

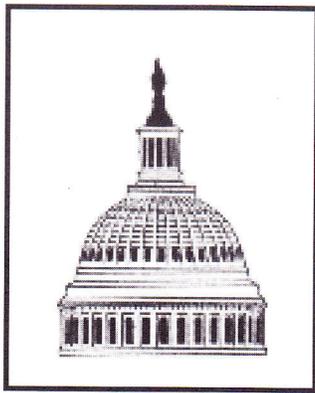
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Netherlands Philately

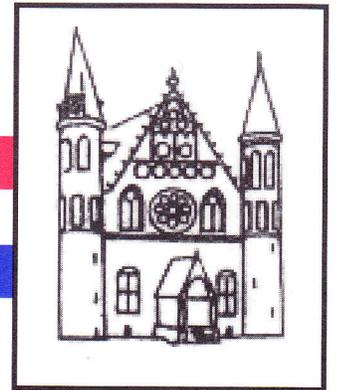
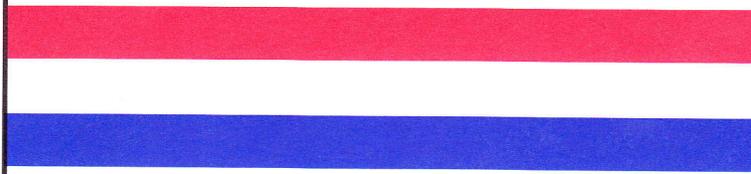
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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

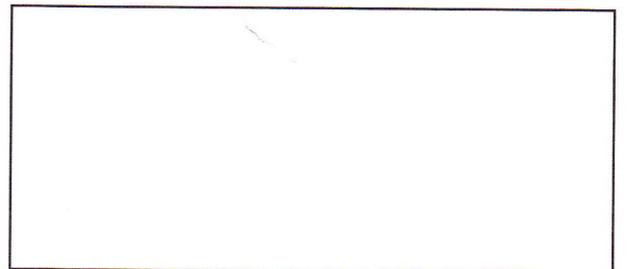


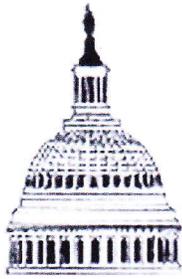
A S N P



Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 33/4





NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; Volume 33/4

March 2009

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President's page

In the January 2009 issue of our Magazine you'll find the Treasurer's Report for our Society for the year 2008.

You will note that the difference between Income and Expenses is only 5 dollars, which is shaving it a bit close.

The ASNPN Magazine is the lifeblood of our Society, without it our Society would soon wither and die.

At this stage the income from membership dues does not cover the expense of printing and mailing the Magazine to our members. This shortcoming is covered by income from advertising and some donations. If these were to dry up we would be in some financial difficulty. In earlier years the printing costs were somewhat lower, but the quality of the printing, especially the illustrations, was not up to par. High quality printing is a little more expensive.

We do have a reasonable balance in hand - we will not have to go to the Government for a small share of the many billions that are being tossed around!

Increasing our membership would improve our financial outlook, maybe you can convince a Netherlands collector friend to join the ASNPN?

EM

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Palestine in 1931
by Richard Wheatley FRPSL

Palestine is not a common destination for mail from Java, so when two appear posted within a couple of weeks of one another, it is an occasion. However, when these two covers are between the same correspondents, but by different routes, then it is a case for a postal historian.

The first cover

This is an airmail envelope franked with a 15 cent Queen Wilhelmina definitive stamp for the UPU letter rate up to 20 gram and a 30 cent airmail stamp which paid the foreign airmail surcharge up to 5 gram. Both stamps are tied by the Batavia Centrum cancel dated 27 - 11 - 31 (Fig. 1). These airmail envelopes were sold with a sheet of writing paper which together would weigh within the 5 gram airmail step.

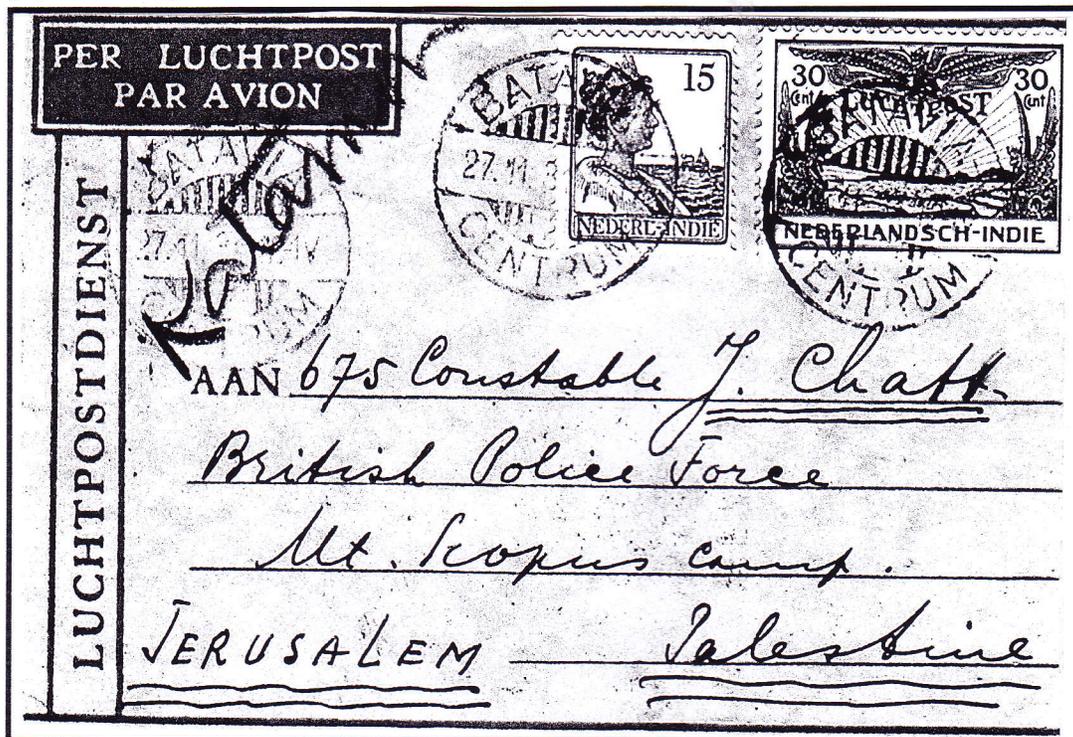


Fig. 1. From Java by air to Egypt and train to Jerusalem - 9 days.

On the reverse there is a *Cairo Par Avion* transit datestamp 3 DE 31 and a Jerusalem arrival datestamp 4 DE 31. With these dates we are able to say that the cover was flown on the weekly KLM weekly air service to Amsterdam, being dropped off at Cairo. The KLM plane used on this particular flight was a Fokker F XII named *Duif* (Dove) with the Dutch registration PH-AID. From Cairo the cover was carried by Egyptian railways to Kantara - near to the top end of the Suez Canal - where it was transferred to the Palestine Railway and arrived in Jerusalem the day after being received in Cairo.

Both covers are addressed to "675 Constable J Chatt, British Police Force, Mt Scopus Camp". At the top of this first one there is in blue manuscript *Katamon*. This is a redirection to that area of Jerusalem where the Hebrew University (completed 1925) and where the British Police Academy are situated. It is on the north east side of Jerusalem overlooking the road to Mount Scopus. At that time Palestine was under British Administration from the League of Nations.

The second cover

Again despatched from Batavia, this envelope is franked with 15 cents for the UPU letter rate and a 10 cent airmail stamp for the inland airmail surcharge for letters up to 20 gram, all stamps being tied by the datestamp 5 - 12 - 31 (Fig. 2). At the top of the cover there is the manuscript endorsement *Via Medan* and also a blue AV5 airmail label. By sending by air to Medan it saved 2 days over the route by sea.

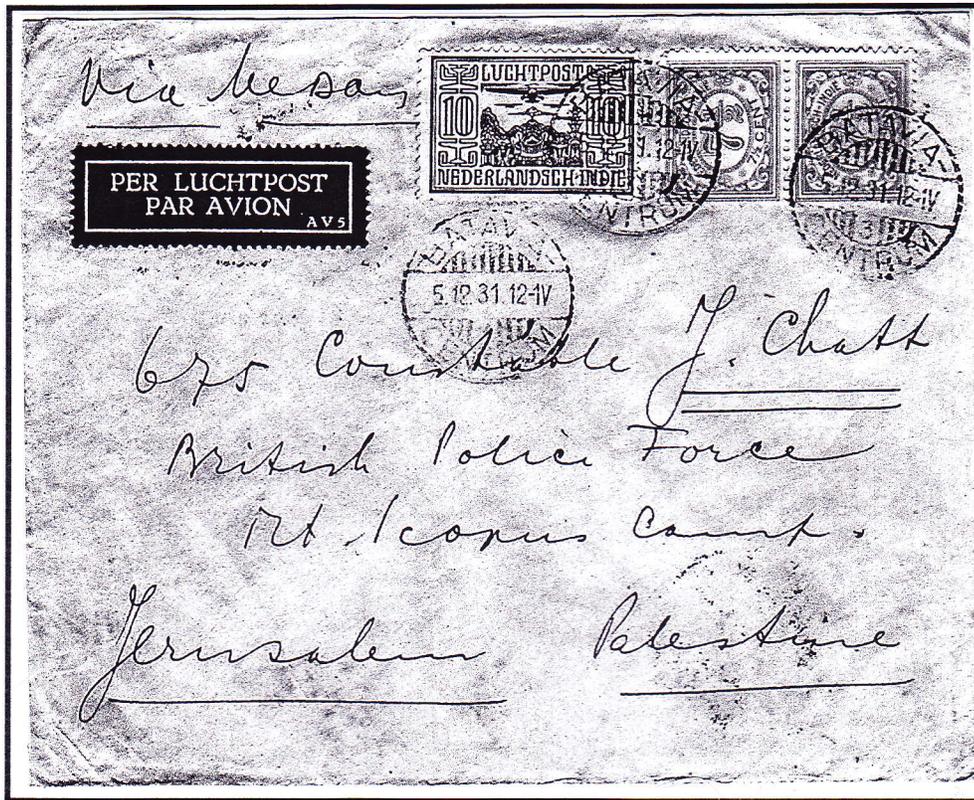


Fig. 2. From Java by air to Medan (Sumatra), sea to Egypt, train to Jerusalem - 13 days.

The letter was flown by KNILM (Royal Netherlands Indies Airlines Ltd) to Medan near the northern tip of Sumatra, where it was picked up by one of the Rotterdam Lloyd (RL) ships on its way to Holland. On the reverse there is an Egyptian datestamp for Port Taufiq (at the south end of the Suez Canal) on 17 DE 31, which is where the letter was taken off the RL ship. There it was transferred to the train that ran alongside the Suez Canal. Upon reaching Kantara it received a datestamp for the 18th and was transferred to the Palestine Railway which took it the remainder of its journey, receiving a Jerusalem arrival datestamp 18 DE 31.

The Palestine Railway

This was built over the Sinai Desert by the British army during World War One for the campaign against Turkey. It enabled large amounts of supplies and equipment to be sent northwards into Palestine over a secure route. It was started at Kantara on the Suez Canal on 10 March 1916 and reached Rafah 200km away on the Palestine border on 21 March 1917. It progressed into Palestine reaching Gaza in November 1917, Jaffa in September 1918 and Haifa in January 1919. The branch line to Jerusalem was completed in June 1918.

A Palestinian Travelling Post Office operated the route Kantara to Haifa between 1923 and 1928.

Significance of the air routes and rates

The shorter inland air journey to Medan saved two days over the same sea journey, for the cost of 10 cents airmail postage. The longer flight to Egypt saved 6 days for the 30 cents airmail postage.

One further point. The actual posting date of these two covers was most opportune. The first cover was posted on the actual day that the KLM weekly flight took off. The second cover was posted two days after the RL ship had sailed from Batavia and caught the ship up at Medan. Thus both sendings maximised the postal opportunities which were available to speed up correspondence by using airmail.

Reference:

Michael M Sacher "Army & Field Post Offices of Egypt & the EEF 1914-20", 1970.

Western New Guinea, a postal history (part 15)

by Han Dijkstra
(translated by Ben Jansen)

Note: This is part 15 of a series of articles about the postal history of what used to be Dutch-New-Guinea. These articles reflect the philatelic exhibit of author Han Dijkstra. Previous parts appeared in ASNP Journals Vol. 30 # 1 (September 2005), # 2, # 3, and ASNP Magazines Vol. 31 # 2, # 3, # 4, # 6, Vol. 32 #1, #2, #3, #4, #6, Vol. 33 #1, and Vol. 33 # 2.

Postal forms

No new postal forms were designed for the UNTEA period. The old forms were used, sometimes striking out the country name.

Card C5. Notice of payment of a postal money order of Fl. 100.- delivered by mail on November 6, 1962 (back side). Mailed from Biak (April 17, 1963) to Manokwari. Rate 40 cents, overprint type I. New Guinea has always used the Dutch cards for this purpose (known are printing years 1956 and 1960).

Domestic money order, 'Per Luchtpost' (by airmail), single language. Hollandia 2, April 3, 1963, paid in Biak, June ..., 1963, i.e., during the Irian Barat period. Manuscript 'Untea'. Rate Fl. 1.75 for a deposit amount between 200 and 300 guilders. All stamps overprint type II.

Curious misprints and accidental printing errors were produced while overprinting the type I and II UNTEA stamps at the Landsdrukkerij in Hollandia. It is certain that several values haven been printed upside down 'on request'. However, some misprints appear to have been available at the post-office sales windows and have even been used in a non-philatelic manner.

Pre-printed deposit slip. Manokwari, February ..., 1963, franked with 10 cent upside down overprint.

PTT NEDERLANDS-NIEUW-GUINEA RC-1
STORTINGSBILJET

Op postrekening nr 11
van BEHEERDER ELECTRICITEITSWEZEN
te MANOKWARI is heden
gestort 9 Gld Ct
(in cijfers)

negentien gulden
(voluit geschreven)

door *Sembor H.*
adres *R.W.D.*
te *Manokwari*
25/5

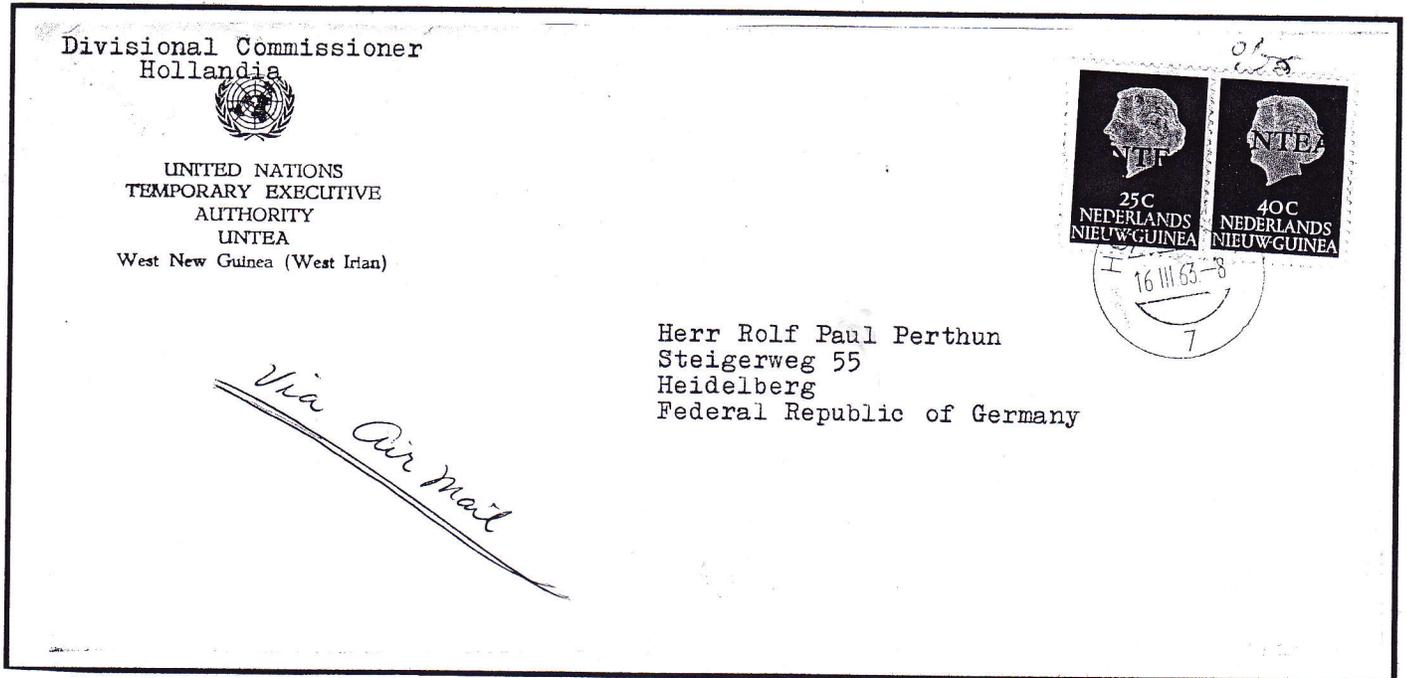
Reg. 3 nr

De invulling moet met inkt of met de schrijfmachine ge...
Veranderingen maken het formulier ONGELDIG.



Overprint IV. This so-called 'large overprint' is only found for the 1 and 10 cents. The errors, upside down overprint at position 88 (shown here) and missing 'N' position 80 only appear on sheets that have been at the sales window. This was not the case for the 1 cent with the same overprint errors.

3.1.2. OFFICIAL MAIL

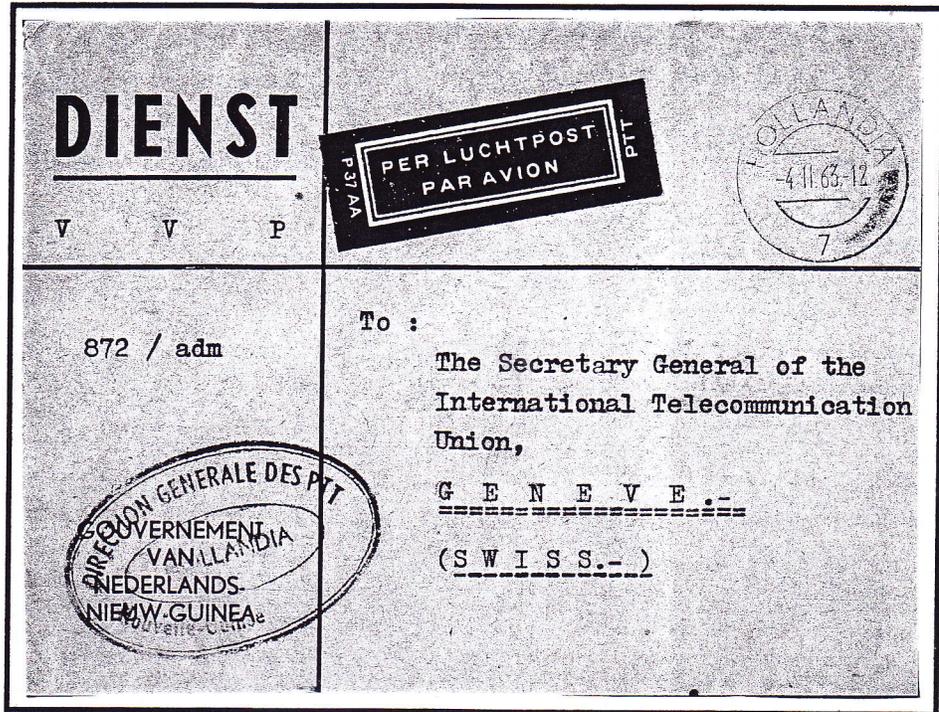


Hollandia 7, March 16, 1963. Official mail from the Divisional Commissioner of Hollandia. Mailed to a private person in Germany (contents present) dealing with questions about hotels in Hollandia. Rate 30 cents for a letter to Europe other than the Netherlands - 20 grams, plus 35 cents airmail surcharge for 5 grams.

UNTEA aerogram (no UNTEA address!) sent to the "Serene. President of the Republic of Indonesia" in Djakarta. Manokwari 8XII.62-11. 50 cent franking (25 cent base rate plus 25 cent airmail surcharge) - 5 grams



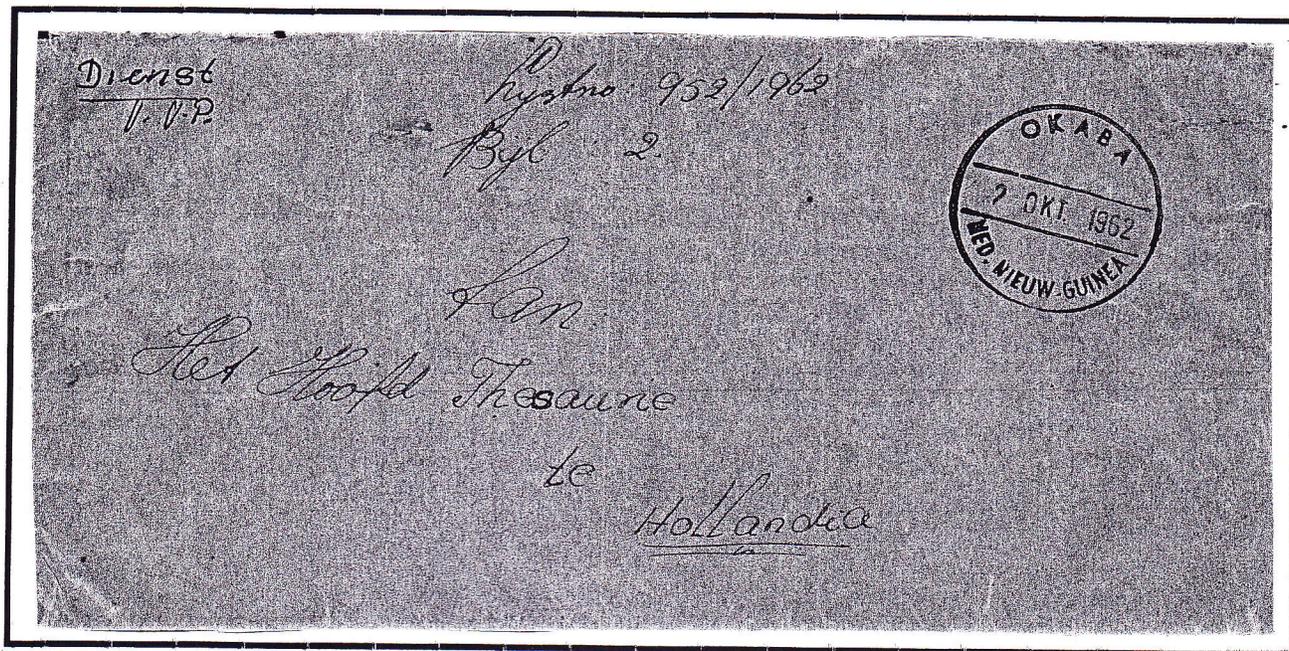
Official letter of the PTT of New Guinea, mailed duty free abroad. This was possibly allowed because of the position of the addressee. The official mail cancel has been altered to remove the word 'Néerlandaise'.



Official mail of Dutch New Guinea after October 1, 1962. Scratching out the country name was not a priority. During the first few weeks, the services of the government were continued as usual. Gradually, an increasing number of civil servants departed for the motherland.



Seroei, October 3, 1962. 'Advised' (Adviseurs) mail (see 2.2.2 F), addressed to the Director of Economic Affairs, Head General Administration, in Hollandia. However, the government of Hollandia had ceased to exist as of October 1.



Delivery house Okaba 2 OKT. 1962, one day after Nederlands Nieuw Guinea officially had ended

3.1.3. MILITARY MAIL

Troops of the United Nations

During the UNTEA-government, units of the UN assisted the police with controlling order, and they acted as a buffer between the (still present) Dutch and (already present) Indonesian troops. The total UN contingent consisted of about 1600 man:

Pakistan over 1500, including 110 marines

Canada 12 air force personnel

United Nations 64 air force personnel

In addition, there were military observers from a variety of countries.

This military force was referred to as the United Nations Security Force (UNSF). The police, the Papua Volunteer Corps and the Indonesian troops present in New Guinea were also placed under UN command.

The Paul Redfern Rescue Expedition of 1936

By Hans Kremer



Paul Redfern Rescue Expedition cover, sent in 1936 from Suriname to the Canal Zone

Van Dieten's Auction # 612 (May 2008) showed the above cover, dated April 29, 1936, canceled in Albina, Suriname. I've seen another one addressed to the Canal Zone and one sent to the Netherlands (Wiggers de



Paul Redfern

Vries auction # 187. lot 553). Netherlands Philately, Vol. 15 # 1 also shows one of these covers.

The covers refer to the "Waid Post American Legion Paul Redfern Rescue Expedition - Dutch Guiana. Jan. 1936"

months later, A.C. Goebel won the \$25,000 Dole Race from Oakland to Honolulu. Not wanting to be left out of the fame and fortune that hit the aviation world, Paul persuaded the Brunswick (Ga.) Board of Trade that a \$25,000 record- setting flight from Brunswick to Rio would help them become a major port city.

Some legwork on the Internet, N.Y Times archives plus other resources brought me to the following story, which gives a fairly detailed report about Paul Redfern's ill fated flight.

From TIME Magazine of March 2, 1936

"Paul Redfern

On Aug. 25, 1927 a slim, wide-mouthed young man named Paul Redfern took off from Brunswick, Ga. to fly to Brazil. Some 27 hours later Pilot Redfern's single-motored monoplane swooped down over the Norwegian freighter Christian Krohg 200 miles out of La Guaira, Venezuela. Getting his bearings, Redfern dashed on toward South America, where he was later reported over the Orinoco Delta. Then he vanished.

Who was this Paul Redfern?

Charles Lindbergh, who was 21 days younger than Paul Redfern, made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic in May 1927 winning the \$25,000 prize. Three

Because the region into which the young flyer had headed was so vast, unknown and impenetrable, search was from the beginning regarded as largely useless. Nonetheless, a few attempts were made, and all future

scientific expeditions through the Guianas or Venezuela were asked to keep an eye open. After five years of silence even Pilot Redfern's wife and father believed him dead, had given up hope that any trace of him or his plane would ever be found.

Late in 1932 a rumor burgeoned from the jungle. A U. S. engineer named Charles Hasler reported at Para, Brazil that he had heard of a captive white man believed to be Redfern. By mid-1933 the air was thick with rumors from a dozen sources. A German-U. S. engineer named Tom Roch appeared out of the wilderness to announce he had talked to Redfern. Regardless of source, the stories were all remarkably alike in detail.

By last October, when Explorer William LaVarre said he believed the Georgia flyer alive, the Redfern rumors had grown to such proportions that the U. S. State Department ordered an investigation. The Consular Agent at Paramaribo, Netherlands Guiana, unearthed a Creole Catholic missionary named Melcherts, stationed at Drie Tabetjes on the Tapanahoni River in the interior, who told the following story:

"During December 1934 . . . I dispatched a Bush Negro named Paje with two boys to the upper river. He returned in February of 1935 and stated that while at an Indian Village (name unknown), he was told of a white man who had come out of the sky, had both legs broken and was living in an Indian Village only three hours from where he was. . . .

"On April 15 there entered the hospital at Drie Tabetjes an Indian named Kapan from the village of Sapakunu on the Paloemeu River (not on the map) suffering with yaws. . . . He told me that there was a white man on the Paloemeu River in the village of Piaiman, that he, Kapan, had seen him and that he was crippled, so that he could not walk, that he had come out of the sky, and he had seen his machine which was wrecked on a savanna and not on a mountain."

Estimated the State Department: "To reach the place where Redfern is supposed to be . . . would probably take 75 days in all."

Such a semi-official story caused a rash of proposed rescue expeditions, the latest being announced last week

by Explorer LaVarre. Four have actually got under way. **One, financed by the American Legion, set out from the Canal Zone with lavish equipment, is now deep**



Redfern's 1927 departure from Sea Island, Ga. (Russell Maxey Collection)

in the jungle in canoes. Tom Roch popped up again, went off in search by foot with another U. S. adventurer. A Dutch expedition started along another route to the unknown interior. Most publicized expedition of all was that started by Pilot Art Williams, who taught Redfern to fly.

All four groups by last week had found nothing convincing to outsiders, were still plugging ahead, when there came an event which first blew the lid off the yarn, then clamped it back more confusingly than ever. In a Paramaribo newspaper appeared the tale of one Alfred Harred, newshawk and alleged member of an expedition to determine the boundary of British Guiana: "Art Williams, two Indians and I took off, landed on a tributary of the main Amazon . . . started to trek across the Tumuc-Humac Mountains. . . . After several days we came to a village where all Indians were completely nude. We saw an airplane caught in the branches of a big tree. A few hours later we met Redfern. He was dressed in a ragged singlet and underpants. He looked like a man over 40, hobbling on rude crutches made of tree branches and liana. He found difficulty at first speaking English, but evidently he had been expecting to be found. Williams gave him a biscuit and some tinned meat. . . .

"He told us he had been forced down by a leak in the gas tank. . . . His legs and arms were broken in the crash, but medicine men cured him. . . . He had married an Indian woman and has a son who looks very much like him. When the Indians suspected we intended to take Paul away they threatened us with poisonous spears and arrows and on Paul's advice we withdrew . . . with the intention of returning. It must be realized that any

rescue must mean the use of force with probable death of Redfern. . . ."

Said Art Williams in Georgetown, British Guiana: "I never saw Redfern or his plane. I do not recall meeting Harred."

So far the story in Time Magazine

The **bold** sentence was highlighted by me (HK).

I next decided to also consult the Dutch newspapers of that time and this is what I read in Het Vaderland of February 24, 1936:

People keep looking for Redfern. A new expedition has taken off.

The article states that 'a new expedition, made up by James Ryan and W. L. Farrell will try again to find out what happened to Paul Redfern. Ryan is staff correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting Company and of Hearst. Mr. Farrell is "Post Commander" of the American Legion in the Canal Zone. The Legion as well as the press agents mentioned here are financing the expedition, while extra income is being thought through the sale to philatelists of covers relating to the expedition. These covers all have a special cachet and will be sent from Surinam to those who ordered these covers. The covers cost 50 US cent. If Redfern is found he will be asked to sign these covers (if he is able to do so). It will make for a nice addition to their collection. About 5,000 of these covers were sold, among them a couple to President Roosevelt.'

At least now I did find out what this cover was about, but of course the question remained: how did it all end up?

The U.S papers too extensively covered this expedition and on May 17, 1936 the N.Y Times reported some bad news:

"Christobal, C.Z, May 16- Arthur J. Farrell, a member of the Canal Zone American Legion expedition that sought Paul Redfern in the Guiana jungles, returned here today saying the party had found no trace of the missing American aviator. Farrel confirmed reports that James A. Ryan, one of his companions in the hunt for Redfern, was drowned in the hinterland.'

The NY Times of June 29, 1936 had a final note on the American Legion expedition: COLON, Panama, June 28-The Netherlands Consul has presented to. the local post of the American Legion a bill for \$1,100, which the Government of Netherlands

Guiana claims is due its wards, bush Negroes and Indians who guided a fruitless search for Paul Redfern, missing American aviator. In the search JJames A. A. Ryan. American journalist. lost his lite. .

A. resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Legion post requests authority to pay the deficit from Legion funds and states the post sponsored the search on the understanding that it would share in any profits.

The total cost of the expedition was \$4,600, of which \$3,182 was raised by public subscription and from other sources.

The final notice in Het Vaderland newspaper appeared on May 19, 1938. It states that the Waldeck expedition has returned and had telegraphed Mrs. Redfern that the wreckage of her husband's plane had been found and they concluded that indeed he had died, bringing a closure to the Redfern story.

The 'Waid Post' of the American Legion was named after Elbert S. Waid. Post in this case refers to 'chapter'. The American Legion was chartered by Congress in 1919 as a patriotic, war-time veterans organization, devoted to mutual helpfulness. It is a not-for-profit community-service organization which now numbers nearly 3 million members, men and women, in nearly 15,000 American Legion posts worldwide.

Refs:

<http://www.capnbilly.com/redfern.htm>

<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,847726-1,00.html>

<http://kranten.kb.nl/index.html>

HET EINDE VAN HET REDFERN-DRAMA

De Waldeck-expeditie uit Amerika welke het binnenland van Britsch-Guyana heeft doorzocht is te Georgetown teruggekeerd en heeft aan mevrouw Redfern gescind dat zij het vliegtuig gevonden hebben of lever het wrak ervan, zoodat de expeditie tot de overtulging gekomen is, dat Redfern inderdaad is omgekomen.

• • •

De Amerikaanse vlieger Redfern houdt tien jaren lang vele vrienden bezig. Er zijn n.l. uit de rimboe geruchten gekomen, dat Redfern onder de Indianen leven zou. Verscheidene expedities zijn uitgerust, tot heden zonder resultaat. Waldeck heeft nu het einde gebracht.

Het Vaderland May 19, 1938

SHORT NOTES

From the Website of Filatelie

www.philatelie.demon.nl

1-19-2009:

Although not mentioned by TNT the Indonesian postal service already has announced a joint issue with the Netherlands. On December 27, 2009 stamps will be issued to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Indonesia's sovereignty. This issue could be somewhat controversial in the Netherlands since granting this sovereignty was not done whole heartedly (to say the least) in the Netherlands. The picture shows Queen Juliana, with on her right the Dutch Prime Minister Willem Drees and on her left Mohammed Hatta, Indonesia's first Prime Minister. The picture was taken at the Ronde Tafel Conference in The Hague during August 1949.



Stamp without country

The January 26, 2009 Filatelie Website shows a nice stamp with a shell, but no country name is evident. It turned out to be a stamp of the Netherlands Antilles. I showed this stamp (with Nederlandse Antillen at the bottom!) in the November 2008 ASNP Magazine (page 48). I haven't read anything more about this but it is generally accepted that the fault lies with the printer Johan Enschedé. Nobody has seen such a stamp with Nederlandse Antillen on it, although all other stamps in this 'shell' series do show the country name. I'm still checking with some sources to see if I can find out more about this stamp. So far there is no evidence that you can count yourself rich if you happen to have one of these stamps

TNT Loses its monopoly

A subject that has been discussed for quite a few years appears to be coming to an end April 1 (no joke) when TNT loses its monopoly (depending on approval mid-March by the Dutch Senate) of being the only organisation that is allowed to handle mail weighing less than 50 gras. 92% of this type of mail is made up of the very profitable business/bulk mail (mainly the Port Betaald type, which is hand delivered to the post office, prepaid, and already sorted). It does of course also affect the private mail (the other 8%) being sent.

Will this 'privatisation' lower the price of a stamp? Most likely not. TNT has about

20,000 mailboxes (to collect the private mail) spread throughout the country, it has also three sorting centers working 24 hours a day but the competitors like Sandd and Selekt Mail do not. Setting up a private system to collect and distribute this type of mail will take and money, which most likely would mean an increase in the cost of sending a first class letter. However, there is one regional organisation (Regiopost in Kollum, Friesland) that already does collect and deliver mail (but only in the province of Friesland). They have announced that they will issue 33 cent stamps on April 1 (although their current rate for delivering a letter is 30 cent). TNT's current rate for sending such a letter (weighing less than 20 gram) is 44 cents.

Slochteren gasfield discovered 50 years ago

The huge gas field was discovered in 1959 near Slochteren in the province of Groningen. It was estimated that more than 300 billion cubic meters of gas could be produced: the second largest known gas when in the world. However, now we know that this is 3000 billion cubic meter. The discovery supplies natural gas to almost all household. More than ten thousand banks and about five thousand companies also get gas from this field. The town of Slochteren is selling their own stamps, the design showing here being the first one in a series.



Stamps to be expected in April:

It is not often that designs of Dutch stamps become available before TNT Pots releases the information shortly before its actual appearance. One such case however, are the designs of stamps coming out in April. They are the Dutch Europa stamps. The subject is Astronomy. One of the stamps shows Huygens lens, while the other one shows the so-called LOFAR telescope, which is being built in the Netherlands in the province of Drente.

LOFAR (the Low Frequency Array), a new telescope that is currently being built by ASTRON, consists of about 25,000 small antennas that will receive signals from space. Despite the huge distances between stars, the next generation of radio telescopes, such as LOFAR, begin to offer the possibility of detecting radio signals beamed towards the Earth by other intelligent beings. For the nearest stars, LOFAR might even be able to detect the leakage radiation associated with extraterrestrial radio and TV transmitters.

Christiaan Huygens (1629-1695) discovered Saturn's moon Titan on March 25, 1655, with the telescope lens shown on the stamp. The lens was recovered in 1867 in the University of Utrecht's collection of historical physical instruments. It is now in the Utrecht University Museum, where it is treasured as one of the most important objects of the collection.

The plano-convex lens measures 57 millimeters in

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diameter and has a focal length of 336.7 centimeters. The lens itself is only 3.4 millimeter thick. Unfortunately the telescope's tube and ocular lens have not been preserved. Christiaan Huygens designed and constructed the telescope together with his brother Constantijn Huygens (1628-1697), who later became a statesman and secretary to the Stadtholder-King William III.

Along the rim of the lens the following inscriptions can be read: *X [pedem] 3 FEBR. MDCLV* and *Admovere oculis distantia sidera nostris* ("They brought the distant stars closer to our eyes"). The first text gives the date when the lens was finished and ready for use (February 3, 1655), together with its focal length (10 Rhineland feet). The second text is a verse from the Roman poet Ovid and part of the anagram: *Admovere oculis distantia sidera nostris vvvvvv ccc rr h n b q x* that Christiaan Huygens sent to some of his scholar friends in the summer of 1655.



WEBSITES WORTH VISITING

<http://www.frankeerstempel.nl/postkantoren.htm>
Then click on postkantoren 2009

If you wonder what the PK numbers on the Dutch Hytech meterstamps represent, this Website will tell you. For example PK 52414 represents the Brielle postoffice, at Voorstraat 28, with 'zipcode' 3231 BJ



next Website to read the English version) reads as follows:

“Op 14 oktober 1824 vergaat voor de kust van het West-Friese Huisduinen het fregat 'De Vreede'. Dit is voor initiatiefnemers in Amsterdam en Rotterdam de aanleiding om in datzelfde jaar voor zowel Noord- als voor Zuid-Holland ieder een reddingsmaatschappij op te richten. Om het 100-jarig jubileum te vieren, brengt de PTT in 1924 twee zegels uit. P.A.H. Hofman maakt voor de 2 cent-zegel een gestileerde afbeelding van schepen op een onstuimige zee. Op de 10 cent-zegel staat een gereedliggende reddingsboot weergegeven. Bijzonder aan deze serie is dat op beide zegels niet dezelfde gegevens staan vermeld. Zo ontbreekt op de 2 cent-zegel 'Nederland' en op de 10 cent-zegel '1824-1924'.”

<http://www.translate.google.com/>

For those of us not too familiar with the Dutch language and wanting to understand a philatelic article written in Dutch I recommend this site. By just using the “COPY” and “PASTE” commands this site lets you translate entire articles from Dutch (and other

052376	SPIJKENISSE	LENTEAKKER	250	3206 TB
052377	MIDDELHARNIS	BENEDEN ZANDPAD	15 A	3241 GA
052407	SLIEDRECHT	STATIONSWG	27	3362 HA
052414	BRIELLE	VOORSTR	28	3231 BJ
052415	PAPENDRECHT	WETERINGSNGL	6	3353 GZ

<http://www.iconenvandepost.nl>

A wonderful site set up by the Dutch postal service (TNT-Post). Best way to use this site I believe is to click on the underlined word “hier” of the text “ Kijk hier voor de vereenvoudigde printvriendelijke versie van deze website”, which can be found on the left side of the home page.

I’m showing here part of the information about the 1924 ‘lifeboat association’ stamp. The Dutch text (refer to the

1924 reddingsmaatschappij-zegel
P.A.H. Hofman



Op 14 oktober 1824 vergaat voor de kust van het West-Friese Huisduinen het fregat 'De Vreede'. Dit is voor initiatiefnemers in Amsterdam en Rotterdam de aanleiding om in datzelfde jaar voor zowel Noord- als voor Zuid-Holland ieder een reddingsmaatschappij op te richten. Om het 100-jarig jubileum te vieren, brengt de PTT in 1924 twee zegels uit. P.A.H. Hofman maakt voor de 2 cent-zegel een gestileerde afbeelding van schepen op een onstuimige zee. Op de 10 cent-zegel staat een gereedliggende reddingsboot weergegeven. Bijzonder aan deze serie is dat op beide zegels niet dezelfde gegevens staan vermeld. Zo ontbreekt op de 2 cent-zegel 'Nederland' en op de 10 cent-zegel '1824-1924'.

languages) to English (and other languages), and in my opinion it does a good job. For example this is how it translated the short reference above, about the 1924 lifeboat. I did not change anything.

“On October 14, 1824 pass off the coast of the West-Frisian Huisduinen the frigate 'De Vreede. This is for promoters in Amsterdam and Rotterdam to the occasion in the same year for both North and South Holland each salvor to do so. To the 100 anniversary celebration, the PTT in 1924 two stamps from. P.A.H. Hofman for the 2-cent stamp a stylized image of ships on a stormy sea.

On the 10 cent stamp is a ready-lying lifeboat displayed. Especially in this series is that both seals are not the same data are included. As missing at the 2-cent stamp "USA" and the 10 cent stamp '1824-1924'.

Not perfect but I think you’ll get enough out of it to get the basics. Strangely enough the word “Nederland” is translated as “USA”!

Another popular translation program can be found under:

http://babelfish.yahoo.com/translate_txt

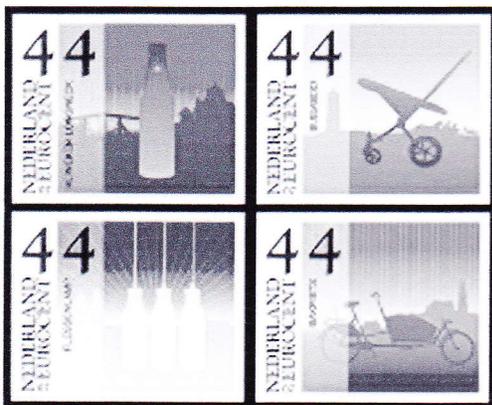
I entered the same Dutch text as in the previous Website and this is what Babelfish came up with:

“On 14 October 1824 the frigate 'fares for the coast of West-Friese house dunes; Vreede'. This is for initiators in Amsterdam and Rotterdam the reason in datzelfde year for both Norths and for Zuid-Holland everyone establish a rescue society. To celebrate the 100-one year old jubilee, the PTT in 1924, brings out two seals. P.A.H. make court man for 2 cent-zegel the stylised image of ships on a turbulent sea. On 10 cent-zegel stand a being ready rescue boat reflected. Particularly to this serial is that on both seals the same data are not indicated. Thus are lacking cent-zegel on 2 'Nederland' and on 10 cent-zegel '1824-1924”

Bablefish did not translate Nederland into USA, but otherwise I would say that the Google translation is superior to the Babelfish translation.

I would like to hear what your experiences are. Are there even better (free) programs out there?

http://daddytypes.com/2007/02/11/dutch_design_icon_stamps_piss_off_vegetarians_commies.php



This is what you can read on this website; again I did not alter anything, although a bit of cleanup would certainly help. Stamps can be entertaining or aggravating, all depending on one's view.

“Dutch Design Icon Stamps Piss Off Vegetarians, Commies

So the privatized Dutch postal service, TNT, issued a 2007 series of stamps commemorating nine modern icons of Dutch design [plus tulips]. Silhouettes of both the Bugaboo and the Heineken longneck were included in the set, which was designed by, um, Bugaboo and

Heineken's agency. [Look, when I say it's a small country, I'm serious. You can cross the whole country on a bakfiets--also included on the stamps btw--in like 45 minutes.]

As any high profile shortlist would, the Dutch Icon stamps have caused some controversy. First it was the vegetarians, who are offended at the inclusion of a Unox brand smoked sausage. They apparently don't want to be seen supporting meat with their mail.

And then there's the communists, or whatever you call folks who get worked up at the news that TNT charged some companies to be included. Heineken ponied up some marketing budget, and Bugaboo reportedly paid TNT 30,000 euros. [Guess those agency connections didn't help much after all.] I think the Babelfish translation put it best:

‘Die 30 thousand euro of Bugaboo are only schijntje’, a spokesman of TNT says. ‘De whole production costs some millions. For the companies it is ordinary publicity. A voluntary contribution is not therefore vreemd.’

Some companies have given no contribution according to TNT. ‘Dat for us no reason has been that company to incorporate in this serial postzegels.’ Thus [the department store] HEMA pay for example nothing for Lapin-fluïtketel, but name ‘HEMA’ does not stand thus on the seal. Dave Deutsch, mede-eigenaar of the bicycle factory [i.e., bakfiets], have paid also nothing for the seal. ‘Het is really a bit recognition for us. We consider the seal as won prijs’.

Until I hear otherwise, I'm operating under the assumption that 'schijntje' means "a tiny fraction of their monthly blog advertising budget going forward."

<http://www.papuaweb.org/dlib/nngg/vademecum/10.pdf>

If you would like to know just about anything about Netherlands New Guinea, this 1956 report is what you should read. There is a very nice chapter on the postal system, including very detailed listings of the postal rates as they were in effect in 1956 (Dutch).

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aKO0UinKujY>

I showed the Leiden 400 Year Pilgrim Fathers stamp in the November 2008 Magazine. On this Youtube Website you can see how the designer came to the final design. It is a six minute long movie with nice background music (Scarborough Fare)

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

Glossary of the Dutch East Indies with over 1150 subjects, including a strong section about the VOC. Once you open this page you'll probably be there for awhile.

NEW PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS

Katalog Prangko Indonesia

The new Katalog Prangko Indonesia will become available in the near future. The catalogue consists of 340 pages, and new is that this edition includes the postal stationery of the Netherlands Indies. It can be ordered from the Secretary of Dai Nippon for € 49,50 excluding postage and handling. Secretary: Leo Vosse, Vinkenbaan 3, 1851 TB Heiloo, The Netherlands. leo.vosse@planet.nl

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

This is the completely updated and extensively expanded postal stationery catalog, commonly referred to as the Geuzendam. As the old Geuzendam contained 120 pages, this edition is made up of 320 pages and is in full color. A new numbering system has been used, but cross references to the 7th edition numbering system are included.

The Geuzendam catalog describes the postal history of all sorts of postal stationery items of the Netherlands, Dutch East Indies, Provisional Republic of Indonesia, Dutch New Guinea, UNTEA, Curaçao, Dutch Antilles and Suriname.

There are additional chapters written about: International reply coupons, Postal regulations of the 19th century Netherlands, Additional Details about items of the various, Rates.

The main items described are:

Envelopes, Aerograms Postcards, V-cards, Postcards with perfins, Change of address Cards, Labor time record cards (Arbeidslijsten), Postal Certificates, Post Exchange Forms, Post office giro institutions, P.O box forms, Registered (and value declaration) inland Express envelopes home and abroad, Express Stamps, Cassette Post, PTT Post gift service, Red Cross package label, (euro) package seals, Private and limited available postal stationery, Railway Postcards.

Of all these items the postal history and usage is discussed and, where possible, a catalog value is given. A very useful addition is the listing of postal rates of the Netherlands, Dutch East Indies, Dutch New Guinea, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, and Suriname.

Keep an eye on PO&PO's website where any time now you can expect to find an English summary and vocabulary (Go to: www.po-en-po.nl, then Publicaties, and then Gzdm English ed).

This will be a classic for years to come; updates are announced thru the PO&PO Website, so don't expect another edition any time soon. Highly recommended for the collector of any type of Dutch and former Overseas Possessions postal stationery.

Cost of publication: 45 Euro.

Shipping cost: Netherlands 5 Euro, Europe 10 Euro, and rest of the world 20 Euro. How to order a hard copy:

Thru email: geuzendam@kpnmail.nl

giro: 3791594

i.c.o. Publicaties Po &Po
Hengelo Ov

Via 'snail mail' :

Henk Kolner,
Beukweg 74, 7556 DG Hengelo, the Netherlands



MAGAZINE REVIEWS

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

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

Maandblad Filatelie

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

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

stands for Christmas/New Year mail) still can be of interest, due to the variety of cancels used on it.

January 2009 - Han Siem in part five of his series on 'picture postcards and history' this time takes us on a tour of Asia Minor, Saudi Arabia,

February 2009 - Han Siem in the final part of this series brings us to Africa, Central America, the Caribbean area, South America, and Oceania. This series of five articles has shown us to not just look at the stamps on the picture postcards but also to have a close look on what's depicted. Thanks to Han, we travelled around the world without leaving our easy chair. - Hans Caarls, being a prominent member of the 'Studiegroep Eerste Emissie 1852' has done an extensive study on the number of stamps printed of the 1852 issue. We've been used to the numbers published in the NVPH catalog, but Hans comes up with updated numbers. The NVPH catalog shows a total of 37,448,719 sold, but Hans comes to 40,305,000, roughly another three million. The NVPH numbers came from Mr. Waller whose totals covered the years 1852 -1863, while Hans' study went beyond that.

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.

Newsletter, Volume 119, January 2009

The usual reports from various officers, new issues, publication reviews, and reports on stamp shows visited make up the regular part of this issue, but to me the Q&A sections are what makes it always interesting to receive the latest copy of the Newsletter. This time

there are questions about "Dutch Ambulances Abroad" (this deals with a 1936 Dutch Red Cross cover from Finland); an explanation (by our own Kees Adema) of the old Wilpe spelling of what is now called Wilp (near Apeldoorn). The change took place in 1884, during the switch from the straightline (WILPE) to the smallround (WILP) cancel; a question about the meaning of the numbers of the Hytech metering stamps (for the answer please refer to the section about Websites Worth Visiting on page -- in this Magazine) question)

Magazine No new issue received

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

The January and February Newsletters had a variety of short items in them, among them a bit of history about the Algemeen Steunfonds voor Inheemsche Behoeftigen (ASIB) (General Support Fund for Needy Natives). Stamps to support this organisation were issued in the D.E. Indies in 1937. - The use of dog carts in the service of 'Tante Pos' covers a more unusual way of delivering the mail. The last dog cart used this way was 'taken of the road' in 1922. - With the cold weather in the Netherlands this winter the short article about the history of the Elfstedentocht (a speedskating race of about 130 miles along 11 cities in the province of Friesland) was timely. Unfortunately the freeze didn't last long enough, so still no Elfstedentocht since 1997. The longest dry period was from 1963 to 1985. There have been three since then (1985, 1986, and 1997)



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

No new issues of the Verenigingsnieuws and De Postzak have been received.

Nederland onder de Loep

The Rundbrief (whose official name is "Nederland onder de Loep") is our German 'sister organisation's publication. The ASNP and Arge (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Niederlande e.V.) exchange their respective publications. The Rundbriefs are available from the ASNP library.

Arge Secretary: Peter Heck, Tiefengasse 33, 65375 Oestrich-Winkel, Germany. Membership is € 20.

December 2008 - Bert van Marrewijk published an article in "De Kartelrand" of September 2003, dealing with disputed areas between the Netherlands and Germany. The German translation of his article is printed in this issue. The main areas discussed are Elten (in the South Eastern part of the province of Gelderland), and an area East of Sittard (called the Selfkant) in the province of Limburg. In April 1949 these areas were turned over to the Netherlands, but only 14 years later (August 1, 1963) they were returned to Germany. The article goes in detail into the various Dutch and German cancels that were used in these areas. You might have seen some of these cancels (like Elten, Havert, Tuddereren, Höngen, Susterseel) advertised as they are quite desirable.

De Aero Philatelist

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

K. Jongerden, Ambonlaan 88, 1276 NJ Huizen, The Netherlands. Subscription is Euro 27.50 per year

Many issues of "De Aero Philatelist" include a substantial auction section of interesting airmail covers and/or related items.

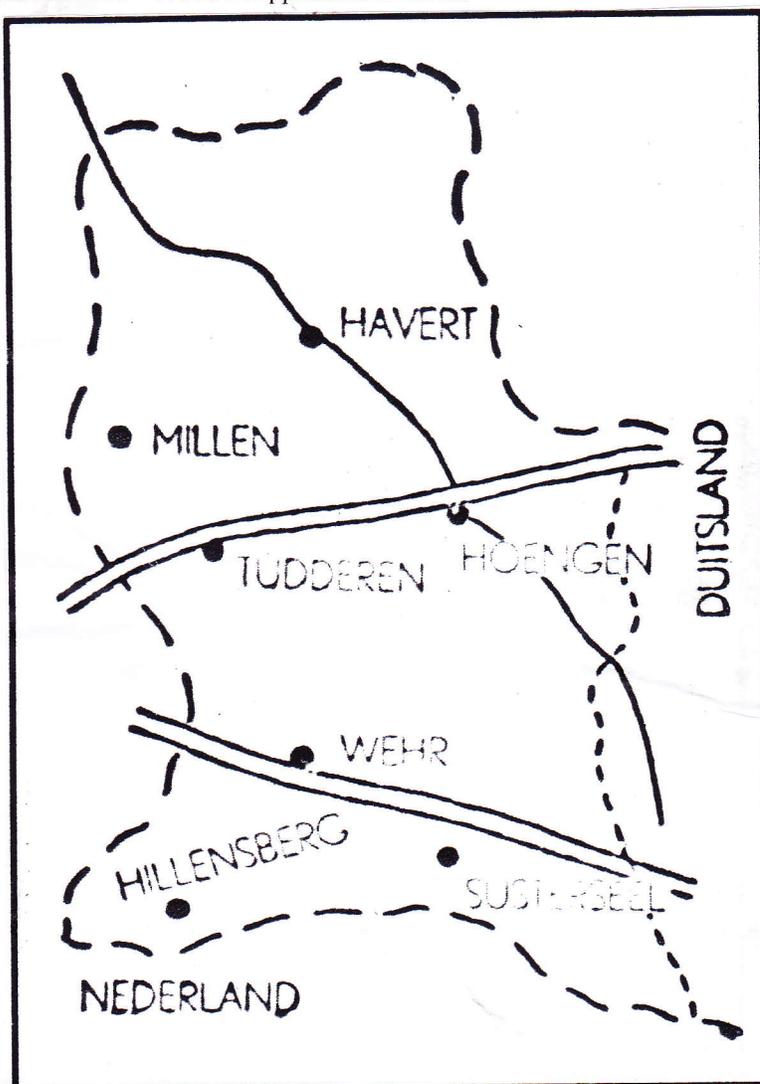
No new issue received

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. Our 'personal' contact is Wendy Hut (w.hut@jea.nl)

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

No new supplement received.



The Selfkant

Brepost.

Postzegelvereniging Breda Secretary: B. H Kielman,
Paradijslaan 23, 4822 PD Breda;
benkielman@casema.nl Membership € 24/year

As of 2009 you can receive your copy of Brepost in digital format (in full color!).

In the March-April issue Mr. Loomans shows a cover that at first sight doesn't seem special, but once you put it in context and realised when it was mailed and which stamps were on it you would agree that it is a somewhat special cover. It was a registered letter sent by a Mr. Dalmeijer, an Amsterdam publisher, during December 1921 from Amsterdam to Vienna. Twenty five cents of postage was applied, paying for the regular foreign rate of 20 cents plus 15 cents for registration.

No 35 cents stamps had yet been issued in 1921, so a combination of a 10 cent and 25 cent furcollar stamp were put on the letter. Since the postal rate change in March 1921 it had become somewhat difficult to get hold of 10 cents stamps, not being helped by a strike at stamp printers Johan Enschedé either. However, Mr Dalmeijer had a friend in The Hague, Mr. Segboer, who exploited a number of kiosks at that time. Mr. Segboer made use of perfined stamps (in this case with the letter "S"), most likely for advertising purposes, but maybe also to prevent stamp theft by his employees. Mr. Dalmeijer managed to buy some perfined 10 cent stamps (of the variety with the wider hatching) which he put on his letter to Vienna. So now we have an imprinted "J.C Dalmeijer, Uitgever, Amsterdam" letter with an S perfined stamp on it. The combination of a 'wide hatching' 10 cent perfined 'S' furcollar with a letter originating from Amsterdam makes this a rather unique cover.

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/>. To go straight to the list of articles in Waalzegel go to: <http://www.nvpvnijmegen.nl/artikelen/>*

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 January convocation shows a membership of about 220. All members are listed by name and address and I noticed quite a high number of members located outside of the Netherlands. A truly international organisation, like our ASNP.

Also attached were a couple of articles (in digital format) by J.R. van Nieuwkerk, the author of 'The Postal History of the Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, and New Guinea during the Japanese Occupation and Immediate Aftermath 1942-1946', which I reviewed in the previous ASNP Magazine (January 2009).

The main article in this Dai Nippon issue deals with the "CTR geb" mark. Mr. van Nieuwkerk writes: "Occasionally we come across Japanese occupation stamps with a small violet marking "CTR geb". Of the six items I have seen five were from North Celebes (Gorontalo (2), Kotamobagoe, Menado, Tondano), and one from Koepang on Timor. All were on money order fragments and were 20 cent frankings."

"CTR geb" stands for "Controle geboekt"; these (Japanese) cancels were used on Japanese occupation stamps on money orders during the occupation.

ZWP (Zuid West Pacific)

The ZWP (South West Pacific) studygroup covers not only the postal history of the South West Pacific but also of the Dutch West Indies. The publications consist of a Mededelingenblad (Newsletter/Magazine type) and a Mededelingenblad -Bijlage (Supplement). Dues are € 30 / yr for overseas subscribers. Secretary: J.A. Dijkstra, Dolderstraat 74, 6706 JG Wageningen, The Netherlands (j.dijkstra50@chello.nl)

Mededelingenblad Number 153 February 2009

This issue contains 64 (!) pages of mostly short articles and items of interest, with a couple of longer articles such as an article about the airmail surcharges for mail flown between the Philippines and pre-war Dutch East Indies.

No regular airmail service existed or even had existed between Manila and Batavia at the outbreak of the war (December 1941). Flights had been made but they were not regular. A significant event was the April 1937 extension of the San Francisco-Manila connection to Hong Kong. From Hong Kong mail could then be sent on to Penang using Imperial Airways. Also, during 1940 and 1941 there were a total of 36 charter flights between Batavia and Manila. A number of covers are shown and rates explained where the information was available. - A short note about variations in the Panaroek and Peterongan Haltestempels of DEI. - Ed Burfine writes about :A Rare QSL card, an Australian Shortwave Ham Operator, and Post-WWII Biak Island,

Netherlands New Guinea 1947". QSL cards are ham-radio operator's calling cards. QSL cards are used to confirm communication between two radio stations (two ham radio operators). The Q code is a standardised collection of three-letter message encodings, all starting with the letter "Q". QSL cards often are the same size as

and also how long it took to get from one place to another. It appears that there was more than one railroad company in 1896. The brochure gives schedules for the "Bataviasche Oosterspoorwegmaatschappij", the "Nederlandsch-Indische Spoorweg maatschappij", and the "Staatspoorwegen op Java -Oosterlijnen".



1947 QSL card

a regular postcard and contain time and date of contact, the radio frequency used, the mode of transmission, and a signal report. The card shown here is from March 2, 1947; PK6VR is the call-sign for a radio station somewhere on Biak Island (Neth. New Guinea). The VK4VR refers to the call signal of the particular ham operator, in this case an Australian based on Biak. The operator was responding to a signal he had received from an operator in the NW area of the US. Australian telegraph operators were employed for a short time in the Neth. New Guinea helping re-establish communications within the NNG. Ed and Han Dijkstra also showed later QSL cards from N.N.G., where one (shown in full color, with three NNG stamps used for mailing) was sent in 1958 from Sorong (NNG) to Canton Island in the South Pacific. A unique aspect of philately! - Fred Bruijning and Ap Mohrmann show an extensive listing of cancels they have found on FDCs of Curaçao/Neth. Antilles. This article is an extension of two previous articles on this subject.

This time there was also a supplement with the Mededelingenblad. It is titled: "Loop der Treinen van de Spoorwegen op Java, Ingaande 5 januari 1896, the cover of which is shown here. These kind of publications are hard to find and often they contain important information. In this case it comes in very handy if you would like to know how many trains a day there were

Netherlands Philately Vol. 33, No. 4



Java Railway Schedule 1896

RECENT ISSUES

The Netherlands

Personal Stamps (I): Golf 10 March 2009

A new version of the Personal Stamp containing an image will be issued on 10 March 2009 (and not on 24 February as announced earlier). What makes this Personal Stamp special is the fact that it will be the first to be self-adhesive. The Personal Stamp contains an image reflecting the Dutch Golf Federation. There are two versions of the Personal Stamp: a simple version (type I) and a more animated version (type II).

Up until the 1960s, golf was still a relatively young sport in the Netherlands, with around 4,000 people registered as playing the game. That number had grown to 11,000 twenty years later and at the turn of the century there were 160,000 golfers registered with the Dutch Golf Federation (NCF). No fewer than 600,000 people now play golf, whether as part of a club or not.

There are many stamp collectors within the golfing community. There is also a growing group of players who combine the two hobbies by collecting stamps connected to golf. And there are many such stamps to collect. As far back as 1953, a stamp dedicated to the sport of golf, featuring a picture of the Mount Unzen golf course, was issued by the Japanese postal operator. Dozens of countries have followed this example since.

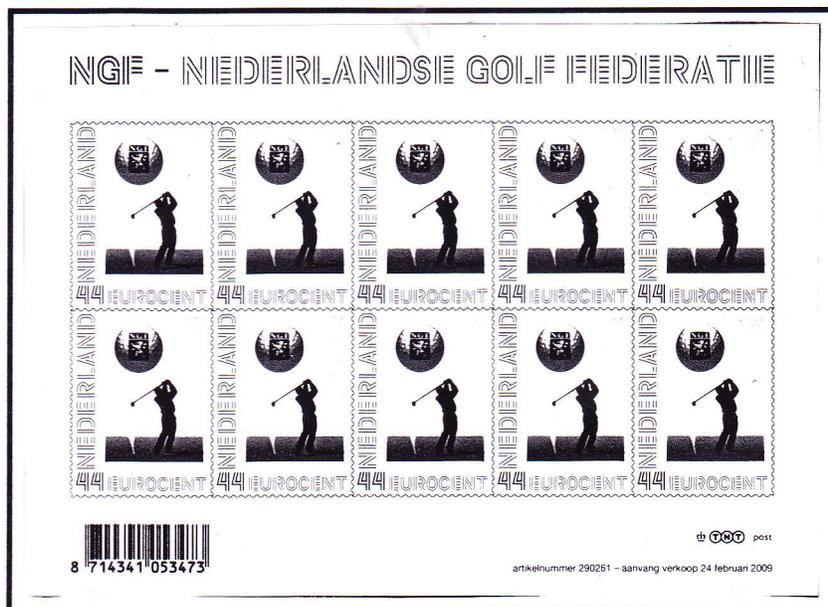
The version of the Personal Stamp containing an image for the Dutch Golf Federation features an illustration of a golfer hitting a ball. The ball has been "stopped" in mid-flight in the foreground and displays the logo of the Dutch Golf Federation.

Denomination: The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents.

Technical Details:

Stamp Size: 30 x 40 mm
Sheetlet Size: 121.8 x 170 mm
Perforation: slit
Paper: normal with phosphor tagging
Gum: self-adhesive

Stamp Type: sheetlet of Personal Stamps (I), simple
Print Colors: yellow, magenta, cyan and black plus
grey (PMS 410)
Print process: offset
Print Run: 210,000 sheetlets
Printer: Cartor Security Printing, France



**Personal Stamps (II): 125 years of the NVPV
10 March 2009**

The Personal Stamp contains an image reflecting the Nederlandsche Vereniging van Postzegelverzamelaars (NVPV), a long-running stamp collecting society in the Netherlands. There are two types of Personal Stamp: a simple version (type I) and a more animated version (type II).

Interest in stamp collecting grew enormously over the course of the nineteenth century. Various stamp collectors' societies were founded in Germany, and in 1884 a few collectors from Arnhem in the Netherlands decided to start their own club. They founded the Nederlandsche Postzegelverzamelaarsbond (Dutch Stamp Collectors' Association). A stamp collector based in Amsterdam wanted to join and pressed to set up a branch of the association in his own city. The Stamp Collectors' Association were happy with the idea, but following a disagreement over how membership fees should be divided, the stamp collectors in Amsterdam decided that they would set up their own society instead. This led to the founding of the Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelaars (Dutch Society of Stamp Collectors), also in 1884.

This society is still thriving and is celebrating its 125th anniversary in 2009, giving TNT Post an opportunity to honor it with its own version of the Personal Stamp.

The society has over twenty local branches and boasts approximately 1,900 members in total. The version of the Personal Stamp (II) containing an image for the Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelaars features an illustration of a boy busy with a stamp collection. The text '125 jaar kennis en plezier met elkaar' (125 years of sharing knowledge and enjoyment) is positioned horizontally. The text 'NVPV 1884-2009' can be read vertically.

Denomination: The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents.

Technical Details:

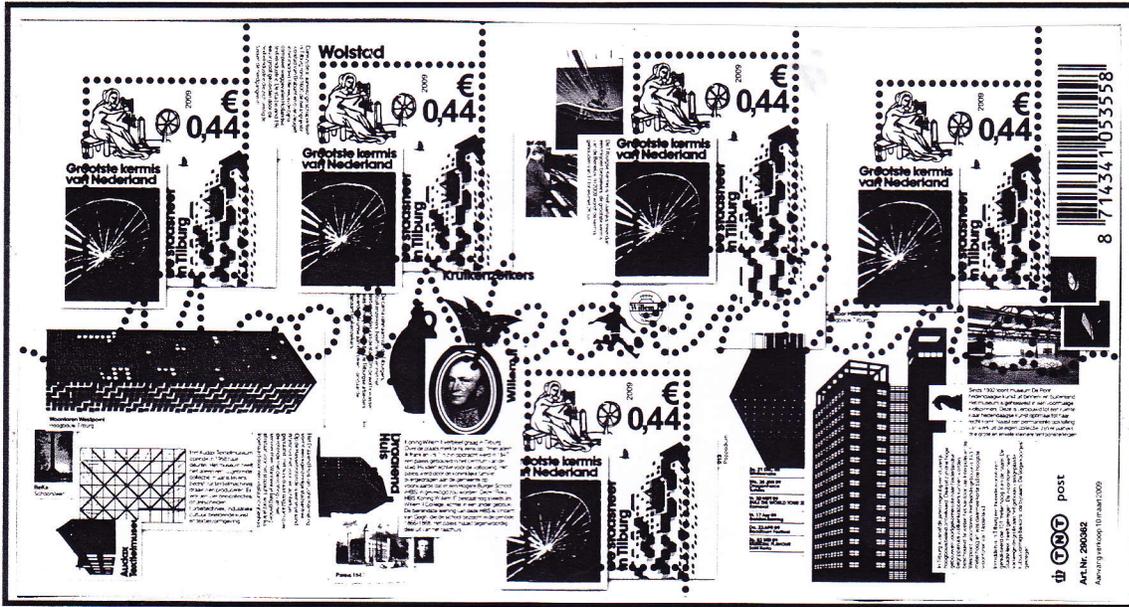
Stamp Size: 30 x 40 mm
 Sheetlet Size: 121.8 x 170 mm
 Perforation: slit
 Paper: normal with phosphor tagging
 Gum: self-adhesive
 Stamp Type: sheetlet of Personal Stamps (II), animated
 Print Colors: yellow, magenta, cyan and black plus grey (PMS 410)
 Print process: offset
 Print Run: 210,000 sheetlets
 Printer: Cartor Security Printing, France



Beautiful Netherlands: Tilburg and Assen
10 March 2009

The Beautiful Netherlands series for 2009 starts off with the towns of Tilburg and Assen. Roosendaal, Oosterhout and Delfzijl will feature later this year, with the collective sheet being the final issue in this year's series.

Tilburg



All the fun of the fair can be enjoyed by enthusiasts each summer in Tilburg, where the largest funfair in the Netherlands is held in July. The fairground extends over more than three kilometres and features around 250

attractions. But Tilburg is also that of an industrial centre. Around 1500 it was the wool capital of the province of Brabant and in the eighteenth century production there even eclipsed that of the textile industries in the provinces of North and South Holland. The town's activities today are varied and modern, with chemicals, foodstuffs, medical technology and fine metalwork as the core industries.

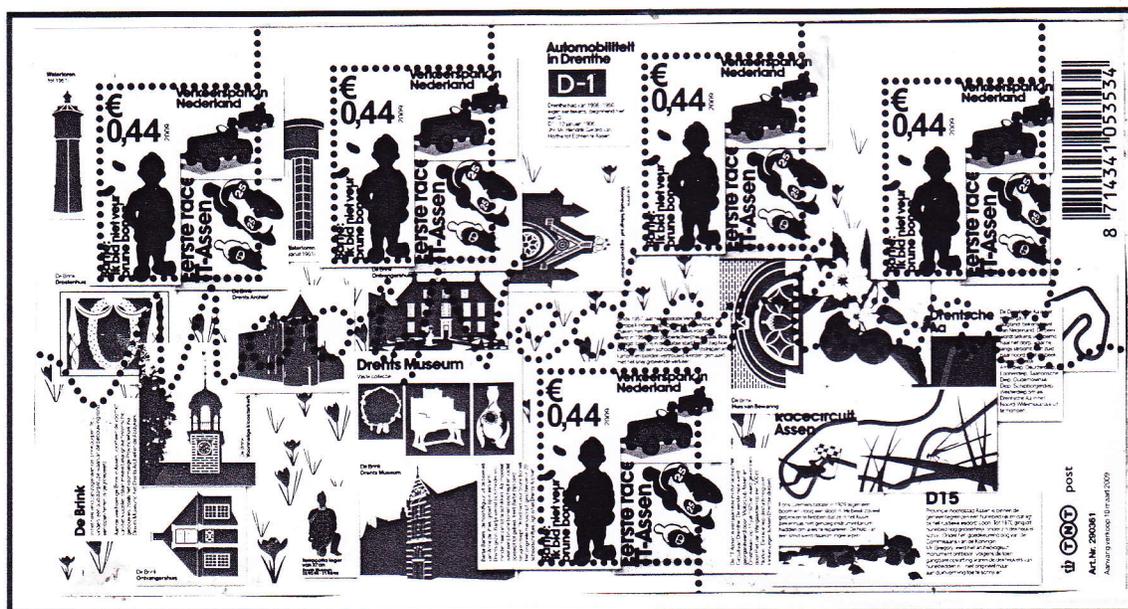
King William II of the Netherlands was always happy to be in Tilburg, once remarking that "I can breathe freely and easily here." He ordered a palace to be built in Tilburg, but died before it could be completed. The palace now forms part of the town hall. Architecture, and high-rise buildings in particular, play an important role in Tilburg. For a short period of time Tilburg was home to the tallest block of flats in the Netherlands. The building is called Westpoint and is 143 metres high. The Stadsheer block of flats was completed in 2007. The building's striking cubic balconies have been nicknamed "the little birdcages".

In the fifteenth century Jan van Haestrecht, one of the lords of Tilburg, had Tilburg castle built. The castle had to be demolished in 1858 in order to make way for a factory. Administratively, Tilburg came into being through the amalgamation of a number of villages. The old villages are still remembered in the names of the various districts of the town, such as de Heuvel, 't Heike and Korvel. In 2009 it will be 200 years since Tilburg was granted town privileges.

Assen

A statue of the province of Drenthe's most famous son, Bartje, can be found in Assen. Bartje is the main character in a series of books of the same name, written by Anne de Vries. Though born into a poor farming family, Bartje sees a better future ahead of him. His refusal to accept his lot is best summed up by his famous one-liner: "Ik bid niet veur brune bonen" (I don't pray for kidney beans). The better prospects Bartje had

According to the majority of sources, Assen's history began with a move. In the middle of the thirteenth century, the Maria in Campis or Mariënkamp convent of Coevoerden moved to a sandy ridge situated to the north-west. It was on this site that Assen would grow to become the capital of the province. The convent was closed in 1602, after which the main building was used as a meeting place for groups including the Provincial Executive Board.



in mind became a reality for the province of Drenthe long ago. For instance, Bartje's eyes would have popped out of his head if he had seen the large Traffic Park in Assen, where children of primary school age can drive pedal cars, jeeps or trains

around a network of roads. Higher speeds are achieved at Assen's recently redeveloped TT circuit where the Dutch TT, which could be called the Dutch Grand Prix for motorcycle road racing, is held on an annual basis.

In 2009 it will be 200 years since Assen was granted town privileges. This presents an ideal opportunity to honour Assen with its own stamp as part of TNT Post's Beautiful Netherlands series 2009. What also makes these stamps special is that they are only available in the place to which they are dedicated. Only the Beautiful Netherlands 2009 collective sheet will be included in the Dutch Stamps 2009 annual collection.

The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents.

Technical Details:

- Size: 20.8 x 25.3 mm
- Perforation: 14 1/4 : 14 1/4
- Paper: normal with phosphor tagging
- Gum: synthetic
- Stamp Type: stamp sheetlet with five special identical stamps
- Print Colors: yellow, magenta, cyan and black offset
- Print process: 110,000 sheetlets of each type
- Printer: Joh. Enschedé Security Print