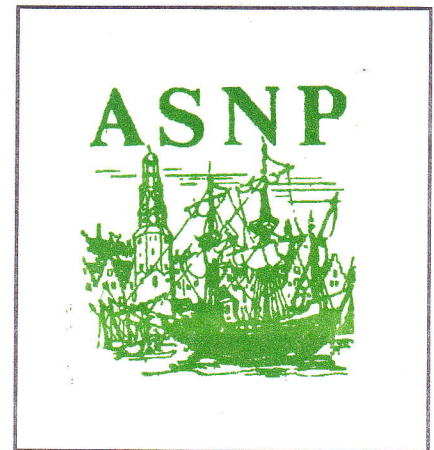


Review 10/16/2002

# NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



**JOURNAL of the American Society for Netherlands Philately**

**Volume 27/1**

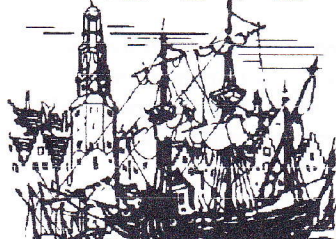
Netherlands Philately  
5158 Cypress Court  
Lisle, IL 60532

Dated Journal

Mr. Hans Kremer  
252 Balceta Court  
Danville, CA 94526

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# ASN P



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# Netherlands Philately

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR NETHERLANDS  
PHILATELY

Volume 27, number 1

## Journal

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## From the Editor:

By the time you read this I, and the other ASN P members attending, should be back from Amphilex 2002 and I expect to be able to have a report of our experiences in Amsterdam and the trip that followed it in the November Newsletter.

This issue has the conclusion about Carel Witmond's experiences in Dutch concentration camps during W.W.II. I know that this is not of what I would call 'general interest' but I felt it to be of sufficient importance to have it published. The editor of Waalzegel in the Netherlands found it an important document and he has asked for permission to publish it in the Netherlands.

As always, it is hard to find material that pleases everybody, but I do my best to get subjects that I think will appeal to most of us. We have a wide range of interests and knowledge in the ASN P, and especially for the 'specialist' it is hard to find articles that will extend their knowledge.

Sometime back a member of the Netherlands Philatelists of California showed me Neuzen and Terneuzen cancels and wondered if these referred to the same town. I managed to get in touch with the president of the Terneuzen stamp club and he was nice enough to do some work on the subject and even write a short article about it, which you will find in this issue. Not only did I get that article, but after attending their annual exhibition, I got to know other members of their organization and this has resulted in additional articles dealing with the philatelic aspects of Terneuzen. Since Terneuzen is located in a part of the Netherlands which is called Zeeuws-Vlaanderen it is in a rather unique position. Its closeness to Belgium affected the postage that had to pay for letters sent to that country. You can read about that here too.

Governor Ed Matthews received a reaction to his article in the previous Journal about the "Dutch East Indies - the 12 1/2 ct K 12 1/2 : 12 C of the 1870 issue". It is a reminder that if you write an article you might find out more about the subject through the reactions you get. Let that be an incentive to write, even more so since I'm getting low on material again.

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

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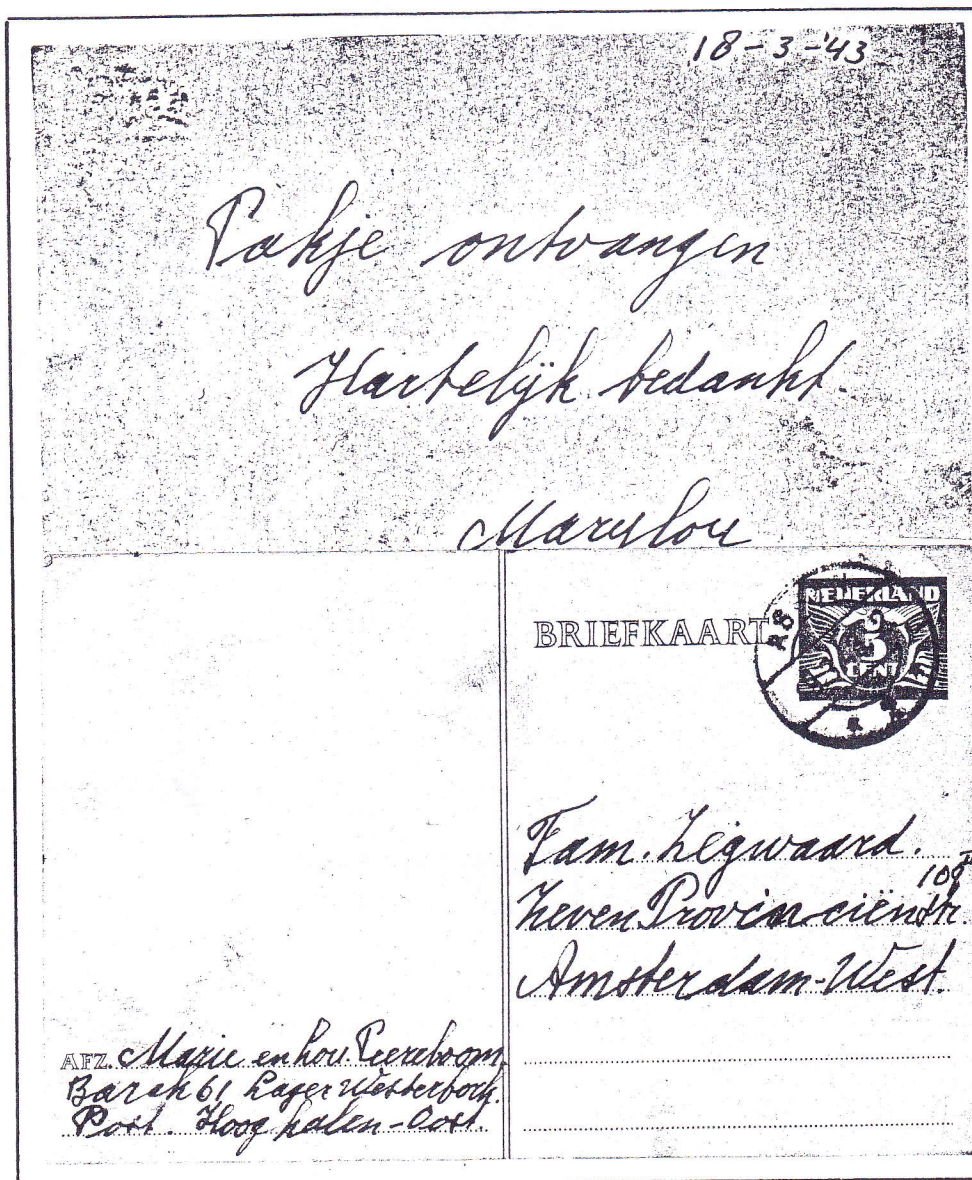


## Concentration camps in the Netherlands during the 1940-1945 occupation. (Conclusion)

by Carel Witmond

All prisoners were medically examined. Those who were able to work were transported by train to a German concentration camp. The first transport to camp Auschwitz took place on 15 July 1942. At first trains departed from the local railway station at Hooghalen. Shortly afterwards the railway was extended and a terminal was built inside

the camp. This became operational on 2 November 1942. Within a space of two years, 93 transports took place to Auschwitz and other extermination camps. Well over 100,000 Dutch Jews were transported. Only a couple of hundred returned.



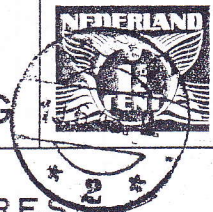
Most Dutch people were not aware of what exactly happened in Westerbork. Friends and acquaintances tried to help. This is a 'thank you' card dated 18.3.1943 to the Zegwaard family in Amsterdam who sent a parcel to one of the prisoners. It is postmarked ASSEN.

The occupying forces made sure that superficially camp WESTERBORK looked like a normal transit camp for Jews who were going to be resettled in a different part of Europe. It had all the amenities of a small town, with

shops, schools, an orchestra, etc. This way they hoped to create a sense of false security, but the prisoners lived in fear that the next transport might be theirs.

BERICHT VAN ADRESWIJZIGING	
NAAM MET VOORLETTERS:	<i>Mendels Th. h. 29-8-02</i>
BEROEP, KWALITEIT:	<i>Repliqueur Els Westerbork</i>
OUD ADRES	
STRAAT EN HUISNUMMER:	<i>Barrack 64</i>
NAAM DER WOONPLAATS:	<i>Westerbork</i>
NIEUW ADRES	
STRAAT EN HUISNUMMER: (ZOO NOODIG HUISGEDEELTE):	<i>Barrack 71</i>
TELEF.- & POSTBUSNR.:	
POSTREKENING NR.:	<i>Westerbork Post Kogelstein</i>
NAAM DER WOONPLAATS: (TOEVOEGEN, INDIEN NOODIG: CENTRUM, NOORD, ZUID, OOST, ENZ. OF KANTOOR V. BESTELLING)	
DATUM VAN INGANG EN HANDTEEKENING:	<i>Amsterdam 12-6-43</i>

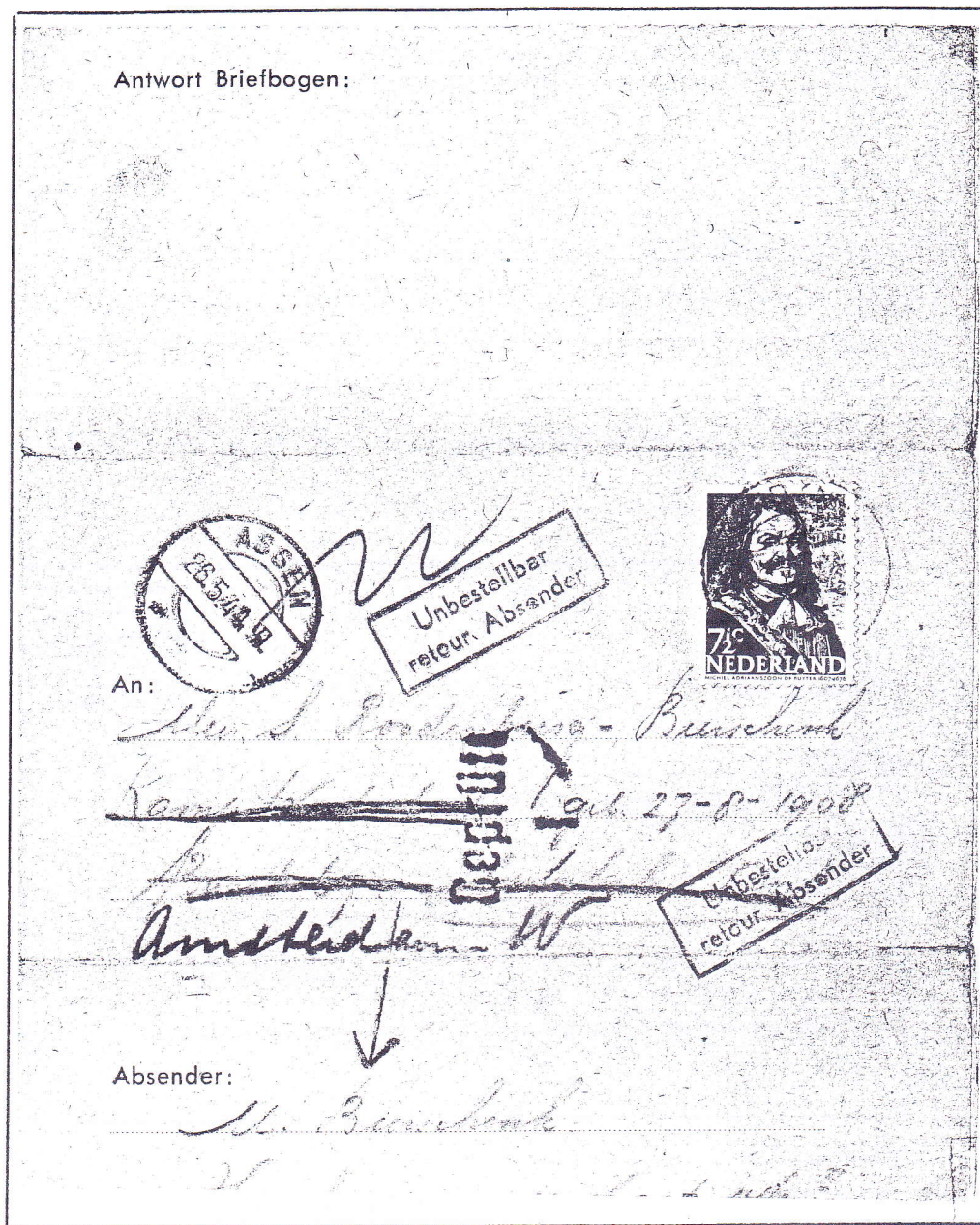
FORMULIER VOOR ADRESWIJZIGING	
KENNISGEVING VAN TELEFOONNUMMER, POSTREKENING- OF POSTBUSNUMMER.	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
NAAM, BEROEP, STRAAT EN WOONPLAATS:	
TELEFOONNUMMER:	
POSTREKENING NR.:	
POSTBUSNUMMER:	
HAND- & DATTEKENING:	<div style="text-align: center;"> <b>ADRES</b> </div> <i>Tam</i> <i>4 Gieskes. Haag</i> <i>Krakels 29 III</i> <i>Postbus 3</i>

To the outside world life at Westerbork had to appear as normal as possible. The authorities did not wish to make it known that the Jews were going to be exterminated. When a prisoner moved to another barrack he was allowed to send a change of address card.



Used "Antwort Briefbogen" the official forms which people outside the camp could use to reply to a detainee are extremely rare. Prisoners treasured the letters they

received so much that they took them with them when they were transported to a German extermination camp - never to return...



Reply part of a letter which was returned to sender, because the addressee had been transported. Two hand stamps: "Unbestellbar retour Absender" and a censor mark "Gef. III".

In various ways Jews tried to escape the weekly transports to the camps abroad. They sometimes offered money or jewelry. Others produced documents which with they hoped to prove that they were exempt from transportation. These two telegrams were sent from Assen and Arnhem respectively at the request of Jews in camp Westerbork. One telegram asks to apply at once with the German authorities for a suspension (Sperre), the other is an urgent request to send a testimonial from Fokker, presumably to prove that the prisoner had been an employee of this important Dutch aircraft factory. (Illustration page 5)







A form with a section for reply (Antwort Bogen) was issued after 17.11.1943. One half was used by the prisoner. The receiver replied on the other half. Complete forms are very rare. The one shown here was sent on 28.9.1944. Apart from the censor mark "Geprüft", a small label is attached with the text "Paketsendung nach Lager Westerbork".

Nur die Linien beschreiben!

Antwort Briefbogen

Es dürfen nur die vorgedruckten Zeilen mit deutlich lesbarem Schrift beschreiben werden

Antwort Briefbogen

LAGER-WESTERBORK  
Hooghalen Oost

Nur die Linien beschreiben!

An:

J. H. C. Bloke

Wilgenlaan 8

Verschooten 12-K/1

Absender:

J. E. A. M. Meijer

Baracke

72

geboren:

16-5-04

Raum für Zensurstempel:

Paketsendung nach  
Lager Westerbork.

Geprüft

Lager Westerbork  
Hooghalen Oost

Model 167-40M-4-44

### Barracks Camp 't Zand.

During the thirties the Dutch government created work for the unemployed under a scheme called "werkverschaffing" (unemployment relief work). Several small camps were erected to house them. During the German occupation some of these camps were used to detain Jews, especially those from mixed marriages. The regulations in such camps were less strict than in the concentration camps.

During the crises of 1929-1938 the unemployed were put to work by the government. Often these were jobs they

were not trained for. For example the "Bosbaan" rowing canal was built by hand by the unemployed. My father too had to do this. He was fortunate enough to be living in Amsterdam so he could go home every night. Others weren't so lucky. For them the government built camps with barracks. One of these camps was in 't Zand, about 30 miles North of Amsterdam.

After the Germans invaded they made use of these camps, especially to house Jews of mixed marriage. The Jews were put to work in factories or other enterprises in the neighborhood. They could receive visitors during the weekend. Supervision in these camps was fairly lenient



Two letters from Amsterdam to Mr. Bierschenk in camp 't Zand, dated August 1944. "UNDER COVER"



## Terneuzen; A Philatelic History 1839-1964

by Bram Lensen (translated by Hans Kremer)

*Editor's Note: This article is based on an exhibition that Bram showed at the philatelic show in Terneuzen in October 2001. Most exhibitions show a lot of philatelic*

*material but not much text. This exhibit is an exception. However, the illustrations are the dominating feature.*



FRANCO letter sent 10-3-1839 from Ter-Neuzen to Middelburg  
The 15 ct postage, already paid, is shown on the back of the letter.

15 ct postage is based on distance and could be found in the  
PORTLIJST (rate table) of the Ter-neuzen postoffice.

The distance was measured in a straight line from departure office to the receiving office.

Date cancel:



TER-NEUZEN, month indicated by a numeral, no year indication; issued 1837 (1838?).

The date cancel, in combination with the FRANCO cancel, has been used since 1-1-1838 when Terneuzen was promoted to main postoffice status.

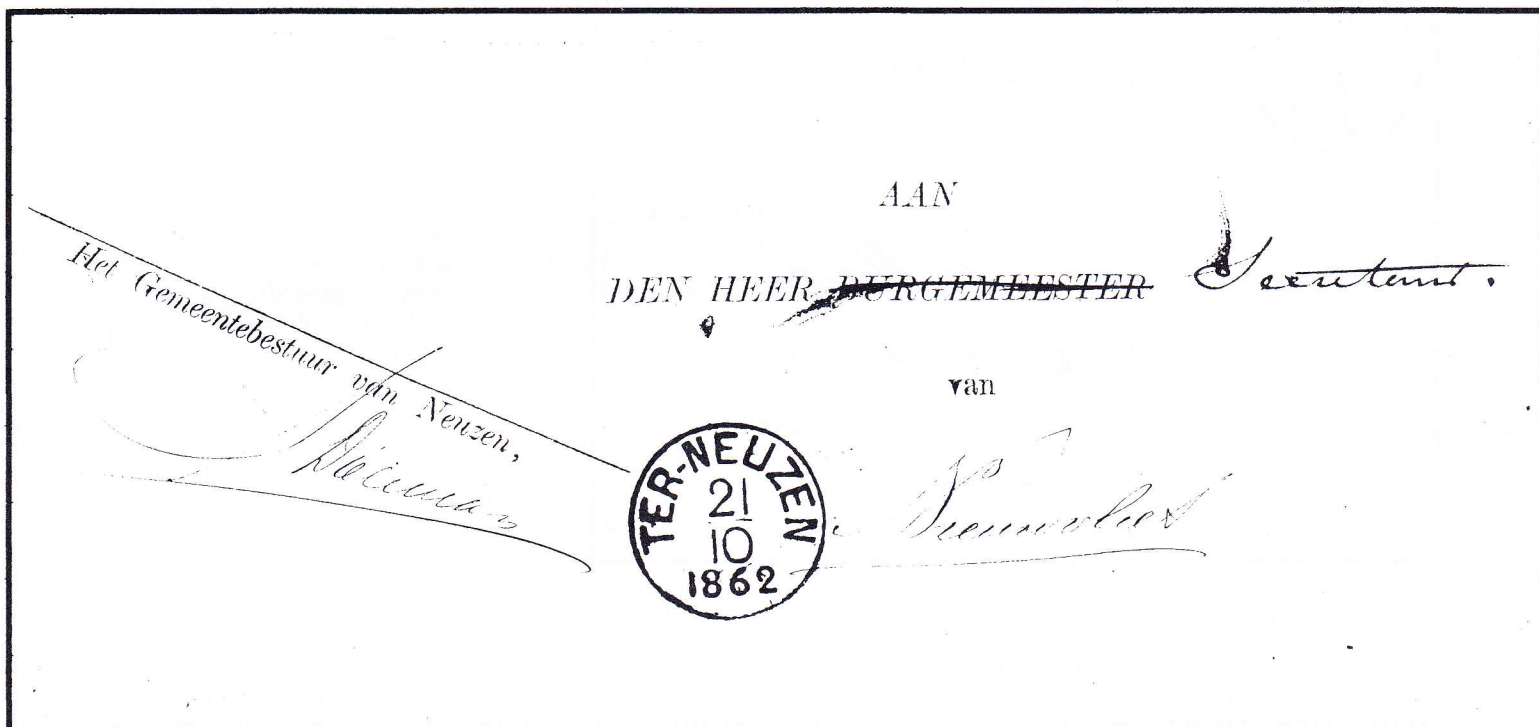
On the back of the cover is the arrival cancel  
MIDDELBURG 4 OKT. (Issued in 1829)

Date cancel: (for printed matter wrapper on next page)

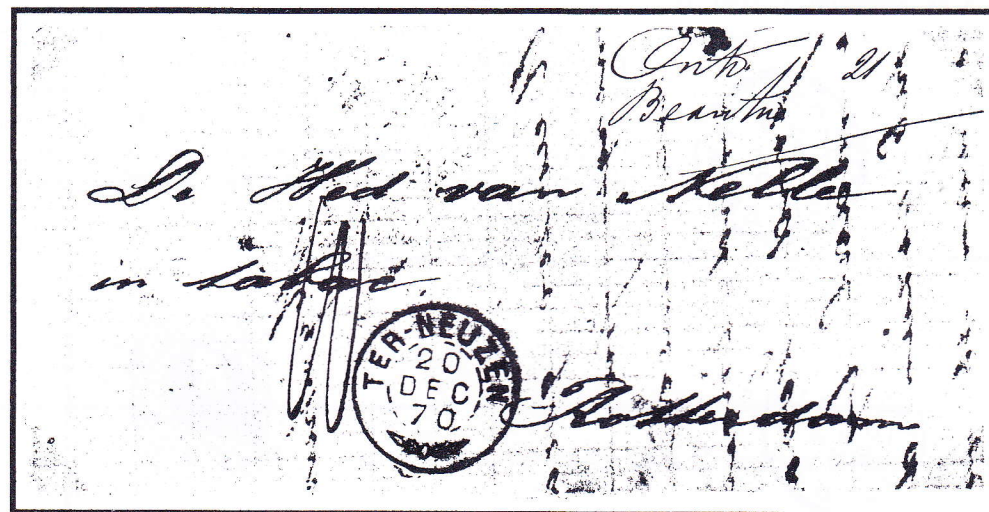


TER-NEUZEN with year in sans-serif (block type) lettering. This type of cancel was first used in 1854. Required ink color: red. It was used as both departure and arrival cancel.

Printed matter was sent by the city office of Terneuzen. No postage required. Government agencies had free mailing privileges.



Printed Matter Wrapper; sent 10-21-1862 from Ter-Neuzen to Nieuwvliet.



Letter sent 12-20-1870 from Ter-Neuzen to Rotterdam

The 10 ct postage, to be paid by the receiver, is shown on the front of the letter.

The postal rate could be found in the PORTLIJST of the Ter-neuzen post office. (Order of April 12, 1850, to set postal rates and govern postal matters)

Postal rates, until 1871, depended on the distance traveled. For a distance between 30 and 100 Dutch miles (kilometers) this rate was 10 cent. The distance was measured in a straight line.

Cancel:

TER-NEUZEN 20 DEC 70 is a 'twig' type cancel. This type of cancel was first issued in 1865. Required ink color: red. Per December 15, 1869 the required ink was changed to black, because the red ink was of poor quality. Black ink only became mandatory per February 1, 1870.

On the back of the cover is the arrival cancel ROTTERDAM 21 DEC 70 4A - 8A.





Sub-office Axel put its straight line cancel on the front of the card.

In 1872 Axel was still a sub-office and thus was not allowed to cancel the stamp itself. (It was not until 1 October 1, 1881 that it could use its cancel as an obliteration marker). The obliteration of the stamp had to be done by the Terneuzen postoffice. Axel was a sub-office of the Terneuzen post office

The postal card shown here, issued January 1, 1871, with its imprinted 2 1/2 cent stamp, was the first Dutch imprinted postal card.

Postal Card sent 9-27-1872 from Axel to Terneuzen.

On front of the card is the red straightline cancel (in block type letters) AXEL and the two letter cancel TERNEUZEN 27 SEP 72 12M - 4A.

The two letter cancel TERNEUZEN was issued in 1866. This cancel served both as departure as well as arrival cancel. On the card shown here it was used as arrival cancel.

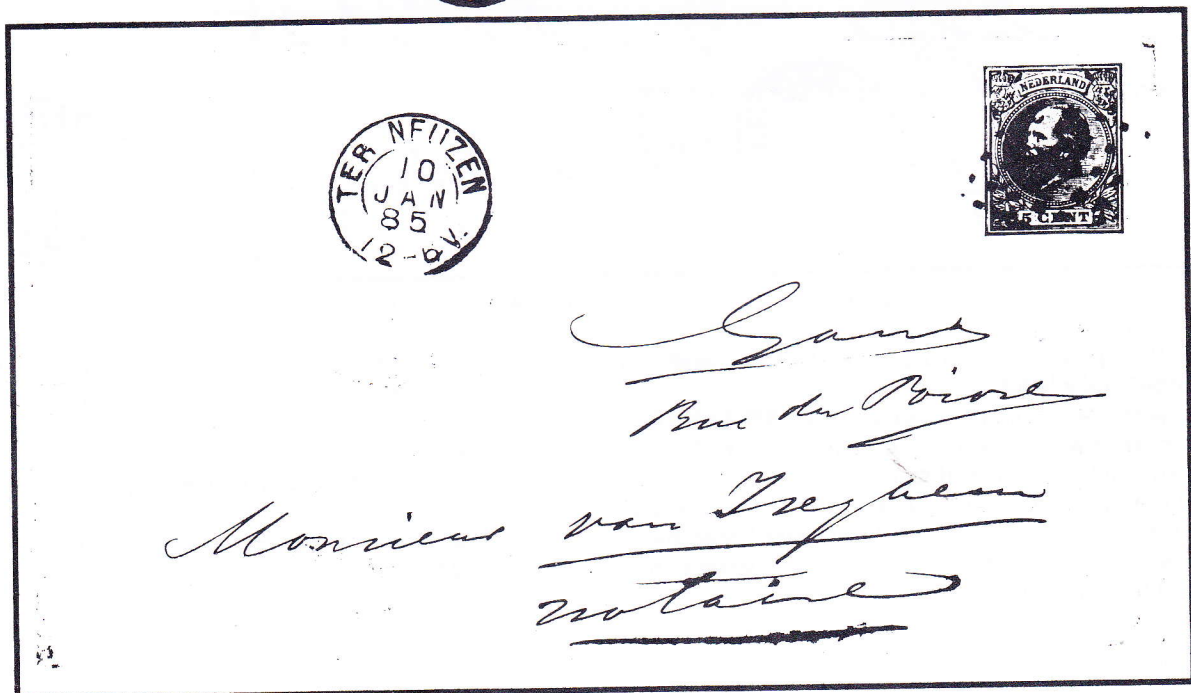
Terneuzen in this case forgot to obliterate the 2 1/2 cent imprinted stamp.



Letter below is franked with an imprinted 5 cent stamp.

Postal rate for a letter to Belgium from 7-1-1875 till 3-1-1921 was 10 cent, BUT..5 cent is the 'inter urban (in country) rate' and why did that apply?

When the UPU took effect on July 1, 1875 article 7 of the relevant Royal Decree of June 16 S. 120 states that for border mail there is a special lower rate "... between towns in the Netherlands... respectively in Belgium and Germany... where the straight line distance between departure- and arrival postoffice is less than 30 kilometers"



Letter sent 1-10-1885 from Ter Neuzen to Gent in Belgium.

A maximum distance of 50 km already had been set in 1850; it was changed to 30 km as per July 1, 1865.

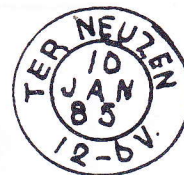
Terneuzen is less than 30 km from Gent and thus the 5 cent inter urban rate applied.

This special lower rate between border towns in the Netherlands and Belgium was in effect until April 1, 1947.

The imprinted stamp is canceled with Numeral cancel # 79. The numeral cancel "79" was issued to the Terneuzen postoffice in 1869.

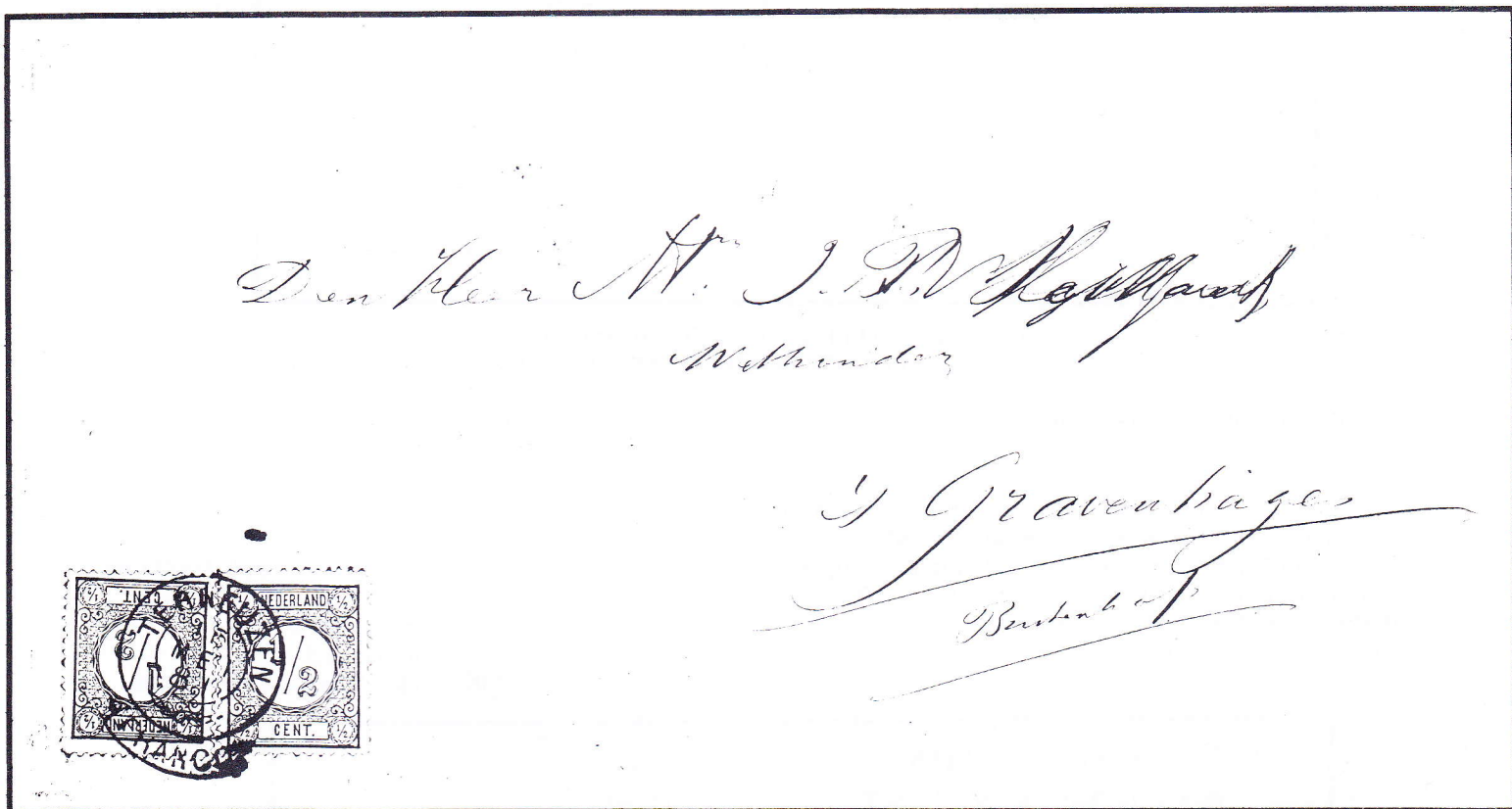


The 'small round' date cancel had also to be placed on the letter, in addition to the obliteration marker (in this case the numeral cancel)



Small round cancel TER NEUZEN was issued 2-22-1883.

The 5 cent imprinted William III envelop was first issued in September 1884.



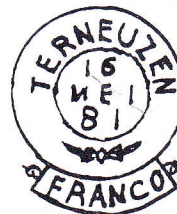
Newspaper wrapper sent 5-16-1881 from Terneuzen to 's Gravenhage; franked with  $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$  cent = 1 cent. These numeral stamps were issued from 1876 through 1894.

Newspaper rates: 1-1-1871 until 4-1-1892  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent for less than 25 grams; over 25 gram 1 cent.

Per 1-1-1869 the first newspaper stamps were issued. When paying in cash, printed matter could be handed over to the postal clerk and this person would put the proper stamps on. As per 5-1-1875 the sender had to put the stamps on the printed matter material himself.

Cancel:

FRANCO twig TERNEUZEN, issued after 1872 (1873?). (This cancel can also be found on stampless postal material).





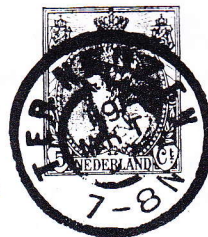


# BRIEFKAART

(CARTE POSTALE)

ALGEMEENE POSTVEREENIGING (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE)

Zijde voor het adres bestemd. (Côté réservé à l'adresse.)



Messieurs Crépelle & C<sup>ie</sup> Paris

Indem

Lille (France)

Postal Card sent 3-19-1901 from Terneuzen to Lille in France. The imprinted 5 cent stamp is canceled with a 'large round cancel' TER NEUZEN 19 MRT 01 7 - 8N

The TER NEUZEN large round cancel was issued on 3-26-1898.

There is a difference between the large round cancellations for main- and sub-postoffices. Main offices hour interval indicators were: 12-6V during the night and then 1 hour intervals thereafter until 10 p.m. The "V" stands voor Voormiddag which means a.m. In the afternoon the cancels looked like 1-2N, where the "N" stands for namiddag or p.m. Sub-offices used the following

hour intervals: During the night 12-8V, and thereafter 4-hour intervals:

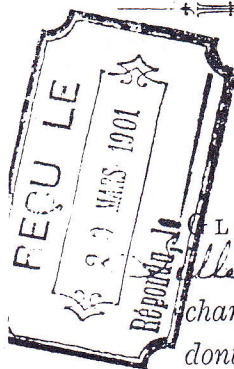
8-12V, 12-4N, 4-8N, and 8-12N.

Postal card rate to foreign countries from 7-1-1875 till 3-1-1921 was 5 cent

Imprinted Queen Wilhelmina postal card was first issued on August 1, 1899. On the back of the card is the pre-printed address of the sender: Van Ijsselsteijn & Fils.

## VAN IJSSELSTEIJN & FILS.

Anvers, Terneuzen & Gand.



M<sup>rs</sup> Crépelle Paris

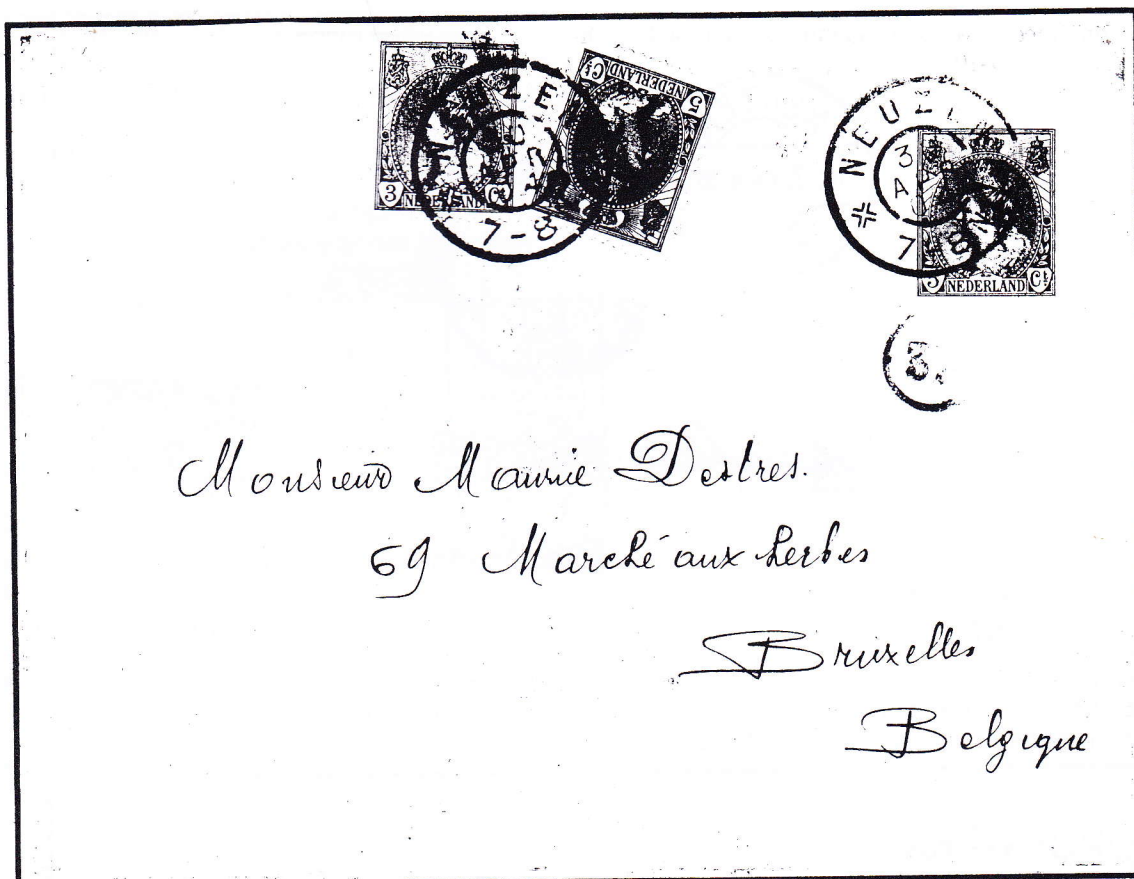
Par ordre de M<sup>rs</sup> WILLIAMS & C<sup>ie</sup> à GLASGOW, nous avons expédié à votre adresse en gare Lille 1<sup>er</sup> d'aum. les wagons n<sup>os</sup> 1057. 15480 chargés de 17.500 kilo's fontes C. W. 2<sup>e</sup> dont veuillez prendre note.

Agréés, M<sup>rs</sup> Crépelle, nos sincères salutations

pr. Van Ijsselsteijn & Fils,

Enghien

Terneuzen, 19 Mars 1901



Letter sent 4-30-1904 from Terneuzen to Brussels (Belgium).

The stamps are obliterated with the large round cancel NEUZEN 30 APR 04 7-8N

Large round cancel NEUZEN was issued on 11-22-1903.

Pre-imprinted 'fur collar' Queen Wilhelmina envelope was first issued on August 1, 1899.

On the back side are the following cancels:

GAND (STATION) 1 MAI 1-2 1904. This cancels indicates that the letter was put on the Terneuzen-Gent train.

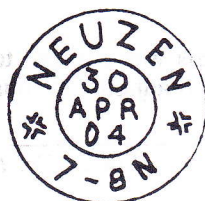
Also:

Arrival cancel BRUXELLES 1 MAI 5-6 04 ARRIVÉE.

The letter has the *wrong franking* on it. The correct rate for a letter to Belgium from 7-1-1875 till 3-1-1921 was 5 cent.



Letter sent 3-10-1908 from Terneuzen to Kapelle.





The imprinted 2½ cent stamp is canceled with NEUZEN 10. 3.08. 9-10V



Type wheel cancel NEUZEN was issued 11-7-1906.

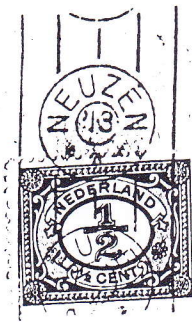
Postal card rate (within country) from 1-1-1871 till 10-16-1916 was 2½ cent

This type of 2½ cent postal card was issued 1905-1907.

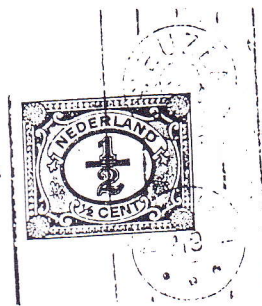
Large round arrival cancel KAPELLE (Z.BEVEL.) was issued during september 1900.



NEUZEN 1912



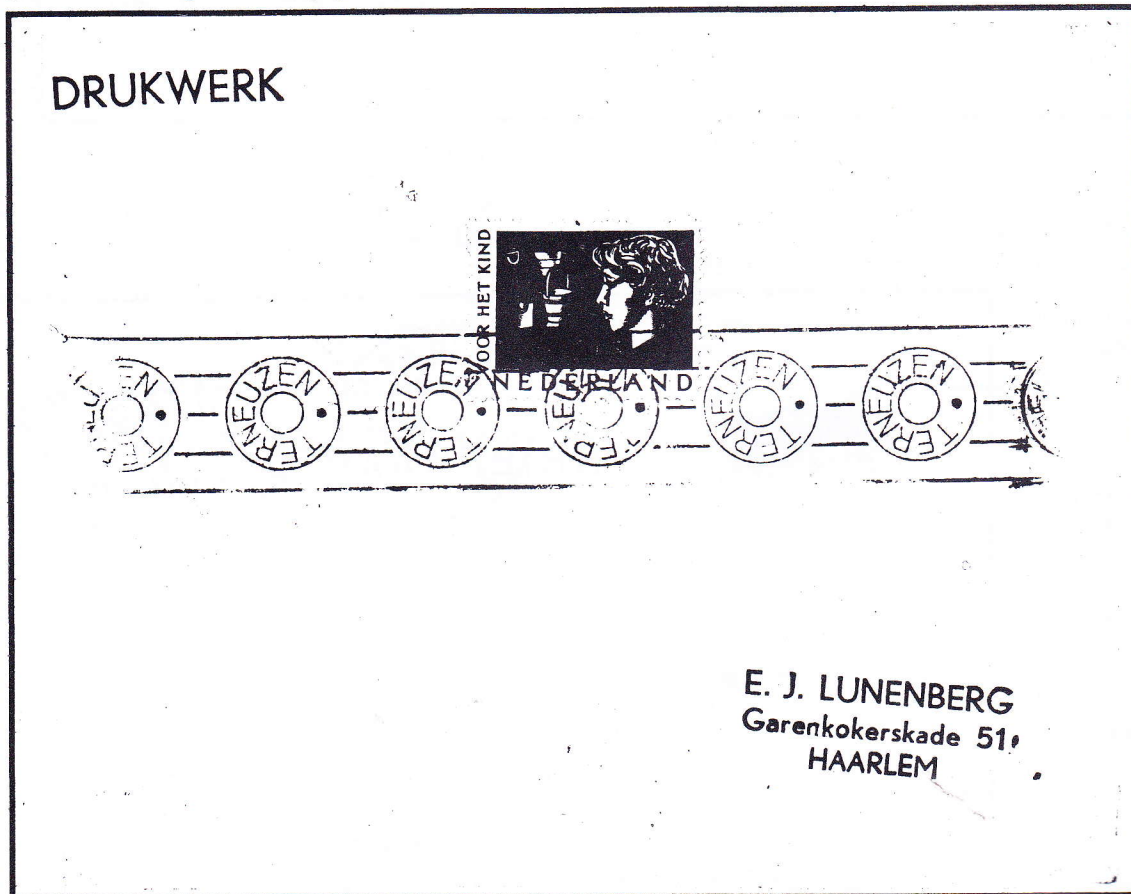
NEUZEN 1913



NEUZEN 1919

Roller cancels with the name NEUZEN were first issued in 1912. They were to be used, until 1921, for the cancellation of stamps on newspaper - and printed matter

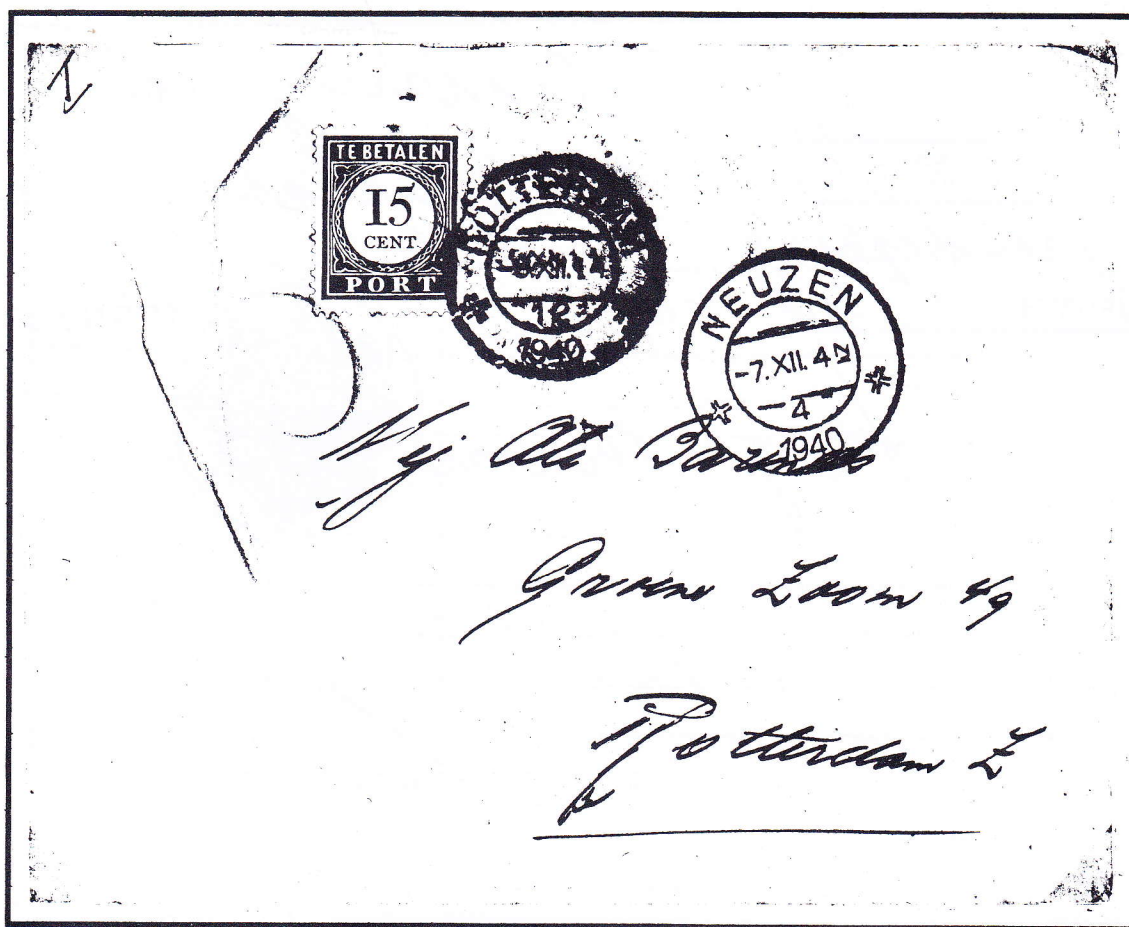
wrappers. After 1921 this type of cancel has been used to cancel small packages.



Printed matter sent from Terneuzen to Haarlem.

Franked with a 2 cent stamp and canceled with the TERNEUZEN roller cancel, without year.

During 1942 the name of NEUZEN was changed to TERNEUZEN; the roller type cancel was adjusted for this change, leaving the year off.



Letter sent 12-7-1940 from Terneuzen to Rotterdam.

Letter has been sent without franking. The rate for an 'in-country' letter from 8-20-1940 till 11-1-1947 was 7½ cent. Hand written is "15", which is the postage due to be paid by the receiver when the mailman handed her the letter.

Postage due: From November 1, 1919 postage due was set at twice the missing amount, which in this case came to 2 x 7½ cent = 15 cent.

Cancel: Short bar cancel NEUZEN, issued December 1924.

The blue postage due stamp of 15 cent is of the 1912-1920 issue.



NAAM VAN HET KANTOOR (a) AFZENDING, (b) BESTEMT	
a	<i>Debruyne</i>
b	<i>Architectenbureau</i>
TERNEUZEN	
<i>3</i>	
<i>bij voor</i>	
DRAAD OF TOESTEL- NUMMER:	

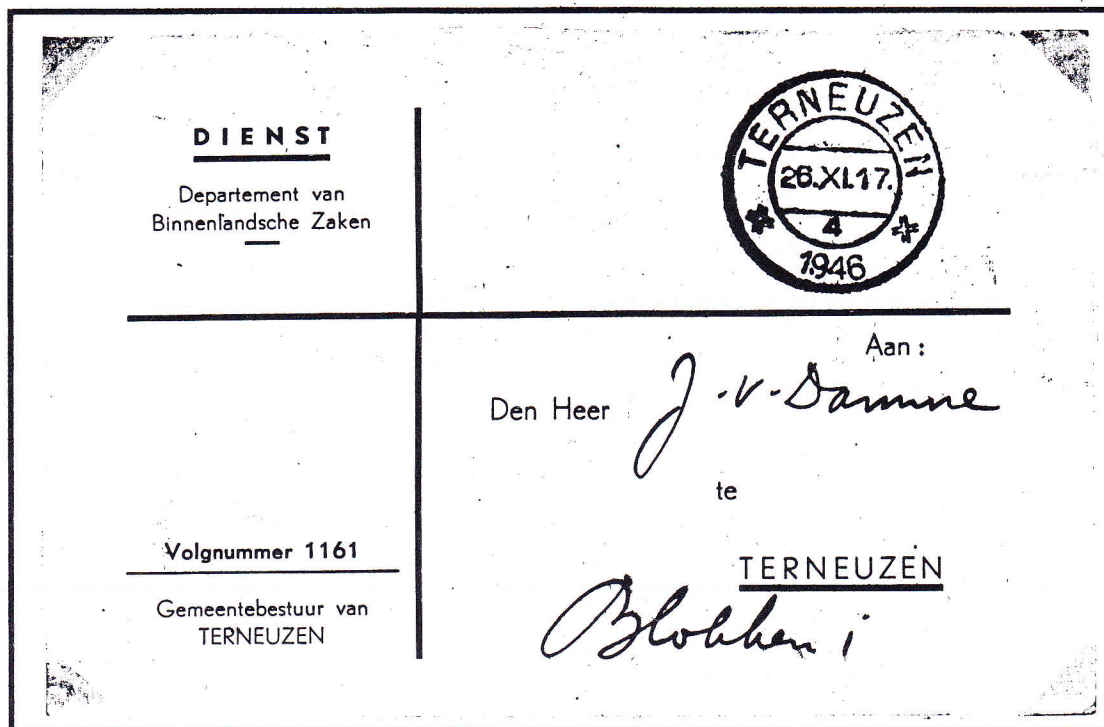
Telegram sent from IJzendijke 11-16-1945 at 15.35 to Terneuzen where it was received the same day at 16.46.

TERNEUZEN straight line cancel was issued 1-2-1942.

Destination office TERNEUZEN, date of receipt 11-16-45, at 16.46.

On the back of the telegram is the following text:

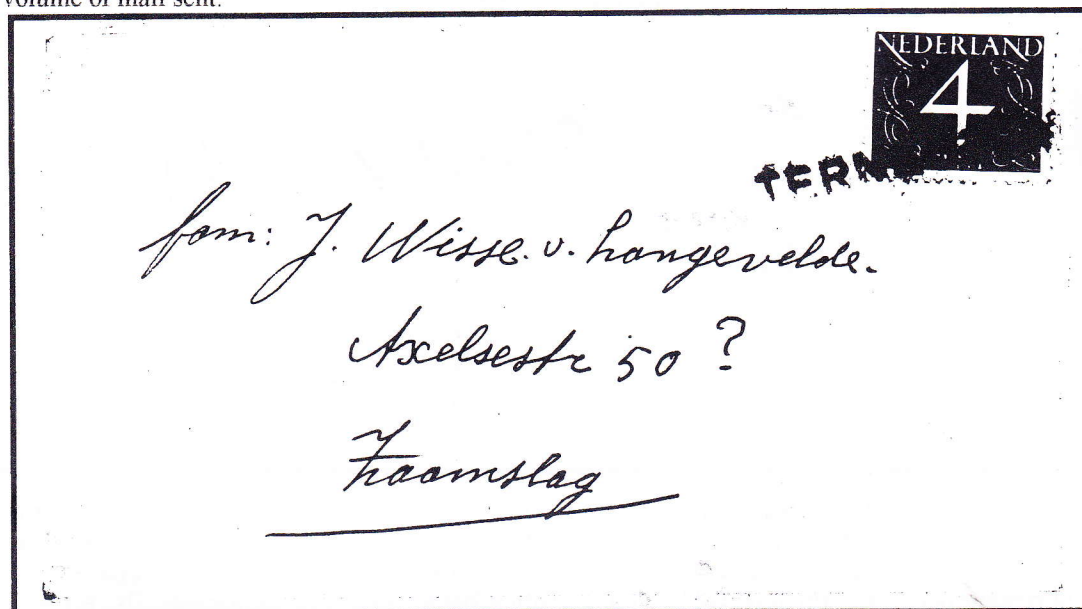
TELEGRAMADRES: FL. 12.—PER JAAR. ¶ AFLEVERING OP LUXE FORMULIER: Binnenland 25 cent extra. Buitenland 50 cent extra. LUXE TELEGRAMMEN op verzoek van geadresseerde 25 cent extra (eenheidsprijs). ¶ AANBIEDING en AFLEVERING per TELEFOON: KOSTELOOS. AFSCHRIFT KOSTELOOS IN DE EERSTVOLGENDE POSTBESTELLING.



Government Post card sent locally in Terneuzen 11-26-1946.

Post card is not franked. Although it is often assumed that government agencies had free franking rights this is not true. The government paid the PTT directly, based on volume of mail sent.

Cancel: Short bar cancel  
TERNEUZEN, issued January 1943.



Printed matter sent from Terneuzen to Zaamslag. 4 cent postage applied.

Postal rate for printed matter from 4-1-1957 till 1-1-1964 was 4 cent.

The 4 cent stamp is canceled with a **TERNEUZEN** cancel.

During the 1950's there was a large volume of Christmas/New Year mail. Often not enough cancels were

around to handle the mail, and the post offices had the authority to have their own cancels made, often omitting a date in order to save even more time when canceling. This cancel is most likely an example of this.

The 4 cent 'van Krimpen' stamp was issued 1946-1957.



(1852-1927)

'Border Mail' from Terneuzen to Belgium during W.W.I

by N.E. Snel (translated by Hans Kremer)

The Dutch postal rates are fairly simple these days. 39 Eurocent for an inland letter, 54 Eurocent for 'priority' letters within Europe, and 75 Eurocent for priority letters outside of Europe.

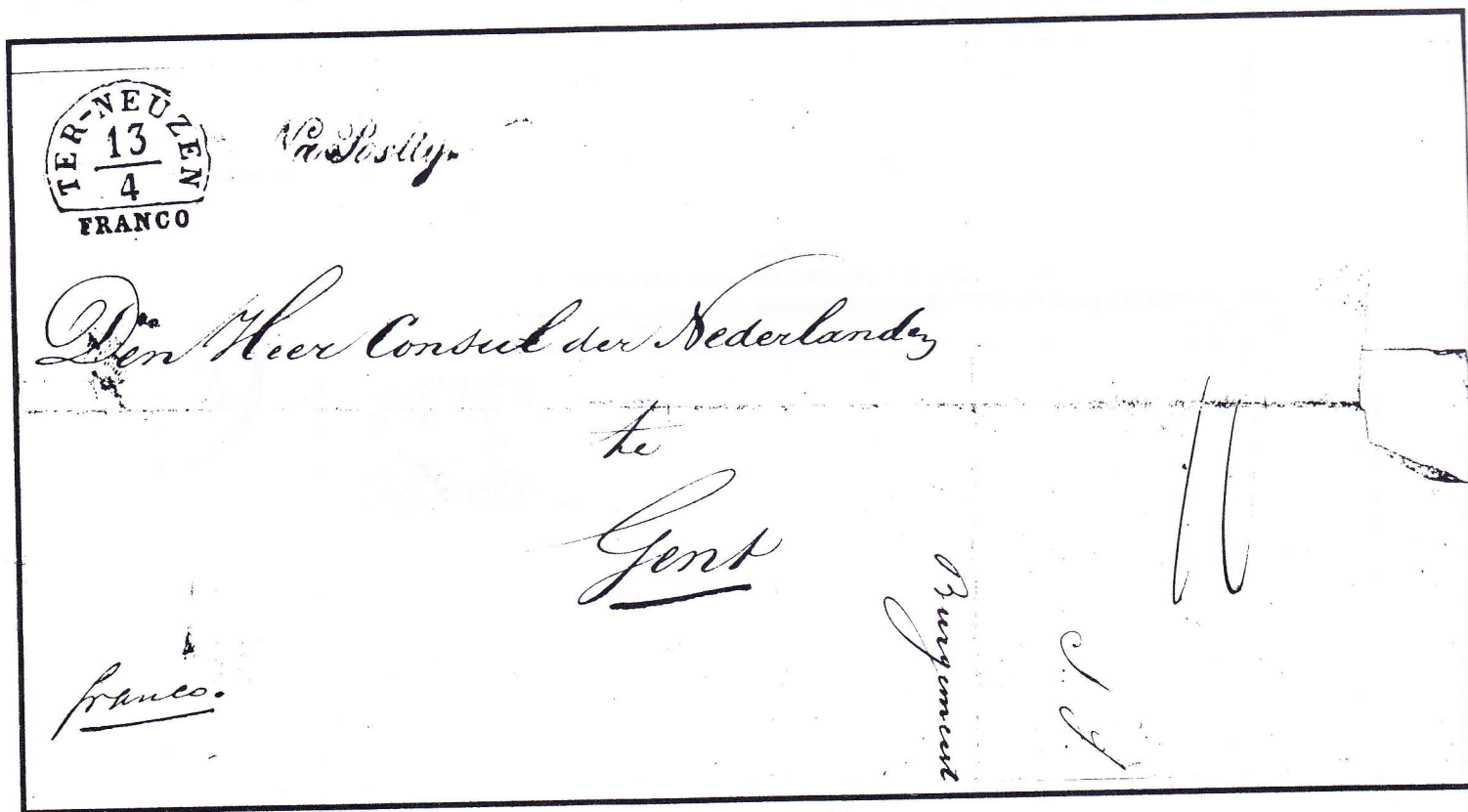
In the early days of Dutch postage stamps there were other types of rates. For example there was the 'distance rate'. The rate depended on how far the letter had to travel. It was not until January 1, 1871 that a uniform rate applied for all of the Netherlands (regardless of distance). That rate was set to 5 cent for a letter of up to 15 grams. Of course there were still all sorts of other rates, like rates for postal cards, rates to foreign countries, registration rates, etc., etc. Then there was one more special rate which applied to towns such as Terneuzen, being situated close to a border with a foreign country (in this case Belgium).

A Royal Decree of 1892 states: "...sent between offices located in the border area with Belgium and Germany and not more than 30 km (in a straight line) away, a special rate applies. This rate is the same as the inter-local rate....". The inner-local rate refers to rates to towns other than the town of departure.

In reality this lower letter rate already existed prior to the Postal Law of 1850. An agreement with Belgium and Germany had set the maximum distance as 50 km; as per July 1, 1865 this distance was lowered to 30 km.

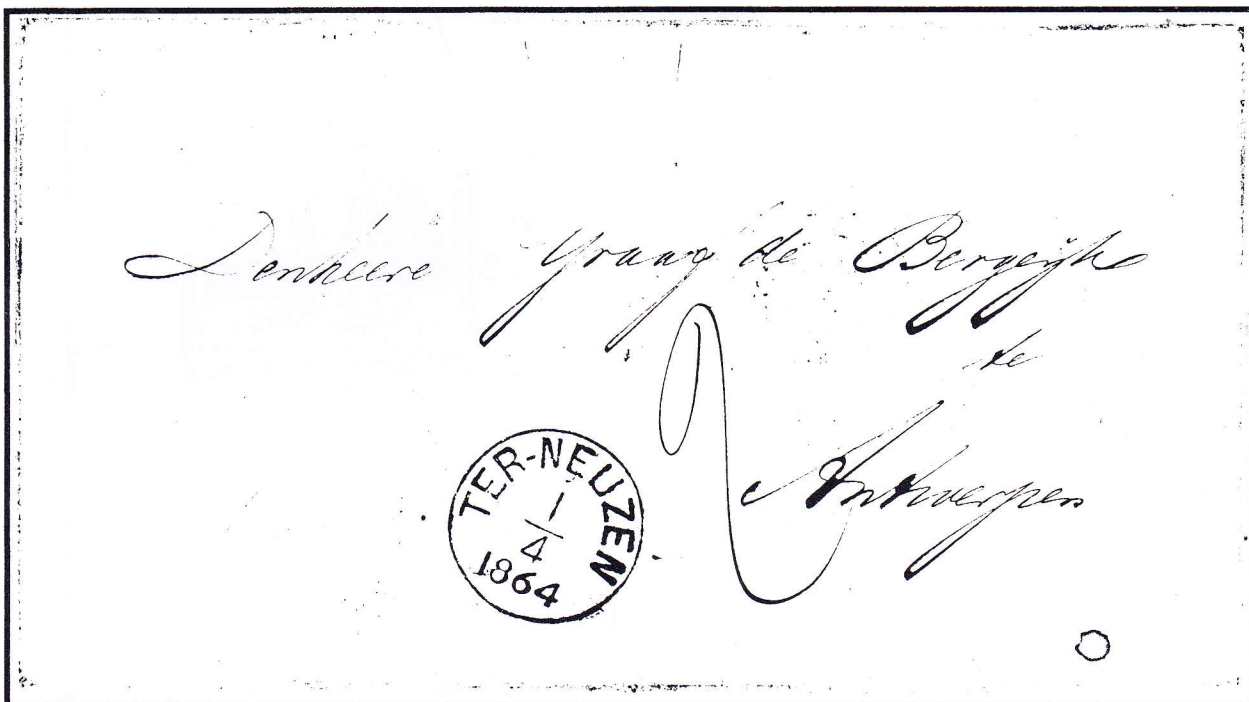
This special rate was valid until April 1, 1947; close to a century(!).

Shown here are some examples of these special lower rates.



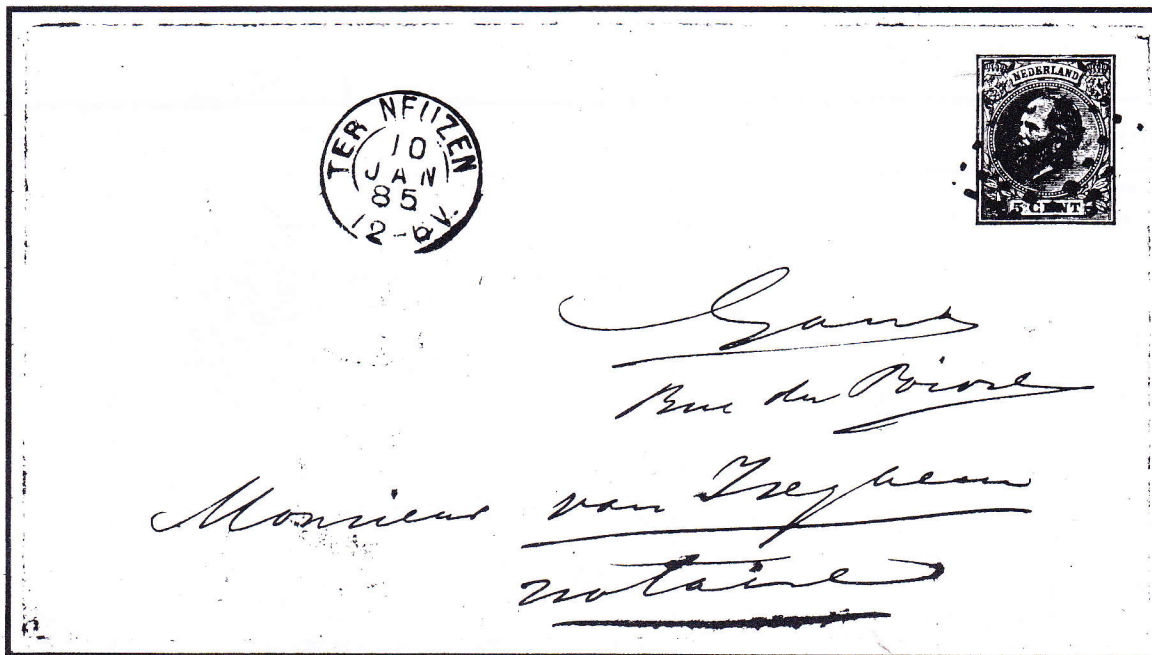
The un-folded letter was sent on April 13, 1852 from Terneuzen to Gent (Belgium). On the front of the cover one can read 'franco', which means that postage was paid by sender. The amount of postage paid was written on the back of the cover. One notes that "10" has been written. This refers to 10 cent.

The rate for a letter (up to 15 gram) sent from the Netherlands to Belgium had been changed per April 1, 1852, and was set equal to 20 cent. Here however, we are dealing with a 'border letter' and its rate was, also per 4-1-1852, set to 10 cent. This rate remained in effect until July 1, 1865.



Letter sent April 1, 1864 from Terneuzen to Antwerp (Belgium). On the front of the cover one reads "2", which at that time referred to two 'stuivers', which equals 10 cent. The border-rate of 10 cent was correct, because Antwerp is

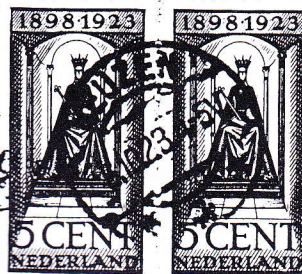
less than 50 km from Terneuzen. A bit over a year later (July 1, 1865) this distance requirement was lowered to 30 km.



Letter sent January 10, 1885 from Terneuzen to Gent (Belgium). This is a 5 cent William III postage pre-printed letter. Gent is less than 30 km from Terneuzen, qualifying it for the lower border-rate of 5 cent. The 5 cent rate was in effect from January 1, 1871 through January 1, 1919. The envelope shown here was first issued September 1884.

In 1923 a special set of stamps was issued to commemorate Queen Wilhelmina's 25 Year reign. The rate for an inland letter at that time was 10 cent and for a letter to a foreign country 15 cent.





Den Weled.Gestr.Heer Mr. Maurice Boddaert

advcaat

G E N T .

Diergaardelaan 43

Illustration 4

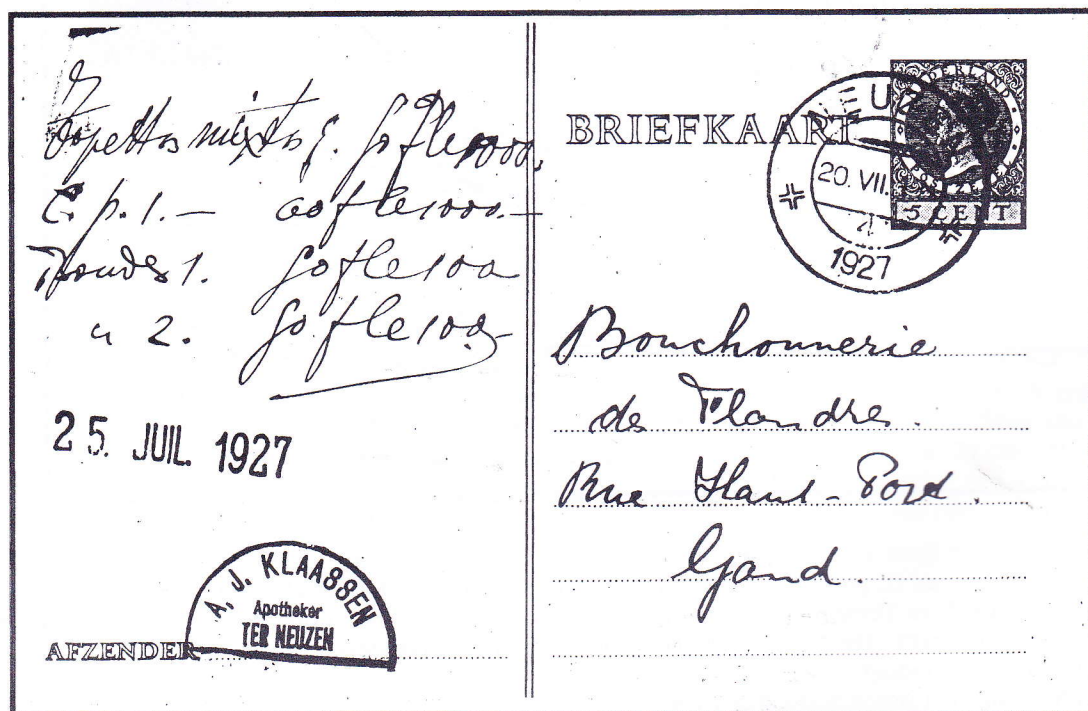


Illustration 5

Illustration 4 Letter sent October 8, 1923 from Terneuzen to Gent (Belgium). Postage of 2 x 5 cent (Jubilee series) has been applied. This is the inter-local rate and was also the correct rate for this international letter since Gent is less than 30 km from Terneuzen. (By now you should be an expert on the rates for these types of covers! (HK))

So far we have shown only letters, but for postal cards too there was a special rate. However, these lower rates for postal cards didn't come into being until March 1, 1921. They too lasted until April 1, 1947.

Illustration 5 Postal card sent July 20, 1927 from Terneuzen to Gent (less than 30 km). The imprinted value was 5 cent, the normal rate for a postal card within country (inter-local). The rate to a foreign country would be 10 cent. In this case again the card qualified for the

lower border-rate of 5 cent. This rate was in effect from October 1, 1926 through August 31, 1937. The card shown here was first issued on October 1, 1926.

#### References:

1. W.S. da Costa, *Binnenlandse en Internationale Posttarieven van Nederland 1850-1990*, Uitgave van de Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken - en Poststempelverzamelaars, 1990.
2. Geuzendam's *Catalogus van de postwaardestukken van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen*, Uitgave PO&PO, 1997.
3. *Speciale 2001 Catalogus van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen*, 60th Edition, Uitgave van de Nederlandse Vereeniging van Postzegelhandelaren (NVPH), 2001

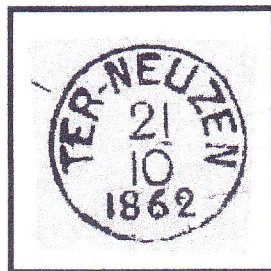
### Terneuzen; What's in a name?

(A variety of cancels.... a variety of names....)

*by Toon Oomens*

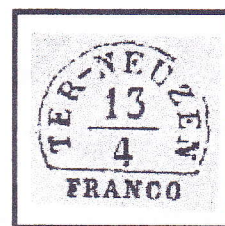
The city of Terneuzen opened a post office (Postkantoor) on January 1, 1838. But the name of the city as described in the cancels has not always been the same.

This article shows a variety of cancels used during the period from 1838 to 1946.



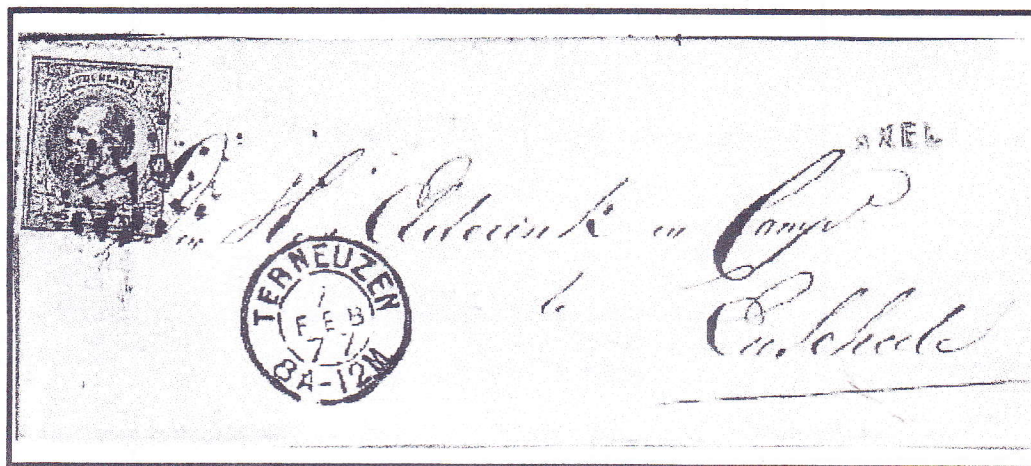
TER-NEUZEN

Franco semicircle cancel ("FRANCO halfroond") with Egyptian characters and no year indication.



Circular mark with year indication of straight characters.

Red ink had to be used with this postmark. After 1854.



TERNEUZEN

Franked letter from Axel (see NAME cancel) to Enschede, sent February 2, 1877. Axel was a "hulpkantoor", so the letter was first dispatched to

Terneuzen, where the post office canceled the stamp (Netherlands nr 19, emission of 1872, King William III blue) with the (Terneuzen) numeral postmark "79" and also the date cancel TERNEUZEN, both in black ink.

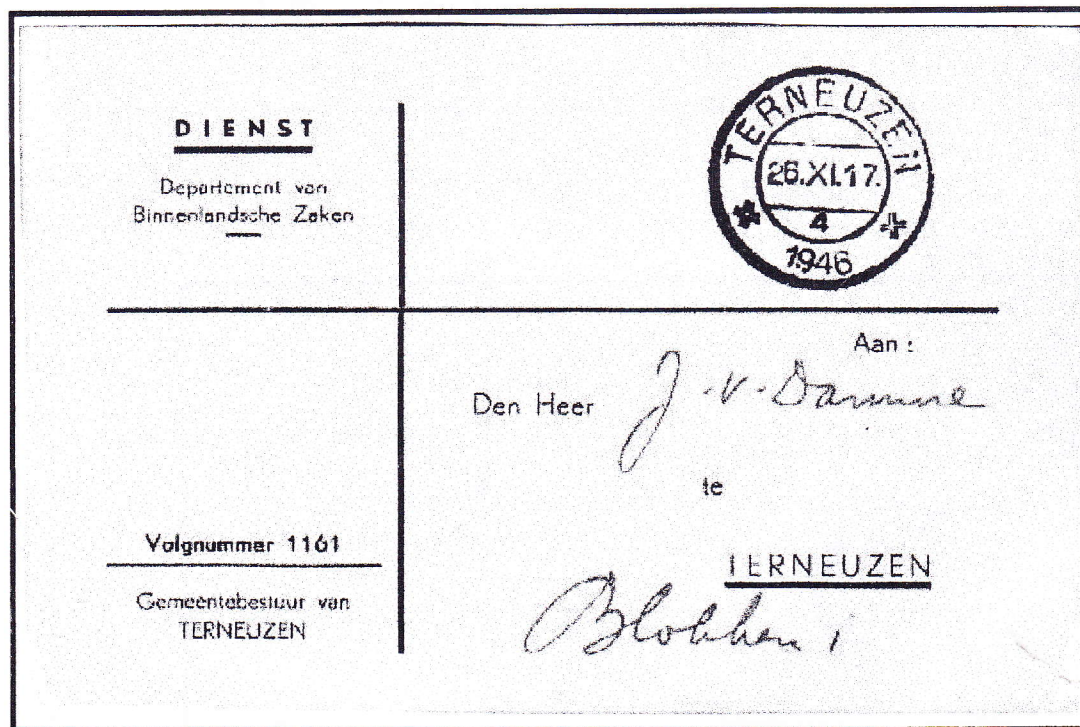




#### TER NEUZEN

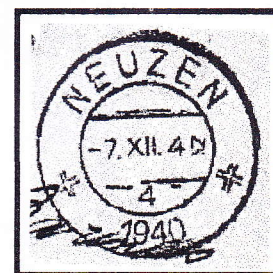
Postal card from TER NEUZEN to Apeldoorn, sent February 27, 1884 which arrived in Apeldoorn February

28, 1884. The small round postmark cancel ("klein-rond") was handed to the Terneuzen post office on February 22, 1883.



#### NEUZEN

Type wheel postmark with short bar ("Typenrader-stempel / korte balk") in use as of December 1924.



#### TERNEUZEN

Official letter (DIENST) without stamp, sent locally from Terneuzen town November 26, 1946. This cancel was handed to the Terneuzen post office in January 1943.

Notes: 1. Literature: P.C. Korteweg "300 jaar Postmerken van Nederland, 1570-1870", NVPH

2. Above material came from a number of philatelists and friends. With thanks!



For those of you who missed the invoice in the last newsletter, here is another copy.

**INVOICE**  
**PLEASE DO NOT CUT OR SEPARATE**

THIS FORM TOGETHER WITH YOUR PAYMENT, MUST BE SENT TO:  
JAN ENTHOVEN, 221 COACHLITE COURT S., ONALASKA. WI 54650  
(check or money order in US dollars, payable to ASNP or per giro (see below))

DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF MONEYS IS SEPTEMBER 30, 2002

**Membership Dues for September '02 - August '03**

Membership dues for 2002-2003 are \$ 20.00 for U.S. residents, \$ 25.00 for Canada residents, and \$ 30.00 for all other members, payable to the ASNP in U.S. DOLLARS. Membership dues may be prepaid for any number of future years at the present rate. If you want to pay also for another member's dues, please use a separate (photostatted) form. In addition you can use this opportunity to order the new 2002-2003 NVPH "Speciale Catalogus" at \$23 (note: Orders are limited to the first 30 orders. Therefore, when ordering a catalog, please write two separate checks). As an added convenience, those people who can transfer funds to a giro account can now transfer the money to J. Enthoven's account, giro number 2999435. Please use the current rate at the time of your transfer plus .02 Euro/Dollar to allow for fluctuations and transfer costs, and also send the invoice and ballot to me. Just mark it that you paid by giro.

Please print LAST NAME \_\_\_\_\_ FIRST NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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| 2. Neth. Antilles   | 8. FDC's              | 14. Stationery/Covers | 20. Frank. Labels     |
| 3. Neth. Indies     | 9. Perf. Varieties    | 15. Revenues/Railways | 21. Perfins or POKO's |
| 4. Neth. New Guinea | 10. Proofs and Essays | 16. Booklets/Comb.    | 22. Rep. of Indonesia |
| 5. Surinam          | 11. Plate Faults      | 17. Coils             | 23. Rep. of Surinam   |
| 6. Japanese Occup.  | 12. Printing          | 18. Cancels           | 24. Fieldpost         |

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Catalog \_\_\_\_\_ = \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_ = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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(Names given are the official nominees. Any other member may be or may propose a write-in candidate)

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write-in [ ]

Vice President (check one)

Dries Jansma [ ]  
write-in [ ]

Membership Secretary (check one)

Jan Enthoven [ ]  
write-in [ ]

Corresponding Secretary (check one)

Marinus Quist [ ]  
write-in [ ]

Treasurer (check one)

George Vandenberg [ ]  
write-in [ ]

Governor (check two)

John Heimans [ ]  
Gene Fricks [ ]  
write-in [ ]  
write-in [ ]