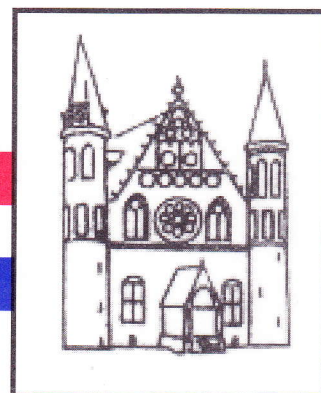
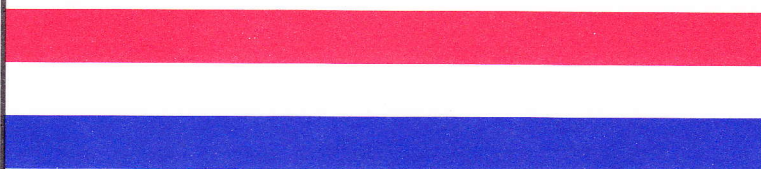
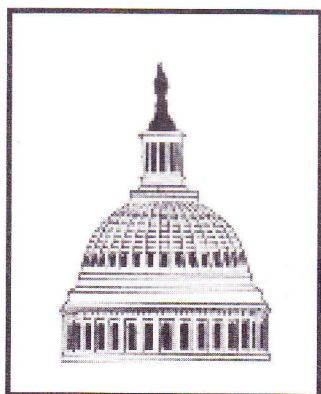


NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

A S N P



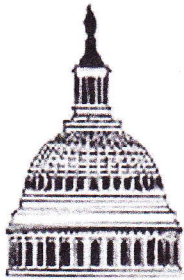
Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 31/6

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Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; Volume 31/6

Magazine Editor

Hans Kremer
50 Rockport Ct.
Danville, CA 94526
hkremer@usa.net

President

Ed Matthews
406 Yale Crescent
Oakville, Ontario
Canada L6L 3L5
yehudamatt@sympatico.ca

Vice President

Dries Jansma
111 Poplar Loop
Flat Rock, NC 28731-9793
dries@bellsouth.net

Treasurer

Tom Harden
719 Marquette Str.
Muscatine, IA 52761-3545
t Harden@machlink.com

Membership Secretary

Jan Enthoven
221 Coachlite Ct. S.
Onalaska, WI 54650
jenthoven@centurytel.net

Corresponding Secretary

Marinus Quist
116 Riverwood Drive
Covington, LA 70433

Board of Governors

Charles Sacconaghi,
Los Angeles, CA
Ralph Van Heerden,
San Jose, CA
John Hornbeck
Washington D.C.
George Vandenberg
San Jose, CA

Bookstore Manager

Bob Davis
P.O.Box 85039
Tucson, AZ 85754-5039
alandavis4488@msn.net

Auction Manager

Richard A. Phelps
P.O. Box 867373
Plano, TX 75086-7373
zegelman.email@verizon.net

Librarian

Paul Swierstra
199 Chestnut Street
San Carlos, CA 94070-2112

Advertising Manager

Max Lerk
Maarnse Grindweg 25
3951 LJ Maarn , The Netherlands

British Representative

Richard Wheatley

German Representative

Dr. A Louis

Dutch Representative

Max Lerk

President's message

July 2007

I would like to bring to the fore some concerns.

This issue of our Magazine completes its first year. In the May issue the editor in the Editor's Page asked for your feedback on the contents of this (and the other) issues of the Magazine. Such feedback is the adrenaline of all editors, they don't like operating in a vacuum! What is easier than a quick note by e-mail.

Hans Kremer also mentions a project to scan all the back issues of the ASNP Journal, a monumental undertaking which will no doubt be much appreciated by future members of the ASNP. He would like to hear from you what you think of this before embarking on this project. As he asks, is it worth it?

While our Editor and the Magazine are quite visible, there are others more in the background who work hard to make our Society what it is. I am thinking, for instance, about Paul Swierstra who has put in a lot of effort to getting our library updated, especially tracking down missing issues of Filatelie and De Postzak, and Dick Phelps who spares no effort to make the annual auction a success. Thank you guys!

Another concern I have is that there appear to be very few articles by our own members, I am not talking about monumental studies, but e.g. a write-up of a favorite cover along with the appropriate research. We all have such covers which we never fail to show to fellow collectors along with the background information we have obtained. This would provide even more adrenaline to our editor!

For your convenience a separate page is inserted with the membership renewal and election form.
EM

Table of Contents

| | | | |
|---|-----|-------------------------------|-----|
| President's Message | 129 | From the Membership Secretary | 142 |
| The Moquette Story | 130 | Philatelic Events/Auctions | 142 |
| The WWI capture and repatriation of a Dutch postal card | 132 | From the Librarian | 142 |
| The much debated Spinoza postage stamp | 134 | Special cancels | 143 |
| A 1902 postal reply card with a surprise | 136 | Luff Award to ASNP member | 143 |
| Western New Guinea; a postal history (part seven) | 139 | Short Notes | 144 |
| | | Websites worth visiting | 146 |
| | | Magazine reviews | 147 |
| | | New Issues | 150 |
| | | Recent Publications | 152 |
| | | Renewals/Elections | 153 |

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The Moquette Story

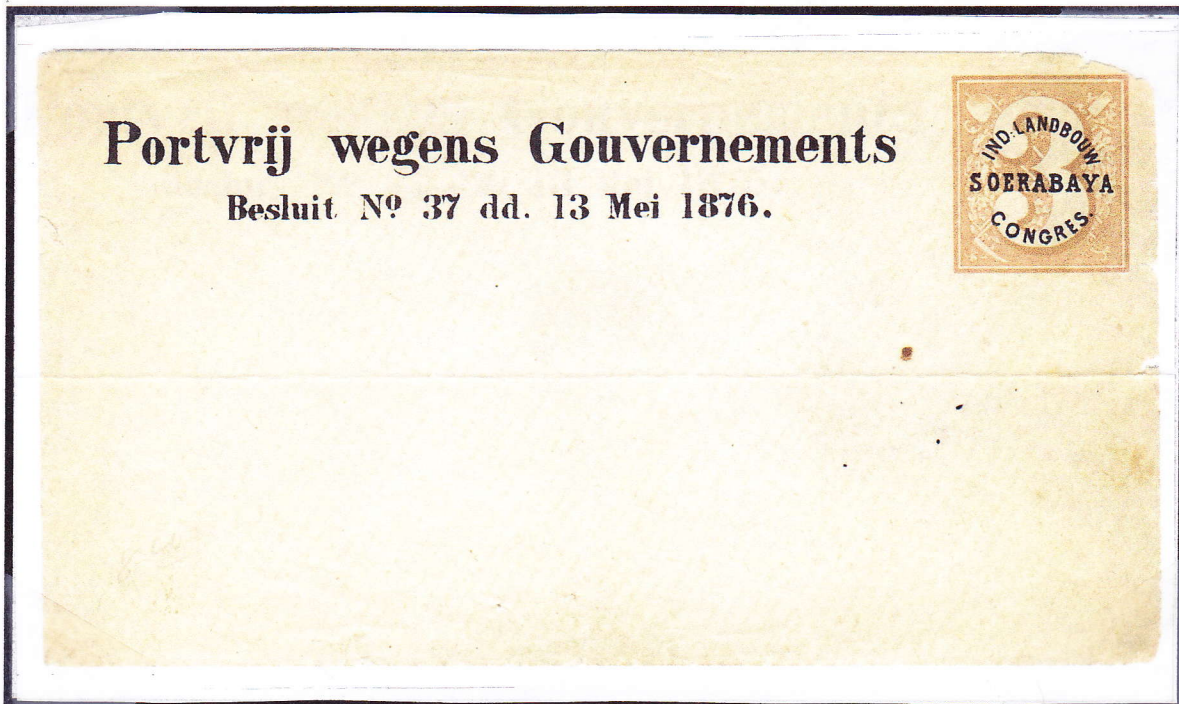
by Franklin Ennik in cooperation with Hans Kremer

Recently via Ebay I bought the cover shown in illustration # 1. It is a cover with a preprinted stamp, with a large number "3", overprinted with the text "IND:LANDBOUW/SOERABAYA/CONGRES".

On the cover is an additional overprint with the text: "Portvrij wegens Gouvernements/ Besluit N^o 37 dd. 13 Mei 1876."

the officers of the congress, most likely with the purpose of giving the envelopes some kind of 'officiality'.

The envelopes are either white or yellowish (as is the case with the envelope shown here), and the imprint exists in at least eight different colors (mine is brown). The remaining envelopes were taken to Europe, where neither the dealers nor the collectors were aware



Illustr. 1 Moquette Congress envelope of 1878

Not knowing anything about this I contacted Marijke van der Meer at the Netherlands Federation of Philatelic Associations' library in Baarn, the Netherlands.

Marijke found out that the participants of the 3rd Agricultural Congress, held in Soerabaya, May 15 through May 28, 1878 would have the privilege of free franking. This decision was published two years earlier in the Government's Decree No. 37, dated May 13, 1876. Geuzendam in his "Catalogus van de postwaardestukken van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen" (7th edition, 1997) says on page 76 "The Dutch East India Congress envelopes- For the agricultural congress to be held in Soerabaya in 1878 the secretary's office was given freedom of franking. Reacting to that, stamp dealer J.P.Moquette produced a couple thousand of these envelopes which he offered to

(probably due to the large geographic separation with the DEI) of the real history of these envelopes.

The same Moquette was also behind a number of other fantasy products, such as the 15 CENT overprints on envelope # 9, the UPU overprint on postal card # 2a, the 5 cent overprints on postal card # 4, etc. All these products are correctly treated as 'fraud'."

The example in illustration 2 shows a 12 1/2 cent postal card where Mr. Moquette framed the stamp imprint with the words:

J. MOQUETTE / JAVA / SOERABAYA / KETAGAN

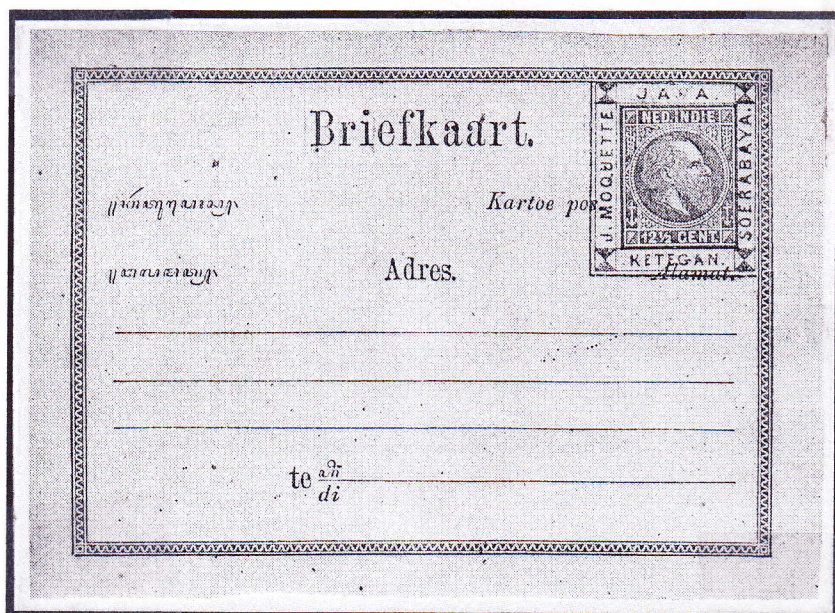


Illustration 2 shows a 12 1/2 cent framed Moquette postal card of 1877

Mr. Geuzendam based his text on the official text as it was published in "Verslag omtrent Gouvernementspost-en telegraafdienst in Nederlandsch Indie over het jaar 1878".

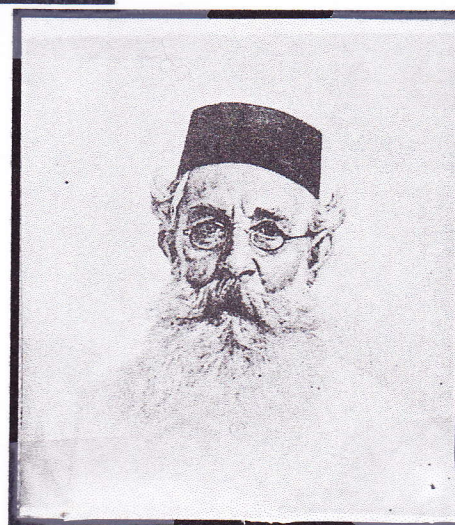
Who was this J.P. Moquette? In *Philatelie* of August 1968 we read that Jean Pierre Moquette was born in Goor (Overijssel province) in the Netherlands on July 5, 1856 as the oldest son of a physician. Having five siblings means that finances for higher education were limited so Jean Pierre was, at age 17, 'shipped off' to an uncle in the Dutch East Indies, who ran the Pleret sugar plantation. Jean Pierre later on worked on the Ketagan plantation. He did quite well and in 1898 he even received a royal decoration (Ridder in the Orde van Oranje Nassau) for his important research regarding sugarcane cross pollination. He had been a serious stamp collector as a child and this might have prompted him to use his knowledge to create, when money was tight, some extra income thru the production of 'philatelic fantasy' products. The word 'fakes' seems to be a bit strong since he openly put his name on some of these products (see for example illustration 2). He not only made fantasy products of Dutch East Indies stamps and stationery, they are also known for Johore and Jhind.

Oddly enough Mr. Moquette later on became an expert on Dutch East Indies coins on which subject he published extensively. It led to him being appointed conservator of the Numismatic Cabinet in Batavia,

which in turn led to his interest in the history of Northern-Sumatra and the Malaysian peninsula. As a result of the quality of his work he became a correspondent for the Royal Academy of Science in Amsterdam.

He died at age 70 on February 28, 1927.

This story once again shows us where a simple piece of postal stationery can lead us.



Jean Pierre Moquette (1856-1927)

Refs: E.J.P. Mulders. Jean Pierre Moquette, *Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philatelie*, August 1968, pages 378-380

P. Storm van Leeuwen, Geene Olla Podrida, *De Postzak* # 197, December 2003, pages 413-427; PO&PO

Geuzendam's *Catalogus van de postwaarden van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen*, 7th edition, 1997, PO&PO publication

K. Kouwenberg, *Fantasie- en zwendelzegels onderdeel van de Cinderella-filatelie*, *Filatelie Informatief*, Section 7060, pages 11-12; 1983

The World War I capture and repatriation of a Dutch postal card

by Henry J. Berthelot

Original article appeared in Postal Stationery of July/August 1992

The year 1917 was a troubled time on the European continent. Hostilities had begun there in 1914, triggered by the assassination of the Austrian Archduke by Bosnian terrorists. Before the hostilities ended, many nations had become embroiled. Contemporaries referred to those hostilities as "the Great War"; posterity knows it as "World War I."

The German war plan, known as the Schlieffen Plan, envisioned an encircling movement through northern Europe designed to contain and defeat the French Army before the Russians had time to mobilize. That strategy failed, and after numerous unsuccessful offenses on both sides, the fighting shifted from a war of mobility to a war of attrition.

The Netherlands was one of a few European nations that maintained neutrality during that period. Although the German war plan originally had called for the invasion of the southern provinces of the Netherlands, the German High Command modified the plan because the Netherlands strategically was important to Germany. As a neutral nation, the Dutch carried on commercial intercourse with all nations. Some of the essential foods and raw materials that entered Europe through Dutch ports eventually ended up in Germany.

World War I greatly affected all phases of life on the European continent, including the postal services. This paper considers one aspect of the war's effect, namely, the capture and subsequent repatriation of a Dutch postal card. Eleven postal markings, either affixed or attached to the card documented its travels during those turbulent times. The letter designations (A) through (K) on the accompanying illustrations identify the markings discussed.

On the top of illustrated 1 is the address side of the Dutch card (1916 issue, 5¢ carmine on yellow). It began its journey in Uden, the Netherlands, on January 16, 1917 (A) destined for Glasgow, Scotland. Two weeks subsequent to the card entering the mail, Germany declared its policy of unrestricted U-boat warfare. After

that declaration, neutrality was not observed by German submarine packs. Any commercial vessel encountered on the high seas was subject to being stopped and searched for contraband, or sunk without regard to the flag under which the vessel sailed.

Somewhere between Uden and Glasgow the mail shipment that contained the Dutch card was captured by German forces and interned as a philatelic "prisoner of war." Nothing is known of its captivity, except that it lasted two years. Seemingly, the card was not marred during that period.



Figure 1 Top: Address side of the Dutch postal card.
Bottom. Attached Label

A circular datestamp from Copenhagen (Kjobenhavn), Denmark, dated February 1, 1919 (B) evinced the card's repatriation. A three-line handstamp, "Part of a Mail/Captured by the/Germans and delayed" (C), was utilized to explain briefly why the card was delayed in reaching its destination. That marking was struck in black ink. The card then was forwarded to Glasgow.

The date the card actually arrived in Glasgow is not known; however, it did receive some interesting markings while in Scotland. Manuscript notations in pencil corrected the recipient's address (D) and directed the card "To Antwerp/on 7/2/19" (E). Some form of control number also was written, "ff26" (F). On the left-hand portion of the address side was repeated in larger manuscript and this time in red ink "To Antwerp/on 7/2/19" (G). A four and seveneighths inch wide by two and one-half inch high piece of paper (Bottom of Figures 1 and 2) was glued to the left-hand edge of the address side. On this piece of paper, written by hand, was the control number "ff26" and the recipient's new address in Antwerp, Belgium. These notations were written in red ink. A Glasgow circular datestamp of February 18, 1919 (H) was applied in black ink. An elliptical marking of the Glasgow Corporation Belgian Committee (I) was affixed in red ink. The circled number "248" (J), a handling mark, was stamped in black ink. The message side (Top of Figure 2) has a nearly illegible wavyline cancel (K) evidencing arrival of the card in Antwerp. Presumably, the card was delivered without further difficulty.

Numerous mail items had their journey interrupted by the Germans during World War I. In his book *A History of Wreck Covers* (London: Robson Lowe, 1970), A. E. Hopkins stated that he had seen the "delayed-by-war" handstamp on items destined for England from Greece and Denmark. Mr. Hopkins also noted that a second handstamp had been used. That handstamp, in capital letters, was impressed in violet ink. It notified the recipient that the particular item had been "PART OF A MAIL CAPTURED / BY GERMANS AND DELAYED." This marking is illustrated in his book.

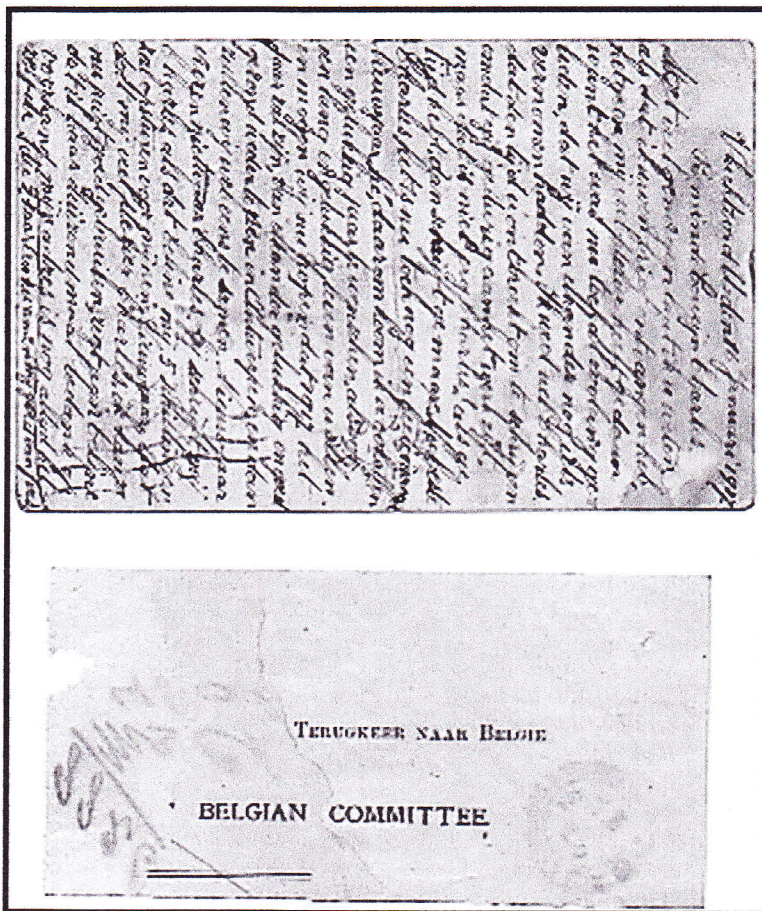


Fig. 2 Top: Message side of the Dutch postal card
Bottom: Attached label

If anyone has information on the meaning of the "FF26" notation, the writer would like very much to hear from that person.

Henry J. "Hank" Berthelot
132 Livingston Pl. W.
Metairie, LA 70005

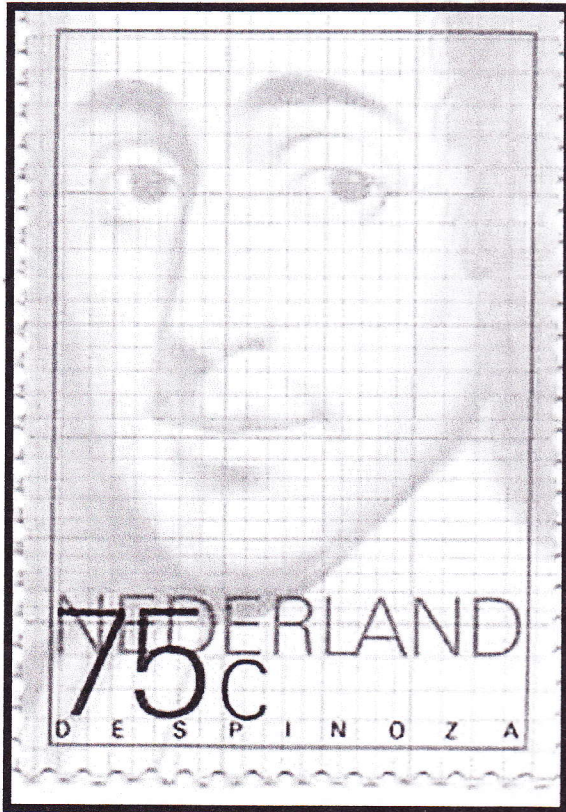
Editor's Note: In the program of the recent 2007 Sommelsdijk show was an article about this ship (the Prins Hendrik) that was brought back to Zeebrugge in Belgium. I'm in contact with the author of the article and in the next ASNP Magazine I hope to let you know more about the background of this cover and the cancels on it.

Of course comments/contributions about this cover by you the reader are always appreciated.

The much debated Spinoza postage stamp

By Chris van der Hoek (translated by Erling Berger and edited by George Vandenberg)

A Dutch postage stamp honoring the nationally and internationally renowned philosopher Baruch de Spinoza was issued on February 21, 1977 in order to commemorate the 300-year anniversary of his death.



A Dutch banknote of 1000 Gulden had been introduced in 1973 showing the likeness of Baruch de Spinoza, which indicated his importance and fame.



Therefore it was difficult to understand that for several months a debate would develop with the then State Secretary for Traffic, Building & Roads regarding justification for the issuance of a Spinoza stamp.

The Postal Service was not in favor of the stamp because it was assumed that the stamp would only appeal to a small group of scientists and not to the general public.

Institutions advocating for the stamp were the "Spinoza House" and the "International Institute for Science". They were astonished by the official refusal and soon questions were asked in the Dutch Parliament. There were also aggressive newspaper articles pointing out that Christian individuals could be honored with a postage stamp while non-Christians were not considered worthy of such. Spinoza was now a victim of discrimination!

The argument did not move the State Secretary.

New arguments were introduced: France and Germany had honored some of their philosophers, so why should the Netherlands omit to do the same?

A Member of Parliament asked the State Secretary if he knew of well-known Georg Christof Lichtenberg's prediction: "If the world would continue to exist for an incalculable number of years, the universal religion would be a purified Spinozism. Reason, left to itself, can lead to nothing else and it is impossible that it would ever lead to anything else".

The reply had a formal and correct form: "Thanks to the Member of Parliament I am now aware of it". So, the emission of a special stamp would not be part of the Spinoza celebrations.

A lot of people agreed that the resistance of the State Secretary was difficult to understand.

The advocates were by now supported by "The Jewish-Liberal Congregation", the "Church and World Institute", the mayor and two ex-mayors of The Hague, "The Tinberg Commission" and the "Erasmus League".

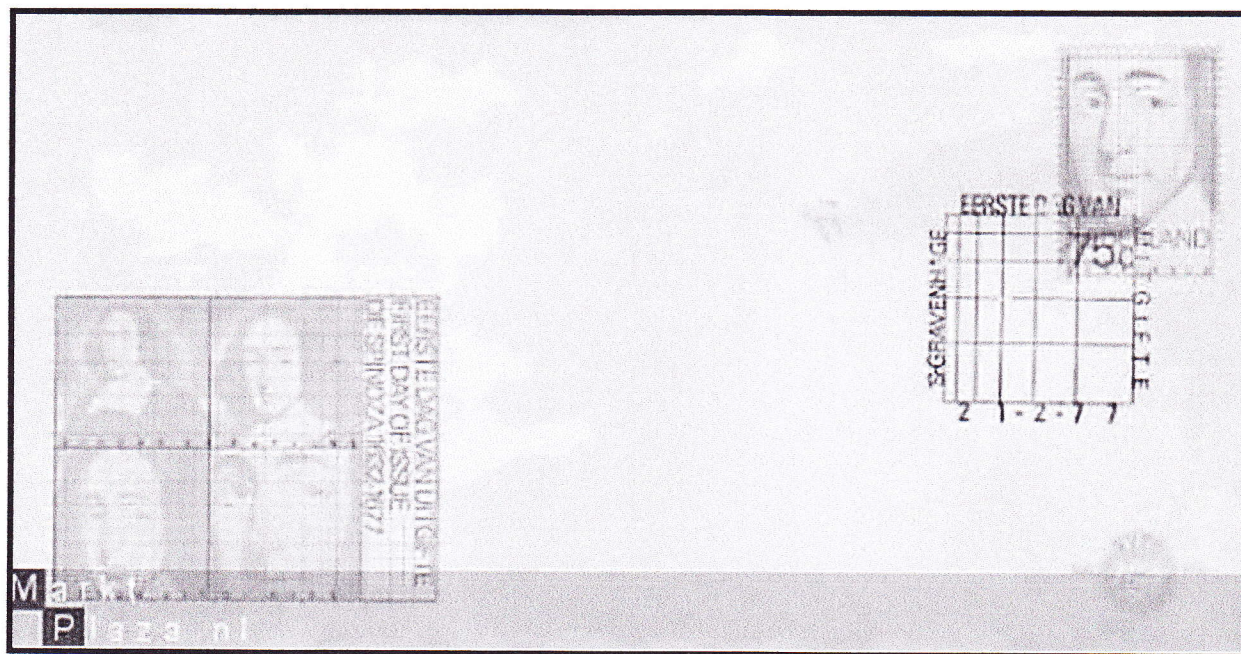
It now became clear to the State Secretary that it was not just a small selective group that was advocating a special emission, and on the 26th of November 1976 he gave in, three months before the deadline.

There was no time to activate an external artist. The head of the Aesthetic Service of the Post, R.D.E. Oxenaar, undertook the responsibility for the emission. The stamp should show a portrait of Spinoza, covered by a fine-meshed system of lines that should symbolize logarithmic paper. This detail was added to show the scientific approach of Spinoza. Israel issued a similar stamp in 2002.

Around the year 1500 Spain and Portugal did not tolerate non-catholic individuals within their borders.

Some Jews converted full-heartedly, while others secretly continued their religion. Others left their homes while settling around the Mediterranean Sea. That's why we still can see a synagogue in the middle of the

State must defend it. He writes that religion can produce pious and gentle people, but politicians and scientists should be educated elsewhere. He writes that reason has been distributed by God



African island of Djerba. In modern times many of these Jews migrated to Israel where they formed, for example, the party of Shaz. Still others, like Spinoza's grandparents, escaped to Holland because of its traditional level of tolerance. Yet, also in Holland 'free thinking' had certain limitations, but at least practicing one's religion was free.

Spinoza was born in 1632 in Amsterdam and he was brought up in the Jewish tradition. He spent his youth in the family grocery business and through this activity he met 'free-minded' Christians and learned about modern science. At this point we must remember that several French philosophers had fled to Holland, among others the famous Pascal, who had much influence on Spinoza. On one occasion Spinoza let the Amsterdam Court pass judgment in a dispute instead of using the Jewish Court. He became banned from the Jewish congregation, and his trading activities consequently were blocked. He moved to Leiden and took up the polishing of lenses (The irony of fate: a natural activity for a man who wanted people to see more clearly !). He changed his name to Benedictus de Spinoza, which means the same as before, but now in Latin.

His book "Tractatus theologico-politicus" was forbidden in 1674, and his book "Ethica", published after his death, was also officially blacklisted. In his first book he advocates for freedom of speech and states that the

among all human beings but in such a way that some people have been provided with larger shares than others.

There was silence regarding his thoughts after his death, but a century later Spinoza was rehabilitated by notables like Goethe, Lessing and Lichtenberg (The latter was a nature scientist and specialist in experimental physics). In modern times his genius was acknowledged by Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein (again we see both the philosopher and a physical scientist).

Tuberculosis ended his life in 1677 at the early age of 44.

The face value of the stamp became 75 cent, which at the time was the rate for a single letter to foreign countries. In this way the issuing authority indicated that Spinoza was more famous in other countries than in Holland and that there was no reason to issue a special stamp for domestic use.

So, in the end, the State Secretary had it also slightly his way

This article was printed in the "Grunopost", the member journal for the Groningen Philatelic Club, and was written by Chris van der Hoek, who has gathered his information from Handboek Postwaarden Nederland B105 1-10.

A 1902 postal reply card with a surprise.

by Hans Kremer

A while back I bought a number of postal stationery items. Among them was a postal card with some interesting markings on it. The markings are on an un-separated set of Pre-paid cards, sent on March 24, 1902 from Arnhem to Hoboken (NY).

The back of the card showed a New York arrival cancel of April 3, 1902.

1917-1923
 Fate: scrapped in 1923
 General Characteristics
 Length: 663 feet (202 m)
 Beam: 66 feet (20 m)
 Draught: 28 feet (8 m)
 Tonnage: 23,500



Since the receiver of the card noticed the request of a reply, he did so promptly and already on April 5 the card (un-separated) was on its way back to Arnhem. Apart from the quick turnaround time I did notice a red, straight line cancel "**KRONPRINZ WILHELM**" on the return address side of the reply card. This piqued my interest so I went to www.google.com typed in "SS Kronprinz Wilhelm", and this is what I found (from www.Wikipedia.com):

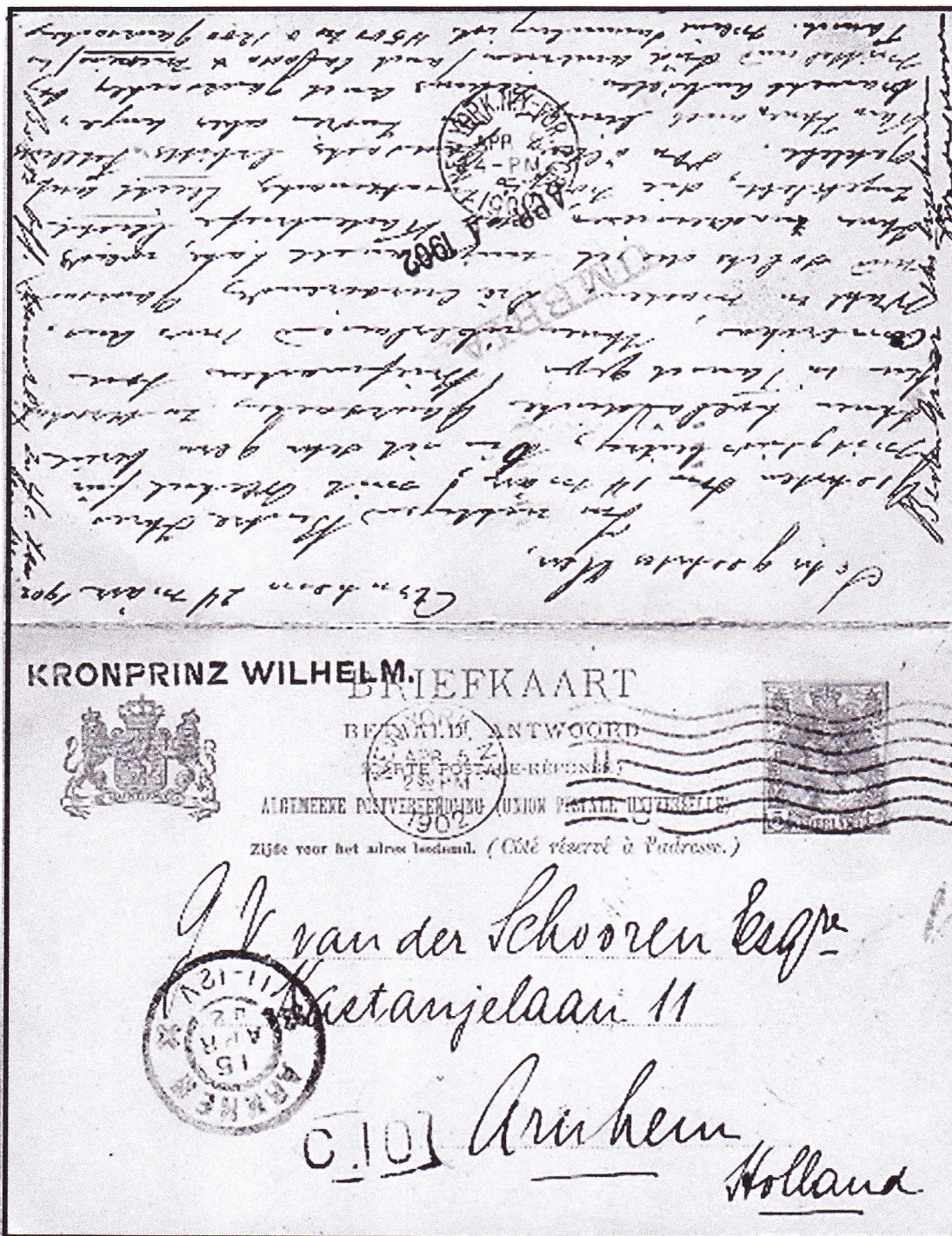
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm:
 Shipyard: AG Vulcan, Stettin, Germany
 Launched: March 30, 1901
 Maiden voyage: September 17, 1901
 Names: Kronprinz Wilhelm, Von Steuben, Baron Von Steuben
 Flags: Kaiserliche Marine Jack Germany 1901-1917 (North German Lloyd firm)
 United States Navy Jack United States

Propulsion: 24-cylinder quadruple expansion steam engines, generating 33,000 hp
 Speed: 23.09 knots (1902 record for crossing the North Atlantic)
 Complement: Passenger liner, crew of 520, with 301 passengers
 Auxiliary cruiser, crew of 420
 Troopship, once carried 1223 passengers, and once carried 2000+ in an emergency (German auxiliary cruiser):
 2 x 88 mm guns, 1 x machine gun, and 2 x 120 mm gun
 Armament (American troopship):
 8 x 5 in, 4 x 3 in, 2 x 3 in AA guns, 4 x 1-pdrs, and 8 x machineguns

The German passenger liner Kronprinz Wilhelm was built by the AG Vulcan shipyard in Stettin, Germany, in 1901. She took her name from Crown Prince Wilhelm, son of the German Emperor Wilhelm II, and was a sister ship of the SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Große.

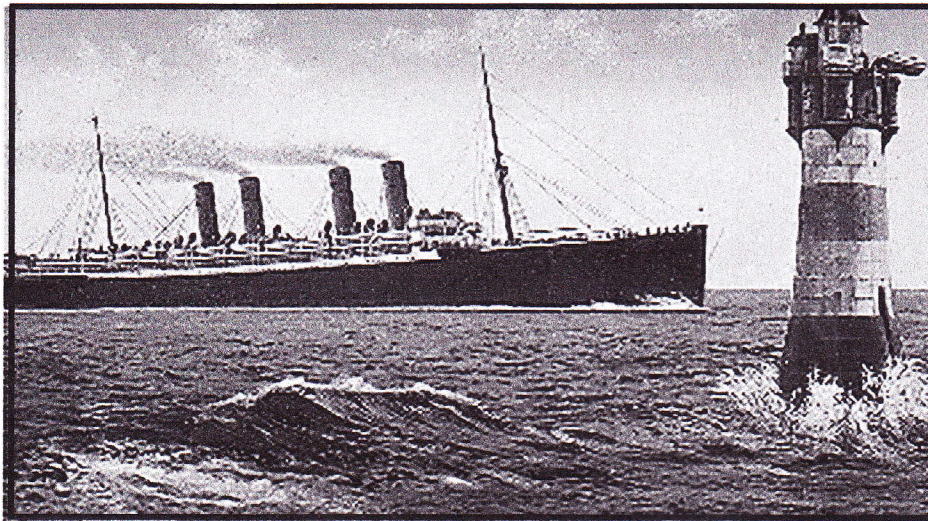
Cherbourg-New York), and she stayed on that run until 1914, becoming an auxiliary warship from 1914-1915 for the Imperial German Navy, sailing as a commerce raider for a year, and then surrendering to the United States when she ran out of supplies. She then served as a US Navy troop transport until she was decommissioned and turned over to the United States Shipping Board, where she remained in service until she

She had a varied career, starting off as a world-record-holding passenger liner (Bremerhaven-Southampton-



was scrapped in 1923.

Launched 1884: ss UMBRIA



S.S. Kronprinz Wilhelm

Status: Scrapped - 09/05/1910

Built by John Elder & Co
 Govan,
 Yard No 285
 Last Name: UMBRIA
 Port of Registry:
 Liverpool
 Propulsion: Steam
 compound exp.
 Launched: Thursday,
 26 June 1884
 Built: 1884
 Ship Type: Passenger
 Vessel
 Tonnage: 7718 grt
 Length: 501 feet
 Breadth: 57 feet
 Owner History: Cunard
 Steamship Company

She had the reputation as one of the fastest passenger liners on the North Atlantic. In September 1902, captained by Kurt Grahn, she won the Blue Riband for the fastest crossing yet from Cherbourg to New York in a time of 5 days, 11 hours, 57 minutes, with an average speed of 23.09 knots.

The Umbria, 7718 gross tons, made her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York in 1884. Built for the Cunard Line in Glasgow, she was 502 feet in length, and boasted two funnels as well as three masts for sail. She was one of the last steam powered sailing ships. The Umbria held 1350 passengers in the 1890's. In 1887 she set the transatlantic speed record – six days, four hours, and forty two minutes. She was sold for scrap in 1910.

Crown prince Wilhelm was born in the Marble Palace of Potsdam in the German Empire. He was the eldest son of William II, German Emperor (1859-1941) and his first wife Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein-Sønderburg-Augustenburg (1858-1921).

After the outbreak of the German Revolution in 1918, both Emperor William II and the Crown Prince signed the document of abdication. Wilhelm II went into exile in Doorn (The Netherlands), while the Crownprince went to the island of Wieringen. On 22 November 1918 he arrived on the island, and he left on 10 November 1923 to return to Germany, after giving assurances that he would no longer engage in politics. He lived as a private citizen on his family's estates throughout World War II. Upon his father's death in 1941, Wilhelm succeeded him as head of the German imperial family. In 1951, the former Crown Prince died of a heart attack in Hechingen, in the ancestral lands of his family in southwest Germany, the family's estates in Brandenburg having been seized by the Soviet Union.



Crownprince Wilhelm

UMBRIA Marking

Upon closer examination one can also read the name **UMBRIA** APR -4 1902, in blue, across the message part, as can be seen on the unfolded postal card. I looked that up too, but here the story was less exotic

Western New Guinea, a postal history (part seven)

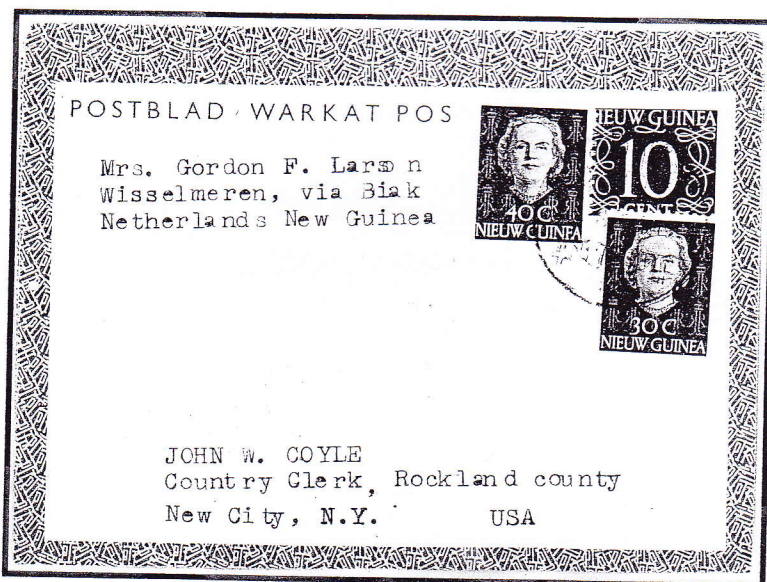
by Han Dijkstra
(translated by Ben Jansen)

Note: This is part seven of a series of articles about the postal history of what used to be Dutch-New-Guinea. These articles reflect the philatelic exhibit of author Han Dijkstra. Previous parts appeared in ASNP Journal Vol. 30 # 1 (September 2005), # 2 (January 2006), # 3 (May 2006), ASNP Magazine Vol. 31 # 2 (November 2006), ASNP Magazine Vol. 31 # 3 (January 2007), ASNP Magazine Vol. 31, No. 4 (March 2007)

B Postal Stationery (continued)

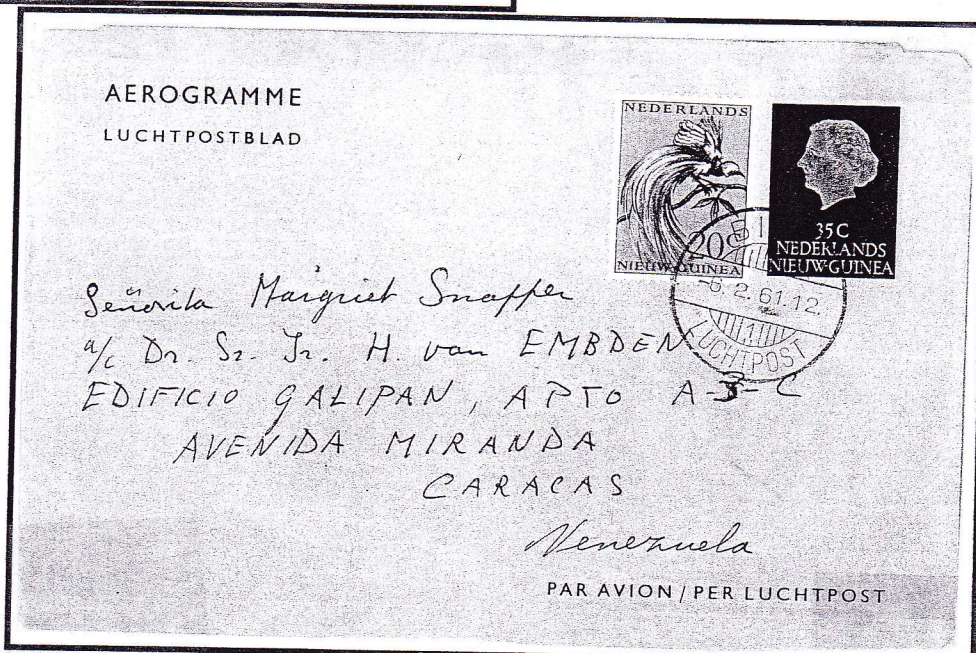
Folded Letter Geuzendam 1

The 10 cent letter card for in-land use was regularly used with an additional franking of 25 cents as the precursor of the 35 cents air-mail card which appeared in 1955 (Geuzendam 4a). This was allowed only for mail to the Netherlands and its territories and Indonesia. When used to other countries, additional postage was required to meet the letter rate.



Wisselmeren, March 31, 1954. Airmail letter rate to the USA: 30 cents + 50 cents air surcharge per 5 grams. The office name Wisselmeren was changed to Enarotali in 1955.

Very peculiar, and completely against the idea of introducing airmail cards by the UPU, was the mandatory additional franking of 10 cents, and sometimes 20 cents, on cards to distant destinations. Europe (excluding the Netherlands): additional franking to 45 cents. South America and Africa: additional franking to 55 cents. Geuzendam 4b to Venezuela.



C Postage due stamps

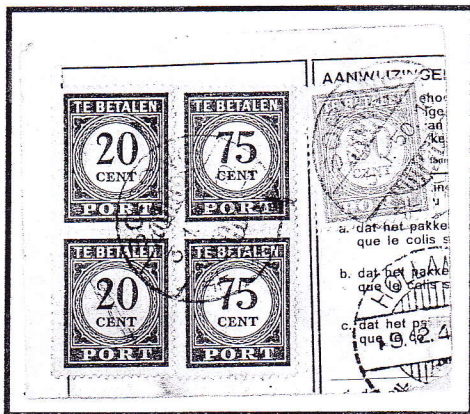
Postage due stamps were used for three reasons in New Guinea:

1. Insufficient postage.
2. To claim import duties on postal packages from abroad.
3. To claim postage owed to return or forward post packets.

Four periods of use of the postage due stamps can be distinguished.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| A | December 28, 1949 - October 31, 1950 | Dutch Indies postage due stamps and (Dutch) New Guinea stamps |
| B | November 1, 1950 - December 31, 1953 | Dutch postage due stamps |
| C | January 1, 1954 - July 31, 1957 | Dutch New Guinea stamps |
| D | August 1, 1957 - September 30, 1962 | Dutch New Guinea postage due stamps and regular stamps |

A December 29, 1949 - October 31, 1950



Sorong, January 3, 1950



Sorong, December 16, 1950

Some post offices had available very small quantities of Dutch Indies postage due stamps, which were in a few cases used even after October 31, 1950.

Import duties on postal packages from abroad were 25 cents till July 1, 1951, and 40 cents after that date. Rates for forwarding and returning mail within Dutch New Guinea according to the rates for post packet service.



A Ordinary stamps of New Guinea were used as well.
Monokwari, May 27, 1951.



B Dutch postage stamp (refer to next section)
Seroei, August 18, 1953.

B November 1, 1950 - December 31, 1953

Seventeen values of the Dutch postage dues stamps of 1947 with horizontal watermark were introduced at the end of 1950, because one was of the opinion that local postage due stamps were not necessary. Lots of made to order pieces exist because the postage due stamps could not be sold to the public initially.



Zutphen, July 20, 1954.
The old rate was increased from 30 cents for airmail - 5 grams to Dutch New Guinea to 45 cents as of July 1, 1954. Postage due affixed for twice the difference. Hollandia City.

C Januari 1, 1954 - July 31, 1957

Indonesian folded letter Bandung March 29, 1954. Express mail label removed because of insufficient postage. The missing franking was computed in gold centimes ('centimes d'or'). The gold frank ('franc d'or') was used to compute the postage due, often once or twice the missing amount. Hollandia Stad (City) 1, April 8, 1954, converted to 75 cents (multiplier 1.5), see initials and amount (small, partially covered by cancel).



FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

Unfortunately this month we have to report the passing of the following members:

Geertruida Yff (11), Klaas Eriks (1055), and Dr. Clemens Prokesch (255). The numbers in parentheses show the membership number. Geertruida Yff was a member since 1970(!).

Our condolences go out to their families.

New Member:

Robert Eilbacher # 1187
389 Emory Rd.
Minneola, NY 11501
1

PHILATELIC EVENTS/AUCTIONS:

- Sep. 15-16 ProPhil 2007
't Speelhuis, Speelhuissplein 2
Helmond
- Sep. 22-23 Almelo 2007, Elkerbout Partycentrum
- Oct. 12-14 Leeuwarden, 90 years V.P Friesland,
Sporthal Klaverdijkje
- Oct. 19-21 Postex 2007, Apeldoorn
- Nov. 10,11 Amsterdam 2007, Huygens College,
2e Constantijn Huygensstr. 31, A'dam
- Nov. 23-25 Kempfila 2007 PC Groot Veldhoven,
Kempen Campus, Veldhoven . Includes
Aerophilatelic Day.

2008

- May 14-21 Israel 2008, Tel Aviv, Israel
- May 22-24 NBFV 100 years
Sporthal De Reeve, Kampen
- Jun. 14-22 Paris, Parc Florale de Vincenne
- Jun. 20-28 Efiro 2008, Romexpo Exhibition Center,
Bucarest, Romania
- Aug. 14-17 Hartford, CT. APS STAMPSHOW.
Connecticut Convention Center, 100
Columbus Blvd., Hartford.
Projected site of ASNPN meeting
- Jul/Aug China 2008, Beijing, China

- Sep. 12-14 Praga2008
Exhibition Grounds, Prague,
Czech Republic
- Sep. 18-21 Wipa2008,
Austria Center, Vienna,
Austria
- Sep. 28-29 100 year NBFV
Stadsschouwburg, Oosterhout
- Oct. ? Postex 2008
- Nov. 9-10 100 year NBFV
Sportcomplex Groenendaal, Heemstede
- Dec. 12-14 Veendamphila (100 year NBFV)
Sporthal Sorghvliethal, Veendam

2009

- May 6-10 Essen, Germany
- Jul.30-Aug. 4 South Korea
- Sept. Beijing, China

2010

- May 8-15 London 2010, Business Design Centre
London

AUCTIONS

- Ongoing De Nederlandsche Postzegelvering
(Online) www.ecosta.com
- Sept. 10-12 Van Dieten, Lylantse Baan 3, Capelle a/d
IJssel

FROM THE LIBRARIAN:

Magazines and periodicals are a part of any library, and the ASNPN library is no exception. While making an updated inventory (after receiving donations from The Netherlands of some 50 + issues), we are still lacking some issues of 'Philatelie' (as per the year 2000 called 'Filatelie'), or also referred to as 'Maandblad'. Listed below are the years and months (indicated by corresponding number). So if anyone likes to donate some, we'll certainly appreciate that very much.

- 1973 1, 6
1984 anything
1985 anything
1994 12
1995 1 -2-3 -4-6-7/8- 12
1996 5
1997 2-3 -5 -6-7/8-9- 10- 12
1998 2-3 -6

1999 5
 2001 1 -2-3 -4-5 -6-7- 10

BUT, we also have many duplicates available to anyone, just for the asking, only need the appropriate postage. So thanks for your attention; perhaps you wanted to add to, or dispose of your copies anyway. We'd be happy to fill / or empty the shelves and filing cabinets in the library.

1980 1
 1986 1 -2-3-5-6-7/8-9- 10- 12
 1987 complete year
 1988 1-2-3-4-5-6-7/8-10-11-12
 1989 2
 1990 complete year
 1992 complete year 143
 1993 6-7/8 1994 1 1996 12
 2000 3-4-5-7-10-11-12
 2002 2-5-6-7/8 (2x)- 10
 2003 complete year + 2-3-6-7/8-9
 2004 1 -3-5-6-7/8-9- 10- 11 - 12
 2005 1 -3- 11 - 12
 2006 1 -2-3-4-5-6-7/8-9- 10

Talking about duplicates: also 'Mijn Stokpaardje' of Jan 1993 and Oct 1993.

And FYI also available are originals (or sometimes photocopies) of the ASNP Journal Vol 1/1 (Sep 1970 through Vol 19/4 (June 1995), as well as the ASNP Newsletter (mostly loose leaf pages) from October 1975 onward.

The deadline for acquiring the duplicates is October 31 this year, whatever is left over goes to..... recycling!!

Paul Swierstra, 199 Chestnut Street, San Carlos, CA 94070-2112. (650-593-4626)

WPL tearsheets. I mentioned in the May Magazine that tearsheets were available from the Western Philatelic Library. Quite a few of you have already taken advantage of this service and as of mid June I have mailed close to 400 copies of requested pages. There is still time to order these, so have a look at the May Magazine for a listing. As it turned out mailing for larger number of pages is more economical than I thought so when you pre-pay based on the information given in May you most likely will get some money back.

To borrow books from the library the following rules apply: All loan requests must be directed to librarian Paul Swierstra, 199 Chestnut Street, San Carlos, CA 94070-2112.

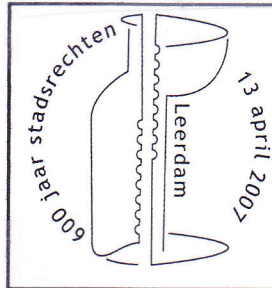
Netherlands Philately Vol. 31, No. 6

The borrowing conditions are as follows:

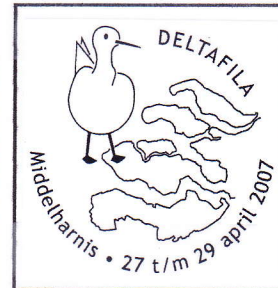
1. In principle the books go on loan for one month.
2. If more time is required, inform the librarian by post card.
3. Shipping-out costs are for the borrower to refund, in US currency, stamps, checks or money orders. The latter payable to ASNP, c/o Paul Swierstra.

Special Cancels

Commemorative Cancels



13-IV-2007
 600 year town rights
 Leerdam

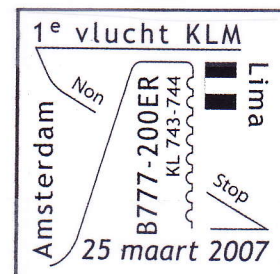


27/28-IV-2007
 DELTAFILA
 Middelharnis

KLM cancel



28-IV-2007
 Youth Philately
 Sommeldijk



25-III-2007
 1st non stop flight
 Amsterdam-Lima

ASNP member receives prestigious Luff Award.

Proposed recipient for the 2007 award for Outstanding Services to the A.P.S.

The Luff Award committee received three names to consider for the 2007 award for outstanding services to the A.P.S. and selected E. Eugene ("Gene") Fricks of Blackwood, New Jersey, as its proposed recipient. Gene's service to the A.P.S. has been long and varied. He served as a vice president along with past president Bud Sellers and the late David Lidman. He has served APS in many other ways and Gene, being a long time ASNP member, is being congratulated with this well deserved nomination.

Short Notes

Now US Postal rates

When the new US May 2007 postal rates first were announced I started to figure out how much we would save on our US mailing.

First ounce 41 cent and then 17 cent for each additional ounce. Our 24 page Magazine weighs about 2.7 ounces so that would be $41 + 2 * 17 = 75$ cent. Compare this to the old rate of 87 cent and we would save 12 cents an issue. For six issues and about 120 US based members this would come to a savings of \$ 86.40 a year.

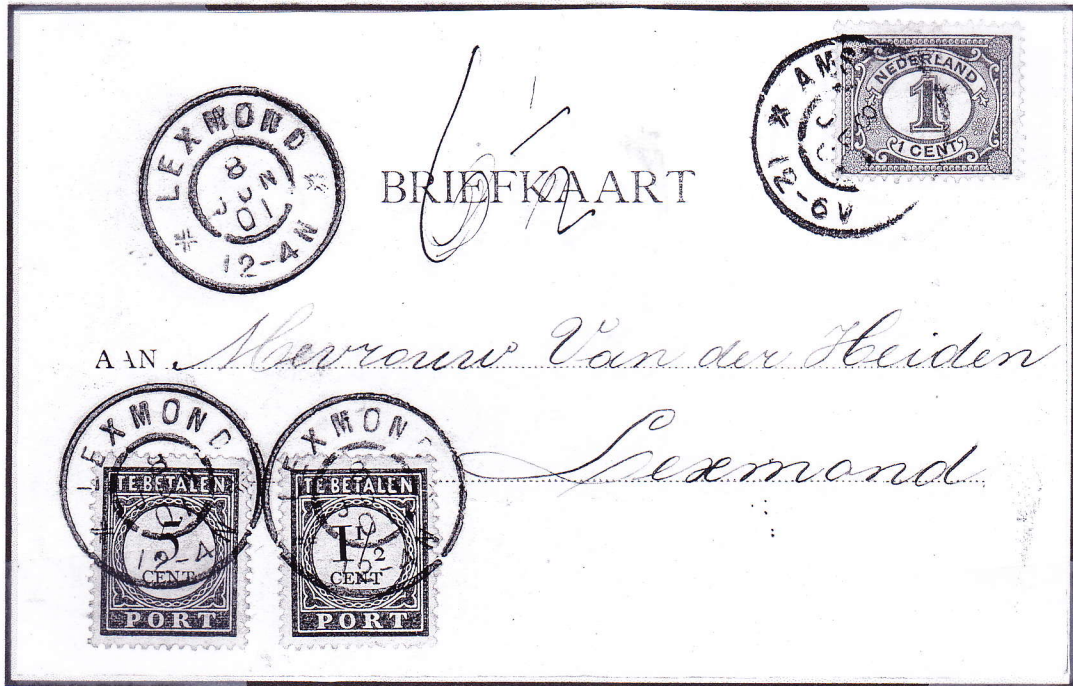
But hold on. The USPS decided that 'large envelopes' (and anything resembling a large envelope), and even letters weighing more than 3.5 ounce, would have a base rate of 80 cent, plus the 17 cent per additional ounce. Unfortunately our Magazine falls into this new (large envelope) category, so instead of paying 75 cents per issue we pay $80 + 2 * 17 = \$1.14$ per issue. So instead of saving about \$85, we'll have to spend about \$ 195 more. Bummer!

There is however, a bit of good news. In the past there were different rates for different countries, making it a chore to figure out what stamps to buy, or at least come close to the actual mailing cost per country. Under the new scheme all the foreign countries we have members in (with the exception of our Canadian friends) have the same rate, i.e. \$ 2.70 for 2.7 ounces, so now I should be able to get two \$1 stamp plus one 70 cent stamp (if available, because in spite of their good intentions, not all US postoffices have sufficient stamps of every denomination).

How long this will last is of course anybody's guess

Postage due equal four(!) times the missing amount.

Most of us are familiar with the rule of thumb that postage due is equal to two times the missing amount. This definitely has not always been the case as can be seen from the example shown here.



A postcard with a nice picture of the St. Antonies-Waag in Amsterdam was sent in 1908 from Amsterdam to an address in Lexmond. A 1 cent stamp was attached, although it clearly says "Briefkaart" on front of the card.

The proper rate for a Briefkaart in 1908 was 2 1/2 cent.

When you turn the card over you'll see the picture of the Waag, plus some room for a message.

Had the sender left that space blank all he/she had to do was to cross through the word Briefkaart and then it would have qualified as Drukwerk (printed matter). The rate for printed matter was indeed 1 cent.

By adding just the short 'Happy congratulations' note the card would still have qualified as Drukwerk, but the 'mortal sin' was not crossing out the word Briefkaart

In summary there was 1 1/2 cent short and in 1908 postage due from postcards was 5 cent + the amount of shortage, or 6 1/2 cent total in this case. It turned out to be an expensive message, paid by the receiver (!) in Lexmond.

Lexmond (51°58' N, 5°2' E) is a town in the Dutch province of South Holland. It is a part of the municipality of Zederik, and lies about 7 km south of IJsselstein.

So if you can help me with this – probably very unusual and difficult – task I would highly appreciate it.



Curaçao and Antillean stamps (also recent issues) with a postmark of SABA or a numerical cancel 209 from the early Curaçao times.

Though stamps from Curaçao and the Netherlands Antilles are relatively common to come across in the Netherlands, this is not the case for these stamps with a postmark from SABA. This island is inhabited by only native English speakers of Irish and Scottish descent. Therefore ties were always much stronger to the US.

As a matter of fact there should be a substantial amount of Antillean stamps with a Saba postmark in the US as this small islands' single biggest export article was Saba lace work exported from Saba to the US from 1920 to 1940 amounting to USD 15,000 every year. All this lace work exported to the US must have created a substantial amount of postal mail with Saba postmarked stamps to the US. As far as I know Saba women at the time began a mail-order business, and would copy addresses of businesses off of shipping containers from the United States, and write to the employees. Often they would get orders for the lace work, and thus it started a considerable cottage industry.

Yours sincerely,

Ernst Obermaier
Am Kellerberg 17
86949 Windach
Germany

Ernst added the following:

I also have stamps to trade from Curaçao, the Netherlands Antilles, Germany of all periods and the US. Alternatively, of course, I would also purchase any stamps with a Saba postmark.

If anybody is interested in the history of Saba, both from a philatelic point of view or other (pirate, etc.) I have done quite a bit of research and I have also access to historical research done by others.

Best regards,

Ernst Obermaier

WEBSITES WORTH VISITING

<http://www.plaatfouten.net/>

This a new ambitious Website that shows all known Dutch platefaults. It differentiates between the platefaults listed in the NVPH catalog (P) , the Mast catalog (M) and the author's own listing of platefaults (NET). The author, Kees Emmen, has quite strict rules he goes by before he calls something a platefault. For the regular Dutch stamps there are 676 type M platefaults, 615 type P plate faults and 225 NET type faults. All platefaults are shown at normal size, but can also be enlarged by a simple mouse click. Shown here is an enlarged version of NVPH # 14, the 1 cent black of the 1869-1871 issue.



<http://www.nbfv.nl/particulieren.htm>

This site contains a nice list of 58 Websites set up by mainly Dutch collectors. Quite a variety of subjects are covered.

<http://www.ekpv.nl/>

The homepage of the Kerkrade stampclub. Click on Verenigingsblad and you'll be able to read their club publication with some interesting philatelic articles (Dutch)

<http://www.gradstaat.nl/index-en.htm>

On this site (English) you'll find nice write-ups about the Sunday delivery -, Numeral -, and Mailman cancels.

<http://www.postzegelvereniging-dehelm-helmond.nl/archief.htm>

A wide variety of philatelic articles. If you are interested in the history of the Dutch coal mines for example this is the site you would want to visit. (Dutch only)

<http://www.nbfv.nl/bieb.html>

The Dutch Bondsbibliotheek in Baarn has always been very helpful to our members and some of us had a chance to meet with Marijke van der Meer (who pretty much runs the place) when she was at the stampshow in Washington D.C. last summer. Now the library has expanded its services and we can take advantage of that.

From May 1, 2007 on you can search their publications and the many, many articles in the 'Bondsbibliotheek' (the library of The Netherlands Federation of Philatelic Associations). Just click on the button Catalogus on the Dutch-version Homepage of the library (www.nbfv.nl/bieb.htm) and you will reach the search engine.

Selection-lists for subjects (keywords) or countries simplify the search.

International requests for copies of articles can be sent by regular post:

NBFV Federation Library
Hoofdstraat 1
3741 AC BAARN

For articles the costs are: € 0,25 per page + postage. Payment (cash in €, £ or \$) has to be made in advance.

<http://collect.tntpost.turnpages.nl/>

On this Website you can find the digital version of the TNT sponsored Collect magazine (Dutch only)

<http://www.fortunecity.com/marina/armada/367/firseth.htm>

This site is all about the first issue of the Netherlands. The entire text is in English.

<http://www.japhila.cz/hof/0184/index0184a.htm>

Stamps of the Netherlands Indies from 1864 to 1938 (English)

<http://www.japhila.cz/hof/0258/index0258a.htm>
World War I - Belgium (English)

These last two sites are part of a larger site with philatelic exhibition material: <http://www.japhila.cz>

It is the Virtual International Philatelic Exhibition with 260 exhibitions of 29 countries.

MAGAZINE REVIEWS

Note: In general only those articles with philatelic subjects related to the Netherlands and its former Colonies are discussed here; many other articles of interest appear in these publications.

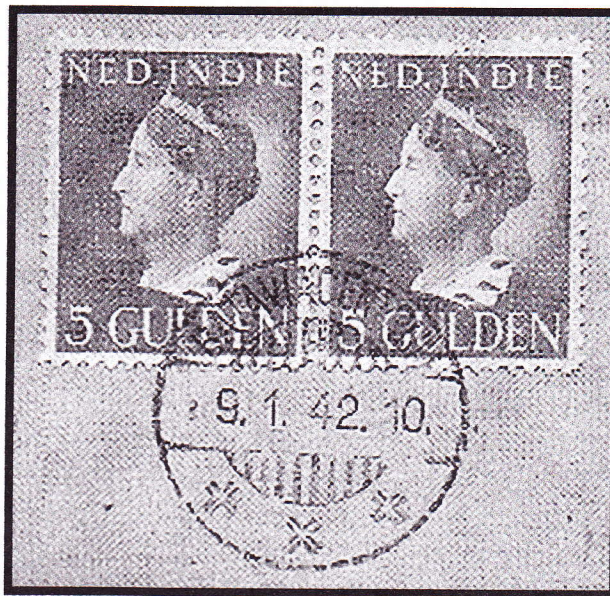
Photo copies can be made available (at the cost of reproduction plus mailing) to anyone interested in a particular article. Contact Hans Kremer, 50 Rockport Ct., Danville, CA 94526 (hkremer@usa.net).

Maandblad Filatelie

Maandblad Filatelie - Brouwer Media - P.O. Box 20, 1910 AA Uitgeest, The Netherlands.

Subscription € 18.40 / yr., € 32 for foreign countries, free to members of Dutch philatelic societies.

May 2007 - A very nice find is reported with the discovery of the DEI straight line cancel of Montrado 'in box' by Hans Kruse.



Until now this cancel had not be found, although it is listed in various publications with a ? . The # 61 DEI numeral cancel (also on the stamp) is of Singkawang, on the island of Borneo. Montrado (on Borneo as well) had a sub-office from 1873 to 1880. It is also spelled as Monterad. The cancel is in red ink. A great find!

Mr. van der Vlist in his series on fakes and forgeries warns us this time about a couple of DEI stamps and cancels that can cost you dearly if you fell for it.

He points out canceled copies of the 'van Konijnenburg' designed stamps (issued in 1941) in the denominations of 35 cent and 5 guilder are expensive. The 2007 NVPH catalog lists the purple 35 cent used at 500 Euro, and the yellowbrown 5 Guilder version at 1250 Euros.

Since unperforated copies of these stamps were fairly readably available the temptation to hand perforate these and then even put a fake cancel on them was too much to ignore for some people. Shown here are two 5 Guilder fakes, with a Batavia Centrum 9.1. 42. 10. fake cancel. Be aware!

June 2007 This being the year that marks the 400th birthday of Michiel Adriaanszn. de Ruyter a lot has been written about him.

Michiel Adriaanszn de Ruyter (24 March 1607 – 29 April 1676) was one of the most famous admirals in Dutch history. De Ruyter is most famous for his role in the Anglo-Dutch Wars of the 17th century. He fought the English and French in these wars and scored several major victories, the best known probably being the Raid on the Medway (1667), and that's what the main part of this article is all about.

Numeral cancel # 259 (Waddinxveen) on the very common 5 cent Queen Wilhelmina issue of 1891 was

auctioned off recently and the bidding ended at 12,700 Euro which equates to about \$ 17,000 (!).



A survey showed that the 'Wadden stamps' of 2004 were voted the nicest stamp of the last 13 years. The Childcare and Summer stamps of 2005 came in second and third respectively.

Contrary to the secrecy surrounding the Netherlands new issues of the last years, TNT Post make the designs

of the upcoming July 19: Red Cross and July 26: (Europe stamps; subject is Scouting) available. They will be shown in the next ASNP Magazine, which hopefully the details of these issues as well.

The Netherlands Philatelist -

Magazine and Newsletter, each published three times a year by the Netherlands Philatelic Circle (Magazine Editor: Les Jobbins, 25 Oakfield Drive, Reigate, Surrey RH2 9NR, United Kingdom). Membership (this includes the Magazine as well as the Newsletter): £ 15 per year.

Newsletter, June 2007 This issue contains an extensive report about their annual meeting with nice extracts of the various presentations made. It shows the wide range of areas of interest of the NPC members. Some subjects: 1928 Olympics, Trialcancels of 1894-96, Wartime postcards and Emergency Postmarks, Veth issue, Postal History of Rotterdam, Some uses of Postage Dues, and KPM. Short philatelic tidbits and a Q&A section make for an interesting issue.

Magazine Vol. XXVI#3, No new issue received

Nederland onder de Loep

The Rundbrief (whose official name is "Nederland onder de Loep") is our German 'sister organization's publication. The ASNP and Arge (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Niederlande e.V.) exchange their respective publications. The Rundbriefs are stored at the ASNP library.

Arge Secretary: Peter Heck, Tiefengasse 33, 65375 Oestrich-Winkel, Germany.
Membership is € 20.

Rundbrief No new issue received

Netherlands Philatelists of California

Membership dues are \$ 10 for corresponding USA and Canada based members; \$ 15 for regular members. attending the monthly meetings, and \$ 16 for international corresponding members.

Secretary/Editor: Frank Ennik, 10944 San Pablo Ave. # 226, El Cerrito, CA 94530-2374

E-mail: ennik123@comcast.net

Website: www.angelfire.com/ca2/npofc

The April/May/June issues have the first announcement about the planned publication on the occasion of their 40th anniversary in December 2009; many covers with interesting stories behind them and cancels of interest. As always the major part of the publications are the text and illustrations of cancel, cover and third category of the month.

PO&PO

The Verenigingsnieuws (Newsletter) is published quarterly by the Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken en Poststempelverzamelaars (PO&PO). Dues are € 22.50 / yr. (per 1-1-2006 this will go to € 25), which includes delivery of the Newsletter and the more irregular Postzak. Secretary: J.F.G Spijkerman, Postbus 1065, 6801 BB Arnhem; e-mail: secretariaat@po-en-po.com

De Postzak - # 202, January 2007

Verenigingsnieuws: 2007-1, March 2007

More .

De Aero Philatelist

"De Aero Philatelist" is issued six times a year by "De Nederlandse Vereniging van Aero Philatelisten".

K. Jongerden, Ambonlaan 88, 1276 NJ HUIZEN, The Netherlands.

Subscription is Euro 27.50 per year.

Many issues of "De Aero Philatelist" include a substantial auction section of interesting airmail covers and/or related items.

Handboek Postwaarden Nederland

Authors: G. Holstege, J.Vellekoop, and R. van den Heuvel. The Handboek is a Dutch language publication and addresses philatelic subjects in a high quality and in-depth manner. Segments are completed and made available on an irregular but more or less quarterly basis. Publisher: Joh. Enschedé, P.O.Box 8023, 1055 AA, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. E-mail: verkoop@jea.nl, Website: www.jea.nl. Our 'personal' contact is Wendy Hut (w.hut@jea.nl)

The authors invite comments and suggestions by visiting their website: <http://www.postwaarden.nl/>

ZWP (Zuid West Pacific)

The ZWP (South West Pacific) studygroup covers not only the postal history of the South West Pacific but also of the Dutch West Indies. The publications exist of a Mededelingenblad (Newsletter type) and a Mededelingenblad -Bijlage (Appendix). Dues are € 30 / yr for overseas subscribers. Secretary: J.A. Dijkstra, Dolderstraat 74, 6706 JG Wageningen, The Netherlands (j.dijkstra50@chello.nl)

Mededelingenblad June 2007, # 148 The ZWP Website is announced (www.studiegroep-zwp.nl). Sofar the contents are rather light, but over time much useful information will be published here.

A previous unknown Congratulatory telegram of NNG is shown. - A copy of the First Flight Biak - Los Angeles (November 30, 1946) (sent from Batavia via Biak to Grand Rapids, Michigan) is also shown with quite a few cancels, of which the author would like an explanation. One of the cancels says "BIAK (NW.-GUINEA)/Militair Vliegveld/Mokmer". - A "DRINGEND" sticker on an express telegram to the Netherlands. - An unknown longbar cancel "Hollandia / Telegraafkantoor" on a 'telegram money order'. - A nice cover (owned by John Hardjasudarma) with a Rumahpos / Waris cancel as was described in the previous ZWP publication. - Bert van Marrewijk, a prolific author, whose name we encounter in just about any Dutch philatelic publication, writes about some of the "Kwartier" cancels of Curaçao. He is wondering how many of these Kwartier cancels there are.

- Rinus Dekker who supplies us with the information about the Dutch Antilles new issues passed on some paper clippings about the Antilles postal system as well as a listing of the latest postal rates. Also listed is very detailed information about the postal rates as they existed in 1971. - The previously mentioned Bert van Marrewijk also writes about the address cards (the cards that accompany a package) of the Republic of Surinam. Bert concludes that at least seven varieties of these cards exist for the period 1984 - 1989. All these cards by the way are profusely franked with colorful stamps. - Illustrations of squared circle cancels of Sabang, Sablimbingan, and Samarinda conclude this varied issue.

Dai Nippon Society -

The Dai Nippon Society specializes in the stamps of the Dutch East Indies during the period of the Japanese occupation, and also during the Republik Indonesia before obtaining sovereignty.

Subscription is € 25 per year. Secretary: Leo Vosse, Vinkenbaan 3, 1851 TB Heiloo, The Netherlands. e-mail: leo.vosse@planet.nl

Website: www.dainippon.nl

May 2007 - An extensive auction (839 lots) and a note about escalating printing and mailing costs. Members that can receive the publication via e-mail are asked to do so.

Brepost

Brepost is the bimonthly publication of the Postzegelvereniging Breda in the Netherlands. Secretary: B.H. Kielman, Paradijslaan 23, 4822 PD Breda, The Netherlands (benkielman@casema.nl). Membership dues are € 22.50 / yr., which includes an airmail subscription to the Maandblad voor Filatelie.

Jan/Feb. 2007 - The membership declined by about 6% last year, from 323 to 303 members. - In the series on philatelic trips through the Netherlands this time the province of Utrecht is featured. Although the smallest province in area it certainly is not last when it comes to subjects and objects on Dutch stamps. Belle van Zuylen, Willem Pijper, and Nicolaas Beets are featured as well as the Bunschoten traditional dress, Spakenburg's shipbuilding and the Rietveld house.

When you visit the Netherlands you might want to check some of these sites out. They all are only a short trip away from Amsterdam.

Waalzegel

Waalzegel is the 4x year publication of the NVPV-Nijmegen. Dues are € 55 per year, which includes an airmail subscription to the Maandblad voor Filatelie. (Giro acct# 950115, in the name of NVPV afd. Nijmegen) or send Cash in Euros (or Dollar equivalent) to Jan A. Lauret, Dingostraat 120, 6531 PG Nijmegen, Netherlands.

Volume 12, number 47, Summer 2007

Nicely illustrated write-ups on Captain Cook's travels and on the musical instrument the lute.

The contents of the Waalzegel can be seen as a PDF file on their Website:

<http://www.nvpvnijmegen.nl/>

RECENT ISSUES *

Netherlands Antilles -

* It should be pointed out that 99% of the information printed here is usually copied from official information supplied by TNT Post and Nieuwe Post Nederlandse Antillen N.V (this through the courtesy of Mike Dekker).

January 16, 2007 - Fauna Stamps

Netherlands

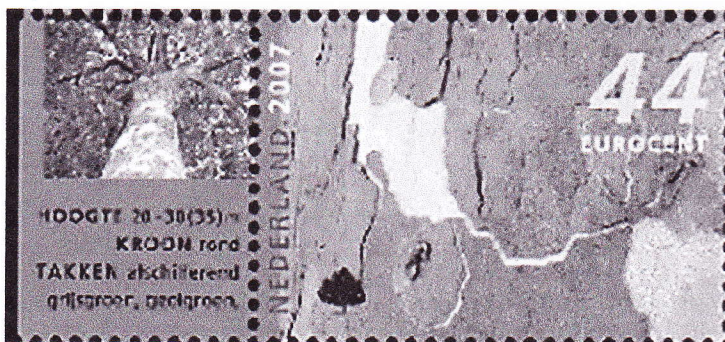
June 21, 2007 Summer trees

The second issue in a series of four about trees the summer trees was issued on June 21, 2007. The stamps were issued in a sheet of ten stamps, with five copies of each of the two designs. There are ten different tabs around the stamps.



Shown here are the two stamps each with one of the tabs. The top stamp shows the bark of a plane tree (Platanus), while the other stamp shows an oak tree as it grows in the Netherlands.

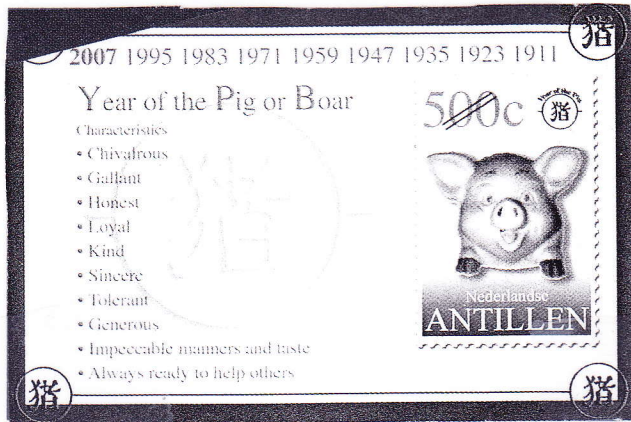
- 3c - *Cacatua leadbeateri leadbeateri* (Major Mitchell's Cockatoo)
- 25c - *Aptenodytes patagonica* (King penguin) -
- 53c - *Pan Troglodytes* - (Common Chimpanzees) -
- 60c - *Stenella longirostris* - (Spinner Dolphin)
- 80c - *Passerina ciris* - (Painted finch)
- 81c - *Anolis lineatus* (Lizard) / *Cordia Sebestena* (Geiger tree) -
- 95c - *Dryas julia* - (The Julia butterfly or Julia Heliconian) - .
- 106c - Bombay -
- 145c - *Epinephelus guttatus* (Red hind) .
- 157c - *Panthera leo* (Lion)
- 161c - Pomeranian
- 240c - *Eretmochelys imbricata* (Atlantic Hawkshell turtle)



February 20, 2007 - Year of the Pig (Boar)

The Chinese New Year is the longest and most important celebration in the Chinese calendar. The Chinese year 4704 begins on Feb. 18, 2007. This year is the Year of the Pig (or Boar), the last of the 12 zodiac animals in the Chinese horoscope.

The 104 cents stamp shows the Berkshire pig (a moderately sized breed, native to England) and the 155 cents stamp shows the Warthog (*Phacochoerus africanus*), which is a wild member of the pig family that lives in Africa.



March 1, 2007 - Islands of the Netherlands Antilles

Bonaire: Stamp 1c: As if they are part of the composition of the flag of Bonaire, two divers explore the magnificent underwater world, for which the island is so famous .

Curaçao: Stamp 2c: The Curaçao flag stands as backdrop for a local blooming flamboyant tree (Delonix Regia//Royal Poinciana tree)

Saba: Stamp 3c: With its national flag as background "The Bottom", Saba's capital, is actually located on the bottom of the former volcano's crater. The other villages on this island are Fort Bay, Winwardside, and Hells' Gate.

Statia (official name: St. Eustatius) Stamp 4c: With



the Statia flag serving as a backdrop this image shows
Netherlands Philately Vol. 31 No. 6

the canons of Fort Oranje. The 11-gun salute reply on November 16th of the year 1776, roaring from those canons of this fort in Oranjestad on Statia (at that time still a colony of Holland), established the first official recognition of the newly founded United States of America by a foreign nation.

St. Maarten: Stamp 5c: The A.C. Wathey Pier & Port Facility, is St. Maarten's pier and cruise terminal where up to four cruise ships can dock simultaneously. The flag of the Dutch side of the island provides a colorful background for this image.

Bonaire: Stamp 104c: The Flamingo, Bonaire's national bird is represented on this stamp in its full pinkish glory.

Curaçao: Stamp 285c: The Chobolobo Landhouse, where they make the world famous Curaçao Blue Liqueur, interacts with the Laraha tree with its fruits, an orange variant from which peel they extract the main ingredient to make this strikingly blended liqueur.

Saba: Stamp 335c: A typical scenery of the red rooftops, white painted houses with green windows so commonly seen on the beautiful island of Saba



Statia (official name: St. Eustatius) Stamp 405c: Statia Terminals NV, an independent oil storage station is located on the North West side of the island.

St. Maarten: Stamp 500c: The Guavaberry Emporium is a small factory where the island's own

guavaberry liqueur is made by the Sint Maarten Guavaberry Company.

The practice of drawn threadwork or better known as Saba Lace dates from the 1880's (also known as lace work or Spanish work). The presentation of lace work patterns portrayed on the stamps shows the basic

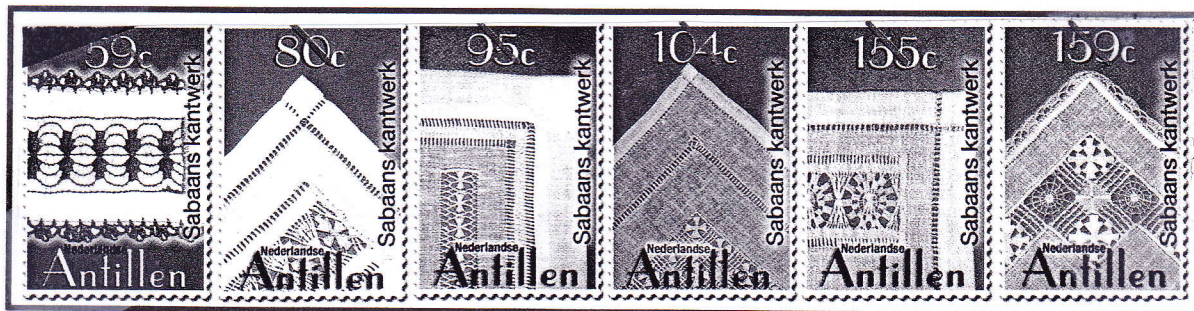
March 21, 2007 - Cartoons



The well known character Nanzi is very beloved throughout the Antilles. For this year, Nieuwe Post Netherlands Antilles has commissioned a special cartoon series featuring this character. This modern version Nanzi appears overtime in conversation with an animal that can commonly be found in the Antilles.

categories of Saba Lace designs. The five sections are corners, borders, pattern stitches, filet work and combinations of these four categories (including hemstitches and cords).

April 20, 2007 -Saba Lace work



REVIEW OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS

"De brievenposterij in Staats-Vlaanderen" by Kees de Baar. (The letter post in Dutch Flanders) Published by Po & Po as Nr 23 in their series of Postal History Studies.

After the Peace Treaty at Münster in 1648 the northern part of Flanders which had been conquered by the Republic, became a part of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces. This territory then consisted of a series of islands whose natural connections to the outside world had been southward to Gent and Bruges in present-day Belgium. The author has examined

exhaustively the municipal archives of the various towns in the area and described vividly the difficulties faced by the postal services. I am particularly pleased by the way the author has treated the postal history as part of the overall history rather than describing just the postal markings. This is a growing trend in postal history, and it shows in the "size" of these series. The early Po & Po postal history studies were around 1/4 " thick, this study is 3/ 4 "thick. It is well illustrated with covers, maps and other reproductions. Most of the exquisite covers shown are located in these municipal archives. Written in Dutch.

EM

Netherlands Philately Vol. 31 No. 6