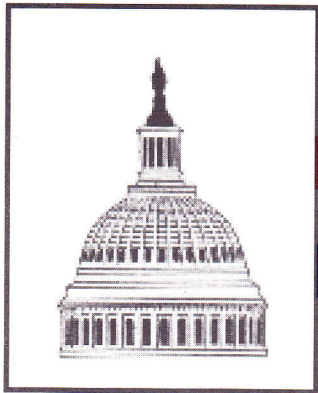
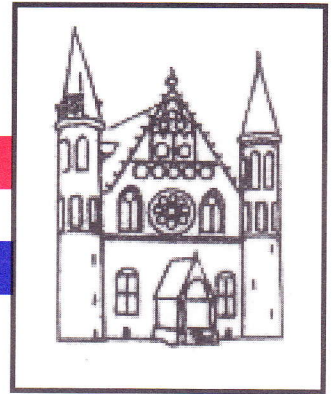
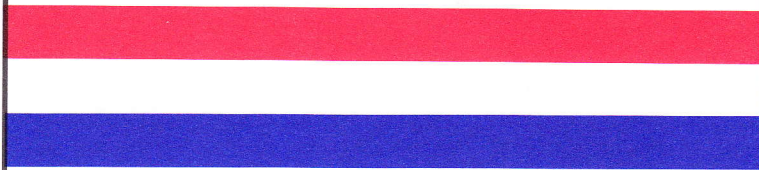


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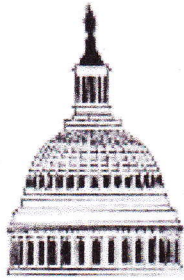
A S N P



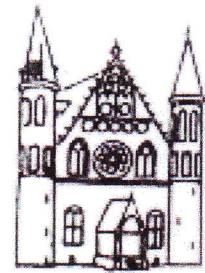
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Netherlands Philately; Volume 32/5

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Editor's Page

May 2008

Here it is May already so none too early to start thinking about the elections. No not the national elections in November, but the ASNPN elections. If you would like to be a candidate or would like to nominate somebody else this is the time to get going. Nominations signed by five or more members shall be sent to the Corresponding Secretary before June 1. Nominations may also be sent to the Corresponding Secretary by the Board of Governors.

Of course the other 'event' that is rapidly approaching is the APS convention in Hartford, Connecticut to be held August 14-17. As previously mentioned, the ASNPN will have their by now bi-annual gettogether. If you are planning on going please let president Ed Matthews know, so he can properly plan the ASNPN dinner meeting, planned for Saturday August 16. Based on passed experiences these meetings have been a lot of fun and it is one of the few occasions we have to meet each other. Take advantage of it.

Elsewhere in this issue I mention a Dutch pension some of our members might be eligible for. It doesn't take too much to fill out the forms and it could get you a monthly check of a couple of hundreds of Euros. I sure enjoy seeing that money deposited on my Dutch bank account! After I got you all exited, don't forget to read the rest of this Magazine.

As usual there is a variety of material. Some of it might not cover your area of interest, but other information might. Keep the Magazine around because in the future you might want to use it as reference. If you collect as I do, your interests may change over time and then it sure is handy to have the old Magazines, Journals, and Newsletters available.

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The Postal Rates of the Netherlands Antilles (1948-2008)

by Rinus Dekker

Introduction

In De Postzak (# 196) of July 2003, there was an article by the late Frits Vollmer titled “Een en ander over Curaçao”. Among other things, the postal rates from 1877 through the rate changes of April 1, 1959 are discussed extensively. About the rates after April 1, 1959 nothing has been published to my knowledge. This article will attempt to sort out the rates of the Netherlands Antilles. As it looks the Netherlands Antilles will cease to exist in its present form as per December 15, 2008, although the exact date is still questionable as per April 2008.

Although this article describes the rates of the Netherlands Antilles, there are also tables with data prior to 1948, which reflects the rates in effect at the time the Netherlands Antilles were formed.

I've not succeeded in finding all rates listed in this article, but parts of it often can be deduced. In the listings the deduced rates are in *italics*. I would like to hear about corrections and additions, especially in the form of old rate listings etc., but also through scans/photocopies of postal pieces.

In the tables listed here the rates for the first weight group are always given here, and when appropriate in square brackets [] the rates for the second weight group. The weight groups are shown in the footnotes.

History

With the constitutional change of September 3, 1948 the overseas ‘possession’ Curaçao (made up of the islands of Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Sint Eustatius, and Saba) was renamed as Netherlands Antilles. One way to notice this is by looking at the stamps which had now show Nederlandse Antillen, instead of Curaçao on them. On January 1, 1986 Aruba dropped out of the Netherlands Antilles and became an independent country, but still as part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The result was that Aruba issued its own stamps. The Netherlands Antilles will come to an end too, with Curaçao and Sint Maarten obtaining the same status as Aruba (still within the Kingdom of the Netherlands), while Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba will get a direct connection to the Netherlands; sort of overseas municipalities. What the postal consequences of all this will be is at this moment (April 2008) still largely unknown.

Till July 17, 1998 the handling of the mail was under government control. On this date the ‘Dienst der Posterijen’ is privatized into ‘Post Nederlandse Antillen NV’. This independence can be noticed on a series of stamps (NVPH 1229-1231), issued August 5, 1998.



In November 2001 a 15-year contract is signed with Canada Post International Ltd. (CPIL), which is subsidiary of Canada Post. CPIL annually pays the Antillian government a certain amount of money for the right to handle the mail within the Netherlands Antilles. For this purpose a new company was set up, Nieuwe Post Nederlandse Antillen NV, which still takes care of all postal services in the Netherlands Antilles till today.

Inland postal rates

Till April 1, 1959 one had the choice to send mail with inter-insular (between the various islands) destination either by air or by sea, with identical rates for either type of service, for letters up to 10 grams. After the rate change of April 1, 1959 for the first time there is a difference between insular (local) and inter-insular postal rates, with the postal service indicating that inter-insular mail will be sent by air if this service is available. As per the rate change of July 1, 1971 it once again was possible to send inland mail either by sea or by air. Per March 11, 2002 this choice disappears again and there is only one inland rate, regardless of whether the mail stays on the island or is sent to one of the other islands.

The mail between the Dutch and French part of Saint Martin was most likely treated as inland mail, although this was specified only in decrees of 1948 and 1956. However, in other decrees relating to the rates to foreign destinations the postal director has permission to set separate rates for mail to the Netherlands and between the Dutch and French part of Saint Martin. These rates however, could not be lower than the inland rates. Nothing of this information can be found in the postal rate tables.

Of the by Julsen & Benders¹ mentioned inland postal rates of January 1, 1954 and January 1, 1958 I have not been able to find any official publication.

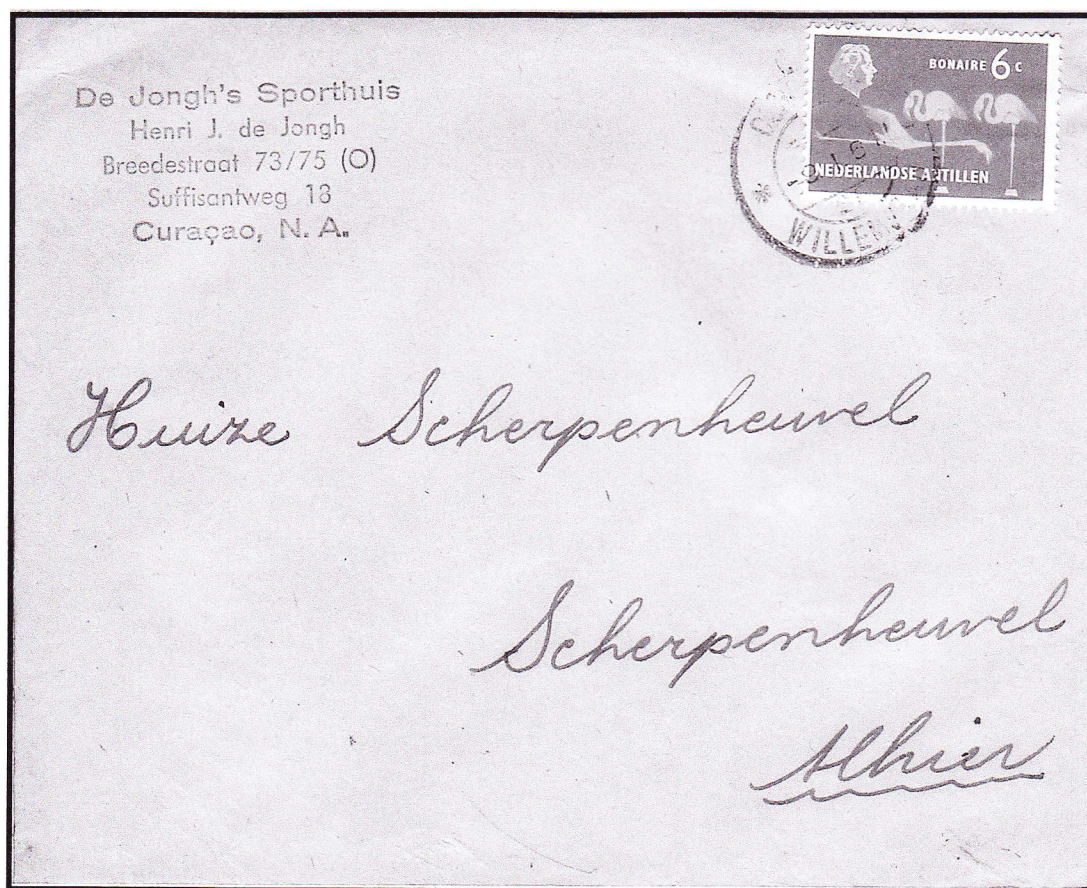
1 A Postal History of Curaçao, Frank W. Julsen and Dr. A. M. Benders, Uitgeverij Van Dieten, Den Haag, 1976

Start Date dd-mm-yr	Letter ¹		Postcard		Printed Matter ²		R	AR
	By sea or local	Airmail	By sea or local	Airmail	By sea or local	Airmail		
01-11-21			5		1½ [3]		12½	
01-11-29	6 [10]							
01-11-36								12½
01-01-47		6 [12]		6		1½ [2½]		
01-05-48						1½ [3]		
01-04-59	6 [10] ³	10 [20]	5	8	3 [4] ⁴	5 [10]	15 ⁵	20
01-07-71	12 [20]	15 [30]	10	10	6 [8]	10 [20]	40	40
01-01-76	15 [25]	20 [40]	12	12	8 [10]	15 [30]	50	50
01-07-79	20 [35]	25 [50]	15	15	10 [15]	20 [40]	65	65
01-01-80	25 [45]	30 [60]	20	20	15 [20]	25 [50]		
01-07-81	35 [65]	45 [90]	25	30	20 [30]	40 [80]	100	100
01-04-83	45 [80]	55 [110]	30	35	25 [35]	50 [100]	125	125
01-01-87	55 [90]	65 [130]	35	40	30 [40]	60 [120]	150	150
11-05-91							200	200
01-01-93	65 [110]	75 [150]	45	50	35 [50]	75 [150]		
01-09-95							350	350
01-02-96 ⁶	75 [120]	85 [170]	50	60	40 [55]	85 [170]		
11-03-02	95 [145]		95		50 [75]		500	500 ⁷
18-01-05	97 [148]		75		55 [80]			
02-01-06	100 [153]		77					
12-02-07	104 [159]		80		59 [85]			
01-02-08	106 [162]							350 ⁸

R = Registered

AR = With 'proof of reception' (Avis de Reception)

1. The first weightclass for local letters is always 0-20 grams. The second weightclass for local mail and inter-insular mail by sea till July 1, 1971 is 20-100 grams and after that 20-50 grams. The first weightclass for inter-insular airmail was 0-10 grams till April 1, 1959, the second weightclass is 10-20 grams, after that the first weightclass is 0-20 grams, the second weight class till March 11, 2002 is 20-40 grams and from there on 20-50 grams.
2. The first weightclass for printed matter for local and inter-insular mail by sea till July 1, 1971 was 0-50 grams, 0-20 grams after July 1, 1971. The second weightclass till July 1, 1971 is 50-100 grams, then 20-50 grams. For inter-insular airmail the first weightclass till April 1, 1959 is 0-10 grams, then till March 11, 2002 0-50 grams, and 0-20 grams after that. The second weightclass is 50-100 grams till March 11, 2002; from then on 20-50 grams.
3. Between April 1, 1959 and July 1, 1971 there was no inter-insular mail by sea; mail with destinations to other islands within the Netherlands Antilles had to be franked based on the inland airmail rates.
4. Frits Vollmer shows a rate of two cent per 50 gram. However, in the Landsbesluit containing this rate change the Postal Director had been given the liberty to charge a maximum rate of four cents. The rates listing of April 1, 1959 definitely shows a minimum rate of three cents. Julsen and Benders were right!
5. Frits Vollmer shows a ? mark here and he assumed that the registration rate remained 12 1/2 cents. Based on the April 1, 1959 rates listing it shows that this is incorrect.



Local Curaçao letter sent January 1961. Rate 6 cents

6. The Landsbesluit and the rates listing gave a date of January 1, 1996. Based on an advertisement of the postal service in a local paper (Amigoe) of January 5, 1996 and a letter from the editor of the same paper the next day it shows that this date could not be met due to problems with changes in the equipment used at the postal counters.

7. In the rates listings (both English and Dutch versions) there is no mention of a 'proof of reception'. However, in the rates listings of 2005 and later this (AR) is mentioned. Because the registration rate and the rate for a notice of receipt were always the same since 1971, it makes sense to assume that the rate was also changed per March 11, 2002.

8. Proof of reception (Avis de Reception) is currently only available for Antillian addresses.

Mail per boat to foreign destinations

The following postal rates are effective for all foreign destinations, with the exception of:

Indonesia till July 1, 1953
 USA/ Canada till April 1, 1959
 Neth. New Guinea till January 1, 1966
 Suriname unknown; as off January 1, 1976 there still was a lower rate
 Netherlands till March 11, 2002
 Aruba from January 1, 1986 till March 11, 2002

Start Date dd-mm-yr	Letters ¹	Postcards ²	Printed Matter ³	R	AR
01-01-22				15	
01-01-26	15 [25]	10			15
01-07-48			5 [7½]		
01-07-53			6 [9]	20	
01-04-59	20 [32]	12	8 [12]		20
01-01-66			10 [15]	30	
01-07-71	25 [45]	15	12 [15]	40	40
01-01-76	30 [55]	20	15 [25]	50	50
01-07-79	40 [70]	25	20 [35]	65	65
01-07-81	65 [115]	40	35 [50]	100	100
01-04-83	80 [140]	50	45 [60]	125	125
01-01-87	90 [160]	60	50 [70]	150	150
11-05-91				200	200
01-01-93	110 [190]	70	60 [85]		
01-09-95				350	350
01-02-96	125 [205]	80	70 [95]		
11-03-02 ²		145		500	500
02-01-06 ²		149			
12-02-07 ²		155			
01-02-08		158		500	

1. The first weightclass for letters was always 0-20 grams, the second weight class till July 1, 1971 was 20-40 grams, then 20-50 grams.

2. With the rate changes of March 11, 2002 there was only Airmail, with rates based on zones.

3. The first weightclass for printed matter was 0-50 grams, till July 1, 1953, 0-100 grams till April 1, 1959 and from then till July 1, 1971 0-50 grams once again. After July 1, 1971 0-20 grams. The second weightclass for printed matter was 50-100 grams till July 1, 1953, then 100-150 grams till April 1, 1959. Between April 1, 1959 and July 1, 1971 it was 100-150 grams and after July 1, 1971 20-50 grams.

Postal Rates to the Netherlands.

For the Netherlands as well as Suriname, Indonesia, and Netherlands New Guinea discounted rates were in effect. It was not until 1956 that, retroactive to July 1, 1953 the discounted rates to Indonesia were abolished. (Publicatieblad 1956-24). Netherlands New Guinea is dropped per January 1, 1966 (Publicatieblad 1966-34). In spite of Suriname's independence in 1975 the discounted rates remained in effect with the rate changes of January 1, 1976. As per February 1, 1996 the discounted rate to the Netherlands is also abolished and set the same as the rates to other European destinations.

Start Date dd-mm-yr	Letters ¹		Postcards		Printed Matter ²		R	AR
	By sea	Airmail	By sea	Airmail	By sea	Airmail		
01-01-22							15	
01-01-26								15
01-01-47		25 [50]		25		10 [20]		
01-07-48	6 [11]		5		3 [4½]			
	53	22½ [45]		??		?? [??]		
01-07-53 ³							20	
01-04-59	10 [16]	25 [40]	8	15	3 [4]	10 [20]		20
01-01-66							30	
01-07-71	12 [20]	30 [50]	10	20	6 [8]	15 [30]	40	40
01-01-76	15 [25]	40 [65]	12	30	8 [10]	25 [40]	50	50
01-07-79	20 [35]	50 [85]	15	??	10 [15]	?? [??]	65	65
01-01-80	25 [45]	60 [100]	20	40	15 [20]	45 [60]		
01-07-81	35 [65]	85 [115]	25	50	20 [30]	?? [??]	100	100
01-04-83	45 [80]	100 [135]	30	60	25 [35]	?? [??]	125	125
01-01-87	55 [90]	115 [155]	35	70	30 [40]	80 [120]	150	150
11-05-91							200	200
01-01-93	65 [110]	175 [250]	45	90	35 [50]	125 [185]		
01-09-95							350	350
01-02-96	75 [120]	225 [315]	50	110	40 [55]	160 [235]		
11-03-02 ⁴		285 [405]		145		190 [285]	500	500
02-01-06				149				
12-02-07				155				
01-02-08				158				

1. The first weightclass for letters, sent by sea, was always 0-20 grams, the second weightclass, till July 1, 1971 w 20-40 grams, then 20-50 grams. First weightclass for airmail letters till January 1, 1993 was 0-5 grams, then 0-10 grams. The second weightclass for those dates were 5-10, and 10-20 grams respectively.

2. The first weightclass for printed matter, sent by sea, was, till July 1, 1953 0-50 grams, then till April 1, 1959 0-100 grams; after April 1, 1959 once again 0-50 grams, and then after July 1, 1971 0-20 grams. The second weightclass till January 1, 1953 was 50-100 grams, till April 1, 1959 100-150 grams, till July 1, 1971 again 50-100 grams, and then 20-50 grams. The first weightclass for printed matter sent airmail was 0-5 grams till April 1, 1959, then 0-10 grams. The second weightclass till April 1, 1959 was 5-10 grams, then 10-20 grams.

3. Vollmer doesn't mention this increase of the registration surcharge. It is not until 1956 that the Landsbesluit (decree) announces, retroactively that this rate change took effect per July 1, 1953 (Publicatieblad 1956, No. 2, dd March 8, 1956)

4. With the rate change of March 11, 2002, there only is an airmail rate.

Airmail Rates USA/Europe

Besides to the Netherlands, the U.S.A. and Europe are the most common destinations.

Although the table shown here is far from complete I thought it might be useful to show what I have so far.

Start Date dd-mm-yr	Letters ¹		Postcards		Printed Matter ³		R	AR
	USA ²	Europe (excl. NL)	USA	Europe (excl. NL)	USA	Europe (excl. NL)		
01-01-22							15	
01-01-26								15
01-05-48	12½ [25]	25 [50]	12½	25	5 [10]	10 [20]		
01-07-53							20	
01-04-59	20 [25]	35 [55]	15	20	10 [15]	15 [25]		20
01-07-71	30 [40]	45 [70]	20	25	20 [30]	25 [40]	40	40
01-01-76	40 [55]	55 [85]	25	35	25 [40]	35 [60]	50	50
01-07-79	50 [??]	?? [??]	??	??	?? [??]	?? [??]	65	65
01-07-81	?? [??]	90 [??]	??	??	?? [??]	?? [??]	100	100
01-04-83	?? [??]	?? [??]	??	??	?? [??]	?? [??]	125	125
01-01-87	115 [155]	130 [190]	70	75	80 [120]	90 [150]	150	150
11-05-91							200	200
01-01-93	175 [250]	200 [285]	90	??	125 [185]	?? [??]		
01-09-95							350	350
01-02-96	225 [315]	225 [315]	110	110	160 [235]	160 [235]		
11-03-02	285 [405]	285 [405]	145	145	190 [285]	190 [285]	500	500
02-01-06			149	149				
12-02-07			155	155				
01-02-08			158	158				

1. The first weightclass for letters to the U.S.A. till April 1, 1959 was 0-10 grams, the second weightclass 10-20 grams. Between April 1, 1959 and January 1, 1993 these weightclasses were 0-5, and 5-10 grams respectively.

2. Till January 10, 1949 this preferential rate was also in effect for Canada.

3. Weightclasses U.S.A.: First weightclass till April 1, 1959 0-10 grams, second weightclass 10-20 grams. After April 1, these rates are the same as the European weightclasses: first weightclass 0-5 grams, second 5-10 grams. After April 1, 1959 these weightclasses are 0-10, and 10-20 grams respectively.

Postal Rates to Aruba

Although Aruba became a 'status-aparte' in 1986, this is not reflected in the postal rates of the Netherlands Antilles of January 1, 1987. Only for "Express Mail Service" there is a separate rate for Aruba. Based on an article in the Amigoe of January 5, 1993 one can find out that there will be a separate rate for Aruba; till that time the inland rate was applied. Since January 1, 1993, and still today, there is a special lower airmail rate for letters to Aruba. Because of this it is, since January 2, 2006 cheaper to send a letter (145 cents) than a postcard (149 cents) to Aruba.

Start Date dd-mm-yr	Letters ¹		Postcards		Printed Matter ²		R	AR
	By sea	Airmail	By sea	Airmail	By sea	Airmail		
01-04-83	45 [80]	55 [110]	30	35	25 [35]	?? [??]	125	125
01-01-87	55 [90]	65 [130]	35	40	30 [40]	60 [120]	150	150
11-05-91							200	200
01-01-93	110 [190]	110 [??]	??	??	?? [??]	?? [??]		
01-09-95							350	350
01-02-96	125 [205]	125 [165]	50	80	70 [165]	80 [115]		
11-03-02		145 [195]		145		95 [145]	500	500
02-01-06				149				
12-02-07				155				
01-02-08				158				

1. The first weightclass for letters, sent by sea, was always 0-20 grams, the second weightclass 20 -50 grams. For airmail the first weightclass was, until January 1, 1993 0-5 and 0-20 grams respectively. For the second weightclass these numbers were 5-10, and 10-20 grams respectively.

2. The first weightclass for printed matter, sent by sea, was 0-20 grams, second weightclass 20-50 grams. Sent by airmail these weightclasses were 0-10, and 10-20 grams respectively.

Refs:

- Publicatiebladen Curaçao/Nederlandse Antillen
- Amigoe (Dutch daily in the Netherlands Antilles)
- Beurs & Nieuwsberichten (Dutch daily in the Netherlands Antilles)
- Curaçaosche Courant
- Tariefbladen Posterijen/(Nieuwe) Post Nederlandse Antillen N.V

With thanks to the employees of the Centraal Historische Archief in Curaçao, the employees of the Openbare Bibliotheek Curaçao, Caribiana department, and the employees of Nieuwe Post Nederlandse Antillen N.V.

Note: If you have any remarks/corrections/additions, please contact me at:

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P.O. Box 3671
Curaçao
Netherlands Antilles
or at my email address: rinus@rondeklip.com

A mysterious cancel: "HEBT U AL EEN cm²?"

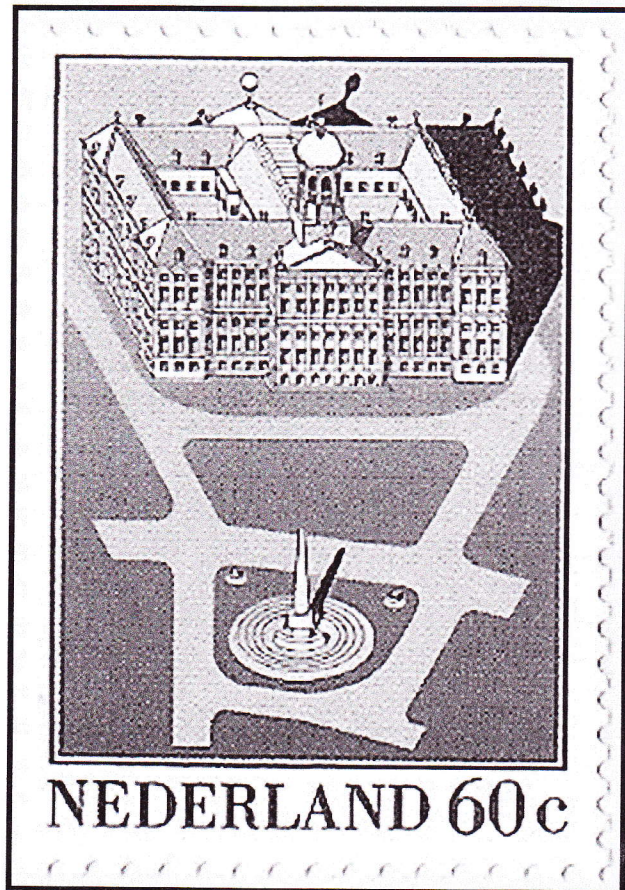
by Hans Kremer (expanded from the original article by Jos Stroom in *De Posthoorn*)



Anybody who has ever visited Amsterdam after 1954 will be familiar with the sights at the center of town, the Dam square, as it is pretty much today. It is only a short walk (half a mile) straight down from the main train station.

Once you are on the Dam square two things will draw your immediate attention. To the right is the Royal Palace (which now is only issued for ceremonial functions; Queen Beatrix lives in the Hague), and slightly to the left is the National Monument.

In 1982 two stamps were issued, to accommodate the new printed matter rates (50 cent (for cards) and 60 cents (for letters) respectively). The 60 cent stamp shows the Royal Palace as well as the National Monument. In 2005 in the series of Beautiful Netherlands a 39 Eurocent stamp also showing the Dam Square came out.



The National Monument was designed by architect J.J.P. Oud, with statues by sculptor Johannes Anton Rädcker. The reliefs are by Paul Grégoire. The monument plays an important part in the annual national Remembrance Day on 4 May, remembering

those killed since the beginning of World War Two. The monument consists of a 22 meter high pillar with the sculpture 'Peace'. On the front are four chained male figures representing the war. On the right and left are two Resistance fighters with howling dogs, representing sorrow and loyalty. In front of the monument are two lions. On the pillar there is a curved remembrance wall where eleven urns, each filled with earth from places of executions and war graveyards from the former eleven provinces, as well as one from the former Dutch Indies.

Every year on May 4, many people gather at Dam Square for the 'Nationale Dodenherdenking' (Remembrance of the dead). During this ceremony people lay flowers around the monument and pay their respect to the war victims, by observing two minutes of silence. This ceremony is attended by the Dutch Queen and members of parliament.

The National Monument was dedicated on May 4, 1956, by then Queen Juliana.

Some people disrespectful refer to the monument as 'the Crayon' (Pijpie Krijt). It was voted the ugliest war memorial in the Netherlands in 2007.

How was the National Monument financed?

Jos Stroom's article showed a certificate, similar to the one shown here. which contained the following text:



*Nationale
Monumenten
Commissie voor Oorlogsgedenktekens*

Certificaat

Houder/houdster dezes heeft 1 cm² van het Dampantsoen, deel uitmakende van het Middendamterrein te Amsterdam, kadastraal bekend Gemeente Amsterdam Sectie G. No. 6927, ter beschikking gesteld van de Nationale Monumenten Commissie voor Oorlogsgedenktekens.

De Commissie heeft deze bijdrage tot de oprichting van Monumenten en de zorg voor de nagelaten betrekkingen van de Nederlandse vrijheidsstrijders in dank aanvaard.

Het Werk-Comité /

jhr. Dr. M.L. Van Holte tot Echten, voorzitter,

Mr. G. van Hall, vice-voorzitter en penningmeester,

Mr. J.H. Des Tombe, secretaris.

Stroom's certificate has a number 1-A/001037, and on the back site is a (private) cancel showing the date 10 NOV. 1947

The translated text reads as follows:
National Monument Committee for War Memorials

Holder of this owns 1 cm² of the Dampark, part of the Middendam field in Amsterdam, recorded as City of Amsterdam Section G, No. 6927 and made available to the National Monument Committee for War Memorials.

The Committee has thankfully accepted this contribution for the founding of Monuments and the care of the memories of the Dutch freedom fighters.

The Work Committee

Netherlands Philately Vol. 32 No. 5

*Jhr. Dr. M.L. Van Holte tot Echten, president,
Mr. G. van Hall, vice-president and treasure
Mr. J.H. Des Tombe, secretary*

Surfing the Internet one can find all sorts of information. So did I come across a Website:
<http://home.tiscali.nl/posthoorn/machinestempels.htm> with additional information. This information plus what was written by Jos Stroom¹ reveals how at least some of the money was raised.

In the aftermath of WWII many people in the Netherlands felt that there should be one or more National Monuments commemorating this event, which resulted in the appointment of the before mentioned committee. This committee had no fewer than 130 (!) members, representing a broad section of the population. This committee recommended there to be built not only some special memorials but also one National Monument. The best location for this would be the area in front of the Royal Palace on the Dam square in Amsterdam. The government accepted the proposal and on March 29, 1947 a work committee headed by Amsterdam's mayor mr. A. d'Ailly was formed.

The committee came up with the idea of selling small (1 square centimeter) parts of the Dam square at one guilder a piece, soon changed to 50 cent per square centimeter. Anybody buying one of these squares received a numbered copy of the document shown. To stimulate participation the Dutch P.T.T. issued a special cancel, which has been used at about 30 postoffices, ranging from Alkmaar through Zwolle.

In spite of the heavy advertizing the drive was not quite as successful as was hoped for. In the end only about 150,000 guilders was raised for the monument.



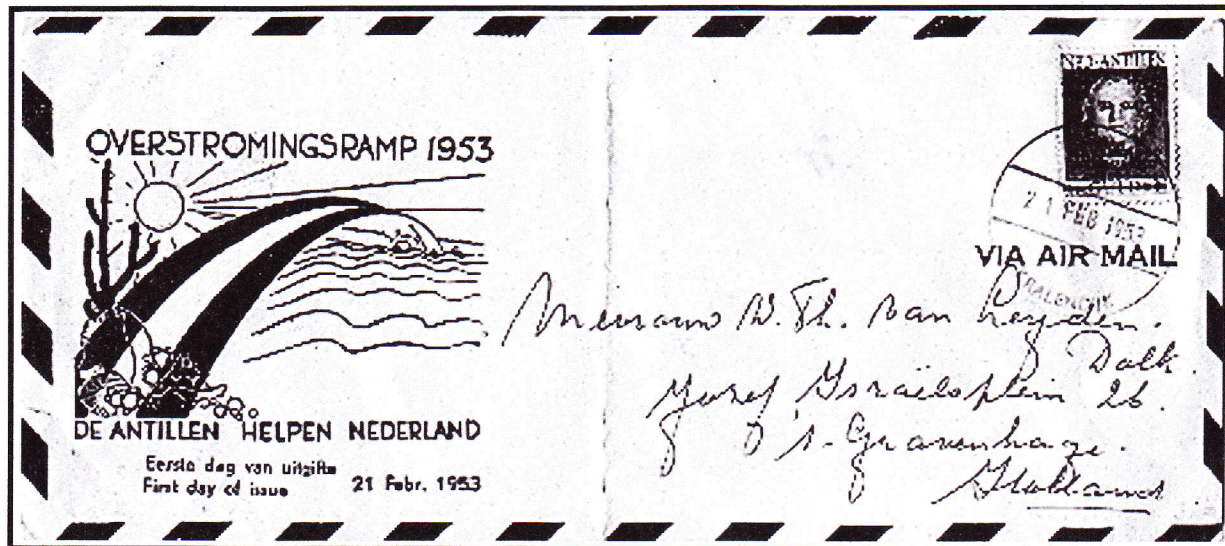
Picture Postcard sent November 12, 1948 to a local address in Amsterdam, canceled with the 'Hebt U al een cm²' cancel
Postal rate for such a postcard was 2 cent

Refs:
www.deposthoornkrommenie.nl, 'From the Hoornblazer by Jos Stroom'
Jos Stroom -Personal correspondence, 2007
Paul Swierstra - Owner of certificate shown

The discovery of a Curaçao Parcel Post BONAIRE/KRALENDIJK cancel.

by Dick Phelps

I purchased a first day cover of Curaçao NVP#244 - issued on February 21, 1953. From the picture on the Internet site I could see that it was a Parcel Post cancel but I couldn't read the island or city. However, I was satisfied to get a parcel post cancel used on a regular envelope, something I hadn't seen before.



When I received it in the mail I was pleasantly surprised, because I noticed that the cancel was from Bonaire and the city Kralendijk.

For more information I looked in "Postal History of Curaçao", published in 1976, and this is what I read (slightly edited):

"This special type handstamp made its debut, unannounced, early in 1951 at Willemstad; its use spread soon to most of the other offices. It was designed for postmarking large parcels and other mail when the regular steel handstamp was impractical; on occasion it has been used as a backstamp on letters passing through Willemstad and the Aruba post offices.

These parcel post handstamps still are in use, with many variations in format, in all major post offices and most of the sub-post offices! Usually, a postal clerk is assigned a specific numbered handstamp and uses it until it wears out. Due to the fragile nature of these handstamps, replacements are rather frequent.

Note that the handstamp always includes the name of the island, the postoffice, a code number, and of course the date. Occasionally a decoration in the form of an asterisk, a star or a rosette is also included within the upper portion of the circle. Also, the dimensions and the type face vary. As a result of these many variations, the cataloguing of this new postmark form has been very difficult. The task has been compounded by the fact that the use of the codes

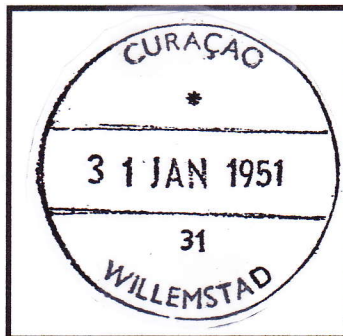
not always is consecutive from 'number one'. Finally, clear examples of this postmark are very scarce by the nature of its use on outer wrappings of packages and parcels. Because these rubber handstamps are still in use, other forms and code ciphers can be expected. Meanwhile, we have noted examples in the usual violet ink; black and red also are known, but these two colors are rather scarce.

Although the postal administration did not adhere rigidly to production norms for these handstamps, there is sufficient similarity in most of them to arrange the handstamps into a series of major types; occasionally there will be minor variations that shall be treated as sub-types of these basic forms.

Type 1. (1951-1957):

This original form is characterized by:

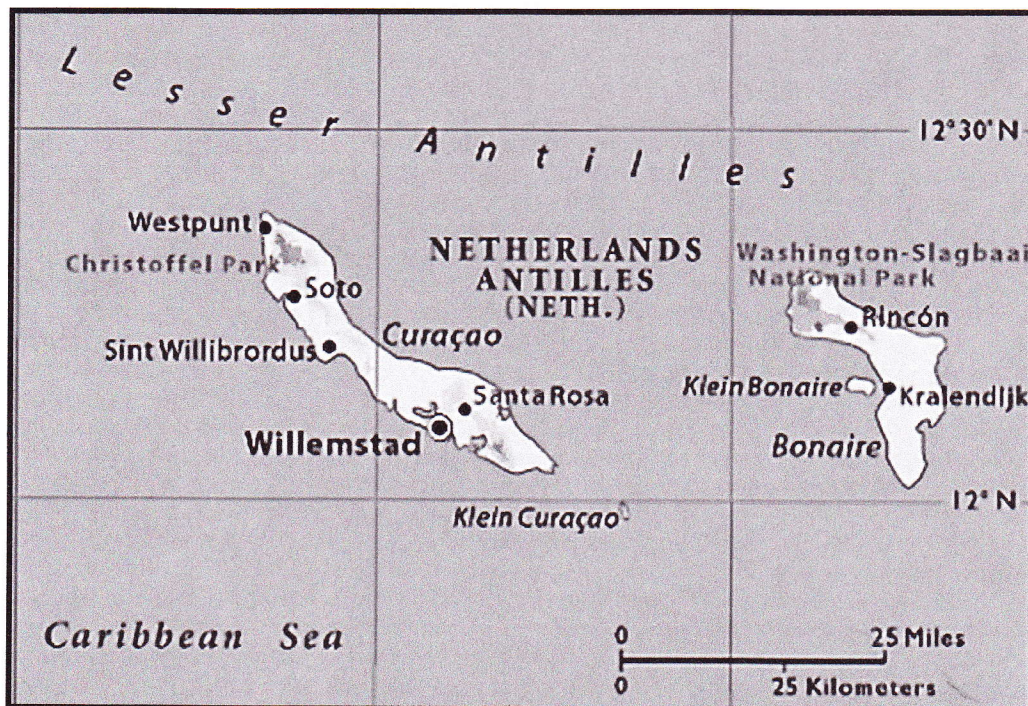
- Island name in upper circle
- Asterisk (*) under island name
- Thin letters and date ciphers
- Diameter of circle is 38 mm-39 mm
- Office name at bottom of circle



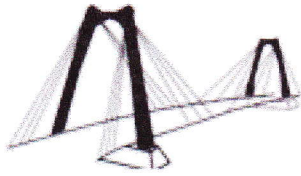
Due to its small size, and the tendency for the ink to smear, quite often the asterisk ornament resembles a large dot. Also, again because of the flexibility of the rubber, the dimension of the circle will vary slightly.

The text then list nine postoffices with a known type 1 cancel. Bonaire/ Rincon with a number 4 is included, but there is no listing for Bonaire/Kralendijk. From now on Bonaire/Kralendijk # 7 can be added to the list of known cancels of this type.

The asterisk in my cancel is a bit hard to see because it falls in the heavy engraved lines of the stamp. The main evidence that this is type 1 is the date 1953 because type 1 was the only parcel cancel issued before 1957. The diameter measures exactly 38 mm.



Refs: Frank Julsen, A.M. Benders, A Postal History of Curaçao, 1976, van Dieten, The Hague
 Frank Julsen, Personal correspondence, Spring 2008



Postzegelveiling Rijnmond



Westewagenstraat 60 – 3011 AT Rotterdam – Postbus 2859 – 3000 CW Rotterdam
T: 010-213 09 86 – F: 010 – 213 17 30 – E: rymond@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
May 23 and 24, 2008.**

**Closing date for material for this auction was
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.rymond.com.**

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

Jacob de Kort

SHORT NOTES

August 16, 2008 ASNP Meeting in Hartford, CT

Don't forget about our meeting in Hartford, Connecticut on Saturday August 16 at the APS convention. We have entered our Magazine in the literature competition. It is good to hear what other people think about our publication, plus it will put the ASNP in the official APS program.

President Ed Matthews has reserved a meeting room for us. He is also planning the ASNP dinner that evening. If you are planning on attending the dinner please let Ed know a.s.a.p. Even if you made it previously known that you are planning on attending, please confirm with Ed. His regular and email address can be found on the front page. Phone 905-827-4589

One Painting - Three stamps

When painter Willem van de Velde in June 1666 was on board the Zeven Provinciën (Admiral De Ruyter's ship) he made sketches of the battle he was witnessing. It was during the second English War and on June 10, 1666, just before the final battle that De Ruyter consulted with the captains of the other Dutch ships. This moment is captured in a large painting (called the Krijgsraad (Admirals Consult)), a detail of which (showing the Zeven Provinciën) is shown on at least two and probably three Dutch stamps.



Detail of 'The Admirals Consult'

The first two (issued in 1957 and 1973 respectively) are obvious, but the main ship showing on the 1907 De Ruyter anniversary stamp too most likely is derived from this painting



1957 (L) and 1973 (R) Issues: De Zeven Provinciën



Bylaw Changes (a comment)

Vice-president Dries Jansma writes:

The proposed change is fine with me. A number of organizations I have been involved in have similar arrangements and in all cases Board members serve longer than the Officers. While in our area there are a number that have one year terms for officers, these organizations are local. If like us, you are spread all over the country and elsewhere, it makes sense to have the Officers serve longer and two years seems perfectly ok.

Do you qualify for Dutch Social Security?

Not everybody who is entitled to Dutch Social Security might be aware of it. Here is a synopsis of the program.

The Dutch National Old Age Pensions Act (AOW) provides for basic state pensions for people age 65 and over. In addition, the AOW scheme includes a supplementary allowance for partners of beneficiaries who are under 65 and have either no income or an

income below a certain level.

For every year that you have legally lived or worked in the Netherlands after your fifteenth birthday, you accrue 2% of the full rate of AOW pension. If you live or work in the Netherlands from your 15th to your 65th year, you will receive the full 100%: 50x2%. You will normally not receive AOW pension for years spent abroad, or during which you worked abroad.

If you moved from the Netherlands before January 1, 1957 you are not eligible. You don't have to hold Dutch citizenship to qualify.

How much money are we talking about? If you get 100% AOW a single person would get about € 1000 per month. If you are married and your wife is also over 65 this would amount to about € 700 a month. If your partner (you don't have to be married, but the partner should be part of your household) is under 65, the 100% amount would be about \$1350.

So for every year (after your 15th birthday) that you lived/ were registered in the Netherlands, you should multiply these numbers by $(\#years/50) * amount$ shown.

For example say you were born in 1940 and moved to the US in 1965 at age 25, which means there are 10 years that you were older than 15, and lived in the Netherlands. This would mean that as a single person you would get about $(10/50) \times € 1000 = € 200$ a month.

If you have access to the Internet you might want to have a look at the following, official Website (it is in English) :
http://www.svb.nl/internet/uk/social_insurance_schemes/aow/index.jsp

If you don't have Internet access you can contact:
Sociale Verzekeringsbank
P.O. Box 576
9700 AN Netherlands

Numeral cancel # 259: a comment.

Governor John Hornbeck submitted the following note
In a recent ASNP Magazine article you included a short note about a numeral cancel # 259 op NVPH 35 (5 cent Wilhelmina w/ hanging hair (1891-1894)). It is mine. The article is essentially accurate but the photo you included is misleading. It does not show clearly the perf damage on the left hand side of the stamp. The actual cost, after adding commissions and conversion from the euro, was approximately \$16,500.

Of even more interest, a Dutch friend recently acquired the only known example of a # 259 op NVPH 22 (12 1/2 cent King William III (1872-1888)) for an actual cost, adjusted as above, of approximately \$24,000. Those figures are based on the foreign exchange rates applicable at the time of the purchases.

Fellow ASNP member Bob Davis owns an example of the # 259 op NVPH 33 (2 1/2 cent numeral (1876-1894)). For your information, in addition to these three stamps, another is known on a 33 and another on a 35, making a total of five authenticated copies in all.

I have all the numbers now. What I am working on is to get all the numbers on cover (all those that exist on cover, at least). I am about 30 short of that goal. I'm also working on getting each number on each of the different issues on which it can appear (e.g. 1867, 1876, port 1870) and am about 200 stamps short of that goal.



WEBSITES WORTH VISITING

<http://emissie1852.fol.nl/index1.htm>

For those interested in the first issue (1852) I would think that this site is a must. Stamps from all ten plates are shown, as well as proofs, cancels etc. Practically all the text is in English, except for that dealing with the 10 cent denomination, but that will probably be changed in the near future.

Example:

NVPH#1 5 cent blue Plate V



10 blue (1p is also shown on the Website)
Issue date: May 1861
Edition: 3.600.000 pcs.

Characterize: The upper outer frame line is thin on the left side and/or on the right side. Seventy-five percent of the stamps have a retouch in the POST frame where the vertical lines in front of the P of POST are less or more reinforced.

Forty percent of the stamps have a variation in the CENT frame in the form of a white dot or a retouch. The first Cultuur is blue. The Cultuur then goes via light blue to a greenish blue. The paper is slightly tinted with the first colors, and in the greenish blue Cultuur the tinting is nonexistent or almost nonexistent.

Cancellations: Boxed franco (K-58)

<http://home.wanadoo.nl/jos.wessels/dutchstamp/dutchstamp.htm>

Dutch shipping stamps. This site had a nice display of Dutch stamps showing ships. It is very easy to navigate and it is in English

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postage_stamps_and_postal_history_of_the_Netherlands_Antilles

This is a short overview of the postage stamps and postal history of the Netherlands Antilles. (English)

<http://www.bird-stamps.org/country/nantil.htm>

This site shows all the birds that have been depicted on the stamps of the Netherlands Antilles. Very nice site for 'birders'.

<http://www.dcedd.nl/default.asp?action=user&id=1244>

Foundation for Children's Welfare Stamps of The Netherlands. If you've ever wondered where the proceeds of the annual child welfare stamps go to you should read this Website (English)

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

By clicking on "Postzegels" and then "Nederland" you'll see a listing of all Dutch stamps through 1969, all in full color. It also shows you what you'll have to pay for these stamps if you want to buy them. It also shows you more than 100 covers for sale.

http://www.postaumaat.nl/automnederl_english.html

This site is in Dutch and English so you shouldn't have any trouble navigating it. The site deals with the Dutch franking machines and by clicking on the various subjects you'll be pleasantly surprised what you'll find there. Don't skip this one.

<http://home.hetnet.nl/%7Etonveijd/>

Prehistoric time on stamps (English)

The first stamp, the well-known penny black, was issued in 1840. Not quite in prehistoric times, but a long time ago for sure.

The first commemorative stamps were issued late in the 19th century. Thus, thematic philately has been possible for over a century.

In comparison, the history of prehistoric life in philately is rather short. Just over 50 years, in fact. At that, the vast majority of relevant stamps has been issued during the past 20 years or so.

In this section, I have presented a number of milestones in the philatelic history of prehistoric life. Deliberately, I have left out the year of issue and the countries in my list at left, so that you can test your knowledge. Do you know 1) The year?, 2) The country?, and 3) The issue?

And who knows what is still to come? Self-adhesive, shaped stamps have already been issued by a number of countries, but so far not in the shape of dinosaurs. Holograms have also been popular

FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER

This coming July the ASNP would like to offer you our next auction and currently there are some 100 lots that were sent in by the members. If you have any Dutch philatelic material that you would like to offer to the other members in this auction then please send the material in as soon as possible. Keep in mind that most of our members will be looking for quality and rarer material. Damaged items, and items under the catalog value of \$5.00, have shown not to sell and will often have to be returned.

The material that you send in will be offered for auction at 25% of the NVPH catalog price if that guideline is available. For stamps on cover I will have to refer to the past editions of the NVPH as the current one omitted these prices. This of course does not apply to FDCs. If you have any preferences to the price you would like to offer the item at, I urge you to provide guidance. This is especially important for items like postal stationery that are still catalogued in guilders by Geuzendam.

All correspondence concerning the auction may be directed or sent to:

Hans Moesbergen
12739 W. Wilshire Dr.
Avondale, AZ 85392
Tel: (623)935-6431
E-Mail: Hans@Moesbergen.net

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 discussed.

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.

March 2008- The theme of this issue is 'transportation'. It opens with a five page article about the sea connections between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies. The best way to maintain business connections between Europe and the Far East during the 17th and 18th century was by mail. The routes around Cape Good Hope, the Egyptian Overland route and the Suez canal were the routes used to get an ever faster connection.

Netherlands Philately Vol. 32 No. 5

The author discusses the Liefde which landed in Japan in 1600, the establishment of the VOC (1602), the mail left under rocks in South Africa, the seamount during the 1800's, including the Overlandmail and later the Paquebot mail. - A second article deals with the mailing of postal packages and by illustrating ten different cards that were sent with various packages on gets a nice overview of the various postal rates. - From Sail to Steam: Focusing on Batavia is an in-depth study covering six pages about the speed with which the mail was carried to the Far East and in particular to the Dutch East Indies. The story is written by a lady from Finland as part of her doctoral dissertation (2006). If you would like to read more about the exchange of information during 1815-1875 you could read the entire dissertation on:

<http://ethesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/hum/histo/vk/laakso/>

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): £ 20 per year for members beyond Europe.

Magazine March 2008 - This is editor Les Jobbins' last issue. He has been a great editor for 20 years and now is handing over the job to someone else. Members of NPC should be grateful to have had such a dedicated editor for such a long time.

This issue is made up of one article:

'The 5 cent "Bontkraag" (fur collar) issue of 1899-1924; Part I A study of the primary plate faults and associated secondary faults" by John Lauder.

It is believed that there were possibly as many as 170 plates used and 1,886,749,600 (!) stamps printed. Each sheet of stamps consisted of four panes of 50 stamps. In the majority of cases of the production process, a master copy of 50 (the matrix) was then used four times to produce a whole sheet of 200 stamps. The consequence is that any fault in the matrix, prior to the production stage of making the sheet of 200 would show four times on the final sheet and of course each fault would appear in the same position on the matrix. These are referred to as the 'primaries'.

About 25 pages of illustrations describe and show the faults in great detail.

Twenty years of research went into this article and it shows!

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 available from the ASNP library. Arge Secretary: Peter Heck, Tiefengasse 33, 65375 Oestrich-Winkel, Germany. Membership is € 20.

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

March The usual interesting cancel- and cover of the month, plus a two page article about ‘Busrecht’, which talks about the P.O. Box rental-fee forms used during the period 1917 through 1969.

PO&PO

The Verenigingsnieuws (Newsletter) is published quarterly by the Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken en Poststempelverzamelaars (PO&PO). Dues are € 30. / yr. , which includes delivery of the Newsletter and the more irregular Postzak. Secretary: E.W. Flentge, Oude Hollaan 11, 9751 BK Haren, e-mail: e.w.flentge@freeler.nl

De Postzak No new issues received.

Verenigingsnieuws:

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. February 2008 (number 1)

Hans Aitink, in segment # 47 on Airmail During Wartime, discusses in a six-page, nicely illustrated review the PanAm Clipper Service 22 - Miami to Leopoldville connection-during 1941 and 1945, and other air routes through Africa.

Next, a detailed agenda for 2008 and a letter from Wybo Heere, president of the Flying Dutchman club, in which he announces the potential dates of Sept. 28 and 29, 2008 regarding the 47th Day of the Aero Philately to be held in Oosterhout.

Philip Levert: How he returned all by himself to his family near Batavia(Djakarta) from a Japanese internment camp in Bandoeng as a 14-year old boy during October 1945 and how he managed to climb illegally on board of a Mitchell B-25 bomber to make it all happen is this month's true story.

J. Dekker provides two pages of new items and Jo van Vliet talks briefly about catalogue no. 1041a as a nice study object, while Jacques Bot explains the importance and difference between a Construction Number (c/n) and a Registration Number (r/n).

Jan Hintzen presents his segment 92 and he explains, while showing various illustrated examples, why "printed matter" mail pieces provide a special and interesting area not only in regular but also in the aerophilately.

March 2008 (number 2)

More than eight fascinating pages from Hans Aitink in his segment # 45 on Airmail During Wartime. He provides an overview of the air route Lydda - Bandoeng during the period of July 1940 to February 1942 and gives some insight into the efforts made to establish contacts between the Neth. Indies and the Netherlands with the assistance of the International Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland. This is an extremely interesting and well-documented segment in his Wartime series of articles.

Again, the detailed agenda for 2008 and mention of the annual membership meeting on April 5, 2008, when there will also be an auction of more than 230 interesting airmail items. A listing of the auction items was included in this current issue.

Jan Hintzen focusses in his segment 93 on a "Per Skymaster tot Amsterdam" stamped route indicator used during the 1945-1950 period. It is a special segment to learn more about the "Skymaster" (C-54 military version) and its air services and the reestablishment period of the KLM.

Then.....J. Dekker's news items and a listing of first flight covers which are still available for purchase at the Vliegende Hollander news service.

It has been confirmed that the BOFILEX will feature the 47th Day of the Aero Philately. It will be held from September 26 - 28 in "De Bussel", Torenplein 12, 4901 EC, Oosterhout, The Netherlands. InformationE-mail: jrлуinge@euronet.nl or, Telephone (from USA): 011-31-(o)16-251-7101

(GVB)

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

March 2008, Number 150

This special (smaller format) issue is entirely made up of the slogan cancels of the Republic of Suriname. It opens with a special cancel issued in 1977 to commemorate Amphilex77, and it ends with the cancel issued in November 1997 on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Surinam Stamp Club. There are a total of 34 pages. Unfortunately the quality of the reproduction leaves something to be desired.

The regular March issue covers 54 pages with a 15 short articles, ranging from a letter from Digoel (1928) with mixed (Straits Settlements and Ned. Indie) franking, to recent Curaçao block cancels. Something for everybody!

Dai Nippon Society -

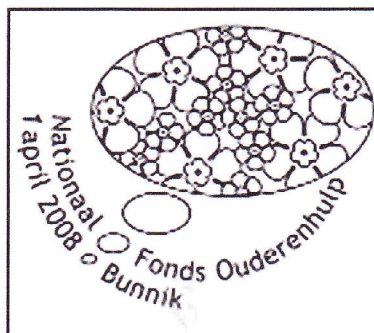
The Dai Nippon Society specializes in the stamps of the Dutch East Indies during the period of the Japanese occupation, and also during the Republik Indonesia before obtaining sovereignty.

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

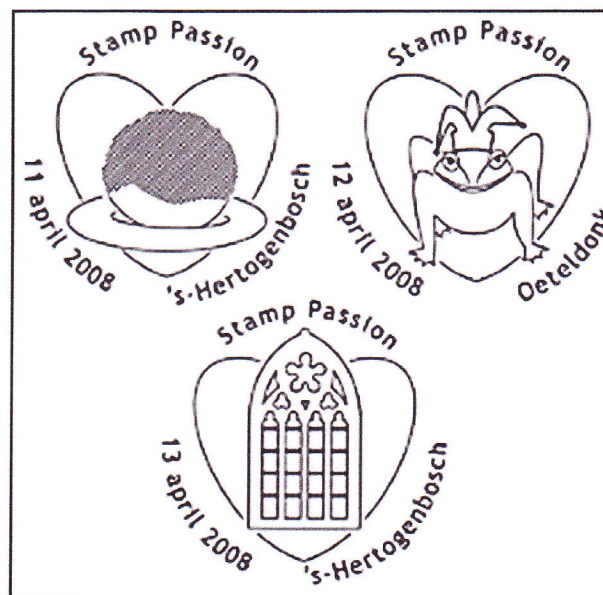
Waalzegel

Waalzegel is the 4x year publication of the NVPV-Nijmegen. *The contents of the Waalzegel can be seen as a PDF file on their Website:* <http://www.nvpv nijmegen.nl/>

RECENT CANCELS



1-IV-2008
National Fund Seniorhelp
Bunnik



11-13-IV-2008
Stamp Passion
's Hertogenbosch

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

New Member:

Kees de Baar 1189
P.Gootjesstraat 11
4333 CT Middelburg
The Netherlands

RECENT ISSUES

Netherlands

March 18, 2008
The Dutch Choice

Size: 30x40 mm
 Perforation: 13:13 1/4
 Sheet size: 121.8 x 170 mm
 Paper: normal with phosphor tagging
 Gum: synthetic
 Stamp type: sheetlet of ten special stamps in five



different designs
 Colors:
 yellow, magenta,
 cyan and black
 Print process:
 offset
 Print run:
 3 7 6 , 0 0 0
 sheetlets
 Printer:
 Walsall Security
 Printers, UK

On 8 October 2007, TNT Post challenged people across the Netherlands to take part in a stamp design competition on the theme of love.



The result was a staggering 12,000 entries, from which an expert jury selected the best designs. TNT Post gave the people of the Netherlands the opportunity to vote for their favorite among 20 designs: the Dutch Choice. The five winning designs have been placed on the Dutch Choice stamp sheet issued on 18 March 2008.

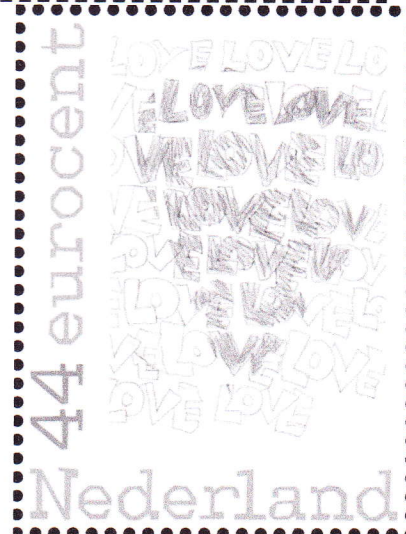


The stamps were titled:
 Heartshaped pages, A man and woman with a heart tree, LOVE, Love, and Red Heart.

The 2008 Dutch Choice stamp sheetlet features two Stamps for each of the five winning designs. The stamps are valid until further notice.

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

Technical details:
Netherlands Philately Vol. 32, No. 5



Beautiful Netherlands: Coevorden and Sneek
25 March 2008

Coevorden was granted city rights on 31 December 1407. Through the centuries, the strategically located fortified town has been subject to many a fierce battle. Coevorden is situated on a sandy ridge that was once surrounded by vast marshland known as the Bourtanger Moeras. In the past, travelers had no option but to pass through the town on their way to and from Groningen and Münster, which made it an attractive base for merchants and craftsmen. It was the capital of Drenthe for many years. During the Eighty Years War, Coevorden was besieged and occupied by the Spanish. Most of the historical buildings are still intact today. Nowadays, the most important annual events in Coevorden are the historic harbor festival, the sloop races (both in July) and the goose market (second Monday in November), which explains why Coevorden is also referred to as the "town of the goose".



"On the stamps themselves a silhouette, in most cases a historical figure, forms the basis for each town. For Coevorden we chose the silhouette of a goose in reference to the fact that it is often called the 'town of the goose'. The cow symbolizes the name of the town, which means 'the place where the cows cross the river'. The passing sloop denotes the sloop races that take place today.

Sneek is the only walled town ever to have been built in the northern province of Friesland. Today, Sneek is especially well known for its annual "Sneek Week",

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Europe's largest water sports event to be held on inland waterways. A wall and canal were built around the town, giving it its familiar heart shape. Sneek's Water Gate (Waterpoort), part of the fortifications, would become the symbol of the town.



The silhouette of Pieter Gerbrandy, prime minister of the Netherlands during the Second World War, adorns the Sneek stamps. Gerbrandy was born near Sneek and it is here that he launched his career in politics. In the silhouette is a photo of a skûtsje boat sailing over the Sneekmeer lake and over the photo a silhouette of the Water Gate. Finally, we see the peppermints produced by a well-known factory in Sneek and the silhouette of a leaf containing an old map of the town. The leaf depicted is a maple leaf, the symbol of Canada, with which Sneek has had close ties since the Second World War.

The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents.

Technical Details

- Size: 20.8 x 25.3 mm
- Perforation: 14 1/2 : 14 1/4
- :Paper: normal with phosphor tagging
- Gum: synthetic
- Stamp type: sheetlet of five identical special stamps
- Colors: yellow, magenta, cyan and black
- Print process: offset
- Print run: 109,500 stamp sheetlets for each location
- Printer: Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands

Summer Stamps 2008

April 1, 2008

Many elderly people feel particularly lonely in the summer months, the time when most of us go on holiday and enjoy our leisure time and the fine weather. Elderly people living alone should not be forgotten, so the 'Forget-me-not' stamps seem to be an appropriate design.

The Summer stamps contribute to to this good cause. All the money raised from the charity surcharge of 22 cents per stamp will be donated to the Nationale Fonds Ouderenhulp. Supporting a charity by including a surcharge on stamps has a long tradition in the Netherlands. In 1925, TNT post, at that time the national postal service PTT, issued the first of its Children's Stamps, and the first Summer Stamps were issued in 1937.

The Summer Stamps for 2008 consist of two sheetlets, each with three unique stamps. If the sheetlets are placed next to each other, it is as if you have unrolled a long ribbon of flowers.

Four of the stamps have photographs by Jasper Wiede, showing the crane's bill, larkspur, Japanese anemone, and the globe thistle.

The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents + 22 euro cent surcharge.

Size: 36 x 25 mm
Perforation: 14 1/2 : 14 /12
Paper: normal with phosphor tagging
Gum: synthetic
Stamp type: two sheetlets, each with three special stamps with a charity surcharge for Nationaal Fonds Ouderenhulp.
Colors: yellow, magenta, cyan, black and grey
Print process: offset
Print run: sheetlet 1: 640,000 sheetlet 2: 565,000
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Haarlem, The Netherlands



Netherlands Antilles

January 21, 2008

Lighthouses



Fort Oranje, Bonaire - 158 cents: Built in 1837. Active; focal plane 13 m (44 ft); white flash every 9 s; 7 m (23 ft) square tapered-pyramidal stone tower. The light station now serves as the harbor master's office. Located in a seventeenth century fort at Kralendijk on the west side of Bonaire.

Willemstoren, Bonaire - 158 cents:

Built in 1837. Active; focal plane 23 m (75 ft); white flash every 9 s; 21 m (69 ft) cylindrical masonry tower with gallery; lantern removed; solar-powered beacon mounted on the gallery. Lighthouse painted white with four vertical red stripes. 1-story keeper's house in ruins. Located at the southern tip of Bonaire.

Malmok, Bonaire - 158 cents:

Inactive. Approx. 7.5 m (25 ft) stone tower in ruins. 1-story keeper's house also in ruins. Located at the northern tip of the island. The light warned mariners for years, before it was destroyed by huge waves which crested the shore and gutted the light tower and keepers house, killing the lighthouse keeper. The light remains in ruin.

Noordpunt, Curaçao - 158 cents:

Built in 1913. Active; focal plane 42 m (138 ft); three white flashes every 15 s.; 6 m (20 ft) cylindrical concrete tower with a frame gallery but no lantern, centered in an unroofed concrete enclosure. Tower and enclosure are painted white. Located at the northwestern tip of Curaçao.

Klein Curaçao - 158 cents:

Built in 1850, rebuilt in 1879 and again in 1913. Abandoned. Tall masonry tower connected to two 2-story keepers houses, all in ruins. The light station buildings are the only structures on the barren island, located 11 km (7 mi) off the southeastern tip of Curaçao. Accessible only by boat.

Bullenbaai, Curaçao - 158 cents: Reported inactive; quick-flashing white light. It is a 12 m (40 ft) square frame pyramidal tower. Located on the west side of Curaçao, about 8 miles northwest of Willemstad. The tower is closed.

Technical Data

Date of Issue:	January 21, 2008
Sales Period:	January 21, 2008 - January 20, 2009
Issue:	Lighthouses
Designer:	Andre van Hoop
Face value of stamps:	6 x 158ct
Size of stamps:	36 mm x 25 mm
Size of image:	33 mm x 22 mm!
Perforation:	13 x 12
Printing:	offset coated stamp paper no watermark :
Printer:	Johan Enschede Stamps Security Printers, Haarlem, The Netherlands.