

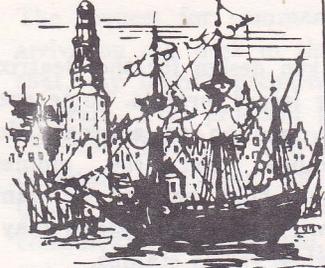
# NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



JOURNAL of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume **11**/<sub>3</sub>

# ASN P



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# Netherlands Philately

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#### From the Editor:

After more than two years during which time our Governor Frank W. Julsen and our Vice President Laurence H. Rehm (better known as Larry) did a fantastic job in keeping *Netherlands Philately* coming to the members, it is once more up to the original editor to take the wheel, and try to produce four issues of our Journal for the edification and enjoyment of our members.

The issue which you have just opened will have a candid interview of the "big shots" of the Dutch PTT, and especially the head of the Philatelic Service, conducted during Ameripex by Dr. Frans H. Rummens.

We follow with the next installment of the article on the Internment Stamps which originally appeared in *Netherlands and Colonial Philately*. We are grateful to the Editor of that publication, Mr. Johannes de Kruyf, to have given permission for the republication of this worthwhile article, especially since the information given by the Special Catalog is so skimpy.

Our regular feature, Coil Corner, is followed by an article on the coil stamps for bulk users, the (in)famous rolls of 5000 stamps. Then there is a listing of town names used with perforated stamps (perfin), a letter to the editor with comment, a correction of a previous article on Surinam NVPH No. 111, and a book review which some of you may think is too critical. However, some of these things must be said, even if only to prevent them from happening again.

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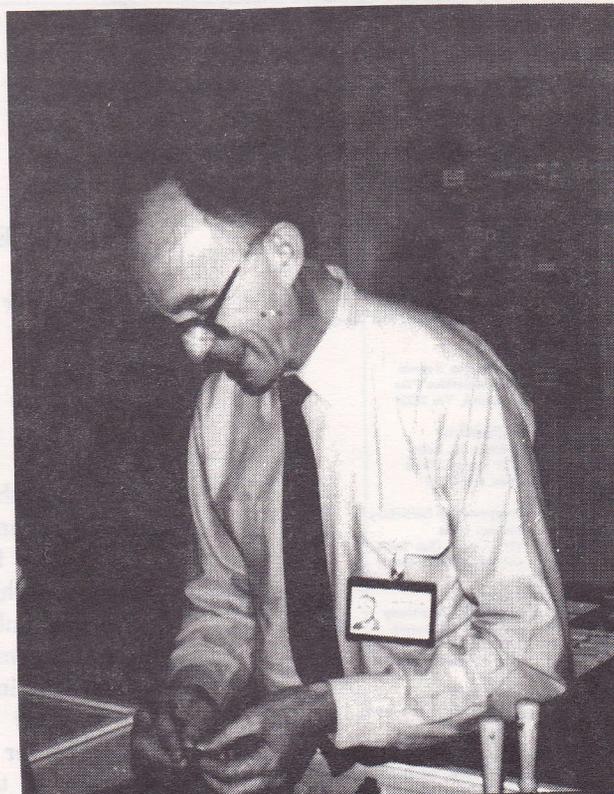
## The PTT and Philately: a Triptych of Interviews.

by Frans H.A. Rummens

Gerrit A. Glas is 'Director of Stamp Production and Philately' ("Zegelwaarden en Filatelie") at the Den Haag headquarters of the PTT. He began his career with the PTT as editor of "Aangetekend", the internal news organ of the PTT, in 1968; leaving behind, at that moment, a career as journalist for a Dutch daily newspaper. From 1976 till 1984, he headed the PTT's educational contacts service.

Journal staff member Frans Rummens met Mr. Glas at Ameripex, where the latter was helping out in the booth of the Dutch Philatelic Service.

the Peter Struyken design for the Beatrix stamps is not suited for larger formats. Some preliminary work has been done on an alternate design for the higher values. For the moment this development is on hold, because we want to see if perhaps the wicket franking strips may obviate the need for higher values stamps.



Mr. Gerrit Glas

- Q. Mr. Glas, why are you at Ameripex?
- G.G. Basically because of an invitation of the American Postmaster, Mr. Casey, to General Manager Wit of the central office of the PTT. In addition, the PTT is in the throes of wholesale reorganization and each branch has to think out its own future role. Therefore, we want to explore the USA market for the Philatelic Service.
- Q. Besides First Day Covers and PTT stamp folders, can we expect an expansion of commercial products?
- G.G. No, we are not contemplating any new products. For the moment, we will continue our relation with the NVPH to bring out the official FDC's.
- Q. Why are the Summer- and Red Cross booklets not sold via vending machines?
- G.G. We started these booklets at the request of the "Zomerzegel" and "Rode Kruis" committees, to facilitate their sales efforts. Perhaps later we may switch to vending machines for these booklets, but we are not very keen on it, mostly because of vandalism.
- Q. Will we still have stamps in panes, or might the PTT follow the Swedish example and have coils and booklets exclusively?
- G.G. For the time being we will keep the sheets, in spite of the extra work involved in tearing.
- Q. What is the future of the franking strips?
- G.G. As you know, we had a long experiment in Haarlem, Amstelveen and Amsterdam with such strips, used by postal employees at the counters. This experiment was highly successful, and in the near future a large number of such franking strip machines will be placed throughout the country. The Philatelic Service will also sell them. We are not contemplating selling any such strips from vending machines.
- Q. Will we still get high denomination Beatrix stamps of say, Hfl 10.00 and Hfl 25.00?
- G.G. This is not impossible. The 10 gld Juliana is no longer produced. It turned out, however, that

- Q. What do you see as the future for postal stationery?
- G.G. This year (June 86) we will present a new design aerogramme, while we are considering the possibility of illustrating these aerogrammes in the future. We will continue with our present policy of one special, illustrated post card per year (1986 Flevoland, 1987 Olympic Committee). Letter sheets have fallen almost entirely out of grace with the public, but they are still being kept, out of political expediency.
- Q. Is there a chance for CEPT A,B,C stamps, that would be universally valid within the CEPT area?
- G.G. That is an interesting idea. At the moment the fluctuating currencies, even within the CEPT community, have made universal rates problematic, but 'letter' stamps, with their variable denomination, might circumvent that problem.

Q. What is your role in the decisions re new stamps?

G.G. The request for commemorative stamps indeed arrive on my desk in the first instance. Out of that, my branch prepares a proposal for a year program. This proposal goes up the ladder, via Director "Post" to the Postmaster General, the Secretary of State for PTT and finally to Queen Beatrix. Usually there has already been considerable consultation, so that the program only rarely has to be changed. The program, changed or not, comes back to my desk for the final decision and implementation. After that, an intensive interplay with the Esthetic Branch ensues, regarding the designs. Note, however, that professor Oxenaar and his 10-man Esthetic Branch come directly under the Postmaster General. In practice, however, this has been no problem. At the same time, of course, consultation starts between the artists and (via my office again) the "Zegelwaarden" branch, which is responsible for the production (and distribution) of the stamps, and which is in direct and frequent contact with Joh. Enschede and Sons. Exactly so as to be close to the printer; they are located in Haarlem, next door to the Enschede printing plant.

Hans C. van der Geest is Head of the Philatelic Service, which is located in Groningen, some 2-3 hours travel removed, therefore, from the PTT Head Office in the Hague. Journal staffer Frans Rummens met with him at Ameripex too.

Q. What brings you to Ameripex? Is this a first?

H.v.d.G. Yes indeed, this is a first, but one that we plan to repeat many more times. We are basically here to see how the American market can be expanded. We have some 2000 subscribers to the new issues here in the USA and we had Mr. Minkus as exclusive importer, servicing some 400-odd stamp dealers. However, Mr. Minkus has sold out to Harry de Jong, and so we are talking to the latter also. For Canada we do not have an exclusive importer yet.

Q. Is the ASNP of interest to you as well?

H.v.d.G. Most definitely, yes. Not only because of its own membership; the ASNP is widely known outside its own circle and is regarded as a sort of ambassador for Dutch Philately affairs here in America. Besides, we might want to advertise in your Journal and Newsletter.

Q. Why do we have official first day covers that are, philatelically speaking, worthless, because these covers have never gone

through the mail and they are not even cancelled on the right day?

H.v.d.G. I have to think about this one. It should be possible to re-introduce the addressed FDC, that is truly postally used.

Q. Now we have PTT stamp folders. What is next?

H.v.d.G. These folders really helped the counter employees in speeding up the sales on one-of-each, including of those to the many German tourists. This is hopefully it; no first day sheets, no maximum cards, if I can help it.

## THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS



Mr. Egbert Stuur Mr. Hans van der Geest

Q. The Philatelic Service had a PTT perforation gauge, that was quite a fiasco.

H.v.d.G. We had them indeed for a while, but only as a give-away souvenir at exhibitions. We underestimated evidently the manufacturing control problems with this gauge, so we discontinued them.

Q. Why is the Philatelic Service providing so little service to the real philatelists? I am thinking here of etching numbers, coil banderoles, sets of 12 booklets to show the entire cylinder, and the like.

H.v.d.G. Remember that we are a mass industry. We have 66 employees to serve 175 000 subscribers. At the moment we simply don't have the manpower to serve those specialized needs. However, the 5000-subject coil

stamps will soon be available, and we are thinking of the possibility of supplying etching numbers. Right now, the latter is not possible because we don't control what we get from "Zegelwaarden" in Haarlem.

Q. Why the announced special cancel for each philatelic counter?

H.v.d.G. The usage of post offices by the public is rapidly declining. The PTT wants to see these customers back and it is trying to do that by giving these post offices their own identity. Also remember that the Philatelic Service is not going to sell these special cancels.

Q. Are you a collector yourself?

H.v.d.G. I don't call myself a philatelist, but I do have a specialized collection on "Rembrandt".

Mr. Egbert B. Stuit is the third and last in this interview triptych. He too was member of the 3-man crew of the Philatelic Service booth at Ameripex. Staffer Frans Rummens had quite a job, luring him away from that booth for half an hour!

Q. Mr. Stuit, your business card says that you are the Sales Manager at the Philatelic Service in Groningen. What does it entail?

E.S. Yes, Sales Manager and Head External Affairs. As Sales Manager, I am responsible for the 450 000 orders that are filled each year. External Affairs means all other contacts with customers, including attendance at exhibitions and bourses, and including replying to all phone calls and written enquiries, digesting new applications for subscriptions and the like; and all that in four languages!

Q. Is 'Philatelic Service' not really a misnomer?

E.S. My way of explaining our business is comparing us to a mail order company, dealing in stamps. That is really what we are.

Q. So what happens if I would ask the Philatelic Service for something special, say, FDC's postally used?

E.S. Such a request would indeed land in my

department. Actually, we could send you your privatized FDC's but it would cost you an extra Hfl 2.00 for each cover, because this would be a separate order. Other requests are sometimes too difficult, or we have to refer the customer somewhere else.

Q. I tried to get a subscription to Pro-Fil, but was told that only Dutch subscribers get it.

E.S. Yes, that is correct; it has really to do with the way our subscriptions are computerized. We had a choice between all or none as far as Pro-Fil was concerned for foreign subscribers. However, Pro-Fil is in Dutch only, so we reluctantly had to exclude all our foreign customers. Actually, for us, Pro-Fil is a very useful way of keeping all the addresses up-to-date.

Q. Do you ever have problems with non-payment?

E.S. Not really, because for all customers in Europe it is C.O.D., including the dealers. And outside Europe we only ship, if there is sufficient balance in their running account. The only pain-in-the-neck are all those low-balance reminders.

Q. I thought the PTT missed a unique chance for issuing triangular stamps with the designs of the 1985 Child Welfare stamps.

E.S. Actually, that was the idea originally, but fortunately for us, it was found in time that the tearing of the panes would cause considerable problems.

Q. Have you ever done some tearing yourself?

E.S. Yes, just to see what it really was, that I was asking from my people. I did it once for a whole day. My respect for our workers grew instantly, when I did not even manage 50% of their output. Interestingly enough, all these tearers are female, not by any design, but because males don't manage the same output, they have more rejects and they get more quickly bored.

Q. Are you a stamp collector yourself?

E.S. Absolutely! I specialize in the stamps of Surinam, and postal history in particular.

## Historical Note:

Mr. Van der Geest, present Head of the Philatelic Service, probably was not aware of the fact that the ties between the Service and the ASNP go back to before the beginning of the ASNP. In the Spring of 1975, when the idea of starting a society to propogate the collecting of Netherlands stamps in the U.S. was being debated in New York, it was suggested to ask help from the then Head of the Philatelic Service in the Netherlands, Mr. Kiggen, to

send us the addresses of subscribers in the U.S. and Canada. In this way we would have what amounted to over 800 people to send invitations to inviting them to join the society even before it officially started in September 1975. Needless to say, Mr. Kiggen did send us the address cards, and we were on our way becoming the American Society for Netherlands Philately.

Paul van Reyen

## THE NETHERLANDS INTERNMENT STAMPS

by K.E. König  
translated by J. de Kruyf  
Part 2

These postal cards (see fig. 6 and 8) would be prepared in Germany and sent to the Dutch Government for distribution to the internees; once per month they could send a card and receive a reply to it. Correspondence for internees with relations living in the two Flanders provinces — operational and staging areas — remained prohibited.

Transfer of money to the needy relatives of Belgian internees also was practically impossible because of German objections. Not until September 1916 was it possible to send money orders to the General Government area. To places in the staging area this could only be done through the intervention of our Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

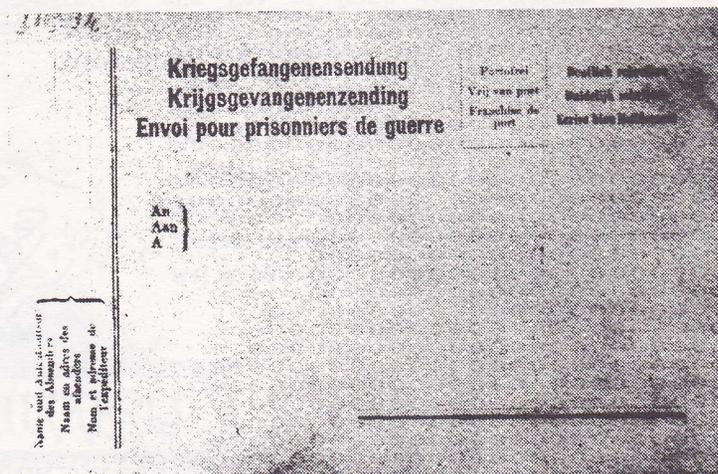


Fig. 6 Front of the card which was to be used by internees

### THE STAMPS. WHY WERE THEY ISSUED?

While the late Major-General Oosterman did not mention the internment stamps, they were mentioned after the discontinuance of the camps in a lengthy report<sup>6)</sup> to his Excellency the Secretary of War, and also the reason why the military authorities decided to do so; at the same time this made it clear why there was a second stamp, the well known brown stamp. From Volume II page 699 we quote the following:

To meet halfway the complaints of the German authorities in connection with the overtaking of the postal services because of the extra large correspondence of the internees with Belgium<sup>7)</sup>, the supreme commander thought that such

correspondence could be reduced by introduction of these seals<sup>8)</sup>.

The internees were informed of this regulation and they were also told that these stamps, attached to their letters, would expedite delivery. For use in the month of February 1916 each internee was given two stamps for two letters to be mailed. It was intended to issue a different stamp each month. With proper cancellation of the letters and postal cards repetitive use of the stamps could be prevented. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was requested to take the necessary steps to set up an efficient system for the handling of letters and postcards with these stamps attached.

### A MONKEY WRENCH IN THE WORKS, THE STAMPS ARE REFUSED

When the first letters with the stamps affixed arrived in Belgium and the Germans saw the format, they feared that it would be easy to smuggle undesirable information under them. In short, the Germans were afraid of espionage. As a consequence

the following appeared in the aforementioned report:

This effort<sup>9)</sup> failed. In a letter dated February 24th the Netherlands PTT informed the High Command that the German Postal Authorities had returned the letters with the notation: "Zurück weil unzulässig" (see fig. 3, 7, 16 and 17).

From this moment on only cards (with reply cards attached, see fig. 6 and 8) mentioned by Major-General Oosterman, could be used. They were not immediately available and

<sup>6)</sup> "History of Internment" 5 volumes

<sup>7)</sup> See the corresponding sentence in the quoted section of "De Internering hier te Lande" by Maj. Gen Oosterman.

<sup>8)</sup> Note that here the word 'seal' is used.

<sup>9)</sup> The effort to make the letters stand out by affixing stamps.



time located at 24 Karthuizerstraat in Amsterdam. The firm of J. van Boekhoven wrote me<sup>11)</sup>:

"Because the design probably lent itself best to reproduction by lithography and this type of work could not be done at our plant, we sub-contracted the job to the printing establishment of van den Berg in Amsterdam".



Fig. 9

This printer, the late Mr. J.R. van den Berg, must have been an expert in his profession. This is proved by the fact that a firm such as van Boekhoven's dared to trust him with a government order. This lithographer mainly printed labels (fig. 9).

Until 1943, when he transferred ownership of his plant to the Frisch Brothers with whom he had worked in collaboration since 1926, J.R. van den Berg printed exclusively from stones. This is an example of an old and established printer who could not abandon a process to which he had once given his heart and in which he had become proficient through years of experience.

This study, and the information furnished me, has established the fact that the Internment stamps were printed from stones; this has also been confirmed by the Firm of J. van Boekhoven in their letter<sup>11)</sup>.

#### DESIGNER AND DESIGN

The stamps were designed by the graphic artist A.P.W. van Starrenburg, who from 1911 to 1939 was employed as draftsman-designer by the firm of J. van Boekhoven of Utrecht, the firm who received the

So stones were used. This had been my guess right along, but I could not prove it. This is not surprising for even experts, who had examined the stamps, could not say for sure what printing process had been used. For us, philatelists, a warning to be careful and not to jump to conclusions that are based, for the most part, on intuition. Neither the Government Printing Plant nor our wellknown stamp printers Joh. Enschedé and Sons or the Institute for Graphics Arts T.N.O. — the last mentioned even examined the green stamps with a microscope — could not guarantee 100% that the stamps were printed from stones. I cannot refrain from relating a few of the sentences in the letters dealing with this subject:

#### Institute for Graphic Arts:

After careful microscopic examination we have come to the conclusion that it is not possible to definitely determine in which process the green stamps "Internment Camps" were executed. The first impression is that lithography was used. Use of

typography on the type of paper used for these stamps also produces a "flat print" affect<sup>12)</sup>

Government Printing Press: That examination did not enable me to come to a definite conclusion. I lean toward the opinion that the stamps were printed from planographic plates<sup>13)</sup>

Joh. Enschedé: We definitely come to the conclusion that we cannot be 100% sure whether the stamps were typographed or printed from stones. In our opinion the process used looks more like "stone print" than like "bookprint" but, as we said before, it is not possible to be sure. Full sheets would probably shed more light on the subject than these few pieces<sup>14)</sup>

Besides the three establishments mentioned, other experts (also "stone" printers), have looked at the stamps, but none dared to say for sure that the stamps were printed from stones.

order and sub-contracted it. According to Mr. Jansma, the designs were pastel drawings<sup>15)</sup> and unfortunately I could not trace them.

<sup>11)</sup> letter of September 12, 1950.

<sup>12)</sup> letter of January 16, 1950

<sup>13)</sup> letter of March 22, 1950

<sup>14)</sup> letter of December 29, 1950

<sup>15)</sup> letter of July 5, 1950



Fig. 10 A.P.W. van Starrenburg

This artist (born in Amsterdam in 1874) died in Hilversum in 1945 at age 70. For a long time he worked with Roland Holst and Lion Cachet. He applied himself mainly to design, town views, landscapes and still life. The Rijksmuseum has some of his linoleum- and wood-cuts. A nephew of the artist in Amsterdam showed an extensive collection of his work. Besides wood and linoleum cuts I admired numerous lithographs, etchings, pastel drawings and also a painting. A reproduction is shown here (fig. 11) a small woodcut of the year 1916, the same year the Internment stamps were created. All and all, an artist who could really do something. In my humble opinion, the Internment Stamps could be considered as having been the least successful. Probably this was a rush order and he had to work under pressure.

Both stamps depict the "Netherlands Virgin" with Lion and Flag, the brown stamp, in addition, shows a portion of an internment camp in the background. Why Zumstein states that the brown stamp shows "Belgica" and not the "Netherlands Virgin" is not clear to me; this must be an error. It is also not clear why the date "August 1914" is shown in the stamps. Mr. J.M. Ente van Gils posed that question in 1917 and he wrote the following<sup>16)</sup>:

"Why 'August 1914' was put on the stamps is not quite clear to me since at that time there was not a single internment camp in operation<sup>17)</sup>; possibly this was done to commemorate the start of the great world struggle"

This was probably the case and nothing more. It has been very confusing, however, because up to and including 1948 all catalogs and pricelists stated that the stamps were issued in 1914. As far as I know, the first catalog listing these stamps was the Mebus catalog (1922 or 1923 edition) and all catalogs

and pricelists of Dutch dealers copied this date without further scrutiny. It is not surprising, therefore, that foreign catalogs also copied this date. Only in this way can it be explained why it took until 1949 - more than 25 years - before the error was eliminated from the catalogs, thanks to the article mentioned in the beginning of this study and published in the "Vlaamsch-" and "Nederl. Postzegeltijdschrift".

As date of issue February 1, 1916 is acceptable, although cancellations dated before February 3, 1916 are not known. In any case, on February first 23,252 stamps were sent - among others - to the army camp at Zeist-Amersfoort to be distributed to the Belgian internees. This "among others" proves clearly that other camps with Belgian internees were also provided with these stamps. To avoid abuse, the internees had to pay 1/2 cent for each stamp.



*A.P.W. van Starrenburg*  
16.

Fig. 11 The church at Laren (N.H.), by Starrenburg

<sup>16)</sup> see "Philatelistisch Maandblad" 1917 page 46

<sup>17)</sup> According to Mr. J.M.N. van der Drift, Major of Infantry, retired, the inscription does commemorate the first internment camp in the month of August 1914. He states that the first German and Belgian internees arrived in Alkmaar on or about August 7. The Germans went to Bergen and the Belgians - to the best of his recollections - to Gaasterland.

## SHEET COMPOSITION, NUMBERS ISSUED AND PERFORATION.

The green stamps were printed in sheets of 65 stamps (5 rows of 13), the brown in sheets of 72 stamps (9 rows of 8). The green sheets had blank white margins, the brown showed a line in the top and bottom margins, the top line is 3.9 cm and the bottom line 3.3 cm long. This line is at a distance of 7 mm from the perforation.

Why this line? The stamps were printed in two colors and therefore from two plates — in this case — stones. The line was for the convenience of the printer to obtain proper alignment of the second plate. If the lines on the brown stone and those on the yellow covered each other completely, the printer had aligned the plates correctly and the impression could be made.

The inside measurement of the sheets (from perforation to perforation) are as follows:

for the green stamp	24.1 x 44 cm
for the brown stamp	25.6 x 41 cm

The sheet measurements are:

for the green stamp	29.2 x 45.8 cm
for the brown stamp	30.1 x 46 cm

Thus the sheet margins of the brown stamps are wider.

After my visit to the Central Library of the Department of War, when I knew that the green stamps were intended to be used only in the month of February 1916 (the brown ones were to be used in March) and equipped with the knowledge that there were 31,000 Belgian soldiers in our country who would each receive two stamps per month, I had estimated the number of stamps issued at 62,000. I was not far wrong as the firm of J. van Boekhoven



Fig. 12 Barracks at the "Alberts Dorp" camp for women

informed me later<sup>18</sup>):

"In the spring of 1916 our firm delivered to the Internment Service at The Hague: a. 65,000 stamps produced in one color b. 65,000 stamps produced in two colors"<sup>19</sup>)

The stamps are line perforated 11 1/2 x 11 1/2. To my knowledge there are no IMPERFORATE copies, nor pairs imperforate in between, either horizontally or vertically. Such perfect control deserves nothing but praise.

The stamps do have numerous major and minor plate faults and it therefore possible to 'plate', a fact that has been confirmed by the late Miss van Dieren, conservatrix of the Netherlands Postal Museum. I have refrained from showing the make-up of the plates; the number of collectors who would want to plate plate probably will always be very, very small. Also, a summary of just the plate faults would lead to hunting for such errors and that is not the intent of this study.

## POSTMARKS OF THE INTERNMENT CAMPS

Before discussing the different cancellations, it would be well to look for a moment at the various internment camps and their history. We are, of

course particularly interested in the camps with Belgian internees<sup>20</sup>).

On October 10, 1914 the situation concerning the

<sup>18</sup>) Letter dated September 5, 1950 (re-affirmed in a letter of January 31, 1951).

<sup>19</sup>) For the green stamps this fits very nicely: 1000 sheets @ 65 stamps is indeed 65,000. The brown one is different: if 900 sheets were delivered, the total would be 64,800; if there were 903 sheets, the number would be 65,016. We can safely

assume that the number was generous rather than skimpy. The stamps had no value and the army considered them as some kind of seal.

<sup>20</sup>) The information is mainly taken from the previously mentioned article by the late Major-General J.T. Oosterman: "De Intern-eering hier te Lande".

Belgians was as follows<sup>21</sup>): Assen - 2,500, Kampen - 1,600, Gaasterland - 600, Loosduinen - 1,450, Zwolle - 350, Zeist-Amersfoort - 16,500 and Harderwijk - 9,500. At the end of October Loosduinen was discontinued, the internees going to Oldebroek. On January 20, 1915 Assen was also abolished (part to Oldebroek, part to Nunspeet) and also Kampen (part to Nunspeet and part to Harderwijk) while on January 30th Zwolle ceased to exist (to Harderwijk). Only the Belgian Generals with their aids remained in Zwolle until the end of the war.

Oldebroek was discontinued in July 1916, Nunspeet became part of Harderwijk.

And finally there was Wierickerschans (near Bodegraven), where first English, French and Belgian officers were located and subsequently German. In May 1917 this camp was also discontinued.

In the middle of 1917 the situation was as follows: Belgian internees were located in Zeist-Amersfoort and in Harderwijk. In addition there were about 10 groups spread over the entire country.

Further Flushing, which practically from the beginning of the war until the end existed as a 'special internment depot' and was intended for those elements among the interned whose presence at the other camps was undesirable.

From the summary of the internment camps, depots and army camps we can determine the cancellations that could occur on the internment stamps. Eliminated are, of course, those depots that had been discontinued on February 1916. There are a number of possibilities, however, of places where an internment camp was located. In those the normal town cancellation was used, as there are, for instance, a great number of letters cancelled with the normal "Harderwijk" postmark even though one of the largest internment camps

was located there with its own postmark.

*Reprinted from Netherlands & Colonial Philately through the courtesy of J. de Kruyf.*

*To be continued.*



*Fig. 13 Canteen at "Legerplaats bij Zeist"*

It was then decided to form 3 large camps, namely at Zeist-Amersfoort, at Harderwijk and at Oldebroek which, together with the camps in Gaasterland<sup>22</sup>) would house all<sup>23</sup>) the Belgian internees. Oldebroek was discontinued in July 1916; the internees were in part transferred to Zeist-Amersfoort and the remainder to Harderwijk. A few months later Gaasterland was also abolished (December 1916), these men went to Zeist-Amersfoort and Harderwijk.

And then there was Urk, which was intended to house those officers who refused to give their word that they would not try to escape. Urk was discontinued November 9, 1916.

In 1917 Nunspeet ceased to exist (February 24, 1917) which originally had been a subdivision of Oldebroek. When



*Fig. 14 Portion of registered cover from Legerplaats bij Zeist*

<sup>21</sup>) The numbers are all rounded and include officers as well as enlisted personnel.

<sup>22</sup>) At Bakhuizen, Oudemirdum, Sondel and Rijs. The Military Bureaux resided in Rijs.

<sup>23</sup>) To complete the picture, I mention here that the Germans were definitely located at Bergen (N.H.) and the British at Groningen, where they remained until the end of the war. Their numbers were respectively 130 and 1550.

## Coil Corner

One can always learn something new about coils, even if it actually happened over fifteen years ago. I recently acquired a strip of five of the 20 ct Juliana, identified in the auction as 621Rb, which (among other qualifications) is on the "dark" or inert paper when viewing under UV light, and is coated with type B2 gum.

Upon receipt, I checked the strip carefully and found that while it had B2 gum, it was substantially whiter under UV light than my other "dark" paper strips. This specific variety was not listed in the Rolzegel Katalogus, so I sent it to Paul Portheine, one of the compilers of the catalog, for his opinion.

Paul checked the strips against those in his collection and found that there seem to be two sub-varieties of 621Rb, one clearly on "dark" paper, and one definitely whiter. He showed the strip to R.C. Bakhuizen van den Brink, who confirmed Paul Portheine's conclusions.

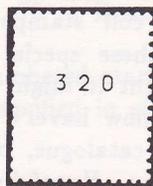
So I find that what I have ended up with are the two varieties of 621Rb, one on dark and one on the whiter paper. These have been in existence since about 1970, and to my knowledge, this fact has never been published.

Now to something very current. As readers of this column are quite aware, the big interest in coils these days in the Netherlands, is the use of 5000-subject coils. The fact that only a few of these coils have been made available to collectors, and then only briefly, has only served to whet the appetite of coil specialists, not only for strips of unused coils, but especially for examples on non-philatelic covers.

In this issue of the Journal, we are pleased to publish a translation of the first real effort to compile a listing of those coils now known to have been used by these high-volume mailers. And understandably, tremendous pressure has been put on the PTT Philatelic Service to make these varieties available to collectors.

We are sure you will find the article by Nico Druif highly informative. To clarify one term he uses, coils

are now appearing with a totally new kind of control number.



Printed  
number



Ink jet  
number

These numbers are created by squirting ink through very fine jets, and is much faster than the old method of printing the numbers conventionally. Those of you with word processors and computer printers will recognize this system immediately.

In a recent column in the *Maandblad*, R.C. Bakhuizen van den Brink writes that the 1986 Amsterdam 60 ct N.A.P. will be the last coil to have the number conventionally printed on the back. From this point on, all numbered coils will have ink jet control numbers. He also says that while the current numbers run just to 5000, it is possible under this new system to run the numbers up to 20,000 since the high volume mailers have already requested coils this size.

As pointed out in an earlier column (*Netherlands Philately*, Vol. 10 No. 2 p. 43) some of the commemoratives are produced joined at the long sides (22 per cylinder circumference), but apparently others are being produced that are joined at the short side (12 stamps per cylinder circumference). As long as these have control numbers, there is no problem in mounting them in strips of 5. But some of these 5000-subject coils were released unnumbered, requiring the collecting of strips of awkward length. It will be interesting to see how this is resolved.

My thanks to Dr. Frans Rummens, Paul Portheine, R.C. Bakhuizen van den Brink, Nico Druif and Marinus van Brugge for help in providing this month's material.

Larry H. Rehm

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## COIL STAMPS FOR LARGE QUANTITY USERS

by Nico Druif

Translated by Marinus van Brugge

Around 1984, a trend developed at several firms to mail their advertisements franked by postage stamps. From a survey made by these companies, it appeared that mail with a regular stamp is opened more often

than mail carrying the printed indicia, "Postage Paid."

After working out the arrangements with the PTT, these companies went ahead with their plans to send

to send advertising pamphlets in this way. For this purpose, the PTT has made available large coils of stamps of 5000 subjects each. These large rolls are delivered to these firms only.

To accommodate collectors, the PTT has as yet decided to make these special coil stamps of 1986 available. New information on these special issues is continually surfacing, and I thought it might be useful to compile what information we now have.

This treatise is not meant as a catalogue, but purely and only as information for you. Hopefully, it will suffice for the time being, so that you can make a start in this totally new field of coil collecting. As a coil collector, I hope that this will be of some use to you.

A few examples are shown (Editor's note: See also *Netherlands Philately*, Vol. 11 No. 1, p. 18-19):



**Basic information about coils for large quantity users:**

1. They are available only for large quantity contract users (they are not issued by post offices).
2. Strips may be obtained at the Philatelic Service at Groningen, after it is announced in the special PTT periodical, "Pro-Fil."
3. They are not delivered by subscription.
4. Control numbers exist both as printed and as ink jet numbers.
5. Numbered coils are available only in strips of 5.
6. Unnumbered coils are available only in strips of 11.
7. The numbered coils which are perforated on two sides, both of the numeral type and the Beatrix

type, are from rolls with a similar use; they are used only on postal packets.

8. Coils with printed control numbers run only to 1000 and then start over.
9. There is no seam with printed control numbers 995 - 005.
10. Coils with ink jet control numbers run from 05000 to 0000.
11. The stamps are not conventionally pasted on, but are glued on with 2 or 3 glue ridges, so that they are loose at the edges (the gum is not moistened).
12. The postage stamp affixing machine is made in the U.S.A., and operates at a rate of 20,000 items an hour.
13. Information about these coils began in the PTT periodical "Pro-Fil" No. 16.
14. On parcels various combinations and cancellations may be found.
15. Cancellations on these stamps are different from the cancellations used on ordinary mail; the cancels are applied automatically.

A. Control-numbered stamps perforated on two sides:  
These will not be "issued"

	Control Numbers:
1.	10 ct Crouwel Printed
2.	25 ct Crouwel Printed
3.	45 ct Crouwel Printed
4.	50 ct Crouwel Printed
5.	55 ct Crouwel Printed
6.	60 ct Crouwel Printed
7.	65 ct Crouwel Printed
15.	70 ct Beatrix Printed
16.	75 ct Beatrix Printed
18.	f 1.- Beatrix Printed

The above are found only on parcels



B. Control-numbered stamps perforated on two sides: All supplied in strips of 5

	Control Numbers:
7b.	65 ct Crouwel Ink jet
16b.	75 ct Beatrix Ink jet

C. Unnumbered stamps perforated on four sides:  
All supplied in strips of 11

	Year Issued:
36.	60 ct Liberation (1985)
37.	65 ct Liberation (1985)
38.	70 ct Liberation (1985)
39.	50 ct Amsterdam Rijksmuseum (1985)
40.	60 ct Amsterdam Merchant Marine School (1985)
41.	70 ct Amsterdam Sail (1985)
42.	50 ct Tourism Het Geuldal (1985)

D. Control-numbered stamps perforated on four sides:  
All supplied in strips of 5

	Year Issued:	Control Numbers:
35.	70 ct William of Orange (1984)	Printed
25.	50 ct Europa (1984)	Printed
26.	70 ct Europa (1984)	Printed
43.	50 ct Tourism (1985)	Printed
44.	70 ct Tourism (1985)	Printed
16a.	75 ct Beatrix	Ink jet
17.	90 ct Beatrix	Printed
17a.	90 ct Beatrix	Ink jet
19.	f 1.40 Beatrix	Printed
45.	60 ct N.A.P. (1986)	Printed
27.	70 ct Europa (1986)	Ink jet
46.	50 ct Utrecht (1986)	Ink jet
47.	60 ct Utrecht (1986)	Ink jet
48.	75 ct Billiards (1986)	Ink jet
49.	65 ct Delta (1986)	Ink jet
50.	75 ct Delta (1986)	Ink jet



## An Identification System for the N.B./V. Perfin

by Paul A. Mistretta

One of the simple problems which has caused me a lot of aggravation is the occurrence of patterns which are recognized from several cities but which are virtually indistinguishable from each other. The only sure way to separate these patterns is to interpret the cancel on the stamp.

But there is the problem. Normally stamps come only with partial cancels; Socked-on-the-Nose cancels are rarities. Where a perfin was used in only a few cities a partial cancel doesn't present a major problem of identification. But consider Netherlands pattern N9 (N.B./V. used by the Nationale Bank Vereeniging). This pattern is listed as catalog # N9a through N9dl by E.J. Enschede in his 1976 List of Perfins of the Netherlands, Curaçao, the Netherlands Antilles and the Netherlands Indies. Written information concerning this pattern is to be found from page 65 to page 81 and the pictorial information is to be found on pages 170-174. Determining from which city a partial cancel originated from a selection of 104 cities scattered over 17 pages is a royal nuisance!!

The second listing is of all possible shortenings of these 104 cancels when letters are sequentially removed from the front of the cancel. A little practice will help those who will use this list. Here are a few of the cancels from my collection (hand reproduced) to practice interpreting incomplete data.

Information from the middle of a canceller can be interpreted in exactly the same manner as incomplete cancels which contain all of the letters to the end of the cancel -- using the second listing. Information from the front of the canceller should be interpreted directly from the city listing.

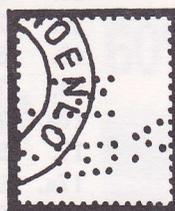
Cancels with more letters will generally be easier to interpret than cancels with fewer letters. (A single "Z" is almost useless, being part of at least 10 different cancels. The combination "ZU", on the other hand, is unique for N9dk.) Note that there are a tremendous number of unique letter combinations which, when found, immediately identify the city of use.



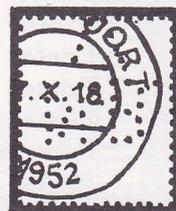
#1



#2



#3



#4



#5



#6

The good news is that with a computer we can generate a listing of incomplete cancels which should simplify the job of identifying these aggravating, but essential, bits of information.

If this listing is useful, creation of other similar lists for other multi-city patterns is a relatively simple matter. Let me know which patterns are needed and I will create and publish the listings.

Below are presented two lists; the first is a listing of the 104 cities in which the N.B./V. pattern was used. It is straightforward showing the catalog number and then the city name associated with that pattern.

-- Oh, by the way, the cities for the broken cancels shown above are as follows: 1 - GorinCHEM (-ao) or DoetinCHEM (-z); 2 - TernEUZEN (-cq); 3 - GroENLO (-ar); 4 - AmersfOORT (-d); 5 - HelMOND (-ay); and, 6 - HilVERSUM (-bb).

Table 1. Listing of the 104 Dutch cities in which pattern N9 (N.B./V.) is known to have been used.

CITY	N9-	CITY	N9-	CITY	N9-
ALKMAAR	A	BARNEVELD	K	BUSSUM	U
ALMELO	B	BERGEN	L	COEVORDEN	V
ALPHEN	C	BERGEN OP ZOOM	M	CULEMBORG	W
AMERSFOORT	D	BODEGRAVEN	N	DELFT	X
AMSTERDAM	E	BOLNES	O	DEVENTER	Y
APELDOORN	F	BOSKOOP	P	DOETINCHEM	Z
AFFINGEDAM	G	BOXTEL	Q	DOKKUM	AA
ARNHEM	H	BREDA	R	DOORN	AB
ASSEN	I	BRIELLE	S	DORDRECHT	AC
BAARLE NASSAU	J	DEN BURGH	T	DRACHTEN	AD

CITY	N9-	CITY	N9-	CITY	N9-
DRUTEN	AE	IJMUIDEN	BH	SNEEK	OK
ECHT	AF	KATWIJK	BI	SPIJKENISSE	CL
EDE	AG	KERKRADE	BJ	STADSKANAAL	CM
EINDHOVEN	AH	LEENS	BK	STEENBERGEN	CN
EMMEN	AI	LEEUWARDEN	BL	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO
ENSCHDEDE	AJ	LEIDEN	BM	TEGELEN	CP
FRANEKER	AK	LEKKERKERK	BN	TERNEUZEN	CQ
GELDERMALSEN	AL	LICHTENVOORDE	BO	THOLEN	CR
GELEEN	AM	LOCHUM	BP	TIEL	CS
GOES	AN	MAASTRICHT	BQ	TILBURG	CT
GORINCHEM	AO	MEPPEL	BR	UITHOORN	CU
GOUDA	AP	MIDDELBURG	BS	UTRECHT	CV
'S-GRAVENHAGE	AQ	MIDDELHARNIS	BT	VEENDAM	CW
GROENLO	AR	NIJMEGEN	BU	VEENENDAAL	CX
GRONINGEN	AS	NOORDWIJK	BV	VELP	CY
HAARLEM	AT	OISTERWIJK	BW	VENLO	CZ
HARLINGEN	AU	OLDENZAAL	BX	VLISSINGEN	DA
HEERENVEEN	AV	OOSTBURG	BY	WAGENINGEN	DB
HEERLEN	AW	OSS	BZ	WIJK	DC
DEN HELDER	AX	OUD-BEIERLAND	CA	WILDERVANK	DD
HELMOND	AY	PURMEREND	CB	WINSCHOTEN	DE
HENGELO	AZ	RIDDERKERK	CC	WOERDEN	DF
HERTOGENBOSCH	BA	ROERMOND	CD	ZEIST	DG
HILVERSUM	BB	ROSENDAAL	CE	ZETTEN	DH
HOENSBROEK	BC	SCHAGEN	CF	ZEVENBERGEN	DI
HOEGEVEEN	BD	SCHEVENINGEN	CG	ZIERIKZEE	DJ
HOGEZAND	BE	SCHOONHOVEN	CH	ZUTPHEN	DK
HOORN	BF	SITTARD	CI	ZWOLLE	DL
HULST	BG	SLIEDRECHT	CJ		

Table 2: Possible letter combinations in cancels on stamps perfined Netherlands N9 translated to full city name and catalog number.

CANCEL	CITY	N9-	CANCEL	CITY	N9-	CANCEL	CITY	N9-
-BEIERLAND	OUD-BEIERLAND	CA	ARD	SITTARD	CI	CHT	DORDRECHT	AC
-GRAVENHAGE	'S-GRAVENHAGE	AQ	ARDEN	LEEUWARDEN	BL	CHT	MAASTRICHT	BQ
A	BREDA	R	ARLE NASSAU	BAARLE NASSAU	J	CHT	SLIEDRECHT	CJ
A	GOUDA	AP	ARLEM	HAARLEM	AT	CHT	UTRECHT	CV
AAL	OLDENZAAL	BX	ARLINGEN	HARLINGEN	AU	CHTEN	DRACHTEN	AD
AAL	ROSENDAAL	CE	ARNEVELD	BARNEVELD	K	CHTENVOORDE	LICHTENVOORDE	BO
AAL	STADSKANAAL	CM	ARNIS	MIDDELHARNIS	BT	CHUM	LOCHUM	BP
AAL	VEENENDAAL	CX	ASSAU	BAARLE NASSAU	J	D	BARNEVELD	K
AAR	ALKMAAR	A	ASTRICHT	MAASTRICHT	BQ	D	HELMOND	AY
AARLE NASSAU	BAARLE NASSAU	J	ATWIJK	KATWIJK	BI	D	HOGEZAND	BE
AARLEM	HAARLEM	AT	AU	BAARLE NASSAU	J	D	OUD-BEIERLAND	CA
AASTRICHT	MAASTRICHT	BQ	AVEN	BODEGRAVEN	N	D	PURMEREND	CB
ACHTEN	DRACHTEN	AD	AVENHAGE	'S-GRAVENHAGE	AQ	D	ROERMOND	CD
ADE	KERKRADE	BJ	BEIERLAND	OUD-BEIERLAND	CA	D	SITTARD	CI
ADSKANAAL	STADSKANAAL	CM	BERGEN	STEENBERGEN	CN	D-BEIERLAND	OUD-BEIERLAND	CA
AGE	'S-GRAVENHAGE	AQ	BERGEN	ZEVENBERGEN	DI	DA	BREDA	R
AGEN	SCHAGEN	CF	BORG	CULEMBORG	W	DA	GOUDA	AP
AGENINGEN	WAGENINGEN	DB	BOSCH	HERTOGENBOSCH	BA	DAAL	ROSENDAAL	CE
AL	OLDENZAAL	BX	BROEK	HOENSBROEK	BC	DAAL	VEENENDAAL	CX
AL	ROSENDAAL	CE	BURG	MIDDELBURG	BS	DAM	AMSTERDAM	E
AL	STADSKANAAL	CM	BURG	OOSTBURG	BY	DAM	APPINGEDAM	G
AL	VEENENDAAL	CX	BURG	TILBURG	CT	DAM	VEENDAM	CW
ALSEN	GELDERMALSEN	AL	BURGH	DEN BURGH	T	DDELBURG	MIDDELBURG	BS
AM	AMSTERDAM	E	CH	HERTOGENBOSCH	BA	DDELHARNIS	MIDDELHARNIS	BT
AM	APPINGEDAM	G	CHAGEN	SCHAGEN	CF	DDERKERK	RIDDERKERK	CC
AM	VEENDAM	CW	CHEDE	ENSCHDEDE	AJ	DE	EDE	AG
ANAAL	STADSKANAAL	CM	CHEM	DOETINCHEM	Z	DE	ENSCHDEDE	AJ
AND	HOGEZAND	BE	CHEM	GORINCHEM	AO	DE	KERKRADE	BJ
AND	OUD-BEIERLAND	CA	CHEVENINGEN	SCHEVENINGEN	CG	DE	LICHTENVOORDE	BO
ANEKER	FRANEKER	AK	CHOOHOVEN	SCHOONHOVEN	CH	DEGRAVEN	BODEGRAVEN	N
ANK	WILDERVANK	DD	CHOTEN	WINSCHOTEN	DE	DELBURG	MIDDELBURG	BS
AR	ALKMAAR	A	CHT	ECHT	AF	DELHARNIS	MIDDELHARNIS	BT

CANCEL	CITY	N9-	CANCEL	CITY	N9-	CANCEL	CITY	N9-
DEN	COEVORDEN	V	EMBORG	CULEMBORG	W	ERKRADE	KERKRADE	BJ
DEN	IJMUIDEN	BH	EN	ALPHEN	C	ERLAND	OUD-BEIERLAND	CA
DEN	LEEUWARDEN	BL	EN	ASSEN	I	ERLEN	HEERLEN	AW
DEN	LEIDEN	BM	EN	BERGEN	L	ERMALSEN	GELDERMALSEN	AL
DEN	WOERDEN	DF	EN	BODEGRAVEN	N	ERMOND	ROERMOND	CD
DENZAAL	OLDENZAAL	BX	EN	COEVORDEN	V	ERNEUZEN	TERNEUZEN	CQ
DER	DEN HELDER	AX	EN	DRACHTEN	AD	ERSFOORT	AMERSFOORT	D
DERKERK	RIDDERKERK	CC	EN	DRUTEN	AE	ERSUM	HILVERSUM	BB
DERMALSEN	GELDERMALSEN	AL	EN	EINDHOVEN	AH	ERTOGENBOSCH	HERTOGENBOSCH	BA
DERVANK	WILDERVANK	DD	EN	EMMEN	AI	ERVANK	WILDERVANK	DD
DHOVEN	EINDHOVEN	AH	EN	GELDERMALSEN	AL	ERVEEN	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO
DOORN	APELDOORN	F	EN	GELEEN	AM	ERWIJK	OISTERWIJK	BW
DRECHT	DORDRECHT	AC	EN	GRONINGEN	AS	ES	BOLNES	O
DRECHT	SLIEDRECHT	CJ	EN	HARLINGEN	AU	ES	GOES	AN
DSKANAAL	STADSKANAAL	CM	EN	HEERENVEEN	AV	ETINCHEM	DOETINCHEM	Z
DWIJK	NOORDWIJK	BV	EN	HEERLEN	AW	ETTEN	ZETTEN	DH
E	'S-GRAVENHAGE	AQ	EN	HOOGEVEEN	BD	EUWARDEN	LEEUWARDEN	BL
E	BRIELLE	S	EN	IJMUIDEN	BH	EUZEN	TERNEUZEN	CQ
E	EDE	AG	EN	LEEUWARDEN	BL	EVEEN	HOOGEVEEN	BD
E	ENSCHEDÉ	AJ	EN	LEIDEN	BM	EVELD	BARNEVELD	K
E	KERKRADE	BJ	EN	NIJMEGEN	BU	EVENBERGEN	ZEVENBERGEN	DI
E	LICHTENVOORDE	BO	EN	SCHAGEN	CF	EVENINGEN	SCH EVENINGEN	CG
E	SPIJKENISSE	CL	EN	SCHEVENINGEN	CG	EVENTER	DEVENTER	Y
E	ZIERIKZEE	DJ	EN	SCHOONHOVEN	CH	EVORDEN	COEVORDEN	V
E	ZWOLLE	DL	EN	STEENBERGEN	CN	EZAND	HOOGEZAND	BE
E NASSAU	BAARLE NASSAU	J	EN	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO	FOORT	AMERSFOORT	D
ECHT	DORDRECHT	AC	EN	TEGELEN	CP	FT	DELFT	X
ECHT	SLIEDRECHT	CJ	EN	TERNEUZEN	CQ	G	CULEMBORG	W
ECHT	UTRECHT	CV	EN	THOLEN	CR	G	MIDDELBURG	BS
EDA	BREDA	R	EN	VLISSINGEN	DA	G	OOSTBURG	BY
EDAM	APPINGEDAM	G	EN	WAGENINGEN	DB	G	TILBURG	CT
EDE	ENSCHEDÉ	AJ	EN	WINSCHOTEN	DE	GE	'S-GRAVENHAGE	AQ
EDRECHT	SLIEDRECHT	CJ	EN	WOERDEN	DF	GEDAM	APPINGEDAM	G
EE	ZIERIKZEE	DJ	EN	ZETTEN	DH	GELEN	TEGELEN	CP
E EK	SNEEK	CK	EN	ZEVENBERGEN	DI	GELO	HENGELO	AZ
EEN	GELEEN	AM	EN	ZUTPHEN	DK	GEN	BERGEN	L
EEN	HEERENVEEN	AV	EN BURGH	DEN BURGH	T	GEN	GRONINGEN	AS
EEN	HOOGEVEEN	BD	EN HELDER	DEN HELDER	AX	GEN	HARLINGEN	AU
EEN	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO	EN OP ZOOM	BERGEN OP ZOOM	M	GEN	NIJMEGEN	BU
EENBERGEN	STEENBERGEN	CN	ENBERGEN	STEENBERGEN	CN	GEN	SCHAGEN	CF
EENDAM	VEENDAM	CW	ENBERGEN	ZEVENBERGEN	DI	GEN	SCHEVENINGEN	CG
EENENDAAL	VEENENDAAL	CX	ENBOSCH	HERTOGENBOSCH	BA	GEN	STEENBERGEN	CN
EENS	LEENS	BK	END	PURMEREND	CB	GEN	VLISSINGEN	DA
EERENVEEN	HEERENVEEN	AV	ENDAAL	ROSENDAAL	CE	GEN	WAGENINGEN	DB
EERLEN	HEERLEN	AW	ENDAAL	VEENENDAAL	CX	GEN	ZEVENBERGEN	DI
EEUWARDEN	LEEUWARDEN	BL	ENDAM	VEENDAM	CW	GEN OP ZOOM	BERGEN OP ZOOM	M
EGELEN	TEGELEN	CP	ENENDAAL	VEENENDAAL	CX	GENBOSCH	HERTOGENBOSCH	BA
EGEN	NIJMEGEN	BU	ENGELO	HENGELO	AZ	GENINGEN	WAGENINGEN	DB
EGRAVEN	BODEGRAVEN	N	ENHAGE	'S-GRAVENHAGE	AQ	GEVEEN	HOOGEVEEN	BD
EIDEN	LEIDEN	BM	ENINGEN	SCHEVENINGEN	CG	GEZAND	HOOGEZAND	BE
EIERLAND	OUD-BEIERLAND	CA	ENINGEN	WAGENINGEN	DB	GH	DEN BURGH	T
EIST	ZEIST	DG	ENISSE	SPIJKENISSE	CL	GRAVEN	BODEGRAVEN	N
EK	HOENSBROEK	BC	ENLO	GROENLO	AR	GRAVENHAGE	'S-GRAVENHAGE	AQ
EK	SNEEK	CK	ENLO	VENLO	CZ	H	DEN BURGH	T
EKER	FRANEKER	AK	ENS	LEENS	BK	H	HERTOGENBOSCH	BA
EKKERKERK	LEKKERKERK	BN	ENSBROEK	HOENSBROEK	BC	HAGE	'S-GRAVENHAGE	AQ
EL	BOXTEL	Q	ENTER	DEVENTER	Y	HAGEN	SCHAGEN	CF
EL	MEPPEL	BR	ENVEEN	HEERENVEEN	AV	HARNIS	MIDDELHARNIS	BT
EL	TIEL	CS	ENVOORDE	LICHTENVOORDE	BO	HEDE	ENSCHEDÉ	AJ
ELBURG	MIDDELBURG	BS	ENZAAL	OLDENZAAL	BX	HELDER	DEN HELDER	AX
ELD	BARNEVELD	K	EPPEL	MEPPEL	BR	HEM	ARNHEM	H
ELDER	DEN HELDER	AX	ER	DEN HELDER	AX	HEM	DOETINCHEM	Z
ELDERMALSEN	GELDERMALSEN	AL	ER	DEVENTER	Y	HEM	GORINCHEM	AO
ELDOORN	APELDOORN	F	ER	FRANEKER	AK	HEN	ALPHEN	C
ELEEN	GELEEN	AM	ERDAM	AMSTERDAM	E	HEN	ZUTPHEN	DK
ELEN	TEGELEN	CP	ERDEN	WOERDEN	DF	HEVENINGEN	SCH EVENINGEN	CG
ELFT	DELFT	X	EREND	PURMEREND	CB	HOLEN	THOLEN	CR
ELHARNIS	MIDDELHARNIS	BT	ERENVEEN	HEERENVEEN	AV	HOONHOVEN	SCHOONHOVEN	CH
ELLE	BRIELLE	S	ERGEN	BERGEN	L	HOORN	UITHOORN	CU
ELMOND	HELMOND	AY	ERGEN	STEENBERGEN	CN	HOTEN	WINSCHOTEN	DE
ELO	ALMELO	B	ERGEN	ZEVENBERGEN	DI	HOVEN	EINDHOVEN	AH
ELO	HENGELO	AZ	ERGEN OP ZOOM	BERGEN OP ZOOM	M	HOVEN	SCHOONHOVEN	CH
ELP	VELP	CY	ERIKZEE	ZIERIKZEE	DJ	HT	DORDRECHT	AC
EM	ARNHEM	H	ERK	LEKKERKERK	BN	HT	ECHT	AF
EM	DOETINCHEM	Z	ERK	RIDDERKERK	CC	HT	MAASTRICHT	BQ
EM	GORINCHEM	AO	ERKERK	LEKKERKERK	BN	HT	SLIEDRECHT	CJ
EM	HAARLEM	AT	ERKERK	RIDDERKERK	CC	HT	UTRECHT	CV

CANCEL	CITY	N9-	CANCEL	CITY	N9-	CANCEL	CITY	N9-
HTEN	DRACHTEN	AD	L	STADSKANAAL	CM	N	GELDERMALSEN	AL
HTENVOORDE	LICHTENVOORDE	BO	L	TIEL	CS	N	GELEEN	AM
HUISTERVEEN	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO	L	VEENENDAAL	CX	N	GRONINGEN	AS
HUM	LOCHUM	BP	LAND	OUD-BEIERLAND	CA	N	HARLINGEN	AU
ICHT	MAASTRICHT	BQ	LBURG	MIDDELBURG	BS	N	HEERENVEEN	AV
ICHTENVOORDE	LICHTENVOORDE	BO	LBURG	TILBURG	CT	N	HEERLEN	AW
IDDELBURG	MIDDELBURG	BS	LD	BARNEVELD	K	N	HOOGVEEEN	BD
IDDELHARNIS	MIDDELHARNIS	BT	LDENZAAL	OLDENZAAL	BX	N	HOORN	BF
IDDERKERK	RIDDERKERK	CC	LDER	DEN HELDER	AX	N	IJMUIDEN	BH
IDEN	IJMUIDEN	BH	LDERMALSEN	GELDERMALSEN	AL	N	LEEUWARDEN	BL
IDEN	LEIDEN	BM	LDERVANK	WILDERVANK	DD	N	LEIDEN	BM
IEDRECHT	SLIEDRECHT	CJ	LDOORN	APELDOORN	F	N	NIJMEGEN	BU
IEL	TIEL	CS	LE	BRIELLE	S	N	SCHAGEN	CF
IELLE	BRIELLE	S	LE	ZWOLLE	DL	N	SCHVENINGEN	CG
IERIKZEE	ZIERIKZEE	DJ	LE NASSAU	BAARLE NASSAU	J	N	SCHOONHOVEN	CH
IERLAND	OUD-BEIERLAND	CA	LEEN	GELEEN	AM	N	STEENBERGEN	CN
IJK	KATWIJK	BI	LEM	HAARLEM	AT	N	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO
IJK	NOORDWIJK	BV	LEMBORG	CULEMBORG	W	N	TEGELEN	CP
IJK	OISTERWIJK	BW	LEN	HEERLEN	AW	N	TERNEUZEN	CQ
IJK	WIJK	DC	LEN	TEGELEN	CP	N	THOLEN	CR
IJKENISSE	SPIJKENISSE	CL	LEN	THOLEN	CR	N	UITHOORN	CU
IJMEGEN	NIJMEGEN	BU	LFT	DELFT	X	N	VLISSINGEN	DA
IKZEE	ZIERIKZEE	DJ	LHARNIS	MIDDELHARNIS	BT	N	WAGENINGEN	DB
ILBURG	TILBURG	CT	LIEDRECHT	SLIEDRECHT	CJ	N	WINSCHOTEN	DE
ILDERVANK	WILDERVANK	DD	LINGEN	HARLINGEN	AU	N	WOERDEN	DF
ILVERSUM	HILVERSUM	BB	LISSINGEN	VLISSINGEN	DA	N	ZETTEN	DH
INCHEM	DOETINCHEM	Z	LKMAAR	ALKMAAR	A	N	ZEVENBERGEN	DI
INCHEM	GORINCHEM	AO	LLE	BRIELLE	S	N	ZUTPHEN	DK
INDHOVEN	EINDHOVEN	AH	LLE	ZWOLLE	DL	N	DEN BURGH	T
INGEDAM	APPINGEDAM	G	LMELO	ALMELO	B	N	N HELDER	AX
INGEN	GRONINGEN	AS	LMOND	HELMOND	AY	N	OP ZOOM	M
INGEN	HARLINGEN	AU	LNES	BOLNES	O	NAAL	STADSKANAAL	CM
INGEN	SCHEVENINGEN	CG	LO	ALMELO	B	NASSAU	BAARLE NASSAU	J
INGEN	VLISSINGEN	DA	LO	GROENLO	AR	NBERGEN	STERNBERGEN	CN
INGEN	WAGENINGEN	DB	LO	HENGELO	AZ	NBERGEN	ZEVENBERGEN	DI
INSCHOTEN	WINSCHOTEN	DE	LO	VENLO	CZ	NBOSCH	HERTOGENBOSCH	BA
IS	MIDDELHARNIS	BT	LP	VELP	CP	NCHEM	DOETINCHEM	Z
ISSE	SPIJKENISSE	CL	LPHEN	ALPHEN	C	NCHEM	GORINCHEM	AO
ISSINGEN	VLISSINGEN	DA	LSEN	GELDERMALSEN	AL	ND	HELMOND	AY
IST	ZEIST	DG	LST	HULST	BG	ND	HOOGZAND	BE
ISTERVEEN	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO	LVERSUM	HILVERSUM	BB	ND	OUD-BEIERLAND	CA
ISTERWIJK	OISTERWIJK	BW	M	AMSTERDAM	E	ND	PURMEREND	CB
ITHOORN	UITHOORN	CU	M	APPINGEDAM	G	ND	ROERMOND	CD
ITTARD	SITTARD	CI	M	ARNHEM	H	NDAAL	ROOSENDAAL	CE
JK	KATWIJK	BI	M	BUSSUM	U	NDAAL	VEENENDAAL	CX
JK	NOORDWIJK	BV	M	BERGEN OP ZOOM	M	NDAM	VEENDAM	CW
JK	OISTERWIJK	BW	M	DOETINCHEM	Z	NDHOVEN	EINDHOVEN	AH
JK	WIJK	DC	M	DOKKUM	AA	NEEK	SNEEK	CK
JKENISSE	SPIJKENISSE	CL	M	GORINCHEM	AO	NEKER	FRANEKER	AK
JMEGEN	NIJMEGEN	BU	M	HAARLEM	AT	NENDAAL	VEENENDAAL	CX
JMUIDEN	IJMUIDEN	BH	M	HILVERSUM	BB	NES	BOLNES	O
K	HOENSBROEK	BC	M	LOCHUM	BP	NEUZEN	TERNEUZEN	CQ
K	KATWIJK	BI	M	VEENDAM	CW	NEVELD	BARNEVELD	K
K	LEKKERKERK	BN	MAAR	ALKMAAR	A	NGEDAM	APPINGEDAM	G
K	NOORDWIJK	BV	MALSEN	GELDERMALSEN	AL	NGELO	HENGELO	AZ
K	OISTERWIJK	BW	MBORG	CULEMBORG	W	NGEN	GRONINGEN	AS
K	RIDDERKERK	CC	MEGEN	NIJMEGEN	BU	NGEN	HARLINGEN	AU
K	SNEEK	CK	MELO	ALMELO	B	NGEN	SCHEVENINGEN	CG
K	WIJK	DC	MEN	EMMEN	AI	NGEN	VLISSINGEN	DA
K	WILDERVANK	DD	MEREND	PURMEREND	CB	NGEN	WAGENINGEN	DB
KANAAL	STADSKANAAL	CM	MERSFOORT	AMERSFOORT	D	NHAGE	'S-GRAVENHAGE	AQ
KENISSE	SPIJKENISSE	CL	MMEN	EMMEN	AI	NHEM	ARNHEM	H
KER	FRANEKER	AK	MOND	HELMOND	AY	NHOVEN	SCHOONHOVEN	CH
KERK	LEKKERKERK	BN	MOND	ROERMOND	CD	NINGEN	GRONINGEN	AS
KERK	RIDDERKERK	CC	MSTERDAM	AMSTERDAM	E	NINGEN	SCHEVENINGEN	CG
KERK	LEKKERKERK	BN	MUIDEN	IJMUIDEN	BH	NINGEN	WAGENINGEN	DB
KKERK	LEKKERKERK	BN	N	ALPHEN	C	NIS	MIDDELHARNIS	BT
KKUM	DOKKUM	AA	N	APELDOORN	F	NISSE	SPIJKENISSE	CL
KMAAR	ALKMAAR	A	N	ASSEN	I	NK	WILDERVANK	DD
KOOP	BOSKOOP	P	N	BERGEN	L	NLO	GROENLO	AR
KRADE	KERKRADE	BJ	N	BODEGRAVEN	N	NLO	VENLO	CZ
KUM	DOKKUM	AA	N	COEVORDEN	V	NS	LEENS	BK
KZEE	ZIERIKZEE	DJ	N	DOORN	AB	NSBROEK	HOENSBROEK	BC
L	BOXTEL	Q	N	DRACHTEN	AD	NSCHODE	ENSCHODE	AJ
L	MEPPEL	BR	N	DRUTEN	AE	NSCHOTEN	WINSCHOTEN	DE
L	OLDENZAAL	BX	N	EINDHOVEN	AH	NTER	DEVENTER	Y
L	ROOSENDAAL	CE	N	EMMEN	AI	NVEEN	HEERENVEEN	AV

CANCEL	CITY	N9-	CANCEL	CITY	N9-	CANCEL	CITY	N9-
NVOORDE	LICHTENVOORDE	BO	R	FRANEKER	AK	SE	SPIJKENISSE	CL
NZAAL	OLDENZAAL	BX	RACHTEN	DRACHTEN	AD	SEN	ASSEN	I
O	ALMELO	B	RADE	KERKRADE	BJ	SEN	GELDERMALSEN	AL
O	GROENLO	AR	RANEKER	FRANEKER	AK	SENDAAAL	ROOSENDAAL	CE
O	HENGELO	AZ	RAVEN	BODEGRAVEN	N	SFOORT	AMERSFOORT	D
O	VENLO	CZ	RAVENHAGE	'S-GRAVENHAGE	AQ	SINGEN	VLISSINGEN	DA
OCHUM	LOCHUM	BP	RD	SITTARD	CI	SKANAAL	STADSKANAAL	CM
OEGRAVEN	BODEGRAVEN	N	RDAM	AMSTERDAM	E	SKOOP	BOSKOOP	P
OEK	HOENSBROEK	BC	RDE	LICHTENVOORDE	BO	SS	BOSKOOP	BZ
OENLO	GROENLO	AR	RDN	COEVORDEN	V	SSAU	BAARLE NASSAU	J
OENSBROEK	HOENSBROEK	BC	RDN	LEEUWARDEN	BL	SSE	SPIJKENISSE	CL
OERDEN	WOERDEN	DF	RDN	WOERDEN	DF	SSEN	ASSEN	I
OERMOND	ROERMOND	CD	RDRECHT	DORDRECHT	AC	SSINGEN	VLISSINGEN	DA
OES	GOES	AN	RDWIJK	NOORDWIJK	BV	SSUM	BUSSUM	U
OETINCHEM	DOETINCHEM	Z	RECHT	DORDRECHT	AC	ST	HULST	BG
OEVORDEN	COEVORDEN	V	RECHT	SLIEDRECHT	CJ	ST	ZEIST	DG
OGENBOSCH	HERTOGENBOSCH	BA	RECHT	UTRECHT	CV	STBURG	OOSTBURG	BY
OGEVEEN	HOOGVEEN	BD	REDA	BREDA	R	STERDAM	AMSTERDAM	E
OGEZAND	HOGEZAND	BE	REND	PURMEREND	CB	STERVEEN	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO
OKKUM	DOKKUM	AA	RENVEEN	HEERENVEEN	AV	STERWIJK	OISTERWIJK	BW
OLEN	THOLEN	CR	RG	CULEMBORG	W	STRICHT	MAASTRICHT	BQ
OLLE	ZWOLLE	DL	RG	MIDDELBURG	BS	SUM	BUSSUM	U
OLNES	BOLNES	O	RG	OOSTBURG	BY	SUM	HILVERSUM	BB
OM	BERGEN OP ZOOM	M	RG	TILBURG	CT	T	AMERSFOORT	D
OND	HELMOND	AY	RGEN	BERGEN	L	T	DELFT	X
OND	ROERMOND	CD	RGEN	STEENBERGEN	CN	T	DORDRECHT	AC
ONHOVEN	SCHOONHOVEN	CH	RGEN	ZEVENBERGEN	DI	T	ECHT	AF
ONINGEN	GRONINGEN	AS	RGEN OP ZOOM	BERGEN OP ZOOM	M	T	HULST	BG
OOGVEEN	HOOGVEEN	BD	RGH	DEN BURGH	T	T	MAASTRICHT	BQ
OOGZAND	HOGEZAND	BE	RHUISTERVEEN	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO	T	SLIEDRECHT	CJ
OOM	BERGEN OP ZOOM	M	RICT	MAASTRICHT	BQ	T	UTRECHT	CV
OONHOVEN	SCHOONHOVEN	CH	RIELLE	BRIELLE	S	T	ZEIST	DG
OOP	BOSKOOP	P	RIKZEE	ZIERIKZEE	DJ	T	STADSKANAAL	CM
OORDE	LICHTENVOORDE	BO	RINCHEM	GORINCHEM	AO	T	SITTARD	CI
OORDWIJK	NOORDWIJK	BV	RK	LEKKERKERK	BN	T	OOSTBURG	BY
OORN	APELDOORN	F	RK	RIDDERKERK	CC	T	STEENBERGEN	CN
OORN	DOORN	AB	RKERK	LEKKERKERK	BN	T	BOXTEL	Q
OORN	HOORN	BF	RKERK	RIDDERKERK	CC	T	DRACHTEN	AD
OORN	UITHOORN	CU	RKRADE	KERKRADE	BJ	T	DRUTEN	AE
OORT	AMERSFOORT	D	RLAND	OUD-BEIERLAND	CA	T	WINSCHOTEN	DE
OOSENDAAL	ROOSENDAAL	CE	RLE NASSAU	BAARLE NASSAU	J	T	ZETTEN	DH
OP	BOSKOOP	P	RLEM	HAARLEM	AT	T	LICHTENVOORDE	BO
OP ZOOM	BERGEN OP ZOOM	M	RLEN	HEERLEN	AW	T	DEVENTER	Y
ORDE	LICHTENVOORDE	BO	RLINGEN	HARLINGEN	AU	T	AMSTERDAM	E
ORDEN	COEVORDEN	V	RMALSEN	GELDERMALSEN	AL	T	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO
ORDRECHT	DORDRECHT	AC	RMEREND	PURMEREND	CB	T	OISTERWIJK	BW
ORDWIJK	NOORDWIJK	BV	RMOND	ROERMOND	CD	T	UITHOORN	CU
ORG	CULEMBORG	W	RN	APELDOORN	F	T	TINCHEM	Z
ORINCHEM	GORINCHEM	AO	RN	DOORN	AB	T	HERTOGENBOSCH	BA
ORN	APELDOORN	F	RN	HOORN	BF	T	ZUTPHEN	DK
ORN	DOORN	AB	RN	UITHOORN	CU	T	UTRECHT	CV
ORN	HOORN	BF	RNEUZEN	TERNEUZEN	CQ	T	MAASTRICHT	BQ
ORN	UITHOORN	CU	RNEVELD	BARNEVELD	K	T	SITTARD	CI
ORT	AMERSFOORT	D	RNHEM	ARNHEM	H	T	ZETTEN	DH
OSCH	HERTOGENBOSCH	BA	RNIS	MIDDELHARNIS	BT	T	KATWIJK	BI
OSENDAAL	ROOSENDAAL	CE	ROEK	HOENSBROEK	BC	T	BAARLE NASSAU	J
OSKOOP	BOSKOOP	P	ROENLO	GROENLO	AR	T	OUD-BEIERLAND	CA
OOSTBURG	OOSTBURG	BY	RONINGEN	GRONINGEN	AS	T	GOUDA	AP
OTEN	WINSCHOTEN	DE	RSFOORT	AMERSFOORT	D	T	IJMUIDEN	BH
OUDA	GOUDA	AP	RSUM	HILVERSUM	BB	T	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO
OVEN	EINDHOVEN	AH	RT	AMERSFOORT	D	T	CULEMBORG	W
OVEN	SCHOONHOVEN	CH	RTOGENBOSCH	HERTOGENBOSCH	BA	T	HULST	BG
OXTEL	BOXTEL	Q	RUTEN	DRUTEN	AE	T	BUSSUM	U
P	BOSKOOP	P	RVANK	WILDERVANK	DD	T	DOKKUM	AA
P	VELP	CY	RVEEN	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO	T	HILVERSUM	BB
P ZOOM	BERGEN OP ZOOM	M	RWIJK	OISTERWIJK	BW	T	LOCHUM	BP
PEL	MEPPEL	BR	S	BOLNES	O	T	MIDDELBURG	BS
APELDOORN	APELDOORN	F	S	GOES	AN	T	OOSTBURG	BY
PHEN	ALPHEN	C	S	LEENS	BK	T	TILBURG	CT
PHEN	ZUTPHEN	DK	S	MIDDELHARNIS	BT	T	DEN BURGH	T
PIJKENISSE	SPIJKENISSE	CL	S	OSS	BZ	T	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO
PINGEDAM	APPINGEDAM	G	S-GRAVENHAGE	'S-GRAVENHAGE	AQ	T	PURMEREND	CB
PEEL	MEPPEL	BR	SAU	BAARLE NASSAU	J	T	BUSSUM	U
PPINGEDAM	APPINGEDAM	G	SBROEK	HOENSBROEK	BC	T	DRUTEN	AE
R	ALKMAAR	A	SCH	HERTOGENBOSCH	BA	T	ZUTPHEN	DK
R	DEN HELDER	AX	SCHUDE	ENSCHUDE	AJ	T	LEEUWARDEN	BL
R	DEVENTER	Y	SCHOTEN	WINSCHOTEN	DE	T	TERNEUZEN	CQ

CANCEL	CITY	N9-	CANCEL	CITY	N9-	CANCEL	CITY	N9-
VANK	WILDERVANK	DD	VENHAGE	'S-GRAVENHAGE	AQ	WIJK	OISTERWIJK	BW
VEEN	HEERENVEEN	AV	VENINGEN	SCHEVENINGEN	CG	WOLLE	ZWOLLE	DL
VEEN	HOOGVEEN	BD	VENTER	DEVENTER	Y	XTEL	BOXTEL	Q
VEEN	SURHUISTERVEEN	CO	VERSUM	HILVERSUM	BB	ZAAL	OLDENZAAL	BX
VELD	BARNEVELD	K	VOORDE	LICHTENVOORDE	BO	ZAND	HOOGEZAND	BE
VEN	BODEGRAVEN	N	VORDEN	COEVORDEN	V	ZEE	ZIERIKZEE	DJ
VEN	EINDHOVEN	AH	WARDEN	LEEWARDEN	BL	ZEN	TERNEUZEN	CQ
VEN	SCHOONHOVEN	CH	WIJK	KATWIJK	BI	ZOOM	BERGEN OP ZOOM	M
VENBERGEN	ZEVENBERGEN	DI	WIJK	NOORDWIJK	BV			

*This article was reprinted with permission from "The Perfin Bulletin" dated June 1986*

## Letter to the Editor

With regard to your article "The Philatelic Market in the Netherlands" by P. van Reyen, I would like to voice my confusion about the realization of prices in auctions.

Recently at an auction in Toronto I was able to purchase the souvenir sheets of 1942 Legioen zegels for \$37.50 Canadian. This would come to 17% of Scott @ \$145.- and 18 1/2% of NVPH H.Fl. 400.-. Scott #278-80 Mint with HR was sold for \$70.- Canadian or approximately 9% for Scott @ \$300.75 and NVPH @ H.Fl. 802.-.

In comparison, collections of stamps without a stated total catalogue value sold for unreasonably high prices. I believe that the prices realized are quite often dependent on:

- who is bidding at an auction
- how the auctioneer handles the lot
- how many lots are on the block
- how much time is allotted to the auction

Therefore you can be lucky or unlucky. I also find that the time allotted to view and examine the lots is not sufficient.

At a recent auction at Van Dieten there were eight sittings over 5 days and the viewing took place each day for 2 1/2 hours for approximately 800 lots each day. Unless you go for only a dozen items you have no time to really examine the lots available. In mail biddings it is not even possible. Therefore it is up to the auction house to present a picture that is absolutely clear and honest.

In most cases I agree that there are more dealers than collectors, which is a good thing, as collectors sometimes tend to become emotional and let the bidding get out of hand. Dealers are more reserved and wonder what they can sell it for if they don't have a buyer already.

I would like to suggest that any one who wants to buy at an auction goes a couple of times to watch and bids only occasionally before going for the real stuff. Observe the market, get to know the bidders and what their needs are and you will find that you can get some buys. Above all, stay cool and don't show your excitement.

Another point that I would like to raise is that many auction houses are starting to use an estimated cash

value instead of catalogue values and I find it misleading. It is very hard to establish the real value of the lots during the available viewing time.

Eddy Consenheim

## Comment:

The collections which the writer complains go for unreasonable prices, especially in the U.S. and Canada, MAY contain some unrecognized rarities which the specialist of the Netherlands and Colonies undoubtedly will see, hence his or her high bid. I still remember a Siegel auction in New York, where the house removed the usual sets for separate lots, and left some unbelievable gems in the remainder, both for Neth. Antilles and Surinam. Both collections went for about 3-4 times the house's estimate!

I cannot comment on the viewing time at the Van Dieten auctions. I have always bid in writing, and since two years through an agent. Since I am not a dealer (obvious from my report), I was very happy with the viewing times at the Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling at Amsterdam. My interests are limited.

Unfortunately I cannot agree with the statement that it is better to have more dealers than collectors at auctions. That this is a fact I will not deny, but I think the few collectors serve a purpose too. I am thinking of the seller of the material: If there were nothing but dealers around the seller might get far less, especially because the dealers "wonder what they can sell it for if they don't have a buyer already." Since every buyer will eventually become a seller, I am very happy that collectors sometimes tend to become emotional, and bid what they think the lot is worth to them rather than what will enable them to make a nice profit.

As to your last complaint about auction houses using estimated values rather than catalog values I am completely opposed to your viewpoint. Since I only bid either by mail or through an agent at two Dutch auction houses, Van Dieten and the Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling, I consistently find that I get my lots cheaper at the Nederlandsche than at Van Dieten. The Nederlandsche uses estimated values, and Van

Dietsen does not. It is my impression that with estimated values the bidders keep around that value, and only if they really need an item will go far above that value to be sure and get it. When the auction house uses the Dutch catalog values (which are and have been a scandal for several years now!) people get confused and don't know what to bid, especially if they are not aware of the prices realized at recent Dutch auctions. That was the reason I wrote the report on the June auction of De Nederlandsche Postzegelvering.

Finally, the auction house that uses estimated values will give these too in cases where the NVPH catalog keeps a demure silence, such as with the imperforated copies of the Surinam air mails printed in the Indies. This will give collectors of this material at least an idea what this stuff is worth, while the NVPH catalog and the auction house which uses their prices exclusively leave them in the dark (perhaps on purpose?).

PEvR

### TREND. Is the PTT selling junk—philately?

by Frans H.A. Rummens

In the ASNP Newsletters of October '86 and January '87 you may already have seen them under the caption of SPECIAL CANCELS: the FLS (Filatelie Loket Stempel) or the special cancels that are going to be available for all (220 or so) philatelic sales points in the Netherlands. Not only that; local post offices are selling special post cards which bear a 55 ct stamp and the special cancel, with first-day-of-use postmark, all for Hfl 2.75 a piece. Private enterprise has also responded (see figure). "Zegelkoerier" sells similar special cards for Hfl 3.25 a piece. That means an outlay of Hfl 1200.00 to stay 'complete,' and that for products of very doubtful philatelic character. To the defense of the PTT it must be added that any collector can send his own

plain cards, self-addressed and with a 55 ct stamp affixed, to the philatelic wicket in question (in an unfranked envelope even), so that it is possible to build a complete collection of authentic postally used cards with special cancels for just over Hfl 100.00. Also in the PTT's favor is the fact that these cancels are not sold by the Philatelic Service.

Nevertheless it remains a fact that the PTT has now set a step in the direction of crass commercialism and pseudo-philately. The "Bond" (Netherlands Association of Philatelic Clubs) has written to the Central PTT Management, complaining about this 'junk' and asking the PTT to cease this activity immediately. Such would be (according to the "Bond") in the interest of philately in general and of the PTT in particular.

We add to this our own word of caution: unless you arrange privately for postally used material, your purchase from the PTT or any other company is going to lead to disappointment in the long run. And why would anyone want all 220 of these? One, or a few in your collection of postal history of your home town or -region would be just fine, but make sure it is truly 'postal.'



### Surinam No. 111; Rectification.

In my article on the Surinam NVPH 111 overprint (3 on 5 ct) a few 'mistakes' were noticed by avid readers.

(i) The block shown in Figure 4 belongs, of course, to the positions 18,19,28,29 and not to positions 8,9,18,19, as erroneously stated.

(ii) How did we know that the block shown on page 32 belonged to positions 7,8,17,18 and not to positions 15,16,25,26, which have the same II I/I II sequence? For that, one has to look at the tiny variations that typography always brings. As luck has it, however, even the reader

can verify this, by looking at the broken serif, position 8, Figure 5, and compare it with the top-right position of the block on page 32.

- (iii) More seriously: on the top-right of page 29 it is stated that 'apparent deviations for the 1st and 7th row will be discussed later'. Row 1 was indeed discussed, with the strong suggestion that it was the only row that was never cut at all. I forgot to come back to row 7, and compounded the problem by stating (top-right page 32), that 'row 1 is the smallest of all', seemingly in contradiction of the data of Figure 7. However, these latter data were based on measurements between the numerals 3; these

measurements are unreliable as we subsequently discussed. In the end, I worked with the left-star-to-left-star distances across the sheet and it was then found that these were an identical 230.7 mm both for row 1 and row 7. That fits with the observation that can be made from Figure 9, that apart from row 1 (assumedly untouched) only in row 7 are both extreme positions 61 and 70 not horizontally displaced. In all other rows, at least one of the two outside positions had a horizontal outward displacement (see again Figure 9).

F.R.

## Aruba's 'independence' causes confusion

*Stamps and Politics*  
by Stephen G. Esrati

"JOBS AVAILABLE: Embroiderers, flag makers, sculptors, printers, sign painters needed to update almost everything. Apply Willemstad, Curacao."

That ad has not yet appeared in any of the newspapers of the Netherlands Antilles because they're having an argument about how to arrange the five stars that replace the six stars of yore. The problem was brought about by the secession of Aruba at midnight on New Year's Day. That left the Antilles with five components instead of six.

But the flag of the Antilles, shown on the stamp in the illustration, has six stars arranged in an ellipse. The coins show six stars, some arranged haphazardly, others as part of the coat of arms.

The paper money not only shows six stars, but all denominations show the unity monument in Willemstad, the Antillean capital. The sculpture consists of six interlocking triangles, each surmounted by a bird in flight.

Further, all uniforms show six stars. So do all government buildings.

But nine months after Aruba walked out without the concurrence of the Antillean legislative council (it had gained approval from Parliament in Holland) nobody has started making any changes.

A customs official at Flamingo Airport on Bonaire explained: "They have adopted five stars, but they don't know how to arrange them yet."

Aruba, an arid island of 67,000 people, staged its walkout dramatically.

The Hague had appointed the first governor for Aruba, Felipe Tromp.

At midnight, Tromp swore in the six Aruba ministers of Prime Minister Henny Eman right after the first meeting of the Staten, Aruba's new parliament.

The day was slightly clouded because the architect of separatism, Gilberto (Betico) Croes, had been critically injured on New Year's Eve in a car crash

and had been flown to Miami in a coma. (He remains in a coma, a spokesman for the Dutch embassy said.)

But Croes was no longer a major figure in the movement to secede because his party had been soundly beaten by Eaman's four-party coalition a month earlier.

Behind the defeat of Croes were OPEC and the plunging price of oil. Aruba's main source of income had been from the huge Exxon refinery.

But falling oil prices closed it in mid-1985 after Exxon estimated a \$50 million loss for 1984.

The shutdown of the refinery left Aruba broke and removed Croes (pronounced Cruz) from office.

Aruba's first set of stamps showed its flag on the 100 ct and a map of the Caribbean on the 25 ct.

The 55 ct shows the full text of the Aruban national anthem, "Aruba Dushi Tera" (Aruba Sweet Land). The flag remained the same as the one used before secession.

Actually, secession is a misnomer. Aruba remains a part of the Netherlands, which keeps control over defense and foreign affairs.

The head of state is still Queen Beatrix. All that is gone is the intermediate governmental level in Willemstad.

Aruba is supposed to achieve full independence in 1996. Whether that schedule is met may be linked to economics.

Aruba is even more broke now than it was when it could call on help from the other five islands in the Dutch Antilles. But one glimpse of how it may earn a windfall appeared in the coin column of *The New York Times* on March 2.

Aruba was getting into the funny money business by issuing a limited edition of a silver commemorative "crown" and a six-piece mint set.

Aruba also left the Antillean stamp agency in New

York, Minkus Stamp & Publishing Co. A Minkus spokesman did not know to what agency Aruba had moved.

Real Aruba money is not even called a crown. It is the florin (as opposed to the Antillean guilder). That needs an explanation.

Both the Dutch and the Antillean unit of currency are clearly inscribed "guilder." The abbreviation for the Dutch money is Hfl; the abbreviation for the Antillean is Afl.

Both abbreviations refer to "florins," a term not used on the coins or the folding money.

Aruba did not even bother with guilders. It went straight to florins because in the language of the Antilles, Papiamentu, the money has always been called a florin.

Papiamentu is a language in the making. Until a year or so ago, it had no dictionary.

It still has no grammar and just about everybody spells anything any way he or she wants. (This may be why *The New York Times* spells Eman's name "Eaman.")

But Papiamentu is now being taught in the schools — along with Dutch, English and Spanish — and is slowly starting to replace Dutch signs on the islands. Antillean children have it rough. They must know Dutch, the official language. They need English because U.S. tourists are the meal ticket now that oil is no longer king.

They need Spanish because the ABC islands (Aruba, Bonaire and Curacao) are just off the coast of Venezuela.

But the children get two more languages if they stay in school beyond elementary school — German and French. (On St. Maarten, half of which is French territory, French comes ahead of English.)

The drop in oil prices affects not only Aruba. On Bonaire, there is an oil transshipment port. Seen from the air today, all the tanks are empty.

That leaves tourism as the main industry in the islands.

It was not always like that. Before the development of scuba diving, not many tourists went to the Antilles. But in the mid-1950s, scuba changed the landscape. Bonaire was found to be one of the world's three greatest scuba sites (the others are Australia's Great Barrier Reef and the Sinai Peninsula's Sharm el-Sheik).

On the 1960 semipostal stamps, the 10 ct + 2 ct value recognized the new source of income.

Both Scott and Minkus err in calling the diver a skin diver. He is a scuba diver, as seen by the air tank on his back. Scuba is the acronym for "self-contained underwater breathing apparatus."

The Antilles do have an airline, ALM (with a virtual monopoly). ALM used to be part of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines. Its last two initials stand for the same Dutch words for airline. It was shown on a set of three in 1968.

The airline, which says it is "all-jet," still flies propeller-driven DeHavilland Twin Otters between the islands, but calls that division ABC Airline to make possible the "all-jet" claim.

But Aruba's new status may change ALM's monopoly. American and Eastern airlines now fly direct to Aruba. Direct service to Curacao is expected by both.

Bonaire also has a huge radio station, but it probably does not bring much income to the island because it is Trans World Radio, a missionary station that transmits the Gospel.

Its staff of Canadians and Americans send their children to local schools where they learn Papiamentu. The station had to import an English-speaking pastor to minister to the missionaries.

The station is shown on two stamps of 1970.

Even one of Bonaire's largest tourist hotels, the Hotel Bonaire, has made it to stamps.

The other, the Flamingo Beach Hotel, will probably make its stamp debut soon. It was a World War II prison for Germany's Afrika Korps, not a pleasant place to be in the era before air-conditioning.

*Reprinted through the courtesy of Linn's Weekly Stamp News, from the issue dated 9-22-86.*

## REVIEW.

### **Nederlands-Indie: Japanese bezetting 1942-45; Postwaardestukken.**

(Netherlands East Indies: Japanese occupation 1942-45; postal stationery.)

P.R. Bulterman. Published by "De Nederlandse Postzegelverliefing", 99 pages, code number 1986-13, ASNP price \$13.00.

Mr. Bulterman has noticed correctly, that there was a gap in the literature on N.E.I. 1942-45, with regard to the postal stationery. Geuzendam, in the latest (fifth) edition of his postal stationery catalogue,

does mention some, but only those that were entirely produced under Japanese supervision, leaving out all the overprinted species of already existing N.E.I. postal stationery. The Bulterman catalogue is therefore a first attempt to bring a comprehensive overview of all the postal stationery of the occupation years. It goes a little further than is normally done, by also discussing money orders, parcel post cards, identity cards and other forms that could have postage stamps affixed to them.

There is therefore good reason to be grateful for this newest exploit of Mr. Bulterman. However,

we also have found plenty of reasons to be critical.

To begin with, there is no introductory text to speak of. Pages 2 and 3 contain some notes, but they show all the hallmarks of having been hastily thrown together. As an introduction it is far too short and moreover it is difficult to understand. Part of the problem is that Mr. Bulterman has tried to write this catalogue in English, a language with which he has only a most cursory familiarity.

Other kinds of sloppiness abound. Take for example, the numbering system, which is of crucial importance to any catalogue. The 'system' begins with J1-J5, the J apparently derived from Java. Then the nos 6-9 have no J, followed by J10, then again nos 11-15 without J. Next comes JS1, and again one has to guess why. This is followed by S1-S6 (S = Sumatra?), followed by S-10, followed by 17 without S or J and from then on 21,22 etc.

There appear to be no nos 16,18,19 or 20, and the link to geographical area is dropped. In the 'other documents' section, the confusion is as great: first money orders are labeled M1 through M9, then there are a number of other cards for parcels, identity, savings, postal messages and the like, which are numbered without any order P10 to P16, after which the following items are M30-33, followed by P33(!)-35, then M41-51, followed by P52. A true goulash of attempted and then aborted numbering systems, which is much worse than having no system at all.

Then, there is the text. If you are an anglophone without profound mastery of the Dutch language, you will encounter many barriers when attempting to understand what Mr. Bulterman is trying to say. So, to help you along, here is but a partial word list:

Dutch

verhuiskaart  
rotogravuredruk  
postwaarden  
formulier  
capitulering  
briefkaart  
  
creme-achtig  
glanzend  
zegelring  
gecopieerde (postwissel)  
  
filatelistisch  
(bloem)motief  
tot aan  
Marine bezetting  
cijfer  
tarief (postaal)  
verzoek om een  
bericht van ontvangst

Bultermanese

removal-postcard  
Roto-engraving-print  
postal stationary  
formular  
capitulation  
postcard  
(this one about 300 times)  
creamish  
glossery  
sealing ring  
(money order) multiplied  
(like rabbits?)  
philactely, philaticly  
motiv  
upto  
Naval occupation  
cipher  
tariff  
request receipt

English

change-of-address card  
gravure  
postal stationery  
form  
surrender  
post card, postal card  
  
creamy  
glossy  
signet ring  
photocopied  
  
philatelically  
design, pattern  
until  
Navy occupation  
numeral  
rate  
receipt acknowledgement

A final concern regards the quality of printing and binding. The catalogue is printed on high quality glossy paper, with an expensive multi-font typesetting. In addition, the catalogue is hard-bound in a linen cover. This kind of top quality publishing is totally uncalled for as the reader will now appreciate. Moreover, Mr. Bulterman is forcing collectors to waste money, a reproach we already made when reviewing his 'Supplement to Postmarks of the Netherlands Indies' (Journal Vol 10, p 72, June 1985).

One really wonders why Mr. Bulterman does not publish through 'Dai Nippon', who have a commendable record of up-to-date, low cost publications. Or, why not publish via "Filatelie Informatief", which, through its loose-leaf format, is ideally suited for first-time efforts?

My final advice: buy it if you must, but wait if you can, till a cleaned-up and hopefully cheaper second edition appears.

F.R.

May 27, 1818



February 10, 1953



Frans Cornelis Donders was born on this date in Tilburg, and died on March 24, 1889 in Utrecht. He was an ophthalmologist, the most eminent of the 19th century Dutch physicians whose investigations of the physiology and pathology of the eye made possible a scientific approach to the correction of refractive disabilities such as nearsightedness, farsightedness and astigmatism. A professor of physiology at the University of Utrecht (1852-89), his research resulted in immediate improvement in the diagnosis, operative treatment and eyeglasses to correct impairment of vision.

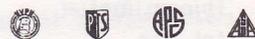
The struggle against water is nothing new for the Dutch but the disaster of 1953 was much too much. The last flood of this magnitude was recorded in 1421, and was called the St. Elizabeth Flood. This time, the part of the Netherlands which received most all the damage was the province of Zeeland. On January 31 - February 1, 1953, a storm raged in the North Sea which pushed water south into the English Channel and against the Dutch coastline. On February 1, the dikes could not hold this pressure any longer, and gave way in 68 places. Nearly 2000 lives were lost on this terrible night. The American Forces in West Germany came to help the Dutch. A tremendous amount of money was needed for relief. The Dutch PTT, in just 10 days, issued on February 10 a regular stamp overprinted with a 10 ct surcharge. The stamp was on sale until March 31; a total of 15,689,867 copies were sold and more than 1.5 million guilders were put into the disaster fund.



*Phil R. Fwart b.v.*

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SCOTT	NVPH	NH	Pair NH	Pair H/NH	H	Pair H	USED	Pair USED	SCOTT	NVPH	NH	Pair NH	Pair H/NH	H	Pair H	USED	Pair USED
142a-									164b-								
160a	1/18	675.00	1400.00	1100.00	375.00	800.00	220.00	450.00	192b	57/70	140.00	300.00	225.00	80.00	165.00	60.00	125.00
142a	1	1.00	-	1.75	.50	1.25	.40	.90	164b	57	.75	2.00	-	.40	.90	.40	.90
143a	2	4.50	-	-	2.50	6.00	1.95	4.00	165b	58	1.25	-	2.00	.70	1.50	.40	-
144a	3	4.50	-	7.50	2.25	5.00	.40	.90	166b	59	.40	.90	.75	.25	.60	.15	.40
145a	4	35.00	75.00	-	19.00	40.00	17.00	36.00	168d	60	1.10	2.25	-	.55	1.25	.45	1.00
146a	5	3.50	-	-	2.00	4.50	1.25	2.75	169b	61	3.25	7.00	-	2.00	4.50	.25	.75
147a	6	9.00	-	-	4.50	10.00	1.25	2.75	170c	62	1.60	3.50	2.50	.70	-	.45	-
148a	7	165.00	-	-	97.50	210.00	95.00	195.00	171c	63	.75	1.75	1.25	.40	.90	.20	.50
149a	8	1.50	-	-	.75	1.75	.70	1.50	172c	64	1.10	2.50	-	.55	-	.40	.90
150a	9	2.75	6.00	4.50	1.40	3.00	1.15	2.50	173c	65	1.00	2.50	1.70	.50	1.20	.40	.90
151a	10	25.00	55.00	-	13.00	28.00	2.40	14.00	178b	66	13.75	28.00	21.00	7.00	15.00	7.00	-
152a	11	3.00	-	5.00	1.50	3.50	.75	2.00	183b	67	9.50	-	15.00	4.75	10.00	3.00	7.00
153a	12	110.00	-	180.00	60.00	-	6.75	20.00	184a	68	35.00	75.00	60.00	21.00	45.00	6.50	14.00
154a	13	17.00	-	30.00	9.00	19.00	2.90	-	189c	69	20.00	-	30.00	10.00	22.00	7.00	15.00
155a	14	75.00	-	125.00	45.00	-	42.00	85.00	192b	70	75.00	150.00	120.00	35.00	75.00	35.00	75.00
156a	15	23.00	-	44.00	17.00	-	6.75	15.00									
158a	16	80.00	-	-	45.00	92.50	28.00	60.00	B9a-								
159a	17	80.00	-	-	53.00	-	13.50	28.00	11a	71/73	170.00	370.00	250.00	80.00	170.00	75.00	155.00
160a	18	45.00	-	75.00	25.00	-	7.50	16.00	B9a	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									B10a	72	-	-	-	18.00	-	17.00	-
									B11a	73	125.00	-	-	60.00	-	-	-
168b-									B12a-								
191a	19/31	225.00	475.00	375.00	125.00	275.00	75.00	160.00	15a	74/77	70.00	150.00	110.00	35.00	75.00	29.00	63.00
168b	19	.60	1.25	-	.35	.85	.25	.60	B12a	74	-	-	-	2.50	6.00	3.00	-
170a	20	.90	2.00	1.50	.55	1.25	.30	.75	B13a	75	13.00	-	19.00	6.00	-	6.00	-
171a	21	.80	-	-	.50	-	.45	1.00	B14a	76	24.00	-	37.00	12.50	-	7.50	-
172a	22	1.35	-	-	.80	2.00	.75	1.75	B15a	77	30.00	-	45.00	15.00	-	15.00	-
173a	23	.70	1.50	1.20	.40	1.00	.40	1.00	B21a-								
174a	24	7.00	15.00	12.00	4.00	-	1.50	-	24a	78/81	38.00	80.00	58.00	18.00	37.50	11.00	22.50
177a	25	1.50	3.00	2.50	.95	-	.55	-	B21a	78	-	-	-	1.50	-	1.20	2.50
181a	26	9.00	-	15.00	5.50	-	2.25	-	B22a	79	6.00	12.50	-	3.00	-	1.50	-
185a	27	11.00	24.00	18.00	7.00	-	2.50	-	B23a	80	8.00	17.50	-	4.00	-	1.50	-
187a	28	29.00	-	45.00	16.00	-	12.50	-	B24a	81	21.00	44.00	-	10.00	-	-	-
189a	29	22.00	-	35.00	12.50	-	7.00	15.00	B37a-								
190a	30	93.00	195.00	150.00	55.00	-	14.00	-	40a	82/85	42.00	175.00	130.00	20.00	85.00	11.00	48.00
191a	31	65.00	-	100.00	36.00	-	35.00	-	B37a	82	-	-	5.00	-	-	.50	-
									B38a	83	-	-	-	-	-	.50	-
174c	32	-	-	-	1900.00	4000.00	1925.00	-	B39a	84	-	-	-	2.25	-	.50	-
									B40a	85	-	-	-	13.50	-	10.50	-
164a-			Block	Block		Block		Block	B44a-			Pair	Pair		Pair	Pair	Pair
193a	33/56	350.00	1500.00	1150.00	200.00	850.00	160.00	850.00	47a	86/89	45.00	95.00	70.00	22.00	46.00	14.50	30.00
164a	33	.70	3.00	2.20	.40	-	.35	1.50	B44a	86	4.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-
165a	34	.50	2.00	1.50	.25	-	.15	1.50	B45a	87	4.00	-	6.50	2.25	-	1.00	-
166a	35	.25	1.25	.90	.15	-	.10	1.50	B46a	88	4.00	-	-	2.25	-	1.00	-
168c	36	1.40	6.00	4.50	.75	-	.75	-	B47a	89	-	-	-	18.00	-	12.50	-
169a	37	3.25	14.00	12.00	2.00	-	.15	.90	B50a-								
170b	38	.90	4.00	-	.50	2.25	.40	1.75	53a	90/93	58.00	125.00	95.00	33.00	70.00	23.00	47.00
171b	39	.90	-	-	.50	2.25	.40	-	B50a	90	-	-	-	1.50	-	-	-
172b	40	1.35	6.00	-	.75	3.25	.60	-	B51a	91	-	-	-	4.50	-	-	-
173b	41	.90	4.00	-	.50	2.25	.40	-	B52a	92	-	-	-	4.50	-	1.00	-
174b	42	6.00	-	-	3.50	15.00	1.75	-	B53a	93	-	-	-	26.00	-	22.00	-
175a	43	.25	1.25	.95	.15	.75	.15	.75	B58a-								
176a	44	12.00	-	40.00	7.50	-	7.00	-	61a	94/97	58.00	120.00	95.00	34.00	70.00	23.00	48.00
178a	45	8.00	-	-	4.50	18.00	3.75	-	B58a	94	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	3.00
179a	46	100.00	425.00	330.00	60.00	-	60.00	-	B59a	95	-	-	-	3.00	-	1.25	-
180a	47	2.00	-	-	1.20	5.00	.30	-	B60a	96	-	-	-	3.00	-	1.25	-
181b	48	10.00	42.00	-	5.50	22.00	1.75	8.50	B61a	97	-	-	-	30.00	-	22.00	-
182a	49	1.00	-	-	.55	2.50	.25	1.25	B66a-								
183a	50	7.50	32.00	25.00	4.50	19.00	2.50	-	69a	98/101	48.00	100.00	77.00	28.00	60.00	18.00	38.00
187b	51	18.00	85.00	-	12.00	-	7.50	-	B66a	98	-	-	-	-	-	.60	-
188a	52	5.00	-	17.00	3.00	13.00	1.50	-	B67a	99	-	-	-	-	-	.75	-
189b	53	18.00	75.00	60.00	11.00	45.00	7.00	-	B68a	100	-	-	-	3.00	-	.75	-
191b	54	45.00	190.00	145.00	26.00	110.00	18.00	95.00	B69a	101	38.00	-	-	23.00	-	17.50	-
192a	55	70.00	-	-	38.00	-	35.00	165.00									
193a	56	55.00	-	-	33.00	-	22.00	100.00									
51a	-	-	-	-	200.00	-	190.00	-									
51c	-	-	-	-	-	700.00	-	-									
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53b	-	-	-	-	150.00	-	-	-									

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