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Journal

Editor: Hans Kremer
252 Balceta Court
Danville, CA 94526-5432

Newsletter

Editor: Jan Enthoven
221 Coachlite Ct S
Onalaska, WI 54650

Board of Governors

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Vacant
John Heimans, San Jose, CA
Gene Fricks, Clementon, NJ

President

Kees Adema
P.O. Box 2575
New Preston, CT 06777-0575

Vice President

John Hardjasudarma
Louisiana State University
1501 Kings Highway
Shreveport, LA 71130

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Jan Enthoven
221 Coachlite Ct S
Onalaska, WI 54650

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116 Riverwood Drive
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From the Editor:

One of the amazing things of the membership of our organization is the range of countries our members reside in. Going by last year's membership list I came up with no less than twelve different countries. The nice thing about it is that when you do some travelling around the world you might visit a country where the ASNP has a member.

Every time I go on a trip (and now that I'm retired these trips are more frequent and varied in destination) I take out the membership list to see if we have any member(s) in the country I'm going to visit. This summer I had a chance to visit Denmark as well as the Netherlands and that gave me the opportunity to drop by Joergen Cleemann in Aabenraa (Denmark) and Max Lerk (our newly appointed Dutch representative) in Maarn (The Netherlands). Visiting them reminded me once again that the collecting interests of our members cover a wide range. Joergen collects Dutch East Indies, because his father's uncle lived in the Dutch East Indies for quite some time, and upon his return to Denmark brought back stamps from the DEI. He told me "I have actually been a stampcollector (more or less) since childhood - general collector, and later on Denmark, Greenland etc., so when I did start looking for something different to collect, the stamps from Dutch East Indies, received from my father's uncle and his wife, made me turn to that area - and the interest for DEI has been growing steadily since." Max collects 'Maarn' postal history, since that is the town he lives in.

For me as editor it is always of interest to know what our members are collecting; it directs me into pursuing articles that I know will be of interest to at least one, and hopefully more, of our members.

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"UNDER COVER"

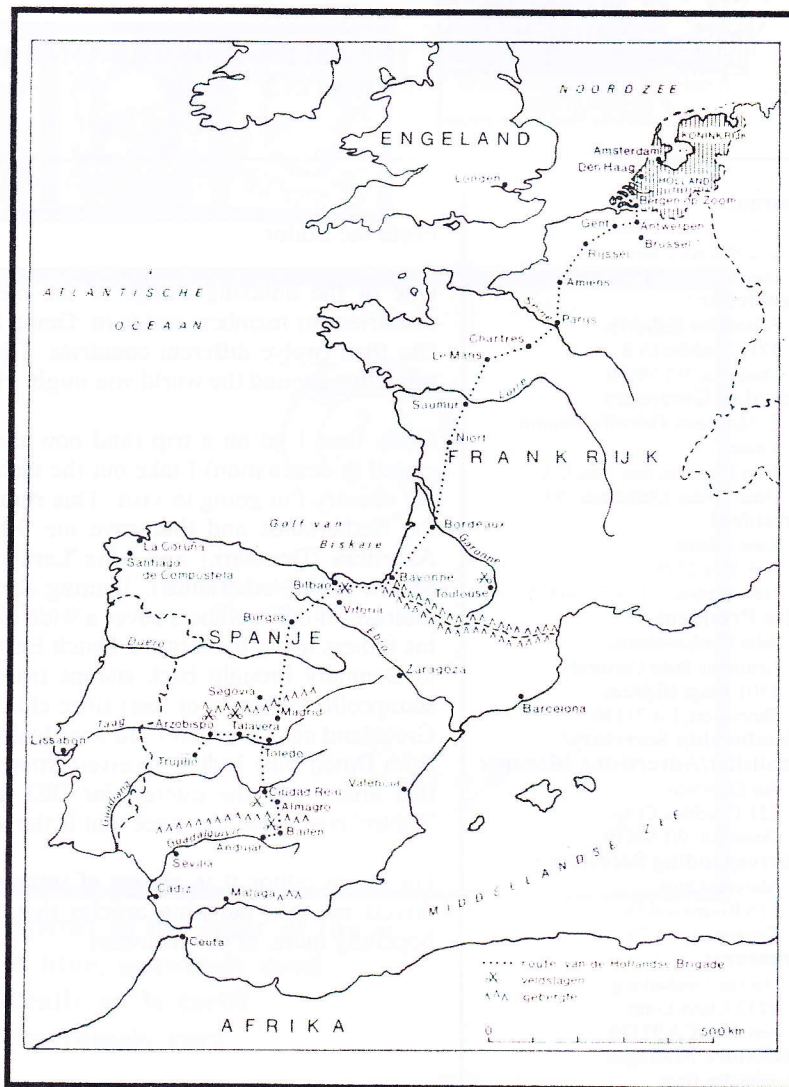
by Kees Adema

Why would 3,000 Dutch soldiers and officers leave Holland and depart on foot for Spain in 1808? Certainly not to visit the Costa Brava to spend a holiday. King Joseph Bonaparte, placed on the Spanish throne by his brother Napoleon, had not sent an invitation to these pale Dutchmen to get a tan. At the time one stayed out of the sun as much as possible. Why then would these soldiers, the 130th regiment, march South and why would only a handful of them survive the next five years, returning home only in 1813?

The reason can be traced back to September 3rd, 1808, when Napoleon urgently requested his brother Louis, King of occupied Holland, for military assistance to help safeguard the Spanish throne for Joseph. Thus the Dutch Brigade, as it came to be called, was created at a moment's notice. Most of the regular Spanish army had been defeated by the French army but the population of Spain remained staunchly anti-French. Out of the Spanish hate towards their occupiers a new type of military action was born, guerilla warfare, named after the fanatic guerilleros who often launched surprise attacks and could withdraw quickly to territory with which only they were thoroughly familiar. Fighting on unfamiliar ground against remnants of the Spanish army as well as against the guerillas was the prospect awaiting the Dutch after they had crossed the Pyrenees. The French had kept details of the mission quiet and even the Brigade's Dutch commanding general, baron Chassé, had been kept in the dark.

The suffering endured during the march to Spain was an indication of things to come. Most of the time the French authorities provided no food or shelter, feigning ignorance of their obligation towards the Dutch allies. Therefore the conscripts were forced to obtain their own food from the meager and insufficient daily allowance of three stuivers. This, coincidentally, was the domestic letter rate at the time. At every stop along the way to Spain sick men were left behind. The rest continued marching, often in rain-soaked uniforms, hungry, poorly clothed and lacking shoes. On September 22nd, after the brigade had been inspected by Napoleon, the infantry left 208 sick infantry men behind in Paris. Things would not improve, on the contrary.

After a march of thirty three days the Brigade arrived in Bayonne, the last stop before reaching Spain. At the end of October Chassé led an exhausted group, by now reduced to 1,700 men, across the Pyrenees into Spain.



Route the Dutch Brigade followed to Spain.

(map from "Duizend maal vervloekt land" - see sources)

..... route of the Dutch Brigade

oXo battles

^^^ mountains

If the group had hoped for an improvement in their situation, they were soon disillusioned.

From now on the Brigade was expected to provide its own food and shelter, mostly living off the land, usually competing with the French soldiers who were adept at arranging the best for themselves. Yet, the Dutch participated in numerous campaigns against the guerillas

and the remaining Spanish army units and by all accounts acquitted themselves admirably.

The conditions remained miserable as an ever decreasing number of Dutch soldiers was ignored by the Dutch and French military hierarchies. Chassé was quoted as saying:

"Where is the barbarian who can jokingly urge on an exhausted soldier walking barefoot on needle sharp mountain roads?"

Repeated requests to Holland for assistance fell on deaf ears. The Dutch Brigade, what was left of it, eventually disintegrated. Some soldiers even joined the Spanish guerrillas. It is not known how many eventually made it back to Holland after 1813, when the Dutch regained their independence from France but it is believed to be no more than a handful.

No 24

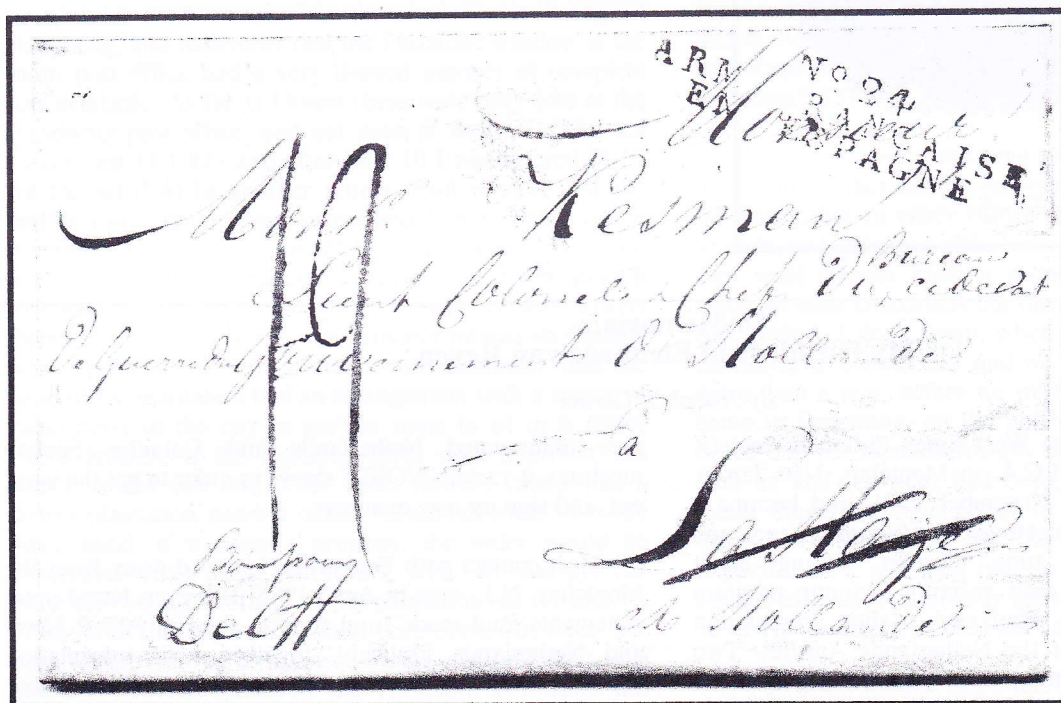
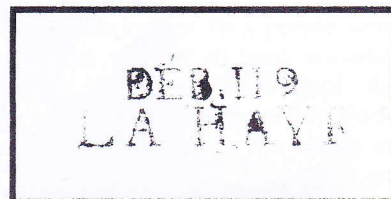
Arm(ée) Française

en Espagne,

i.e. the French army in Spain.

The letter was disinfected, witness the slit to the right of "12". In the original remnants of the red substance used for the decontamination remain visible.

Apparently Lieutenant Colonel Kesman could not be located in The Hague, because "La Haye" was crossed out and the



Letter from Burgos to The Hague, May 11, 1812.

Some years ago I was fortunate to acquire a letter from 1812 that brought this drama back to live after almost two centuries have passed. The letter was written by an infantry captain in the Dutch Brigade named de Bellangé and was addressed to lieutenant colonel Kesman in The Hague, the later Secretary of War. It was a plea for help, a litany of problems.

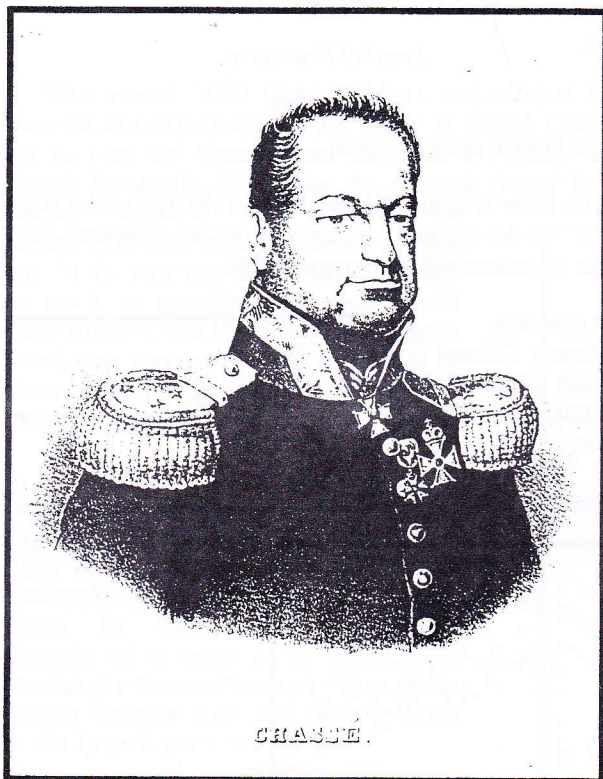
The rate from Burgos to The Hague was 12 décimes for a distance of 1,200 km. and a weight not exceeding 6 grams. It was marked correctly with the pen notation on the left.

On the upper right is the notation:

"DÉB 119 LA HAYE" cancel was placed on the reverse to indicate that the letter could not be delivered. This déboursé cancel was always placed on the back of letters and only black ink was used. The Hague was the capital of the French Département number 119, *Bouches de la Meuse* (Mouths of the Meuse).

Subsequently the notation "*bon pour Delft*", i.e. (postage) good to Delft, was added on the lower left. The letter was then forwarded to Delft, where presumably it reached Kesman, although it is not clear if he ever reacted to its contents. One may surmise that it was not the first request for help he had received from Spain.

And general Chassé? In Spain he and most of his officers had been better off than the common soldier and generally survived the five years in good shape. After the Napoleonic era he went on to a successful career in the



new Dutch army. In 1830 he was commander of the Antwerp citadel during the conflict with the South (Belgium). Chassé's correspondence will be the subject of a future "under cover".

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In Memoriam, My friend, Paul Elenbaas van Reyen

By Joseph J. Geraci

I first met Paul at the West Essex Philatelic Society, then meeting at the Y.M.C.A. in Montclair, New Jersey. Paul joined the club in November 1974, and became a regular attendee at our meetings. We became friends and generally spent some time together talking about Netherlands stamps at each meeting. At our program meeting in March 1975, Paul gave a slide presentation discussing the stamps of the Netherlands Antilles. Two months later, Paul reported that he was actively involved in forming a new Netherlands and Colonies philatelic organization and that he was acting editor/secretary.

In April 1977, Paul was elected a Trustee of West Essex and served on the Board of Trustees for two years, until April 1979. Paul continued to occasionally speak to the club members at our Program Meetings. At the Program Meeting in June 1977 Paul spoke about his visit to AMPHILEX, in Holland. In February 1978, Paul and I both participated in a program entitled "Stamps and their Stories", where we each brought five stamps from our respective collections to discuss. Needless to say, Paul spoke about Netherlands Colonies. In January 1982, Paul presented "Netherlands Indies" to the club members.

In an effort to gain attention for the new Netherlands and Colonies Society, Paul would occasionally prepare an exhibit. At NOJEX '81 J Paul won a silver medal exhibiting "Selected Pages of Curaçao and Surinam." He

also inaugurated Netherlands and Colonies Society meetings at various NOJEX shows in order to get the word out, and sign up new members.

I lost contact with Paul when I moved away from the Montclair, N.J., area in April 1985. However, based upon statements Paul made from time to time in ASNP News and Netherlands Philately, together with information obtained from his sister, Jenny, we can piece together some major (and minor) milestones in his life. Phrases and sentences in quotations were taken verbatim from the sources indicated in "References".

Paul was born on 8 May 1926(1), in Poeroek Tjahoe, Borneo, Netherlands East Indies.(3)(35) Paul's father, Kapitein Wilhelmus van Reijen, was a Dutch Army officer, who at the time, was mapping the course of a river in the interior of that island. His mother, Eliza Elenbaas van Reijen, was a good homemaker and housewife.(35) Paul had an older brother, Robert, and two sisters, Jenny and Edith.

"He [Paul] started collecting stamps in 1937, decided two years later that the whole world was too much to collect and concentrated on Europe only, but after another two years felt that Netherlands and Colonies was more than enough for a lifetime of collecting."(3)

"In 1940 I was living in Bandoeng, Java, and had just about decided to stop collecting all of Europe (in, I believe, seven Excelsior albums, which then could be bought for 45 guilders) and concentrate on the Netherlands and 'colonies'". "Somehow I must have heard that a handbook (that is what Manual means) on Netherlands and 'colonies' stamps had been published in New York. So I ordered a copy, and in due time received it, and started enjoying it. So much so that when I was finally interned, and only one book could be taken into this 'protective custody', I took my orange copy of the Manual with me." "About a year later all books, except Bibles, were to be surrendered to the Japanese and were installed in a library for all camp members. And that was the end of my first copy of the Manual. Perhaps somebody is still enjoying it."(31)

Speaking about the availability of Japanese overprinted stamps [the Queen Wilhelmina issue of 1941] early in the occupation, Paul stated, "At the time I was living in Bandoeng, and remember that the Philatelic window at the main post office had a very limited number of complete sets available. As far as I know these were only sold at the Bandoeng post office, and not even at Batavia. (The ten values cost Fl 1.875 and after May 10 I was offered Fl 25 for the set.)"(4) In another article, Paul related, "At the end of 1942, my mother, sisters and I moved to a coffee plantation in the mountains of East Java where we hoped to stay until the Japanese were beaten. Even though listening on the radio to Allied broadcasts was strictly forbidden, we soon heard that Princess Juliana in Canada was expecting her third child. I still remember that the head of the plantation had an arrangement with a source of radio news in the city to get the news to us in a rather weird fashion. If the expected child were a prince, the source would call and order some flowers (there was a flower plantation nearby) called "Jonkheer Mok." On the other hand, if it were a princess, the order would be concerned with "Miss Dorothea." Well, we did get the order for "Miss Dorothea" at the plantation, so we knew a Princess of the Netherlands had been born, but what we, soon to be removed to a prison camp, did not know was that the two free parts of the Kingdom [Curaçao and Suriname] celebrated this with an issue of four stamps each, showing the entire royal family."(2)

Paul's sister, Jenny, takes up the story: "When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, we were living in the south of eastern Java in a town called Malang. Our government declared war on Japan and we had to capitulate on March the 8th, 1942. A few days after that, my father, who with his troops was situated at that time in the mountains of eastern Java, called home and said we should come to this coffee plantation to see him while we could. I do not know the name of the plantation except that it was situated directly below a volcano called the Smeru. [From a photocopy of a prisoner of war card sent by Jenny's father to her mother, some time later from a camp on Java, the name and location of the plantation is given as "Soembersarie, close to Pasirian, Loemadjang".] So we went and saw him for just a few days and later saw

him and his troops marched off the mountain into captivity."(35)

"The administrator of the plantation told my mother that all of us could come up to live there and 'see the war through', which of course didn't happen quite like that. So [when] we came off the mountain and back to Malang, it turned out that my father was bivouacked in a nearby school, later to be marched off to Changi (Singapore) and the Burma railroad camps."(35)

"Try and visualize the situation, in Java people were paid by the month; on March the 8th all bank accounts were closed, without any prior notification of the government; my mother was trying to eke out my Dad's last paycheck. So when he left, we more or less had to go back up the mountain, no rent or light bills [there]; you get the picture. However, after about a year of that the Japanese came up to that plantation and we were told we had to move because they had plans and needed the house we occupied. So back to Malang and after some weeks, in the camp."(35)

"We were there some time when Paul had to go [was moved to another camp]; he was 16 at the time and later we heard that in other camps they removed boys of 12 already, so I guess we were lucky. Shortly after we arrived they were already moving people out of that camp but since we were latecomers our turn came towards the end of that period. I don't know when. Our next camp was in central Java, called Solo, and we were there I think a little more than a year, before we were moved again to another camp in Semarang, on the north coast of Java. Later we heard that the Japanese simply didn't have enough rice to feed us and the plan had been, had the war continued much longer, to send all of us off to Borneo, there to 'forage' for ourselves, but the war ended before that happened, if it was their plan to do so. For some strange reason, after the war nobody talked much about the camps, so I have no notion where Paul had been all that time."(35)

"I do know though that I feel he saved my life. So here we were in that last camp when one day a tiny plane was lazily flying over us, with the British roundels on its wings; we all went mad and knew that the war was over. But a lot of water had to flow over the dam before anything else happened. Just imagine, all these imprisoned, scarecrow Dutchmen, what were they to do with them? Anyway, life went on for the worse; now there was practically no food left to feed us with and worse, the Indonesians outside the fence started attacking us. I will never forget the pitiful scarecrow Japanese soldiers, all with bleeding bandages around various parts of their bodies, protecting us."(35)

"During that time, lists of the survivors of the Burma railroad came into camp; both my Dad and Robert were on them - however, nobody told us those were lists of July 1st. When later the death lists came in I didn't even go to look, until one day when I was in the camp office for something or other, and I was compelled, just that, to go and look, the

page fell open on the place where Rob's name was the 6th from the top. Robbie had died on July 22nd in Tamarkan, the sick-bay camp on the railway. (That's what I heard later from the husband of a friend who had been there too.)(35)

"Rob had always been my special big brother, so that same evening I fell sick with the dreaded yellow jaundice; there must be a more scientific name to it but that's what we called it then. Meanwhile Paul came looking for us and I think it was the 5th of December when we left, to go to Bandoeng where we had family to move in with; I was so sick that I have totally completely no memory of how we left or got to Bandoeng. That's what I meant that Paul saved my life, because already in that room two other people had died of the same disease."(35)

At that time, Paul obtained employment with a government organization, Rehabilitation [for] Allied Prisoners of War, Indies (R.A.P.W.I.), and worked for them for a time. After Paul's father returned from Thailand, he sent Paul to Holland to finish high school. Later, Paul's parents and sisters returned to Holland as well. About this time, Paul was called up and served for two years with the Dutch Marines in Soerabaja. Later, about 1954, he volunteered to serve with the Dutch Battalion in Korea. He wanted to emigrate to America, as his sister Jenny had done earlier, but felt he should volunteer for duty in Korea first.(35)

Paul had visited the U.S. in 1951 to bring Jenny's trousseaux and give her away in marriage, and decided he would like to make his home there as well. He returned for good in 1955.(3) When he became a citizen, Paul took his mother's maiden name, Elenbaas, as his middle name. Paul attended Hope College in Holland, Michigan, from the fall of 1957, to the spring of 1960. He earned a Bachelor of Arts degree, with a major in History. Paul graduated Cum Laude, ranking 19th in a graduating class of 231, on 6 June 1960.(36)

He had "lost his entire collection during the Japanese occupation, and after many years went back to this youthful hobby in 1969, when he joined the New York N.C.P. [Netherlands & Colonies Philatelists] (for the second time; he was scared away in 1955). At first he merely wanted to collect the Netherlands Indies, but pretty soon he got fascinated by the other 'Colonies', so that at present [June 1976] that is almost his main interest."(3)

Paul joined the American Philatelic Society on 30 June 1970, and was still a member when he passed away. He was also a member of the American Philatelic Research Library, and the American Philatelic Society Writers Unit. In addition, he was a member of the Haarlem (Netherlands) stamp club, "Op Hoop van Zegels".

In late 1971, November or December, Paul issued "An Announcement" entitled "Netherlands/ Curaçao/ Suriname", saying, "As a service to collectors of the Netherlands and former colonies, I propose to turn out a

monthly newsletter, to be called Netherlands, Curaçao, Suriname, to which everyone interested may subscribe. This newsletter is not connected with Netherlands and Colonial Philately nor with the New York Netherlands and Colonies Philatelists. However, it will give news items regarding this Club and other groups who want to be heard from as well. Although the publisher is an officer of the New York group, his news about the group will be personal rather than official."

Subscriptions were \$2.00 per year, and Paul listed his address as 1298 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. The first Newsletter appeared in January, 1972 and in the second paragraph, Paul announced his impending move to New Jersey. After February 1, all correspondence was to be sent to 565 Grove Street, Apt. D-12, Clifton, New Jersey. In April 1972, the name of the newsletter was changed to Netherlands/ Antilles/ Surinam, to conform to current usage. While space in the two page newsletter was limited, Paul did manage to publish numerous short research articles on various subjects such as Surinam airmails [1941 Mercury issue], Paramaribo squared circle and other cancellations and Japanese occupation overprints on Dutch Indies stamps.

In April 1973, Paul announced he had moved again, due to a substantial rent increase, this time to 16 Roosevelt Place, Apt. C-3, Montclair, N.J. Netherlands/ Antilles/ Surinam continued to be published from this address until July-August 1975 [Vol. 4, No. 4], when it was discontinued in favor of ASNPN News. In the March-April 1975 [Vol. 4, No. 2] issue of Netherlands/ Antilles/ Surinam, Paul had announced "the formation of the American Society for Netherlands Philately and Postal History (ASNPN)", as well as the initial officers: Rev. Richard Bennink (President) and Mr. John Van Buskirk (Treasurer). Paul himself served as Secretary/Editor. Three months later, the Board of Governors was announced: Dr. A.M. Benders of the Netherlands, Mr. Frank Julsen of Paradise Valley, Arizona, Mr. E. Matthews of Bracebridge, Ontario, and Dr. Fred Reed, of New York. Mr. Harold F. MacDonald of Walnut Creek, California, was appointed Chairman of the Membership Committee and Mrs. Georgann Francis of Mohegan Lake, N.Y., as a member of the Editorial Committee. Later, when Netherlands Philately appeared, Mr. Laurence H. Rehm of Elmhurst, Illinois, was listed as Vice President.

In September 1975, the first issue of Netherlands Philately was published, with the longer articles largely written by Paul himself. This publication was what he had been striving for since the initiation of Netherlands/ Curaçao/ Suriname, back in 1971. Paul felt very strongly that there was no publication in the United States which served the beginning or intermediate Netherlands and Colonies collector. He said, "it has long grieved me to see that collectors of Baltic States with their own society, as well as other countries' collectors, can run ads in Linn's and the American Philatelist, while the Dutch groups in this country seem barely to hold their own."(5)

ASNP News was the successor to Netherlands/Antilles/ Surinam, and was designed to provide news about the new Society, brief notes about upcoming events, and new issue information in the intervening months between quarterly issues of Netherlands Philately. In the very first issue of ASNP News [No. 1, October 1975], he reported the Society had attracted an astounding 148 members! This was no doubt due to the intensive spade work done by Paul himself, and the active assistance of Mr. Kiggen, then Head of the Philatelic Service in the Netherlands. Upon request, Mr. Kiggen very kindly sent Paul the addresses of all the new issue subscribers in the U.S. and Canada, over 800 people, to whom Paul laboriously mailed invitations to join the new society.(24)

Prior to AMPHILEX 1977, the international exhibition to take place in Amsterdam that year, Paul published several articles in ASNP News encouraging members to attend. As an incentive, he offered to conduct a tour of three Dutch castles. Dutch castles were a favorite topic with Paul. In 1965, he published a paperback book in Holland entitled, *Middeleeuwse Kastelen in Nederland*. Its 152 pages contained 53 figures and was illustrated with 51 photographs. The book can still be found occasionally in the used book market. Paul had been a history major "in the distant past"(10), and enjoyed discussing Dutch castles and Dutch history. I spent evenings with him at his apartment on Roosevelt Place, discussing history, as well as stamps.

In June 1976, Paul was working as "an editor with a nonprofit educational organization in New York ..." (3)

In the May 1977 issue of ASNP News, Paul stated, "Your editor for two months had been considering leaving his job in New York - the big apple had lost a lot of its appeal..."

"This issue has also been delayed, partly for the excuse mentioned above, partly because I have not been feeling very well, and the work load at the job didn't help. Many days during April when the bulk of the journal was supposed to have been typed it was all I could do after coming home was feeding my cats and fall into bed."(6)

The next month, Paul reported, "The amount of mail which was on my editor/secretary's desk after I returned from the Netherlands [AMPHILEX '77] was a reminder - if I ever needed one - that the tasks of editor and secretary have to be split up. We have two volunteers; it only needs getting together and parceling out the workload."(7) Finally, in October, Paul announced that the new secretary was Mrs. Georgann Francis, now of Houston, Texas.(8) However, Mrs. Francis was not able to continue as Secretary, due to work pressures, and in May 1978, Paul again stepped into the breach and assumed the position of Corresponding Secretary. Mr. Harold F. MacDonald was appointed Membership Secretary, which was a great help to Paul. Mr. Rolf Salinger assumed the job of Corresponding Secretary in September 1978(12), to Paul's relief.

Paul left his employment in New York as of 1 July 1978, and started searching for a new position.(9) From what I recall, Paul was out of work for some time, though he did some work as a free-lance translator. He translated manuscripts or printed works from French, and possibly Dutch, into English. Some time before September 1979, Paul obtained employment with New Jersey dealer/member Frank Geiger.(14) However, in August 1980, Paul reported that he "is no longer working in the philatelic field."(17)

Paul had entered Netherlands Philately in the literature class at CAPEX '78 in Toronto, and was thrilled to learn that it had garnered a large silver medal. He gave most of the credit for this success to Mr. Laurence Rehm, for his outstanding photography in providing illustrations for the journal.(11) :

Up to this time, producing ASNP News and Netherlands Philately was still largely a one-man-job. All by himself, Paul had been typing each issue, obtaining photographs, cutting and pasting illustrations, getting the master copy to the printer, getting the finished publication back after printing, and in the case of the newsletters, folding them, stuffing them into computer-addressed envelopes and then putting a stamp on the envelope. In the case of the journal, the routine was much the same, except they had to be inspected to be sure there were no blank pages before they were mailed. In addition, Paul spent a lot of time just researching and writing articles for the journal. In January 1979, Paul asked if there was anyone in the Montclair, N.J., area who would be willing to help fold and stuff.(13) In the very next ASNP News, Paul reported that Mr. John Furneaux, of Bloomfield, N.J., the next town over, had volunteered his help. John was a faithful assistant until he passed away on 8 June 1982. (19) John's passing was a great personal loss to Paul.

Another plea for assistance came in the December 1979, issue of Netherlands Philately. In an editorial, Paul requested that the members lighten his task a little by creating a staff of volunteers who would prepare regular features for the Journal, such as price "Trends", "Booklets", or articles about individual countries, four times a year. He stressed "that this 'help' is only a real help when I receive finished articles with photos (if necessary) but not just some notes with indications where photos might be picked up."(15)

The May 1980, ASNP News reported the abolition of the old Editorial Board, and the establishment of a new Editorial Board made up of members who would each contribute an article on their specialty at least three times a year.(16) Some relief was obtained, for the September 1980, issue of Netherlands Philately did include the first in a long series of regularly appearing articles on *Coil Stamps* by Mr. Laurence Rehm. The December 1980, issue of Netherlands Philately fared even better with regular contributors Dr. Fred L. Reed ("Dutch Treat") and Benjamin Zeichick ("Dutch Designs").

In July 1982, Paul mentioned that he was once again "gainfully employed", but did not say at what type of position.(18) However, Paul's illness continued to gain on him, and in May 1983, President Reinder van Heuveln announced that "our editor, Paul van Reyden has been ill and has been quite unable to do the work necessary to produce a Journal or a Newsletter, or even to enter into correspondence. Paul has been hoping, as have we, that he would shortly be recovering to the point where he could resume his editorial work. This has not happened, and it is now apparent that he will be unable to do so in the near future. For this reason, I have granted Paul a sabbatical leave until September 1983. Mr. Frank Julsen, one of our Governors, and Vice-President Larry Rehm will jointly take over editorial duties on an interim basis, and will resume the production of our Journals and Newsletters."(20)

Paul, however, continued to prepare and publish ASNPN News for July and September 1983, but was unable to continue after that. The next ASNPN Newsletter was published in July 1984 by Mr. Frans H.A. Rummens, of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Paul's election to the A.S.N.P. Board of Governors was announced in October 1984.(22)

As time and his illness permitted, Paul continued to write articles for Netherlands Philately. The January 1984 issue contained two articles, "Book Review, The NVPH Special Catalog 1984", and "A Closer Look at Two Netherlands Indies Covers". In January 1985, Paul was still listed as living in Montclair, N.J. (21)

The March 1985 Journal also contained two of his articles, "The 'Queen with Long Hair' issues of 1892-1899", and "Fakes and Forgeries", a favorite topic of Paul's. The June 1985 issue of the journal also contained two articles, the first, "The Resumption of Postal Activities in the Former Netherlands Indies from April 22, 1944", translated from the Dutch version by Paul, and, "Some Personal Opinions on the NVPH Catalog." The September 1985 issue of the journal featured "The Queen Beatrix Stamps", and part two of Paul's translation of "The Resumption of Postal Activities in the Former Netherlands Indies from- April 22, 1944". The December 1985, issue of Netherlands Philately, published "There are Three Types in the Lebeau Dove Stamps". For the March 1986 journal Paul contributed "Two Unknown Surinam Airmail Stamps. In September 1986, Paul wrote "The Philatelic Market in the Netherlands - June 1985." In December 1986, Paul translated "The Day the Post Office of St. Martin N.A. Opened", by Dr. A. van der Sar, and wrote, "A Netherlands Antilles Plate Fault." Included in the March 1988, issue of Netherlands Philately, Paul published "Great Men (and Women), VI".

In the 15 January 1987 membership list, Paul is listed at P.O. Box 555, Montclair, N.J.(23) The January, 1987, issue of ASNPN News announced that Paul, "largely recovered from illness, has taken up the editorship again,

starting with the March 1 issue of the Journal." In line with this move, Paul resigned his position on the Board of Governors.(26) Paul did indeed produce the March Journal, but mentioned in the following June journal that "we are already looking for an editor who will take over in 1989, because I will be moving to France after retirement, and editing an American journal from the 'wilds' of Burgundy must be an impossibility."(25) Paul's Montclair, N.J. post office box address was omitted in the June 1988 issue of the Journal.(28)

Newsletter editor Dr. Frans Rummens reported in July 1988, that Paul was "in the process of moving from the U.S.A. to France, but he is presently temporarily, domiciled in the Netherlands. He may be reached at: Mrs. E. van Reyden, Van Eghenstraat 32, 1071 GH Amsterdam."(27)

Paul had retired from his job on 1 June 1988, and on the last day of that month, flew with his two cats to Amsterdam, via KLM Airlines. He stayed with a relative while searching for a suitable house in France, and on 9 September finally located a place called "Villa des Fleurs" in Clamecy, a house situated on a plot of two acres of woods. He was able to move into the house on 1 October, to "camp" there until his possessions arrived. However, his 55 boxes (originally 56, but one was lost between Amsterdam and Clamecy, France) of possessions, so carefully packed while in Montclair, did not arrive until 18 October.(29, 30) Clamecy is located about 120 miles southeast of Paris, on the Yonne River.

Due to this great upheaval in his life, Paul was not able to produce the June and September issues of the Journal. Newsletter editor, Dr. Frans Rummens stepped into the breach and produced the June, September and December 1988, issues, as well as those for March, June and September 1989. Paul, however, did contribute three articles: "In Memoriam, Jan Dekker, F.R.S.L.", "Some Background Information on the Stamp on the Volume 13 Covers", and "Great? Man: Meester J.F. van Royen, Part 1" for the June 1989 journal. For the September 1989, issue of the journal, Paul contributed four articles: "A Great Man(?): Mr. J.F. van Royen, Part 2", "Fakes and Forgeries: the Internment Stamps", "Thinking Out Loud About Maakwerk" and "Old Catalogues - Scott 1899." Paul did return to the editorship for the December 1989 journal, produced the March and June 1990 journals, but two-thirds of the September issue never arrived in the U.S. Paul did manage to produce the December 1990, March 1991, and June 1991 journals, but missed the September/December 1991 issue. In 1990, Paul was elected as a corresponding member of the Nederlandse Academie voor Filatelie".(32)

The 15 October ASNPN Newsletter reported that "Journal Editor Paul van Reyden is in the process of moving back to the USA..."(33) All the 1992 Journals were produced by Frans Rummens, though Paul did translate an article which appeared in the December Journal. The March 1993 Journal was also produced by Frans

Rummens, but it was mentioned that Paul was back in the U.S. living in Ocean Grove, N.J.(34) His new address was 39 Central Avenue, Apartment 10, Ocean Grove, N.J.

For the March 1993 issue of Netherlands Philately, Paul contributed "The Watermark of the 1852 Stamps of the Netherlands". Frans Rummens continued editing the June 1993 Journal. In the September 1993 Journal, which F.R. edited, Paul published "The Moesman Reprints of the 10 Cent 1852 Issue". Frans edited the December 1993 Journal, to which Paul contributed "The 60 Cent Kreisler Type with Vertical Watermark Circles; Netherlands Indies NVPH No. 261A". Frans also edited the March 1994 issue of the Journal, to which Paul contributed "Note on the Cover Stamp of Volume 18: The Colonial 1923 Jubilee Stamps", and "Why I Stopped Collecting New Issues of the Netherlands." Frans Rummens edited the June and September 1994 issues, as well as the December 1994 issue, but the masthead said the editors were Paul and Hanspaul Hager. With the 15 January 1995 issue of ASNP Newsletter, both Paul and Frans names were removed from the masthead as editors for the Journal, and replaced with Hans Kremer and Hanspaul Hager. However, with the April 1995 issue of ASNP Newsletter, Paul and Frans are back on the masthead as editors of the Journal, probably through an oversight! With the June 1995 Netherlands Philately, Hanspaul Hager's address is listed for the "Editorial Collective".

Paul could be quite adamant in his opinions. On one occasion, I remarked that a German friend had told me that Dutch was a Low-German language. Paul was much offended and proceeded to emphatically explain to me that Dutch was an entirely separate language, and most definitely not Low-German! Not knowing the Dutch language, I do not recall his specific arguments, but I do recall that he was most explicit and more than a bit irritated. He only grudgingly admitted that Afrikaans Dutch, or Boer, had Dutch roots!

But he had a good sense of humor, too. I remember one story he told concerning his two female, white Siamese cats. They were beautiful cats, with silky hair, and were quite friendly. However, they both walked around his apartment with their tails straight up in the air, which of course, allowed a good view of their derrieres. Paul's mother came to visit him one year, and was quite shocked when she saw them, remarking "Ladies never walk like that!"

Paul was never married. He was a bachelor when I knew him in Montclair. Paul died of emphysema at the Tinton Falls Rehabilitation Center, Tinton Falls, N.J. on 5 October 2000.

Rest in peace, my friend.

Acknowledgements:

I wish to thank Mrs. Jenny Kovalsky for writing two long letters to a stranger in search of information about her brother, Paul. I am sure those letters brought back

many painful memories of the days she spent in the prisoner of war camps during the Japanese occupation of the Netherlands Indies. I also wish to thank Mrs. Jenny Kemps, Paul's cousin, who patiently answered my questions and also put Mrs. Kovalsky in touch with me.

References:

- (1) Telephone conversation with the A.P.S. concerning Paul's membership.
- (2) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 4, No. 1, September 1978, p.4.
- (3) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1 June 1976, pp.59-60. (contains photo)
- (4) Netherlands Antilles Surinam, Vol. 2, No. 1, January 1973, p.2.
- (5) Netherlands Antilles Surinam, Vol. 4, No. 1, January-February 1975, p.2.
- (6) ASNP News, Vol. 2, No. 6, 1 May 1977, p.2.
- (7) ASNP News, Vol. 2, No. 7, 1 June 1977, p.2.
- (8) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1 October 1977, p.1.
- (9) ASNP News, Vol. 3, No. 6, July 1978, p.2.
- (10) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 4, No. 2, December 1978, p.1.
- (11) ASNP News, Vol. 3, No. 6, July 1978, p.1.
- (12) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 4, No. 1, September 1978, p.1.
- (13) ASNP News, Vol. 4, No. 3, January 1979, p.4.
- (14) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 5, No. 1, September 1979, p.1.
- (15) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 5, No. 2, December 1979, p.30.
- (16) ASNP News, Vol. 5, No. 6, May 1980, p.2.
- (17) ASNP News, Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1980, p.2.
- (18) ASNP News, Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1982, p.4.
- (19) ASNP News, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1982, p.3.
- (20) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 8, No. 1, May 1983, p.1.
- (21) ASNP Newsletter, Vol. 9, No. 2, January 1985, p.7.
- (22) ASNP Newsletter, Vol. 9, No. 1, October 1984, p.4.
- (23) ASNP Newsletter, Vol. 11, No. 2, 15 January 1987, p.12.
- (24) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 11, No. 3, March 1987, p.52.
- (25) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 11, No. 4, June 1987, p.91.
- (26) ASNP News letter, Vol. 11, No. 4, 15 July 1987, p.1.
- (27) ASNP Newsletter, Vol. 12, No. 4, 15 July 1988, p.1.
- (28) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 12, No. 4, June 1988, p.69.
- (29) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 13, No. 2, December 1988, p.25.
- (30) ASNP Newsletter, Vol. 13, No. 2, 15 January 1989, p.9.
- (31) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 14, No. 4, June 1990, p.58.
- (32) ASNP Newsletter, Vol. 15, No. 1, October 1990, p.5.
- (33) ASNP News letter, Vol. 16, No. 1, October 15, 1991, p.1.
- (34) Netherlands Philately, Vol. 17, No. 3, March 1993, p.33. WEPS Newsletter, The (West Essex Philatelic Society), various issues.
- (35) Personal correspondence with Mrs. Jenny Kovalsky, Paul's sister.
- (36) Personal correspondence with the Registrar of Hope College, Holland, Mich.

Local Letters. The Netherlands International Mail.

By Erling Berger

It is very popular to collect international "local letters". After an unsystematic start 1 April 1851 the final explanation came 1 April 1852 via the postal convention between Belgium and the Netherlands.

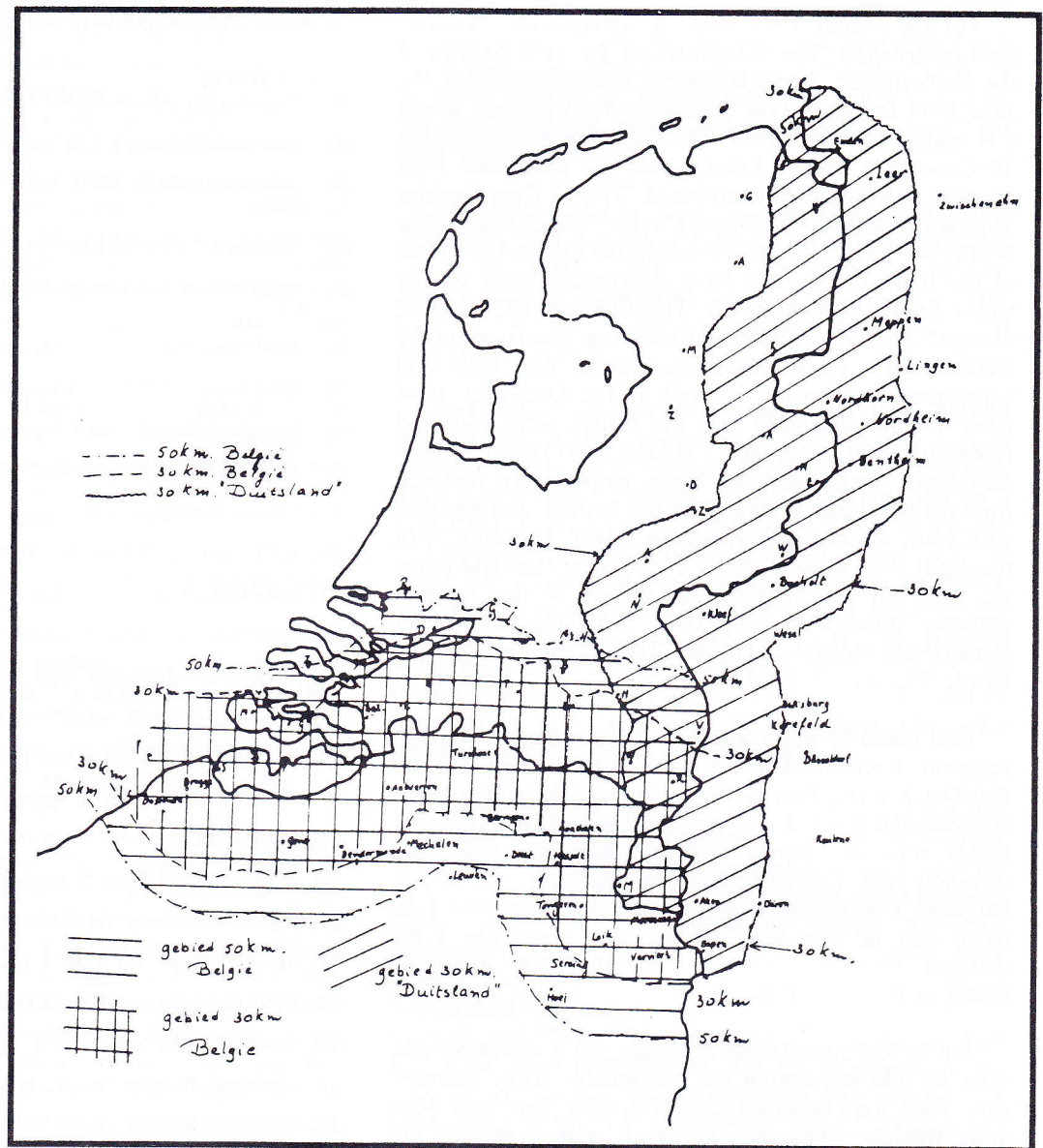
The final explanation ended up being like this:
Local Letters are sent between two offices situated in two different countries with a distance across the common border not exceeding a certain limit. (50 or 30 Kilometers)

1851 Prussia-Netherlands convention

The first appearance of "local letters" was in the 1851 Prussia-Netherlands convention that listed around 25 pairs of post offices having a postage of 5 cent between them. At least one of the following two conditions should be fulfilled to let a pair of post offices have a local postage:

- Either the offices were near the common border and were exchanging mail directly between them. Examples: Arnhem-Emmerich, Maastricht-Aachen, and Enschede-Gronau (see fig. 1)
- or the two offices were just close in distance. Example Enschede-Ochtrup

Any other pair of offices had a postage of from 10 to 30 cent.



Map showing the 30 km range with Germany and the 30 as well as 50 km border ranges with Belgium ("Veendamphila 1983")

1851 Hanover-Netherlands agreement

The 1851 Hanover-Netherlands agreement announced four pairs with local postage of 5 cent:

- Winschoten with Bunda and Weener
- Oldenzaal with Nordhorn and Bentheim

The pairs were all near the common border and were exchanging mail directly between them. The town Hanover and Arnhem also exchanged mail directly, but the distance was too far.

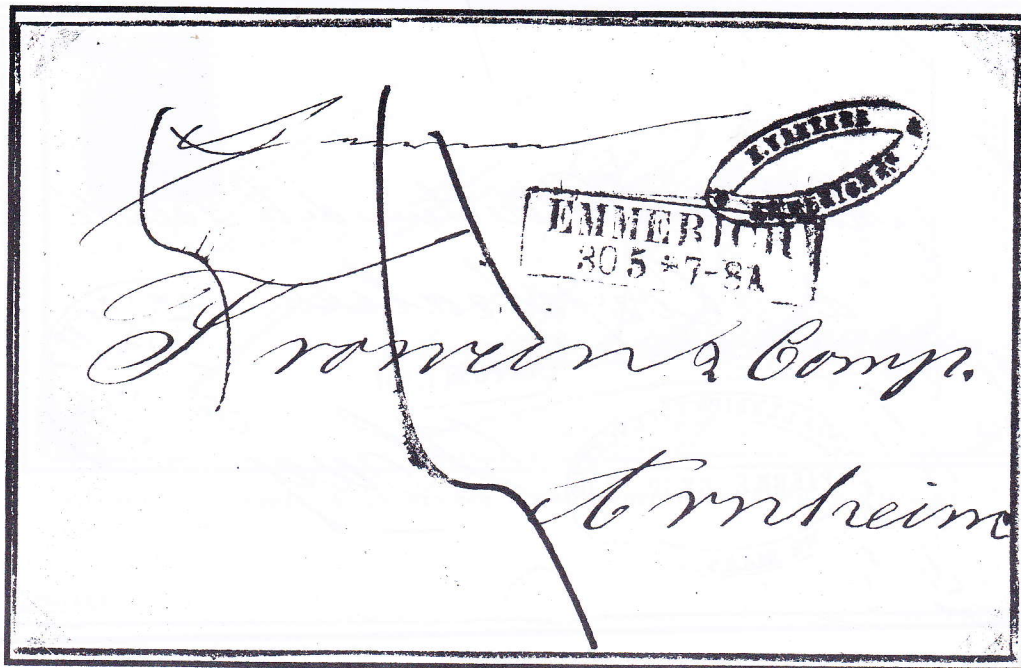


Fig 1. 1860. Unfranked letter Emmerich-Arnhem.
Local postage "5" cent -written by ink on the front of the letter

1852 Belgium-Netherlands convention

The 1852 Belgium-Netherlands convention set up as only condition for local postage that the distance was less than 50 km (giving a local postage of 10 cent). The normal uniform postage was 20 cent. As an example: Maastricht had in 1852 local postage with 43 different offices in Belgium, of which the more important were: Liège, Huy, Maaseyck, Spa, and Verviers. (see Fig. 3 and 3a)

time to time report of new pairs with local postage.

1864 Prussia-Netherlands convention

In 1864 Prussia and the Netherlands agreed upon a max. distance of 30 km as the only condition for local postage (5 cent for franked - and 10 cent for unfranked letters). (see Fig. 4)

1854 Hanover-Netherlands convention

The 1854 Hanover-Netherlands convention announced seven pairs with local postage of 5 cent:

- Winschoten with Bunda and Weener
- Oldenzaal with Nordhorn, Gildeshaus and Bentheim
- Nieuwe-Schans with Bunda and Weener

The pairs were all near the common border and were exchanging mail directly between them. The Netherlands circulars could from

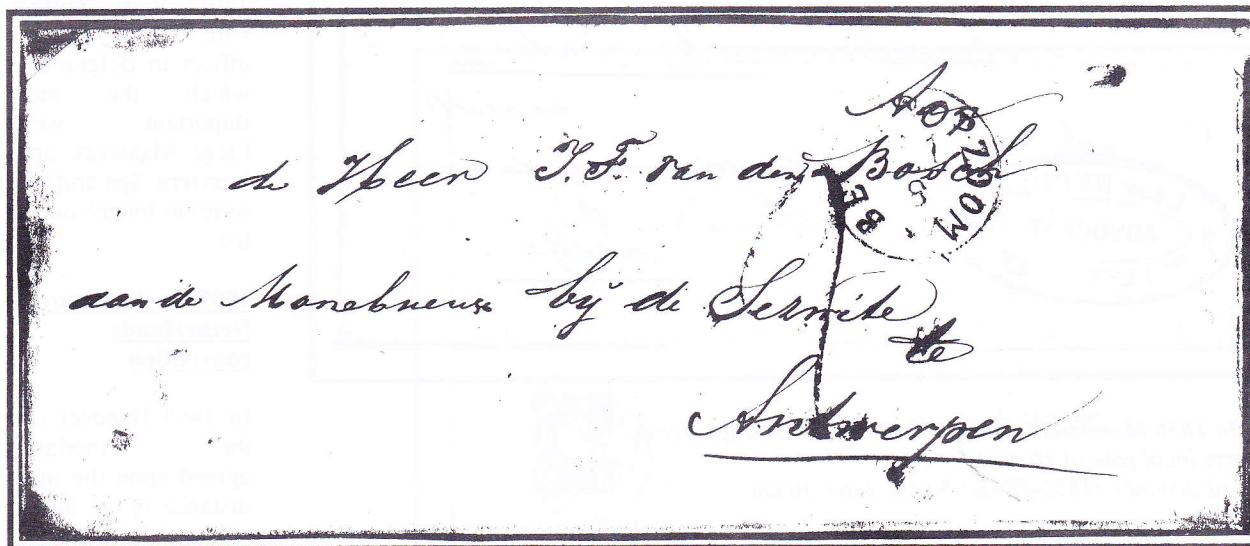


Fig. 2 Bergen op Zoom - Antwerp Unfranked single Local letter.
Uniform rate (1.4.1852 - 30.6.1865) "2" décimes (which is the equivalent of 10 cents)

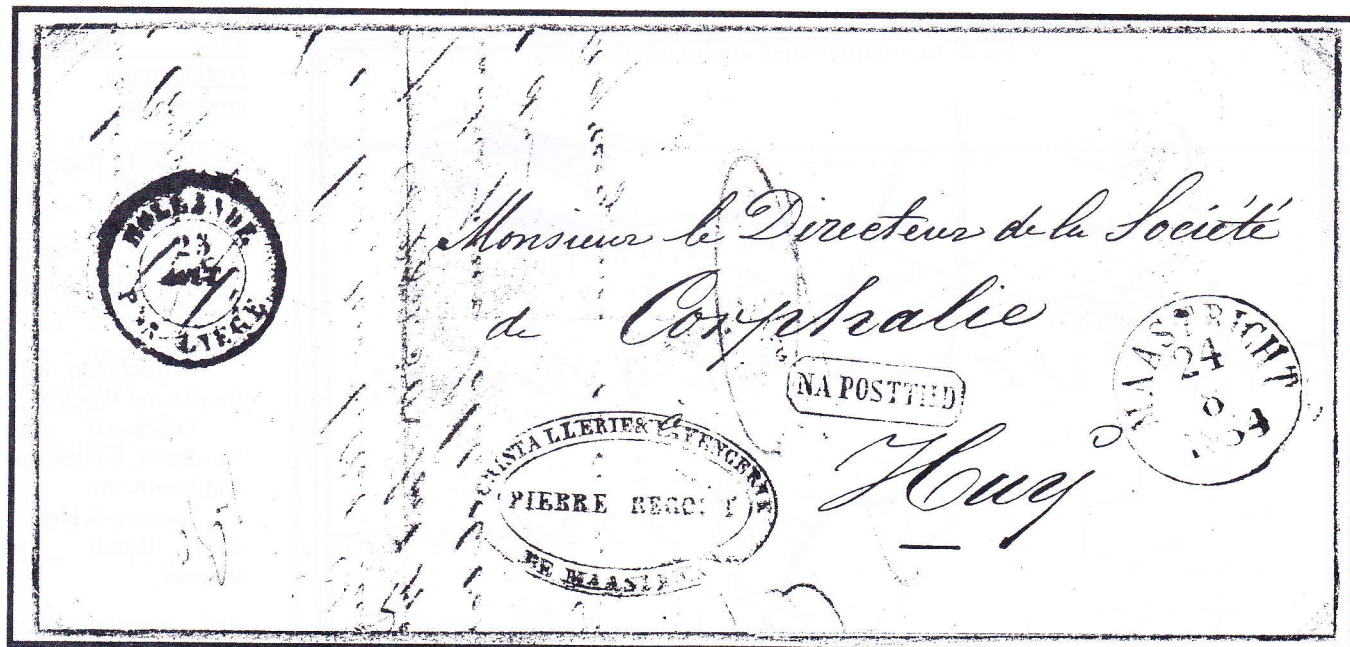


Fig. 3 1854 Maastricht -Huy Unfranked single Local letter.
Uniform rate (1.4.1852 - 30.6.1865) "2" décimes (which is the equivalent of 10 cents)



Figure 4: 1866, Venlo - Kaldenkirchen. Franked single letter. Fixed local postage (1851-1919) 5 cent

Sources:

Netherlands circulars 1851-1865

W.S. da Costa: Binnenlandse en Internationale Posttarieven van Nederland 1850-1990.

The 1983 Veendam exhibition catalog has an annexed booklet with a complete listing of the offices with local postage.

ARGE Niederlande: "Postvertraege1863....1868" has complete lists of German offices with local postage versus the Netherlands. The Hanover group of offices is included in the 1868 list concerning the North German Post Area . Prussia conquered the Kingdom of Hanover in 1866.

Both states became later parts of the North German Post Area from 1868, (Area = Bezirk)

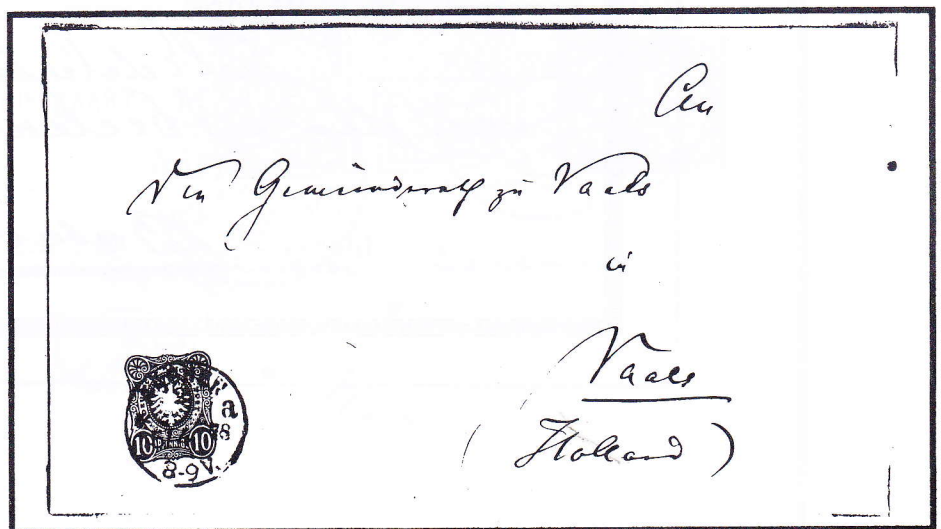
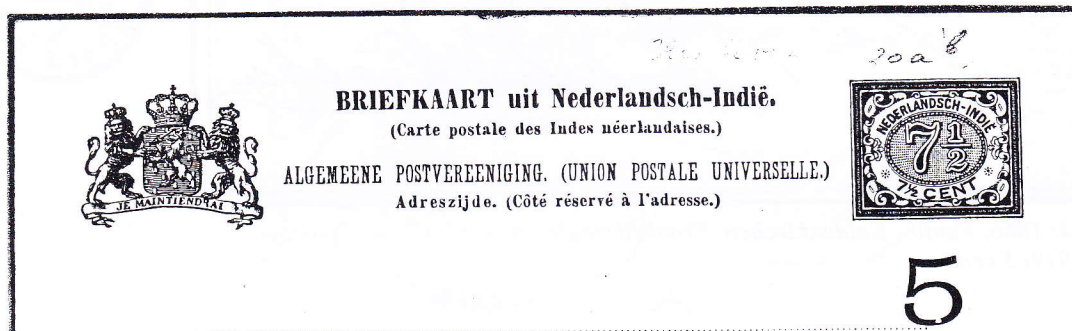


Figure 5: 1878, Aachen-Vaals. Franked single letter. Fixed local postage (1875-1919) 10 Pfennige. Prussia became a part of NDP 1868 (North German Post Area) and of Deutsches Reich 1872

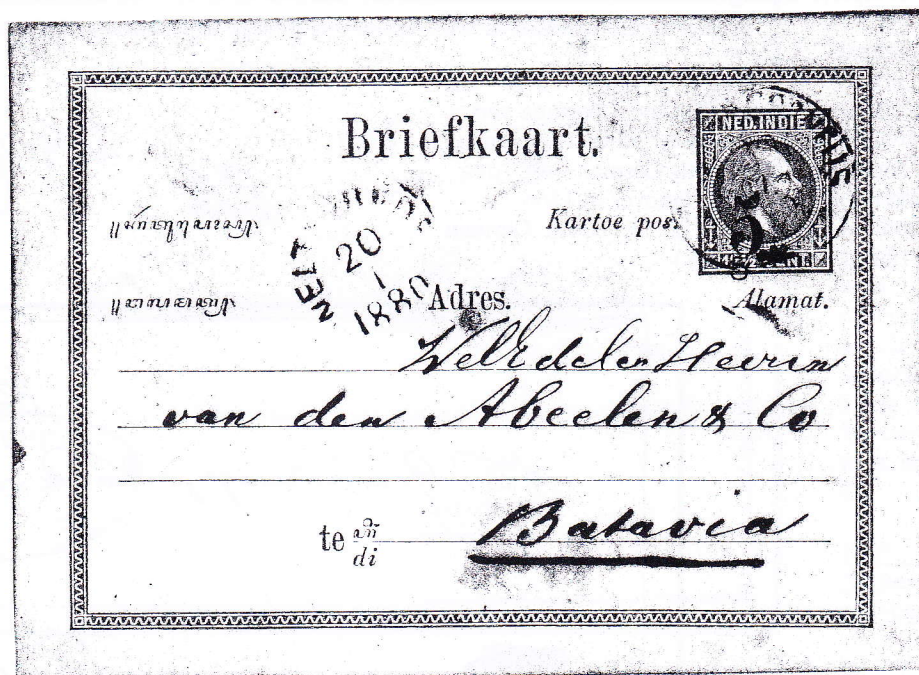
Netherlands East Indies; Interesting Postal Cards

by M. Hardjasudarma

Postal cards, which by definition are postcards with an imprinted stamp, become more interesting for a great variety of reasons, many of them subjective. It can be a misprint, such as this downwardly displaced "5" meant to revalue a 7½c postal card.



Or, when postmasters took it upon themselves to revalue the cards on their own, using the "5" from a cancellation device (arrow), they unwittingly created a novelty (References: ZWP 103/5-7, 105/3-7, 106/8-11).



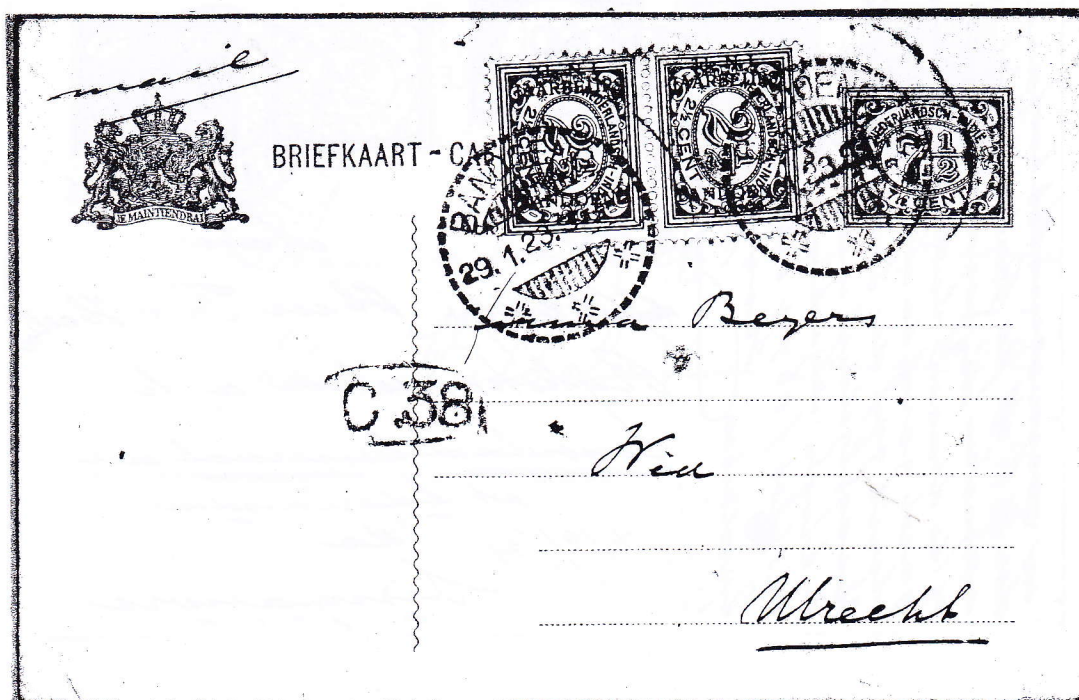
When the wrong card was revalued (trilingual indicia, including French, rather than just Dutch and Indonesian) it became interesting, the more so since only a small number were thusly overprinted. It became downright rare.



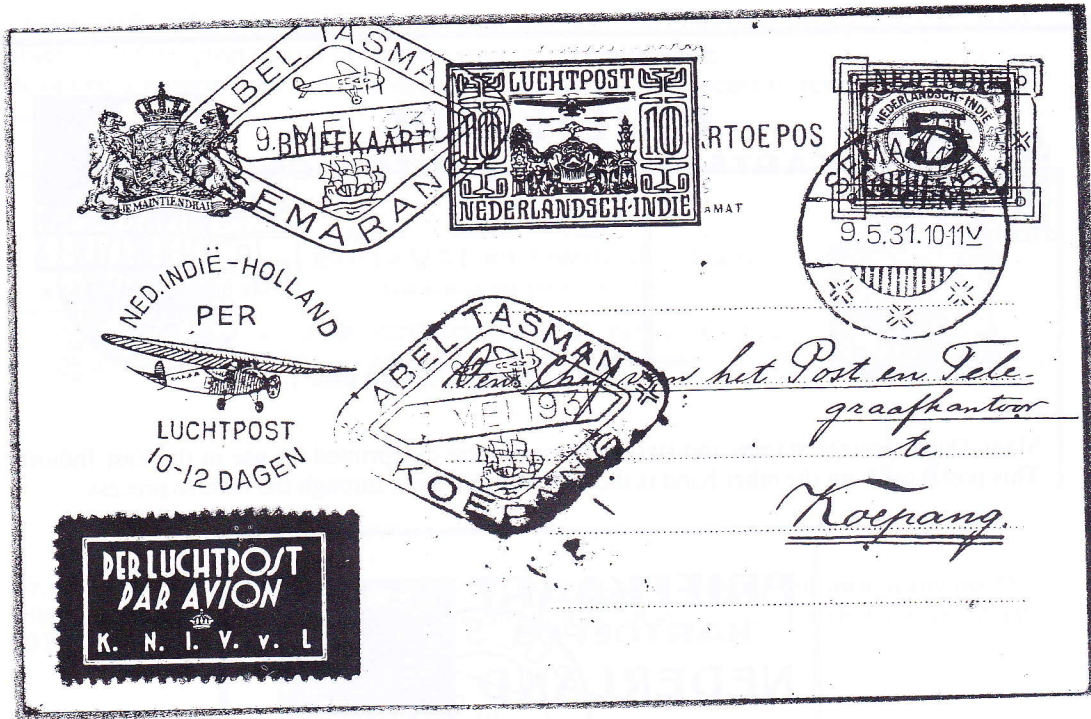
Many Dutch postage stamps and stationery types were overprinted for use in the East Indies. This postal card, on the other hand is the only one that went through the reverse process.



The type of additional franking can also be attractive, like this pair of 1923 'Jaarbeurs' 2½c stamps.



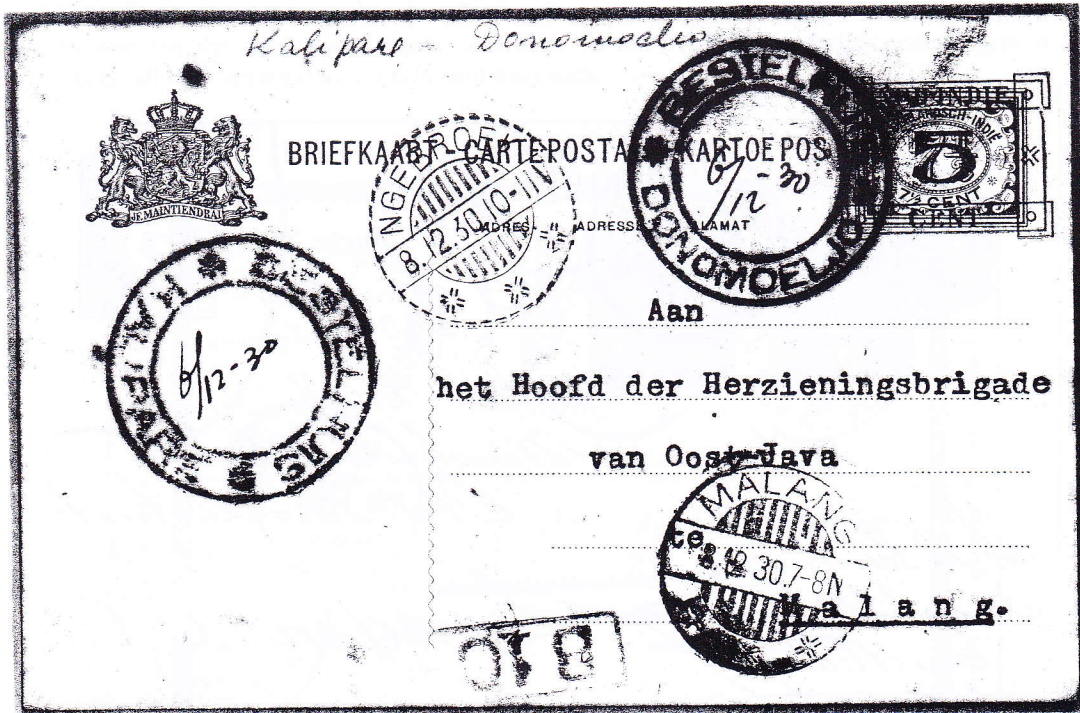
Or, the type of special cancels, such as the less common Abel Tasman lozenges from Semarang and Koepang.



An ordinary card is more sought after if it bears a rare origination cancel (Larat in the Moluccas; long-bar cancel). When postage due needed to be paid at destination, it only made it more interesting.



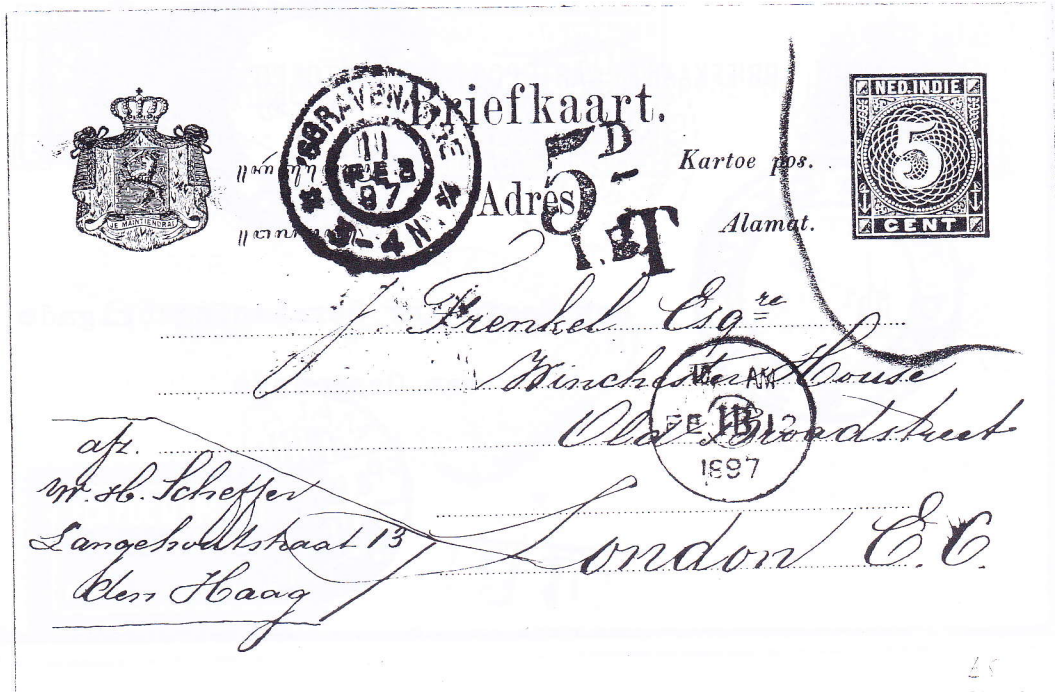
Another example of rare cancels is this postal card with 2 different delivery house markings.



This writer found himself with a Netherlands Indies postal card while sailing to Holland. He wisely affixed local postage while in transit in Singapore.



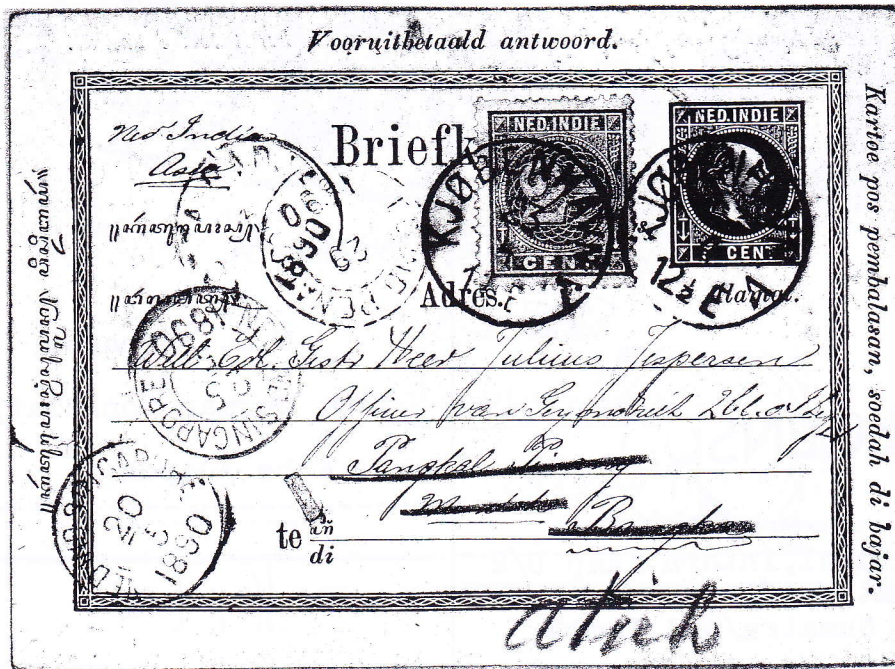
A different writer blithely ignored the fact that only Netherlands postal cards could be used when sent from The Hague. The no-nonsense English post took no satisfaction with his arrangement, and assessed postage due.



Prepaid reply cards do need additional franking if a special service such as registration is desired. An interesting 'two country mixed franking' resulted here.



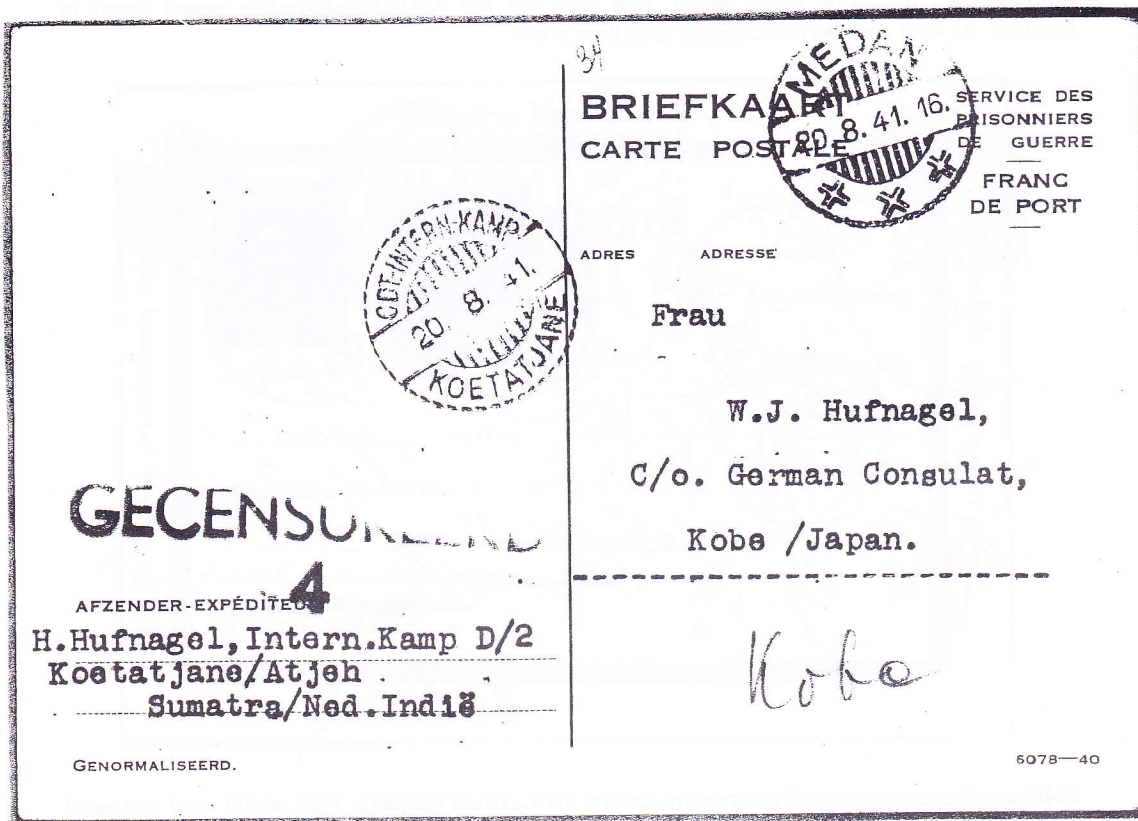
If the addressee is in the military and prone to move around, an array of cancels can result. This prepaid card was mailed back to Bangka (Sumatra) from Denmark via the Netherlands-Indies postal agent in Singapore. Not finding the recipient, it was redirected to Atjeh (North Sumatra) via the same postal agent, and then via the Netherlands-Indies postal agent in Penang, all with appropriate cancels, and then some.



1940 saw the emergence of internment camps for German subjects. This postal card was used from a camp in Celebes.



The next item is probably not a postal card in the strict sense of the word. It was only for use by prisoners of war.



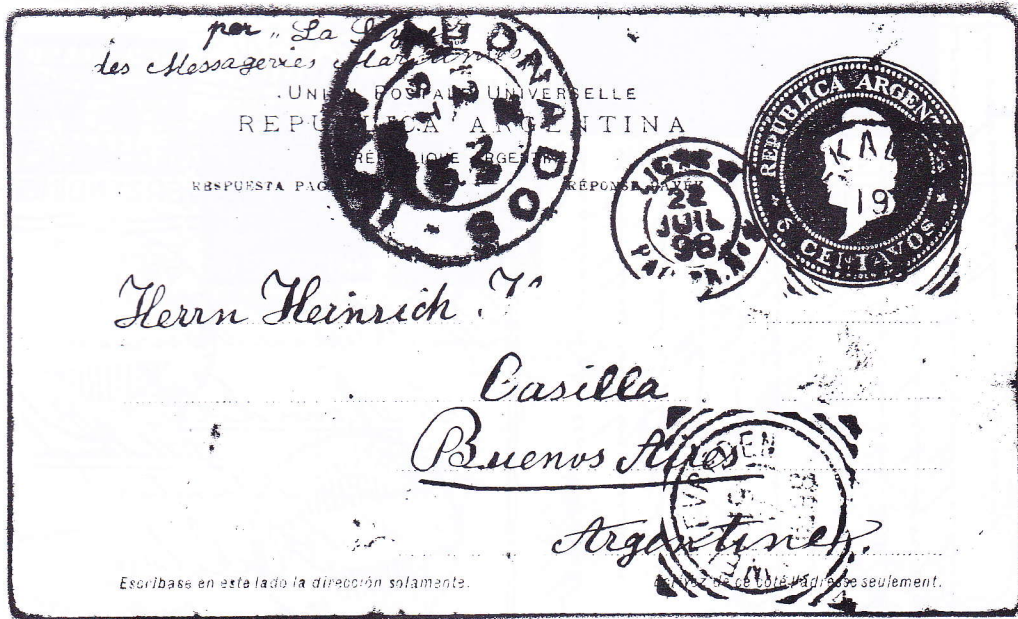
This post-war postal card was postmarked with an Indonesian revolutionary canceling device that initially contained the words "PTT Rep. Indonesia". The Dutch chiseled out the last two words to make it acceptable for their usage.



When events inexorably moved towards sovereignty transfer, this thrifty writer used an INDONESIA stamp right over an erstwhile Indies postal card.



Foreign pre-paid reply postal cards used from the Netherlands Indies are uncommon, especially to a destination like Argentina.

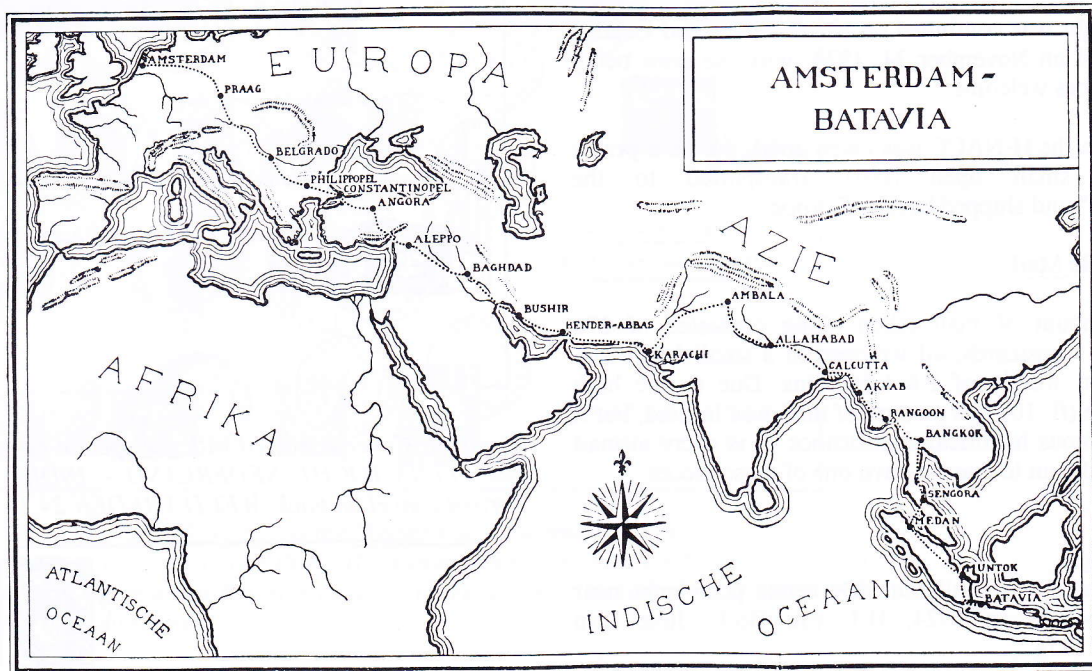


One can safely bet that not too many Guadeloupe postal cards ever were mailed to Kedong Djatti.



1924; First Flight to the Dutch East Indies

by Henk de Jager
(translated by Hans Kremer)



Illustr 1: Route of the first mail flight from Amsterdam to the Dutch East Indies, 1924

Note: This article is based on the material shown by Mr. De Jager at the Aerophilately show in Amsterdam in October 1999.

The Challenge

Since the end of WWI there were plans to connect the Netherlands to the Dutch East Indies through the air. It became a challenge.

With the arrival of the Fokker F VII airplane such a connection seemed feasible. The complex organization was handed to the "Comité Vliegtocht Nederland - Indie", with retired General C.J. Snijders as its president.

The purpose of the trip wasn't in the first place a logistical challenge, but more the result of the development of worldwide air transportation.

This dangerous flight had a worldwide impact; it proved that continents could be connected through the air.

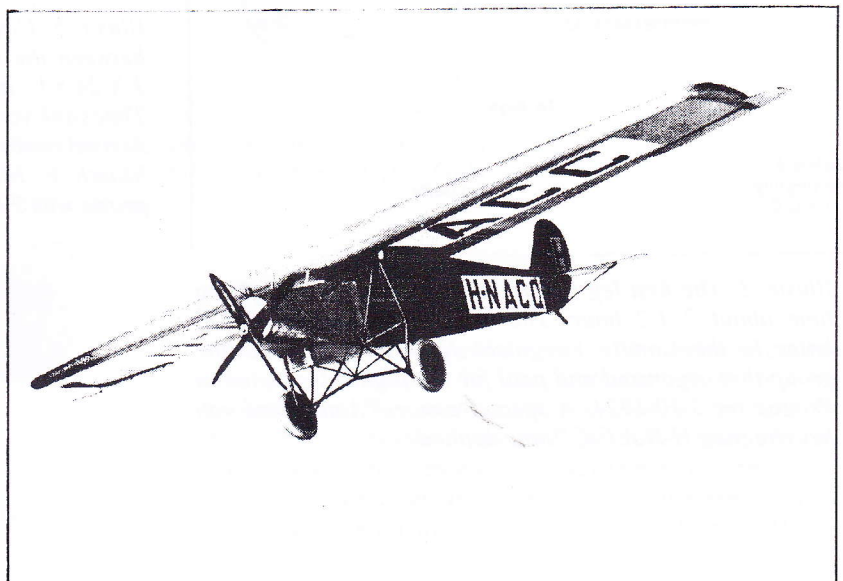
Ready to go

On October 1, 1924 the H-NACC took off from Schiphol airport the

following crew:

Captain: A.N.J. Thomassen a Thuessink van der Hoop
Pilot: L.H. van Weerden Poelman
Mechanic: P.A. van den Broeke

One could only fly by day, and 20 intermediate stops had to be made. The distance was close to 16,000 km.



Illustr. 2: Picture postcard of the Fokker F-VII (H-NACC)

On the first day Prague was reached. On October 3 an emergency landing had to be made in Philoppopel in Bulgaria. The weekly "Het Leven" organized a successful collection for a new Royce Rolls engine, costing fl 75,000.

The flight was continued on November 2, and Batavia was reached on November 24, 1924, with the crew being given a heroes welcome.

Later on the H-NACC was taken apart, put on a prauw (relatively small open boat), transported to the "Kertosono" and shipped back to Europe.

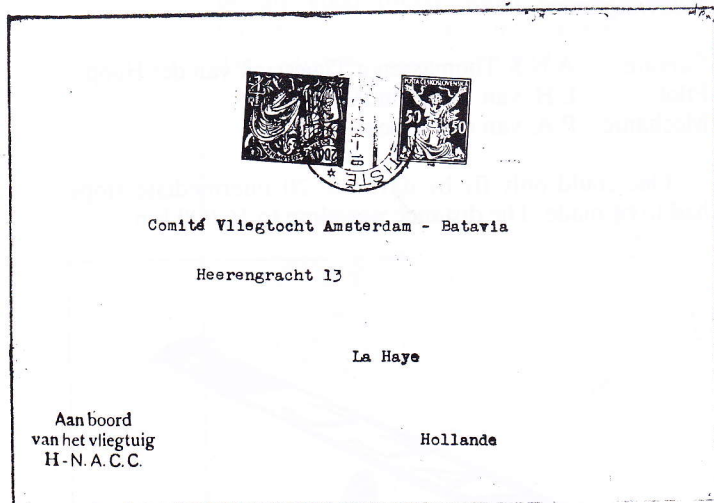
Desirable Mail

The amount of mail taken along consisted of 276 letters and 5 postcards, all wrapped in a small linen bag, with a total weight of 2.6 kilograms. Due to the high airmail rate (fl. 10), the amount of mail was limited, but it has a enormous historical significance. It is every airmail collector's dream to one day own one of these pieces.

References:

Maandblad voor Philatelie, De eerste postvlucht naar Nederlands-Indië in 1924, H.J. van Beek, June thru November, 1974

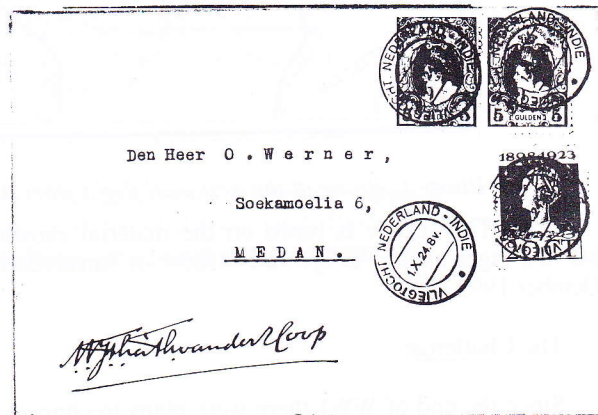
Luchtvaart en Luchtpost encyclopedie, Deel 1, J.L.C.M TSchroots and H.H.C TSchroots-Boer, De Vliegende Hollander, 1990



Illustr. 3: The first leg covered Amsterdam-Prague; flying time about 7 1/2 hour. The crew immediately wrote a letter to the Comité Vliegtocht Nederland - Indië (the group that organized and paid for the flight). Canceled in Prague on 2-10-1924. A special cancel "Aan boord van het vliegtuig H-N.A.C.C." was applied.



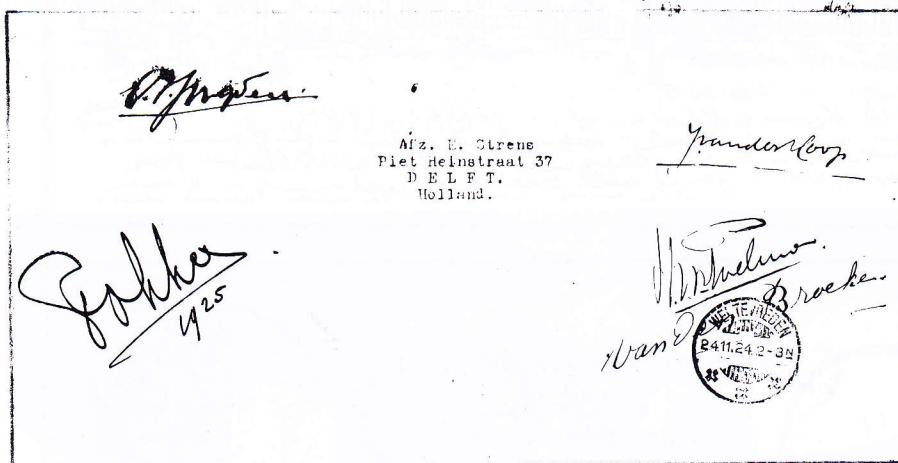
Illustr. 4: Cover canceled with the special cancel without star: VLIETGOCHT NEDERLAND - INDIE 1.X.24.8.V Arrival cancel on back: WELTEVREDEN 24.11.24.2.-3N.



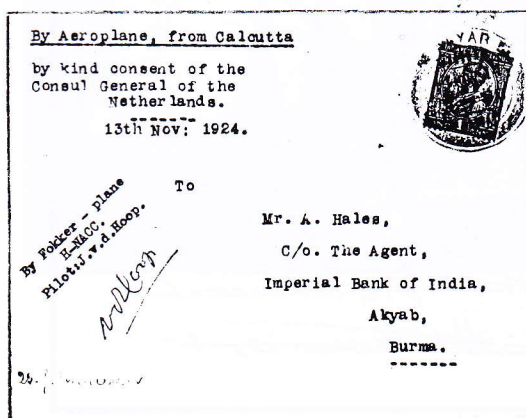
Illustr. 5: Cover canceled with the special cancel with star between the rings VLIETGOCHT NEDERLAND - INDIE 1.X.24.8.V, and is signed by captain A.N.J. Thomassen a Thuessink van der Hoop Arrival cancel on back: WELTEVREDEN 24.11.24.2.-3N. March 1, 1921 - November 1, 1925 U.P.U. rate to 20 grams was 20 cents.



Illustr. 6: This could be referred to as the 'Rembrandt' of airmail covers. It has both types of cancels. The three 10 ct overprints were canceled with the cancel without the star, the rest has the 'star cancel'. There are only three covers known which contain both types of cancels.



Illustr. 7: On the back are the signatures of the three crew members, as well as General Snijders' signature. At a party to celebrate the successful completion of the flight Anthony Fokker, the designer of the plane, signed it as well.



Illustr. 8: As per special request 25 numbered covers were put on board for the Calcutta -Ayub leg on November 13. They could not be canceled at departure, so they were transported to the Ayub postoffice after arrival, where they were canceled on November 14. Shown is cover # 22. The signatures are those of the president of the Calcutta Philatelic Club and of captain Van der Hoop.



had to be franked with the stamps of the particular country. Mail dropped off in the mailbox during the trip had to be franked with Dutch stamps, since the ships were under Dutch ownership. Even on the trip back from the DEI, Dutch stamps had to be used; DEI stamps were not allowed.

The outbound mail was canceled with a "POSTAGENT AMSTERDAM (or ROTTERDAM) - BATAVIA" cancel, while inbound mail was canceled with "POSTAGENT BATAVIA - AMSTERDAM (or ROTTERDAM)

On January 7, 1904 the first set of "Postagent" cancels was handed out to the shipping companies. The

Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland (SMN) received the cancel(s) shown here.

Its earliest known date of use is February 2, 1904.

The postal card shown here was mailed on Dec 10, 1904 in the Red Sea, aboard the S.S. Koning Willem III. The card was canceled on December 11, 1904, making this an early date for this type of cancel. The card arrived on December 27 in Vinkeveen, and was sent on to Amsterdam, where it reached its final destination on December 28, 1904.

Ref:

Catalogus van de postagentstempels gebruikt aan boord van Nederlandse schepen by W. Bakker.

Published by PO&PO in 1995.

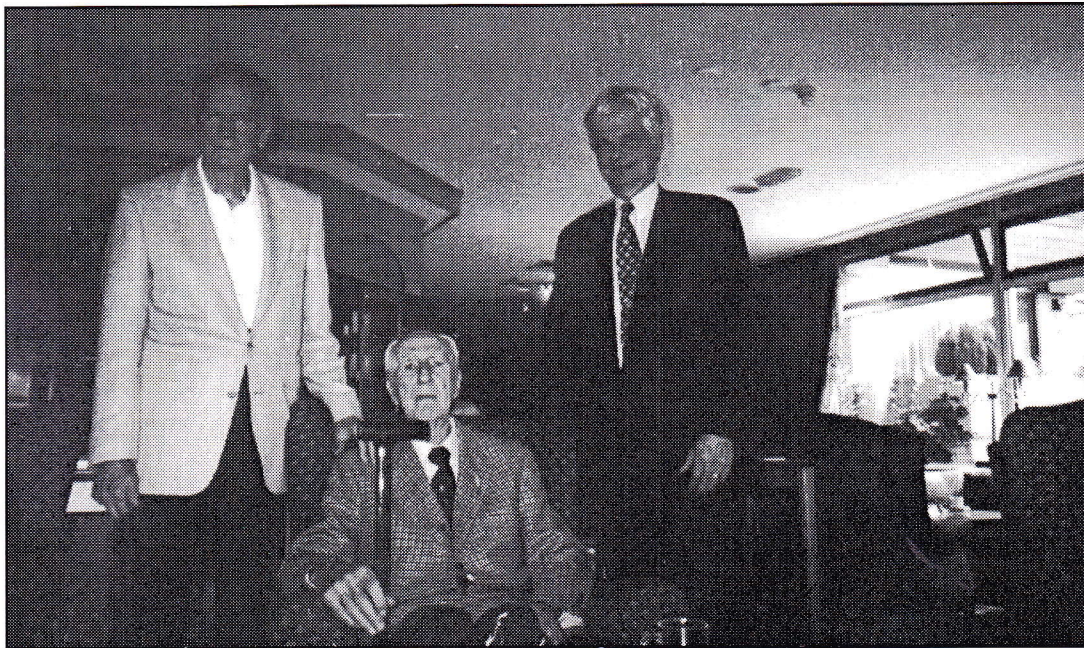
RECENT VISIT

During a recent visit to Holland in June, member Frank Julsen had the opportunity to meet with an old friend J. L. (Hans) van Dieten of Dutch auction fame, and a new friend Peter Storm van Leeuwen, who is now the managing director of the original Van Dieten Postzegelveilingen BV.

Our members will recall the strong support our Society has received over the years from Hans, who now in his mid-

eighties has turned over the establishment to a well-known Dutch philatelist and postal history student, Peter Storm van Leeuwen, who continues the "Van Dieten Dynasty" in admirable fashion.

Those of us who were fortunate enough to meet and know Hans wish him continued health in his retirement years and look forward to seeing him next year at Amphilex 2002



From left to right Frank Julsen, Hans van Dieten, and Peter Storm van Leeuwen

Continued from Editorial page

I also had a chance to visit a Dutch postoffice shortly after July 1. This was going to be the date that all the new 'Euro/Guilder' issues would come out in the Netherlands. Well, not quite. The project turned out to be too overwhelming for the Dutch PTT so these new issues will trickle in over time. What made it bad too was that you no longer can purchase single stamps. Some stamps come in books of five, others in books of fifty, or even hundred. Needless to say that collectors must find other ways to just get a single stamp. Some stamp clubs sell single stamps to their members, and I guess a subscription to the PTT Collector service will also get you single stamps. It sure isn't i easy to keep your collection of new issues current these days.

There have been some disappointments by members who submitted an article for the Journal, and then had to wait a few issues before they saw there hard work in print. The reason this can happen is due to the way Jan Enthoven (the Publisher) and I work together. I try to supply Jan with more material than he can use in one issue. Since Jan has a certain number of pages to fill a mixture of shorter and longer articles is ideally for him to have. He then can chose to optimally fill the pages. Unfortunately this means that some articles might sit there for a while before they are being published. Be assured that I love to receive your articles; without them there would be no Journal.

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

Hans Kremer