

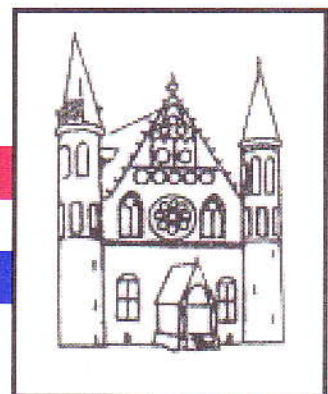
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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

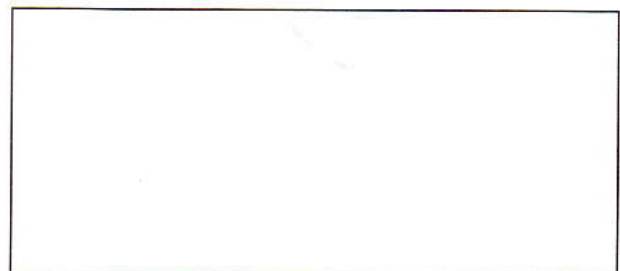


A S N P



Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 34/4





NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; Volume 34/4

Magazine Editor

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

President

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

Vice President

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

Treasurer

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

Membership Secretary

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

Corresponding Secretary

Marinus Quist
116 Riverwood Drive
Covington, LA 70433

Board of Governors

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

Auction Manager

Hans Mocsbergen
12739 W. Wilshire Drive
Avondale, AZ 85392-6563
hans@mocsbergen.net

Librarian

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

Advertising Manager

Max Lerk
Maamse Grindweg 25
3951 LJ Maarn, The Netherlands

British Representative

Richard Wheatley

German Representative

Dr. A. Louis

Dutch Representative

Max Lerk

March 2010

President's message.

Every two years or so we invite our members to meet as a Society and usually the venue for our get-together is a prominent philatelic exhibition. This allows members to see what others collect and also to acquire items for their own collection.

We also plan to hold a general meeting that all members can attend and participate in the discussions on ASNPN affairs.

The last few meetings were held on the East Coast, so we thought that for a change of scenery we would go to the West Coast this time.

This year we are planning to attend SESCAL 2010 from Friday Oct.1 to Sunday Oct.3 at the Los Angeles Airport Hilton Hotel. It is only a short shuttle bus ride from the airport. The Airport Hilton has set aside rooms for attendees at a special rate of \$85 + tax / night. Self-parking is also available at \$7 / day.

About a 100 exhibition frames are available and it would be great to see some of you show some favourite part of your collection.

Give this some serious thought and plan to attend, maybe even exhibit! See you in Los Angeles!

And there is very good news on the change of editor front: Alex Nuijten has volunteered to be the new editor, to be assisted by Tony Schrier and Erik Roos, who will form the editorial committee. Ben Jansen has offered to serve as publisher. Each will contribute his particular experience and skills to ensure that our Magazine will continue and flourish.

Thanks to all four of you!

Ed Matthews

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Western New Guinea, a postal history (part 20; concluding part)
by Han Dijkstra
 (translated by Ben Jansen)

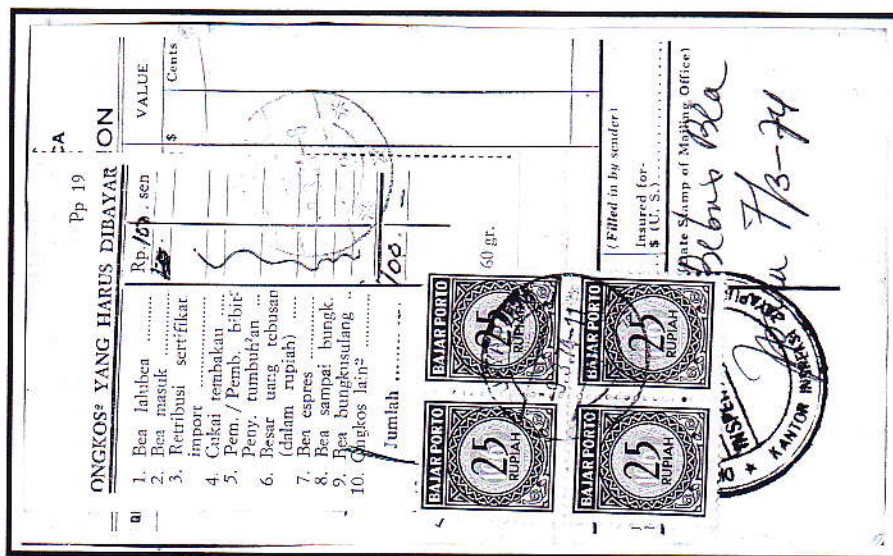
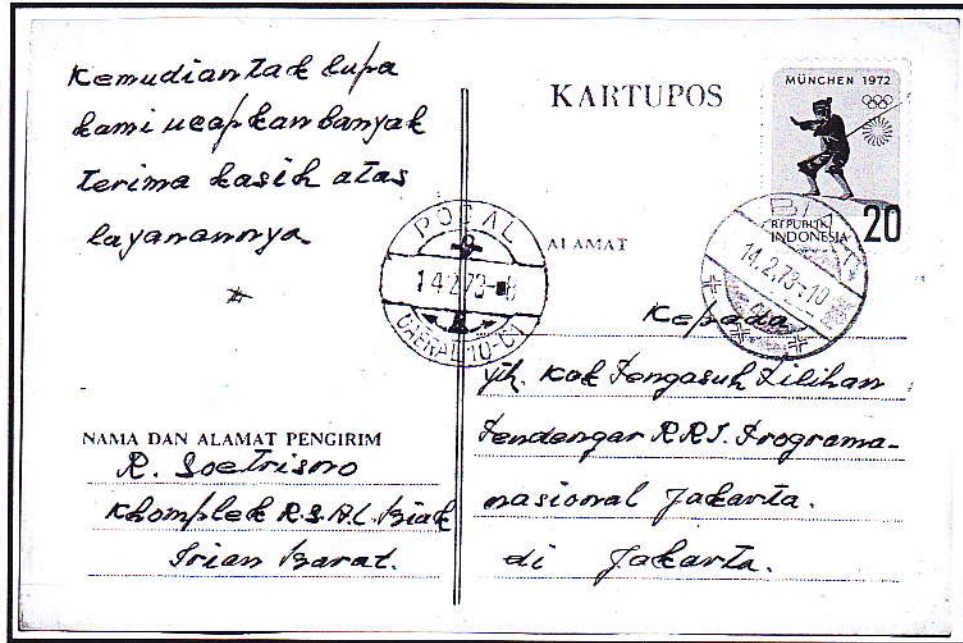
Note: This is part 19 of a series of articles about the postal history of what used to be Dutch-New-Guinea. These articles reflect the philatelic exhibit of author Han Dijkstra. Previous parts appeared in ASNP Journals Vol. 30 # 1 (September 2005), # 2, # 3, and ASNP Magazines Vols. 31 # 2, # 3, # 4, # 6, Vols. 32 # 1, # 2, # 3, # 4, # 6, Vols. 33 # 1, # 2, # 4, # 5, # 6, Vol. 34 # 2, and Vol. 34 # 3

5 IRIAN JAYA

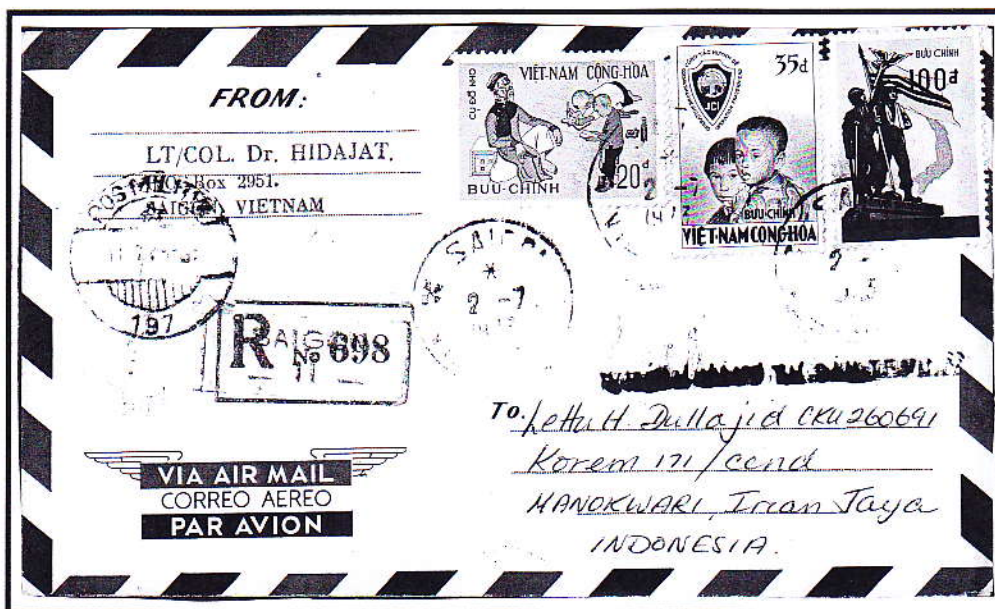
5.1 INDONESIAN PROVINCE

As of January 1, 1973, Irian Barat became part of the Republik Indonesia. On March 1 of the same year, it receives the new name 'Irian Jaya' = The Majestic Irian. It now uses the regular Indonesian postage stamps and postage due stamps.

Biak 4, February 14, 1973 and Posal Daerah 10-01 (one the navy cancels of Biak), with the same date. The sender used the region name Irian Barat, which was the name in use till March 1.



Jayapura, March 8, 1974. Part of an American parcel post label with form Pp 19 of the Indonesian parcel post service (to former Dutch-Indies' model!). Ongkos 2 yang harus dibayar = costs that have to be paid: Rp. 100.- bea lalubea = import duties.



Incoming mail from Saigon, South Vietnam, July 2, 1973, addressed to a member of the Korem 171/Cend., which is the Cenderawasih (= bird of paradise) Regiment in Manokwari. Arrival cancel on the backside, Manokwari, July 9, 1973, and subsequently forwarded to the military post office, arriving on July 11, 1973.

Djajapura, October 30, 1973. Use of the old, pre-1972 spelling. Most of the few remaining Dutch people were (and are) involved with the missionary activities of, among others, the Reformed Churches.



The number of delivery houses (Rumah Pos) increased exponentially from 1973 on. For example, the Babo office, which disappeared after the Japanese invasion of 1942, made a come-back as delivery house.

Label of the post and transfer service (Pos dan Giro) from Babo to Manokwari, arrived (on the backside) November 1987. Manokwari is the head-office of the postal district to which Babo belongs. On the backside: P.U. = Pos Udara (Airmail) in large black letters on red background.



Delivery house Transm(igrasi) Timika - II, with cancel Timika, January 5, 1991. Timika is situated on the west coast and is known for its mining activities by the American company Freeport. The transmigration projects, put in place to release the over-populated Java and to outnumber the original Papua population, led to much friction between Papuas and immigrants.

Following the fall of Suharto, it appeared that Irian Jaya would be given autonomy. The territory name Papua may also have been allowed again, and can indeed be seen in the sender's addresses. However, it is not likely that the Indonesian postage stamps will disappear soon.



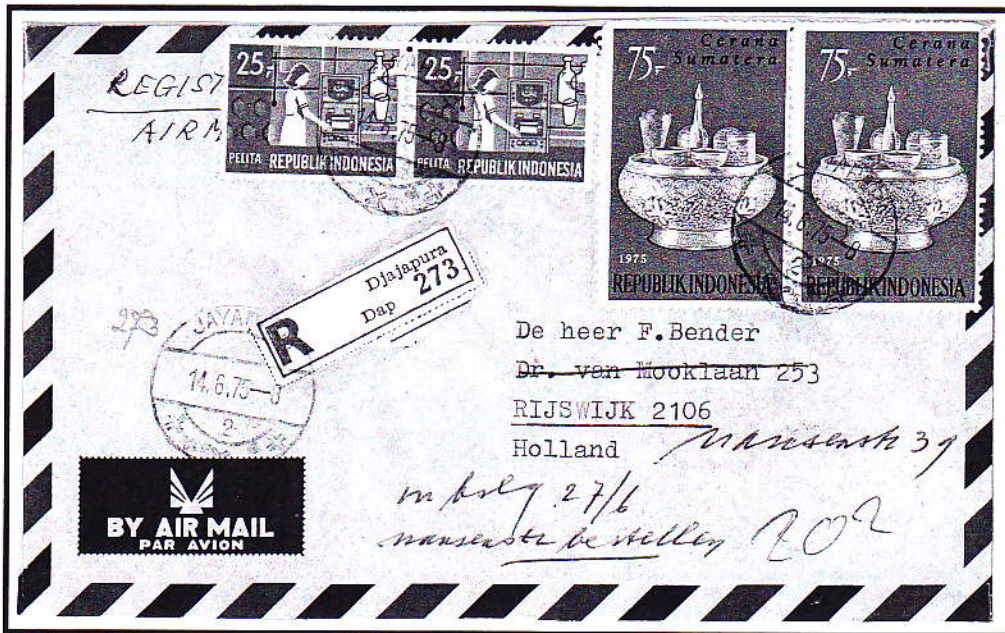
Cancel Wamena (Baliem valley)

Part of the content of the booklet with Suharto stamps, 1981. Cancel Jayapura.

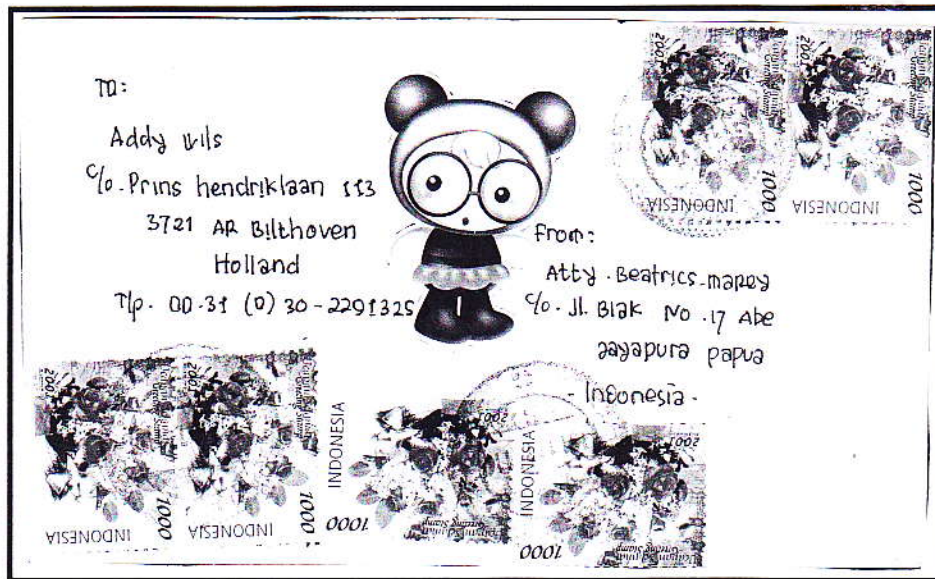


Cancel Jayapura on partial Filacento 1984 sheetlet.

Old and new name: Djajapura on the registered mail label, Jayapura in the cancel, June 14, 1975. Arrived in Rijswijk, June 20, 1975 (back side), plus twice handwritten 'Geen Gehoor' = No response. The regulation that the registered mail label must also be canceled, which originated from the Dutch Indies period, is still being applied.

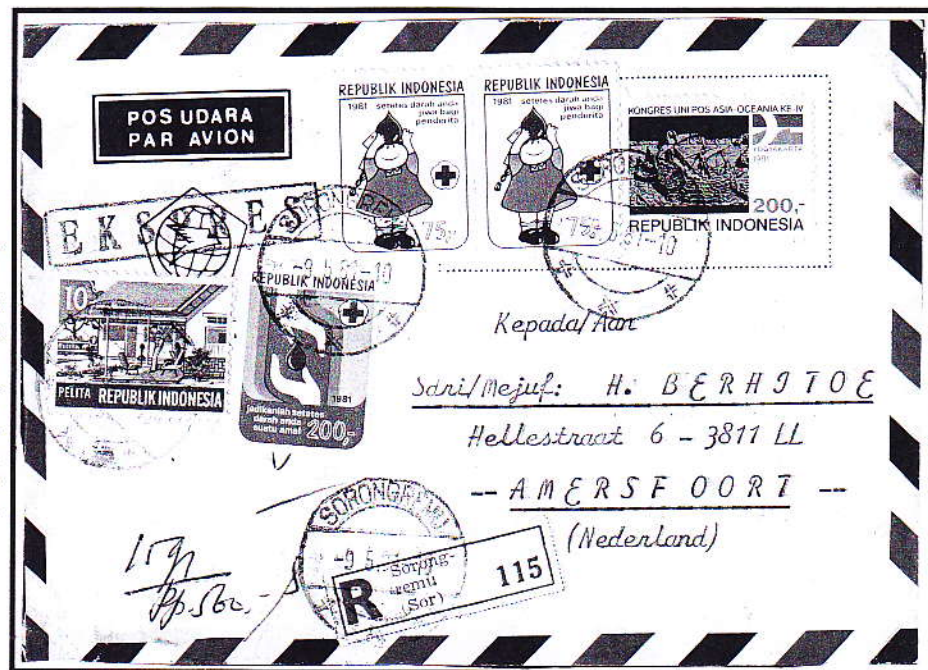


Recent piece of mail from Irian Jaya with the territory name 'Papua' in the sender's address.



Abepura, November 18, 2002. Because of inflation, the rate for a letter to the Netherlands has risen to Rp. 6,000.

Sorongremu, an auxiliary office of Sorong, May 9, 1981. Registered express letter of 15 gram. The rate is computed as Rp. 560. Arrive in Amersfoort, May 14, 1981 (cancel on back), and PTT label 'Geen gehoor' = no response. Here again is the registration label canceled as well.



This concludes the series on this subject.

I would like to thank Han Dijkstra once again for his permission to publish this series, and for his cheerful cooperation in supplying me with high quality B/W copies of his material.

Ben Jansen owes our gratitude for the excellent translation from Dutch into English.

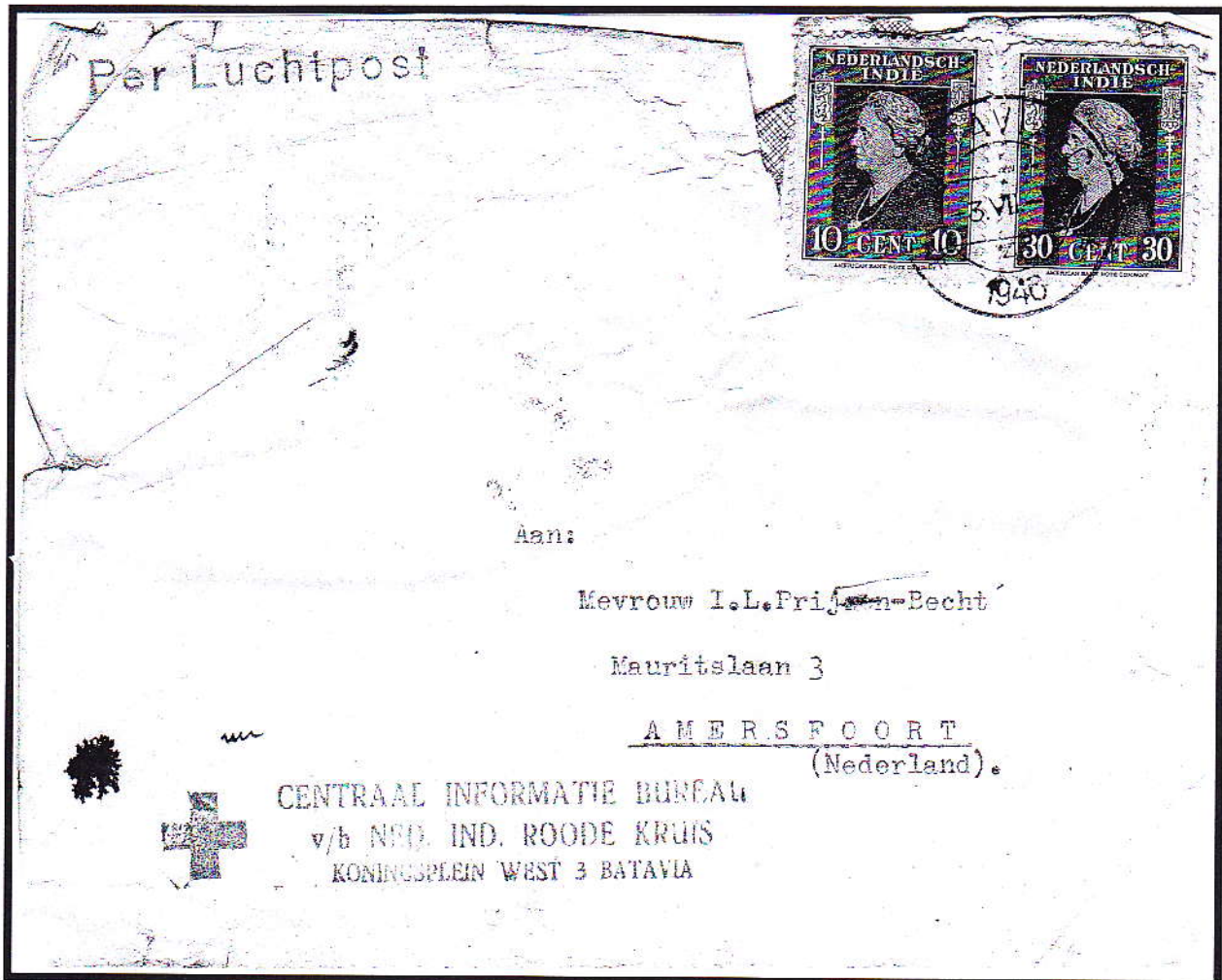
Anybody interested in the postal history of Netherlands New Guinea should have in this series of articles an excellent reference source. (HK)

1943 D.E.I. Internment mail sent to the Netherlands in 1946

by Hans Kremer

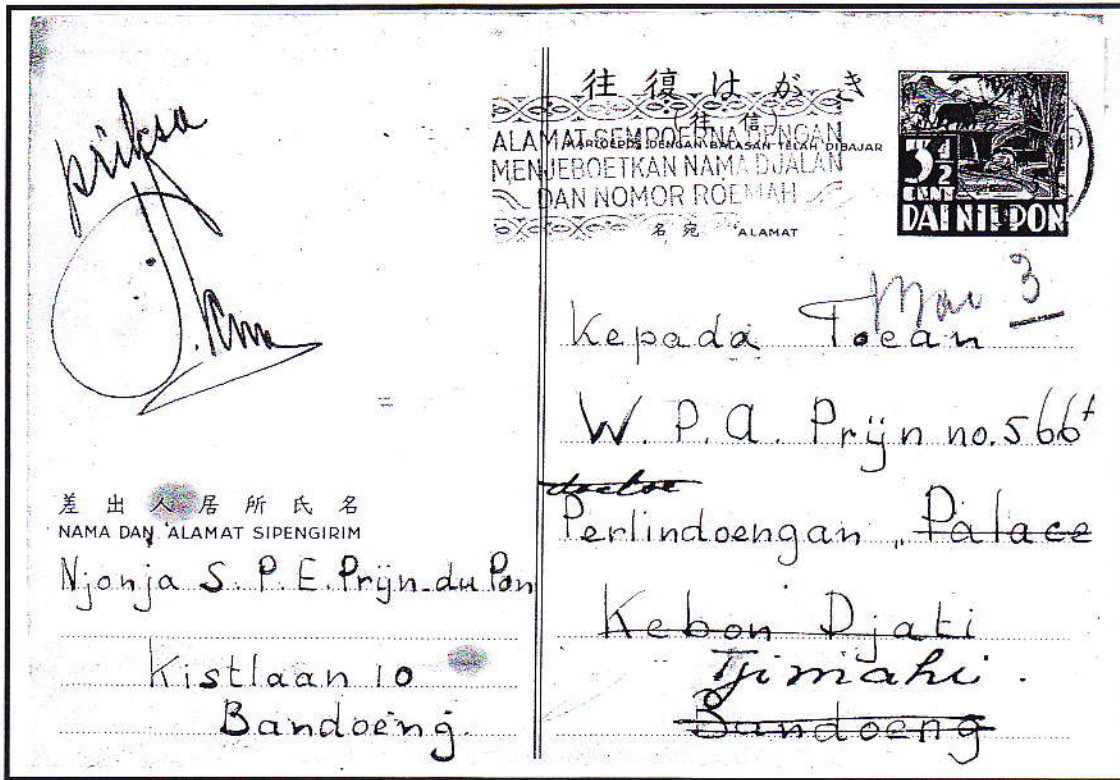
When going through some covers I had received from a distant relative I noticed the ragged cover below, sent in 1946 from the Dutch East Indies to the Netherlands. What caught my eye was the marker on the lower left side of the cover. It reads "Centraal Informatie Bureau / v/h Ned. Ind. Roode Kruis/ Koningsplein West 3 Batavia".

I knew that the Dutch East Indies Red Cross had heavily been involved during 1941/42 in sending mail between the D.E.I and the Netherlands. All this mail went via the Red Cross office in Geneva, Switzerland. This cover however, was sent in 1946 and referred to a special 'Central Information Office' of the Red Cross.

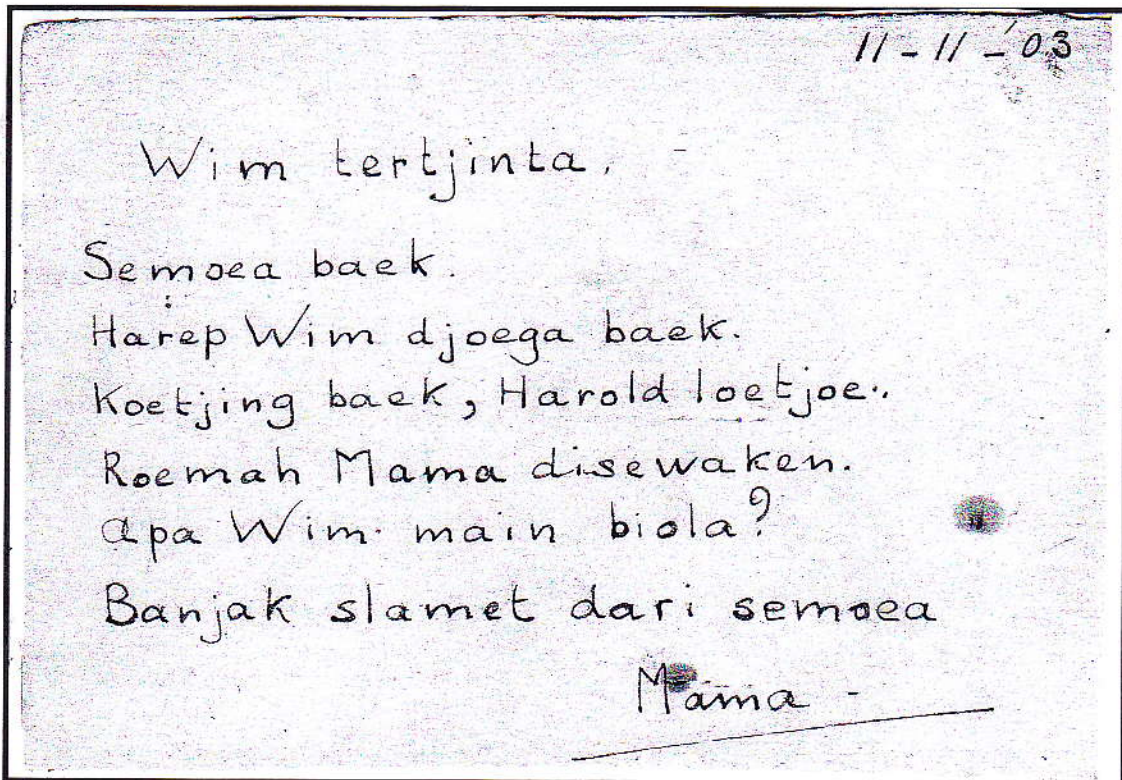


Letter sent in 1946 via the D.E.I Red Cross from the D.E.I to the Netherlands

As soon as I had the cover in my hand I felt that there was something in it. Sure enough, it contained a postal card.



Front and back of postcard enclosed in letter sent in 1946 via the D.E.I Red Cross to the Netherlands



The 3 1/2 cent postcard (3 1/2 cent was the correct rate for an in-country postcard in the D.E.I in 1943) appeared even more interesting than the cover itself, so I dug into the card first.

The imprinted stamp has the text "Dai Nippon" on it. Dai Nippon stands for Grand Japan. On March 8, 1942 Dutch forces had surrendered to the Japanese after two months of fighting. In Geuzendam's postal stationery catalog the card is indexed as # G6. In September 1942 the first Dai Nippon postal cards were issued, but already as of March 29, 1942 the language to be used in correspondence had to be either Japanese, Malay or a regional language, but certainly not Dutch!

The postal card has some intriguing addresses and markings on it, and also a text (in Malay) I couldn't read. John Hardjasudarma gave me the basic information about the card and he was nice enough to translate the text as well. It reads:

11-11-03

Dear Wim,

All is well.
Hope that Wim is fine too.
Koetjing* is fine, Harold is cute.
Mom's house has been rented out.
Does Wim play the violin?
Everyone sends best wishes.

Mom

*Koetjing = cat; probably somebody's nickname. Other markings: "Priksa" means 'seen' (a type of censorship marking), and Perlindoengan Palace = Palace camp

The text is a bit confusing because 'Mama' writes as if there are two Wims, while I believe that there is only one Wim. More about him and Harold later.

And what about the date the card was written, "11-11-03"? This could not possibly be 1903, but then I took a very close look at the date cancel. It was hard to see but I could make out "2603" at the bottom of the cancel. Via Google and also from Geuzendam I found that in the Japanese ('Koki') way of counting years, 2603 would be 1943 (2603 - 660) in our system of counting years. 1943 made a lot of sense, since it was after the Japanese invasion of Java.

After the Dutch surrender in 1942, all white Dutch men and all white Dutch women and children were interned and later - during 1943-1944 also the people of mixed blood.

A total of about 100,000 people were interned (65,000 adults, 35,000 children). Approximately 13,000 (13%) of these did not survive the camps.

Trying to find out more about these internees I came across <http://www.japansekrijgsgevangenkampen.nl/> a Website maintained by Henk Beekhuis. I contacted Henk and he gave me invaluable additional information about the camps and W.P.A Prijn and his whereabouts.

The imprisonment or internment of Dutch men (and older boys) living around Bandoeng (where Mr. Prijn lived as Henk Beekhuis found out) started in July-August 1942, when men were interned in the LOG (Land-Opvoedings-Gesticht), followed by internments at Andir Pasar Andir, Stella Maris and the Palace Hotel, Dick de Hooghschool, the Tjitaroemplein camp, and Zeelandia.

The card was addressed to W.P.A Prijn at Perlindoengan "Palace" in Bandoeng. I assume this to be the Palace Hotel in Bandoeng. The Palace Hotel was a third rate hotel in the center of the city on the Kebondjati-road near the station. It was converted into an internment camp.

End 1943 - 1944 all men from the Bandoeng camps were transferred to two assembly camps, the 15th Battalion in Bandung and Baros 5 in Tjimahi (now called Cimahi). Baros 5 was for 'prominent figures' and thus became known as Camp Prominent. Henk wrote that he found out that Mr. Prijns ended up in "4e en 9e Bat = Camp 4" in Tjimahi (which is also on the island of Java).

By going through the camp records provided online by Henk I've concluded that Wim Prijn was first interned in November 1942, moved to Baros 5 in October 1943 and then on to Camp 4 in October 1944.

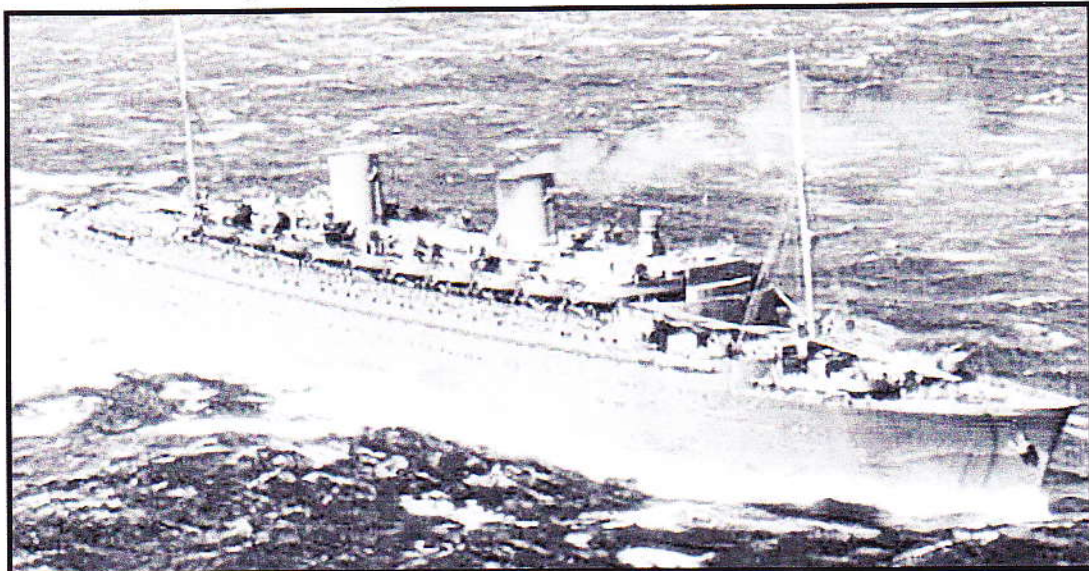
When the card arrived at the Palace Hotel (Nov. 1943) Mr. Prijns had already been moved to his second location (Baros 5 in Tjimahi). The card was censured, as can be seen from the red "prikisa" text and the initials that went with it, and forwarded to Tjimahi.

What happened to the card once it got to Tjimahi we will never know, but when Allied forces liberated D.E.I. they found large amounts of unprocessed camp mail. Most likely Wim Prijn's card ended up at the Red Cross offices in Djakarta. In 1946 they tracked down Mrs. Prijn in Amersfoort in the Netherlands, where most likely the card was (re)united with Mr. Prijn.

Henk Beekhuis gave the following information about the Prijns:

W. P.A. Prijn, born 27.3.1899
L.Prijn-Becht, born 29.5.1912
H. W. E. Prijn, born 16-10-1942 (son)

Henk found these names on a CD-ROM with 200,000 names of people who were passengers of the repatriation ships to the Netherlands Indies. As can be seen, Wim Prijn was 43 years old when he was interned. His wife was 13 years younger, and pregnant with their son Harold, who most likely was born 'in captivity'. The family sailed on the Nieuw Amsterdam, which departed Singapore on 8/12/1945 and arrived in Southampton on 1/1/1946.



The Nieuw-Amsterdam as troop transporter

The Nieuw Amsterdam had spent the war years as a troop transport, despite the fact that she had been constructed without the consideration of ever being used in a military capacity. During the course of the conflict she would transport over 350,000 troops and steam some 530,452 nautical miles (982,397 km) before being returned to the Holland America Line in 1946.

The Nieuw Amsterdam trip with the Prijn family on-board, did not proceed to Amsterdam, due to possible mines in the North Sea Canal (which connects Amsterdam with the North Sea). The Nieuw Amsterdam passengers were transported from Southampton to Amsterdam on smaller (and especially older!) vessels. Wim Prijn either divorced

or lost his wife and remarried Corri Kooy, 22 years his junior. They had no children, Although Wim survived the Japanese run camps he did not survive a traffic accident. Mrs. Prijn-Kooy passed away a couple of years ago and Harold's whereabouts are unknown.

Now that all of this is sorted out it's time to get back to the original envelope, sent July 3, 1946 from Batavia to Amersfoort.

From: <http://www.fswarbirds.com/index.php?page=downloads&FileUploadName=Maarten>:

Immediately after WWII had ended in Europe, KLM director Dr. Albert Plesman travelled to the USA. He visited President Harry Truman and succeeded to persuade the President to have a batch of 18 Douglas C-54A Skymasters delivered from the Surplus Property Board, in order to (re-)establish several medium- and long-haul routes and - from February 1946 on - the KLM Indies route from Amsterdam to Jakarta, then named Batavia. For several reasons, a.o. the sensitive political situation with regard to Indonesia (by then still a Dutch colony called Netherlands East Indies), the aircraft were purchased by the Netherlands Government Air Transport and carried military markers and serial numbers, although they were used as civil aircraft. Later on they were sold on to KLM and received civil registrations. Our letter was transported on one of these planes.



*Douglas DC-4 used by the Netherlands Government
Air Transport in 1945/46*

The letter was franked with two of the stamps, made by the 'American Bank Note Company' in the U.S. During the latter part of 1945 these stamps were distributed via Australia to the various postoffices in the Dutch East Indies. The 40 cent rate represents the regular 'surface' rate of 15 cent, with an additional 25 cent airmail surcharge.

This entire article is based on a simple find in a family collection and shows once again that an awful lot can be learned from material like this.

It is not 'what you know', but 'who you know' and even more important where to find information. Of course these days the internet is an unbelievable source of information. Make use of it!

Refs:

Geuzendam, Catalogus van de Postwaardestukken van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen, 8th Edition, 2008, PO&PO

John Hardjasudarma, Usage of the Dai Nippon-Kreisler postcard on Java 1943, ASNP 1988 Vol. 12/4

Jan Hintzen, Luchtpost, een boeiende geschiedenis, De Vliegende Hollander, 2007

Henk Beekhuis, <http://www.japansekrijgsgevangenkampen.nl/>

<http://web.greatships.net:81/nieuwamsterdam2.html>:

History of the Nieuw-Amsterdam

<http://www.ssmaritime.com/nieuwamsterdam-II.htm>

The trip from Singapore to Southampton on board the Nieuw Amsterdam :

http://www.boordgeld.nl/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=37&Itemid=70

(advert)

Stamp Auction House Wiggers de Vries BV continues under the name Corinphila veiling bv.

Since January 1, 2010 Stamp Auction House Wiggers de Vries BV has been part of the company which includes the oldest and most prestigious auction houses in Switzerland and Germany, Corinphila and Köhler.

Gerard Garritsen, who has worked for Wiggers de Vries for 35 years, the first 14 years under the leadership of Mr. Wiggers de Vries and since 1988 as owner / manager, is convinced of the benefits.

In recent years, the stamp market has changed drastically, and thanks to modern communications, collectors now can easily buy worldwide. For selling however, one would prefer to stay close to home and crossing the border is often a step too far.

The now offered extensive expertise and experience, together with the opportunity of "On Line" bidding, plus the access to an international customer base (informed about what's offered on the Dutch market), can now realize worldwide' proceeds.

Since 1925 Corinphila has held a total of 160 auctions; in addition it has published its "Edition d'Or" award-winning exhibition series of books, based on outstanding collections. This way these collections are kept as reference for collectors.

Also, they have the most extensive historic files and records on Swiss and Dutch philatelic, which is of particular importance to verify and recognize unique material.

The management in the Netherlands is broadened with the addition of Messrs. Louis Karl and Dieter Michelson, Director and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Board of Directors of Corinphila Zurich.

Mr. Garritsen and his team, after 204 auctions in Amstelveen, will continue under the name Corinphila veilingen bv.

2010 starts with the sale of a unique collection of Netherlands and its former Overseas Territories material. Part one of the collection of 'varieties' of drs L.G. Klaassen will be auctioned off on April 15, preceded by a regular auction on April 8, 9, 10. The catalogs can be downloaded thru www.corinphila.nl



VOORHEEN
POSTZEGELVEILING
WIGGERS DE VRIES BV

CORINPHILA
VEILINGEN BV
HEEMRAADSCHAPSLAAN 100
1181 VC AMSTELVEEN
NEDERLAND

TEL. +31(0)206249740
FAX +31(0)206249749
INFO@CORINPHILA.NL
WWW.CORINPHILA.NL

CORINPHILA

8, 9 EN 10 APRIL 2010:

ALGEMENE VEILING

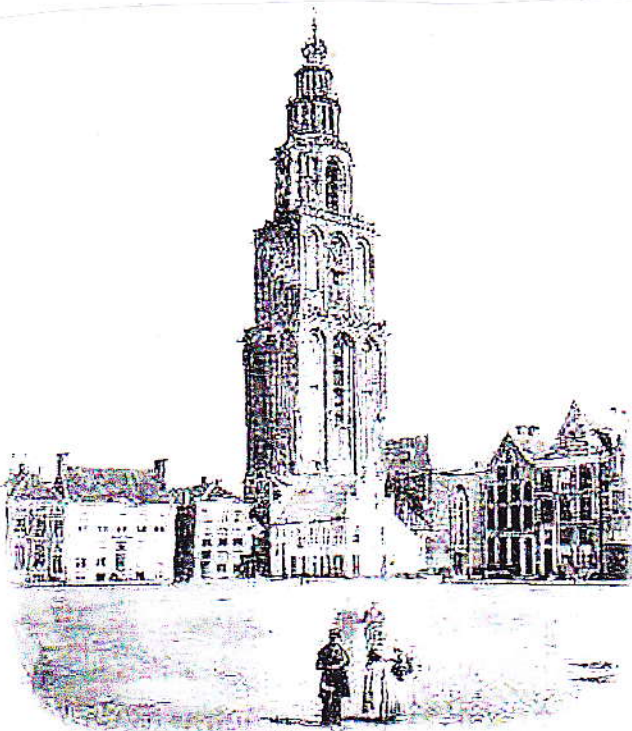
15 APRIL 2010:

COLLECTIE DRS. L.G. KLAASSEN

G.J. GARRITSEN REGISTERTAXATEUR FEDERATIE TMV

DE VEILINGSCATALOGI
KUNT U DOWNLOADEN VIA
ONZE WEBSITE,

OP AANVRAAG
PER POST VERKRIJGBAAR



Groningen's 'Martinitoren' around 1890

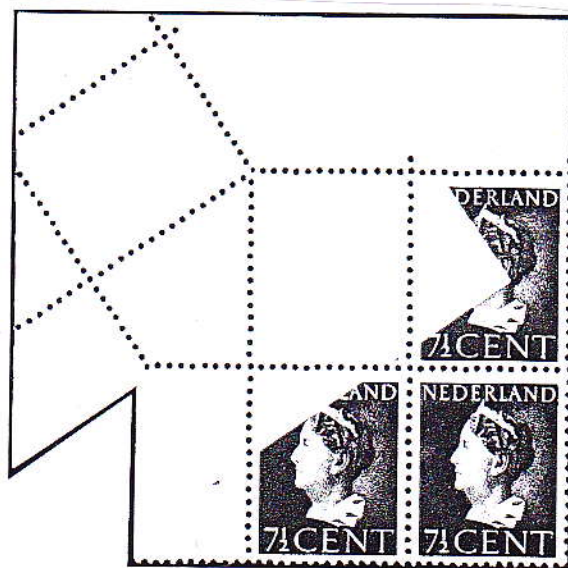
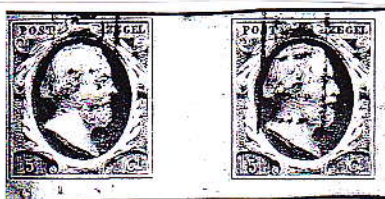


At a young age Mr. Klaassen, born in Groningen, got interested in philately. On the way back from school he often went by his grandfather's house to admire his worldwide stamp collection.

During and after his studies at the Amsterdam University as a collector of Netherlands and Overseas Territories, he often went by the philatelic center of Amsterdam, around the Nieuwezijds Voorburgwal.

It was at one of those visits that he noticed a corner block of the 1 1/2 cent red-violet with one stamp with the "cen" instead of "cent" variety; the purchase of that block was the start of an extraordinary collection of 'abnormalities'.

Starting with bridge-pairs of the first issue, all the way up to modern abnormalities, anything unusual about the printing an/or perforation was subject to be included in his collection. A collection that, including main numbers, pre-stamp philately, numeral- and smallround cancels on NVPH # 7, 19, and 35, plus Groningen cancellations have been displayed on a total of 31 handmade pages.



His age and the limited possibilities to expand his collection made Mr. Klaassen decide to sell his collection. By having his collection auctioned off with two special catalogs there will remain a permanent record of the 50 years he worked with so much pleasure in putting it together.



WEBSITES WORTH VISITING

<http://www.filavaria.nl/zeehelden.htm>

In the period 1943-1944 a series of stamps was issued in the Netherlands, depicting Naval Heroes of the Dutch "Golden Age" (1600-1700).

In the beginning of that century the Low Countries are still embroiled in the 80-year war against the Spanish kings, a long battle both on land and at sea, which ended with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The second half of the 17th century can be characterised by growth and prosperity of our international trade, especially under the direct influence of the VOC, the United East India Company, and WIC, the West Indies Company. The downside of the boom is characterised by many trade wars that were fought at sea, including the first English-Dutch War (1652-1654), the Second English-Dutch War (1665-1667) and the third English-Dutch War (1672 -1674).



http://www.klassische-philatelie.ch/nl/index_nl.html

This is a German Website, dealing with the traditional philately of the Netherlands. It covers both the first and section issues of the Netherlands

General topics

Particularly useful is the extensive listing of literature about this subject, something not often seen all in one place. Plating and various cancelations are other subjects

treated in some detail. All of it highlighted with excellent scans.

Although in German, a language not mastered by all of us, translating the text into English is straightforward by using Google's translation program, which can be found at <http://translate.google.com/#de|en>

<http://www.unostamps.nl/> (English)

Stamps and information about the United Nations and the UN system.

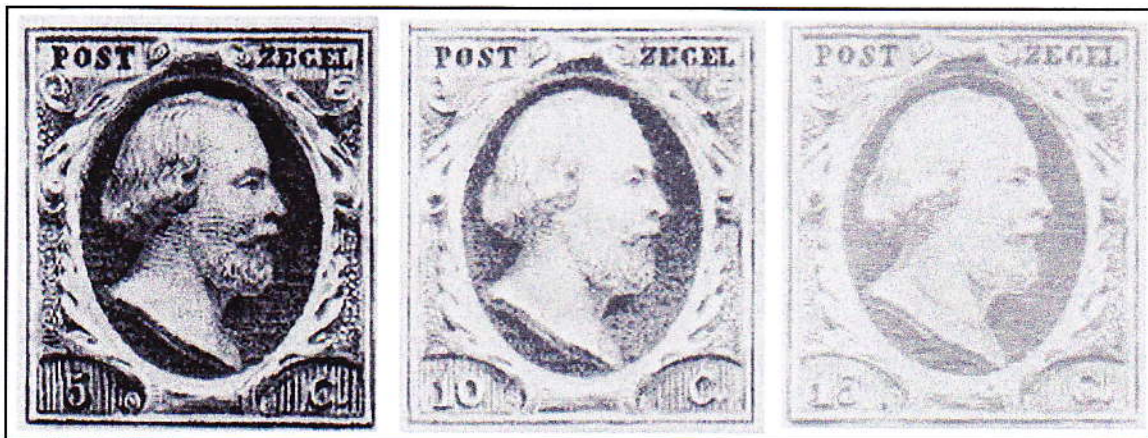
The author of this Website writes: "I started collecting postage stamps when I was very young. Later on I specialized in the United Nations. I wasn't satisfied with just collecting the stamps from New York, Geneva and Vienna, so I bought stamps from all over the world depicting the specialized agencies, the programmes and the persons working in the UN system.



Very soon I encountered a major problem. There is no catalogue that lists all the stamps I wanted to collect. And at that point I realised that there was only one option: make it myself. This website is the result of reading the major stamp catalogues, searching the internet, and also just having a lucky find in a stamp show or in a local shop somewhere in Europe.

I hope this website will bring more people to take an interest in the United Nations, its specialised agencies and the many activities around the world."

Although many stamps are shown I did not see any of the UNTEA overprints, but don't let it deter you from taking a look. There is much interesting information available, among it a short historical overview of any country discussed.



http://www.katranpress.com/stamps_hartz_1_1.html

“A good typographer does what he should do, not what he wants to do.” is the motto of this Website.

Although its main subject is books, stamps’ typographers although are also covered. One of them is Sam Hartz, others are Jan van Krimpen and Wim Crouwel.

S.L. Hartz

(b. 1912–1995) studied in Amsterdam at the State Academy of Fine Arts and specialized in copper engraving. In 1936 he joined Joh. Enschedé en Zonen as an apprentice engraver and eventually become the firm’s Art Director after the death of Jan Van Krimpen. In addition to the hundreds of postage stamps and bank notes he designed and engraved for the Netherlands and colonies, Belgium, and Luxembourg, he designed typefaces for Linotype and Enschedé. S.L. Hartz designed over 350 stamps.



Wim Crouwel (b. 1928) is a Dutch graphic designer and typographer known for his posters and exhibition designs for the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam.

PHILATELIC EVENTS/AUCTIONS:

2010

- Apr. 9-12 World exhibition, Expo, Antwerp, Belgium
- May 8-15 International Stamp Exhibition Business Design Centre, Islington London
<http://www.london2010.org.uk/international-stamp-exhibition>

Netherlands Philately, Vol. 34, No. 4

May 28-30 Hertogpost, Brabant hallen ‘s Hertogenbosch
www.hertogpost-event.nl

Jul.1-4 Philalux 2010 Luxembourg

Oct. 1-10 Portugal 2010 Lisbon, Portugal

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

2011

Feb. 12-18 Indipex 2011 New Delhi, India

Jul.28-Aug. 2 PHILANIPPON 2011 Yokohama, Japan

2013

May 10-18 Australia 2013 Melbourne, Australia

2016

New York 2016 (General World)

AUCTIONS

2010

- April 8-10 Corinphila/Wiggers de Vries, Amstelveen
- April 15 Corinphila/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)
- General <http://www.stampshows.com>

SHORT NOTES

Remembering Charles Sacconaghi

ASNP Governor Charles Sacconaghi passed away December 31, 2009 of congestive heart failure. His health had deteriorated considerably in early December and his last days were spent at Kaiser Hospice Care in Los Angeles. Charles was a long time ASNP member (membership # 64) and over time he contributed with a number of articles about Postage Due covers.

I met Charles in 2002 when we were both in Holland to visit the Amphilex 2002 Exhibition, and we stayed at the same small hotel on the Market Place in Haarlem. It was a lot cheaper than staying in Amsterdam and it was only a short train ride, we traveled up and down together.

I guessed that with an Italian name like his, he would be a Catholic like myself and I proposed to him that he come to church with me on Sunday. OK he said, but I don't want girl Mass servers or balloons, I replied I don't think we'll have any of those; the church had a service, but no Mass as they had no priest. Afterwards we were invited for coffee and cake.

Then Charles proposed we go the large cathedral just off the market place which had become a Christian Reformed church during the Reformation and listen to their world-famous organ at 7 PM. Afterwards I told Charles, "Well, some kind of Catholics we are, first go to a church with no priest and then to a Protestant church and sing our hearts out with the choir from Leyden University that sang exclusively in English!

Charles had another hobby besides Netherlands philately, he loved traveling on trains. One morning he took off on the Amsterdam - Paris express all the way to Paris and back again the same day!

One day he showed me a small album which contained his treasures, the top pieces of his collection, and he said, "I bid on this DEI Konijnenburg 35 ct with a genuine postmark, but I didn't get it. I said I know who got it, me! I must have bid a bit higher than Charles did.

One day on our way to the show we got into a conversation with someone also going to the show who told me he was originally from Stratum, the part of Eindhoven I am from, but now he was living in Los Angeles. "Where in Los Angeles" asked Charles. It turned out they were practically neighbours. How much smaller can the world get? Although we were together for only a few days, we enjoyed each other's company.

Charles left behind one niece and he will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

Ed Matthews

From 'tFaktuweeltje feb. 2010:

From Albert Haan:

Between 1951 and 1953 the Netherlands' "Cour Internationale de Justice" series was in circulation. This series consisted of two parts: the denominations of 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 cents with the image of the Peace Palace and the 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30 cents and one guilder values with an image of Queen Juliana. In 1977 40, 45, and 50 cents stamps, again with the image of the Peace Palace, were added.

In 1971, the 2 and 3 cents stamps of this series were reprinted. They were reprinted on paper that - unlike the original paper - under the ultraviolet light lighted up yellow. These stamps are known as the "Schaufel" stamps. Schaufel was the name of the German company that printed them. The quantities printed of these were low: 87,000 copies of the 2-cent, and 182,000 copies of 3 cents.

In 1974 some stamps were reprinted once more, this time the 2, 4 and 5 cents. For this a glossy paper was used, which is clearly different from the original. Even with the naked eye can see that this paper is whiter. It is known as "Polyvalent" paper. Under a ultra-violet lamp these light up bright white. The circulation of this series was also very low: 2 cents 79,200, 4 cents 71,200, and 5 cents 74,200. These 'varieties' are hard to find and amazingly these stamps are not mentioned in the Special Netherlands Catalog.



From Dai Nippon's Sprokkels of January, 2010:

Two different Vienna Printings of the Republik postage and airmail stamps (by L.B. Vosse):

"For years I have asked myself why of the three high values of the postage and airmail stamps with inscription REPUBLIK printed by the E. A. Wright Bank Note Co. only the 25 R. appears in a red-orange and orange color. After all, the 25 R. of the series with inscription REPOEBLIK exists only in red-orange. That is why for years I sorted the high values of the series with REPUBLIK by color and have come to the conclusion that there were two printings. The difference lies primarily in the purple, green, and red-orange frame. The ones that are the same as the series with inscription REPOEBLIK are without doubt from the first printing. The second printing differs from the first in the following:



First printing: The colors of the frame are darker and sharper. The color of the design of the soldier with flag, Dr. Mohammed Hatta, and Ir. Soekarno is blacker

Second printing: The colors of the frame are lighter and softer. The color of the design of the soldier with flag, Dr. Mohammed Hatta, and Ir. Soekarno is more grey.

Stamps with overprint Republik Indonesia Serikat, Ris, Ris Mederka, and Ris Djakarta are from the first printing. The two printings will be included in the next printing of the catalogue Vienna Printings."

Postzegelblog (www.postzegelblog.nl) of 1-9-2009:

The deciphering of illegible addresses of TNT Post mail is now done in India, Mexico or the Philippines. There are approximately one million items a day, whose address is hard to read, or has sunk behind the window in the envelope, eight percent of the total mail stream.

TNT is outsourcing the deciphering of these addresses to low wage countries in order to cut costs.

Large machines sort mail in a number of locations in the Netherlands. In one of the machines is a camera that makes a picture of the address. Via computer this is translated into a barcode. The hard to read addresses must be manually decrypted before they can be provided with a bar code.

Such decryption is therefore now done in India, the Philippines and Mexico. Data typists receive a picture of the unreadable address via a secure network connection. They key in the correct address using a system supplied by TNT Post. It is then sent back to the sorting machine in the Netherlands where the bar code then is added.

NEW PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS

From Dai Nippon January 2010

The following new publications have recently become available:

KATALOG UANG KERTAS INDONESIA 1782-2010 (Catalogue of the paper money of Indonesia 1782-2010). This is the third edition of the catalogue which has been completely updated. It provides an overview of the paper money used in the Netherlands Indies, Indonesia, New Guinea and East Timor in 372 colour illustrated pages. Naturally it also includes the paper money used during the Japanese occupation and the period 1945-1950. That section covers some 125 pages. The catalogue is written in Indonesian, but is easily understood. You can order the catalogue from the secretary for € 25 plus postage and handling.

GEÏLLUSTREERDE ATLAS VAN DE BERSIAPKAMPEN IN NEDERLANDS-INDIË 1945-1947 (Illustrated atlas of the Bersiap camps in the Netherlands Indies 1945-1947). This colour illustrated atlas presents an overview of the camps during this period in 272 pages. You could consider this atlas a continuation of the atlases on the camps during the Japanese occupation. You can also order this atlas from the secretary for € 52.50 plus postage and handling.

Understanding Transatlantic Mail, Volume 2, by Richard F. Winter, RDP, American Philatelic Society, 2009, 572 + xvi pages black and white (includes CD with illustrations in color), 8 x 11", hard cover, available from the American Philatelic Society, \$76.- APS member price, \$ 95.- non-member price, plus Shipping/Handling, ISBN-13:978-0-933580-76-3.

The highly anticipated second volume in Dick Winter's philatelic tour de force first looks at ship's mail when United States postal conventions had been signed with Hamburg (1857), Belgium (1859) and the North German Union, Switzerland and Netherlands (1868). The study then details the subsequent revisions to the above mentioned agreements until a standardized system of rates was established in 1875 for member states of the General Postal Union. Prior to the conventions a letter often had to be transported by 'unconventional' means, that is, be carried by any vessel going in the right direction. Upon arrival at the port of destination the captain would then mail the letter at the nearest post office where it would be processed like regular mail and receive a notation for the rate to be paid by the addressee. The Netherlands section runs an impressive 113 pages and should be of particular interest to ASNP members.

Netherlands Philately Vol. 33, No. 4

What makes this volume, like its predecessor, so valuable is the fact that Winter makes this often complicated subject so accessible to even the casual reader. It becomes clear that the date of the letter determines the applicable convention and the corresponding conditions are explained; light is shed on the ship, the ship owner and the ports of call on both sides of the Atlantic, all this while the often maddeningly complicated inland European rates are explained section by section. Clear reproductions of postal markings, both hand stamped and manuscript, are shown next to an image of the letter in question particularly of help to the marco philatelist.

In the pre-Germany era it was not unusual to see letters with notations in four or five different currencies because almost every little state has its coinage bragging rights. Add to this notations of weight and the fact that postal officials, especially in Europe, seemed to have engaged in an international contest to write as illegibly as possible, and you get an idea of Dick Winter's herculean effort. Because the reviewer was asked to review the draft of a section related to Dutch mail he can attest to the author's thoroughness. Dozens of philatelists on both sides of the Atlantic contributed images of their material, much of it quite rare. The scope is breathtaking.

High quality color images of the often stunning covers with combination frankings can be obtained from the CD which is enclosed in a pocket on the back cover. That actually relates to my one minor complaint. I would have loved to have seen some of these illustrations in color in the book itself.

The late Charles Peterson put together the 14-page Index for Volume I and in a touching tribute the new 25-page Index includes his previous citations with the new volume added. It is an essential tool in tracing ships and ports of call.

The 1,200 copies of the first volume, in what is expected to be a trilogy, sold out quickly. The book can now only be obtained on the secondary market at a premium. I understand the sales for volume 2 are ahead of expectation.

This magnificent study, like its earlier kin, deserves to grace every serious philatelic bookshelf.

(Kees Adema, FRPSL)

FROM THE LIBRARIAN

- 1) during 2009 a total of 42 items were loaned out, including overseas requests
- 2) all acquisitions/donations were listed in several ASNP magazines
- 3) 12 booklets/pamphlets were purchased at a show in Amsterdam, and are for sale.
- 4) a list of duplicate items, and for sale, is forthcoming.

Paul Swierstra

FROM THE TREASURER

\$ 7515.55 Balance as of 1-1-2009
 \$ 3983.65 - Income
 \$ 3506.83 - Expenses
 \$ 1432.36 - Transferred matured CD to chknng. acct.
 \$ 9424.73 - Balance as of 1-1-2010

Breakdown:

INCOME

\$ 2957.00 - dues & donations
 \$ 535.00 - advertizing
 \$ 491.65 - auction
 \$ 3983.65

EXPENSES

\$ 410.01 - auction
 \$ 1584.65 - printing
 \$ 1412.20 - postage
 \$ 87.13 - de Kruyf award
 \$ 12.84 - bank fees (for Canadian checks/money orders)
 \$ 3506.83

Tom Harden

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY.

Although it is not yet time to renew your membership, it is time to start talking about the upcoming changes and how it will effect membership dues.

As previously mentioned starting with the September 2010 issue we'll hope to be able to publish the Magazine in digital format and in full color. Alex Nuijten (the anticipated new editor) already has put in a lot of work designing the 'new Magazine'. It also involves setting up a new Website with more capabilities and computer space then the current Website.

All this will result in a number of annual membership options and what we currently have in mind is the following:

	U.S. based members	Canada based members	Rest of the world based members
1: You'll receive a notification via email that the ASNP Magazine can be downloaded from the Web.	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10
2: You'll receive a B/W hardcopy in the mail, same as what you have been receiving.	\$ 20	\$ 25	\$ 30 (no change)
3: You'll receive a color copy in the mail	\$ 25	\$ 30	\$ 35

It is hard to gauge what the interest in the various options will be, so we would appreciate it if you could indicate already which option you most likely would choose. If a significant number of members choose option # 1, the printing for the hardcopy members (options #2 and #3) can be done in house, which could bring down the membership costs all around.

Please respond to Hans Kremer, 50 Rockport Ct. Danville, CA 94526 or send him an email at hkremer@usa.net. (HK)

RECENT ISSUES

**Netherlands
Anniversary Stamps 2010
23 March 2010**

Five organisations, all actively involved in nature, leisure and tourism, will be celebrating an anniversary in 2010. These are Djoser, Euromast, Duinrell, the Royal Tropical Institute and the Tourist Information Office of the Netherlands, known as the VVV.

Djoser is a name which has been synonymous with “alternative travel” for the last 25 years. Under the “Get away with Djoser” slogan, the organisation arranges active tours for groups, as well as walking and cycling holidays with a large degree of individual freedom.



The Euromast tower overlooking the port of Rotterdam has been offering visitors a unique experience for the last 50 years. Here you can eat, party, sleep or do business, all at an

elevation of 100 metres. The tower also offers daredevils thrills, such as a ride in a rotating lift which brings you to the very top of the 186 meter high Euromast.

Duinrell in Wassenaar, which started out as a playground, is now a holiday and amusement park celebrating its 75th anniversary. In addition to its many attractions, Duinrell also offers a “Duingalowpark”, a campsite and the Tikibad, a leisure pool featuring many spectacular water slides.



The Royal Tropical Institute (RTI) has been the country's knowledge centre for culture and sustainable development for the last 100 years. The RTI is dedicated to increasing the interest in and support for such matters in the Netherlands.



Recognised across the country by the “VVV” symbol for its Dutch acronym, the Tourist Information Office of the Netherlands has been active for even longer.

Founded in 1885 in Valkenburg aan de Geul, the VVV has been extending a welcome and offering guidance on tourism and leisure activities in the Netherlands for the last 125 years. Its activities make an important contribution to local economies.

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 : 36 x 25mm
- Perforation : 14 1/2 : 14 1/2
- Paper : normal with phosphor tagging
- Gum : synthetic
- Print process : photogravure
- Print run : 410,000 stamp sheetlets
- Printer : De la Rue, UK
- Print colours : yellow, magenta, cyan and black
- Stamp type : sheetlet with ten special stamps in five different designs

* The stamp celebrating 50 years of the Euromast contains an image of “De Verwoeste Stad”. This is covered by copyright. When using this image you are requested to state the following: “De Verwoeste Stad”: © Ossip Zadkine c/o Stichting Pictoright, Amsterdam, 2010

Netherlands Antilles

Note: Due to space limitations and problems copying the mostly dark stamps not all stamps are shown here.

Ships

31 August, 2009

A series of 12 stamps dedicated to various types of ships.

- 1 ct - MERCHANTMEN AD 200 (a CORBITA type)
- 2 ct - CARAVELE 1490 (or CARAVELLA)
- 3 ct - NAO 1492 (or CARRACK the Western European version)
- 4 ct - THE SUSAN CONSTANT 1605



- 5 ct - MERCHANT SHIP 1620
- 80 ct - VASA 1628 (or WASA)
- 220 ct - HOY 1730
- 275 ct - BARK 1750



- 385 ct - SCHOONER 1838
- 475 ct - SAILING RIGS 1884 (or CLIPPER)
- 750 ct - JUNK 1938

TECHNICAL DATA:

Date of issue: August 31st, 2009
Sales period: August 31 st, 2009 - August 30th, 2010
Issue: Ships
Designer: Studio La Branda
Face value of stamps: ANG 5.00 (500c) & ANG 10.00 (1000c)
Size of stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
Size of image: 33 mm x 22 mm
Perforation of stamps: 12 3/4 x 13 1/4
Printing: offset coated stamp paper no watermark
Printer: Johan Enschedé

Snakes

5 October, 2009

This six stamp series is dedicated to pit vipers, a deadly type of snake.

- 275c - *Bothriopsis bilineata* - (Two-striped forest pit viper)
- 325c - *Bothriechis schlegelii* - (Eyelash viper or Schlegel's viper)
- 340c - *Agkistrodon piscivorus* - (Water or Black 'moccasin')



- 390c - *Erythrolamprus aesculapii* - (False Coral)

- 420c - *Atropoides mexicanus* - (Central American jumping pit viper)



- 450c - *Bothriechis nigroviridis* - (Black speckled palm pit viper)

TECHNICAL DATA:

Date of issue: October 5th, 2009
 Sales period: October 5th, 2009 - October 4th, 2010
 Issue: Snakes
 Designer: Studio La Branda
 Face value of stamps: 275c, 325c, 340c, 390c, 420c & 450c
 Size of stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
 Size of image: 33 mm x 22 mm
 Perforation of stamps: 12 3/4 x 13 1/4
 Printing: offset coated stamp paper no watermark
 Printer: Johan Enschedé

Youth Care
26 October, 2009

Youth Care Stamps series, this year dedicated to Galileo: 400 Years of the Telescope.



59c+26 stamp

This stamp shows the well known astronomer Galileo in his study.

110c+45 stamp

This stamp shows parents taking their child on the arm for a night of stargazing.

168c+75 stamp

Two youngsters look up at the launch of a space craft that is going to the moon and they dream about one day being able to set foot on the moon themselves.

285c+125 stamp

The dream of two kids becomes reality! Here they are walking hand in hand on the moon, dressed in their astronaut suits.

TECHNICAL DATA:

Date of issue: October 26th, 2009
 Sales period: October 26th, 2009 - January 25th, 2010
 Issue: Youth Care Stamps 2009
 Astronomy: Galileo 400 Years of the Telescope
 Designer: Ans Mezas-Hummelink
 Face value of stamps: 59c+26, 110c+45, 168c+75,- 285c+125
 Size of stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
 Size of image: 33 mm x 22 mm
 Perforation of stamps: 12 3/4 x 13 1/4
 Printing: offset coated stamp paper no watermark
 Printer: Johan Enschede

Aviation Pioneers
10 November, 2009

"Aviation Pioneers of the Windward Islands".



59 cents stamp: Freddy Johnson (May 24th, 1932 - January 2nd, 2001)



110 cents stamp: Norman Chester Wathey (March 1 st, 1925 - January 4th, 2001)

164 cents stamp: Jose "Pipe" Dormoy (September 18th,1925 - September 10th, 2007)

TECHNICAL DATA:

Date of issue: November 10th, 2009
Sales period: November 10th, 2009 - November 9th, 2010
Issue: Aviation Pioneers Windward Islands
Designer: Richmond Gijssbertha "
Face value of stamps: 59c, 110c, 164c
Size of stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
Size of image: 33 mm x 22 mm
Perforation of stamps: 12 3/4 x 13 1/4
Printing: offset coated stamp paper, no watermark
Printer: Johan E:nschede

Old Airplanes

16 November 2009

55ct - FLYER - 1903 -



100ct - DST Skysleeper "1935 -



205ct - CESSNA 170 - 1948

395ct - LOCKHEED CONSTELLATION - 1943

645ct - DE HAVILLAND COMET - 1949

800ct - SAC SUPER VC10 - 1962

TECHNICAL DATA:

Date of issue: November 16th, 2009
Sales period: November 16th, 2009 - November 15th, 2010
Issue: Old Airplanes
Designer: Studio La Branda
Face value of stamps: 55ct, 100ct, 205ct, 395ct, 645ct, 800ct
Size of stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
Size of image: 33 mm x 22 mm
Perforation of stamps: 12 3/4 x 13 1/4
Printing: offset coated stamp paper, no watermark
Printer: Johan Enschedé

December stamps

30 November, 2009

'Light' and 'families gathering'.

50 cents

For the Jewish culture, Hanukkah, which this year starts on December 11th, is a festival of light, celebrated in part with the ritual of 'the lighting candles' over a period of eight days.



110 cents
Christmas as celebrated by most of Christianity has the common thread of the Christmas tree.

168 cents

Kwanzaa is a relatively new celebration compared with the previous two, although it was established in 1966 as a celebration of African heritage.

**215 cents**

New Year, is celebrated by almost every culture in the world, all be it some celebrate it in January, such as the chinese.

TECHNICAL DATA:

Date of issue: November 30th, 2009
 Sales period: November 30th, 2009 - November 29th, 2010
 Issue: December stamps 2009
 Designer: Robert A. Willems
 Face value of stamps: 50ct, 11 Oct, 168ct, 215ct
 Size of stamps: 25 mm x 36 mm
 Size of image: 22 mm x 33 mm
 Perforation of stamps: 12 3/4 X 13 1/4
 Printing: offset coated stamp paper, no watermark
 Printer: Johan Enschede

Fruit

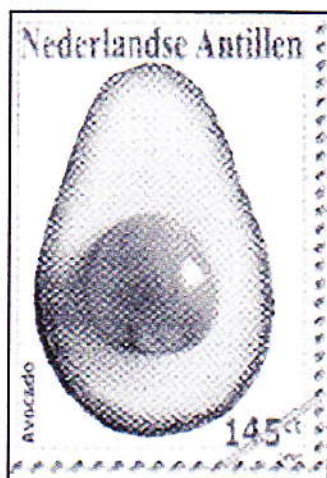
28 December, 2009

20 cents Sapodilla (Manilkara zapota) -

45 cents - Pineapple (Ananas comosus)

125 cents - Mamey sapote (Pouteria sapota)

145 cents- Avocado (Persea americana)



160 cents - Mangosteen (Garcinia mangostana)

210 cents- Rambutan (Nephelium lappaceum) -



295 cents- Pomelo (Citrus maxima or Citrus grandis)

1000 cents - Watermelon (Citrullus lanatus)

TECHNICAL DATA:

Date of issue: December 28th; 2009
 Sales period: December 28th, 2009 - December 27th, 2010
 Issue: Fruit
 Designer: Studio La Branda
 Face value of stamps: 20ct, 45ct, 125ct, 145ct, 160ct, 210ct, 295ct, 1000ct
 Size of stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
 Size of image: 33 mm x 22 mm
 Perforation of stamps: 12 3/4 x 13 1/4
 Printing: offset coated stamp paper no watermark
 Printer: Johan Enschede