

# NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



JOURNAL of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 8/6

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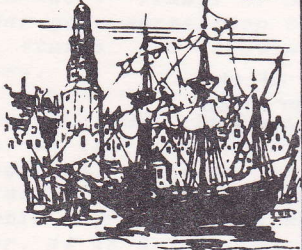


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# ASN P



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# Netherlands Philately

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June 1984

From the editors:

We have been successful in our efforts to obtain permission from the editors of *Maandblad* and the author, Gert Holstege, to translate and reprint the story on the 5c orange error in its entirety. Due to its length, we will publish the results of Mr. Holstege's research in two installments.

In addition, author Holstege was kind enough to furnish us with most of the original photographs used for the illustrations in his article. Therefore, our members will now have the opportunity to obtain, at first hand, a full account of this major development.

This issue also includes the balance of Jan Enthoven's very useful reverse listing of small rounds, as well as a differing opinion on the study of watermarks of the first issue, which ran some time ago.

Journal staff member Frans Rummens has, as usual, contributed a number of interesting items and also included are the customary Postal Booklet Notes, the Coil Corner, and report from the Librarian.

Member Julius Mansbach was the immediate source for the article on the Floating Safe stamps, on which little seems to have been published.

Co-editor Frank Julsen recently made a fortuitous find in a local stamp shop, and shares his discovery with us.

We do owe member Charles Sacconaghi an apology for the excessive delay in publishing his interesting article on Postage Dues Covers. He had submitted it several years ago, but it somehow was misplaced and only now takes its place in the Journal.

No, we are not at all satisfied with the printing job in the last issue. We went from a printer who produced very dark and muddy work in the January issue, to a printer in the April issue who not only turned out very light, contrasty halftones but type that was far too faint. We are working with him though, and expect this issue to be more satisfactory to everyone.

Next month we will be sending out a Newsletter which may be brief on current philatelic news but will have an important letter covering membership renewals for 1984-85, a ballot, and ordering information for the 1985 Speciale Catalogus.

# THE 5 CENT "HANGING HAIR" IN THE COLOR ORANGE

By Gert Holstege

This article was published in the September 1983 issue of the *Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philately*, and is being reprinted here with the express permission of Mr. Holstege and the editors of the *Maandblad*.

Translated by Jan Enthoven

*The expensive "error" turns out to be a fraudulent product.*



1. An unused example of the 5 cent orange (Collection of the Netherlands Postal Museum)

In 1895 about 50 stamps of the 5 cent (type hanging hair) suddenly appeared on the scene in the color of the orange 3 cent stamp, *by mistake* as the *Speciale Catalogus* states. It is remarkable that until 1978 the text stated: "*By mistake a small amount of 5 cent stamps were issued in the orange color of the 3 cent and sold as the 3 cent (ca. 50 stamps)*".<sup>1</sup>

The text as it sounds today is therefore a bit more vague.

This remarkable "hanging hair" variety is one of the most sought after and expensive "errors" in Netherlands philately. The 1983 N.V.P.H. catalog lists an unused piece at Fl 22.000 (ill. 1) and a used piece at Fl 16.000 (ill. 2 and 3).

Recently a document was found in the archives of the PTT at The Hague that casts a new light on the origin and the status of the 5 cent orange (hanging hair). In connection with the data from these Postal documents some more research was done at the firm of Joh. Enschede and Sons in Haarlem. The results of this research follow the document from the Postal archives.

## KNOWN FACTS

Let us first list the facts as they were known to this day. Most of them originated in the "*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*" (N.T.v.P.)<sup>2</sup> (Volumes 1894/95 and 95/96).

Other parts came from "*De Postzegel Courant*"<sup>3</sup> of 1895.

The first time the 5 cent orange shows up in the literature is in the June 1895 issue of the N.T.v.P.

*At some Postoffices it was "trouble in Holland". Somebody had received some stamps in payment, and they were 5 cent stamps, but in the color of the 3 cent orange. Because this did not look right he went to the Postoffice in his town, but did not get any answers to his questions. At last he went to the Postoffice in Amsterdam, where at first the stamps were regarded as forgeries. One example was left behind and the Postal Director traveled to Haarlem, where it was found that the stamps were genuine and that a mistake was made at the printing plant.*

*At the Main Office one was not very pleased with this mistake. Efforts by me to find out more about these stamps have been in vain so far. I will continue my research. A month later not much more is known to Bohlmeijer: I still have had no success in my efforts to get my hands on an example of the 5 cent, orange error. The Postal authorities seem to try to put a lid on the issue and are trying to recover all the stamps. Letters and pieces with these stamps are held at the Office.*

<sup>1</sup> Bold print is by the author. The italics are literal transcripts from the archives of the Posts and Joh. Enschede and from the Stamp Magazines

<sup>2</sup> The '*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* (N.T.v.P.)' (Netherlands Magazine for Philatelic Knowledge) existed from 1884 to 1921. It was the organ of the Netherlands Society of Stamp Collectors. Head editor at the time was J.B. Robert from The Hague. The column Netherlands was written for a long time by the dealer J.E. Bohlmeijer of Amsterdam

<sup>3</sup> The *Postzegelcourant* (Stamppaper) was an edition of the Amsterdam stamp dealer F.H. Brinkman. It existed from August 1895 until some time in 1897

and the sender is asked permission to exchange the stamps for regular ones. This happened to a letter to the West Indies, which had 4 stamps of 5 cent orange; the sender gave permission to the removal of the stamps and they were replaced with others.

In August 1895 Bohlmeijer has more success: We can now list the 5 cent stamp, orange, as a color error. I have been successful to obtain a used and unused example of the stamp. When one sees this error, it is quite understandable that it was not noticed by some people and that it was issued and used as a 3 cent stamp. The color is the same and the only difference is the small number before cent, here a 5 instead of a 3. I advise all collectors to examine all the 3 cent stamps they buy or receive in the mail, because these stamps were really issued as 3 cent stamps and partly used before the difference was discovered.

Thanks to the labors of the Postal Director of Amsterdam<sup>4</sup> (ill. 5) one will no longer find this error at the Post Office; and some private parties who have been found through controls at the Post have voluntarily exchanged their small supplies for others. However, the used ones can no longer be recovered and will remain in collections as proof of the fallibility of the printer and controller in Haarlem. Bohlmeijer therefore seems to take for granted that the stamps were sold at the Post Office and he suggests that the Post Master of Amsterdam removed them from the windows.

In the first number of his *Postzegelcourant* the stamp dealer F.H. Brinkman also comments on this case.

#### The 5 cent yellow error

I finally succeeded in buying a couple of examples of the stamp. As one already may know, the cause of this error was that at the printing of the 3 ct. stamp the 5 ct.



2. Two used examples, cancelled in Borneo (June 29) and Amsterdam (August 1) (Collection Netherlands Postal Museum)



3. Letter with a 5 cent orange. As it was a local letter the stamp was used as a 3 cent stamp. There is no return sender on the envelope. It is probably the same as the addressee, the well known philatelist Becking, and therefore a piece of make-work (Collection Netherlands Postal Museum)

plate was not removed. Therefore the plate of the 5 cent stamp was printed in the orange color of the 3 cent. It was noticed right away, but it seems that one or two sheets were mixed in with the regular 3 cent stamps. Because these stamps were sent to the Main Office in Amsterdam and the mistake was noticed almost immediately, they were retracted right away and only a few of them went into circulation. Because the error was made by the printer, he was fired right after the discovery of the error.

This stamp belongs to one of the greatest rarities of the Netherlands and I believe that this stamp will be very valuable within a couple of years.

It is remarkable that Brinkman reports that the error was committed by a printer and that the man was fired.

In October 1895 Brinkman reports that the stamp, he calls it the 5 cent yellow, was issued around June 25, 1895.

#### STATE SECRET

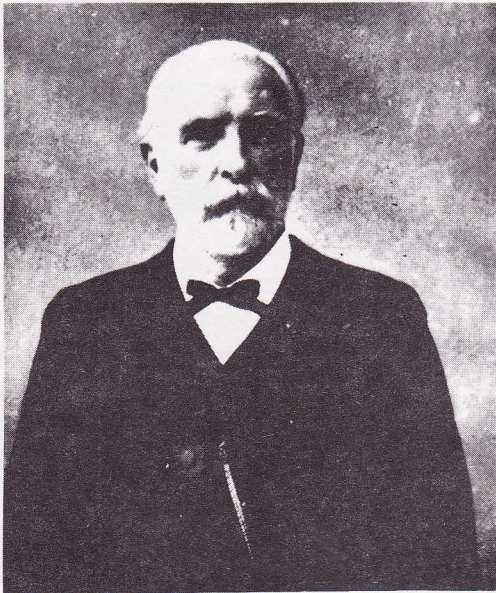
In September 1895 some items appeared in the *N.T.v.P.* that stated that something might be wrong with the 5 cent orange. Mr. L.A.B. in A., who later turned out to be Mr. L.A. Beausar of Amsterdam wrote to the editor J.B. Robert that the origin of the 5 cent orange should be credited to some less noble motives. Robert does not

<sup>4</sup> In 1895 the director of the Postoffice in Amsterdam was A.W.M. van der Upwich (ill. 5) installed on June 9, 1893 and dismissed on May 1, 1899 with thanks for the many and good services rendered the state.

show the contents of the letter but he does some research and receives the following reply from Mr. J. van de Poll, the controller-warehouse master.<sup>5</sup>

Haarlem, August 21, 1895  
Dear Sir,

In polite answer to your letter of August 16, Nr. 130, I have the honor to inform you that the rumor, that the stamps might have been fabricated with the purpose of benefitting stamp dealers, is false. The stamps that may be in circulation originated from a sheet that served as a color proof, and because of a misunderstanding and without the fault of the Postal Administration this sheet was partially issued, but most of the stamps were recovered and exchanged.  
Sincerely, ....



4. J.P. Havelaar, Director-General of the Post and Telegraphy in 1895

So the Controller contends that the stamps were issued. Mr. Robert also asks the opinion of Bohlmeijer, who goes to the Director of the Amsterdam Post Office, shows him a used and unused example and asks for his opinion. The answer and the following discussion is literally reported by Bohlmeijer:

Sir, it is 'an error', nothing but 'an error', no official issue! Upon which I said that an error of course could not be official, and showed him the gum on the back of the stamp. He then replied that the printing, gumming, etc. was done in different departments and that the error was not noticed anywhere. A gentleman who was present but not known to me then asked: "But how can the 5 cent stamp be printed and issued in the color of the 3 cent stamp?" which prompted the following short response: "Sir, that is a State secret!" (Literally). Then I asked: "But couldn't it be a color proof, as some people assume?" and the Director

answered: "No Sir!, an error, nothing but an error!"

The Director then added that from the issued stamps quite a few had been turned in, so that only a few could still be in the hands of the public and that they had been regarded and sold as 3 cent stamps.

#### DOUBTS

The international press also reports about the matter. The 'Vertrauliches Korrespondenzblatt' mentions that the 5 cent orange is a forgery fabricated by a worker at Enschede and sold to dealers. 'Stamp Collectors Fortnightly' writes in its number of October 5:

#### Dutch 'Errors' (?)

We read in the 'Daily News' that at the Government stamp-printing works at Haarlem, a curious blunder has been made by someone in authority. Orders were given for a large number of five-cent stamps to be printed, and by mistake, the order was given to print in yellow the colour of the 3c. instead of blue, which is the ordinary colour of the 5c. stamps. Soon the mistake was discovered and the presses at once stopped. It was then



5. A.W.M. van der Upwich, Director of the Amsterdam Post Office in 1895

<sup>5</sup> J. van de Poll was the 'Controller of Postage Stamp Manufacture' from July 1, 1891 until May 1, 1903. In connection with the move of the warehouse from The Hague to Haarlem on July 1, 1893 his title from that date on was 'Controller-Warehouse Master'

found that some of the stamps had disappeared, although none had gone into circulation in the regular way. Inquiries have been set on foot to discover the thief. The robbery must have been a profitable one, for it has been ascertained, that already a number of the missing stamps have found their way into the hands of a stamp dealer, who was glad to give fifty florins apiece for such rare specimens. It is quite evident that the above is not a genuine stamp from a philatelic point of view, as it was never issued, and it will not pay postage. Dealers who have paid 5 Pounds for this 'thing' deserve to lose their money!

Again rumors that something is amiss with the 5 cent orange. However, there is some reaction in the Dutch Philatelic Press against these articles, in the N.T.v.P. as well as in the 'Postzegelcourant' (December issue).

Brinkman even suggests that some Dutch dealers gave this news to the foreign press because of a case of 'sour grapes', since they could not get any stamps themselves.

Mr. Beausar, who had questioned the 5 cent orange before, appears again with a letter to the editor (October Nr. of the N.T.v.P.). Below we copy two parts of this letter:

*It is not possible for me to say, who told me first that the stamps were made intentionally, and that the maker had been fired. I did not have any reason to doubt the information knowing what had happened 7 months ago, of which I hereby inform you. In January of this year a young man presented himself by Mr. Joh. K. Koning in Amsterdam, who not only offered to deliver 5 cent stamps in the yellow color, but also all the other values in the same color. When Mr. K. asked him he refused to reveal the origin of the stamps. Mr. K., who did not trust the whole business, asked again and with that the young man became impudent and was shown the door by Mr. K.*

and further:  
*My feelings are that neither the letters from Mr. van de Poll nor Mr. Bohlmeijer prove that the stamps originated from any other source than schwindelhaft (germ. forgery or fraud), especially after what happened with the offer at Mr. K.*

Robert reacts to this with the statement that one can not overlook an honest and precise reply from an honorable official of the State.

A month later Mr. Bohlmeijer reacts with the following:

*The letters from Mr. v.d. Poll and the statements of the Postal Director of Amsterdam, which support my reports completely, do not mean anything to Mr. Beausar, they do not fit in his theory and he throws them overboard like ballast and he only keeps that, which furthers his goal.*

Bohlmeijer adds to this that of the few stamps that came in the hands of the trade almost all have been sold, as well as in Amsterdam, as in The Hague, Breda and Borne (ill. 2). A total of 50 stamps were alleged to exist. One more time Mr. Beausar returns to the subject (Jan. 1896 issue of the N.T.v.P.) and concludes:

*When and if the history of the 5 cent yellow is completely clarified and proof has been given for: 1st which office issued the stamps and, 2nd that the black control stamp (P.Z.) occurs on a sheet (ill. 9), I will confess that I am wrong, but as long as this does not happen, I will remain one of the doubters.*

Robert answers in a very long letter among other things:

*I, as one who is not directly involved, and one who knows more and can know more than somebody outside the service, I, not answering directly the letter from or directly speaking to Mr. Beausar, but speaking to the whole opposition, (it is peculiar, even extremely peculiar, that all the opposition comes from Amsterdam!) can only assure you that there is no 'fraud' and that it is a 'perforated color proof with original gum' and concludes: The debate on this subject has to be suspended at this time, until some more light is thrown on the matter.*

This closed the discussion and only in the February 1896 issue of the N.T.v.P. it is stated that the 5 cent yellow is being sold for 40 and 70 guilders.

When you see these figures you have to remember that most people in those times did not even earn 5 guilders a week!

So far the literature about this 'error'. However, some things are still not very clear. To what degree can we talk about fraud, was there really somebody fired at the printing plant of Joh. Enschede, and if so, what was the reason? Are the peculiarly detailed statements by Mr. Beausar based upon some true facts?

#### SECRET REPORT

The answers to these questions are found in a report from Mr. B.J.R. Engelbregt addressed to J. P. Havelaar, Director-General of the Posts and Telegraphy (ill. 4), concerning an inquiry conducted by him in the circumstances connected with the 5 cent orange. Because Mr. Engelbregt (ill. 7) turns out to be a good author, we reproduce his report in full. It is dated June 5, 1895, therefore it predates the first notices in the N.T.v.P.

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<sup>4</sup> In 1895 Mr. B.J.R. Engelbregt was chief of the First Division of the Central Bureau of the Posts and Telegraphy. On October 1, 1897 he would be named Inspector of the Posts and Telegraphy at The Hague. (see ill. 7)

SECRET

Report of the inquiry started on May 30, 1895 in the factory of Messrs. Joh. Enschede and Sons at Haarlem and relating to the evident misuse of postage stamps.

In his letter, dated May 29, 1895 Nr. 1937, the Director of the Post Office in Amsterdam stated that The Brothers Zeckendorf, dealers in that city, came to his office with the question, if 5 cent stamps in the color orange, of which 4 examples were produced, and which had been received in payment from one Carl Gietzelt of Haarlem, were indeed current and genuine.

The same day this report was received the Controller of Postage Stamps in Haarlem, who had knowledge of the case through a visit from the Director at Amsterdam, came to the Governing Body and stated that the person who had issued the stamps was foreman at the aforementioned factory.

After a conference with the Director-General, who because of illness was at home, it became evident that suspicions against this same foreman arose already in March, and the undersigned was charged to begin a thorough and complete inquiry and to attempt to bring clarity to the whole affair, without bringing in the Justice Department.

This last part because the consequences could be detrimental to the Administration and the general public.

We also should point out the seriousness of what happened to the firma Enschede and require from her to take the necessary steps, so that in the future something like this, or a similar abuse would be made impossible to accomplish.

I travelled to Haarlem with the express train of 1:07 pm, accompanied by Mr. v.d. Poll, on the way setting up some guide lines for the path of inquiry to follow. Upon arrival in Haarlem, I first asked for an interview with one of the owners, especially the Director charged with the fabrication of postage stamps, Mr. Jan Enschede (ill. 6)

In the presence of Mr. v.d. Poll I pointed out the seriousness of what had happened to Mr. E., and also the unfavorable impression you received. I also mentioned the far-reaching effects the case might have on the name and the business of the company if the case became public.

Although I had been told to keep the case out of the courts, I was of the opinion, that the bogy of the courts would help to strengthen my position, so I did not want to completely exclude this possibility. Mr. E. was very troubled by what had happened and was very sorry. He did not show indifference, but on the contrary was very aware of the consequences if the case would go to the courts.

When I expressly stated - also rendering your opinion - that only the firma Enschede and nobody else was responsible for what had happened, Mr. E. stated that the contract ordered him to follow all the control measures directed by the

Government Controller, and in that part he had not failed. He added that he did not say this to free himself from blame, but to point out that there was a close relationship between the control measures and his responsibility.

We then stated that since 1866, the date of the last contract, the fabrication of stamps had greatly increased, which made the supervision by the Controller over the actual work impossible, and that we should require of the manufacturer to take measures against abuses in the factory, and to make them completely responsible for same.

After this discussion I summoned the foreman Gietzelt, who was suspected of the abuse, to be able to question him in the presence of Mr. E. and Mr. v.d. Poll.

Carl Gietzelt is German and only speaks a few Dutch words. He was hired by the firma E. on the recommendation of the Director of the State Printing Office in Berlin, who added that he was sorry he could not hire G. himself because of regulations against age. He earns 38 guilders per week and was going to be dismissed because of the suspicion he was under since March, as soon as he could find other work.

At first I did not show G. the proof I had with me. Only after he stubbornly maintained his innocence I showed him the stamps, with the statement that the proof was there, and that he could count on the fact that he would not be able to leave the factory as a free man unless he confessed and would cooperate with me. At first this threat did not work either: he kept maintaining that all the stamps he had offered in payment were bought at the Post Office in Haarlem and he argued that as far as the orange 5 cent stamps was concerned, they could easily have been mixed in with the sheets in the warehouse. Only after a long and difficult interrogation, he finally admitted that 'it could be possible that some of the 5 cent proofs which did not belong to him were mixed in with the stamps he had bought'. Because he refused to admit to anything, although we tried, I asked to search all the storage places in use by him: a locked closet and a desk. He hesitatingly opened them. I found the stamps enclosed with this report in a German book, a couple of note books and a couple of closed letters. Among these were a couple more orange 5 ct. stamps. Although we pressured him to confess he maintained that except for the last named stamps, all other stamps were his and were bought by him. Nevertheless I confiscated everything after boldly having opened the letters. After giving a wink to Mr. E. who with Mr. v.d. Poll had accompanied me, I went into the factory, talked a little with the personnel, and found some time to look in closets and storage places in the areas where stamps were being worked on. I did not find any trace of stamps anywhere.



A reverse alphabetical listing of the smallround cancels  
of the Netherlands

Continued

Valkenburg L:	Drogeham	Wognum	Netterden
Valkenburg (L.)	Den Ham	Deinum	Walsoorden
Wehl	Blankenham	Arum	Vorden
Deil	Blijham	Marum	Koelvorden
Piershil	Kedichem	Tzummarum	Heusden
Sluiskil	Zuilichem	Bierum	Opheusden
Enumatil	Woudrichem	Sexbierum	Leusden
Tuil	Beusichem	Akkrum	Eijsden
Well	Deutichem	Ulrum	Uden
Mill	Gorinchem	Eenrum	Terheijden
Groning:-Roodeschool	Doetinchem	Driesum	Geleen
Houtrijk en Pol:	Lochem	Heelsum	Sleen
Ammerstol	Berchem	Irsun	St Janssteen
Afferden (Gelderl:)	Bruchem	Witmarsum	Veen
Broek In Waterl:	Breskens-Maldechem	Ootmarsum	Helenaveen
Nieuwebrug (Frl:)	Zelhem	Leersum	Hoogeveen
Marrum (Frl:)	Arnhem	Loppersum	Bakkeveen
Oosterend (Friesl:)	Breda-Arnhem	Hilversum	Ankeveen
Berlikum (Friesl:)	Rotterd:-Arnhem	Rossum	Vinkeveen
Nes (Friesl:)	Gelderm:-Arnhem	Marssum	Nijeveen
Vlaard:-Hellevoetsl:	Houthem	Bussum	Amstelveen
Stad a/t Haringvl:	Alem	Middelstum	Diepenveen
Den Deijl	Dalem	Lottum	Heerenveen
Delfzijl	Haarlem	Scharnegoutum	Sneek-Heerenveen
Groningen-Delfzijl	Baaksem	Emmer-Compascuum	Vriezenveen
Gron:-Delfzijl	Vessem	Roordahuizum	Aarlanderveen
Blokzijl	Wessem	Bozum	Wanneperveen
Termunterzijl	Hatten	Tzum	Waperveen
Oosterland (Zl:)	Baexem	Arn:-Nijm:	Surhuisterveen
Koudekerke (Zl:)	Diepenheim	-N-	Overveen
St Maartensdijk (Zl)	Sassenheim		Waddingsveen
	Windesheim		Nieuwveen
-M-	Amsterd:Emm:	Goudriaan	Gasselter-Nijveen
	Hillegom	Koog a/d Zaan	Geffen
Chaa	Ellekom	Westzaan	Rukfen
Appingedam	Bennekom	Oostzaan	Alfen
Obdam	Overtoom	Vrijenban	Zutfen
Zeddum	Amst:-Overtoom	Arcen	Schagen
Edam	Bergen Op Zoom	Meeden	Megen
Amsterdam-Edam	Blaricum	Rheden	Nijmegen
Appingedam	Castricum	Wordt-Rheden	Tilburg-Nijmegen
Diedam	Bedum	Uithuistermeeden	Arnh:-Nijmegen
Schiedam	Stedum	Leiden	Amsterdam-Nijmegen
Dubbeldam	Weidum	Utrecht-Leiden	Beek bij (Nijmegen)
Schoorl dam	Menaldum	Lange Ruigeweiden	Kok-Engen
Zaandam	Oudemirdum	Schipluiden	Ingen
Onderdendam	Koudum	Muiden	Vlaardingen
Veendam	Warffum	Genemuiden	Everdingen
Leidschendam	Warfum	Arnemuiden	Herkingen
Monnikendam	Bergum	Leimuiden	Kralingen
Werkendam	Boornbergum	IJmuiden	Rotterd:-Kralingen
Stellendam	Beetgum	Elden	Rott:-Kralingen
Volendam	Mantgum	Delden	Hekelingen
Ilpendam	Brantgum	Silvolden	Sellingen
Giesendam	Pingjum	Wester Emden	Millingen
Muntendam	Anjum	Lienden	Harlingen
Nieuwendam	Cornjum	Roden	Sneek-Harlingen
Leerdam	Makkum	Ammerzoden	Wageningen
Zwammerdam	Dokkum	Naarden	Scheveningen
Alblasserdam	Renkum	Heerewaarden	Heiningen
Amsterdam	Workum	Leeuwarden	Kruiningen
Nieuw-Amsterdam	Heukelum	Zutphen-Leeuwarden	Groningen
Rotterdam	Achlum	Utrecht-Leeuwarden	Gendringen
Zwolle-Rotterdam	Hallum	Wierden	Wateringen
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Tubbergen	Escharen	Linschoten	Rozendaal-Station
Driebergen	Bergharen	Winschoten	Oldenzaal-Station
Eibergen	Laren	Bunschoten	Bokstel Station
Huibergeren	Zuidlaren	Voorschoten	Arnhem-Station
Beekbergen	Noordlaren	Koten	Helenaveen-Station
Albergen	Amsterdam-Laren	Sloten	Groningen-Station
Steenbergen	Kamp Bij Laren	St Maarten	Vlissingen-Station
Zevenbergen	Maren	Asten	Nunen-Station
Haaksbergen	Gaanderen	Etten	Hoorn-Station
Gramsbergen	Steenderen	Petten	Hengeloo-Station
Maarsbergen	Genderen	Zetten	Venloo-Station
Rijsbergen	's Heer H: Kinderen	Lutten	Maastricht Station
Beugen	Angeren	Putten	Uitgeest-Station
Wijchen	Dieren	Vleuten	Rhoon
Alphen	Arnhem-Dieren	Houten	Hoogloon
Zutphen	Hattem-Dieren	Druten	'T Zand (Gron:)
Zwolle-Zutphen	Gameren	Delfshaven	Zuidwolde (Gron:)
Amsterdam-Zutphen	Ommeren	Brouwershaven	Spijk (Gron:)
Groningen-Zutphen	Zomeren	Bodegraven	Meppel-Gron:
Cothen	Laag-Soeren	De Hoeven	Meppel:-Gron:
Hoevelaken	Asperen	Duiven	Wirdum (Gron:)
Maastricht-Aken	Heteren	Mereveldhoven	Haren (Gron:)
Ginneken	Slochteren	Zeelst-Mereveldhoven	Oostwold (bij Gron:)
Marken	Appelteren	Eindhoven	Son
Dalen	Lunteren	Werkhoven	Baarn
Halen	Geesteren	Tienhoven	Andel (Grn:)
Rosmalen	Kesteren	Vollenhoven	Winsum (Grn:)
Haalen	Amersf:-Kesteren	Zevenhoven	Horn
Tegelen	Halsteren	Schoonhoven	Oostmahorn
Engelen	Susteren	Herwen	Zuidhorn
Breukelen	Stavoren	Leeuwen	Noordhorn
Drimmelen	Leeuward:-Stavoren	Meeuwen	Kolhorn
Harmelen	Leeuwarden-Stavoren	Serooskerke (Schouwen)	Avenhorn
Zoelen	Enkhuizen-Stavoren	Heijen	Barsingerhorn
Borselen	Leeuw:-Stavoren	Oijen	Schermerhorn
Oosterhesselen	Buren	Wadenoijen	Dirkshorn
Beilen	Siddeburen	Lithooijen	Thorn
Zuilen	Pieterburen	Bezooijen	Oldeboorn
Tholen	Kloosterburen	Rijen	Doorn
Oudemolen	Vuren	Kamp Bij Rijen	Apeldoorn
Heerlen	Diesen	Strijen	Almelo-Apeldoorn
Bathmen	Dalfsen	Huizen	Almelo-Apeldoorn
Swalmen	Huisen	Warfhuizen	Hellendoorn
Emmen	Geldermalsen	Bakhuizen	IJzendoorn
Hemmen	Buurmalsen	Enkhuizen	Odoorn
Limmen	Velsen	Amsterd:-Enkhuizen	Hoorn
Ommen	Winsen	Zaandam-Enkhuizen	Amsterd:-Hoorn
Brummen	Maarsen	Amsterdam-Enkhuizen	Oudenhoorn
Vlijmen	Meersen	Hilversum-Huizen	Nieuwenhoorn
Houtrijk En Polanen	Horsen	Warmenhuizen	Oudshoorn
Rhenen	Deursen	Lippenhuizen	Giethoorn
Loenen	Assen	Oppenhuizen	Uithoorn
Nuenen	Vaassen	Venhuizen	Leeuwarden-Statn.
Hurwenen	Veessen	Zevenhuizen	Amersfoort-Statn.
Nieuw-Buinen	Huissen	Hornhuizen	Zandpoort-Statn.
Loosduinen	Maarssen	Uithuizen	Enschede-Stn
Schelluinen	Meerssen	Benthuizen	's Gravnage Stn
Ruinen	Dussen	Voorthuizen	Vogelenzang Stn.
Katwijk-Binnen	Rijssen	Oosthuizen	Oldenzaal-Stn
Eemnes-Binnen	Rijssen	Heijthuisen	Amsterdam-Stn
Drunen	Eeten	Nieuw-Leuzen	Leeuwarden-Stn.
Op-IJnen	Gieten	Terneuzen	Geldermalsen-Stn
	Haaften	Ter Neuzen	Nieuwe Schans-Stn.

A reverse alphabetical listing of the smallround cancels  
of the Netherlands

Continued

Valkenburg L:	Drogeham	Wognum	Netterdén
Valkenburg (L.)	Den Ham	Deinum	Walsoorden
Wehl	Blankenham	Arum	Vorden
Deil	Blijham	Marum	Koelvorden
Piershil	Kedichem	Tzummarum	Heusden
Sluiskil	Zuilichem	Bierum	Opheusden
Enumatil	Woudrichem	Sexbierum	Leusden
Tuil	Beusichem	Akkrum	Eijsden
Well	Deutichem	Ulrum	Uden
Mill	Gorinchem	Eenrum	Terheijden
Groning:-Roodeschool	Doetinchem	Driesum	Geleen
Houtrijk en Pol:	Lochem	Heelsum	Sleen
Ammerstol	Berchem	Irnsom	St Janssteen
Afferden (Gelderl:)	Bruchem	Witmarsum	Veen
Broek In Waterl:	Breskens-Maldechem	Ootmarsum	Helenaveen
Nieuwebrug (Frl:)	Zelhem	Leersum	Hoogeveen
Marrum (Frl:)	Arnhem	Loppersum	Bakkeveen
Oosterend (Friesl:)	Breda-Arnhem	Hilversum	Ankeveen
Berlikum (Friesl:)	Rotterd:-Arnhem	Rossum	Vinkeveen
Nes (Friesl:)	Gelderm:-Arnhem	Marssum	Nijeveen
Vlaard:-Hellevoetsl:	Houthem	Bussum	Amstelveen
Stad a/t Haringvl:	Alem	Middelstum	Diepenveen
Den Deijl	Dalem	Lottum	Heerenveen
Delfzijl	Haarlem	Scharnegoutum	Sneek-Heerenveen
Groningen-Delfzijl	Baaksem	Emmer-Compascuum	Vriezenveen
Gron:-Delfzijl	Vessem	Roordahuizum	Aarlanderveen
Blokzijl	Wessem	Bozum	Wanneperveen
Termunterzijl	Hattem	Tzum	Waperveen
Oosterland (Zl:)	Baexem	Arn:-Nijm:	Surhuisterveen
Koudekerke (Zl:)	Diepenheim	-N-	Overveen
St Maartensdijk (Zl)	Sassenheim		Waddingsveen
	Windsenheim		Nieuwveen
-M-	Amsterd:Emm:	Goudriaan	Gasselter-Nijveen
	Hillegom	Koog a/d Zaan	Geffen
Chaaam	Ellekom	Westzaan	Rukfen
Appingedam	Bennekom	Oostzaan	Alfen
Obdam	Overtoom	Vrijenban	Zutfen
Zeddam	Amst:-Overtoom	Arcen	Schagen
Edam	Bergen Op Zoom	Meeden	Megen
Amsterdam-Edam	Blaricum	Rheden	Nijmegen
Appingedam	Castricum	Wordt-Rheden	Tilburg-Nijmegen
Diedam	Bedum	Uithuistermeeden	Arnh:-Nijmegen
Schiedam	Stedum	Leiden	Amsterdam-Nijmegen
Dubbeldam	Weidum	Utrecht-Leiden	Beek bij (Nijmegen)
Schoorldam	Menaldum	Lange Ruigeweiden	Kok-Engen
Zaandam	Oudemirdum	Schipluiden	Ingen
Onderdendam	Koudum	Muiden	Vlaardingen
Veendam	Warffum	Genemuiden	Everdingen
Leidschendam	Warfum	Arnemuiden	Herkingen
Monnikendam	Bergum	Leimuiden	Kralingen
Werkendam	Boornbergum	IJmuiden	Rotterd:-Kralingen
Stellendam	Beetgum	Elden	Rott:-Kralingen
Volendam	Mantgum	Delden	Hekelingen
Ilpendam	Brantgum	Silvolden	Sellingen
Giesendam	Pingjum	Wester Emden	Millingen
Muntendam	Anjum	Lienden	Harlingen
Nieuwendam	Cornjum	Roden	Sneek-Harlingen
Leerdam	Makkum	Ammerzoden	Wageningen
Zwammerdam	Dokkum	Naarden	Scheveningen
Alblasserdam	Renkum	Heerewaarden	Heiningen
Amsterdam	Workum	Leeuwarden	Kruiningen
Nieuw-Amsterdam	Heukelum	Zutphen-Leeuwarden	Groningen
Rotterdam	Achlum	Utrecht-Leeuwarden	Gendringen
Zwolle-Rotterdam	Hallum	Wierden	Wateringen
Utrecht-Rotterdam	Hollum	Pannerden	Teteringen
Maasdam	Kollum	Woerden	Wieringen
Heerjansdam	Sevenum	Leiden-Woerden	Vlissingen

Breda-Vlissingen	Herwijnen	Dragten	Velzen
Rotterd:-Vlissingen	Gulpen	Drachten	Hagestein
Queensborough-	Kampen	Heerenv:-Drachten	Ravestein
Vlissingen	Utr:-Kampen	Ochten	IJsselstein
Rotterdam-Vlissingen	Hindeloopen	Standdaarbuiten	Helden-Pann:
Dongen	Herpen	Standaarbuiten	Amsterdam C:Station
Amerongen	Amsterd:-Antwerpen	Eemnes-Buiten	Zwolle-Station
Bergen	Amsterdam-Antwerpen	Aalten	Hertogenbosch Station
Ubbergen	Haren	Holten	Arnh:Station
Tubbergen	Escharen	Linschoten	Rozendaal-Station
Driebergen	Bergharen	Winschoten	Oldenzaal-Station
Eibergen	Laren	Bunschoten	Bokstel-Station
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Dalen	Lunteren	Werkhoven	Baarn
Halen	Geesteren	Tienhoven	Andel (Grn:)
Rosmalen	Kesteren	Vollenhoven	Winsum (Grn:)
Haalen	Amersf:-Kesteren	Zevenhoven	Horn
Tegelen	Halsteren	Schoonhoven	Oostmahorn
Engelen	Susteren	Herwen	Zuidhorn
Breukelen	Stavoren	Leeuwen	Noordhorn
Drimmelen	Leeuward:-Stavoren	Meeuwen	Kolhorn
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Oosterhesselen	Buren	Wadenoijen	Dirkshorn
Beilen	Siddeburen	Lithooijen	Thorn
Zuilen	Pieterburen	Bezooijen	Oldeboorn
Tholen	Kloosterburen	Rijen	Doorn
Oudemolen	Vuren	Kamp Bij Rijen	Apeldoorn
Heerlen	Diesen	Strijen	Almelo-Apeldoorn
Bathmen	Dalfsen	Huizen	Almelo-Apeldoorn
Swalmen	Huizen	Warfhuizen	Hellendoorn
Emmen	Geldermalsen	Bakhuizen	IJzendoorn
Hemmen	Buurmalsen	Enkhuizen	Odoorn
Limmen	Velsen	Amsterd:-Enkhuizen	Hoorn
Ommen	Winsen	Zaandam-Enkhuizen	Amsterd:-Hoorn
Brummen	Maarsen	Amsterdam-Enkhuizen	Oudenhoorn
Vlijmen	Meersen	Hilversum-Huizen	Nieuwenhoorn
Vianen	Horsen	Warmenhuizen	Oudshoorn
Houtrijk En Polanen	Deursen	Lippenhuizen	Giethoorn
Rhelen	Assen	Oppenhuizen	Uithoorn
Loenen	Vaassen	Venhuizen	Leeuwarden-Statn.
Nuene	Veessen	Zevenhuizen	Amersfoort-Statn.
Hurwenen	Huissen	Hornhuizen	Zandpoort-Statn.
Nieuw-Buinen	Maarssen	Uithuizen	Enschede-Stn
Loosduinen	Meerssen	Benthuizen	's Gravnage Stn
Schelluinen	Dussen	Voorthuizen	Vogelenzaag Stn.
Ruinen	Rijssen	Oosthuizen	Oldenzaal-Stn
Katwijk-Binnen	Rijzen	Heijthuisen	Amsterdam-Stn
Eemnes-Binnen	Eeten	Nieuw-Leuzen	Leeuwarden-Stn.
Drunen	Gieten	Terneuzen	Geldermalsen-Stn
Op-IJnen	Haaften	Ter Neuzen	Nieuwe Schans-Stn.

Katwijk a/d Rijn	Nieuwdorp	Hantum (Fr:)	Rotterdam Stn.Beurs
-0-	Weesp	Sloten (Fr:)	Breda-Vliss:
	Garijp	Drijschor	Rozend:-Vliss:
Zweelo	Hardegarijp	Goor	Rotterd:-Vliss:
Hengelo	De Rijp	Amst:Rott:(Rijnspoor)	Kats
Wintersw:-Hengelo	Dronrijp	Breda-Maastr:	
Ermelo	Jutrijp	Eindh:-Maastr:	-T-
Almelo	-R-	Eindh:-Maastr:	Hoofdplaat
Baflo		Venloo-Maastr:	Doltgensplaat
Heilo	Alkmaar	Ams:P:C:H:Str:	Oclijnsplaat
Groenlo	Hoornaar	Amst:P:C:H:Str:	Colijnsplaat
Venlo	Zevenaar	Rotterdam v.d.Takstr:	Slikgat
Rotterd:-Venlo	Beek (Bij Zevenaar)	's Gravenh:(Parkstr:)	Groote Lindt
Meerlo	Wassenaar	Amsterd:Spiegelstr:	Ellemeet
Angerlo	Ter-Aar	Amst:-Spiegelstr:	Elspeet
Dinxperlo	Het Waar	's Gravenh:v:Galenstr:	Nunspeet
Ruurlo	Hank (N:Br:)	Amst:Commn.Str:	Hoogvliet
Borculo	Velp (N:Br:)	Rotterd:-Tulpstr:	Heenvliet
Exlo	Zuidwolde (Dr:)	Amsterd:-P.C.Hoofststr:	Geervliet
Hengeloo	De Wijk (Dr:)	Arnhem Driek:Dw:Str:	Biervliet
Dwingeloo	Emmen (Dr:)	St Maartensdijk (Utr)	Visvliet
Markeloo	Arnhem-Dordr:	Montfoort (Utr:)	Poortvliet
Vriesscheloo	Vledder	Elst (Utr:)	Nieuwvliet
Borkeloo	Helder	Leur	Nieuw-Hellevoet
Almelo	Haarl:-Helder		Delft
Ermeloo	Amsterdam-Helder	-S-	Assendelft
Weerseloo	Den Helder	Jutfaas	Ulft
Twello	Amst:-Helder	Westmaas	Bergambacht
Groenloo	's Gravenpolder	Oud-Alblas	Hendrik Ido Ambacht
Venloo	Anna P: Polder	St Pancras	Maasbracht
Rotterd:-Venloo	Sappemeer	Koegras	Koewacht
Rotterdam-Venloo	Haarlemmermeer	Rotterd:Goud:S:	Echt
Nijmegen-Venloo	Soetermeer	Hees	Sliedrecht
Apeldoorn-Loo	Zoetermeer	Maarhees	Papendrecht
Mierloo	Oostermeer	Maashees	Barendrecht
Ruurloo	Landsmeer	Vries	Ossendrecht
Heinoo	Watergraafsmeer	Wijdenes	Katendrecht
	Aalsmeer	Bolnes	Zwijndrecht
-P-	Oud-Vosmeer	Opperdoes	Dordrecht
	Nieuw-Vosmeer	Goes	Nieuw-Dordrecht
Gennep	Boxmeer	Wilnis	Moordrecht
Boxtel-Gennep	Neer	St Anthonis	Oud-Loosdrecht
Nieuw-Vennep	Kralingsche Veer	Middelharnis	Mijdrecht
Wezep	Slikkerveer	Fernis	Haastrecht
Velp	Wormerveer	Charlois	Utrecht
Wilp	Mensingaveer	Sluis	Nichtevecht
Denekamp	Langweer	Nieuwesluis	Tricht
Zoltkamp	Garrelsweer	Nieuwersluis	Maastricht
Benschop	Borger	Maassluis	Venloo-Maastricht
Vroomshoop	Dinther	Rotterdam-Maassluis	Vucht
Oldeberkoop	De Lier	Hellevoetsluis	Vught
Boskoop	Metslawier	Zwartsuis	Oldemarkt
Nieuwkoop	Pijnacker	Wommels	Amsterd:-Veemarkt
Geldrop	Franeker	Vaals	Hasselt
Vlodrop	Westerblokker	Oudeschans	Over Asselt
Amst:-C:Station P:P:	Oosterblokker	Nieuwe Schans	Oeffelt
Amsterdam-C:Statn:P.P.	De Lemmer	Harl:N:Schans	De Bilt
Erp	Scharmer	Leens	Posterholt
Ureterp	Groot-Schermer	Stiens	Melissant
Adorp	Ten Boer	Breskens	Gent
Wilhelminadorp	's Gravenmoer	St Laurens	Sas van Gent
Ouddorp	Losser	Kantens	Lent
Nieuwe Niedorp	Oudewater	Oosterlittens	Retranchement
N. Niedorp	Enter	Warns	Amsterdam-Tent:
O: Niedorp	Deventer	Stroobos	Enschot
Woldendorp	Middenbeemster	Noordeloos	Oirschot
Hekendorp	Monster	Haps	Dorschoot
Leiderdorp	Diever	Beers	Oude Schoot
De-Cocksdp	Reuver	Groot-Ammers	Buiksloot
Willemsdorp	Nijkerk (Fr:)	Schuddebeurs	Loenersloot
Numansdorp	Wirdum (Fr:)	Rott:Statn.Beurs	Drempt
Ransdorp	Winsum (Fr:)		Rumpt

Drumpt	Helvoort	Horst	Zutphen-Wintersw:
Fijnaart	Westervoort	Staphorst	Amst:-Wintersw:
Kuittaart	Scheveningen (Sport)	Voorst	Moerd:-Antw:
Dedemsvaart	Weurt	Grubbenvorst	Amsterd:-Antw:
Niebert	Gaast	Amst:Harmelen-Rott:	Rotterd:-Antw:
Tolbert	Grootegast	Schellinkhout	Graauw
Klundert	's Gravenh: Bild: St:	Berkhout	Zutph:-Leeuw:
Zundert	Best	Udenhout	Zutphen-Leeuw:
Weert	Beest	Ulvenhout	Utr:-Leeuw:
Nederweert	Rinsumageest	Noordwijkerhout	Hellow
Hansweert	Uitgeest	Oosterhout	Grouw
Stevensweert	Amsterdam-Uitgeest	Voorhout	Wouw
Gemert	Oegstgeest	Lieshout	
Ophemert	Soest	Elshout	-IJ-
Nederhemert	's Gravenh: Boekst:	Eext	
Hapert	Zeist		Ravenswaaij
Usquert	Arnhem-Zeist	-U-	Venray
Sauwert	Wijk bij Duurst:-Zeist		Capelle a/d IJ:
Helvoirt	Kamp bij Zeist	Baarle Nassau	Krimpen a/d IJ:
Montfort	's Gravenh: Balist:		Ouderkerk a/d IJ:
Amersfoort	's Gravenh: (Parkst:)	-V-	Nieuwerkerk a/d IJ:
Montfoort	Elst		Wanroij
Sandpoort	Andelst	Rotterd:-Hellev:	Acquoijs
Zandpoort	Zeelst	Hasselt (Ov:)	
Santpoort	Olst	Roelof-Arendsv:	-Z-
Nieuwpoort	Hulst	Hardenberg-Dedemsv:	
Zandvoort	IJlst		Katwijk a/Z
Haarlem-Zandvoort	Emst	-W-	Arnh.Oldenz:
Bredevoort	Ten Post		Arnh:-Oldenz:
	Buitenpost	's Gravenh: Fluw: Burgw:	Arnhem-Oldenz:

**ERRATUM:**

The following cancellations were inadvertently omitted in the first part of this listing:  
 Rotterd:-Kruiskade Zieriksee Kortgene  
 Langezwaag Hoek Giessen-Nieuwkerk Moergestel

**LETTER TO THE EDITOR**

*The following Letter to the Editors is being published in Netherlands Philately strictly on the basis of providing a forum for two dissenting views on this subject; the editors take no sides in this controversy.*



Sheet III nr. 80

Comments on the article on the Posthorn Watermark of the First Issue of the Netherlands 1852, by Fred L. Reed with Paul E. van Reyen, which appeared in Netherlands Philately, Volume 7 number 4.

My overall opinion of this article (and I use Dr. Reed's own words, as he employed them in an earlier article on a parallel subject) is that it "reflects a deplorable degree of sloppiness and lack of knowledge".

Point 1. I now quote from the subject article. "If the numbers 1g and 2f in the Speciale Catalogus (1g= 5c Plate II with ribbed paper and 2f= 10c Plate III with ribbed paper-v.d.Loo) are authentic, then there ought to be one mould which produced ribbed paper, and not wove paper."

In the past 12 months the following stamps with ribbed paper were sold at the undermentioned auctions:

Rietdijk 319		
Lot 606 5c. II-64	Proceeds f.1350.--	
Lot 676 10c. III-?	1650.--	
Rietdijk 320		
Lot 773 5c. III-?	1100.--	
Lot 812 10c. V-20	1350.--	
N.P.V. 2-82		
Lot 487 5c. III-?	700.--	
Lot 488 10c. V-50	620.--	
Van Dieten 499		
Lot 2376 5c. II-32/Cert.Lodder	720.--	
Lot 2517 10c. III-78/Cert.Lodder	1200.--	

In my opinion ribbed paper has undoubtedly been in use. It is almost certain that even Dr. Reed does not doubt the existence of ribbed paper, for as I have been informed, the stamps sold at the Van Dieten Auction may have originated from the Reed Collection. Ribbed paper is rather scarce as is obvious in observing the high prices made at the auctions. Dr. Reed's conclusion: "Then there ought to be one mould which produced ribbed paper, and not wove paper.", is a typical example of his lack of close reasoning.

1) As Dr. Reed will undoubtedly know **TWO** moulds were used in the paper production for the first issue of 1852.

If one of those moulds would have produced ribbed paper, then 50% of the stamps should have ribbed paper and that is certainly not the case!!!

2) Dr. Reed should have known that the face of the stamp is that side of the paper which was in contact with the mould web and its watermarks. Consequently if the back of the stamp should be of ribbed paper it can never have been caused by the mould.

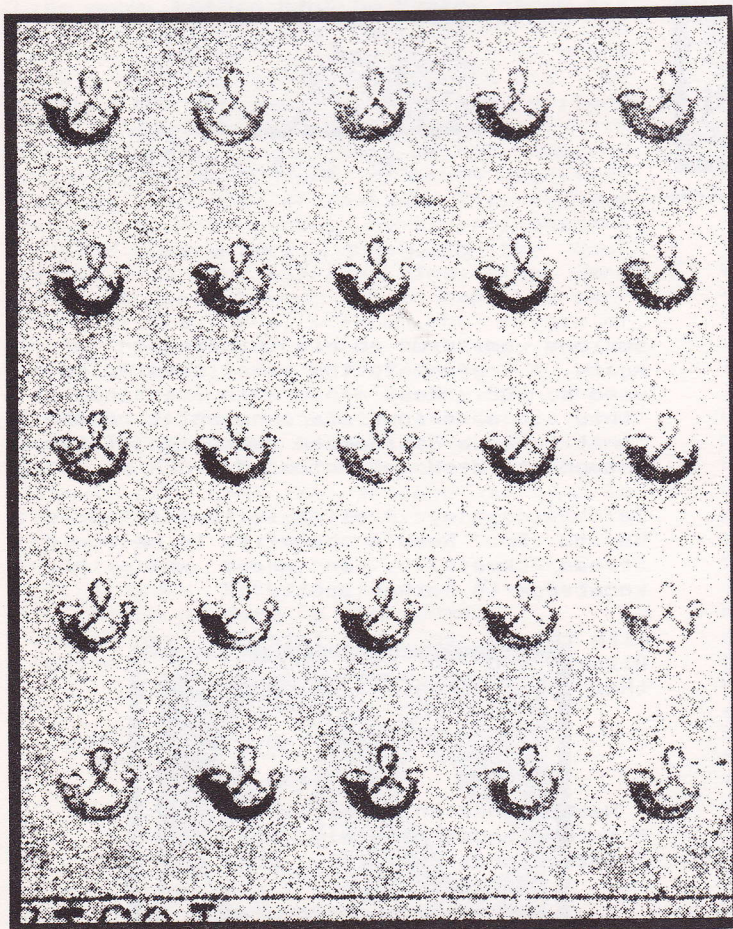
Why some stamps do have ribbed paper is irrelevant here.

Point 2. Was the Horn of the watermark made by using cut-out and soldered sheet-metal bodies or by using a silverwire outline filled up with beaten wirecloth??

In spite of offering suggestions which Dr. Reed seems to prefer and in spite of quoting other writers (and they too repeating each other's words) explaining how it could have been done but not how it was done! and in spite of quoting things interesting to Dr. Reed himself, he does not produce a single shred of evidence that his theory, that the Horn is a cut-out metal body soldered to the web, is the correct one.

In order that the interested collector immediately may form an opinion I herewith display a photo showing the fourth quadrant of sheet III, the watermark positions nr. 76-100.

I will draw your attention to the outlines of the here shown watermarks which are identical to all watermarks of the fourth quadrant of the known sheets III. Separately, I am showing the watermarks numbered 77, 80, 82, 92 and 95 from one of the other sheets III. The individual photos show inverted horn images.



Sheet III nr. 76-80  
 : :  
 96-100



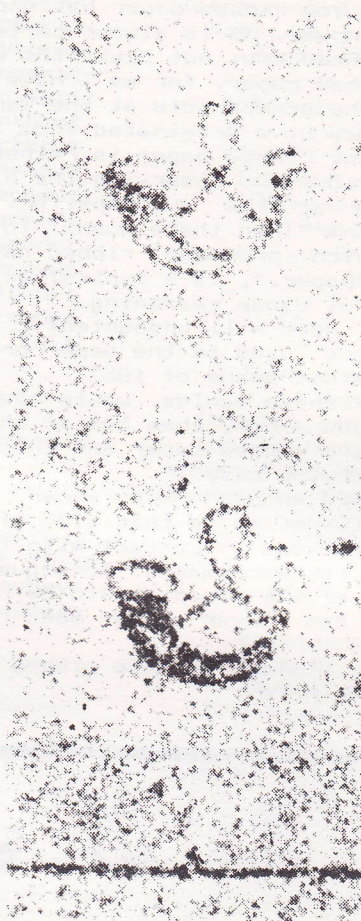
Sheet III nr. 77 & 82



Sheet III nr. 91-92 & 96-97

It will become clear to the reader that in some of the watermarks the Horn is partly or completely open and that they are circumscribed by lines with the same thickness as the cord. It is those lines that produce the evidence that the draft of Van Balen Blanken as to the production of the watermarked paper is the correct one. The original chapter III in the book on Plate Ia was written by E.G. Loeber and the writer of this letter. The phenomenon of the open Horn is caused by non- or insufficient beating of the wire cloth.

More than ten years ago, Dr. Reed received an identical photo of sheet III, out of which we have taken the fourth quadrant as shown herewith. The fact that Dr. Reed does not include this photo in his "Research" and report is either a



Sheet III nr. 95 & 100

serious omission in his thinking or (and again, I refer to the exact terminology used by Dr. Reed in previous articles) "this is a serious misrepresentation and constitutes a deliberate deception of the unsophisticated collector".<sup>2</sup>

In closing, my feeling is that it would be to Dr. Reed's benefit if he would "tread carefully in areas where his knowledge is rather spotty".<sup>3</sup>

With thanks to the late G.C. van Balen Blanken and to Bert Buurman for placing their photo archives at my disposal.

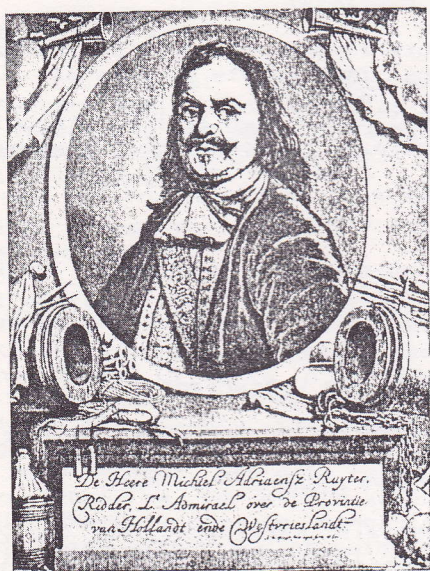
Pieter F.A. van de Loo  
Hilversum

- <sup>1</sup> Netherlands Philately, Vol. 4 Nr. 2
- <sup>2</sup> Netherlands Philately, Vol. 5 Nr. 2
- <sup>3</sup> Netherlands Philately, Vol. 6 Nr. 2



## HERO OF THE SEA

Michiel Adriaenszoon de Ruyter (1607-1676).



Like many before him, De Ruyter began his maritime career in the Merchant Marine. He made his first sea voyage as a bo's'n's mate; he was then just 11 years old. He climbed the ranks steadily, first sailor, then bo's'n, then coxswain and finally, in 1637 captain on a ship of the Lampsins shipping company, one of the mightiest trading companies of Zeeland. This company made its money mostly by slave transport from the African West coast to the West Indies and the Americas. They also were known as privateers, their captains carried letters, usually from the Prince of Orange himself, declaring that they had an official permit for privateering i.e. piracy on enemy ships such as the Spaniards. Michiel de Ruyter must have seen a good deal of this. We know that a few years later he had his own ship and by 1652 was so well off that he stopped sailing to live off the interest of his money, in his home town of Vlissingen. Some time prior to this time he must have visited St Eustatius (NVPH Neth. Antilles # 371, figure 1), though no date is mentioned.

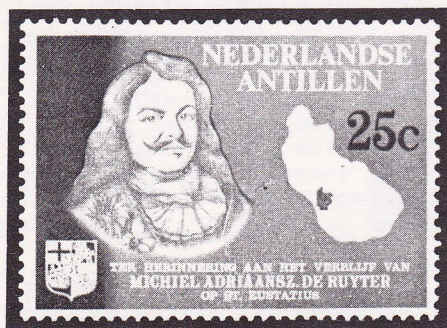


figure 1



figure 2



But just in this time the first English War had broken out and the unbelievable thing happened. He, Michiel de Ruyter from Vlissingen, Zeeland, was asked to become vice-admiral of the Holland War fleet. This was in 1653.

In between the first and second English War he fought the Barbary pirates in the Mediterranean and was successful in the War against the Swedes. At the beginning of the second English War, in 1665, he was promoted to lieutenant-admiral of Holland and Commander-in Chief of all the combined States Fleets. Again we think of the Four-day war (1666) and the excursion to Chatham (1667) as some of his notorious successes. Even during the third English War he was several times victorious. In 1674, however, he was sent to the Mediterranean with a much too weak squadron to help Spain against France. Near the Etna mountain he was mortally wounded.

In the Netherlands he appeared four times on stamps. In 1907 (NVPH 87-89) his 300th birthday was commemorated, showing a portrait and a sea battle in full action. Then in 1943 a portrait in the Sea Heroes set, and, in 1957, a stamp to commemorate his 350th birthday, and finally, in 1976, a picture of his statue in Vlissingen, to commemorate his 300 years death. (figure 2).

Postal Booklet Notes

The new booklet (P.B. 30) containing the 1984 "Zomerpostzegels" was issued on April 3, consisting of a strip of four "Birds of the meadow" stamps. Cost of the booklet is Fl. 3.40. It remains on sale at the post offices -- not in vending machines -- until may 18.

Simultaneously, the "regular" summer series in four of these bird designs, in normal sheet form of 100 subjects, also was placed on sale. Interestingly, only two of the designs--

- 50 cent + 20 cent (horizontal format)
- 70 cent + 30 cent (vertical format)

-- from the regular series were used (twice for each) for the booklet. One might comment that, using one of each of the four designs would have resulted in a Fl. 3.45 booklet of the same size/format. Perhaps it was decided to concentrate on the two most used denominations. Both series are on white phosphor paper, with the booklet stamps being perforated 13 1/4 on the appropriate sides.

In any case, this very attractive booklet pane is only the second semi-postal booklet issued by the PTT since 1940.

**De Stichting Comité voor de Zomerpostzegels**  
 verdeelt elk jaar - aan de hand van de ontvangen aanvragen - de opbrengst van de bijslag op de zomerpostzegels.

- 50%** voor nederlandse plaatselijke en regionale projecten op sociaal-cultureel gebied;
- 40%** gaat naar nederlandse instellingen voor sociaal-culturele projecten van landelijk belang;
- 10%** voor projecten in de Nederlandse Antillen.


**Zomerpostzegels 1984**

fl 3.40

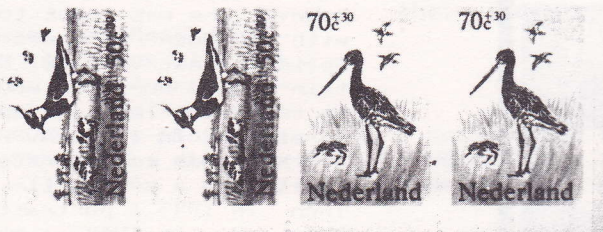


Zomerpostzegels brengen levensvreugde

The cover is in a cream shade, bearing the title (in Dutch), "Summer postage stamps - 1984" / "Summer postage stamps bring enjoyment to life" and the Fl. 3.40 tariff designation. The outer back cover details the percentage distribution to various causes of the proceeds from the surcharges.

 Stichting Comité voor de Zomerpostzegels

**Weidevogels**



 ptt post PB 30

The tab of the pane bears the theme "Weidevogels" ('Meadow birds') plus the symbol and signature of the Committee for the summer stamps.

As in the previous Red Cross booklet, the stamps are imperf on opposite margins, with the "outer" stamp being perforated on the left side only. This leads to the interesting combinations to be extracted from the booklets:

- a) 50 cent: imperforate vertical margins
- b) 70 cent: imperforate horizontal margins
- c) 70 cent: perforated left margin only
- d) 70 cent + 70 cent: horizontal combination pair of "b" and "c"
- e) 50 cent + 70 cent: pair of "a" and "b" above

We have no news of forthcoming booklet issues.

FWJ

Report from our Librarian:

Recent additions to the ASNP Library:

Donated by Mr. Garrett de Mots

NVPH Speciale Catalogus for the years 1949, 1950, 1951, 1953, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1962, 1963, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1975. Library number 302; order by year.

Auction catalogs, "Nederlandse Postzegel Veiling for years 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 3 catalogs per year. Library number 211

Maandblad voor Philatelie. Complete volumes for years 1969-1970. Broken volumes for years 1971, 1972, 1977 and 1978. Library number 401

Bulletin of Netherlands and Colonies Philatelists of New York, July 1956 through November 1976 (end of publication). Library number 408

Donated by Mr. J. Heimans Jr.

Printing masters for each type of perfin known to have been used in the Netherlands, Dutch East Indies, Curacao and Netherlands Antilles. Copy these masters and you have a complete perfin album. Illustrated. Language, English. Appr. 700 pp. 9 lbs. Library number 212

Donated by Mr. M. Dekker

Pre-stamp Postmarks of the Netherlands by Pierre K. Plantinga. Illustrated. Language, English. 13 pp. Library number "File Folder, Pre-stamp era of Neth."

Received from member M. Dekker of Canada

#### NEDERLAND ONDER DE LOEP

This is a German Rundbrief, No. 93 of August 1979, 54 pp, in German.

Received from Mrs. Odijk

De Aero Philatelist from October 1966 until August 1968, published by de Nederlandse Vereniging van Aero Philatelisten, DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER, a total of 15 journals, in Dutch.

"Printing inks for Postage Stamps", article, in English.

Mr. Mollenkramer also reports that he and his wife have the honor of being selected to participate in the opening ceremonies for the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, during which they will demonstrate their recognized proficiency in Wooden Shoe Dancing. Their dancing group is scheduled for a busy summer, not only in Southern California but as far afield as Denver, Colorado, where Fernand is combining his Klompdansing with his continuing promotion of Netherlands philately and ASNPF.

#### Coil Corner

A member writes to ask how a used coil can be removed from the envelope without destroying the control number.

This is an interesting problem which is caused of course by the fact that the control number is imprinted on the gum, not on the paper of the stamp. When the coil is soaked off the piece of envelope in the customary manner, the control number is dissolved along with the gum.

I know of no sure-fire method of preserving the number, but the method which has worked reasonably well for me is to steam the coil from the envelope by means of the escaping jet of steam from a teakettle. A pair of tongs (or two pairs) are essential, in order to avoid scalding one's fingers.

This method usually results in most of the control number being saved, but I think the degree of success or failure really depends upon how much moisture was used to affix the stamp originally, and how hard it was impressed onto the envelope. A minimum amount of moisture, and just enough pressure to insure adhesion, will usually permit steam removal of the coil complete with its number.

Unfortunately, most recipients have no control over this part of the process, but you can request that your correspondents help you in this regard.

#### Trends

##### Volumes in loose leaf versus the bound book

Not every philatelist is a bibliophile, but every philatelist has at least a utilitarian respect for books on philatelic subjects. Without these, we would be as many wanderers in the desert. Curiously enough, for all the information our library provides, it does stimulate and enhance rather than quench the possibilities for the creative collector. Small wonder then that a trend in book publishing caught our attention.

There can be good reasons why a book should be published in loose leaf or fascicle fashion. (Ed. note: fascicle is an installment of a book published in parts) For example, it would be ridiculous if Higgins and Gage required that we buy their entire 3000 page world catalogue of postal stationery, if all we ever need is a small section on the Netherlands and Overseas Areas. Quiet appropriately, H & G offer the countries separately, and their "world catalogue" is simply the total of these sections, in a ring binder.

Another good example - and for a different reason - is Pieter van de Loo's "Forgeries". The author could not reasonably hope to be comprehensive the first time around, since there was only scant and scattered information to go on. A major incentive to publish an incomplete work was the supposition that in so doing much hidden information would come out of the woodwork from collectors writing and sending in their samples. This approach has worked miracles for Mr. van de Loo and his cohorts; a second supplement appeared, barely three years after the original volume, and it is about as substantial as the basic volume. For much the same reason - expected new finds - the van Balen Blanken-Buurman volume on the 1852, 10 ct plate IA, is also in loose leaf format.

But then we read about the "Philatelic Encyclopedie" which has appeared in the Netherlands in sixteen fascicles, held in two ring binders. An encyclopedia in a ring binder? That seems almost a contradiction in terms. An encyclopedia is supposed to have a definitive character, an aura of eternity, whereas the ring binder suggests temporality, a throw-away-when-the-new-edition-comes mentality. But in this case the reason for the format is a simple one of economics. Books have become prohibitively expensive, particularly in Western Europe. Too few collectors would be able to buy a Hfl 200.00 encyclopedia, but many more might buy a sixteen fascicle subscription at Hfl. 12.50 per month. Rather than buy-on-time, we now have the publish-on-time book, a remarkable trend that we signal here, without passing judgment. The just-mentioned

LHR

example is not the only one. From the same Dutch publisher, there is now appearing "Filatelie Informatief", a sort of macro encyclopedia in thrice-yearly installments, each installment of 64 pages (at a cost of Hfl 18.75) containing one or several definitive articles on philatelic subjects.

For whatever reasons - good or bad - it seems that the ring binder is going to take a prominent place on our philatelic bookshelf. Is it premature to say "adieu" to the cloth-bound book?

F.R.



Journal staff member Frans Rummens has noted several errors which appeared in Netherlands Philately, Volume 8 Number 4. Proper spelling of the name of the catalogue publisher, who was referred to a number of times, is Zonnebloem. The wrong illustration was used in his article on Cornelis Evertsen the Younger; the proper photograph is shown herewith.

continued from next column

There are many interesting possibilities waiting to be unearthed.

Because this is not a particularly scarce stamp, and it is assumed that many of our members have at least one copy of this denomination, may we ask that these copies be checked -- just in case? Of particular interest would be the date of the postmark and the perforation gauge. I'll pay registration costs, both ways, for any lucky member who comes up with a postmarked copy, even if it does not show the complete date. At least the perforation would be of help in narrowing the gap in our information.

FWJ

## Lightning Strikes!

The broken plate variety of the 5 cent red Curacao Willem III stamp (Speciale number 3), as described on page 365 of the Curacao handbook (Julsen & Benders), understandably is a scarce item. Neither Dr. Benders nor I possessed a copy, and the one illustrated in our book was from the collection of the Netherlands Post Museum.

Therefore, it is with unfettered pleasure that I spotted the copy illustrated here -- with in a local stamp dealer's stock -- and purchased it without an argument!



It is a particularly interesting copy in that it bears a portion of the already scarce St. Martin double-circle cancellation, in use at that office from 1882 through 1892. It is unfortunate (although one should not look a gift horse in the mouth, so to speak) that the date portion of this black postmark does not appear on the stamp. Otherwise, we might have been on the way towards pinpointing the time of the injury to the plate. The most we know at the moment is that all existing examples are in the comb perforation 13 1/2 : 13 1/4, large holes, which was in production during the period 1881-1885. This would indicate that the damage occurred sometime in the midyears of this plate's use.

However, it is also possible that this variety may be found in the early perforation 14 gauges, either small holes or large, but most probably in the latter, which saw use as late as 1883. Furthermore, we know that the first printing of the 5 cent stamp in the 13 1/2 : 13 1/4 gauge was for 118,100 copies on January 5, 1883. Also, the next and last printing of this stamp was in April 1889 in the quantity of 20,000 copies, most likely in the 12 1/2 : 12C gauge. Thus although it would be extremely rare, it is possible to find this broken plate variety in the 11 1/2 : 12C gauge, since the break is known to be in position 51 of the plate.

<-----continued

POSTAGE DUES ON COVER

By Charles Sacconaghi

Even for the most dedicated Netherlands and Colonies specialists, collecting the postage dues can be an expensive and frustrating endeavor - costly in trying to secure those elusive plate faults and type differences, not to mention perforation varieties, and definitely very difficult to locate and identify even with a magnifying glass. Often a cancellation will obliterate a possible distinguishing mark so you don't know what you have!

Have you ever thought of collecting postage dues on cover? A totally different and fascinating aspect that will give an unusual dimension and add value to even the most complete stamp collection.

Any postage dues on cover are elusive (how many U.S. ones are ever offered in auction sales?) but diligent search through dealers' cover boxes or at auctions can reward the purchaser beyond measure - and the cost may be surprisingly low. Often foreign covers with Dutch postage dues are buried with those auction lots of the country of origin.

Pictured are several covers that this writer has acquired over many years of specialized collecting. Their story is usually a simple one - either not enough postage at point of origin, or additional postage collected when forwarded to a different address. Some of these do present questions, the answers to which readers may be able to supply - or come forth with more interesting postage due covers.



Figure 2  
A stampless 1896 cover from Aardenburg, addressed to Curacao, where 25c postage due (NVPH 13 and 15) was collected from the addressee.



Figure 3  
A very unusual 1896 turned cover originating in Switzerland, addressed to Thun, where the envelope was reversed and sent on to Curacao without postage. Upon arrival, 75c was collected.

Gutsverwaltung von Wassalem.

Pf. Kegel, Balt. Bahn.



Figure 1  
The first is an 1894 Russian cover properly franked to Amsterdam but returned, stamped "Refuse" and "Rebut" and marked with a large encircled T. A 20c postage due (NVPH 10) was applied and cancelled at Amsterdam.

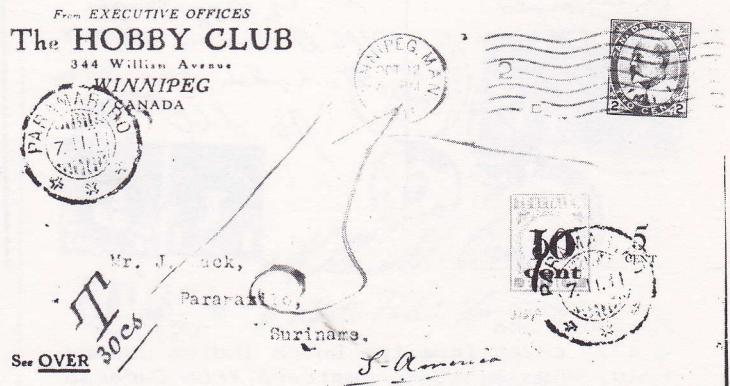


Figure 4  
This cover originated in Canada and was charged an additional 15c upon arrival in Paramaribo. The 1911 provisional overprint makes this a rare on cover usage of NVPH 16.

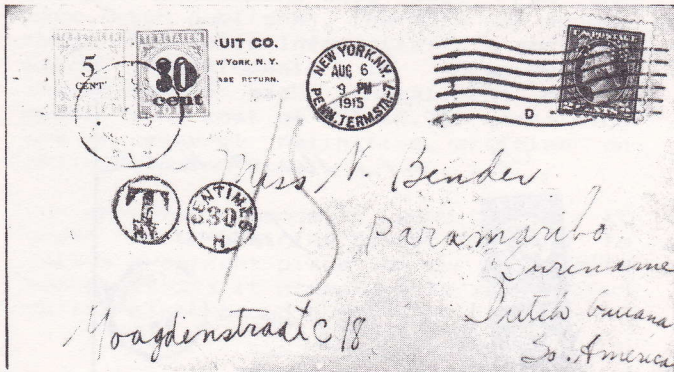


Figure 5  
Another fine commercial cover from New York, underpaid and charged 15c postage due, as the preceding Canadian cover was, this time using the 10c on 30c 1911 provisional, still available to the postal clerk in 1915.



Figure 8  
An unusual 1939 cover from Rotterdam to Tel-Aviv, and with postage due charged upon arrival - the boxed "To pay 10 mills" handstamp accompanying the Palestine due applied at the left.

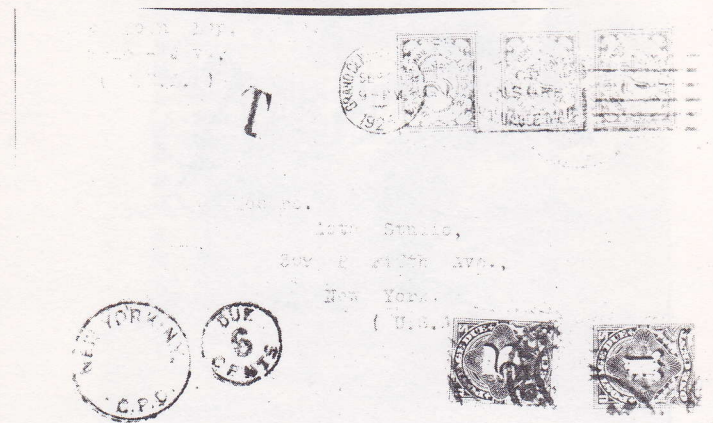


Figure 6 and 7  
A 1923 cover from the Dutch Indies underpaid, and a 1931 postcard from Curacao without postage, each charged 6c postage due upon arrival in the U.S. The U.S. stamps as here were often cancelled before being affixed to the letters.



Figure 9  
This cover originated in German occupied Holland, and passed through Cologne (backstamped and censored Dec. 3, 1941) on its way to Los Angeles, where it was forwarded to several street addresses. Postage due of 28c was collected (from whom?). The hand stamp "Retour - Postverkehr eingestellt" was applied before reaching the U.S. Another mystery is the Dutch PTT sealing label on the left which begins "Deze brief kon wegens onbestelbaarheid" also underneath the postage dues. On the reverse is stamped "Afzender onbekend te 's Gravenhage".

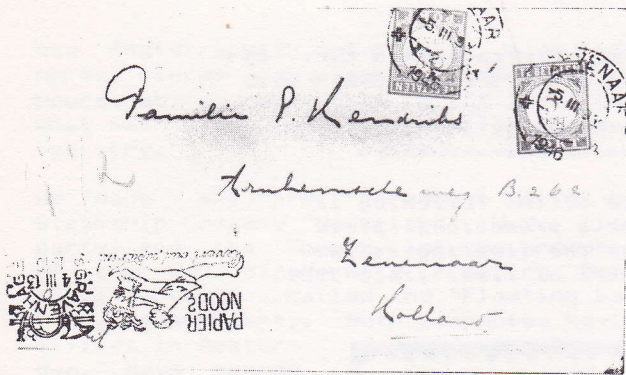


Figure 10  
An unfranked 1946 cover from an internee at the Dutch D.P. Camp, Kandy, Ceylon, not so recognized as entitled to free postage, so charged 7 1/2c postage due upon arrival in Holland.



Figure 11  
An instance where the 7 1/2c Admiral stamp was declared invalid for payment of postage (having been demonetized just a week earlier on May 31, 1946) and charged 10c postage due. The purple hand stamp reads "Gebezigde zegels niet meer geldig".



Figure 12  
An unfranked 1945 cover from Twello and charged 8 1/2c postage due. The particular printed envelope may explain why it was not prepaid.



Figure 13 and 14  
Two outstanding and seemingly authentic commercial covers using the 1946 overprinted Makassar provisionals. These were overweight letters, with postage of 60c required for letters up to 20 grams. Double postage, or 1.05 gld. was collected in the Celebes since each was supplied with only a 7 1/2c stamp. But surely the firm should have known the correct postage to the Dutch Indies - they most likely wished to give an occasion for the use of these new postage due provisionals.

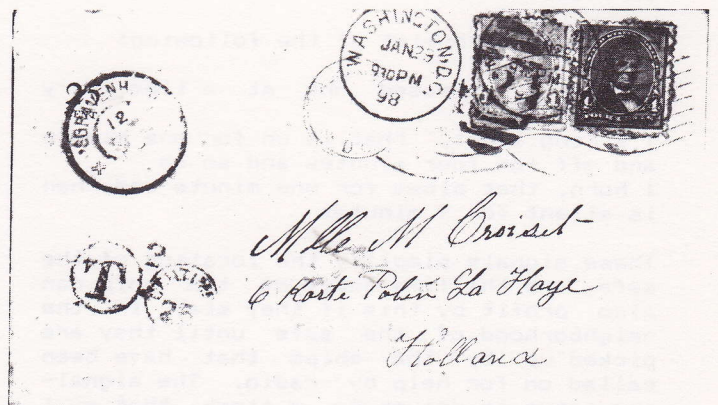


Figure 15  
We'll let the you, the reader, work up the story behind this U.S. cover to Den Haag.

The Company for the Promotion of  
Van Blaaderen's Floating Safes  
Amsterdam

Established by Royal Decree of April 19, 1916  
=====

*Editor's note: The exact source of the following is not known, but it appears to be a promotional piece for the company which developed the floating safes. This has appeared in print a number of times since 1921.*

This floating safe (patented in all industrial countries) is meant to be placed on the decks of mailsteamers, and to be used for the safekeeping of valuables.

The safes are made in different sizes, relative to the size of the ships on which they are installed. They are painted white inside and out (enamel), the word "safe" is applied clearly, as is the name of the ship and the cable address of the Blaaderen Co.

The egg-shaped cabinet is attached to the ship by four sickle-shaped arms.



The force with which the arms hold the safe is regulated in such a way that the safe is automatically released when it reaches a depth of thirty feet under water. The buoyancy of the safe will make it float to the surface of the water where it will float until found. If the ship sinks in shallow water the safe will stay on board.

The safe is supplied with a signal apparatus, that starts working when the safe surfaces.

The signals consist of the following:

12 flares, released one at a time every hour  
1 strong light, that is on for one minute and off for four minutes and so on  
1 horn, that blows for one minute and then is silent for 9 minutes

These signals simplify the locating of the safe, and the life-boats of the ship can also profit by this if they stay in the neighborhood of the safe until they are picked up by the ships that have been called on for help by radio. The signal-apparatus is driven by a clock, that will run for three months.

The safe will withstand a temperature of 1700° C and a pressure of 140 PSI.

The safes now in use in collaboration with the PTT have a capacity of 6600 pounds and are 13 feet long and 6 feet wide. The deck area occupied by the safe is 13 x 7 feet. The total weight of the safe with the mount does not exceed 6600 pounds.

The safe has a multiple number of walls, constructed from no more than 3 steel plates and welded through a special process.

The safe has a round opening with two covers and is locked with two regular locks and a combination lock.



The safe can also be supplied with a special compartment that will destroy the contents (p.e. secret papers) when the safe is tampered with by unauthorized people. The safe is placed on deck in such a way, that it is in view of the bridge, and can also be connected with the bridge via an alarm.

The Company has an agreement with the PTT which enables the general public to send valuables, letters, and small parcels to the colonies and the overseas possessions in a safe manner via the floating safe.

For this reason all postoffices in the Netherlands and in the Netherlands East- and West-Indies have special stamps available. These stamps, when affixed to a letter or parcel, will ensure the transportation of the piece involved via the floating safe. The pieces have to have, besides the special stamps, stamps to cover the normal franking and they also have to be registered (without notation of value).

The rate for the floating safe stamps is 15 cents per 20 grams or part thereof.

The registration receipt will state that the piece is sent via floating safe if this is requested.

Instead of "normal" registry, one can also



use registry with notation of value. The normal pieces can also be insured at the bourse at a rate that is 25% lower than what was usual up until now for "normal" registry.

We made separate agreement with the Steamship Company "Nederland" N.V., first party, and the Company for the promotion of the Van Blaaderen's Floating Safes N.V., hereafter called the "Floating Safe Co.", second party. Both companies having offices in Amsterdam, have agreed to the following (among others):

The captain of the ship will, in case of shipwreck, leave all the postal pieces in the floating safe and will - insofar as this is possible in connection with the safety of the ship, the crew, the passengers and



the cargo - take such measures as he deems necessary to save the safe. In case of fire, it will be up to the captain to decide, if he will remove the pieces from the safe or to leave them inside, whatever he thinks will be better for the safety of the contents.

The sacks with documents that have to be transported with the floating safe will be loaded into the safe by personnel of the S.S. Co. "Nederland" under the supervision of a representative of the "Floating Safe Co." or an authorized person.

This last person will then lock the safe and the keys will be handed to the captain in a sealed box. The latter will hand this box to a representative of the "Floating Safe Co." at the place of destination, (if necessary to an employee of the Postal Services) and the unbroken seal is proof of safe delivery for the captain.

The money earned from the sale of the stamps will be divided as follows: three-eighths to the State and the other five-eighths will be paid to the "Floating Safe Company".

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Our member Theo. van Dam writes to point out that copies of the latest edition of the Luchtpostcatalogus van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksgebieden which was reviewed in our January issue (Volume 8 No. 4) are now available at \$10.00 ppd, to ASNP members and \$12.00 to others. Contact:  
Theo van Dam  
P.O. Box 26  
Brewster, N.Y. 10509