

NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



JOURNAL of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 24/2

ASN P



A non-profit organization registered
in the state of Illinois
Founded in 1975 by Paul E. van Reyen

Netherlands Philately

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR NETHERLANDS
PHILATELY

Volume 24, number 2

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January 2000

From the Editor:

From the Editor:

Well, here we are, January 1, 2000. We made it. I just wanted to make sure... Y2K didn't do me in, but everything is going fine, so please accept my best philatelic wishes for the coming year.

It promises to be a very special year for the ASN P, since this is the year we will be celebrating our 25th Anniversary. President Kees Adema already in the last two Newsletters has laid out the plans for the get-together, and based on the interest shown by the members it should be quit an event. All rooms were booked as per early December, but due to two cancellations (injury, and conflict with another meeting) there are now two rooms available in the Boulder Inn. So, if you are still thinking about going, procrastinate no longer and give Kees a call, or drop him a note. The meeting will be held from April 9 (Sunday Afternoon 'Ice Breaker') thru the 'wrap-up' on Wednesday April 12.

The special ASN P Journal publication also is taking shape. It should consist of all original material, not previously published anywhere else. If you have not contributed, but would like to be one of the authors, you got to be quick. Get in touch with me as soon as possible.

The article on the Parcelpost was a long time coming. I had the basic article a few years ago, but was asked to hold it until it was published in the Maandblad, which now has happened. I was able to get the information up-to-date thru Christmas 1999, and I hope to add to this information as it comes out. Again, most of this informatiin I (and you, once you are connected) can pick up from the Internet.

Our own Governor, Cees Sloftra, who has made many contributions to the ASN P Journal and Newsletter, submitted the article on the Dutch Red Cross stamps, while Peter Storm van Leeuwen gave his enthusiastic approval to copy and translate his article on the stationery postal rates of the Dutch East Indies. This is just one of an extensive series (still going on) of articles on the various postal rates of the D.E.I. Expect more of this in the future too.

Enjoy the current issue; as always, you might not like what we offer in this issue but in another four months the subjects will be quite different.

Hans Kremer

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Netherlands Philately is published 3x/year by the American Society for Netherlands Philately.
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ASN P is Affiliate No. 60 of APS.

Advertising rates are \$80 for a full page, \$45 for a half page and \$25 for a quarter page.

The Parcelpost Stamp: A Legitimate Postal Adhesive

by Jacques Spijkerman and G. A. van Albada
(translation Louis Vroomen)

Since the parcelpost stamp was introduced four years ago, critical questions have been asked in philatelic circles about this colorful adhesive. Is it really a postage stamp? Is there a place in philately for this parcelpost stamp? Do we have to include these in our collections in the future?

The parcelpost stamp has already achieved a legitimate postal status: since January 1, 1998, domestic parcels must be franked only with parcelpost stamps or by franking-machine cancels, parcels with regular postage stamps

would only be tolerated until the end of that year. After that date they would no longer be acceptable.

The parcelpost stamp can since 1997 be used combined with other services (insurance, C.O.D) and on parcels going to foreign destinations - the first step was set with the introduction of the 'EuroPakketzegel', the EuroParcelpost stamp. Internationally PTT Post is in good company: the German and South-African postal authorities already applied parcelpost stamps earlier¹.

Is the parcelpost stamp a real postage stamp? A question of definition.

Traditional collectors have a problem in calling the parcelpost stamp a postage stamp. They claim that the parcelpost stamp has no perforations, it has no old fashioned gum, it does not have a value indication and you are not allowed to stick it on a letter.

All this is true. But our first postage stamps (Issue 1852) were also imperforated, the December stamps of the last couple of years are self-adhesives, a number of countries have issued stamps without value indication and even in Holland there exist several types of stamps for limited purposes, e.g. postage due stamps, telegraph stamps, internment stamps... However, we too do not particularly care to call the parcelpost stamp a 'postage stamp'.

It has been argued that the parcelpost stamp is a postal label. But postal labels (i.e., registration labels, airmail stickers) don't have a postal value, something the parcelpost stamp clearly does have, even though it is not indicated in Guilders, but in kilograms.

Also it is not correct to use the term: 'postal stationery' when describing a parcelpost stamp, as the term 'postal stationery' applies to objects that form complete postal pieces by itself (Ganzsachen, Entiers Postaux); the parcelpost stamp to the contrary, is only a part of a postal piece.

No postage stamp, no postal label, nor postal stationery; let's consider the parcelpost stamp as just a new type of 'Postwaarde' (Ad valorum postal value), something that is postally issued and can be purchased at a postal wicket. It represents a certain amount of money as the Postal department provides you with a specific service for it.

Does the Parcelpost stamp belong in philately? Decision by the Association.

In their General Meeting of 1997, the Dutch Association of Philatelic Organizations (NBFV) decided that the parcelpost stamp belongs in philately. Their argument was that the parcelpost stamp conforms to the definition of material that, according to the Fédération Internationale de Philatelie (FIP), the international

Fig. 1 The three parts of the parcelpost stamp: the part for the sender, the central section with the weight class and barcode, and the address label.

umbrella association of the national organizations, may be shown in exhibitions².

As we will show later, one can make quite a collection of all the parcelpost stamps that are issued up until now. As far as we are aware there has not yet been a single submission to any exhibition that was devoted to the parcelpost stamp. Herein lies a challenge!

Do we have to collect parcelpost stamps?

Let's make one thing clear, as collectors or philatelists we are never required to do anything. We can collect parcelpost stamps and we are allowed to enter them in an exhibition, that's all.

The manufacturers of illustrated albums won't include parcelpost stamps in their supplements. The NVPH catalog is not very impressed with this new development (even though the editors of the Michel catalog seem to have an opposite view³); PTT Post does not make them available through their New-Issue service in Groningen... To make a long story short, if you wish to start a collection of parcelpost stamps you're on your own.

In certain cases the collector will have to hurry. Those parcelpost stamps issued to date (and the service stamps) have generally been in use for only short periods and much material has already been lost.

The various parts of a parcelpost stamp.

A parcelpost stamp contains three parts, each with its own function. The top part, to be retained by the sender, has a number providing a unique identification of the stamp. A sender can call the PTT Post, provide them with this number and they can then advise the sender if the parcel has been delivered. Note that this top part is not proof that it has been sent, as it is not cancelled by the postal clerk.

The central portion of the parcel stamp, the stamp itself, shows the weight class for which this stamp is intended and its unique stamp number in the form of a barcode (which itself can vary in height), that is required



Fig. 2 Two different backs of the first parcelpost stamp of up to 1 Kg. inclusive.

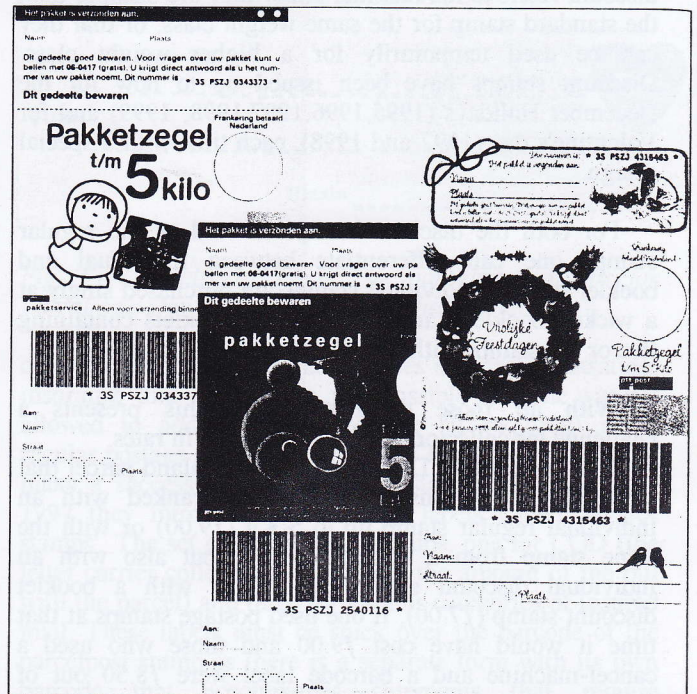


Fig. 3 Discount stamps designed by Dick Bruna, Gerrit de Jager and Marjolein Bastin (l. to r.).

by the 'track and trace' system used by the Post to trace all parcels during their travel. Every time the item is postally handled, this code is read by a barcode pen and stored in a central computer. The stamp also contains a safety feature to prevent copying.

Lastly, the bottom part is an address label. Senders seldom use it; most people put the address directly on the parcels before they present them at the wicket.

Specialized collectors also examine the back of the parcelpost stamp. There is a protective film on unused stamps on which postal tips may be printed, and in the case of the first six parcelpost stamps that were sold individually one can find offers from PTT Post in cooperation with other companies. The printing on the protective film may differ between booklet stamps and individual stamps (see later), but even on the 'individual' version of parcelpost stamp number 1 different issues may show different printing.

Which parcelpost stamps were issued?

In Table 1 we provide an overview of all inland parcelpost stamps issued up until now. Very likely it shows more issues than you had expected. And to be honest, certain parcelpost stamps were (and still are) very seldom used⁴.

We differentiate between *regular* stamps and *discount* stamps. Regular stamps are those parcelpost stamps that are on sale during a longer timeframe, have a fixed price and are intended for a specific weight class. Discount stamps have a shorter sales period (about one month). The discount refers to the fact that either they are cheaper than the standard stamp for the same weight class, or that they can be used temporarily for a higher weight class. Discount stamps have been issued up to now for the December Holidays (1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999) and for Valentine's day (1997 and 1998), each time with a special design.

For both the discount stamps as well as the regular stamps one can differentiate between individual and booklet stamps. Individual stamps are purchased singly at a wicket, booklet stamps are sold in booklets containing five or ten stamps with a slightly lower price per stamp.

With all those different prices, this presents a challenge for collectors who are interested in rates.

One example: in December 1996 an inland parcel that weighed 3 kilograms could be sent franked with an individual regular stamp up to 5 Kg (f9.00) or with the same stamp from a booklet (f8.50), but also with an individual discount stamp (f7.50), or with a booklet discount stamp (f7.00). If one used postage stamps at that time it would have cost f9.00 and those who used a cancel-machine and a barcode label were f8.50 out of pocket.

Table 1 An overview of all inland parcelpost stamps.

Date	Type	Max. Weight	Single or Booklet	Series	Height of Barcode	Text on Back
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	1Kg.	Single	PSZA	20 mm	Beekse Bergen Disney Home Videe Fontana Gran Dorado
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	1	Single	PSZA	25 mm	Tarieven
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	5	Single	PSZB	20 mm	American Hotel Beekse Bergen Gran Dorado
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	5	Single	PSZB	25 mm	Hotelbon Tarieven
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	10	Single	PSZC	20 mm	American Hotel Gran Dorado
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	10	Single	PSZC	25 mm	Hotelbon
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	25	Sigle	PSZD	20 mm	American Hotel Artis Gran Dorado Tropicana
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	25	Single	PSZD	25 mm	Tarieven
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	1	Booklet	PSZE	20 mm	Fontana Gran Dorado Pakket-service
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	1	Booklet	PSZE	25 mm	De verpakkingen van PTT Post
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	5	Booklet	PSZF	20 mm	Fontana Gran Dorado Pakket-service
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	5	Booklet	PSZF	25 mm	De verpakkingen van PTT Post
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	10	Booklet	PSZG	20 mm	Fontana Gran Dorado Pakket-service
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	10	Booklet	PSZG	25 mm	De verpakkingen van PTT Post
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	25	Booklet	PSZH	20 mm	Artis Autotron Beekse Bergen Safaripark
Jan. 1995	Stndrd	25	Booklet	PSZH	25 mm	The verpakkingen van PTT Post
Dec. 1995	Dick Bruna	5(1)*	Single	PSZJ	20 mm	La Place
Dec. 1995	Dick Bruna	5(1)	Booklet	PSZK	20 mm	La Place Pakket-service
Dec. 1996	Bear Bob	5(1)	Single	PSZJ		De Bijenkorf
Dec. 1996	Bear Bob	5(1)	Booklet	PSZK		De Bijenkorf
Jan. 1997	Stndrd	1	Single	PSZA	25 mm	Boekjes (+ prijzen) Boekjes
Jan. 1997	Stndrd	5	Single	PSZB	25 mm	Boekjes (+ prijzen) Boekjes
Jan. 1997	Stndrd	10	Single	PSZC	25 mm	Boekjes (+ prijzen) Boekjes
Jan. 1997	Stndrd	20	Single	PSZL	25 mm	Boekjes (+ prijzen) Boekjes
Jan. 1997	Stndrd	30	Single	PSZM	25 mm	Boekjes (+ prijzen) Boekjes
Jan. 1997	Stndrd	1	Booklet	PSZE	25 mm	Boekjes (+ prijzen) Boekjes
Jan. 1997	Stndrd	5	Booklet	PSZF	25 mm	Boekjes (+ prijzen) Boekjes
Jan. 1997	Stndrd	10	Booklet	PSZG	25 mm	Boekjes (+ prijzen) Boekjes
Jan. 1997	Stndrd	20	Booklet	PSZN	25 mm	Boekjes (+ prijzen) Boekjes
Jan. 1997	Stndrd	30	Booklet	PSZP	25 mm	Boekjes (+ prijzen) Boekjes
Feb. 1997	Valentijn	5 (1)	Single	PSZV	20 mm	Nooit meer in een lastig pakket Voor al uw cadeaus de juiste doos
Feb. 1997	Valentijn	5 (1)	Booklet	PSZ?	?	?
Dec. 1997	M. Bastin	5 (1)	Single	PSZJ	25 mm	Bruna
Dec. 1997	M. Bastin	5 (1)	Booklet	PSZK	25 mm	?
Feb. 1998	Valentijn	5 (1)	Single	PSZV	20 mm	Voor al uw cadeaus de juiste doos
Feb. 1998	Valentijn	5 (1)	Booklet	PSZ?	?	?
Dec. 1998	Xmas Tree	5 (1)**	Single	PSZJ	25 mm	Opblaasbare kerstboom
Dec. 1998	Xmas Tree	5 (1)	Booklet	PSZK	25 mm	Opblaasbare kerstboom
Dec. 1999	Xmas Tree	5 (1)	Single		25 mm	
Dec. 1999	Xmas Tree	5 (1)	Booklet		25 mm	

* 5(1)--For a limited time period these stamps could be used to send packages with a maximum of 5 kg. After that the maximum was 1 kg.

** These stamps have a printing error. Instead of "plaats" it says "plaat".



Fig. 4 Cover of a parselpost stamp booklet (issue 1997).

The differences between individual and booklet stamps.

Collecting mint parselpost stamps has its drawbacks: they are expensive and can possibly only be kept for a limited period, because of the self-adhesive gum. Most collectors therefore will opt for used copies. That raises the question how to differentiate between a single copy of the individual stamp and the booklet stamp of the same type. This is indeed possible. The serial numbers provide the best assistance for this purpose, the individual stamps of the 1995 standard issue have serial numbers containing the letter combinations PSZA, PSZB, PSZC and PSZD, while for the corresponding *booklet* stamps the combinations PSZE, PSZF, PSZG and PSZH were used. Similar variations can be found on later issues.

Additional services: the service stamps.

The first parselpost stamps could be used only for



Fig. 5 A novelty of 1997: The parselpost stamps for Valentine's Day as a scratch stamp that smells.

domestic parcels, additional services such as registration, insurance and COD were not possible and one was not allowed to add additional postage (if required) using regular postage stamps. But the PTT had firmly decided to make a success of the parselpost stamps, so in January 1997 they introduced a series of labels called 'service stamps'. The set contained four stamps, one for COD (the letter carrier collects for the sender the amount of the bill with the parcel) and three for various categories of insured mail. These labels must be stuck over the barcode of the parselpost stamp as there is a separate form with its own barcode that accompanies shipments that require additional services. The customer had to pay for these service stamps that were made available in sheets of five; therefore these labels can be considered 'postal values'. An overview can be found in Table 2.

Table 2: The service stamps.

No.	Date	Type	Price
1	02-01-1997 ^(*)	Insurance Cat. 1 (up to f1,000)	1.50
2		Insurance Cat. 2 (up to f6,000)	9.00 ^(**)
3		Insurance Cat. 3 (up to f12,000)	18.00 ^(**)
4		COD	7.75

(*) 02-01-1997 = January 2nd 1997

(**) Service stamps 2 and 3 were discontinued in 1998.

Within Europe: The EuroParcelpost Stamp.



Fig. 6 Service stamps for insurance up to f1.000, stuck over the barcode of a stamp for parcels up to 5 Kg. inclusive (1997).

The practice of making the parcelpost stamps the only means of franking a parcel was supported in the beginning of 1998 through the introduction of the Euro-arcelpost Stamp. To avoid any misunderstanding, this is not a precursor to the introduction of the Euro, but a stamp that pays the postage for priority parcels to all countries of the European Community as

well as to Switzerland and Norway.

Because EuroParcelpost stamps are a combination of address carrier and proof of mailing they are - contrary to the regular Packetstamps - viewed as postal stationery.

One differentiates two rate zones: Zone 1 includes Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany, Zone 2 all other European countries. Within these zones five weight classes are defined. Details can be found in Table 3.

Table 3: The EuroParcelpost Stamps.

No.	Date	Zone	Class	Single	Booklet
1	1-1-1998	1	1	27.00	25.00 ^(c)
2			5	35.00	33.00
3			10	49.00	46.00
4			15	63.00	59.00
5			20	75.00	70.00
6		2	1	28.00	26.00
7			5	37.00	35.00
8			10	51.00	48.00
9			15	68.00	64.00
10			20	77.00	72.00
11	Dec. 1998	1	1 ^(**)	27.00	
12		2	1 ^(**)	28.00	
13	Dec. 1999	1	1 ^(**)		
14		2	1 ^(**)		

(*) A parcel weighing up to 1 Kg. can often be sent cheaper to Belgium or Germany as a letter; it would only cost f16.00 for Priority and f9.20 for Regular mail.

(**) During the Holidays these stamps could be used to send packages up to 3 kg, instead of the usual 1 kg.

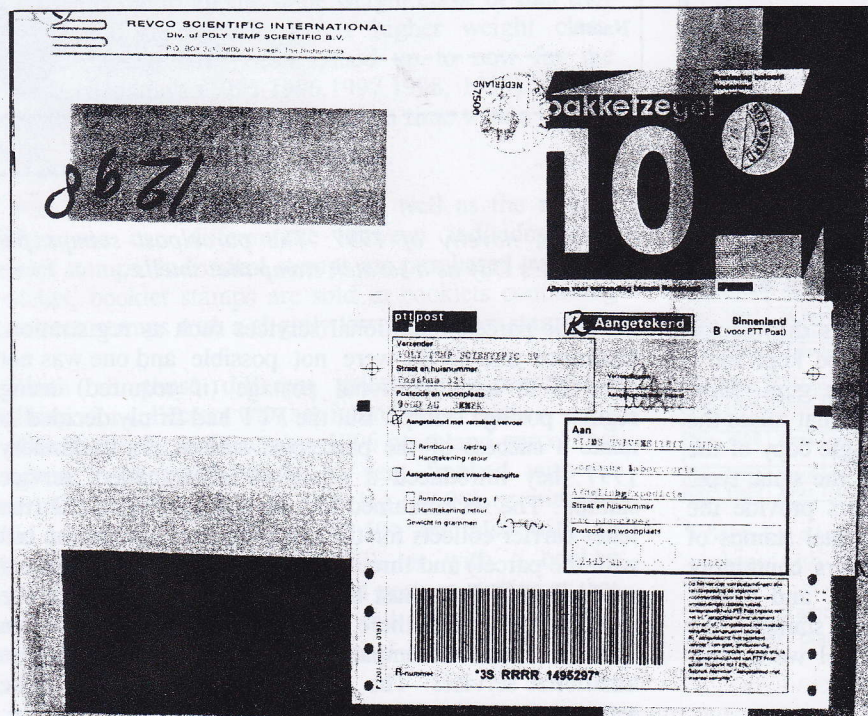


Fig. 7 Against regulations: a parcelpost stamp on a registered parcel with additional postage with postage stamps (1997).

It takes quite a bit of imagination to call an Euro-Parcelpost Stamp a 'stamp'. This postal item is a 15 by 21 cm. label, containing three forms: proof of mailing, a 'bulletin d'expédition CP71' and proof of receipt. Not something that will make every collector of Dutch stamps happy, but as we already said before you do not have to collect them.

Conclusion

It seems clear to us that the parcelpost stamp has grown into a legitimate postal adhesive!

Acknowledgement

Key parts of this article have appeared under the title "Alle pakketzegels op een rijtje" in the club publications Novioposta, Waalzegel and De Sleutelpost. Additional information has been published on PO&PO's Website (www.popo.demon.nl).

Notes:

¹ The South African 'Courier Stamp' has been discussed in *Setempe*, Vol 2, #2, (1997), pp. 12-13. An article concerning the so-called 'Freeway-packetstamp' appeared in the German Association Journal 'Philatelie', September 1997, pp. 28-29.

² Article 3.2 of the general regulations of the FIP reads as follows: "Appropriate philatelic material is that which, for the purpose of transmitting mail or other postal communications or other payment of official dues including Revenues, has been issued, intended for issue, produced in the preparation for issue, used, or treated as valid for postage by governmental, local or private postal agencies, or by other duly commissioned or empowered authorities."

³ According to the article in 'Philatelie' mentioned above, the Dutch parcelpost stamps will be included in the Michel Catalog "Europa-West"!!!

⁴ We are not aware of the number of parcelpost stamps that were printed; for competitive reasons these numbers are not made public.



Fig. 8. EuroParcelpost Stamp up to 10 Kg. Inclusive, Zone 1 (1998).



Fig. 9 The "plaat" instead of "plaats" printing error of 1998

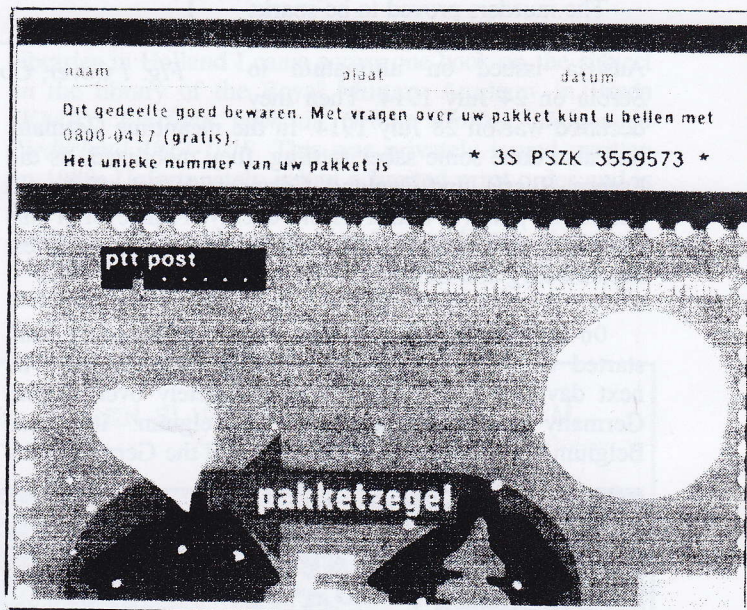


Fig. 10 A comparison of the high (25 mm) and low (20 mm) barcodes for the 5 kg. 1995 stamp

R. Janning - Philately of The Netherlands
 Substantial stock of Classic Netherlands & Colonies
 COVERS - VARIETIES - CANCELS
 Let me know how I may assist you.
 P.O. Box 1284 Cathedral City, CA 92235-1284
 Janningnet@aol.com - 760 321 0843
<http://members.aol.com/nethstamp/stamps.html>

World War I and the Belgian refugees in Holland

By Jan Bakker, Afrikaanse Filatelistenvereniging

On 28 June 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were killed during a visit to Sarajevo in Bosnia Herzegovina. Intelligence had warned him against the visit but he was a fatalist and insisted. One of the cars took a wrong turn and the royal car stopped, realizing the mistake. Just opposite from where it stopped a short, young man with deep-set blue eyes and long hair took out a revolver. He was only a few steps away. Some shots were heard.

As the car pulled away the Archduchess fell over and blood started coming from the Archduke's lips. By 11.30 a.m. both had died. Twenty-year old Gavrillo Princip and his five friends were arrested.

The murders proved to be sparks in a powder keg. After a lot of noise Austria issued an ultimatum to Serbia on 24 July 1914. Then they declared war on 28 July 1914. In the meantime Germany had also done some saber rattling, they mobilized, as did France, Russia, and England. Germany dusted off the old Schlieffen plan (to attack its old enemy: France). For this they required the railway systems of two neutral countries: Luxembourg and Belgium.

On the evening of 1 August 1914 the "shooting war" started when German troops invaded Luxembourg. The next day this tiny country was completely overrun and Germany turned its attention to Belgium. It issued Belgium an ultimatum. Belgium refused the German army

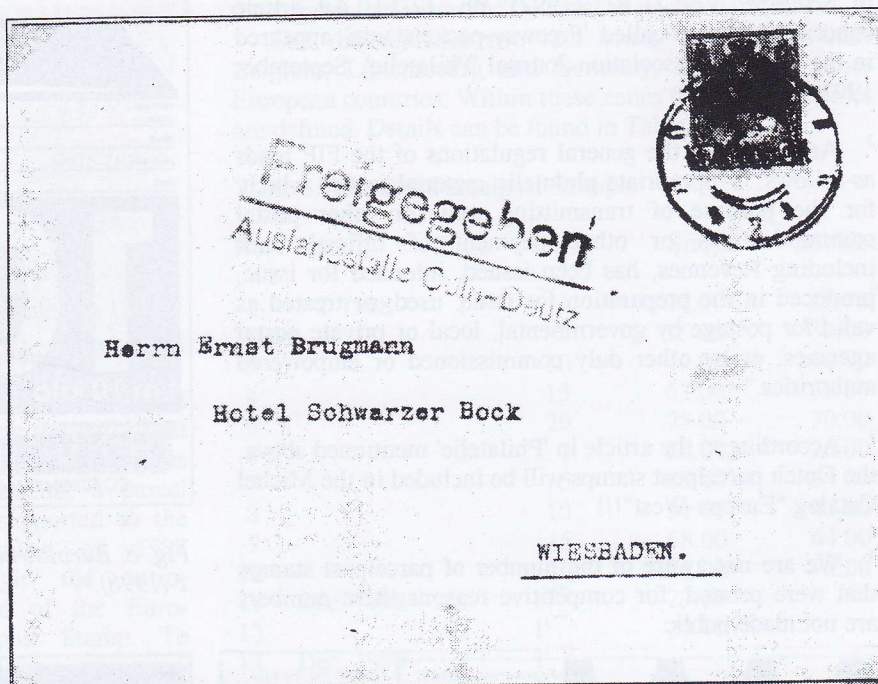


Fig. 1 Cover, Gouda to Wiesbaden, censored in Cologne.

passage through the country and the first German troops entered Belgium on the evening of 3 August 1914. Belgium was neutral and their small army was spread out over the whole country. Luik (Liege) fell on 7 August, but the Belgians defended their country bitterly Leuven fell on 18 August and Brussels on 20 August.

Germany was exasperated by the Belgian resistance. The town of Leuven, one of the oldest university towns in Europe, was destroyed to serve as an example. The university with a library second to none was burned down. In Dinant 674 inhabitants were shot. Namen, Aarschot and Luik were badly damaged, plundered and many inhabitants were murdered. During the invasion Germany was responsible for the deaths of at least 5,000 civilians. Intellectual resources of the Belgians were also deliberately destroyed. This caused general panic among the civilian population.

When the German attack veered south towards France, which was the main direction of the attack, the Belgian army struck from the side using the fortress Antwerp as a base. Germany had to get rid of this thorn in its flesh and on 28 September an attack on Antwerp started. By 10 October Antwerp fell



Fig. 2 British Internee cover from Groningen.



Fig. 3 Cover from Uden to "Den Heer C. Kersten" is clearly philatelic.

into German hands. The civilian population fled to Holland and France and over 40,000 Belgian soldiers, cut off from the south crossed the Dutch border to avoid being taken as prisoners of war. Of those, 7,000 were in civilian clothing claiming to be civilians. Later on they went to England to continue fighting against Germany.

Now begins one of the great mysteries of WW I! Within a few weeks more than a million civilians and 40,000 soldiers were seeking refuge in Holland. One expects Dutch libraries to be full of books and other reference material on this sorry subject. When one looks up the Dutch 25-volume Winkler Prins Encyclopaedia there is not a single mention. Libraries cannot help. There are no publications, magazines, books, just a void.

When you look up odd reference works on other subjects you might come across small facts and some mention of the problem. Books exist on the history of smuggling in Brabant, on the history of Dutch censorship (which started immediately, Fig 1), the history of Noord-Brabant, the history of Breda, etc.

You may know of the British nurse Edith Cavell who was executed on 12 October 1915 for assisting Belgian and British soldiers out of a hospital in Brussels and over the Dutch border into Holland. One should appreciate they would not meet freedom. They actually went into internment camps in Holland for the duration of the war. This is the Edith Cavell after whom streets in Johannesburg and Brussels are named.

Obviously some stamp collectors are aware of this refugee problem as there are quite a lot of picture postcards from this period. A publication exists dating from 1952 by K.E. König about the Netherlands Internment stamps, which gives some background about the internment camps.

As an explanation: During WW I there were no prisoners-of-war in Holland as POWs are defined as soldiers captured by the enemy. Soldiers captured when entering a neutral country are placed in *internment camps*. The treatment is quite different! Various parties were interned in Holland. Germans, French, Americans, etc. Even British were interned, mainly the Royal Navy that came within Dutch territorial waters (Fig. 2).

The warring parties had to be kept separate!

After much probing and days spent reading in different libraries in Holland I came across one book on the subject in the library of the Royal Military Academy in Breda (KMA): *Vluchten voor de Groote Oorlog, Belgen in Nederland 1914-1918*. This was privately issued, written in 1988. Unfortunately it had a limited print order and is no longer available. (According to the Dutch library computer, there is no copy anywhere in Dutch libraries! I placed an order with the publisher, but the book has sold out completely. No stocks are available.)

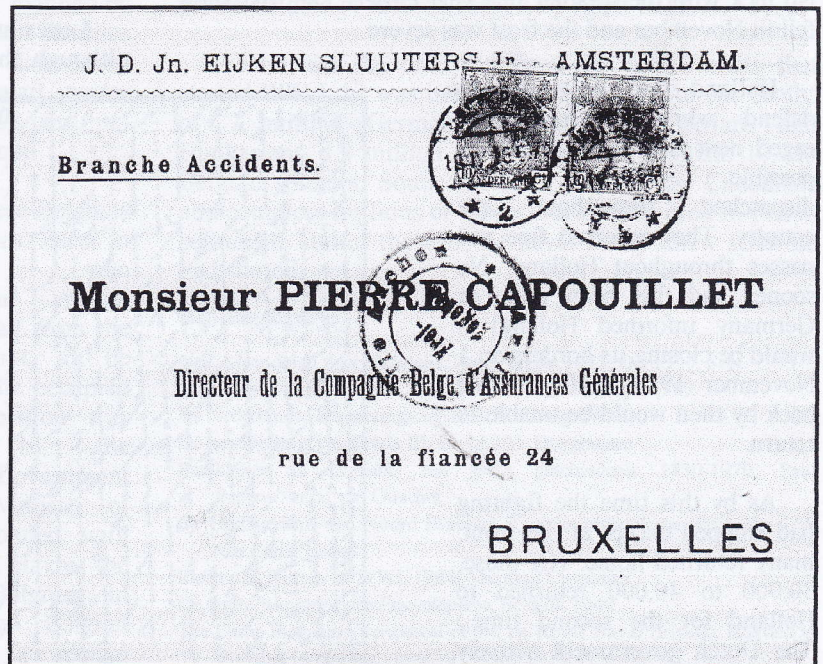


Fig. 4 Business letter to Brussels, censored in Aachen.



Fig. 5 Dutch military censorship during World War I is denied by some sources, but clearly took place.

Immediately after the German invasion the flood of refugees started. A hundred thousand refugees fled into the southern part of the Dutch province of Limburg from the sparsely populated eastern part of Belgium. North Brabant received 506,000 and Zeeland in the west 450,000. This human flood choked every form of organization. Military authorities did their utmost by providing tent camps, food, medical facilities and blankets. Even churches were used for temporary shelter.

The town of Breda had only 27,000 inhabitants in 1914. In November 1914 there were 20,000 refugees in town and another 18,000 in the immediate surroundings. No luck with the weather that year either! The first snow fell in November and the frost was severe.

Holland had a border to defend while full-scale war raged next door! As quickly as possible refugees were dispatched throughout the country. They received free rail passes throughout Holland. No sooner had this been done or Germany informed Holland it would be closing its borders on 1 November 1914. Refugees not back by then would be unable to return.

As by this time the fighting had stopped except at the front, many returned home. (Of those, 30,000 to 40,000 returned to Holland for the second time.) The Dutch government actively encouraged them! Moreover, many crossed the Channel to

England where they felt safer. There many joined up to fight for their country.

The journey to England was paid for by the Dutch government, which was happy to be rid of part of the nightmare. Since this operation was in violation of neutrality rules it had to be done in secret!

By December 1914 "only" 124,107 refugees were left in Holland. By January 1916 80,000 refugees were still registered. Many of those had husbands in internment camps and they preferred staying together.

Refugees were free to travel wherever they wished and could visit other camps. Whole villages were built for and by the Belgians. In Nunspeet, Zeist, Uden an Ede prefab villages called "Vluchtoord" were erected. As time went by the government consolidated the position of the camps, as the older camps were rather overcrowded. Proper medical facilities were available to all, with catering facilities by special kitchens for the sick.

There was not much to do for the camp inhabitants. Holland already had an unemployment problem before the war. Many received jobs in the camps, although mostly part-time and unpaid. Teachers started schools, libraries were started, acting in plays suddenly became popular. Feeding the refugees required many hands. Washing machines had not yet been invented, therefore all the washing was done by hand. R & R was also catered for. As billiards is a very popular sport in Belgium, it was also played in the camps. And there were philatelists! (Fig 3)

Letter writing was an activity all refugees took up although they were limited to two free letters home per

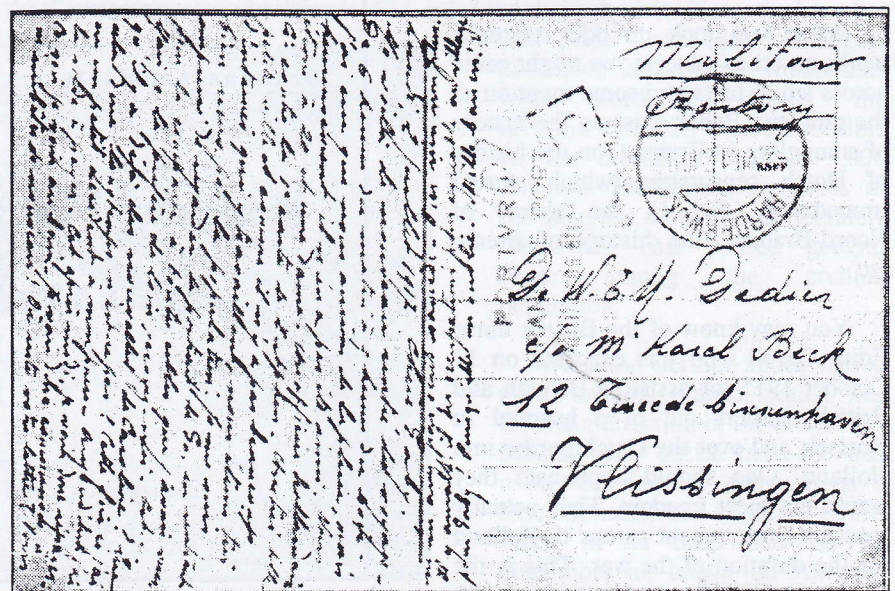


Fig. 6 Front of a smuggled mail picture postcard via Flushing, with "c/o" address.

month. Germany allowed only business letters into occupied Belgium (Fig 4). Private correspondence had to be by postcard. All mail to and from Holland was censored by the foreign nations.

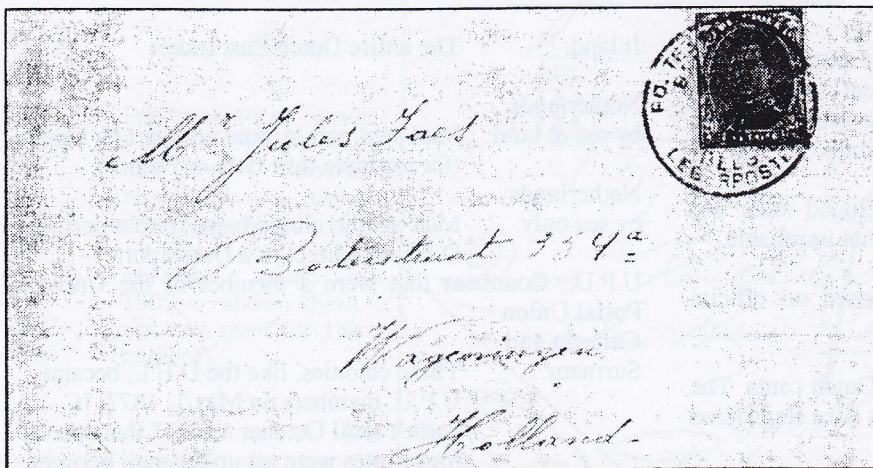


Fig. 7 A cover to Jules Faes, enclosing a letter for remailing.

Some of the mail to and from Holland was also censored by the Dutch military authorities (Fig 5), certainly if addressed to the frontline. The censor did not accept every letter!

Active smuggling of correspondence took place via Flushing where fishing vessels on the high seas exchanged letters with boats from occupied Belgium. One had to be registered to be able to use this channel, out of fear for betrayal. The address was not written on the correspondence (Fig 6). At times the address could not be reached as front-lines had changed!

The camps even had their own post offices, manned by Belgians. Many Belgians were cut off from their families while they were fighting on the Allied side, their loved ones being in occupied Belgium. Soon mail routes established. Belgians living in Holland received mail, put the letters into a new envelope and remailed them.



Fig. 8 The first internee stamp, February 1916.

One of these Belgians was Mr. Jules Faes in Wageningen, who received an endless amount of mail from the Western Front to be remailed to the occupied side. His position was recognized by the Belgian Government where the Minister of War corresponded with him from Le Havre, the capital of Belgium in exile, using Belgian stamps and a special cancellation. He was also recognized by the Red

Cross. He also received mail from occupied Belgium, which was much rarer (Fig 7).

In an effort to control the Belgian correspondence after many complaints from the German censor about the continuous flood of letters, Holland decided to issue special stamps to the internees. Starting February 1916 2 "stamps" for 1 cent would be issued to each internee, each month in a new design (Fig 8).

The first issue was a disaster. The German censor returned all correspondence franked with the stamp because it was large enough to write a note underneath it. Today there are many forgeries of these stamps. Although the second stamp had already been printed it was never

issued. It was sold on the market after the war.

When the Armistice was signed on 11 November 1918 it did not mean soldiers could immediately return home. Some prisoners-of-war out of Germany were even sent to Holland for recuperation and were looking forward to return two months after the war ended. "We are now well-fed since it is not the German's kitchen any longer".

Let us end the history where we started it, namely with 22-year-old Gavrillo Princip. He and his five friends were arrested and on 28 October 1914 found guilty of murder. Due to their youthful age they were spared the death sentence. Gavrillo received 20 years hard labor. While in prison he died of tuberculosis on 28 April 1918.

As he was the one who fired the fateful shots that started WW I, he was indirectly responsible for the deaths of: 2 million Germans, 1,4 million Austrians and Hungarians, 1,4 million French, 690,000 English, 10,450 Belgian soldiers, South Africans, Americans, Canadians and countless millions of others. As Princip died in prison before the end of the war, he never really knew what he had started.

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The Inland and Foreign Rates of D.E.I. Postal Stationery 1874 -1949

by Peter Storm van Leeuwen
(translated by Hans Kremer)

Introduction:

Postal rates are an important part of postal history. There is no complete index of all postal rates of the Netherlands East Indies (N.E.I), and there probably never will, because not all resources are still available.

Some books and publication have included rates, but those lists are either incomplete or somewhat unreliable.

All rates listed in this article are based on official documents.

All figures given in this article are in Dutch cents. The rates refer to the basic rates; extra services (like Registered mail) are not included.

If you would like more in depth information and an extensive literature list, please refer to the Addendum to ZWP # 117 (January 1998). ZWP is the bulletin of the South West Pacific Study Circle). ZWP has published and is continuing to publish detailed information on many more postal rates of the D.E.I. For more information contact: H.J. Teunis, Dr. de Bruijnstraat 35, 7576 BJ Oldenzaal, The Netherlands.

Definitions:

Date: Date the new rate went into effect.

1. Preprinted Envelopes (since date of issue Jan. 1, 1878)

Date	Inland	Netherlands by mail	Netherlands by sea	UPU	Curaçao Surinam	Str. Settle. Port. Timor
01/10/1878	10	25	20	25	25	15
08/1879						12½
01/06/1886			12½			
01/04/1888		15				
01/08/1889			10			
01/03/1907		12½		12½	12½	
15/11/1907						
15/01/1908						
01/02/1921	12½		12½	20	20	
01/05/1921		15				
01/10/1922		20				20
01/10/1926		12½				
01/10/1927					12½	
01/01/1929				15		15
14/06/1937		15	15		15	
01/10/1937	10					

Remarks:

1: The first weight class was originally 0 – 15 grams. On October 1, 1907 the first weight class to the Netherlands by mail and the UPU countries was set at 0 – 20 grams; the same change was made on November 15, 1907 for inland mail, and on January 15, 1908 for sea mail to the Netherlands

2: For inland and Netherlands sea mail until February 1, 1921 the rate for the second weight class (20 – 40 grams) was 17½ cent. The 17½ cent envelope was issued for this purpose.

Inland: The entire Dutch East Indies

Netherlands
by sea & land: Mail sent part by boat and part by land
(for example thru Italy or France)

Netherlands
by sea only: Mail sent in closed bags, from a port in
D.E.I and direct to a Dutch port.

U.P.U.: Countries that were a member of the Universal
Postal Union.

Curaçao and
Surinam: These colonies, like the D.E.I., became
U.P.U. members on May 1, 1877. It
wasn't until October 1, 1927 that special
lower rates were set up for mail between
the D.E.I and Curaçao and Surinam.

Str. Settle.
Port. Timor: Lower rates were originally set for them,
based on a treaty between D.E.I. and
Straits Settlements of January 1, 1877. By
Governmental Decree of July 14, 1877 the
rates were once again lowered and this
time it also included Portuguese Timor.
For more detail please refer to the full
article in ZWP#117.

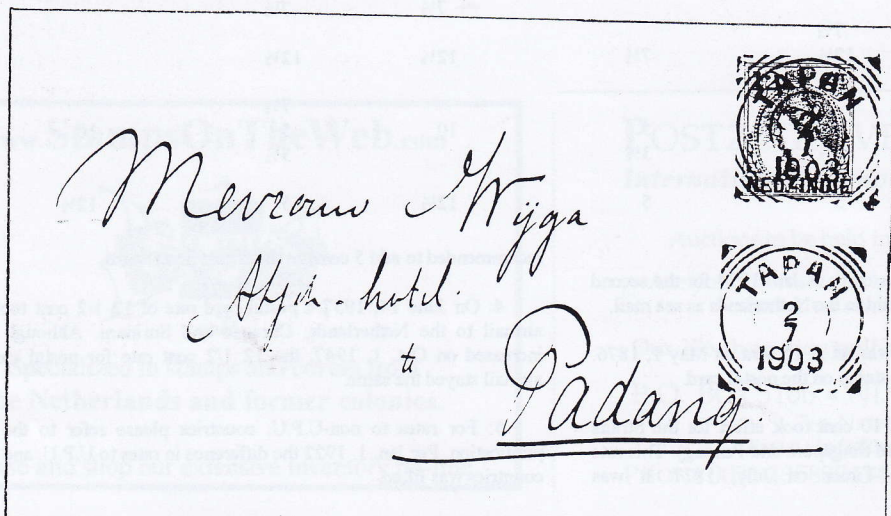
3: The 22½ cent envelop was issued for registered mail to other
countries. The regular letter rate was 12½ cent.

4: On January 1, 1929 the single rate to UPU countries was lowered to
15 cent. No special envelopes were issued. Customers were advised to use
the 12½ cent envelope, and add 2½ cent to it. As of June 14, 1937 for the
Netherlands, Curaçao, and Surinam a single letter rate of 15 cent was set;
however, most mail was already sent by airmail by then.

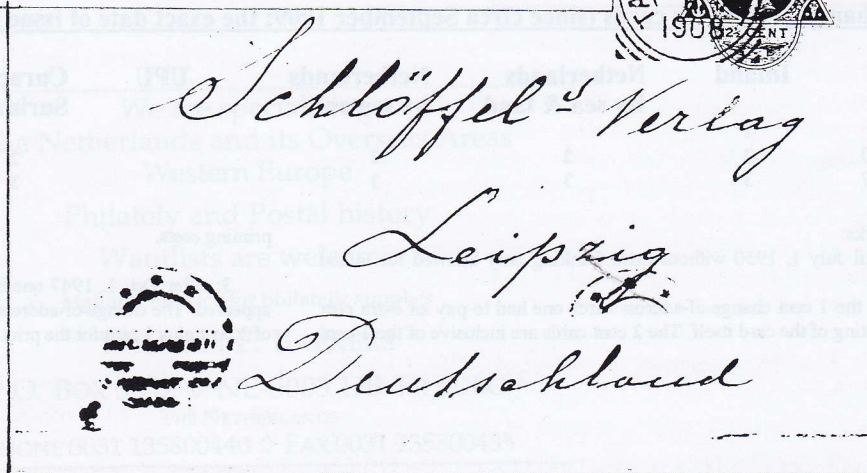
For forty three years (1877 - 1920) the rate for simple, registered, inland envelopes was 20 (10 + 10) cent. The envelope, issued in 1905, shown here, was one used for this purpose.



Between August 1, 1889 and March 1, 1907 the 12 1/2 cent envelope was only correct for letters to Portuguese Timor and the Strait Settlements. The sender of the envelope sent to Padang, shown here, spent 2 1/2 cent too much on postage.



From March 1, 1907, till February 1921 the rate for simple envelopes, sent to UPU countries was 12 1/2 cent.



2: Lettersheets (Postbladen) (since May 2, 1922)

Date	Inland	Netherlands by mail	Netherlands by sea	UPU	Curaçao Surinam	Str. Settlem. Port. Timor
02/05/1922	12½		12½			
01/10/1926		12½				
01/10/1927						12½
01/01/1936	7½	7½	7½		7½	
01/10/1947	10	10	10		10	

Remarks:

1: On October 1, 1947 the special rate for lettersheets was increased. Customers were advised to use the 7½ cent lettersheets and add 2½ cent

(Geuzendam # 6, known is August 8, 1948).

3: Postal cards (since April 1, 1874)

Date	Inland	Netherlands By sea & land	Netherlands by sea only	UPU	Curaçao Surinam	Str. Settlem. Port. Timor
01/04/1874	5					
01/05/1876		15				
01/01/1877						10
01/05/1877		12½		12½	12½	
07/1877						7½
01/04/1879		7½		7½	7½	
08/1879						5
15/03/1882			5			
01/03/1907		5		5	5	
01/02/1921				7½	7½	
01/05/1921		7½				
01/01/1922	7½	12½	7½	12½	12½	
01/10/1926		7½				
01/10/1927					7½	
01/01/1929	5	5	5	10	5	10
01/05/1937	3½	3½	3½		3½	
14/06/1937						
01/10/1947	5	5	5	12½	5	12½

Remarks:

1: The first postal card was issued as early as Jan. 1874 for the second Atjeh-expedition. These cards could be send to the Netherlands as sea mail.

2: The mail rate to the Netherlands was set at 15 cent on May 1, 1876. Customers were advised to add a 10 cent stamp on the postal card.

3: Per Jan. 1, 1877 a lower rate of 10 cent took effect for the Straits Settlements (which among others, included Singapore and Penang). This rate also went into effect for Portuguese Timor on July, 1877. It was

recommended to add 5 cents to the 5 cent postal card.

4: On June 14, 1937 a postal card rate of 12 1/2 cent took effect for airmail to the Netherlands, Curaçao and Surinam. Although rates were increased on Oct. 1, 1947, the 12 1/2 cent rate for postal cards sent by airmail stayed the same.

5: For rates to non-U.P.U. countries please refer to the ZWP#117 publication. Per Jan. 1, 1922 the difference in rates to U.P.U. and non-U.P.U. countries was lifted.

4: Change of Address cards (since circa September 1909; the exact date of issue is unknown)

Date	Inland	Netherlands By sea & land	Netherlands by sea only	UPU	Curaçao Surinam	Str. Settlem. Port. Timor
09/1909	1					
01/07/1930	2	2	2		2	
01/10/1947	3	3	3		3	

Remarks:

1: Until July 1, 1930 without extra franking only allowed for inland mail.

2: For the 1 cent change-of-address cards one had to pay an extra cent for the printing of the card itself. The 2 cent cards are inclusive of the 1 cent

printing costs.

3: After Oct. 1, 1947 one had to add another 1 cent till the 4 sen card appeared. The change-of-address card of 4 sen (Geuzendam#11) is made up of 3 cent plus 1 cent for the printing.

5: Extra services (since May 1, 1877; the day the D.E.I. joined the U.P.U.)

Refer to ZWP # 120 (express) and ZWP# 121 (registered)

The registration and express surcharges are in *addition* to the regular rates.

Date	Registered Inland	Registered Overseas	Express Inland	Express Overseas
01/05/1877	10	10		
01/01/1882			50	
01/05/1910			25/50	
01/02/1921	20		25	
01/05/1921		20		
01/01/1922			40	
01/10/1925				40
01/04/1934			25	25
01/01/1935				30
01/07/1940				25
01/10/1947	25	25	40	not possible
1948				40

Remarks:

1: Registration: May 1, 1921 only to the Netherlands by combined land/sea; on Jan. 1, 1922 also 20 cents for sea rate to all countries.

2: Express: May 1, 1910: 25 cents for deliveries within 3 km of border,

and 50 cent for delivery between 3 and 6 km of border. Later on also possible for delivery over 6 km from border (see ZWP publication)

3: Express: Oct. 1, 1947 not yet available to foreign countries, since 1948 only to the Netherlands.

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The Red Cross Stamps of the Netherlands

by Cees Slofstra
(translation by Jan Enthoven)

Introduction:

The origin of the Red Cross organization can be traced to the accidental witnessing of a battle between the Austrian and French armies in the neighborhood of Solferino by the Swiss business man Henry Dunant. With the help of others he tried as much as possible to ease the misery and grief caused by the war.

In 1862 Dunant wrote the book "Memories of Solferino", in which he urged every country to create an organization that would give volunteer help to wounded soldiers, without discrimination as to national origin. The idea caught on and already in 1863 an international committee was formed in Switzerland that aimed to assist the wounded on the battlefield.

It was soon realized that for the idea to be effective, it was necessary to give the assistance as close to the front as possible. Therefore it was desirable that every country would set up an organization of its own. Attempts to realize this in the Netherlands failed several times in the following few years.

This annoyed king William III, and at his urging and by royal decree of 1867 the "Nederlandse Vereniging tot het verlenen van hulp aan zieke en gewonde krijgslieden, al dan niet van Nederlandse nationaliteit" was established (the Netherlands Society for the assistance to sick and wounded soldiers, of Netherlands nationality or not). It took until 1895 however, before this much too long name was changed to the more practical "Het Nederlandse Roode Kruis" (The Netherlands Red Cross).

To give financial assistance to the Red Cross societies, several countries issued stamps with a surcharge. France was first on August 11, 1914, shortly after the start of the first world war. This was followed shortly thereafter by other countries, as Belgium in October 1914 and the Netherlands Indies in 1915 (!!!).

Already in 1915 attempts were made in the Netherlands also to issue a set of stamps with a surcharge for the benefit of the Netherlands Red Cross. To the regret of the Red Cross these first attempts failed. Only when Prince Hendrik, the husband of Queen Wilhelmina, personally made efforts to reach the set goal, some advances were made. It was pointed out that not only had several countries already issued such sets, but that the government itself had established the Netherlands Red Cross. At first it looked as if this attempt would be successful, but the ministers turned down the proposal that was made in 1925. The biggest influence for this decision was the negative advice, given by the administration of the PTT. This authority feared that the emission policy would get out of hand if permission would be given to a second organization, because in 1923 it was already decided to issue a yearly set of charity stamps (shortly thereafter called Children Stamps).

At the end of 1926 another attempt was made by the executive committee of the Netherlands Red Cross to issue

a set of stamps to commemorate the 60-year anniversary of the society, and this time they were successful. It was the intent to issue the stamps on June 17, 1927, the day that the Netherlands Red Cross commemorated its 60-year existence. It went a bit different, because a tornado touched down in the Gelderland town of Neede. For this reason the 5 cent stamp was issued on June 9. The rest of the set was issued on the original date of June 17.

The Red Cross Emission of 1927

In the years preceding the eventual permission for an emission of Red Cross stamps, the Royal family had done its best to reach this goal. Maybe this was the reason that the subjects chosen for the first set of Red Cross stamps were illustrations of persons out of the House of Orange. Eventually the choice was made to picture King William III, Queen Emma, Prince Hendrik and Queen



Wilhelmina. The 15 cent value received the symbol of the society, the red cross, with the addition of some stylized figures. The maker of this design was C.A. Lion Cachet.

Mrs. Reitsma-Valença designed the 5 cent value (Prince Hendrik) and later also the values of 2 cent (William III) and 7½ cent (Queen Wilhelmina). The original designs of these values by Prof. Aarts were rejected and Mrs. Reitsma was asked to take over the design for these values, to achieve better uniformity for the complete set.

Miss Debora Duyvis designed the 3 cent stamp with the portrait of Queen Emma.

The complete set consisted of the following stamps:

Value	Color	Illustration	Designer	Numbers sold
2+2 c.	Red	William III	Reitsma-Valença	398,016
3+2 c.	Green	Emma	Debora Duyvis	330,210
5+3 c.	Violet	Hendrik	Reitsma-Valença	556,346
7½+3½c.	Ultramarine	Wilhelmina	Reitsma-Valença	486,448
15+5 c.	Blue and Red	Red Cross	Lion-Cachet	314,543

All stamps appeared with the line perforation 11½; the 2 cent and 7½ cent value also in the line perforation 11½ x 12.

Another peculiarity is that a special cancel was made for this set, and this was only used in a sub post office that was especially established for this purpose. To promote the

sale of the stamps they were also assembled in four booklets. These booklets had the following contents:

Booklet 1: Block of four stamps of every value.	Price Fl. 1.92
Booklet 2: Twenty stamps of 7½ cent	Price Fl. 2.20
Booklet 3: Ten stamps of 7½ and 15 cent	Price Fl. 3.10
Booklet 4: Ten stamps of 5 and 7½ cent	Price Fl. 1.90

The stamps were valid until December 31, 1927. Therefore the circulation time was only about a half year!

Despite the efforts that were made to come to a yearly emission of these stamps, it would take until 1949 before another set with surcharge was issued, of which the proceeds only partially came to the benefit of the Red Cross.

1949 Issue



The treasury of the Netherlands Red Cross was plundered by the National Socialist Administration during the war. Therefore there was a money shortage in the first couple of years after the war, and the share the society received from the National Help Stamps, issued in 1946, was very welcome.

Despite many attempts to get a special Red Cross set of stamps issued, nothing came of it. This was again objected to by the PTT. They did not feel like issuing another set of Red Cross stamps beside the already yearly issues of Child- and Summer stamps. A compromise was reached with the issuance of a charity set in 1949, of which the surcharge would be equally divided between the central bureau National Endeavor for the Social Welfare of the Indies (acronym NIWIN), the Society Netherland helps Indie and the Netherlands Red Cross.

The designer of these 'Red Cross' stamps was Chr. de Moor. The illustration on these stamps is a sunflower which is held by two hands (one white and one brown!). The stamps were printed in photogravure in two colors. All four values used yellow for the sunflower and respectively gray, red brown, blue and dark brown for the 2+3 c.; 6+4 c.; 10+5 c.; and 30+10 c. In his book "Postzegelkunst" (Art on Stamps) designer de Moor writes about his own emission:

"As writer of this critical essay I can be very terse about my own creation. These sunflower stamps were not a great success. One of the reasons is the short preparation time and the order at the last minute to change the composition from a carnation to a sunflower."

The reason for this last change was the objection by Queen Juliana for using a carnation for these stamps. The carnation was the symbol of the Prince Bernhard fund and in her view it was not supposed to be used on stamps. Hence the change!

The following quantities were sold:

2+3 ct	815,557
6+4 ct	755,351
10+5 ct	1,196,163
30+10 ct	561,791

The gross receipts of this set was therefore fl 170,668. And this had to be divided between the three mentioned societies. Therefore not a great money pot!

1953 Issue

Only in 1953 a set was issued of which the surcharge (after deduction of the costs by the PTT) was given to the Red Cross. This time too it took a lot of effort by the Administration to reach this goal. The PTT even conceded that the Red Cross would get a similar set every five years. The increasing tension between the former allies of the second world war and the threat of an eventual third world war assisted in the larger benevolence of the authorities and the decision to allow the request.



Two engravers got the commission to design the stamps, Mr. P. Wetselaar and Mr F. Montens. The set consisted of the values 2, 6, 7, 10 and 25 cent. Wetselaar designed the lowest and highest values; Montens the values in between.

The illustrations of the stamps, as far as the three middle values is concerned, were directly connected to work of the Red Cross. The 6 cent shows a Red Cross worker with a storm lantern; the 7 cent stamp shows a Red Cross truck, very current at the time, helping out at a flood. A short time before, the Southwest portion of the Netherlands was hit by a flood.

The 10 cent value concerns one of the most important functions of the Red Cross, taking care of blood transfusions.

The designs by Wetselaar (2c and 25c) are much simpler. At the time there was much criticism about the red cross on the shield. The heraldry corner made remarks about the size of the cross (it should be bigger) and its position (it should be placed lower in the shield.)

In the Maandblad voor Philately of January 1954 it was shown how it should have been done.

The following number of Red Cross stamps were sold:

Value	Color(s)	Sold amount	Surcharge
2+3 c	Sepia and red	1,161,375	f 34,841.25
6+4 c	Violet and red	633,627	f 25,345.08
7+5 c	dark gray green	866,978	f 43,348.90
10+5 c	red	2,084,936	f 104,246.80
25+8 c	blue and red	658,982	f 52,718.56

The total gross revenue for the Neth. Red Cross was f. 260,500.-- in 1953

1957 Issue

Although it had been agreed with the PTT that Red Cross stamps would be issued every five years, the next set was issued in 1957, four years after the previous one. This came about in connection with the 90 year anniversary of the Netherlands Red Cross, and was allowed by the PTT because an already planned issue was retracted. In compensation the next set would appear six years later.



This set consists of five stamps. The values of 4, 6 and 10 cent were designed by Mrs. Bitter-Hartman; the 7 cent by J. van Krimpen and at last the 30 cent value by P. Wetselaar. The illustrations on these stamps also symbolize the work of the Red Cross. The 4 cent value shows a pelican, the symbol of the blood transfusion service, and the 6 cent shows the first "Henry Dunant", the vacation ship of the Neth. Red Cross, that allows chronically ill patients to enjoy a week's vacation.

Again, there were protests in the philatelic press against the high surcharges that were added to these stamps. For four of the five values it amounted to more than 50%; the limit set by the FIP (Fédération Internationale de Philatélie). However, this maximum was not in force if the surcharge was for philatelic purposes, like stamps issued for philatelic exhibitions.....

As with the previous stamps issued after the war the validity period for these stamps was until the end of the year following the year in which they were issued.

The number of stamps sold of this issue were respectively:

Value	Colors	Sold amount	Surcharge
4+3 c	Blue and red	1,012,029	f 30,360.87
6+4 c	Green and Red	719,168	f 28,766.72
7+5 c	Rose and red	747,741	f 37,387.05
10+8 c	Yellow and red	1,563,842	f 125,107.36
30+8 c	Blue and red	705,331	f 56,426.48

The gross proceeds for the Red Cross were f 278,048.48 in 1957. After deduction of costs by the PTT f 260,942.77 remained.

1963 Issue



As had been agreed upon these Red Cross stamps appeared 6 years after the 1957 series. At first these stamps were supposed to be designed by Mrs. van Oosten, but because she became ill she could not complete the assignment. Consequently the order to design the stamps was given to Mr. R.J. Draijer. This happened at a rather late point in time and therefore again a designer had to complete the task in a very short time (as had happened before). According to many people he did a good job, although the *Maandblad voor Philatelie* did not agree with this.

The general subject was the relationship between the Red Cross and people. The first value shows a Red Cross help station along the side of a road; the second shows a kiosk with Red Cross literature; the third commemorated the 100-year existence of the international Red Cross; number 4 represented the international help of the Red Cross and the last stamp showed the assistance of a Red Cross unit.

The number of stamps sold of this issue with the proceeds for the Red Cross is as follows:

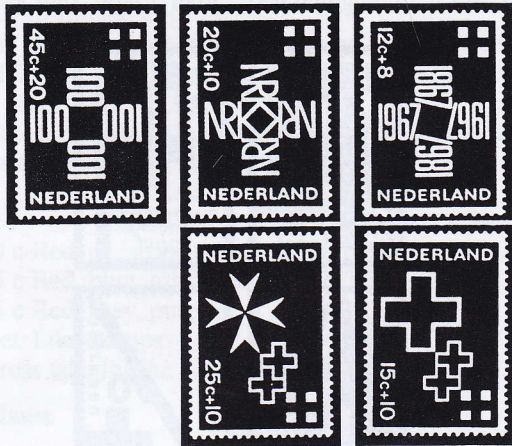
Value	Colors	Sold amount	Surcharge
4+4 c	Blue and red	1,774,243	f 70,969.72
6+4 c	Violet and red	1,082,188	f 43,287.52
8+4 c	Gray and red	1,068,303	f 42,732.12
12+9 c	Dark green and red	2,606,027	f 234,542.43
30+9 c	Green and red	1,009,265	f 90,833.85

After deduction of PTT costs the Red Cross received f. 482,365.64

These proceeds were probably favorably influenced by the percentage-wise much too high surcharge on these stamps. Protests by collectors had no effect; there were hardly any objections by the FIP.

1967 Issue

The commission to design these Red Cross stamps was given to W.A. van Stek, the same man who designed the 1964 stamps for the anniversary of the Groningen University. Since the Neth. Red Cross commemorated its 100-year existence in 1967, the illustrations on these stamps are related to this jubilee.



On the 12 cent stamp we see the dates 1867 and 1967 twice, forming a cross. The 15 cent value shows three times a red cross on a red background with another cross in the upper right corner. We find a stylized cross on the 20 cent stamp, similar to the cross on the low value, but now with four times the initials NRK of the celebrating society. A Malthese cross, together with a red cross and two green on green crosses form the illustration of the 25 cent stamp. And the highest value shows again a cross; this time it is constructed by four times the number '100'. The whole set gives a simple and quiet impression. It is remarkable that the philatelic press even praised the designs!

This set also shows a better control to keep the surcharges within the 50% of the franking value. The three highest values fall completely within this limit. Only the 12 and 15 cent stamps have a surcharge that is above the limits set by the FIP, but the total surcharge of the set is below the 50% limit. The Red Cross would have liked to see a higher surcharge, but the PTT did not agree to it. They were also not agreeable to the request to issue a booklet or sheetlet with Red Cross stamps.

The following number of stamps were sold of the 1967 set, with the shown gross amounts of the surcharge:

Value	Color(s)	Sold amount	Surcharge
12+8 c	Blue and red	2,020,768	f 161,661.44
15+10 c	Red	1,237,759	f 123,775.90
20+10 c	Green and red	2,486,512	f 248,651.20
25+10 c	Green and red	1,178,837	f 117,883.70
45+20 c	Gray and red	1,189,688	f 237,937.60

The gross surcharge of this set was therefore f 889,909.84 a large increase compared to the previous issue. But, alas for the Red Cross, the diminishing value of the money was also something to look at.

1972 Issue

In 1967 a Red Cross set was issued against the original agreements (to issue a Red Cross set every five years), because of the 100-year anniversary of the Netherlands Red Cross. It was then the plan to issue the next set 6 years later, not 5, but despite this intention a set appeared in 1972. This was done at the request of the Red Cross, who could use the extra income that year.

The request to the PTT to also issue a booklet in 1972 was denied. The N.R.K. reacted to this by ordering their own booklets from the printer Enschedé.

The Nederlandse verzamelaarsbond (Netherlands Collectors Association) announced in the Maandblad in April 1972, a couple of months before the emission date, that these booklets were not ordered by the PTT from Enschedé and therefore had to be considered to be 'maakwerk' (private issue?). The trade association (NVPH), although at first they were not against this extra emission, decided not to include these booklets in their catalogue.

A second peculiarity of this issue is that shortly before its issue an increase in the postal rates was announced, starting September 1, 1972. The PTT issued a Red Cross stamp of 5 cent, to make sure that letters could be franked with Red Cross stamps after September 1.

The designer of these stamps was Marte Røling. The extra value of 5 cent (without surcharge) is a white vertical stamp with a large red cross and the inscription Nederland and 5 c. It could not have been done any simpler.



The other stamps in the same vertical format consist of a solid colored background with the postal value and the country name in white, and the surcharge in red. The top half of the stamp contains a circle in which a Red Cross activity is portrayed. The 20 cent value shows a wheelchair, an ambulance with helpers and a stretcher with a wounded person. The 25 cent shows a nurse, a blood transfusion and a Red Cross sign along a road. The 30 cent shows some children from third world countries, an ambulance and medical personnel. The 45 cent shows a nurse with a number of children. Because of the format of the stamps these illustrations are very small and you only get a good impression of the design by looking at it with a magnifying-glass.

We show here the data for these stamps, the values, colors and the total of the gross surcharge:

Value	Color(s)	Sold amount	Surcharge
5 cent	Red	12,563,000	
20+10 c	Red end rose	2,379,077	f 237,907.70
25+10 c	Red and orange	1,263,636	f 126,363.60
30+15 c	Red and black	2,838,853	f 425,827.95
45+25 c	Red and blue	1,172,111	f 293,027.75

The total gross amount of the surcharge destined for the Neth. Red Cross was therefore f. 1,083,127.--

1978 Issue

In 1978 a set of three stamps was issued, all three stamps related to health care. There is only one value that can be considered to be a Red Cross stamp and that is the 55 cent. The surcharge on this stamp was 25 cent, destined for the Red Cross. In compensation for this single stamp a sheetlet with three identical stamps (165c + 75c total) was also issued.



The designer of this stamp was professor Wim Crowwel, who has many stamp designs to his name, the most well-known the number stamps of 1976.

The introduction of this stamp occurred on August 22, 1978, after a trio of parachutists had landed on a 'piece of Red Cross property in the Malieveld in the Hague' and presented the stamps to drs Leenman, director of the Netherlands PTT. Mr. Leenman then sold the first stamps to Mrs. Veder-Smit, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Social Health and Environmental Hygiene. After that a special mobile post office sold the stamps and sheetlets to collectors, who could have them cancelled at this office. As always PTT Nederland was the laughing third person at this activity.

The proceeds for the Neth. Red Cross were not disappointing, despite the fact that there was only one stamp, as becomes clear from the following facts:

Value	Color(s)	Sold amount	Surcharge
55+25c	Silver, red and black	2,892,582	f 723,145.50
165+75c	Silver, red and black	1,811,070	f 1,358,302.50

The gross amount for the Red Cross was f.2,081,448.-- which is about double the amount of the previous Red Cross emission!

1983 Issue

The 1983 Red Cross stamps were designed by Jan van Toorn. A booklet containing a couple of the stamps was issued on August 30, 1983, at the same time as the set of four stamps. The booklet stamps are only partially perforated.

The set consists of the following stamps with surcharge:

50+25 cent with a diagonal text: 'Conventies of Genève' (Geneva conventions).

60+20 cent with diagonal text: 'Grondbeginselen' (Basic Principles) and horizontal text: 'menslievend', 'onafhankelijk' and 'onpartijdig' (humane, independent and impartial)

65+25 cent with diagonal text: 'Medisch Sociaal Werk' (Medical Social Work)

70+30 cent with diagonal text: 'Voor Vrede' (For Peace)



In the booklet are four stamps of 50+25 cent and two stamps of 70+30 cent. The first five stamps are perforated on two sides (the long side) and the last stamp with a value of 70+30 cent is only perforated on one side.

The number of pieces sold of the set and the booklet is:

Value	Color(s)	Sold amount	Surcharge
50+25 c	Red, blue and gray	2,818,133	f 704,533.25
60+20 c	Red and gray	2,845,259	f 569,051.80
65+25 c	Red, blue and gray	2,780,919	f 695,229.75
70+30 c	Red, blue and black	3,079,136	f 923,740.80
Booklet	Like stamps	1,352,176	f 2,163,481.60

The gross take for the Neth. Red Cross was f 5,056,037.20

1987 Issue

In 1987 another set of Red Cross stamps was issued, again accompanied by a booklet of these stamps. They were designed by Max Kisman. The set had three values this time. They were the rates used for national printed matter, post cards and letters. These rates were 55, 65 and 75 cent respectively. The Red Cross received the surcharge of respectively 30, 35 and 35 cent. They were symbolic stamps depicting in order Telephone Circles, Welfare Work and Blood Transfusion. They were realized by Kisman on a computer.



Welfare Work is done by volunteers of the Red Cross, who visit people in need of personal contact on a regular basis. The telephone circles connect home-bound people with a group of similar people under the direction of a volunteer. These two activities have the goal to break

through or prevent the isolation of these people, either existing or threatening.

The booklet contained two stamps of 55+30 cent and two of 75+35 cent. These stamps were imperforate at the short side; one of the 75+35 cent stamps was only perforated on one side. Therefore you had to add three stamps to the set to be complete.

Value	Color(s)	Sold amnt	Surcharge
55+30 c	Red, or., gray, purple	1,176,669	f 353,000.70
65+35 c	Red, blue, gray, purple	1,753,342	f 613,669.70
75+35 c	Red, gray, purple	2,032,099	f 711,234.65
Booklet	Like stamps	976,268	f 1,269,148.40
The gross take for the Neth. Red Cross was			f 2,947,053.45

1992 Issue

In 1992, completely according to the rules five years after the previous issue, a new set of stamps was issued to benefit the Red cross. This time again the issue was accompanied by a booklet of stamps.



The designer of these stamps is the Frenchman Pierre Bernard, who collaborates in an agency with two colleagues, to wit Dirk Behage and Fokke Draaijer.

The 60+30cent stamp shows an unfocused cross and in the upper right hand corner in sequence the word 'ik' (I), a small red cross and a miniature map of the Netherlands. The designer wanted to convey the idea that every

Dutchman was connected to the Red Cross in one way or another.

The 70+35 cent stamp shows a volunteer at work with a victim and the 80+40 cent stamp shows a Band-Aid.

The booklet combined three stamps of 60+30 cent; two stamps of 70+35 cent and one stamp of 80+40 cent. This time all stamps are imperforate at one side.

The sheet stamps are offset printed by Enschedé; the booklet stamps however, are printed in photogravure.

The cover of the booklet shows an enlargement of the imprint of the 60+30 cent stamp, but in a vertical format, 'ik', red cross and map of the Netherlands.

The following number of stamps and booklets were sold resulting in the shown gross proceeds for the Neth. Red Cross:

Value	Color(s)	Sold amount	Surcharge
60+30 c	Many	1,511,169	f 453,350.70
70+35 c	Many	1,519,773	f 531,920.55
80+40 c	Many	2,005,126	f 802,050.40
Booklet	Like stamps	882,321	f 1,764,642.--

The gross take for the Neth. Red Cross was f 3,551,963.65

1997 Issue

Only one Red Cross stamp was issued in 1997, a design by Lex Reitsma. The theme of the stamp is 'Zorg voor elkaar' (Take care of each other). This is symbolized by a partial red cross superimposed by four hands, two hands of a younger person that hold the hands of an older person. They are photographs of the hands of respectively the 40-year old girlfriend of the designer and his 80-year old mother.



To this date it is not known how many stamps were sold.

A bit of history.

O.M Vellinga in: "De Poststempels van Nederland 1676-1915", writes that on October 8, 1808 a new postal treaty was signed that was to go into effect on August 1, 1809. Breda (for mail going into the direction of Antwerp and Paris), Eindhoven (for Hamond and Luik), Nijmegen (for Kleef) and Middelburg (for Vlissingen) became border postoffices for the mail from the Netherlands to other countries.

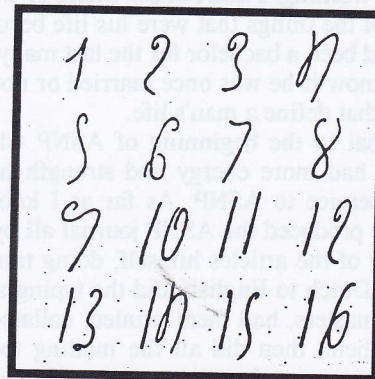
Mail leaving the Netherlands received a special cancel, i.e. C.H. 1e R, C.H. 2e R., or C.H. 3e R (Correspondence Hollandaise xe Rayon). The mail from France to the Netherlands had cancels like C.F. x R. (there were five of these).

During July 1810 the Kingdom of the Netherlands was made a part of France, and as of January 1, 1811 the Dutch postal system became subject to the French postal system. Not only were the C.H. (and C.F) cancels dropped, but the departure town cancels were changed too, to reflect the French system.

119

Rotterdam became Rotterdam

where the '119' stood for the Departement Bouches de la Meuse (Mouths of the Maas river). Napoleon used zipcodes 200 years ago (!).



The cover shown here is dated February 22, 1811 and has the Massan cancel Rotterdam (Korteweg #19, 50 x 5 mm) in black, used for letters without postage. Two months after the new rules went into effect Rotterdam is defiant, and still uses the old Rotterdam (without the 119



(at least by the French) as being a border town. In spite of these minor shows of Dutch stubbornness the letter still made it to Paris by February 26, not bad.

Also pay attention to the hand written scribble across the address. The handwritten amount of postage due is not always clearly understood, because the 'font' has changed over time. In 1833 the French published a list of preferred lettering, the 'écriture postale', which is shown here.

On close examination of the writing on the letter

Departement cancel) cancel. To rub it in, the letter had Paris (!) as its final destination.

But that's not all, Breda also still used an old cancel, the "C. H. 2e R", while Breda was no longer considered

one can see that 24 decimes was due in Paris.

From Brepost (Arie Bakker)

In Memoriam

Paul van Reyden

I did have a very friendly relationship with Paul, and a long one going back to the 1970's, but our relationship was one of stamp information and that's about all we really talked about (except the last couple of years when we talked a lot about his health problems too). I did know Paul well as a stamp expert, as a dedicated workhorse for ASNP, and as an outspoken critic of many matters philatelic. But I really did not know much about Paul van Reyden the man. I know he had a sister but other than that I know nothing about his family or his past life other than philatelically. I don't even know what he did for a living when he was working. I don't know where or when he was born or any of the things that were his life beyond stamps. I know he had been a bachelor for the last many years but I really don't know if he was once married or not -- none of those things that define a man's life.

I know that in the beginning of ASNP when he was younger and had more energy and strength he did huge amounts of service to ASNP. As far as I know, back in those days he produced the ASNP journal all by himself -- writing many of the articles himself, doing translations of articles from Dutch to English, did the typing and making the printing masters, had them printed, collated the pages and stapled them, then did all the mailing too. And did that four times a year. I can't remember if he did the four newsletters a year also, but back in the old days something seems to be in my memory that he did for a while. These are all things that I got from my own understanding of the way it was -- I wasn't there to see it myself or be involved. Some of the things I thought were the way it was could be

errors on my part, but it is the way I remember understanding it.

He continued all along with writing articles for the publications and I can remember a conversation with him a short while back where he talked about trying to get a chance to continue writing articles by tape recording them since he was no longer able to type on his typewriter any more. In one conversation earlier this year he talked about the fact that he was down to 116 pounds and had only 20% function of his lungs. He was a very sick man for quite a while before recently passing on.

I know it was a pleasure to talk stamps with him both in letters and phone calls but unfortunately that's about all we ever talked about. I was so very much looking forward to trying to meet him on the way up to the 25th anniversary meeting next spring. It was part of the plan for the trip to stop in New Jersey to see him. I am very sad that it is not to be.

Dick Phelps

Besides his interest in philately, Paul also had a great interest in castles. I met him in the Netherlands in 1977 during the Amphilex show. He had organized a bus tour to several castles in the Netherlands and I went along. There were several ASNP members on the bus, but because of the nature of the trip I did not have much of a chance to talk with him.

Jan Enthoven

I came in contact with Paul as a result of an article in the Maandblad that was written by him. It involved the Surinam Air Mail stamps NVP#25 & 26.

Paul had discovered that the overprint of one of the positions in the sheet had a capital 'I' instead of the 'l' in the word 'Gld'. But he did not know the exact position of this mistake. When I looked at my own stamps I was surprised to find this mistake, and this in a strip of 6 stamps with a portion of the margin. Together with other pieces of multiple stamps I could locate the position.

I wrote this to him and enclosed some photocopies of the stamps. He soon replied enthusiastically and this was the beginning of a longtime exchange of information. A short time after he asked me to become governor of the ASNP.

Personal contact was made when he announced that he was on his way to the Netherlands and that he was traveling over Brussels. We met him at the airport, and on the way home and at home we had long conversations with him, until he traveled on to his sister in Amsterdam.

He had the pleasant habit of directly replying to your letters and he showed a real depth of knowledge of the philately of the Netherlands and especially of the Netherlands Indies. His many articles about various subjects are the proof of this.

He surely will be missed.

Cees Slofstra