

NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



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Volume 9/2

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Letter from the Editors:

The feature article this month, on the 1867 issue of the Netherlands, was written by J.L. van Dielen, who has been a good friend of ASN P and its staff for many years.

This article, on the 1867 issue, is a good example of the kind of valuable information which has been published in Netherlands Philately since its inception nine years ago. It is unfortunately true that although this substantial volume of information is a matter of permanent record, as a practical matter it has been extremely difficult to locate data on any specific subject which has been published in some past issue.

Accordingly, in this issue we are publishing a complete cumulative index, from Volume 1 No. 1 through Volume 8 No. 6, listing by subject matter virtually every item which has been included within these pages. It is not the kind of an article which one can sit down and read, but it is hoped that it will prove to be an invaluable reference to a wealth of information which ASN P has published to date on the issues of the Netherlands and her ex-colonies.

Journal staff member Frans Rummens brings us nicely up to date on the recent issues of the Netherlands.

We sincerely hope that this issue will be printed to a commercially acceptable degree of quality. We finally have given up on the printer we have been employing the past year, and are now working with a (we believe) more competent firm. We appreciate your indulgence in overlooking the serious shortcomings in the quality of the printing we have been sending our members, and hope that this problem is behind us.

We would like to take this opportunity to encourage our members to send in articles for publication in this Journal. Even rough ideas are very welcome, as we will be glad to work with you in developing an idea, a discovery, or results of some research into an article.

The value of this Journal is greatly dependent upon what you, the members, contribute to it. Let us hear from you.

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The NVPH Expertizing Committee and the Issue of 1867

by J.L. van Dieten

Translation by Rene Kuypers

Editor's Note:

Originally written about twelve years ago, this article appeared in several publications at that time. It has now been revised and updated for publication in Netherlands Philately by Mr. van Dieten, head of the auction house bearing his name, and who was very active in the NVPH Expertizing Committee during much of the period covered.

In 1948, the Dutch Dealers' Association (NVPH) set out to establish a committee for the express purpose of expertizing the genuineness of stamps from the Netherlands and Overseas Territories. By this time the need for such a service had become paramount and could no longer be ignored. The board of directors at that time certainly foresaw the responsibilities they would take upon themselves and even anticipated the various difficulties by proposing a committee of no less than five members, plus a secretary, for expertizing duties whenever possible. Experience here and abroad taught us that expert opinions from a single specialist were later often disputed, while certificates issued by a committee of experts provided a greater degree of certainty for the owners of valuable stamps. Nevertheless, the board of directors also realized that to establish a committee of five experts might not be such an easy task, strange as this might sound. Indeed, there are many capable specialists, but their field is usually very limited, while others (among whom are the ones with the most knowledge) sincerely doubt whether they are competent enough to merit signing an enduring certificate. Still, in the interest of collectors and bonafide dealers, the committee was founded.

The NVPH Expertizing Committee issued some 4000 certificates during the period 1948 to 1972. During all this time only one certificate was ever revoked, while some ten stamps received no opinion, because of disagreement among the member experts. All in all, we may well agree that the committee performed its task both competently and seriously during all these years. At various times the composition of the committee had to be changed because of death or departures of some members to foreign shores. In those instances, a new member was found who first had to go through a year's apprenticeship, during which time he would examine some 200 stamps. After this trial period a permanent position would then be confirmed or not. The advantages of a group is that the philatelic knowledge among the members is exchanged and improved. It allows the younger, newer members to learn from the veterans, the history and

origin of certain varieties of yesterday. "Two know more than one," is certainly appropriate for a group of five members. At times, it happened even that one member was able to change the opinion of the other four. Just to make doubly sure that an opinion as recorded on a certificate is correct, a specialist, not belonging to the committee, may well have been consulted.

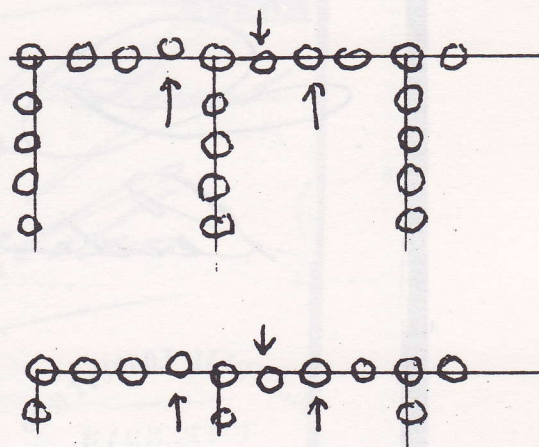
Of all the stamps presented for expertizing, a photo-copy and a file-card are made stating the opinion of each member. Over the years this card library has grown rather voluminous. From this extensive documentation, certain conclusions can now be made. With regard to the Netherlands third issue, the records are particularly interesting. And it was determined, for instance, that concerning "overprints", the majority of fakes are among the 2 1/2 Guilder Dutch Indies with overprint JAVA-high, inverted and BEZIT BUITEN. As for perforations, most fakes occur with Netherlands 1867 issue, particularly among the perforation 10 1/2. The 10 and 15 cent (Nos. 8IB, 9IB and 9IIB) values belong to the most infamous stamps of Netherlands and O.T. Ever since the 1890's, attempts have been made to find a better way to establish the genuineness of this perforation by means of "fitting" the respective stamps over the perf-comb. There are, namely, two mint sheets of the ten cent 1864 in the Netherlands Postal Museum that incorporated the 10 1/2 comb as a trial perforation. (See illustration) Because of certain variations in the perforation holes (and also in the "paper-bridges" in between the holes) and because the width of each stamp varies somewhat as well, one should be able to "fit" an original stamp with a 10 1/2 perf over one of the ten stamps. For some unknown reason this does not always work. Indeed, the possibility exists that the 10 1/2 trial comb of 1864 is not the same as the 10 1/2 comb of 1867.

It has been tried, therefore, to reconstruct such a 10 1/2 comb from the inexpensive 10 cent, type II. However, this is more easily said than done because the ten stamps in a row of type II are not made up of ten individual clichés, but composed of two strips of five different

cliches instead. Thus, any tell-tale markings repeat themselves twice in each row. Nevertheless, by means of blocks and partial sheets it became possible to reconstruct a few complete horizontal rows of the 10 cent, type II. Unfortunately, it is still not always possible to exactly "fit-in" a stamp over the resulting photo-copies. Hence, to expertize any 10 1/2 perf we are still dependent on our experience as to the "aspect" of the 10 1/2 perforation. On effective but unscientific way is to place the questionable stamp face down among a number of inexpensive 10 cent, type II samples, then to shuffle them around. A trained eye will immediately pick out a potential fake. A genuine copy will generally display the same irregular, rough-edged perforation of all the others.

When we examine the stamps of the 1867 issue separately in connection with the NVPH Catalog (1984 prices between brackets), it appears the catalog prices do not necessarily reflect the number of genuine copies found. However, at the same time we should not lose sight of the fact that just a few short years ago most of the better values stood rather low, and thus, rarely were submitted to be expertized. On the average the committee got to see more of the known rare perforations than those listed too low. Accordingly, the correlation among the numbers expertized is somewhat askew. Therefore, after reviewing the evidence, I believe certain numbers will have to be reevaluated. Undoubtedly, a few unknown rarities remain undiscovered among these numbers!

When expertizing these 10 1/2 perforations, keep in mind that this is a comb perf. So the peculiarities of the horizontal perforations have to match (not the verticals). To illustrate:



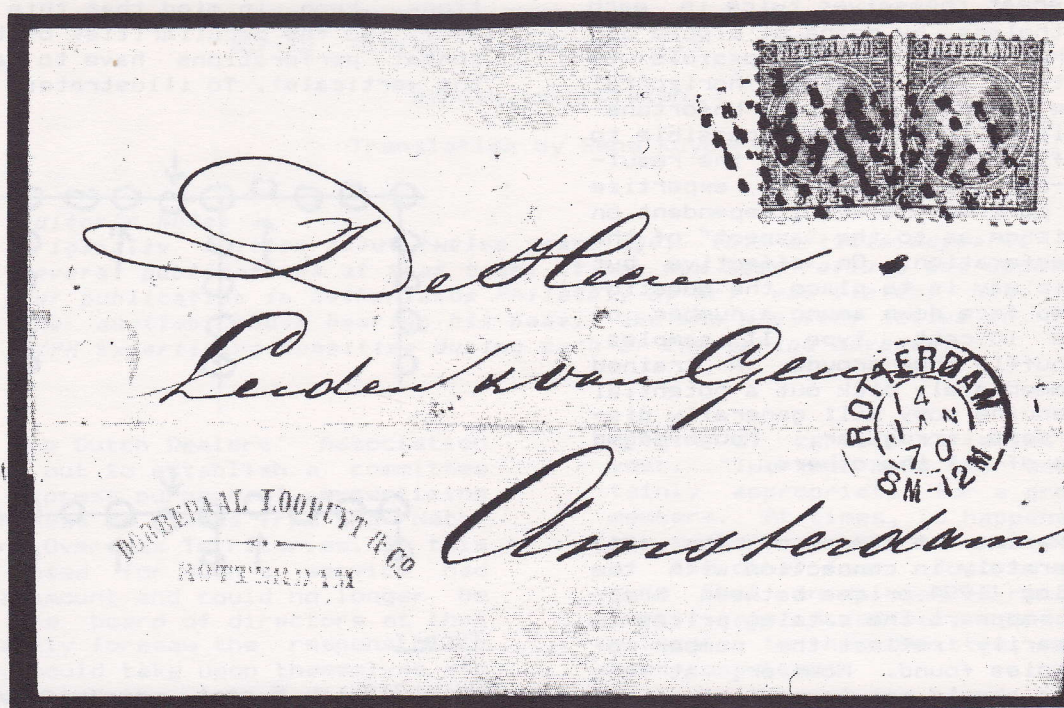
Type I

No. 71A
(Dfl. 475)
No. 81A
(Dfl. 450)

5 cent, perf 12 3/4:11 3/4, unused and the 10 cent, perf 12 3/4:11 3/4, unused are in are in VF condition, and certainly those with original gum are very much more difficult to find than the catalog value would indicate. Personally, I believe the 5 cent to be more elusive. Just 7 of the 5 ct and 8 of the 10 ct have been authenticated by 1984.



A contact photograph of the trial 10 1/2:10 1/4 perforation on the second issue. Original in the Ned. Postmuseum.



Pair of 5 ct Type II 10 1/2 : 10 1/4, puntstempel 91 (Rotterdam)
on 14 Jan 1870 cover to Amsterdam

No. 81B
(Df1. 2750)

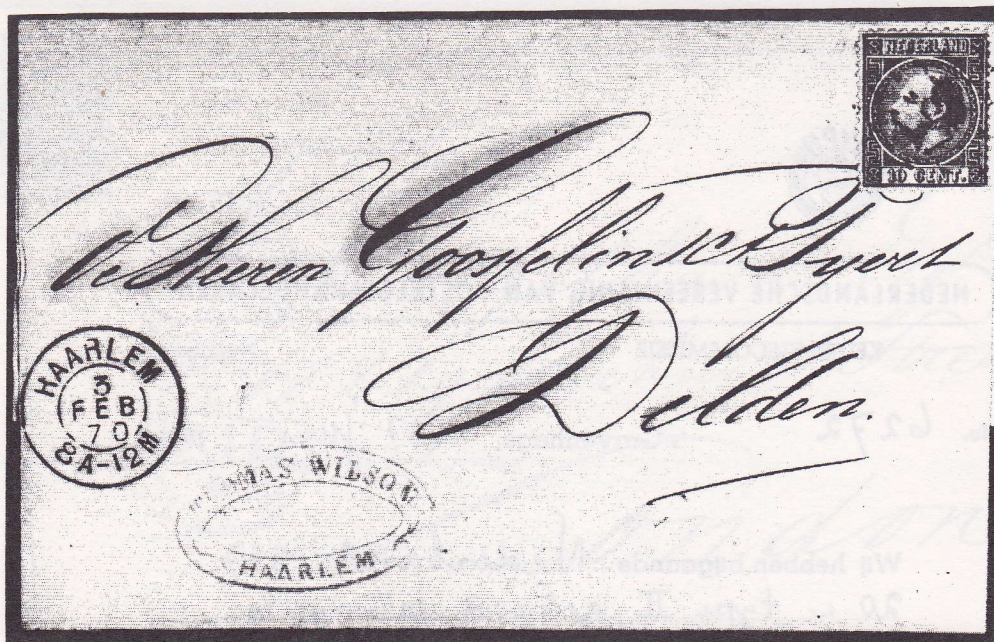
10 cent, perf. 10 1/2:10 1/4
Of this stamp 19 certificates of authenticity were issued, normally with number cancellation 45 (Groningen). Moreover, there are three more copies with similar cancellation in the "Gray"-collection¹.

No. 91B
(Df1. 1850)

15 cent, perf. 10 1/2:10 1/4
The same number of certificates were issued for this stamp, namely 19. Many are with number-cancellation 5 (Amsterdam), the balance with various cancellations, including number-cancellations 62 and 91 (?), and more with unreadable cancellations. In addition, one uncertified copy, most probably false, reposes in the "Gray"-collection¹.



10 ct Type I 12 3/4 : 11 3/4, boxed FRANCO cancel,
on 23 Aug 1868 cover from Enkhuizen to Zutphen



10 ct Type II 13 1/2 small holes, (inverted) puntstempel 46
(Haarlem) on 3 Feb 1870 cover to Delden

No. 71C
(Dfl. 2000) 5 cent, perf. 13 1/2. So far not a single certificate has been issued for this stamp unused! We know of only six copies, among them a pair, of the much lower listed used stamps (Dfl. 850). Except for one with FRANCO-framed, all are with number-cancellation 96 (Schiedam).

No. 91C
(Dfl. 1400) 15 cent, perf. 13 1/2. Unused very rare. Exactly five copies are recorded, just one single and a block.

No. 71D
(Dfl. 2000) 5 cent, perf. 14. This must be an extremely rare variety because a certificate has never been issued for an unused copy. Ten cancelled copies have been certified (Dfl. 500).

No. 71E
(Dfl. 550) 5 cent, perf. 13 1/4x14. Exactly two certificates for this stamp unused were ever issued. However, used copies are rather prevalent.

Type II

No. 71IB
(Dfl. 350) 5 cent, perf. 10 1/2:10 1/4. This number used is not rare at all, but just twelve certificates were issued to date for the unused, including 3 pairs.

No. 81IB
(Dfl. 500) 10 cent, perf. 10 1/2:10 1/4. Used rather common, but unused are just as rare as the 5 cent. We have authenticated exactly fourteen copies.

No. 91IB
(Dfl. 6000) 15 cent, perf. 10 1/2:10 1/4. This is the most manipulated perforation of all Netherlands and O.T. stamps. Just one copy was ever awarded a certificate.

(Dfl. 1950) Cancelled, just twenty-six stamps were found to be genuine, most with unreadable cancels.

In the "Gray"-collection rests one copy unused (uncertified and suspect), one cancelled Rotterdam-framed, and one with number cancellation 51.

No. 101IB
(Dfl. 2750) 20 cent, perf. 10 1/2:10 1/4. Of these only three unused copies (without gum) were ever certified.

(Dfl. 300) Of the used stamps, fifty-nine were issued certificates, most with unreadable cancellations. In comparison with some of the other perforations, the notation seems somewhat high.



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KEURINGSCOMMISSIE

No. 6272

's-Gravenhage.

27 juni 1962

Wij hebben bijgaande Nederland 1867
20 ct. type II getand 10 1/2 : 10 1/2
no. 10 II B gebruikt

onderzocht en onze mening is, dat:

de tanding echt is.

De Secretaris:

Namens de
Keuringscommissie.



W. A. R. Kok
W. A. R. Kok

Deze mening wordt gegeven op grond van de aan achterzijde vermelde voorwaarden.

47752

300

NVPH Certificate on the 20 ct. Type II of the 1867 issue.

No. 7IIC
(Dfl. 175)

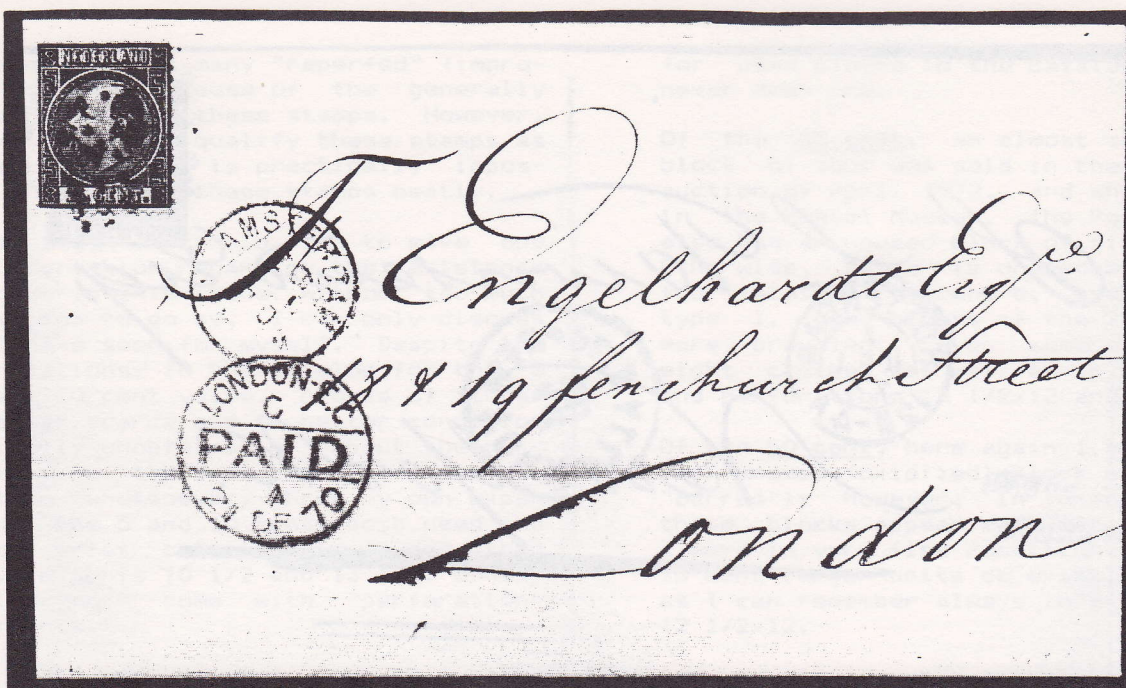
5 cent, perf. 13 1/2.
Despite the low catalog value, only seven unused copies (most of them regummed) were ever certified. Apparently, because of the low notation, few were ever submitted for certification.

No. 9IIC
(Dfl. 1450)

15 cent, perf. 13 1/2
unused and the

No. 10IIC
(Dfl. 1150)

20 cent, perf. 13 1/2 unused
are both very rare. Only seven and six copies respectively were pronounced genuine. One would think that the catalog values here, too, should be transposed.



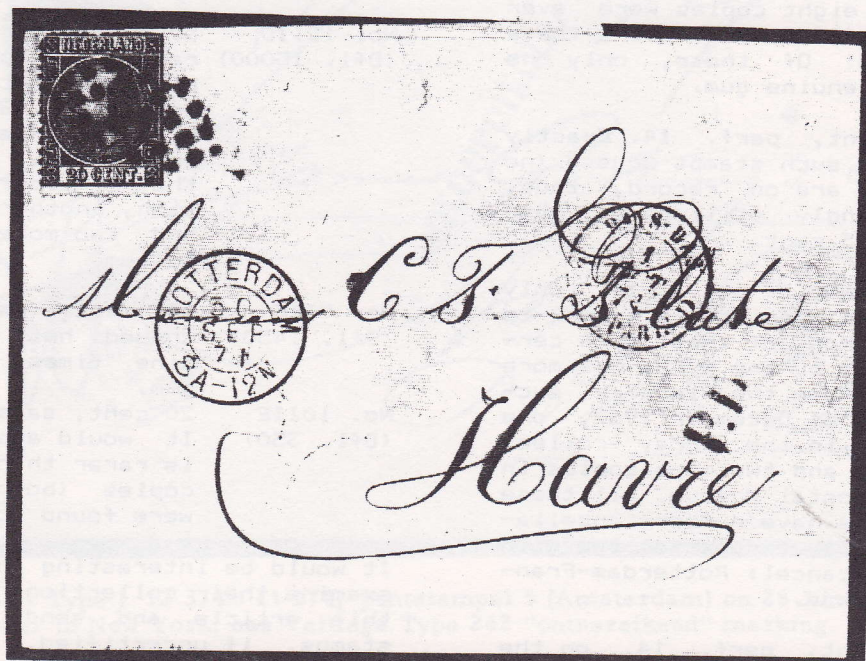
15 ct Type II 13 1/2 small holes, puntstempel 5 (Amsterdam) on
on 20 Dec 1870 cover to London

No. 11IIC 25 cent, perf. 13 1/2 is the
(Dfl. 12000) most rare perforation of all
Netherlands and O.T. stamps.
Just four copies were ever
certified genuine by the
committee. Otherwise, one
other copy was sold in a
VanDieten Auction (Dec.
1967) with a "Royal" certi-
ficate. In addition, the
Postal Museum owns one copy².

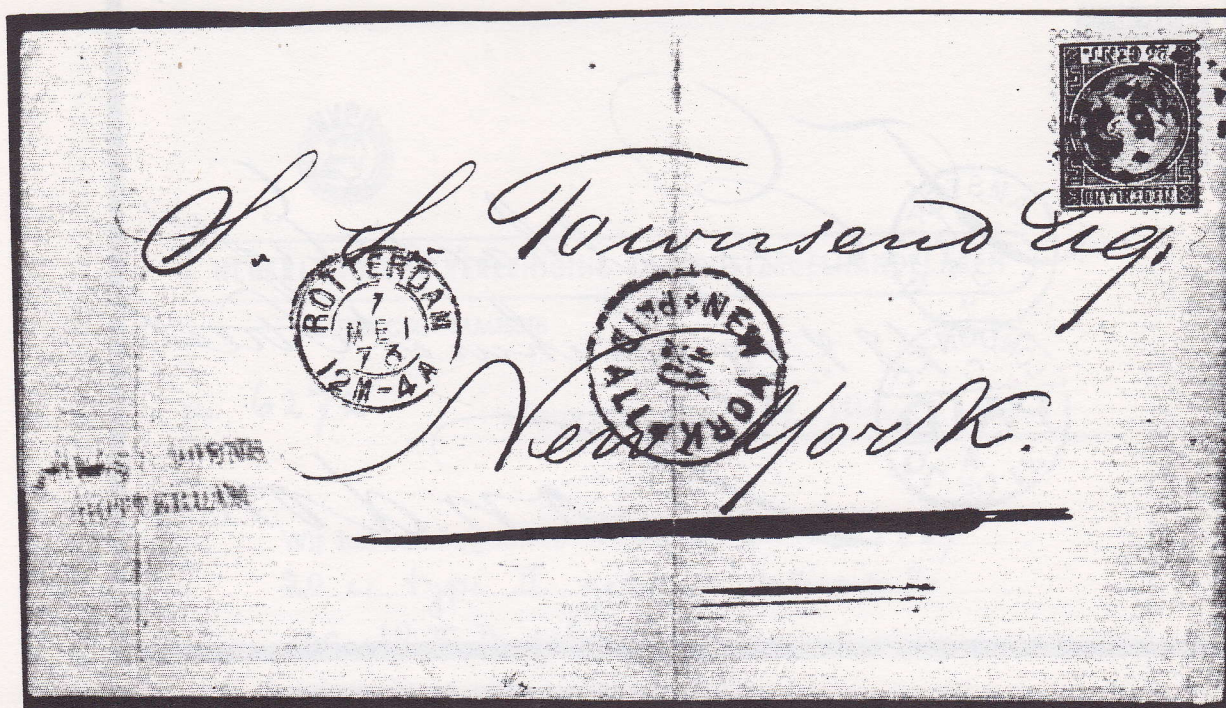
Also, the "Gray"-collection
has one copy on cover, dated
16.7.1872 despatched from
Rotterdam. All copies, in
fact, have number-cancellat-
ion 91 (Rotterdam).

No. 7IID
(Dfl. 185)

5 cent, perf. 14, unused.
Only 6 genuine examples are
known to us.



20 ct Type II 13 1/2 small holes, puntstempel 91
(Rotterdam) on 30 Sept 1871 cover to Le Havre



25 ct Type I 12 3/4 : 11 3/4, puntstempel 91 (Rotterdam) on 7 May 1873
cover to New York

No. 8IID (Dfl. 300) 10 cent, perf. 14, unused. Five are known. Both of these are scarcer than catalog values would indicate, certainly with better perforation and gum.

No. 9IID (Dfl. 1450) 15 cent, perf. 14. Unused, only eight copies were ever certified in all these years! Of these, only one had genuine gum.

No. 10IID (Dfl. 1200) 20 cent, perf. 14. Exactly three such stamps unused (no gum) are on record, thus, seemingly still rarer than the 15 cent.

No. 11IID (Dfl. 11000) 25 cent, perf. 14. Only eleven copies are known to us. Most of these were certified by the NVPH, one more copy from the Rietdijk Auction of December 1967, one copy in the "Gray"-collection, and two more copies in the Postal Museum. All these stamps have number-cancellation 91, except for two with town-cancel: Rotterdam-Franco-takje.

No. 11IID(x) (Dfl. --) 25 cent, perf. 14, on the previously recognized bluish paper. Of this rare stamp some nine copies are known to exist, all with number-cancellation 76 (Middelburg)

Six carry a NVPH certificate (two indistinct, one with unreadable cancellation). In addition, the Postal Museum owns one, and the "Gray"-collection has one single and another on cover from Middelburg.

No. 12IID (Dfl. 15000) 50 cent, perf. 14. Of this rarity we know of nine examples, all with number-cancellation 85 (Oosterhout). Five of these have a NVPH certificate, one remains in the "MulderCanter"-collection, another in the "Gray", and two more in the Postal Museum.

No. 9IIE (Dfl. 1450) 15 cent, perf. 13 1/4x14, unused has been certified nine times, seven without gum.

No. 10IIE (Dfl. 350) 20 cent, same perf., unused. It would appear this value is rarer than 9IIE; only two copies (both without gum) were found to be genuine.

It would be interesting for collectors to examine their collections in the light of this article and send the respective stamps, if uncertified, to the NVPH expertizing committee for inspection. As a general reference I should like to add here that the larger perforations were often faked, though not the smaller perforations, that is, so far. Among these,

one comes across many "reperfed" (improved) copies, because of the generally poor condition of these stamps. However, one would hardly qualify these stamps as damaged because it is practically impossible to separate these stamps neatly.

In closing, I should like to make one last observation regarding the existence of blocks in this issue. Without too much information to go by, I can only discuss what I have seen for myself. Despite the low notations in the catalog for the 5 cent and 10 cent value, blocks of these are rather scarce and in better condition practically unobtainable. About the perforations of these blocks I have no information whatsoever. From my own experience, the 5 and 10 cent, both used and unused, exist only in type II and then mostly in perfs 10 1/2 and 13 1/2. Consequently, most come with "perforation-impairments."

About the 15 cent, I know of only one used block of four, type II. The auction catalog of Donath, Amsterdam, June 1916, lists under lot 55 an unused block of type I (leftside perforation damaged). I have neither seen nor heard of this block since.

Of the 20 cent, I also know of only one unused block, type I which is more or less stained, plus a second block in the Postal Museum. Although there is an entry

for used blocks in the catalog, I have never seen one.

Of the 25 cent, an almost superb mint block of four was sold in the VanDieten auction of April 1972, and which is now in the Postal Museum. The Postal Museum also has an unused block of six, type II. Otherwise, there is one other block of four (stained) somewhere, presumably of type I. Used blocks of the 25 cent are more prevalent, even some of six and eight copies, as well as in both types and perforations 12 1/2x12 and 13 1/2.

Of the 50 cent, here again I know of only one unused (oxidized) block of four (ex. "Burrus"); however, in used condition these blocks appear more often, if not always in very fine condition. Like the 25 cent larger units do exist, and as far as I can remember always in type I, perf. 12 1/2x12.

And now to search out those other additions. In the third issue a great deal remains to be discovered!

¹ This very important "Gray"-Netherlands collection is now the property of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. Regrettably, most of the stamps have not been authenticated.

² Netherlands Postal Museum, "Waller"-collection.



50 ct Type I 12 3/4 : 11 3/4, puntstempel 5 (Amsterdam) on 25 Jun 1869 cover to New York; has Vellinga Type 242 "ontoereikend" marking

NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

New issues of the Netherlands

by: Frans H.A. Rummens

We are almost a year behind in reporting new issues from the Netherlands. We will try to make up for that herewith.



On November 11th 1983, a special stamp of 70 ct without surcharge was issued to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. The design by Kees Nieuwenhuijzen symbolizes the breach with the Roman Catholic Church and the beginning of the Reformation. The design was quite controversial in

the Netherlands: according to many it stressed the negative aspects of the Reformation, ignoring totally the plus points. The colors of the stamps are light grey, dark grey, orange and black. The design also shows Luther's signature and the years 1483-1546. Luther gained fame as early as 1517 when he posted a notice of 95 theses on the subject of indulgences on the door of Wittenburg castle church. He also wrote a number of reformatory books which formed the basis of Lutheranism. Banned by the Pope in 1520, and by the Emperor Charles V in 1521, Luther went into hiding, from where he published a translation into German of the New Testament, thus establishing a basis in the development of high German. In 1524 Luther abandoned his priestly vows and a year later he married the ex-nun Katharina von Bora. In 1529 his "great" and "small" Catechisms were published on which much of the Lutheran religion is based. Luther died on February 15, 1546; he was buried in the Wittenburg castle church.

The stamps are printed by offset on Harrison offset paper with phosphorescent coating and D2 gum. The sheets are 10x10 with perforation comb 12 3/4:13 1/4. The Luther stamps are the first to no longer have punch holes in the selvage. At the same time however, a novelty was introduced to put the plate numbers on the selvage, each number in the color of the corresponding plate. The first printing therefore bore the mark 1111.

On November 16, 1983 the annual Child Welfare stamps appeared. The theme this year was "the Child and Christmas". Designer was Joost Roelofs of Amsterdam. This is the first time that the Netherlands had its "Christmas" stamps, be it in indirect form. The values are 50+10 cent: oxen and donkey, 50+25 cent: snowman, 60+30 cent: the stars, and 70+30 cent: epiphany. As usual, there is also a special block, with 4 x (50+25 ct) plus 2 x (70+30 ct) i.e. a salesprice Hfl 5.00.

Note that there are two different 50 cent stamps; this is to stimulate the use of Child Welfare stamps on Christmas and New Year mail (50 ct is the single rate for post cards in the Netherlands and CEPT



countries). Stamps (sheets of 10x10=100) and blocks are printed in 4-color photogravure on Harrison paper with phosphorescent coating and D2 gum. Perforation 14:12 3/4. The sheets do not have punch holes, but neither do they have the etching numbers. This happened because the stamps had already been printed by the time the new directive regarding numbering came through.

On March 13, 1984, one new 70 cent stamp was issued on the occasion of the



elections for members of the European Parliament. Shown in the design is the conference hall of the European Parliament (which is based in Strassburg). On the right side is the official vignette with the letters EP/PE:

European Parliament/Parlement Europeen. The sheets of 10x10 are printed in offset in eight colors, meaning two runs through the press. Paper is Harrison offset with phosphorescent coating on the front. Perforation in Y-comb i.e. 12 3/4:13 1/4. Printing is in double sheets, so that the plate numbers are R11111111 and L11111111, each indicated under stamp positions 99 and 100.

The European Community now entails the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community and Euratom. This is the second time that the Europeans directly elect a Parliament; in 1979 was the first one. The Parliament actually dates from 1952, when the six originators (Benelux three, plus West-Germany, France and Italy) started the ECSC. In 1973 three more countries (Great Britain, Denmark and Ireland) entered, while in 1981 Greece was admitted. Spain

and Portugal have applications pending. Although the Representatives are elected nationally (Netherlands has 25 seats), the party programs are international. The executive power is formed by the Council of Ministers, but they can hardly decide on any policy without the recommendations of the Parliament. Issues such as unemployment, pollution, fisheries and agricultural surpluses are now European problems, that being decided in international collaboration.

Designer of the stamp is Karel Martens, from Ubbergen, teacher at the Fine Arts Academy of Arnhem. He says "voting is a democratic happening. How better to portray this than by showing the meeting hall? The amphitheatre has been the symbol of democracy since its beginnings".

April 3, 1984 was the issue date for the Summer stamps, depicting meadow birds.



The 50+30 cent shows a green plover (kievit in Dutch), the 60+25 cent shows a pair of ruffs (kemphaan), the 65+25 cent shows a redshank (tureluur) while the 70+30 cent shows the black-tailed godwit (grutto). The designer was Peter Vos. A green plover was also shown on the 30+10 cent Summer stamp of 1961 (NVPH 756) in a set on beach and meadow birds, designed by Dirk van Gelder. It is one of the most popular birds in the Netherlands. Their eggs used to be collected in large numbers for consumption, and traditionally the finder of the first plover egg of the year was allowed to present it to the Queen; but still in Juliana's reign an end was made to this tradition. The fighting games of the ruffs have always excited people. Their displays resemble medieval tournaments, and indeed they take place in selected fields where all the males come together. The redshanks come back to their nesting places in meadows, heath fields or dunes in March-April. Both male and female brood the eggs in well-camouflaged nests on the ground. The godwit has much the same nesting habits. They come to the Netherlands in early March, but as soon as their young can fly (some time in July) they leave the nesting grounds. In the Fall they migrate to the Mediterranean areas.

The stamps are printed in double 10x10 sheets (a booklet appeared at the same

time: see ASNP Journal vol. 8 no. 6 page 119) in photogravure, on Harrison paper with phosphorescent coating and D2 gum. Perforation is comb 14:12 3/4 according to the Maandblad (with stamps held horizontally), 13 1/4:12 3/4 according to the PTT and 13 3/4:12 3/4 according to our measurements.

On May 8, a single 60 cent stamp was issued to commemorate the 1600 years since the death of Saint Servaas, the first bishop of the Netherlands. It is not known where St. Servaas came from; speculation has it that he was an Armenian in origin. In the year 345 he was made bishop of Tongeren (in Belgium), but in 374 he decided to move the Seat to Maastricht, basically because the latter city was much easier to defend. Remember, this was the time that the Huns roamed all over Europe. Indeed, Tongeren was destroyed by Atilla the Hun, just shortly afterwards. Servaas died in 384 and was buried along the public road (as was Roman custom), near the Maastricht Roman bridge. On this site bishop Monulphus built the first Servaas church, in the sixth century (the present Servaas church in Maastricht was constructed in the 13th century). Many legends involving St. Servaas sprung up. One of the very first complete literary works in the classic Dutch language was a book on these Servaas legends, compiled and written by the 12th century poet Hendric van Veldeken.

The design of the stamp is by Paul Dijksebaar whom we know already as co-designer of the Amsterdam 700 years and Portuguese synagogue 300 years (NVPH 1064 and 1065) and as designer of the 100 year Steamship Company Zeeland stamp (NVPH 1073). The design is the most intricate one your editor has ever seen. The main feature is from a 17th century sculpture of Servaas coming back from his



pilgrim's voyage to Rome. This part is supposed to show Servaas as a human being. The second feature is the text at the top, taken from the already mentioned book by Van Veldeken. The five black crosses in the design resemble the openings in the "beard" of a key, which according to legend again, he received from the Pope. Then there is a five-pointed star near the lower right corner. That is the star from the coat of arms of the city of Maastricht, which considers Servaas as its Saint-Protector. The stamp is printed on the Regina press in double sheets of 10x10 beside each other. The colors are light grey, dark grey, black and red-orange. The sheets bear the L1111 or R1111 marks of the four photogravure etchings below the stamps # 99-100. The perforation is G comb i.e. 12 3/4:14. The paper is Harrison with a phosphorescent coating on the front side.

On May 22 two stamps appeared, in the 50

and 70 cent nominations, in the Europe-CEPT series. This celebrates the 25th birthday of CEPT -- Conference Europeenne des Administrations des Postes et des Telecommunications --, reason why this year, as in the years 1959-73, we have a common design in all the CEPT countries.



The choice has fallen on a submission from Monaco designed by Jacky Larriviere of Perigueux, France. The design shows a bridge as symbol of connection and communication. In addition, there is the word "Europa" and the CEPT vignette, plus the inscribed years "1959-1984". The bridge resembles the Roman style, thereby indicating that the European culture really started with the Roman empire.

The stamps are printed in photogravure in single color: blue for the 50 cent and green for the 70 cent. Printing was in double sheets of 10x10=100 so the etchings will be labelled L1 and R1 on the selvedge below stamp #100. The paper is Harrison photogravure paper, with phosphorescent front side and white fluorescence on the back. It has been reported that some of the 50 cent sheets have a round punch hole, which would indicate that an old supply of paper has been used in part.

The next two issues viz Willem of Orange and Filacento have been reported already in the ASNP Newsletters of July and October 1984, respectively.

On September 18 the PTT issued one 70 cent stamp to focus attention on the World Wildlife Fund. The WWF exists since 1961 and has carried out 3800 projects for a total value of almost \$ 100 million. The Netherlands section of the WWF, the "Wereld Natuur Fonds", has been active in many of those projects, including several which took place in the Nether-



lands itself. For example, a hospital for sick and wounded seals has been created, and a flock of sheep (with a real full-time shepherd) was established in the province of Overijssel, and so on.

The design is by Jurriaan Schrofer of Amsterdam, whom we have already seen at work in the IAO stamp of 1969, the New Civil Code stamp of 1970, the "100 jaar briefkaart" postcard of 1971 and the "Zuiderzee" landscape stamps of 1976. The present design is very special indeed. It shows two pandas as the world's most endangered species and a globe built up from green leaves. The lettering and leaves were cut out from the grey paper that was backed by fluorescing colored papers. The leaves were then pressed back, so that a 3-dimensional design ensued which was photographed. The photography part was done by Peter Fredericks of Arnhem.

The stamp is printed in offset in six colors by two runs through the Roland Favoriet 362 offset press. As the figure shows, there is no L or R preceding the etching code, so the printing was not in double sheets, presumably because a very high degree of color fit is required in this stamp. The etching codes are in the following order (from left to right): grey, green, black, red, yellow and blue. The perforation is G-comb i.e. 14:12 3/4 (according to Maandblad), but 13 1/2:12 3/4 (according to PTT) and in between according to ourselves. The paper is Harrison offset, with white fluorescence and a white phosphorescent coating on the front side. The gum is D2b (that is: applied by Enschede themselves).

Corrections:

Inadvertently two errors crept into the article in the last issue regarding the Suriname Ship Route Markings:

1. The latest date known to us for the St. Nazaire marking is 1897, and there is the strong possibility that this marking saw use as late as 1900.

2. The measurements for the Havre markings, both types, are 15mm on the short sides.

The author needs bifocals!

A.S.N.P. Catalog (Continued)

CATALOGS

- 301 Speciale F.D.C catalog of Neth. & Colonies by C. Avezaat en H. Okker (order by year). 1971, 1975, 1977/78, 1979/80