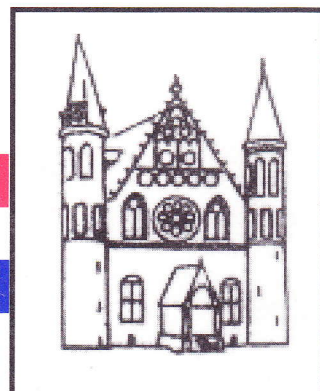
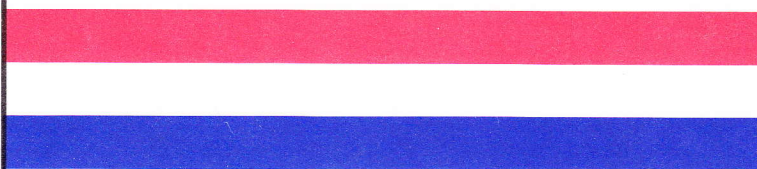
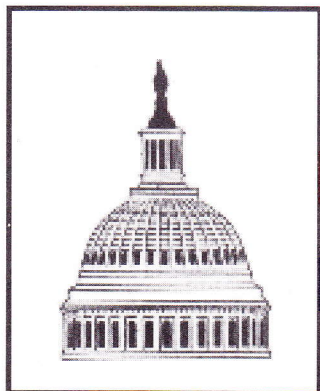


NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

A S N P



Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

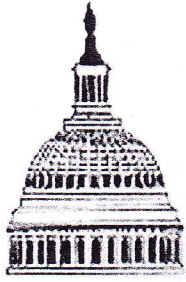
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From the Editor:

September 2006

You have the first issue of the new ASNPN Magazine in your hands and as is the case with most newborns, the birth was not without complications. It looked fairly straightforward, start with what the parents Journal and Newsletter, pick parts from both and merge it into the new publication.

It got more complicated when we decided to have a new logo and also come up with a new name. Both of these were taken care of with contests and a new logo and name were in place by September 1. What threw me off was the Nonprofit status mailing status we had through our previous printers in Nebraska. Since we moved the printing to California I thought we could just transfer the USPS Nonprofit permit from Ord, Nebraska to San Ramon, California. Not so. It turned out that our nonprofit permit had been revoked a long time ago (I have not been able to find out why). Luckily the California printers have their own permit, but it is not a Nonprofit permit, but a Standard rate, which means mailing the Magazine will be a bit more expensive than mailing the previous Journal.

When you add all this up you'll appreciate that it has taken me a bit longer than I anticipated putting the Magazine together but hopefully the baby blues are behind us now and I hope to be able to deliver a timely Magazine every two months from now on. This of course also depends on having material to fill the pages. This time I still had a fair amount of 'news' items, so the philatelic part in this issue is a bit short. I decided to move the fourth installment of the article on the 'Western New Guinea postal history' to the November Magazine.

Of course, I'm always looking for articles from you, the ASNPN member. Let's make the Magazine a publication by us and for us.

By the way, if you see a red dot on your address label, you might not have paid your ASNPN dues yet. Our membership secretary would love to hear from you

As always, you might not like what we offer in this issue, but in the next issue the subjects will be quite different.

Hans Kremer

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The Patriot

by Kees Adema

The Letter

Figure 1 shows a letter dated September 21, 1827 sent from *Olden barneveld* in New York State¹ to *S' Hage*, The Hague, in the newly created Kingdom of The Netherlands (1815) via Vlissingen (Flushing) in the southwestern province of Zeeland. It had been taken to New York favour of *Frank Gebhard Esq.*, a messenger of opportunity who took the letter to the port of shipment, thereby by-passing the postal service. The notation was later crossed out, probably by the New York forwarder.

Although Dutch independence was restored after the Napoleonic forces had left the northern Netherlands in 1813, postal regulations were still based on the French decrees of 1802 and 1810. Subsequently, in a bureaucratic paper avalanche, the Dutch postal authorities issued numerous decrees, changes in existing regulations or clarifications, one after the other.

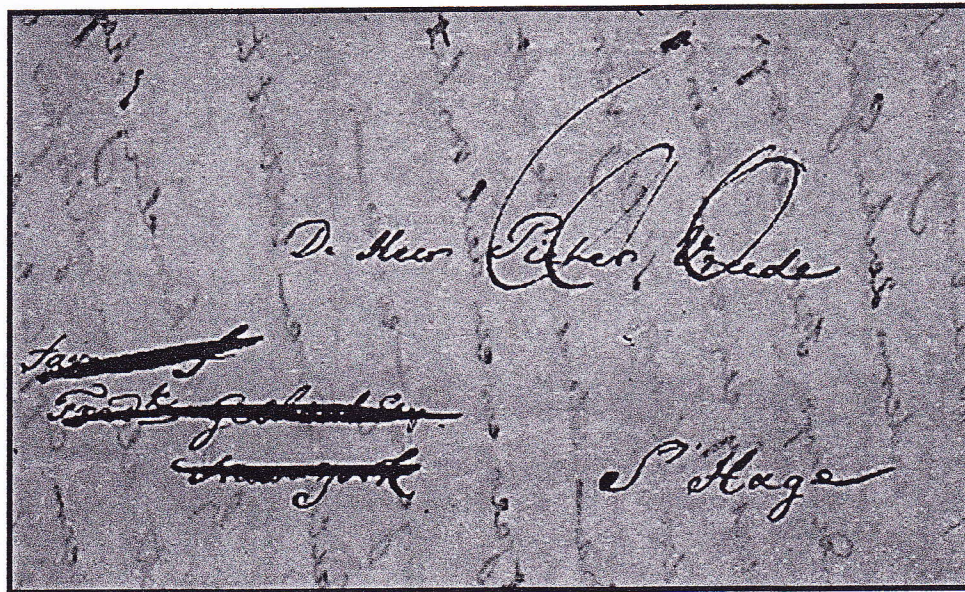


Figure 1. Letter dated September 21, 1827, from Oldenbarneveld, New York, to The Hague in the Kingdom of The Netherlands

The first such Dutch regulation is dated February 6, 1816 (circular 72). It increased the existing sea tariff for letters transported by private merchant ships² from two to eight *stivers*³, simultaneously doubling the captain's fee to two stivers per letter regardless of its weight. The

domestic postage from the port of arrival was added to this. The word *Zeebrief* (sea letter) had to be written on the back of an incoming letter.

Barely two months later circular 77 ordered a 50% increase in the sea tariff, i.e. to twelve stivers, for a letter weighing less than 1 *lood*⁴ (15 grams) while the captain would henceforth receive three stivers for each individual letter. Heavier letters merited a 50% rate increase for each 1/2 *lood*. In article 35, added to the regulations in July 1817, the postmaster-general added that *Zeebrief* could now also be handstamped on letters arriving from overseas. The prescribed color was red.

This regulation was further clarified in circular 112 of March 4th, 1818⁵ which states in the part relevant here that:

- *postage for letters originating overseas* (i.e. including North America) *will be based on the same progressive scale, regardless whether they have been franked upon departure;*

- *the captain will continue to receive three stivers;*

- *incoming letters need to be marked Zeebrief.*

The sea letter rate for a single letter of one *lood* continued to be twelve stivers.

Following several more clarifications in 1819, the old reference to *lood* was eliminated in the rate progression and weights were expressed in grams April 4, 1821 (circular 160). Although for the sake of convenience the *lood* had until now been equated

to 15 grams it was officially 16 grams and the basic sea tariff was tied to a letter weighing less than 16 grams. Additional increases of 50% were based on units of eight grams.

On August 22nd 1821 the ports of Flushing (Dutch: Vlissingen) and Den Helder were added to Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp⁶ and Ostend⁶ as ports of arrival. The manuscript *Zeebrief* was gradually being replaced by a handstamp with the same wording and in Flushing,

during 1825, 1826 and 1827⁷ it was used in combination with the VLISSINGEN arrival marking (46 x 5 mm⁸), one of the many town name stamps issued between 1815 and 1830.

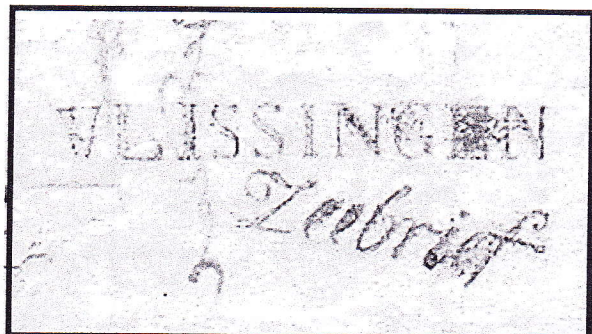


Figure 2. Handstamps **VLISSINGEN** (in red) and *Zeebrief* (in red) as applied on the back

From the impressions on the back (Figure 2) it is obvious that these were two separate markings although they were applied at the same time. This combination is only known in red ink.

Finally, effective January 1, 1827, the year this letter was sent, the sea letter rate had to be stated in cents instead of stivers, although increases were based on units of five cents. Therefore in 1827, the ship or sea letter rate from New York to Holland was 60 Dutch cents for a letter weighing less than 16 grams and the hand-written notation on the face correctly reflects this. It was comprised of the sea rate (20 cents) and the Dutch domestic rate (here 25 cents), while the captain received 15 cents.

The History of American Barneveld(t)

I had acquired this letter some years ago, including it in an ever-growing pile of items needing more research. The current day village of Barneveld in New York State had its name shortened from the original Olden Barneveld named in the 1827 letter. While the Dutch village called Barneveld dates to the 12th century, its American namesake was founded in 1793. Initially named *Olden* (Old) *Barneveldt*, it was named after the famed Dutch 'Advocate of Holland' Johan van Oldenbarnevelt (1547-1619). Although he was born in nearby Amersfoort the family probably came *van* (from) Dutch Barneveld originally. Motley's 'The life and death of John of Barneveld'⁹ (Figure 3) is the definitive study of this statesman's career whose life came to a tragic end when he was beheaded after losing a power struggle with prince Maurice of Orange-Nassau



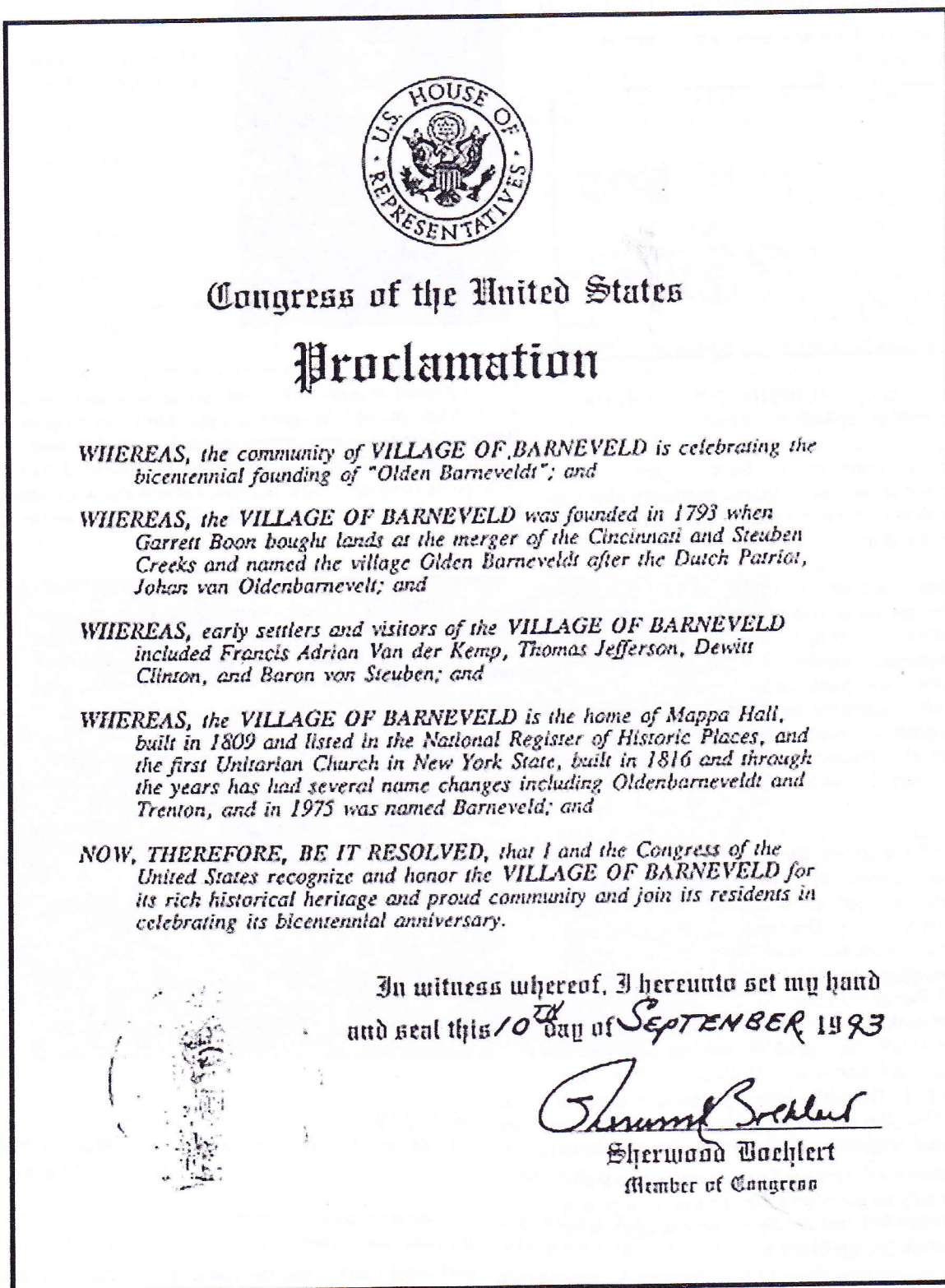
Figure 3. Johan van Oldenbarnevelt

As serendipity would have it our daughter and her family moved to New York State some time ago and a recent visit seemed the perfect opportunity to stop at Barneveld and do some more research into this letter which I had acquired many years ago. Meanwhile I had done some reading to find out more about the writer of my letter, Francis Adrian van der Kemp, about whom more later.

Barneveld's town librarian could not have been more helpful. Ulla and I, accompanied by a visiting Dutch historian, were given access to the Barneveld records and received some information including a booklet from 1993 when the village celebrated its bicentennial. (Fig. 4).

It confirmed the history of the town's name and - in the third paragraph - referred to 'early settlers and visitors including Francis Adrian Van der Kemp, Thomas Jefferson, Dewitt Clinton and Baron von Steuben'. The writer of my letter, Van der Kemp, seems to have been part of a pretty select group, but who was he?

Figure 4. Barneveld's bicentennial proclamation.



The Patriots

Before the French revolution in 1789 there was an effort by the Dutch patriots (*Patriotten*) to wrest political and economic power from the ruling clique of stadholder William V of Orange-Nassau and his supporters, the orangist regents. The patriot party, consisting mostly of middle class *burghers*, had been founded in the mid 18th century but really gathered steam after the fiasco of the Fourth Sea War with England (1782-1784) for which William was blamed. Its program became known to the population through numerous pamphlets and van der Kemp (1752-1829), well known as a prominent writer, minister and political leader, was the author of many of them.¹⁰

(Fig. 5). His writings were often inflammatory summonses to rebellion based on the American model. History was coming full circle, because it has often been surmised that the American revolt against the British was inspired by the Dutch war of independence from Spain (1568-1648). The American Declaration of Independence shows strong similarities to the Dutch Act of Abjuration of 1581, in which allegiance to an unfit ruler was rejected.

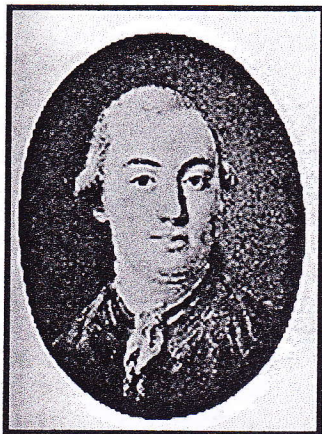


Figure 5. Francis Adrian Van der Kemp in 1776 (reproduction from a miniature in Fairchild's book - see sources)

Ties between the new American Republic and the Dutch were strong. Simon Schama writes that there was 'an element of understandable gloating in Amsterdam over the humiliation of the British Empire at the hands of the colonists'¹¹. The Dutch had given much financial and material support to the American rebels to the annoyance of the British.

A patriot inspired coup d'état failed in 1787 after military intervention by Prussian troops sent by Frederic William II, the brother of Wilhelmina, wife of William V. Many patriots escaped to France although it had ignored pleas for help. After the attempted revolt Van der Kemp was arrested and imprisoned yet throughout kept up an extensive correspondence with John Adams with whom he had become close friends after they had

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first met in Leiden in 1781. The friendship would last until Adams' death in 1826¹². The later president had arranged for Dutch financial and political support and thanks to his efforts a group of bankers had lent millions to shore up the American finances which were in dire straights after the revolution. The Adams sons, John Quincy and Thomas, studied at Leiden University.

Figure 6. Portrait of van der Kemp at 35 while a political prisoner (image from a copy in Barneveld's Unitarian parsonage - reproduced with permission)



In 1788, now a political refugee, van der Kemp sailed for the United States on the American frigate *l'Henriette*. Like many other former patriots he hoped to settle in a society which would live up to democratic ideals. This was quite ironic when one considers that Holland itself had been a sanctuary for the persecuted over the centuries. Recognizing his prominence his new country made him a citizen only one year after he arrived and Van der Kemp eventually settled in Barneveld in 1797. One can find references to him in every important study of the period. He met, spoke and corresponded with all influential notables of the time, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John and Abigail Adams and later John Quincy Adams, to name a few.¹³ One of his biographers, professor Harry F. Jackson, wrote that his interests were wide-ranging: 'politics, religion, history, government, scientific agriculture, geology, the conduct of the War of 1812 and the Erie Canal'¹⁴. His opinions were sought and respected and he wrote extensively on every subject under the sun.

He also kept up contacts with Holland and the letter is addressed to one of his former co-conspirators and old friend Pieter Vreede (1750-1837) who had also played an important role in the failed patriot revolt. (Fig. 7). Vreede had stayed in Holland, became a prolific writer¹⁵ and after the French invasion became a prominent member of the Batavian government. In 1810, after having made a fortune in trade, he was bankrupted by a crooked partner.



Figure 7.
Pieter Vreede

Epilog

Almost two centuries had passed and hints of the Van der Kemp legacy were everywhere: the Barneveld library, a neat street sign reading **vanderkemp ave**¹⁷, the Unitarian Church he had helped found in 1803, the many headstones in cemetery and church with the van der Kemp name including Francis' own, *a native of Holland who departed this life Sep. 7, 1829, aged 77 years.*

A memorial stone read: A champion of civil & religious liberty trained in the army & universities of The Netherlands - Pastor of Baptist Congregation Leyden and patriot leader imprisoned and exiled 1787 - landed in New York May 4, 1788 - settled at Kingston 1788 - Oneida Lake 1794 - Oldenbarneveld 1797 - Master in chancery 1810 - L.L.D. Harvard 1820 - fellow literary & scientific societies Boston New York Philadelphia - called by governor Clinton inventor of route of the Eric Canal.

Then came the fitting conclusion, a guided tour by Rebecca Ferris and George Landecker, board members of Barneveld's Unity Hall Foundation connected to the Unitarian Church which owns and maintains the van der Kemp house. (Fig. 8)

Van der Kemp's four page letter is a sentimental recollection of the old days and 'my dearest Bartje (his wife) is now quite weak', and 'if her days are lengthened to Dec. 16 she will have reached the age of 81'. Then 'your king (William I) deserves respect and love from the Dutch people' and 'my friend G. Boon writes in the same vein'. Gerrit Boon had been the agent for the Holland Land Company¹⁶ in New York State and later returned to Holland. He was replaced by Adam Mappa who is also mentioned in the letter. It also contains Vreede's notation that he had sent a response July 1, 1828. Francis Adrian Van der Kemp would die one year later.

Ah history. Living history!



Figure 8.
L to R: The author, Dutch historian Laurens van der Laan, Rebecca Ferris and George Landecker in front of the van der Kemp house.

Notes

1. This village, current-day Barneveld, is located about 15 miles north of Utica.
2. As compared to *packetships* which sailed under contract to the postal service.
3. A stiver or stuiver equals five Dutch cents.
4. Also known as *loth*.
5. Only announced in January 1819 in circular 200b.
6. Both ports were part of the Kingdom of The Netherlands from 1815 to 1830, an early Benelux; they became Belgian after the conflict between south and north ended with the creation of the new country Belgium.
7. Delbeke erroneously states 1826 as the last year of usage.
8. Based on the system used by P.C. Korteweg whereby dimensions were determined by measuring within the serifs.
9. Published in 2 volumes by Harper and Brothers, New York, 1874; the correct spelling is with a 't' at the end although 'd' and 'dt' are also used.
10. 'Imbue in your children from their earliest childhood the unquenchable thirst for liberty and independence' is one, for the time, incendiary quotation.
11. 'Patriots and Liberators', pages 60/61.
12. In one of those inexplicable coincidences John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on July 4th 1826, exactly fifty years after the signing of the declaration of independence.
13. Francis wrote that his wife Engelbartha was able to converse in Dutch with the wives of Alexander Hamilton and general George Clinton. Dutch was spoken in the upper Mohawk Valley until about 1900. Reinira Engelbartha Johanna Vos was a descendant from the prominent Beekman family.
14. Van der Kemp, having come from a land filled with canals, is sometimes given credit as the originator of the Erie Canal. He apparently wrote about the idea as early as 1792 and it is known he was very influential with governor Dewitt Clinton who called him 'inventor of route of the Erie Canal.

15. In Thomas Jefferson's last letter to Van der Kemp, dated November 30, 1825, he expressed appreciation for having received Vreede's book on commerce. Did Jefferson speak Dutch and read the Dutch Act of Abjuration of 1581, possibly a source for the American Declaration of Independence of 1776?

16. In 1797 Robert Morris, a Philadelphia banker who had financed the Revolutionary War, purchased the entire area west of the Genesee River and from Lake Ontario to the Pennsylvania border. This area in western New York was then purchased for a group of wealthy Dutch merchants and financiers of Amsterdam, Holland, by their friends in America. Although, as foreigners, they at first could not officially own the land in their own names, this was changed in 1798. The Dutchmen who purchased the lands were known as the Holland Land Company.

17. The name in Dutch is van der Kemp but the spelling in the U.S. has been Vanderkemp, VanDerkemp and variations thereof.

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With special thanks to Becky Ferris and George Landecker for their guided tour of the Unitarian Church, the Barneveld cemetery, historic Unity Hall and the van der Kemp house. Also to town historian Betsy Nack for enlightening several aspects of the van der Kemp legacy. Finally, appreciation to Laurens van der Laan, whose encyclopedic knowledge of the history of the early Dutch in America is unmatched.

England - Hannover via Holland 1844.

By Erling Berger

In the BPH (The Belgian Postal History journal) there once was a long article by C. Muys¹ on the Hannover - Netherlands connection. There was a line saying that it had not yet been possible to find a letter from Great Britain to The Kingdom of Hannover via Holland sent during the 1844 convention Great Britain - The Netherlands. In the opposite direction several letters were known. In this article we shall see examples of letters in both directions.

As from 1.1.1844 the Netherlands transit for mails England-Hannover was reduced from 30 to 20 cent. At

the same time the total postage for the exchange of mails between Great Britain and the Netherlands became 1 Schilling or 12 pence or 60 cent. The Netherlands share was 20 cent.

We know that Great Britain did not want any accountancy with Hannover, when mail went transit over the Netherlands. This we read in the Netherlands circular Nr. 332 art. 16. A letter born in Hannover would then have to be franked to the Netherlands Coast. Figure 1 and Figure 2 are examples of that.

From the East to the West

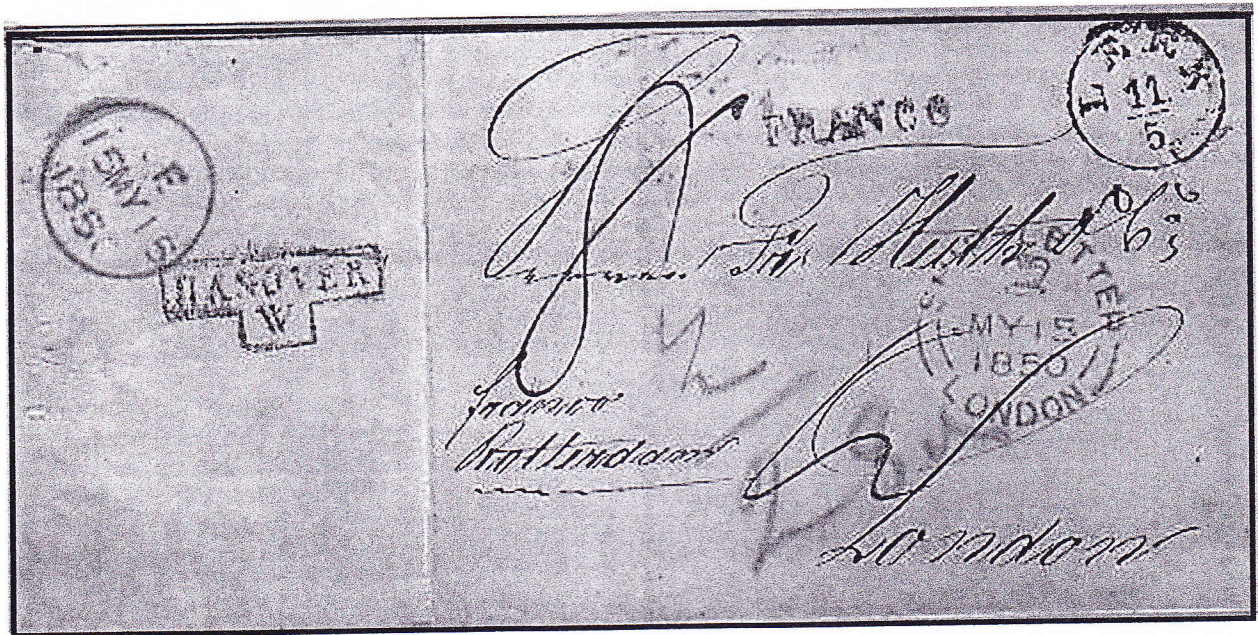


Figure 1. 1850 Leer (Hannover.) - London. Franco Rotterdam, see franco Rotterdam
NL transit (1844-1854): 20 cent = 2 8 gute Gr / gute Pf.
NL sea postage (1823-): 15 cent = 2 gute Gr.
Postage for a SHIP LETTER: 8 pence in London
NL border mark from Winschoten ("W"): HANOVER / W
Arrival: LONDON SHIP-LETTER OFFICE

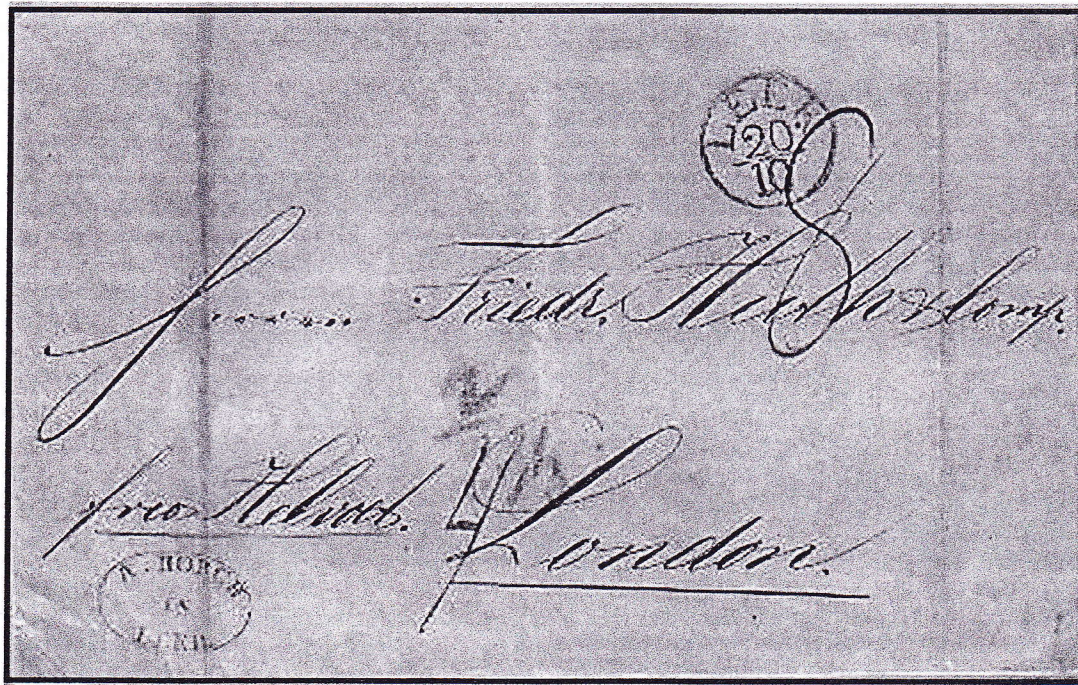


Figure 2. 1845 Leer (Hanover) - London. Franco Hellevoetsluis, see *frco Helvoet*
NL transit (1844-1854): 20 cent = 2 2/3 gute Gr. = 4 Stuivers
NL sea postage (1823-): 15 cent = 2 gute Gr.
 Postage due in London 8 pence

From the West to the East

Now we look at the direction from Great Britain to Hanover. We remember that England would not accept any accountancy on letters to Hanover via the Netherlands; so franked mails were out of the question. Unfranked letters were a possibility. The Netherlands could reimburse 40 cent to Great Britain as if the actual letter was sent just between England and the Netherlands. Hanover then had to reimburse 60 cent to the Netherlands. See Figure 3 and Figure 4

Result:

- o Great Britain receives 40 cent
- o The Netherlands receives 60 and pays 40. Result 20 cent
- o Hanover keeps the Hanover inland postage.
 Both Great Britain and the Netherlands obtained the usual amount, as if the letter was exchanged between the two of them, and Great Britain had no accountancy with the kingdom of Hanover.

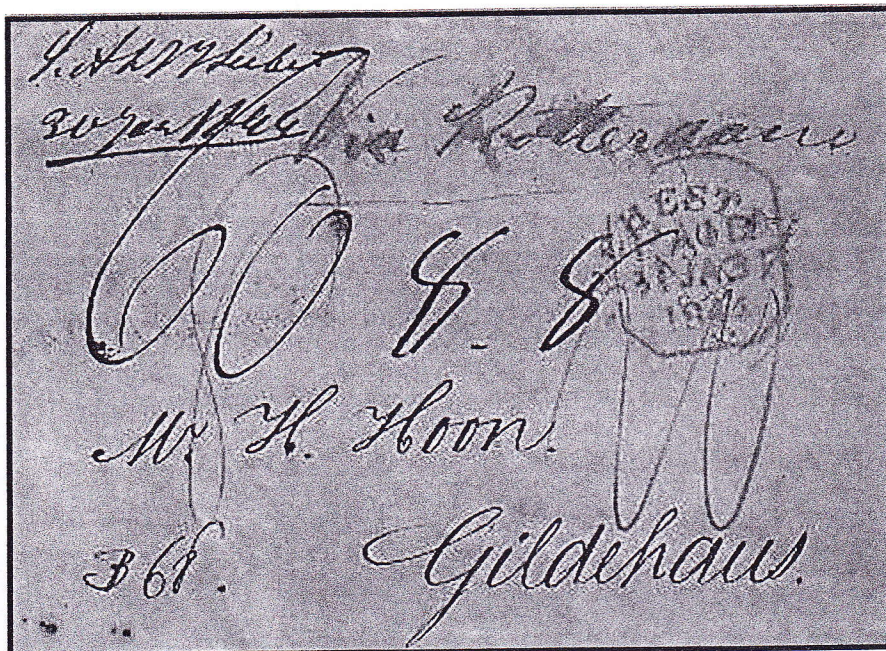


Figure 3 1844 Manchester - Gildeshaus (Hanover) via Rotterdam, see *Via Rotterdam*
 Great Britain-NL (1844-1854) Uniform rate 60 cent ~ 8 Gute Gr.
 Nordhorn-Gildeshaus (1832-1852) - 8 Gute Pf.
 Paid in Gildeshaus (Hanover) Gute Gr./Gute Pfennige: 8.8

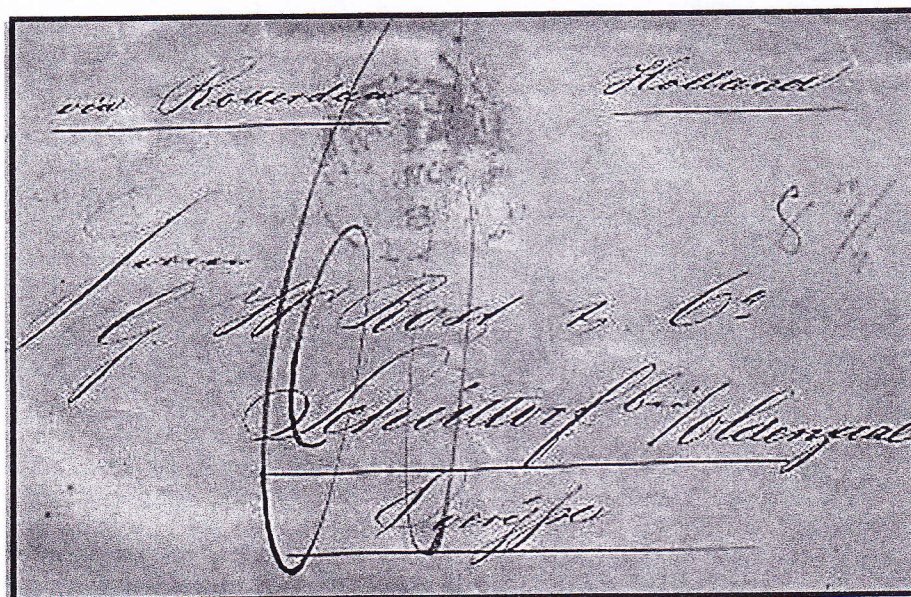


Figure 4 1848 Manchester-Schüttorf (Hanover) via Rotterdam, see *Via Rotterdam*
 Great Britain - NL (1844-1854) 60 cent ~ 8 gute Gr.
 Nordhorn-Schüttorf (1832-1852) 9 gute Pf.
 Postage due in Schüttorf (Hanover): 8 3/4 gute Gr.

Schüttorf was in the Kingdom of Hanover and not in the Netherlands province of *Overijssel*.
Schüttorf is between Bentheim and Salzbergen.

SHORT NOTES

Hartford 2008?

Since we had successful ASNP meetings in 2000 (Boulders Inn,), 2002 (Amsterdam), 2004 (Sacramento), and 2006 (Washington D.C) it would be nice if we could continue this tradition in 2008. I noticed the following major APS show:

Aug 14-17, 2008. Hartford, CT. APS STAMPSHOW. Connecticut Convention Center, 100 Columbus Blvd., Hartford.

Shall we make plans? Let the editor know what you think.

What is fusilately?

We all know what philately is, but what is fusilately? I had never heard of the word until I started looking into the use of telephone cards for my cell phone. It turns out that fusilately is the collecting of phone cards. Another piece of useless trivia that you might want to know anyway.

Gerard Reve (1923 - 2006)

On April 8, 2006 Gerard Reve passed away at age 82. The influential novelist Gerard Reve was a pioneer in European gay writing and in the liberalization of attitudes toward homosexuality in The Netherlands. He was one of the most respected modern Dutch authors, together with Harry Mulish and W.F Hermans. Reve had the 'misfortune' to debut (1947) with arguably his best book, "De Avonden". Everything he has written since has been compared to this book, which has resulted in somewhat negative reviews.

Most likely Reve won't make it on a stamp this soon, but the Filatelie Website of April 10 showed a nice possible design for a stamp.



Comment on N.O.T perfin article in the ASNP Journal of May 2006

I can add something to the article on N.O.T. The following information comes from the book by Graham Mark FRPSL called "British Censorship of Civil Mails During World War I, 1914-1919".

N.O.T. was founded in November 1914.

"In early 1915 NOT handled a mere 2% of Dutch imports and exports as traders were not obliged to use NOT's services----".

"Besides acting as intermediaries on the Allied side the NOT also acted in the same capacity in handling German products--" Richard Wheatley

PO&PO has its own stamp.

The postal stationery and cancels organization (known as PO&PO) will celebrate its 60th anniversary later this year during Postex 2006 to be held in Apeldoorn in October. To get some publicity PO&PO had special stamps printed, where the tab refers to their jubilee.



A 'German' stamp that is invalid in Germany, but valid in the Netherlands

Not only issued the TPG two sheets of Rembrandt stamps this summer (please refer to the New Issues section in this Magazine) they also issued a so-called Prestige Booklet (just another way of making some money in my opinion).

In this booklet there are two, at what seem to be identical stamps. At closer examination one would notice that one stamp has the text "Nederland / 0,39 euro / REMBRANDT" on it, while the second one reads "70 / DEUTSCHLAND / REMBRANDT / 1606 - 1669".

Since this was a twin issue with Germany it would appear that the 'Deutschland' stamp would be valid in Germany. Not so. The German postal officials balked at the idea of what they call an unauthorized German stamp. The Germans issued their own version of this stamp, which of course can be used in Germany.

Now the TPG was in trouble because people paid for stamps they thought they could (but most likely probably never would) use for mailing a letter back home from Germany.

stamp of identical design, printed in Germany by Bagel Security.

The German 70 Cent stamp, Dutch printing from the booklet, was printed on ordinary paper with 5 mm wide phosphor bars to the left and bottom margins of the stamp (L-shaped bars).



The bars are shining in yellowish white color under ultra-violet light

The stamp of identical design, German printing from the sheet of ten stamps, was printed on fluorescent paper and is shining completely in dark yellow color under UV-light.

Plus, as different print technologies had been used by Enschede and Bagel, the grid patterns of the two stamps of identical design are also showing major differences.

These significant differences will most probably lead to the result that Michel Catalog will list the Dutch printing separately from the German printing in the next edition of their German Catalog.

To solve the mess the TPG decided to make the 'German' stamp valid in the Netherlands.

Who says modern stamps are boring?

Although the Germans emphatically declared that the stamps would not be honored in Germany, canceled (in Germany) copies already have shown up.

Rate increase in the Netherlands

Of course collectors are jumping on this unique situation and are trying to get their hands on these Prestige Booklets, even more so after the TPG issued a special bulletin in which it, among other things announced that the original printing of 45,000 (although other sources mention only 30,000) copies of the booklet would be it. No extra booklets will be printed.

As per 1-1-2007 the rate for a letter will be 44 cents, vs. 39 cents now. Quite an increase, but the first in six years. Also, the new rate won't change at least until 2010 according to the TNT (yes, that is the latest name of what used to be called the PTT).

Checking on Ebay I noticed copies of this booklet going for more than \$70. Original price was about \$ 12.50 (!)

What are the differences between the real German and the Dutch German stamp?



In Germany this 70 Cent stamp (also Michel no. 2550, printed by Bagel Security Printing) had been printed in sheets of ten stamps, not in the form of a booklet.

The German 70 cent stamp (Michel no. 2550) from the Dutch booklet, printed in the Netherlands by Enschede & Sons, is strikingly different from the German 70 cent

THE AUCTION WILL STAY

In the latest (and last) ASNP Newsletter there was a poll regarding the ASNP Auction. These auctions are a lot of work and Dick Phelps has done a great job with it, but he would love to see more interest. The question was if we should continue the auction or do away with it.

The results of the poll were very clear: 70% voted for keeping the auction, 15% voted against and the other 15% abstained. A clear mandate thus to continue, and Dick should see this as a sign of strong support for all his efforts. Now it is up to us to back up the support by either bidding or submitting material.

I would also like to point out that every member can submit a free add in the Magazine, so that would be another way of making use of your ASNP membership.

NEW NAME AND LOGO

Another question in the Newsletter was what to call the new publication. Based on the answers I understand that there was some confusion about what we voted on. According to the ASNP bylaws: 'Netherlands Philately' shall be the official journal of the Society and shall be published by the editor as directed by the board of Governors. Newsletters shall be published as often as practicable to keep the membership informed as to the Society and other outside philatelic activities.'

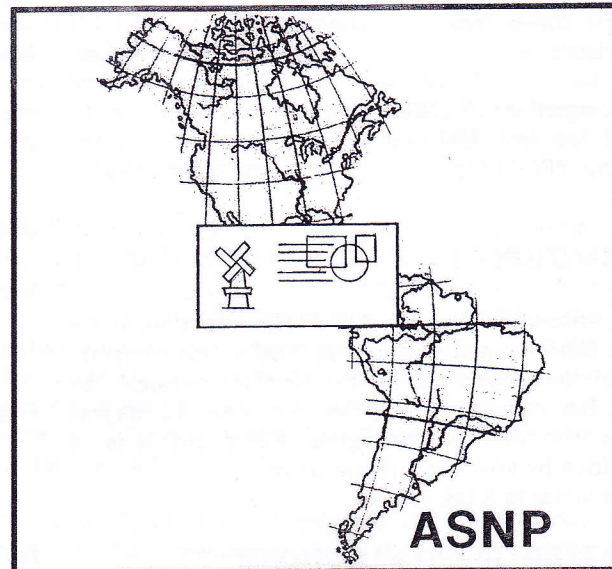
The way we interpreted this is that we can not change the name "Netherlands Philately", but what we call the 'journal' (note the lower case) is up to us. The 'new name' than was to replace the name "Journal" as we had used it until now. There were quite a number of suggestions, such as: ASNP News, Your Letter, Neth-Phil, Nedfila, The ASNP Bulletin, The Hollander, ASNP Report, Netherlands Post, Netherlands Philately Review, The Windmill, Journal of Neth. Philately, ASNP News - Journal, The bimonthly of the Am. Soc. for Neth. Phil., Neth. and related areas Phil., Dutch Phil. Journal, Neth. Phil News and Research, Neth. Phil. News. Some of these had more than one vote, but the suggestion getting four votes was Magazine, so that's what you'll see on the cover from now on; until we change it again of course. The drawing among the four names suggesting 'Magazine' resulted in Ed Matthews getting a free one-year subscription.

We also had a contest to design a new (or keep the old) logo. There were a total of eight entries, seven submitted by three members plus the old design. After forming a jury consisting of John Hornbeck, Charles Sacconaghi, and George Vandenberg, with president Ed Matthews serving as 'if needed' tiebreaker judge, the votes were added up and the design with the Capitol building in Washington D.C. and the Ridderzaal

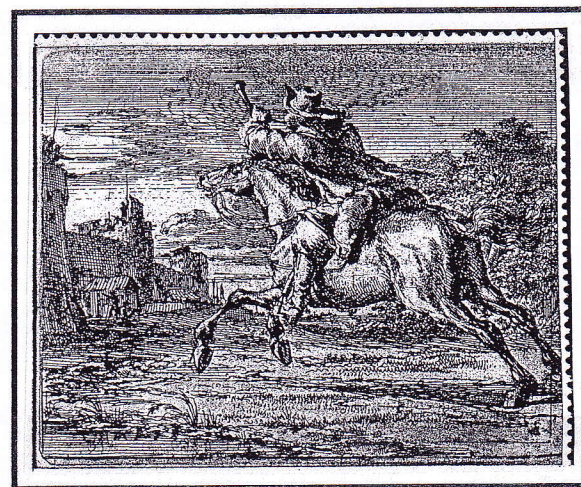
(Knight's Hall) in The Hague was declared the winner. As fate would have it the design was by your editor. A bit suspicious of course, but I'll assure you the judges did not know who the designers were.

The Capitol building is the place where the U.S President every year gives his State of the Union Address in January, while the Ridderzaal (which is over 500 years old) is used by the Dutch Kings and Queens to open Parliament every third Tuesday of September.

The design taking second place was submitted by Ralph Van Heerden:



and Kees Adema's design came in third:



Both Ed and myself have donated our \$20 'winnings' to the ASNP General Fund.

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

If you see a **red dot** on your address label it means that we have not received your membership dues yet. Membership runs from September 1 through August 31. Dues are \$20 per year for members living in the USA, \$25 for Canada, and \$30 for the rest of the world. Please mail your payment, payable to ASNP, in U.S. dollars to: Jan Enthoven, 221 Coachlight Ct. S., Onalaska, WI 54650 - 8710, U.S.A.

We welcome two new members:

Mr. Mike Cookson #1183
Ceramplein 74/2
1095 BZ Amsterdam
Netherlands

Mr. George Baker # 1184
140-11 Ash Ave. #5N
Flushing, NY 11355
1,3,18

CORRECTION

In the write-up in the July ASNP Newsletter about the awards handed out at Washington 2006 we inadvertently awarded the 'felicitations of the jury for research' to Bouwe Brandsma. In reality our own Kees Adema was the one who won this prestigious FIP award. It is a recognition by your peers if you wish. Our apologies to Kees.

PHILATELIC EVENTS/AUCTIONS:

- Oct. 20-22 Postex 2006
Americahal, Laan van Erica 50
Apeldoorn
- Oct. 27-28 Nordia '06, Helsinki Fair Center
- Nov. 2-6 Kiwipex 2006, Christchurch, New Zealand
- Nov. 3-5 Jubilex Enschede, Enschede
- Nov. 4-5 Amsterdam 2006, 2e C. Huygensstr. 31,
Amsterdam
- Nov. 10-12 Postzegel Rotterdam 2006, Ahoy Hallen,
Rotterdam
- Nov. 16-20 Belgica 2006, Brussels, Belgium
- Nov. 18-19 Glana-phil/Limphilex XXXVII,
De Hanenhof, Herenhof 2, Geleen

2007

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- Jan. 26-28 Filateliebeurs, Loosdrecht
- Mar. 30- Apr 1 Aalsmeer
- Apr. 27-29 Deltafila 2007, De Staver, Middelharnis
- Sep. 15-16 Prophil 2007
't Speelhuis, Speelhuisplein 2
Helmond
- Sep. 22-23 Almelo, Elkerbout Partycentrum
- Nov. Ahoy Hall Rotterdam
- Nov. Huygenscollege, Amsterdam
- Nov. 23-25 PC Groot Veldhoven, Kempen Campus
Veldhoven

2008

- May 14-22 Israel 2008, Tel Aviv, Israel
- Jun. 15-22 Efiro 2008, Bucarest, Romania
- Aug. 14-17 Hartford, CT. APS STAMPSHOW.
Connecticut Convention Center, 100
Columbus Blvd., Hartford.
Possible site of ASNP meeting
- Jul/Aug China 2008, Beijing, China

AUCTIONS

- Ongoing De Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling
www.e-costa.com
- Sept. 11-13 Sale 602, Van Dieten
Capelle a/d IJssel
www.vandieten.nl
- Nov. 11 René Hillesum
<http://filatelist.com>
- 2007
- Jan. 15-17 Van Dieten
- May 14 -16 Van Dieten
- Sept. 10-12 Van Dieten

RECENT ISSUES

Netherlands

The Dutch Choice

6 June 2006



To get the Dutch public involved in the design of their stamps, TPG Post held a "stamp-of-your-choice" vote called The Dutch Choice. Everyone was given the opportunity to vote on his or her favorite subject over the Internet and through the philatelic magazine Collect.

The five subjects that received the most votes were honored with a stamp.

The winners:

- Elvis Presley: on the occasion of 50 Years of Heartbreak Hotel, his first number 1 hit in Europe.
- The 250th anniversary of the "Order of Freemasons under the Dutch Grand Lodge of the Netherlands";
- Sesame Street: the educational children's program that features beloved characters like Bert and Ernie;
- Regional languages: the sheetlet features the languages spoken in the regions of Friesland, Twente and Limburg;

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- Max Havelaar: as a representative of "Dutch fictional characters".

The stamp sheetlet depicts all five subjects, with two copies of each stamp at 39 euro cents each, and includes a textual seal for each subject.

Design Designer Anthon Beeke was commissioned to make The Dutch Choice as recognizable as possible. "The subjects on the stamp sheetlet are genuinely the choice of the voters, who naturally want to see their choice confirmed."

This is why I opted to design the Elvis stamp in a way that the voters could appreciate rather than giving it too much of a personal interpretation. I used an image from the days of Heartbreak Hotel, but not the lettering. The amateurish style of that font would detract from the accepted image of Elvis as the major star. The 'rock and-roll' font that emerged a bit later seemed more appropriate."

Another main aspect of the design is eloquence through simplicity. Anthon Beeke explains: "The stamps already offer plenty of images. If you were to set these against a flower motif, for example, the images on the five stamps would 'drown', so I kept the background as simple as possible. The images on the stamps must be as recognizable as possible for everyone." "I spent a lot of time deciding exactly what to include on the sheetlet."

For example, I carefully considered which font I would use for the Freemasons' declaration of principles, settling on Scala Sans, which remains very legible even in a very small font size. The Freemasons are an ancient, originally closed society that have been striving to become more open in recent years, a chance that is reflected in their modernized logo with stylized square and compasses and now without the traditional eye."

"The Sesame Street stamps project a completely different feeling, with the target group being suggested through the 'child's writing' on the logo, which I have picked up and used in the lettering as well. Two of the Sesame Street characters familiar to the young Dutch viewers - Purk and Pino - add a fun touch to these high-spirited stamps." Pino is the Dutch version of Big Bird - but in blue plumage.

The two stamps featuring regional languages are "embroidered" in traditional style with the words "Spreek je moerstaal", a phrase that has the double meaning of "speak your mother tongue" and "speak plain Dutch". The last word is then shown in the local languages used in the regions of Twente, Limburg and

Friesland. Anthon Beeke explains: "This expression was the obvious choice to reflect the importance and the unique character of each of these languages, and I chose embroidery because this is really something that says 'home', something close to home - just like a regional language. A lot of people speak standard Dutch at work and the local language at home."

Far from home and far into the past lived the fictional character Max Havelaar. To emphasize "long ago" Beeke used the sepia photo of Multatuli, the pen name of the Dutch author of this novel, and for the font for the quotation he used Book Antiqua. In requesting the stamp, the Society for Dutch Literature selected Max Havelaar because it is one of the best known novels in Dutch literature and because the main character is also the narrator of the novel. The novel was based on the author's own experiences as a public servant in the Dutch East Indies.

Designer "I have always enjoyed designing stamps," says Anthon Beeke. "But it's not an easy job - you have to deliver a clear message using a very small surface. Self-control is the keyword, holding back as much as possible so that you can really communicate and ensure that the design gets the viewer thinking without having to struggle over it."

Some of the stamps designed by Anthon Beeke, who has been working as a designer and art director since 1963, include the Children's Stamps in 1989 and the stamp in honor of the 250th anniversary of coffee producer Douwe Egberts in 2003.

Studio Anthon Beeke's clientele is wide-ranging, including the Worldwide Fund for Nature, paper supplier Proost en Brandt, Kröller Muller Museum, Netherlands Architecture Institute and theater group Toneelgroep Amsterdam. The commissions have been no less varied, ranging from children's games to book jackets and from corporate identities to posters. Anthon Beeke is Head of Communication at the Design Academy in Eindhoven and publishes the magazines Bloom and View on Color.

Availability The Dutch Choice stamp sheetlet is available, while stocks last, from the Collect Club via www.tpgpost.nl and from the usual outlets. A separate stamp display folder for each of the subjects will also be issued.

The stamps are valid until further notice.

Technical details

Size of stamp	36 x 25 mm
Perforation	14 1/2 : 14 1/2
Paper	normal with phosphor overprint
Gum	synthetic
Print technique	photogravure
Availability	until further notice
Product type	stamp sheetlet with 2x5 special stamps at 39 euro cents each, and five seals
colors	yellow, magenta, cyan, black, brown and red
Print run	650,000 sheetlets
Printer	De La Rue Security Print, UK

Rembrandt's 400-th anniversary

On 15 July, TPG Post honored Rembrandt, on the occasion of the four-hundredth anniversary of his birth, with the issue of two unique stamp I sheetlets:

"Rembrandt: Self-portrait with Saskia" and "Rembrandt 1606-1669". TPG Post decided to portray not just the artist himself but also the people closest to him.



The stamp sheetlet with the title "**Rembrandt: Self-portrait with Saskia**", intended specifically for registered mail, shows Rembrandt with his wife Saskia van Uylenburgh. This double portrait, an etching made in 1636, can be found at the Rembrandt House Museum in Amsterdam. One of the methods used in producing this stamp was plate printing, a special printing technique that leaves the black ink from an etching on the surface of the paper, resulting in a tangible image. The palpability of Rembrandt's lines, in combination with the 200 g/m² paper, make this stamp a special, sensual experience.

The stamp sheetlet "Rembrandt 1606-1669" (10 x 39 euro cents) includes five portraits.

One of these shows a poignant painting of Rembrandt's son Titus, who died at a young age (oil painting, Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna) and another depicts a painting of Saskia van Uylenburgh adorned with splendid jewelry (oil painting, Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Kassel).

The "Bearded-Man in Oriental Cap and Robe" is possibly his father and the "Old Woman Seated at a Table" is probably his mother (both etchings, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam).

The "Portrait of a Woman at the Window" (oil painting, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Gemäldegalerie) is possibly that of his housekeeper, Hendrickje Stoffels, who later became his common-law wife. A rarely used square format was selected for these very special stamps. Another unusual aspect of this issue is that the stamp with the portrait of Saskia was also issued in Germany.

Design

The challenge the internationally renowned designer and typographer Walter Nikkels set for himself was to make the works of Rembrandt depicted on the stamps accessible to as wide a public as possible. Accordingly, he felt he had to approach the subject with a certain amount of caution. "Humility on the part of a designer or typographer is required when handling a man as great as Rembrandt. I have therefore steered clear of interpreting his works; I want to respect these. I did decide to use cropping however. The enormous shrinkage from the large original to the very small stamp format justified this choice - postage stamps are graphic expressions that stand on their own.

film and television, where close-ups are the order of the day. This gives the image formation in the entire series a certain contemporary feel. The viewer meets the person being depicted in a very direct way."

The contemporary nature of the stamps is further accentuated by the way the designer has broken up the edge with two white bars, bringing attention to the square format while providing a standard stamp format within this square. Eric Gill's Joanna type (1929) was used on the stamps because of the uncompromising character of this font.



With the 'Rembrandt 1606-1669' series the theme led to the choice of design as well. A designer chooses to crop, but his choice is also influenced - almost without reflection - by the modern imagery in photography,

Designer

Typographer and designer Walter Nikkels has designed many other stamps for TPG Post, including the Mondriaan series in 1994 and the Anne Frank stamp in 1980. Nikkels appreciates the stamp issue policy of TPG Post: "In the stamps the company issues you can see a pronounced vision and a preference that helps to promote the graphic arts and graphic designers in the Netherlands".

Walter Nikkels works on commissions from around the world. He has had orders from Kunsthaus Bregenz (Austria), Kunstsammlung Nordrhein- Westfalen in Düsseldorf, Schirn Kunsthalle in Frankfurt, University Gallery of the University of Massachusetts and the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam.

He has designed books, catalogues and exhibitions, including "Dokumenta 7" in Kassel, Germany (1982) and the Van Gogh exhibition in the Kröller-Müller Museum in the Netherlands (2003). He also provided the design for the extensive exhibition space renovations at the Museum Kurhaus Kleve (Germany).

Walter Nikkels is Professor of Typography at the Kunstakademie Düsseldorf.

Availability

The two stamp sheetlets "Rembrandt 1606-1669" and "Rembrandt: Self- portrait with Saskia" are available, while stocks last, from the Collect Club in Groningen at www.tpgpost.nl and from the usual outlets. A separate stamp presentation pack is available for each of the two Rembrandt sheetlets and a Rembrandt prestige booklet and Rembrandt theme book were published as well

The stamps are valid until further notice.

Denomination The face value of the stamps on the "Rembrandt 1606-1669" sheetlet is 39 euro cents each and the face value of the registered mail stamps "Rembrandt: Self-portrait with Saskia" is EUR 6.45.

Technical Details

Size: 35 x 35 mm (both sheetlets)
Colors "Rembrandt 1606-1669": yellow, magenta, cyan and black
"Rembrandt: Self-portrait with Saskia": plate printing on stamp: brownish black;
offset sheetlet: green and black;
offset stamp background: warm grey.
Perforation 13 3/4 X 13 3/4 (both sheetlets)
Paper "Rembrandt 1606-1669": normal with phosphor tagging
"Rembrandt: Self-portrait with Saskia": 200 g/m2

Gum synthetic (both sheetlets)
Availability until further notice
Product type "Rembrandt 1606-1669": sheetlet with 2x5 special stamps
"Rembrandt: Self-portrait with Saskia": sheetlet with one special stamp
Print process "Rembrandt 1606-1669": offset
"Rembrandt: Self-portrait with Saskia": plate printing and offset

Beautiful Netherlands: Deventer and Zutphen

For centuries ships have sailed out from the Hanseatic towns of Deventer and Zutphen on their way to the Baltic Sea. A "Hanse" was an association of towns that joined forces to protect their trade advantages and privileges. The German Hanseatic League, headed by
Top: Deventer Bottom: Zutphen

the city of Lübeck and with member towns in present-day Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and the Baltic countries, was the most important of these trade associations. The first Hanseatic Diet, sort of a general assembly, was held in Lübeck in 1356, exactly 650 years ago this year.

In celebration of this anniversary, Deventer and Zutphen were each honored with their own stamp sheetlet in the stamp series Beautiful Netherlands 2006. The stamps were presented on 4 August, just before the start of Deventer's famous annual book market, the largest of its kind in Europe. After all, Deventer is not known only as a Hanseatic town, but also as a booklover's paradise. At the close of the fifteenth century, Deventer was one of the major printing centers in the Netherlands, and it has remained an important center for the graphics industry, housing numerous printers, publishers, bookshops and libraries.

Zutphen has the honor of having once been the residence of the German emperor, who, in the eleventh century, had a roman-style palace built in the town. Zutphen was granted city rights between 1191 and 1196, making it the first city in what is now know as the province of Gelderland. In the years that followed, Zutphen became the wealthiest city in the region. The main source of this wealth came through its strategic trade location on the banks of the river IJssel, a branch on the major course between the Rhineland and the North Sea and Baltic Sea. The wealth enabled the city to adorn itself with numerous towers, which resulted in Zutphen being given the honorary title of "Zutphania Turrita", Zutphen - City of Towers. Today, the city's skyline is shaped in part by the church

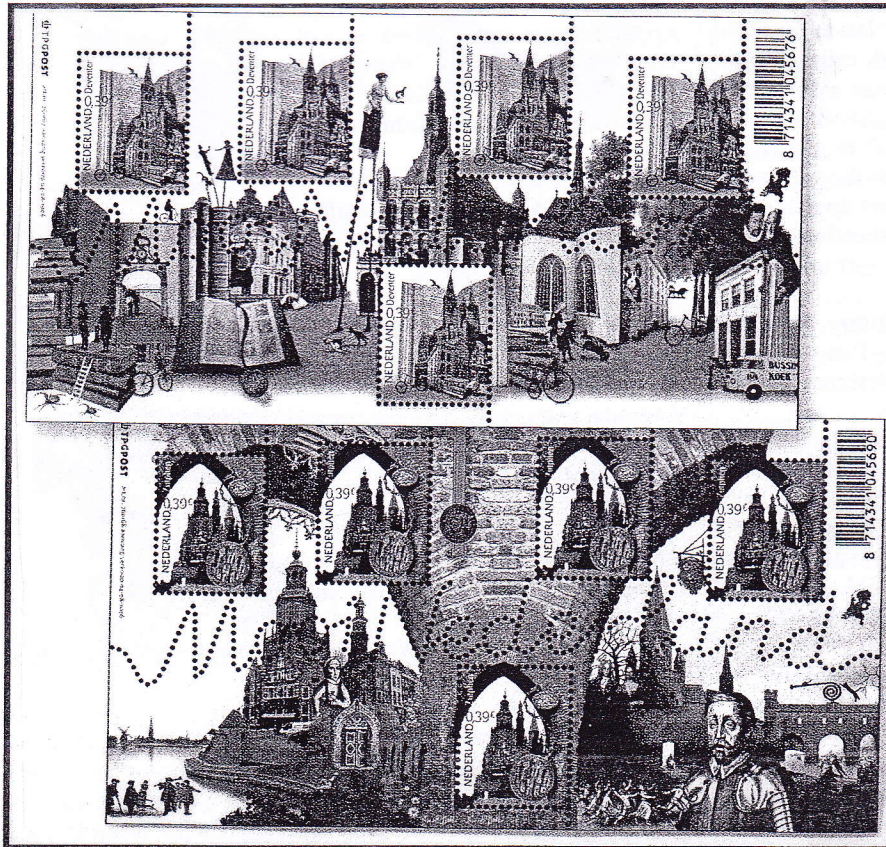
towers of Nieuwstadkerk, St. Walburgiskerk and Broederenkerk, as well as the Wijnhuis tower, the Drogenap tower and the twentieth-century water towers.

With its "Beautiful Netherlands 2006" stamp series, TPG Post is highlighting interesting cities, towns and other locations in the Netherlands. Kampen and Zwolle are next in line after Deventer and Zutphen. Beautiful Netherlands is a three-year series that started in 2005.

dished up a spider and spice soup, used by the locals of the time to cure all sorts of ailments."

On the five identical stamps on the sheetlet, a part of the old town is portrayed, showing the Berg church, the weighhouse dating from 1528 and several handsome buildings from various periods in the past. To the left of the sheetlet, several citizens garbed in historical clothing have climbed onto a hefty stack of books to get a better view of the city gate, through which they can see the river IJssel. To the right of this pile of books, the earliest book printed in Deventer lies

open, displaying the wax seal of the Hanseatic League. Past the weighhouse strides a stilt-walker who appears to have walked right out of the annual event "Deventer on Stilts". The photographs of the stiltwalkers can be credited to Bert Rasing. To the right of the stilt-walker you can see St. Lebuin's Church, with its windows portrayed on the pages of an open book. A rabbit dressed up as King Louis Napoleon is making short shrift of a slice of spice cake, a Deventer specialty. During his visit to Deventer, the French king of the Netherlands made a famous speech, in which instead of saying "uw koning" (your King) he referred to himself as "uw konijn" (your rabbit). Behind the white facade to the right stands the splendidly garbed Balthasar Boedeker, a nobleman born



Design The stamp sheetlet for Deventer presents us with gigantic towers of books stacked beside houses of the city. The towering books are a humorous and appropriate reference to the importance the art of printing has had for the city over the centuries.

"The collage technique we used allows us to take a lighthearted approach to reality and to add comic touches like this to the stamps," explains Barry de Bruin from Ping Pong Design, part of the design team for the stamps. "Another example of this humor is the bicycle riding on the top edge of an enormous book cover and the other old-fashioned bicycles placed around the sheetlet: these hint back to the first Burgers bicycle factory in the Netherlands, established in Deventer in 1869. The two spiders crawling across the sheetlet are a reminder of the old Deventer woman who

in Deventer whose financial gift made it possible to build the 'Atheneum Illustre', a sort of college. The man standing next to him is Maurits Ernest Houck, founder of the Deventer Museum. This portrait was presented to Houck by the Deventer-born painter and master art forger Han van Meegeren.

The classic arched windows on the stamp sheetlet for Zutphen provide a view of the fortress structures and the town centre. On the five stamps, the viewer is dazzled by the "city of towers", with the tower of St. Walburgiskerk, the slender Wijnhuis tower and the Drogenap tower. The towers also adorn the old town seal of Zutphen, the smaller version of which was once used to guarantee the authenticity of important documents. In the foreground of the stamp a group of

people appear to be walking on water; this group has been taken from "View of Zutphen". It is uncertain who painted this but it has been attributed to Barent Avercamp. To the left, standing on the city wall, we see two historical figures - the famous faster Eva Vliegen, and Karel van Egmond, Duke of Gelre and Count of Zutphen. In the middle of the stamp sheetlet the seal of the Hanseatic League, of which Zutphen was a member, hangs on a ribbon. The head of the old orphanage and his wife, portrayed floating above the city wall, look out over Johannes Baptista de Taxis, who for seven years held sway over Zutphen. He was forced to look on as Prince Maurice of Nassau freed the town from the Spanish, giving good cause for the sweat dripping down his face. This is just one more of the many visual jokes on the sheetlet. Another part of the winter landscape "View of Zutphen" is played out under the Berkel Ruin, on top of which the cat is still chasing the mouse. These two characters appear, often well hidden, in each of the stamp sheetlets in the Beautiful Netherlands 2006 series.*

Designer Designer and design agency Barry de Bruin, member of the design team of Ping-Pong Design, finds it hard to imagine that there are designers around who do not have a weakness for stamps.

"They are cultural treasures in miniature and fascinating storytellers that teach us about events, dreams, inventions and cultural highlights - or even low points - from around the world. An alien could learn all about us just by looking at our stamps. I was already fond of making stamps as a child. I designed them myself and stuck them on all my letters. When I asked around at the studio, it turned out that we had all done the same and had simply carried on doing so. In 2004 we designed the Children's Stamps."

Availability A special aspect of these stamps is that they can only be purchased in the featured location and through the online shop of TPG Post at www.onlinewinkel.tppost.nl.

Denomination The face value of each stamp is 39 euro cents and there are five stamps on each sheetlet.

Technical Details

Size	20.8 x 25.3 mm
colors	yellow, magenta, cyan and black
Perforation	14 1/2 : 14 1/4
Paper	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum	synthetic
Availability	until further notice
Product type	sheetlet of five special stamps
Print process	offset
Print run	140,000 sheetlets for Deventer and 125,000 for Zutphen
Printer	Joh. Enschedé Security Print

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Image on the banks of the river in Zutphen: Maite Duval, Else, c/o Stichting Beeldrecht Amsterdam, 2006

* Some of the visual material for these sheetlets was made available by Stedelijk Museum Zutphen and Museum De Waage in Deventer.

Upcoming Issues from the Netherlands:

1 September:

Karel Appel stamp, Sheet of three stamps with Karel Appels' last painting. Karel Appel died this summer. The issue is part of the Weeks of the card promotion Beautiful Netherlands -Zwolle
Beautiful Netherlands -Kampen

4 October:

Endangered Animals; Twelve different stamps

10 October:

Beautiful Netherlands: two sheets with five copies each of the ten "Mooi Nederland" stamps issued this year: Leiden, Sittard, Vlieland, Woudrichem, Schoonhoven, Enkhuizen, Deventer, Zutphen, Kampen, and Zwolle.

16 October:

TNT Post; sheet of ten stamps.

7 November:

Child Welfare stamps; six different stamps of € 0.39 + € 0.19 each.

23 November:

December stamps; stamps for Good Causes. Ten different stamps in sheets of twenty.

11 December

Stamps of € 0.44, to be used early next year when postal rates increase. Also possible € 0.05 make-up stamps.

Netherlands Antilles

Butterflies

Nieuwe Post Nederlandse Antillen n.v. is proudly issuing this special 6 stamp series dedicated to the beautiful Butterflies. On these stamps, designer John Baselmans emphasizes the beauty of each one's bright colors by placing them on a white background



24 cents stamp: *Danaus chrysippus* (The Plain Tiger)
The Plain Tiger is found in a large part of the world stretching from the Mediterranean region (Greece) to tropical Africa, and through South Asia down to Australia. It is also known as the African Monarch and Golden Danaid (in Australia). The members of the genus *Danaus* have orange or white wings with very pronounced dark veins and white spots.

53 cents stamp: *Prepona praeneste*
The *Prepona praeneste* belongs to one of the largest diurnal butterfly families the family *Nymphalidae*. *Preponas* have black or brownish black wings decorated with a blue band. In addition to the blue reflection, the *praeneste* has purple patches; their wingspan is of 130 mm. Habitat: Forests of South America.

100 cents stamp: *Caligo uranus* (Uranus Giant Owl butterfly)
These butterflies belong to the family *Brassolidae*, that are native to South America. They are best known for the large 'eyes' under their wings. Most

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Caligo are large butterflies, some have a wingspan of 200 mm. They sometimes occur "en masse" and cause a lot of damage to banana plantations in Central America. The range of *Caligo uranus* is Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras.

149 cents stamp: *Ituna Lamirus*
The *Ituna Lamirus* ranges from Colombia, Peru, Venezuela and Ecuador.

285 cents stamp: *Euphaedra gausape*
The *Euphaedra gausape* is found in the jungles of South America.

335 cents stamp: *Morpho hecuba* (Sunset Morpho)
The *Morpho hecuba* is an equatorial butterfly found in the lower Amazon Rainforest and in Surinam and boasts an imposing wingspan of more than 20 cm (> 8 inch).

Technical Data

Date of issue : April 7th. 2006
Sales Period : April 7th. 2006 -
April 6th. 2007
Issue : Butterflies
Designer : John Baselmans
Face value of stamps: 24, 53, 100, 149,
286 and 335 cents
Size of stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
Size of image: 33 mm x 22 mm
Perforation of stamps: 13 1/4 x 12 3/4
Printing : offset coated stamp paper no
watermark
Printer : Johan Enschede Stamps

Orchids

Nieuwe Post Nederlandse Antillen n.v. is proudly issuing this special 6 stamp series dedicated to one of the most interesting flowers: Orchids.

Designer Ans Mezas-Hummelink shows off these orchids' beauty and bright colors by placing them on a dark background.

153 cents stamp - *Brassolaeliocattleya Susan Harry* 'M.G.R.'

Found in Tropical America, this semialba (white with a startlingly colored frilly lip) 1991 cross is an update of similar stunners which were created back in 1897. This orchid not only imparts a magnificent perfume but is also easy to grow. They need medium bright light and night temperatures of 55°F.

240 cents stamp - *Miltoniopsis* 'Jean Sabourin'

These flowers bloom in Spring and are approximately 3.5 inches wide. They need cool to intermediate temperature, extra humidity, but avoid heat.



285 cents stamp - *Promenaea Xanthina* 'Sylvan Sprite'
 This orchid from Southern Brazil is beautifully fragrant, and rather easy to grow in comparison to the equally fragrant *Zygopetalum*. It blooms for 2 months and needs bright indirect sun. The winter nights temperature should be between 55 - 60°F.

295 cents stamp - *Paphiopedilum Streathamense* 'Wedgewood'.
 This orchid is unique in its shape, color and mottled foliage. It is related to the American lady's slippers but are much easier to grow indoors. The night temperature is 55°F and it needs medium to low light.

380 cents stamp - *Cattleya chocoensis* Linden
 This is the most characteristic genus of the orchid family. The characteristic is so strong that the word orchid is usually associated with a *Cattleya*. Most *Cattleya* are easy to cultivate, they like a shady spot with good air circulation and require night temperatures of 15°C and midday between 28-30°C.

500 cents stamp - *Disa Kewensis* 'Rita Helen' This is a famous 1893 hybrid of 2 species from the stream banks of South Africa. *Disa* is easy if given excellent-quality acid rainwater unlike most orchids, it needs to be kept wet, except for a dry post bloom rest. Medium light.

Technical data:

Date of issue : April 26th. 2006
 Sales Period : April 26th. 2006 - April 26th 2007
 Issue : Orchids
 Designer : Ans Mezas-Hummelink
 Face value of stamps : 153, 240, 285 296, 380 and 500 cents
 Size of stamps : 36 mm x 25 mm
 Size of image : 33 mm x 22 mm
 Perforation of stamps : 13 1/4 x 12 3/4
 Printing : offset coated stamp paper no watermark
 Printer : Johan Enschede Stamps

Classic Cars

A classic car is by definition a vehicle that is at least 25 years old, but this may vary from country to country. But most of all a classic car has withstood the test of time and is as attractive today as when new.

Nieuwe Post Nederlandse Antillen n.v. is proudly issuing this special 6 stamp series dedicated to collectible cars. Designer Robert A. Willems shows off this collection using bold colors and angles that best show the beautiful lines of the cars.



The 51 cents stamp shows the 1976 MGB. This British built roadster convertible from MG (Morris Garages) was popular from its first production year in 1962 to its last in 1980. It is a predecessor to the modern day Miata's and BMW 'Z' series.

The 100 cents stamp shows the 1963 Studebaker Avanti. Studebaker was a United States of America

wagon and automobile manufacturer since 1852. Only 4643 of these sport coupe were built from 1962 to 1963, yet today still attract crowds at auto shows. The fascination with the Avanti is it's contemporary style that made it futuristic in the sixties, stylish in the 80's and a classic today. The Studebaker company closed it's doors in the US in 1963 and continued for another 2 from it's Canadian division.

The 149 cents stamp shows the 1953 Pegaso Cabriolet. This is a brainchild of Wilfredo Ricart, whom had worked alongside Enzo Ferrari. He started the Pegaso company in 1951 in the footsteps of the late Hispano Suiza company, trying to bring back the glory of the 1920's to Spanish automobile building. The 1953 Pegaso Cabriolet has a body by Saoutchik.

The 153 cents stamp shows the 1939 Delage Aerosport. This car is truly coveted by car collectors. The teardrop shaped, in-line 8 cylinder vehicle is one of the best designs to come out under the Delage name. Even though this American company was liquidated in 1935, Delahaye continued the Delage production until they also went out of business in 1953.

The 195 cents stamp shows the 1924 Hispano Suiza Boulonge. It is also known as the "Tulip wood Boulonge" and is considered one of the ultimate examples of craftsmanship in automobile building in the world. Powered by a twelve cylinder in-line engine this car's body was made entirely from tulip wood, copper and brass.

The 750 cents stamp shows the 1903 Pierce Arrow Motorette. The American company Pierce Arrow was known for producing luxury automobiles, trucks and bicycles. Between 1901 and 1903 they produced 170 Motorettes, their first gasoline engine vehicle which featured a modified one cylinder deDion engine capable of producing nearly three horsepower.

Technical Data

Date of issue : May 10th. 2006
 Sales Period : May 10th. 2006 - May 9th. 2007
 Issue : Collectible Cars
 Designer : Robert A. Willems
 Face value of stamps : 51,100, 149,153,195 and 750 cents
 Size of stamps : 36 mm x 25 mm
 Size of image : 33 mm x 22 mm
 Perforation of stamps : 13 1/4 x 12 3/4
 Printing : offset coated stamp paper no watermark
 Printer : Johan Enschede Stamps

Additional and still to come this year

July 30th • iPos postage labels
 3ct + 5ct + 25ct + 100ct + 149ct + 153ct + 285ct + 335ct

August 18th • Birds -
 2 x 5ct + 2 x 35ct + 2x 60ct + 2 x 75ct + 2 x 85ct + 2 x 100ct

September 28th • Art series - 70ct + 100ct + 153ct - 238ct + ssh 550ct

October 23rd • Youth Care Stamps - 55ct+20 / 100ct+45 / 149ct+61 / 285ct+125

November 15th • December stamps -
 45ct + 100ct + 149ct + 215 ct + 285ct + 380ct

WEBSITES WORTH VISITING

<http://www.nvpv-clubredactie.nl/01bfd96f3128431a/01bfd976b12f2230/index.html>

The stamp club in Alphen a/d Rijn celebrated its 60th anniversary by publishing a very nice catalog, full of articles relating to all sorts of philatelic aspects of Alphen. We are fortunate that they put all their articles on the Website listed here. There is a total of 33 articles, ranging from "Local rates for Local Mail" to "Perforated Dutch Postal cards" (Dutch only).

I have a hardcopy of the articles and I'll try to get sharp illustrations to be used for possible translated versions of some of the articles to appear in future ASNIP Magazines.

<http://www.po-en-po.nl/>

The PO&PO Website is one of my favorites. It is updated on a regular basis and one can often find interesting covers. What is also of interest to many is the Catalog of large round cancels with prices in Euros. Although it is in Dutch, the catalog prices listing alone is worth the visit (Dutch only)

<http://www.pagowirenl.com/stamps/info.asp>

This section deals with stuff that is hard to find in most catalogues and may still be very useful for collectors.

Right now you can find the following subjects here:

the Netherlands

- * A detailed study of the various types of Dutch postage due stamps of the "number in chaincircle" type.
- * A complete list of all different pointcancels that have been used in the Netherlands between 1852 and 1893.
- * Syncopated perfs: "Roltanding" stamps between 1925 and 1933
- * International Court of Justice official stamps from the Netherlands: learn to spot forged overprints
- * the story behind the triangular airmail stamp from the Netherlands
- * It's a dove stupid! Some mistakes made in the Scott listing for the Netherlands
- * some peculiar Dutch stamps of recent years.

<http://www.geocities.com/filamsterdam/>

If you would like to see what a 'light' Amsterdam collection can look like have a look at this site (Dutch)

If you are interested in windmills (and who isn't it?) have a look at <http://www.karman.au.com/hans/> where you'll have a nice overview of the history of the windmill. If you think it is a Dutch 'exclusive' you might be surprised

<http://shoebox.heindorffhus.dk/frame-HollandZilverenZegel.htm>

On 25th September 2001 The Netherlands issued a very interesting stamp, made of a thin piece of solid silver, and minted (not printed) by the Royal Dutch Mint in Utrecht. The stamp is self-adhesive. It has the face value of 12.75 Guilders and is intended for registered mail. It is the first time ever this stamp minting technique has been applied. (English)

<http://shoebox.heindorffhus.dk/frame-HollandJewelStamp.htm>

Here is the extraordinary story about a stamp with no value, and yet valid for domestic postage of 0.80 HFL within The Netherlands for one single day, 29th June 1998. As the stamp had only one day of postal validity, the postal cancellation serves at the same time as an FD-cancel.(English))

<http://www.stampalbums.com/> This website is devoted to providing affordable U.S. and foreign stamp album pages that you can print out on your own computer. There are over 50,000 U.S. and foreign pages available, and a complete set of over 6,500 Classic Era pages, with more pages being added all the time. (supplied by Frank Ennik)

<http://www.usps.com/publications/pubs/welcome.htm> The US postal service has many of its publications available online. This doesn't sound too exciting but if you realize that there is for example a 51 page report on Women on (U.S.) stamps you get an idea. The files can be downloaded as PDF files, so any computer should be able to read and download these reports. (from a tip in Linn's of April 10, 2006)

Art History on Stamps

A web site that describes the development of art history through times as illustrated on postage stamps, giving at the same time an overview of selected artists and their works representative for a given style. Although covering a large part of art history, this site does not pretend to be the ultimate guide to the subject matter, but it will give the collector an idea of how a collection could be organized. See for example how Rembrandt is shown in: <http://arthistory.heindorffhus.dk/frame-Rembrandt01-General.htm>

<http://www.andasuriname.com/>

Anything Surinam, including postal history and stamps. Scroll to 'Geschiedenis Suriname' and then down to 'Post en Postzegels' (Dutch only) (supplied by Frank Ennik)



<http://www.japhila.cz/hof/>

I mentioned this site before in relation to a DEI exhibit, but there is much more to it. Have a look. Exponet is a place you may use to present your virtual postal history and philatelic collection. It is intended as a public display of good, very good and high quality exhibits of all philatelic areas and time periods in English, French, German, Spanish or other languages... The aim of the organizers of Exponet is to provide a permanent presentation of high quality stamp and philatelic exhibits so as to facilitate on-line study for visitors throughout the world. It does not intend to compete with traditional classical exhibits, but rather to enable on-line viewing to everybody, regardless of distance, and thus take part in the support and promotion of philately.