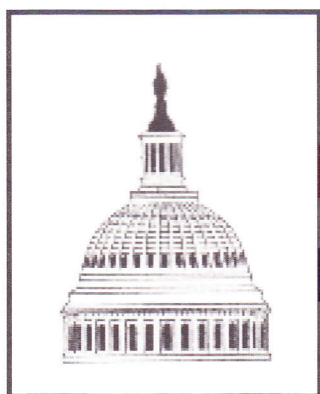


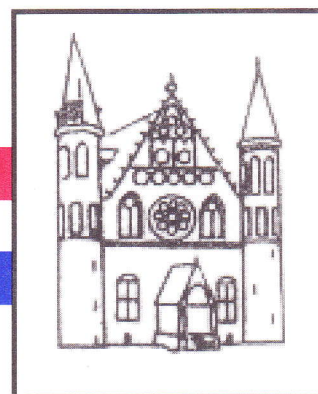
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# NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



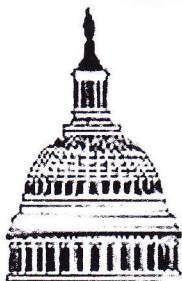
A S N P



Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 34/1





# NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



Magazine of the American Society for  
Netherlands Philately; Volume 34/1

September 2009

**Magazine Editor**

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

**President**

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

**Vice President**

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

**Treasurer**

Tom Harden  
3015 Harmony Lane, # 104  
Muscatine, IA 52761  
tlharden@machlink.com

**Membership Secretary**

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

**Corresponding Secretary**

Marinus Quist  
116 Riverwood Drive  
Covington, LA 70433

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

**Auction Manager**

Hans Moesbergen  
12739 W. Wilshire Drive  
Avondale, AZ 85392-6563  
hans@moesbergen.net

**Librarian**

Paul Swierstra  
199 Chestnut Street  
San Carlos, CA 94070-2112  
paulhoxwier@yahoo.com

**Advertising Manager**

Max Lerk  
Maarnse Grindweg 25  
3951 LJ Maarn, The Netherlands

**British Representative**

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Editor's 's Page

Another philatelic year has passed and as usual, a variety of articles have been presented to you and I wish you enjoyed them all, but I'm sure that that was not the case. It is hard to come up with articles that get everybody's attention, and of course it is you who decides what the contents of our Magazine looks like. So, if you feel that your area of collecting interest did not get the attention it deserved, it is up to you to correct this. You write it and I will print it; it is as simple as that.

Some good news/bad news. We tracked down Governor Charles Sacconaghi, but unfortunately he is not doing well. President Ed Matthews writes about Charles' situation elsewhere in this Magazine.

Next year it will be 15 years that I have been involved in putting together the ASNP publication(s) and I feel it is time to make room for a successor. Accordingly, I have informed the President and Board of Governors that this will be my last year as ASNP Magazine editor. We need somebody with fresh ideas and enthusiasm.

Yes it involves a fair amount of time, but that could be cut back considerably for somebody with more knowledge than I have about desktop publishing. And how about the challenge to have our magazine printed in color? Wouldn't that be great?

Have you renewed your membership yet? If 2009 shows in your address label you might not have renewed yet. Please check your records, and renew if you haven't done so yet.

I had a lot of 'Newsletter' type of material that I think you should know about, so if the pages on the Recent Issues seem a bit dis-organized, please realize that I try to fit as much info as I can on the available pages. You also will find only one 'philatelic' article, but it is nine pages long so I hope you still get your money's worth.

Hans Kremer

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Colombian SCADTA airmail stamps on Dutch mail

by Hans Kremer



Note: Just to be clear, I do not own any of the illustrations shown in this article. Nearly all of them were supplied by Bernd Woehlbrandt.

In the CherryStone auction on March 2007 I noticed a cover, very similar, but of lesser quality, to the one shown here. It was described as: "Colombia Air Post ..... handstamped "H" in violet.....".

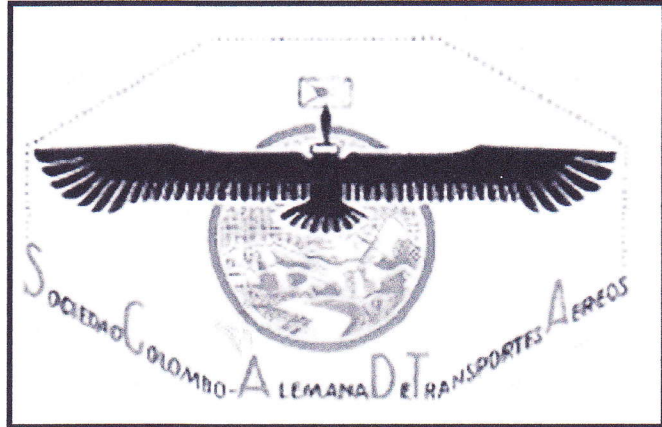
What struck me about that cover was that it was offered as a Dutch cover, but that it had not only Dutch stamps on it, but also stamps from Colombia, which also were canceled in the Netherlands (just like the cover shown here). How could that be?



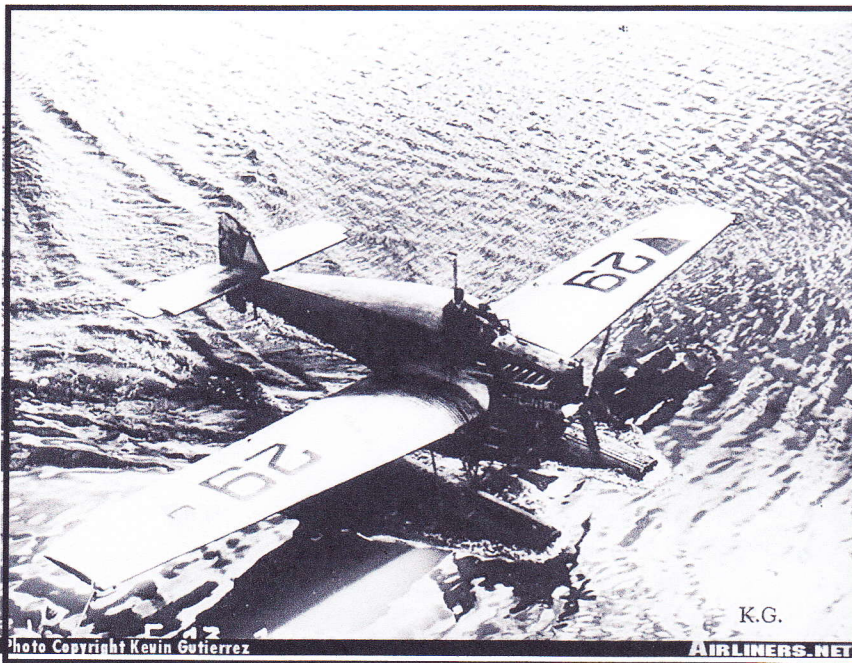
I had seen these "H" overprinted stamps before and knew that they were issued by a company named "SCADTA" but I never had paid much attention to these. This time however, I decided to do some research on the Internet to see what I could find out about SCADTA. Going to [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) and typing in SCADTA resulted in about 22,000 hits, way too many of course to check them all out. Next I narrowed the search to SCADTA combined with Holland, which brought it down to roughly a thousand hits. Still too many. Next search entered was SCADTA H Holland, which still resulted in 680 hits. I decided that this would be a manageable number, especially taking into account that the first 100 hits probably would include everything I needed to know, or at least would put me on the right track. After checking out various sites I felt that the following would do to describe what SCADTA was about: <http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Avianca>.

**“SCADTA (1919 - 1940)**

The airline traces its history back to December 5, 1919, in the city of Barranquilla, Colombia. Germans Werner Kamerer, Stuart Hosie, Alberto Tietjen, and Colombians Ernesto Cortissoz (the first President of the Airline), Rafael Palacio, Cristobal Restrepo, Jacobo Correa, and Aristides Noguera founded the Colombo-German Company called Sociedad Colombo-Alemana De Transportes Aereos, or SCADTA for short. The company accomplished its first flight between Barranquilla and the nearby town of Puerto Colombia aboard a Junkers F13 wherein 57 pieces of mail were transported; the flight was piloted by German Helmuth Von Krohn. This and another aircraft of the same type were completely mechanically constructed monoplanes,



the engines of which had to be modified in order to be able to efficiently operate in the climatic conditions of the country; there were nine aircraft in the fleet with a total range of 850 km (525 Mi) and could carry up to four passengers and two crewmen. Due to the topographic characteristics of the country, and the lack of airports at the time, two floats were adapted to the Junkers aircraft in order for them to accomplish water landings on the rivers of different towns. Using these floats Helmuth Von Krohn was able to perform the first inland flight over Colombia on October 20, 1920, following the course of the Magdalena River; the flight took eight hours and had to make four emergency landings on the water.



*SCADTA’s Junkers F13 “Atlantico” on the Magdalena River*

Soon after the vision of the founding group had become a reality, German scientist and philanthropist Peter von Bauer became interested in the airline and contributed general knowledge, capital, and a tenth aircraft for the company as well as obtaining concessions from the Colombian government to operate the country's airmail transportation division using the airline. This new contract allowed SCADTA to thrive in a new frontier of aviation. By the mid 1920s, SCADTA, having overcome many obstacles, inaugurated its first international routes that initially covered destinations in Venezuela and the United States. Regrettably, in 1924, the aircraft that both Ernesto Cortissoz and Helmuth Von Krohn were piloting crashed into an area currently known as Bocas de Ceniza, in Barranquilla, causing their deaths. Despite this tragedy the airline continued to thrive under the guidance of German Peter von Bauer until the early 1940s where circumstances related to the outbreak of World War II forced him to sell his shares in the airline to the U.S. owned Pan American World Airways.”

This site however, did not go into any detail about the airmail service SCADTA provided. For that we can go to: <http://www.aerogramme.com/exhibits/scadtaps/ExhPg01.htm>:

#### “SCADTA Postal Stationery

Colombia’s early domestic airmail service was provided by private organizations. The Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aéreos, or “SCADTA”, began operations on October 19, 1920 and acquired an exclusive airmail contract by the end of the year. This exclusive contract lasted just over 11 years, running out on January 1, 1932.

Under the contract, all mail carried by air required franking by airmail stamps, printed and sold by SCADTA. SCADTA was permitted to own and operate its own post offices throughout Colombia. The SCADTA franking paid only the air part of the service within Colombia. Mail originating in Colombia also required franking with Colombian National Government postage appropriate to the particular service. Mail originating elsewhere required proper postage to pay transit to Colombia and SCADTA franking for air service within Colombia.”

By now I had a pretty good idea what SCADTA and the overprinted stamps were about, but of course once you are getting the basics down you’ll try to find out more. Looking at a map of Colombia you’ll notice that the port of entry for mail coming from Europe would be Barranquilla in the Caribbean Sea. Since Colombia is a very rugged country, travel by surface would be very time consuming so SCADTA’s airmail service greatly reduced travel time, in some cases from a week (!) to a couple of hours!

Having ‘exhausted’ my Google SCADTA searches it occurred to me that there might be an organization of stamp collectors who have Colombia as their main interest. Back to Google and so I came to [www.copaphil.org](http://www.copaphil.org), where it reads: “.....The purpose of COPAPHIL is to promote the philately of Colombia and Panama”.

I contacted COPAPHIL and Thomas (Tom) Myers, secretary and Copacarta editor, in particular has been very helpful. He pointed me to other literature available, such as the Sanabria catalogue (The World Airmail Catalogue), a copy of which of the 1966 version I found in the Western Philatelic Library ([www.fwpl.org](http://www.fwpl.org)) in Sunnyvale, California, as well to the Michel stamp catalog, which I found less useful.

The overprints were for easier identification and control purposes. The complete list is as follows: A = Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, A-U= Argentina-Uruquay, B=Belgium, Bo=Bolivia, Br=Brazil, C=Cuba, Ca=Canada, Ch=Chile,CR=Costa Rica, D=Denmark, E=Spain, EU=United States, F=France, G.B.=Great Britain, H=Netherlands or Netherlands Antilles, I=Italy, P=Panama and Canal Zone, Pe=Peru, S=Switzerland and Liechtenstein, Su=Sweden, and V=Venezuela.

I noticed that “H” was not only used in the Netherlands but for the Netherlands Antilles as well, but once one realizes that Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao are just off the coast of Venezuela and thus not far from Colombia there most likely was a fair amount of correspondence between at least Curaçao and Colombia. As you will read later, the Netherlands Antilles had a prominent role during SCADTA’s earlier days

By now I thought I had pretty much exhausted the subject until I got another idea. With the German background of these Scadta stamps maybe more could be found out about all of this in Germany. So back to Google, this time typing in ‘SCADTA Deutschland’ to see what came up, and that’s how I got to [www.scadta.de](http://www.scadta.de), a beautiful and very extensive Website devoted to SCADTA in all its aspects. It is set up and maintained by Bernd Woehlbrandt. This site is in German, which brings with it some translation problems, but after going thru the Website a couple of times things fall into place and one then realizes how extensive the Scadta subject is. Bernd shows all kinds of material that belongs in an Scadta collection. For this article (which is about the ‘Dutch’ Scadta stamps only) there is information I did not find anywhere else. I contacted Bernd (what a wonderful tool email is!) and will share what I learned from him.

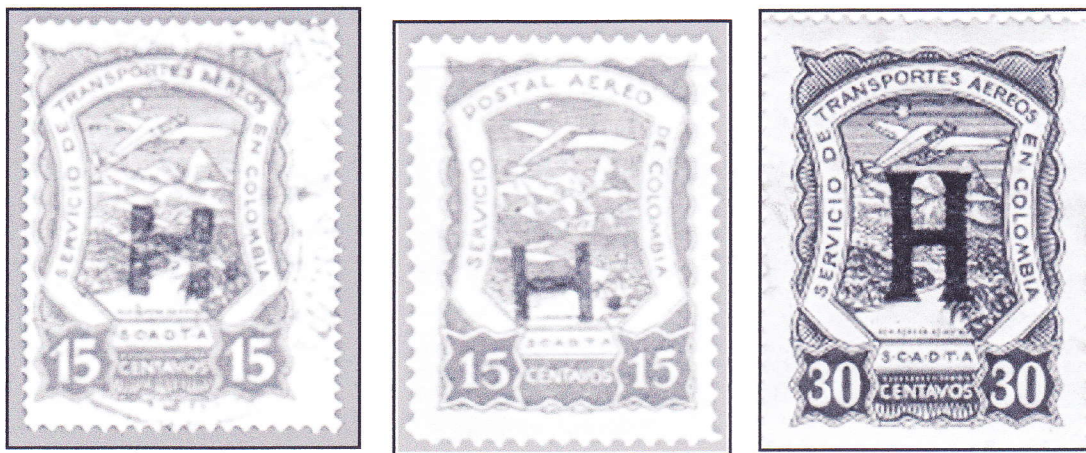
Bernd has a nice series of spreadsheets showing on which Colombian stamps the various overprints (listed by country) can be found.

What I found for the “H overprint is this:

Year of Issue:

1921 (Perf: 11 1/2)	(Eleven Denominations (5 c thru 5 P))	Hand canceled H in violet and black
1923 (Perf 14)	(Twelve denominations (5 c thru 20 R))	Hand canceled H in violet and black (red only on the 30 c and 5 P denominations)
1923 (Perf 14)	(Twelve denominations (5 c thru 20 R))	Machine canceled H in black.

Also listed are the number of overprinted stamps on the 1923 issue. For the "H" stamps the total is 13,575 stamps, of which 4,750 were of the 30 cent (the most common) denomination. Spread out over all countries the total number of overprinted stamps on the 1923 issue comes to 731,500, with about 116,000 of these with the EU (United States) initials.



L to R: Handcanceled H on 1921 issue, 1923 issue, and machine canceled H on 1923 issue

De frankering van den luchtposttoeslag voor briefzendingen naar Columbia en voor brief- en pakketzendingen naar Ecuador geschiedt nog steeds met de in de Agentschappen der Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij voor Nederland en Koloniën te s'Gravenhage, Hofweg 9; te Amsterdam, Leidsche Plein of te Rotterdam, Coolsingel 115, verkrijgbare SCADTA-Luchtpostzegels.

De luchtposttoeslagen naar alle plaatsen in Columbia bedragen:

voor briefzendingen, voor elke 20 gram of gedeelte daarvan	30 cts.
voor briefkaarten	15 "
voor drukwerken, papiers de commerce, monsters zonder waarde, warenmonsters enz., voor elke 20 gram of gedeelte daarvan	15 "
voor kosten van aantekenen per aangeteekende zending	20 "

De luchtposttoeslagen naar alle plaatsen in Ecuador bedragen:

voor briefzendingen, voor iedere 20 gram of gedeelte hiervan	30 cts.
voor briefkaarten	15 "
voor drukwerken, papiers de commerce, monsters zonder waarde, warenmonsters, enz., voor elke 20 gram of gedeelte daarvan	15 "
voor pakketten per 500 gram of gedeelte daarvan	1.50 pes.
voor kosten van aantekenen per aangeteekende zending	20 cts.

In F.J van Beveren's publication I found the following 1929 PTT announcement. It gives instructions on how to use these stamps, where to buy them, as well as the airmail surcharges for mail to destinations in Colombia and Ecuador.

The announcement points out that franking to pay for the airmail surcharge in Colombia and Ecuador is still to be made with the SCADTA-airmail stamps, which can be obtained at the K.L.M. agents' offices located at Hofweg 9, 's Gravenhage; Leidsche

Plein, Amsterdam and Coolsingel 115, Rotterdam. The airmail surcharge for letters to all destinations in Colombia was 30 cents per 20 grams; for postcards it would be 15 cents, printed matter 15 cents per 20 grams, and an additional 20 cent for registered mail.

Stamps with the overprint 'H' were sold at the K.L.M. offices in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague, as well as at the Colombian Consulates in the Netherlands and the Dutch West Indies. Since these over printed stamps were primarily being sold at Colombian Consulates overseas, they are often referred to as "Consular Stamps".

*Stickers to promote the use  
of SCADTA stamps*

MAAKT GEBRUIK VAN DEN VLEEGDIENST  
DER KOLUMBIAANSCH E LUCHTVAART  
MAATSCHAPPIJ  
TIJDSBEREIKING 10 DAGEN!  
Postzegels en Inlichtingen Verkrijgbaar  
bij de Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij,  
AMSTERDAM.

USE THE COLOMBIAN AIR MAIL!  
IT SAVES YOU 10 DAYS!  
Information and Stamps:  
Sociedad Comercial Colombo-Holandesa  
Amsterdam, Staalkade 3.

It should be pointed out that not only the overprinted Scadta stamps could be used, but also the not overprinted ones.

When the Scadta service first started the sender had to use two envelopes to send a letter using the Colombian airmail service. On the outer envelope one had to write "To SCADTA, Barranquilla, Colombia" and one had to use the regular stamps of one's country for this (in our case that would have been Dutch stamps).

For the enclosed envelope, with its Colombian address, one had to use the consular (Scadta)-stamps (30 Centavos for each 20 grams and so on). When the envelope arrived at Barranquilla Scadta opened the outer envelope and then took out the inner envelope. Then Scadta personnel had to put the regular domestic rate Colombian stamps on this cover at their own expense! (the contract with the Colombian government said: Scadta-stamps had to be combined with regular stamps!). This system is referred to as the "Two-Cover-System".

The next page shows an example of such an enclosed (rare) Dutch cover.



*Cover which was enclosed in another cover. Outside cover sent from Amsterdam to Barranquilla, then opened and cover was then sent 17-XII-1925 to its final destination (by air) after the 4 cent Colombian stamp (paying for the domestic rate) was added.*

After a short time Scadta made arrangements with some countries to simplify the system. Some dates are : Switzerland (1923-07-15), Germany (1923-09-01), USA (1925-06-01), and the Netherlands (1926-06-28). So the Dutch could from then on use only one cover using Dutch stamps for the sea journey to Barranquilla and the Scadta-Consular-Stamps for the airmail part within Colombia. This is called the 'One-Cover-System'.

The last way to simplify these system was: The Dutch could use Dutch stamps only, but when that happened is not known to me. The first countries to use the simple system were Germany: 1926-12-06, and USA 1931-06-15.

After having described the basic Scadta information the reader might want to enjoy some other Scadta covers plus the history behind them.



Dutch auctioneer Wiggers De Vries in the auction catalog of March 2008 shows the following cover:



The description was as follows:

“1930 SCADTA cover, Sent 8 september 1930 to Bolivia. Arrival 30 october 1930. Two Bolivian stamps and a 12 1/2 cent Dutch stamp. Cancelled Eindhoven N.V.Philips and Servicio De Transportes Aereos Barranquilla”

The reference to Bolivia threw me off at first. A closer look at the 30 cent stamp reads along the top: “Servicio Bolivariano”, which indeed looks like we are dealing with a Bolivian stamp. However, this is not the case. In the late 1920s SCADTA began using the name “Servicio Bolivariano de Transportes Aéreos” in its marketing, referring to the great liberator of South America Simón Bolívar. So, this is a Colombian stamp, as is the R overprinted stamp (the R in this case stands for Registrado (registered mail); it is not referring to a country ‘R’).

If we take a closer look at this cover we’ll notice that there are no “H” stamps on it, but it is still (correctly) referred to as a Scadta cover. The two Colombian stamps, the (blue) 30 centavos, and (red) 20 centavos stamp (overprinted with an R), are indeed Scadta stamps. In 1929 the letter overprinted stamps had been replaced by these types of stamps.

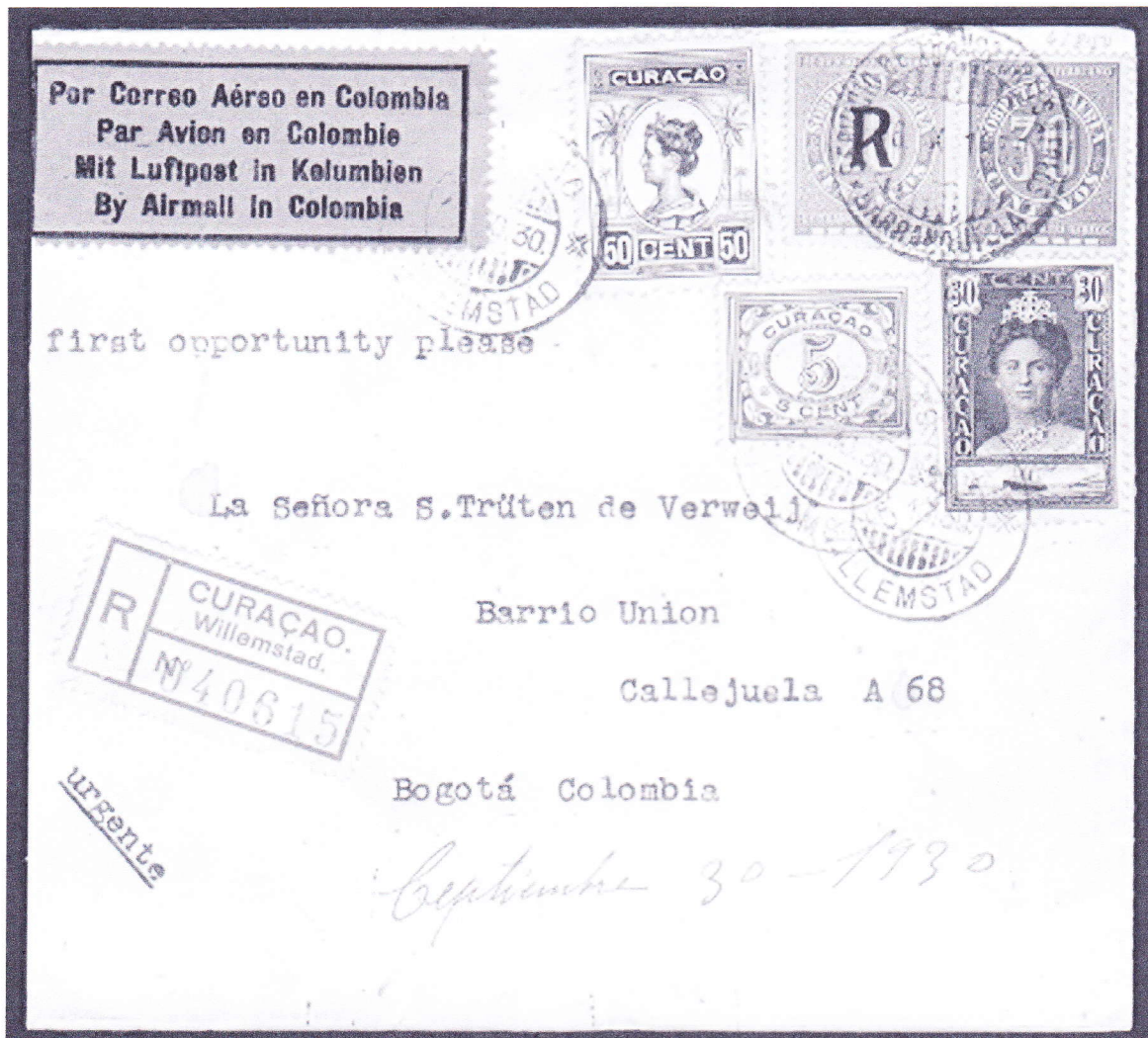
In the Scott catalog for Colombia we’ll find these stamps described as:

“For International Airmail 1929, June 1

This issue was sold abroad for use on correspondence to be flown from coastal to interior points of Colombia. Cancellations are those of the country of origin rather than Colombia.”

The ‘R’ overprinted stamp paid for the extra 20 centavos registration fee. Since only one 30 centavos stamp was attached the ‘Philips’ letter must have weighed less than 20 grams. 12 1/2 cent was the regular surface mail rate from the Netherlands to foreign destinations during the 1930s.

Now let's have a look at a very rare registered Curaçao SCADTA cover, sent during October 1930 from Willemstad (Curaçao) to Bogota, Colombia.



Cover sent September 30, 1930 from Curaçao to Bogota, Colombia. Franked with a 30 cent Scadta stamp, a registered mail Scadta stamp and 85 cents total in Netherlands Antilles stamps.

Aruba/Curaçao and SCADTA

From: <http://www.arubaaviation.com/history.html>

“The coming of SCADTA

In 1923 SCADTA, which was later renamed Avianca, started planning for some routes to the north, namely the U.S, but it realized that fuel and rest stops needed to be made in the Caribbean.

Preparations started in Curaçao where they planned to operate from. Even some small islands were bought by their representative on that island. The idea was to land and dock at the lagoon behind Willemstad, named Schottegat.

Because of several problems in Colombia this was delayed. It was in 1924 when SCADTA and Condor signed an agreement that these plans started taking shape again. Condor had two Italian built Dornier Wal hydro aircrafts at their disposal which were transported via cargo ships to Curaçao. Once in Curaçao these two flying boats, named "Pacífico" and "Atlantico" had to be assembled.

On April 8th 1925 test flights were made from Barranquilla to Curaçao and La Guaira with the "Pacífico", which had an Italian registration namely "I-DOOR". Four local flights were also carried out over Curaçao which cost \$20 p.p. The Pacífico also carried out the first Airmail flights from Curaçao connecting the island with La Guaira & Maracaibo. Passengers were also accepted on these flights for a hefty \$70 for persons which weighed 70 kilos or less (each additional kilo meant an extra \$1!).

On July the 4th 1925 Aruba finally got the chance to see the Pacífico which came from Curaçao. It landed at Paardenbaai (Oranjestad) with governor Brandtjes on board.

Emotions & expectations on the islands were high but sadly just a couple of weeks later in August 1925 SCADTA changed plans and reassigned the planes for a test flight via Central America to the USA and so removed the Dornier's from the islands. These test flights with the initial plan to open a U.S. route from Colombia were blocked by the U.S. government. SCADTA later re-assigned the "Pacífico" to fly the Panama-Barranquilla-Curacao route and so the SCADTA continued to operate from Curaçao for the next couple of years. However they encountered several obstacles during that time including an incident with the "Pacífico" and Paraguana. Details of where abouts of the aircraft is still unknown. SCADTA later dropped their operation in Curaçao which were later picked up by the emerging PanAm & KLM. Avianca which is still in service today, is the second oldest airline only to KLM and is in any case the oldest airline in the Americas. It was founded in 1919 by German and Colombian industrialists. One could fairly say that it is the airline that has served the islands of Aruba and Curaçao for a longer period of time than any other airline in the world.

For additional Curaçao covers have a look at: [http://web.me.com/scadta/Scadta-Philatelie/Konsular\\_curacao.html](http://web.me.com/scadta/Scadta-Philatelie/Konsular_curacao.html)

I would like to thank Bernd Woehlbrandt for his enthusiastic help and expert advice and him graciously supplying me with nearly all of the illustrations shown in this article.

Refs:

George W. Hoffman, SCADTA the First Commercial Airline in the Western hemisphere, American Philatelic Congress#34,1968

R.J. Sutton, The Stamp Collector's Encyclopedia. 6th edition revised by K.W. Anthony, Published 1966

F.J. van Beveren, De Ontwikkeling van de Trans-Atlantische luchtpostverbindingen, 1982

J.L.C.M. TSchroots, H.H.C. TSchroots-Boer, Luchtvaart en Luchtpost encyclopedie, deel 1, ISBN 90 900 35 91-5

[www.copaphil.com](http://www.copaphil.com)

[www.cherrystoneauctions.com](http://www.cherrystoneauctions.com)

[www.aerogramme.com/exhibits/scadtaps/overview.html](http://www.aerogramme.com/exhibits/scadtaps/overview.html)

[www.stampnotes.com/Notes\\_from\\_the\\_Past/pastnote248.htm](http://www.stampnotes.com/Notes_from_the_Past/pastnote248.htm)

[www.scadta.de](http://www.scadta.de)

**\*\*\* To appreciate the power of color, please look at this article on our Website:  
<http://www.angelfire.com.ca2/asnp>**

## TO OUR MEMBERS

### **The ASNP Needs You!**

After more than 14 years at the helm of our Journal and Magazine, our editor, Hans Kremer, is planning to lay down his blue pencil after the July 2010 edition.

What years they have been, the Journal and the News Letter have been combined to make the Magazine which now appears six times a year. A lot of paper has been eliminated by the use of the computer. Hans' editorship has been outstanding and it has kept our "lifeblood" healthy.

We are now looking for someone to take over the position of editor – this person will be shown the "ropes" by Hans between now and July 2010 so a smooth transition will be achieved. Given our penchant for Netherlands philately it would be handy of course if this person understands Dutch, but there are others who can provide translations when needed.

The candidate should be thoroughly familiar with the computer and its many possibilities.

If you are interested or want to know more about being the Editor, please contact Hans at his e-mail address ([hkremer@usa.net](mailto:hkremer@usa.net)).

**Ed Matthews**

**President ASNP**

#### FROM THE AUCTIONEER

We are aiming for a fall auction.  
Please submit your material to the Auction Manager

Hans Moesbergen  
12739 W. Wilshire Drive  
Avondale, AZ 85392-6563  
[hans@moesbergen.net](mailto:hans@moesbergen.net)

#### FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

##### New member :

Mr. Deo van Wijk #1195  
2115 Crystal River Drive  
Kingwood, TX 77345-1615  
1-19, 21-26 letters 15th thru 19th century

#### FROM THE LIBRARIAN

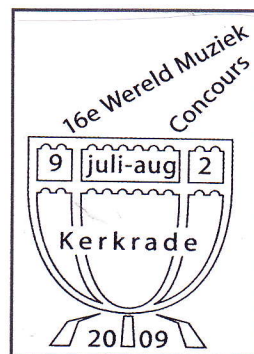
Recent acquisition:  
**Curaçao - An Identification Guide for Cancells**

For a review of this publication please refer to the  
Recent Publications elders in this Magazine

#### RECENT CANCELS

##### Commemorative cancel

9-VII / 2-VIII-2009  
16th World Music Festival  
Kerkrade



## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

### Message to the membership

Since the beginning of this year mail to our Governor Charles Sacconaghi was returned to us marked "undeliverable". Repeated inquiries did not clear up the reason for this.

On July 27 we received via our member Franklin Ennik a note from Charles explaining his mysterious disappearance.

Charles suffered a heart attack in February and had been in the hospital ever since, and now lives in a retirement home. He is still very weak, sad and depressed, he had to get rid of everything.

Charles has no close relatives, so he has to rely on the kindness of others.

But as he says: to lose everything is hard to endure, but look around you, there are always people worse off. You have to experience it to understand.

His current address:

Charles Sacconaghi  
6054 Franklin Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90028

We will explore the possibility of visiting Charles at the retirement home.

Personally, I met Charles during our visit to Amphilex 2002 in Amsterdam

We were both staying at the same small hotel on the Market Place in Haarlem.

We did quite a few things together, built up a stock of wonderful memories and learned to appreciate each other.

EM.

### Kees Adema has been selected as the recipient of the 2009 Luff Award for Distinguished Philatelic Research.

From the APS Website:

#### **"Luff Award**

The most prestigious award presented by the American Philatelic Society to a living philatelist

Kees Adema's outstanding exhibits reflect the keen research he undertakes and then shares with his fellow philatelists. However, his astute research efforts are even

more extensively revealed in his writings. He is the author of more than two dozen articles on various

aspects of Netherlands philately, including a recent article in the *London Philatelist* based on his presentation at the Royal Philatelic Society London.

In addition, he has written more than eight articles in the *Collectors Club Philatelist* on such diverse topics as the world's first postage dues, postal pigeons, French Fieldpost during invasion of Holland, Thurn and Taxis (the Netherlands/Italy route), and mail in connection with Napoleon's Grande Armée and Second Grande Armée. All of these writings reveal extensive research by the author. Several have been translated and published in Dutch, French, and German periodicals.

Kees Adema also has written original research articles that have appeared in the *Journal of the American Society for Netherlands Philately*, *Nederland Onder de Loep*, and *Notities*, among others. The Philatelic Foundation produced a DVD titled "Holland's Wars and Struggles 1568-1815," showing original letters and documents from his collection placed in historical context. The video is used as an educational tool in the United States and Europe.

In 2002 Kees Adema published the book *The First Postage Dues: Holland's 3s Markings 1667-1811*. He has identified thirty-one different types of "3 stuiver" markings, many previously unrecorded. He created a new cataloguing system that has now been adopted by other handbooks, periodicals, and auction houses — known as the "Adema Identification Method."

Further, he developed a system to differentiate between forgeries and authentic postage due markings from the seventeenth to the early nineteenth centuries using transparencies with impressions from untainted archival sources pre-dating 1930. This date is important since the major forger of these markings started after that date, and only those items that have a solid history that definitely predates 1930 are "safe."

Kees Adema has published a number of articles that involved original research and philatelic discoveries, such as two different "Armée du Roy" Fieldpost stamps on letters from 1747, whose use in Holland was until recently unrecorded. He has completed the first volume of a planned three-volume treatise on *Dutch Mail in Times of Turmoil 1568-1839*.

In addition to being past president of the American Society for Netherlands Philately (1997-2006) and a current governor of the Collectors Club of New York as well as a member of the club's editorial board, Adema is a member of the Nederlandse Academie voor Filatelie and the Académie Européenne de Philatélie.

His exhibit "Early Postal Markings of the Netherlands" won a national grand award, five FIP large golds along with special prizes and in one case felicitations of the jury for research, and was shown in the FIP Championship Class. It also received the "Golden Posthorn" award — recognizing outstanding research — at the specialized postal history competition in Sindelfingen, Germany in 2000. Another exhibit,

“Dutch Mail in Times of Turmoil 1568–1839,” won a large gold and felicitations of the jury for research. The exhibit has been expanded and received two more large golds and the Grand Prix in the Master Class at Naposta 2005.

Kees Adema’s postal history research achievements have been recognized with several honors including:

- Prof. Dr. Carlrichard Brühl Medaille for research (Germany 2003)
- Professor van der Willigen award for research (Netherlands 2003)
- Foundation Friends of the Amsterdam Municipal Archive — title of Guardian of the Treasure for his “research in publications related to pre-postal history and his merits in publicizing the archives and collections of the Amsterdam Municipal Archive” (Netherlands 2003)
- Edwin Koenig Award, presented once every five years to the author of a philatelic publication with the most original research (Netherlands 2006)
- American Society for Netherlands Philately de Kruyf award for lifetime services in Dutch philately (USA 2008)

In view of Kees Adema’s remarkable record in the field of postal history research, he was recommended for the Luff Award for Distinguished Philatelic Research.”

Congratulations Kees! What’s next, a visit to the White House?

**Linn’s Stamp News**  
**July 6, 2009 Page 36:**

“Dutch East Indies airmail cover went around the world in 1934-35” by Michael Rogers. A full page, detailed story with good background information. Your local library might have it.

**One of the benefits of an APS membership.**

Did you know that one the benefits of the American Philatelic Society (APS) membership is the so-called Estate Advisory Service?

The APS has had an Estate Advisory Service for many years. The APS offers members free Estate Advisory Service labels which they can place in albums, etc. to notify their heirs of the service. We also send a letter to the estate of every deceased member informing them of the availability of the service.

The APS has about 150 volunteers around the country who will travel to an individual's home and review the former member's collection. They do not provide a formal appraisal but will provide an estimate of the value and suggestions for the most appropriate methods to sell.

Scott Troutman had an excellent article in the March 2007 issue of The American Philatelist on his experiences with the APS Estate Advisor Service and there were several follow up letters and another article.

So, if you are not an APS member at this time, you might want to consider the information mentioned here.

You heirs would be grateful to you!

**Why do they put pictures of criminals up in the Post Office?**

What are we supposed to do, write to them? Why don't they just put their pictures on the postage stamps so the mailmen can look for them while they deliver the mail?

**Perfin HS identified**

(from Perfinpost nr. 90, september 2009)



A previously unidentified perfin (H.S.) has now been identified through a postal card sent by N.V. Het Steel, a company making corn- and rice products in Roermond .

**PHILATELIC EVENTS/AUCTIONS:**

**2009**

Oct. 21-25 Italia 2009  
Rome, Italy

**2010**

May 8-15 International Stamp Exhibition  
Business Design Centre, Islington  
London  
<http://www.london2010.org.uk/international-stamp-exhibition>

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>
- Sept. 11-12 Overijsselse Postzegelveiling  
Enschede/Apeldoorn  
[www.opv-stamps.com](http://www.opv-stamps.com)
- Nov. 9-11 Rietdijk  
The Hague  
[www.rietdijk-veilingen.nl](http://www.rietdijk-veilingen.nl)
- Sept. 17-19 Wiggers de Vries  
Amstelveen  
[www.wiggersdevriespzbv.nl](http://www.wiggersdevriespzbv.nl)
- Sept. 21-22 van Dieten  
Capelle a/d IJssel  
[www.vandieten.nl](http://www.vandieten.nl)
- Nov. 6-9 Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling  
Weesp  
[www.npv.nl](http://www.npv.nl)
- Ongoing (Online) Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling  
[www.ecosta.com](http://www.ecosta.com)

## WEBSITES WORTH VISITING

### Non Philatelic

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oQgull\\_30n8&feature=related](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oQgull_30n8&feature=related) - History of the Netherlands in 5 minutes.

<http://www.hrrm.org/halfmoon/dutch.htm>  
**The Dutch and Early Hudson River History**  
The Dutch controlled the Hudson River Valley from 1609 until the English takeover in 1664, but during this time, Dutch entrepreneurs established a series of trading posts, towns, and forts up and down the Hudson River that laid the groundwork for towns that exist today. Fort Orange, the northernmost of the Dutch outposts, is today's Albany; New York was originally New Amsterdam, and the New Netherland's third major settlement, Wiltwyck, is known today as Kingston.

This site has nice links to other sites relating to the history of the Dutch in the North Eastern U.S.A

[http://www.ianchadwick.com/hudson/hudson\\_05.htm](http://www.ianchadwick.com/hudson/hudson_05.htm)  
If you prefer short movies on the 'Hudson' subject here are a couple you might enjoy:

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7wQWK\\_pA8bE&NR=1](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7wQWK_pA8bE&NR=1)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-LFV0-0QLMs&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wJx3HalYWjs&feature=related>

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oQgull\\_30n8&feature=related](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oQgull_30n8&feature=related)

<http://www.nnp.org/nni/Publications/Dutch-American/accomplishment.html>  
Well-known/Prominent Dutch -Americans  
They accomplished much and contributed to American society, culture, politics, government and economy. There must be at least 200 names on this list, including Tiger Woods, Walter Cronkite and Meryl Streep.

Peter Stuyvesant was the governor of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, and he had come south to Delaware and established Fort Casimir at what is now New Castle. In 1653 he formed the first volunteer fire brigade, and is honored on a stamp first issued at Dover, Delaware in 1948. (Scott # 971)

<http://www.dutch-aviation.nl> An overview of Dutch Aviation History from 1900 till now (English) This is a wonderful site for those of you interested in Dutch aviation. The site is full of links to fairly detailed information.

For example it states: In 1935 the Indie rote was flown once a week. On June 12, 1935, the 'twice-a-week' schedule was introduced. First plane was the DC-2 PN-AKN "Nachtegaal" on flight 241.



**Tay Peng Hian wins Grand Prix D'Honneur**

Our fellow ASNP member, Tay Peng Hian from Singapore received the Grand Prix d'Honneur (FIP champion of champions) in the FIP Championship Class at CHINA 2009 World Stamp Exhibition, held from April 10 - 16, 2009 in Luoyang city, China. We congratulate Tay Peng Hian with this outstanding success and are happy to give a bit of background as well as show one of his unique covers.

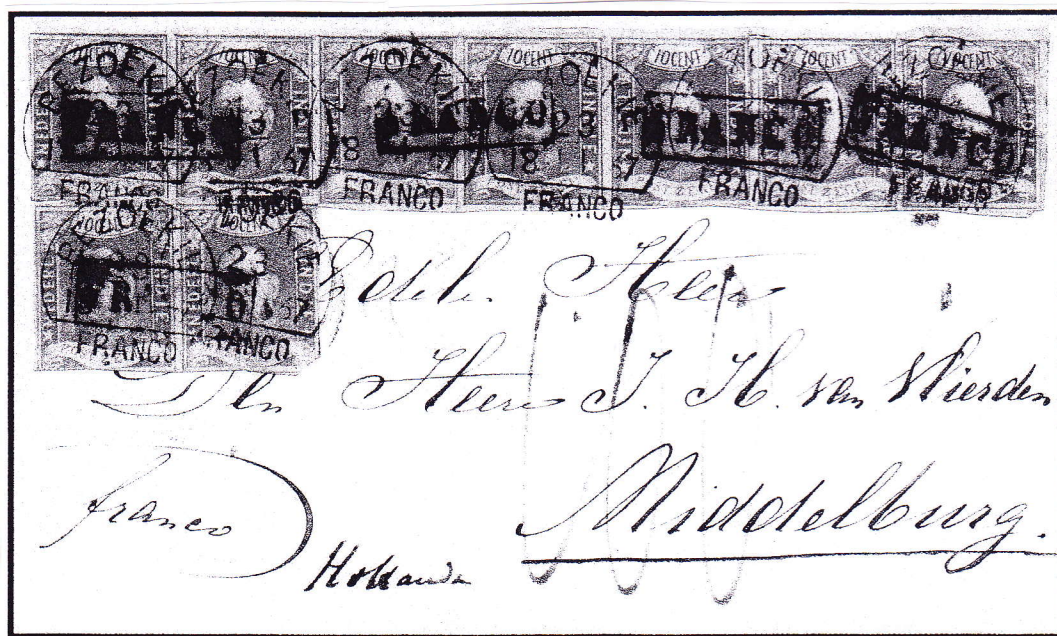
Mr Tay is the immediate past President of FIAP (Federation of Inter-Asian Philately), a post which he held from 1987 to 2001. He plays a vital role in the active promotion of philately in Asia. He was elected to the ROLL OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS (RDP) in 1996. Mr Tay has won the coveted FIP Grand Prix International Awards three times, for each of his three collections, namely, **Straits Settlements**, **Burma** and **Netherlands East Indies** (in PHILAKOREA 2002) at the FIP World Stamp Exhibitions. His Netherlands East Indies exhibit is recognised as the best ever assembled collection of the first two issues (1864, 1866) of Netherlands East Indies.

This is a specialised collection of the stamps and postal

history of the Netherlands East Indies, from the pre-philately era as early as 1655 to the birth of her first two issues in 1864 & 1868 respectively, including an important study of the "HALFROUND FRANCO" postmarks used by the 51 Post Offices.

The first issue of 1864 of 10 cents value, in largest mint block of 24 (only one known in private hands), various large used multiples, and multiple usages on covers are shown. The second issue of 1868, also of one denomination of 10 cents, as that of the first issue, but perforated (versus imperforation) is well represented. The **Half-Round Franco** Postmarks (HRF) are used throughout the first two issues, even to the extend of the first four values (5, 10, 20 & 50 cents) of the third issue of 1870.

Mr Tay's extensive research (over the past 18 years) on their usages (earliest & latest dates) have produced the following important conclusion: HRF postmarks were in use for eight years, from May 1866 to February 1874. Examples of the late usage (be it on stamps or on covers) on all the three issues are very rare and rarely appear on the philatelic market.



*Netherlands East Indies: Cover mailed from Bondowosso to Middelburg via Bezokte and Batavia on November 23, 1867. Large multiple usage of first issue (nine stamps)*

	1864 First Issue 10 Cents	1868 Second Issue 10 Cents	1870 Third Issue 5, 10, 20, and 50 Cents
HRF earliest usage	May 06, 1866 Kedirie	February 04, 1868 Muntok	January 05, 1870 Buitenzorg (on 50 Cents)
HRF latest usage	December 30, 1870 Amboina	September 09, 1872 Timor	February 17, 1874 Pekalongan



## 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 (hkremmer@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.

June 2009 - The cover is graced with a picture of the departing editor of Filatelie, Aad Knikman, holding a booklet of his personal stamp which was given to him as surprise farewell gift. Aad held the position for 24 years and decided that retirement would be even more



fun. If you want to order one of these booklets (Aad was nice enough to send me two sets) you should contact the Collect Club in Groningen. Article # 699142. They sell for the nominal price of € 3.52 ( 8 x 44 cent). - Mr. Hermse writes his annual report on the frankings used during last year's Xmas/New Year mail. With new rates came confusion so interesting combinations of stamps can be found on this mail. - Henk Hospers reports on peculiarities of some of the Dutch East Indies plate & etching numbers, followed by the same subject about the Netherlands New Guinea issues, and then the Surinam issues. If this kind of subject has your interest I suggest you contact Henk at h.hospers@inter.nl.net.

July/August 2009 - During the early days of the 20th century China encountered turbulent times (refer to the Boxer rebellion). However, not only the Chinese were affected but foreign delegations situated in China too, to the point that they had to ask for military support from home. Han Siem informs us about the involvement of the Dutch Navy, which, at its maximum, in 1918 consisted of about 150 Dutch troops. A fascinating story enlightened with some rare covers. - Luuk Goldhoorn writes about 'One Guilder blue. Imperforated postage due stamps?'

It turns out that during the printing of the one guilder postage due stamps (1881 issue) something went wrong with the perforator, resulting in a rather large white strip along some stamps. When one cuts off the top perforation it would result in what would



then appear to be an imperforated stamp. Beware if somebody offers one these imperforated stamps for sale (they either have a Delft, Eindhoven, or Zaandam cancel on them). - Mr. van der Vlist in part 66 (!) about Fakes and Forgeries does an in depth analysis of Curaçao postal cards overprinted 12 1/2 and 7 1/2 cent in 1877 and 1879. Fellow ASN member Alex Nuijten's shows postal cards of the same subject on: <http://www.postzegelverenigingbreda.eu/Briefkaartencuracao1873.htm>.

### 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. No new Newsletter received

Magazine - July 2009

Part II of Julian van Beveren's story of Ordinary Seaman Wynand Cleas, whose whereabouts was unknown after Germany's invasion of the Netherlands in May 1940. In 1941 Wijnand was able to make contact, using the services provided by Thomas Cook & Son at an undercover Lisbon address. At this time Wijnand was

onboard the O 21 submarine, and after making several stops the letter caught up with Wijnand in Dundee. More to come later. - Kees Adema's article about "Dutch Mail in Times of Turmoil 1568-1815" which I have previously reviewed (November 2007) is re-printed in this issue.

### 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@att.net

Website: [www.angelfire.com/ca2/npofc](http://www.angelfire.com/ca2/npofc).

### **Newsletter:** July and August 2009

The NPofC expects to be celebrating its 40th anniversary coming December and its members are urged to write an article for the 40th anniversary publication. About ten articles have been received so far by editor Frank Ennik. -An article about "Changes in the mail delivery in the Netherlands" was received by all mail patrons in the Netherlands. It was supplied by the TNT and, as is understandable, they try to warn people what will happen to their letters if they use one of the private mailing companies instead of the good old TNT - Two covers from PO&PO's excellent "Vraagbaak" Website (one from the D.E.I (1904) and another one with an EMBDEN cancel of 1809) received a satisfactory explanation by members of PO&PO.

### **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](mailto:secretariaat@po-en-po.com)

### Verenigingsnieuws

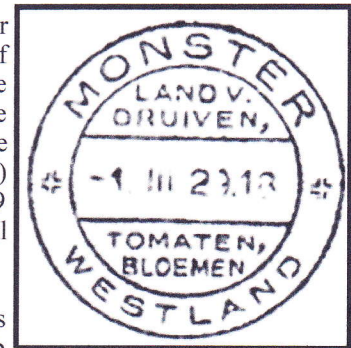
#### De Postzak # 206 (July 2009)

The first article deals with the 'flags' of the Dutch machine cancels. Author Otto Koene explains that originally the flags were on the right side of the pole, but after lobbying from the Dutch philatelists (they argued that the flags unnecessarily obliterated the underlying stamps) the flag was moved to the left in 1932, with a transition period in between. A change back to 'right side flags' took place in the 1950s and 'permanently' back to the left from 1962 onwards. The article gives a lot of background information about machine cancels in general, so I would highly

recommend getting a copy of the article if you collect this kind of material.

Jos Stroom treats us to the history of the so-called advertising cancels, cancels used by mostly smaller towns to promote certain aspects of their community, such as for example: Aalsmeer - Bloemencentrum (Center of Flowers), and Ommen - Ook Uw woonplaats? / Prachtig Natuurschoon / Lage belasting (Your town too? / Natural beauty / Low taxes). Jos then goes into detail about the cancels used in an area of the Netherlands known as Westland, which roughly covers the area between Rotterdam, Hook of Holland and The Hague. There was quite a lot of bickering among the towns in this area, not so much about coming up with a common text, which was Land v. druiven, tomaten, bloemen / Westland, but more about who what pay what. We are talking about very minor amounts of money ( in the range of tens of guilders), but money was tight, so each town fought hard to make their share as low as possible.

Jos in an appendix, has done all 'advertising cancel' collectors a great service by printing off an example of each one of these advertising cancels. Mr. van der Wart had listed most of them years ago in his *Machinestempels* catalog but I had never seen a picture of all of them Based on the inventory from the *Handboek Nederlandse Poststempels* (part 2 ) Jos shows a total of 89 cancels. Wonderful reference material.



Albert Wuite explains that Smilde ( a sub postoffice) had a special status due to being part of the Meppel-Assen railroad opened between 1868 and 1870 and not due to its diligence connection to Appelscha as was previously described in another article.

### **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 # 183 August 2009

This is the first issue of "Nederland onder de Loep" which appeared in full color and it adds tremendously to

the enjoyment of reading it. I sure wish we could print our ASNPM Magazine in color. Maybe my successor will find an affordable way.

Mr. Hönes opens the issue with a short description of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland (SMN) and he then shows eleven pieces of SMN postal stationery, mostly from the 1930s. The SMN operated between Amsterdam and Batavia (Jakarta) in the Dutch East Indies. - Udo Zimmermann writes about peculiarities on the selvage of blocks of Dutch stamps. - Ekkehard Haas shows a colorful, multiply cancelled letter sent from Soerabaja to Sydney in 1931, which never reached its destination, but ended up in the hands of the sender two months later. It shows cancels of Soerabaja (4x), Sydney (3x), Soerabaja-Oedjoeng (2x), and Balikpapan (2x). In Dutch this is called 'zwerfbrief' (wandering letter?) - Ekkehard also shows a Deutsche Dienstpost Niederlande packet card from March 1945, sent from Assen in the Netherlands to Moritzburg (Germany); a very late date for such a card. Although the Allied forces were in Germany at that time Northern Germany was still unoccupied explaining that this package made it to its destination without having been censored. - A nice and richly illustrated writeup by Frank van den Hoven of the ARGE's annual meeting of May earlier this year, makes me long for another ASNPM meeting. Maybe October 2010 in Los Angeles?

#### **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.  
June 2009:

Wybo Heere, VH (Flying Dutchman) president, reviewed the recent general meeting. He reminded the membership that the 2009 Postex show, which will include the "Day of the Aero Philately", will take place at Apeldoorn on October 16-18, 2009.

Several members received special club honors(pins): Jos Lumaye Schuld for 25 years membership and Ties Verkuil for 40 years. Wybo Heere himself was recognised by the KNBF (the 'Bond') for his many years of activities, particularly in the area of aero-philately.

The agenda indicates the dates of January 22-24, 2010 for the next annual Filatelie bourse at Loosdrecht (near Hilversum).

Arie de Bruin wrote about the first powered flight in the

*Netherlands Philately, Vol. 34, No. 1*

Netherlands. It took place on June 27, 1909. Although not quite according to original plans, pilot Charles Duc De Lambert, an aviation pupil of Wilbur Wright, completed a short flight of about three and a half minutes near the town of Etten-Leur (province of Brabant).

Jan Hintzen delivered his segment no.99 on airmail history. This time his subject was the picture postcard with franking on the face/picture side. Jan examined in detail the development since the oldest known picture postcard of 1870, the pros and the cons and the eventual rules as set by the U.P.U. (Universal Postal Union). The habit/custom of franking on the picture side remained mainly throughout the middle of the 1930's. As a result of the introduction of cancellation machinery more rules went into effect which discouraged franking on the picture side.

Jacques Bot continued to write about the Van-Lear Black articles of earlier issues. He also covered further reactions by members Will Porrio and Hans Kremer. Undoubtedly more will follow!

This time there is also a revealing article by member Herman Verduyn about an aviation pioneer from the North: the Groninger Sieb Koning.

Hans Dekker concluded this June issue with an illustration of the first KLM flight to Liverpool on March 29, 2009.

(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/>

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.nvpv nijmegen.nl/>, and then click on "artikelen". There has been no change to the list of articles since our last July Magazine.

### **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** - The June issue Leo Vosse shows two stamps inscribed Negara Islam Indonesia (Islamic State of Indonesia), most likely issued by the Islamic movement of Darul Islam, during the 1950s. Darul Islam was an Islamic movement initially founded in 1942 by Sukarnadji Maridjan Kartosuwirjo as two Islamic militias, namely Hizbullah and Sabilillah. The militias fought under the name of Darul Islam (meaning House of Islam or State of Islam (against the Dutch, and later also against the Republicans. In 1953 leaders of the movement formed the Negara Islam Indonesia (Islamic State of Indonesia) with Kartosuwirjo as leader. In August 1962, after Kartosuwirjo's capture, the Indonesian military persuaded 32 of his top subordinates to denounce their actions and pledge allegiance to the Indonesian government in return for amnesty. Kartosuwirjo was executed in October 1962.

In the July issue Peter Storm van Leeuwen writes about "A merry multi-colored fantasy". It deals with a colorful Dutch East Indies/Indonesian cover with six different stamps on it for which the buyer paid a fair amount of money. Unfortunately only two of the six stamps are genuine. A third stamp was also genuine, but added to the letter in a later stage. Then there is a forgery and the last two are fantasy creations. The combination makes for an attractive cover, but as always, be aware!

### **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.

### **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 June 2009:**

Rinus Dekker's supplement about the postal rates of the Netherlands Antilles (1948 - 2009) appeared in nearly the same form (but then in English) in ASNP Magazine Vol. 32/5 (May 2008). A number of color copied covers gives the article an added dimension. - Mr. Severijn in his series of articles about the DEI cancels of 1916-1942 this time covers the cancels of Tabanan through Tawangmangoe. - The 'newsletter' again covers too many short subjects to cover them all. I counted 23 (!) items, covering about 70 pages. One of the longer articles deals with the pre W.W.II airmail history of Makassar. Fourteen covers help show the development of the airmail between Makassar and mainly Soerabaja first. - Among other article I noticed: Mail censorship DEI in 1870, Current shortbar cancels on the island of Bintan, The NNG frankingmachines (there were only four of these!), Jubilee Expedition to the Sterrengebergte 1959-2009, UNTEA (Additional platefaults are shown; a false UNTEA Base P.O cancel(1963); a Pakistan U.N. Force W.Irian stamp (1961)), 13 miscellaneous notes about the Antilles and Aruba (clock cancels; Xmas mail from the Hr. Ms. van Galen (Curaçao); an Aruba postage due question; Gezaghebber Bovenwindse eilanden cancel, and an inventory of Surinam FDCs bridge-pairs and tête-bêches.

### **RECENT PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS**

#### **CURAÇAO An Identification Guide for Cancels**

by Richard A. Phelps. Softback (spiral bound), 8 1/2 x 11, 52 pages, single-sided, full color. \$ 30

ASNP member and past ASNP Auctioneer Dick Phelps is the author of this welcome addition to the sparse literature about the cancels of what is since 1948 known as the Netherlands Antilles (Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Maarten, St. Eustatius). Until 1948 the entire colony (all 6 islands) was known officially as the colony of Curaçao. The stamps used in the other five islands were the same stamps as used in Willemstad. They just identified the country name as Curaçao.

Dick writes:

"Identification of the cancels of CURAÇAO can be a very taxing task. There are many types that have been identified for many of the cancels since the cancelling devices were-basically manufactured individually rather than by mass production methods. But this gives us the opportunity to identify individual handstamps by the minor differences that can be found in them. However, these differences are often very subtle which makes this a very difficult job..

I have been fighting with these identifications for about 35 years now and I have decided to produce this guide to give you the benefit of some of my experience. On some of the identifications the differences are quite easy to determine and some are hard, but particularly the Squared Circles are very hard.

On the more difficult identifications I recommend doing the examination under high magnification because of the subtle differences being looked for. Personally, I work using three different levels of magnification equipment. For most of it I use a visor type of stereo loupe which gives you the opportunity to see the work with both

well. This can be very difficult if not impossible to do precisely without some of the aids that I have developed. In particular the most useful tools are overlay templates which can be held over a stamp or cover and used to attempt a match of the features of the template with the features of the cancel. These templates are included with this book. This is where the visor type loupe becomes invaluable. You can work with both eyes on the work and both hands free to manipulate the template.

As it says in the chapter on Squared Circles, the template alone is not sufficient for identification either. There are several initial determinations to be made before the template is used to make a final decision on the identification.



These templates have been made from stamps and covers in my collection. Their production was an arduous task using several different graphics processors to get the final result. Greatest care was used along the way to preserve the greatest possible precision in the final template.

In addition to the cancel templates there is one more nearly invaluable template. It is always very difficult to measure the diameter of a cancel, particularly if it is an off-cover stamp (usually only a partial strike). A "diameter" template is included which has circles ranging from 20 mm to 26 mm. This laid over a stamp makes the process a lot easier.

The template images of the cancels are exactly the precise size of the cancels, but the cancel images in this guide are not sized to any standards. They are just illustrations."

Dick covers the following cancels:

- FRANCO - One page
- Numeral Cancels - Eight Pages
- Large Single Circle - One page
- Medium Single Circle - One page
- Small Single Circle - Two pages
- Small Double Circle - Seven pages
- Squared Circle - Twenty Five pages
- Forgeries - Three pages

eyes and magnifies about 6X. I also have an attachment for it to raise the magnification of one eye up to 10X. I also have a wide field 10X magnifier that I can use with one eye. And if all else fails I also have a Unitron stereoscopic microscope.

The identifications of many cancels depends on looking at the precise positioning of various items in the cancel - position, size and orientation of letters, crosses, and other cancel features and the spacing between them as

The strength of this publication is the illustrations. They are in full color and of sufficient size to be able to see the sometimes fairly minute differences Dick is talking about. The pages are set up single spaced while the font size is such that reading is easy.

The description of the various details is done in what I would call is a 'conversational mode', which might not suit everybody but it gets the point across.

The publication lacks page numbers which make it a bit harder to navigate.

I do not have a sufficient number of Dutch Antilles cancels to make use of the enclosed templates, but the handout that comes with these templates makes it easy to understand how and when to use them.

Dick has done a tremendous job accumulating and sorting through his material before coming up with this publication.

Anybody who is collecting this kind of material or even comes across any of these types of cancels will find this publication an excellent guide to use.

Dick was generous enough to donate a copy to the ASNP library so if you are contemplating ordering a copy you could first check out the library copy before deciding on your own purchase.

The publication sells for \$30 (plus mailing), which, taking into account the full color printing using his own printer, is very reasonable.

Orders to be submitted to:

Richard Phelps  
P.O. Box 867373  
Plano, TX 75086-7373  
email: dick.phelps@verizon.net

**RECENT ISSUES**

**The Netherlands and Beyond: Brazil**  
**August 4, 2009**

**Denomination**

The face value of each Priority stamp is 95 euro cents.

**Technical details**

Size : 36 x 25mm  
Size of sheetlet : 108 x 150 mm

*Netherlands Philately, Vol. 34, No. 1*



Perforation : 12 3/4 : 13 1/4  
Paper : normal with phosphor tagging  
Gum : synthetic  
Stamp type : six unique Priority stamps on three different sheetlets  
Print colors : yellow, magenta, cyan and black  
Print process : offset  
Print run : 126,000 stamp sheetlets of each variation  
Printer : Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands

**Sporttop – Celebrating Sport Talent**  
August 25, 2009

**Denomination**

The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents.

**Technical details**

Size : 36 x 25mm  
Perforation : 14 1/4 : 14 1/4  
Paper : normal with phosphor tagging  
Gum : synthetic  
Stamp type : sheetlet with ten special stamps in five different designs

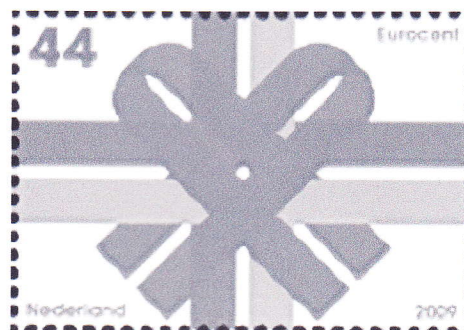
Product code : 291061  
 Print colours : yellow, magenta, cyan and black  
 Print process : photogravure  
 Print run : 320,000 sheetlets  
 Printer : De La Rue, UK

**Weeks of the Greetings Card**  
**September 7, 2009**

**Denomination**  
 The face value of each stamp is EUR 0.44.



**Technical details**  
 Size : 36 x 25 mm  
 Perforation : 13 1/4 : 13 1/4  
 Paper : normal with phosphor tagging  
 Gum : synthetic  
 Stamp type : sheetlet with three identical special stamps  
 Product code : 291161  
 Print colours : yellow, magenta, cyan and black  
 Print process : offset  
 Print run : 386,000 sheetlets  
 Printer : Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands



**Netherlands Antilles**

**Child Welfare Stamps**  
**October 23, 2008**



**Traditional Costumes**  
November 27, 2008



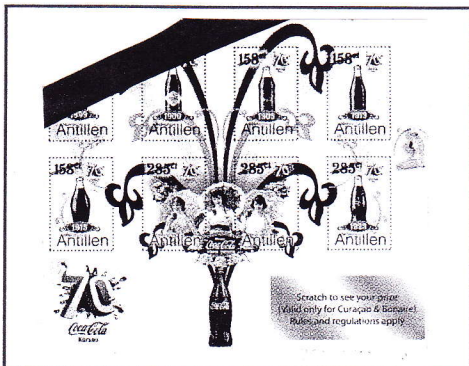
**Birds**  
December 12, 2008



**Flowers**  
January 26, 2009



**70th Anniversary Coca-Cola Curaçao**  
December 23, 2008 (three blocks)





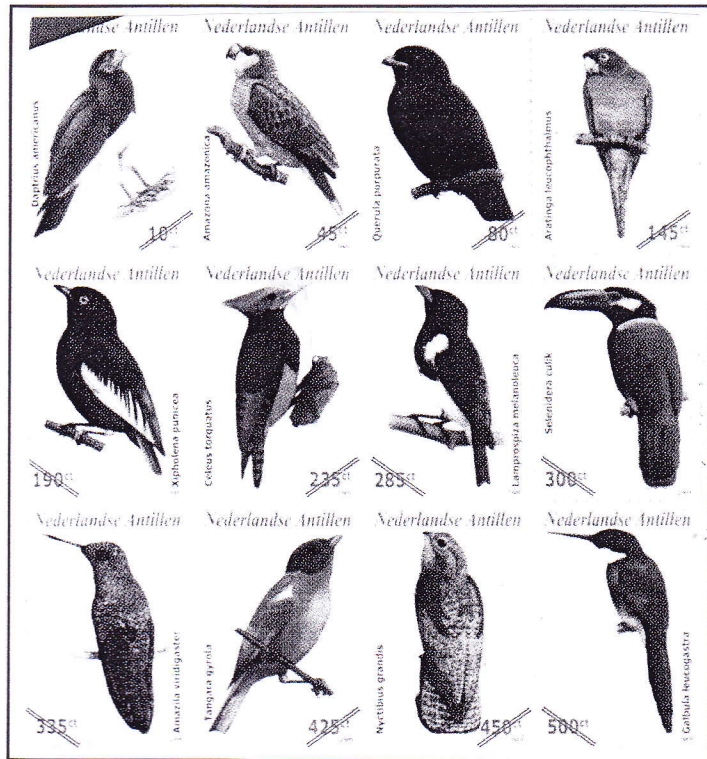
**Year of the Ox  
February 19, 2009**



**Butterflies  
March 2, 2009**



**Birds  
April 20, 2009**



**100 Years Telecommunication  
May 18, 2009**

