

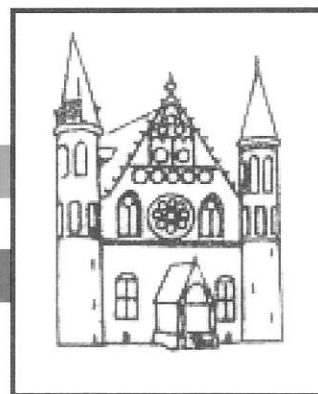
Dated Journal

Netherlands Philately
19942 Traditions Dr.
Olympia Flds, IL 60461-1082

NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

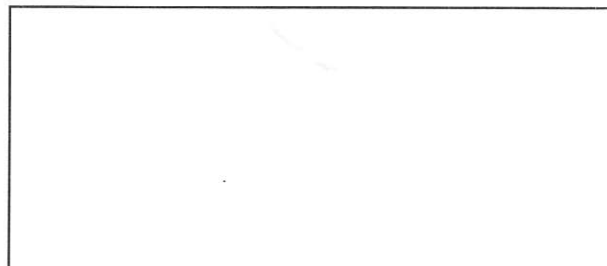


A S N P



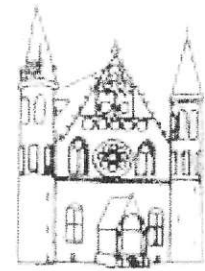
Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 34 / 3





NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; Volume 34/3

January 2010

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Editor's page

The new year is upon us, and since it is still January, I do wish all of you good health for 2010, together with many philatelic pleasures. These pleasures will come in many different ways and I hope that reading this Magazine is one of them.

Let me first give you a short update on the editorship situation. Four members have come forward offering their services, one is an offer to help in printing and sending out the Magazine, while the other three are willing to help in putting the Magazine together. Nothing has been formalised and anybody willing to help should get in touch with me. An Editorial Committee is something that has worked in the past for the ASNP and our U.K sister society is currently using such a setup. I don't see why it wouldn't work for us as well again. It sure would lower the amount of work any member of this committee has to put in. Assigning certain tasks to people who are familiar with a certain aspect of the Magazine would definitely add to the enjoyment of putting the Magazine together. So, let me know if you would consider being part of the Editorial Committee.

A suggestion was made to publish the Magazine in digital format for those wanting to save a bit on the cost of membership. Let me know what you think.

This issue has 32 pages, eight more than usual. I had a backlog of "Magazine Reviews" material and this, together with the announcement of Kees Adema's upcoming publication, resulted in this expanded volume. I'm sure you can live with this.

HK

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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

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

Stamps with syncopated perforations / Roltandingzegels

by Peter Storm van Leeuwen
(translated by Ed Matthews)

N.B. In the interest of saving space, syncopated perforations will be abbreviated sync. perf.

Introduction

In 1925 various values of the type Lebeau (Flying Dove) and Veth (Queen Wilhelmina) definitive series appeared with sync. perf. In perforating the sheets the standard 12 1/2 comb perforation was used, however a few pins were removed. In the NMP, on page 180 of the 1925 issue the term "rolperforatie", syncopated perforation is mentioned.

In the Specialiteitencatalogus 2006-2011, on page 48, Mr. Avezaat mentions the earliest known dates of the various values. The earliest value found on a cover is the 2 ct. value, dated Feb. 21, 1925.

This very typical perforation doesn't alter the essential character of these stamps. They are normal postage stamps. But because of their appearance they constitute a separate field of collection.

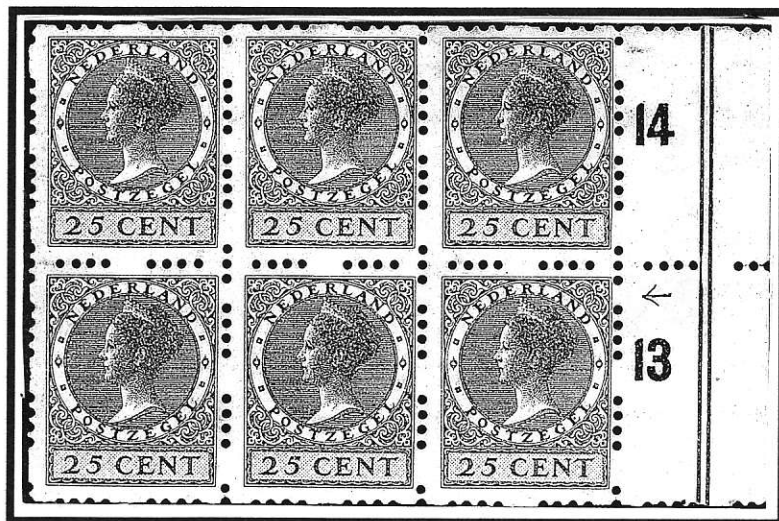


Fig. 1 Example of 4-sided syncopated perforation with the perf error R51a, in row 13. Note the small pencilled arrow.*

For those of you who use the Dutch NVPH Catalogue it is a pity that in the 2009 edition the separate section on sync. perf. has been dropped. Even the errors and the pairs and the blocks of four were left out. They merely catalogued the stamps with sync. perf. directly after the issues with a normal perforation. In the 2010 edition the varieties have been included again, and the most expensive sync. perf. stamp, the 7 1/2 ct. with the three-hole perforation, R32, has been featured more extensively, but the stamps with sync. perf. still do not have their own section. They do merit this as you may conclude from this article. In it we will dig up some old, maybe forgotten information.

For use in commercially available franking machines

Sure, sync. perf. stamps are basically ordinary stamps, but they do have a special feature.

In the NMP, the April 1925 issue, on page 42, we run across an announcement: "We learned that all values up to and including the 60 ct. will be available in strips of 500 or 1000 stamps, rolled up, for use in commercially available franking machines".

As the stamps separated too easily, the perforation between the stamps has been modified a little, in such a way that there are only 8 holes instead of twelve between the stamps. In the November issue on page 180, more details appeared. The sync. perf. increases the tensile strength more than 100%.

To produce the rolls normal sheets are perforated with the normal comb perforating machines where, in the base of the comb, pins are removed in such a way that between the short side of a pair of stamps two groups of 4 holes remain. Subsequently the sheets are separated into 10 strips, the selvedge is removed except for a small part of the upper selvedge. The strips are glued together using that small remaining part of the selvedge. Thus the two-sided sync. perf. The rolls with four-sided sync. perf. are made in a similar fashion.



Fig 2 Back of sync. perf. with remnants of selvedge

The 35 cent

Mentioned as well is that the 35 ct. value has not yet appeared in sync. perf., while all the other values have appeared, the last one being the 1 ct. On page 179 of the NMP the editor announces the following: "There are rumours that the 35 ct. stamp will not be reprinted. According to the Management of the PTT, a considerable quantity of the first printing of this stamp is still in stock and due to lower use of this stamp after Oct. 1, reprinting will be temporarily stopped. Thus the 35 ct. in sync. perf. will not be available".

In the Oct. 1926 issue on page 187, the editor wonders about the appearance of the 35 ct. with watermark, the B printing. "Maybe we can expect the 35 ct. in sync. perf. in a short while". And then there is the story on page 204 of the November issue; we thank Mr. Bontekoe for showing us the following from the PTT management; "In answer to your letter we are honoured to tell you that rolls of the 35 ct. will not be produced as there is no sufficient demand for them". This contradicts the reply from Haarlem to a query from the philatelic wicket in Amsterdam that this denomination will appear in sync. perf. This shows rather clearly for whom this denomination is produced! And indeed, in mid-November the 35 ct. value with watermark appeared in sync. perf., as we read in the December issue on page 224. Now you understand why the 35 ct. without watermark, #159, is the only value that has not been issued with sync. perf.

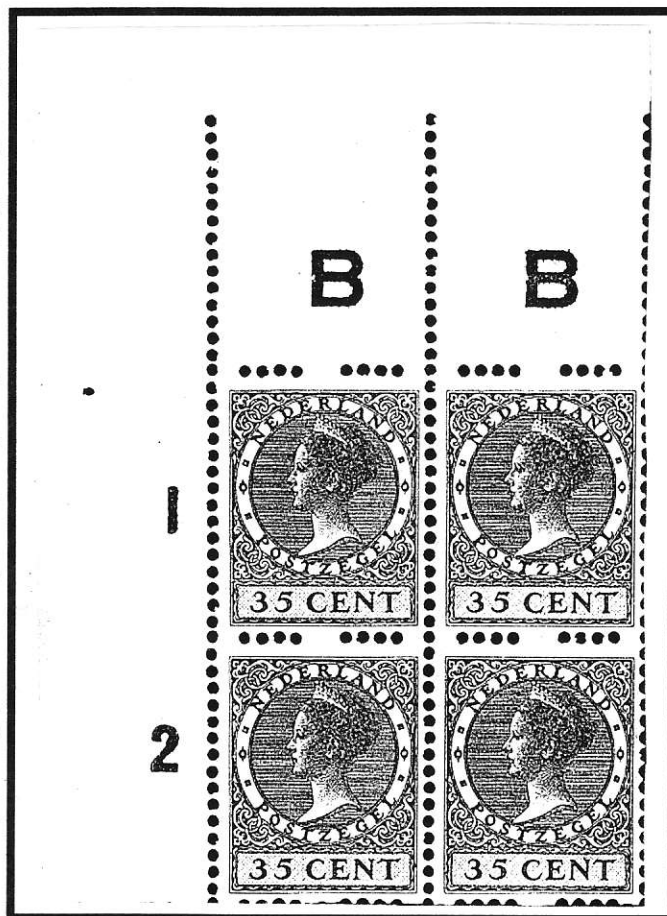


Fig. 3 The 35 cent sync. perf

What in fact was the usage of this stamp at that time?

There were a few possibilities. Some of these are mentioned in the listing, "The purpose of our postage stamps examined closely", by L. Goldshoorn in "De Postzak", #122, of December 1979.

Meant for a registered letter to foreign countries of the 1st weight class, this value loses its function in October 1925 when this rate is lowered to 30 ct. New uses are the inland rate for a registered letter of the 3rd weight class till 1929, after that till the end of the currency of this issue (Veth) for a registered letter to foreign countries of the 2nd weight class. Finally a special delivery letter to Belgium up to August 12, 1940, could be franked with a 35 ct. stamp. But all these possibilities did not justify the existence of this value and in 1927 was no longer printed. The importance of Goldshoorn's article is that the reader gets a clear insight of the purpose of the various values. And that is postal history as well.

Also available in sheets

Let's return for a moment to the article in the November 1925 issue. The editor points out that in some of the larger offices sync. perf. stamps could be purchased in smaller quantities. It was a time consuming job for the postal clerks to count their stock of sync. perf. stamps in rolls in order to balance their accounts. That is why in September it was decided to make available sync. perf. stamps in sheets, in this case the term "roll perforation" (in italics) strike one as somewhat odd.

The English language papers speak correctly of syncopated perforation, but this expression is hard to translate. We understand this is an American expression and the British translation is "interrupted perforations".

The editor is correct: the sync. perf. stamps have been made specifically for use in vending machines and franking machines (the best known one is the Porto-Kontroll-Kasse or POKO). And from these you cannot get blocks of four.

Children's Charity Stamps

The annual Children's Charity Stamps (the NMP called them Christmas stamps) have been issued with sync. perf., except the 1928 issue. The reason is the different format (18x25 mm) of these stamps designed by Jan Sluifers. Hence these stamps could not be perforated on the comb perforator, only in line perforation. And this perforation is not suitable for sync. perf.

The editor asked himself if the total sales of these stamps would be lower than usual because of this, thus we read in the December issue on page 240.

A provisional issue?

Various sync. perf. stamps are "difficult", used or mint. But they cannot be compared to the famous 7 1/2 ct. 3-hole sync. perf. the R32 of December 1927. This stamp was called a provisional in the March 1928 issue on page 43, and in April, on page 63 "a stamp with a good future". The editor in this case at any rate was prophetic: this stamp along with the 25 ct. Telegraph stamp are indeed the real expensive values of an entire Netherlands collection. In the last May issue of NMP



Fig. 4 Three hole, four-sided sync. perf (R32)

there is a very informative and fascinating article on the 3-hole sync. perf. by Henk Hospers.

Four-sided sync. perf.

The 3-hole 7 1/2 ct. was the first stamp issued with the four-sided sync. perf. The PTT was not generous with information. Thus the well-known philatelist P. C. Korteweg notes on page 7 of the January 1928 issue of the NMP: "The purpose and the use of a sheet reinforced on all sides is so far unknown and unclear. It is no longer a question of roll- or vending machine stamps. The expressions 'roll-perforation and vending machine perforation are really misplaced. Our expression 'reinforced perforation' is the only one remaining for this new phenomenon". And: "the first stamp was recorded by Dr. E. J. Verzijl of Maastricht, complete with illustration. Indeed, the 3-hole 7 1/2 ct. postmarked Amsterdam 19 - 12 - 1927. In the next issue, on page 29, Korteweg returns to the issue: "This pronouncement is rather misplaced, because the four-sided reinforced stamps will become exclusively roll-stamps".

Later on it appears that the four-sided sync. perf. stamps were made available to allow producing of transverse rolls.

The Dutch invention has very little imitation

Nice to realize that sync. perf stamps are a typical Dutch specialty. Yes, a Dutch invention, but not entirely.

Danzig namely issued in 1932 5 and 10 pfennig stamps with corner sync. perf. for use in vending machines. But that's it.

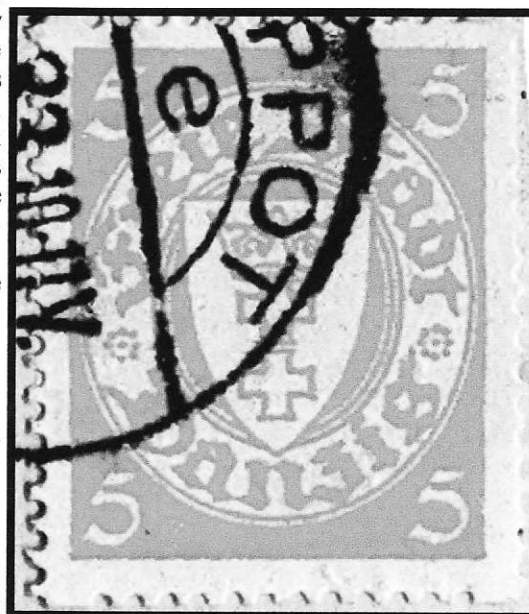


Fig. 5 Danzig corner sync. perf

The sync. perf. stamps are being discontinued

The use of sync. perf. stamps, at least for the purpose they were issued, lasted only nine years. In the September 1933 issue of the NMP, on pages 169-170, the editor wonders if the sync. perf. stamps are going to be discontinued, because the management of the PTT is considering introducing a new perforation and paper. This reinforces the strength of the paper in such a way that the stamps will not separate as easily as is the case at present. The PTT indicated accurately that the perforation of the lower values (up to and including the 60 ct.) will be 14x16 teeth, the width of the teeth 0.57 mm and 0.66 mm respectively, and the diameter of the perforation 0.92 mm, according to information on page 215 of the November issue.

An experiment was carried out with positive results, and indeed on December 28, 1933, a collector purchased from the stamp vending machine in the post office in The Hague a vertical pair of the 6 ct. in the new perforation 13 1/2 : 12 3/4 , as we saw and read in the 1934 January issue on page 6, with a picture of the pair. This pair was thoroughly examined and the editor concluded: "The paper feels somewhat sturdier than that of the earlier stamps; the watermark circles are much less clear than earlier". The newly discovered values in the new perforation are announced each month in 1934, and the sync. perf stamps disappeared from the scene without fanfare (please refer to the 1928 March issue, page 43). Not only the new perforation, but also the sturdier paper account for this sudden demise.

Although sync. perf. stamps were no longer produced after 1933, the Lebeau and Veth stamps remained valid till April 1, 1944. The validity of the Children's Charity stamps was shorter, from 1933 till the end of 1938.

Numerous collection possibilities

Is it possible to assemble a specialised collection of sync. perf. stamps? You bet! Check out the possibilities shown below.

1. Unused single stamps, with single hinge or mint.
2. Used single stamps.
3. Unused vertical pairs of two-sided sync. perf. stamps or blocks of 4 of four-sided sync. perf. stamps.
4. Used vertical pairs of two-sided sync. perf. stamps or blocks of 4 of four-sided sync. perf. stamps (the 7 1/2 ct. 3-hole perf included!)
5. Part sheets.
6. Varieties: the perforation deviations of the 30 ct. in two-sided and four-sided sync. perf. and the 25 ct. in the four-sided perf.
7. Stamps with perfins. Nowadays recognised as very collectible, but 42 years ago Mr. H. J. Bernson wrote on p. 158-159 of the 'Prisma-postzegelgids'; "Many people consider these stamps damaged and inferior. We are of the contrary opinion; these

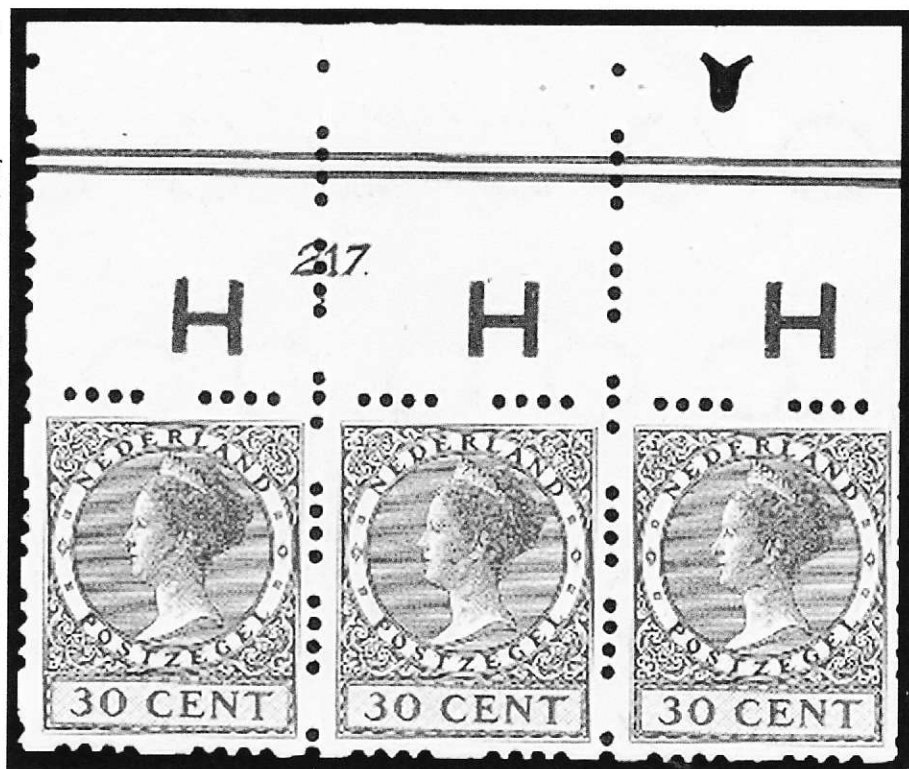


Fig. 6 Strip of three sync. perfs with selvedge

stamps are correct because they prove through the perfin that they served the purpose for which they were made. Looking at it this way, one could argue that sync. perf. stamps sold at the philatelic window are inferior". The Netherlands and Overseas Territories Perfin Catalogue, 2nd edition (2007) by Jan L. Verhoeven, editor of the Perfin Club Nederland is indispensable in this context.

8. Stamps with selvedge on which are such things as printing letters, etching numbers, punch marks, etc. The Handbook "Plaat- en Etsingnummers" by Henk Hospers, an edition by the Studygroup Selvedge Particulars has all the needed information. See fig. 6.

9. Varieties: plate errors(see fig. 7),

10. Stamps which still have on the back the piece of selvedge from the next stamp (to see the method and an example, consult the "Basisboek Filatelie" by Mr. A. van der Flier, p.84).



Fig 7 Sync. perf with "GENT" instead of "CENT"

11. Used stamps with dated cancels. Is the date in the period of use (1925-1933) or later?

12. Earliest and last known dates – consult the Specialiteitencatalogus 2006-2011, the contribution of C. Avezaat on page 48.

13. Stamps on cover, especially single frankings. Even better, a commercial cover with a sync. perf. stamp with perfin. Is this cover correctly franked? Made to order? Using left-over stamps in the period 1933-1944? The article by L. Goldshoorn cited above can be helpful, and of course the postal rates listings of Mr. W. S. da Costa (Post-historische Studies 14) and the magnificent Handboek Postwaarden Nederland.

N.B. This article appeared earlier in a somewhat different form auction catalogue #614 of van Dieten Stamp Auctions (March 2009)

NMP = Nederlands Maandblad voor Philatelie.

* R51a and R32 refer to the NVPH catalog

Editor's Note:

Fellow ASNP Member Lucien Joel specializes in these syncopated perfs. Lucien has an excellent exhibit made up of his collection. I think the readers of this Magazine might enjoy looking at some of the material Lucien has assembled. Lucien has quite a number of covers in his exhibit, but unfortunately the sync. perfs of the stamps on these covers don't reproduce very well. I thought it would be best to show some pages that support and expand on what Peter says in his article.

I would like to thank Peter, Ed and Lucien for their efforts and co-operation in putting this story together.

SYNCOPATED PERFORATIONS

THREE MAIN TYPES

TYPE A



1925/7
Two sided
sync. perfs
wmk+unwmk

TYPE B



1928
Four sided
sync. perfs

TYPE C



1930
Two sided
sync. perfs
corners only

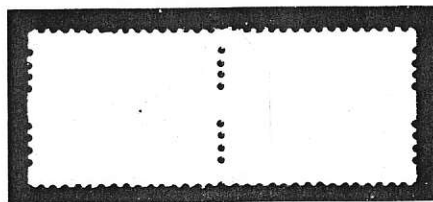
RARE TYPE D - TRIAL ISSUE

3 holes
vertically



4 holes
horizontally

PASTE-UP PAIR



5 mm. strips were pasted together to make coils of 500 or 1000

1926/7 ISSUE - TWO SIDED SYNCOPATED PERFORATIONS WMKD
TYPE A

30 CENT - VARIETY



On etching #124, call letter E, a perforation error was made
by removing 1 pin between rows 19 & 20 creating a bridge
And thereby extending the bottom stamp by one perforation

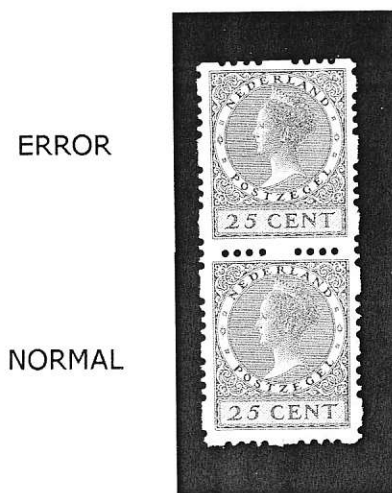
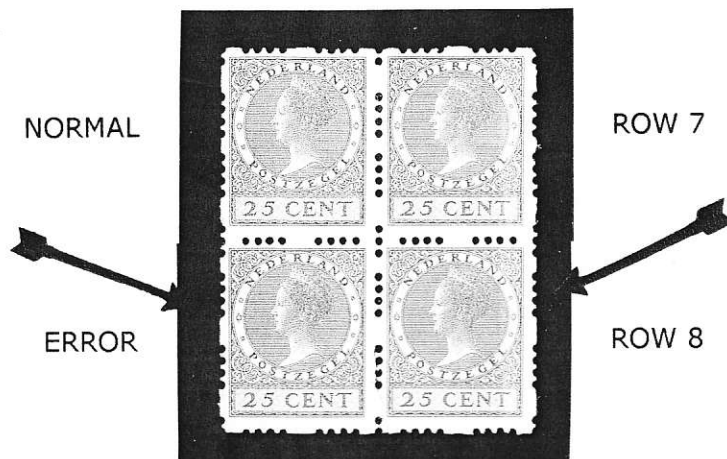


A used copy

1928 issue - 25 cent- Type B

PERFORATION ERROR

The 8th and the 9th row on sheets with order letter F
the 1 hole bridge is on top
the 2 hole bridge in the middle.



NORMAL
ROW 9
ERROR
ROW 10
ERROR

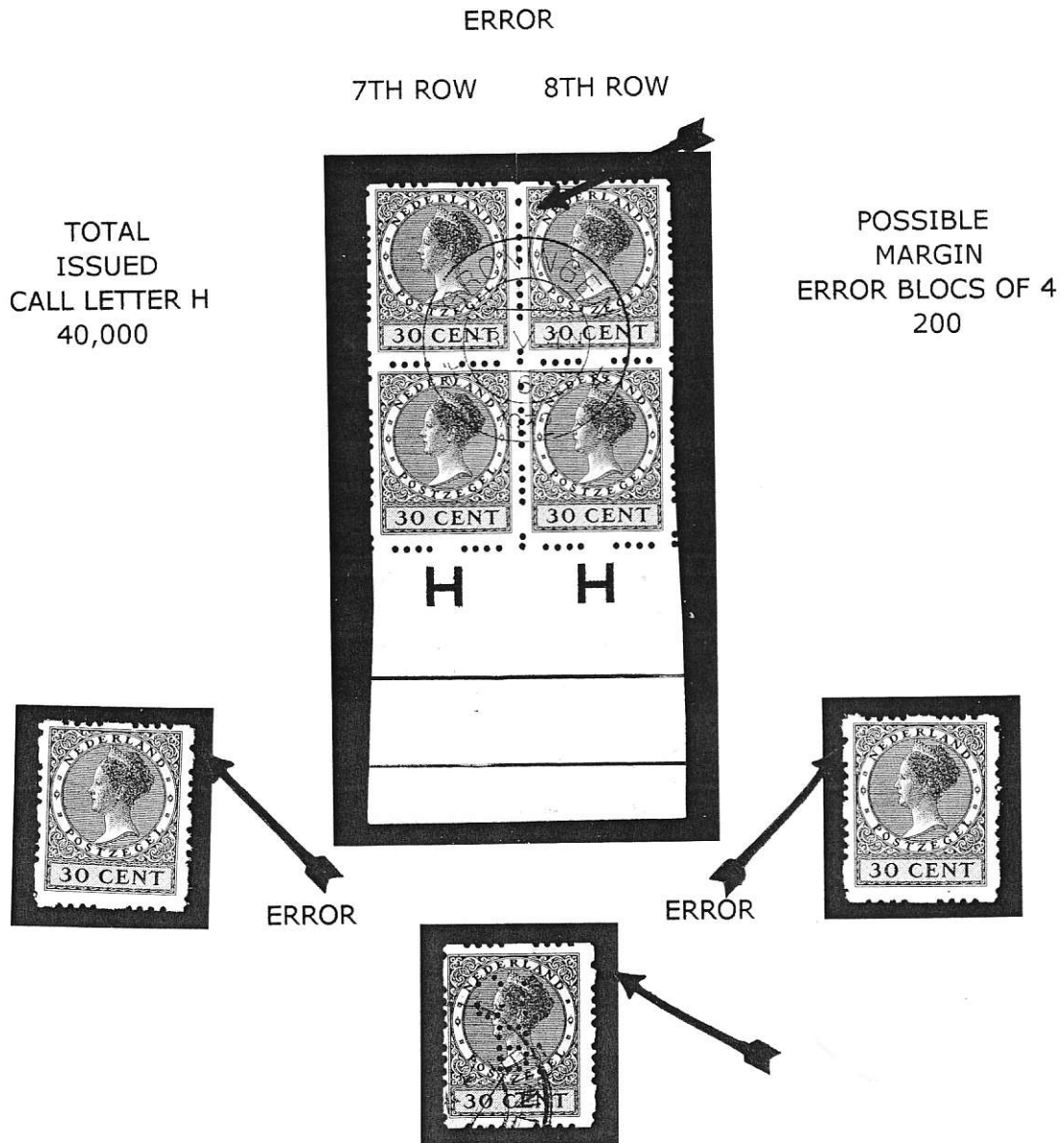


ROW 7
ROW 8
ROW 9

1928 ISSUE - FOUR SIDED SYNCOPATED PERFORATIONS
TYPE B

30 CENT - PERFORATION ERROR

Between the 7th and 8th row on sheets with call letter H
the top bridge is 1 + 1 instead of the normal 2 hole bridge



PERFIN :Cooperatieve Centrale Boerenleenbank - Eindhoven
Only 6 perfins are known to exist with the error.

1927 ISSUE -FOUR SIDED SYNCOPATED PERFORATIONS
TYPE D

THE RARE TRIAL ISSUE
3 holes vertical - 4 holes horizontal

Quantity issued : 10,000
SOLD : just over 5,000



To accommodate a new Stamp Affixing Machine
the Kas-Vereeniging of Amsterdam requested
coils with vertical syncopated perforations
thus the trial issue was introduced.
10 rolls of 500 stamps were delivered at the end of 1927.
Because of technical problems many stamps were affixed by hand

Some of the stamps were sold at the Philatelic Window in 1928



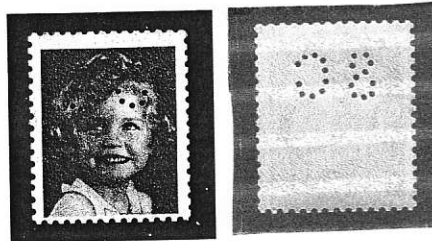
Sheet Margin copy - Probably the only one in private hands.
One full sheet is kept at the Dutch Postal Museum

SYNCOPATED PERFORATIONS - PERFINS

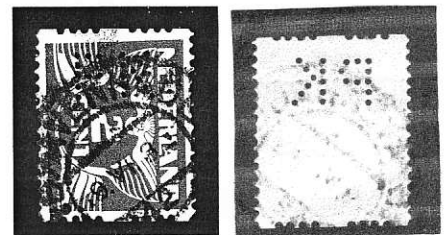
POKO'S

While some perfins were produced by a hand perforator the majority were applied by the POKO machines.

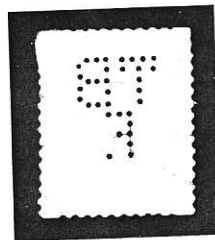
"POKO" stands for PORTO KONTROL KASSE (postage control register)
Postage stamps were mechanically applied to a cover or a card perforating the stamps with the chosen initials and acting as a control over the stamps.
Up to 120 pieces of mail per minute could be franked with the machines.



"Shirley Temple" trial adhesive
Initials "SC"
Almelo's Confection Factory
The machine with the original "SC" die
is in the Postal Museum in The Hague.



Initials "PK"
from G.M.Dehlinger
POKO KONTROLKASSE
This machine was used by
the "POKO" distributor.



"Paste-up" single - initials "TBE"
Issued by the "Twentsche Bank-Enschede"
This single is a Child-Welfare issue with surtax
which were rarely used on commercial mail.

DUTCH POST OFFICES IN BRITISH GUIANA

by Alan Bartlett

No, not some hitherto unknown post offices abroad under the control of the Netherlands postal administration, but those in places with Dutch names.

The history of British Guiana (now Guyana) is complicated. The area was first settled by the Dutch West India Company in the 17th century with the establishment of the colonies of Essequibo and Berbice. A third colony, Demerara, was established in the mid 18th century. From 1780 onwards they changed hands frequently, mainly as a result of the wars between the British and the French. During a short occupation the French established Longchamps at the mouth of the Demerara River, which was renamed Starbroek by the Dutch and then Georgetown by the British. Having again relinquished the colonies to the Dutch in 1802, less than a year later the British took control of them once more. In 1831 they were combined to form British Guiana and gained independence in 1966 as Guyana.

Regardless of which powers were in control, most of the settlement of the country was by Dutch colonists, hence the preponderance of Dutch names, which have persisted to this day and were given to many of the post offices as they were opened. In 1985 the Guyana postal administration issued a sheet of 25 stamps to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the colonial post office. The stamps were originally issued in 1978 as the 10c value of a butterfly set depicting the species *Archonius bellona*. Each stamp was overprinted with the name of a different post office open in 1860 and surcharged 25c. The stamp selected for overprinting was not particularly suitable as it only measured 21 x 17 mm and the image of the butterfly was darkly coloured. Consequently, although the overprints were heavy and in dark blue, they were not very legible. The 1985 issue was followed by further sheets of 25 in 1986, 1987 and 1988. I have not so far seen any of these stamps used, off or on cover, which is no surprise. Guyana has produced an enormous number of issues, especially overprints, obviously intended for the philatelic market.

Dutch post office names overprinted on the 1985 sheet were:

Beterverwagting, Boeraserie, Brahn, Bushlot, De Kinderen, Hague, Leguan, New Amsterdam, Vergenoegen, Vreed-en-Hoop, Wakenaam.

The 1987 sheet covered post offices opened by 1885 and included two Dutch names:

Tuschen (de Vrienden), Zorg.

The 1988 sheet covered post offices opened by 1900 and included three more Dutch names:

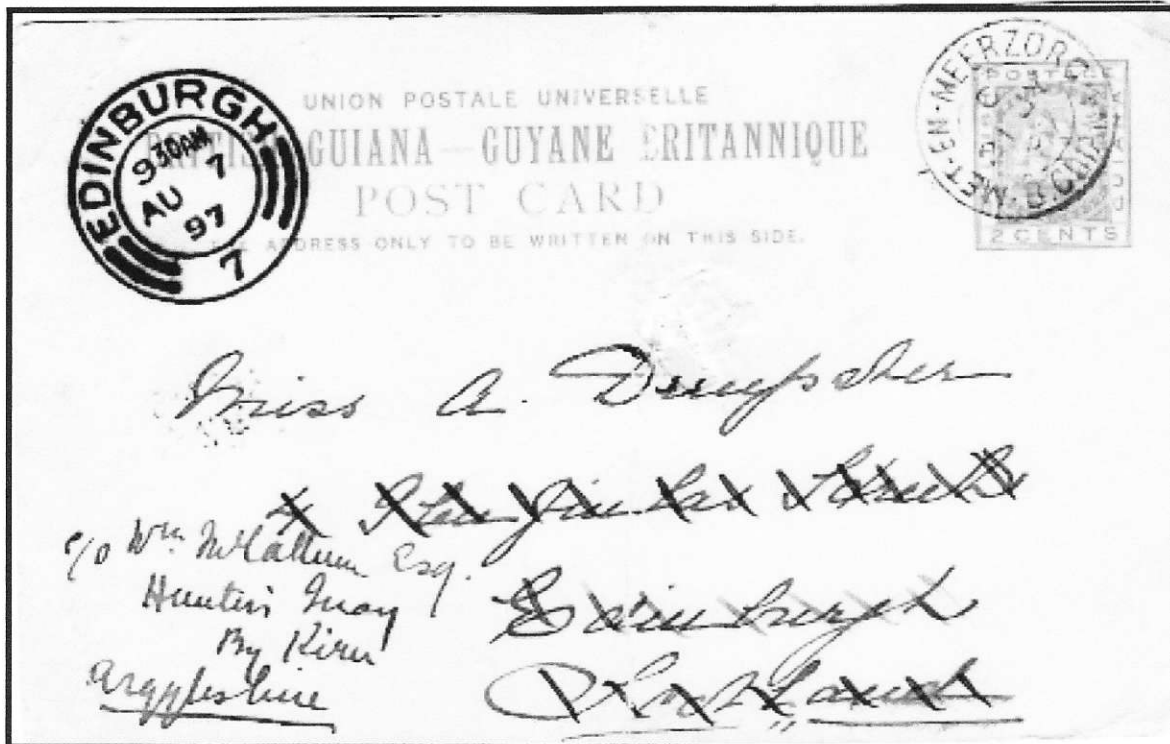
M'M'Zorg (*Met-en-Meerzorg*), Naamryk, Weldaad

Other Dutch post office names coming into use subsequently, but not included in the overprints were:

Jacoba Constantia, Lesbeholden, Orinduik, Schepmoed, Soesdyke, Starbroek-Georgetown, Uitvlugt, and Zeelandia.



Enlargement of the Beterverwagting and De Kinderen overprints.



Postcard to Edinburgh cancelled MET-EN-MEERZORG 21 July 1897.

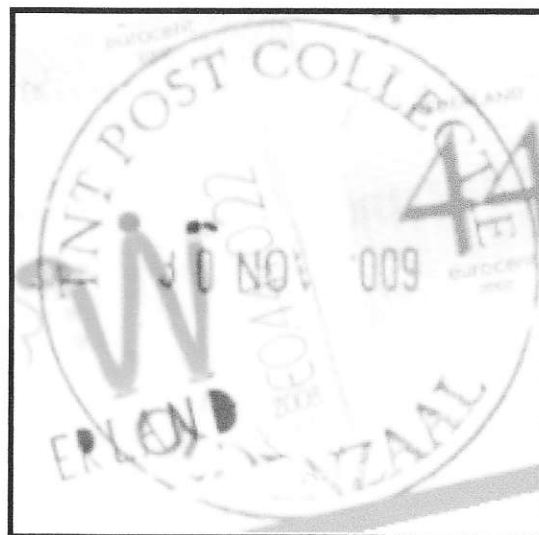
SHORT NOTES

Overijsselse Postzegelveiling merged with van Dieten

The Overijsselse Postzegelveiling has per January 1, 2010 merged with the van Dieten auction house. Van Dieten's leadership is now made up of Managers Mathieu Tierolff (financial side) and Henk Vleeming (philatelic expert, and ex-OPV), with Peter Storm van Leeuwen as philatelic consultant

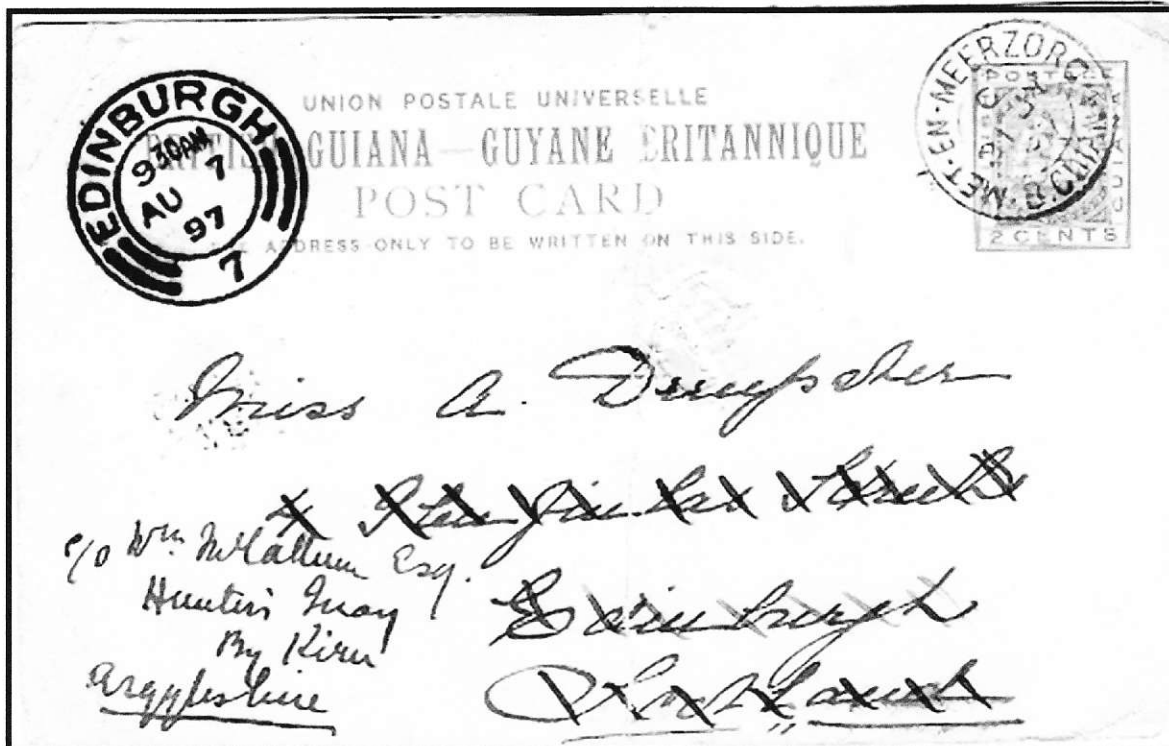
New Business Point cancel

Recently I received an envelope from the Netherlands with a large round cancel on it. Diameter is 44 mm. The text reads "TNT POST COLLECTIE/ OLDENZAAL". I had never seen anything like this before, so I contacted Bert van Marrewijk and he informed me that this is one of many different TNT Business Point cancels. There are too many to get a proper accounting of them. Business Points are mailing offices for customers with bulk mailings.



Re-Use of imprinted stamps

In Handboek Postwaarden Nederland on page A8-193 is a short note about the re-use of imprinted stamps on postal cards. It is pointed out that between 1876 and 1972 one was not allowed to cut out these imprinted stamps (even if they were not used at all or were just not canceled) and put them on an envelope. This is of course not to say that it didn't happen and that abusers got away with it once in a while. When caught however additional postage was due, in addition to the regularly owed postage



Postcard to Edinburgh cancelled MET-EN-MEERZORG 21 July 1897.

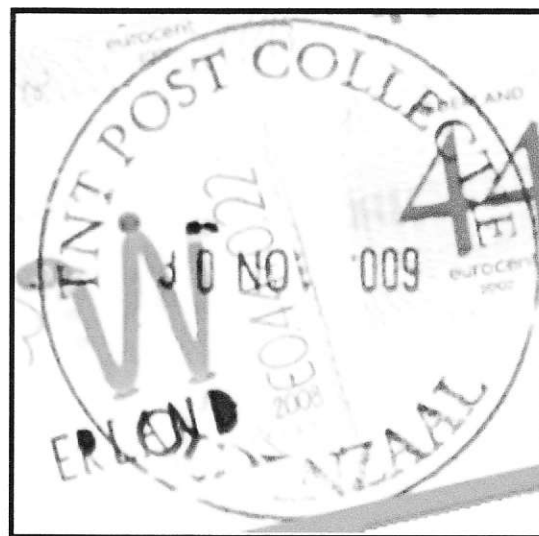
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The Overijsselse Postzegelveiling has per January 1, 2010 merged with the van Dieten auction house. Van Dieten's leadership is now made up of Managers Mathieu Tierolff (financial side) and Henk Vleeming (philatelic expert, and ex-OPV), with Peter Storm van Leeuwen as philatelic consultant

New Business Point cancel

Recently I received an envelope from the Netherlands with a large round cancel on it. Diameter is 44 mm. The text reads "TNT POST COLLECTIE/ OLDENZAAL". I had never seen anything like this before, so I contacted Bert van Marrewijk and he informed me that this is one of many different TNT Business Point cancels. There are too many to get a proper accounting of them. Business Points are mailing offices for customers with bulk mailings.



Re-Use of imprinted stamps

In Handboek Postwaarden Nederland on page A8-193 is a short note about the re-use of imprinted stamps on postal cards. It is pointed out that between 1876 and 1972 one was not allowed to cut out these imprinted stamps (even if they were not used at all or were just not canceled) and put them on an envelope. This is of course not to say that it didn't happen and that abusers got away with it once in a while. When caught however additional postage was due, in addition to the regularly owed postage

WEBSITES WORTH VISITING

[http://www.ssew.nl/vervalsingen-herkennen-hw-der-vlist](http://www.ssew.nl/vervalsingen-herkennen-hw-der-<u>vlist</u>)

All about the 1916 Interneringszegels of the Netherlands, with emphasis on how to recognize forgeries, of which there are many. (Dutch).

Use Google translate to convert to reasonably understandable English.
<http://translate.google.com/#>



[http://www.postzege.lblog.nl/postzegelverenigingen/](http://www.postzege.<u>lblog.nl/postzegelverenigingen/)

Quite a number of Dutch postal societies now have their own Website and some of them contain a lot of information we as ASNP members might be interested in. I counted about 70 Dutch stamp clubs with their own Websites. Some are more elaborate than others of course but it definitely shows that a lot of philatelic communication and sharing of information is now done via the Internet. I'm listing here a few I found particularly interesting.

Veendam

[http://www.veendamphila.nl/sites/default/files/ongefrankeerdePakketten.pdf](http://www.veendamphila.nl/sites/default/files/ongef<u>rankeerdePakketten.pdf</u>)

This contains an extensive article by Diny Beerenboom about unfranked postal packages

In introducing the parcel service on March 15, 1882 sending packages without stamps on it, was not an option. From September 1, 1932 onwards unstamped packages could be sent also, but in that case mailing cost had to be paid by the receiver, not the sender.

After May 1, 1935 it was also possible to send unstamped parcels as express mail. Postal packages and parcels with declared value could only be sent at a much later stage, i.e by June 1, 1990.

For unstamped packages after June 1, 2000 the recipient could not pay any longer by attaching stamps to a form, but he had to pay the mailman, in cash.

PhilatelicaWest Brabant

<http://www.filawb.nl/docs/ledenblad%20e%20kwart%202008.pdf> A nice article about perfins

Leiden

<http://home.planet.nl/~hemel026/sleutelpost.htm>

This site contains the 'on-line' version of the Leiden stamp club publication

Zeeuws Vlaanderen:

<http://members.lycos.nl/pvzv/artikels.html>

Noordwijk

<http://www.onderdeloupe.nl/hoofdnl.html>

Nieuwgein

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

Zeist

<http://www.everyoneweb.com/zzz2000/>

Noord Holland

<http://www.postzegelverenigingnoordholland.nl/artikelen.htm>

Zuid Holland:

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

Breda

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

Postautomaat

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

<http://www.fepa-philately.com/fepanews013netherlands.pdf>

Short history of the Netherlands Federation of Philatelic Societies (Nederlandse Bond van Filatelisten Verenigingen)

<http://www.dainippon.nl>

The Atjeh star is a Japanese occupation overprint applied to postage stamps and postal stationery in the residency of Atjeh. The star was the symbol of the Japanese army, and within it is depicted the katakana character A which stands for Atjeh. There were several types of star overprints which were applied, mostly in violet, but they also exist in red and brown. It was applied from roughly May 1942 through the end of 1943.



http://www.japhila.cz/hof/index_netherlands.htm

Xponet is a place you may use to present your virtual postal history and philatelic collection. It is intended as a public display of good, very good and high quality exhibits of all philatelic areas and time periods in english, french, german, spanish or other languages... The aim of the organizers of exponet is to provide a permanent presentation of high quality stamp and philatelic exhibits so as to facilitate on-line study for

visitors throughout the world. we do not intend to compete with traditional classical exhibits, but rather to enable on-line viewing to everybody, regardless of distance, and thus take part in the support and propagation of philately...

<http://www.japhila.cz/hof/0550/index0550a.htm>

Postal history of a famous dutch town: Alkmaar

<http://www.tpo-seapost.org.uk/tpo2/spindonesia.html>

Maritime marks of Indonesia

Non Philatelic

<http://home.planet.nl/~eljee/index.htm>

Keywords related to the Dutch East Indies. More than 1150 synopses, including many related to the VOC, with internal links making navigating this site easy to do.

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

'Elseviers Illustrated Monthly' from 1891-1940 is online. Complete articles can be brought up.

FROM THE LIBRARIAN

The ASNPN Library received a copy of "Notities/ 25 year Netherlands Academy of Philately (1984 - 2009)", No. 38-59, October 2009.

Details: 7 x 10 inches (17 x 25 CM) ISSN 0921-271X, 108 pages in Dutch, soft cover. Web: nedacfiLinfo.

It contains articles from 12 authors, every article is well documented, illustrated and most have references. There are some 138 illustrations and photocopies of covers, 10 drawings, 24 photos. Where most subjects relate to the title, but since they are in Dutch, I herewith list the articles in English.

The tow-boat cancellations, a philatelic riddle solved. Kees Adema

Connecting mail from Grodno (formerly East Prussia, now Poland), name Hrodna. Victor Coenen.

Inflation in Austria 1918 -1925. Frans Hermse.

Attempts for airmail transportation. Jan Hintzen.

From the invention of the packetmap to the Danzig cork cancellations: the battle of the adhesive postage stamp. Ton Hulkenberg.

The move of the border headoffice of Thurn and Taxis from Roermond (Holland) to Alpen and Pempelfort. (Both in western part of Germany). Jan Ickenroth.

Automaat (vending machine) strips, a forgotten collecting area? Cees Janssen.

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The 5 cent Queen Wilhelmina of the Veth type; is it a simple stamp? Adam van der Linden.

German mail during WW 1 in an (by Belgium) annexed area of northern France. Marcel Van der Mullen.

The French cancellations of a Brabant village. (Baardwijk). Jac Spijkerman.

The rise of the Third Empire. The roll of propaganda during the- period till the start of WW 2. Ruud Verberne.

Johan J. de longh (1915-1999) and the Bossche prison/house of confinement. (This is the story of de longh's stay in this place, and the movement of mail to/from "prisons" in Holland). Huber van Werkhoven.

Also received was a copy of Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol.88 No. 6, Nov/Dec 2009.

Kees Adema wrote a three-page article named "A Spanish Rara Avis". It tells the story of a letter, addressed to a member of the Dutch Brigade in Spain (1808 - 1813). He describes the journey of a letter, dated 4 December 1811, in great detail. It makes a very interesting tale about the movement, the tariff, the handling, the how, the when, the where, and so on. Photocopy of the letter is shown in the article and makes it real worthwhile. (How little did we know and realize now, that o in those days, the 'post' was quite different !).

Anybody wishing to receive a copy for personal use of the article should contact me at the address shown in the colophon.

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

New member

Mr. Frank Martin #1198

16707 Rippling Mills Drive

Sugar Land, TX 77498

FROM THE TREASURER

As of 1-1-2010 the ASNPN account showed a balance of \$ 9424.74, compared to \$ 8861.17 a year ago, so we did alright.

Due to the time constraint of getting the Magazine out in time I wasn't able to give a more detailed breakdown of expenses and incomes.

Expect a more detailed report in the next Magazine.

MAGAZINE REVIEWS

Note: In general only those articles with philatelic subjects related to the Netherlands and its former Colonies are discussed here; many other articles of interest appear in these publications. Only those publications with new information are discussed.

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

Maandblad Filatelie

Maandblad Filatelie - Brouwer Media - P.O. Box 20, 1910 AA Uitgeest, The Netherlands.

Subscription € 27 / yr., € 44.20 for foreign countries, free to members of Dutch philatelic societies.

November 2009 - The issue is geared towards the 20th anniversary of the coming down of the Berlin wall, but there is also an article dealing with the 'History of education on stamps'. Jeffrey Groeneveld wrote a nice four page article, tracing the start of 'formal education' all the way back to 3,000 BC (Mesopotamia and Egypt). The second half of the article goes into Dutch education and its history since about 1850, when this became a hot political issue. It has remained, and still is, a controversial issue in 2009.

December 2009 - Hans TSchroots gives a nice report about the commemoration of Louis Bleriot's first crossing by airplane of the Channel on July 25, 1909. - Giel Bessels brings us the story of a 3 1/2 cent Dutch East Indies postcard, printed in February 1946 by Allied Military Printing Works (this is an alias for printers G. Kolff & Co) in Batavia. The cards of this type, mentioned in the Geuzendam catalog, were produced by the American Bank Note Company in New York. Giel concludes that he is looking at a proof. - Mr. van der Vlist continues his series on fakes and forgeries. This time he checked about 90 Dutch and D.E.I. covers for the status (real or forgery) of the cancels on them. In the process he discovered two until now unknown cancels of the early 19th century. They are a Djocjacarta and a 10 ct N(apoleon) cancel. The N was only known as a L(ouis) N(apoleon) cancel, not just "N". Plenty of forgeries were found among the cancels, with most of them attributed to R.E.P Maier. (please refer to Netherlands Philately Vol. 23 # 2 (1999), for an article by Kees Adema on this subject).

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. October 2009 Eight pages, mostly with general club news and recent stamp issues, but also a section with questions from and answers to the members. Also the second part about "Dutch Ambulances Abroad" by Alan Bartlett. It shows a Red Cross cover with the wording "Ambulance Neerlandaise en France", dated July 1. 1916, and sent from Paris to Amsterdam. Google tells me that during 1916 the Dutch set up a medical facility in hotel Pré-Catalan in the Bois de Boulogne in Paris to treat war casualties, is I assume this cover came from there.

Magazine - Vol. XXVII-#5, November 2009

Since the NPC celebrates its 60th anniversary this year the Magazine opens with a reprint of the "Postmarks of the West-Indies" as published in the first Magazine. Alan Bartlett then writes about "Conferences & Sunflowers". The 'conference' was the 1949 Ronde Tafel Conferentie (RTC) in The Hague, which culminated in Indonesia's independence. The 'sunflowers' was a set of stamps issued in August 1949; they became very much associated with the the RTC. - Julian van Beveren continues his "Sardines and Submarines" story. The article is richly illustrated with Red Cross covers of 1942 and 1943. The Red Cross was often used as the go-between with soldiers and the home front. The soldier in question in this article did move around a lot and the Red Cross had a hard time keeping up with him. - Peter Storm van Leeuwen writes about "Netherlands Puntstempels, anything but an insignificant collecting area". Peter's conclusion about this interesting and popular collecting area is: "Collecting puntstempels is not a dead end. On the contrary. Above all, the Netherlands puntstempels lend themselves to extended study. Without the need to collect himself, a philatelist can start empirical research of puntstempels on cover but with one proviso: record it only if you have seen it for yourself. For those whose collecting range is limited it is appreciated that collecting will require considerable outlay but here we give a tip - collect the (temporary) post branch offices. With little financial outlay an extensive collection from the larger offices can be made whereby a study of the different types can be developed." Les Jobbins added a note about puntstempels 21 and 25, both of which were used at different postoffices. 21 in Delfshaven and Emmen, while 25 was used in Dirksland and then in 's Graveland. - Short articles about "A 1949 military letter from Balapoelang to Semarang" (originally published in Filatelie 7/8, 2007) and "A note on the Universal Postal Union issues of October 1949" (which is a tribute to Maurits Escher, the designer of the 1949 Dutch UPU stamp) conclude this Magazine.

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.

September, October, November 2009 An announcement about the upcoming 40th anniversary with a preliminary listing of ten articles to be included in a special anniversary publication. The October issue is the first issue in full color and it certainly adds to its appearance. In addition to the usual Cancel -, Cover - and Third Category of the Month winners there is a short write-up about International Business Reply Service Envelopes and the unfamiliarity these types of letters encounter at the postoffice. The November issue discusses a letter sent from Medan to Berlin in 1932. The letter was taken off the plane in Leipzig to shorten its travel time to Berlin. Since Leipzig was a regular stop on the Batavia-Amsterdam line, there was no need to have the letter go to Amsterdam first.

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 very 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 Paula Ledegang

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

June 2009 - Supplement # 38

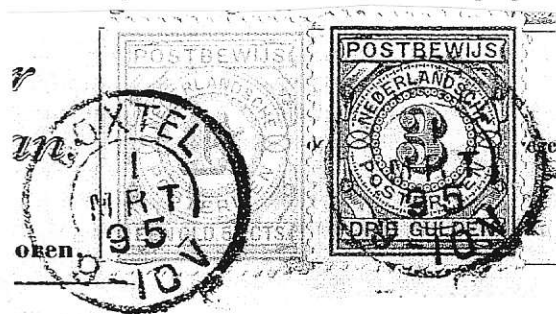
Additional information about the 1899-1923 numeral (Vürtheim) issue. This time an indepth discussion about the time sheets (arbeidslijsten in Dutch), its history and its use. The first imprinted time sheets (1 1/2 and 2 1/2 cent) came out in 1912, followed in 1913 by another 1 1/2 cent time sheet card as well as a new 2 cent card.- The second subject is the change of address cards. As the population got more prosperous people more often went on vacation or moved to a better paying job. Mail had been forwarded to them at no cost, until PTT noticed the opportunity to charge for such services. The, to be paid for, change of address card was the result. In the Dutch East Indies these cards were being used already as early as 1909, but in the Netherlands it took until 1919 for this type of card to be

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issued. In 1920 about half a million of these cards were used. This increased over time and topped out at 12 million in 1969. - The use of pictures of postage stamps as advertizing material is another subject covered here. We all have seen the 'philatelic language' cards, with for example a stamp put on a card sideways signifying "I love you", etc. You would be surprised how many different versions of these kinds of cards there are. Sometimes text on a stamp was changed to make an advertizing out of it. See supplement 39 for more of this.

October 2009 - Supplement # 39

This starts with a continuation of the last subject of supplement 39, the 'abuse' of stamps for commercial purposes. It shows a nice set of examples of this kind of material. You might want to take a look at your surplus stamps from around the late 19th, early 20th century. Maybe it says Jansveld, or D.J. Stuut, or something else, on it. Selvages of stamps as well as postal booklets too were subject to advertizing, and even the back of stamps was sometimes used for this purpose. -



The 'Postbewijszegels en Postbewijsformulieren', (Moneyorder stamps and forms) are treated in great detail in 49 pages. One does not often see these; a complete set of the seven denominations used, lists for 450 Euros in the 2010 NVPH catalog. The series in mint condition is listed at 9,000 (!). Euro.

PO&PO

The Verenigingsnieuws (Newsletter) is published quarterly by the Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken en Poststempelverzamelaars (PO&PO). Dues are € 35 / 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. Website: www.po-en-po.nl.

Verenigingsnieuws - August 2009 After serving seven years Willy Ahlers has been succeeded by Peter Poortvliet as president of PO&PO. - Gert Rabout has scanned in part one of the "Circulaire aanschrijvingen vanaf 1813". It covers circulars 1 thru 69 (1813 thru 1815). A copy of these circulars (on CD) can be ordered for € 10 (about \$15 these days); hardcopy runs € 17.50

- Bert van Marrewijk entertains the reader with about 20 pages of rader type cancels (older ones as well as very current ones). Particularly interesting are the Rijksverzekeringsbank cancels.

V.N - December 2009 The upcoming release of a Post Historische Studie dealing with the airroutes during the Spanish civil war (1936-1939) and WWII by Hans Aitink should be a welcome addition to anybody's philatelic literature holdings. - More information from Bert van Marrewijk about rader type cancels, especially about the transformation from Arabic to Roman numerals. - Also included is a listing of close to 500 items submitted for the February 13 auction. If you ever attended one of these auctions you'll know that many interesting items do change hands for not too much money.

De Postzak # 207, December 2009.

The subjects are: A British fieldpost office in Rotterdam in 1919, by Peter Poortvliet; BEF Main Line Travelling Post Office Cologne-Boulogne by Piet Miesyerus; The Registered Mail Sorting Office (SCA) in Arnhem by Robert Timmerman; 'A small Klüssendorf' by Jos Stroom. All articles are in full color and of high quality.

Anybody interested in Dutch cancels and Dutch postal stationery and who can read Dutch should become a member of this organisation. It is definitely worth the 35 Euro membership fee. (HK)

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 - 184 December 2009

The full color reproductions make for a very attractive publication. I hope the ASNP will reach this stage soon too.

The main article is written by Peter Storm van Leeuwen and it is the hardcopy version of his presentation at the Arge's annual meeting last summer. The (translated) title is: The history of the origin/purpose of various postal offices in the Dutch East Indies.

Peter subdivides and also shows an example of each: Trade and commerce offices (Cheribon, Amboina), offices related to exploration and exploitation (Billiton), military expedition offices (Veldpostk.Atjeh), offices tied to churches and colonisation (Balige), oil and

opium related offices (Poeloeramboe), relocated offices (Sanoer to Denpasar), tourism offices (Palaboehannatoe), temporary sub-offices (Eclipskamp Karang Sago), offices of postal agents in Singapore and Penang, railroad offices (Bonosare), and 'bestelhuizen en fungerende hulppostkantoren (Soemowono). This is an article that anybody would enjoy reading, because it covers such a wide subject area.

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.

August 2009 - Wybo Heere, VH (Flying Dutchman) president, reminded everyone to attend the 48th Day of the Aerofilatelie- Postex in Apeldoorn from October 15 thru 18, 2009. Wybo also reported on the passing of the club's honorary member Nini Boesman. She was the famous international balloonist, who together with her late husband Jan (Jo) Boesman, was a member of the Hall of Fame in America since 1991.

Hans Aitink presents his segment no. 54 on Airmail in Wartime. His subject is the continuation of air links between Sweden and England during the WWII years of 1939 through 1945. He discusses the risks the flying Swedes had to take and their use of rebuilt American B-17F "Flying Fortress" bombers in the latter part of the war. In total 2453 passengers were transported during these difficult years.

As usual there is the club's Activities Calendar for the remainder of 2009 and some major dates for events in 2010 and 2011.

Jan Hintzen writes about the subject of 'signatures' on airmail covers and related material. Collecting signed items in general is a specialty in itself, but it also enriches a philatelic airmail collection in particular as seen with the aid of some examples from the pioneering flights period during the 1930's.

Jacques Bot writes about so-called 'Boordpost' from crew members of the Fokker F.VII H-NACC during its first flight from the Netherlands to the Dutch-East Indies in 1924. 'Boordpost' was indicated (pre-printed) in the lower left corner of the envelope along with a text 'Aan Boord van het vliegtuig H-NACC' (On board of the airplane H-NACC). This is a highly specialized area and just very few covers mailed in October 1924 are known to exist.

Hans Dekker provides more cancel illustrations regarding various Lufthansa flight in 2008 and 2009.

October 2009 - "Flying Dutchman" president Wybo Heere appears to be getting ready to lead the club's

members into another successful year with a friendly reminder for everyone to be present at and participate in the club's upcoming events for 2010.

Hans Aitink presents his segment no 55 on Airmail in Wartime. This particular article covers the development of Chinese aviation and air routes in this vast country. Early on it includes the involvements of the Nationalistic Chiang Kai-Shek government and participation by Germans and Americans during the late 1920's and during the 1930's. A detailed account of air connections, number of aircraft and who is actually flying them before and during the WWII years.

Again, one finds the club's calendar for October thru December 2009 as well as for all of 2010, a very welcome item in planning one's own philatelic attendance and.....travel agenda!.

Jan Hintzen delivers his segment no. 101 (!) and he discusses various possibilities as to how to pay for 'trajectpost' (route section mail). Many examples are given between European destinations and the East-Indies.

Jan points to the special interesting value that philatelic mail provides for the airmail history enthusiast.

Vincent Prange reports on finding an item marked 'Maryland Free State' (carried by the airplane Maryland Free State from London to Tripoli) in his collection. This takes us back to the earlier this year reviewed articles regarding VanLear Black.

"One Hundred Years Louis Bleriot Commemoration" by Hans, Hennie and Gregor TSchroots tells us about the special happenings that took place on July 25, 2009 near Calais, France. Paintings, postcards, historical films, special markets, a replica of the Bleriot airplane, fireworks and music.....it was all part of the celebrations and spectacle. There was also a Salon/Propaganda exhibit on Airmail from July 24 through 26, 2009. Among the 53 participants were 5 Dutch, 7 Belgian, 1 American and 1 United Kingdom entries.

And then there is an old article about the KLM in the West-Indies written by C. van Steenderen in "Ons Vrije Nederland" (Our Free Netherlands) of July 14, 1945. It is an interesting review of the 1930's development and the necessary and natural expansion of air traffic in the Caribbean during WWII.

The Newsservice item by Hans Dekker provided three pages of illustrations re Zeppelin, Lufthansa, SwissAir and Air Canada.

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.

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

September 2009: As we announced previously, our website was due some renovation. The English version of the website is now almost ready, and the Dutch version will be ready in the near future. Visit the site, and let philatelists who are not a Dai Nippon member know about it.

November Sprokkel: J.R. van Nieuwkerk, The cancellation Bandoeng BKT.3 during the Japanese occupation.

Mr. van Nieuwkerk showed a cover franked with two 5 cent stamps from the definitive issue of the Japanese occupation of Java. The cover was sent from Bandoeng to Djakartakota and was found in a lot of some 40 cards and covers in a recent auction.

What immediately calls one's attention is the cancellation Bandoeng BKT.3, where BKT is Dutch for "bijkantoor" meaning branch office. Hence, the cover was sent from Bandoeng branch post office 3. The date in the cancellation is rather difficult to read, but appears to be 18.1.-5.10, which would be January 18, 1945, at 10 a.m. The article then brings up six similar covers with the Bandoeng BKT.3 cancel, all with the same defective date 18.1.-0.10. Two of these are clearly philatelic, and two are clear fabrications. There is no doubt that the covers were put together by someone who knew of the Gunseikanbu and Saibai Kigyoo institutions, and who had access to the Gunseikanbu address labels. This person also had access to the Bandoeng BKT.3 cancel which appears genuine but is backdated. However, he or she had limited knowledge about which stamps were used on Java during the occupation and when they were issued.

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 November 2009, # 155

This issue contains 52 pages, divided over 21 subjects,

too much to mention it all, but a couple that might be of a more general interest are Airmail Soerabaja-Batavia 1929, Airmail Makassar 1937, the (Dutch New Guinea) Sterrengebergte expedition of 1959, and UNTEA selvedge markers.

Thanks to its variety there is something in it for anybody.

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).

I would say if you have these in your library you should be able to answer most philatelic questions that come up. I'm sure the ASNP library has at least half of these.

The catalog comes with an attached strong bookmark, 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 (hkremer@usa.net).

PHILATELIC EVENTS/AUCTIONS:

2010

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Jan. 29-31 | Filateliebeurs, Pandahal, Loosdrecht |
| Apr. 9-12 | Worldexhibition, Expo, Antwerp, Belgium |
| May 8-15 | International Stamp Exhibition Business Design Centre, Islington London |
| May 28-30 | Hertogpost, Brabant hallen 's Hertogenbosch |
| 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

2010

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Feb. 8-9 | van Dieten, Capelle a/d IJssel |
| April 8-10 | Wiggers de Vries, Amstelveen |
| April 15 | Wiggers de Vries |
| April 19 | van Dieten (digital auction) |
| April 20-22 | Rietdijk, The Hague |
| May 29 | Dutch Stamp 2000, Ede |
| June 7-8 | van Dieten at Hertogpost, 's Hertogenbosch |
| Sep. 20-21 | van Dieten |
| Nov. 2-4 | Rietdijk |
| Nov. 22 | van Dieten (digital auction) |
| Ongoing (Online) | Nederlandsche Postzegelveriling www.ecosta.com |

RECENT ISSUES

The Netherlands

Personal Stamps 2010: Wadden Sea Society January 12, 2010

The Netherlands perhaps doesn't immediately call to mind untamed wilderness. All the same, in the north of this country lies a unique landscape that is exposed to the natural forces on a daily basis, and where you can see how it has developed since the last Ice Age under the influence of the sea and tides, with minimum interference from mankind. This is the Wadden Sea region. The unique character of this landscape has earned it a listing as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Wadden Sea is one of the largest wetlands on the planet. Millions of migrating birds stop there to rest and feed before continuing on their journey. The Wadden Sea is home to thousands of seals, and for fish and shellfish it is an essential feeding and breeding area. For humans, it is a place to rest and enjoy the peace and open space.

The idea for this stamp originated with the Dutch Wadden Sea Society, whose members wanted to commemorate this significant event through the issue of a special TNT Post Personal Stamp. The Wadden Sea Society will also be celebrating its 45th anniversary in 2010. TNT Post is adding to the celebration through the issue of this stamp as the latest in the line of pre-designed ("filled in") Personal Stamps.



The image features the silhouettes of five Wadden Sea residents: the seal, sea bass, shore crab, mussel and eider duck. The silhouettes form a checkerboard pattern in dark blue and red, the colours of the logo of the Wadden Sea Society, which has also been included in the design. In the second row we see the text Waddenzee Werelderfgoed (World Heritage Site The Wadden Sea) and in the eighth row 45 jaar Waddenvereniging (45 Years of the Wadden Sea Society). The repetition of the various silhouettes in the design expresses the richness of the Wadden Sea which, thanks to the Wadden Sea Society's conservation efforts over the last 45 years, can still be enjoyed today. Thanks to the intervention of the newly created society in 1965, land reclamation plans, which involved building two dams between a Wadden island and the mainland, were scrapped.

AVAILABILITY/VALIDITY

The stamps are available while stocks last from the Collect Club in Groningen, online at www.tntpost.nl/collectclub and from the usual outlets. The stamps are valid until further notice.

DENOMINATION

The face value of each stamp is EUR 0.44.

TECHNICAL DETAILS

Size : 35 x 35 mm
Perforation : slit
Paper : normal with phosphor tagging
Gum : self-adhesive
Stamp type : sheetlet with ten identical Personal Stamps
Print colours : magenta, cyan, black, blue and red
Print process : offset
Print run : 240,000 sheetlets
Printer : Cartor Security Printing, France

Beautiful Netherlands 2010 – Haarlem and Middelburg
January 12, 2010

The theme of this year's Beautiful Netherlands 2010 series will be five provincial capitals of the Netherlands, namely the cities of Haarlem, Middelburg, Maastricht, Arnhem and Leeuwarden.

Haarlem

First mentioned between AD 900 and 950, the small agricultural settlement which would develop to become one of the largest cities in Holland was characterised by a moraine, an old north-south road and the river Spaarne. The Counts of Holland built a fortified house on the site in the main square (Grote Markt) where the town hall stands today. Its location on the Spaarne and on the old road was conducive to Haarlem's growth. Important factors in its growth and prosperity were the many breweries of the city (numbering 120 in the fifteenth century) and the shipbuilding and textile industries. From the late Middle Ages onwards, Haarlem could afford to beautify itself, constructing many new buildings, such as the Vleeshal (meat hall) and the Waag (weigh house).

Haarlem's most famous citizen was probably Laurens Janszoon Coster, considered to be the inventor of printing in the Netherlands. Haarlem was also a city of painters in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the most famous of whom was Frans Hals. Hals, originally Flemish, spent practically his whole life living and working in the city. Haarlem is also famous as a flower city thanks to its location on geest lands which are excellent for growing bulbs.

Many of the traditional industries disappeared from the city following the Second World War. Haarlem became a city of service industries, schools and government institutions, and also a city of tourism and culture. The city has many historical monuments, such as the Waag and the St. Bavo church, and is also home to many museums, including the Frans Hals Museum and Teylers Museum which, dating from 1784, is the oldest museum in the Netherlands. Modern temples of culture include the Toneelschuur, a stage and film theatre built in 2003 and designed by Joost Swarte and Mecanoo Architects, and the Patronaat pop music hall designed by architect Paul Diederer.



Middelburg



Middelburg is a fascinating and also very ancient city. Archaeological excavations have revealed that Middelburg came into being shortly after the reign of Charlemagne (742-814) as the "middelste burcht" (middle fortress) of the former island of Walcheren. The circular fortress was erected in the ninth century, possibly to offer protection against Viking raids. An abbey was founded around the year 1125, following which Middelburg underwent rapid growth to become the most important town in the province of Zeeland. In 1217 the town was granted city rights by Count William II whose remains are buried in the abbey.

The Sloe waterway provided Middelburg with one of its open connections to the sea, allowing international trade to flourish. Middelburg became an important city for the Dutch East India Company, known as the VOC, and between 1602 and 1795 as many as 336 ships were built at the VOC shipyard in the city. In addition to the presence of the VOC chamber, or department, Middelburg was also home to a chamber of the Dutch West India Company (WIC). Street names and the names of historical buildings are reminders of this age. It was also during the Dutch Golden Age that one of Middelburg's most famous citizens, Hans Lipperhey, lived in the city; Lipperhey was the first to apply for a patent for a telescope. The end of the Golden Age also signalled a long period of decline for Middelburg. The city had to cope with the further problem of the silting up of the harbour canal leading to the Sloe waterway, making it much more difficult to navigate. The connection to the sea was re-established in the nineteenth century by the

digging of a canal which extended to Veere Lake, which in turn leads to the Scheldt.

The Middelburg of today also has a lot to offer. With around 1150 national monuments, it is the sixth most important city in terms of monuments in the Netherlands. Appealing to the imagination in particular are the late Gothic city hall dating from 1458, the Oostkerk, a church dating from 1667, the Kloveniersdoelen (former headquarters of the civic guard) built in 1607 and the abbey, which served as a monastery for almost 500 years and now houses the Zeeuws Museum, among other things. The best-known symbol of Middelburg is the Lange Jan, a tower built in the second half of the fourteenth century and standing 92 metres tall. But Middelburg is also very much a modern city, distinguishing itself among other things through daring modern architecture, such as that of the council offices and of various buildings in the Veersepoort district.

AVAILABILITY/VALIDITY

The stamps are available while stocks last from the Collect Club in Groningen, online at www.tntpost.nl and from the usual outlets. The stamps are valid until further notice.

DENOMINATION

The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents

TECHNICAL DETAILS

Size : 20.8 x 25.3 mm
Perforation : 14 1/2 : 14 1/4
Paper : normal with phosphor tagging
Gum : self-adhesive
Stamp type : sheetlet with five special stamps
Print colours : yellow, magenta, cyan and black
Print process : offset
Print run : 95,000 Haarlem stamp sheetlets; 90,000 Middelburg stamp sheetlets
Printer : Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands

100 years of the Dutch Patent Act, 1910 – 2010

February 9, 2010

You have just invented something fantastic. How can you now prevent competitors from copying your unique product and making a lot of money out of it? The answer is to apply for a patent. A patent allows you to acquire exclusive rights to market your product in a country for a specified period of time. Patent protection in the Netherlands is regulated by the Patent Act of 1995. Protection by patent is valid for a maximum of 20 years.

The precursor to the current Act was the Patent Act of 1910. From 1912 onwards, the number of patent applications grew steadily and in the 1960s and 1970s there were as many as 14,000 to 18,000 applications each year. The situation changed with the advent of European patents. The first European Patent Convention was signed by 15 countries in 1973. Two years later, with just a single application, it was possible for an inventor to obtain a patent covering 17 countries. As a result the number of applications in the Netherlands fell dramatically.

The year 2010 marks the 100th anniversary of the Dutch Patent Act coming into force. TNT Post is issuing a special stamp sheetlet featuring 10 unique stamps to mark this anniversary. In addition to the sheetlet, TNT Post is issuing a first day cover, a stamp booklet, and a prestige booklet.

DESIGN

Over the centuries hundreds of thousands of things have been invented in the part of the world we now call the Netherlands. Making a selection from this staggering number was the first challenge facing Theo Peters from the Comma-S design agency when it came to designing the stamp sheetlet for the 100th anniversary of the Dutch Patent Act. "A number of inventions were preselected by the Netherlands Patent Office in consultation with the Netherlands Institute of Patent Attorneys. In making the final selection I applied the following criteria: the inventions had to be visually attractive and appeal to the imagination; the stamp sheetlet should also feature modern-day inventions as well as those from the past; I also looked at the significance of the subject matter and, of course, there needed to be pictures available."



Drebbel Submarine



LED lighting



Artificial Kidney



Vacu Vin



Milking Robot



Bicycle chain case



Automated handwriting recognition



Solar vehicle



Dyneema fibre



Lipperhey Telescope

Where the oldest inventions selected were concerned, Peters did have to make some compromises when it came to the last condition on the list. Nothing remains of the historic submarine invented by Dutchman Cornelis Drebbel (1572-1633), for example, possibly making the invention even more appealing to the imagination. It is traditionally believed that 12 oarsmen successfully propelled Drebbel's submarine under the surface of the River Thames in London for several hours in 1620. "The photograph used for the stamp is one of a replica," explains Peters. "There was no original copy of the telescope, invented in 1608 by Hans Lipperhey, who lived in Middelburg, either. The telescope illustrated is also a replica."

In addition to Lipperhey's telescope and Drebbel's submarine, the following inventions were selected: the artificial kidney invented by Willem Kolff in 1943*; modern LED lighting invented by Philips in 2007; the VacuVin, a vacuum sealer for wine bottles invented by Bernd Schneider in 1987, the milking robot, also from 1987 and invented by Van der Lely; the bicycle chain case invented in 1974 by Wilhelmine J. van der Woerd; the solar vehicle invented by the Solar Team Twente (University of Twente and Saxion University of Applied Sciences, Twente), which is equipped with new inventions dating from 2009; TNT Post's automated handwriting recognition from 1980, which is used in postal address coding; and finally, Dyneema fibre invented by DSM in 1979, known as the "world's strongest fibre" and used in sailing, for example.

"What makes this subject fascinating is the enormous variety of inventions and their unique characters," says Peters. "I emphasised this by showing the molecular structure of Dyneema fibre, for example, and by illustrating the design drawings for other inventions taken from original patents, where possible. I also featured an interesting detail of each invention, such as the device which focuses solar rays in order to generate energy for the solar vehicle, a diagram of a real kidney next to the artificial one, an almost spherical LED light and a portrait of Cornelis Drebbel. It would even have been possible to emphasise the historical age from which the invention dates through the use of lettering, for example. I didn't do that in the end as the wide variety of subjects also presented me with the new challenge of how to bring unity to the stamp sheetlet as a whole."

It was for this reason that Peters chose to use one single typeface, the sans serif Interstate font, and to maintain clean lines in the text, lending the stamp sheetlet a calm and unified appearance. The fact that the three lines of text are all continuously underlined brings structure and order to the sheetlet. Peters also emphasised the unity of the sheetlet by using the same light-grey lines for all of the design drawings and by positioning a detail of each invention (such as the front of the bicycle chain case) inside a circle. Details which, for the most part, are complementary are illustrated on the edge of the stamp sheetlet, adding to its content. These include a cross section of the historic telescope, a frontal view of the solar vehicle and an illustration of an envelope, the handwritten address on which is automatically recognised.

"This means that all of the stamps together form a whole, but each individual stamp also needs to be able to stand on its own two feet," says Peters. "One of the things I used to emphasise the unity within each stamp was colour. The name of the inventor, the face value of the stamp and a part of the invention are all illustrated in the same colour, so for the solar vehicle it's red, green for the bicycle chain case and TNT Post orange on the stamp dedicated to handwriting recognition."

AVAILABILITY/VALIDITY

The stamps are available while stocks last from the Collect Club in Groningen, online at www.tntpost.nl and from the usual outlets. The stamps are valid until further notice.

DENOMINATION The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents

TECHNICAL DETAILS

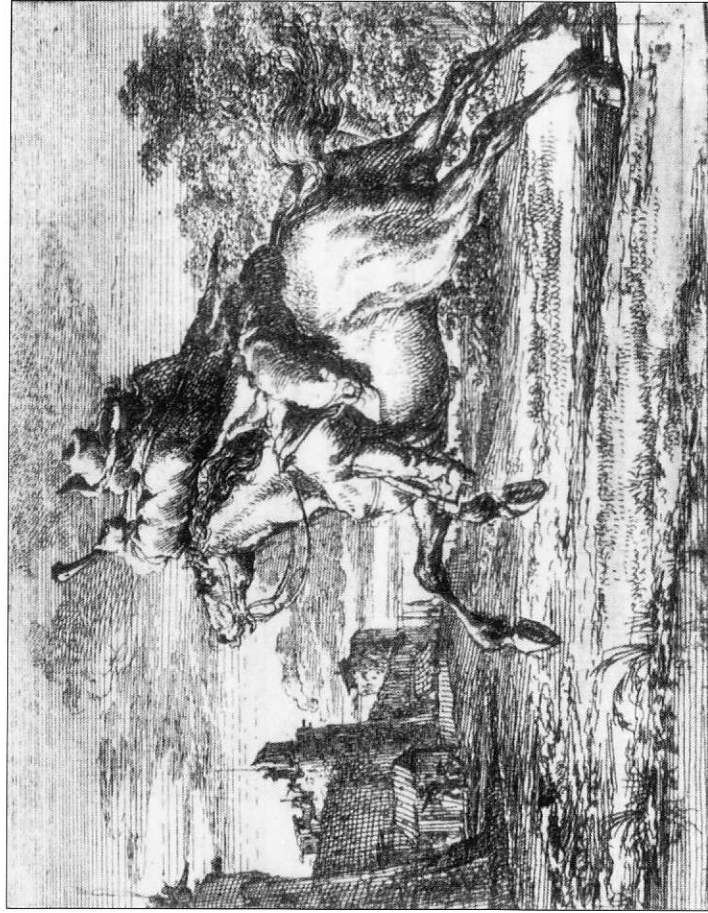
Size : 36x25 mm
Perforation : 13 : 13
Paper : normal with phosphor tagging
Gum : synthetic
Print process : offset
Print run : 380,000 stamp sheetlets
Printer : Lowe Martin Group, Canada
Print colors : yellow, magenta, cyan and black
Stamp type : sheetlet with 10 different special stamps

*The stamp featuring Willem Kolff's artificial kidney also contains an illustration of a cross section of a kidney. This illustration is covered by copyright. When using this image you are requested to state the following:
© illustration of kidney cross section: InBrain BV (www.inbrain.nl)

Netherlands Mail in Times of Turmoil

Volume 1 1568-1795

by Kees Adema FRPSL



Published by The Stuart Rossiter Trust
2010

ISBN 978-0-954207-5-5

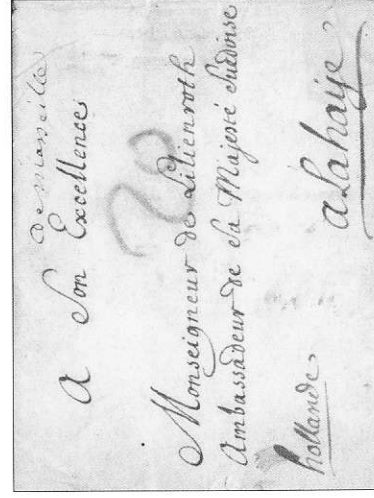
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The main objective of this study of Dutch field post and related subjects has been to cover philatelic aspects of correspondence related to wars, military operations, upheavals and civil unrest. However to appreciate how and why the mail was carried an understanding of each conflict or war is crucial. The historic, military and political background of the period in question and chronologies of relevant events puts the philatelic aspects into their proper historical context. In this way the reader's curiosity will be stirred.

Who is not fascinated by a ruler's signature on an ancient document? Who is not sobered by the realisation that a general's letter to his wife sent by field post was written within hours of his going off into battle or that a dispatch was delivered by a military courier on horseback? A side benefit of conflict, if one can call it that, is that many letters with military relevance survive, shedding light on contemporary events. More often than not it is possible to recreate the effect wars, battles and turmoil had on the transportation of mail. However the writers of these letters often did not survive the event about which they wrote, adding a poignant relevance.



Letter dated 1701 from a Danish galley slave addressed to The Hague.



Blaeu map from about 1621 showing the territory of the 'Provinces Unies' at the end of the Twelve Year Truce between the Dutch and the Spanish and the border with the Spanish southern Netherlands (Espagnols) and Westphalia to the east.

They wrote, adding a poignant relevance.

This first volume covers the period from the start of the Dutch revolt against Spanish rule until the end of the United Netherlands Republic in 1795. Many letters are related to the constant involvement by England and France in the European conflicts of the day and their effect on Belgium and Netherlands.

Order Form for

Netherlands Mail in Times of Turmoil Volume 1 1568-1795

This trilogy should appeal to the philatelist as well as the historian. Besides the historical context, postal courier routes, tariffs and catalogues of postal markings for the mail covered are also included, although examples of some postal markings in this earlier period are not plentiful.



Denmark to Brabant via Hanburg and Amsterdam, 17 June 1707.

The author is working on *Volume 2* which covers the Batavian Republic (1795-1806), the Kingdom of Holland (1806-1810), the Second Annexation by France (1810) until the withdrawal of the Napoleonic army from Holland in 1813 and the Provisional Government (to 1815). This volume will include ten catalogues with listings of French, English and Dutch field post markings and include fascinating letters from the Russian and Peninsular campaigns among others. *Volume 2* is nearing completion and is scheduled for publication in late 2010. *Volume 3*

will cover the post-Napoleonic Kingdom of The Netherlands through the Belgian revolt and secession. All three Volumes are to be in the English language only, in hardback binding, US letter format (279 x 216 mm) and colour throughout.

The book has *xiv* + 168 pages.



Cape of Good Hope to Amsterdam; 28/29 June 1789.

	No. of copies	£	€	US\$	Total
Pre-publication until 31 May 2010		£39	€45	\$68	
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