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PHILATELY

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Letter from the Editors:

Our lead article this month is in connection with the ongoing discussion of the present condition of the NVPH Speciale Catalogus. Virtually every month, the *Maandblad* carries critical comments, corrections, and specific deficiencies of the current catalogue.

To give our members a much better understanding of how the Speciale Catalogus is put together, and the background of the entire dealer scene in the Netherlands, our Governor-in-residence, Cees Slofstra has provided us with an excellent review of this whole area.

The next article covers the little-known subject of Dutch mail which was aboard the Hindenburg on its ill-fated flight to the United States.

Part II of Mr de Boer's study of the mail service operated by the German Army in the Netherlands during the Occupation, is also included in this issue.

Rounding out this month's issue are Dr. Rummens' customary shorter articles and Book Reviews, Letters to the Editors, Booklet Notes, Coil Corner, etc.

This is written well in advance of Ameripex, but that major event will be over long before you read this. We certainly hope that many of our members were able to attend this outstanding philatelic event, to spend some time at the PTT Philatelic Service stand as well as at member Phil Zwart's stand, and were able to visit with other ASN P members.

Have a good summer!

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On the Validity of the NVPH Speciale Catalogus

As our members are well aware, considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed in this Journal in regard to the validity of the NVPH Speciale Catalogus for some time. Paul van Reyen has been unrelenting in his criticism of the inaccuracies it publishes every year, of its grossly irrelevant prices, and of the continued refusal of its Editorial Board to accept corrections. Frans Rummens wrote a short "Trends" article in the last Journal which was very much to the point.

In response to these concerns and to some correspondence from members, ASNP President Reinder van Heuveln contacted our Eindhoven Governor, Mr Cees Slofstra in regard to the problem, and asked him to look into the matter and send us a report on his findings.

Mr Slofstra's letter follows (edited for publication):

The situation concerning the NVPH Catalogue indeed is not very encouraging at this time. During the last few years, an increasing number of complaints have appeared in various philatelic periodicals and other publications.

During my visit in September 1985 with a highly respected stamp dealer (whom I know quite well), the NVPH catalogue of course was a main subject of discussion. One of my own complaints was that the catalogue committee did not act at all upon the remarks I had made. I had sent these remarks in response to their own request for comments in the catalogue's introduction.

My dealer friend told me that this kind of inaction on the part of the committee was well known. The majority of such letters disappeared into one of the committee member's files, and nothing was ever done about it.

We both realized that nothing would be achieved if we only complained. So we decided to try to obtain better results by taking more positive action, and we would start with an exchange of specific information. We also decided that all correspondence to the NVPH people (the Board and the Catalogue Committee) would be conducted by the dealer, who was a NVPH member as well as a respected philatelic authority.

From early in September up to December 1985, we conducted a lively correspondence, during which a great number of catalogue items were discussed. He

noted
down all
those remarks
in his copy of the
catalogue, and in November
1985, he wrote his first letter to
the NVPH Board. This was followed by
some letters to the Catalogue Committee.

The disappointing result was no answer of any kind.

In January, our correspondence stopped as I had the misfortune to fracture my right shoulder blade, but we still had some contact by telephone. But from our discussions, a clearer picture has emerged as to why the Catalogue Committee is not more constructively active, and performs no better job. It is not too difficult to explain.

- Most of the committee have an inadequate knowledge of stamps.
- The experts claim a lack of time for this kind of work.
- They have little interest in the older or classic stamps because these stamps are seldom sold in their shops.
- The only thing of importance to them is setting a price for recent and new issues, for only these are sold in any volume, and they earn a good catalogue price notation.
- The basic order of the present day catalogue will not be changed. Therefore a suggested change from an incorrect year of 1936 into 1963 is gladly accepted, but comments are rejected which would say, for instance, that Ned. Indie 282Da up to 286Da probably are proofs, and are not stamps. A deletion causing a white space in the catalogue is not accepted.

So far, this is a more or less straightforward answer to your question concerning the NVPH catalogue. But of course, this is not merely an isolated case. It forms part of the total history of modern Dutch



Nederlandse Vereniging van Postzegelhandelaars

philately. For a better understanding of these things, a short survey of what has happened in the past will be useful, I think.

In our country for many years, stamp collectors societies have existed. From 1908 on, these local societies have been acting together in the Nederlandse Bond van Filatelistenverenigingen, which is normally called "de Bond" (and I will do also).

One of the results of AMPHILEX 1967 was that the number of stamp collectors grew very fast and therefore the Bond also, as well as the various societies. The Bond reached its peak in 1980/81 with some 78.000 members. At the moment, this number would be reduced to some 70.000 due to different reasons, the most important being that many people are not interested in stamps in times of decreasing value.

The dealers are organized into the NVPH, in which some 200 dealers are members. Non-members of NVPH include some 400 dealers and part-time dealers, who earn some of their income from stamps.

Since everyone in the Netherlands is allowed to call himself a stamp dealer if he wishes, with knowledge of the material not being important at all, and as stamp prices exploded in the first years after 1975, a lot of new stamp shops were appearing here. As an example, here in Eindhoven (180.000 inhabitants) seven official dealers exist (now eight at the moment). What these men have in common is that no one really has a good knowledge about stamps, nor do they show any interest in these little bits of paper, unless price is concerned.

As long as stamp prices increased, they had a rather good job catering to, in most cases, unorganized, new collectors who in general buy recent issues. But as soon as prices dropped, these dealers got into trouble. This not only resulted in the disappearance of some stamp shops, but also in the expansion of purely "philatelic material". By reading the Maandblad, one will see the offers of Maxicards (which are enlarged photographs of the stamps), first day cards (with Enschede printing), Doorlopers, a.s.o.

The NVPH dealers have started a campaign "to pro-

NVPH
1928
LID

Certificaat

De Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelhandelaars
te 's-Gravenhage

Vakhandelaar

verklaart dat

lid is van bovengenoemde Vereeniging en alle
Vereenigingsregels zal naleven, waaronder de
Certificaatsregeling, die een garantie voor de
koper inhoudt.

Voorzitter: Secretaris: Certificaathouder:

Informatie: Cercelnummer NVPH

Eigenaar: NVPH

mote stamp collecting in the Netherlands". As a climax, an announcement was made in the Dutch national newspapers and also in the smaller local ones, in which collectors are advised to buy their stamps and related material from "official" NVPH stamp shops. These can be recognized by a "certificate" hanging in these shops which guarantees that this dealer is a "skilled philatelic expert of integrity who is able to recognize any false or repaired stamps by means of his specialized instrumentation and equipment".

On this campaign, the NVPH is spending 500.000 guilders (\$200.000). This, so far is a brief survey of the collectors and the dealers organizations. The cooperation of these two organizations was founded just before the first Amphilex exhibition in 1967 (it started in 1965, I think). This was done in order to have a better position to present to the PTT (the postal authorities). Their help was of course needed for issuing a series of stamps with surtax. Money is needed for an exhibition, after all.

The board of this STICHTING FILATELIE (Philatelic Foundation) consists of 50% NVPH and 50% Bond members. The Chairman is a neutral person, neither a member of NVPH nor of the Bond. This organization which I will call Stichting receives and controls the money originating from the surtax on the Amphilex stamps and blocks.

The Stichting sponsors a number of activities, such as publications (a.o. the book by Bulterman concerning cancellations on Neth. Indies stamps), exhibitions, the library, the Documentation Centre B.D.C., a.s.o. The expenses which are specified and used by the Bond (exhibitions being the major part), are added. The same amount of money then goes to the NVPH for purposes not named specifically, but the NVPH shows certainly will be part of it.

Nevertheless, some friction arises in this way of doing. Finally, the collectors buy all the stamps, supplying the money, and do practically all the labour in organizing the exhibitions. The NVPH is invited to deliver a number of dealers (10 to 30) for each show, and they end up making the money. Which, after all, is of course their job.

A lot of money is spent on these exhibitions. Although the admission is always free (being a desire of the NVPH to get more customers) and thus the number of visitors is rather high (a considerable percentage is much more interested in the dealer's stands than in the exhibition, which they do not understand), nevertheless the cost of the exhibition per visitor is about 30.- to 40.- guilders (\$12 to \$16). This figure is valid for big shows such as FILACENTO as well as for smaller ones (National

exhibitions in the "provinces"). I don't think that people realize the meaning of these figures.

In 1975 (with all the jubilee in sight), a lot of preparation work was started on a new "LEIDRAAD" (which is a detailed guide on the stamps of the Netherlands and its former colonies). It had been planned that this Leidraad should be ready in 1980 or at least in the early 1980's. "Of course" the Stichting was expected to provide the money needed to publish this book, or books. We were then living in a time when everything was possible.

This true "Speciale Catalogus, without prices" has been the subject of intensive consideration every year until today in the Stichting meetings, but it never was decided to sponsor this Leidraad. The NVPH does not see big profits for its members in selling these volumes, and so does not like to spend great amounts of money (how much actually, is not known) on this project.

Also a point of friction seems to be that the authors want to share in the money for their labour and for the expenses they have incurred (Some authors say that this first point is not true). And the authors do not want to hand over all the rights to the books to the NVPH, which in my opinion would be more or less ridiculous.

At the annual meeting of the Bond, during the national exhibition in 's Hertogenbosch I posed some questions on this subject, as did Gert Holstege (who had asked me to start the discussion), trying to get some information. The problem at this time was that the retiring Bonds President (Mr Cuppens) was about to leave office, and the new President (Mr Muys), really had no information at that time. So we will have to wait until the meeting in Hattem (near Zwolle), where the 1986 national exhibition will take place.

It is a great pity that an enormous amount of information on our stamps is available for publishing, but that no use of this opportunity can be made. In fact, a completely new Speciale Catalogus could be brought out, which would be much better and much more "special" than the one we have at present.

However, the NVPH, which is the owner of today's catalogue, is not at all interested. They will merely install (at short notice) a new catalogue committee who will prepare the 1987 edition of this booklet.

And so it goes.

Cees Slofstra

9 March 1986

Netherlands Hindenburg Crash Mail

by Cheryl Ganz

with contributions from C.A.M. Spruyt, Dennis Kromm,
Roy Dodd, and Arthur Falk's catalog

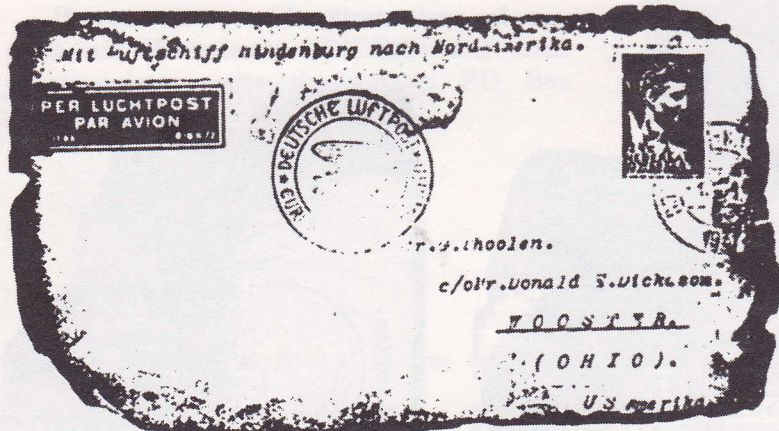
*This article originally appeared in 'The Zeppelin Collector',
published in the Jack Knight Air Log and AFA News.*

The HINDENBURG crash cover has always been an acquisition longed for by the zeppelin collector. Approximately 357 philatelic items survived out of the 17,609 cards and covers on board and most of these are German dispatches. According to Falk's HINDENBURG CRASH MAIL, only 21 non-German dispatches were salvaged, of which 17 were from the Netherlands.

I believe this statement to be in error, probably because the New York post office recorded the addresses, and their records were unclear to provide identification of how many foreign dispatches did survive. In a May 19, 1937 letter from Wooster, Ohio the transmittal is described for "(2 packages) 17 letters addressed to: Mr. G. Thoolen, Care of Mr. Donald E. Dickason, Wooster, Ohio." While this verifies 17 Netherlands dispatches to this one address,



1. Addressed to Eva List, cancelled Amsterdam Central Station on May 2, 1937

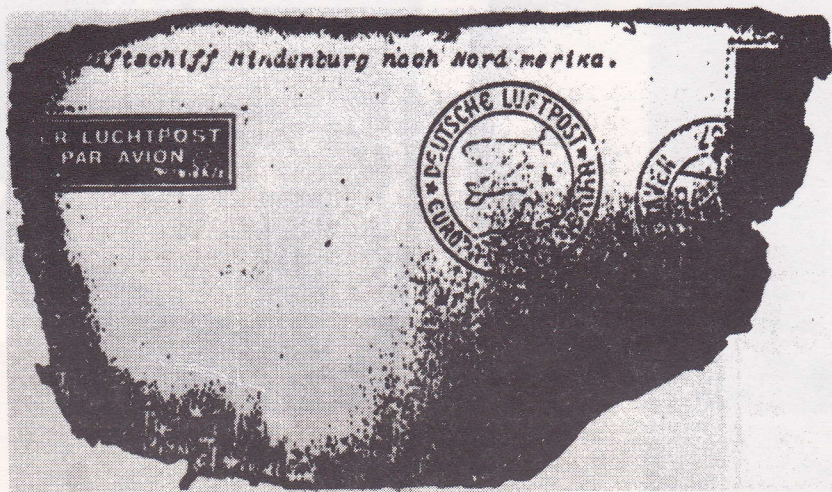


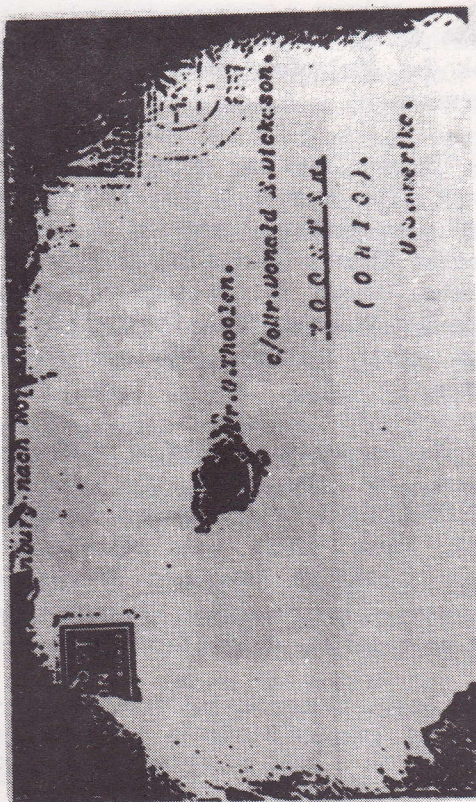
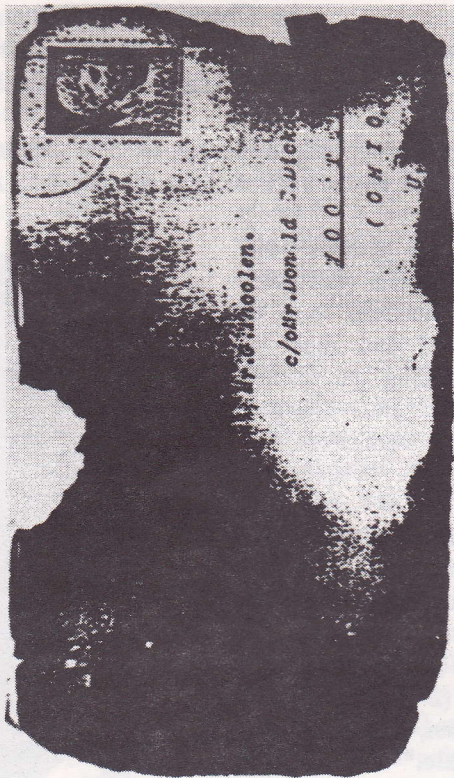
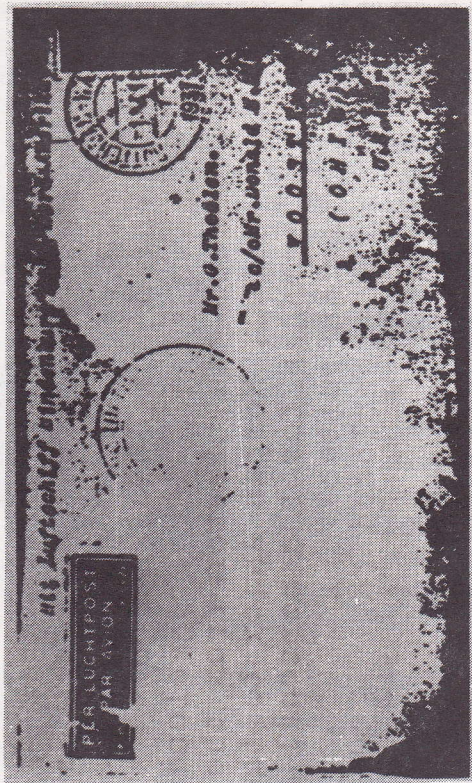
no indications are given in the records listed in Falk's book for the other existing dispatches from this country.

Gerard Thoolen was a stamp dealer in 's Gravenhage (The Hague) in the Netherlands and he had been sending covers on the 1936 North American flights of the HINDENBURG in care of dealer Donald E. Dickason (an early AAMS officer) in Wooster, Ohio. Dickason would then return the mail after its ocean crossing.

Thoolen again prepared a number of covers for the first trip of the HINDENBURG to the United States in 1937. These covers were cancelled on May 1, 1937 at Rotterdam-Waalhaven, transported to Frankfurt, Germany and put on board the airship for its departure

Two badly damaged but typical covers salvaged from the Hindenburg disaster. See overleaf for 6 more examples. All eight are part of the Thoolen/Dickason group.



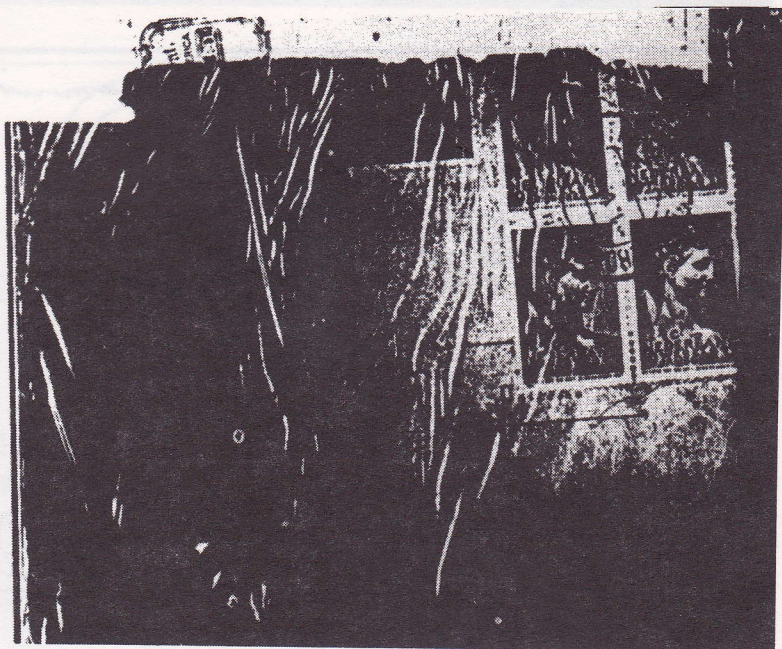


on May 3. During the landing at Lakehurst on May 6, the Zeppelin burst into flames and within 30 seconds became one of the most famous disasters ever recorded on film.

The surviving postal items were sorted out, recorded by addressee and forwarded from New York in a cellophane envelope with an official postal seal and a transmittal letter from the Postmaster of the New York Foreign Section, Morgan Annex to the local postmaster requesting that he "arrange for the personal delivery of the article to addressee, with suitable explanation, obtain addressee's receipt for same on the enclosed form and promptly return the form, by registered mail."

After receiving the covers, Dickason arranged to buy them from Thoolen and in turn, sold them to collectors. My study has indicated that at least 24 Dutch crash covers survived and are in collectors' hands. I am sorry for the very poor reproduction of the covers shown in this article, but many are copies of copies, or taken from auction catalogs. All the crash covers are reduced, and not at the same percentage.

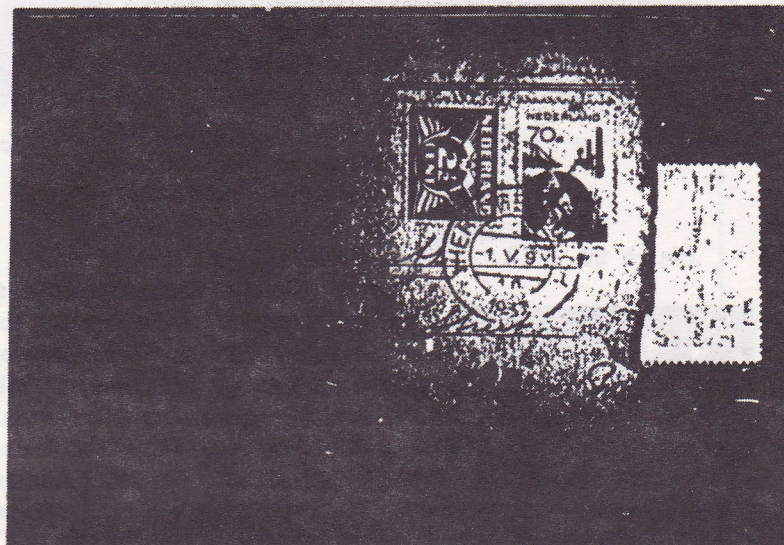
If you can provide illustrations of any additional Netherlands HINDENBURG crash covers, please write the author, PO Box A3843, Chicago, IL 60690 USA.



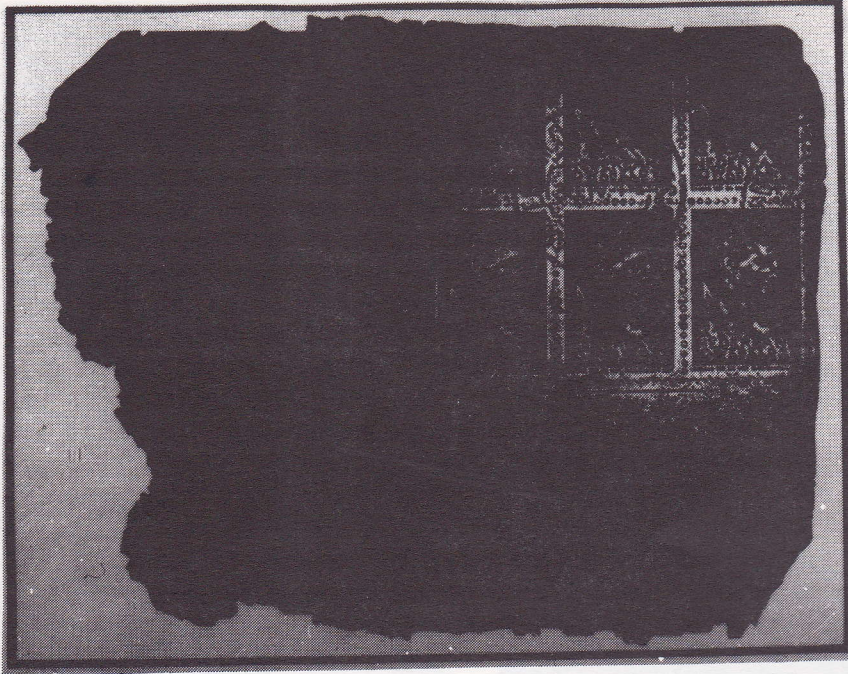
2. (top) Addressed to Mrs. E. Le Mee, cancelled Haarlem, May 1 or 2.

3. (middle) Addressed to Benn Lewis, cancelled Amsterdam-Central, May 1, cover photographed in cellophane.

4. (bottom) Addressed to R.F. Lutz, with 's Hertogenbosch cancel, May 1, again in cellophane.



5. One of two covers addressed to Donald C. Ross, cancelled April 30, Amsterdam.



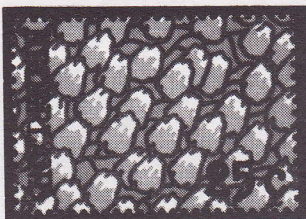
And finally a 1936 first flight Hindenburg cover, from Thoolen to Dickason.



A PHILATELIC CALENDAR

by: Julius Mansbach

March 20, 1973



On this date, a special stamp was issued in recognition of the tulip export industry. Tulip is the common name for any plant of the genus Tulipa of the lily family - Liliaceae. There are about 100 species native to Eurasia and North Africa, of which about 60 are in cultivation. The tulip grows from bulbs and have unbranched stems bearing one to nine usually showy flowers. They were introduced into Europe from Turkey during the latter half of the 16th century. Tulips have been an important crop in the Netherlands for many years.

Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande

by Gerard J. de Boer

Editor's note: This is the second in a series of articles dealing with the German mail system during the occupation of the Netherlands, and is being reproduced through the courtesy of the Third Reich Study Group.

Cancelling Devices

A wide variety of cancelling devices were used in Holland during the war. The following types were utilized by the various DDPN offices:

- I. Mute Cancels - in order to conceal the identity of DDPN offices handling military mail with security 5-digit Feldpost addresses, mute cancels (without town name) were specified for such use. Every DDPN office and branch office received a

cancelling device (called "Tarnstempel" in German) which initially had one code letter in lower case type located in the bottom portion of the cancel. On Nov. 13, 1941, all DDPN offices were issued new devices with two code letters (Fig. 10). All letters of the alphabet were used except, apparently, "i" and "z". The earlier type cancelling devices were to be immediately returned to the main DDP office in Den Haag. Table 5 contains a listing of mute DDPN cancels which is taken from Dr. Schultz's book.

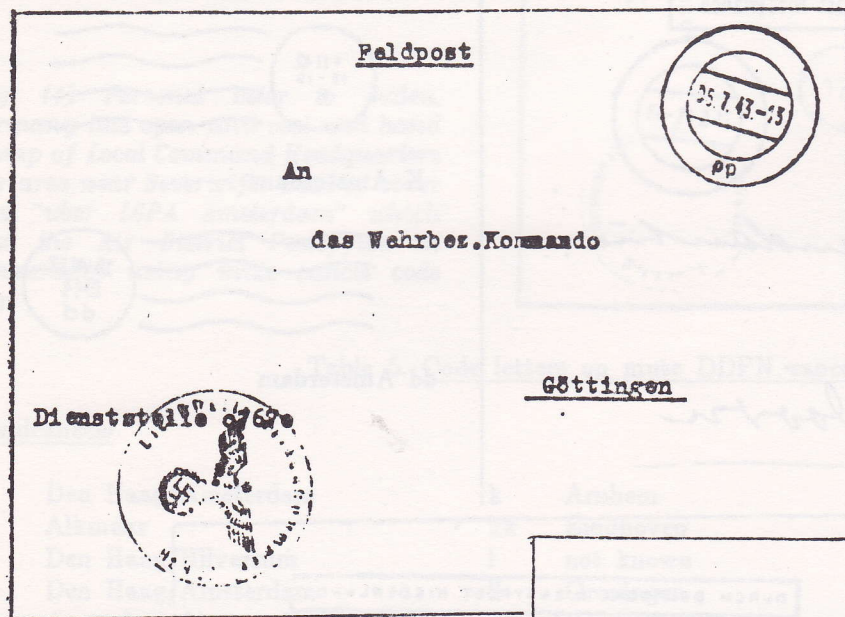


Fig. 10) Mute cancel code "pp" on cover from Fp# 07670 (2. Kp./Festungs Bau Btl. 15) in July '43. This unit was one of the military construction units building fortifications near Den Helder, Holland.

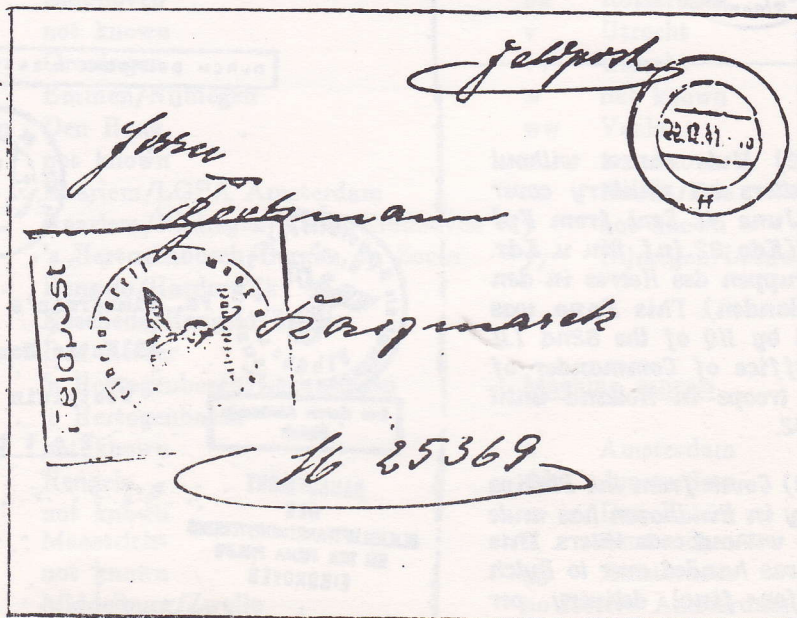


Fig. 11) Mute cancel code "ff" on cover sent from Navy hospital in Bergen op Zoom in Dec. '41. Cover is addressed to Fp# 25369 (13. Vorposten Flotilla V1312). This patrol boat flotilla was part of the large military buildup on the coast of Holland.

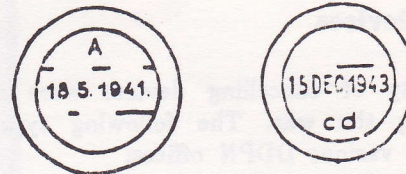
For a period during 1941 the following thirteen DDPN offices used mute cancelling devices without code letters:

Amersfoort	Bussum	Den Helder
Amsterdam	Deventer	Rotterdam
Arnhem	Eindhoven	Utrecht
Bergen op Zoom	Groningen	
Breda	Den Haag	

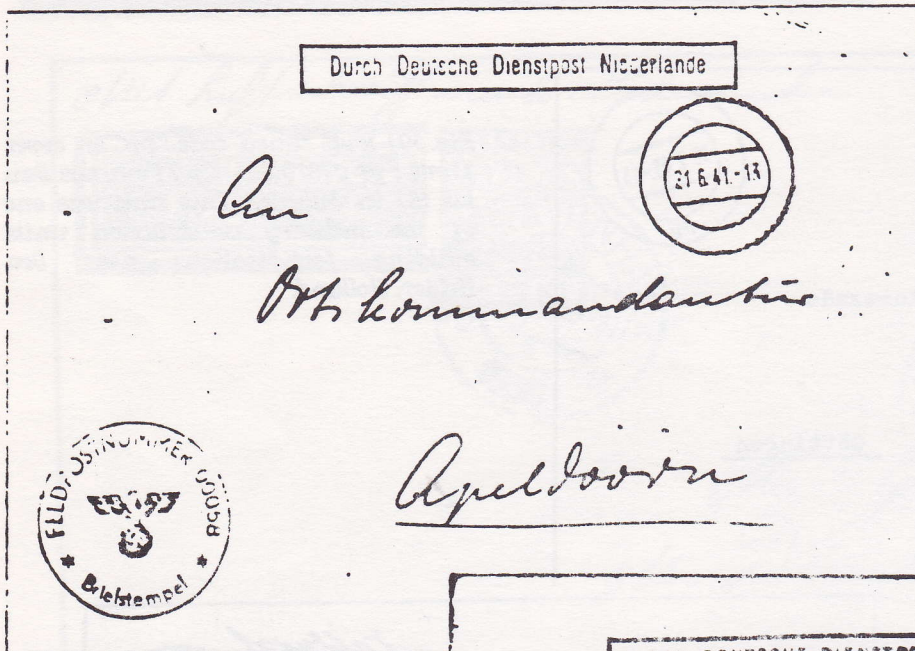
Dr. Schultz includes Groningen among the DDPN offices using mute cancels without code letters, although this office officially opened in June 1942 and this type cancel was no longer permitted after Jan. 7, 1942. Not listed in Schultz is the city of Eindhoven (Fig. 13).

Not all mute DDPN cancelling devices were German made. Several Dutch cancelling devices were confiscated and modified by removal of the town names. Two handcancels and two machine cancels were thus altered and can be found on any type of DDPN mail, not just military mail.

Handcancels:



A Amsterdam/Den Haag/Amersfoort
cd Den Haag/Amsterdam?



Machine cancels:



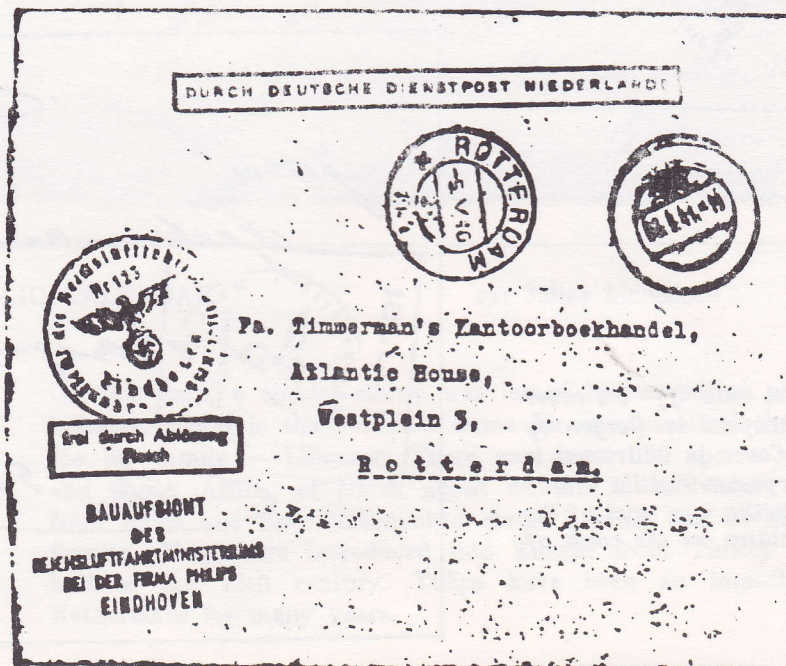
K Amsterdam



dd Amsterdam

Fig. 12) Mute cancel without code letters on military cover dated June '41. Sent from Fp# 00058 (Kdo. 82 Inf. Div. u. Kdr. der Truppen des Heeres in den Niederlanden). This Fp.no. was shared by HQ of the 82nd I.D. and Office of Commander of Army troops in Holland until May '42.

Fig. 13) Cover from the Philips factory in Eindhoven has mute cancel without code letters. This item was handed over to Dutch PTT for final delivery per Dutch Rotterdam cancel.



A number of mute cancelling devices were exchanged between various DDPN offices to prevent discovery of the origin of mail posted by military units. It was possible that a sending office could be identified if month after month the same cancel with the same code letters was used. Hence the listing of more than one place name after some of the code letters shown in Table 5, which makes proper identification very difficult.

The reader may wonder how DDPN offices can be identified on covers with mute cancels. "Erare humanum est". Many covers exist (Fig. 14) with proper mute cancels but open senders identification. Another frequent mistake is the combination of a mute cancel and a registry label with open town name. Apparently many such covers were sent by certain land-based Navy units.

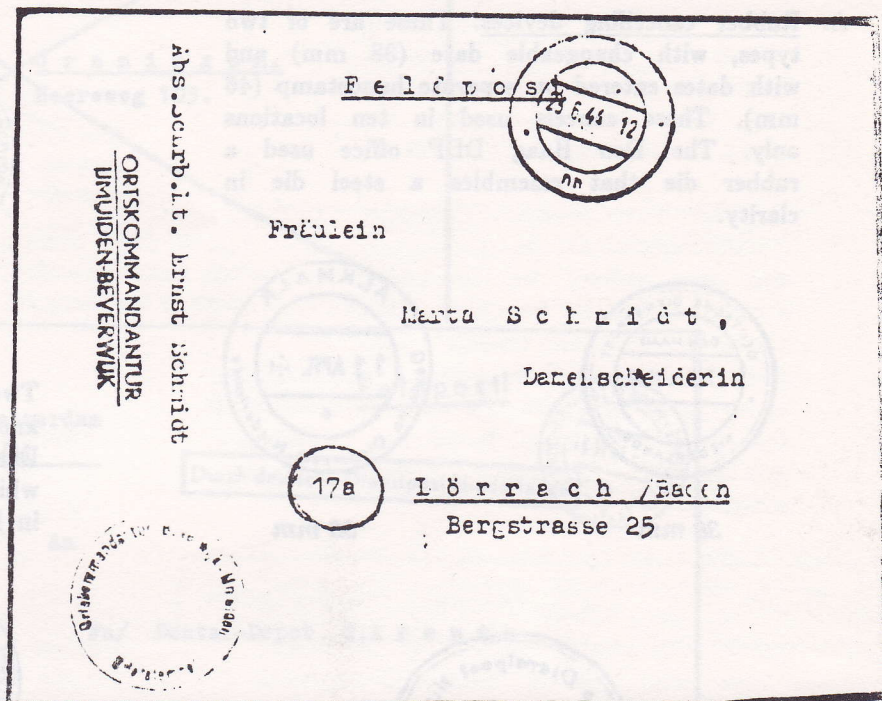


Fig. 14) Personal letter to Baden, Germany has open unit seal and hand stamp of Local Command Headquarters for area near Beverwijk. Back of cover has "uber LGPA Amsterdam" which was the Air District Postoffice in Amsterdam using mute cancel code "nn".

Table 5. Code letters on mute DDPN cancels, German make

Handcancels

a Den Haag/Amsterdam
 aa Alkmaar
 ab Den Haag/Hilversum
 b Den Haag/Amsterdam
 bb Amersfoort/Amsterdam
 c Rotterdam/Deventer/Utrecht
 cc Amsterdam
 cd Hilversum
 d Rotterdam
 dd Amsterdam/Arnhem/Oldenzaal
 de Deventer/Den Haag
 e Den Haag
 ee Den Helder/Assen
 f Den Haag
 ff Hengelo/Bergen op Zoom
 g Breda
 gg Breda
 h not known
 hh Amsterdam/Haarlem
 j not known
 jj location unknown

k Arnhem
 kk Eindhoven
 l not known
 ll Groningen
 m Emmen/Nijmegen
 mm Den Haag
 n not known
 nn Haarlem/LGPA Amsterdam
 o Haarlem/Nijmegen/Venlo/Eindhoven
 's Hertogenbosch/Bergen op Zoom
 oo Hengelo/Harderwijk
 p Enschede/Hengelo/Zwolle
 pp Den Helder
 q 's Hertogenbosch/Leeuwarden
 qq 's Hertogenbosch
 r not known
 rr Hengelo
 s not known
 ss Maastricht
 t not known
 tt Middelburg/Zwolle

u not known
 uu Rotterdam
 v Utrecht
 vv Utrecht
 w not known
 ww Venlo
 x not known
 xx Zwolle/Ede
 y not known
 yy Nijmegen/Leeuwarden

Machine cancels

a Amsterdam
 dd Amsterdam
 ee Den Helder
 ff Amsterdam
 gg Amsterdam
 no letter Amsterdam

II. Official DDPN Cancels

As there was no need to conceal the origin of administrative and commercial mail, DDPN cancels with town identification generally appear on this kind of mail. The first of these cancels were rubber stamp types produced in Holland. These were gradually replaced by German-made steel cancelling devices.

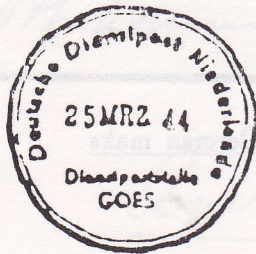
A. Rubber cancelling devices. These are of two types, with changeable date (38 mm) and with dates entered by separate handstamp (46 mm). These cancels used in ten locations only. The Den Haag DDP office used a rubber die that resembles a steel die in clarity.



38 mm



38 mm



46 mm

B. Steel cancelling devices. The standard DDPN cancel was a double ring/date bridge design measuring 28.5 mm. The text "Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande" is either Latin or Gothic type. This cancel design was used at all DDPN offices except Almelo, Baarn, Emmen, Oldenzaal, Roosendaal, Tilburg, Winschoten and Zutphen. These eight postal stations all opened late in '44 when the Germans were already in retreat.



28.5 mm
(Latin)



28.5 mm
(Gothic)

Two size variations of this cancel design are known. One measuring 32 mm was used in Den Haag, Hilversum, Utrecht and Zwolle while the other, measuring 34 mm, was used in Ede.



32 mm



34 mm

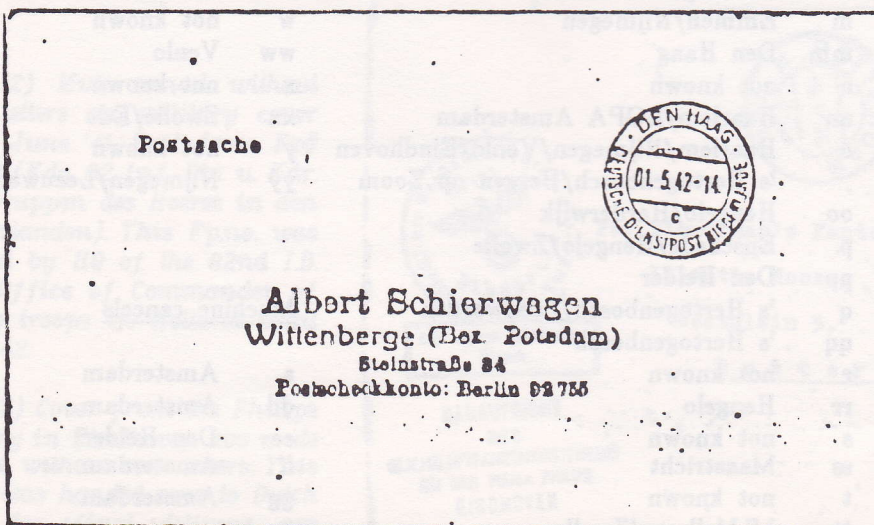


Fig. 15) "Postsache" (Official Postal Business) cover sent from Den Haag May '42 has standard DDPN cancel with Latin type in bottom part of cancel.

Fig. 16) Cover from Armed Forces District Administration Office in Arnhem in June '40 with Gothic type DDPN cancel.

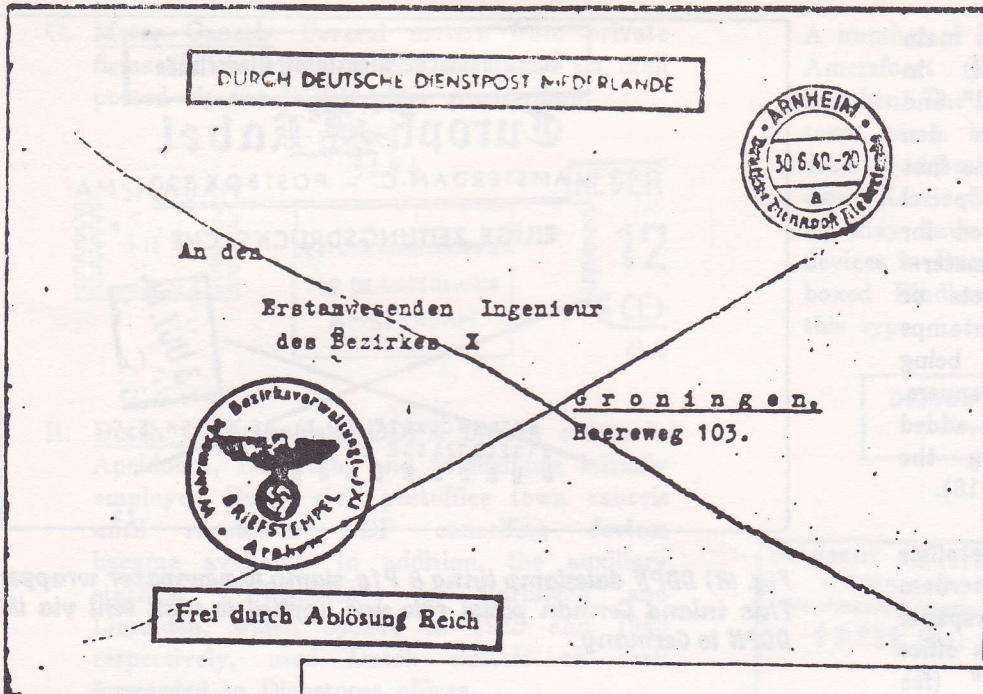
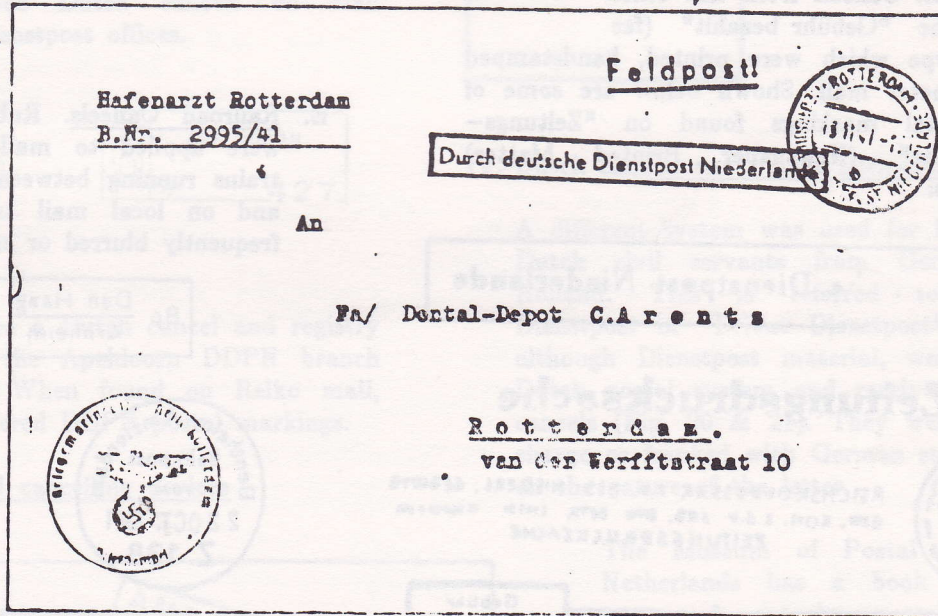


Fig. 17) Naval cover sent Nov. '41 has Latin type DDPN Rotterdam cancel with spelling error "Niederlade".



C. Commemorative Cancels. DpA Amsterdam and Den Haag each used two 36 mm commemorative cancels, primarily for philatelic mail.

Den Haag

Nov. '42 "Drei Jahre Wehrmachtsbetreuung"
(Three years of military protection)

Jan. '43 "Tag der Briefmarke"
(Day of the Stamp)

Amsterdam

April '43 "Unser Führer bannt den Bolschewismus"
(Our Führer banishes Bolshevism)

April '44 "Deutschland wird siegen"
(Germany will triumph)



D. Newspaper Cancels. The two main German newspapers sold in Holland were "Europa Kabel" and the "Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden". The latter was first published on June 4, '40. Special datestamp cancels were used for newspapers mailed from Amsterdam and Den Haag. Sheets or partial sheets of postage stamps were cancelled prior to being affixed to newspaper wrappers. Frequently the stamp was added and then cancelled, tying the stamp to the wrapper (Fig. 18).

The Air Force District Postoffice ("Luftgaupostamt") in Amsterdam was also utilized for newspaper shipments. Cancels from this office are of the "Gebühr bezahlt" (fee paid) type which were printed, handstamped or as meter mail. Shown below are some of the postal markings found on "Zeitungsdrucksache" (Newspaper Printed Matter) wrappers:

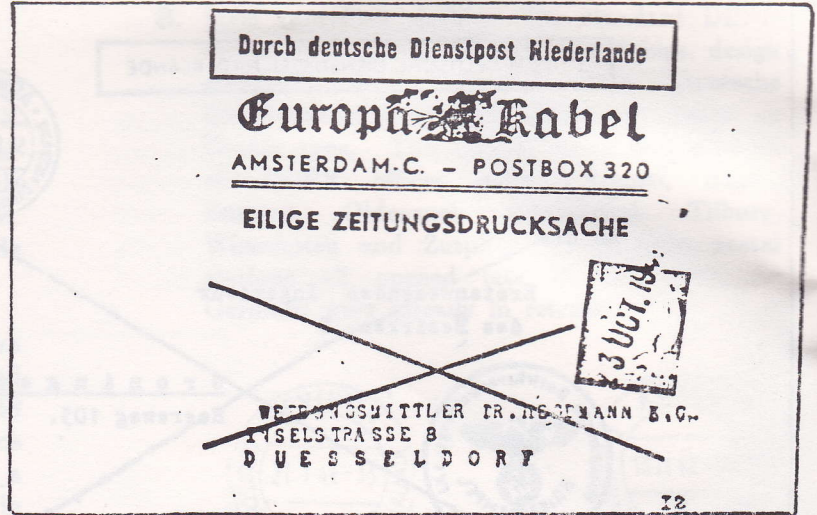


Fig. 18) DDPN datestamp tying a Pfg. stamp to newspaper wrapper. This inland German postal rate was applied to mail sent via the DDPN to Germany.

E. Railroad Cancels. Rubber handstamp cancels were applied to mail which was sorted on trains running between Holland and Germany and on local mail trains. Such cancels are frequently blurred or smeared.

Durch Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande

Bp Den Haag
 Arnheim Zug 532 am 15/12

Eilige Zeitungsdrucksache



REICHSKOMMISSAR FÜR BES. NIEDERL. GEBIETE
 GEN. KOM. Z.B.V. ARB. UND BERG. WERK. IN DER BES. NIEDERL.
 ZEITUNGSDRUCKSACHE

Durch Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande
 Gebühr bezahlt beim LGPA Amsterdam



Durch deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande

Eilige Zeitungsdrucksache

F. Air Force- and Navy postoffice Cancels. Four different 28.5 mm cancels and a large rubber cancel were used by this office as well as the previously discussed newspaper cancels.

12 DEC. 1941

Gebühr bezahlt beim L.G.P.A. Amsterdam

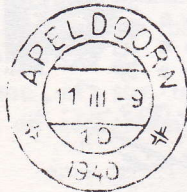
Gebühr bezahlt beim LGPA Amsterdam



G. Meter Cancels. Several meters from private firms ("Firmenfreistempel") are found on mail posted via the DDPN office Amsterdam.



H. Dutch Civil Cancels. DDPN branch offices in Apeldoorn, Dordrecht and Middelburg initially employed Dutch civil postoffice town cancels until regulation DDP cancelling devices became available. In addition, the auxiliary stations ("Hilfstellen") in Harlingen and IJmuiden, which opened in 1945 and 1943 respectively, used Dutch cancels on mail forwarded to Dienstpost offices.



Shown above are a Dutch cancel and registry label used by the Apeldoorn DDPN branch office in 1940. When found on Reiko mail, these are considered DDPN postal markings.

III. Miscellaneous DDPN cancelling devices

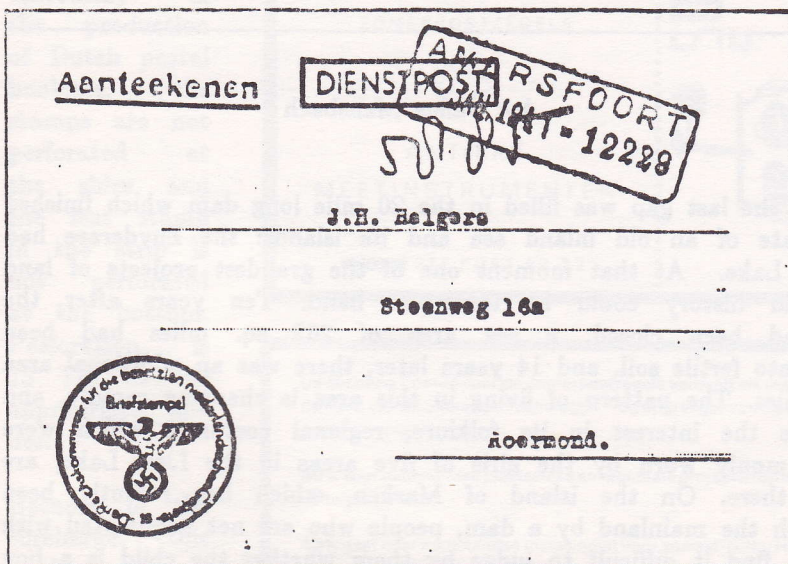
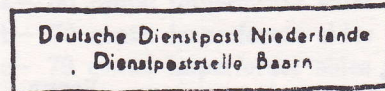


Fig. 19) Emergency cancel (unlisted in Schultz) used Jan. 1941 on registration card from Reiko office.

A number of irregular rubber cancellers exist from Amersfoort (Fig. 19), Baarn, Winschoten and Zutphen. The latter two are similar except for the town name. In addition, rubber stamps normally used to datestamp incoming mail, much like our own "Received...." types (see example in Appendix C) may have been used as emergency cancelling devices in Bussum, Eindhoven and Den Haag. The boxed Eindhoven stamp below is illustrative of this type.



Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande
Dienstpoststelle Winschoten.

IV. Dutch cancels on "Privat Dienstpost".

A different system was used for handling mail to Dutch civil servants from German offices in Holland. This is referred to as domestic Dienstpost or "Privat Dienstpost". These covers, although Dienstpost material, were sent via the Dutch postal system and received regular Dutch cancels (Fig. 20 & 21). They were either free of charge or franked with German stamps, depending on the nature of the letter.

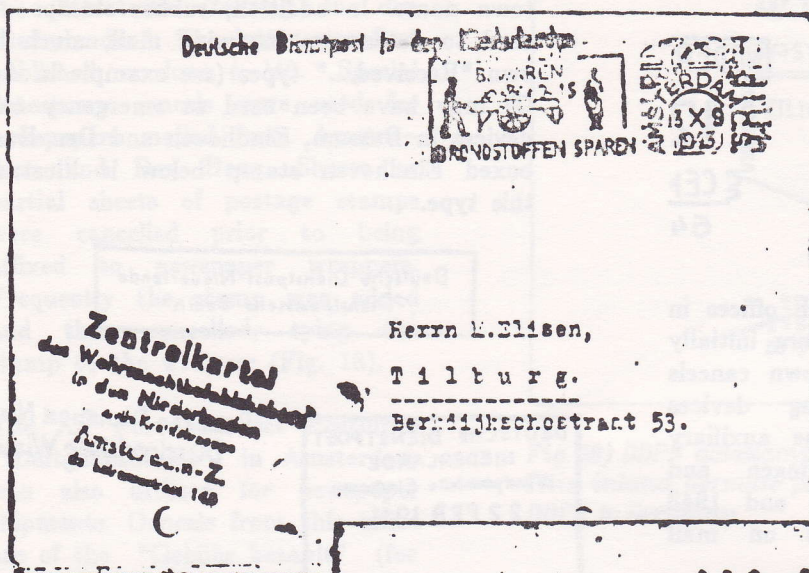
The Museum of Postal History in the Netherlands has a book showing many types of cancels, postal as well as administrative, in use at DDPN offices in 1941. A copy of this book is in the author's possession. It lists many offices and branch offices as well as some smaller telegraph and radio stations which were ordered to submit a page with clear illustrations of all cancels on hand at that time.

However, the book is nowhere near complete, as there are very few entries after 1942 so that none of the post offices which were opened towards the end of the war are represented.

It also lists postal markings which were prepared but apparently were never used. For example, the book shows a cancel of the "Feldpostpäckchensammelstelle" in

Nijmegen dated March 8, 1944, although this office had been totally destroyed a month earlier. Also included is a page from the "Deutsche Dienstpost

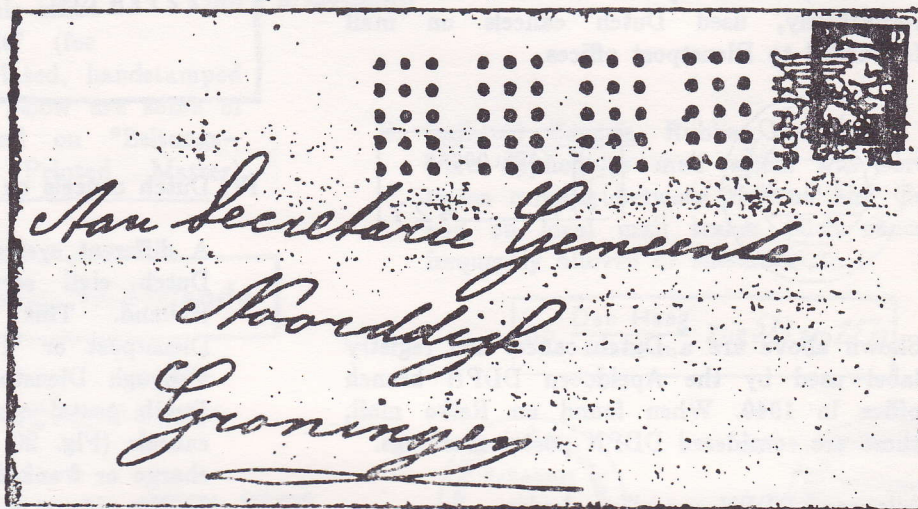
Niederlande - Dienstpoststelle Bentheim". Bentheim was on German soil but was somehow listed as a DDPN branch office.



(To be continued)

Fig. 20) Domestic Dienstpost from the "Zentralkartei" (Master File) of the Armed Forces Commander in Amsterdam. Sent free of charge, cover has DDPN notation and slogan cancel of Dutch PTT office in Amsterdam.

Fig. 21) Domestic Dienstpost from Den Haag to the town clerk in Noorddijk near Groningen. Unusual Dutch PTT dotted machine cancel of 's Gravenhage (Den Haag) tying 12 Pfg. Hitler head stamp.



A PHILATELIC CALENDAR

by: Julius Mansbach

May 28, 1932



On this date, the last gap was filled in the 20 mile long dam which finished sealing the fate of an old inland sea and its islands: the Zuyderzee had become IJsel Lake. At that moment one of the grandest projects of land reclamation in history could be taken in hand. Ten years after the Zuyderzee had been closed, a sea area of 262 sq. miles had been transformed into fertile soil, and 14 years later, there was an additional area of 193 sq. miles. The pattern of living in this area is changing rapidly, and to keep alive the interest in its folklore, regional costumes which were recently, commonly worn by the girls of five areas in the IJsel Lake, are again worn there. On the island of Marken, which has recently been connected with the mainland by a dam, people who are not acquainted with the costumes, find it difficult to judge by them whether the child is a boy or a girl, but to experts the differences are certainly distinguishable.

POSTAL BOOKLET NOTES

by: Frank Julsen

Another semi-postal series of "Summer Stamps", this one with the theme of antique measurement instruments, and the proceeds to benefit organizations active in the field of social and cultural welfare, was issued on April 8, 1986.

Designed by Kees Nieuwenhuijzen of Amsterdam, the four stamps depict:

50 + 20 cents: Balance
Colors: green, black, yellow and pink

60 + 25 cents: Clock
Colors: violet, black, yellow and pink

65 + 25 cents: Barometer
Colors: beige, black, yellow and pink

70 + 30 cents: Jacob's Staff
Colors: blue, black, yellow and pink

The name of the measurement instruments are indicated on each stamp, as well as the year of issue (1986).

Oddly enough, the surcharge amount is not included in the design.

In addition to the regular "sheet" stamps for this series, Postal Booklet PB 32 also was prepared, containing two copies each of the 50 cent and the 70 cent basic values. As is now customary in the production of Dutch postal booklets, the stamps are not perforated at the sides and the last stamp in the strip is not perforated at the bottom. Perforation is 13 1/4 at the appropriate sides.

Because of the surcharge, this booklet will not be available in vending machines, only "over the counter" at

post offices. Although no demonetization date has been announced, we understand the regular stamps -- and the booklets -- will be withdrawn from sale on November 1, 1986 if not sold out by then.

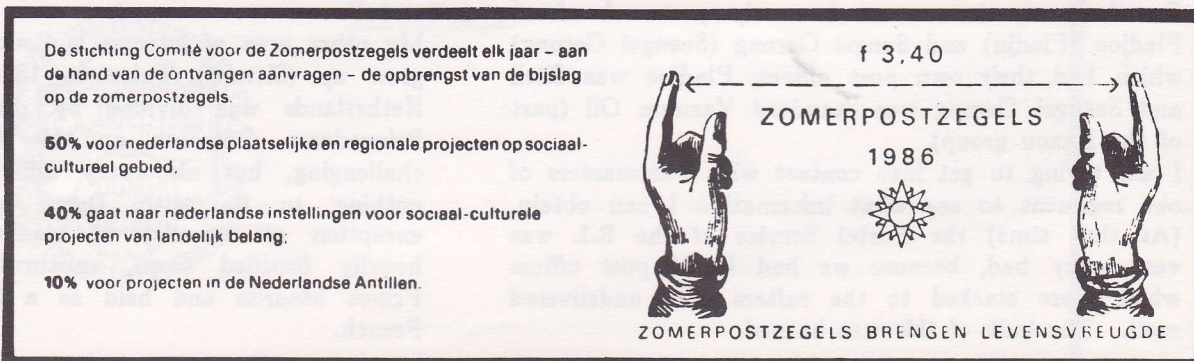
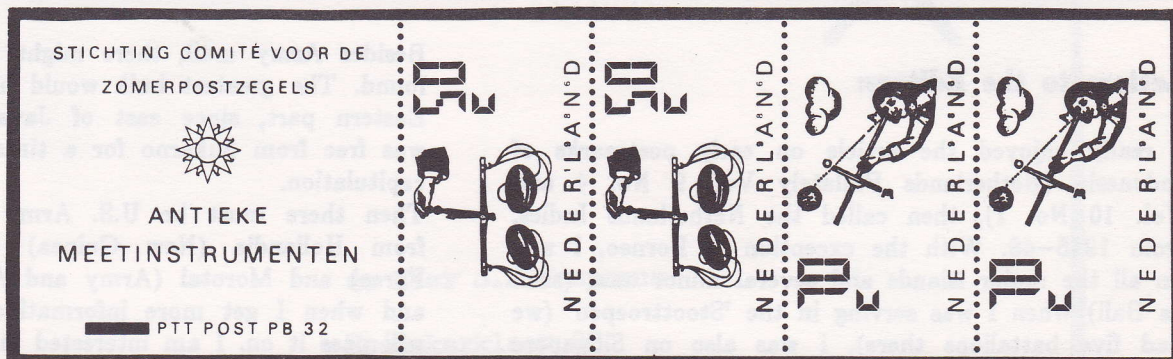
The "combinations" to be derived from this booklet are:

- a- 50 cents: imperforate sides
- b- 70 cents: imperforate sides
- c- 70 cents: imperforate sides and bottom
- d- 50 cents and 70 cents: a + b above
- e- 70 cents and 70 cents: b + c above

It remains to be seen whether the editors of the Speciale Catalogus will continue their new practice of not listing "combinaties" for non-vending machine booklets.

Two additional booklets are in preparation at this writing. We present a translation from the Maandblad regarding these new issues and will enlarge upon the subject when the stamps become available.

Because higher postal tariffs will be introduced on July 1, booklets with the new values are needed. One of these booklets will have four 75 cent stamps and two Andreas crosses, most likely. The other booklet will have five stamps of 55 cent (the new postal card rate), one of 5 cent and two of 10 cent. This will enable one to combine stamps to the printed matter rate (65 cent).



COIL CORNER

As you may have heard, the new coils to be issued on July 1 (for the new postal rates) have been announced. They are:

- 65 cent Crouwel numeral, in coils of 1000
- 75 cent Beatrix in coils of 1000
- 150 cent Beatrix in coils of 1000
- 250 cent Beatrix in coils of 500
- 700 cent Beatrix in coils of 500

And we have recently received a request from a reader in the Netherlands. He writes:
I am writing in regard to some of our current coil

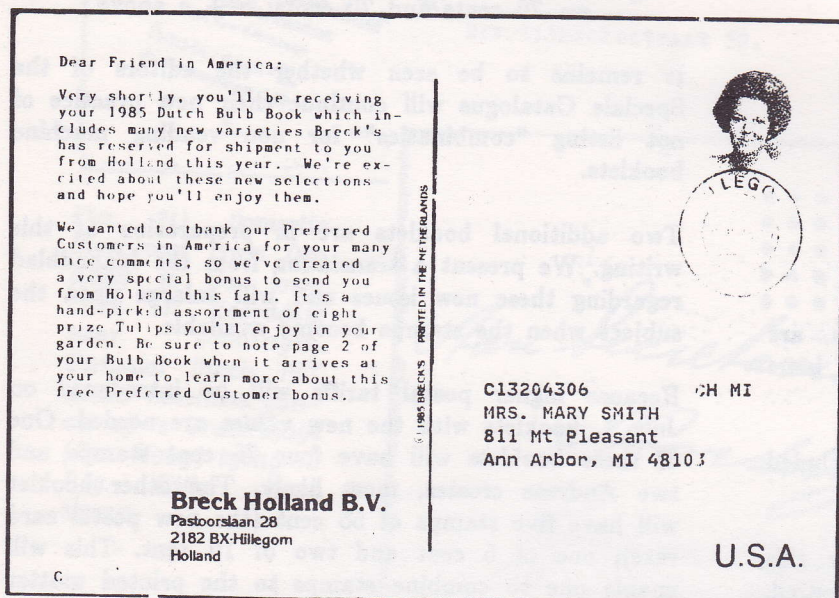
stamps. In early 1984, Breck Holland B.V. (the bulb exporters) at Hillegom was one of the first customers of the new high-speed coil affixing machines in the Netherlands, as were the firm Meuldijk and the World Wildlife Fund. These organizations send out mass mailings in bulk, totalling 8,000,000 envelopes a year. An example of one of these mailings is shown below.

These coils are issued in several denominations, using different designs. The important point is that the mail franked by the coil affixing machines is intended only for direct mailing to customers in the U.S.A., making it very difficult if not impossible to obtain them in the Netherlands.

I am writing to ask that if you receive examples of bulk mailing from these companies, to make them available to me at my expense. And of course, if you do not personally receive any of these mailings but you know someone who does, please pass my request on to them.

Sincerely yours,
Nico Druif
Des Presstraat 9 III
1075 NT Amsterdam
the Netherlands

Another example of a cover will be shown in the next issue. LHR



Letters to the Editors:

I really enjoyed the article on early postmarks of Indonesia (Netherlands Philately Vol. 9 No. 4 and Vol. 10 No. 1), then called the Netherlands Indies, from 1945-48. With the exception of Borneo, I was on all the major islands and several minor ones (such as Bali) when I was serving in the 'Stoottroepen' (we had five battalions there). I was also on Singapore and Malacca in 1945-46.

On Sumatra, there must be early postmarks from Pladjoe (Pladju) and Sungei Gerong (Soengei Gerong) which had their own post offices; Pladjoe was Shell and Soengei Gerong was Standard Vacuum Oil (part of the Exxon group).

I am trying to get into contact with Postmasters of our regiment to see what information I can obtain. (At that time) the Postal Service of the R.I. was very, very bad, because we had found post offices which were stacked to the rafters with undelivered mail. The bulk of this was burned.

Besides Army mail, there might not be much to be found. The greatest bulk would have to be from the Eastern part, since east of Java (Borneo inclusive) was free from Sukarno for a time after the Japanese capitulation.

Then there must be U.S. Army - Air Force mail from Hollandia (New Guinea) (Army), Biak (Air Force) and Morotai (Army and Australian Army). If and when I get more information on any of this, I will pass it on. I am interested in that area and time period, as I lived there for nearly seven years.

My other area of interest is South Limburg, where I grew up (Sittard). Prior to 1815, this part of the Netherlands was divided by diverse Duke - and Princedoms. Research on this area again is very challenging, but also very difficult, and really has nothing to do with Dutch philately, with the exception of the city of Maastricht which was a heavily fortified town, captured around 1633 by Prince Maurits and held as a bulwark against the French.

I do enjoy the Newsletter and Journal published by the Society, and would not like to miss it. They are First class.

Jan H. Roebroek

Postal Booklets Advertising Campaign

A large manufacturer of detergents and cleaning products located in Vlaardingen is running a campaign this fall in which the consumer can send in a number of coupons. In return he will receive a postal booklet with the value of fl 3.-. This is booklet 28: five times 50 and five times 10 cent. It is expected that 15,000 booklets will be used.

FJ

Member Julius Mansbach writes that he has recently come across an interesting whodunit, titled "The Dutch Blue Error". It concerns a murder involving a unique error, the 15 ct of the 1852 issue of the Netherlands, printed in blue instead of in orange.

He says he found it interesting, reasonably well written, and worth the cost of \$2.95. It was published in 1984 by Ballantyne Books, their code number 345-32341-6-295.

This book incidentally, was recently given a brief review in the Maandblad.

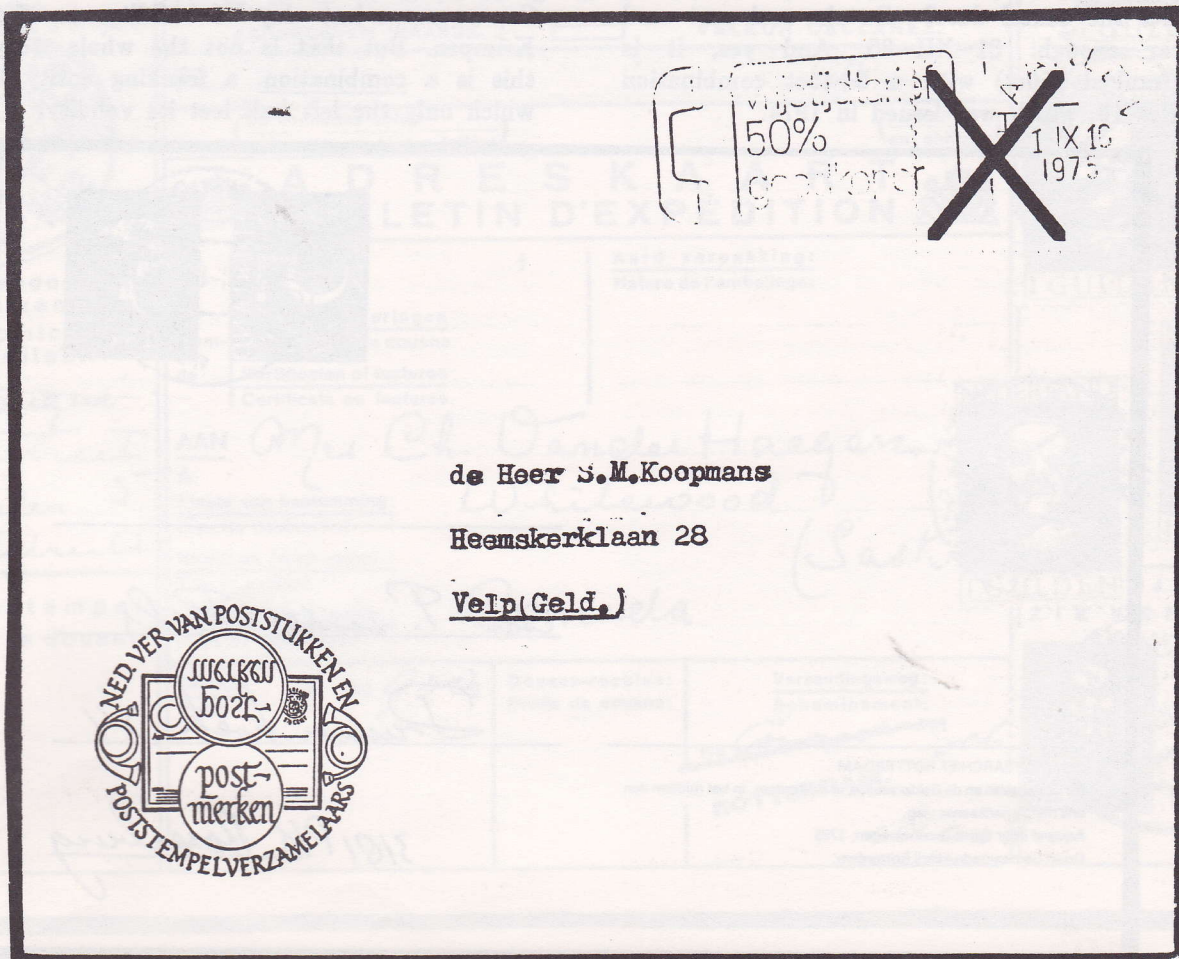
Philatelic Curiosa.

by Frans H.A. Rummens.

This time a little philatelic joke that you will recognize immediately. This 'stamp' is of the correct size, but it bears only an Andrew's Cross. Booklet collectors recognize this item as coming from one of many booklets. Actually, we can narrow this down to booklet 18, if I tell you that the color of the cross is purple. The joke is, of course, that this imitation stamp has the same phosphorescent front as

the real stamps, so the post office UV detectors will pass this piece as carrying a stamp. So much for automation!

It probably did not escape you that the sender was a real postal historian: the vignette is that used by the executive of PO & PO, the well known (and very serious) postal history group in the Netherlands.

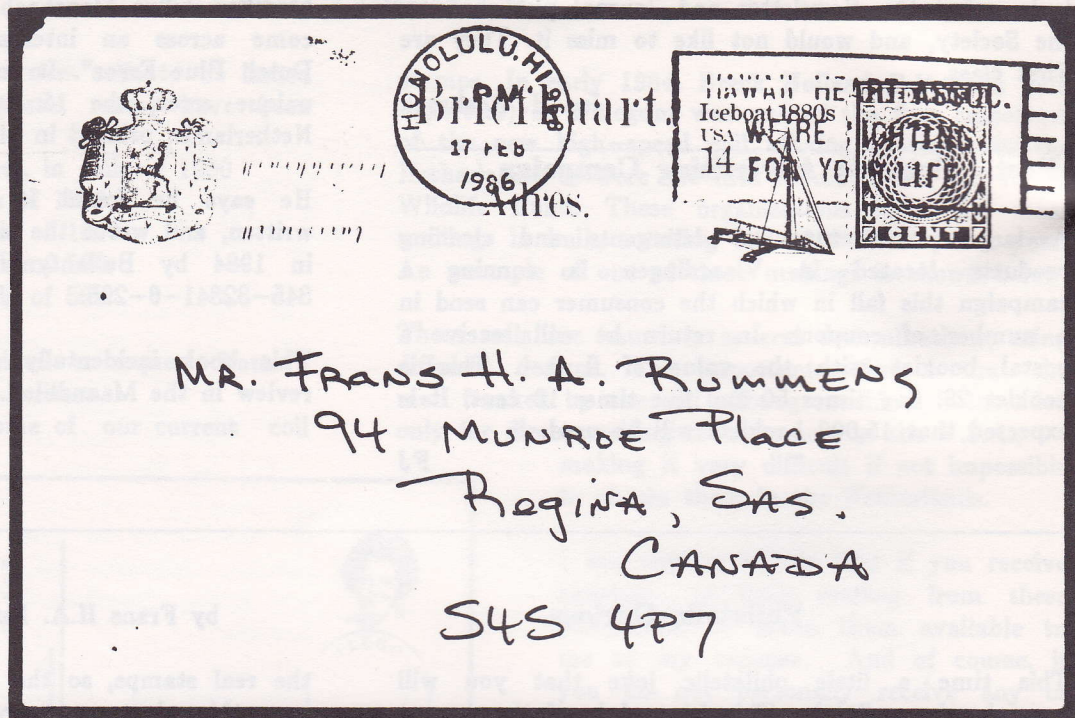


de Heer S.M.Koopmans

Heemskerklaan 28

Velp (Geld.)

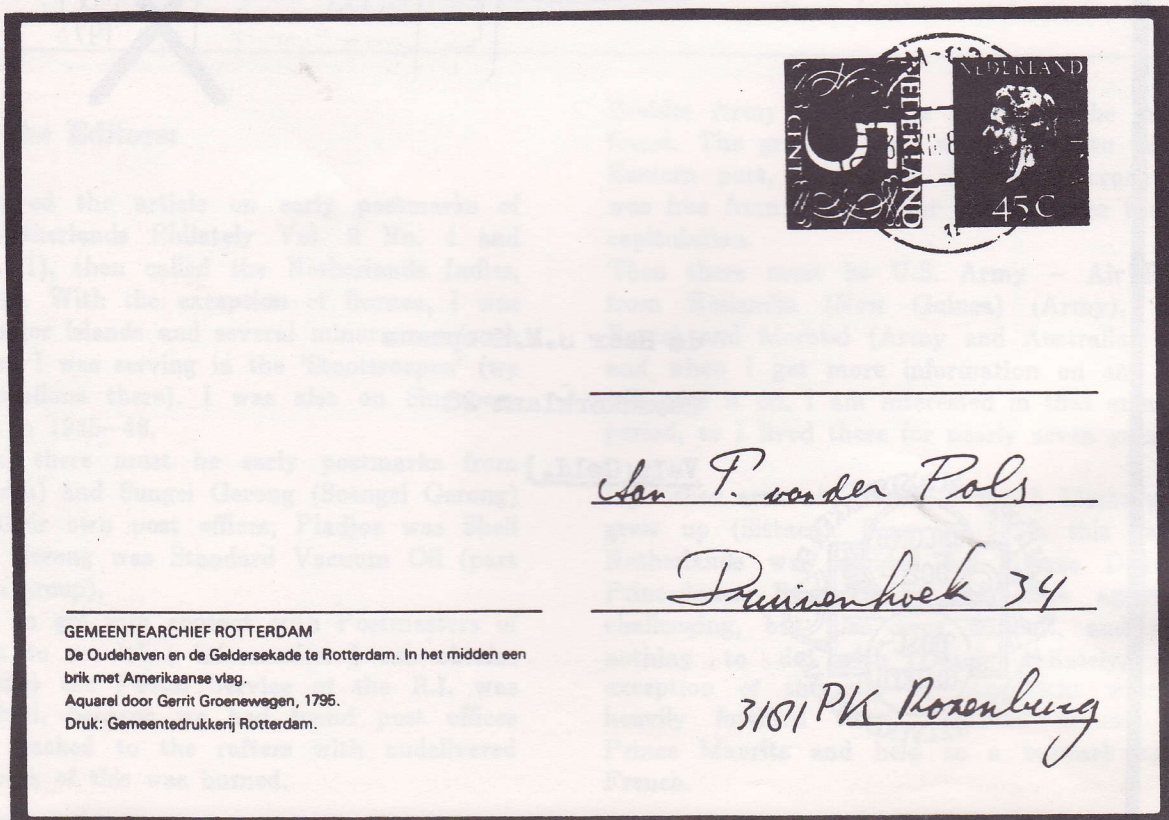
Now this is absolutely crazy: an 1885 5ct Netherlands Indies post card (Geuzendam #8) with a cancel from Honolulu?? Yes, that is correct, but the cancel is of 1986, not 1886! And there is no ice boat mail between Honolulu and Regina, not now and not in the 1880's. What you are seeing is a simple 14ct U.S. stamp. Just another ASNP member who read our 'Curiosa' column and who wanted to have some fun.



Now, if I soaked off that 14ct stamp and if I next would change that tell-tale 9 into an 8, the postal historians would really go ape over this piece!

This time a genuine piece of postal history. Can you decipher the cancel date? On the real post card it is clear enough: 31-XII-85. And yes, it is correctly franked (50ct) with a 5+45ct combination from booklet 16, which was issued in 1974.

Now that you have stared long enough at this riddle, here is what is so curious about it. Dec. 31 1985 was the last day of validity for a lot of stamps as we duly reported at the time. Included in that group of stamps were all the Van Krimpen numerals. So, we see a last-day-of-validity use of the 5ct van Krimpen. But that is not the whole story: after all, this is a combination, a franking entity by itself, of which only the left half lost its validity!



There are several reasons why I want to direct some attention to the pictured parcel post address card. First of all, in the Netherlands itself, such a complete card is very hard to come by. Regulations dictate that the middle- and right hand side portion of the card be detached and kept by the delivery person, so the addressee receives only the puny left hand side strip with the name of the sender. However, for parcels going abroad, the whole card is left intact, mainly because the delivery postal system (in this case Canada Post) has no interest in collecting forms that are not part of their own administrative system.

The second point of interest is in the stickers attached to the card. We recently reviewed a study regarding all these PTT stickers (D. de Vries, Postale etiketten see Neth. Phil. Vol 10 #3, p 72, March '85). We see two of such stickers here: one at the

top denotes the post office of origin and that office's number. Actually, this is only the smaller part of the entire sticker. The larger part, which has the same information in much larger print, was affixed to the parcel itself. Together, the two parts would be form P37 and P37A, although only much older stickers would show this designation.

Similarly, the "Rotterdam" sticker is part P37XA, while the much larger counterpart P37X would be on the parcel itself. In this case, the P37X part would have shown more text: "Te verzenden aan ROTTERDAM": indicating how the parcel would leave the country.

So, next time you receive a parcel from the Netherlands, keep not only the address card, but also enough of the packing material to show the counter part stickers.

STROOK kan door de geadresseerde behouden worden.
COUPON peut être détaché par le destinataire.

Stempel van het kantoor van afzending.
Timbre du bureau d'origine.



Naam en woonplaats van de afzender.
Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur.

M. Mougge
Damenstraat
Luisen 5
Utrecht

Douane-stempel.
Timbre de la douane.

22 UTRECHT PTT
Elinkwijk

BUREAU D'ORIGINE
ET NUMÉRO D'EN-
REGISTREMENT.

NEDERLAND □ P A Y S - B A S

AANGEGEVEN WAARDE.

VALEUR DÉCLARÉE.

FL.

Fr.
or

(De eenheden voluit
Les unités en toutes lettres)

(In cijfers
en chiffres)



A D R E S K A A R T
B U L L E T I N D ' E X P É D I T I O N



Aan-
tal
Nom-
bre
de

Pakketten 1
Colis
Douaneverklaringen
Déclarations en douane
Certificaten of facturen
Certificats ou factures

Aard verpakking:
Nature de l'emballage:

AAN
A
Plaats van bestemming:
Lieu de destination:
Straat en huisnummer:
Rue et numéro:
Land van bestemming:
Pays de destination:

Mrs Ch. Vander Haegen
Whitewood
(Sask.)
Canada

Gewicht
Poids

1 kg 900g

Douane-rechten:
Droits de douane:

Verzendingsweg:
Acheminement:

via Rotterdam
ROTTERDAM.

P 38*



BOOKREVIEWS

Catalogus van de Postzegels van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen. 37th edition, 276 pages, NVPH 1986. Order-on-Demand only, code 1986-4; ASNP price \$5.50.

This catalogue is often referred to as the 'junior' catalogue of the NVPH. However, that name would be a misnomer, because this catalogue is as mature as the "speciale". The only difference is that in the present one all specialized information has been omitted. For example, the first page gives Netherlands 1-33, more than 40 years of stamp history on one page! Also, all details like designer, reasons for issue, exact date of issue, kind of paper and printing process, even perforation and water mark have generally been omitted. Of course, one does also not expect varieties, plate errors and the like. There are some exceptions, though. The color varieties of the first Wilhelmina issue (1891) are still listed, so are 61b and 61c (the tête-bêches of the fur collar issue), the w.m. Lebau and Veth issues of 1926-35 (but without the two different perforations of the latter), the coil varieties 356a-d and 379a-d, the Legion sheetlets 402B/403B, the yellow phosphor varieties of Juliana profile, the Crouwel coil stamps and other coil stamps with 2 imperforate sides. Furthermore, all the syncopated stamps are there, also all the booklets (inclusive of selvage text varieties) and their combinations, the postage due stamps with their types I, II, III and IV (but without perforation varieties) and finally, all the NVPH 'official' FDC's. The overseas areas are treated likewise. Format, printing, color of the catalogue are identical to those of the "speciale".

For many collectors this catalogue will be just fine; there are 200 fewer pages to carry around and the price is also very attractive. There is one more difference to mention: whereas the "speciale" is published early September, this 'non-specialized' one usually appears late December. The disadvantage is that any price changes will be in effect as of early September; on the other hand, the 'non-specialized' carries the complete listing of the previous year's stamps. The present catalogue lists the 1985 'Amsterdam' issue, the 1985 'endangered wild life' and the 1985 Child Welfare stamps, which you won't find in the 1986 "speciale".

In summary, for those who don't really specialize, this non-specialized NVPH catalogue is warmly recommended.

F.R.

Nederland postzegelcatalogus 1986. 22nd edition, 126 pages. Published by "Zonnebloem". Order-on-Demand only, code 1986-3, ASNP price \$8.00.

This is yet another alternative to the NVPH's "speciale". It may appeal particularly to those who collect only Netherlands without the 'colonies'. Another feature is that all stamps are given with 3 prices for **, * and © condition. In comparison to the NVPH 'junior', there is both more information (designer, perforation, date of issue, purpose) and less (no phosphors, no types for postage dues). The numbering system of the combinations from booklets is far superior to the NVPH system. There is also a listing of FDC's, other than NVPH, including those of definitives and booklets, including also First Day sheetlets (of various publishers) and maximum cards. Listed with the stamps themselves are also many special cancels. The catalogue is in full color on high quality paper, in a handy pocket format. The price is noticeably higher than the NVPH's 'junior', but the 3-tier pricing alone may be sufficient reason to want to own this catalogue. Other interested persons may be the First Day collectors, the 'bleeding design' and the booklet combinations enthusiasts.

F.R.

Aantekening en aangegeven waarde sinds 1850. (Registered mail with declared value since 1850.) by W.S. da Costa, H.P. Rozema and J.Vos. Published by PO & PO as part IX of their 'postal history studies' series. Illustrated, 103 pages, Order-on-Demand only, code 1984-6, ASNP price \$11.00.

Those who purchased the "Filatelie Informatief" publication, will have recognized the above title and authors. In fact, the above PO & PO booklet is basically a reprint of the two articles in F.I. But only 'basically' so, because the authors have used the opportunity to expand their original work rather extensively. Because of this relation to the Samsom publication, this PO & PO book is in somewhat larger format, with the text in two columns, and a full-color center fold.

Money transfers by letter were already allowed in 1850, but only in 1882 came the obligation to use the pink- or red-colored stickers with indications such as "waarde" or "valeur déclarée" or both. Such money transfers (sometimes also diamonds or other valuables) had to be done by registered mail, hence the title. This study delves deeply into the postal regulations and their changes over time, together with the philatelic traces they left. A well-researched study on yet another forgotten corner of postal history.

F.R.

De weerslag van besluiten van de Wereldpostunie op het filatelistisch gebeuren. (The effects of the regulations of the Universal Postal Union on the philatelic scene.) by J.F. Naayer. Published by the United Nations/United Europe Specialists Club. Large A-4 format, 53 pages, illustrated. Order-on-Demand only, code number 1985-16, ASNP price \$7.00.

This time a somewhat unusual book, unusual in the sense that it does not directly pertain to Netherlands Philately. It rather describes the (early) history of the UPU and then in particular those regulations that left clear philatelic traces. International postal rates were of course a main item of discussion, already at the charter meeting. Well known too is the result of the fifth UPU Congress, held in Washington(D.C.) in 1897, the so-called color scheme. Blue (25ct) became the color for stamps on international letters, red (10ct) for post cards and green (5ct) for printed matter. This color scheme lasted until 1952, when it finally was abandoned. There are many other instances of UPU influence, however. Think of the international reply coupons, of standardized stickers of all kind, of 'paquebot' and 'airmail' regulations and you will see that this is a very exciting philatelic game, that can be played by 'Netherlands' collectors as well as by anyone else.

It is a pity therefore, that Mr. Naayer did not write this excellent introduction in English, because that would have guaranteed a much wider public. Maybe it will still come to that; the present 'book' is really a photocopied report with quite horrible reproductions of illustrated covers and so it would bear a more refined, definite form. In the mean time this is a good start and the author is commended for his initiative.

F.R.

Indonesie Postzegel catalogus 1986. 31st edition, 144 pages. Published by "Zonnebloem"; code 1986-1, ASNP price \$8.50.

Indonesia is usually outside the interest of our members. However, the transition period, which started with the Japanese occupation, March 1942, and which lasted actually until 1970, with the last 'IRIAN BARAT' stamps, is of interest to 'Netherlands Indies' collectors. For that reason then, we review once in a while the "Indonesie Zonnebloem" catalogue. The last time we did so, it referred to the 1979 catalogue and a lot has changed in the mean time. Basically, prices went up and came down again, with exception of the revolutionary "Repoeblik Indonesia" stamps of the 1945-49 period, which are still a lot pricier now than what they used to be in 1979. That same category of stamps was also the subject of a complete rearrangement and re-numbering. Japanese occupation stamps are also left on a new stable plateau with prices 30-100% higher compared to 1979. Very little change in the "Indonesia" and "RIS" stamps of 1948-50. Modest price increases for RIAU and UNTEA overprints. Incidentally, this catalogue gives the best description of the various UNTEA printings that we know of, complete with plate errors, printing errors and now the UNTEA post cards and aerogrammes have also been added. Interestingly, used 'Permesta' stamps are now also priced (at Hfl 2000.00 per set) with the warning, however, that forgeries exist.

This catalogue is well produced and in full color, and contains also of course all the stamps of the unitarian Republik Indonesia 1950-1985.

F.R.

A PHILATELIC CALENDAR

by: Julius Mansbach

January 28, 1897



Lionel Bernard Scott, prominent architect and statesman, was born on this date in St. Maarten, part of the Curaçao group of islands. Not only did he build architectural masterpieces, but cultural and political ones as well. He received his elementary education on St. Maarten but then moved to the Dominican Republic for his apprenticeship as a concrete construction and building engineer. Familiarly known as "Brother Bo", he was a brilliant orator and a dedicated worker for the welfare of his constituents. Scott encouraged agriculture and stock breeding on the islands of what is now called the Netherlands Antilles. He served on the Island Council (Eilandsraad) and was knighted by Queen Juliana. Scott died in 1955.