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a quarter page.

Letter from the Editors:

The lead article in this issue gives a detailed description of the overprinted postage dues of Surinam of 1911.

The next article concludes the series on the mail service run by the German Army in occupied Netherlands during the second World War.

Also included in this issue is an index to all the articles of Volume 9 and Volume 10 of *Netherlands Philately*.

Paul van Reyen contributes an interesting article on the condition of the philatelic market in the Netherlands by analyzing the results of an auction he attended.

The remainder of this issue contains the usual columns and some shorter articles. We also have a new column written by Frans H.A. Rummens. This column will treat developments in stationery issues in the same thorough method we have become accustomed to.

This issue starts the new season in philately (at least for some of us) and we hope that all of you can find some time to dedicate to our hobby. And if this includes writing an article about some aspect of philately you specialize in or a discovery you made concerning Netherlands philately, we will always welcome your contributions.

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The Overprinted Postage Dues of Surinam of 1911

V.H.C.J. Thaelts

The purpose of this article is to give a description of the ten different types of the overprint, so that forgeries can be recognized, while with this information plating the stamps will be made considerably easier.

The Dutch name for these overprints, the "little crown" postage dues, was adopted when in 1911 in Surinam the postage stamps NVPH Nos. 16, 17, 27, 28 and 36 were issued as provisional stamps, after a local overprint with among other things, a little crown (NVPH 60-64; Scott 63-67).

At the same time a provisional issue of postage due stamps appeared by overprinting the 30 and 50 cents of the 1886-88 issue (Nos. 6 and 8) with 10 cent (NVPH Nos. 15 and 16).

The overprints for both issues are done in red, by H.B. Heijde of Paramaribo, and are executed with more care than was usual with earlier provisional issues of Surinam.

The printing form of the value 10 cent/30 cent is H-2, of the value 10 cent/50 cent it is H-1, both part of form H for the sheet of 200 stamps for the Netherlands. Form H-2 is the bottom half of 100 stamps, H-1 the top half. Through this the place of

OVERPRINT TYPE 9.
10 CENT ON 50 CENT.

↓ NICK

10

cent ← LONG CURL

↑ SMALL NICK

Literature

- Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde, 1911, pg. 116/21, 151/52 and 168/69.
 Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philatelie, 1929, pg 11, 26, 86 and 95.
 De Philatelist, 1929, pg. 46, 100 and 148.
 Handboek der Postwaarden van Nederlandsch-Indie, Part II, pg. 168 and following, and some plates.
 Speciale Catalogus NVPH, 1984, pg 440/41.

the types of postage dues is given in the two tables below, in which the types of the overprints - see further on - are also included:

Table 1

Overprint types 1-10 on stamp types I-III of the value 10 ct/30 ct

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	III	III	III	III	I	I	I	III	III	III
11				III	II	I	III		I	
21				I	III	III	I		III	
31				III			III			
41										
51										
61										
71										
81										
91										

Table 2

Overprint types 1-10 on stamp types I-III of the value 10 ct/50 ct

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II
11	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	III
21	I	III	I	III	III	III	III	I	III	I
31	I	I	I	I	I	III	I	I	III	III
41	III	III	I	III	I	I	II	III	I	III
51	I	I	III	III	I	III	III	III	I	I
61	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	I	III	I
71	III	III	III	I	III	III	III	III	I	III
81	III	I	I	III	III	III	I	III	III	III
91	I	III	I	III	III	III	III	III	II	III

Table 3

The place of the plate faults mentioned in the NVPH Catalog

10 ct/30 ct	Open frame	Row 1	Stamp 5	Type I
	E.T	2	7	III
	TIE BETALEN	9	8	III
10 ct/50 ct	Break	2	2	II
	Open Frame	4	5	I
	.PORT	7	10	I

Because the issue was small - 40 sheets of 100 stamps for each value - and thus only included 40 copies of the 10 cent/30 cent Type II (the same applies also to the above-mentioned plate faults), these stamps were speculative from 1911 on. Immediately after the appearance a number of

complete sheets was sent to the Netherlands. Probably 4 to 5 sheets were sold by dealers in The Hague (Keiser) and Amsterdam. Stamps of the value 10 cent/30 cent Type II, as well as horizontal and vertical strips of three with type I, II and III were immediately removed from the sheets.

The overprint is done in red. The 10 of the overprint was formed by a capital letter i followed by a capital letter o. The original form consisted of 10 overprints in one horizontal row. This form was then multiplied to a form of 100 items. This is the reason why identical characteristics are found in each of the 10 vertical rows; these characteristics are indicated in abbreviated form in the 10 drawings.

A detailed description is given for a better understanding:

- Type 1 The O is much heavier and the inner oval is much smaller than with the other types. The bottom of the "c" shows a small nick.
- Type 2 The I is nicked on both sides one-third up. The "n" has a small break at the top.
- Type 3 The left serif of the bottom of the I is thick, the one on the right is thin. The "n" is broken at the top.
- Type 4 The right-hand serif at the bottom of the I is thin and short.
- Type 5 The right-hand serif at the bottom of the I is thin. The "n" is somewhat heavier than in the other types. The "n" often has a small break at the top, smaller and more to the left than in type 3. The curl of the "t" has a very small break.
- Type 6 Small nick at the right side of the I, at about one-third of the height. Often a small break in the left-hand serif at the bottom.
- Type 7 Large break in the left-hand bottom serif of the I. Small nick in the right-hand bottom of the O. The "e" is slightly damaged at the bottom, is somewhat

- thinner and on some few stamps shorter.
- Type 8 Between "c" and "e" a small dot. Curl of the "t" is short. Right-hand top of the I at the end is slightly thicker.
- Type 9 A nick at the left-hand top of the O. A small nick in the upgoing part of the "c". Longer curl of the "t".
- Type 10 Small red spots in the "e". Small break in the top of the "c".

The Netherlands Postal Museum has complete sheets of both stamps. The author has life-size photographs and enlargements thereof. The photos are made with a very good lens; most likely a green filter was used to highlight the red overprint.

One unsolved problem is the appearance of semi-double overprints (kiss-prints?) in the eighth vertical row (on the photo of the complete sheet) on stamps Nos. 38, 48, 58, 68 and 78. Besides, an overprint is known which is shifted to the top.

The "little crown" postage dues occur on normal paper and on soft paper. On the soft paper the lilac color of the stamps seems greyish. Perhaps there are more sheets on soft paper than on normal paper; although the precise proportion is unknown, the difference won't be large.

There are sheets of the original postage dues of 30 cent in which the perforation runs through the bottom margin. No overprinted stamps with this characteristic have been found so far.

As far as is known, all cancelled stamps have the cancel of Paramaribo. The proportion cancelled/mint is about one third/two thirds. The author knows of only two copies of the Type II 10 cent/30 cent in cancelled condition. Very rare are these stamps (also the overprinted regular stamps) with the cancellation of the first day of issue, July 15, 1911. Postage dues on cover are also very rare.

Forged overprints appear regularly. Never buy "little crown" stamps or postage dues without a certificate of authenticity.

type 1 1st vertical row	type 2 2nd vertical row	type 3 3rd vertical row	type 4 4th vertical row	type 5 5th vertical row
thicker O e	I n	thick I thin n	I short and thin	I thin nt thick
type 6 6th vertical row	type 7 7th vertical row	type 8 8th vertical row	type 9 9th vertical row	type 10 10th vertical row
I	IO e	I ce t short	O long e t	ce

Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande

by Gerard J. de Boer

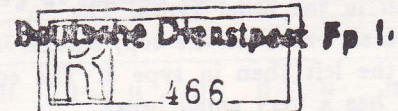
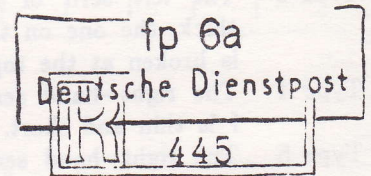
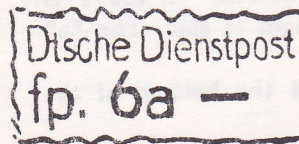
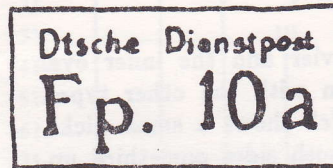
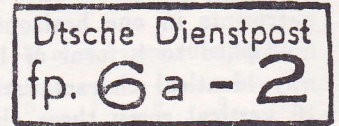
Editor's note: This is the last of a series of articles dealing with the German mail system during the occupation of the Netherlands, and is being reproduced through the courtesy of the Third Reich Study Group.

Code numbers for registered military mail

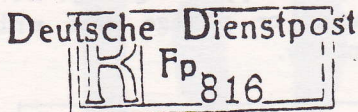
During the summer of 1940, Dienstpost offices were assigned special Feldpost code numbers since all offices in Holland were combination Feldpost/Dienstpost. The first five offices received alpha-numeric codes 1a through 5a:

- fp 1a Den Haag
- fp 2a 's Hertogenbosch
- fp 3a Zwolle
- fp 4a Amsterdam
- fp 5a Rotterdam

These Feldpost codes were generally applied to blank-field registry labels with one or two line rubber stamps reading "Deutsche Dienstpost/Fp. —". These stamps are found in a variety of different sizes and styles, a few of which are shown below.

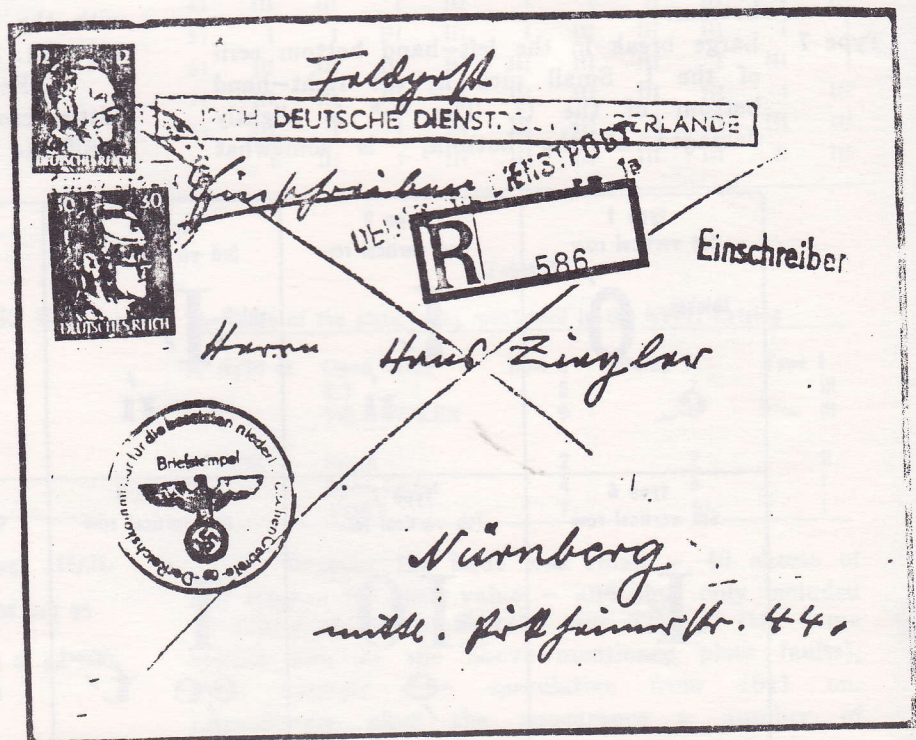


The DDPN office in Baarn used a stamp without code.



The Dienstpost apparently did not adhere to routine in the handling of registered Feldpost. It is not uncommon to find registered covers with coded registry but open DDPN cancel (Fig. 22) or with 5-digit Feldpost number address but open registry and cancel (Fig. 23).

Fig. 22) Registered cover from Reichskommissar's office has blank-field label handstamped with "Deutsche Dienstpost/Fp 1a" and standard DDPN Den Haag cancel.



Fortyseven code designations are known to have been used in Holland. If the same designation was used more than once, it was given a suffix such as "-1", "-2" etc. As noted before, the office in Baarn used a rubber stamp without a code designation. As in the

case of mute cancelling devices, several of the Feldpost hand stamps for registry labels were interchanged with other offices to prevent disclosure of the sending office. The following is a listing of all code designations with one and two numbers:

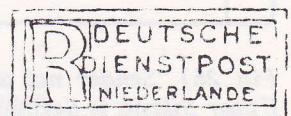
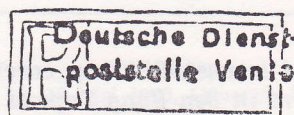
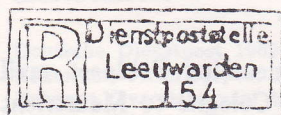
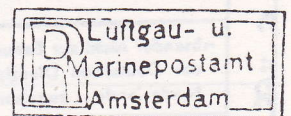
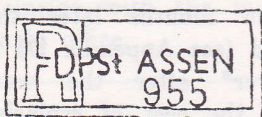
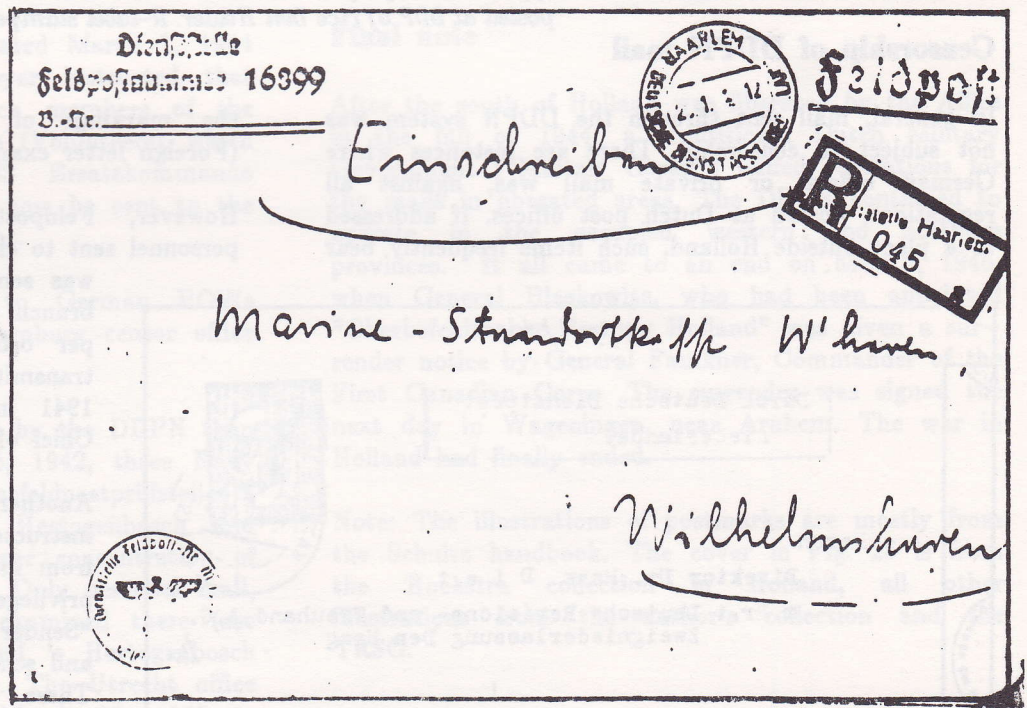
Table 6: Feldpost code numbers

Fp 1	Den Haag/Amsterdam	fp 3a	Zwolle/Harderwijk	fp 6a--	Den Haag/Goes/Amsterdam
Fp 1a	Amsterdam/Amersfoort	fp 4--	Amsterdam	fp 7a	Arnhem
	Den Haag	Fp 4a	Amsterdam/Haarlem	fp 8a(11)	Utrecht
fp 1a	Den Haag/Amsterdam	fp 4a	Amsterdam	Fp 9a	Groningen
Fp 1b	Den Haag	fp 5a	Rotterdam/Amsterdam	Fp 10a	Deventer
Fp 1e	origin unknown	Fp 6a--	Deventer	fp 11a	Hengelo
Fp 1f	Nijmegen/Den Haag	fp 6a	Deventer/Zutphen	fp 14	Amersfoort
fp 2a	's Hertogenbosch/Amsterdam		Den Haag/Amsterdam	fp 16	Den Haag
fp 2a-1	's Hertogenbosch	fp 6a-1	Amersfoort/Dordrecht	fp 6a-9	Groningen/Deventer
fp 2a-2	Maastricht	fp 6a-2	Apeldoorn	fp 6a-10	Hengelo/Amsterdam
fp 3a-1	Harderwijk/Rotterdam	fp 6a-3	origin unknown	fp 6a-11	origin unknown
fp 4a-1	Amsterdam	fp 6a-4	Bergen op Zoom	fp 6a-12	Middelburg
fp 4a-2	Amsterdam	fp 6a-5	Breda/Arnhem	fp 6a-13	Nijmegen
fp 4a-3	Den Helder/Amsterdam	fp 6a-6	Dordrecht	fp 6a-14	Roosendaal
fp 4a-4	Haarlem/Amsterdam	fp 6a-7	Ede/Dordrecht	fp 6a-15	Tilburg/Amsterdam
fp 4a-5	Hilversum/Amsterdam	fp 6a-8	Goes	fp 9a-1	Winschoten

Fig. 23) Feldpost R-label handstamp "Dienstpoststelle Haarlem" on cover from Fp.# 16899 (2. Schnellboots Flottille Kdo.).

Registered mail which did not require concealment of origin received the same blank-field registry labels but were handstamped with the name of the sending post office. Again, many handstamp variations exist including some which read simply "Dienststelle" (Fig. 24) or "Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande". A sampling of these open-identified handstamps are shown below.

Dienstpoststelle Ede



DEUTSCHE DIENSTPOST

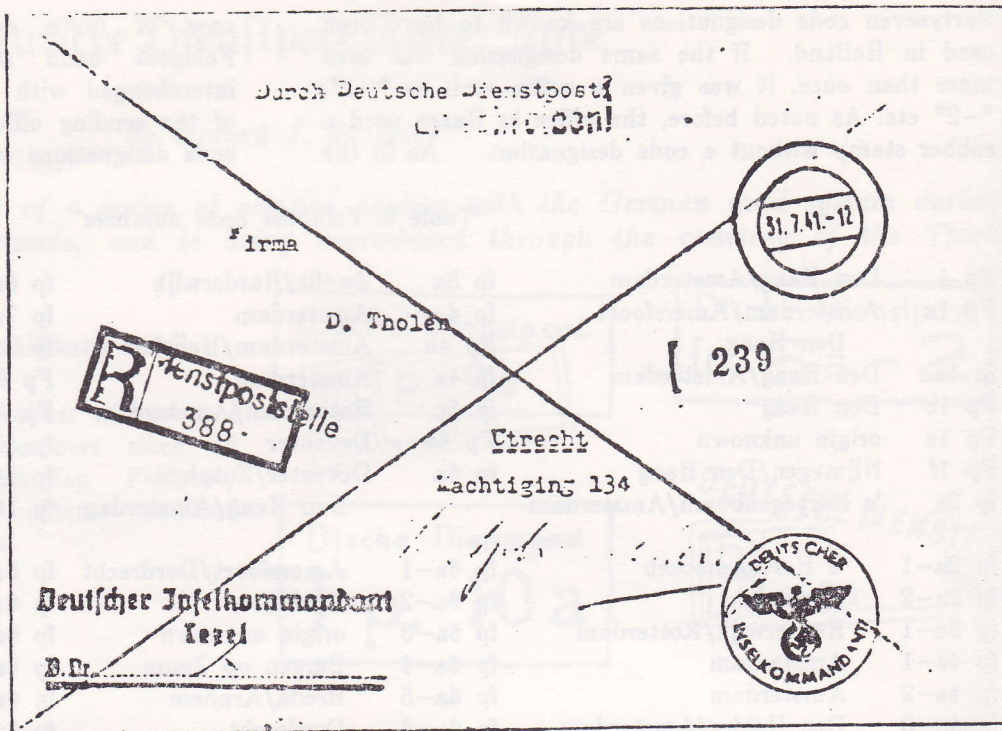
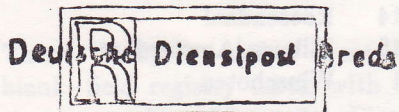
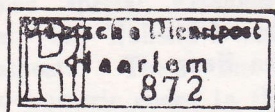
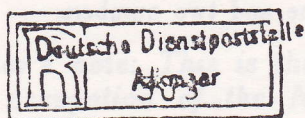


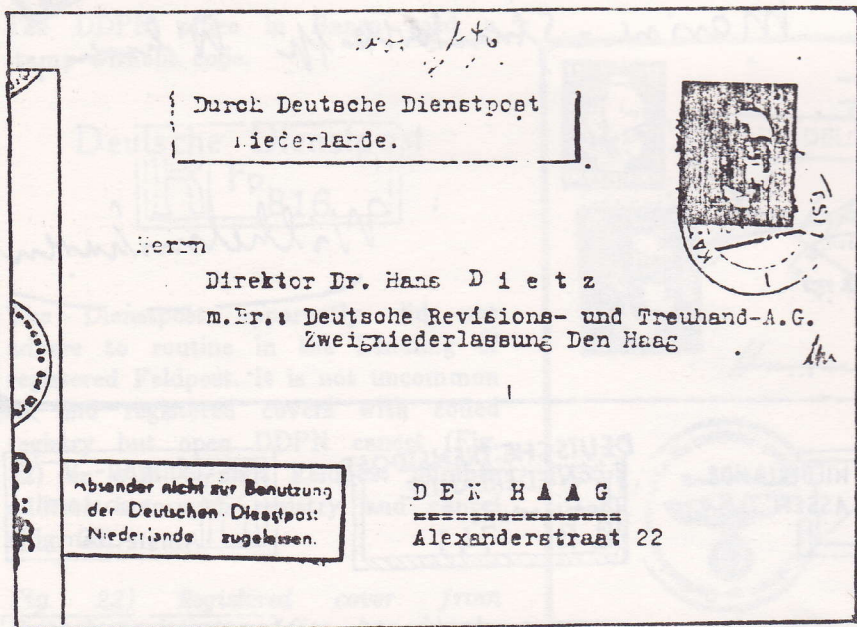
Fig. 24) Registered mail from Island Commander of Texel. As there was no post office on any of the North Sea Islands, this item was sent to the mainland and posted at DDP office Den Helder. R-label stamped "Dienstpoststelle".

Censorship of DDPN mail

In general, mail sent through the DDPN system was not subject to censorship. There are instances where German official or private mail was, against all regulations, posted at Dutch post offices. If addressed to a place outside Holland, such items frequently bear

the markings of German "Auslandbriefprüfstellen" (Foreign letter examining offices).

However, Feldpost mail from German military personnel sent to civilians in Holland, and vice versa, was sent by the DDPN to the Ehrenfeld branch of the Cologne-Riehl censor office per orders from the OKW which were transmitted to all DDPN offices in August 1941 in a letter from Dr. Linnemeyer, Chief of the DDPN (see Appendix C).



Another directive dated August '41 instructed DDPN offices to mark mail from individuals not entitled to Dienstpost privileges with a handstamp reading "Sender not allowed to use the DDPN" and send such mail to Ehrenfeld (Fig. 25). These handstamps were produced in Holland and sent to all DDPN offices and branch offices. Two months later this directive was revised (see Appendix D) to include "or receiver" after the word "sender". To avoid the cost of replacing the current handstamps, the addition was to be done by hand.

Fig. 25) "Sender not allowed to use DDPN" on cover from Kattowitz Upper Silesia to German firm in Den Haag. Tape at left applied after examination at Cologne branch of office.

As of April 1944, incoming Feldpost mail was forwarded from Cologne to Maastricht in southern Holland ("Feldpostprüfstelle

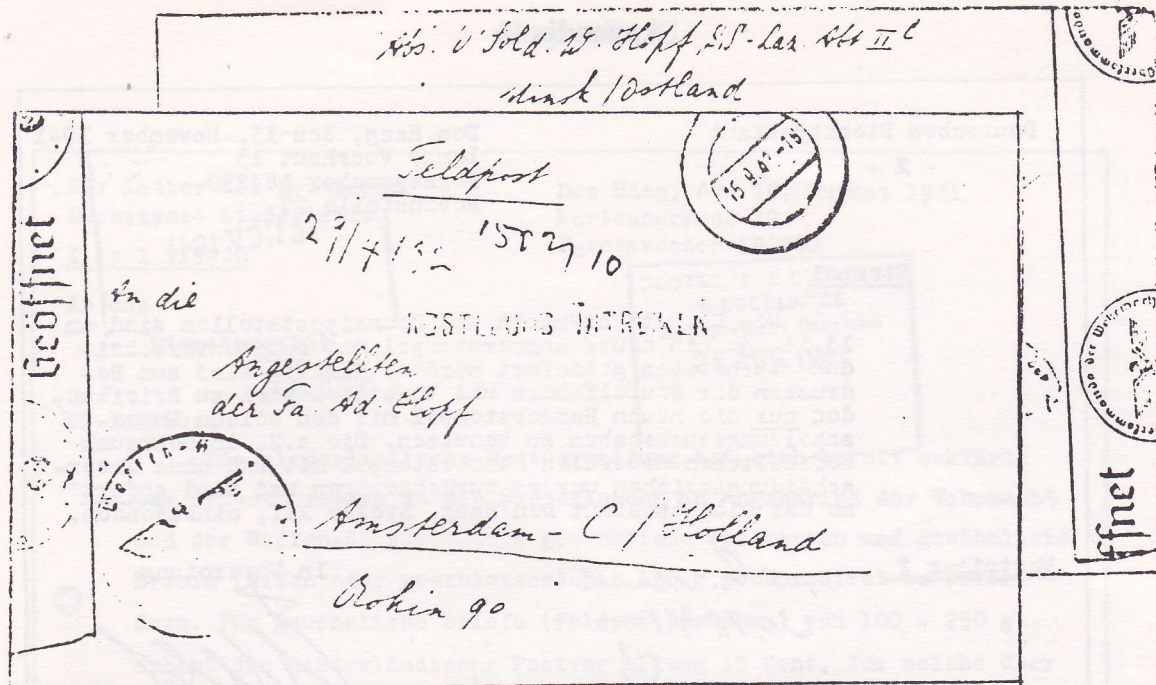


Fig. 26) Waffen-SS cover from a hospital in Minsk sent via Deutsche Dienstpost Ostland to Amsterdam in Sept. '42. Censor tape & handstamps were applied at Cologne. Note line stamp "Kosteloos Uitreiken" ("to be delivered free of charge" in Dutch) indicating that final leg of postal transmission was performed by Dutch postal service.

West") by courier. In a letter dated March 1, 1944 (see Appendix F), Dr. Linnemeyer instructed that Feldpost mail addressed to Dutch members of the Waffen-SS and Freiwilligen Legion (Volunteers), which used to be sent to the "SS Ersatzkommando Niederlande" in Den Haag would now be sent to the SS Hauptamt D-II-2 in Maastricht.

Dienstpost mail from Holland to German POWs abroad was to be sent to the Hamburg censor office as of February 1944.

Navy mail was handled differently by the DDPN than other military mail. On June 15, 1942, three Navy Feldpost examining offices ("Marinefeldpostprüfstellen") were opened in Den Haag, 's Hertogenbosch and Utrecht due to the unusually large concentration of Navy units on the Atlantic Wall. Only personal mail, not official correspondence, was examined there (see Appendix B). The Den Haag and 's Hertogenbosch offices existed only a short while. The Utrecht office was relocated to Deventer on March 15, 1943 to coincide with the move to this city by the DDPN main office.

References:

- Deutsche Dienstpost 1939-1945, Dr. Hermann Schultz (1958).
- Nederlandse Oorlogspost rondom de Tweede Wereldoorlog, Drs. W.J. van Doorn, (deel 1, 1978)
- Beknopt Overzicht van de Krijgsverrichtingen der Koninklijke Landmacht, 10-19 Mei 1940, Generale Staf (1947).
- German Feldpost Operations in the West, John Painter (TRSG 1973)

Final note

After the south of Holland was liberated by the Allies in the fall of 1944, a transitional Dutch Military Government ("Militair Gezag") issued regulations for the mails in liberated areas. The DDPN continued to operate in the occupied western and northern provinces. It all came to an end on May 5, 1945, when General Blaskowitz, who had been appointed "Oberbefehlshaber Festung Holland" was given a surrender notice by General Faulkner, Commander of the First Canadian Corps. The surrender was signed the next day in Wageningen, near Arnhem. The war in Holland had finally ended.

Note: The illustrations of postmarks are mostly from the Schultz handbook. The cover in Fig. 25 is from the Hoekstra collection in Holland, all other illustrations from the author's collection and the TRSG.

Appendix A

Deutsches Dienstpostamt
- I -

Den Haag, den 15. November 1941
Lange Voorhout 13
Fernsprecher 163890
Nebenstelle 27
16 NOV 1941

Stempel

Den Dienstpostämtern und Dienstpoststellen sind am 13.11. je ein neuer Hammerstempel mit zwei Unterscheidungsbuchstaben geliefert worden. Künftig sind zum Bedrucken der Beutelfahnen und Verbindesettel zu Briefbündeln nur die neuen Hammerstempel mit den beiden Unterscheidungsbuchstaben zu benutzen. Die z.Z. in Gebrauch befindlichen neutralen Hammerstempel mit und ohne Unterscheidungszeichen werden zurückgezogen und sind sofort an das Dienstpostamt Den Haag, Stelle XII, einzusenden.

Verteiler 2 *pol. am*
20.11.41
Im großen Selbstg.

In Vertretung
Mess

Copy of the notification regarding the use of new blind cancelers with two code letters.

Appendix B

Deutsches Dienstpostamt
- VII -

Den Haag, den 16. Juni 1942
Lange Voorhout 13
Fernsprecher 183890
Nebenstelle 27
D. Postamt Rotterdam
17 JUN 1942

An die Marinefeldpostprüfstelle sind zur ~~Übermittlung~~ nur Privatbriefe, aber keine Dienstbriefe, Päckchen und Postanweisungen zu senden.

Verteiler 1 und 2

In Vertretung
Kusserow

1. H. H. H. 17/6
2. H. H. H. 17/6
3. H. H. H. 17/6
4. H. H. H. 17/6
5. H. H. H. 17/6
6. H. H. H. 17/6

Copy of a memo regarding the forwarding of personal mail to the Navy Feldpost censor's office.

Appendix C

Der Leiter der Deutschen
Dienstpost Niederlande

I Fo 1 2198-0

An das

Dienstpostamt

Den Haag

SS-Feldpost

Den Haag, den 19. August 1941
Kortenaerkade 12
Fernsprecher 180800

DEUTSCHE DIENSTPOST
NIEDERLANDE
Dienstpoststelle Rotterdam
26 AUG. 1941

Die niederländische Postverwaltung ~~hat sich bereit~~ erklärt, von Privatpersonen in den Niederlanden an Angehörige der Wehrmacht und der Waffen-SS gerichtete gewöhnliche Postkarten und gewöhnliche Briefe (offen oder geschlossen) bis 100 g gebührenfrei zu befördern. Für gewöhnliche Briefe (Feldpostpäckchen) von 100 - 250 g erhebt die niederländische Postverwaltung 15 Cent, für solche über 250 - 1000 g 20 Cent Gebühr.

Auf Anordnung des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht müssen alle Feldpostsendungen von und nach dem Auslande den Auslandsbriefprüfstellen zugeführt werden. Die von niederländischen Zivilpersonen an Angehörige der Wehrmacht und der Waffen-SS in Deutschland gerichteten Sendungen sind auf die Auslandsbriefprüfstelle Köln, Zweigstelle Köln-Ehrenfeld, zu leiten. Der Zuführung der bei niederländischen Postämtern eingelieferten Postsendungen an die Ämter und Amtsstellen der Deutschen Dienstpost Niederlande bedarf es daher nicht mehr.

Neben der Vereinbarung zur Auflieferung und Beförderung von Feldpostsendungen durch die niederländische Post bleibt die Möglichkeit zur Einlieferung von Feldpostsendungen durch Niederländer an Angehörige der Wehrmacht und der Waffen-SS nach den Bestimmungen und Gebührensätzen, wie sie in der Anlage zur Feldpostamtsverfügung Nr. 49/41 angegeben sind, bei den Ämtern und Amtsstellen der Deutschen Dienstpost Niederlande bestehen. Zu beachten ist jedoch, daß auch diese Sendungen der Auslandsbriefprüfstelle Köln, Zweigstelle Köln-Ehrenfeld, zuzuführen sind.

Die Dienststellen sind hiernach zu unterrichten.

gez. Dr. Linnemeyer

Ministerialrat

Deutsches Dienstpostamt

Copy of a letter, sent by Dr. Linnemeyer to DDPN's main office in Den Haag, regarding the forwarding of mail to the censor office in Cologne - Ehrenfeld.

Appendix D

Deutsches Dienstpostamt

- X -

Den Haag, den 13. August 1941
Lange Voorhout 13
Fernsprecher 183890
Nebenstelle 27

Betrifft: Benutzung der Deutschen
Dienstpost durch Unberechtigte

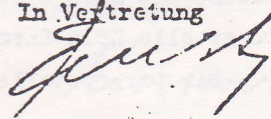
1418
1412

Die Auslandsbriefprüfstelle Köln legt Wert darauf, daß die Briefumschläge usw. der Postsendungen von Personen, die keine Berechtigung zur Benutzung der Deutschen Dienstpost Niederlande haben, dienstpostseitig bereits gekennzeichnet werden, aus welchem Grunde die Einsendung erfolgt. Diese Postsendungen sind daher künftig vor der Einsendung an die Auslandsbriefprüfstelle Köln, Zweigstelle Köln-Ehrenfeld (z. vergl. Vf vom 8. August - X - Briefabgangsdienst -) mit einem Abdruck eines Gummistempels mit folgendem Wortlaut zu versehen:

Absender nicht zur Benutzung der Deutschen
Dienstpost Niederlande zugelassen.

Die erforderlichen Gummistempel werden von hier beschafft und den DPÄ und DPSt besonders zugesandt werden. Bis zum Eingang der Gummistempel ist den Sendungen, die nach den obenstehenden Ausführungen der Auslandsbriefprüfstelle Köln, Zweigstelle Köln-Ehrenfeld, zuzuführen sind, ein Schreiben mit dem angegebenen Wortlaut für die Gummistempel beizufügen.

In Vertretung



Verteiler 2

Copy of a memo from Den Haag regarding the notation
"Sender not allowed to use the DDPN".

Appendix E

Deutsches Dienstpostamt - X -	Den Haag, den 30. Oktober 1941 — Lange Voorhout 13 Fernsprecher 183890 Nebenstelle 27
Zur Vf. von 13.8.- X - Benutzung der Deutschen Dienstpost durch Unberechtigte.	30.10.41.
Es hat sich als zweckmäßig herausgestellt, die dort ver- wendeten Stempel "Absender nicht zur Benutzung der Deutschen Dienstpost Niederlande zugelassen" hinter dem Wort Absender durch die Worte "oder Empfänger" zu ergänzen.	
Um die Ausgaben für die Neubeschaffung solcher Stempel zu sparen, ist bei den Stempelabdrücken der genannte Zusatz handschriftlich nachzuholen.	
Verteiler 2	In Vertretung Wanning
	3. D. R. 3/11.

Copy of the memo dealing with the modification
of the letter shown in Appendix D.

Appendix F

Der Leiter der DDPN usw. <u>I Rt 1 2900-0</u> An das Dienstpostamt <u>Deventer</u> Zur Vf. von 19.9.41 I Si 1 2198-0 Feldpostsendungen.	Arnhem, den 1. März 1944 Willensplein 5 Fernsprecher 21241
Nach einer Mitteilung des SS-Ersatzkommandos Den Haag: sind die an holländische Angehörige der Waffen-SS und der Freiwilligen-Legion gerichteten Feldpostsendungen, die bis- her an das "SS-Ersatzkommando Niederlande in Den Haag" gesandt wurden, von sofort ab an das "SS-Hauptamt D II-2 in Maastricht" zu senden. Die Sendungen sind daher der Dienstpoststelle Maastricht zur Zustellung an das SS-Haupt- amt D II-2 zuzuleiten.	
	In Vertretung gez. Rost

Copy of a letter from the Arnhem office regarding the forwarding
of SS mail to the new censor office in Maastricht.

NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Cumulative Index by Subject 1984-1986

Volumes 9 and 10

This index supplements the cumulative index of Volumes 1 through 8 which was published in Volume 9 No. 2, December 1984. RIC = Rear inside cover.

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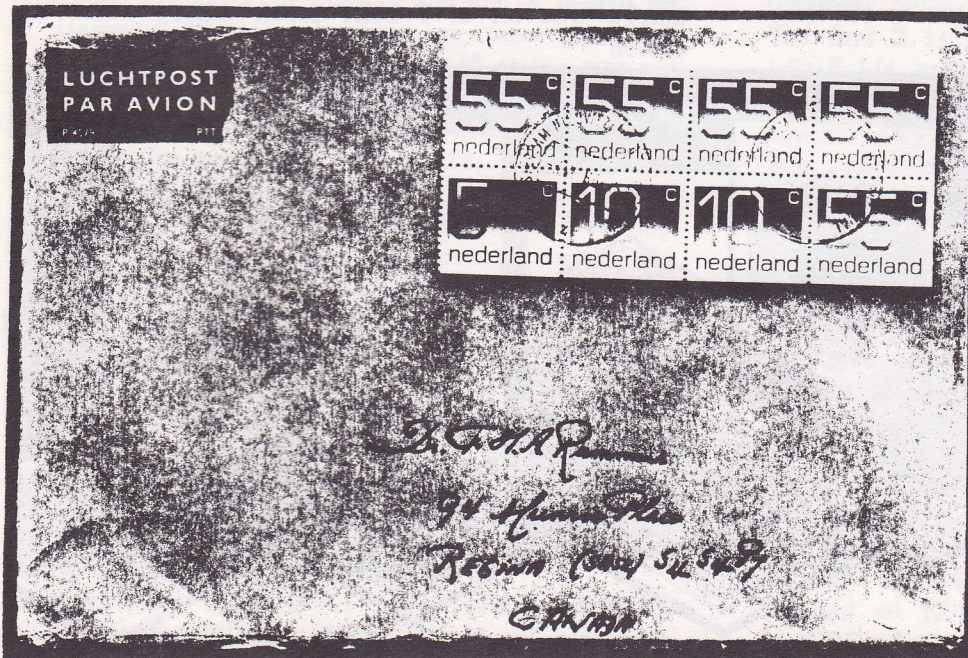
PHILATELIC CURIOSA.

by Frans H.A. Rummens

Checking the cancellation date becomes a habit with sometimes quite unexpected dividends. Recently we received the cover shown below. Both cancels read very clearly 3-VI-86; when we saw that, all kinds of alarm bells went off in our head. Can you see what is so extra-ordinary??

New postal rates came into effect as per 1-VII-86. Included in these new rates is the new inland post card rate of 55ct. This in turn required new 55 ct stamps to be produced. That was done in the form of a new booklet carrying five Crouwel-design 55 centers (see figure). This booklet came out in advance of the new rates; however, its release date was 17-VI-86. In other words, the 3-VI-86 cancel is two weeks earlier than the day of issue!

Clearly a clerical error. The postal employee at the AMSTERDAM - NIEUWE-ZIJDSVOORBURG WAL post office forgot to advance the month symbol from VI to VII. So, actually, the cover was cancelled on 3-VII-86, which was also the date on the enclosed letter. But the odd cancel still stands!



The Philatelic Market in the Netherlands – June 1986

Paul E. van Reyen

During a visit to the Netherlands which lasted from the last week in May to the first week in June I was lucky enough to attend in person one session of the auction of the *Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling* in Amsterdam. It was an evening session, which may explain some of the results.

It struck me first that virtually all the lots which reached a bidding level of over 1000 guilders (now about 400 dollars) went to the book, in my opinion very likely to collectors outside the Netherlands. No one in the room kept bidding beyond this roughly 1000-guilder level.

I have no idea how many collectors there were as opposed to dealers. It seems likely that the dealers predominated. The auctioneer kept up the fastest pace I have ever witnessed at any auction. Even the slide projector which was supposed to show the lots being auctioned was somewhat late every now and again.

The first lots of MNH child welfare sheetlets and other stamps or sets in larger numbers almost all went for the estimated amount or below. Even the 1978 Juliana stamp without the black imprint (1036f, cat 1700) brought only 700 guilders (+ 15%, of course). A perforation fault in the 70 ct Beatrix in which the top stamp is imperforate, the second stamp imperforate at three sides, and the bottom partly perforated, the fourth perforated at three sides, while the fourth is fine, brought 3100 for the first vertical strip and 2600 for the second.

The famous 7 1/2 ct syncopated perf, which the auction house thought to have been cancelled fraudulently still went for 2600. Prices for the rest of the syncopates followed suit, a very depressed area. The first airmail set MNH went from 190 to 160 (six sets), MNH Nos. 12–13, the 15 and 25 gld, brought 550, hinged ditto 450 and used ditto 250, 250 and 290. Single used 25 gld went for 120 and 130.

The postage due stamps of the Netherlands, some with faults, seemed to generate quite some interest among the bidders. What distressed me, though, was that some extremely rare stamps without gum, or with a reperfed side brought too much money, considering the estimated price the auction put on. What is going to happen to these stamps?

A mint NH set of Floating Safe stamps (cat. 2900) brought 1200, while a set with a damaged 4 1/2 gld went for 480. The Armenwet set, 1–7, on a philatelic cover, brought only 90 guilders, while the 3 ct on a legitimate official cover sold for 140 guilders.

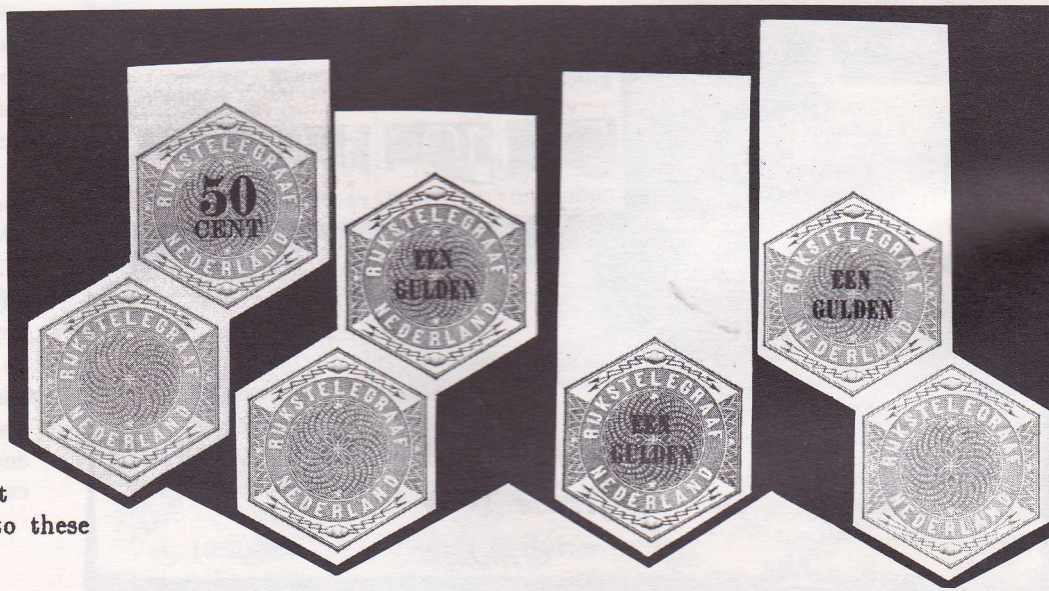
The red Armenwet overprint, mint, brought 120 while the used one which, if not philatelic, is extremely rare, brought only 130 gld. Various misprints such as damaged A's, did not even bring the house's estimates which were 50% of catalog price.

Two mint sets of the first Cour Permanente stamps brought 6800 and 5800 gld. The two stamps with the INTERNATIONALF variety brought together no more than 110, while the 12 1/2 GENT (cat. 1350) sold for 600 gld. The rest of the Cour stamps went for less than the estimate of 50% of catalog price.

The Internment Camp stamps showed the same picture: 1 and 2 in superb condition went for 260 gld (cat. 650). The Parcel Post Postage Dues showed the same pattern, sometimes of much less than 50% of catalog. One exception was the 15 ct on 17 1/2 ct, perf. 12 1/2, which brought in mint condition 1200 gld more than the estimate of 20,000 (cat. is 30,000), but an identical copy with rust spots went for only 4000.

Three lots with "postbewijs" stamps were spectacular. One MNH with left margins brought 10,000 (estimate), one mint hinged brought 1000 more than the estimate of 4000, and No. 6A, the 5 gld with the small holes perf brought exactly the estimate of 3000 (cat. 6000).

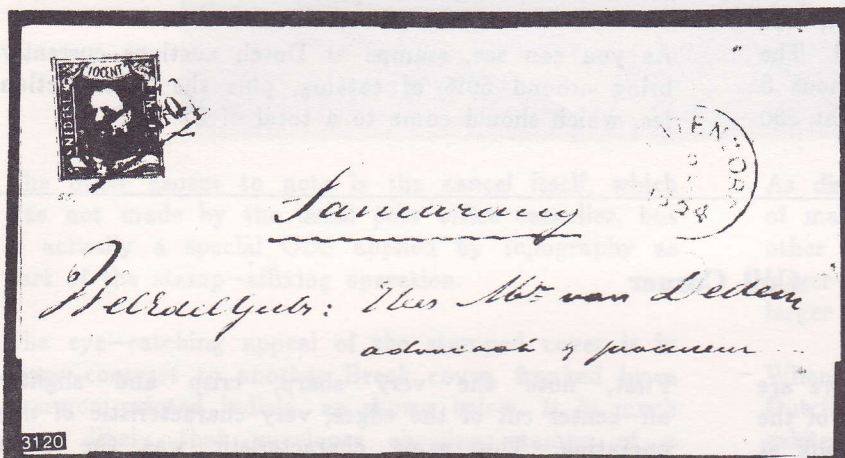
The Telegraph stamp section made me sit up. These stamps are absolutely undervalued in Holland (and here?). One lot of 9 color proofs among which the chosen



chosen color brought no more than 150 (estimate 180). That is less than 20 gld a piece, or \$8. Other proofs went for just under the estimate or just above, for instance, the 1 gld in pair, one with and one without value imprint in orange went for 130 and another pair in lilac went for 160 (estimates 125 and 150). No. 3 with a regular postal cancel (rare) brought 50. The best 25 ct used didn't bring more than 1450 gld (cat. 3000).

Forget about FDC's. The "forerunners" didn't do so well, and even E5, with a typed address (cat 475) brought only 190 gld.

With the Netherlands Indies the surprises really started. Looking over the list of prices realized it is clear that in almost all cases the estimates were too low. To give an example, a No. 1 with broad margins and good color was estimated at 300 (cat 550), but it went for 340 gld. A No. 1 on cover (cat.



650) was estimated at 400, but brought 600 gld! The perforated proof of No. 2 in blue was estimated at 250 but brought 360! A used No. 79a, the 1 gld JAVA high, brought 260 gld (the mint copy was 230) as against estimates for both of 200 gld. A hinged set of Jaarbeurs Bandoeng brought no more than 220 (cat. 575) while a set with one "bad" stamp was not sold at all, as was a set with tropical stains. The used set with some unused brought 130 gld.

The 5 ct Jubilee in perf 11 1/2x11, used, came to 120 (estimate 125), while a mint 5 gld did not sell at all. A used 5 gld brought exactly one half of catalog. The infamous 50 ct with watermark with two margins brought 380 (estimate 350 and catalog 775).



Another copy with 35 ct used, with controllable cancel, brought 420 (cat. 700). The 5 gld mint went

for 400 (cat. 750), and a used copy with a very dubious cancel brought 210 gld. The rest of that set went for almost exactly 50% of catalog, including the 25 gld mint and used.

No. 325a, the 45 on 60 ct with vertical watermark, with untinted gum (even the NVPH states that all known copies have tinted gum!) did not even approach the estimate of 225, but brought 160. A regular tinted gum copy was returned and another was sold for 100 gld.

Postage dues showed that even slightly damaged stamps are a bad buy. A used copy of 2A, cat. 175, brought 140 gld. The Makassar dues on 5 philatelic covers brought 230 (estimate 150).

The officials were a mixed batch: No. 7h, the handstamp, brought 5 gld more than catalog (estimate 60). Slightly damaged stamps brought about a third of catalog (!), while blocks of four of the inverted DIENST stamps still went for good prices, although only in one case above 50% of catalog, the 26f (cat. 5000+, price 2800).

The Floating Safe stamps all had something wrong with one or more in the set, such as tropical stains, etc. Prices realized were from 100 to 140 gld (cat 600).

New Guinea complete MNH, including both UNTEA overprints brought no more than 210 gld (cat. 981). The UNTEA with shifted overprint was not sold.

Cancellation collectors were present for Curaçao: A No. 2 with a St. Martin cancel went for 10 gld over catalog value of 250 (estimate 125). Two damaged William III

stamps, No. 4E, used, slightly thin, went for 380 (estimate 150), and No. 9E, used, with 2 short perfs, brought 420 (cat. 675, estimate 200). A 5G, unused, with ink on the back went for 150 (estimate 50).

The first 2 1/2 ct overprint, perf. 13 1/2:13 1/4, cat. 125, brought 110! But a partial double overprint on No. 24 brought only 40 gld; the invert, No. 24fa, used on piece, went for 180 (estimate 200).



The 2 1/2 gld, perf. 12 1/2 (No. 70D), unused, brought 180 (estimate 150). The Jubilee set, MNH, but the 2 1/2 gld with one short perf. brought 280 (cat. 650 for hinged copies!), a hinged set went for 200, and a ditto with the 5 gld with false gum brought 130 gld.

The high values of 1947, MNH, brought 360, a hinged set 300, and another three 270, 250 and 280, respectively.

Airmails Nos. 1-3 in blocks of six with platefaults 2f (2x) and 3f, brought 900 (estimate 1000). The MNH set went for 140, a hinged set for 100. The Prince Bernard set (Nos. 18-25) brought 200 (MNH), while an FDC of the same was not sold. The last airmail

set of 1947 MNH went for 360 (estimate 350), the high values used with corner cancels brought 180 (cat. 541). The four highest values with readable cancels went for 220 (estimate 200).

Early Surinam stamps are about the estimate, except for a mint 32a which brought 820 (estimate 600). The same stamp, but used, went for 750 (estimate 600). A complete sheet of 50 of No. 67, with tropical stains brought 150 (estimate 300). All perforations used of Nos. 103A to 101D brought 150 (the estimate). All perforations of the Jubilee set, from 104A to 110C, with one thin 2 1/2 gld, mint, brought 260 (catalog 729, estimate 300). Part sheets of the high values of 1959 sold only one lot (15x) for 130 (cat. 600), two lots were not sold. The complete Kolff airmail set on (philatelic) cover to Chicago was sold for 900 (estimate 750), the DO X set hinged went for 260 and 270 gld. The same set used brought 330 and 310. The famous 5 gld used with a Van Dieten certificate brought 330



(estimate 350).

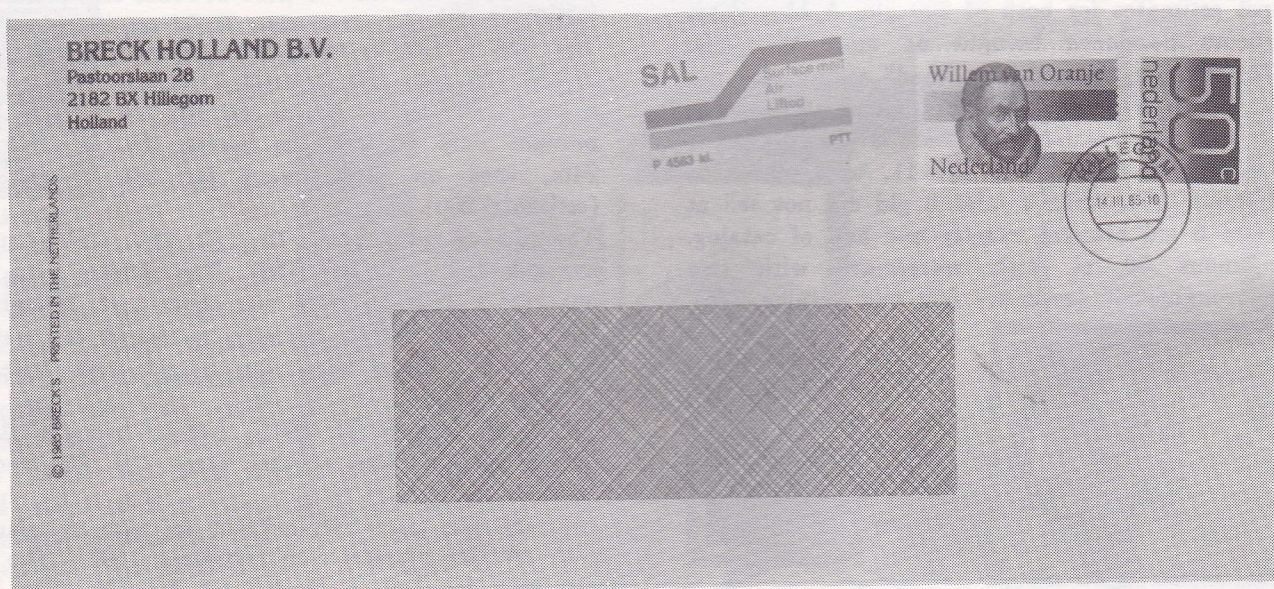
I don't know what the postage dues brought because after buying the second lot I left to pay for my lots in the office. What I bought was an almost complete set of 1-8 (No. 3 missing), used, for 120 (cat. 214).

As you can see, stamps at Dutch auctions currently bring around 50% of catalog, plus the 15% auction fee, which should come to a total of 57 1/2%.

Coil Corner

As a follow-up to the previous Coil Corner, we are showing another Breck cover franked by means of the high speed stamp affixing machine. A closer look at the upper-right corner brings out several interesting aspects.

First, note the very sharp, crisp and slightly off-center cut of the edges, very characteristic of this operation. This same characteristic was the main means of identification of the unnumbered post-war coils which were in use up to the adoption of the control numbers in the 1960's.





The other aspect to note is the cancel itself, which was not made by the usual post office canceller, but is actually a special CDS applied by topography as part of the stamp-affixing operation.

The eye-catching appeal of the stamped cover is in sharp contrast to another Breck cover, franked by a common printed indicia, as shown below. It is much more likely that envelopes showing stamps of a foreign country, will be opened by the addressee with a good deal more interest than the indicia cover, which may very well be relegated unopened, to the waste basket with the other so-called junk mail.

As discussed in our last issue, the very high volume of mailing produced by Breck's and by a number of other Dutch exporters, created the pressing need for larger-capacity mailing equipment as well as for larger coils.

When these were originally put into operation, the Dutch philatelic world was not fully aware of the existence of 5000-subject coils. As the information made itself known, philatelists started to put pressure on the PTT Philatelic Service to make these coil stamps available to them as well. This was eventually done, as has been covered in several previous Coil Corners.

However, a number of 5000-subject coils have been sold to bulk mailers which were not publicized at the time by the Philatelic Service. Just recently and without advance notice, a number of 5000-subject coils were made available to stamp collectors upon request, but for a limited time only, and no orders were accepted if received later than July 1, 1986. Unfortunately, this information reached your editors too late to be passed along to our members.

A major difference between this last group and the previous one listed in Vol. 9 No. 4, is that this latest group has no control numbers. We understand from the staff manning the Netherlands PTT Philatelic service booth at Ameripex, that this will be the normal pattern for 5000-subject

TO OPEN — FOLD AND TEAR CAREFULLY ALONG PERFORATIONS 1, 2, 3, AND 4

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MR GLEN F GRAHAM
 624 SHOREWOOD ST
 DOUGLAS, MI 49406

AZU

U.S.A.

3

2

FB-1A

Cut along perforation

coils from this point on.

The best way to differentiate between them and the sheet varieties, is to secure them in strips of 11 (sheets, of course, are in rows of 10). Another means of identifying coils from the sheet stamps is that in general, the 5000-subject coils are perforated 14:12 3/4, while the corresponding sheet stamps are perforated 13 1/4:12 3/4.

And for the record, these briefly-available unnumbered coils from 5000-subject rolls were:

- 60 ct 1985 Bevrijding
- 65 ct 1985 Bevrijding
- 70 ct 1985 Bevrijding
- 50 ct 1985 Amsterdam Rijksmuseum
- 60 ct 1985 Amsterdam Zeevaartkunde
- 70 ct 1985 Amsterdam Sail
- 50 ct 1985 Toerisme

A final note of clarification on the list of new coils issued due to the new postal rates of July 1. These did not appear on July 1, the actual dates of issue follow:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| June 17 | 65 c Crouwel numeral |
| | 75 c Queen Beatrix |
| August 19 | 1.50 Queen Beatrix |
| | 7.00 Queen Beatrix |
| September 23 | 2.50 Queen Beatrix |

LHR

Letter to the Editor:

I have received the copy of NETHERLANDS PHILATELY which published the article I wrote on "Netherlands Hindenburg Crash Mail". Thank you very much.

Your members might be interested to learn of the latest development. C.A.M. Spruyt reports that another example of Netherlands salvaged covers was displayed at a recent major airmail exhibition in Utrecht.

This makes the 25th known item to survive the Hindenburg disaster with franking from the Netherlands. As reported in our article, 17 covers were salvaged which had been serviced by Thoolen, the dealer. Somehow this count was recorded by Falk in his book as the total number of Dutch dispatches.

We have now proven that at least 25 exist. This latest cover is addressed to a Mr. P. Mak of Nutley, N.Y., and was cancelled at Schiedam on May 1, 1937.

If any of your readers know of any other covers, please contact me.

Cheryl Ganz
P.O. Box A3843
Chicago, IL 60690-3843

A PHILATELIC CALENDAR

by: Julius Mansbach

March 13, 1903



Nicolaas Beets, theologian and writer, who was born in Haarlem on September 13, 1814, died in Utrecht on this date. His first published poem appeared in 1830. From 1833 to 1839, he studied theology at the University of Leiden. During this period, he expressed his deep admiration for the English and French Romanticists, not only through translations of works by Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott, but also in his original works. His most outstanding work was "camera Obscura" which was published in 1839.

These stories, which had as subjects the everyday life of the Dutch burghers of the time, found immediate popularity and after several additions, reached their final form in the fourth edition of 1854. The work was translated into practically every European language. In 1939, in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the First Edition, the 40th edition of the Camera Obscura was published. In 1839, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Theology, then became a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Heemstede. In 1854, he was called to Utrecht where he became a Professor of Theology from 1874 to 1884.

Philatelic Research

by Steven A. Pla

WHAT IS philatelic research? Philatelic research is similar to many types of research, only its orientation is in the specific area of philately, postal history, or a related subject. Let us discuss the nature of philatelic research.

Webster's *New World Dictionary of the American Language*, 2nd edition, defines research as: Careful, systematic, patient study and investigation in some field of knowledge, undertaken to discover or establish facts or principles."

Now, the key points here are "systematic" (by which we mean that some logical method must be used to ensure reliable results), and, "to discover or establish facts or principles: (which implies that the study to be called research, must aim toward the generation of *previously unknown or unavailable* information). Going through a series of articles published in philatelic journals, collating and organizing the date, and putting that information together into a talk for the local club is certainly useful work, but does not qualify as research.

Research must contribute something *new*. "New" is something hard to come by. If you don't believe that, take a look at any batch of recently published doctoral dissertations. We are lucky in our hobby that there are plenty of opportunities for original research and new discoveries.

Philatelic research, then, is the methodical gathering, examination, and study of evidence and data leading to the unearthing of new or previously unknown or misinterpreted information. It is also, by its nature, a continuing activity, susceptible to constant additions and modifications by the results of new research.

Why do philatelic research? What are the reasons for performing philatelic research? Why go to the very considerable expense (in money as well as that much more precious commodity, time) of performing on one's own one of the most difficult and demanding types of investigation for no pay? Clearly, there must be some very significant rewards, however intangible, or no one would bother. Why should an intelligent grown person's life be spent in digging up obscure facts to enable him or her to make some deductions about a little piece of paper that ceased to serve any useful purpose when someone stuck it on an envelope and put it in the mailbox a century ago?

The reasons for doing philatelic research are as varied as the reasons for being a philatelist. I would like, however, to point out one underlying common denominator with a quote by Otto Hornung from *The London Philatelist* of September-October 1980:

"There is a detective, explorer, adventurer slumbering deep inside the heart of every true philatelist. Every so often, when the need arises, that hidden explorer comes to life, gathers his tools and goes to work.

That is where the great excitement of philately starts, the challenge of the unknown, of new discoveries and finds."

Here, then, are some of the reasons why one might want to engage in philatelic research: To add to the sum total of philatelic knowledge; to increase knowledge in one or another area of philately; to promote the study of a particular field in the hobby and increase its recognition and popularity; to stimulate further research in a new or neglected specialty. There are many other similar scholarly reasons for doing research.

These are some of the more altruistic and noble reasons for performing research. Now, let's get to some of the more common and human motives: It's fun - very little can compare with the excitement of making a new discovery on one's own; to satisfy one's curiosity - simple curiosity undoubtedly has been responsible for more great discoveries than any other factor in human history.

Another very common motivating factor is ego gratification. Let's face it: It's sometimes nice to know more than the next fellow about something, and it's even more fun to be looked up to as the authority in some field, however specialized or narrow. Let's look at some of the practical reasons. Research can be very valuable in increasing one's collecting possibilities; many a "dead end" field has turned out upon investigation to present infinite possibilities for expansion. Another factor may be the desire to learn more about the country or era in which a stamp was issued or a cover used. Many are drawn to a particular country or specialty by some factor or experience in their background about which they would like to expand their knowledge. One example would be the collector of Spanish descent who studies the postal history of Spain as one method of deepening his knowledge of his cultural heritage.

Another practical reason is to make money. Does that strike a responsive chord? Superior knowledge very definitely has a relationship to the recognition of philatelic value. Moreover, the development of new knowledge in a certain area may make one's material more valuable. The discovery of new varieties, the realization of the significance of certain postmarks or unusual circumstances of usage all contribute to the value of philatelic material. Also, the more knowledgeable collector is in a better position to hold his own in today's intensely competitive marketplace. Another reason for doing philatelic research, despite the popular image of the researcher in an ivory tower, is social in nature. The friends and acquaintances one makes through contacts with other researchers in the same field often last a lifetime, and provide one of the most enjoyable aspects of philatelic

study.

Finally there are emotional reasons for doing research — the excitement of stretching one's mental faculties in attempting to solve a mystery is an important factor in some collector's motivation to do research. The maximization of the pleasure to be gained from the hobby is another; those who study and learn about their collections tend to get more from their hobby than those who approach philately only on a superficial level. And not to be overlooked is one of the most powerful of all motivations to research: the

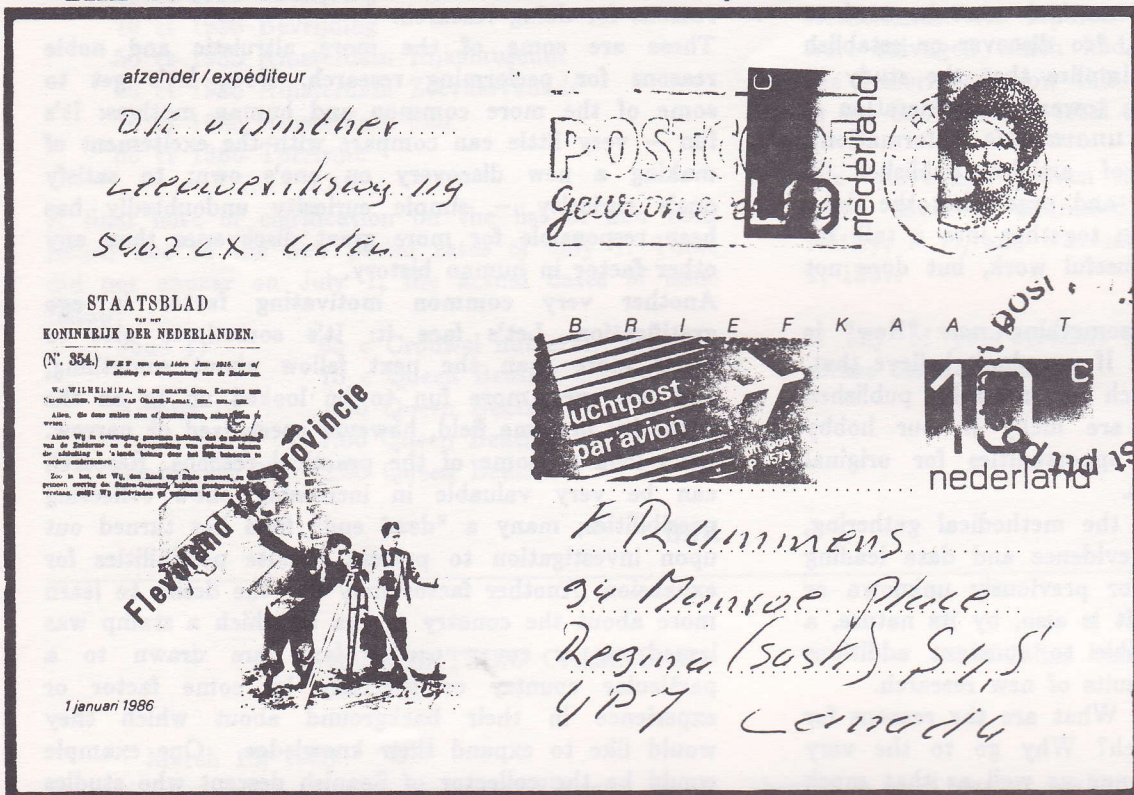
pure joy of learning.

So we see that the reasons for performing research are diverse and complex, as are the pleasure and sense of fulfillment to be gained from this intensive but satisfying endeavor. It is perhaps one of the most rewarding aspects of our hobby.

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THE STATIONERY COLUMN.

by Frans H.A. Rummens.



Shown is the most recent 'commemorative' 50ct post card, issued Jan 1, 1986, which celebrated the birth of "Flevoland", the Netherlands' 12th province. The cachet is very interesting: among others, it displays part of the "Staatsblad", showing the law of June 14, 1918, which enabled the reclamation of the "Zuiderzee". That process is now almost completed, except for the "Markerwaard", the western portion of the inland sea that is now called the "IJsselmeer". The "Markerwaard" has become a political football in recent years, although it now appears that the government will

Postal stationery is a quite rapidly growing field of interest. Prices which went up in the same elevator as stamps did in the heady 1976-79 days, stayed up there and in fact have recently begun to rise again. At the present time, if you want to get into this field at all, better be prepared to pay full catalogue prices (1984 ten Geuzendam "catalogus van de Postwaardestukken van Nederland en Overzeese Gebiedsdelen", reviewed in the 'Journal' of June 1985).

We remember, though, how, as a beginning stamp collector, we disdainfully looked down upon these bastard stamps. You could clip them out, but they still lacked the perforations, the hallmark of true stamps! All of that is nonsense, of course, although it does explain the long-time non-popularity of postal stationery. So, with this column, we will try to show how interesting these pieces can be.

go ahead with the project.

Note also the 65ct franking. This is the rate for surface mail post cards to foreign countries; however, all post cards will go air mail anyhow, if air service is available. Another interesting point is the cancel on the 10ct. It says "PTT POST" 4x in a circle; it is one of the so-called 'blind' cancels (no date) that the PTT utilizes for purposes like stamps missed by the cancellation machine, as illustrated here. Similar blind cancels are also used when the PTT gets behind (such as at Christmas time) to such an extent that they are embarrassed to show it by way of a date cancel.

P.S. your columnist has a fair supply of unused "Flevoland" post cards. Send him a short note, with some U.S. or Canadian stamps for return postage enclosed, and one will be sent to you at no cost.

BOOKREVIEWS

Nederlandse Postinrichtingen 1850-1906.

(Dutch postal offices 1850-1906.), by F. Blom. Published by the "Bond van Filatelisten-verenigingen" (1972), about 1000 pages. Code number 1972-2, ASNP price \$22.00.

This is an incredible book. For anyone, wanting to do any postal history research of the 1850-1906 period of the Netherlands, this book will become his bible. It is the only complete list of all post offices, sub post offices, auxiliary post offices, "bestelhuizen" et cetera, with exact details of period operation and so forth. This alphabetical list is followed by a "ressort" list, indicating which offices had jurisdiction over which others and vice versa. Then, the third part consists of all the official information on the cancels of that period, again with dates of procurement. Finally, the fourth part gives highly detailed maps showing the location of all the offices and the routes between them.

Not a book for everybody, but definitely a reference work that should be in the ASNP library, so that anyone may write for that information bit that one is after. Be aware of borrowing the entire book: it weighs about 4 lbs, which can put you in the poor-house on the strength of the mailing costs alone!

F.R.

Spoor en Post in Nederland. (Rail and Post in the Netherlands) Published by the Dutch Railway Museum, 296 pages, illustrated, 1979. ASNP price \$18.00; code number 1979-9

Somehow, this book managed to escape our reviewing habit, although we have had a copy in our possession already for five years or so. No problem, though! This book is still available and the ASNP bookstore has several copies on order which should be available by the time you read these lines.

This book brings together all that is known about the interaction of the railways (trains, trams, but also a few ferries) and the postal services. Nowhere else will you find such a thorough discussion of train cancels. But there is much more. Not so many collectors know that the Dutch rail lines had their own freight stamps. These are very similar to the better known railroad stamps of Belgium; whereas those of Belgium are listed in the major catalogues, those of the Netherlands have never been catalogued before. Then there are special franking stamps to be used for train letters, the latter which still exist.

Another chapter deals with the privately printed postal stationery of the "Nederlandse Spoorwegen" (Dutch Railways). Railway Stations participated in the postal traffic by means of their own cancels and

(sometimes) registration labels. The topical collector will find also a listing of all the Dutch stamps, slogan cancels and commemorative cancels with a railway motive.

All this knowledge was brought together, not by one single author, but by a large group of well known collectors: A.M. Benders, J.H. Broekman, E.J. Enschede, J.H. Moesman, W.J. Pfeiffer, F.W. van der Wart, J.H. van Westendorp and A.M.A. van der Willigen.

A unique reference book that we recommend very warmly.

F.R.

P.S. Dr. A.M. Benders' contribution to the above book, dealing with train letters, was published (in translation) in Netherlands Philately Vol 5, pages 2-6 (Sept. 1979).

Reclamehandstempels en Geleghheidsstempels. (Slogan hand cancels and special events post marks.), F.W. van der Wart. Sixth edition, 123 pages, illustrated, published by PO & PO. Code number 1986-7, ASNP price \$9.00.

The fifth edition of this catalogue was of 1977 vintage: high time therefore to present an updated edition. Since we reviewed that 5th edition (Journal vol 8, #2, p 22, Aug. 1983), little has changed. Of course, there are all the new cancels of the eight years since then, but prices have remained remarkable stable, for example. Special cancels nos 1093-1379 are now illustrated as a block at the end of the catalogue. It is the stated intent to illustrate such a group of cancels with each forthcoming edition. At the present rate, though, it is going to take some 40-odd years to complete that job, so one hopes that a better solution can be found.

Also, to prevent disappointment, be aware that the NVPH first-day cancels are not listed here and neither are the first-flight cancels, since these can be found in other compilations.

Mr. van der Wart should be complimented on his continuing efforts to document the post marks of the Netherlands.

F.R.

UNTEA by E.R. Hofmann. Third edition 1985, about 120 pages, illustrated, in Dutch. Code number 1985-17, ASNP price \$22.00. Order-on-demand only.

This heavy book in large A4 format (8 1/2 x 11) is an attempt to document the UNTEA stamps and their varieties, as well as their use in Dutch New Guinea. The book starts with an extensive historical

introduction. Then, in great detail, the four different overprintings are discussed, including the postal stationery overprints. Of course, there are the various post marks, used by the UNTEA forces, plus a listing of all the post offices and the postal rates of that time. Considerable detail is given on the various plate errors and printing irregularities of the overprints. Finally, a large number of covers is reproduced to show the various usages.

Needless to say, an absolute must for the serious N.N.G. collector.

F.R.

12 Filatelistische essays. (12 Philatelic essays). Published by the Rotterdam Philatelic Club, 214 pages, illustrated, in Dutch, code number 1980-6, ASNP price \$11.00. Order on demand only.

Somehow this book escaped review, although it contains a lot of very interesting material. The book is really a jubilee effort of the philatelic club "Rotterdam" at its 75th birthday.

The twelve essays are:

1. History of the "Rotterdam" club. A. Boerma
2. Plating of the "Kroningsgulden" (NVPH #49). H.C. Lodder
3. The first stamp booklets of the Netherlands. Gert Holstege

4. Ads on the covers of stamp booklets, issue 1899-1921 H.C. Lodder
5. The history of the "Armenwet" stamps. J. Vellekoop
6. The 1920 stamp design competition. W.A.L. Duijndam
7. Some remarkable aspects of the 1931-33 stamps designed by Piet Zwart. Gert Holstege
8. The 1944-46 liberation stamps. A.F. Holleman
9. The 5ct postage due stamp of 1870. T.B. Steiner-Spork
10. Some aspects of the postal service on Dutch New Guinea till the Japanese occupation. G.C.F.W. Poenitz
11. The "Nieuwe Republiek" (South Africa). G.H. Jonkers
12. More than a century of city posts in Rotterdam. J. Dekker

This is very good reading; pity that all of it is in Dutch, although J. Vellekoop's study of the "Armenwet" stamps appeared in translation in Neth. Philately, Vol 6, pp 42-45 and 58-61, March and June 1981, respectively)

F.R.

A PHILATELIC CALENDAR

by: Julius Mansbach

June 30, 1962



Juan Enrique Irausquin, a financial genius who employed his talents to help establish the security which the present government of Netherlands Antilles now enjoys, died on this date. He was born on December 3, 1904 on Aruba, and began his schooling there before moving to Curaçao to continue study. Affectionately known as "Juancho", he started working part time at the age of 14 at the Hollandsche Bank, eventually becoming a managing clerk. In 1936, he became Manager of the Maduro & Curiel Bank until 1951, involving himself in civil projects, serving as President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Tourist Board, and other offices.

In 1947, Irausquin was elected to the Parliament of Curaçao. He was appointed Minister of Finance and Welfare on April 1, 1956 and served in this post until he died. In recognition of his many contributions, Queen Juliana made him a member of the Order of Orange-Nassau. His own country paid him tribute in various forms: a statue was erected on Aruba in his honor; the small airport on Saba bears his name as does a street in St. Maarten.

May 8, 1958



On this date, a law was enacted to start construction of the Delta Works. This law provided for closing the mouths of the "Haringvliet", the "Brouwershavense Gat", the "Oosterschelde" and the "Veerse Gat". The 17 openings in the Haringvliet dam, each 56.5 meters wide, form on of the largest water works in the world. The first phase was ready in 1966, the entire dam was completed in 1971 and opened for traffic in 1972.