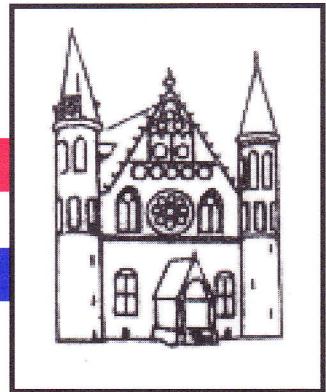
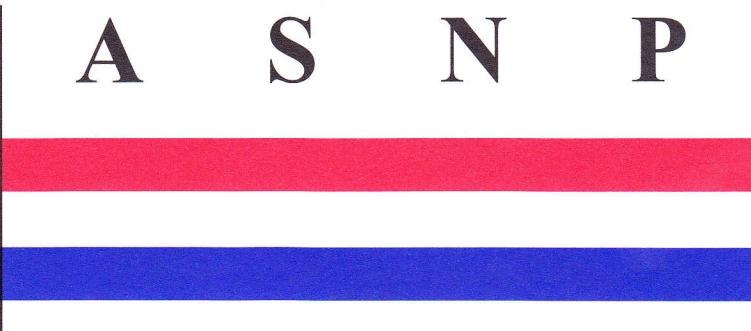
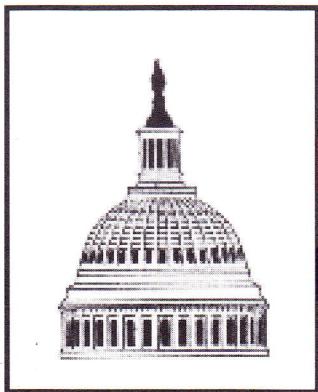


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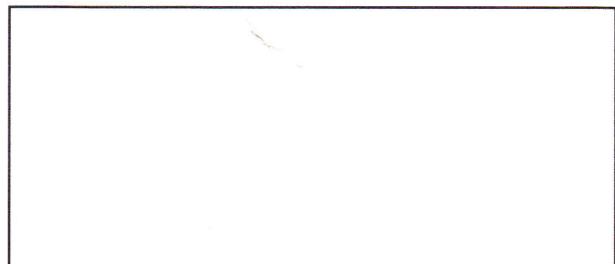
NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

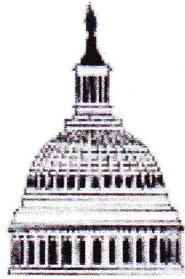
A S N P



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Volume 33/2





NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; Volume 33/2



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President's page

November 2008

From the latest balloting it appears that the overwhelming majority favors elections for ASNP officers every two years rather than the present one year. This means that all the officers will serve for two years instead of one, and the Governors for four years.

Election to the Board of Governors will be staggered as before so that two Governors will be elected every two years.

The Bylaws will be amended appropriately to reflect this and other possible changes. Bylaws have a tendency to "drift out of focus" as the organization in question changes with time.

The fall weather is here again and our avocation, Netherlands philately, comes back into sharper focus. This might be a good time to think of some new paths you could follow:

- * maybe participate in an exhibition at a local club in a small way
- * maybe write an article about your favorite cover(s) - this would make your editor a happy editor!
- * maybe think of specializing in a chosen aspect of Netherlands philately, e.g. how the NVPH 617-636 stamps were used between 1953 and 1970.
- * maybe put together a collection of foreign stamps with Dutch motifs or commemorations

The beauty of this approach is that you determine what to collect and what to include. Covers, documents, maps, and letters that illustrate your chosen field can be included along with the stamps themselves.

And for information needed, don't overlook our excellent ASNP library, and then there is the Internet of course.

For those of you who haven't renewed please do so now, before Jan Enthoven has to send out reminder letters.

EM

Table of Contents

President's Page	25	Librarian Report	36
Priority Airmail to D.E.I 1928	26	Auction Manager Report	36
Western New Guinea postal history (14)	30	Events/Auctions	37
Why 17 ct postage due from D.E.I to the Netherlands?	35	Websites Worth Visiting	37
Corresponding Secretary Report	36	Magazine Review	38
Membership Secretary Report	36	New Publication	38
		Short Notes	42
		Recent Issues	44

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Priority Airmail to the Dutch East Indies in 1928
by Hans Kremer

Over the years much has been written about some of the more famous KLM flights to the Dutch East Indies during the 1930s. To mind come the Pelikaan (December 1933) and Uiver (December 1934) flights.

However, at the still fairly early stages of aviation to the Far East every flight has its own unique story to tell.

In this article I'll go over the uniqueness of a flight in late 1928. In *Het Vaderland* of December 7, 1928 we read:

**KERSTVLUCHT
NEDERLAND—INDIE**

Door verschillende personen, die luchtpostcorrespondentie naar Ned.-Indië wenschen te verzenden, doch aldaar geen relaties hebben, is om opgave verzocht van een adres, waaraan zij hun stukken kunnenrichten.

In verband hiermede wordt medegedeeld, dat het Hoofd van de Afdeeling Vervoer Posterijen Bandoeng bereid is, aan verzoeken om terugzending van het stuk of van den omslag te voldoen, mits de daarop vallende kosten (indien terugzending met het vliegtuig wordt verlangd ook het luchtrecht) zijn bijgevoegd of tijdig afzonderlijk zijn toegezonden, waarvoor o.a. gebruik kan worden gemaakt van Indische frankeer- en luchtpostzegels, of van antwoordcoupons. De Indische postadministratie is voornemens voorrang te geven aan briefkaarten en andere kaarten niet in omslag. Terugzending enveloppen per luchtpost kan derhalve niet worden gewaarborgd, ook niet als aangetekend stuk.

Indië zal vermoedelijk een luchtrecht heffen van 40 cent per briefkaart of postwissel en 75 cent per 20 gram voor de overige stukken, zonder recht van voorrang.

Bedoelde Indische zegels zijn — wat de gewone frankeerzegels betreft, in verschillende waarden tot f 2.50 en wat de luchtpostzegels aangaat in waarden van 10, 20, 40, 75 en 150 cent verkrijgbaar te 's-Gravenhage aan het hoofdpostkantoor.

Het voor de van hier uit te verzenden stukken boven de gewone porten en rechten verschuldigde luchtrecht zal evenals tot dusverre bedragen:

40 cent per briefkaart of postwissel;
75 cent per 20 gram voor de overige stukken (brieven, drukwerken, monsters, enz.);
te voldoen door middel van luchtpostzegels.

Aangezien de mogelijkheid bestaat, dat niet alle luchtpostcorrespondentie per vliegtuig zal kunnen worden vervoerd (het voor de luchtmail beschikbare laadvérmogen bedraagt pl.m. 300 K.G.) zal de gelegenheid worden opengesteld om door betaling van een extra recht voorrang te verkrijgen.

Dit bijzondere recht zal bedragen:
35 cent per briefkaart of postwissel,
40 cent per stuk (ongeacht het gewicht) voor brieven, enz. en behoort eveneens door middel van luchtpostzegels te worden gekweten.

Voor stukken met voorrang is derhalve boven de gewone porten en rechten verschuldigd:

75 cent per briefkaart of postwissel,
75 cent + 40 cent voor brieven, enz., niet zwaarder dan 20 gram,
2 X 75 cent + 40 cent voor brieven, enz. boven 20 tot en met 40 gram, enz.

Het recht van voorrang is zoodanig gekozen, dat in ieder geval het luchtrecht met het voorrangrecht door middel van de bestaande luchtpostzegels van 40 en 75 cent kan worden gekweten en dat de stukken met voorrang gemakkelijk zullen kunnen worden onderkend.

Het Vaderland December 7, 1928

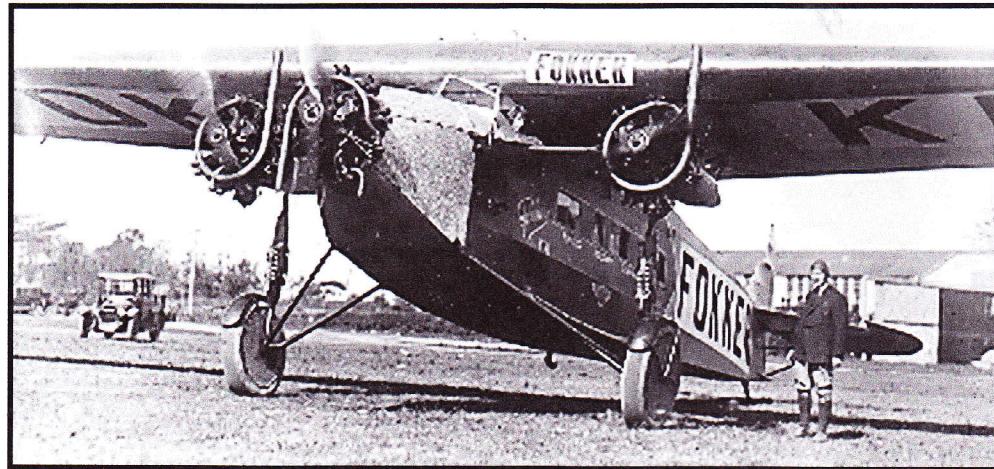
The article talks about a 1928 Xmas flight to the Dutch East Indies, how to address return envelopes, where to get DEI stamps required for a return envelope, the correct franking from the DEI and then it mentions the Dutch postal rates (40 cent for a postcard, 75 cents per 20 grams for letters), to be paid by franking with the Dutch airmail stamps. Next it goes into an option not previously available. Due to the expected high volume of mail (over 300 kg) the P.T.T. created the opportunity to apply extra postage which would make the mail using this option 'priority mail'. The priority surcharge was 35 cent for a postcard, and 40 cent for a letter weighing regardless the weight).

A bit of history:

On July 16, 1928 the Dutch East Indies Airlines were founded; they became the Royal Dutch East Indies Airlines (KNILM) on October 15, 1928. Four triple-engine Fokker F.VIIb/3ms were ordered in the Netherlands. These Fokkers had three engines ('3m(otor)s') and a closed cockpit, as can be seen from the illustration on below.

To test the feasibility of having a weekly service to the DEI KLM set up a serie of test flights. The four new planes were flown from the Netherlands to the DEI on a

known as the 'priority flight'. If you wanted to be assured that your mail would be on the plane an additional priority surcharge was required. It was 35 cents for postal cards and money orders and 40 cent for letters, so for a letter this would be 10 cent + 75 cent(airmail surcharge) + 40 cents (priority surcharge) for a total of 125 cent. The extra postage had to be paid by using airmail stamps. These airmail stamps of 40 and 75 cents had been issued on August 28, 1928. The 40 cent stamp has the portrait of G.A Koppen, the 70 cent shows A.N.J. Thomassen a Thuessink van der Hoop; both of them were pilots on earlier flights to the DEI.



Fokker F.VIIa/3m

weekly interval, starting September 13, 1928. These planes then remained in the DEI.

To continue the tests two more flights (both roundtrip flights) were planned. The first of these two flights left Amsterdam (Schiphol airport) on October 11, 1928, returning on November 16. Because the amount of mail to be taken on this plane exceeded 305 kg, not all of it could be taken onboard. The extra mail was sent by boat (the S.S. Patria of the Rotterdamsche Lloyd).

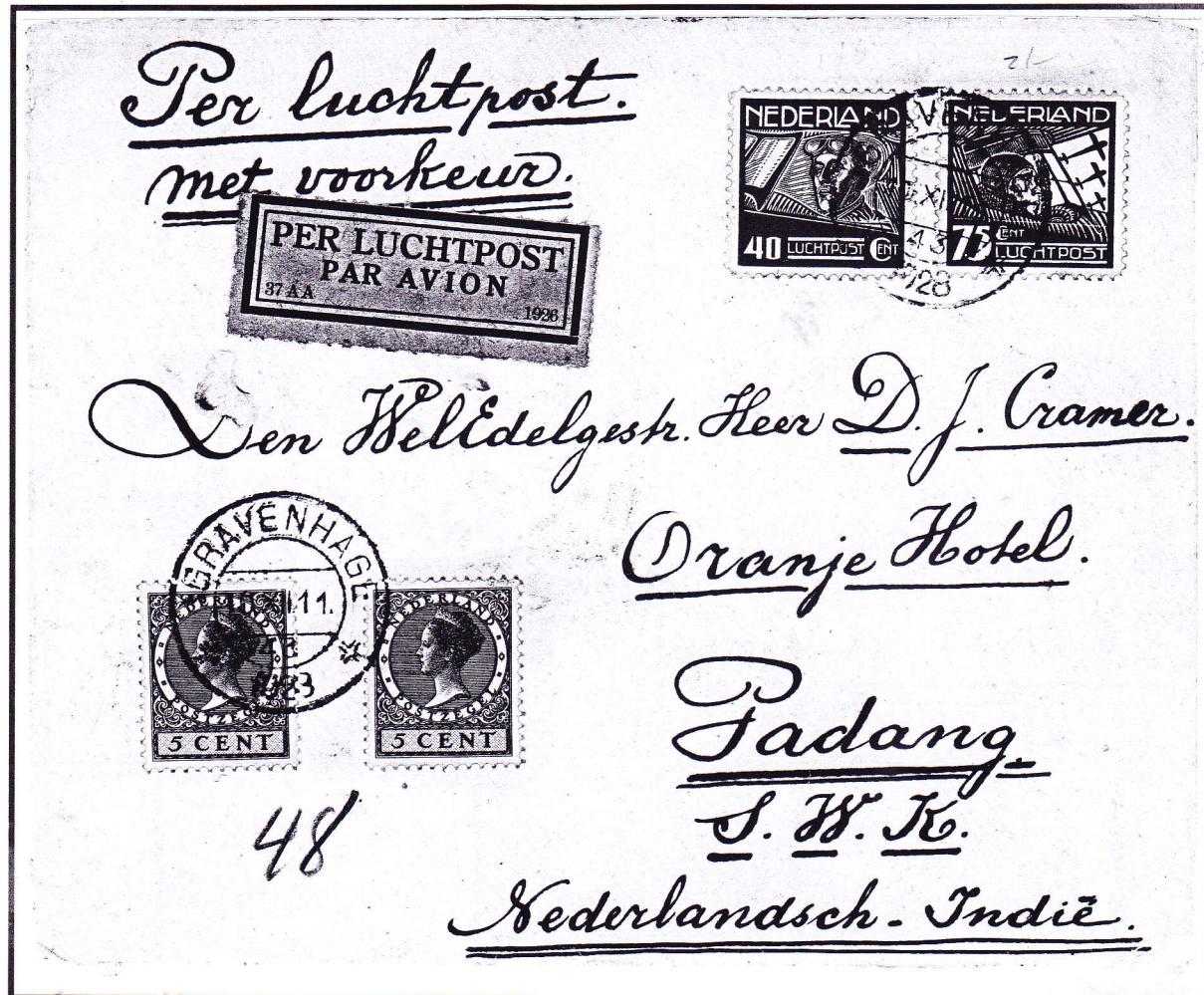
This plane was originally registered as H-NAEN but later in 1928, to follow the new airplane registration system, it became the PH-AEN, the first KLM airplane with the PH prefix registration.

All flights mentioned here carried mail, but to use this fast service a surcharge was required, 40 cents for postal cards and money orders and 75 cent for letters. This on top of the regular 5 cent postal card rate or the 10 cent letter rate (up to 20 grams).

The PH-AEN left Amsterdam December 11 but since it was now expected that again too much mail would be sent, a priority system was set up. The flight became

the persons paying for the priority surcharge had wasted their money. In the end 'only' about 290 kg mail was flown on this flight, so all mail presented did make it onboard. The total number of letters sent was 13,242, of which 9,594 were sent priority; 3,246 postal cards (1,793 priority); 44 printed matter (11 priority), and 19 money orders (none of them priority). This makes for a total of 16,551 postal pieces, of which 11,398 were priority. Assuming that printed matter also had a 40 cent priority surcharge we'll have a total surcharge of fl 4,469, money that could have been saved by the consumer.

If we add all the 'regular' surcharge money taken in by the PTT we come to fl 11,255.10. We then add the basic fees (5 cent for a postal card, 10 cent for a letter) of fl 1,507.65 and you have a total 'take' for the PTT of fl 17,231.75. The PTT had signed a contract with KLM guaranteeing the KLM fl 18,750, for which in retribution the PTT received space for 500 kg. of mail, which was quite a bit more than was needed, but also, according to the 300 kg limit, about 200 kg less than was promised. The income of fl 17,231.75* fell a bit short from breaking even. The PTT however, considered it money well spent to promote the Netherlands to DEI air connection. One also has to realize that the PTT was a government agency, not a private enterprise, and the same could be said for the KLM.



Priority Letter sent from the Netherlands to Padang, Sarawak (DEI,) December 11, 1928.
 Letter rate 10 cent, airmail surcharge 75 cent, priority surcharge 40 cent.

The flight itself was not without its adventures for on the very first day the plane ran into some bad weather, resulting in ice on the wings, and was forced to make an emergency landing in Trügleben, Germany short of the planned Ehrfurt destination. The mail was taken off the plane and transported by van to Ehrfurt, where it would be picked up the next day after the PH-AEN was able to take off from the muddy field in Trügleben. The next delay occurred in Istanbul where due to heavy rain the plane was stuck for five days and a final delay happened in Bender Abbas (Persian Gulf, Iran) due to a magnetic disturbance. On December 30 (after 18 days) the plane arrived in Batavia, in time for the New Year, but too late for Christmas.

The return flight took off on January 8, 1929, arriving back in Amsterdam January 22, after major delays in

Constantinopel and Prague. Not to delay the delivery of the mail, it was put on a train in Prague. Thus the mail was in Amsterdam before the plane arrived on January 22, 1929.

Although additional test flights were planned these had to be postponed due to the refusal of the British government to allow KLM planes to use the airports which were under British control.

The cover shown here was sent from 's Gravenhage to Padang. It contains a total of 135 cent in postage, made up of 10 cent for 'landmail', 75 cent airmail surcharge and 40 cent priority surcharge. The letter arrived in Medan on 12-28-1928 and in Padang on 1-1-1929 (arrival cancels are on back of cover). The letter arrived too late for Christmas, but its arrival on 1-1-29 was still special.

A second cover (postcard) (Lot # 1204 of the OPV auction of January 2008) also was on this priority flight, but no priority surcharge was paid. The sender of the card, Mr. Lampe, was a wellknown collector of Dutch cancels and from looking at the postcard he either put on a name/address that did not exist or he had an understanding with the addressee that the card would be returned, by putting on the note "Inconnu/Retour à l'expéditeur/Sneek" (Unknown/Return to sender /Sneek).

All in all an interesting and unique flight!

* Mr.Viruly in his "Luchtpost" publication of 1959 writes a nice report about this flight. He also mentions fl 9,215 as income for this flight. This turns out to be the amount received for the return flight of January 8, 1929.



Postcard sent from the Netherlands to DEI, December 11, 1928.
Card rate 5 cent, airmail surcharge 40 cent; no priority surcharge.

Mr.Lampe did not pay the extra 35 cent priority surcharge, but he put on a typed message "Indien niet medegegeven, dan s.v.p. terug aan afzender" (If not sent, please return to sender). Well, he was in luck, because there was space left on the plane for non priority surcharged mail. Mr.Lampe lived in Sneek, where he put the card on the first train to Harlingen (note 'Sneek-Harlingen A' railroad cancel). The card arrived in Weltevreden (DEI) on 12-30-1928 between 2 and 3 p.m (2-3 N), and it was put back in the mail on 12-31 at what appears to be between 11 and 12 a.m (most likely).

Refs:

- Jan Hintzen, Personal contact, 2008
- Het Vaderland, December 7 and 11, 1928
- Dr. G. Hoogesteeger, Naar de Gordel van Smaragd, PTT Museum, 's Gravenhage, 1995
- Drs. J. Boesman, Luchtpost, Uitgeverij C.de Boer Jr., Hilversum, 1959
- J.L.C.M TSchroots, H.H.C. TSchroots-Boer, Luchtvaart en Luchtpost encyclopedie, De Nederlandse Vereniging van Aero-Philatelisten, 1990.
- Luchtpostcatalogus van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen, De Nederlandse Vereniging van Aero-Philatelisten, 1998
- Overijsselse Postzegelveiling, January 2008
- P. Storm van Leeuwen, ZWP August 2003, # 126

Western New Guinea, a postal history (part 14)
by Han Dijkstra
(translated by Ben Jansen)

Note: This is part 14 of a series of articles about the postal history of what used to be Dutch-New-Guinea. These articles reflect the philatelic exhibit of author Han Dijkstra. Previous parts appeared in ASNP Journals Vol. 30 # 1 (September 2005), # 2, # 3, and ASNP Magazines Vol. 31 # 2, # 3, # 4, # 6, Vol. 32 #1, #2, #3, #4, #6, and Vol. 33 #1.

2.3.3 THE PAPUA VOLUNTEERS CORPS

The Papoea Vrijwilligers Korps (P.V.K. = Papua Volunteers Corps) was founded in 1961 with the intent to involve the Papua in the defense of the country. Five platoons, trained by European officers, were ready for duty in March 1962. Home base was the army site Arfai, just outside Manokwari.

Note: For the first illustration of this chapter please refer to Vol. 33 #1 (bottom of page 10)



Starting July 27, 1962, freedom of port was granted following an agreement with the postal director of Manokwari.

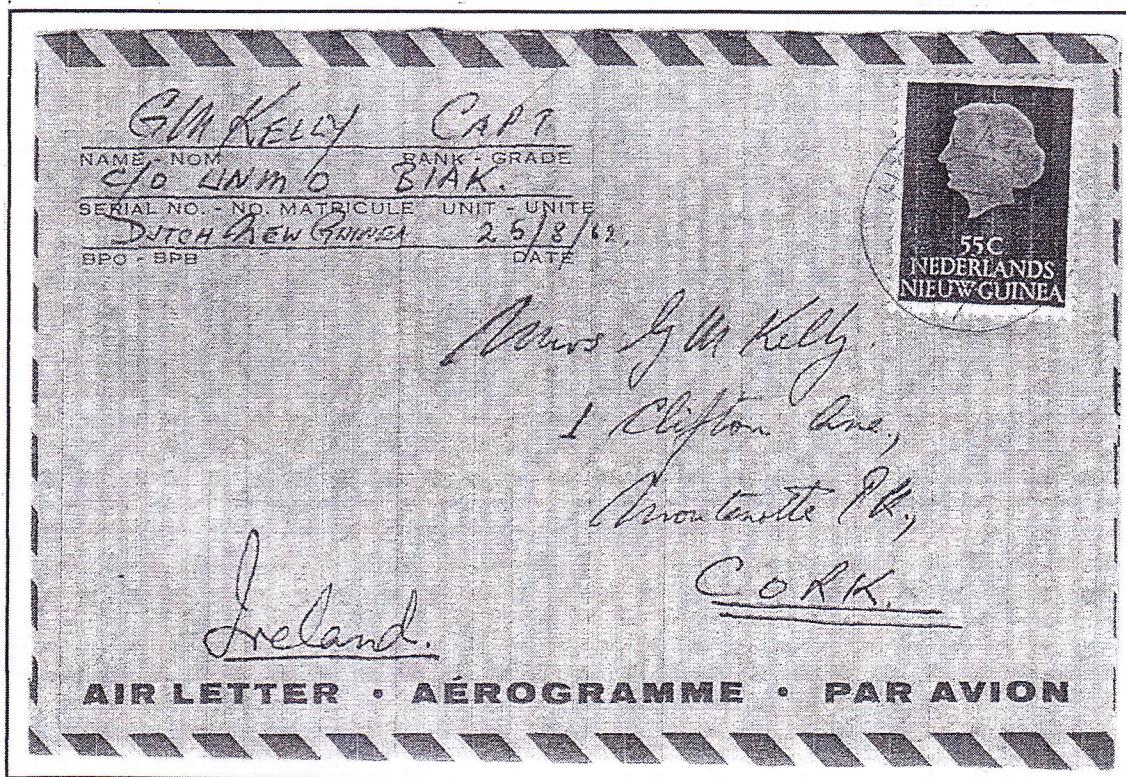
All operations were halted following the cease fire of August 18, 1962. The P.V.K. had functioned perfectly under difficult circumstances. However, the Corps was not yet disbanded and it fell under the direct command of the UN during the UNTEA period.



The P.V.K. used official mail covers of the Royal Dutch Navy. The logo was the cassowary, a strong and aggressive bird. The motto 'Persevero' is Latin for 'I persevere'.

Military observers of the United Nations

After the August 15, 1962 New York Accord a number of UN-observers (UNMO=United Nations Military Observer) were sent to the Dutch New Guinea to exercise supervision and prepare for the hand over to the U.N.



The Irish observer Capt. G.M. Kelley was flown from the Congo to N.N.G. For his correspondence he used a U.N airmail letter, with date cancel Hollandia 7 28VIII62

3 TEMPORARY UN-GOVERNMENT (UNTEA)

UNTEA is the abbreviation for United Nations Temporary Executive Authority. Interestingly, this was the first time that the United Nations directly governed a disputed territory. Not until the nineties did that happen again (East Timor). Most often, the UN governed through a mandate to one of the member states. For example, South Africa received the mandate over South-West Africa (the later Namibia). The direct UN government over West Guinea, as the territory was called then, explains the inclusion of the UNTEA stamps in the UN postage stamp catalogues.

The UN government lasted from October 1, 1962 through April 30, 1963.

A complicated construction was designed to ensure that the transfer would not be too sudden or too painful.

- o The flags of the UN and the Netherlands were flown next to each other from October 1 through December 31, 1962.
- o Similarly, the flags of the UN and Indonesia were flown together from January 1 through April 30, 1963.

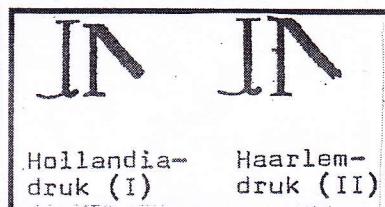
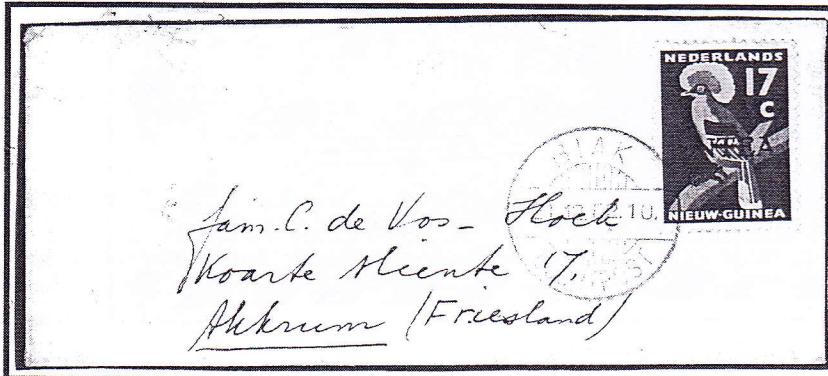
In practice, most of the Dutch civil servants left early on, making place for the first Indonesians.

3.1 UNTEA INFLUENCES

3.1.1 STAMPS, POSTAL STATIONERY, AND POSTAL FORMS

Dutch New Guinea ceased to exist following the transfer of government to the United Nations. Given the limited preparation time, it was decided to overprint a number of permanent postage stamps (19 values) and postal stationery (post card and airmail sheets) with the imprint 'UNTEA'. The old postal rates were retained. Four types of overprints exist for the stamps:

Type I	17 mm	Landsdrukkerij Hollandia	On old stock	Oct-Nov., 1962
Type II	17.5 mm	Joh. Enschedé & Zonen, Haarlem	Reprints on new plates	Jan., 1963
Type III	14 mm	Landsdrukkerij Hollandia	On old stock	March, 1963
Type IV	19 mm	Landsdrukkerij Hollandia	On old stock	April, 1963



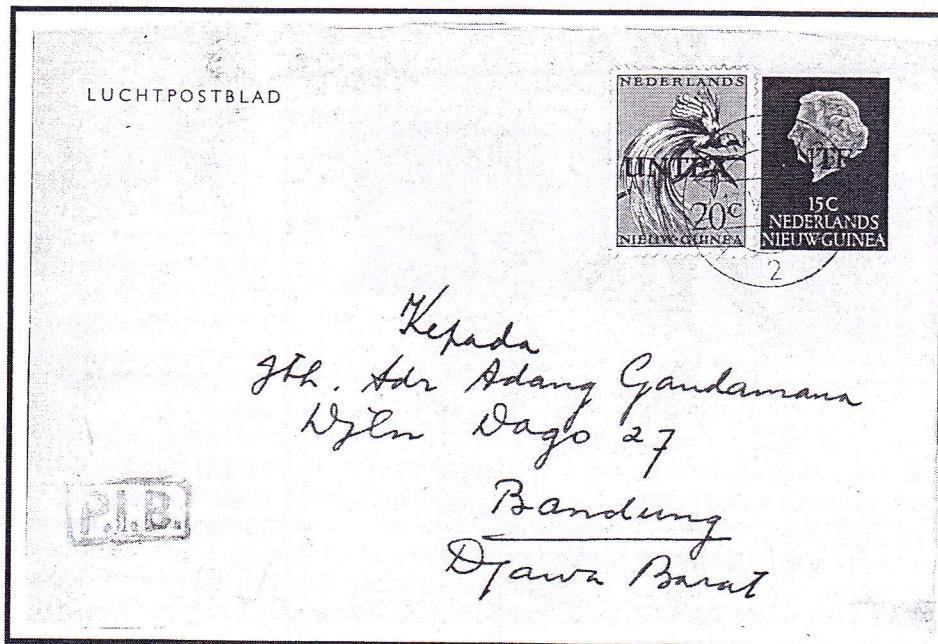
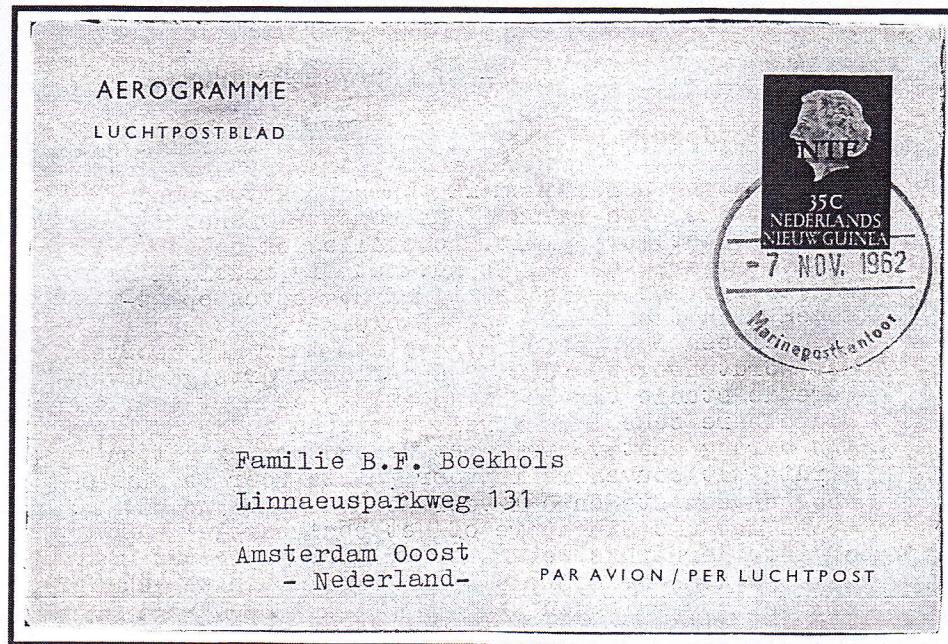
The most characteristic difference between the overprint types I and II ("first and second print") is the location of the letter N with respect to the letter U.

Biak, Airmail I, Dec. 21, 1962, printed matter rate 5 cent, plus 12 cent air surcharge, to the Netherlands.
Overprint type I. The postal rates remained unchanged.

Postal Stationery

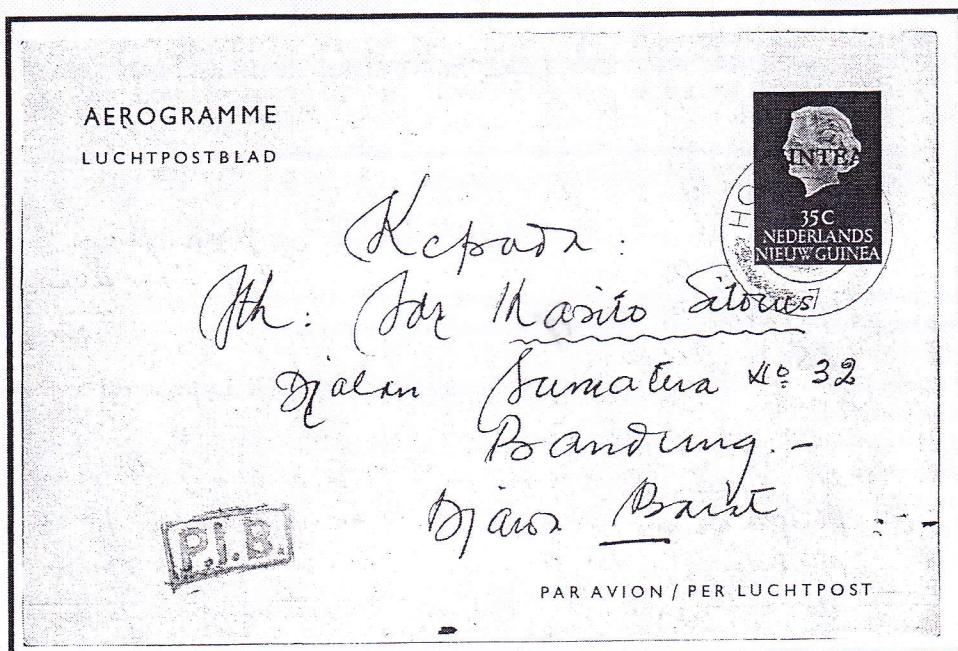
Three kinds of postal stationery were overprinted: the two airmail sheets of 15 and 35 cents, and the postcard of 7 cents.

Airmail sheet
Geuzendam 2b with
overprint type I. Large
rubber cancel Biak
Marine postkantoor
(Naval Post Office),
that was used in 1962.
There was also a metal
cancel of different type.



Airmail sheet Geuzendam 15b with overprint type II. Type II appeared on postal stationary as early as the beginning of November 1962, two months earlier than on the stamps. Additional franking type II. Rate airmail sheet to Indonesia: 35 cents. P.I.B.=Pos Irian Barat, censor or control cancel.

Small overprint (14 mm). Geuzendam 3. The small overprint, which appeared around the end of March, 1963, can also be found on postal stationary. Again, the P.I.B. cancel is seen.



Special occasion cancel

Dutch New Guinea issued stamps on the occasion of the Refugee Year 1960 (announced by the United Nations). In 1963, the year of the Anti Hunger Campaign, the UNTEA government was faced with a dilemma. Issuing special occasion stamps during the interim period could cause problems, but ignoring the campaign of her mother organization was of course not possible. A compromise was found in the way of a special cancel, which was used during the period of March 15 through 31, 1963. The main post offices used different colors, with Merauke using black.



Mail delivered by the Wasior was processed in the main office Manokwari, which placed the rose square boxed Anti Hunger cancel:
"WORLD FREEDOM/
FROM HUNGER/
CAMPAIGN/
23-30 MARCH 1963"

**Why was 17 Cents Postage Due charged on this
1933 letter from the D.E.I to the Netherlands?**

by Jan Verster

The cover shown was mailed 14 February 1933 from Batavia to the Netherlands, franked with a 2 1/2 cent NVPH #104 and a 10 cent NVPH Airmail # 6, for a total of 12 1/2 cents postage. The blue "Per

that 40 gold centimes, or 20 cents (double the missing amount of postage) postage due was to be collected. When the letter arrived in the Netherlands (unfortunately the arrival mark is not readable and there are no postmarks on the back) the letter was assessed 17 cents postage due. Why was this, when the "T 40c" was equivalent to 20 cents due? At the time, the Netherlands guilder and Netherlands Indies guilder were at par, so this can't be due to a difference in exchange rates.



"Luchtpost/Par Avion" hand stamp indicated that the sender wished the letter to be sent as airmail. At this time postage (for a letter under 20 grams) was 12 1/2 cents, plus a 30 cent airmail surcharge (for letters weighing less than 5 grams). As the cover was missing the entire 30 cent surcharge for airmail, the postal clerk invalidated the "Per Luchtpost" sticker. Since the airmail stamp could only be used to pay the airmail surcharge, the letter was treated as if it only had a 2 1/2 cent stamp, and so was 10 cents short (after 1 October 1933 the Luchtpost stamp could have been used to pay the surface rate). The clerk added the "T 40c" indicating

Surface mail in the other direction was also 12 1/2 cents, so a cover in the other direction short 10 cents would have been assessed 20 cents due. By UPU regulations, the Netherlands PTT would have been justified in collecting 20 cents. Why only 17 cents?

I finally found the answer in "Van een halve cent tot een gulden vijf en zeventig" by Goldhoorn. The PTT used their own method of assessing the postage due. For foreign mail, this was based on the rate for sending foreign mail in the country of origin. From the Netherlands Indies, a surface letter to other countries

(with the exception of the Netherlands) was 15 cents, while from the Netherlands to other countries was 12 1/2 cents. Thus the 10 cents short was calculated to be $10 * (12 \frac{1}{2} \text{ divided by } 15) = 8 \frac{1}{3}$ cents short. The penalty was twice this, or 16 2/3 cent, rounded up to 17 cents.

A calculation with the effect that the Netherlands PTT short changed themselves 3 cents. The Netherlands Indies PTT however, gained 10 cents by canceling the airmail stamp and not providing service for it.

Refs:

L. Goldhoorn, Van een halve cent tot aan gulden vijf en zeventig. Posthistorische Studies VI, PO&PO 1979
P. Storm van Leeuwen, Binnenlandse en Buitenlandse Postarieven van Nederlands-Indië 1864 - 1949: Luchtpostarieven, ZWP Mededelingenblad Number 128, February 2001

FROM THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

The results are in, and obviously not everybody voted. There were 63 ballots cast in the captioned election, five of which were completely blank.

The By laws change passed 49 to 0.

All the candidates were handily re-elected with the following number of votes:

President	Ed Matthews	58
V.P.	Dries Jansma	57
Mem. Sec.	Jan Enthoven	58
Treas.	Tom Harden	57
Corr. Sec.	Marinus Quist	57
Governor #1	John Hornbeck	56
Governor #2	Charles Sacconaghi	54

(There was one write-in vote for George Vandenberg for Governor)

Congratulations to all.

Marinus Quist

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

New Member:

Marijke van der Meer #1191
Hoofdstraat 1
NL-3741 AC Baarn
The Netherlands

Netherlands Philately Vol. 33, No. 2

FROM THE LIBRARIAN

The following books and catalogs have been donated by Max Lerk, HansPaul Hager and members of the Netherlands Philatelists of California (NPoC)

1. Postex 2004 in Apeldoorn 15/17 Oct 2004, 128 pp
2. Katalogus Nationale Tentoonstelling van postzegels R'81, Mei 1981 Rotterdam. 55 jarig bestaan Rotterdamse Philatelisten Vereeniging. 112 pp of which 29 pp of Rotterdam cancels 1866 - 1918.
3. Catalogus Luchtpost tentoonstelling Oct 2004 in Apeldoorn. ISBN 90-800709-9-8 60 pp, about half of them with Illustr/photos in B/W. This cat is mainly about the "Uiver".
4. Verfilex '96, 50 jaar afdeling Velp-Roozendaal, March 1996. 112 pp of which 40 pp illustr/photos.
5. Filatelistische Jubilea 82-84, NBFV, Veendamphila 1983. 128 pp of which 37 pp have illustr.
6. Postmerken '91. issued by Po&Po, Sept 1991. 56 pp, six of which have ill/photos.
7. Amphilex 77, World stamp Exhibition, 252 pp some 60 pp with illustr/photos
8. Passie voor postzegels, stamp show Den Bosch, April 2008, 80 jaar NVPH, 114 pp of which there are more illustr and photos than text!
9. Speciale catalogus (Nederland) 2001. 744 pp
10. Speciale catalogus (Nederland) 1992. 564 pp
11. Fepapost 94, Int'l Philatelic Exhibition, 17-23 Oct 1994 in The Hague. 290 pp.multilingual
12. MPO Postzegelveiling 25, 27 Mei 2006. 112 pp
13. Poveia auction, 6 Oct 2004, 180 pp
14. Overijsselse nr 180 auction, 12/13 Nov 2004, 103 pp
15. Van Dieten Nr 596. 13/16 Sep 1994, 456 pp
16. Van Dieten Nr 607 11 Sep 2007 88 pp classic issues of the Netherlands (van Hussen collection)
17. Rijnmond Nr 55 19/20 Mei 2006, 48 pp.
18. Bond Ent Mail Sale 141 17 July 2006 144 pp
19. Smits Philately # 52 (pricelist) May/June 2006 55 pp

FROM THE AUCTION MANAGER

The auction is still ongoing and will be through the 30th of November. Several lots remain still without bids which means that you still have an opportunity to expand your collection for a good price. All auction items can be found in the September 2008 Magazine on pages 20 thru 24.

Bids for the lots can be directed to in several different formats.

Mail to: Hans Moesbergen 12739 W. Wilshire Dr.
Avondale, AZ 85392

E-mail: hans@moesbergen.net
By phone: (623) 935-6431

I hope to hear from you,

Hans Moesbergen.

PHILATELIC EVENTS/AUCTIONS:

Nov. 16 42nd Limburg Philatelic Day
La Belletsa
Kard. v. Rossumpln 99
Maastricht

Dec. 12-14 Veendamphila 5
(100 year KNBF)
Sorghvliethal, Veendam

2009

Feb. 6-8 Achterhoek 2009
Lichtenvoorde-Zieuwent

Apr. 10-16 China 2009
Luoyang City, China

Oct. 21-25 Italia 2009
Rome, Italy

2010

May 8-15 London 2010
Business Design Centre, FIP Show
London

Oct. 1-10 Portugal 2010
Lisbon, Portugal

Oct/Nov Joburg 2010
Johannesburg, S. Africa

2016

New York 2016 (General World)

AUCTIONS

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

Nov. 10-12 Rietdijk
The Hague
www.rietdijk-veilingen.nl

Nov. 21/22 Overijsselse Postzegelveiling
Enschede/Apeldoorn
www.opv-stamps.com

Nov. 28/29 Rynmond
Netherlands Philately Vol. 33, No. 2

Rotterdam
www.rymmond.nl

Dec. 11-13 Wiggers de Vries
Amstelveen
www.wiggersdevriespzb.nl

2009

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

Mar. 20-23 Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling
Weesp
www.npv.nl

Ongoing Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling
(Online)
www.ecosta.com

WEBSITES WORTH VISITING

<http://thematische.verzamelingids.nl/>

This is a very useful site since it consists of links to many other philatelic sites (including sites in English). The site is set up per subject area, such as art, history, music, buildings, too many to write them all down here. Have a look, you won't regret it.

<http://wwegter.hivemind.net/abacus/Escherp0.html>

This site (in English) contains a ten page philatelic exhibition on the work of M.C. Escher. The first time his work appeared on a Dutch stamp was in 1949 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the UPU



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_on_stamps_of_the_Netherlands

Do you ever wonder who these people are, appearing on Dutch stamps? Who for example has ever heard of Johannes Wier? He can be seen on a Dutch stamp issued in 1960 (NVPH# 744).

Of course you could 'google' his name and then 'google' the next person you are interested in, but it would be much easier to get to that information thru this site. It is set up alphabetically and extremely easy to navigate, and it is in English.

Who then was Johannes Wier?

"Johannes Wier a.k.a. Johann Weyer, in Latin Ioannes Wierus and Piscinarius, (c. 1515, Grave – February 24, 1588) was a Dutch physician, occultist and demonologist, disciple and follower of Heinrich

Cornelius Agrippa. He was among the first to publish against the persecution of witches. His most influential work is De Praestigiis Daemonum et Incantationibus ac Venificiis (On the Illusions of the Demons and on Spells and Poisons, 1563)."

Much more can be found out about him on this Website.



<http://www.stamplisting.com/viewad.asp?id=50246689920100508>

Here we have something new. It contains a slide show of Dutch East Indies routecancels used between 1874 and 1893. It is tied in to Hans Kruse's wonderful Website with the same collecting area:

<http://home.tiscali.nl/hanskruse/route/>

<http://www.postalhistory.com/Worldwide/netherlands.htm>

Although this is a commercial site it is of interest because it gives you not only an opportunity to buy Dutch covers for a reasonable price, but it also gives you a chance to look at these covers in some detail. This might come in handy if you are studying a certain subject and are short of illustrations. The site is broken down in various areas of interest, like airmail, censored mail, etc. There are hundreds of covers and most covers are under \$30.

<http://www.po-en-po.nl>

Go to "Laatste Updates 19/06 Handleiding Postmech", followed by "Opzetten & Stempelen", which will send a pdf file to your computer. This contains a 13 page article about the history of postal sorting automatization in the Netherlands from 1956 (Mark II Facer) through 1978 (Toshiba Facer).

<http://www.postzegelvereniging-dehelm-helmond.nl>

This site of the Helmond stampclub regularly updates its contents with their latest articles. Definitely a site to check out once in a while.

Non Philatelic

<http://kranten-historisch.startpagina.nl/>

On this site you'll find links to many old newspapers, not only Dutch but English and other languages as well. Great site for references.

MAGAZINE REVIEWS

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

publications with new information are discussed.

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

Maandblad Filatelie

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

Subscription € 18.40 / yr., € 32 for foreign countries, free to members of Dutch philatelic societies. stands for Christmas/New Year mail) still can be of interest, due to the variety of cancels used on it.

September 2008 -

The main articles of interest to us would be the article by Henk Hespers about the Temporary hand cancels of 1945 (please refer to page 41 of this issue for an example of such a cancel), the article by Nico de Weijer about An unopened bundle of Netherlands New Guinea stamps, and the second and final part of Cees Janssen's series of articles about the 'small round with twig' cancellations. This time he delves into the cancels of this type of cancel issued to Sassenheim, Voorschoten, and Warmond.

October 2008 - Han Siem in part three of his series on 'postcards and history' this time takes us on a tour of Germany. Based on letters sent from the D.E.I to Germany Han brings in German postcards of the towns of the letters' destination. He also explains in detail the various rates necessary to send these letters. It emphasizes once again that 'philately is history'. - Joke van Strien-Veurtjes discusses Dutch stamps with a religious theme. It opens with a 1907 Michiel de Ruyter stamp (he was instrumental in getting 26 Hungarian pastors released from the Spanish fleet, on which they 'served' as galley slaves). stamps. It ends with a stamp of 2004 showing the baptizing of princess Catharina-Amalia. A total of 26 are discussed. - For the aerophilatelists among us the article by Wim van der Helm about 50 Years Airmail via the Northpole to Tokyo and Biak (Neth. New Guinea) should be of interest. It shows covers (Dutch as well as from other countries) sent on these two flights in 1958.

The Netherlands Philatelist -

Magazine and Newsletter, each published three times a year by the Netherlands Philatelic Circle (Magazine Editor: Les Jobbins, 25 Oakfield Drive, Reigate, Surrey RH2 9NR, United Kingdom). Membership (this includes the Magazine as well as the Newsletter): £ 20 per year for members beyond Europe.

No new issues received.

Nederland onder de Loep

The Rundbrief (whose official name is "Nederland onder de Loep") is our German 'sister organization'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 € 20.

Rundbrief#180, August 2008

Mr. Hönes talks about the history of the Rotterdamsche LLoyd and its travels to the Dutch East Indies, which started in 1892. Their ships had their own mailboxes and cancels (as of 1904) and Mr. Hönes shows 20 examples of covers and postcards. - Hubert Bøgli did a fine job explaining the 40 cent rate on a package 'sample without value', sent in 1862 from Tilburg to Utrecht. Although the rate based on weight alone would have been 90 cent, the 'sample without value' discount was 2/3rd, counting for 30 cent. Add to that the base rate of 10 cent and the 40 cent is explained. -

Netherlands Philatelists of California

Membership dues are \$ 12 for corresponding USA and Canada based members; \$ 17 for regular members attending the monthly meetings, and \$ 18 for international corresponding members.

Secretary/Editor: Frank Ennik, 3168 Tice Creek Dr. # 3, Walnut Creek, CA 94595-3772 E-mail: ennik123@catt.net

Website: www.angelfire.com/ca2/npofc

September and October 2008 Newsletters - Short articles' about an 1911 'Around the World' postcard (traveling from Uruguay to Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and back to Uruguay; it took about three months), wax seals and a stampless partly prepaid folded letter sheet (1856) add to the usual interesting cancels and covers of the Month.

PO&PO

The Verenigingsnieuws (Newsletter) is published quarterly by the Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken en Poststempelverzamelaars (PO&PO). Dues are € 22.50 / yr. (per 1-1-2006 this will go to € 25), 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

De Postzak No new issue received.

Verenigingsnieuws:

August 2008 - Bert van Marrewijk has his usual extensive contribution dealing with particulars of rader

type cancels. The fact that these types of cancels were very common for a long time might have been the reason people didn't collect them extensively. Now that they have been replaced by newer models of cancels interest in the typen rader cancels has grown and we can thank Mr. van Marrewijk for promoting the collecting of these types of cancels.

De Aero Philatelist

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

K. Jongerden, Amboonlaan 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.

No new issue received.

Handboek Postwaarden Nederland

Authors: G. Holstege, J. Vellekoop, and R. van den Heuvel. The Handboek is a Dutch language publication and addresses philatelic subjects in a high quality and in-depth manner. Segments are completed and made available on an irregular but more or less quarterly basis.

Publisher: Joh. Enschedé, P.O.Box 8023, 1055 AA, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. E-mail: verkoop@jea.nl, Website: www.jea.nl. The authors invite comments and suggestions by visiting their website: <http://www.postwaarden.nl/>

Supplement 35, August 2008

If Dutch postal cards interest you, you undoubtedly have seen many different versions of the overprinted postal cards issued in the period from 1916 through 1927. In this supplement you can read that rapidly changing postal rates were responsible for all these overprints. When all is said and done not less than 415 (!) different versions of these overprinted cards are identified. For those of you with Internet access you might want to take a look at www.postwaarden.nl where you'll find a spreadsheet (identical to the one in supplement 35) with an inventory of these cards.

Supplement 36, October 2008

This supplement opens the final four pages of the section on the Vürtheim postal cards, followed with detailed information about the 1978 Health Welfare and Red Cross stamps. The last 38 pages contain much useful information about the Dutch postal rates for the time period 1871 - 1946. It covers rates for among others: sending printed matter, newspapers, express mail, samples, Braille mail, regular letters, local letters, post cards, packages, registration. These tables should help in clarifying just about any question you might have about the correct postage on any mail over this 75 year period.

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 exist of a Mededelingenblad (Newsletter type) and a Mededelingenblad -Bijlage (Appendix). Dues are € 30 / yr for overseas subscribers. Secretary: J.A. Dijkstra, Dolderstraat 74, 6706 JG Wageningen, The Netherlands (j.dijkstra50@chello.nl)

Mededelingenblad September 2008. This issue again has something for everybody. - An unusual subject is the article about how the ZWP Webpage is built up of various components. Most of us just click on a Website without ever wondering how you actually set up a Website. Here you'll get an idea how this works.

Dai Nippon Society

The Dai Nippon Society specializes in the stamps of the Dutch East Indies during the period of the Japanese occupation, and also during the Republik Indonesia before obtaining sovereignty.

Subscription is € 25 per year. Secretary: Leo Vosse, Vinkenbaan 3, 1851 TB Heiloo, The Netherlands. leo.vosse@planet.nl Website: www.dainippon.nl

The July auction list was received via email. It also contained information about a new revenue catalog:

Catalogue-Handbook revenues

After years of preparation the second catalogue/manual of revenues is available now. The catalogue/manual comprises 472 pages written exclusively in English. As requested, all catalogue entries now also have a price indication. In addition, there are 52 pages on the Postal Savings Bank where the various stamps, booklets, forms, and cancels are discussed. You can order a catalogue which costs

€ 65.00 excluding postage and handling. Order from Leo Vosse, Vinkenbaan 3, 1851 TB Heiloo, The Netherlands.

e-mail: leo.vosse@planet.nl

Waalzegel

Waalzegel is the 4x year publication of the NVPV-Nijmegen. *The contents of the Waalzegel can be seen as a PDF file on their Website:* <http://www.nvpvnijmegen.nl/>

The September 2008 issue has articles on all Dutch Nobel price winners and part one of two on the 'bestellerstempels' (mailman markers) of Nijmegen. Over time, the Nijmegen postoffices received 120 of these types of cancels.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Handboek Poststempels Nederland, Volume # 2

The second part of "Handboek Nederlandse Poststempels®" by Cees Janssen (Handbook of Dutch postmarks) is available as hard copy and on a CD-ROM Part one contained almost 2000 pages, but part two beat it with over 2100 pages (including the catalogs/pricelists)!

I paid 34.50 Euro (about \$ 45), which included shipping, for the CD-ROM and it arrived promptly. When I tried to open some of the pdf-formatted files I ran into a bit of a problem, but after downloading a (no-cost) copy of a later version of Acrobat Reader the files opened just fine, using the password supplied with the CD-ROM.

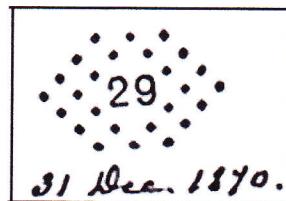
The main file, containing the 2100 pages, can be scrolled and looked at on the computerscreen, however, it is not printable, as was correctly indicated when I ordered the CD-ROM. If you want to print off just a couple of pages/illustrations I suggest you do a screen dump. This is what I did to copy the illustrations shown in this story.

There are nine types of cancels covered, with information gathered from known literature and the original cancelbooks (all cancels are shown; this includes multiple cancels of the same type for each postoffice).

Each category opens with a short overview of the type of cancel discussed and then it gives the specifics of all cancels. As an example of the types and number of cancels that are dealt with here I've taken the medium sized city of Dordrecht as an example. Dordrecht did not receive every type of cancel. In such a case I substituted another town.

1: Numeral cancels (1869-1893)

Dordrecht, over time, received eight numeral cancels, the last one on February 8, 1893.



2: Two letter cancels (1866-1877)

Dordrecht received 17 of these, the last one on December 7, 1875



3: Twig cancels (1866-1876)

Dordrecht did not receive one of these, but Dragten did



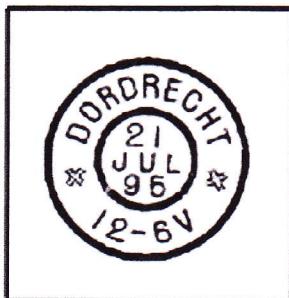
4: Trial small rounds/Rubber cancels (1883/4)

These types of cancels were probably made by Johan Enschedé, in competition with the Mint.



5: Large Round cancels (1894-1906)

Dordrecht received 29 of these, the last one on January 14, 1904

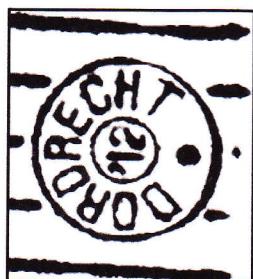


6: Advertising hand cancels (1925-...)

About 55 towns ordered this type of cancel



7: Printed matter roller cancels (1912-1919)



8: Temporary cancels 1945



9: 'Afgeschreven' cancels



If you collect or are just interested in these types of cancels this publication is of great help. Searching for particular towns takes bit of time but with the index at hand scrolling down to a particular type of cancel is fast and easy. The pricelists are extensive, for example the numeral cancel listing has separate prices for black, bluegreen, red and violet cancels. There are 129 pages of (printable) pricelists.

Order from the publisher:

René Hillesum Filatelie,
Postbus 170,
NL-4700 AD Roosendaal
The Netherlands

Email: hillesum@filatelist.com
Website: www.filatelist.com

Part 2: On CD-ROM at Euro 31 + shipment costs
On paper (90g), black/white, perfect bound in 3 encyclopedic volumes (IV-VI) with hard cover. Only available on request. Euro 298 + shipment. Takes ca: 6-8 week after receipt of payment.

Part 1 (2004) is also still available.

Part 1: On CD-ROM at Euro 22,50 + shipment
On paper (90g), black/white, perfect bound in 3 encyclopedic volumes (I-III) with hard cover. Only available on request. Euro 289,50 + shipment. Takes ca: 6-8 week after receipt of payment.

SHORT NOTES

1876-94 Numeral set of the Netherlands

Linn's Stamp News (September 22, 2008 edition) under its Stamp Market column had a rather extensive write-up about the 1876-1894 Numeral set of the Netherlands.

"Altogether, the Numeral set of make-up rate stamps remained in use for more than 20 years. Numerous varieties appeared during that time as printers employed different plates, inks and perforations for two major printings, one in 1876 and the other in 1894.

This issue has long provided a fertile field for specialist collectors who appreciate the high prices some varieties command.....Price differences for perforation varieties in the 1/2 cent stamp are most impressive. A variety perforated gauge 14 with 9-millimeter long, thin



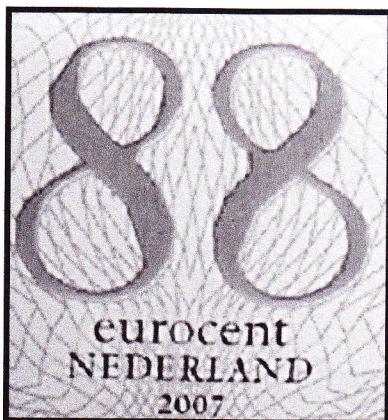
fraction bar in unused condition can sell for up to € 2,000. Although this variety is rarely seen, a sharp eye and a handy

perforation gauge might net you a great bargain."

The NVPH 2007 catalog has this stamp as # 30AI and lists it at €2,500 (mint, never hinged) (line perforation 14 with type I bar)

2007 88 cent Business stamp

Looking at the 2007 88 cent business stamp one notices that the two 8s are going in opposite directions, one with the thick part going from top-left to lower-right, the other one from top-right to lower-left. Which one is 'correct'? Looking at the old (1957) 8 cent van Krimpen stamp it seems that the



Netherlands Philately, Vol. 33, No. 2

first 8 is the 'correct' one. The designer of the

2007 business stamp (Hans van Halen) of course was at liberty (to a certain extent) to use his imagination and in this case he decided to show the number 8 in its regular and mirror image position.



Another DELFT straight line cancel:

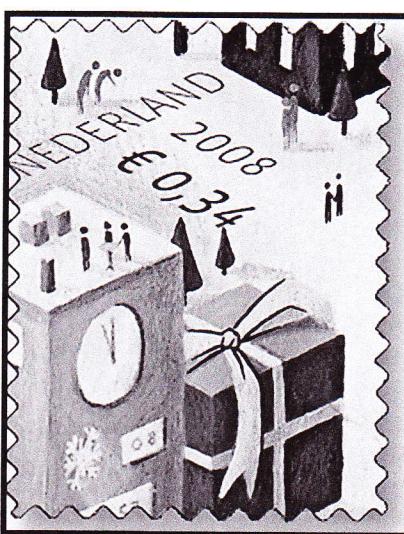
In ASNP Magazine Vol. 32/6 - I showed a DELFT straight line cancel. Now another one has shown up on Ebay. Its description is: "Used as obliteration cancel when the round cancel was not easy to read."



Xmas stamps only discounted 10 cents this year.

The last couple of years TNT Post made Xmas stamps available for 29 cents a piece, a discount of 15 cents from the regular 44 cents rate. This coming holiday season however, the discount will only be 10 cents, so

it'll cost you 34 cents to send a regular Xmas card within the Netherlands.



80 cent Beatrix on regular paper

From www.postzegelblog.nl of 6 October 2008 by Cees Janssen.

In the NVPH catalog there is a listing for # 1489X, described as Queen Beatrix (inverted version) 80 cent 'regular' paper. Issued in sheets of 200 per sheet. Cees reported what had happened. He first points out that this variety can not be found on the 80 cent stamps that were available on rolls, only on stamps that had perforations on four sides. So why was this stamp issued on non-phosphorescent paper? The printers of Joh. Enschedé in Haarlem on March 7, 1996 made a mistake. That day they printed 80 cent Beatrix stamps on paper which was meant to be used for stamps of another country.

Two rolls of paper were used, and these printed rolls were sent to the PTT warehouse in Haarlem. By the end of May 1996 the stamps were needed and sent to the various postoffices which had asked for them. Problems surfaced early June when it was noticed that sorting machines started rejecting envelopes with these stamps on it. Postoffices were notified to return the stamps they hadn't sold yet. To identify the sheets in question Enschedé analyzed the sheets they still had and it was determined that they were printed on March 7. The sheets contained the printing date as well as a set of numbers, identifying each sheet.



This information was sent to the postoffices in question but how many sheets were returned is unknown. After this information was put on Cees' blog, comments were also listed on the Internet. From the additional information we get a pretty good idea how many of these stamps were printed. It appears that at least 10 million stamps were re-called. However, how many were not returned is unknown unfortunately, since TNT (then PTT) was not willing to supply this information.

Leiden 1609 – 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers

In 2009 it will be 400 year ago that the Pilgrims came to the city of Leiden in the Netherlands. The Leiden stamp club will commemorate this event with a 'personal' stamp of which the proceeds will go to the club. The stamp will first be available at the stampshow in Leiden, which opens January 18, 2009.



RECENT ISSUES

NETHERLANDS

October 1, 2008

100 Years Dutch Mycological Society



October 2008 saw the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Dutch Mycological Society. Mycology is the branch of biology concerned with the study of fungi.

Fungi sometimes appear overnight, displaying their beautiful fairy-tale shapes and colors. From time immemorial, mushrooms and toadstools have been enshrouded in mystery. Folk tales recount their special powers, which are attributed to fairy rings, for example. A more general interest in mushrooms and toadstools, and in nature as a whole, developed around a hundred years ago. Organisations dating from this period include Natuurmonumenten (the-nature reserve preservation society of the Netherlands) and also the Dutch Mycological Society, which promotes both knowledge of fungi and their conservation.

The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents.

Size: 25 x 36 mm
Perforation: 14 1/2 : 14 1/2
Paper: normal with phosphor tagging
Gum: synthetic
Stamp type: sheetlet with ten special stamps depicting fungi
Print colors: yellow, magenta, cyan and black and varnish
Print process: offset
Quantity: 624,000 sheetlets.
Printer: Joh. Enschede

October 1, 2008

Dutch Gnomes



On 1 October, TNT Post issued stamp sheetlet, entitled Dutch Gnomes.

Gnomes are of interest to many children and adults alike. The many books in which gnomes and other little people are the main characters, are proof of this.

The characters of Paulus de Boskabouter (Paulus the woodgnome) and Pinkeltje are two examples from Dutch children's literature. The popularity of gnomes and the like is also evident by their appearances in radio and television shows, such as the Belgian TV series, Kabouter .. Plop.

All of the gnome figures chosen date back to the last century. Those selected are Pinkeltje, created by Dick Laan; Paulus de boskabouter, created by Jean Dulieu; Piggelmee, created by L.c. Steenhuizen; Wipneus en Pim, created by Leonardus van der Made and others; and de Kabouter, created by Rien Poortvliet. What is unusual about Piggelmee is that he appeared in advertisements for a brand of coffee. This is why he is pictured alongside a large coffee pot, holding an aromatic cup of coffee.

Despite the serialized pattern of the colors, or perhaps even due to this, each gnome figure has its own playful character. By depicting the gnomes alongside leaves, branches or toadstools, they are shown in their original natural environment. This is an inventive way of emphasizing the connection to the 100 Years of the Dutch Mycological Society sheetlet, which features mushrooms and toadstools.

The face value of each stamp is 75 euro cents.

Size: 36x25 mm
 Perforation : 14 1/2 : 14 1/2
 Paper: normal with phosphor tagging
 Gum: synthetic
 Stamp type: sheetlet with ten special stamps and five different stamp designs, each with a face value of 75 euro cents.
 - Pinkeltje @ Unieboek B.V., Houten;
 - Paulus de boskabouter: @ Jean Dulieu, c/o Pictoright Amsterdam 2008;
 - Piggelmee: @ 2008 Piggelmee@ by Douwe Egberts Van Nelle Participations B.V.
 - Wipneus en Pim;
 - de Kabouter (Rien Poortvliet).
 Print colors: orange, purple, light blue, green and blue yellow, magenta, cyan and black
 Print process: offset
 Quantity: 290,000 sheetlets
 Printer: Joh. Enschedé

November 4, 2008 Children's Stamps 2008

The Children's Stamps campaign is celebrating its 60th anniversary in 2008.

The theme for this year's Children's Stamps campaign is 'Let children learn'. The Foundation for Children's Welfare Stamps Netherlands is of the opinion that each and every child has the right to develop as a person. The most important condition for achieving this is education. The theme also gives expression to the long-standing and close collaboration between Dutch primary schools and the Foundation for Children's Welfare Stamps.

Reading and writing begins with a child being introduced to letters, which are the building blocks for words

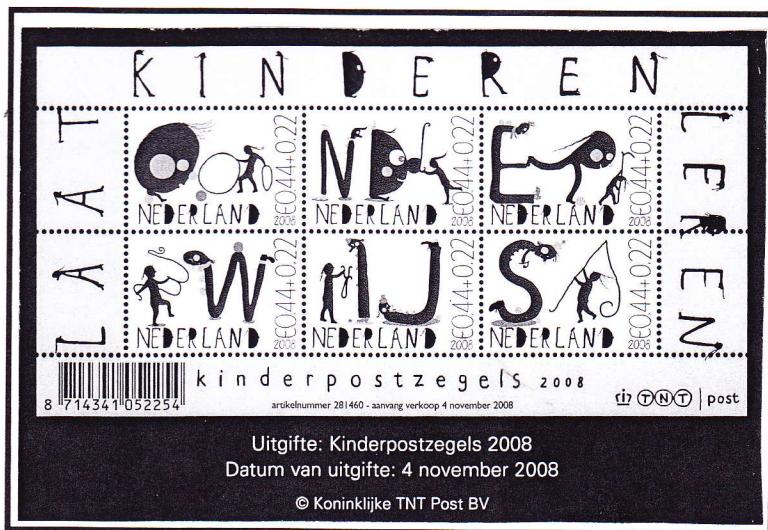
Each stamp features the letters acting out a play, together with a child. The main

lettercharacter is trying to teach that same letter to the child, with the child playfully producing a small version of the same letter. For example, on the first stamp the child is showing two hoops, which are versions of the small 'O', to the capital 'O'.

In a deceptively simple way, all of the elements of the design are thus brought together-the child wanting to learn, the use of the word *onderwijs*, the learning process itself and the theme of the Children's Stamps campaign for 2008. The illustrated letters, with their hair, hats, coat buttons and shoes, are real characters. Some of the letters are supple, such as the S. Others are active, like the R with its two legs. The sheetlet as a whole is both lighthearted and eloquent and, despite the frugal use of resources, is rich in forms. Put briefly, the sheetlet's festive imagery reflects the collaboration between the Foundation for Children's Welfare Stamps and primary schools in the Netherlands, a collaboration which, time and again, gives a new generation of schoolchildren the opportunity to do their best for other children by selling Children's Stamps in a tradition going back 60 years.

The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents, with a charity surcharge of 22 euro cents.

Size: 36 x 25 mm
 Perforation: 13 3/4 : 12 3/4
 Paper: normal with phosphor tagging
 Gum: synthetic
 Stamp type: sheetlet of six special stamps with surcharge
 Colors: yellow, magenta, cyan and black
 Print process: photogravure
 Quantity: 5,375,000 sheetlets
 Printer: Joh. Enschedé



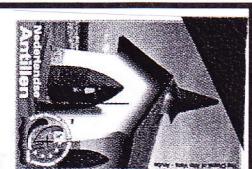
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

April 28, 2008

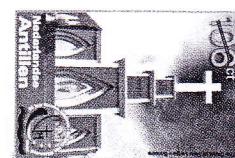
50 Years Diocese N.A. and Aruba

Nieuwe Post Nederlandse Antillen hereby congratulates the Diocese of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba on their 50th Anniversary, and is issuing a series consisting of six stamps to honor this special occasion. The images on the stamps are of churches belonging to the Diocese of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

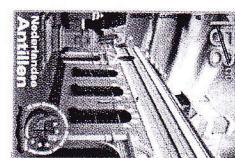
59 ct: The Chapel of Alto Vista - Aruba



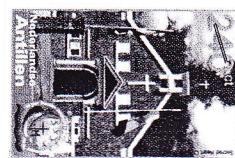
106 ct: The Cross at Seru Largu - Bonaire



158 ct: Basilica Sta. Ana - Curaçao



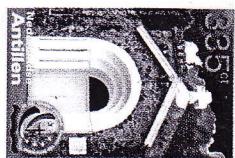
240 ct: Sacred Heart Church - Saba



285 ct: The RC Church of Oranjestad - St. Eustatius



335 ct: May Star of the Sea Church - St. Maarten



Date of Issue: April 28, 2008



Sales period: April 28, 2008 - April 27, 2009

Issue: 50 Years Diocese N.A. & Aruba

Designer: Randy Maurera

Face Value: Stamps: 59ct - 106ct - 158ct - 240ct - 285ct - 335ct

Stamp Composition: Sheets of 2 x 25, middle lane figurines

Size of Stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm

Size of Image: 33 mm x 22 mm

Perforation: 13 x 12

Printing: Offset coated stamp paper no watermark

Printer: Johan Enschedé, Haarlem

May 15, 2008

Women: Silent Providers

The contribution of many women, both in the past and at present, to the development of world communities often goes unnoticed and unacknowledged.

The purpose of the Nieuwe Post Netherlands Antilles with the first edition of the series of "Women: Silent Providers", is to honor the women - the silent providers - of The Netherlands Antilles and of the world.



Totado di kofi (Roasting coffee beans) - 145ct

Coffee beans used to be roasted in a cast-iron pan.

Bendedo di piska (Fishmonger) - 145ct

Our fishmongers were often tall women with an elegant sway

Hasado di masbangu riba bleki (Frying horse mackerel on a baking sheet) - 145ct

Selling fried fish has disappeared as a street scene. Fried fish is an important ingredient for the local dishes giambo (okra soup) and kadushi (cactus soup).

Batido di maishi den pilon (Pounding corn) - 145ct

Maishi chiki, the local corn variant, was pounded in a hollowed out hardwood tree trunk, approximately 3 ft. high, with a wooden pole called 'manga'.

Mulado di maishi chiki riba piedra (Grinding corn on coral stones) - 155ct

Women used to grind maishi chiki on a flat-topped coral stone with the use of a coral bar. The flour was of a fine quality.

Trahado di sombre (Milliner) - 155ct

Panama hats were an important export product in the middle of the 19th century. The production was mostly done by women and children and the skills were passed on from mother to daughter.

Labadera (laundress) - 155ct

Washtub, washboard, blue soap, a piece of washing soda and a chunk of coral stone were necessary for washing. The washing took place at home and at the seaside. Here the clothes were beaten on a stone with a heavy wooden flat club and afterwards put to dry and bleach on the shore, held in place by stones. After a few days the clothes were collected for the final wash at home.

Strikado (Ironer) - 155ct

Women were either employed or worked as independent ironers. Melted lard was used to prevent rust or to clean the cast-iron flatirons. The irons were put to heat on a charcoal fire. The hot irons were held with a fabric pad. The temperature was tested either on a piece of cloth or by spitting on the iron. A pot of strong coffee was always at hand.

Date of Issue: May 15, 2008
Sales period: May 15, 2008 - May 14, 2009
Issue: Women - Silent Providers
Designer: Randy Maurera
Face Value: 4 x 145ct and 4 x 155ct
Stamp Composition: Block
Size of Stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
Size of Image: 33 mm x 22 mm
Perforation: 13 x 12
Printing : Offset coated stamp paper no watermark
Printer: Johan Enschedé, Haarlem

June 23, 2008

Art Series 2008 - Johannes Vermeer

Johannes Vermeer was born circa October 31st, 1632 in the city of Delft and died on December 15th, 1675.

The issue comprises of four stamps and one souvenir sheet.



The Small Street - 145ct

Girl with a Pearl Earring - 145ct

Woman in Blue reading a letter - 155ct

The love letter - 155ct;

Milkmaid ("Het Melkmeisje") - 500ct (souvenir sheet)



Date of Issue: June 23, 2008
Sales Period: June 23, 2008 - June 22, 2009
Issue: Art Series 2008 - Johan Vermeer
Designer: Studio La Branda
Face Value: Stamps - 2 x 145ct and 2 x 155ct
Stamp Composition: Block
Face Value: Stamp on souvenir sheet - 500ct
Size of Stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
Size of Image: 33 mm x 22 mm
Perforation: 13 x 12
Printing: Offset coated stamp paper no watermark
Printer: Johan Enschedé, Haarlem

July 8, 2008

Boundless Netherlands, N.A. and Aruba

For an illustration of these stamps, please refer to the identical issue under "Netherlands" in the September 2008 ASNP Magazine.

TECHNICAL DATA:

Date of Issue: July 8, 2008
Sales Period: July 8, 2008 - July 7, 2009
Issue: Boundless Netherlands:
Netherlands Antilles and
Aruba
Designer: Arienne Boelens
Sheet Composition: Sheetlet
Face Value: Stamps: 5ct - 106ct - 285ct
Size of Stamps: 20,8 mm x 25,3 mm
Size of Sheetlet: 144 mm x 75 mm
Printing: Offset coated stamp paper no watermark
Printer: Johan Enschedé

September 19, 2008

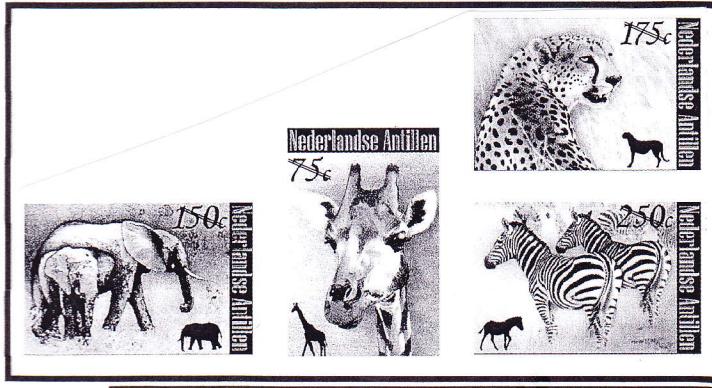
Shells 2008



This issue is dedicated to Shells.

Cypraea Zebra - 20ct
Charonia Variegata Lamarck - 40ct
Calliostoma Armillata - 65ct
Strombus Gigas Linne - 106ct
Pina Carnea - 158ct
Olivia Sayana Ravenel - 285ct
Natica Canrena Linne - 335ct
Voluta Musica - 405ct

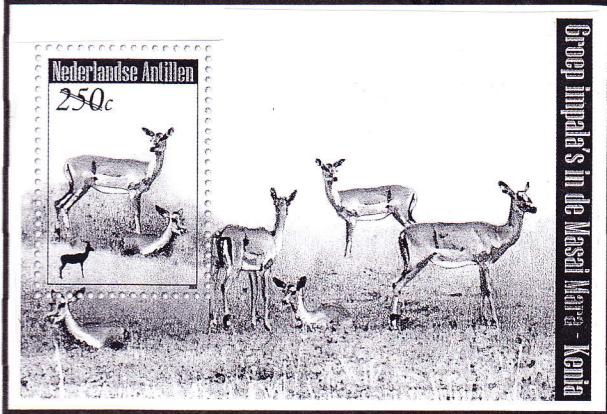
Date of Issue: September 19, 2008
Sales Period: September 19, 2008 - September 18, 2009
Issue: Shells 2008
Designer: Ans Mezas Hummelink
Face Value: 20ct, 40ct, 65ct, 106ct, 158ct, 285ct, 335ct, 405ct
Stamp Composition: Sheets of 2x25, middle lane figurines
Size of Stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
Size of Image: 33 mm x 22 mm
Perforation: 13 x 12
Printing: Offset coated stamp paper no watermark
Printer: Johan Enschedé



October 2, 2008
Animals 2008

The stamp series illustrates animals that are found mostly in Africa. The series consists of four stamps and 1 souvenir sheet.

The Giraffe - 75ct
The Elephant - 150ct
The Cheetah - 175ct
The Zebra - 250ct
The Impala (souvenir sheet) - 250ct



Date of Issue: October 2, 2008
Sales Period: October 2, 2008 - October 1, 2009
Issue: Animals 2008
Designer: Ans Mezas Hummelink
Face Value: Stamps: 75ct, 150ct, 175ct, 250ct
Face Value: Stamp on souvenir sheet: 250ct
Size of Stamps: 36 mm x 25 mm
Size of Image: 33 mm x 22 mm
Perforation: 13 x 12
Printing: Offset coated stamp paper no watermark
Printer: Johan Enschede