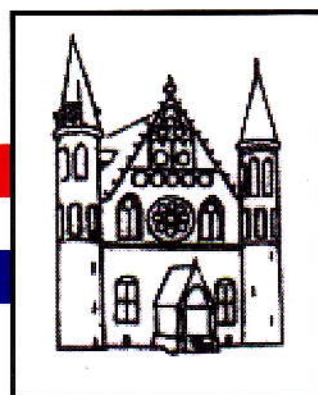


NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



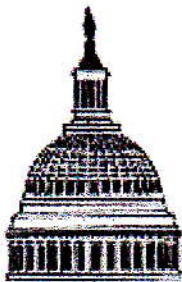
A S N P



Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 32/3

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Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; Volume 32/3

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Editor's Page

January 2008

For starters I'll send you my best wishes for 2008. May it, among other more important things, also be a philatelically satisfying year.

If you received your November Magazine with the return address covered up and doubly canceled you probably wondered what had happened. As usual, I dropped the Magazines off at my local postoffice and from there it went to the sorting center in Oakland, CA. They must have used a new sorting machine because about 50 copies of the Magazine did not go to the respective members but were delivered to the return address in Illinois. Albert Linschoten, who is behind this address, was nice enough to cover up the return addresses and resubmit the Magazines in the mainstream. We owe Albert our gratitude. Hopefully all of you did get your Magazine, although a bit delayed. Since the covers are preprinted for the entire year I will cover up the return address for the rest of the year. This points out the importance of passing on any change of address a.s.a.p.

The position of Auction Manager is still open. Please consider doing your thing for the ASNP by offering your services for this important function. Outgoing Manager Dick Phelps 'will train'. It is as simple as "No Auction Manager - No Auction"!

You haven't heard me begging for articles for awhile, but that doesn't mean I don't need them. The series on the postal history of Netherlands New Guinea has been taken up a lot of space and I will finish it, so the complete philatelic history of this closed area will be available as a reference. I do realize that this is of limited interest but I felt it important enough to publish. Of course once this series runs out I definitely need more articles from you. Why not start the new year by writing a short (or long) article on the subject that interests you. It is by sharing information that we learn, not only as a reader but as an author too.

I've been working on our Website. We ran out of space so there now is also a second ASNP Webpage (asnplinks.angelfire.com (no www)). While working on it I found out that Webpages that look good on my Mac (where I use Appleworks) don't show all the illustrations on the PC (with MS Word) version. Also, working with Firefox instead of Internet Explorer gives different results. If you see something that's missing please let me know and I'll try to find a workaround.

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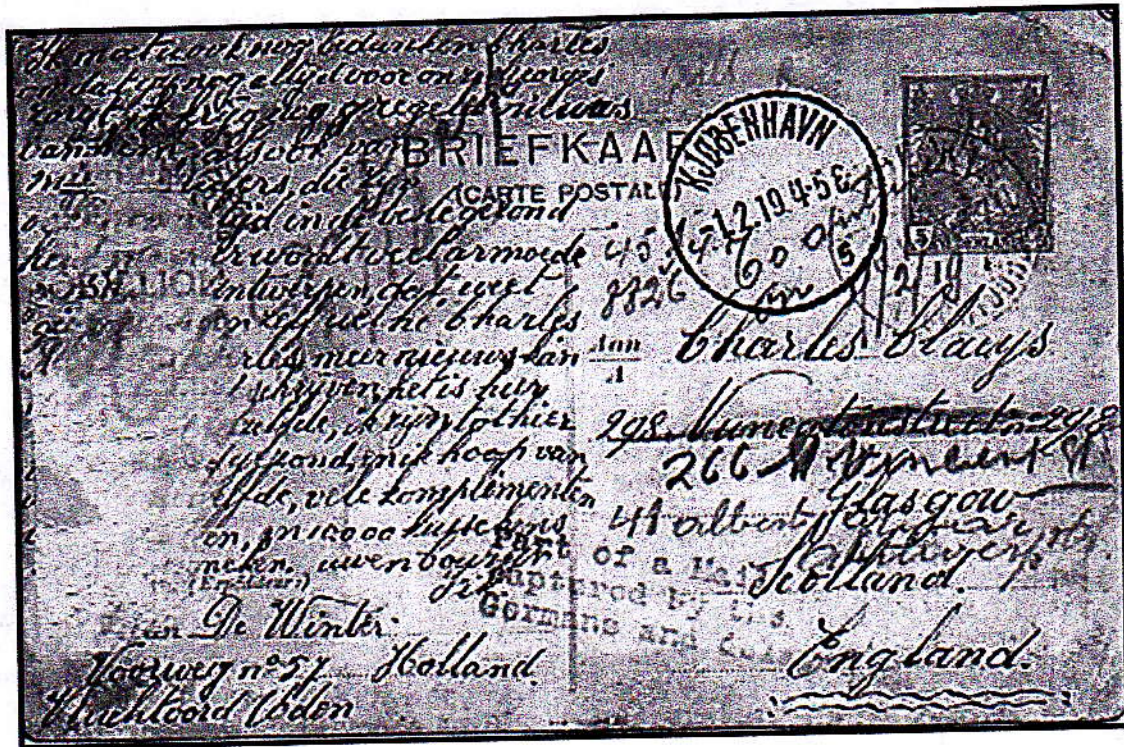
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The World War I capture and repatriation of a Dutch postal card
 (A follow up by Hans Kremer)

In ASNPM Magazine (Vol. 31, No. 6, July 2007) there was an article about a cover sent in February 1917 from Uden in the Netherlands to Glasgow (Scotland). The letter (which was forwarded on to Antwerp) didn't arrive in Glasgow until February 1919.



I did come across additional information about the travels of this cover in two articles* (one being a more extensive version of the other) as well as scanning through Dutch newspapers of 1917, and getting in touch with the Scandinavia Philatelic Society in the U.K.

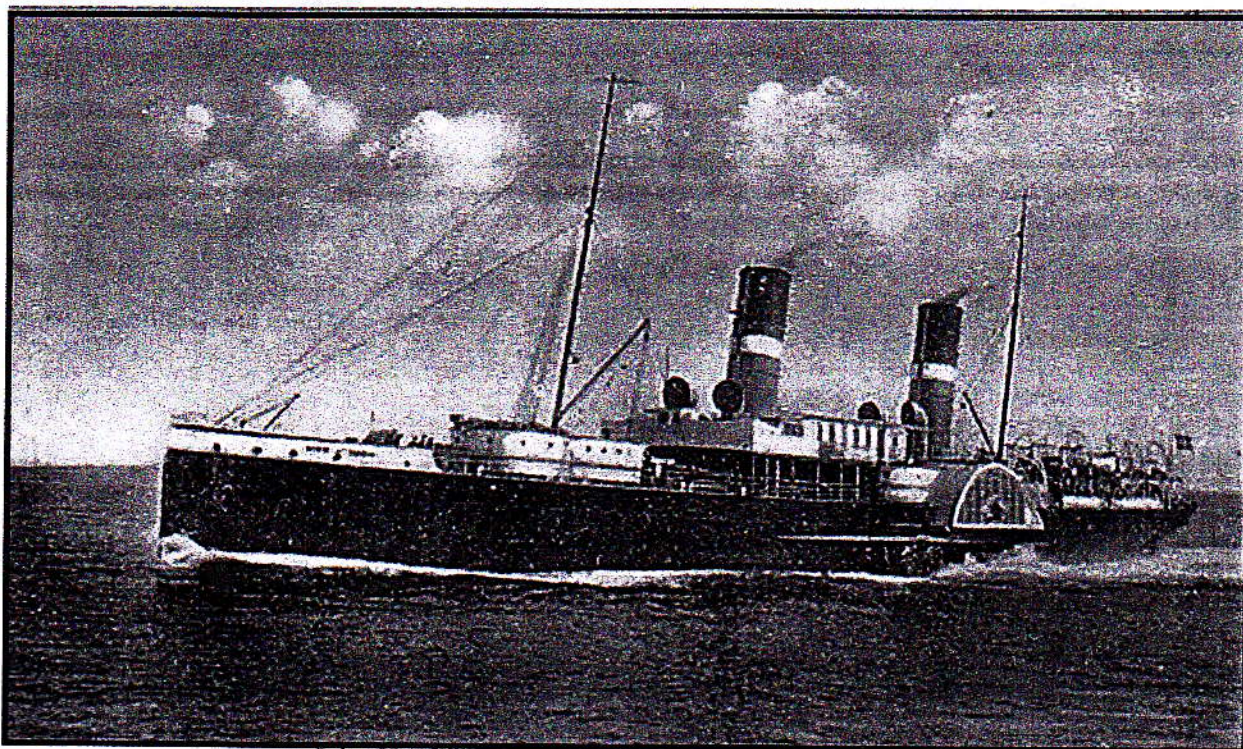
On 31 January 1917 Germany announced that its U-boats would engage in unrestricted submarine warfare beginning 1 February, but before that it already had stopped many vessels if they expected them to transport goods or people they felt were detrimental to the German war effort. The ships of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Zeeland, which maintained the only (mail)connection between Mid-Europe and England, and from there on to the rest of the free and occupied world, were also subject to these searches. The first search of one of their ships took place on November 10, 1916 when the 'Koningin Regentes' was stopped between Vlissingen and England, while the second incident involves the cover shown here.

Zeebrugge (Belgium). In Zeebrugge three men with Belgian nationality and a man and a woman with French nationality were taken off board. The wife of one of the Belgians voluntary stayed behind.

All mail (1500 (!) bags) was taken off board in Zeebrugge, but part of it (mail addressed to German POWs and parcels to the US) was returned.

The Prins Hendrik was released the next afternoon and it resumed its trip across the North Sea. Once it reached the light-vessel Schouwendijk it stopped for about an hour to wait for instructions from its home office in Vlissingen. The ship was then ordered back to Vlissingen, but after another short delay did make it on January 22 to Gravesend in England.

The mail not returned to the Prins Hendrik was, with considerable delay, sent to the censor office in Berlin. Most of the mail remained in Berlin until the end of WWI, when this mail was as yet delivered. Part of the



s.s Prins Hendrik

On the morning of Friday January 19, 1917 the paddlesteamer S.S. Prins Hendrik was on its way from Vlissingen to England when it was stopped, just after leaving territorial waters. Three German torpedo-boats were involved, while two airplanes kept an eye on things.** All passengers were told to stay in the salons while the ship was searched and directed to sail to

mail was passed on from Berlin to Hamburg. This was in particular the case with the registered and business mail. By contacting the 'Prisenamt', a German Court, and paying lawyers hefty fees mail could be retrieved that way, but due to the time and expenses involved this was only sporadically done.

The reason mail was kept in Berlin is still unclear. Most

likely it had to do with the person/address the mail was meant for. Our cover for example was obviously addressed to a Belgian (Claeys being a very common Belgian surname)) with a Glasgow, Scotland address.

After the German invasion of Belgium in 1914 a large number of Belgian citizens fled to other countries. Many ended up in the neutral The Netherlands (I've seen numbers as high as one million) but England and Scotland too took in large numbers (200,000). Towns set up special committees to deal with these refugees. In Glasgow, which had 7,000 such refugees, the Glasgow Corporation Belgian Executive Committee was set up for this purpose. It was responsible for taking care of and keeping track of the refugees, so when 'our cover' arrived in Glasgow early 1919, the Belgian Committee knew of the whereabouts of Mr. Claeys and forwarded the letter to Antwerp. The Committee also put its marker on the back of the cover. The handwritten '8826', or "ff26" was probably used to keep track of their in/outgoing mail.

The mail that was returned from Berlin in 1919 to the Netherlands received various cancels upon arrival in the Netherlands. Hand cancels are known for Amsterdam, Rotterdam and 's Gravenhage. They all read something similar to:
"Door de Censuur Aangehouden, Thans Vrijgegeven"
(Kept by censors, now released).

Remains the question why 'our cover' has a Copenhagen cancel on it.

After consulting with a number of people this is what the consensus thinking is, expressed by Alan Totten:

"Postmarked Uden Holland 16 January 1917 carried by the PS Prins Hendrik which was stopped by the Germans on 19 January and the mail bags taken.

Some of this mail was released to the UK in April 1917 but the remainder including this card was retained in German hands probably because it was not considered private mail but 'commercial'.

Final release of the mail came in 1919 and it seems most likely that this card finished up in the Danish held mail from the S.S. Vidar also captured, in December 1916, by the Germans. It must have been accidentally returned to Copenhagen as it has the same receiving date there as the Danish mail 1.2.1919

Forwarded to the UK it received the 'Part of a mail captured by Germans and delayed' cachet on arrival most probably London.

Delivered to the original address where the Belgian

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addressee had obviously left. Passed to the Glasgow Corporation Belgian Committee and stamped oval cachet 16 February 1919. Re-addressed to Antwerp on 'return to Belgium' tape. Glasgow Post office outgoing cancellation 18 Feb. 1919"

I think the manuscript in the corner is 8826 not ff26 but do not know what it signifies - possibly an entry number in a record book at the Glasgow Committee office. The numeral 248 in circle is a Belgian postoffice delivery round identifier.

Some information about the S.S Prins Hendrik:'

s.s. "PRINS HENDRIK" 1895

Flag: the Netherlands.

1895, building yard: Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland.

Gt. 1968t., net. 885t., dwt. t.

Loa. 97,54m., ll. m., br. 10,87m., dg.4,88m.

One triple 3 cylinder Fairfield steam engine,
1 screw, 9,000 hp, speed 19,25 kn.

Pass. capacity: 244 passengers in 2 classes, 180 1st class, 64 2nd class.

Owner: Stoomvaart Mij. Zeeland.

Sisterships; s.s. "KONINGIN REGENTES", s.s. "KONINGIN WILHELMINA".

1895 "PRINS HENDRIK" delivered to S.M.Z., Vlissingen-Queensborough.

1916 "PRINS HENDRIK" on North Sea stopped by German torpedo-boat and brought-up to Zeebrugge.

1917 "PRINS HENDRIK" after leaving Vlissingen stopped by German torpedo-boat and brought-up to Zeebrugge.

1922 "PRINS HENDRIK" towed to Hamburg by tug Fairplay XIV to be scrapped.

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* Jan Hintzen, De Grote Oorlog in Zeeland, Deltafil2007 catalog, Sommelsdijk, 2007

* Jan Hintzen, Aangehouden door Duitsland, 1916-17, Notities van de Nederlandse Academie voor Filatelie, nr. 32, 2006

** Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, January 23, 1917

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Graham Mark, WWI-Mail Seized on the High Seas, The Netherlands Philatelist, Vol. XXIII, No. 4, July 2001

A.L.Totten, Scandinavian Mail Intercepted during WWI May 2000

A Simple Card

by Kees Adema

(previously published in *The Collectors Club Philatelist*; September-October 2007)

The following illustrates how modern postal history can hold its own where it concerns philatelic intrigue. Some time ago I acquired the postal card that is the subject of this article. It was addressed to Harry S. Heymans, a prominent and well-known Dutch philatelist who lived in Westchester, N.Y., at the time of his death in 1971 (Figure 1). I knew Harry, who was a fellow member of the Netherlands and Colonies Philatelists, our beloved NCP, which used to meet monthly at the Collectors Club building



Figure 1. Harry Heymans

in New York until the early seventies. The NCP evolved into the American Society for Netherlands Philately, still a very active APS affiliate. Harry was a CC member and very involved with the Postal History Society where he served as president and member of the Board.

According to the memorial piece in the *Postal History Journal* "Mr. Heymans came to this country from his native Holland. He had been a collector for many years and had visited America time and again before he finally made this land his own." It lists 1939 as the year of his arrival although I suspect it was somewhat later, as will be shown below.

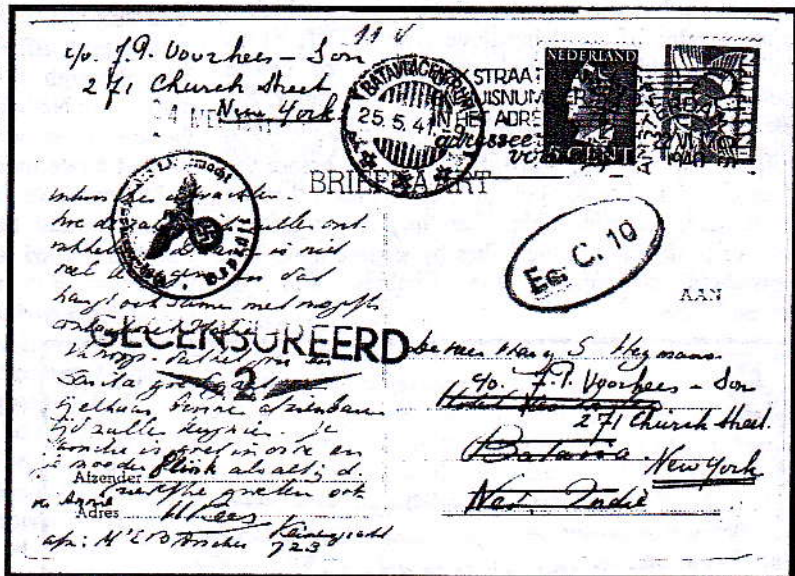


Figure 2. Address side of the card.

The card was sent by Mr.¹ E.B. Asscher, Keizersgracht 723, Amsterdam to Harry Heymans in Hotel des Indes in Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies.² The Hotel des Indes³ was the place to stay in Batavia and from the content of the card it is clear that Harry was accompanied by his wife. In translation: "I hope that everything is well with Sarita and yourself and that we will see each other again in the near future." The address was crossed out and the card was then forwarded to New York in compliance with the request on the back "NB if absent please forward."

Figure 3. Hotel des Indes sticker



May 10, 1940 Hitler's forces attacked Holland and by the time the card was written, June 21, 1940, the country was under German occupation. The card shows a date cancel placed at Amsterdam Central Station the next day as well as a German censorship marking and various handstamps applied in Batavia.

The postal card is the ordinary blank type to which a three cents value of the flying dove type (NVPH #175) and a five cents stamp with the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina (NVPH #332) were affixed. The latter, the lowest value in the so-called van Konijnenburg definitives⁴, was issued April 1, 1940, just before the German invasion. The total of eight cents meant that the card was franked 5 cents higher than the pre-war tariff of 3 cents for postal card to the Indies by surface mail. The circumstances surrounding the franking will be explained below.

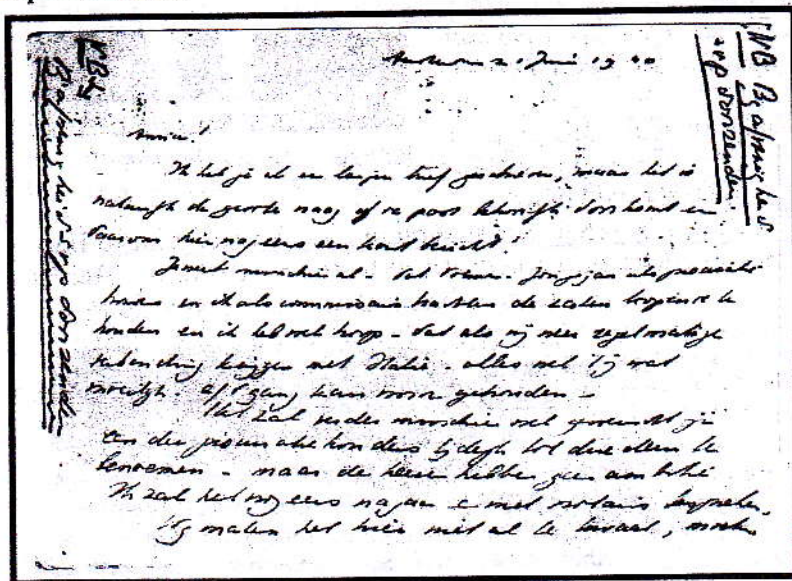


Figure 4. Back side of the card.

The Dutch Queen, Wilhelmina, Crown Princess Juliana, her husband Prince Bernhard and their two children, Princesses Beatrix and Irene, arrived in England on May 13 aboard a British warship and the Dutch Cabinet arrived in London the following day. Notwithstanding the German occupation, stamps showing the departed queen could actually still be used until 1944 although a new issue of definitives, the so-called guilloche stamps⁵, appeared on October 1, 1940.

The question is how the card made it to New York during a time of such great turmoil. International postal connections were in disarray although some mail could be sent via the Red Cross in Geneva. Asscher writes: "Amice! I wrote you a long letter but it is of course a big question if the mail still functions reasonably and

thus hereby another short note." After having initially stopped such mail immediately after the invasion the German authorities - by official service order - again permitted postal traffic between Holland and countries not at war with Germany on July 3, 1940.⁶ So at first glance the card appeared to have been held back until at least July 3, 1940, possibly in the Amsterdam Central Station post office.

Yet, although it appears that the card was mailed before mail to the Netherlands East Indies was again permitted, the sender, Asscher, must have been made aware on June 22 that a rate increase from the pre-war tariff of 3 cents had taken effect. There would have been no logical other reason to add the 5 cents Wilhelmina stamp unless Asscher wanted to make some silent protest by adding the picture of the now exiled queen.

Contemporary newspaper articles provide the answer. On May 16, 1940, the day after Holland officially surrendered to Germany, the papers announced that mail traffic (a.o.) to foreign countries was prohibited, effective immediately. On May 29 a notice in the Dutch press announced that letters and postal cards could once again be sent to the Dutch East Indies 'of course subject to censorship.' Then, on May 30 and again May 31: "Franking to foreign countries (also for the Dutch Indies) for letters 12 1/2 cents and for postal cards 7 1/2 cents." On June 6 the tariff was again listed "effective June 7, 1940." The newspaper "Het Vaderland" repeated on June 22 that mail traffic to the Indies was permitted once again and that announcement might have prompted Asscher to mail the card that day.

Thus, although the official service order is dated July 3, the newspapers had already announced the decision a full month earlier, a fact Asscher was aware of when he mailed the card to Heymans. At the time no stamps with a value of 4 1/2 cents had been issued so the 5 cent stamp was used, resulting in an overfranking of 1/2 cent. As was to be expected, the announcement that service to the Indies had resumed resulted in a veritable flood of mail because many Dutchmen had family members living in the colony. According to the newspaper it was not yet known how letters to the Indies would be routed: "They will possibly, as mentioned earlier, go overland via Germany and Italy and from there by ship from an Italian port. There will be no airmail connection from Naples to Batavia. Our letters will once again, like in the old days, go overland and oversea, by train and by ship. We obviously do not know the situation in the Indies. It is possible that when the mail is taken off in Singapore - which is usually the first port of call by

Italian ships to the Far East - it will go to Batavia by Knilm-machine (plane of the Royal Dutch Indies forces) so that the last leg still might be by air. But this is plain guesswork."

The order from July 3 which officially confirmed the rate increase that had already taken effect June 7 did also clarify the routing. For surface mail such as this card⁷ "In general outside Europe the Trans-Siberian Railway will be utilized."

Therefore the card probably went from Amsterdam to Berlin by rail right after it was mailed on June 22 and was there censored ("Oberkommando der Wehrmacht / Geprüft") by the Wehrmacht. Its undated red circular marking with the eagle atop a swastika is struck on the upper left of the card.

The card joined other mail and the closed bag with a "Begleitungsztettel", a dispatch note, continued the journey by train to the demarcation line in Poland which separated the German and Russian occupation forces. Here the Russians took over to transport the mailbag by rail to Moscow where it was transferred to the Trans-Siberian Railway for the trip to Vladivostok. No Russian postal markings, censorship or otherwise, were applied on the letters in the mailbags.

The next leg was a ferry ride of about 400 nautical miles to Hakodate on Hokkaido Island, which would have taken about two days, then a short trip on the Seikan ferry⁸ to cross the Tsugaru Strait and Mutsu Bay to Aomori on Honshu Island from where it would go by rail to Tokyo. There the mail was sorted and taken to Yokohama to be placed on any ship from a neutral country to the final destination, in this case Batavia. (Figure 5) The card finally arrived there on May 24, 1941 as indicated by the purple date stamp on the upper left. The "BATAVIACENTRUM 25.5.41-9" marking was added the next day.

Why did it take this long to get to Batavia?

Even from Japan to the Netherlands East Indies the card had to be carried on a neutral ship, thus a Dutch ship would not have been acceptable. Because the attack on Pearl Harbor still lay more than six months in the future it might have been carried on a U.S. carrier.

Meanwhile, effective May 11, 1940, the military authorities in the Dutch East Indies had instituted censorship under military supervision. In Batavia the card first received the general censorship marking "GECENSUREERD 2", in red. Subsequently the content of the card was checked again to make certain it did not contain information that could be damaging to the economy of the Indies. Because the mother country was occupied and Japan was correctly seen as a threat, many people planned to flee after first selling their business to a party abroad. Such transactions were

strictly prohibited. A second red censorship marking, "Ec. C. 10" within an oval⁹ was added, probably upon arrival, by the economic censor, because the ink appears identical to the one used for the first marking.

Interestingly, the original order dated July 3, 1940, was countermanded on July 31 with an order stating: "No mailing, regardless of the route, is possible to (a.o.) the Netherlands East Indies."¹⁰ Apparently it took the Germans some time to realize that the NEI was now enemy territory. There might have been a deliberate effort by the P.T.T. the Dutch postal service, to initially confuse the German authorities because (translated from the Dutch) the heading of H.304bis is "Sending to *foreign* (auth. emphasis) destinations." Thus, the card used the time between the two contradictory service orders to slip through the Teutonic postal regulations and make it to Batavia.

Although Holland had already endured the German occupation for over a year, the Japanese would only attack and begin to occupy the Dutch East Indies in March 1942 so mail from the Indies to the United States was still possible until the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941. One thing is certain, on May 5, 1941, Harry Heymans was no longer in Batavia. He had wisely departed for the U.S.A., as shown in the forwarding address of a company on Church Street, New York. The firm might have had a commercial connection to the sender, Asscher. Unfortunately the card does not carry any postal markings placed in New York upon arrival so we can only guess when and how it eventually arrived there. Ed Matthews, who is quite familiar with this subject, told me that he has seen quite a few cards of this type and that they never carry a U.S. arrival or transit marking. Apparently those were only placed on registered mail. The likeliest scenario is that the card was placed on a ship from Batavia to Hong Kong, then taken on another vessel to San Francisco from where it went by train to New York. A less likely possibility is that the card was carried by a courier of opportunity travelling to New York. (Fig. 5) In any event, the card travelled some 21,000 miles; about one Dutch cent per 3,000 miles. Not a bad deal.

There is a manuscript notation "11.V" in red pencil on the top which might refer to May 11 but this is only speculation.¹¹ We do know that the card eventually reached Harry Heymans because I understand it came out of his philatelic material after his death although I acquired it later.

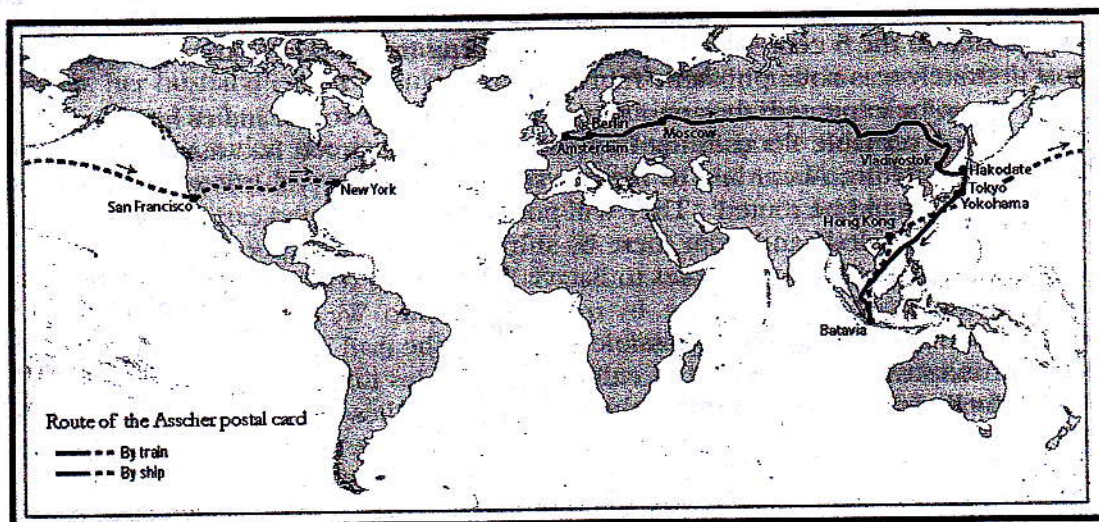


Figure 5. The likely scenario for the card's route from Amsterdam to New York: by train from Amsterdam to Moscow via Berlin and Poland, then the Trans-Siberian Railway to Vladivostok; subsequently ferries from Vladivostok to Hakodate on Hokkaido and from there to Aomori on Honshu; then by rail, first to Tokyo then to Yokohama, eventually followed by the sea voyage on a neutral vessel to Batavia. From Batavia the card was taken on a ship to Hong Kong, then on another vessel to San Francisco and finally overland by train to New York. The final legs from Batavia to New York are indicated by the dotted lines. The total distance covered was about 21,000 miles.

A poignant epilog needs to be added. With the help of a Jewish organization in Amsterdam¹² I was able to find the records of the Emanuel Benjamin¹³ family with the address listed on the card, Keizersgracht 723, Amsterdam. It was, and still is, a prestigious address testifying to Asscher's prominence in the community. According to an ad from September 3, 1943, in "Het Joodsche Weekblad"¹⁴ E.B. Asscher had died on August 30, 1943 at the age of fifty two. The ad was placed by his wife Anna Asscher-Polak and their three daughters. (Figure 6).

It does not elaborate on the circumstances of his death and further research disclosed why. Asscher had been held at Camp Amersfoort by the "Sicherheitspolizei" a security branch with close ties to the SD and the SS.¹⁵ The camp served mostly as a transit station where members of the resistance, criminals, Jehova's witnesses and Jews were kept before being transported to concentration camps elsewhere. Many of the prisoners did not even get to that point. The guards at Camp Amersfoort were notorious for their rough treatment of



Figure 6. Asscher's obituary in *The Jewish Weekly*

prisoners but were known to be particularly aggressive against Jews. In the camp many show trials were conducted and death sentences and reprisal executions were carried out on the Leuserheide, the Heath at Leusden, or at the camp itself. Asscher had been taken to Camp Amersfoort on June 11, 1943 and died there August 30.¹⁶ His wife Anna, 45, daughters Hadassah, 14, Ella 13 and Anna Elisabeth, who was known as Anneliesje, 11, all died upon arrival in Auschwitz February 11, 1944.

NOTES

1. "Mr." is the commonly used abbreviation for a "Meester in de Rechten," an attorney at law.
2. Current-day Djakarta, Indonesia.
3. On Monday July 4, 1949 the Hotel des Indes would be used to sign the agreement granting Indonesian independence, ending some 3 1/2 centuries of Dutch rule.
4. To register a subtle protest against the occupation many Dutchmen often used the 22 value of this issue - colored orange - on their mail, to show their allegiance to the royal family, the House of Orange.
5. The Guilloche stamps were an adapted version of the "Flying Dove" definitives designed by Chris Lebeau (1924/1935) consisting of an overprint in the form of a curly interlacing network and new face value designed by Jan van Krimpen. Already during the occupation the Dutch called these stamps "tralie zegels" (stamps with bars) because the design reminded them of prison bars. Use of this term however was not allowed in the (philatelic) press during the occupation. The technical invention of this type of mechanical engraving was made by the Frenchman Guillot, hence the term guilloche.
6. Service order # H.304bis: "To replace service order 304bis/1940."
7. Order H.304bis also states: "All mail will be handed over to the German postal service. At this time no information is available regarding the transit and its duration." (paragraph B2).
8. The 80-year old Seikan ferry was scrapped in 1988, Hokaido and Honshu Islands are now connected by tunnel.
9. Bulterman type CE1. This type was used between March 1941 and March 1942; the letters stand for "economic censorship."
10. Service order # H.353bis: "To replace service order H.304bis/1940 here is a new compilation of the new possibilities of sending to foreign countries" and "No mail, regardless of the routing, is possible to (a.o.) Netherlands (East) Indies etc."
11. In Dutch the day precedes the month but it is impossible to determine with certainty who made this notation; the German censors usually made notations in pencil but if they placed it the date does not match a logical scenario.
12. Digitaal Monument Joodse Gemeenschap in Nederland, the Digital Monument to the Jewish Community in The Netherlands. It is an organization that keeps and continuously updates records of the Jewish Dutch citizens as a permanent memorial.
13. Attesting to his prominence in the community is the later description by Jacques Presser in his book "De Ondergang": "the jewel of the Amsterdam bar ..., paragon of skill and integrity, of collegiality and

devotion to duty; he had omitted to declare an insignificant part of his fortune..."

14. Het Joodsche Weekblad, the official medium of the Jewish Council through which the Germans published their orders and restrictions related to Jewish affairs; after October 26, 1941, it was the only permitted Jewish publication. In September 1943 the paper folded. There were no readers left.

15. The SD, short for Sicherheitsdienst, was the intelligence service of the notorious SS (Schutzstaffel).

16. There are conflicting reports about the circumstances of Asscher's death. The most likely explanation holds that he died of serious mistreatment by the camp guards combined with complications from diabetes, a condition from which he is known to have suffered. As a Jew he did not receive any medical treatment nor was he permitted to receive packages from his family or from the Red Cross. Thus he would have been without insulin.

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Western New Guinea, a postal history (part ten)
by Han Dijkstra
 (translated by Ben Jansen)

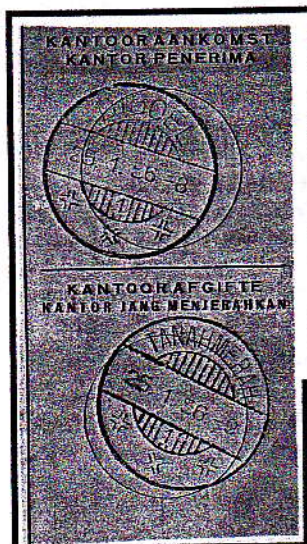
Note: This is part ten of a series of articles about the postal history of what used to be Dutch-New-Guinea. These articles reflect the philatelic exhibit of author Han Dijkstra. Previous parts appeared in ASNP Journals Vol. 30 # 1 (September 2005), # 2, # 3, ASNP Magazines Vol. 31 # 2, # 3, # 4, # 6, Vol. 32 #1, and #2.

G Cancels

A relatively large number of new cancels were introduced during the 1950's. For example, Hollandia used more than 30 cancels during the Dutch New Guinea period.

A Metal cancels

A good overview of the metal cancels can be found in the cancellation books of 'De Munt' (The Governmental Mint) in Utrecht. The fabrication of the canceling devices for Dutch New Guinea was restarted there after the war. All the cancels are of the long bar type. The differences between the cancel versions (1949, 1950, 1955, 1959) concern the character size, location of the crosses in the lower ring, etc. Later, a few cancels of the open bar type were used as well in Dutch New Guinea.

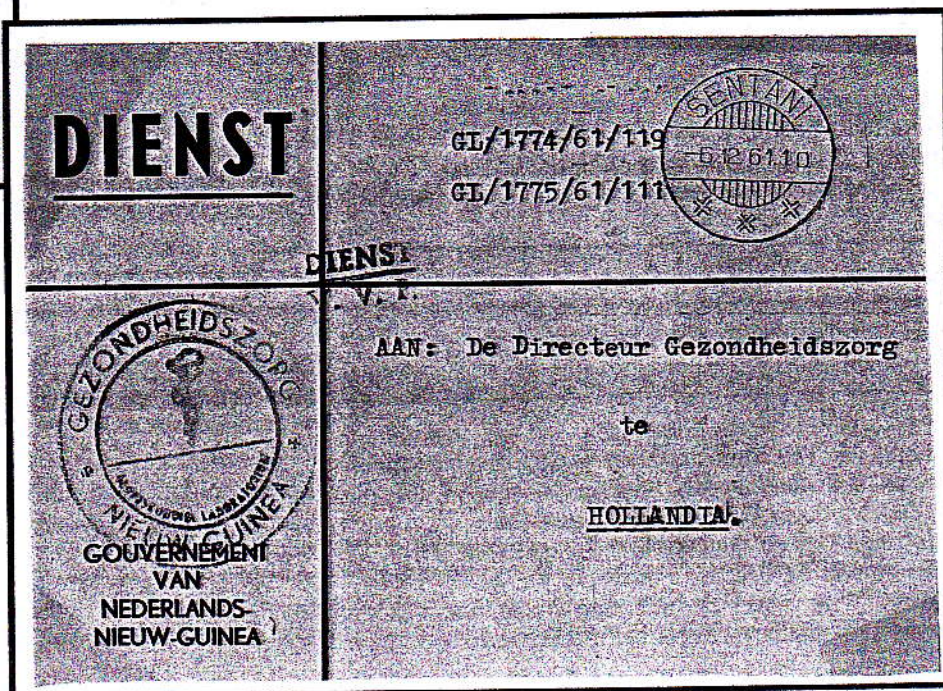


Auxiliary post office Digoel changed its name to Tanahmerah.

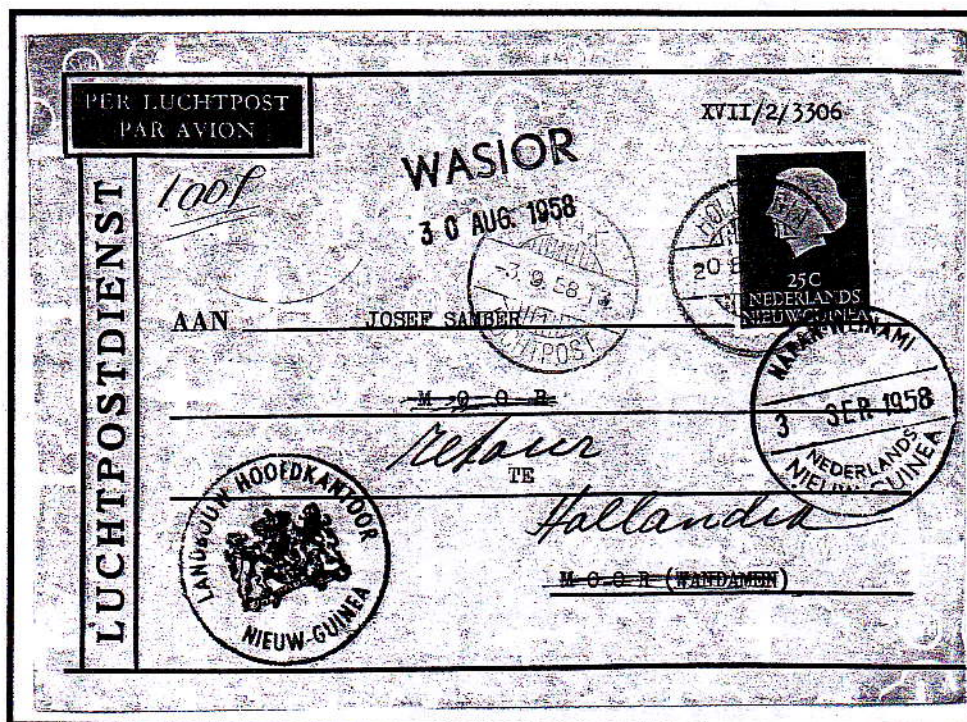
Hollandia B, the old cancel of Hollandia Basis, was cut for use in Hollandia-Binnen (= interior/center).



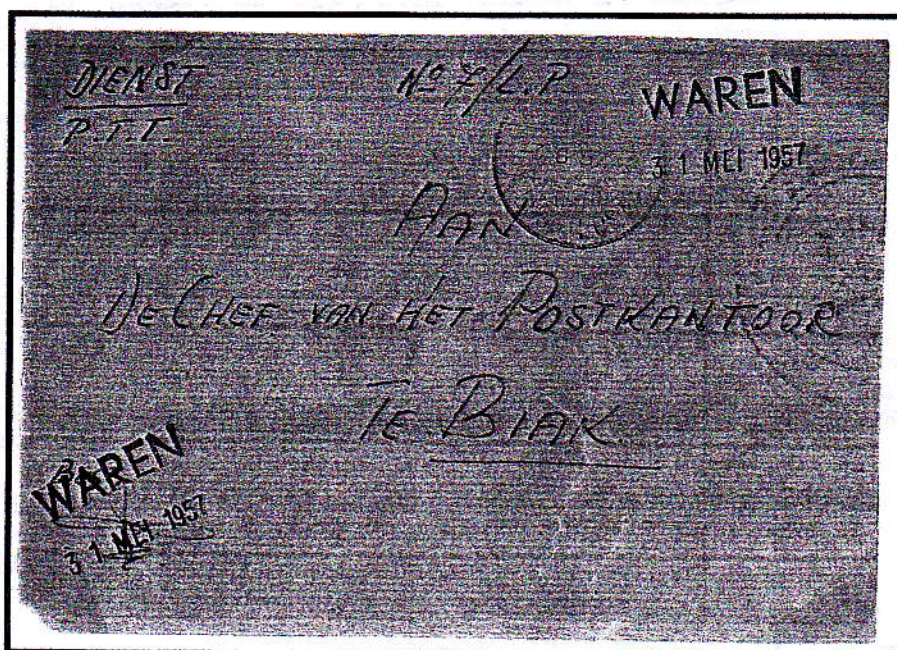
Sentani, December 6, 1961. Long bar cancel with large characters. The cancel books of the 'Munt' contain an imprint of this cancel dated October 29, 1955, the day on which the cancel was ready for shipping.



B Long-bar cancels and circular rubber (also referred to as 'large round' cancels)




The three most important types of cancels on a single piece of mail from 1958, returned to Hollandia. The long bar cancels most often with a date, were used through the end of the 1950's at the delivery houses, small postal facilities with a limited number of services. The long bar cancels were gradually replaced by the circular rubber cancels.



The long bar cancel Waren, both postal cancel and government cancel (with initials), on a re-used, inside-out turned official mail envelope from Biak. Returned free of duty to Biak on May 31, 1957.

C Various other cancels

NEDERLANDS-NIEUW-GUINEA BINNENLANDSE POSTWISSEL POSWESSEL DALAM NEGERI 2 PER LUCHTPOST DENGAN POS UDARA		FORMULIER W FRANKERING PERANGKO N.H.M. NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS- MAATSCHAPPIJ	
BEDRAG IN CIJFERS BIANGAN DENGAN ANGKA 229		GULDEN RUPIAH 10	
tweehonderdneemtwintig		GULDEN RUPIAH 10	
<small>Guldensbedrag in letters / Bilangan rupiah dengan huruf</small>			
AAN KEPADA B. Papoeo		HOLLANDIA 1966	
STRAAT DIJALAN TE DT Sarmi		KANTOOR VAN STORTING KANTOR PENYIMPANAN NEDERLANDS- NIEUW-GUINEA 180	
NUMMER/NOMOR 311/4 N.K.W. IS = 26 =		HAN STEKENING POSTAMBTWAAR- TANDJANGAN PEGAWAI POS 	

As of 1954, four postage meter machines were used in Dutch New Guinea by the Nederlandse Handelsmaatschappij (N.H.M. = Dutch Trading Company), the N.N.G.P.M., the Nigimij, and Shell. Rate 1.75 for a money order between Fl. 200.00 and Fl. 300.00. Postal marking 'teveel f 0.05' (too much Fl. 0.05).

Service cancel 'Hoofd Plaatselijk Bestuur' (Head local government) Waren used as a cancel. Note in the envelope, dated November 24, 1955: "no obliteration cancel present ... canceled instead with the usual cancel."



FROM THE TREASURER

The final numbers for 2007 are in.

Balance forwarded 1-1-2007 **\$ 8438.52**

INCOME

Auction \$ 680.74
Dues & Advertising \$ 3481.00
Miscellaneous \$ 72.46
Total \$ 4234.20

EXPENSES

Auction Pay-outs \$ 522.40
Illinois-Registration Fee 8.00
Bank Charge \$ 49.99
Charity \$ 100.00
Magazine printing & Mailing \$ 3131.16
Expense total \$ 3811.55
Surplus \$ 422.65
Balance per 1-1-2008 **\$ 8861.13** ✓

We have a surplus of \$ 422.65.

Tom Harden

FROM THE LIBRARIAN:

All loan requests must be directed to librarian
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.

The sales of old issues of "Netherlands Philately" and the "ASNP Newsletter" are also handled by the Librarian. A listing of the ASNP Library can be found in the July and November 2001 ASNP Newsletters, and on: www.angelfire.com/ca2/asnp

Paul Swierstra
199 Chestnut Str.
San Carlos, CA 94070-2112
Ph: 650-593-4626

During the last few months, the library received donations from Kees Adema, Charles Sacconaghi, Franklin Ennik, Max Lerk, HansPaul Hager and Ralph van Heerden. Also some magazines such as Amsterphila and Verzamelkrant and de Verzamelaar; all Dutch publications of general collecting interest.

1. A DVD named Dutch Wars & Struggles 1568-1815 (for contents refer to Netherlands Philately Vol. 32. No. 2)
2. Het Groot Guinness Postzegel Boek (the big G.stamp book), by James Mackay, 1984, in Dutch, 237 pp. Many illustrations of which 14 pp in color. Size 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches.
3. Mail auction catalog no. 138 Nutmeg Stamp Sales specialized: Crash & Pioneer Arctic I Flights, 238 pp, with 13 references to The Netherlands. Size 8 1/2 x 11 inches.
4. 1950 Schweiz, Liechtenstein stamp catalog, 800 pp, in German. Size 5 x 6 inches.
5. Deltafilie Apr 2007, National stamp exhibition, Day of Youth Philately, Middelharnis. Catalog handbook, articles, illustrations on almost every page. 88 pp, in Dutch. Size 6 x 8 inches.
6. Zomerpostzegelwerk onder de loep. The story of, and history of summer stamps under the magnifier. 11 Apr 1989, in Dutch, 71 pp. Every page has illustrations in color. Size 6 x 8.
7. Van Dieten stamp auction catalog # 604. In Dutch, 80 pp, 16 Jan 2007, featuring Dutch classical issues of 1852, 1864 and 1867.
8. No. 33 of Collect Club, from Dutch TPG (at that time) in Groningen.
9. The Netherlands Philatelist, Official Publication of the Netherlands Philatelic Circle (UK). In English. Total of 17 issues between 1965 and 1970, appr.. 292 pp loose leaves. Size 8 1/2 x 11.

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY:

New Member:

Dr. David Steensma # 1188
2504 Hillside Ln SW
Rochester, MN 55903
1-4

ASNP Treasurer's change of address.

New address is:
Tom Harden
3311 Steamboat Way, Apt. 1
Muscatine, IA 52761

FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER

This position is open. Please volunteer!

PHILATELIC EVENTS/AUCTIONS:

2008

- Jan. 25-27 Filateliebeurs, Loosdrecht
- Feb. 24 Noviopost-Nijmegen; 25 Years
De Klif, Pijlpuntstr. 1, Oosterhout

- May 14-21 Israel 2008, Tel Aviv, Israel, FIP Show
- May 22-24 NBFV 100 years
Sporthal De Reeve, Kampen
- Jun. 20-28 Efiro 2008, Bucarest, Romania
FIP Show
- Aug. 14-17 Hartford, CT. APS STAMPSHOW.
Connecticut Convention Center, 100
Columbus Blvd., Hartford.
Projected site of ASNP meeting (Sat.
Aug. 16)
- Jul/Aug China 2008, Beijing, China
- Sep. 12-14 Praga2008
Exhibition Grounds, Prague,
Czech Republic, FIP Show
- Sep. 18-21 Wipa2008,
Austria Center, Vienna,
Austria
- Sep. 28-29 100 year NBFV
Stadsschouwburg, Oosterhout
- Oct. 17-19 Postex 2008, Americahal, Apeldoorn
- Nov. 9-10 100 year NBFV
Sportcomplex Groenendaal, Heemstede
- Dec. 12-14 Veendamphila (100 year NBFV)
Sporthal Sorghvliethal, Veendam

2009

- Feb. 6-8 Achterhoek 2009
Lichtenvoorde-Zieuwent

2010

- May 8-15 London 2010
Business Design Centre, FIP Show
London
- Oct. 1-10 Portugal 2010
Lisbon, Portugal
- Oct. South Africa (FIP recognition)

2016

- New York 2016 (General World)

AUCTIONS

- Jan 14-17, Van Dieten, Lylantse Baan 3, Capelle a/d
April 12 IJssel
May 19-22
- May Rijnmond Auction, Westerwagenstr 60,
Rotterdam
- Ongoing De Nederlandsche Postzegelveriling
(Online) www.ecosta.com and www.npv.nl

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

After a rather complicated series of events, yours truly wound up with the huge collection of a recently deceased ASNP member. The material, accumulated over many decades, was too large for our auctioneer to handle while selling to the trade became an unsatisfactory exercise in (financial) futility.

Although I have mostly been involved in pre-philately for quite some time now, I decided that this would be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for our members to fill the gaps in their collections at very reasonable prices! In short, five large boxes of material of Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Indonesia, Surinam, Antilles, New Guinea etc. are now occupying space in my house that I would really rather use for other purposes.

I am convinced there is something here for everyone but it would take me too long to write up a detailed inventory. The best m.o. would be to mail or e-mail me a want list and/or let me know about specific items. Requests will be handled in the order I receive them but because of a commitment-heavy agenda I will probably not be able to respond before the end of March. So here goes:

Netherlands: mint, unused, used material from 1852 through about 2000; perforation varieties, some plate faults, fdcs; huge collection of semi-postals, hundreds of booklets and all their possible combinations, postage-dues, airmail, Europa, PTT maps etc; many of the 60's, 70's, 80's (and later) issues are available in strips or blocs of 4 or 6 or even larger;

Netherlands East Indies: extensive collection and separate stockbooks with many complete sets;

Indonesia: extensive collection including 1949 emergency issue;

Netherlands New Guinea: basically complete collection including several UNTEA series;

Surinam: extensive collection, numerous individual sets, fdcs;

Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, Curaçao: extensive collection, numerous individual sets, fdcs.

It is my preference to dispose of large segments, that is:

- if you are interested in acquiring a collection rather than a few sets here or there,

- if you are interested in acquiring items in volume (i.e. as many you have of # ..),
 - if you are interested in complete year sets,
 - if you are interested in
- then please let me know. Well, I think you get the idea.

The price you will be quoted will - to a great extent - depend on the total volume of the material you are interested in. Presumably you will list your inquiries based on the NVPH catalog numbers but Scott is fine too (although they do not list many items).

Finally, depending on the total amount of the sales, I intend to donate a portion of the proceeds to the ASNP coffers. I look forward to hearing from you.

Kees Adema
38 Fallow Field Road
Fairfield, Ct. 06824
(203-255-050
or keesandulla@yahoo.com

WEBSITES WORTH VISITING

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

This is a Website from TNT and it shows background about just about all Dutch stamps. It is quite fascinating to scroll through this site (Dutch only text)

<http://www.pagowirenl.nl/stamps/inf-c10.asp>

The 1933 NVPH airmail #10 / Scott C10 airmail stamp is a very interesting stamp. Its shape alone, triangular makes it stand out. Then there is the story behind the stamp, that is far more than the simple description "Fokker Pander" in Scott.

This description makes no sense and is incomprehensible without a lot of background knowledge of Dutch aviation history. For instance, there has never been a Fokker airplane called Pander. The stamp was issued in October 1933 for two special flights to Batavia that were to be made later that year. The stamp was for the extra postage needed to send your card or letter on the special flights. But things turned out to be less straight forward than expected.

<http://home1.stofanet.dk/smirnoff/>

This site (in English) is all about Iwan Smirnoff the KLM pilot who became very famous after the Pelikaan flight to the Dutch East Indies during Christmas 1933.

It is the story about the aviator, Ivan Vasilyevich Smirnov. He was born in Russia on Wednesday 30 January 1895 on a farm near Vladimir, west of Moscow, and he died Sunday 28 October 1956 on the Balearian island of Majorca, after he had lived his last relaxed years in Cala d'Or (Casa Nikivan) on the east coast.

The name Ivan Vasilyevich Smirnov is a letter by letter conversion from the Cyrillic alphabet to the Roman
Netherlands Philately Vol. 32, No. 3

alphabet. When Ivan lived in Russia his autograph was still 'Smirnov' with Cyrillic letters. Later, when he moved to Europe he adopted the 'Smirnoff' way of spelling.

Since he was living in The Netherlands he also adopted the Dutch tradition of spelling his first name: 'Iwan'. Nevertheless, in English literature he is always called 'Ivan' (his original name).

<http://www.graphics-stamps.org/selectedarticles.html>

Contains articles (English) related to graphics and philately. Two articles deal with Dutch stamp, both of which have been published in the ASNP publications:

"Hendrik Nicolaas Werkman: Graphic Designer and Printer," by Joe Sullivan, April 2003.

"The Production of the First Dutch Stamps at the Royal Mint in Utrecht, 1851-1863," by Hans Caarls, translated by Ed Matthews, January 2004.

These are pdf files, which will download once you click on the title in question.

www.vanstamp.com

On this site you'll find two catalogs you can download, one for the Revolutionary Stamps of Indonesia 1945-1949, the other for the South Moluccas Issues

Revolutionary Stamps of Indonesia 1945-1949
Java and Sumatra Issues

The purpose of this catalog is to provide a workable outline of the major types and to encourage other collectors to explore this fascinating corner of philatelic history. Most primary sources are in Indonesian, Dutch or Japanese and there is little in clear English. I accept full responsibility for my own translation errors. Following the pattern set down by the Indonesian Pranko catalog, two series of numbered listings follow, J(ava) and S(umatra).

South Moluccas Issues

The sovereignty of Indonesia was established on December 27, 1949. The new central government of the Republic of Indonesia did not immediately unite all the islands of Indonesia.

On April 25, 1950, the Republic of the South Moluccas was declared on the islands of Ambon and Saparoea and stamps were overprinted "Republik Maluku Selatan".

The leaders of this movement sent a representative, Mr. K. Nikijoeloeuw, to the United Nations, New York and opened "The Information Office of the South Moluccas Republic" at 310 East 44th Street, New York City. In 1952, they also renamed the currency units from "sen" to "kopeng" and from "rupiah" to "remas".



Postzegelveiling Rijnmond



Westewagenstraat 60 – 3011 AT Rotterdam – Postbus 2859 – 3000 CW Rotterdam
T: 010-213 09 86 – F: 010 – 213 17 30 – E: rijnmond@xs4all.nl

**After 21 years we thought it might be an idea
to advertise in your magazine.
Of course there already is a small number of ASNP
members who buy and sell through our auction but we
would certainly welcome some growth in this field
therefor this advertisement.**

**Our next auction will be
end May 2008.**

**Closing date for material for the May auction is
April 4, 2008.**

**The May 2008 auction will, among other items,
include the third part of the first issue (1852)
collection of Drs. Willem van Schelven.**

**Auction catalogs are free on request
if you mention the American Society for Netherlands Philately
as a reference.**

**The results of our last three auctions with photos of all
single items can be viewed on www.rijnmond.com.**

**An opportunity you should not miss.
Yours truly and philatelically,**

Jacob de Kort

SHORT NOTES

Slikgat-Where is it?

Surfing the Internet I came across an item on Ebay with a smallround SLIKGAT. Upon further searching on the Internet I came across another copy of a Slikgat smallround. It was in van Dieten's auction of April this year. This is the one shown here.

I had never heard of Slikgat, so I took out my Dutch detailed roadmap to locate it, but no mention of Slikgat. How could that be?

Fortunately I also have a copy of Frank van den Hoven's "De Topografische Gids van Nederland" and there I found what I was looking for. There was indeed at one time a town named Slikgat (it even had a main postoffice between 1875 and 1910), but when in 1910 a seminary was established there a request was made to rename it as Langeweg (Long road), the reason being that the meaning of Slikgat (Mudhole) was considered demeaning. Slikgat (Langeweg) is located half way between Zevenbergen and Lage Zwaluwe in the province of Noord-Brabant. When the railroad between Zevenbergen and Lage Zwaluwe was opened in 1866 Slikgat was the only stop between the two stations. During Mardi Gras the Langeweg townsigns are temporary replaced by Slikgat



Slikgat received its smallround cancel on July 31, 1891. Prior to that it had a straightline cancel, issued in 1876.

The smallround cancel was not replaced by the large round cancel as was customary, but it kept its smallround cancel until it was replaced by the radertype cancel of Langeweg. Langeweg received its radertype cancel on September 16, 1910. Originally it had the 12 hour time system, but later (1938) it was converted to the 24 hour system, and then on November 23, 1960 replaced by a so-called openbarcancel. The sub-office Langeweg was closed November 1, 1973.

By the way, the Slikgat smallround cancel lists for about \$50.

Twello smallround cancel with one "O"



In Filatelie of November 2007 Cees Janssen mentioned the discovery of a Twello smallround cancel (Twello spelled with one(!) not two O-s)). It was concluded that this was a 'cut version' of the original Twelloo (with two O's) cancel. Since the first 'find' more of these Twello cancels have been found. Earliest date is March 11, 1903, while the last known date sofar is January 10, 1905

Moquette article on the ASNP Website

Richard Wheatley's article about J.P.Moquette as it appeared in Vol. 32/2 can now be seen with full color illustrations on www.angelfire.com/ca2/asnp; click on Moquette etc.

Want Ad: Kees Adema is looking for Dutch covers mailed within the Netherlands as well as to foreign destinations, with dates May 9, 1940 through June 18, 1940. Kees welcomes originals to buy, but would also be happy with scans.

Kees Adema
38 Fallow Field Rd.
Fairfield, CT 06824-1616
email: keesandulla@yahoo.com

10 cent 1852 issue sold for €15,500



At a December 2007 auction in the Netherlands a very nice copy of NVPH # 2 with a first day cancel (Rotterdam 1-1-1852) was sold for €15,500 (about \$ 22,500), not counting commission.

Opening of mail market is postponed.

Initially the Dutch Government was planning on opening the mail market as per 1-1-2008. Until that time the TNT had a monopoly to mail letters weighing less than 50 grams.

Since the European community is more and more acting as one it was decided to open the mail market for all European countries. A snag arose when the German 'PTT' signed a new contract with their personnel which would make it hard for companies from other countries

(such as TNT) to compete fairly. For this reason the decision to open the mail market has been temporary postponed.

Grim Wilhelmina

Although Queen Wilhelmina was known as a 'no-nonsense' woman, she was definitely not depicted that way on any of the stamps she appeared on. However, an unfortunate cancellation by a 1912 roller cancel on the 10 cent Jubilee issue of 1913, not only gave her a pouty mouth but a black eye as well.



New Postal rates

As per January 1, 2008 some new postal rates took effect in the Netherlands. Rates within the Netherlands have not been changed; still € 0.44 for a basic letter. However, the new rate for sending a letter from the Netherlands to a destination outside of Europe, and weighing less than 20 grams, was changed from 89 cents to 92 cents, while European destinations were changed from 72 cents to 75 cents. Assuming an exchange rate of \$ 1.45 per Euro it costs \$ 1.33 to send a letter to the US, while it only costs \$ 0.90 from the US to the Netherlands.

Munteenheid	€
0 - 20 g	0,44
20 - 50	0,88
50 - 100	1,32
100 - 250	1,76
250 - 500	2,20
500 - 2 kg	2,64
2 - 3	2,64

Rates within the Netherlands

Brieven, Direct Mail, kaarten, buspakjes		
Frankering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postzegel • EasyStamp • Elektronische frankeermachine 	
Productnummer	Priority 6000	Standard 6001
BTW	-	-
Munteenheid	€	€
Europa		
0 - 20 g	0,75	0,70
20 - 50	1,50	1,40
50 - 100	2,25	2,10
100 - 250	3,-	2,80
250 - 500	6,-	4,20
500 - 2 kg	9,-	7,-
Buiten Europa		
0 - 20 g	0,92	-
20 - 50	1,84	-
50 - 100	2,76	-
100 - 250	5,52	-
250 - 500	10,12	-
500 - 2 kg	19,32	-

Rates to foreign destinations

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. Only those publications with new information are listed.

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.

November 2007 - The usual excellent youth section has information about insects, birds, gymnastics, and humor on stamps. - The author of the Website on the Dutch East Indies numerals (www.puntstempels.nl), Hans Kruse sin an interview shows his passion for his subject. - The 1946 Dutch Consumer Credit revenues are discussed. These credits could be used to buy essentials during the first couple of years after WWII. Fourteen such stamps, with values ranging from 25 cent through 14 guilders, were issued. A total of 157 million guilders were handed out. - More and more personal stamps have come on the market. How (if) to collect these is the subject of another article whose author pleads for a better 'bookkeeping'. The personal stamps we are talking about are the ones that have a picture in the stamp, not as a tab. These types first came out in 2006. - The last major article in this very interesting issue is a discussion of some aspects of the 'small fur coat' issue of 1899. Closer examination of this issue shows differences in paper, ink, centering and of course plate faults.

December 2007 - The main article is a seven page article about "the Netherlands, France and the Huguenots". From the 16th to the 18th century the name Huguenot was applied to a member of the Protestant Reformed Church of France, historically known as the French Calvinists. French Huguenots fought in the low lands alongside the Dutch and against Spain during the first years of the Dutch Revolt. The Dutch Republic became rapidly the exile haven of choice for Huguenots. - Mr. van der Vlist in his series on Fakes and forgeries this time shows a nice selection of covers with proper cancels but applied to the wrong covers. For example the use of a LOCAAL cancel on a card that went from Rotterdam to Amersfoort, (there is nothing 'local' about this). Most likely these are old (discontinued) cancels that fell into the hands of collectors who wanted to create unusual covers, without realizing that their improper use exposed them to be forgers. - Mr Hermse shows that ordinary material such as KNJ-mail (KNJ

Netherlands Philately Vol. 32 No. 3

stands for Christmas/New Year mail) still can be of interest, due to the variety of cancels used on it.

Netherlands Philatelists of California

Membership dues are \$ 12 for corresponding USA and Canada based members; \$ 17 for regular members attending the monthly meetings, and \$ 18 for international corresponding members.

Secretary/Editor: Frank Ennik, 3168 Tice Creek Dr. #6, Walnut Creek, CA 94595 E-mail: ennik123@comcast.net

Website: www.angelfire.com/ca2/npofc

November Shown were interesting covers from a 1938 Dutch stampshow, and a 1954 NATO Exercise (requiring additional postage due to the inappropriate use of expired stamps).

December Ralph van Heerden has translated the information from the NVPH catalog dealing with the hanging hair issue of 1891-1894, making this important information available to a wider audience.

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.

September 2007 (number 4)

Hans Aitink presents an interesting article on the increase in the number of passengers being transported to the East Indies and its consequences for the KLM.

Jan Hintzen writes in his segment 89 about the various ways of presenting an exhibit and in particular about preparing for it and participating in "open class" exhibits.

Wybo Heere, president, encourages everyone to participate as much as possible in club activities during the 2007/2008 season. He provides information on upcoming philatelic events for VH members.

A new book has been (almost) completed by Jan Hintzen. It comprises his airmail articles under the title of "Luchtpost een boeiende geschiedenis" (Airmail a fascinating history). If interested, for overseas orders, please contact L.H. Jelsma, Geerakker 3, 9302 DB Roden, The Netherlands, or.....e-mail directly to: leohjelsma@home.nl

Price for Members VH: Euro 5.00, Non-Members VH: Euro 10.00 plus mailing costs.

Paul Daverschot writes about the first official airmail flight from America to Europe, which took place during the Spring of 1927. The flight was indeed successful and provides us with a story of an extremely daring trans-Atlantic crossing.

A detailed activities calendar for the remainder of 2007 and, very importantly, a provisional airmail activities for 2008 are also provided.

November 2007 (number 5)

Jan Hintzen writes in segment 90 how philatelic mail has the potential of becoming more and more interesting when it becomes necessary for one to investigate what type of mail it really is, e.g. first flight- and other special flight covers, or actual business related airmail, or international connecting mail, etc. He provides various illustrated examples.

Will Porrio writes in a six page article about the famous KLM flight pioneer Iwan Smirnoff and his adventures and involvement with the Atlas Sky Merchant enterprise flights around the world during the initial years following WW II.

Jacques Bot writes about a Turkish pilot, Djevad Hussni, who obtained his flight training in Germany during the First World War and then, after the war, moved to Holland where he worked for various organizations in the at that time developing flight-and flight-related industry. In 1921 Hussni accepted a transfer to the Dutch East Indies in order to promote aviation in general. Unfortunately he fatally crashed in 1922. Jacques' story stresses the necessity to seriously investigate aero-philatelic sources of information when writing about these types of subjects.

Hans Aitink, in segment #45 on Airmail During Wartime, discusses PanAm Clipper Service from Manilla to Macao/Hong Kong.

A book review and an agenda of upcoming events complete this last issue of 2007. (GV)

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 September 2007/ 149 (Three separate publications received)

Netherlands Philately Vol. 32 No. 3

1: M.H Severijn on his series of "Poststempelatlas van Nederlands Indie 1916-1942" this time covers Seengkang through Seulimeum, and Siak Sri through Slawi.

2: Wim Vink writes about "Postoffices and 'Bestelhuizen' in West New Guinea till 30.09.1962". It is in spreadsheet form listed alphabetically, starting with Agats, and ending with Wisselmeren. For each postal office it gives you the Name, Status (Main-, Sub-, BranchOffice or Bestelhuis (here defined as "office of Civil Administration with limited postal services, under control of the nearest postal office")), Relation, Opened, Notes, and Cancellations.

For Agats for example this reads as follows:

Name	Agats
Status	Bestelhuis
Relation	Amboina
Opened	01.09.1956
Closed	—
Notes	continued after 1962
Cancellation	AGATS

3: This is the part with the more general news and short items. This time it contained 68 (!) pages, spread out over 25 short subjects; too many to mention them all here. They range from a forged Curaçao/ Rio Canario shortbar radertype cancel to FDs of the Netherlands Antilles.

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

November 2007 - The main feature is an article by J.R. van Nieuwkerk about the 'Ambon anchor over print DN 52' - He concludes that the 10 ct II with heavy black ink anchor and 1 Gld with red-lilac anchor were genuinely used during August/September 1944. The other stamps with the Ambon anchor were overprinted with a different ink in a different color, and used stamps are only known from philatelic covers. They were made with the genuine overprint block and by the postmaster (The Tjong Hao; he traded these overprints with an Australian for food), but probably right after the war in the period from September 1945 through February 1946. - A 759 lots auction completes this issue.

RECENT ISSUES

Netherlands

Note: The Brouwer stamp was issued a while back. Originally I thought it to be another one of these TNT 'side-products' but this one appears to be meant for wider use. It is part of the official TNT issues.

September 21, 2007

L.E.J. Brouwer, mathematician



On 21 September 2007 the first **Personal Company Stamp** was issued, dedicated to the renowned Dutch mathematician L.E.J. Brouwer. It was a hundred years ago this year that Brouwer published his dissertation, dismissing Aristotle's reasoning that science is based on logic. Brouwer is considered the father

of intuitionist mathematics.

Denomination The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents.

Technical Details

Size : 30 x 40 mm
 Print area : 20 x 26 mm
 Sheet : 121.8 x 170 mm
 Perforation : slit
 Paper : normal with phosphor tagging
 Gum : self adhesive
 Stamp type : sheetlet of fifty personal stamps
 Print colors : lilac, purple, dusky pink, yellow, magenta, cyan and black
 Print process : offset
 Print run : 12,000 sheetlets
 Printer : Joh. Enschede Security Print, The Netherlands

November 6, 2007

Children's Stamps - home safe

On 6 November, TNT Post issued the Children's Stamps 2007, this year on the theme of "home safe".

Denomination The value of each stamp is 44 euro cents, with a charity surcharge of 22 euro cents.



Brouwer also took a keen interest in literature and was a member of the editorial team of the literary journal De nieuwe Kroniek.

Technical Details

Size : 36 x 25 mm
 Perforation : 13 3/4 : 12 3/4
 Paper : normal with phosphor tagging

Gum : synthetic
 Stamp type : sheetlet of six special stamps with surcharge
 Print colors : yellow, magenta, cyan and black
 Print process : offset
 Print run : 5,405,000 sheetlets
 Printer : Joh. Enschede Security Printing

**December 21, 2007
 Winter Trees**

Zwarte els (*Alnus glutinosa*)



European Alder or Common Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) is an alder tree native to most of Europe, including all of Britain, Fennoscandia and locally in southwest Asia.

Schietwilg (*Salix alba*)



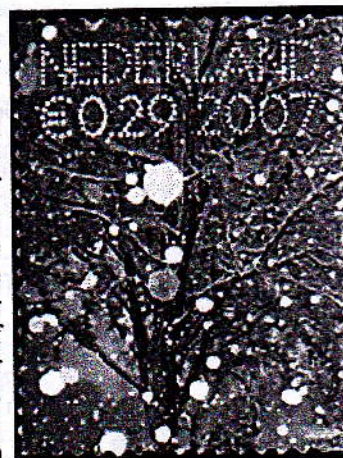
Salix alba, the White Willow is a willow native to Europe, and western and central Asia. It is a large deciduous tree up to 20-30 m tall.

**November 22, 2007
 December Stamps and December Scratch Stamps**

December Stamps. The December Stamps issued by TNT Post are specially designed for sending Christmas and-New Year mail at a low rate (29 cents instead of 44 cents.)

December Stamps

The designer has used small cut-out fragments of photographic material. He used 'sampling' to produce the effect of snowflakes drifting over the whole sheetlet, some close and others further away. The sheetlet of 2007 December Stamps comprises 2 x 10 unique stamps. The value of each stamp is 29 euro cents, The print run is 12.8 million sheetlets.



December Scratch Stamps

Both sender and recipient can win up to €50,000 (net) with these stamps. The December Scratch Stamps were issued on 22 November at the special rate of €0.29 per stamp, the same rate as the standard December Stamps. There was also a deposit of €3.00 per sheet with 2 x 10 unique December Stamps. The December Scratch Stamps have a scratch layer that conceals a sum of money on the winning stamps. The December Scratch Stamps are issued in cooperation with De Lotto. The stamps show fireworks, which are traditionally associated with New Year. Denomination. The face value of each stamp is 29 euro cents.



Technical Details

Size: 25 x 33mm (December Stamps) /
25.3 x 20.8 mm December Scratch
Stamps and scratch-off area: 25.3 x 10.4
mm

Perforation : slit

Paper: normal with phosphor tagging (both
stamps); self-adhesive (both stamps)

Product Type: sheetlet with ten different designs (theme:
It's Snowing) / ten different designs
(theme: Fireworks).

Print Colors: yellow, magenta, cyan and black (both
stamps)

Print process: gravure (December Stamps) offset
(December Scratch Stamps)

Print Run: 12.8 million sheetlets (December Stamps)
750,000 sheetlets (December Scratch
Stamps)

Printer: Joh. Enschede Security Print, Haarlem
(December Stamps), Sep Sprint, Australia
(December Scratch stamps)

Netherlands Antilles

May 22, 2007 Underwater World

The series consists of six stamps with the following face
values:

104 cents a school of fish

155 cents squid

195 cents coral

335 cents turtles

405 cents coral

525 cents close up of school of fish



June 19, 2007 Fruit & Vegetables

10 cents grapes, tomatoes,
bananas, sprouts, peppers

25 cents pumpkin

35 cents cucumber, tomato, leek
and corn on the cob

65 cents peach, pineapple,
strawberry and orange

95 cents avocado

145 cents lemon

275 cents several colors of peppers,
mushroom, potato, corn on the cob
and tomato

350 cents mango



July 26, 2007 300 Years Otrobanda (part 3 of 3)

The stamps show buildings that have been restored or built in the past years. Remarkably, now there is more use of bright colors. In the past almost all houses in Otrobanda used to be yellow.

- 104 cents Brionplein
- 155 cents Jopi Building/Hotel Otrobanda
- 285 cents Kura Hulanda (Luxurious hotel)
- 380 cents Luna Blou (Blue Moon) (theater)



August 22, 2007 Nature

These stamps capture some of the most exceptional regions, animals, plants and cacti in the tropics. There are ten different stamps, with face values of 30, 65, 70, 75, 85, 95, 104, 145, 250, and 285 cents.



September 20, 2007 Frans Hals (1582/3 - 1666)

Famous painter from the town of Haarlem

- 104 cents Portrait of a man - 1660-1663
- Wedding portrait of Isaac Massa and Beatrix van der Laen - 1662
- 155 cents The merry maker - 1628-1630
- The serenade - 1629

Image on the souvenir sheet with 550 cents stamp:
The Meagre Company - 1637

