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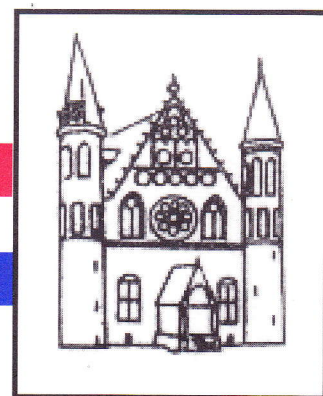
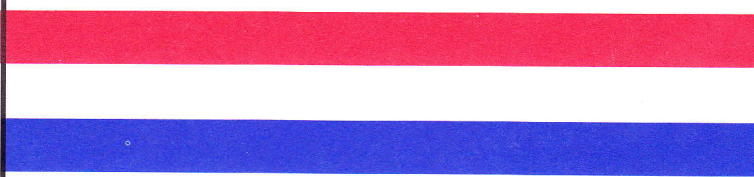
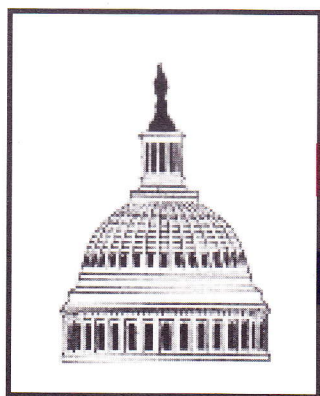


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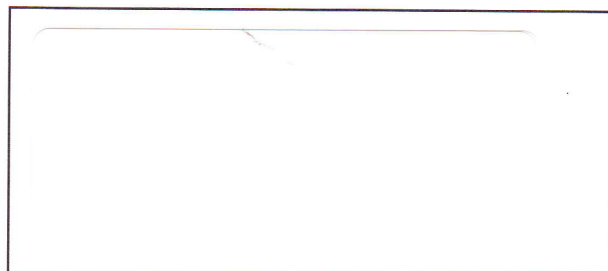
NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

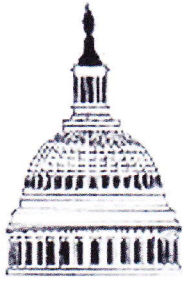
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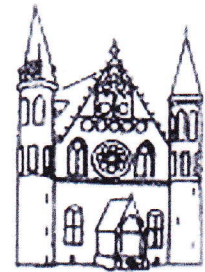
Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 33/6





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Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; Volume 33/6

July 2009

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President's Page

I did receive the following letter from Dr. A. Louis:

“ Dear Mr. Matthews,

Yesterday it was a great surprise for me when Mr. Kees Adema visited me and got suddenly with a serious face from his bag a parcel. Some minutes before a niece of us had come (we don't know why) and wanted to see me. My wife came with her to us in my stamp-room. Then friend Kees Adema unwrapped the parcel.

In a ceremonial act he presented me your wonderful picture with the honour of the ASNPN. He read to me the text and I was really affected by joy. Many thanks to you, to the board and the members of the ASNPN for this honour. I am very glad about it. Our niece took some photos - I hope they will be a success. Surely you will get them from our friend soon.

By the way Kees Adema had set up this coup with our son Karl. He asked his sister who lives near Cologne and she sent her cousin to take the photos.

Once more it was a great honour for me. With best wishes and many thanks.

Your sincerely,
Dr A. Louis”

Ed Matthews

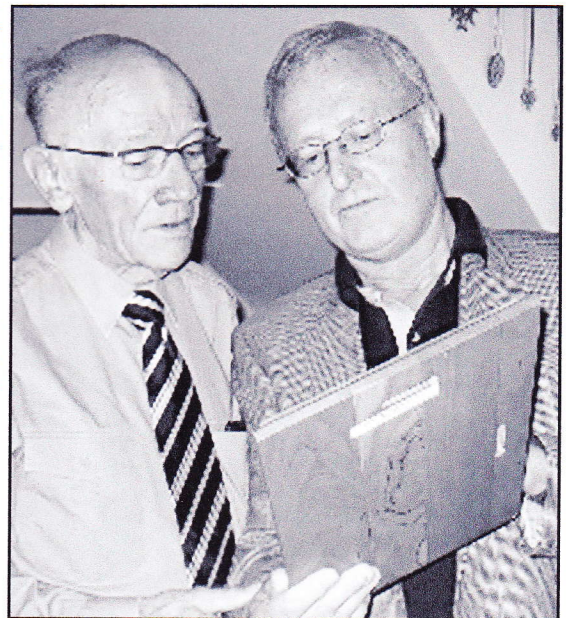


Table of Contents

President's Page	121	Recent Cancells	133
Western New Guinea postal history (17)	122	Short Notes	134
Veendam in relation to the German-Austrian Postal Union	128	Events/Auctions	135
The S.S. Potsdam - A H.A.L. steamer with a colorful history	131	Membership Renewal	136
President's Message	133	Magazine Reviews	136
		Johannes De Kruyf Award	140
		Websites Worth Visiting	141
		Recent Issues	142

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Western New Guinea, a postal history (part 17)
 by Han Dijkstra
 (translated by Ben Jansen)

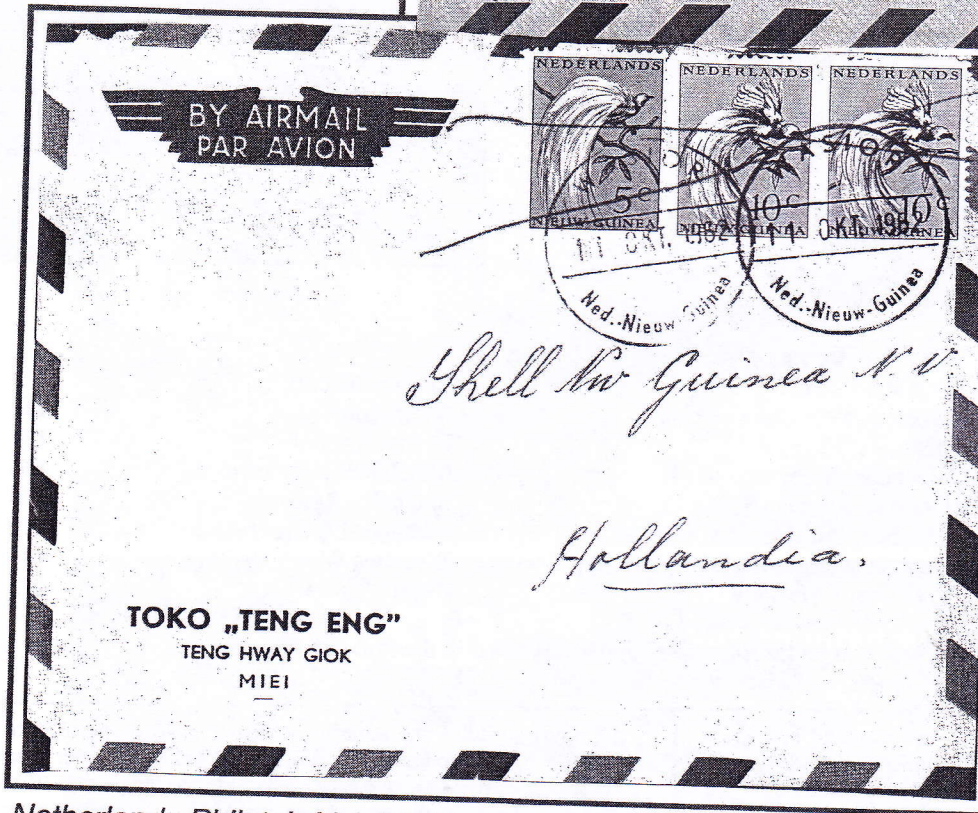
Note: This is part 17 of a series of articles about the postal history of what used to be Dutch-New-Guinea. These articles reflect the philatelic exhibit of author Han Dijkstra. Previous parts appeared in ASNP Journals Vol. 30 # 1 (September 2005), # 2, # 3, and ASNP Magazines Vol. 31 # 2, # 3, # 4, # 6, Vol. 32 # 1, # 2, # 3, # 4, # 6, Vol. 33 # 1, # 2, # 4, and # 5.

3.2 TRANSITION
 PROBLEMS

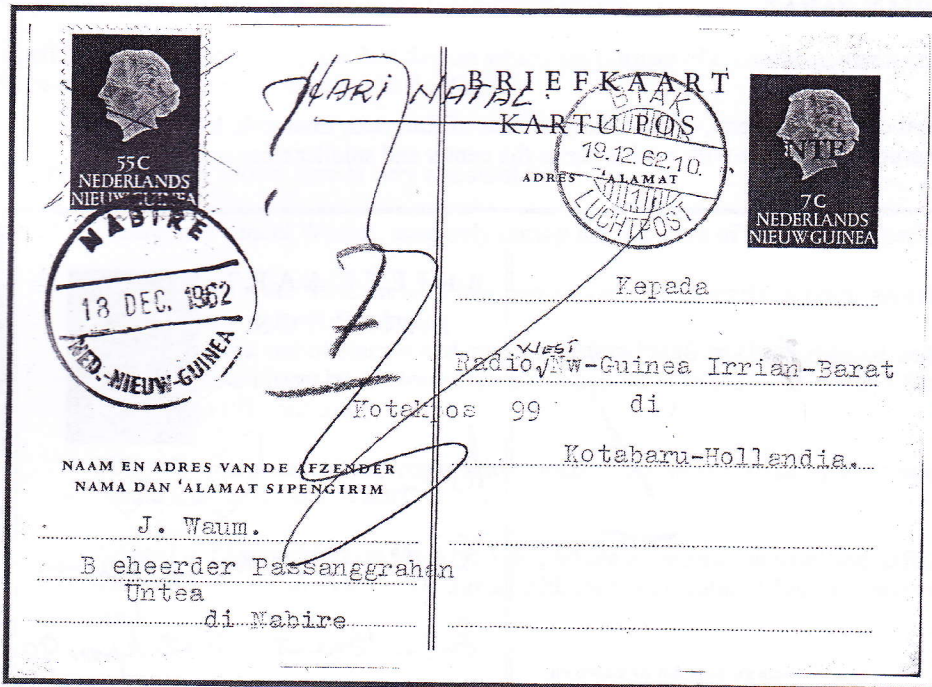
3.2.1 FROM DUTCH NEW
 GUINEA TO UNTEA

The UNTEA overprint stamps became mandatory on October 1, 1962. Yet, the old, not overprinted stamps were used, and often also allowed, during the entire UNTEA period.

Hollandia 7, October 1 1962, first day of UNTEA. Even though the postage stamp was no longer valid, this postal piece was admitted, albeit that the cancel was placed next to the stamp.



Wasiar, October 11, 1962. Franking 25 cents, domestic rate - 20 grams, canceled by ballpoints to indicate that the old stamps were no longer valid.



Postcard Ten Geuzendam 1, overprint type I. Delivery house Nabire, December 18, 1962. Cancel of the transit office Biak, December 12, 1962. The additional postage for the good cause (request to play a tune at a music program) on this "radio card" has not been included in the rate calculation: "7" in stead of "62".

Registered letter Sorong, October 16, 1962, arrived at Hollandia Noordwijk 1 on October 20, 1962. Accepted completely despite use of non-overprinted stamps.

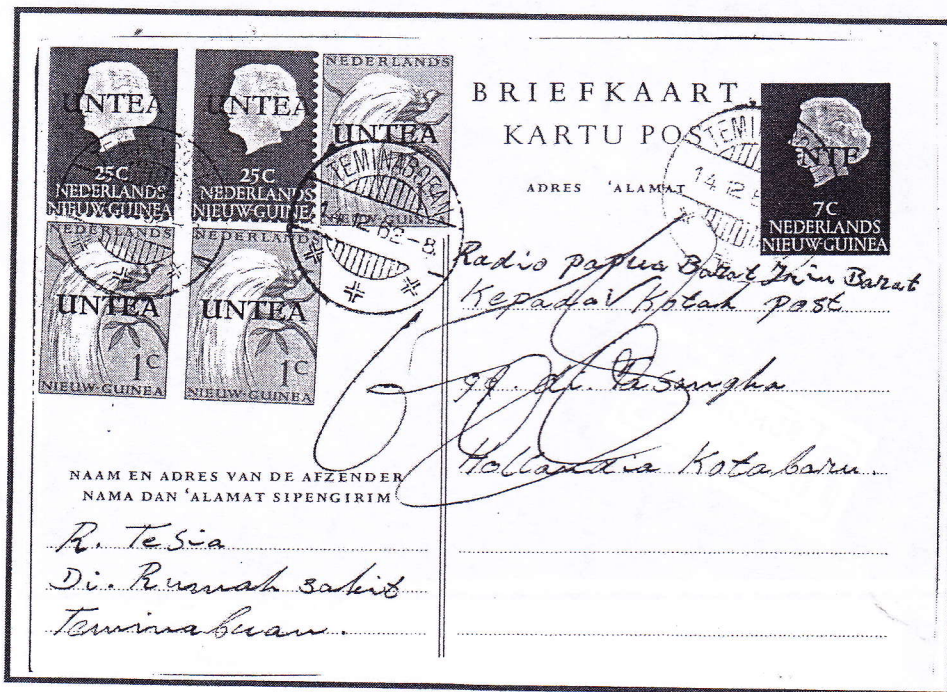
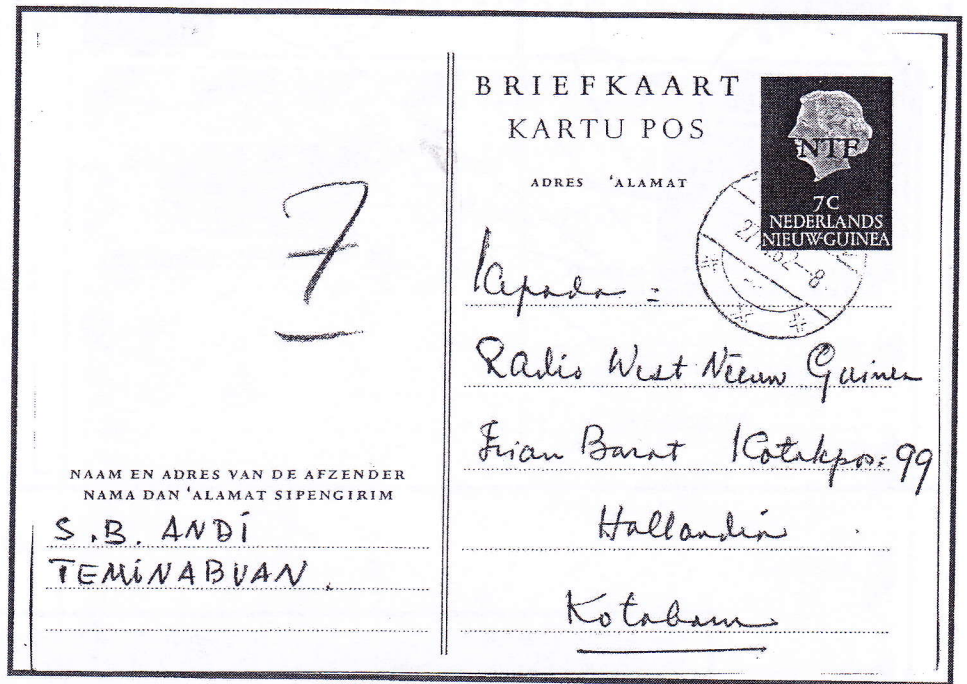


3.2.2 FROM UNTEA TO IRIAN BARAT

Indonesian cancels.

Preceding the May 1, 1963 final date of transferal, the auxiliary offices of Kaimana, Enaratoli, Kokonao and Teminaboean used Indonesia-produced cancels with a wide bar in the center and smaller rings and numerals.

Postcard overprint Type I. Teminabuan, November 27, 1962; Indonesian spelling.



As above. Teminaboean, December 14, 1962. The (Indonesian) office chief had had his error pointed out to him and used the old Netherlands-produced cancel once again.

Queen's Day 1963: the last day of UNTEA government

April 30, 1963 was officially the last day on which the portrait of a Dutch monarch could be found on the mail from our last over-seas possession in the 'East'.

The registered letter shown here is very remarkable:

- o Emergency cancel Wasior, used only during the last days of the UNTEA period.
- o Hand-written note: '15 Cent te weinig geplakt /geen postzegels en geen/ aanteken stroken meer/ ingeschreven onder R Wasior 2.'
[15 cents short; out of stamps and out of registered mail labels; registered under R Wasior 2].
The rate should have been 55 cent for an airmail letter to the Netherlands - 5 grams, plus 40 cents for registration (95 cent total)..
- o Delivery houses did not use registration labels; these were affixed by the connecting office, in the case, that should have been Manokwari.
- o Arrived in Dordrecht (!) on June 11, 1963, where a registration label was affixed. This happened more frequently to mail arriving from abroad without a registration label. As such still recognized as registered mail.



The total transit time was more than six weeks. Was the letter sent by sea mail and was Dordrecht the port of arrival?

4. IRIAN BARAT

4.1 PROTECTORATE IRIAN BARAT

The Dutch flag was lowered on December 31, 1962, and replaced by the Indonesian flag on January 1, 1963, the date on which the formal transfer to Indonesia took place. However, the UN flag had to be flown next to the Indonesian flag until May 1, 1963

May 1 1963 Complete Indonesian sovereignty over Irian Barat = West Irian

Indonesian sovereignty was conditioned on the premise that a national census was to take place about the future status of the territory no later than 1969.

At last, Sukarno had reached what he always has wanted: 'Merah putih dari Sabang sampai Merauke' = The red-white flag from Sabang o Merauke!.

4.1.1 THE POSTAL SERVICE BECOMES INDONESIAN

Postage stamp and postage-due stamps

Because the exchange rate of the Irian Barat rupiah was coupled to the value of the Dutch New Guinea guilder, the value of the Irian Barat rupiah was much higher than the ordinary Indonesian rupiah. Therefore, stamps were issued for this territory. First, Indonesian stamps with over-print or auxiliary print 'Irian Barat' (APPI Catalogue 1-20), and later with local designs showing domestic flora and fauna (1968, inscription 'Irian Barat', APPI 21-30) and wood carvings (1970, inscription 'I.B.', APPI 31-42). Postage due stamps were also issued (1963, APPI 1-6 and 1968, APPI 7-12).

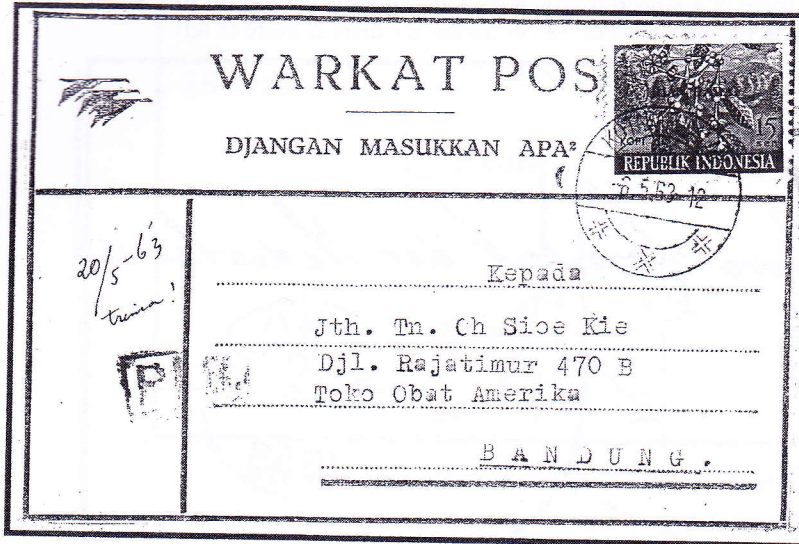


Kotabarudalam May 10, 1963. Text 'Irian Barat wilayah Republik Indonesia!' = West Irian belongs to the Republic Indonesia. Multiple printings exist of this envelope, which was produced in Indonesia and used as of 1962. The P.I.B. (Post Irian Barat) cancel was used towards the end of the UNTEA period and the beginning of the Irian Barat period and served as control cancel. For an explanation of the postal rates skip see page 128.

Postal rates

The postal rates remained the same as the last Dutch New Guinea and UNTEA rates. However, The Netherlands was now treated as an ordinary European country. Indonesia was the new motherland. Therefore, the rate for an airmail letter to The Netherlands became 65 cents: 30 cents for 20 gram plus 35 cent air surcharge per 5 gram; a letter mailed to a domestic destination in Irian Barat and to other parts of Indonesia: 25 sen for 20 gram; postcard 7

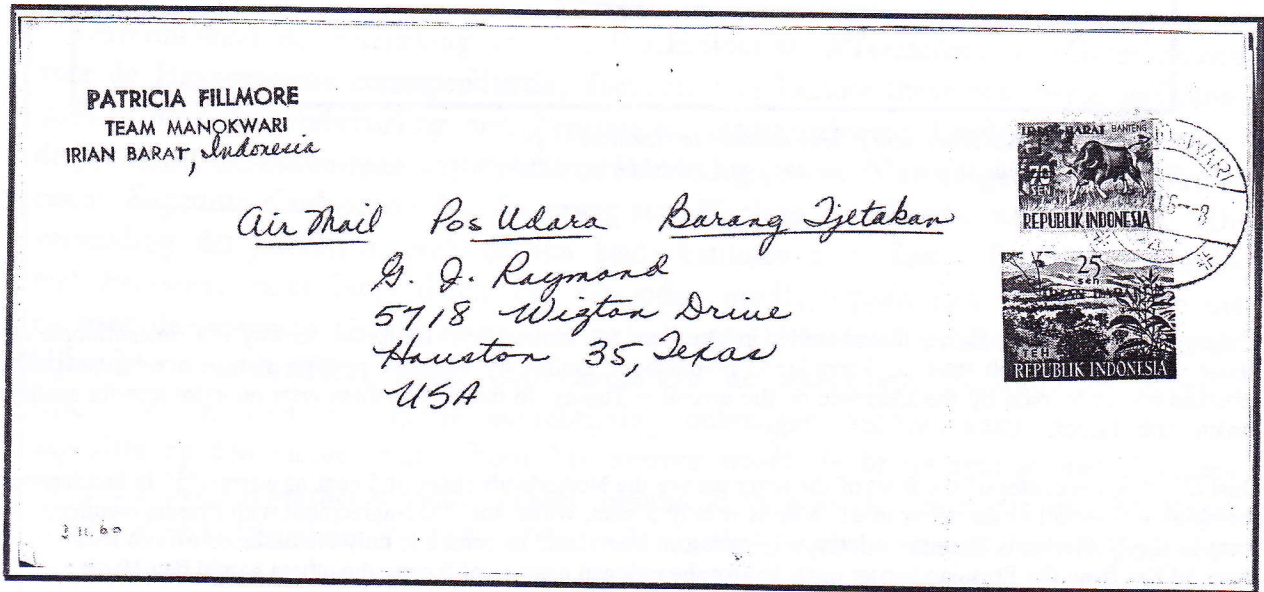
sen. Around 1969, these rates were rapidly increased due to inflation. Many issues remain unresolved concerning these later rates



Kotabarudalam, May 8, 1963. This postal sheet with 15 sen postage can be viewed as the successor to the 15 cents UNTEA domestic airmail sheet

No new postal stationery was issued.

For example, one continued to use Indonesian (airmail) sheets to which postage had to be attached.

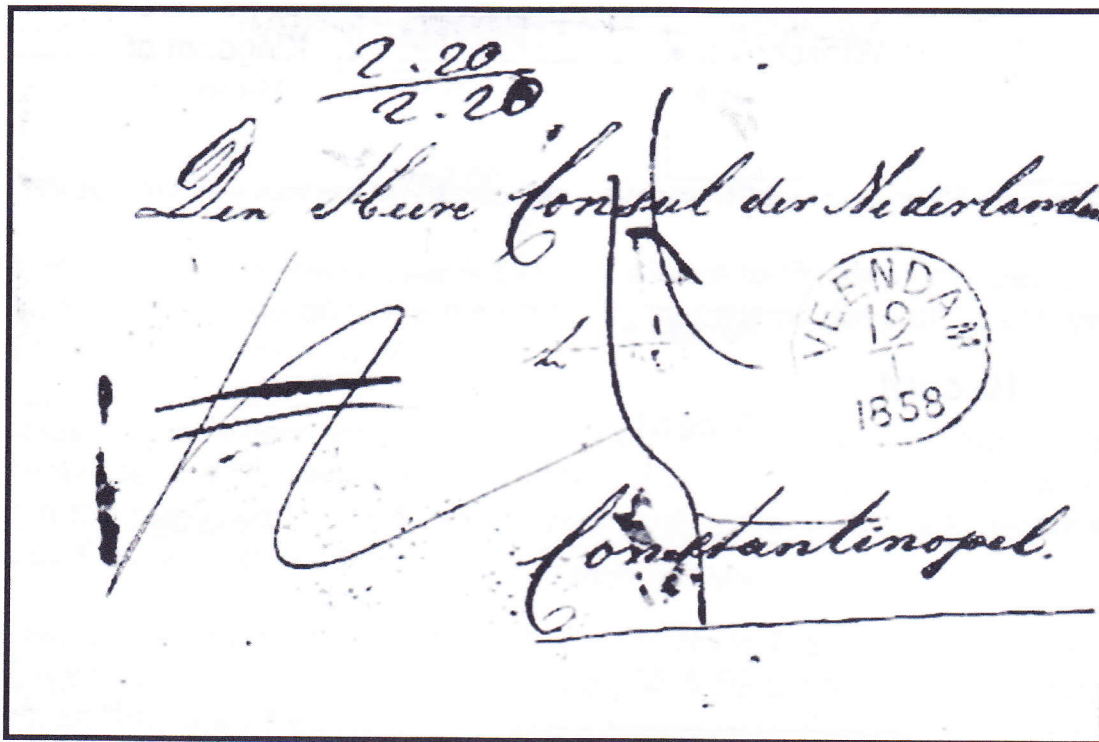


Manokwari, November 3, 1966. Printed matter (newsletter) from American missionaries. Rate printed matter abroad 6 sen per 50 gram plus 20 sen air surcharge per 10 gram. This was the old rate.

Veendam in relation to the German-Austrian Postal Union (Deutsch Oesterreichische Post Verein)

by Erling Berger

Let's have a look at the Netherlands share (i.e the postage to be paid for the Dutch part of the route) of the postage for letters which are sent from the Netherlands to or through Prussia during the period 1851-1864. In the "Veendamphila 1983" exhibition catalogue there is a splendid article by Drs. H. Buitenkamp on this subject, but about Veendam - and seven other postoffices in the Northeast of the Netherlands - there is more to tell.



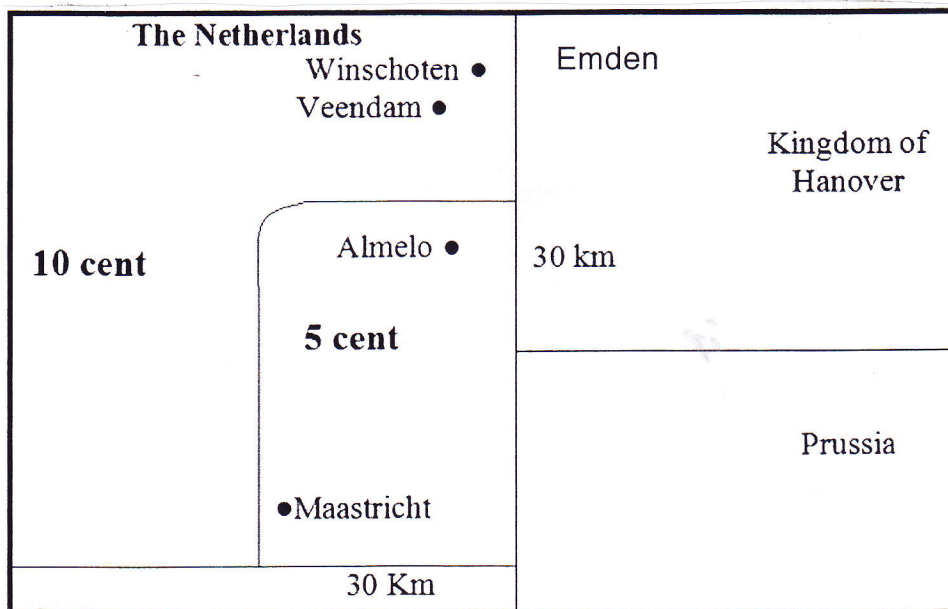
*1858 Unfranked letter sent from Veendam to Constantinople.
The Netherlands share of the postage is 5 cent (during 1856-1864) as can be seen in the center of the cover*

Please look at the letter above. It was mailed in Veendam on January 19, 1858. On its way to Constantinople the letter would go through Prussia. There is no prepayment, neither by adhesive postage stamps nor by cash. The postage was to be paid by the addressee on the arrival in Turkey. In those days there were no extra fees for sending an unfranked letter.

Just about in the center of the front of the letter we see the Netherlands share of 5 cent as a large "5" in handwriting being almost as tall as the letter itself. Why is it only 5 cent, while the 1851-agreement with Prussia mentions 10 cent as the Netherlands share for a letter originating in Veendam? In principle only Netherlands offices located less than 30 Km from the Prussian border qualified for the reduced postage of 5 cent, the others would pay 10 cent.

This is the explanation:

The Netherlands share of the postage relative to Prussia per April 1, 1851 can be seen on the first map. In principle all Netherlands offices being located less than 30 Km from the Prussian border could qualify for the 5 cent postage rate; all others 10 cent. Please notice that the '5 cent zone' stretches from Maastricht to an area a bit North of Almelo, but not as far as Veendam and Winschoten



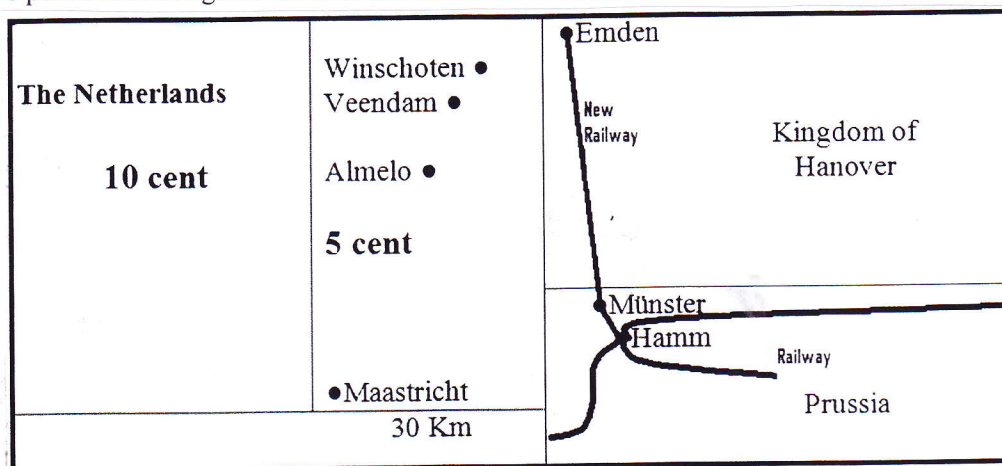
Notice that Veendam requires postage of 10 cent (as of April 1, 1851)

In 1856 a railway from Hamm in Prussia via Münster to Emden in the Kingdom of Hannover was established. As can be read in Circulaire# 524 of November 14, 1856, Prussian mail to the Northeast of the Netherlands could now enter the Netherlands via Winschoten.

Onverminderd de betrekking van het Postkantoor te *Winschoten*, als Grenskantoor voor de *Hannoversche* correspondentie, doet hetzelfde kantoor thans ook dienst als Grenskantoor voor de briefwisseling met *Pruissen* en verder gelegene Landen. Hetzelve onderhoudt tot dat einde egne regtstreeksche betrekking, tweemaal daags, met het Pruisische Expeditie-Kantoor op den Spoorweg van *Warburg* en *Munster* naar *Rheine*. De verzending der pakketten geschiedt van beide kantoren over *Leer*. De correspondentie met *Pruissen*, welke langs dezen weg verzonden wordt, bepaalt zich echter tot die uit en naar de provincie *Groningen* en een gedeelte van *Friesland* en *Drenthe*; volgens de bijzondere voorschriften, welke daaromtrent aan de betrokkene Postkantoren gegeven zijn. De kantoren die geene aanschrijving ontvangen hebben, gaan voort met de expeditie op den ouden voet. Voor het overige wordt de briefwisseling met *Pruissen* enz., die over *Winschoten* loopt, geheel behandeld volgens de Instructie van 24 Maart 1851, n^o. 51, Circulaire n^o. 435, of latere daarmede in verband staande bepalingen; behoudens alléén dat het Nederlandsche port, op de brieven bestemd voor of afkomstig van *Appingadam*, *Delfzijl*, *Groningen*, *Hoogezand*, *Koelvorden*, *Onderdendam*, *Veendam* en *Winschoten*, in plaats van tegen 10 cents, gelijk dit in de Tabel n^o. 1, behoorende bij Circulaire n^o. 435, voorkomt, slechts tegen 5 cents te berekenen is.

Circulair # 524, Art. 4, November 14, 1856

The two postal services agreed that the Prussian border in a sense was now within 30 Km of Winschoten.



Notice that now Veendam requires postage of only 5 cent (as of Nov. 14, 1856)

The Netherlands postage relative to Prussia as of Nov. 14, 1856 can be seen on the second map. As before, all Netherlands offices located within 30 Km of the Prussian border (but which now include Appingadam, Delfzijl, Groningen, Hoogezand, Koevorden, Onderdendam, Veendam, and Winschoten) qualified for the reduced rate of 5 cent; all others having to pay 10 cent for the Dutch share of the total postage due.

As of 1856 a letter from Prussia to Winschoten would follow this route: In a Prussian train to Rheine, where the letter in a sealed bundle (with the address label of: "To Winschoten") would be transferred to the Hanover-Emden Railway, which had a station in the Prussian town of Rheine. Coming to the Hanover station of Leer the bundle would be transported by horse to Winschoten. Here the bundle was opened and the mail would be distributed to the Northern Netherlands. In the physical world Winschoten is *not* close to the Prussian border, but in the imaginary world Winschoten is now a border-office relative to Prussia since the Prussian mail could enter Winschoten without first touching the classical 1851-border offices of Arnhem, Maastricht.

The Netherlands had the dual rate postage system relative to Prussia until Dec 31st 1863. From that date on all of the Netherlands share of pre-paid postage was 5 cent, but more expensive for unfranked mail (an additional 5 cents had to be added for the total stretch).

Conclusion: For Veendam (and seven other offices in the Northeast of the Netherlands) the Netherlands share of the postage relative to Prussia was 5 cent in the period 1856-1864.

It took me twenty years to find a letter showing this, so they are very scarce.

The two postage system lasted longer for the North German states. The North German states were: Hannover (Kingdom), Bremen (Free Town), Hamburg (Free Town), and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

The 1983 Veendam Exhibition Catalogue page 58 & 59 is not correct on these dates, so they are listed here:
 Hannover and Oldenburg until 1.8.1865
 Hamburg until 1.11.1866
 Bremen until 1.10.1868

Literature

Drs. H. Buitenkamp in the "Veendamphila 1983" catalogues" page 57- 122
 Posterijen Circulaire # 524, November 14, 1856

The S.S. Potsdam - A Holland America Line steamer with a colorful history

by Hans Kremer

When I think about the fleet of the Holland America Line I'm thinking about names like Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Ryndam, etc., but not about Potsdam. Nevertheless there was such a ship and it had quite a turbulent history. It was designed by Irishmen, built in Germany and successively owned by Dutchmen, Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, French, and Brits respectively!

When I saw this cover on Ebay I noticed the hand written "Steamer Potsdam" on the front of the cover. Curious about this ship I decided to bid on it right away since there only was half an hour left to bid. My bid was successful and for less than \$1.50 (plus a \$3 shipping fee from Norway) I became the owner.



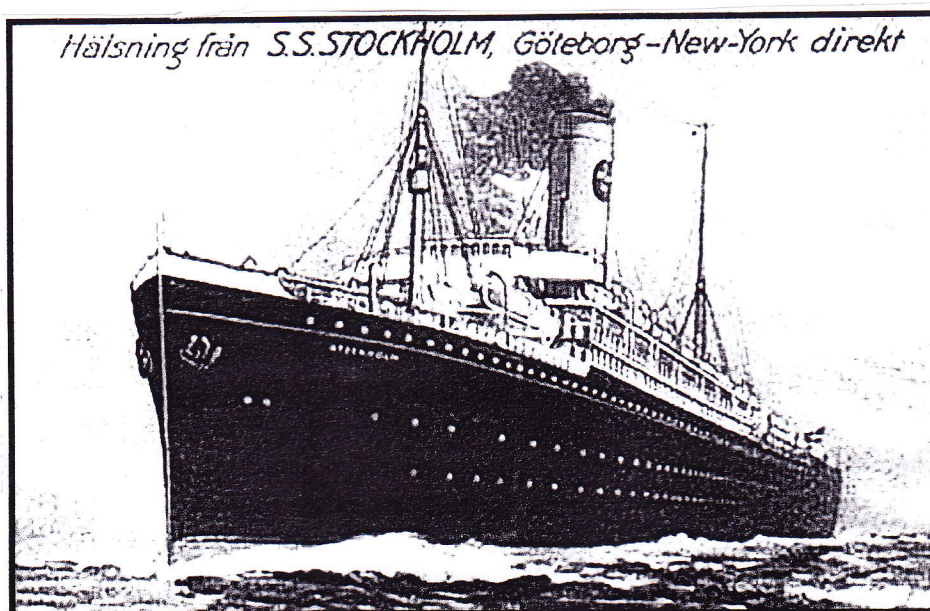
To find some background information I started as usual on www.Google.com and typed in "Steamer Potsdam". It did give me some basic information but not too much. I did however found out that this ship originally was built for the Holland America Line. Next I switched my Google search to: Potsdam Holland America Line and then I came upon the Website: <http://www.greatoceanliners.net/index2.html>. The information which follows can mainly be attributed to this Website.

Around the turn of the 19th and 20th century emigration from Europe to the United States was at its height. There was a lot of competition among shipping lines and building bigger and faster ships was one of the results. The Holland America Line (founded in 1872 as the Nederlandsch Amerikaansche Stoomboot Maatschappij) gave orders to designers in Ireland (Harland & Wolff, Belfast) for three sister ships, the first one (the Potsdam) to be built in Germany (Blohm & Voss, Hamburg). The Potsdam was a 12,606 gross ton ship, with length 550 ft x beam 62 ft, one funnel, two masts, twin screw and a speed of 15 knots. There were accommodations for 282-1st, 210-2nd and 1,800-3rd class passengers.

The Potsdam was launched on December 5, 1899 and after the engines were installed and the interior was finished the ship was delivered to the H.A.L on May 5, 1900. Twelve days later the Potsdam set out from the port of Rotterdam on her maiden voyage, bound for New York. After a couple of round trips to New York, the ship had proved to be slower than originally thought. The cause was a too short a funnel and subsequently 23 feet was added, greatly improving its speed. The Potsdam became commonly known as the 'Funneldam'!

In 1914 W.W.I broke out and although the Netherlands was neutral their Transatlantic crossings became vulnerable to German U-boat attacks, so crossings were limited and the Potsdam was redeemed surplus in 1915. The best I could determine is that the Potsdam's last trip to New York took place in May 1915 (my cover is from March 1915).

Fortunately, at the same time the Swedish American Line was founded. Its aim was to transport Swedish emigrants directly from Sweden to the United States. They were in a hurry to get going and decided to buy the Potsdam. It was renamed the Stockholm and on December 11, 1915 she sailed from Göteborg to New York.



The Stockholm, for a short time (during 1919), was chartered by the US Government to bring back the troops from Europe.

By 1928 the Stockholm was considered surplus and it was then sold to a Norwegian whaling company, where it served as a whaling factory. At the same time it was renamed once more, this time as the Solglimt. It fulfilled its purpose until January 1941 when it was captured by the Germans and brought to Bordeaux. One more time it was converted to serve another purpose, this time as a supply ship in various French ports, again coinciding with yet another name, this time the Sonderburg.

This however would not be its final destination, since in 1942, while being anchored in Cherbourg it was hit by a bomb and sunk. She was salvaged but deemed irreparable. The Germans used her in 1944 to block Cherbourg harbor, where it remained till the French partially demolished here, towing the remaining part to Great Britain where it was scrapped. in 1947.

Quite a history as you can see, and once again it shows Philately =History

Refs:

www.greatoceanliners.net/index2.html (English)

home.scarlet.be/johnny.bonte18/teksten/passagiersschepen/potsdam.htm (Dutch)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is not a secret that in a Society like ours with its members spread all over the globe, our Magazine is its lifeblood. Our Editor works diligently at filling the Magazine with a variety of articles appealing to most of the tastes represented in our Society.

Some articles are translations of material that has appeared elsewhere, and some are written by our own members. This group of author-members is very small, too small in fact. You cannot expect our Editor to constantly fill the pages with articles from a group of three or four authors. Even if we were to manage to increase this small group to double its size, six to eight authors, it would make a world of difference.

We all have material, stamps or covers, that we proudly show to visiting collectors. As an example I refer you to an article I wrote myself about the usage of the 1899 Vürtheim numeral stamps, it appeared in Volume 33, January 2009 issue. I have a bit of fetish for these stamps, most of the material is relatively easy to come by and not overly expensive.

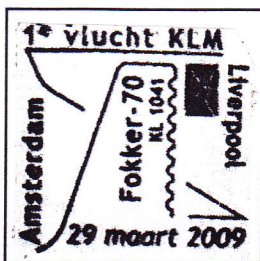
How about Children stamps or Summer Charity stamps correctly used? Or a given stamp or issue of the Queen Juliana era correctly used during a period of inflation and rate increases? Or again, the van Krimpen postage due stamps of 1947 used with their reason for use? The possibilities are almost endless.

Ed Matthews

RECENT CANCELS



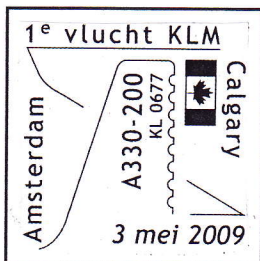
III-28/29-2009
Antwerpfila
Antwerp (B)



III-29-2009
1st KLM Flight
A'dam-Liverpool



V-3-2009
125 Years NVPV



V-1-2009
1st KLM Flight
A'dam-Calgary



V-6/10-2009
Briefmarken Messe
Essen(G)

SHORT NOTES

Correction:

The caption on page 102 of the previous Magazine was in error. It should read

Although 'official mail', postage was due.

Request from Alex Nuijten:

Alex refers to an article in Netherlands Philately Vol. 17, No 4 (June 1993). It partially reads:

"In the January 1962 (page 13) issue of Philatelic P.B. Versteeg had some information about the varieties of paper used for this first issue of Queen Wilhelmina after she was inaugurated in 1898. With two exceptions, the 4

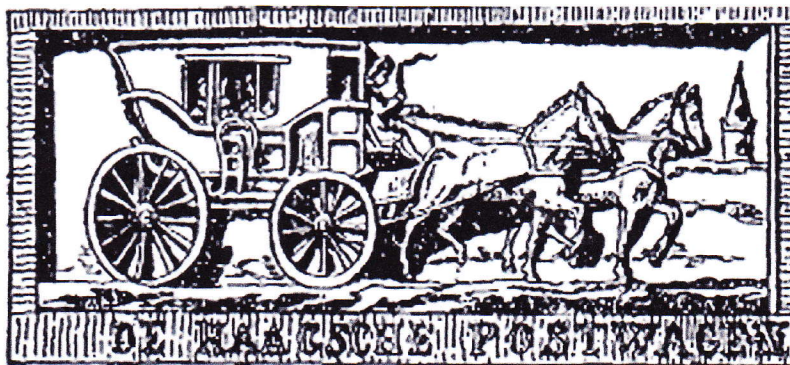


1/2 and the 17 1/2 cent, the stamps are inexpensive so that a little specialisation won't break the bank for you. It is even possible that the color variations which in this long-lived set are abundant will automatically appear once you concentrate on the paper differences (NVPH Nos. 56-76; Scott Nos. 61-82)

Mr. Versteeg has five different varieties of paper, four of which he is able to "date", based on the cancellations on the used stamps. His fifth variety was a greyish, somewhat rough paper he found only on the 3 cent green stamp, but he did not -perhaps could not- give a cancellation date for the copy(ies) he had".

Alex writes:

I've been checking out this story for awhile and a number of statements and arguments made by Messrs. Versteeg and Zandhoven can be ignored. With over 300,000 + stamps from this issue of different denominations, I have a pretty good idea about the kinds of paper used. However, I have no evidence that the rough grey paper described for the 3 cent green actually exists.



I am measuring the paper thickness of all denominations and maybe I'll be able to find the composition of all papers used.

In the mean time, if you believe you have one of these 'rough paper' copies of the 3 cent green denomination please send me a scan or sharp hardcopy.

Alex Nuijten
Knokkestraat 22
4826 KE Breda
The Netherlands
e-mail: first_issue@live.nl

From 'Het Vaderland' of June 8, 1941 (morning edition)

Looking for something else in "Het Vaderland" I noticed this beautiful stone carving about the 'Hague Mail carrier'. The accompanying article deals with early mail transport from the Hague.

The article mentions a publication 'Reisboek door de Vereenigde Nederlandsche Provinciën en derzelver aangrenzende Landschappen en Koningrijken', issued in 1669. Among other things one can find out what it cost to have a seat on one of those mail carriers. You could travel between The Hague and Amsterdam for four guilder and three stuyvers, or you can have the entire six-person carrier from 24 guilder and 18 stuyvers, which according to my calculations didn't save you any money but at least could buy you a choice of seat. The article also mentions that the 'postman' received six stuyvers per day, plus what he could get in postage fees (which was usually much more than the six stuyvers).

A followup article (July 6, 1941) delves into the 'bodedienst' of The Hague, which was specifically set up to transport mail and packages. It lists the departure times of all mail services out of the Hague, like to Amsterdam every day at 7 p.m., to Kleef in Germany every Tuesday at 8 a.m., and every Tuesday at 5 p.m to Brabant, Flanders, and France.

If you would like to read it all you can find it on:
<http://kranten.kb.nl/index.html>. Use "Hallema" as the keyword, he is the author.

The Netherlands first airmail stamp

When flipping through old issues of De Philatelist I came upon an interesting story. It appeared in De Philatelist of December 1934. It showed the stamp reproduced here; a stamp you undoubtedly have never seen because it never was issued. What happened?

A Mr. Driessen who had a chocolate factory in Rotterdam during the early 1900s, saw an opportunity for some advertisement by organising an airmail service between Rotterdam and Dordrecht coinciding with a soccer match between the Netherlands and Belgium. The



soccer match was held in April 1912. Mr. Driessen hired a plane and pilot and had the special airmail stamp made. The idea was to fly from Rotterdam to Dordrecht and pick up letters that could have been deposited in a mailbox located at the game. As soon as the game was over he would fly the covers to Rotterdam where they would be put in the regular mail. The outcome of the soccer game would be handwritten on the covers and this way the result would be known quickly throughout the country.

Unfortunately the plane never made it to Dordrecht due to mechanical problems and the stamps were never used.

For those of you curious about the outcome of the game, I looked it up; the Dutch won 4-3.

PHILATELIC EVENTS/AUCTIONS:

2009

July 23-26 Melbourne 09
Melbourne, Australia

July 30-Aug 4 PHILAKOREA 2009
Seoul, Korea

Oct. 21-25 Italia 2009
Rome, Italy

2010

Oct. 1-10 Portugal 2010
Lisbon, Portugal

Oct. 27 - 31 Joburg 2010
Johannesburg, S. Africa

2011

August PHILANIPPON 2011
Tokyo, Japan

2016

New York 2016 (General World)

AUCTIONS

General <http://www.stampshows.com>

Overijsselse Postzegelveiling
Enschede/Apeldoorn
www.opv-stamps.com

Nov. 9-11 Rietdijk
The Hague
www.rietdijk-veilingen.nl

Wiggers de Vries
Amstelveen
www.wiggersdevriespzn.nl

Sept. van Dieten
Capelle a/d IJssel
www.vandieten.nl

Nov. 6-9 Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling
Weesp
www.npv.nl

Ongoing (Online) Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling
www.ecosta.com

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL / ELECTIONS

Since this is the last issue of the current ASNP year it is time to renew your membership. Some of you have already signed up for multiple years, so no action is needed on your part. As a matter of fact if you don't see a separate invoice you are good for the coming year. Membership dues for 2009-2010 are \$ 20.00 for U.S. residents, \$ 25.00 for Canada residents, and \$ 30.00 for all other members, same as last year. We don't know about next year, but with increasing mailing costs a small increase in membership dues might be necessary.

Please return the invoice (with payment!) as soon as possible so our membership secretary does not have to send out costly reminders. Why not do it today, while it is fresh in your mind?

In case you wondered why there is no election form included, this is due to the change in the Bylaws we approved last year. It was decided to make all elected officers serve two year terms, so elections are only necessary every other year. Since we voted last year we can skip it this year.

We appreciate all officers serving the ASNP, without them there would be no ASNP.

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.

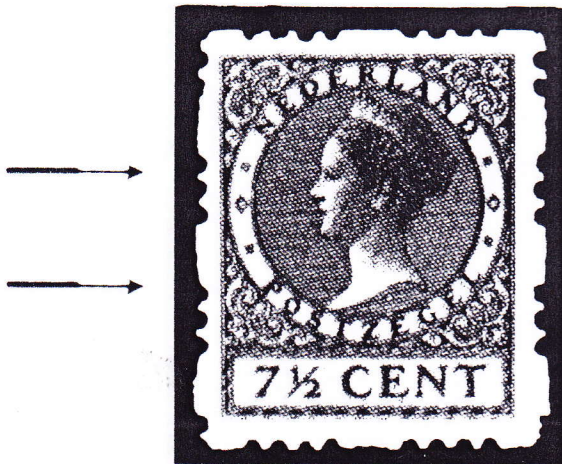
Photo copies can be made available (at the cost of reproduction plus mailing) to anyone interested in a particular article. Contact Hans Kremer, 50 Rockport Ct., Danville, CA 94526 (hkremer@usa.net).

Maandblad Filatelie

Maandblad Filatelie - Brouwer Media - P.O. Box 20, 1910 AA Uitgeest, The Netherlands.
Subscription € 27 / yr., € 44.20 for foreign countries, free to members of Dutch philatelic societies.

May 2009 - The main article is about the '3-hole syncopated perf'. The author is Henk Hospers.

Schiller and De Kruijf in the "Manual of the stamps of Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Curaçao and Surinam"



describe these syncopated stamps as follows: "In Oct. 1926 appeared the first of the two-sided syncopated perforation for use in franking and automatic vending machines. To accommodate franking machines which contained horizontal coils of stamps, a trial perforation syncopated on all four sides (series of three holes on the sides, four holes at top and bottom) was introduced at the end of 1927; a limited number of these were made, used only by the Kasvereniging Amsterdam at Amsterdam, except for a few sold at the philatelic agency."

Mr. Hospers starts off with a nice overview of the history of stamp franking machines, with an emphasis on the POKO machines. The problem

with coiled stamps was that they often broke at the wrong spot. By making interrupted (syncopated) stamps most of those problems were avoided.

In 1927 the Dutch Postal Museum and the Kas-Vereeniging in Amsterdam received special sheets of these '3 hole syncopated stamps'. The Kas-Vereeniging used them with their "Multipost Affixing Machine" from December 10,

1927 through part of December 22, 1927, after which it was decided that the machine did not perform as they had hoped for. The Dutch stamps didn't quite fit in this English machine, making it necessary to frequently make corrections by hand. Starting later on December 22, the syncopated stamps were applied to the mail by hand. This lasted until January 4, 1928, after which the leftover rolls were returned to the PTT. The PTT made them available at the philatelic window in Amsterdam, where only a relatively low number was sold.

How rare are these? Mr. Hospers concludes that there probably are not more than 300 cancelled unique copies of these '3-hole syncopated' stamps exist. The 2009 NVPH catalog reflects this, for a used copy is listed at € 4500 (around \$ 6000), while a mint copy is listed at € 8500.

The Netherlands Philatelist -

Magazine and Newsletter, each published three times a year by the Netherlands Philatelic Circle (Secretary, Newsletter Editor, Magazine Coordinator: Paul McGowan, 50 Laburnum Lea, HAMILTON, Lanarkshire, ML3 7LZ, United Kingdom). Membership (this includes the Magazine as well as the Newsletter): £ 20 per year for members beyond Europe.

Newsletter. Vol. 120, June 2009

The highlight of this issue is the detailed description of the various displays the members brought to the annual meeting. Subjects included The small format postcards with an without stamp imprints 1871-1881, N.E.I Banking 1842-1945, Netherlands Pre-stamp postal history, Stuivers marks of Holland, Mail during the Napoleonic Period, An introduction to the Konijnenburg issue, and N.E.I. airmails 1939-1945. Quite a remarkable input from an organisation of less than 100 members

Magazine No new issue received

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.

Newsletter: May and June 2009

With on average eight members attending the monthly meetings there is always plenty to discuss and show. The material included early tobacco revenue stamps, high value denomination son cover, slogan cancels of the 1930s on cover, recent 'Frankering gecontroleerd' stickers on letters and an 1951 "Antwoordslag" postcard with postage due. An 'Antwoordslag', is similar to a reply card, but this time it is a reply-*envelop*. Usually these reply cards/envelops were brought to the postoffice in one or more batches by the company that sent out the cards. The clerk counted the cards and charged regular postage for each card plus a service charge of one cent a piece. The total amount due was then paid on one invoice. In this case however, the reply envelop card received its own (11 cent) postage due stamp, so most likely there were only a couple of this type of envelop brought to the post office, not enough to warrant an invoice for the total. The regular first class rate in 1951 was 10 cent, add the 1 cent surcharge and you get to 11 cent. So no double 'postage due' the rate, just the regular rate plus one cent. Another interesting piece was a so-called *COVAL* cover. In 1939 the 'Commission for Held Cargo' (Commissie voor Aangehouden Lading or COVAL) was founded by a group of Amsterdam cargo ship owners, insurers and companies for the purpose of protecting the interests of the maritime industry during wartime. When WW II started a lot of mail carried by shipping and originating in the Americas and Canada and destined for the Netherlands and Europe was confiscated and held by the British, fearing transport of contraband and enemy messages, on the Island of Bermuda until the end of the war. Through the efforts of COVAL and the Prize Court this confiscated mail was finally released after the war to the original addressees.



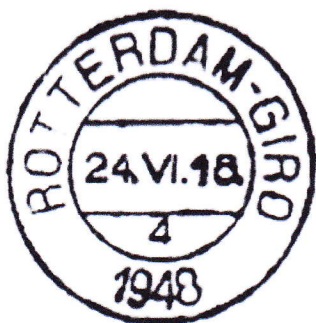
COVAL Marker

PO&PO

The **Verenigingsnieuws** (Newsletter) is published quarterly by the Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken en Poststempelverzamelaars (PO&PO). Dues are € 25 / yr., 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

Verenigingsnieuws 2009-2, May 2009

This is the first digital Verenigingsnieuws, saving PO&PO considerable mailing costs. Like most PO&PO members I'm sure, the first thing I did with the file is look at it briefly on my computer and then print it off. The page setup is somewhat awkward but that will probably be rectified in the near future. This is the issue with the annual reports.



Membership stands at 661, 13 less than a year ago.

636 Geuzendam catalogs were sold, and four PEPs (Postmerken & Postinrichtingen in Nederland tot 1871, part I); only four of these PEPs are left. Part II of PEP is expected to come out later this year.

The next PO&PO postal history will be 'Airmail connections during the Spanish Civil War and W.W.II' by Hans Aitink. Also planned is "Postal consequences of W.W.II" by Stephan Drukker. In his usual article about Typenrader cancels gives Bart van Marrewijk again pages full of detailed information about this type of common cancel, with emphasis on cancels used by the *Girodienst*, which was a banking service supplied by the Dutch PTT.

Nederland onder de Loep

The Rundbrief (whose official name is "Nederland onder de Loep") is our German 'sister organisation'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 € 22.

Rundbrief 182, April 2009 - ASNP member Kees Adema's article on Mail transported by pigeons starts with covers from 1573 (Haarlem) and 1574 (Leiden), when both of these towns were surrounded by Spanish troops, but through the use of homing pigeon communication with the outside world was maintained and important information about troop movements was passed on. During W.W.II homing pigeons had to be registered in Amsterdam and kept in their cages to prevent them from being used by the Dutch resistance groups. - Mr. Hönis writes about Germans who over time played a significant role in the Dutch East Indies. It mainly deals with civil servants, governors and soldiers. - Udo Zimmermann describes and shows some of the philatelic 'thank you notes' that were received by the people involved in selling the Dutch Child Welfare stamps. These 'Kinderbedankkaarten', first came out in 1949, and have become quite collectable.

De Aero Philatelist

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

K. Jongerden, Ambonlaan 88, 1276 NJ Huizen, The Netherlands. Subscription is Euro 27.50 per year

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

Handboek Postwaarden Nederland

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

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

No new supplement received.

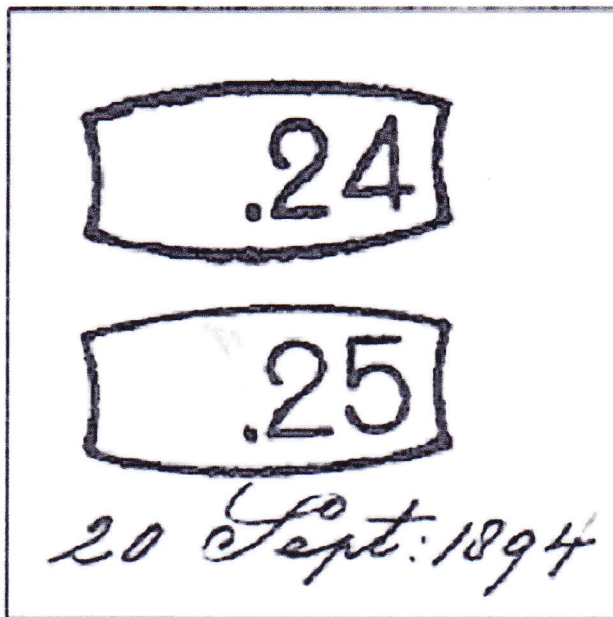
Waalzegel

Waalzegel is the 4x year publication of the NVPV-Nijmegen. *The contents of the Waalzegel can be seen as a PDF file.* To go straight to the list of articles in Waalzegel go to: <http://www.nvpvnijmegen.nl/>, and then click on "artikelen". The latest issue is of June 2009, in which you will find an article (part 2) by Cees Janssen about the mailman cancels used in Nijmegen and also a translated version of the article I wrote about the Specht (refer to Netherlands Philately Vol. 33, No. 1). It shows you what enhancement color printing can bring to an article.

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



Sprokkels - May 2009

Philatelic honors and awards

J.R van Nieuwkerk received the prestigious Costerus Medal for his book "The Postal History of the Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas and New Guinea during the Japanese Occupation and Immediate Aftermath 1942-1946". The award is given at the advice of the Costerus Chapter for exceptional new philatelic publications.

Catalogue Japanese Occupation

Dai Nippon is starting the planning for a new entirely revised catalogue for the Japanese occupation. If you have any stamps which are not listed in the current catalogue, please send the Secretary a scan by email or a letter with a color photo copy of the stamp.

Publication on forgeries

As requested by many members, Dai Nippon will be starting a publication on forgeries of the Japanese occupation. A work group has been established led by R.G.Ackerstaff, Jan van Goyenlaan 1, 3401 NM IJsselstein, email rob@ackerstaff.com. The idea is to start with Java and Atjeh. If you have forgeries of stamps from Java or the Atjeh star overprint, please send Mr. Ackerstaff or the Secretary a scan by email or a letter with a color photo copy of the forgery.

Brepost.

Postzegelvereniging Breda Secretary: B. H Kielman, Paradijslaan 23, 4822 PD Breda;

benkielman@casema.nl Membership € 24/year

<http://www.postzegelverenigingbreda.eu/ArtikelenBrepost.htm>.

Some articles are reproduced on their Website. As of 2009 you can receive your copy of Brepost in digital format (in full color!)

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 consist of a Mededelingenblad (Newsletter/Magazine type) and a Mededelingenblad -Bijlage (Supplement). 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.

Johannes de Kruyf Award to Dr. Louis

The ASNP has bestowed the Johannes de Kruyf Award for 2009 on Dr. Albert Louis "In recognition and appreciation of his selfless devotion and outstanding contributions to Netherlands Philately." Former ASNP president Kees Adema presented the award during an informal ceremony at the home of the recipient in Hürth, Germany June 16th. Dr. Louis was totally surprised and touched by the occasion.



Kees Adema (R) handing over the Johannes de Kruyf award to Dr. A. Louis.

The accomplishments of Dr. Louis are truly astounding. He started collecting some 70 years ago and his collections of the first, second and third issues of The Netherlands are among the finest ever formed. They have garnered numerous awards, including large gold medals at Ibra 1973 and Amphilex 1977. Dr. Louis has also assembled a wonderful exhibit of material from the Belgian revolt period of 1830 - 1839 which attained the international gold niveau. Part of the collection of the first issue can be admired in Nr. 1 of the Edition d'Or Series issued by Corinphila and Koehler.

Dr. Louis has been a prolific author. He worked closely with van Balen Blanken, Reed and others in putting together the 17 books on plating of the first Netherlands

issue - a truly heroic piece of work. Some 60 articles carry the Louis byline.

As qualified expert Dr. Louis has been a member of the Bund Philatelistischer Prüfer (BPP) since 1976, the Association Internationale des Experts en Philatélie since 1986. He is a member and has been active in numerous other philatelic organisations, serving as president of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Niederlande from 1991 to 2003. In 1998 he received the "Professor Dr. Carlrichard Brühl-Gedenkmedaille" for research and in 2003 the "Heinrich-Köhler-Preis" for services to philately.

The ASNP is truly honored to add the name of Dr. Albert Louis to the list of recipients of the Johannes de Kruyf Award.

Has anybody heard from Charles Sacconaghi?

Mail to Charles Sacconaghi (Charles is an ASNP Governor) has been returned without a forwarding address. I've made several attempts to find out what has happened to him but so far without any result. If anybody knows more about Charles' situation I would love to hear about it. Charles last known address is:

421 S. St. Andrews Pl. Apt 9
Los Angeles, CA 90020-4322 (HK)

Ex Governor Han Vrugtman passed away.

We announce with regret that long time ASNP member and former governor Johannes Vrugtman has recently passed away. He was 93 years old and served as ASNP Governor from September 2004 till September 2006. Han was born in the Netherlands but moved to the U.S in 1939, and became a U.S citizen in 1944. Most of his professional life was spent in the U.S Army (Army Transportation Research) from which he retired in 1976.

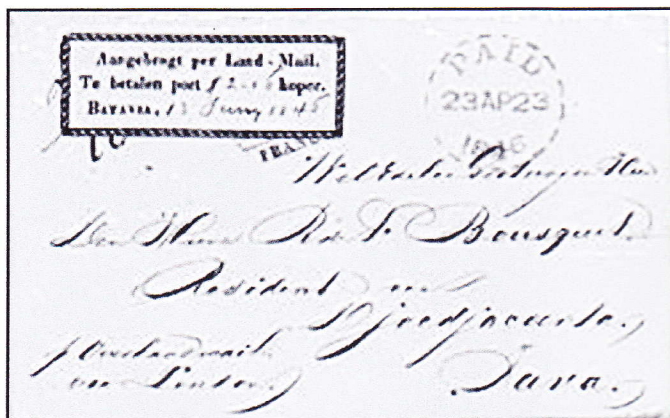
Han, as he was known to his fellow collectors, was a student of pre-stamp philately with a passion for Dutch history who was always willing to share his knowledge. Over the years he assembled an impressive collection of early Netherlands letters. He shall be missed.

WEBSITES WORTH VISITING

<http://www.rpsl.org.uk/pdf/sweden/frame33-35.pdf>

Postal Routes to Dutch West Indies and Dutch East Indies by Sven Pählman

The intention with this collection is to demonstrate the development of the sea-borne postal services between Holland/Europe and the Dutch West Indies and East Indies from the early colonization period during the 17th century up to WWI. The emphasis is on postal routes, mail carriers, rates and the frequent use of route markings. The display shows some highlights from two collections. One is dealing with the West Indies and the former Dutch West India Company (GWC) mail monopoly areas comprising Suriname, Curaçao and Dutch possessions at the west coast of Africa. The other collection focuses on mail routes to Dutch East Indies, presently Indonesia.



Entire Landmail letter sent from Holland 1846 by Overland Mail to Java with an unusual routing via London and Marseille; note the 1st type (koper currency) of landmail label. Postage: 120 cent (Jan 1844 - Mar 1848) as prepayment to Alexandria and f2.16 koper in postage due to be paid by the addressee. Why was this letter sent via London, back through Europe via British mail to Marseille, and not directly via Dutch/French mail to Marseille? My explanation is that this would have been a 2nd weight class letter (1/4 - 1/2 oz) according to the French progressive scale, but single rate (under 1/2 oz) according to the British scale, which reduced the pre-paid postage to Alexandria from 200 cent (2x(30+70)) to 120 cent.

Since is all in English this is a Website all of us should have a look at.

<http://home.tiscali.nl/posthoorn/hoornblazer.htm>

Interesting philatelic articles by members of the Posthoorn, a stampclub in the Zaanstreek (just North of Amsterdam)

http://group.tnt.com/Images/20080607_tnt_2008_100-jarig_bestaan_van_de_bond_van_filatelistenverenigen_tcm177-436330.pdf

This looks a bit like a Powerpoint presentation. The presentation was made on the occasion of the festivities commemorating of the 100th anniversary of the Netherlands Philatelic Organization (the Bond). The side shows about 40 slides with Dutch designs, and how this is reflected on Dutch stamps.

http://www.katranpress.com/stamps_vankrimpen_1_1.html Shows stamps from different designers, such as van Krimpen, Hartz, Unger, and Crouwel

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

This is the Website from De Postkoets postal club, which is located in Nieuwegein (not far from Utrecht). It contains a nice range of philatelic articles (Dutch only, but they are short enough to run it through the translation program <http://www.translate.google.com> I discussed in Magazine Vol. 33, #4)

<http://gracephil.com/Pacific-Clipper-covers/clippers-netherlands-indies.html>

Pacific Clipper Postal History During World War II. The Postal History covers presented on this site, are examples of commercial and personal mail carried on the Pan American Airways Pacific Clipper service from Sept. 1, 1939 to Dec 7, 1941. There are covers from over 55 different nations on 6 continents. The covers are arranged alphabetically by country of origin for ease of viewing. For the Dutch East Indies it shows seven covers, for the Netherlands two and for Surinam one. The rates for the various covers are explained, making for a very educational site

UPCOMING ISSUES 2ND HALF 2009

July 14, 2009

- Music in the Netherlands, six different adhesive stamps of € 0.77 in a stamp sheet with 10 stamps.

August 4, 2009

- Boundless USA - Brazil, sheet (in three variants) with six different adhesive stamps of € 0.95.

August 25, 2009

- Sporttop Focus on Talent, five different adhesive stamps of € 0.44 in a stamp sheet with ten stamps.

September 1, 2009

- Weeks of the postcard, three sheets with the same self-adhesive stamps.

September 22, 2009

- Five Birthday Stamps, sheet of five different adhesive stamps of € 0.44.

October 1, 2009

- Personal Day stamp of the stamp, the same sheet of ten self-adhesive stamps of € 0.44 and 100 years of powered aviation in the Netherlands, sheet of ten different adhesive stamps of € 0.44.

November 3, 2009

- Children's Books 2009: stamp paper with six different adhesive stamps of € 0.44 + € 0.22.

November 17, 2009

- December 2009 Stamps: Ten different stamps in stamp sheet with 20 self-adhesive stamps of € 0.34.

RECENT ISSUES

Netherlands

Three Generations of Queens

28 April 2009

For the Netherlands, the nineteenth century was a century of kings, but it was followed by one of queens, successively Wilhelmina, Juliana and the present Queen Beatrix. To mark the one hundredth birthday of Queen Juliana, who ruled from 1948 to 1980, TNT Post issued a special "Three Generations of Queens" stamp sheetlet on 28 April 2009.

The face value of each stamp is € 7.

Technical Details:

Size of stamp: 35x35 mm

Size of sheetlet: 104 x 71 mm

Perforation: ??? (listed by TNT Post as 35 mm x 35 mm)

Paper: normal

Gum: synthetic

Stamp type: sheetlet with a single special stamp for registered items

Print colors: copperplate printing: red
offset: blue, bronze-green metallic, and black

Print process: copperplate printing and offset

Print run: 320,000 sheetlets

Printer: Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem, The Netherlands



Anniversary Stamps 2009

12 May 2009

These Anniversary Stamps celebrate five anniversaries all at once: the KWF Kankerbestrijding (Dutch Cancer Society); the Nationale Vereniging De Zonnebloem which improves the quality of life for people facing physical challenges due to sickness, disability or age; SOS-Kinderdorpen, the Dutch arm of SOS Children's Villages, an organisation that offers family-based care for orphans and children who cannot be raised in their biological family; Cordaid Mensen in Nood, a humanitarian organisation focussing on emergency aid and reconstruction, and the Avian protection organisation Vogelbescherming Nederland.

The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents.

Technical details

- Stamp Size: 36 x 25 mm
- Perforation: 141/2 : 141/2
- Paper: normal with phosphor tagging
- Gum: synthetic
- Stamp type: sheetlet of ten special stamps in five different designs dedicated to five different organisation celebrating anniversaries. A text stamp, with no franking value, is also included for each organisation
- Print colors: yellow, magenta, cyan and 2 X black
- Print process: photogravure
- Print run: 455,000 sheetlets
- Printer: De la Rue, UK



KWF



Vogelbescherming



CORDAID



Zonnebloem



SOS

Beautiful Netherlands - Delfzijl

June 16, 2009

Beautiful Netherlands – Delfzijl’s history is interwoven with the sea. Situated on the river Ems, Delfzijl grew to become a port and industrial city of international importance. But Delfzijl’s proximity to the sea also made the city vulnerable. Up until the nineteenth century, seawater would break through the dikes, flooding the hinterland which had been inhabited by people for many centuries. However, the building of a sluice in the thirteenth century is generally regarded as marking the beginning of Delfzijl's history. The name of the city also commemorates the event. “Zijl” means “sluice” and “Delf” is the old name for the Damsterdiep, a canal running through the province of Groningen. So the name means “sluice in the Damsterdiep”. Delfzijl is strategically located at a position from which the river Ems could be controlled in centuries gone by. It was for this reason that Prince Maurice provided the city with fortifications during the Eighty Years’ War.

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 : stamp sheetlet with five special identical stamps
 Print colors : yellow, magenta, cyan and black
 Print process : offset
 Print run : 110,000 sheetlets
 Printer : Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands



Music in the Netherlands

July 14, 2009

2009 promises to be a unique year for music, with two major inspirational music events taking place in the Netherlands. From 9 July to 2 August Kerkrade will be transformed into the world capital of music for wind and brass instruments as the sixteenth edition of the World Music Contest descends on this town in the south-eastern corner of the Netherlands. The contest, held every four years, is internationally recognised as the most significant festival for wind and brass music. As members of high-profile bands, tens of thousands of participants will present a varied musical repertoire to hundreds of thousands of visitors. The event will feature concert contests for brass, wind and fanfare bands and percussion ensembles, as well as marching and show band competitions.

More than 3,000 soloists, choir singers and ensemble singers will make themselves heard between 17 and 26 July at Europa Cantat 2009. Held every three years, this major international festival for amateur singers – but also involving many professionals – will take place this year in Utrecht. The repertoire encompasses a wide variety of genres, from musical to classical and vocal jazz to folk. Singers will be able to take part in numerous singing workshops and performances in the many old churches that grace Utrecht. Other attractive indoor and outdoor locations in the province and city of Utrecht will also provide the setting for concerts and productions.

The face value of each stamp is EUR 0.77.

Technical details

Size : 36 x 25 mm
 Perforation : 13 1/4 : 13 1/2
 Paper : normal with phosphor tagging
 Gum : synthetic
 Stamp type : sheet of ten unique stamps in six different designs
 Print colors : yellow, cyan, black and rhodamine red
 Print process : offset
 Print run : 220,000 sheetlets
 Printer : Cartor Security Printing, France



Utrecht-
Europa Cantat 2009

Kerkrade -
World Music Contest