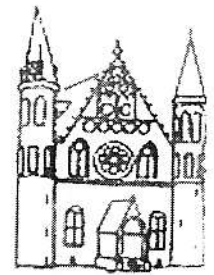


NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; Volume 34/2

November 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
ychudamatt@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

Board of Governors

Charles Sacconaghi,
Los Angeles, CA
Jan Enthoven
Onalaska, WI
John Hornbeck
Washington D.C.
George Vandenberg
San Jose, CA

Bookstore Manager

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

Auction Manager

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

Librarian

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

Advertising Manager

Max Lerk
Maanse Grindweg 25
3951 IJ Maarn, The Netherlands

British Representative

Richard Wheatley

German Representative

Dr. A Louis

Dutch Representative

Max Lerk

President's message

Elsewhere in this issue of our Magazine you'll find an urgent appeal to the membership in order to find a new Editor.

In the previous issue our Editor, Hans Kremer, announced his intention to step down as Editor in mid-2010, after 15 years of dedicated service.

The ASNP is an organization with a membership that is spread all over the globe, and thus our Magazine is the lifeline without which our Society couldn't survive.

Hans will train any volunteer who comes forward, in the ins and outs of editorship and not launch you in a boat without oars.

An Editor doesn't need to be a single person, two Netherlands collectors can form a team where one is good at editing and the other good at setting up the computer, this might be ideal.

I would ask that each member of the ASNP take a good hard look at the opportunity and satisfaction of serving the members as the Editor of our Magazine.

Believe in yourself, you can do it!

Ed Matthews

Table of Contents

President's Page	25	Recent Cancels	41
The Pan Am Airmail test of 1946	26	Short Notes	41
Western New Guinea postal history (18)	30	Magazine Reviews (short version)	43
Postcards sent early 1945 from the liberated part of the Netherlands to the US	34	Recent Stamp Issues	44
To Our Members	40	ASNP Auction 2009	48
		Recent Philatelic Publication	52
		Websites Worth Visiting	52
		From the Membership Secretary	52

ASNP is a nonprofit organization registered in the State of Illinois.
Founded in 1975 by Paul van Reyen

Netherlands Philately is published 6x per year by the American Society for Netherlands Philately

©Copyright 2009, the American Society for Netherlands Philately (opinions expressed in the various articles in the Magazine are those of the authors and not necessarily endorsed by ASNP or this Magazine)

ASNP is affiliate No. 60 of APS
Advertising rates per issue are \$50 for a full page, \$30 half page and \$20 for a quarter page.

The Pan American Air Mail Test of 1946

by Jan Verster

I first learned of these covers in an article by Roy Lingen [2]. What particularly interested me was that these flights included Willemstad, Curaçao, and Paramaribo, Surinam.

On October 1, 1946, the domestic airmail rate in the United States was lowered to a uniform 5 cents per half ounce (about 15 grams). The previous rate had varied from 8 cents and up. This was a substantial reduction, particularly for Hawaii, where the previous rate to the mainland was 15 cents. Rates were also lowered to Canada, Mexico, and some islands in the Caribbean. This caused a substantial increase in the amount of airmail sent. In the 30 busiest airmail field offices, the amount of mail handled in the first 15 days of October was up over 26% compared with the last 15 days of September, and up more than 40% in some places. Revenues from mail transport had been a significant factor in the development of airlines, but now rates could be lowered. Part of the reason the rates could be lowered, was that the airlines would only be paid 45 cents per ton mile, as opposed to 60 cents per ton mile previously.

Then, on October 8, it was announced that, effective November 1, rates to the rest of the world would also be lowered and simplified. In particular, the rate per half ounce was to be 10 cents to South America (down from 15 to 20 cents); 15 cents to Europe and North Africa (down from 30 cents), and 25 cents to the rest of Africa, Asia and the far East (down from as much as 70 cents). The previous rate to Curaçao and Surinam had been 15 cents per half ounce.

Air-Mail Offer by Pan American

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (U.P.)—Pan American Airways invited the public today to try out the new air mail rate of 10 cents a half-ounce to Latin America on Nov. 1 to see how fast their letters travel. Persons who address a letter with a 10-cent stamp to "Pan American World Airways System, Airmail Test," in a capital city in South America, Central America or the West Indies will have the letter returned to them, stamped with the date of receipt. Pan American will pay the return postage and mail it back through regular air mail channels. Letters are to be mailed on Nov. 1 only.

The New York Times

Published October 23, 1946
Copyright © The New York Times



Fig. 1 Reduced rate (10 cent) Pan Am cover mailed November 1, 1946, from Dayton, Ohio to Paramaribo, Surinam.

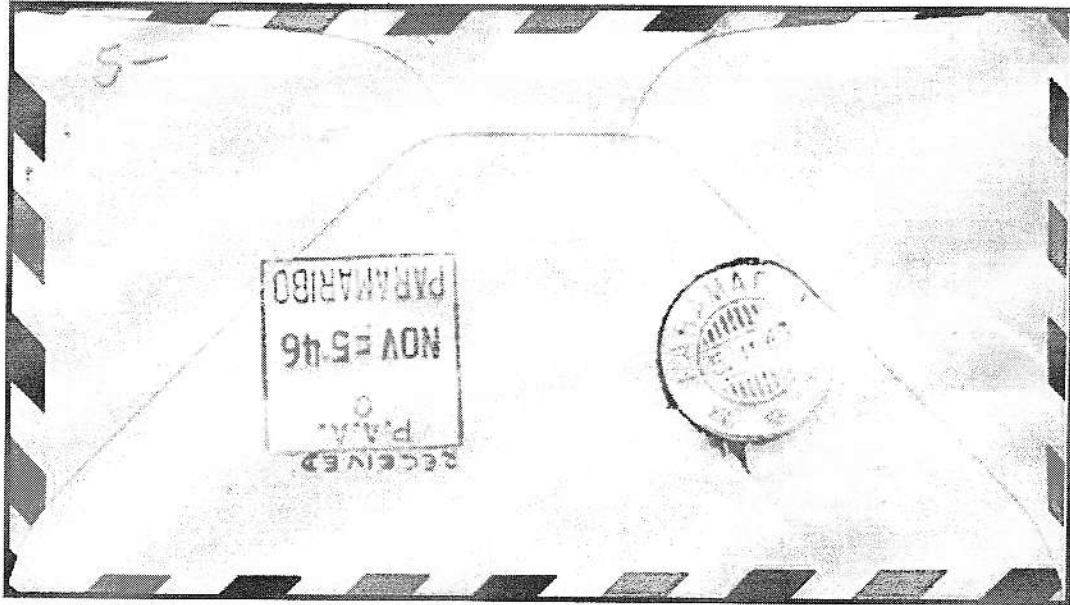


Fig. 2 Reverse side of fig. 1

On October 23, Pan American Airways invited the public to try out the new rate to Latin America to see how fast their letters traveled. The letter had to have 10 cents postage and had to be addressed to "Pan American World Airways System, Airmail Test" in a capitol city in South America, Central America, or the West Indies. The letter would be backstamped with the date of receipt, have return postage applied (paid for by Pan American) and sent back by regular airmail. This offer was only for letters mailed on November 1, 1946.

Figure 1 shows a cover mailed from Dayton, Ohio to Paramaribo. The back, Figure 2, shows it arrived there November 5 (both post office and P.A.A. handstamps). The Pan Am office in Paramaribo applied a 25 cent Queen Wilhelmina stamp (NVPH 233), a manuscript "Return to Sender" in red, and it was mailed back to the sender on the same day.

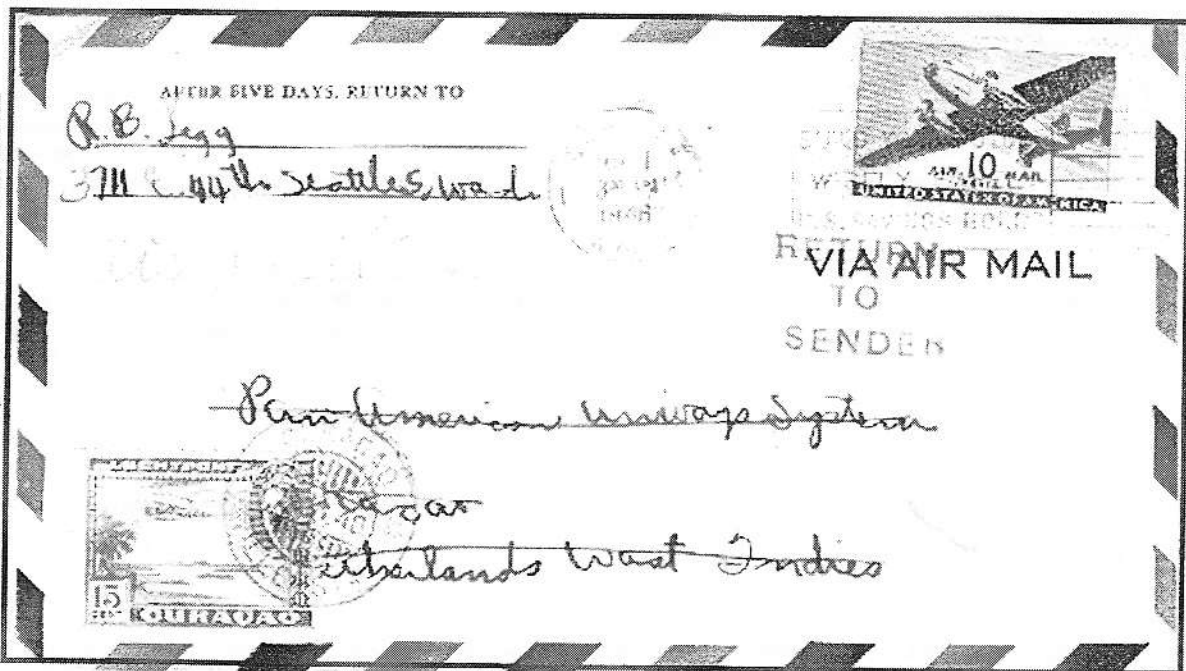


Fig 3 Reduced rate cover mailed in 1946 from Seattle to Curacao, Netherlands West Indies

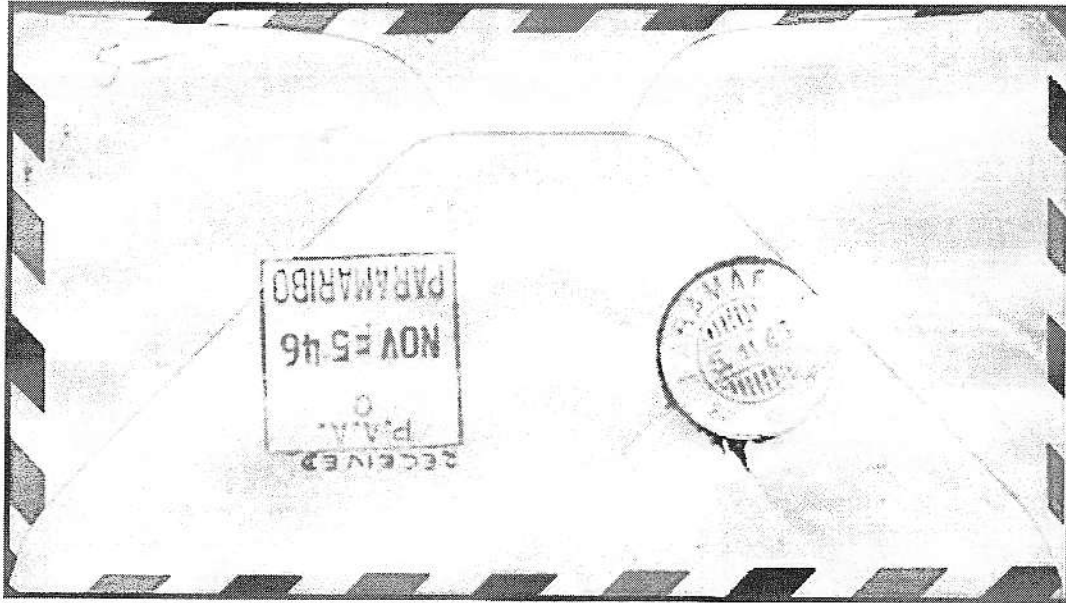


Fig. 2 Reverse side of fig. 1

On October 23, Pan American Airways invited the public to try out the new rate to Latin America to see how fast their letters traveled. The letter had to have 10 cents postage and had to be addressed to "Pan American World Airways System, Airmail Test" in a capitol city in South America, Central America, or the West Indies. The letter would be backstamped with the date of receipt, have return postage applied (paid for by Pan American) and sent back by regular airmail. This offer was only for letters mailed on November 1, 1946.

Figure 1 shows a cover mailed from Dayton, Ohio to Paramaribo. The back, Figure 2, shows it arrived there November 5 (both post office and P.A.A. handstamps). The Pan Am office in Paramaribo applied a 25 cent Queen Wilhelmina stamp (NVPH 233), a manuscript "Return to Sender" in red, and it was mailed back to the sender on the same day.

Fig 3 Reduced rate cover mailed in 1946 from Seattle to Curacao, Netherlands West Indies



Figure 3 shows a cover mailed (also on November 1, 1946) from Seattle to Curaçao, Netherlands West Indies. ("Airmail Test" was missing from the original address, but was added later by hand).



Fig. 4 Reverse of fig. 3

Figure 4 shows on the back that the letter (Fig. 3) was received November 4 in Curaçao. S.E.L. Maduro & Sons marked the letter as agents for Pan American. A 15 cent Curaçao air mail stamp (NVPH LP27) was attached to the front, as well as a "Return to Sender" marker in red. The letter was mailed back to Seattle on November 5. Fifteen cents was the current airmail rate for letters of the first weight class (I am not sure what the weight limits were). On January 1, 1947, this rate was dropped to 12 1/2 cents for letters from 0 to 10 grams, but in 1943, the rate was for letters from 0 to 5 grams.

These letters apparently traveled via Miami, then Kingston, Jamaica, and then on to Curaçao.

How fast did the letters travel? Note that November 1, 1946 was a Friday, so this test took place over a weekend. Most examples I have seen (admittedly not a lot) to Willemstad arrived on November 4 (3 days). Most examples to Paramaribo arrived on November 5 (4 days), probably early in the day as it was possible to get them processed and back in the mail the same day. I have not seen any with arrival marks when returned to the sender, so you usually can't tell how long they took to get back.

Figure 5, though, shows a cover from Lynbrook, New York, that arrived in Paramaribo November 2 (one day later) and was received at the Pan American office November 4. How did it get there the following day? The sender posted the letter at 12:30 a.m.(!) on November 1. It also has a manuscript arrival 11/9/46 8:45 a.m. This implies a round trip of 8 days, 8 hours, and 15 minutes.

On the internet, I have seen a similar cover to Willemstad which arrived November 2, but I don't personally have a copy to show you.

Three days to Curaçao seems at first like a lot as we can fly there today in less than a day, but remember that planes were slower then (only about 200 miles/hour). I doubt that today mail is any faster. I would be interested in any data on how fast surface mail was in 1946 as a comparison.

According to [2], there were a total of 28 cities that officially took part in this test. There you can see an example of one to each city. These covers are not particularly scarce, but it would take a bit of searching to get them all.

I would like to thank Rinus Dekker and Hans Kremer for their help in unearthing some of the facts in this article.



Fig. 5 Cover from Lynbrook, New York, that arrived in Paramaribo in only three days.

References

1. New York Times, various articles, October and November 1946.
2. http://www.stamporama.com/articles/display_article.php?id=RA.Jt6A289BgE
Pan Am Air System Test of 1946, by Roy Lingen

Appendix: The 28 cities taking part in the Air Mail test were:

Caribbean

St. John's, Antigua; Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles; Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic; Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe; Port au Prince, Haiti; Kingston, Jamaica; Fort de France, Martinique; Castries, St. Lucia, British West Indies; Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Central America

San Jose, Costa Rica; Guatemala City, Guatemala; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Managua, Nicaragua; Panama City, Panama; San Salvador, El Salvador.

South America

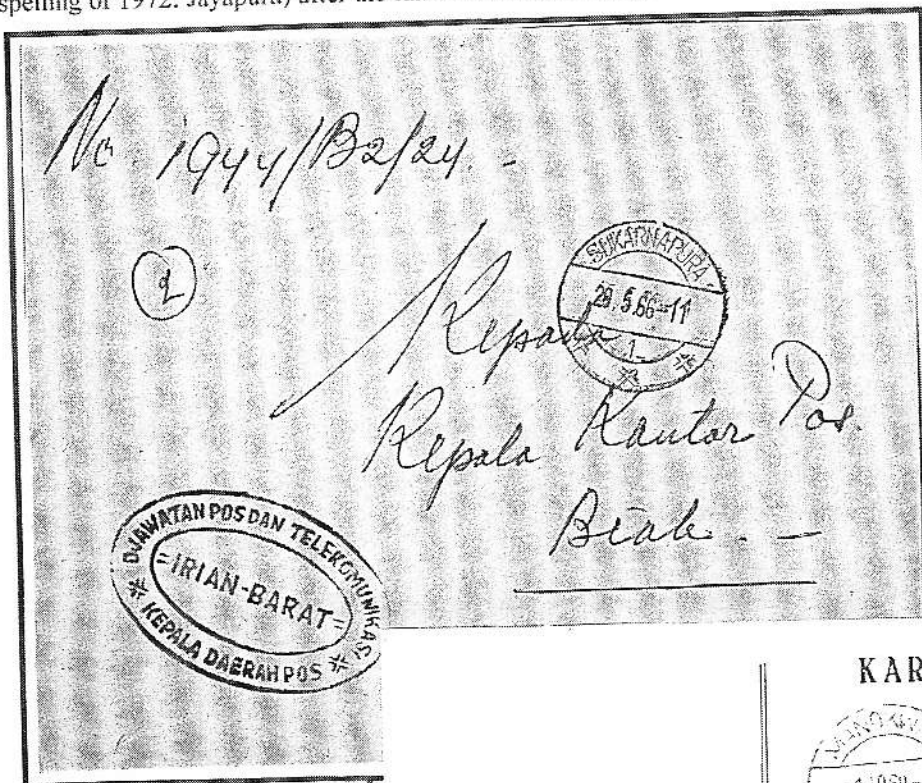
Buenos Aires, Argentina; La Paz, Bolivia; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Georgetown, British Guiana; Santiago, Chile; Bogota, Colombia; Quito, Ecuador; Cayenne, French Guiana; Asuncion, Paraguay; Lima, Peru; Paramaribo, Suriname; Montevideo, Uruguay; Caracas, Venezuela

Western New Guinea, a postal history (part 18)
 by Han Dijkstra
 (translated by Ben Jansen)

Note: This is part 18 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, # 5, and # 6.

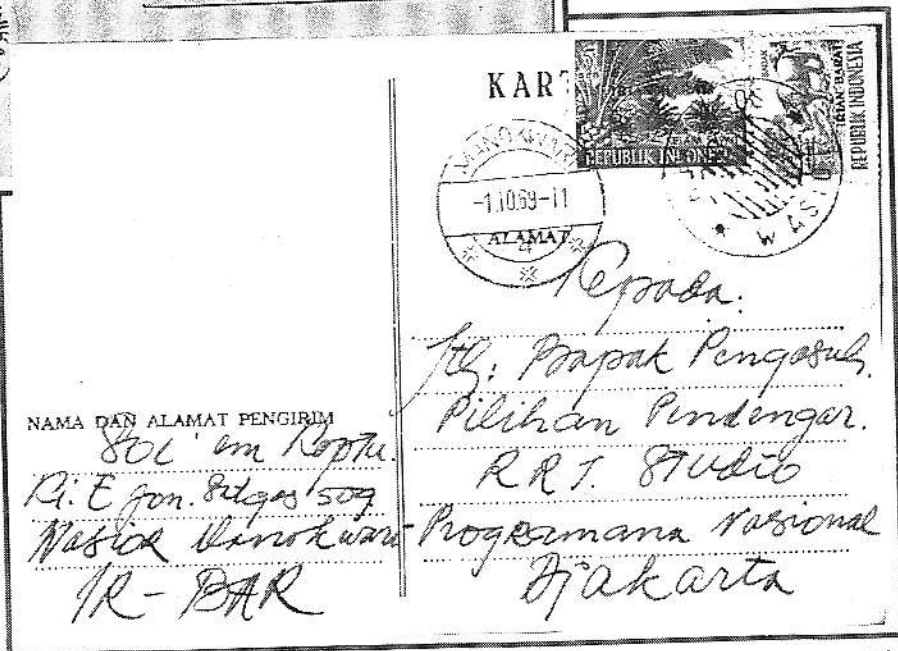
Cancels

New, Indonesian style cancels were placed in use, including delivery houses (Rumah Pos). Additionally, names of cities and towns were Indonesianized, and new registered mail and express delivery labels were introduced. Hollandia became Kotabaru (= New City), changed to Sukarnapura in 1965, and finally changed to Djajapura (new spelling of 1972: Jayapura) after the fall of Sukarno in 1969.



Sukarnapura, May 19, 1966. Post-free service letter from the General Committee of the PTT Irian Barat to the Postal Director of Biak.

Delivery house Wasior.
 Cancel Rumah Pos Wasior without date.
 Date cancel of the connector office Manokwari, October 1, 1969. Post card rate of 7 sen, to the radio in Djakarta.



Postal forms

Money order Sorong 3, July 25, 1967 to Kokos near Fakfak. Eventually redeemed in Fakfak on December 4, 1967. Rate of Rp. 1.75 for deposited amount between 200 and 300 I.B. rupiah. Domestic (Irian Barat) money order. Most of the money orders were mailed to Indonesia, requiring an exchange from I.B. rupiah to the Indonesian rupiah. The red '204' mark is the code for the postal district Sorong.

POSWESEL DALAMNEGERI
UANGKANLAH SELEKAS-LEKASNJA

Masalaku : Selama bulanstor dan 5 bulan berikutnya.
 Harijatuh : Sesudah 2 tahun dihitung mulai dari hari sesudah hari stor

No. W 4

~~221~~ / ~~35~~

Duaratusduapuluhsatu dan 35/100 I.B.

Bilangan rupiah dengan huruf Sen

Nama **Sdr. Malius**
Guru SD/JPK Kokas

Alamat **PAK-PAK**

Kantor stor **204** Nomor **471** Tandatangan **204**

25.7.67-11

3.1.67

RP 075

REPUBLIK INDONESIA

REPUBLIK INDONESIA

PENGIRIM
Fakfak
Salio Saimin
d/a RSU
Merauke

KARTUALAMAT

POSPAKET DALAMNEGERI TIDAK DENGAN TEBUSAN.

Hargatanggungan Rp. _____

(BESARUANG DENGAN HURUF).

Alamat **SANINGAN SAIMIN**
Peladjar POSTEL HAMADI

SUKARNAPURA

Beratja: **1 1/2 kg.**
1120

140 MERAUKE

Pp 2
 Kantorkirim
 26.5.65-9

5 RUPIAH 5
 REPUBLIK INDONESIA

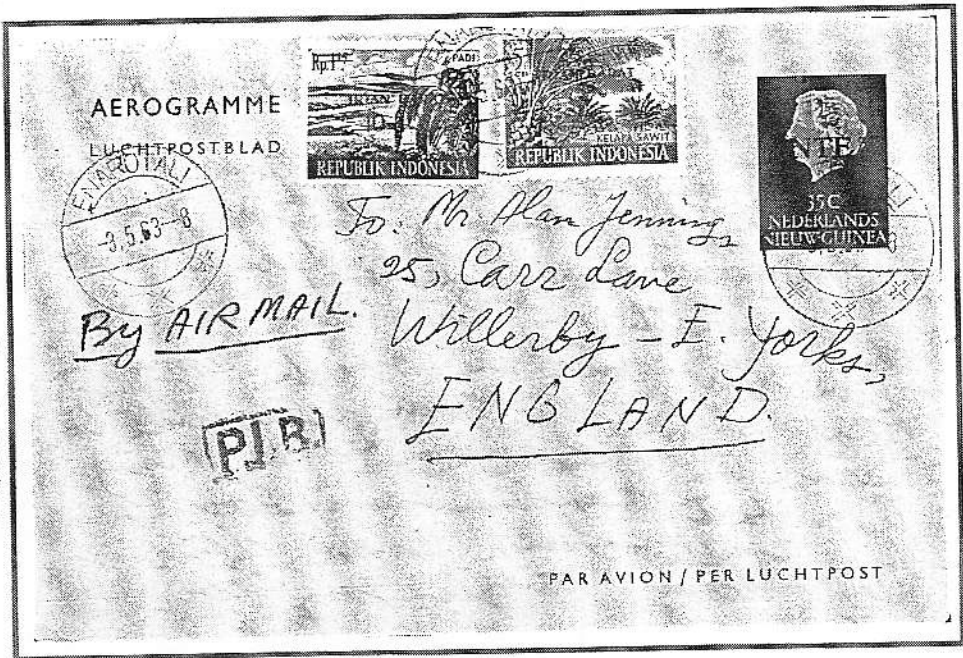
Parcel post Merauke, May 26, 1965 to Sukarnapura, arrived on July 12, 1965 (backside). Package rate 1-3 kg: Irian Barat Rp. 2.- plus 10 sen air surcharge per 50 grams: Rp 3.-. Total Rp 5.-.

4.1.2 USE OF OLD POSTAL STATIONERY AND POSTAL FORMS

UNTEA postal stationery

These were permitted until May 15. The postal processing of such pieces is very interesting.

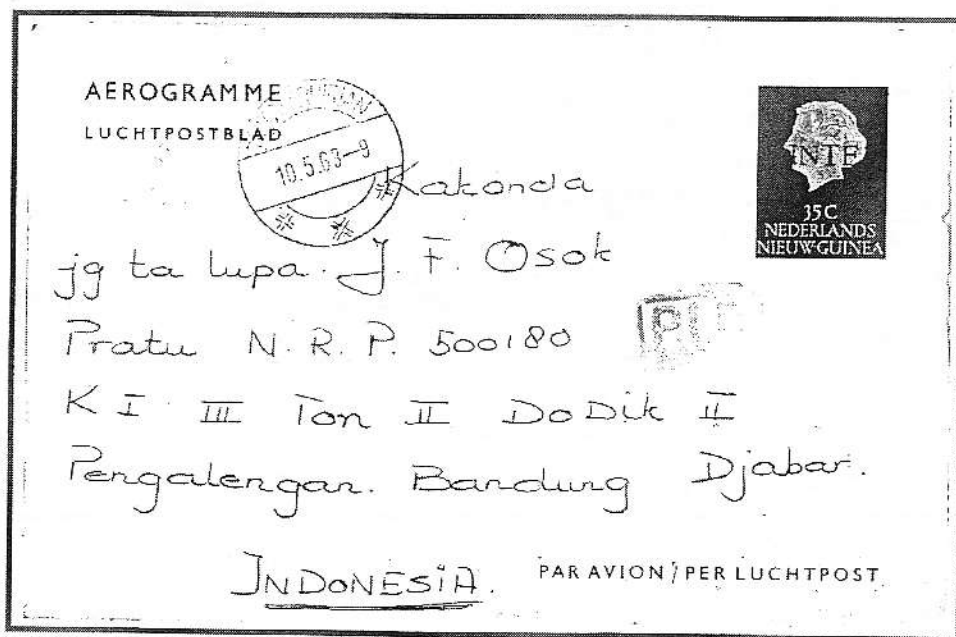
Geuzendam UNTEA 2b. Enarotali, May 3, 1963. Indonesian cancel type, in use in this town as early as the end of 1962. The rate of 45 cent is the old rate for air sheets to Europe other than The Netherlands, necessitating additional 10 cents of postage on the old airmail sheet.



Postcard UNTEA overprint type II. Auxiliary post-office Kokenao, May 4, 1963. It is correct that the UNTEA imprinted stamp was not cancelled; however, the 7 cents were used towards the calculation of the total postage due: 62 sen.

Two airmail sheets, mailed from Kotabaruirian, the new name for Hollandia.

Geuzendam 2b, overprint type II, May 5, 1963. Initially, the UNTEA stamp was (incorrectly) not admitted, hence postage due was charged: T- cancel, which was later erased.



Geuzendam 2a (rarely used), with text 'Par Avion/Per Luchtpost' [By Air Mail] 55.5 mm, length of the top closure flap 132 and 102 mm. Overprint type I. Treated completely correctly; postage admitted and cancel placed next to it.

This is a common procedure during the transition period.

Postcards sent in early 1945 from the liberated part of the Netherlands to the U.S.
by Hans Kremer

As soon as the Germans invaded the Netherlands on May 10, 1940 (they stayed for five years) anything to do with the mail changed.

After the Germans took control of the Dutch P.T.T limitations were put into place about which types of mail could be sent and to which destinations and of course censorship was applied for mail with foreign destinations. All this makes for an interesting and extensive area of collecting .

In this article I'll discuss two covers sent in early 1945 from the southern part of the Netherlands to the U.S.

Although the Netherlands was officially liberated on May 5, 1945 certain parts of the Netherlands were liberated as early as September 1944 (Maastricht for example), with parts of the province of Noord-Brabant retaining their freedom during the latter part of October 1944. Once parts of the Netherlands were liberated the need for a normal mail service was recognized and after some difficulties, Eindhoven became the provisional P.T.T headquarters.



Postcard sent 1-26-1945 from Leur to Oakland, Ca.
Courtesy George Vandenberg

One has to realize that all decisions made regarding the Dutch P.T.T during this period were to be approved by SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force). SHAEF was the headquarters of the Commander of Allied forces in north west Europe, from late 1943 until the end of World War II. General Dwight D. Eisenhower was in command of SHAEF throughout its existence. The Dutch government in the liberated parts of the Netherlands was represented by the Militaire Gezag (M.G) (Military Authority); it reported through the Dutch government in London, directly to SHAEF. The PTT in turn reported to the M.G.

The two postcards shown were both sent from towns in the southern province of Noord-Brabant. The first one was

How are you and how is Hugo and his family doing? Is he also in the military service? Zus and Wim Olivier are all-right in Eindhoven. For a while they had great difficulties obtaining food, but things are getting better all the time. Their home was quite damaged as a result of a bombardment right after their liberation. Nel is in Northern Italy. It is a real pity that she did not stay in Rome, as a result she is now still in German controlled territory. Well, Uncle and Aunt, I shall finish. We hope to also hear from you. Heartfelt greetings, also from our family and also to Hugo.

Yours Jan Wim"

You might have noticed that part of the text is crossed out. This is where the censor office obliterated part of the text. I've tried to read what was written under the blacked out part but was not able to do so, so we can only guess. The mail to foreign destinations often had quite innocent notes about military subjects which were nevertheless blackened out.

The issue of censorship brings us to the rectangular marker with the corners cut off, on the front of the cover. It reads:

NEDERLAND
GEZIEN
DOOR DEN
CENSUURDIENST
2069



which means 'Netherlands, checked by the censor service'. The '2069' refers to the id number of a particular censor.

Censorship (except for local mail; it was excluded) had started in Eindhoven as per November 24, 1944.

What would be blacked out? Things of direct or indirect value to the enemy; things that could impede the government in tracking down suspicious elements; things that could endanger people who were under control of the enemy; use of secret codes and languages. For postcards and letters to foreign countries there were additional conditions, such as having to use full name and address on front of the card/letter, writing the name of the language (if not in Dutch) of the card/letter, and strangely enough: only one side of the card could be used for messages.

Looking at the card quite a few of these rules were violated, but after being censored it was sent on its way to the U.S. (proof is the U.S. CENSORSHIP / 7391) marker. Maybe because this card was sent on the second day this kind of mail was allowed again, familiarity with the rules might have been limited, not only by the general public, but by the people in the postoffices and censor office as well.

The censorship office in Eindhoven was the direct result of the insistence of SHAEF of such an institution. It moved offices to Amsterdam on June 18, 1945. The Nederlandse Censuurdienst from June 18, 1945 was renamed Allied Censorship Netherlands. The ACN was abolished as per November 15, 1947. During the nine months of the Eindhoven censor office 36 censor officers censored about 1,300,000 pieces of mail.

The U.S. Censorship/ 7391 marker was of course applied in the U.S., most likely in New York.

During the war many postoffices were damaged and this often included office supplies, such as cancels. In other cases cancels were still available but the annual update of the year characters (in this case '1945') could not be shipped from the usual source, since it had to come from the still occupied part of the country, in this case The Hague. The Eindhoven provisional headquarters decided to order these parts from a Belgian supplier. These 'Belgian parts' can easily be identified, because they have an 'open 4', and straight "1", as is the case of the Breda cancel shown here.

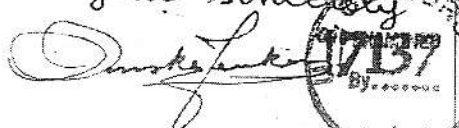




Open '4' cancel

Let's take a closer look at the date the card was cancelled. It is cancelled in Breda (being the postoffice closest to Leur) on January 26, 1945 as indicated by the short bar rader type cancel. Why is this date significant? Because as

of the day before, January 25, 1945 postcards and letters could be sent from Breda once again to foreign destinations. The sender says "Now that there is the opportunity again to correspond by postcard,..."; he was quite aware of this new type of mail that could be sent abroad as of January 25, 1945. The card was overfranked by 2 1/2 cent, 7 1/2 cent being the correct rate. Since 5 cent was the rate within the Netherlands, most people had probably a number of 5 cents stamps around, but no 2 1/2 cent stamps. It was easier to add another 5 cent stamp than having to go to the postoffice and buying a 2 1/2 cent stamp.

On to the second cover:

language.
 I hope, you will get this post-card all right and that it doesn't take such a long time.
 Many thanks
 yours sincerely

 Miss Annske Jauken
 80 Hoofdsstraat Schijndel
 Holland.



 To: Milton Weimik
 643 So. 18th Street
 Newark, 3 New Jersey
 U.S.A.

Schijndel. 23.3.45

Dear Sir:

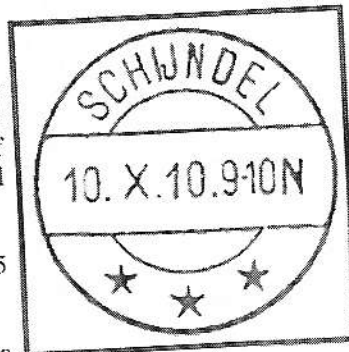
To-day I have received your post-card, dated Jan. 15. I thank you very much for the stamp. I hope you are content with these. If you should like it to have more, write me and I will send you them all in an envelope. We are allowed now to write letters too to U.S.A. and England. I am the daughter of the postmaster. I hope you won't mind my mistakes it is not so very easy to write in a strange

Front and back of postcard sent March 23, 1945 from Schijndel to Newark, N.J.

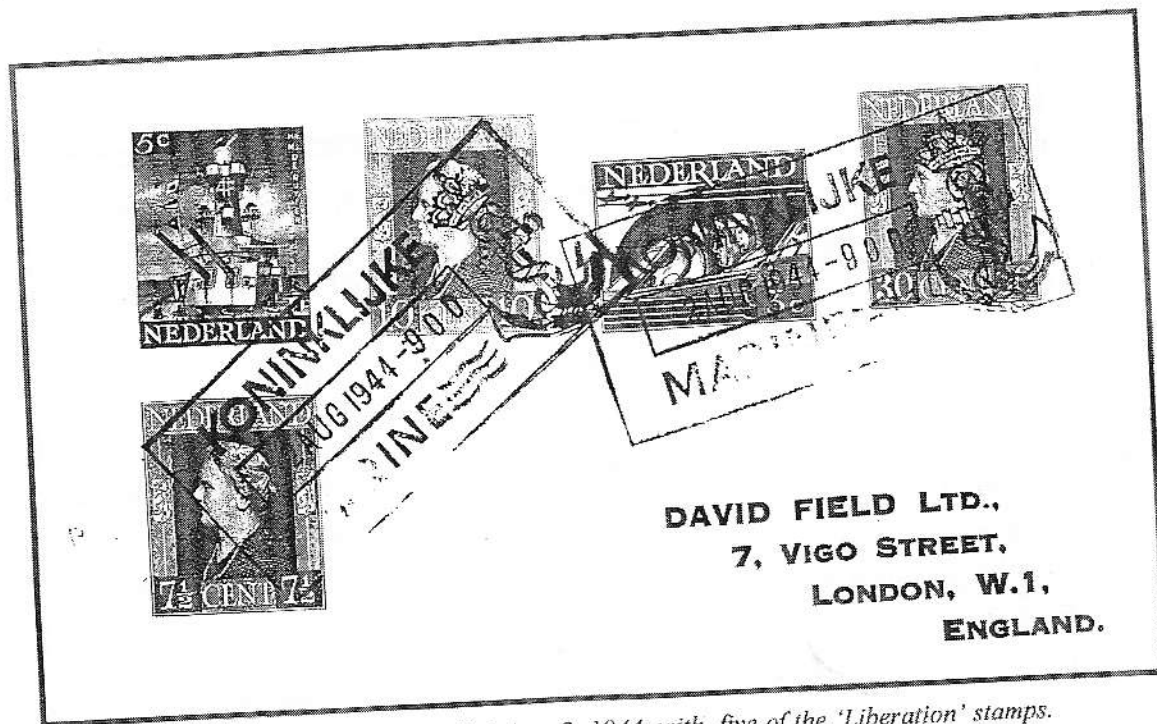
This cover looks a lot like the first one, but it is sent a bit later. It was sent by the daughter of the postmaster of Schijndel (as is stated on the card) and sent to a friend in Newark. It is cancelled March 24, 1945, about two months later than the first card. Since Schijndel was also in the liberated part of Noord-Brabant it was also sent to the Eindhoven censor office, but it was passed on without anything being blacked out. The sender, Anske Jeuken, writes; "We are allowed now to write letters too to U.S.A and England". She was correct, since this permission took effect on March 22, 1945, for letters under 20 grams. So the date on her card also is of some significance. With a name like Anske Jeuken and from a small town I thought it might be worthwhile to see if I could find out if she was still alive. I did see a picture of her on the Schijndel Website. It was taken in 1943, showing her as a teenage member of the local fieldhockey club. Thru the Website I got in touch with Ans who wrote "Well here I am, fully alive". She wrote that she was 18 when she sent the card, so she must be about 82 years old by now. Unfortunately she was not able to tell me more about her correspondence with Milton Weinik in Newark, although she had pointed out that the card she had received had taken a bit over two months to reach her.

The Schijndel long bar canceller came thru the war just fine. This cancel was sent to Schijndel on November 29, 1912 and was in use there until August 30, 1949! Don't be fooled with the 10.X.10 date on the cancel in the official PTT book of cancels. Any date could be put in there, so it has no real connection to the actual date the cancel was shipped out to a particular postoffice.

The card is correctly franked with 7 1/2 cents in postage, made up of a 2 1/2 and 5 cent stamp of the liberation issue of 1944-1946.



Early 1943 the Dutch government in exile (London) made the decision to have a series of stamps printed, mainly to be used on Dutch Navy vessels, this in spite of the Netherlands still being at war. After considerable delays, Prof. Romein was asked to design the stamps. He was given specific instructions about denominations, colors, format, and especially the designs.



Royal Navy postcard, cancelled Aug. 2, 1944, with five of the 'Liberation' stamps.
 Courtesy of George Vandenberg

The Department of War suggested the following themes: a 'marksman' with helmet manning a machine-gun, a bust of a pilot in a Spitfire, or an air attack on an airport, plus several portraits of Queen Wilhelmina and a stamp designated to the Dutch Merchant Marine by depicting either the 'Oranje' or the 'Nieuw Amsterdam'. About 40 different designs were submitted, which can be seen at the Museum voor Communication in The Hague. From this set of designs the 1 1/2, 2 1/2, and 3 cent stamps, and the frame of the Wilhelmina stamps were ultimately used. Van Dieten's Proeven catalogus shows a set of proofs (page 77) with the chosen colors and the word SPECIMEN perforated. The set is stuck on a piece of carton. The first set of stamps were printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co Ltd. in England.

The stamps were issued on June 15, 1944 and made available to the Dutch Navy. Dutch ships were considered Dutch territory (Postal Convention of 1939, Buenos Aires) wherever they were situated in the world.

The stamps can be found on "Koninklijke Marine" covers from June 15, 1944 through June 27, 1945. It is not until January 10, 1945 that the stamps were made available in the liberated, Southern part of the Netherlands.

Since Anske Jeuken's Dad was the postmaster in Schijndel she must have had easy access to the 'latest' stamps, so she used a 2 1/2 cent (Nieuw Amsterdam) and a 5 cent (de Ruyter) stamp to make up the 7 1/2 cent required for franking an overseas postcard.

All of this shows once again that you don't have to spend a fortune to enjoy our hobby. It also points out how important it is to have access to philatelic literature. You can build up your own library as I have done, but you also could make use of the extensive ASNP library.

If you are fortunately enough to visit the Netherlands on a regular basis the 'Bonds library' in Baarn (smack in the middle of the country), and headed by Marijke van der Meer is an excellent source of information. She even offers you a free welcoming cup of coffee, plus it gives you a chance to meet one or more of the prominent Dutch philatelic researchers who are visiting there every week.

Refs:

Cees Janssen , Personal communication, 2009

Henk Hospers, Personal communication, 2009

Enkele postale problemen in Nederland en Nederlands Oost-Indie na de bevrijding, Drs. W.J. van Doorn, Postzaken, Posthistorische Studies III, Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken- en Poststempelverzamelaars, 1975

Nederlandse Oorlogspost Rondom de Tweede Wereldoorlog, Deel II, Drs. W.J. van Doorn, Postzaken, Posthistorische Studies VIII, Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken- en Poststempelverzamelaars, 1981

De PTT in bevrijd Zuid-Nederland 4 oktober 1944 - 28 juli 1945, H.E.R Sandberg, Posthistorische Studies 16, Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken- en Poststempelverzamelaars, 1994

Noodstempels 1945: Een nog onontgonnen gebied, Henk Hospers, Filatelie, 2008/09, pages 596-597

De bevrijdingszegels 1944 - 1946, A.F. Holleman, 12 Filatelistische essays, 75 jaar Philatelistenclub "Rotterdam" 1905-1980

Catalogus Proeven, J.L. van Dieten, The Hague, 1966

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.

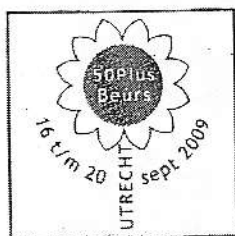
We are now looking for someone to take over the position of editor – this person will be shown the "ropes" by Hans between now and July 2010 so a smooth transition will be achieved. Given our penchant for Netherlands philately it would be handy of course if this person understands Dutch, but there are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

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

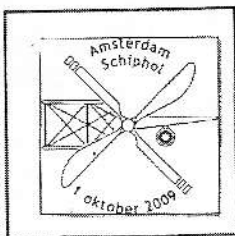
If you are interested or want to know more about being the Editor, please contact Hans at his e-mail address (hkremer@usa.net).

Ed Matthews
President ASNP

RECENT CANCELS



IX-16/20-2009
Utrecht
50+ Bourse



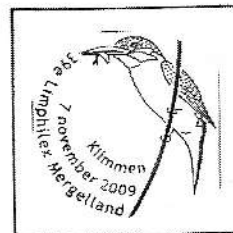
X-1-2009
Amsterdam
Schiphol



X-17-2009
Apeldoorn
48th Aerophilatic Day 50 Years KLM



X-16/18-2009
Postex Apeldoorn



XI-7-2009
Klimmen
39th Limphilex

SHORT NOTES

1930's post office open to the public.

If you happen to be in Amsterdam and have some time on your hand I suggest you pay a visit to Museum Het Schip (www.hetschip.nl/hetschip/en).

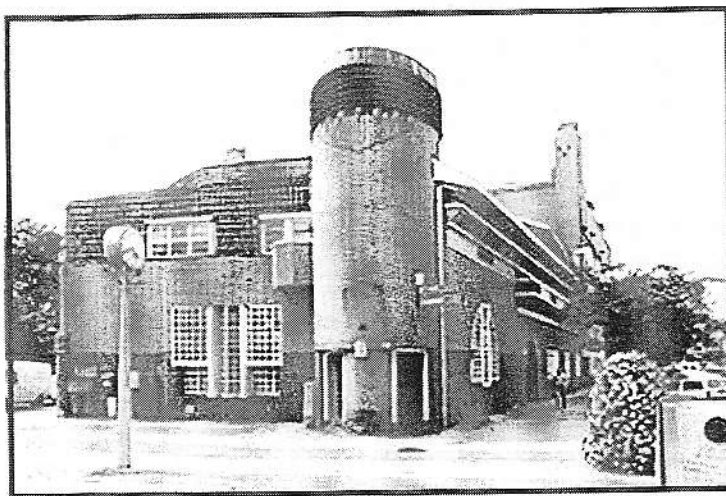
Het Schip ("The Ship") is an apartment building in the Spaarndammerbuurt district of Amsterdam, built in the architectural style of the Amsterdam School (Expressionist architecture). It is the single most important example of this style of architecture.

The building was designed by Michel de Klerk. The building vaguely resembles the outlines of a ship. Its appearance is very unconventional from all angles. Designed in 1919, the building contains 102 homes for the working class, a small meeting hall and a post office, which as of 2001 is the museum of the Amsterdam School. The inside of the post office is kept in its original style and definitely worth a visit.

Michel de Klerk not only designed the Spaarndam neighborhood, he also has the design of a postage stamp to his name. It appeared in 1923 in two denominations, a 1



cent blue, and 2 cent orange version. The design was the result of a stamp design contest. The stamp's design is described as "The lion in the Dutch garden". I am sure there is more to this stamp than meets the eye, but for now this will do.



Old Spaarndam postoffice, now Museum Het Schip

1923 Stamp designed by Michel de Klerk

Do you have any 'Straight 1 / Open 4' 1945 cancels?

During W.W.II many postoffices were damaged and this often included office supplies, such as cancels. In other cases cancels were still available but the annual update of the year characters (in this case '1945') could not be shipped from the usual source, since it had to come from the Hague, in the still occupied part of the country. The Eindhoven provisional PTT headquarters decided to order these parts from a Belgian supplier. These 'Belgian parts' can easily be identified, because they have an 'open 4', and a straight "1".

Henk Hospers (h.hospers@inter.nl.net) is starting to make an inventory of this type of cancellation. If you have any please let Henk know:

1. The Town name
2. The cancel number (such as Eindhoven 9)
3. Type (A: alphanumeric hour character (such as 8V or 5N); B: with 24 hour characters (as 1-24)).
4. Date

If you could attach a scan that would be of extra help.



Straight "1", and open "4" cancel

Rollercancel Roosendaal 1922 is actually a 1912 cancel



1912, not 1922 Roosendaal roller cancel

In Filatelie of October 2009 on page 621 you'll find a short note about the discovery of a 1922 Roosendaal rollercancel. The same information originally appeared on the Postzegelblog <http://www.postzegelblog.nl/2009/09/21/unieke-rolstempel-22-gevonden/#more-16159>.

When I saw this cancel on the blog I could not see very well what the digit was in front of the clear number 2. I had a closer look at the other cancel (the one at the top of the stamp) and there it appeared to me that I could see the remnants of a "1", followed by very weak "2". I asked Cees Janssen for a second opinion and he agreed with me. I passed the information on to the author of the original information and he too had already had his doubts and decided to alter the text of the note. So, we are looking at a 1912 Roosendaal roller cancel, which in itself is rather scarce.

The update must have come too late for the Filatelie editor to include it in the October issue.

New Arrangement for Netherlands Antilles by 10-10-10.

The Netherlands Antilles will cease to exist as a country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. In a recent meeting on Curaçao, the Dutch-Caribbean islands of Bonaire, St. Eustatius, and Saba agreed to become Dutch municipalities. On the same date, on October 10, 2010, the island of Curaçao and the Dutch half of St. Maarten will become independent countries within the Kingdom, and become equal partners with the Netherlands and with Aruba, which gained its 'status aparte' in 1986, in the Kingdom.

From The Windmill October 7, 2009

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).

Note: Due to limited space I have limited these reviews to the Maandblad only. More next time.

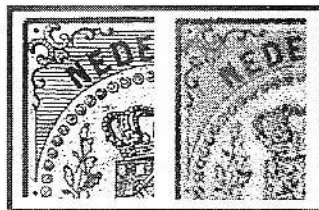
Maandblad Filatelie

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.

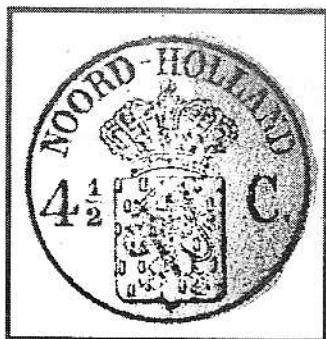
September 2009 - In his series on philatelic forgeries Mr. van der Vlist this time brings up the facsimiles that were offered in the 'Maandblad' of April 1987. They were advertised as "Attractive facsimiles of rare Dutch stamps, for an extraordinary low price." For example 'mint' copies of a set of the NVPH numbers 1, 2, and 3 (Catalog value in 1987: fl 4,000) were offered at fl 25.

On the back of each stamp was the word **FACSIMILE**, claimed to be in indelible ink. These facsimiles are occasionally being offered on Ebay, but priced as being original stamps (the word **FACSIMILE** could fairly easily be removed if turned out). Fortunately with a bit of knowledge (supplied here by Mr. van der Vlist) these facsimiles can be detected. See for example the real (L) and facsimile (R) copies of NVPH # 14, the 1 cent black Coat of Arms stamp. Mr. van Vlist suggests that when you see one of these classic stamps on Ebay you first enlarge it so you can look at the printing details. Good advice.



Real (L) and Facsimile (R) versions of NVPH#14

October 2009 - The attractive front cover mentions the main article: 100 Years Aviation in the Netherlands. Jaap Daverschot, in four pages (with 45(!) illustrations) managed to touch on all the highlights of the past 100 years. The KLM and Fokker are the main subjects treated and if you are only slightly interested in Aero-philately you should read this article. Wonderful job! - René Hillesum writes about a cover with a copy of the 1852 10 cent William III stamp on it. The stamp is cancelled with a BATH (England) embossing. In Dutch it is called a droogstempel (literally 'dry cancel'). The embossing was used in England to avoid re-use of the stamp; pretty much the same purpose as perfins had later on. - Geert Nieman and Anne-Marieke van Schaik wrote an article "Fiscal



1867 Steel Fiscal cancel

stamps were a gold mine for municipalities during the 18th century'. In 'the Netherlands' the State Government of the state of Holland (which at that time was roughly comprised of the provinces of North- and South-Holland) in 1624 decided to start a tax on official documents. This early tax was the start of all sorts of taxes on a wide variety of products, such as playing cards, passports; way too many to mention them all. The income raised by these taxes was (and is) significant, but the cancels that were used to verify that these taxes were paid also served as proof of legality. All these cancels were kept track of in official registers and of course these registers are of great importance to the collector of what we call 'fiscals'. Strangely enough deals the second part of the article solely with a discussion about the life of André van der Vossen (1893-9163). He did indeed design some fiscal stamps but that is hardly mentioned here.

RECENT ISSUES

The Netherlands

5 Birthday Stamps

September 22, 2009

Many people enjoy sending greetings cards to friends or relatives who are celebrating their birthday. Receiving a birthday card is always a joyous and heart-warming

Day of the Postage Stamp

October 1, 2009

Many people enjoy adding a personal touch to everyday items, showing what they find appealing or important.



occasion, especially if there is a special extra involved. And that is certainly the case with the new 5 Birthday Stamps being issued by TNT Post. This stamp offers you a quick and simple way to make your birthday card for that someone special even more special, congratulating him or her on reaching a certain age. By covering parts of the "8" one can make any number. For somebody's 25th anniversary you could use the "Proficiat!" version for example.



The face value of each stamp is EUR 0.44, not 88 cent(!).

Technical Details

Size : 25 x 36 mm (gummed), 20.8 x 25.3mm (self-adhesive)
 Perforation : 13 1/2 : 13 1/2 (gummed), slit (self-adhesive)
 Paper : normal with phosphor tagging
 Gum : synthetic (gummed), (self-adhesive)
 Stamp type : two stamp sheetlets each with five special stamps
 Print colors : blue, red, green, black and gold
 Print process : offset
 Print run : 360,000 stamp sheetlets (gummed)
 Print run : 425,000 stamp sheetlets (self-adhesive)
 Printer : Cartor Security Printing, France



The face value of each stamp is EUR 0.44.

Technical Details

Size : 35 x 35 mm
 Perforation : 13 1/4 : 13 1/4
 Paper : normal with phosphor tagging
 Gum : synthetic
 Stamp type : stamp sheetlet of ten Personal Stamps with image: NVPH print proof no. 80: Queen Wilhelmina, 10 guilders (1905)
 Print colors : yellow, magenta, cyan and black
 Print process : offset
 Print run : 255,000 sheetlets
 Printer : Cartor Security Printing, France

100 Years of Motorised Aviation in the Netherlands

October 1, 2009

Print process: offset

Print run : 365,000 sheetlets

Printer : Cartor Security Printing, France

2009 marks the centenary of the first motorised aircraft flight in Dutch airspace. To celebrate this special anniversary, TNT Post issued a special stamp sheet entitled "100 Years of Motorised Aviation in the Netherlands" with ten unique stamps.

A historic event occurred on 27 June 1909, attracting an enthusiastic crowd of onlookers to Klappenbergse Heide, an area of heathland near the Dutch town of Etten-Leur. French pilot Charles Count de Lambert was invited to give a demonstration in his Wright Flyer. Aviation would go on to play an important role in the Netherlands, due in part to the work of aviation pioneer and aircraft manufacturer Anthony Fokker (1890-1939) and the founding of Schiphol (1916) and KLM (1919). Schiphol would develop into one of Europe's key airports and one of the driving forces behind the Dutch economy. Among KLM's founders was Albert Plesman.

The face value of each stamp is EUR 0.44.

Technical Details

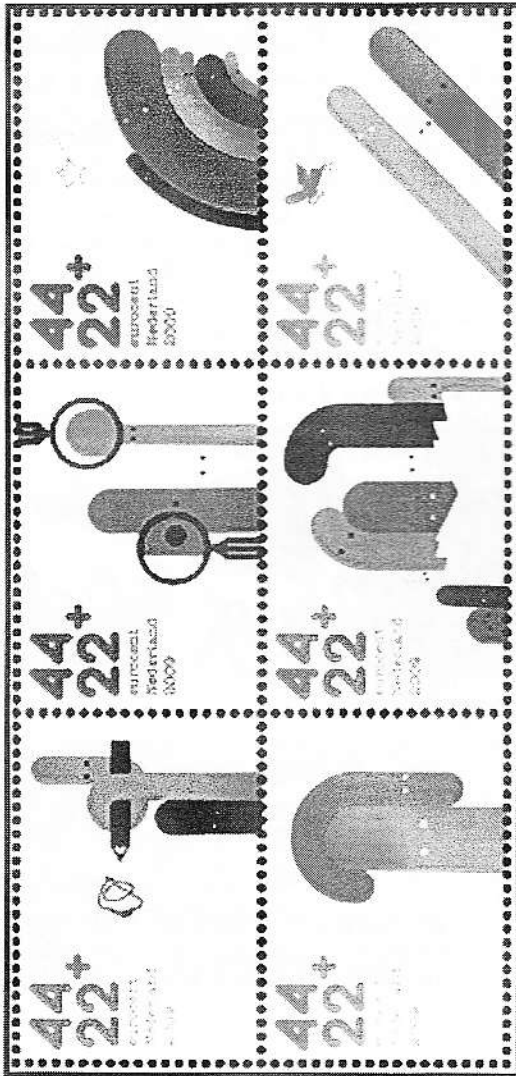
Size : 36 x 25 mm
Perforation : 13 1/2 : 13 1/2
Paper : normal with phosphor tagging
Gum : synthetic
Stamp type : stamp sheetlet with ten different stamps
Print colors : yellow, magenta, cyan and black



Children's Stamps 2009

November 3, 2009

Not all children can take going to school for granted. Some children in the Netherlands, for example, do not feel safe at school because they are victims of bullying. In developing countries many children cannot go to school because they have to work to help the family earn enough income. The Foundation for Children's Welfare Stamps Netherlands offers help to these and other children.



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

Technical Details

Size : 36 x 25 mm
Perforation : 14 1/2 : 14 1/2
Paper : normal with phosphor tagging

Gum : synthetic
Stamp type : sheetlet of six special stamps with surcharge
Print colors : yellow, red, blue, green and black
Print process : photogravure
Print run : 4,800,000 sheetlets
Printer : De La Rue, UK

December Stamps

November 17, 2009

Christmas is the season to gather together with family and friends, enjoy each other's company and share thoughts and feelings. Christmas can also be a time of reflection, and New Years is especially a moment to look back – and to look ahead while making your resolutions for the future.



The face value of each stamp is EUR 0.34. The stamps can be used to mail Xmas/New Year's cards.

Technical Details

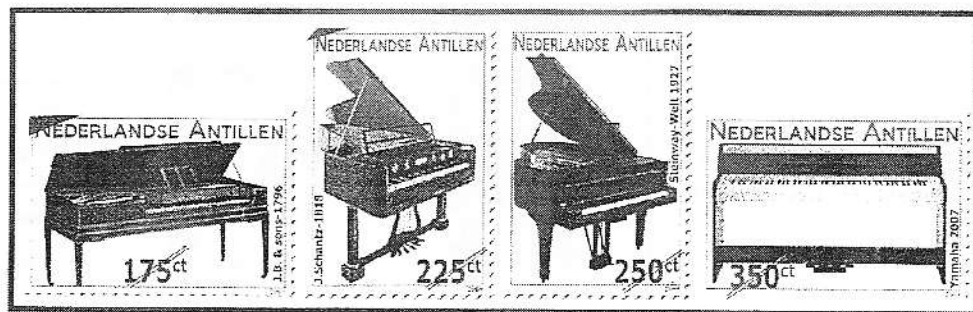
Size: 25 x 33 mm
 Perforation: slit
 Paper: normal with phosphor tagging
 Gum: self-adhesive
 Stamp type: Sheetlet with 20 special December Stamps in ten different designs with a special rate
 Print colors: yellow, magenta, cyan and black
 Print process: offset
 Print run: 11,647,150 stamp sheetlets, of which 752,250 sheetlets with the Kruidvat/Trepleister logo
 Printer: Joh. Enschedé Security Print

Netherlands Antilles

300 Years Piano

June 1, 2009

175 ct. Piano by J.B. & Sons -1796
 225 ct. J.Schantz -1818
 250 ct. Steinway-Welt - 1927
 350 ct. Yamaha - 2007



The piano was invented in 1709 by Bartolomeo Cristofori (de Francesco) (1655 - 1731), an Italian keyboard instrument designer for prince Ferdinand d'Medici of Florence. He had adapted the keyboard instruments of that time, the harpsichord and clavichord. They both resembled the modern piano, but their sound was produced by plucking the strings. Cristofori replaced the wire hooks with leather padded hammers, which resulted in an instrument which played both piano (soft) and forte (loud). In doing so he created what was originally called the "pianoforte", which is now referred to as the piano.

In those times the Piano was something exclusively reserved for nobility and it was the Americans who are responsible for bringing it to homes of middle class families.

Technical Details

Stamp Size: 36 mm x 25 mm
 Image Size: 33 mm x 22 mm
 Perforation: 12 3/4 x 13 1/4
 Printing: offset coated stamp paper, no watermark
 Printer: Joh. Enschedé Security Print

Birds

July 20, 2009

ANG. 5 (500 c) - *Ceolus undatus* - Waved Woodpecker (Dutch: Geschubde Specht)
 ANG. 10 (1000 c) - *Iodoplicura fusca* - Dusky Purpletuft (Dutch: Zwartkopdwergcotinga)

The Waved Woodpecker is a species of bird in the Picidae family, the woodpeckers. It is found in Guyana, Surinam and French Guyana; also eastern border regions of Venezuela and the northeast Amazon Basin of northern Brazil including Marajo Island, Ilha de Marajo. Its natural habitat is subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests.

The Dusky Purpletuft is a species of bird in the Tityridae family. It has traditionally been placed in the Cotinga family, which can be seen from its common name, Dusky Cotinga in English. However, evidence strongly suggests it is better placed in Tityridae.

They are small to medium-sized birds and most have relatively short tails and large heads. It is found in Brazil, French Guyana, Guyana, Surinam, and

Venezuela. Its natural habitat is subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests.



Technical Details

Stamp Size: 36 mm x 25 mm
 Image Size: 33 mm x 22 mm
 Perforation: 12 3/4 x 13 1/4
 Printing: offset coated stamp paper, no watermark
 Printer: Joh. Enschedé Security Print

Item #	Country	NVPH #	Used/ Mint	Scott #	Description	Min Bid	Cat Value
Items 1 and 2 PROCEEDS TO ASNP							
1	Netherlands				Piece of Cardboard from package with 4 silver stamps 12.5 Guilder # 2009	MB \$5.00	€ 46.00
2	Netherlands				Piece of Cardboard from package with 4 silver stamps 12.5 Guilder # 2009	MB \$5.00	€ 46.00
Items 3 thru 8 CONSIGNMENT I							
3	Netherlands	# 530	Mint	#326	45 ct. Violet-Gray Juliana Hartz Series 1951, lower right corner stamp with selvaige, punch mark and No. one on selvaige.	MB 5.00	€ 70.00
4	Netherlands	# 536	Mint	#321	5 Gld. Red-Brow Juliana Hartz Series 1949, Lower right corner stamp with selvaige, excellent clean copy with perfect perforation.	MB \$100.00	€ 615.00
5	Netherlands	# 537	Mint	#322	10 Gld. Gray-Violet. Juliana Hartz Series 1949.	MB \$50.00	€ 410.00
6	Netherlands	# 569	Mint	B225	5 ct. Red, Summer Stamp Castle by Bergharen.		€ 14.00
7	Netherlands	# 602-06	Mint	B249-53	Large left side selvaige with extra perforations and engraving lines. Complete set Flowers Summer series 1953, bottom selvaige with centerline marks.	MB \$3.00	€ 33.00
8	Netherlands	# 641-45	Mint	B264-68	Complete set Famous Men, Summer series 1954, upper right corner copies with selvaige top & right and matched set of numbers.	MB \$4.00	€ 40.00
Items 9 thru 24 CONSIGNMENT II							
9	Geuz. Catalog	# 10 (6)	Used		Dutch Postal Stationery. 12 Nov 1877 from Amsterdam to Munchen w/ mailman's mark 59	MB \$2.50	
10	Geuz. Catalog	# 16 (10)	Mint		5 ct. King Willem III no border.	MB \$7.00	
11	Geuz. Catalog	#33 (12c)	Used		2 June 1899, large round cancels Oudekerk ad. Amstel and s' Gravenhage.	MB \$3.50	
12	Geuz. Catalog	# 29 (19a)	Used		22 Oct. 1894, small round cancel Nieuwkoop sent to Suez, Egypt	MB \$12.00	
13	Geuz. Catalog	# 51 (21)	Hinged		2 1/2 Cent with paper hinge.	MB \$2.50	
14	Geuz. Catalog	# 55 (25)	Mint		2 1/2 Cent.	MB \$3.00	
15	Geuz. Catalog	# 55 (25)	Used		Dec. 26th 1903, uprated with 5 ct. # 60, 's s' Gravenhage CDS to Java. Wetvereden and Rembang routing and arrival cancels.	MB \$14.50	
16	Geuz. Catalog	# 1031 (72J)	Used		18 Sept 1920, Rotterdam Nat. Postzegel Tentoonstelling, to Ukkel Belgium but with partially erased adres. Mailman cancel 23	MB \$12.00	
17	Geuz. Catalog	# L2	Used		Envelope small round Amsterdam C: Station 24 Feb 1893 to Dortmund.	MB \$5.50	
18	Netherlands	Card		{37}	16 Dec 1892 pink p/card with printed "Briefkaart" and franked with 2 1/2 ct NVPH 33 small round VUCHT to Haarlem.	MB \$2.50	
19	Netherlands	Card		{B70}	14 may 1934, Post Card Picture " Kniekje with Gandhi" Dolls franked with 5 ct NVPH 265 Stamp tied by purple cancel	MB \$17.00	
20	Netherlands	Cover		{210}	"Poppentoonstelling 's Gravenhage" to Rijswijk. 19 Dec. 1958, no flap, franked with 3ct NVPH 311 with Spec. Cancel	MB \$3.00	
21	Netherlands	Cover			"Postzegelntoonstelling Amsterdam" Sent to Rotterdam. 7 1/2 cent P/S envelope cutout used to frank an envelope tied MAURIK cds	MB \$20.00	
22	Netherlands	Card			17 V 43 to Deventer. Sent from A. M. Benders to A. van der Willigen. 27 AUG 1992 plain post card franked with two 40 cent postal Stationery cutout stamps (Geuz 299) to Switzerland. LUBECK. 1 cds Fancy PAQUETBOT and MY CLAUDIA cachets	MB \$15.00	
23	Netherlands	Cover			30 JUN 1948 franked 1 cent NVPH 170 and 1 cent NVPH 460 Amsterdam cds with violet cachet LEGERTENTONSTELLING 12-6 TAM 22-6 1948 to ASSEN	MB \$6.00	
24	Netherlands	Card			Maximum card with 1981 Europe stamp cancelled s GRAVENHAGE on the first day of issue 1 IX 81, overprinted SPECIMEN in red. Stueck to a PTT card and sent to Schoten	MB \$10.00	

Item #	Country	NVPH #	Used/ Mint	Scott #	Description	Min Bid	Cat Value
Items 25 thru 39 CONSIGNMENT III							
25	Netherlands	12C T II	Used	J12a	Postage Due 1 Gld. Light Blue - Red, Perf K 11 1/2 x 12 Type II, top right corner perf has had a fold but still attached. Dot Cancel 152	MB \$15.75	€ 105.00
26	Netherlands	12C T I	Used	J12a	Postage Due 1 Gld. Light Blue - Red, Perf K 11 1/2 x 12 Type II, top right perfs short acceptable for perf. 11 1/2. Dot Cancel 152	MB \$66.00	€ 220.00
27	Netherlands	8B III	Used	J8b	Postage Due 12 1/2 ct. Light Blue - Blk, Perf K 12 1/2 x 12 Type II, Bottom right cut in and some rough perfs at the top.	MB \$7.20	€ 48.00
28	Netherlands	8A III	Used	J8b	Postage Due 12 1/2 ct. Light Blue - Blk, Perf K 13 1/2 x 13 1/2 Type II, No Faults. Dot cancel 91.	MB \$18.00	€ 60.00
29	Netherlands	5C T II	Used	J5b	Postage Due 2 1/2 ct. Light Blue - Blk, Perf K 11 1/2 x 12 Type II, No Faults. Dot Cancel 2.	MB \$31.50	€ 105.00
30	Netherlands	5A T I	Used	J5a	Postage Due 2 1/2 ct. Light Blue - Blk, Perf K 13 1/2 x 13 1/2 Type I, Some paper left on the back. Dot Cancel 129.	MB \$5.40	€ 18.00
31	Netherlands	5A T II	Used	J5b	Postage Due 2 1/2 ct. Light Blue - Blk, Perf K 13 1/2 x 13 1/2 Type II, Thin along the bottom. Dot Cancel 90.	MB \$3.75	€ 25.00
32	Netherlands	4D T I	Used	J4a	Postage Due 1 1/2 ct. Light Blue - Blk, Perf K 12 1/2 x 12, Type I, Thin where hinge was removed. Small round cancel.	MB \$3.00	€ 20.00
33	Netherlands	4B T I	Hinged	J4a	Postage Due 1 1/2 ct. Light Blue - Blk, Perf K 12 1/2 x 12, Type I, Two rough perfs at top and hinge remnant on back.	MB \$22.00	€ 160.00
34	Netherlands	4A T IV	Used	J4c	Postage Due 1 1/2 ct. Light Blue - Blk, Perf K 13 1/2 x 13 1/2, Type IV, Small tropical spot at top center two perfs, small round in corner.	MB \$21.00	€ 70.00
35	Netherlands	# 19	Used	# 23	Dot Cancel 155, Kamp bij Zeist, on 5 ct Blue King Willem Series 1872. Top right corner perf missing.	MB \$375.00	€ 1,250.00
36	Netherlands	Port 4A	Used	J4b	Dot Cancel 122, Winschoten, on 11/2 ct. Port Series 1881m Top right tropical spot.	MB \$37.50	€ 125.00
37	Netherlands	# 43	Used	# 49	Dot Cancel 120, Woesp, on 30 ct. Wilhelmin Series 1891, Three short perfs, two at top and corner bottom right.	MB \$15.00	€ 100.00
38	Netherlands	# 18	Used	# 22	Dot Cancel 103, Texel, on 21/2 ct. Printed Matter stamps 1869.	MB \$30.00	€ 200.00
39	Netherlands	# 13	Used	# 17	Stamp with rounded bottom corner, toning on back and pin hole.	MB \$52.50	€ 175.00
Items 40 thru 50 CONSIGNMENT IV							
40	Netherlands	V886-88	Mint	# 448-50	Christmas Sheets 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000. Sheets complete and cancelled.	MB \$40.00	€ 120.00
41	Netherlands	Sheets	Used	Lot	V1702-*, V1740-*, V1788-*, V1856-75, V1931-*	MB \$20.00	€ 58.00
42	Netherlands	Sheets	Used	Lot	Christmas Sheets 1993, 1994, and 1995. Sheets complete and cancelled.	MB \$12.00	€ 34.00
43	Netherlands	# 402B	Mint	B144	PTT Post Philatelic Groningen. V1579-*, V1628-*, V1662-*	MB \$25.00	€ 160.00
44	Netherlands	# 403B	Mint	B145	Legion Sheet 7 1/2 ct + 2 1/2 ct. Sheet of 10. Sheet light tropical and light small fold at top right.	MB \$30.00	€ 130.00
45	Netherlands	# 403B	Hinged	B145	Legion Sheet 12 1/2 ct + 87 1/2 ct. Sheet of 4. Sheet with four small tropical spots in gum not visible at front.	MB \$40.00	€ 150.00
46	Netherlands	V1678	Mint	# 928	Legion Sheet 12 1/2 ct - 87 1/2 ct. Sheet of 4. With plate flaw 403B P Dot to the left of soldier.	MB \$10.00	€ 20.00
47	Netherlands	V1693B	Used	# 942	Hinge remnant on corners. Stamps Mint.	MB \$6.00	€ 15.00
48	Netherlands	V1706	Used	# 951	Sheet 10 x 70 ct. Tien voor uw Vakantie. 1996.	MB \$6.00	€ 16.00
49	Netherlands	V1706	Mint	# 951	Sheet 10 x 80 ct. Tien voor je post. 1996 (1997).	MB \$6.00	€ 16.00
50	Netherlands	Sheets	Used	Lot	Sheet 20 x 80 ct. 20 voor uw verhuizing 1997. Sheet is lightly cancelled Utrecht 7 V1 01.	MB \$6.00	€ 16.00
Items 51 thru 60 ASNIP AUCTION 2009							
52	Netherlands	V1931	Mint	# 1063	Sheets, V1748 5x160 ct, V1756 10x80 ct.(Huwelijk), V1836 5x1 Gld. (Rembrant), V1904 5x1 Gld. (De Nachtwacht)	MB \$9.00	€ 28.50
53	Netherlands	V2014	Mint	# 1085	Christmas Sheet 2006, 20 x 60 ct.	MB \$5.00	€ 12.00
54	Netherlands	V2115	Mint	# 1138	Christmas Sheet 2001, 20 x 0.27 Euro ct.	MB \$5.00	€ 10.00
55	Netherlands	V2212	Mint	# 1160	Christmas Sheet 2002, 20 x 0.29 Euro ct.	MB \$5.00	€ 12.00
56	Netherlands	V2371	Mint	# 1211	Christmas Sheet 2003, 20 x 0.29 Euro ct. Temperature sensitive stamps that show text after heating with hand.	MB \$5.00	€ 12.00
57	Netherlands	V2142	Mint	# 1142	Christmas Sheet 2005, 20 x 0.29 Euros ct. (Scott states sheet of 10 but full sheet was 20)	MB \$5.00	€ 12.00
58	Netherlands	V2441	Mint	# 1256	Sheet Van Gogh 2003, 10 x 0.39 Euro ct.	MB \$4.00	€ 11.00
59	Netherlands	M342	Used	# 1257	Sheet Zoo Blijdorp 2006, 12 x 0.39 Euro ct.	MB \$5.00	€ 9.60
60	Netherlands	HB2556	Used	# 1297	Sheet TNT Post 10 x 0.39 Euro ct. 4 Cancels St Pancras 24.1.2007 (sheet with gum) Full sheet for business mail of 50 x 0.44 Euro ct. Text "Think green do green". Slightly crumpled bottom left. Nicely cancelled Business Center Heerhugowaard, 23 October, 2008.	MB \$1.50	€ 3.55
						MB \$15.00	€ 40.00

Item #	Country	NVP#	Used/ Mint	Scott #	Description	Min Bid	Cat Value
Items 61 thru 110 CONSIGNMENT V							
61	Stationery (Private Issue Rotterdam)		Mint		Stationery Card 1885, Rotterdam Local post for use within 1500 meters. 7 1/2 ct. green. Two small hinges on the back.	MB \$20.00	
62	Geuz. Catalog	# II	Mint		Stationery card with brown edge and text Briefkaart, 1874. Some smudging on the front.	MB \$2.50	€ 15.00
63	Geuz. Catalog	# 1	Mint		Stationery card 1971. Three small weak tropical spots on the front.	MB \$8.00	€ 50.00
64	Geuz. Catalog	# 17	Mint		Stationery card 1886. 5 + 5 ct. Blue on light blue.	MB \$2.00	€ 7.00
65	Geuz. Catalog	# 54 b v	Used		Stationery, 5ct. single request card 1899 used from Rotterdam to Helbroon 28.4.1902	MB \$2.50	€ 8.00
66	Geuz. Catalog	# 59	Mint		Stationery card 1904. 2 1/2 ct. Green on light green.	MB \$3.00	€ 9.00
67	Geuz. Catalog	# 65	Mint		Stationery card 1905. 5 ct. Red on pink.	MB \$5.00	€ 17.50
68	Geuz. Catalog	# 190	Mint		Stationery card 1921. 12 1/2 ct. Type I flat R.	MB \$3.50	€ 12.50
69	Geuz. Catalog	# 212	Mint		Stationery card 1926, Series Vch. 10 + 10 ct. red.	MB \$3.00	€ 10.00
70	Geuz. Catalog	# 233,4	Mint		Stationery cards 1933, 3+2 ct. and 5+3 ct. "Nationaal Crisis Comité".	MB \$4.00	€ 17.00
71	Geuz. Catalog	# 311	Used		Stationery card 1953, 15 ct. Juliana en face, used 11.1.10.1953 to Berkeley CA	MB \$6.00	€ 15.00
72	Geuz. Catalog	# 395-406	Mixed		Set of 12 Stationery cards 2007 Zoo Blijdorp, 10 with cancels only and two correctly postally used.	MB \$15.00	€ 42.00
73	Geuz. Catalog	# PP06-2-5	CTO		Set of 4 Stationery cards 2006 Hanzesteden, all 4 with cancel Schiphol vertrekpassage, not postally used.	MB \$5.00	€ 10.00
74	Geuz. Catalog	# 8	Mint		Stationery address change card 1928. 2 ct. Orange with extra text (zoo nodig huisgedeelte).	MB \$17.50	€ 40.00
75	Geuz. Catalog	# 1	Mint		Form for change of telephons number 1939. 1 1/2 ct. Gray. Most were destroyed.	MB \$12.00	€ 30.00
76	Geuz. Catalog	# 1	CTO		Nieuw Guinea Stationery card 1950, 5 ct. light blue. Two cancels Hollandia 24 Feb.1956, Not postally used.	MB \$3.50	€ 10.00
77	Geuz. Catalog	# 1	Mint		Nieuw Guinea Stationery change of address card 1950, 3 ct. pink. Top left two small spots caused by rusty paperclip.	MB \$3.00	€ 15.00
78	Geuz. Catalog	# 1	Mint		Two airmail envelopes for correspondence with Dutch Indies 1947, 10 ct. Both L and M. L with tropical spot, M with small tear in flap. Folded flap.	MB \$10.00	€ 25.50
79	Geuz. Catalog	# 3	Mint		Airmail envelope 1949, 30 ct. Blue grey.	MB \$ 3.00	€ 10.00
80	Geuz. Catalog	# 3	Used		Airmail envelope 1949, 30 ct. Blue grey. Sent from Arnhem to Glen Lake Minnesota. 30.Jul.1951	MB \$2.50	€ 9.00
81	Geuz. Catalog	# 4	Mint		Airmail envelope 1952, 35 ct. Blue grey without PTT network border.	MB \$4.00	€ 12.50
82	Geuz. Catalog	# 4	Used		Airmail envelope 1952, 35 ct. Blue grey w/o border. Sent from Leende to Toledo OHIO 6.Jun.1953	MB \$5.00	€ 10.00
83	Geuz. Catalog	# 6	Used		Airmail envelope 1953, 30 ct. Blue grey w/o border. Sent from Zuandam to Hocksville NY 8.Jul.1955.	MB \$4.50	€ 15.00
84	Geuz. Catalog	# 9	Used		Airmail envelope 1954-55, 25 ct. Dark Blue on Light blue. Sent from Amsterdam to Willemie Minn, 13 Dec 1955. Flaps missing.	MB \$1.50	€ 7.50
85	Geuz. Catalog	# 10	Used		Airmail envelope 1957, 30 ct. Blue on gray/light blue. Sent with 1st Polar flight to Biak.	MB \$2.00	€ 6.00
86	Geuz. Catalog	# 15	Used		Arrival stamp on back. 3 Nov 1958. Closed. Airmail envelope 196-64, 30 ct. Blue on light blue. Sent 1st flight from Amsterdam to Kuwait 23 Sep. 1963. Kuwait arrival cancel on back.	MB \$2.00	€ 4.00
87	Geuz. Catalog	Lot	Mint		Airmail envelopes mint # 25, 26, and 33.	MB \$1.00	€ 3.00
88	Surinam	# 210b+c	Mint	# 180	1/2 ct. on 1 ct. Green 1945, Large and small C and broken bar. Attached pair with selvage from left side of sheet.	MB \$2.50	€ 8.00
89	Surinam	# 210abc	Mint	# 180	1/2 ct. on 1 ct. Green 1945, strip of 6 including Large and small C and Broken and intact bar.	MB \$3.50	€ 12.00
90	W. New Guinea	# 1 - 19	Mint	# 1-19	Complete set of stamps of New Guinea with over prints UNTEA 1962, Second Printing. (Scott Catalog under West Irian)	MB \$25.00	€ 76.00
91	Airmail	# LP 1-3	Hinged	# C1-3	Airmail set 1921, 10 ct., 15 ct., and 60 ct.	MB \$12.00	€ 35.00
92	Airmail	# LP 4-5	Hinged	# C4-5	Airmail Stamps 1928, 40 ct and 75 ct, 4a + 4b and 5a + 5b with water marks horizontal and vertical.	MB \$ 1.00	€ 4.00
93	Airmail	# LP 9B	Hinged	# C9	Airmail 1931 56 ct. Perforation L 12 1/2	MB \$ 6.00	€ 17.50
94	Airmail	# LP 9A	Hinged	# C9	Airmail 1931 (1933) 36 ct. Perforation L 14 1/2 : 13 1/2	MB \$8.00	€ 22.50
95	Airmail	# LP 11a-b	Hinged	# C11	Airmail 1938, 12 1/2 ct # 11 dark blue, 11a dull blue, 11b stamp with water mark horizontal.	MB \$1.00	€ 2.00
96	Postage. Due.	Lot	Used	NL	Postage due 1947-58 Watermark Vertical, incomplete set including copy of 15 ct. #s 80a, 86a, 87a, 91a, 97a, 98a, 99a, 100a, 105a.	MB \$6.00	€ 20.00
97	Official	# D13	Used	# O15	Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale 1934-1938, 12 1/2 ct. Single.	MB \$5.00	€ 20.00
98	Official	# D25-26	Used	# O25-26	Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale 1950, 2 ct. Blue and 4 ct. Green.	MB \$6.00	€ 20.00

Item #	Country	NVPH #	Used/ Mint	Scott #	Description	Min Bid	Cat Value
99	Téle-bêche	# 61b	Used	# 66a	Pair 7 1/2 - 7 1/2 tête-bêche 1924, cancel Schevevrijen CTO on corners, pair is clean never hinged all perfs connected.	MB \$40.00	€ 90.00
100	Combinations	# 356a + b	Used	NL	Guillocks 1940, 7 1/2 + 2 1/2 ct. and 2 1/2 + 7 1/2 ct.	MB \$ 4.00	€ 14.00
101	Combinations	# 379a-d	Mint	NL	Series Lebeau 1941, Combinations of 7 1/2 + 2 1/2 ct, 379 a through d. # 379c with some nibbled perfs on bottom.	MB \$ 4.00	€ 16.00
102	Netherlands	# 87-89	Hinged	# 87-89	The Kuyler Series, 1907	MB \$3.25	€ 15.00
103	Netherlands	# 134 - 135	Hinged	# D4-5	Toorop Series, 1923	MD \$17.50	€ 45.00
104	Netherlands	# 270-73	Hinged	# B73-76	Childrens series, 1954 (very small hinge remnants almost looks mint)	MB \$17.00	€ 40.00
105	Netherlands	#114 - 120	Hinged	# 117-123	1923 Overprint series. 171/2 and 221/2 are both in perf 121/2.	MB \$15.00	€ 34.00
106	Netherlands	# 232-235	Hinged	# B44-47	Children's series 1930.	MB \$12.50	€ 27.50
107	Netherlands	# 261-264	Hinged	# B66-69	Children's series 1934.	MB \$17.00	€ 40.00
108	Netherlands	# 283-286	Hinged	# 86-89	Summer series 1936.	MB \$ 16.00	€ 30.00
109	Neth-Indies	# 176-179	Hinged	# B12-15	Salvation Army series of 1932.	MB \$ 3.50	€ 11.50
110	Neth-Indies	# 243-45	Hinged	# B37-41	Mission series of 1938.	MB \$ 2.00	€ 6.50

RECENT PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS

Speciale Catalogus 2010

This year for the first time the catalog appears in two forms. One is the traditional softcover version (€ 26.90), the other a much more robust hardcover version (€ 29.90). I bought the hard cover version and I'm glad I did. In the past when you folded the catalog, sometimes the back came loose. This does not happen with the hardcover version; it is well bound.

What else is new this year?

1. A completely reworked and expanded treatment of the first issue (1852) by Marc Bakermans. In the 2009 edition this subject covered 2 1/2 pages, this time eight pages are devoted to it, with descriptions of the various plates and how to identify them. All in full color.
2. A one time chapter on the 1912 roller cancels by Cees Janssen, including a completely listing plus catalog prices.
3. A price list (sorted by NVPH #) of stamps on cover, with also the purpose of the stamp. It covers NVPH#1 1852; 5 cent, letter rate, thru # 391 (1941; 50 cent flying dove; P.O. Box card at rate)
3. A three page literature list by Peter Storm van Leeuwen and Jan Vellekoop. It is broken down by subject area, such as Issue, Postal History, Airmail, Japanese Occupation of D.E.I. and such. More than 70 publications are listed (most of which are published during the last 60 years).

The catalog comes with an attached strong bookmarker, so keeping your place is easy.

What I miss is an index. I've made my own and if you would like to receive a copy just send me an email (hkremmer@usa.net).

WEBSITES WORTH VISITING

<http://www.snip-fan.nl/node/7>

History of airmail between the Netherlands and Dutch East Indies. Quite extensive, but only in Dutch. Use the Google translator!

<http://www.veldpost.org/> If you are interested in military mail (especially, but not exclusive Dutch) have a look at this site. It has useful links to related sites.

Non Philatelic

<http://www.entocn.nu/en>

This site (English!) covers the main events in Dutch history. It is set up on a time line, so it is easy to determine its correct place relative to other events. Very nice; don't miss it!

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

Mr. Harry de Jong # 1196
483 Barber Loop
Morresville, NC 28117
1,9

Mr. Rainer Reitz #1197
523 Ramapo Valley Road
Oakland, NJ 07436
1-5,8,9,14,16,17