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Netherlands Philately
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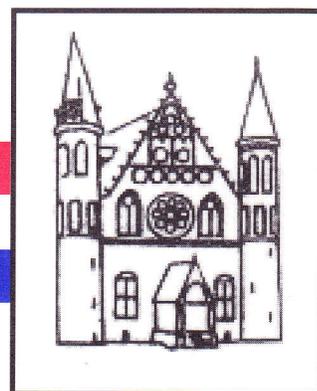
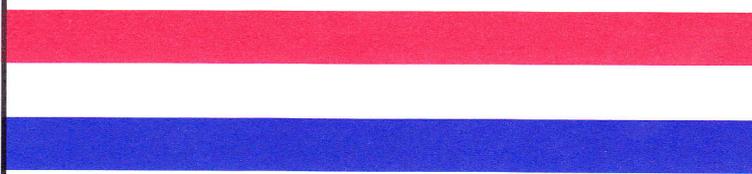
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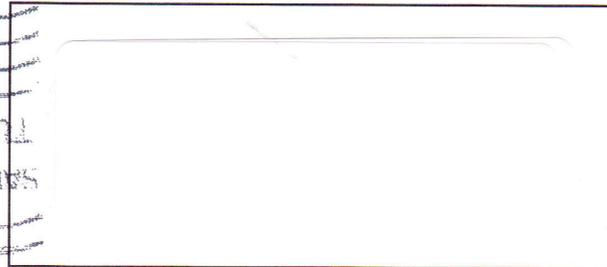
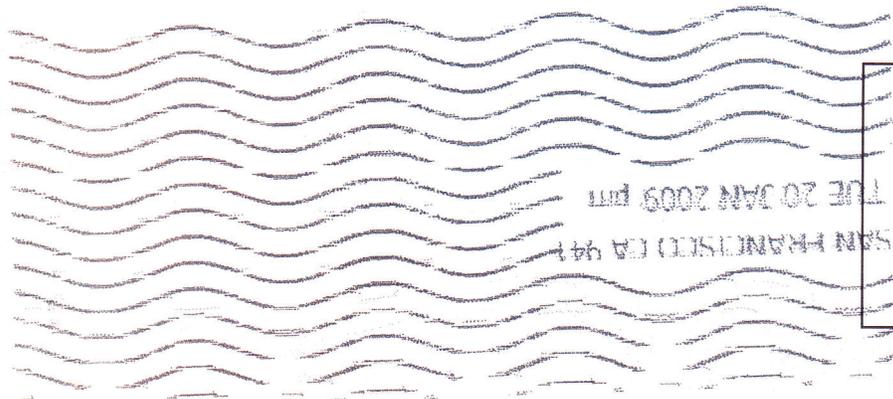


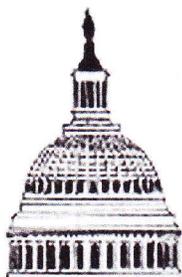
A S N P



Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 33/3





NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; Volume 33/3

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Editor's page

January 2009

Since it is still January when this Magazine should reach you I can still wish you all the best for 2009. 2008 was a year of (mostly unpleasant) surprises, so it won't take that much for 2009 to be a better year for most of us. We might not be able to spend as much on philatelic purchases as in the past but one way we can greatly expand our knowledge and enjoy our hobby is by borrowing books from our own library. Librarian Paul Swierstra is always on the lookout for material to be added to the library and recently he has received some very interesting publications. Make use of it. Making use of the internet is of course also highly recommended. The world's library is at your disposition there.

In this issue you'll find two contributions from our members.

President Ed Matthews wrote an article about the 1899 Vürtheim issue. This is one of those issues everybody is familiar with. Millions of this type of stamps were issued so they are not high priced items. Some of us would ignore an issue like this but Ed shows that you can challenge yourself and come up with quite an interesting collection. The same thing can be done with many other issues. Worth thinking about and I would love to see what you can come up with.

I put together the other story. It is about a set of Cinderellas from 1913. I did not have to leave the house to collect the information. Once I got my first clue it was a matter of some emails back and forth to find out what I was looking for.

Again, if you have computer access it should not be too hard to write a short article of interest. I definitely need more articles, I'm running low. We have a great hobby and sharing your enthusiasm with others will not only enrich others it will enrich you too!

The series on the postal history of Netherlands New Guinea will resume in March.

HK

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Founded in 1975 by Paul van Reyen

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The 1899 Vürtheim Numeral Issue and its varied uses.

by Ed Matthews

Note

In this article I would like to show that even with mostly readily available and relatively inexpensive material it is possible to set up a challenging and interesting collection. Success is determined more by knowledge and research than a full wallet!

Intro

When Queen Wilhelmina was inaugurated in 1898 it was clear that the definitive issue of 1891 showing her as a longhaired young girl had to be replaced. A new long definitive set was issued on August 1, 1899, comprising of four numeral denominations designed by Vürtheim, ten denominations designed by E. L. Mouchon showing the Queen (known in English as the fur collar issue), and three guilder denominations.

This article is concerned with the low value numerals and their varied uses in their life from 1899 to 1924 when they were replaced by the Lebeau Flying Dove issue. This 25-year long period started off peacefully enough, but had to go through the effects of World War I and its aftermath.

It should be noted that the original issue of these numeral stamps mirrored the previous set of four stamps, 1/2, 1, 2, and 2 1/2 ct. The 1 1/2 ct ultramarine was not issued until 1908 and its dark blue successor in 1913. The purpose of the four original stamps was identical to that of its four predecessors of 1894, but as time wore on, changes in postal service, e.g. local letter rates, and the financial difficulties created by WW I and its aftermath changed the usage of these single numeral stamps considerably.

About the stamps themselves

You may say, hey I have these stamps already, the complete set (which is not hard to do, once we realize that more than 6 billion(!) of these stamps were printed), but let's take a second look.



NVPH 50



NVPH 51



NVPH 54



NVPH 55



NVPH 52



NVPH 53

The original printings of the 1/2, 1, 2 and 2 1/2 ct were printed on rather thin paper, almost transparent, of somewhat less than 0.05 mm thickness. Copies postmarked '99 or the first half of '00 (1900) are on this type of paper. Later printings are on paper 0.07+ mm thick; the 1 1/2 ct stamps occur only on this paper.

The NVPH catalogue mentions some of these stamps with the left side imperforated (these were smuggled out of the Enschede printing plant (refer to Maandblad of March 1978)) as well as imperf varieties of the 1 and 2 1/2 ct - let's leave these to the more moneyed collector (the cheapest one is listed as € 550, the most expensive as € 4000!).

The 1 1/2 ct ultramarine was changed to dark blue in 1913. According to the Controller-Stock Manager of the time J. C. Pull, the print shop had a lot of difficulty with the ultramarine ink, the actual dyes precipitated out of the ink and it was next to impossible to get good impressions. He proposed to use the same dark blue as that used for the 12 1/2 ct Fur Collar type, and after some trials he got approval for this change in color. The first 1 1/2 ct stamps in the new color appeared in December 1913.

Several stamps of the Fur Collar issue had the same problem and underwent similar changes in color.

Some of these stamps were also issued in booklet form.

1902 booklet 1: Four sheetlets of six copies of the	1 ct	NVPH 51
1908 booklet 2: Four sheetlets of six copies of the	1 1/2 ct	NVPH 52 (ultramarine)
1914 booklet 3: Four sheetlets of six copies of the	1 1/2 ct	NVPH 53 (dark blue)
1921 booklet 4: Four sheetlets of six copies of the	2 ct	NVPH 54
1905 booklet 5: Four sheetlets of six copies of the	2 1/2 ct	NVPH 55

The loose stamps on covers are impossible to recognize as such, and the sheetlets are so expensive (they list for about € 2000) that we are going to ignore them.

Some of these stamps were also issued in coil form.

An experiment was carried out in 1903 with an automatic stamp dispenser, but as the rolls of stamps continually failed due the weakness at the perforation, the experiment was called off. Another roll of 940 stamps of 2 1/2 ct was made of strips torn from sheets. 147 stamps were sold via the automat, the rest was sold to a stamp dealer. New tests were carried out in 1908. In 1911 the POKO stamp dispenser came on the market and the public was advised it could buy rolls of 500 or 1000 stamps of all the values in the normal format.

The oldest known postal card franked with a 2 1/2 ct stuck on mechanically is dated Sept. 9, 1924. All such material is exceedingly scarce because of its extremely limited use and the difficulty of recognizing it as such. See the *Amphilex 77 Catalogue*, page 50 for the only description I have ever come across.

The overprinted numeral stamps

In 1923 the 1 ct and 1 1/2 ct stamps were re-issued with a 2 ct overprint. The 1 and 1 1/2 ct stamps had lost their usefulness at that point and as there was a general shortage of quality paper, it was considered wasteful to destroy them, but rather overprint them to a value in common use.

In 1924 the special sheets for 1 and 1 1/2 ct booklet stamps were overprinted to 5 and 10 ct postage due stamps and so use up these sheet stocks. Because these sheets were originally for booklet panes, these postage due stamps occur *tete-beche* and *tete-beche* with a white space between. The 5ct occurs with an inverted overprint. Some covers with these postage dues have been "created" by philatelists.

In 1913 there appeared a set of seven stamps (four Vürtheim numerals and three Fur Collar stamps) overprinted ARMENWET. They were issued for franking correspondence from the Welfare Boards. These stamps have been extensively faked, so insist on a certificate of genuineness. Difficult to find on cover, one sees the 3 ct occasionally as most of this mail was local.

In 1919 the rate for local postal cards was raised from 1 1/2 ct to 2 ct, and the rate for inland cards from 2 1/2 ct to 3 ct. Postal cards with imprinted stamps were overprinted to show the new value. The public was allowed to hand in the 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 ct cards and trade them in for new ones by paying the difference. A few cards were handed in that had actual stamps (not the imprinted ones) of 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 ct stuck on and these were overprinted as well. There are not more than half a dozen of such cards and the catalogue values are in line with their rarity.

What was the intended use of these stamps?

Let's take a look at the applicable postal rates for cards, printed matter and newspapers.

<u>Inland</u>	<u>Postcards</u>	<u>Printed matter</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>
		wt.class 1 2 3	1 2
1/04/71	2 1/2	1 2 3	1/2 1
16/10/16	3	1 2 3	1/2 1
1/11/19	3	1 1/2 3 4 1/2	1/2 1
<u>Local</u>	<u>Postcards</u>	<u>Printed matter</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>
1/04/92	2 1/2	printed matter and newspapers as above	
1/10/08	1 1/2		
16/10/16	2	no local rates between 1/11/19 and 1/02/28	
<u>International</u>	<u>Postcards</u>	<u>Printed matter</u>	
1/02/75	5	2 1/2 5 7 1/2	
1/03/21	12 1/2	5 5 10	

Some additional data:

<u>Printed matter:</u>		<u>Newspapers</u>
15/03/82	1 ct per 25 gram up to 100 gram	1/04/92 1/2 ct up to 40 gram
1/10/08	1 ct per 50 gram up to 500 gram	1/10/08 1/2 ct up to 55 gram
1/11/19	1 1/2 ct per 50 gram up to 500 gram	1/11/19 1/2 ct per 50 gram
1/03/21	2 ct per 50 gram up to 500 gram	

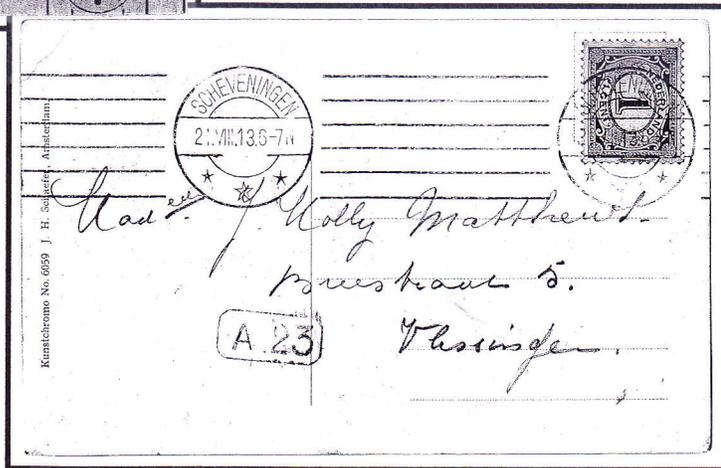
postal card could be considered printed matter both for internal as well as international mail; this applied especially to the very popular picture post cards - two conditions applied a) the message side was restricted to your name or signature only and b) the word "postkaart" to be crossed out and replaced by a manuscript "drukwerk" (printed matter). Hence a post card to, say, the US, which would rate 5 ct if you wrote on the message side "wish you were here", would rate only 2 1/2 ct if you only signed it.

The Vürtheim Numeral Stamps used as intended

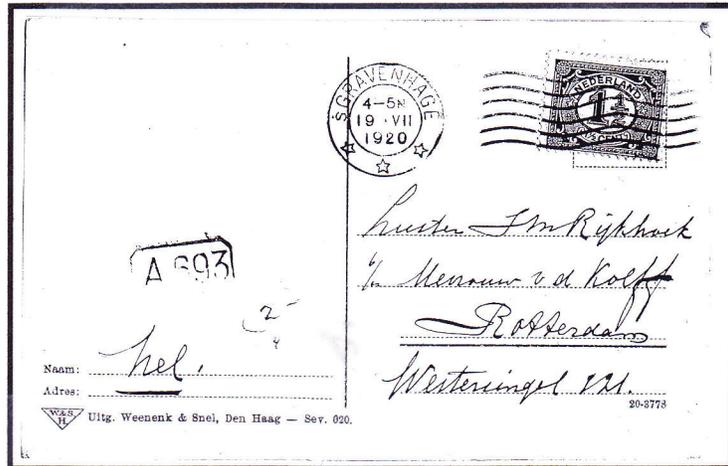


1/2 ct on newspaper wrapper (1913). Precanceled with a Dordrecht roller cancel. These are hard to find as wrappers were often thrown away.

1 ct on postcard without message(1913), thus printed matter



1 1/2 ct on postcard, sent July 19, 1920, as printed matter (the 1 1/2 cent rate was in effect as per Nov 1, 1919).

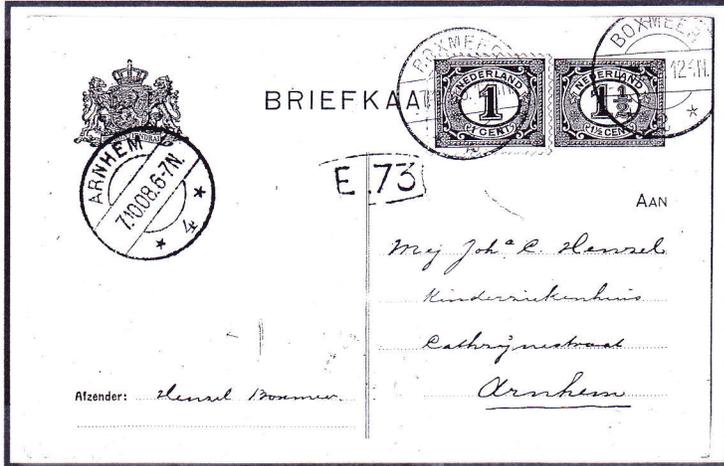


2 1/2 ct on postcard sent in 1903 as printed matter to Dutch East Indies.

An inland postal card with message text had to have franking of 2 1/2 ct, up to October 16, 1916.

The 2 1/2 cent rate was paid with a 2 1/2 cent stamp, canceled with a small round Westkapelle cancel (1908).



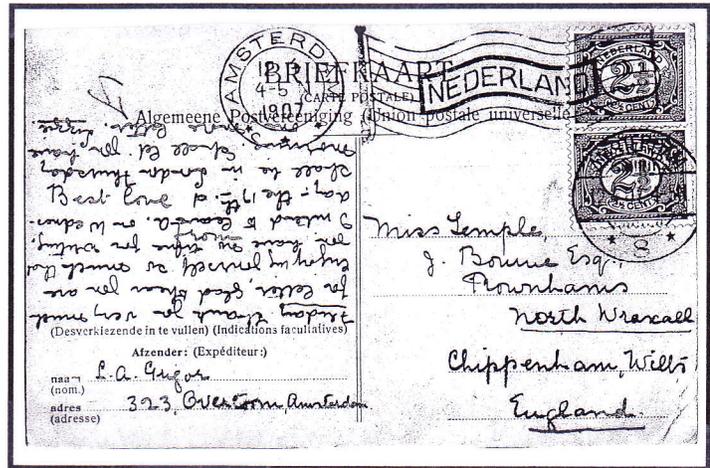


In this case the 2 1/2 cent franking was made up of the 1 1/2 ct imprinted stamp plus an added 1 ct. stamp.

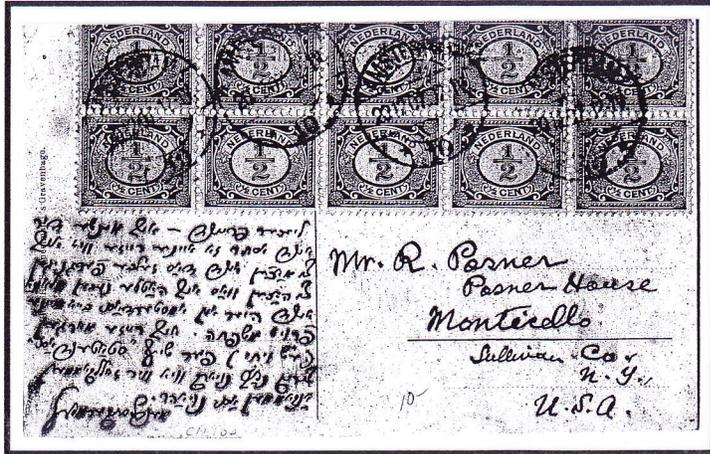
Canceled with Boxmeer (departure) and Arnhem (arrival) rader type cancels, October, 1908

There are many different ways to apply 5 cts worth of numeral stamps on a postal card with a foreign destination. For example:

Two times 2 1/2 ct = 5 cent; to England with an early flag cancel



2 ct and three times 1 ct = 5 cent; to Germany

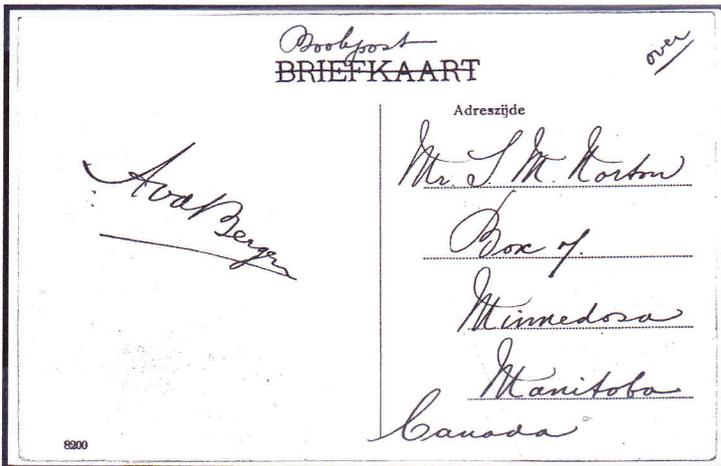


Ten times 1/2 ct = 5 ct This was frowned upon by the postoffice, too much work! Plus half the message space is used up. The scribbling is elegantly written Yiddish.

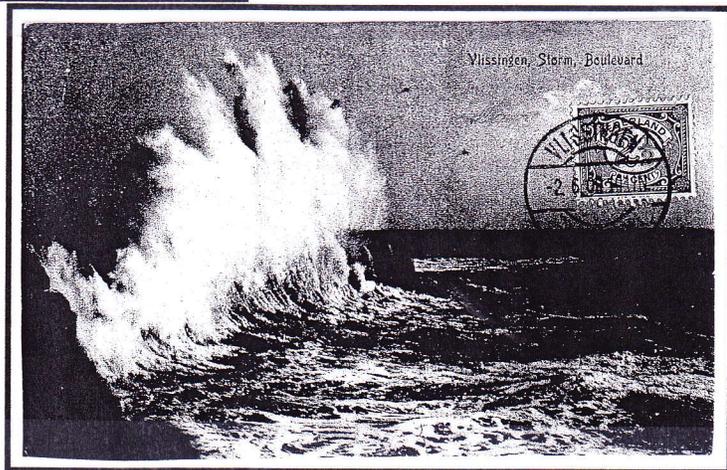
Printed Matter to foreign destinations

According to the rules at the time one could send postal cards, especially the popular picture postcards at a printed matter rate which was one-half of the regular rate.

In the example below the sender has crossed out BRIEFKAART and wrote Bookpost above it, and in the message portion only added his signature. The sender also wrote "over" where the stamp should have been. The 2 1/2 cent stamp was stuck on the picture side. This was not preferred, but tolerated. The regular rate was 5 ct.



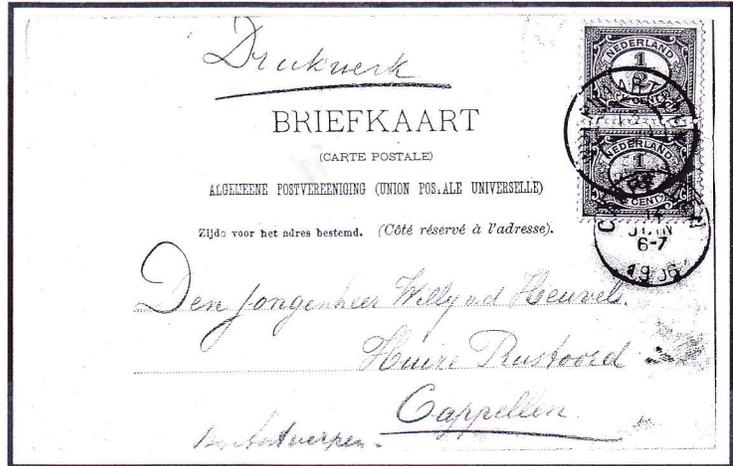
The postmark reads Vlissingen 2.6.08. The address is Minnedosa, Manitoba, Canada. I originally bought this card for the picture; my paternal grandparents lived at Boulevard 45, Vlissingen (Flushing) .



Cross-border mail

Letters could be sent at the inland rate to destinations within 30 km of the German and Belgian borders. Initially postal cards and printed matter were excluded from this arrangement. Postal cards were allowed from 1921, but printed matter had to be prepaid at the full rate.

The card here is a curious case. The sender has duly written 'Drukwerk' (printed matter) above the word BRIEFKAART, but did not add a message and franked it with two 1/2 ct. stamps, all correct for printed matter. Departure marking is Wolphaartsdijk, a small town on the isle of Zuid Beveland. The destination is Cappellen near Antwerp, well within the 30 klm from the border postoffice. When you read the fine print of the postal regulations, between July 1, 1892 and Nov. 1, 1919, it was possible to send printed matter as cards to Belgian for 1 ct. This card is dated 1906. Curious but correct!



Mixed franking

In this context mixed franking means the Vürtheim numeral stamps used with their predecessors, the 1894 numeral issue, or their successors, the Flying Dove issue of 1924.

The Vürtheim numerals were issued on August 1, 1899, and the 1894 numerals became invalid on December 31, 1899. The overlap between these two issues is a mere five months, yet one sees the occasional mixed franking of these two issues.

The Flying Dove numerals were issued in 1924, and the Vürtheim numerals became invalid not until December 31, 1935, an overlap of almost 11 years! So far I have not run across a bona fide mixed franking of these two issues, but that doesn't mean they don't exist.

There are of course all kinds of other mixed frankings limited only by the imagination of the collector.



Postal card correctly franked with 5 ct to a foreign destination, Balduinstein a/d Lahn in Prussia. Paid for with a 2 1/2 ct 1894 and a 2 1/2 ct Vürtheim stamp; postmarked Nijmegen 14 SEP '99.



Postcard to Brussels franked as inland printed matter with 1 ct stamp, rate for postal card was 5 ct. Stamped T8 centimes, actually 8 cts. All the pre-WWI exchange rate 16 centimes. The closest available Belgian postage due stamp was 20 centimes.

Postal card to Marseille, France, with 2 1/2 ct stamp instead of the required 5 cts. This is one of the most common mistakes people make when for example being on vacation. Postage due is $2 * 2 \frac{1}{2} \text{ ct} = 5 \text{ ct}$. The French postoffice added a 10 centimes postage due stamp according to the prevailing exchange rate.



References

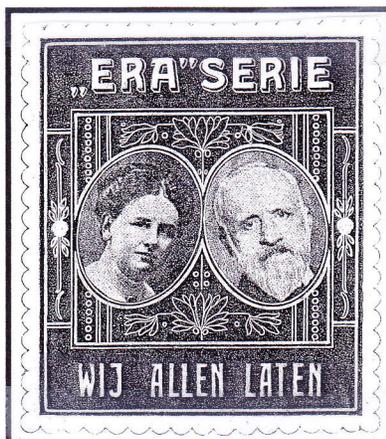
1. NVPH Speciale Catalogus.
2. Cijfer- en Bontkraagzegels in Studie, by a work group, NMP March 1978. Shows essays, proofs, and different self-edge markings.
3. Leidraad voor den Speciaalverzamelaar (1922), especially for plate flaws.
4. Posthistorische Studie 14 - Binnenlandse en Internationale Posttarieven van Nederland 1850 - 1990, by Mr. W. S. da Costa, issued by Po & Po.
5. Amphilex 77 Catalogus. Koningin Wilhelmina zestig jaar op de postzegels 1891 -1951, by Jan Dekker.
6. Specialiteiten Catalogus 2006 - 2011, NVPH issue. Especially for the section on small round cancels p.230 - 259.
7. Posthistorische Studies VI. Van een halve cent tot een gulden vijf en zeventig. Een overzicht van de Nederlandse Postzegel, by Drs. L. Goldhoorn, issued by Po & Po.
8. Handboek Postwaarden Nederland, G. Holstege, J. Vellekoop, R. van den Heuvel, Joh. Enschedé, Amsterdam. Especially section A8: Numeral type stamps 1899-1923

The "ERA" SERIE - The story behind a Cinderella

by Hans Kremer

Note: A somewhat abbreviated version of this article was published in the Newsletter of the Netherlands Philatelic Circle of October 2008

As a member of the Netherlands Philatelic Circle in Great Britain I received their January 2008 Newsletter, with in it a copy of illustration # 1. The illustration was accompanied by the following text:



Illustr. # 1
Queen Wilhelmina and ?

"Adrian Keppel has written: I've attached a scan of a cinderella featuring Wilhelmina that I would like to know more of. I haven't gotten a clue why this was produced and who the man on the right could be. I would think it might have something to do with the war or crisis effort at the time of WWI."

I was intrigued by this cinderella and started looking in Google but I didn't get anywhere. Next I passed on the illustration to PO&PO and their Webmaster posted it as Question # 186 on the PO&PO Vraagbaak section on the Website. No reaction .

I thought that the text "WIJ ALLEN LATEN" might have some magical meaning (it sounded a bit like it might be Afrikaans I thought) but there too I didn't get anywhere.

It sat there for a couple of months until I picked up a biography of Queen Wilhelmina ("Wilhelmina, De jonge Koningin" by Cees Fasseur) where I noticed a painting described as "The Cort van der Linden Cabinet" with in the center of the group picture a man with a pointed goatee that reminded me of the 'other person' on the cinderella. The same painting can be found on

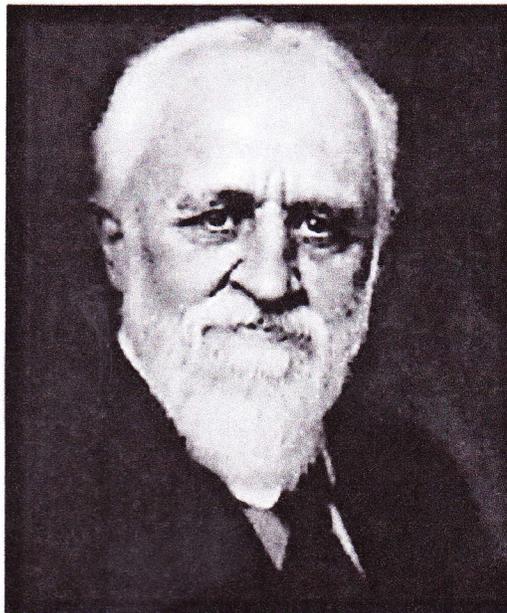
<http://www.wereldoorlog1418.nl/cort-van-der-linden/index.html#10> .



Illustr. # 2. Cabinet Cort van der Linden
Seated L to R: Treub, Bosboom, Cort van der Linden, Rambonnet, and Pleyte
Standing L to R: Posthuma, Loudon, Ort, and Lely

Back to Google to see if I could find a better picture of Mr. Cort van der Linden (this is his last name, first name was Pieter). Sure enough there I found illustration # 3, which in my opinion shows such a likeness to the man in the painting that I'm convinced it is him.

*Illustr. # 3
Pieter Cort van der Linden*



But of course that was only part of the mystery. What was the 'ERA SERIE' about and what did that "WIJ ALLEN LATEN" mean?

I informed Adrian Keppel of my findings and he agreed that indeed it must be Mr. Cort van der Linden.

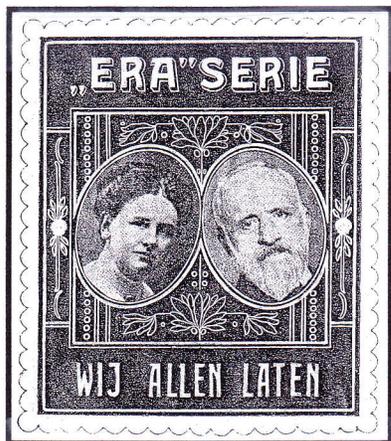
Adrian also told me that he had found out that ERA had been a shoepolish company in the city of Deventer in the Netherlands. This was another clue that put me on the road to solving the mystery. I had an extra interest here since during the 1950s I

went to high school in the city of Deventer. Adrian also mentioned that Marktplaats.nl (the Dutch equivalent of Ebay) had another ERA cinderella for sale. I contacted the seller and managed to buy the sticker for €1. It only heightened my curiosity because it not only showed two different people, but the text at the bottom was also different. It read "SCHOENCREME" instead of "WIJ ALLEN LATEN". The seller did not have any additional information about this cinderella.

Back to Google once more and here I came upon a Website (<http://users.edte.utwente.nl/jong/blikkies/poetsmid.htm>) set up by a collector of shoe polish cans and bottles etc. (why not?). It showed a number of ERA items, but not the cinderella I was looking for. It did however, show an email address. I contacted Ton de Jong (the man behind the Website) and he gave me a bit more information about the Era factory but not much more about the cinderellas. He also mentioned that there was an exhibit about Deventer Adverting (1870-1950) (<http://www.deventer.nl/bezoekers/musea/historisch-museum-deventer/deventer-maakt-reclame-1870-1970>). Ton suggested I contact the man behind that exhibit. I did and that's where the breakthrough came. René Berends attached a scan of all five cinderellas and now the text suddenly makes sense. Putting the cinderellas in the right order the text reads "WIJ ALLEN LATEN ONZE SCHOENEN POETSEN MET DE BESTE SCHOENCREME *ERA*", which translates as "We all have our shoes polished with the best shoe polish *ERA*).

All that remained to be solved now was identifying the other persons on the last four cinderellas. Adrian came up with a Website: <http://www.parlement.com/9291000/modulesf/g5pl3un7> that included portraits of all members of Cort van der Linden's cabinet. By matching up the portraits with the pictures on the cinderellas we are pretty sure that we've managed to identify everybody. All persons shown (except of course the Queen) were a member of the original Cort van der Linden cabinet put together in August 1913. Since cabinet member Mr. Bertling resigned during October 1914, these cinderellas most likely appeared during this period (Aug. 1913 - October 1914). The cinderellas measure 47 x 56 mm, as shown here.

I would like to thank Adrian Keppel, Ton de Jong and René Berends for all their help. Without them this story could not have been written.



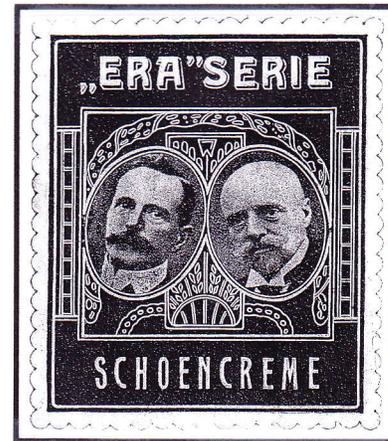
Queen Wilhelmina and Pieter Cort van der Linden



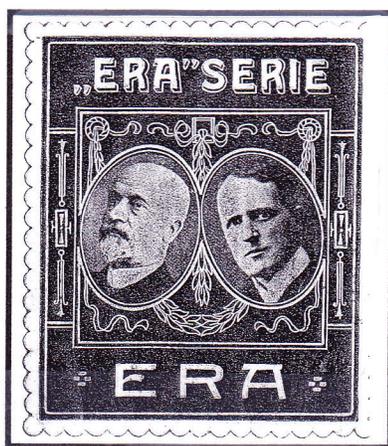
Mr. Lely (L) and Mr. Bertling (R)



Mr. Ort (L) and Mr. Rambonnet (R)

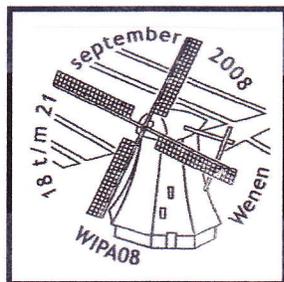


Mr. Treub (L) and Mr. Pleyte (R)



Mr. Bosboom (L) and Mr. Loudon (R)

COMMEMORATIVE CANCELS



18/21-IX-2008
WIPA08
Vienna, Austria



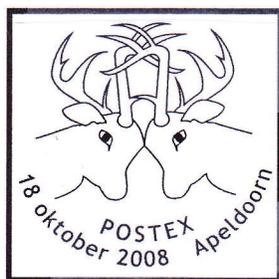
27-IX-2008
47th Aerophilatelic Day
Oosterhout



17-X-2008
10 Year POSTEX
Apeldoorn



18-X-2008
Stamp Day
Apeldoorn



18-X-2008
POSTEX
Apeldoorn



19-X-2008
POSTEX
Apeldoorn



4-XI-2008
Child Welfare Stamps
Leiden



16-XI-2008
42nd Limburg Philatelic Day
Maastricht

WEBSITES WORTH VISITING

<http://www.perfinclub.nl/gallery/gallerymain.html>

Not too many people I know collect perfin, but after you take a look at this one frame display of Dutch AEG perfins you might start to pay more attention to these 'damaged stamps' (as they used to be called).

<http://www.myphilately.com>

MyPhilately is an interactive Website (call it a blog) where members (signing up is free) exchange information about items related to Dutch philately.

Some interesting subjects come up now and then (like this one about a TE BETALEN Marker on the front and back of the stamp). What the blog says about this overprint: "They advised me to get a certificate for this. So I followed their advice and went to the certificate bureau of the NVPH. (Dutch dealer society) They studied as normal with three experts on it and they all agreed that this was real." (Alex Nuijten alerted me to this site).

<http://www.postkoets.nl/index-ns.html>

The Nieuwegein stampclub has a nice number of articles on their Website (Dutch only). Among these articles is a well illustrated article about the history of Curaçao. The Website also shows the latest Dutch issues in color, which nicely compliments what we show in our Magazine.

<http://filatelie-verenigingen.startpagina.nl/>

If you like to know what other philatelic organizations there are, all over the world, this site is for you. How about the Curaçao Stamp Club, the West Africa Study circle, or the Hawaiian Philatelic Society. This gives you an idea how broad this Website is.



http://www.collect-a-rom.nl/sgcar/Filency/filency_soorten.htm

This Dutch Website covers the basics of stamp collecting, like: what are regular stamps, postage due stamps, commemorative stamps etc. But it goes further than that, because it also treats in some details the production of stamps, including all the markings one can find on sheet margins.

FROM THE ASPN AUCTION MANAGER

The 2008 auction has ended and the last items have been shipped. The coming months I hope to receive some new auction submittals and am looking forward to the next auction this fall. If you have some duplicates that you might think others may be interested in please submit them for the auction. It does not take a whole lot of work to put them in a glassine or stock card with the catalog number, value and the minimum bid price. Below I hope to show some of the results you might expect if you list. I summarized the results and hope it is somewhat clear.

Total sales amount is \$488.95
Total proceeds to the club \$48.90

75% of the postal stationery that was offered (mint and used mixed), has been sold, all sold at the minimum bid price.

61% of the stamps offered were sold and at an average of $\pm 21\%$ of catalog value (NVPH), (I did not look at Scott Catalog and assume most member use the NVPH Catalog).

45% of the stamps offered with a minimum bid sold and at an average of $\pm 30\%$ of the catalog value (NVPH), 62% of all the stamps offered in lots were sold at $\pm 24\%$ of catalog value,

44% of the card and envelopes offered were sold.

Overall 54% of the lots offered by 6 different sellers sold to 10 different bidders.

Some stamps that were mint never hinged from the 50's and 60's sold for 40-60% of NVPH catalog value.

<u>Type of Material</u>	<u>% Listings Sold</u>	<u>% of NVPH Realized</u>
Postal Stationery	75%	at Min Bid (MB)
Covers/Cards	44%	Value not available
Stamp Lots	62%	24%
Stamps without MB	61%	21%
Stamps with MB	45%	31%
Overall Items Sold	54%	-
Different Sellers		6
Different Buyers		10

A total of 85 bids were made on 67 different lots which means that most lots only received one bid. This means that if you submit lots for auction you would do well to submit a minimum bid amount with your submittal. As a buyer it shows that it is possible for you to find philatelic material you still miss at a reasonable price.

If I leave you with any questions about the 2008 auction results please contact me at: hans@moesbergen.net and I will do my best to answer your questions.

Please send new auction submittals to: Hans Moesbergen 12739 W. Wilshire Dr. Avondale AZ 85392.

PHILATELIC EVENTS/AUCTIONS:

Feb. 6-8	Achterhoek 2009 Lichtenvoorde-Zieuwent
Apr. 10-16	China 2009 Luoyang City, China
Oct. 21-25	Italia 2009 Rome, Italy

2010

May 8-15	London 2010 Business Design Centre, FIP Show London
May 27/31	Bulgaria 2009 Sofia, Bulgaria
Sept.	New Delhi, India
Oct. 1-10	Portugal 2010 Lisbon, Portugal
Oct/Nov	Joburg 2010 Johannesburg, S. Africa

2016

New York 2016 (General World)

AUCTIONS

Jan. 30/31	Overijsselse Postzegelveriling Enschede/Apeldoorn www.opv-stamps.com
Apr. 20-22	Rietdijk The Hague www.rietdijk-veilingen.nl
Mar. 5-7	Wiggers de Vries Amstelveen

www.wiggersdevriespzn.nl

Mar. 9-10 van Dieten
Capelle a/d IJssel
www.vandieten.nl

Mar. 20-23 Nederlandsche Postzegelvering
Weesp
www.npv.nl

Ongoing Nederlandsche Postzegelvering
(Online) www.ecosta.com

FROM THE LIBRARIAN:

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

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

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) Four issues Fila Info 2005/2006 publication of the Philatelic Department of "Nieuwe Post Nederlandse Antillen"; single sheets in color. English.
- 2) De Maatschappij verandert, PTT verandert mee. Jan. 1989, 162 pages of which 61 in color. In Dutch.
- 3) Speciale Catalogus Netherlands 2000 (684 pp) also on CD), Speciale Catalogus Netherlands 2001 (60e Ed) 744 pp, Speciale Catalogus Netherlands 2002 (61st Ed) 720 pp, Speciale Catalogus Netherlands 2006 744 pp All donated by John Heimans
- 4) Sixth Edition of "De Poststempels van Nederland, reclamehandstempels en gelegenheidsstempels. Van der Wart, B/W, Sep 1985, in Dutch, 124 pp, including 12 pp illustrations. (Note: we have in the library the 4th and 5th Edition/printing). ASNP # 231
- 5) Several issues of the "Rotterdamsche Philatelisten Vereniging". monthly information bulletin. Donated by J.Heimans.
- 6) Postzak 143 March 1985, donation through H. Kremer. Postzak 201 Jul/Aug 2006, Postzak 202 Jan 2007 and also Postzak 203 Aug 2007. These last three donated by Bondsbibliotheek Baarn.
- 7) From TNT/Post: Collect Nrs. 41, 47, 57 in Dutch.

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- 8) 25 Jaar Woudebergse postzegel- en munten vereniging "Onder de Loep". 1980 - 2005. Eleven articles. 64 pp B/W. illustrations every page. In Dutch. Donated by Max Lerk.
- 9) Stamp Collector's Guide to Europe. Allen and Silverstone, 1974, 309 pp in English. Philatelic tour of 34 countries. Postal systems, markets, dealers, services, museum etc.
- 10) Nederlandse Bond van Filatelisten Verenigingen, 75 Jaar Jubileum Issue. 160 pp in Dutch. Oct 1983. Nine articles, variety of subjects.
- 11) Zomerpostzegelwerk onder de loep. 1989, 71 pp in Dutch, almost every page has illustration. (Note: we have extra copy in library under nr. 529). Donated by Max Lerk.
- 12) Two copies of "Dat kleine beetje extra", 60 jaar kinderpostzegels. 1986. 79 pp, every page with color illustrations. (Note: extra copy in library under nr. 252). in Dutch
- 13) Filatelie Stempelnieuws PTT Post, 46 issues 1989 through 1991. Dutch. Donated by dealer in Bergen op Zoom, through librarian.
- 14) 3-ring binder with photocopies of enlarged platefaults. 32 different stamps between nr. 2 and 74. Total 69 pages. Donated by J. Heimans.
- 15) The Collectors Club New York, Vol 37 Nr. 6. Nov/Dec 2008. 64 pp.
- 16) The usual issues of the APS journal.

FROM THE TREASURER

Income & Expenses for ASNP for 2008

INCOME

\$ 2605.00 – membership dues
\$ 127.22 – donations
\$ 476.49 – advertizing
\$ 3208.71

EXPENSES

\$ 1723.40 – printing of Journal
\$ 1350.22 – postage
\$ 74.49 – deKruyf Award
\$ 32.81 – APS Entry fees
\$ 22.75 - Bank fees
\$ 3203.67

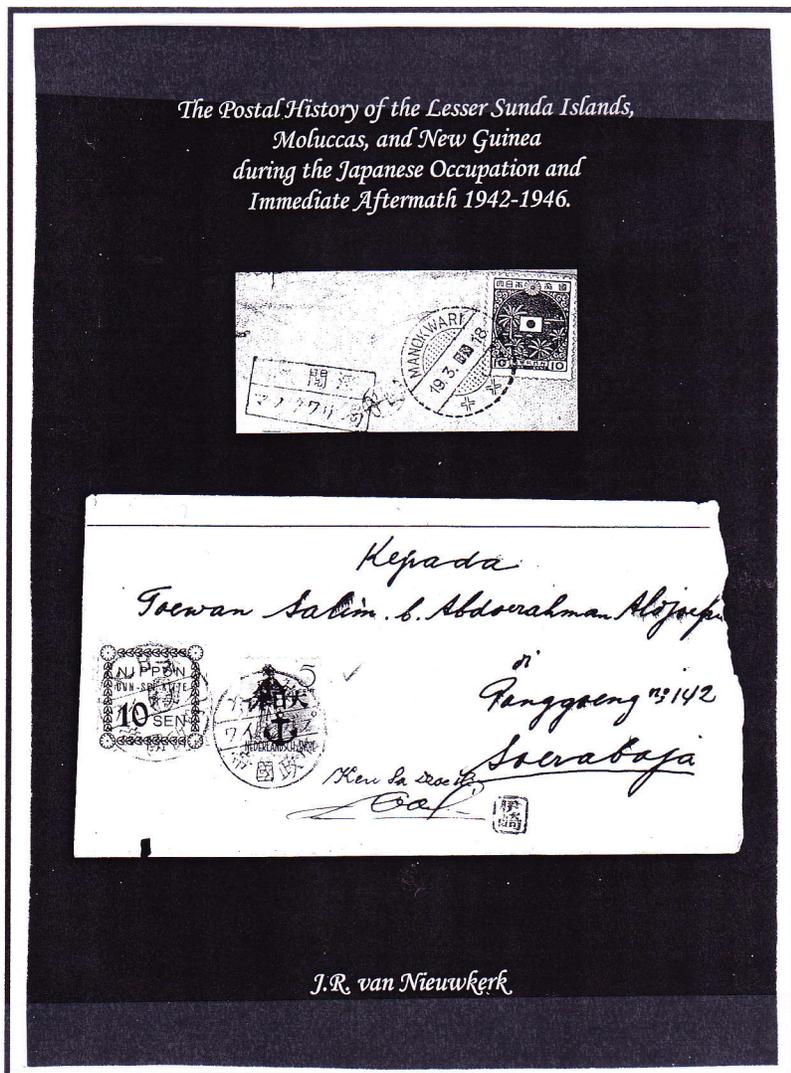
Balance as of 1/1/08 =	\$ 8861.17
Income 2008 =	\$ 3208.71
Subtotal =	\$12069.88
Expenses 2008 =	\$ 3203.67
Balance as of 1/1/09 =	\$ 8866.21

Balance on hand is \$7515.55 in Checking Account and \$1350.66 in certificate of deposit due 7-1-09.

There were auction proceeds but they were not received until 1-8-09 and so will appear on 2009 report.

NEW PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS

“The Postal History of the Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, and New Guinea during the Japanese Occupation and Immediate Aftermath 1942-1946” by J.R. van Nieuwkerk, 2008. Published by Dai Nippon, a philatelic society specializing in the philately of the Dutch East Indies (DEI) during the Japanese Occupation 1942-1945 and the Republic of Indonesia 1945-1949. Hardback, 8 1/2 x 12 inches, 493 pages, in English (!). ISBN-10: 90-72270-72-X, and ISBN-13: 978-90-72270-72-6.



research involving many philatelists in the Netherlands, Indonesia and Japan, is the definitive compendium of information of the complex philately of this area. Composed of many relatively isolated islands, this area was made into a single postal district by the Japanese with its own stamps and postmarks.

The author felt that in order to get a complete understanding of the postal history of this period, it was essential that this book should start with the postal organization of the DEI just prior to the war and end with the various emergency measures right after the end of the Japanese Occupation till mid 1946. To make the

postal history picture complete Portuguese Timor and Australian New Guinea are included, however an in-depth treatment of the Australian area is left to Australian specialists. The book also includes a thorough review of the postal services in unoccupied Dutch New Guinea during the war years.

The book is replete with an unbelievable wealth of illustrations, mostly in color, of overprints and postmarks. Particularly interesting to the New Guinea specialist are the color photos of every known New Guinea delivery house cancel, including the unique Mappipost and Teminaboean. Also included are examples of counterfeits and fakes to aid philatelists to distinguish the "sheep from the goats", even though this might aid potential counterfeiters.

No serious philatelist of this interesting but difficult area of philately can afford to be without this extraordinary book.

An absolute must for serious philatelic libraries.

The ASNP is fortunate to have received a copy of this publication. Please contact ASNP librarian Paul Swierstra if you wish to borrow this copy.

Ed Matthews.

Table of Contents

- 1 General background information
- 2 Philatelic background information
- 3 Bali
- 4 Lombok
- 5 Timor region
- 6 Portuguese Timor

Published as a Jubilee issue on the occasion of Dai Nippon's 60th anniversary. Of the printing run of 350 copies, 120 remain for interested philatelists and philatelic libraries.

This book, the result of eight years of painstaking
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- 7 Alor Islands
- 8 Flores
- 9 Soemba
- 10 Soembawa
- 11 Ambon and Dependencies
- 12 Toetal
- 13 Temate and Dependencies
- 14 North and West New Guinea
- 15 South New Guinea
- 16 East New Guinea
- 17 Revenues

The book can be ordered from Mr. Leo Vosse, secretary of Dai Nippon. Cost € 85 + € 20 mailing. To contact Leo Vosse: leo.vosse@planet.nl

“Plaatfouten en (op)drukafwijkingen/ Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea en UNTEA, 1950-1963 (Platefaults and overprint varieties of Netherlands New-Guinea and UNTEA), by Nico de Weijer, Joop Hoogenboom, Henk Teunis, and Han Dijkstra. Published by Studiegroep ZWP., October 2008. Softcover, 6 3/4 x 9 1/2 inches, 128 pages. ISBN-10: 9080102539, and ISBN-13: 9789080102538.

This 128 page publication is an excellent reference for the platefaults, overprint shifts, pre-printed paper folds, and color shifts of the stamps (including fiscal stamps) of

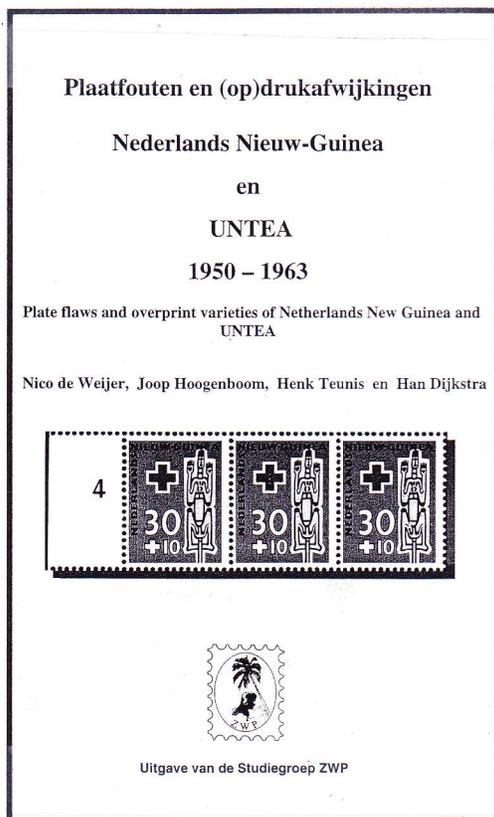
Netherlands New-Guinea, as well as the UNTEA period. It also covers in detail the events leading up to the UNTEA overprints.

All platefaults, shifts etc. are clearly displayed (in full color) and described for easy identification. The NNG section covers 33 pages. Emphasis of the publication however, is on the UNTEA overprints. This section covers 70 pages. The UNTEA of the publication has a Dutch as well as English version making it a particular useful section for our readers.

Cost is € 38.50 which includes mailing costs. Order thru Han Dijkstra, Doldersstraat 74, 6706 JG Wageningen, The Netherlands. Paypal is accepted. Email: j.dijkstra50@chello.nl

Bofilex 2008 Catalog.

I received a CD of the digital version of the catalog handed out at the Bofilex 2008 stampshow, which was held September 26-28, 2008 in Oosterhout. The CD contains a number of interesting articles. Foremost is the article by Alex Nuijten about the plating of the 1938 12 1/2 cent ‘crow’ airmail stamp. For plate I, it shows an enlarged version of each of the 50 stamps in the sheet, highlighting the unique features of the stamp in question. Stamp 15 for example shows three unique features (highlighted in the squares), as can be seen here.



Other articles of direct interest to some of us would be ‘The postal history of Oosterhout’, and ‘The DC-2, PH-AJU, the Uiver; a plane with glory’ (its sad ending is also described in detail).

This is the first digital philatelic catalog in the Netherlands. It sure is a nice way to pass on philatelic information, but it will take a person with more than basic computer skills to create such a digital catalog. Luckily Bofilex had such a person in John Nijhuis.

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 (hkremers@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.

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

November 2008 - Han Siem in part four of his series on 'postcards and history' this time takes us on a tour of France, Italy, Scandinavia, Russia, and the Balkans. - Articles about Vienna 1918, Drama at the North pole (the Italy expedition of 1928), the Holocaust, and the 'Thank You' cards of the Dutch Child Welfare stamps show the diversity of contents of this issue. - Mr. van der Vlist in his zeal to expose fakes and forgeries this time shows us what to look for when buying overprinted stamps from the Dutch East Indies. Most of these are part of the so-called Maier forgeries and they were recently offered and in some cases sold on Ebay. Be careful when bidding on material such as this. Mr. van der Vlist points out that most of these forgeries can be seen in "Poststempels Nederlands-Indie 1864-1950" by Paul Bulterman. This publication can be borrowed from the ASNP library.

December 2008 - Most of us would think that the first Dutch luminescent stamps were the 1962 4, 8 and 12 cent 'Gouda' stamps. However, the November 1961 child welfare stamps have the honor of being the first luminescent ones. The 1962 'Gouda' stamps were the first fluorescent Dutch stamps. - Han Kayser goes over the history of the 1938 Dingaans flight from Amsterdam per DC-3 Reiger to South Africa. Dingaansdag is the colloquial name for the celebration of the victory of the Afrikaners at the Battle of Blood River (Ncome River) on 16 December 1838 where a meager force of 470 Voortrekkers defeated an army of ten thousand Zulus under the command of Dingaan. Only three Voortrekkers were wounded, and some 3,000 Zulu warriors were killed. Since 1994, Dingaansdag has been called the Day of Reconciliation. Shown are flight covers with 'incorrect' PTT codings. The various codings were based on destination (Netherlands or other countries) and how (by air or ship) the letters on board the Rijger were to be

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handled - Mr. Hermse discusses 'The Netherlands, first country without postoffices'. More and more the traditional functions of a postoffice are disappearing in the Netherlands. These functions are taken over by other facilities, like outlets at supermarkets, book stores etc. In five years time the Netherlands will no longer have postoffices as we know them today.

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.

Newsletter, Volume 118, October 2008

A number of shorter articles about "The ERA SERIE-The Story behind a Cinderella", "Around the World for 5 cents", and "A cover with a bit of South African (and Dutch) history" make up for the bulk of this issue.

Magazine XXVII-Number 2, November 2008 -

This issue contains two articles: A half page article about the "Brandstempels modified for use as postmarks", and a much more extensive article about the "Recovery of Allied Prisoners of War and Internees in Java and Sumatra (part II)". The brandstempel refers to the burner cancel of 1902, which was modified later on to be used as a 'regular' cancel, while the other article goes into great detail of the function of the Recovery of Allied Prisoners of War and Internees (RAPWI for short). The various chapters are listed as: Information, Evacuation, and Postal services respectively.

The original instructions to RAPWI included the requirement to produce nominal rolls for each camp stating the location and detailing for each POW nationality, service, rank, name and number; for internees their numbers broken down by nationality, sex and children under twelve.

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. # 3,

Walnut Creek, CA 94595-3772 E-mail: ennik123@catt.net
Website: www.angelfire.com/ca2/npofc

The November and December Newsletters had a variety of short items in them, among them a Leeuwarden 41 rader type cancel that was in reality a combination of Leeuwarden 1 and Leeuwarden 4 cancels; a short overview of Arbeidslijsten (companies had to submit a list of their employees and their working hours), and an unusual 'mail forwarded' label used by the Hoenderlo postoffice during the early 1940s.

PO&PO

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

De Postzak #c 205, November 2008.

This issue contains a variety of articles. It opens with a four page article about the Bibliobus, which is a bus that makes regular rounds in rural areas of the Netherlands. One of its services is the "TNT servicepunt" which means that you can buy stamps on this bus, but also drop of letters. - The second article talks about the Second The Hague Peace Conference of 1909. It gives background of the conference and it also shows covers and stamps related to this important event. - Then there is a 14 page article by Diny Beereboom about the payment of small amounts of money by applying stamps to postcards. It started in 1924 when the Dutch Red Cross issued postcards with reply cards attached, which had space for extra stamps which then could be turned into Cash by the Red Cross. Most of us are familiar with the postcards of the National Crisis Committee of 1933, which also were used to raise funds using postcards of. It was not until 1936 that this method of fundraising was officially recognized by the Dutch PTT. The article goes into great detail about the various rules and regulations as they developed since 1936.- The final article is by Jos Stroom and it deals with the PTT advertizing of the 1920s, starting with the Money order and Jaarbeurs machinecancels of late 1919/early 1920. During the 1920s advertizing by the PTT was often contentious, highlighted by the Blue Band margarine affair of 1924.

Verenigingsnieuws:

December 2008 - The cover shows Boudewijn Hellebrekers presenting the 8th edition of 'Geuzendam's Catalogus van de Postwaarden van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen'. I will critique this publication in *Netherlands Philately Vol. 33, No. 3*

the March ASNP Magazine. - A shortened version of the guideline about how to write a postal history study should come in handy for any aspiring author. - Bert van Marrewijk again digs into the typewriter cancels. It always amazes me how in depth his knowledge is about this type of cancel and also how he is also still looking for more detailed information. The newer TNT cancels are also discussed here. - Our librarian, Paul Swierstra put an ad in, in order to obtain the inserts of the Postzak #s 11, 13 14, 15, 16, and 17. Let's hope Paul succeeds

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.

October 2008

The October issue begins with a club activity under for the fourth quarter of 2008 and, most importantly, with activity meeting dates for the 2009 year.

This issue presents an article written cooperatively by three VH (Flying Dutchman) regular authors: Hans Aitink, Johan van As & Jan Hintzen. It covers the airmail situation from, to and in the Netherlands Indies during the period of August 15, 1945 until March 1, 1946. It discusses in brief the history of the war in the Pacific, the beginnings of the Republic of Indonesia as of August 17, 1945, airmail transport by military aircraft, such as by the 18th RAAF squadron, the 19th Neth. Indies squadron, the 321st squadron of the MLD and the 31st RAF squadron. An important air connection was also the Horseshoe Route of the BOAC during the entire WWII period. The article shows cancels used during these periods in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, the Molukken, Morotai and New Guinea.

Jacques Bot wrote about the importance of how to build up a nice collection based on well thought-through information. His article was titled: Ugly Blue Airmail from the Beautiful Blue Danube.

A very personal touch is related to by W.F. Briel regarding a special airmail letter he received in December 1945 from his mother who had survived the Japanese occupation years. The letter itself also provided him with a most unique cover and cancel for his Indies airmail collection.

Hans Dekker concludes this issue with illustrations of

eight new special Lufthansa cancels.

December 2008

Wim van der Helm, the Flying Dutchman's (VH) secretary, reports in this issue with relative background on a variety of current and upcoming 2009 events and news items. A tentative activity and meeting schedule for all of 2009 is again included.

Hans Aitink presents his segment no. 51 on Airmail in Wartime. This issue's subject covers in particular the KLM's organization and network in the West Indies during 1939-1942. The years 1940 and 1941 are especially highlighted.

Jan Hintzen received many reactions on his regular segments during 2008 and he provides replies and commentaries

Jacques Bot tells how Louis Bleriot crossed the English Channel from Calais to Dover with his Bleriot XI in 37 minutes. The 100-year commemoration of this flight will be celebrated in Calais on July 22-26, 2009.

Han Kayser specializes in the Dingaansdag flight of December 6, 1938 to the Union of South Africa. He writes about the six specific codings and many varieties and he's looking for more information.

Hans Dekker provides this time news items and commemorative cancels of two Swiss, one Austrian and one KLM special flights.
(GV)

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/>

37th supplement (December 2008)

Fifty pages cover the last issue of stamps with Queen Wilhelmina's portrait (1947-1948). The series consists of 17 stamps, of which three are of the 6 cent denomination. This "Hartz" issue replaced the 'Konijnenburg' set. Since Queen Wilhelmina resigned in 1948 this Hartz issue had a short life. In spite of its short life one can find quite a few applications of the various denominations and they are vividly shown here.

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- The second part of this supplement gives additional postal rates for the period 1871-1946.

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 No new issue received.

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. leo.vosse@planet.nl Website: www.dainippon.nl

The July auction list was received via email. It also contained information about a new revenue catalog.

Brepost.

Postzegelvereniging Breda Secretary: B. H Kielman, Paradijslaan 23, 4822 PD Breda; benkielman@casema.nl Membership € 24/year

A short article about the forgeries of the 1913 Jubilee series comes in handy when you are thinking about buying one of the stamps of this issue. - Please also refer to the write up about Bofilex 2008 under 'Recent Publications' elsewhere in this Magazine.

As of 2009 you can receive your copy of Brepost in digital format (full color!). Wish we could do the same for our Magazine.

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/>*

The December 2008 issue has articles about "Angels..they do exist don't they?", and 'Hunting on stamps'. Have a look!

SHORT NOTES

Upcoming issues for first half of 2009

2 January:

- 10 for the Netherlands - Ten different stamps
- 5 for Europe Priority - Sheet of five stamps
- 5 for World Priority- Sheet of five stamps
- Beatrix Standard Europe- Sheet of five stamps

10 January:

- Read with me: Twelve different stamps

24 February:

- Personal Stamps 2009 (I): Golf- Ten stamps
- Personal Stamp 2009 (II): 125 year NVPV-Ten stamps

10 March:

- Beautiful Netherlands 2009 - Tilburg -Five stamps
- Beautiful Netherlands 2009 - Assen - Five stamps

7 april:

- Europe Stamps 2009: 400 year Astronomy - Two different stamps
- Summer Stamps 2009 - Six different stamps

28 april:

- Beautiful Netherlands 2009 - Roosendaal - Five stamps
- Beautiful Netherlands 2009 - Oosterhout - Five stamps
- Three Generations of Queens - One stamp

12 May:

- Jubilee Stamps 2009 - Five different stamps

16 June:

- Beautiful Netherlands 2009 - Delfzijl - Five stamps
- Beautiful Nederland 2009 - Composite sheet - Five different stamps

Free stamps

A grocery store (Edison) in the Netherlands hands over free personal postage stamps when you spend at least ten Euros. These are legitimate stamps so you can use them to mail a letter, just collect them, or even use them as payment for future purchases at the store. The first stamp shows a car from the 'DAVO' (the company that makes the Davo stamp albums) collection



New Postal Rates as per January 1, 2009

The in country rates have not been changed (still € 0.44) but sending a letter to other countries country will cost you more as per 1-1-2009.

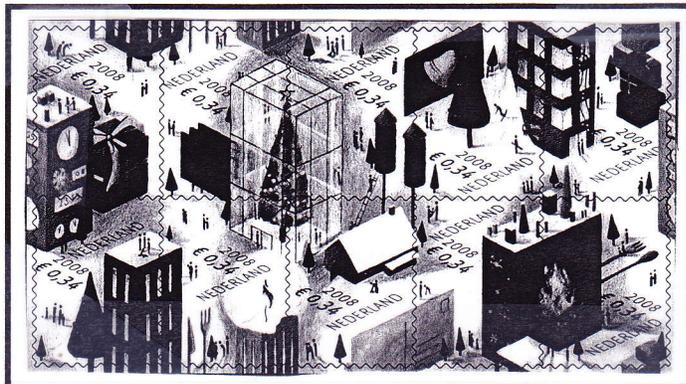
A letter with a destination in Europe will be € 0.77, (was € 0.75), and a letter outside of Europe will require € 0.95 (was € 0.92).

Brievenbuspost binnenland				
Max. 38 x 26,5 x 3,2 cm (min. 14 x 9 cm)				
Frankering	Postzegel EasyStamp		NetSet™- frankeermachine®	
Munteenheid	€		€	
0 - 20 g	0,44		0,40	
20 - 50	0,88		0,80	
Brievenbuspost buitenland				
Max. 38 x 26,5 x 3,2 cm (min. 14 x 9 cm)				
Frankering	Postzegel EasyStamp		NetSet™- frankeermachine®	
Servicekader	Priority	Standard	Priority	Standard
Munteenheid	€	€	€	€
Europa				
0 - 20 g	0,77	0,74	0,75	0,72
20 - 50	1,54	1,48	1,49	1,44
Buiten Europa				
0 - 20 g	0,95	-	0,92	-
20 - 50	1,90	-	1,84	-

RECENT ISSUES.

NETHERLANDS

**December Stamps 2008
18 November 2008**



The illustration shows a view of a city as seen from above and in isometric projection. The city is decorated with monumental Christmas cards and envelopes which are as big as buildings. The stamp's face value, along with other lettering, is depicted as being on the street surfaces and in such a way is a part of the illustration.

The face value of each stamp is 34 euro cents.

Size: 25 x 33 mm
Perforation: slit
Sheetlet Size: 143 x 170 mm
Paper: normal with phosphor tagging

Gum: self-adhesive
Stamp Type: sheetlet of 20 special stamps with 10 different designs
Print colors: yellow, magenta, cyan, black and gold
Print process: offset
Print run: 12,400,000 sheetlets
Printer: Walsall Security Printers, UK

**Personal December Stamps 2008:
KNBLO-NL
18 November 2008**

In addition to the version of the Personal December Stamps to be 'completed' by senders, there is also a special version for collectors and other interested parties. This stamp sheetlet is dedicated to the KNBLO-NL. The KNBLO-NL is the Dutch 'rambling' association, an umbrella organisation for more than 550 walking clubs in the Netherlands boasting more than 30,000 members. The aims of the KNBLO-NL are to stimulate walking and rambling, to offer support and to promote these activities as appealing outdoor pursuits.

The face value of each stamp is 34 euro cents.

Size: 30 x 40 mm
Perforation: slit
Sheetlet Size: 121.8 x 170mm
Paper: normal with phosphor tagging



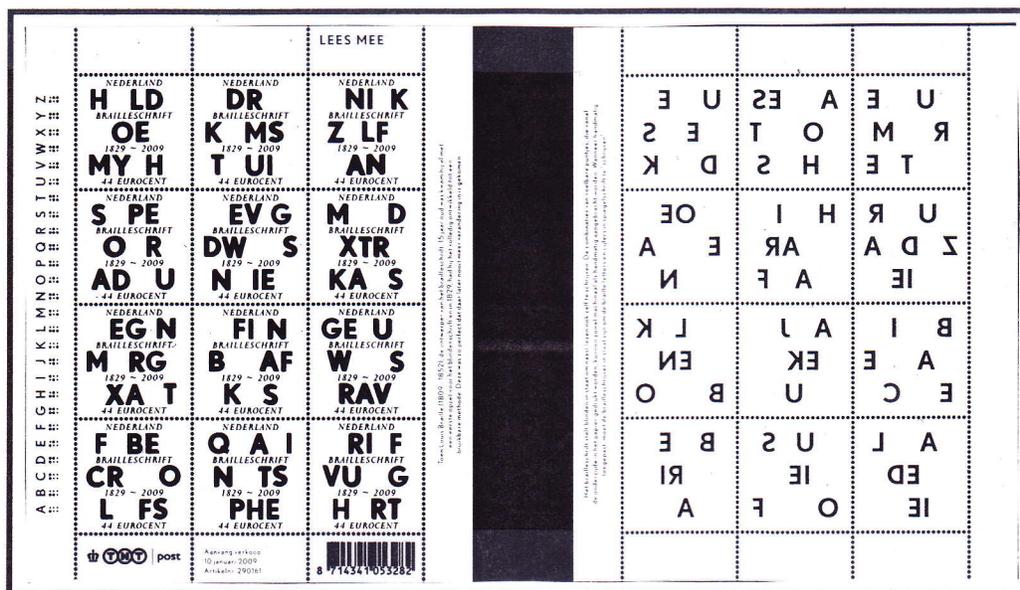
Gum: self-adhesive
Stamp Type: sheetlet of 10 Personal December
Colors: yellow, magenta, cyan and black
Print process: offset
Print run: 110,000 sheetlets
Printer: Joh. Enschede Security Print

Read along
10 January 2009

The year 2009 will see the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Louis Braille. It will also be 180 years since the introduction of his invention, the Braille system of reading and writing. In short, a wonderful opportunity for introducing the sighted to the world of the blind and visually impaired, and for acquainting them with Braille itself. The designer illustrated three words of up to five letters on each stamp in a pattern, making reference to the pattern of Braille. There are letters missing from each word in the puzzle, but these are represented in Braille. By solving the puzzles a sighted person literally

The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents.

Size: 35 x 35 mm
 Sheetlet size: 135 x 170 mm
 Perforation: 13 3/4 : 13 3/4
 Paper: normal with phosphor tagging
 Gum: synthetic
 Stamp type: sheetlet with 12 different stamps
 Colors: yellow, magenta, cyan, black and grey
 Print process: back: photogravure
 face: offset
 Quantity: 450,000 sheetlets
 Printer: Joh. Enschede Security Print



comes into contact with Braille and learns to read it. The words in the puzzle are of relevance to both the blind and the sighted. They are words for which sight is not necessary, such as tribute, fiery, fame and address.

The words are:

Stamp

- 1: Hulde, roem, mythe
- 2: Adres, komst, thuis
- 3: Uniek, zelfs, dank
- 4: Super, zodra, adieu
- 5: Hevig, dwars, naief
- 6: Moed, extra, kans
- 7: Begin, marge, exact
- 8: Afijn, bekaf, kus
- 9: Geluk, wens, bravo
- 10: Fabel, credo, liefes
- 11: Quasi, niets, ophef
- 12: Brief, vurig, hart

New denominations of previous issues.
2 January, 2009

To satisfy the new postal rates (please refer to Short Notes in the Magazine) the following stamps were issued on January 2, 2009.



€ 0.74 Europe Standard rate
 € 0.77 Europe Priority rate
 € 0.95 'Overseas' rate