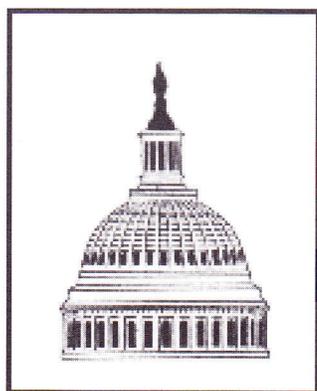


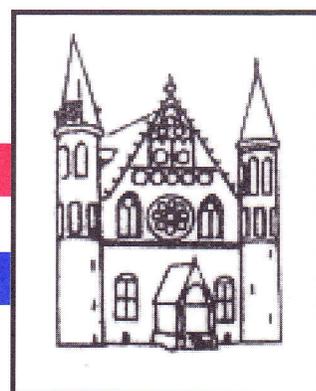
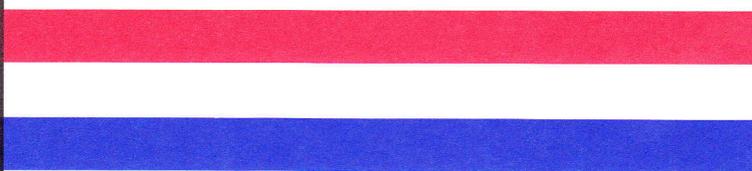
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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



A S N P



Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 33/5





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Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; Volume 33/5

May 2009

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Editor's page

You might notice a different format of this issue. The reason is that I've been working on creating a digital version of our Magazine. At first it looked reasonable easy to do, but once I had reformatted the original contents to a digital (pdf) format I found out that the 24 pages were taking up 65 Megabytes (Mbs) of space. If you then take into account that my Yahoo email only let's me send or receive attachments totaling not more than 10 Mb, you'll understand that I had a problem. However, I did discover another way of converting (compressing) and this time I ended with a file of about 1 Mb. Hurrah, until I looked at it. It was just about impossible to read, so back to the drawing board. Tried a third method and that resulted in a file of about 5 Mb. It is not great but I would think most of you would find it acceptable. The nice thing about it is that any illustration that was originally in color is still in color on the digital file.

So, if you would like to see what the digital version of this issue looks like, send me an email (hkremer@usa.net) and I'll do my best to forward you a copy of the pdf file. Of course I would like to hear from you what you think. Please be honest in your comments. Better now than later.

Ultimately it would be nice if we could send everybody the Magazine in digital format. No more printing and mailing costs, which would mean a drastic reduction in your membership fee, and as I said: full color when available.

HK

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Western New Guinea, a postal history (part 16)

by Han Dijkstra

(translated by Ben Jansen)

Note: This is part 16 of a series of articles about the postal history of what used to be Dutch-New-Guinea. These articles reflect the philatelic exhibit of author Han Dijkstra. Previous parts appeared in ASNP Journals Vol. 30 # 1 (September 2005), # 2, # 3, and ASNP Magazines Vol. 31 # 2, # 3, # 4, # 6, Vol. 32 #1, #2, #3, #4, #6, Vol. 33 #1, 2 and 4.

Note: I've repeated the last section of the previous Magazine in order for the reader to better understand the first illustration.

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 men:

Pakistan over 1500, including 110 Navy

Canada 12 air force personnel

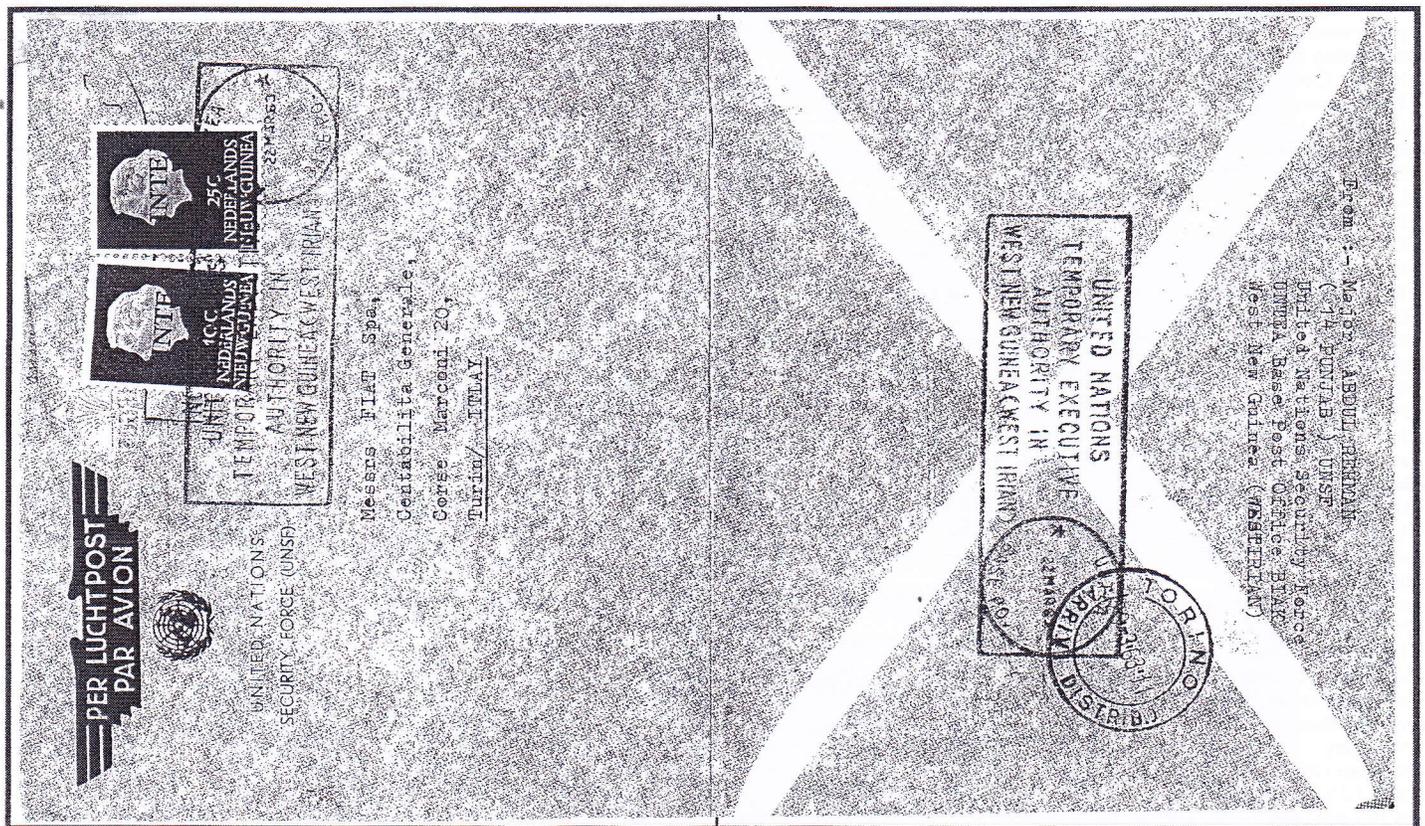
United States 64 air force personnel

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

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

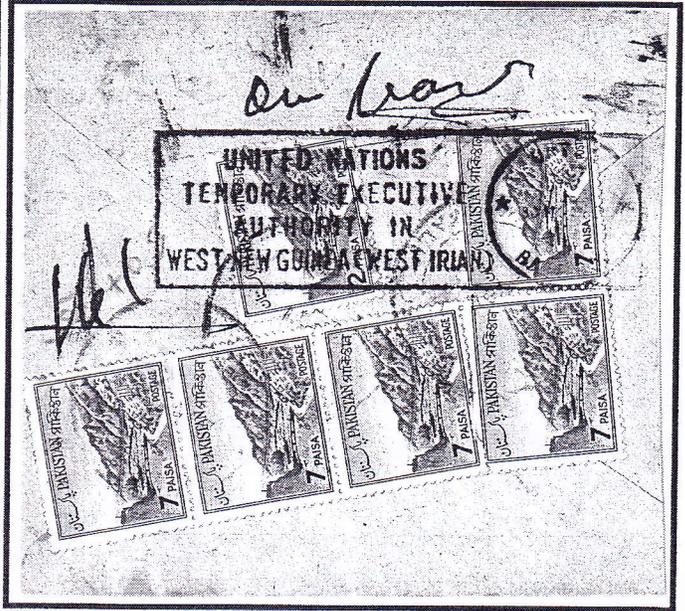
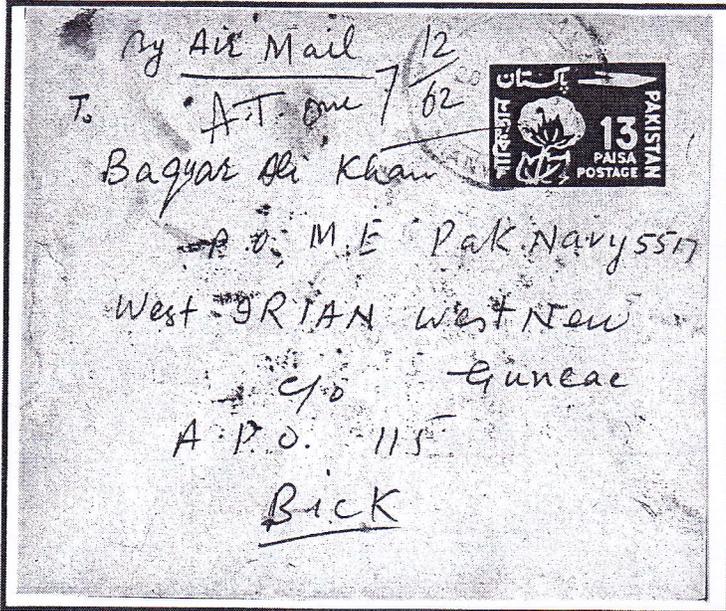
The **Untea Base P.O.** was opened in Biak to process the mail of the UN personnel. The Pakistani troops initially used their own field post cancel PAK. APO 115, but ceased to use it on October 17. A long, rectangular data cancel was placed in service in November 1962 for use on all UN mail. Notice the name: West New Guinea (West Irian). Freedom of franking was given to mail to the various home countries and domestic (official) mail.

Pakistani troops: Army and Navy.



Business mail abroad: no freedom of franking. Rate letters to Europe other than the Netherlands: 30 cents plus 35 cents air charge - 5 gram: 65 cents

Incoming mail to a member of the Pakistani Navy.



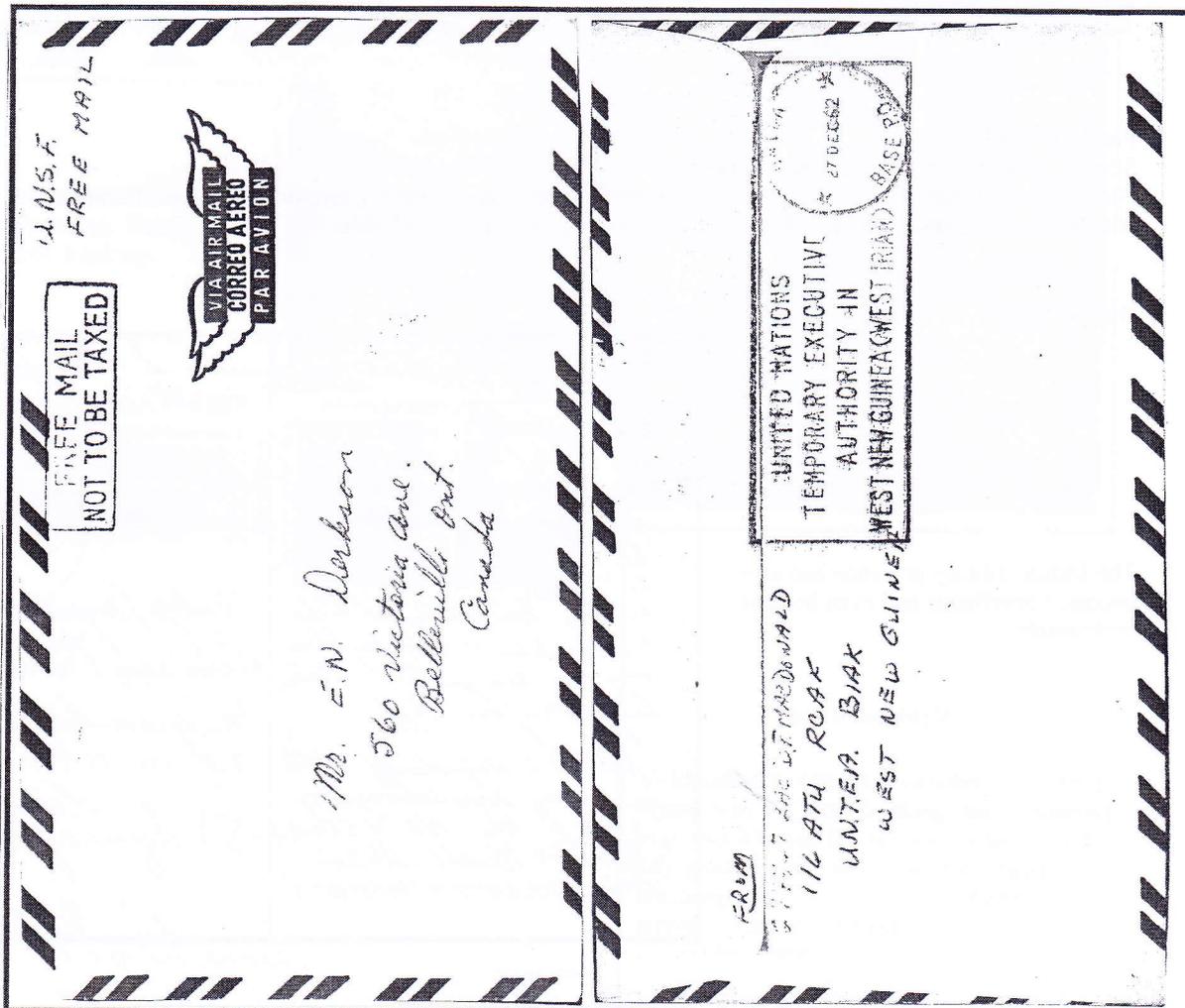
Domestic letter sheet 13 paise, with additional postage (37 paise) on the reverse side to meet the rate for an airmail sheet abroad: 50

paise. City and date of departure are difficult to decipher. Addressed to Pak. Navy 5517, API 115 (the number of the field post office). Mail like this was collected centrally at a military post office and then mailed in closed mailbags.

Canadian Air Force.

The Canadian contingent consisted of just 12 soldiers of an Air Transportation Unit (ATU) of the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF).

Freedom of port for a regular letter to the motherland: U.N.S.F. Free Mail (handwritten). To emphasize the freedom of franking and to prevent the collection of port on delivery, a rectangular boxed cancel was used with the text 'Free Mail / Not To Be Taxed'.

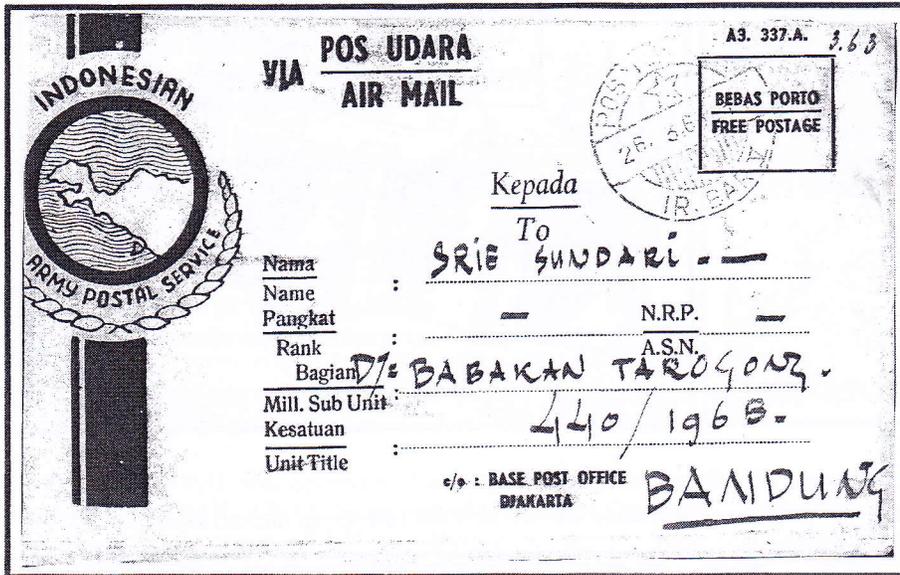


Forces of the previously warring parties

Note: Papua Volunteers Corps: see 2.3.3 Placed under UN command

Indonesian troops

Their presence was now legal as determined by the treaty agreed upon in New York.



Military free-of-port envelope of the Indonesian Army, which was under UN command.



Censor's mark on back of illustration

Pos Militer March 26.3.63 Ir. Bar. V

Several military post offices were opened for the Indonesian troops. Ir. Bar. V = Biak.

Note: A fair amount of this type of envelopes were made-to-order, especially during the Irian Barat period. Such made-to-order envelopes do not have the cancel and initials of the censor on the back side.

Dutch troops

The Dutch military presence had now become superfluous and even became undesirable.

"Veldpost 8.X.62"

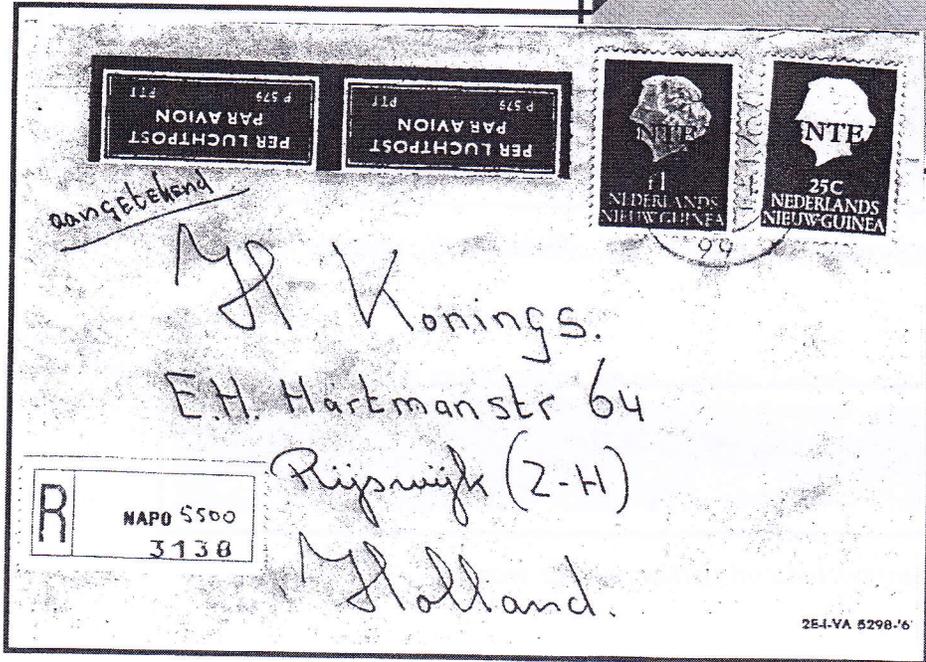
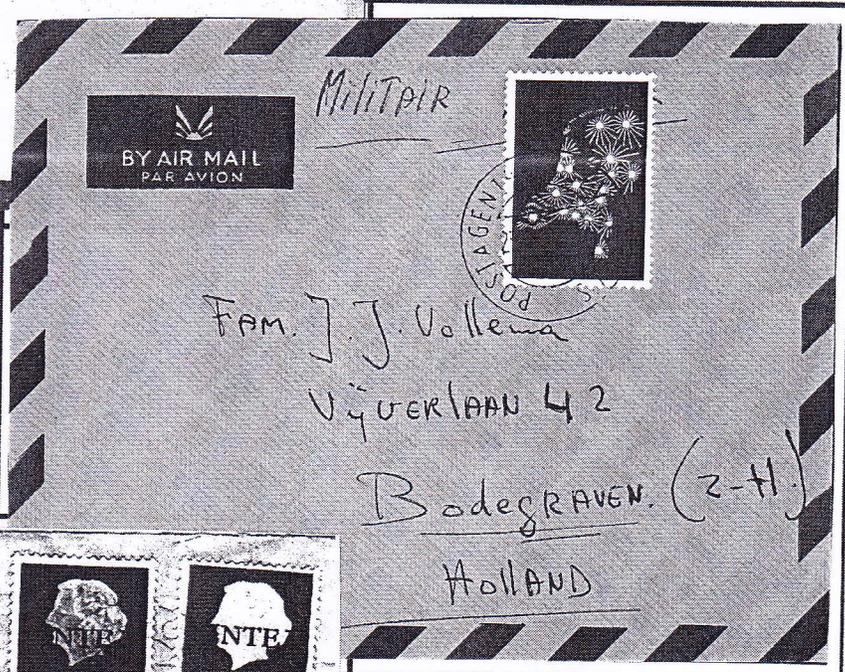


Troops were shipped back home on the transport ships s.s. 'Waterman' and m.s. 'Seven Seas'. The m.s. 'Seven Seas' departed from Sorong on October 4, 1962 and arrived in Rotterdam on November 5.



Gouda, October 5, 1962. Mail to a passenger on board (a.b. = aan boord) the m.s. Seven Seas, franked with the 12 cents fluorescent paper. Franking in accordance with the domestic rate. It is known that the NAPO numbers 60 and 70 were reserved for the troop ships.

Cancelled October 25, 1962. Franking: Dutch domestic rate, i.e., no longer free franking.

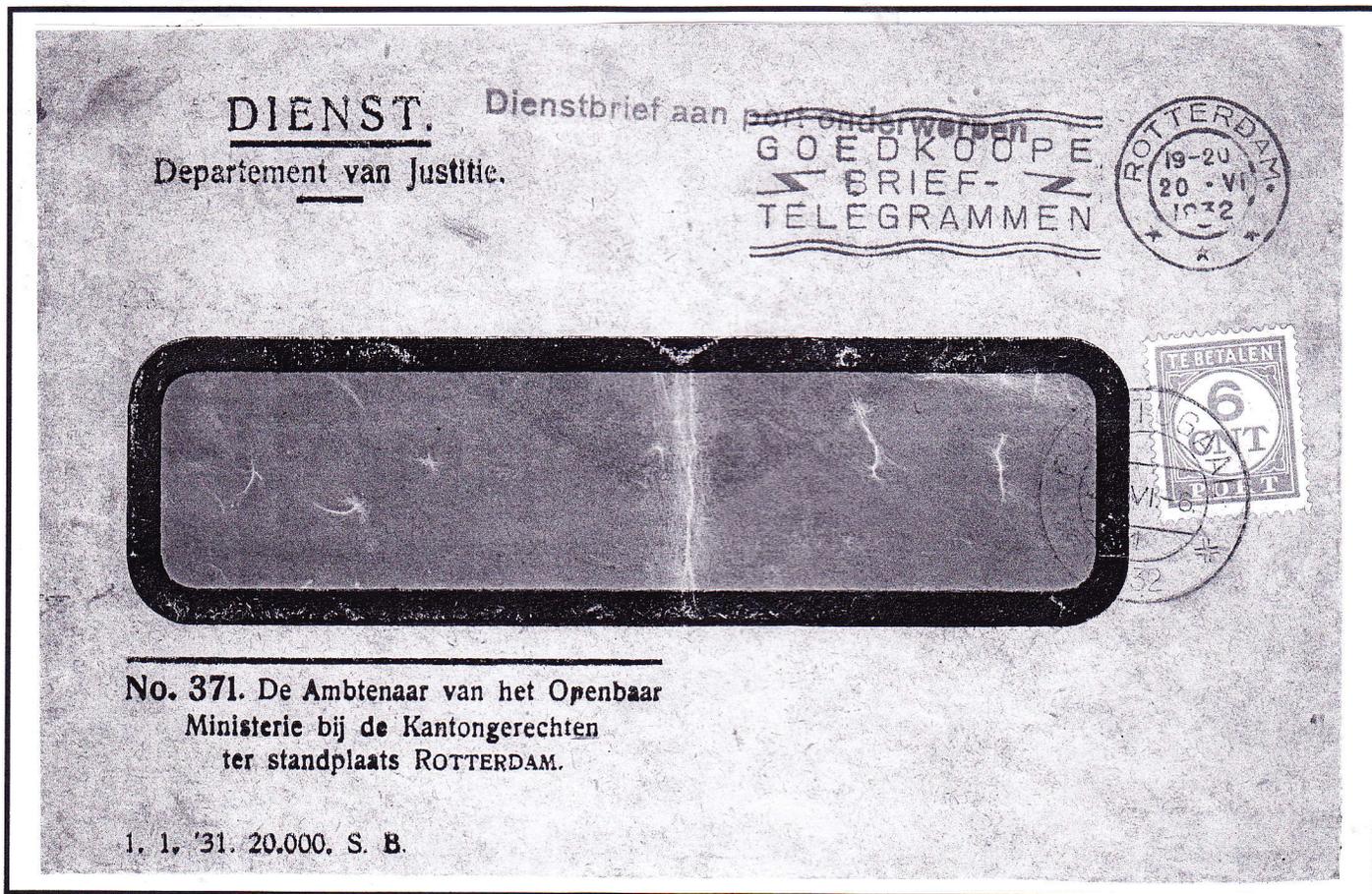


Veldpost 99 (Biak), October 5, 1962. There was no free franking for registered mail, so 85 cent for an airmail letter under 10 grams plus 40 cent for registration surcharge. On the back (not shown) is an arrival marker 'Utrecht-Station' of the central field post office

Single postage due on official mail

by Hans Kremer

Usually when a letter was mailed with no stamps or short of the correct amount of stamps, postage due at twice the missing amount would be charged. There are however exceptions to this and one of those cases is shown here. It involves an 'official mail' letter sent in 1932 by an Agency of the Justice Department in Rotterdam to an 'unknown' destination. Unknown because the letter was sent in a 'window envelope' to say a Mr. A who removed its contents. The most likely scenario here is that Mr. A made an inquiry at the Justice Department and this letter was the response. Since the Justice Department was responding to a request it was felt that postage should be paid by Mr. A and not by the Justice Department. The letter was marked with a one line note: "Dienstbrief aan port onderworpen" (Official letter subject to postage). In cases such as this the PTT charged only the regular postage rate, not double the amount. Since the rate for a letter of the first weight class in 1932 was six cent a 6 cent postage due stamp was attached and not a 12 cent one.



Letter sent from Belgium to the Netherlands in 1932. Although 'official mail', postage was due.



Detail of the marker indicating that postage was due

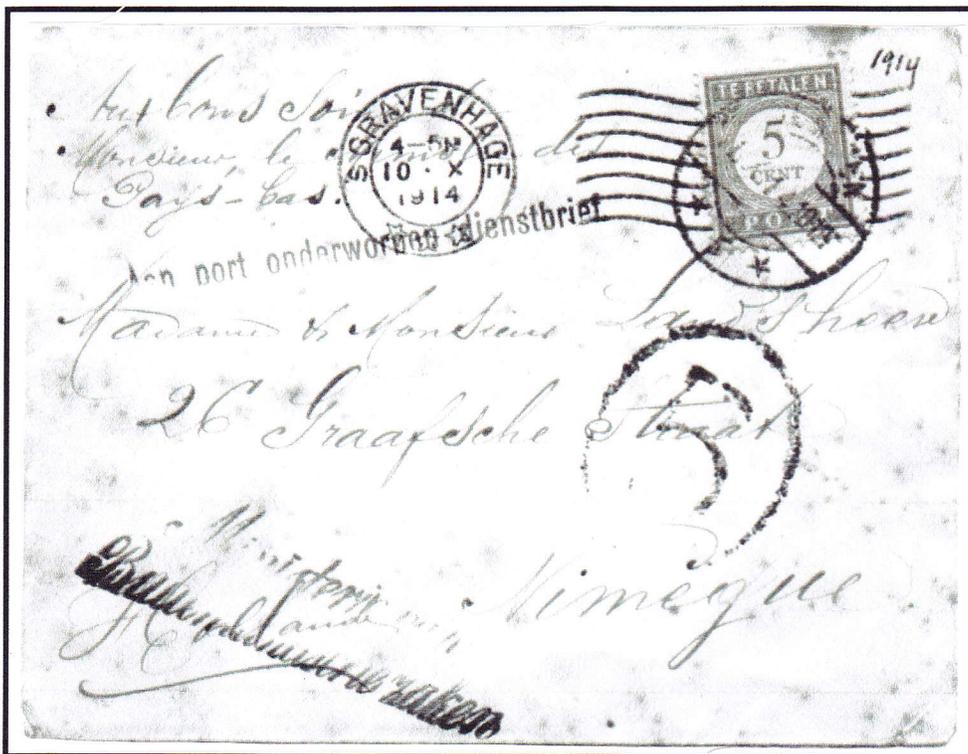
Another such cover, but with a twist.

The second cover (courtesy of George Vandenberg) dates from October 1914, when Belgium was a WWI battleground. Due to the war circumstances there were problems with the mail system. In the case shown here, a letter was to be sent to an address in the

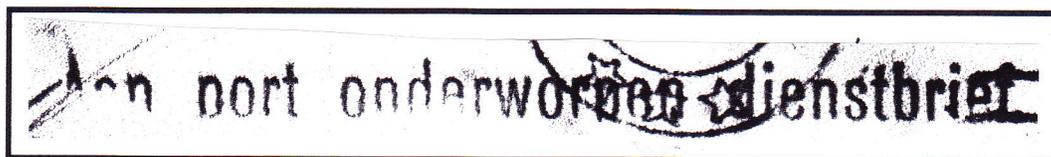
Dutch city of Nijmegen, but a direct route was not available. The letter was dropped off or mailed to the Dutch Embassy in Brussels, Belgium. This can be concluded from the handwritten note at the top left of the envelope "Aux bons Soins de Monsieur le Ministre du Pays Bas", which translates into 'c/o the Dutch Minister'. The Dutch embassy then transported (probably in a diplomatic pouch) the mail to the Hague, the seat of the Dutch government. No postage was due for this. Once the letter got to its destination in The Hague's governments' office the "Buitenlandse zaken" (Foreign office) marker was applied, as well as the "Aan port onderworpen dienstbrief" marker.

Next the letter was submitted to the The Hague postoffice. The postal employee handling this envelop noticed the "Aan port onderworpen dienstbrief" marker and subsequently took out his oval "5" marker, The "5" in this case signified the amount of postage due, and the The Hague postoffice had (since 1905) a special cancel for such a case. Since the regular letter rate in 1914 was 5 cent only 5 cent postage

due had to be paid and not 10 cent which would have been the normal postage due rate. It qualified for the 5 cent rate since it was a 'dienstbrief' (official mail) originating from a government agency (the foreign affairs office). The letter then was sent on to Nijmegen, where the recipient paid the 5 cent postage due after which the letter was handed over to him.



Letter sent from Belgium to the Netherlands October 1914. Five (5) cent postage due, although 'official mail'.



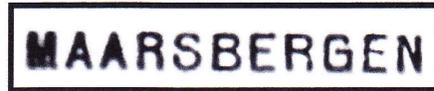
Detail of a different marker indicating that postage was due

Refs:
 Drs. L. Goldhoorn, Van een halve cent tot één gulden vijf en zeventig. Een overzicht van de Nederlandse portzegels, Posthistorische Studies VI, PO&PO, 1979

The Focus on Three Sub-Post Offices

by Max Lerk (translated by Ben H. Jansen)

The 600th Van Dieten auction had my special interest because it contained a lot with three postal stationery items, one of which with the straightline cancel 'Maarsbergen' in Egyptian letters. Not only does this item fit perfectly in my collection 'The postal history of Maarsbergen', but also this type of cancel is so rare that I had not been able to acquire one, even after 25 years of searching! This item would clearly fill a hole in my collection. A visit to the auction, and bidding until I would be the winner, was thus called for. A drawback was that the lot contained two other pieces for which I did not have a special interest, but anyway ...



Straightline cancel 'Maarsbergen' in Egyptian letters. Straightline cancel 'Maarsbergen' in grotesque letters.

One of the two pieces carried the straightline cancel (Egyptian letters) 'Woudenberg' on the back side, and the other the cancel of 'Renswoude'. These items are a 'must have' for collectors of the region. All three items have something else of interest. They all show the half-circle cancel 'Amersfoort'. You may say what does that have to do with it? This article will shed light on that issue.



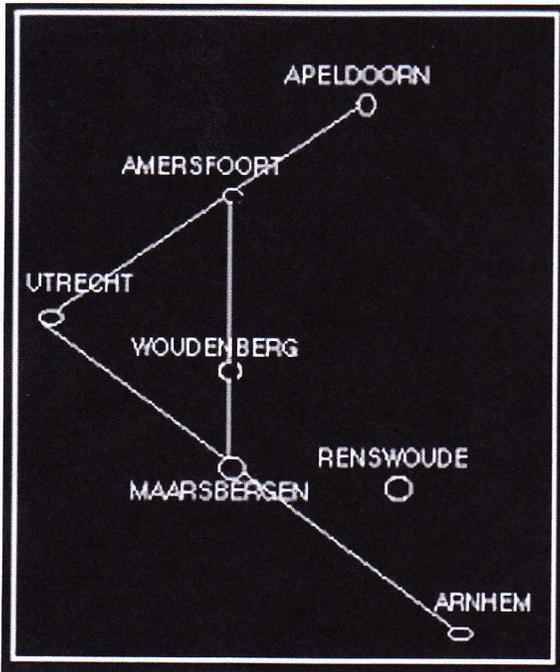
The half-circle cancel 'Amersfoort' in serif font

Amersfoort with sans-serif characters.



With the passage of the Postal Act of 1850, the service side of the postal organization was emphasized. In many places, and especially in the rural areas, postal facilities had essentially been absent. Larger cities did have a post office, and a distribution office was sometimes available in smaller towns. The

number of post offices was increased after 1850, and many small towns got a sub-post office. Distribution offices were transformed into a sub-post office. The sub-post offices were managed by people who were referred to as letter collectors. This name implies that these people were chiefly charged with the collection and delivery of letter mail. The sub-post offices received a name- or long cancel with sans-serif characters. The task of the letter collector was to apply an imprint of this cancel to the back side of any letter that was handed to him for distribution. Subsequently, the letter had to be mailed by way of a post office.



Relative locations (not to scale) of Amersfoort, Woudenberg, Maarsbergen and Renswoude.

A number of sub-post offices had a wider authority. For example, the letter collectors of sub-post offices that were on a rail line were allowed to hand the letters to the train conductor, who would take care of further transport. Thus, such letters did not need to travel by way of a post office, which prevented delay in their transport. These letter collectors were also authorized to tax the letters, in other words, they had to indicate the amount of the postage due on the un-franked letters. Since the name of the post office had to be mentioned in such cases, the straightline cancel of the sub-post office was insufficient. Therefore, these letter collectors received also a cancel with the name of the post office that had jurisdiction over the sub-post office in question. It was also considered necessary to include a date in the cancel. Initially, that was a circular date cancel, with a border consisting of a dashed ring, i.e., the 'broken ring cancel.'



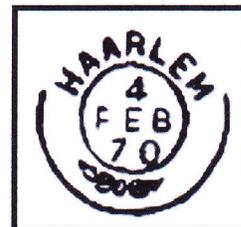
Broken ring cancel; grotesque characters with curved year indicator (Korteweg 65b).

Another type of cancel was the half circle cancel. The name of the post office that has jurisdiction over the sub-post office is at the top of the cancel; the year at the bottom, and the day and month are mentioned in the middle. There are three types of such cancels. We will see that the towns of Maarsbegen, Renswoude and Woudenberg received a half-circle cancel Amersfoort.



Half circle cancel; Egyptian characters with curved year (Korteweg 66).

A third type for the special sub-post offices consisted of half an exterior circle with a complete inner circle. The top of the cancel contained the name of the post office, the complete date was in the middle, and at the bottom, between the two circle segments, a small tree branch: the open tree branch cancel.

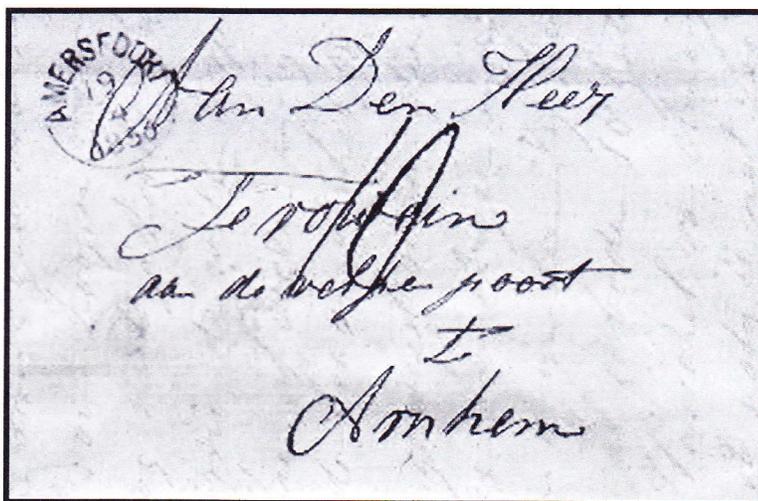


Open tree branch cancel (Korteweg 67).

he regulation was that the name or straightline cancel had to be placed on the back of the letters.

The sub-post offices that were situated on the rail road Amsterdam-Utrecht-Arnhem-Emmerik (the Nederlandsche Rhijn Spoorweg Maatschappij [Dutch Rhine Railroad Company] received one of the afore mentioned cancels early on. Once it had been demonstrated that it was possible to speed delivery at sub-post offices that were somewhat further away from the rail line provided they were given the authority to hand mail over to the train conductor, they received the status of 'special' sub-post office as well. Because Maarsbergen was on the rail line, it received a half-circle cancel upon establishment of the sub-post office in 1853. Renswoude and Woudenberg were a few miles away from the rail line, and received their special cancels later. Because all these offices were under the jurisdiction of Amersfoort, they received a cancel with that name. Letters had to be delivered to the nearest rail station, either by a mail man or post wagon. That meant the station Maarsbergen for the sub-post offices Maarsbergen and Woudenberg, and Veenendaal station for Renswoude. Given the interest of Amersfoort in the Nederlandsche Rhijn Spoorweg Maatschappij, there was a regular mail transport from Amersfoort to Maarsbergen station. It was only natural that the sub-post office Woudenberg was visited on the way to Maarsbergen to pick up the letters that were ready for rail transport.

Folded letter (reduced in size) from Woudenberg to Arnhem, dated April 19, 1856, with half circle cancel Amersfoort in grotesque characters and straight year.



The sub post office Woudenberg received a half circle cancel as soon as 1851, and has used two types of cancels. Imprints from 1851 and 1852 are known for the first type, the second type dates from 1855 (see van Kestern, de Postzak, nr. 200 for this and subsequent information*).



Middle portion of the back of the folded letter shown above, with the straightline cancel Woudenberg in Egyptian characters. The ink used was grey-red, which deviates from the usual black.

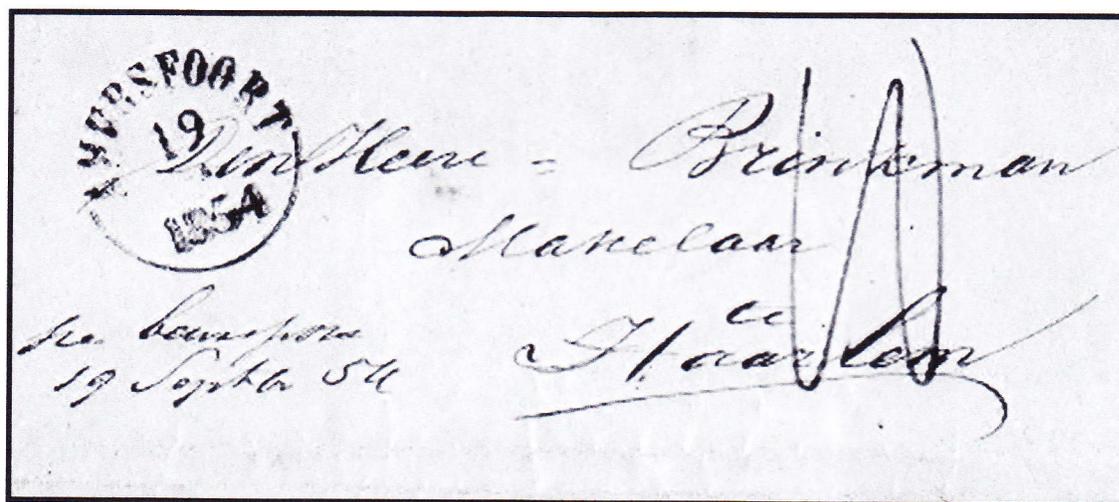
The sub post office Renswoude was established in 1851 and received a half circle cancel Amersfoort that is known to be used from 1853 to 1856.

Folded letter (slightly reduced in size) from Renswoude to Zeist, with the half circle cancel Amersfoort, Egyptian characters, dated September 29, 1856. The unfranked letters has been taxed by the letter collector: the rate for a distance less than 30 km was 5 cents.

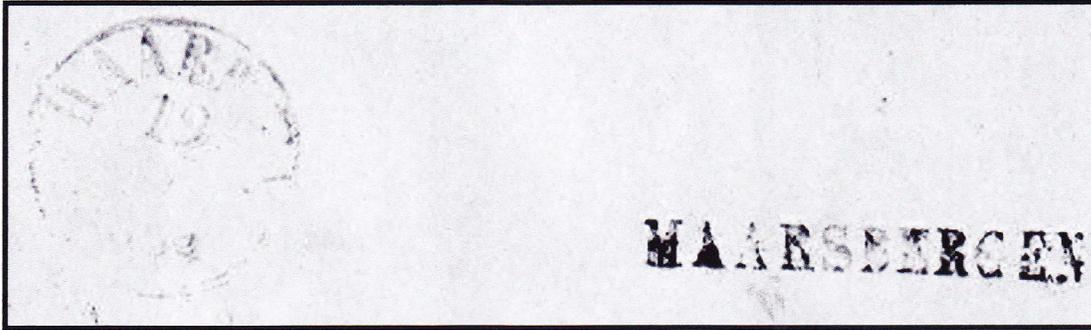


The back of the folded letter carries the long cancel Renswoude in Egyptian characters, printed in black, and the arrival cancel Zeist, printed in red.

The sub post office Maarsbergen was, according to my knowledge, established on May 30, 1853. It must have received the authority to pass letters to the train conductor immediately. The last known imprint of the half circle cancel Amersfoort used by the letter collector is from May 1855.



Folded letter (reduced in size) from Maarsbergen to Haarlem, with the half circle cancel Amersfoort in Egyptian characters and straight year, dated September 19 1854. Postal markers 'per beurspost' and date.



The backside of the cover at the bottom of the previous page has the straightline cancel Maarsbergen Egyptian characters in black, and a fuzzy arrival cancel Haarlem. The rate of 10 cent has been calculated on basis of the distance traveled ; more than 30 km and less than 100 km.

The above suggests the rarity of the combinations of the long cancels of the sub post offices of Maarsbergen, Renswoude and Woudenberg with the half circle cancel Amersfoort. After all, these combinations were possible during a few years only. Also, the number of letters given to the letter collector for mailing by train will have been small. Such letters in a regional collection may thus be called 'jewels.'

It will be my pleasure to show these pieces, and the two with the straightline cancels Maarsbergen and Woudenberg will become part of my postal history collection.

Remarks:

The distribution of mail by post and sub post offices through the train conductor was regulated in Circular 420 for the Ned. Rhijn Spoorweg Mij. This circular was suspended in February 1856.

Vellinga mentions only Soest and Soesterberg as sub post offices under the jurisdiction of Amersfoort. The evidence presented here shows that Maarsbergen, Renswoude and Woudenberg also belonged to this post office.

Curiously, van Kesteren reports that the first imprint of the 'Amersfoort' cancel dates from April 1853. It is not possible that this letter carries the straightline cancel 'Maarsbergen', unless this sub post office was established before May 30, 1853.

In his list of known name cancels with Egyptian characters, Vellinga (in 1932) mentions 'Woudenberg.' In the list of unknown cancels, he mentions, among others, Maarsbergen and Renswoude!

Refs:
Kesteren, F.H.W. van, Speciale hulppostkantoren met bijzondere stempels 1850-1875 [Special sub post offices with unusual cancels]. De Postzak, nr. 200, Dec. 2005. Ned. Ver. Van Poststukken- en Poststempelverzamelaars [Dutch Society of Postal Stationery and Cancel Collectors]. (**With permission of the board of Po&Po.*)

Korteweg, P.C., 300 jaar Postmerken van Nederland 1570-1870 [300 years postmarks of The Netherlands 1570-1870].

Spoor en Post, Spoor en Post in Nederland [Rail and Mail in The Netherlands]. Ed. A.M.A. v.d. Willigen et al., 1979.

Vellinga O.M., De Poststempels van Nederland 1676-1915 [The postmarks of The Netherlands 1676-1915], 1933.

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

Dr. Ivi Steijn #1194
1831 S. 7th Place
Arcadia, CA 91006
1,3,6,10,14, postal use of 20th century, Gulden High values

Treasurer Tom Harden has a new address:
3015 Harmony Lane #104
Muscatine, IA 52761

FROM THE LIBRARIAN

Recent acquisitions

Letterkunde en Muziek op postzegels (Literature and Music on stamps) (world wide) photos illustr throughout. M.J. van Heerdt-Kolff, 112 pp, 1943

Beroemde zeevaarders en ontdekkingsreizigers op postzegels. (Famous Seafarers and explorers). Photos throughout. M.J. van Heerdt-Kolff, 48 pp 1945.

Postzegels verzamelen, 10 pp illustr., 80 pp with lists of stamp-clubs/societies etc. by K.E.Konig. Yr unknown but later than 1964.

Europa zegels (background, history and complete listings) 65 pp by Dr. J.Swart 1963

Mythen, legenden, sagen en sprookjes op postzegels World wide, illustr. on every page. 50 pp. Extensive descriptions of myths, fairy tales etc. By M.J. van Heerdt-Kolff. Yr unknown but later than 1962.

Het A.B.C. van postzegel verzamelen. Manual of stamp collecting. 88 pp typewriter mimeographed. No illustr. Yr unknown. Stichting voor het philate-listisch jeugdwerk in Nederland.

The following (duplicates ASNP library) copies are for sale at USD 5.00 plus postage. Contact me at Paulhoxwier@yahoo.com, or at my home address: 199 Chestnut Street, San Carlos, CA 94070-2112

(267) Prisma Postzegel Gids. (Stamp guide). Illustr. throughout. 224 pp (pocket size) by H. J. Bernsen 1968.

(611) Filatelie in klein bestek. (An introduction to stamp collecting), many illustr., ttl 288 pp (pocket size) by Frank Arnau 1966

(105) Het interessante van poststukken. (The interesting part of mail), 16 pp with photo illustr. Ttl 96 pp, by J. H. Broekman 1964.

(176). Hoe worden postzegels gemaakt ?. (How do they make stamps?). 2d issue. 38 photographs and illustr. ttl 98 pp. (pocket size), by Joh. Enschede 1952.

(346) Oranje en Nederland op postzegels. Deel I. 1555- 1890. (The House of Orange and Netherlands on stamps, part I). Many photo illustr. 87 pp by M.J. van Heerdt-Kolff. 1948.

(346) Oranje en Nederland op postzegels Deel II. 1890-1943. (As above, but part II). 104 pp, by same author. Yr unknown but later than 30 Sept 1948.

RECENT CANCELS

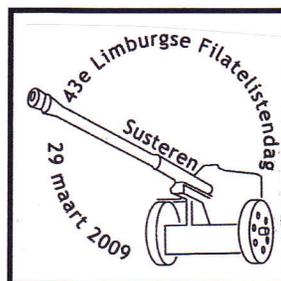
Commemorative cancels



1-23/25-2009
Filateliebeurs
Loosdrecht



1-25-2009
96th Philatelic Day
Loosdrecht



III-29-2009
43rd Limburg Philatelic Day
Susteren

PHILATELIC EVENTS/AUCTIONS:

2009

May 14-17 Hong Kong 2009
Hong Kong, China

May 27-31 Bulgaria 2009
Sofia, Bulgaria

July 23-26 Melbourne 09
Melbourne, Australia

July 30-Aug 4 PHILAKOREA 2009
Seoul, Korea

Oct. 1-4 Jubileum Tentoonstelling
Capelle a/den IJssel

Oct. 3-4 Propaganda Tentoonstelling
Schijndel

Oct. 16-17 Postex2009
Apeldoorn

Oct. 21-25	Italia 2009 Rome, Italy	<u>General</u>	http://www.stampshows.com
Nov. 6-8	Limphilex#39 Klimmen	<u>Auctions 2009:</u>	
		Jun 11-12	Overijsselse Postzegelveiling Enschede/Apeldoorn www.opv-stamps.com
<u>2010</u>			
Jan.	Postzegelbeurs Loosdrecht	Nov. 9-11	Rietdijk The Hague www.rietdijk-veilingen.nl
May 8-15	London 2010 Business Design Centre, FIP Show London	Jun. 4-6	Wiggers de Vries Amstelveen www.wiggersdevriespzbv.nl
Oct. 1-10	Portugal 2010 Lisbon, Portugal	Sept.	van Dieten Capelle a/d IJssel www.vandieten.nl
Oct.27 - 31	Joburg 2010 Johannesburg, S. Africa		Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling Weesp www.npv.nl
<u>2011</u>			
August	PHILANIPPON 2011 Tokyo, Japan	Ongoing (Online)	Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling www.ecosta.com
<u>2016</u>			
	New York 2016 (General World)		

ASNP AUCTION

We are aiming for a fall auction. Please submit your material to the Auction Manager

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

NEW PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS

“Padvinderspost” – Scout Mail

This is the 24th volume in the Po & Po's series of Postal History Studies, by René E. Taselaar.

This study describes how the Scouts set up volunteer courier and even postal services in the difficult period after the capitulation in 1940, and again in the very trying circumstances after the liberation of the northern Netherlands in 1945. During the war the Scout Organization was declared illegal by the German occupiers.

The southern Netherlands had been liberated in the fall and early winter of 1944, and some postal services and a well-functioning Red Cross information service were established there.

When the northern Netherlands were liberated in May 1945 the situation was infinitely worse than that in the south. There was no electricity or gas, trains or other public transport nonexistent, and the last of the food supply was gone.

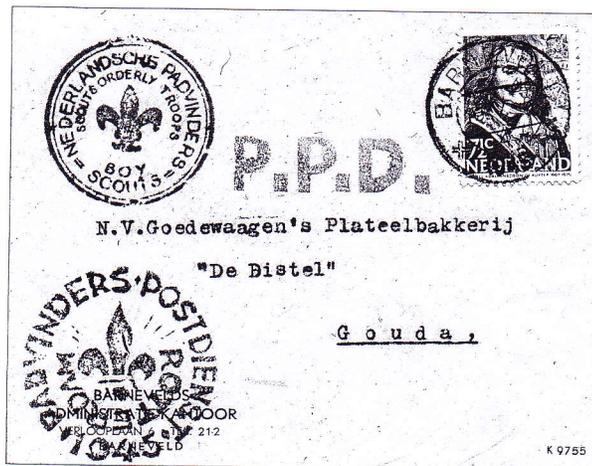
Under these circumstances the Scouts set up courier services for the Red Cross which was quickly overwhelmed with requests for information about loved ones, and even postal courier services in some larger towns. Given the circumstances the Military and Civil Authorities accepted the initiatives of the Scouts as a valuable addition to the Postal Service and the Red Cross. The Scout postal service was rather improvised, but then so was everything else at that time, only in larger cities such as Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Gouda was this service reasonably well organized. The real focus of the Scout's efforts was to assist the Red Cross in distributing and collecting the well-known Red Cross forms by which one could attempt to contact missing persons.

For those of us who lived in the Netherlands during WW II this Study is a very poignant reminder of the difficulties we lived through. The Study is replete with well over 150 illustrations of covers and other documents.

Padvinderspost

Koeriers- en postdiensten van de Nederlandse Padvinders aan het begin en het einde van de Tweede Wereldoorlog

René E. Taselaar



Uitgave van de Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken- en Poststempelverzamelaars

The Red Cross forms from repatriated concentration camp inmates are very telling, one writes, "after walking 250 km I arrived in Eindhoven in good health".

Some other forms mention "the misery we endured, and the complete lack of food"

A Scout in Gouda wrote: "I felt important in my uniform with armband and official document, and what really added up was that you got extra rations at the Gouda community kitchen".

The Scouts operated their postal service for less than a month, but dealt with 1000's of letters, thus the Rotterdam Scout organization handled 30,156 pieces, including small packages, from May 10 till May 19. Yet today there are very few surviving items which are rarities – they rarely show up in auctions and they fetch very good prices.

Were they discarded at the time, or are they still "sleeping" in small family archives as mementos of that period?

An English translation of the text is available, but if I understand it correctly, you need the Study in Dutch with all the illustrations beside your English version.

Ed Matthews

Note: I bought a copy of the English version. It covers 42 pages and cost 12 Euros to purchase. It only contains the translated text, not the illustrations.

I've suggested to PO&PO to make a free pdf file available, as was done for the Geuzendam postal stationery catalog. I'll keep you informed about the outcome. (HK)

How to order:

Padvinderspost € 18.

English translation € 12.

Ordered together would be € 28. Shipping is extra.

Order through:

Henk Kolner, Beukweg 74. 7556 DG Hengelo ov. Email: po-en-po@planet.nl

Netherlands Philately Vol. 33, No. 5

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 € 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.

March 2009 - This issue was 'devoted' to China, reason being that this theme tied in nicely with the annual 'Brievenbeurs' held April 10 in Gouda. At this 'bourse' there were also a couple of philatelic China exhibits. - Han Siem writes about "The Chinese minority in the Dutch-East-Indies ". Among other things Han explains how Chinese names are composed. His name in China would be Siem Tjong Han, where Siem is his last name, Han his first name and Tjong refers to what he calls the 'generation name'. His cousins for example would also be called Siem Tjong , with a first name added after it. The article goes into some detail about the various 'factions' of Chinese as they existed in the DEI/Indonesia. There were the pro-Chinese group, the pro-Dutch group, and the pro-Indonesia group. Various philatelic covers enlighten this educational article. - The series on fakes and forgeries deals with the 1972 Thorbecke stamps shown here. The question was if the stamp on the left is for real. It turned out to be so. Mr. van der Vlist explains that the text (in black) was printed on top of the (blue) background, and when the 'text roll' did not have proper contact with the blue background paper, part of the text would be missing, which was the case here. Mr. van der Vlist goes on to say that these stamps were issued to fulfill the new postal rates, and some

'protest stamps' were made with the text "Er is meer dan voorheen aan de PTT te voldoen" (There is more than ever to be paid to the PTT), instead of Thorbecke's saying "Er is meer dan voorheen in den wereld te doen" (More has to be done in the world than ever before).

April 2009 - The first article of interest to us would be the article about the Pilgrim Fathers, who took off from Delfshaven (near Rotterdam) in the summer of 1620, arriving at Plymouth (Massachusetts) in the fall of the same year. 'The rest is history' I assume, at least for our U.S based members. However, I did not know that the presidents Bush are related to these Pilgrim Fathers. The article is nicely illustrated with stamps, cancels and covers relating to the subject. - Peter Storm van Leeuwen shows an unfranked cover sent in 1930 to the Regent of Kediri (Java). Java was divided into a number of residencies, each headed by a Dutch chief administrator; each of these was further subdivided into a number of regencies that were formally headed by a Javanese regent. The regent was person of great importance and Peter weaves a nice story why this unfranked cover was returned to the sender. It shows that, what looks like a rather ordinary cover, can be the subject of some intrigue.

The Netherlands Philatelist -

Magazine and Newsletter, each published three times a year by the Netherlands Philatelic Circle (Secretary, Newsletter Editor, Magazine Coordinator: Paul McGowan, 50 Laburnum Lea, HAMILTON, Lanarkshire, ML3 7LZ, United Kingdom). Membership (this includes the Magazine as well as the Newsletter): £ 20 per year for members beyond Europe.

Newsletter. No new issue received

Magazine March 2009 - This issue opens with an article by Philip Longbottom, called "Stuiver Postmarks of Holland". Mr. Longbottom has a nice collection of these so-called Stuiver postmarks and he has been comparing these to various listings, among them Kees Adema's "The First Postage Dues, Holland's '3S' Marking, 1667-1811". John has come up with what he considers additional varieties. The article is richly illustrated, with high quality reproductions. Anyone who has an interest in this kind of material should have a look at this article. -



Rosemary Dellar gives a nice overview of the "Use of the Transorma machines in the Netherlands in the 1930s". The Transorma was manufactured by the Dutch company Werkspoor. The name of the machine comes from combining the words Transportation and Sorting with the first initials of the machine's Dutch inventors, Marchand and Andriesen. Standing thirteen feet high, the Transorma Letter Sorting Machine consisted of upper



Detail of cover with "TA" Transorma marker

and lower sections separated by a platform that surrounded the entire machine. A conveyor belt transported mail from the lower level to one of five operators sitting in front of sorting keyboards on the upper level. The operators read the destination and keyed a sorting code. The letter was then automatically transferred to a letter tray and deposited into one of 300 chutes that returned the mail neatly stacked to the lower level. At full operation with five keyboard operators, the Transorma could sort 15,000 letters per hour, double the amount that the same number of clerks could do by hand. - Julian van Beveren writes about "Sardines and Submarines". He tells the story of Ordinary Seaman Wynand Cleas, whose whereabouts was unknown after Germany's invasion of the Netherlands in May 1940. Both his family in Amsterdam and Wynand himself (who ended up in England) tried to re-establish contact, which was unsuccessful in 1940, but Mr. van Beveren will continue his story in the next Magazine.

Netherlands Philatelists of California

Membership dues are \$ 12 for corresponding USA and Canada based members; \$ 17 for regular members attending the monthly meetings, and \$ 18 for international corresponding members. Secretary/Editor: Frank Ennik, 3168 Tice Creek Dr. # 3, Walnut Creek, CA 94595-3772 E-mail: ennik123@catt.net Website: www.angelfire.com/ca2/npofc

The March and April issues contained the usual interesting Show and Tell material as well as short articles about a Return flight cover from Paramaribo, Suriname (FAM 6) to Miami (1929), a 1945 Maxicard, and a 1936 cover flown on the Lijster (PH-AKL) from Medan (Dutch East Indies) to Chicago, franked 65 cent (15 cent letter rate plus 50 cent airmail surcharge). Every issue delivers six pages of interesting information.

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

Verenigingsnieuws 2009-1, March 2009

Again the main portion of this publication consists of

Netherlands Philately Vol. 33, No. 5

information about Typenradercancels, some with missing bars, missing hour indications, cancels on money orders, some of 'Giro' offices; all of it entertainingly reported by Bert van Marrewijk.

Nederland onder de Loep

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

Arge Secretary: Peter Heck, Tiefengasse 33, 65375 Oestrich-Winkel, Germany. Membership is € 22.

No new issue received -

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.

February 2009 -

This first issue for 2009 announces the details of the general membership meeting in Amersfoort on April 18. The 48th Day of the Aero Philately will again take place this year in Apeldoorn during the Postex Exhibition on October 16-18, 2009. Additionally this issue provides a detailed activity and meeting calendar for all of 2009.

Hans Aitink presents his segment no.52 on Airmail in Wartime. He covers the activities of the KLM during 1942-1945 in the West Indies, between Curacao, Miami and other Caribbean destinations, as well as flights to La Guaria (Venezuela) and Paramaribo (Suriname).

Jan Hintzen provides a special review on a newly written and recently published book by Wim Adriaansen on Jons Viruly (1905-1986), pilot and author. It is a comprehensive story of the life of this famous KLM airman and the colorful developments surrounding him during so many years of the last century. Continuing his regular monthly contributions with segment

no.97, Jan Hintzen provides an article on the so-called guilloche or 'behind bars' overprints of World War II. These stamps were ordered by the German occupation authorities to replace the regular Queen Wilhelmina issue. Various legal and not-so-legal postage combinations and complications resulted, especially with correspondence from the occupied Netherlands to the USA via Portugal.

Censored items of this wartime period are discussed.

Jacques Bot presents quite a bit of additional information on the William Van-Lear Black flights with Fokker aircraft during the period of 1927-1929 and regarding Mr. Black's major flight segment from Tokyo to New York by way of San Francisco. However, various questions on this subject remain.

Hans Dekker provides news items and cancel illustrations regarding KLM and Lufthansa flights, and even a 'Zeppelin' flight in Switzerland on November 30, 2008.

April 2009

Wybo Heere, VH (Flying Dutchman) president, directs attention to the agenda of the upcoming general membership meeting and the 2008 annual club report. Membership, news service, the aero philatelist magazine, auctions, contacts with the philatelic library in Baarn as well as meetings and activities of the local chapters were reported on for 2008.

An up-to-date 2009 activities calendar was provided.

Hans Aitink writes in segment no.53 on Airmail in Wartime about air-postal activities in Scandinavia, England and Germany during 1938-1945. He also provides interesting information on the maintenance of postal connections with neutral Sweden during these years.

Jan Hintzen delivers segment no.98 with an emphasis on Dutch censorship to and from the East Indies during 1945-46. He points to the various types of censor markings and strips affixed by the Military Authorities and the general history surrounding this period of censored mail which has the potential of making an interesting collecting area for any airmail enthusiast.

Will Porrio reacted to Jacques Bot's earlier (February 2009) story on certain confusing facts and issues, such as the proper spelling of Van-Lear Black's name and on various extensive flight segments, which were possibly not actually flown as earlier stated (The Pacific Ocean crossing from Osaka to San Francisco?).

Hans Kremer referred by e-mail to an article he located in a New York Times newspaper of 1930 which spelled Mr. Black's name as Van Lear Black, and a news article which at the time indicated that Mr. Black had returned to Baltimore (not New York!) with his own plane: The Maryland Free State. (Will there be more to follow this story?)

Hans Dekker concludes the April issue with many illustrations of new Lufthansa cancels. (GV)

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.

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!).

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/>, and then click on "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

March 2009:

Leo Vosse writes about: Two postage free money orders sent by Indonesians in Japanese service

"Why were both money orders without franking and not cancelled? In my opinion we are dealing with a field post office from which (perhaps only this once) a Heiho could send money postage free, as was the case in the Navy occupied area (see "The Postal History of the Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, and New Guinea during the Japanese Occupation and Immediate Aftermath 1942-1946", by J.R. van Nieuwkerk, pp. 297/298)".

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 The March issue was received via email, since it contained only annual reports, and a listing of items in the April auction. Total membership stands at 124, with about 25 of those residing in countries other than the Netherlands.

WEBSITES WORTH VISITING.

<http://www.netherlandsphilatelic.org.uk/>

Our British sister organisation, the Netherlands Philatelic Circle, now also has a Website and I recommend you'll have a look. It is nicely set up (easy to navigate) and contains all necessary information to understand what they have to offer. A listing of the philatelic articles as they have appeared in their Journal (since July 2004) is particularly helpful.

<http://www.postzegelblog.nl/2009/04/09/nedindie-indonesie-1945-1949/#more-12376>

INDIË-INDONESIË 1945-1949 This article (in Dutch) gives an overview (as interpreted by its author Philip Levert) of the history of the Dutch East Indies after 1945 and how it became Indonesia in 1949. It is nicely illustrated with overprinted stamps, two of which are shown here.



<http://home.worldonline.nl/~lbb/chrono.htm>

Famous Flights: A chronological summary of Fokker flights. The index page gives access to a number of detailed descriptions of the most important flights made in Fokker aircraft. The summary includes a comprehensive chronology of flights, including many details on those of lesser fame. It covers flights from 1923 thru 1937 (English)

Example of one of the 1927 flights:

October 1, First return mail flight from Holland to the Dutch East Indies

Plans for regular flights to connect Holland and its colony were taking shape, but the two previous flights to what is now Indonesia had shown the drawbacks of flying single-engined aircraft. Flight-lieutenant Koppen offered to make a trial flight in an F. VIIa-3m trimotor. Fokker made a plane available for the effort and sent engineer Elleman to join the team, which was complemented by KLM-pilot Frijns. The flight was a complete success and thus showed that aviation had matured to the point that long-distance flights could be made with the punctuality and reliability required for passengers

http://www.tntpost.nl/zakelijk/images/Tarievenboekje_tcm42-411440.pdf

This file (booklet) contains all the details about the 2009 postal rates of TNT post. It would most likely be more convenient to you if you just printed off the most common letter rates. For that go to:

http://www.tntpost.nl/zakelijk/images/Tarievenkaart_tcm42-411442.pdf

http://www.pv-dronten-eo.nl/ingezonden/kerst-nieuwjaar/_kerst-nieuwjaar-ni.htm

In the publication of the Dronten stampclub there are a couple of articles of interest. One deals with an article by Hans Holdijk about the Xmas/New Year cards designed by, among others, the Dutch soldiers stationed in the Dutch East Indies after WWII and the DIENST WELFARE / DIENST WELZIJSVERZORGING. The cards varied from year to year and from location to location. Shown here is a 1948 card from Bandoeng.

The site has minimal Dutch text, so is easy to understand.



SHORT NOTES:

Geuzendam Postal Stationery Catalog (8th Edition) - English version:

On page 88 of ASNP Magazine Vol. 33/4 (March 2009) was a review of Geuzendam's 'Catalogus van de Postwaardestukken van Nederland en Overzeese Gebiedsdelen'. At that time there was a promise from PO&PO to publish an English version. Now this is a reality. Go to www.po-en-po.nl, click on 'Publicaties', and then on 'Gzdm English ed'. This will give you access to a total of 44 pages of translated text. An example of part of one of the pages is shown here. For those of you without access to a computer I'll be willing to print of all 44 pages at cost. Including shipping in the US this should come to about \$5.

PO&PO statement:

"A fully bilingual eighth edition of Geuzendam's Postal Stationery Catalogue would have been ideal. This was however not practicable, mainly because of the costs and bulk of a volume of at least 500 pages.

In this English summary and vocabulary we only give the information that is essential for general collectors. The vastly increased number of illustrations will be of great help. The introductions to some sections and a number of notes with historical and background information have either been condensed or omitted. It is perhaps not unreasonable to assume that advanced collectors will be sufficiently proficient in the Dutch language that they can read the full text without too much difficulty."

NEDERLAND/NETHERLANDS

ENVELOPPEN/ENVELOPES

p.20/box bottom right: The first weight step for envelopes was at first 0-15 g (foreign mail until 1 October 1907, inland mail until 1 October 1908), then 0-20 g. This change is supposed to have contributed to the issuing of larger envelopes.

p.21/22: On 1 November 1929 the inland rate was reduced to 6 cent. The 6 cent envelope appeared in February 1930. Until then no 6 cent envelope was available. G22 remained available, was even regularly used for inland mail, but was mostly sold with a 5 cent stamp for international mail.

p.22/26: As of 1 October 1940 the sale of postal values with the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina was prohibited. Though the EDR for G26 is 31 August, it is doubtful that they were on general sale as G25c was still available in sufficient numbers. They were probably only available at philatelic windows. G26 remained valid until 31 March 1944 and was again declared valid from 16 May 1945. There is no evidence however that they were again on sale. The price 'used' is for genuinely used items, philatelic items up to 7% of those prices. With envelopes it is very difficult to establish non-philatelic use.

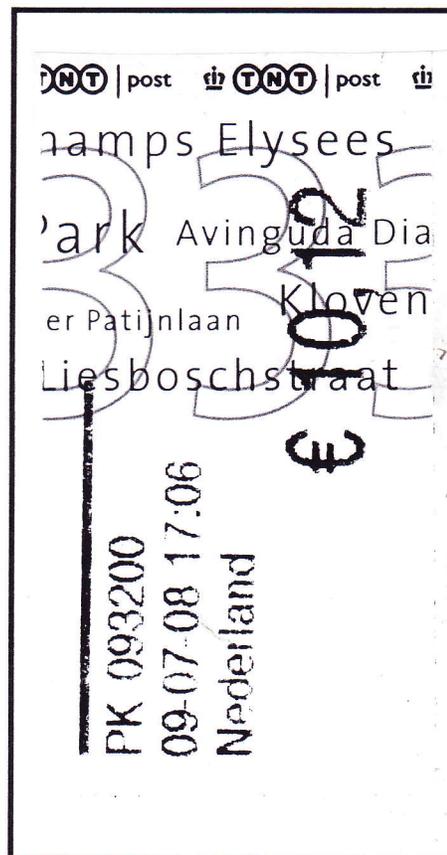
HYTECH stickers once more

Anybody who has received mail from the Netherlands the last five years most likely has seen one of these 'Hytech franking labels'. When you look at the background you might recognize some of the street names (like ((C)hamps Elysees as shown here) and start wondering about the rest. It turns out there are 81 different streetnames in the listing. Most of them are from the Netherlands, but a fair number represent streets in other countries. On the next page is the complete listing (as it appeared in *Filatelie* of April 2004). The pattern repeats itself every 45.5 cm, so it would be a challenge to collect them all.

For more information have a look at: <http://www.frankeerstempel.nl/postkantoren.htm>, and then click on 'postkantoren 2009'.

If you are wondering what the large "333" stands for in the label, it is part of a larger number, originally reported as being: 2043C5521354027S154331279144512. This however, does not show a sequence of three 3s as shown at left. I contacted the author (Mr. Hermse) of the 2004 article and he acknowledged that there was one "3" missing in the list. The correct sequence is:

2043C5521354027S1543331279144512



Aptekarskij Prospekt	Elandstraat	Liesboschstraat	Singel
Avenue 5th	Falkoner Alle	Lissabonstraat	Sluseholmen
Avenue des Champs Elysées	Flevolaan	Lübeckweg	Stadhouderskade
Avenue de Suffren	Frans Halsstraat	Lucas Bolwerk	Street 25 th
Avinguda Diagonal	Gilles van Ledenberchstraat	Mastbos	
Belmont Crescent	Grasweg	Michigan Avenue	Thumbstrasse
Binnenkant	Gravenstraat	Molenbaan	Times Sqare
Bispeengbuen	Grote Markt	Molstraat	Tjasker
Boscombe Road	Heidekruid	Nevskij Prospekt	Upland Chase
Bosplaat	Industrieweg	Nieuwe Gracht	Vaart ZZ
Boulevard Diderot	Jackson Boulevard	Nieuwe Binnenweg	Via Appia
Brievengat	Jan van Krimpenweg	Oesterweg	Via di Cassaglia
Buiskade	Kabelweg	Oude Gentweg	Via Olympica
Burgemeester Patijnlaan	Kalverstraat	Paterswoldseweg	Waterkant
Carrer de Ferran	Keizersgracht	Picadilly Circus	Weena
Carrer del Consell	Kerkplein	Prins Bernhardstraat	Weeshuiswal
Central Park	Kloveniersburgwal	Rather Kirchweg	Zuidplein
Christians Brygge	KNSM-laan	Rheezerend	Zuikertuintje
Debbemeerstraat	La Rambla	Rosebery Avenue	Zutphensestraat
Dempster Street	Lange Haven	Rue de Rivoli	
Dorpsstraat	Leidse Plein	Schipholweg	

It should be noted that there are several errors in the spelling of the names: Aptekarskij Prospekt should be Aptekarskij Prospekt, Picadilly Circus should be Piccadilly Circus, and Times Sqare should be Times Square.

Frankering Gecontroleerd

If you've recently received a letter from the Netherlands with a red "FRANKERING GECONTROLEERD IMU/ASD" sticker on it you might have wondered what that was all about? For the history of this type of cancel I suggest you go to <http://www.po-en-po.nl/postmechanisatie/Post&Techniek-okt2008.pdf>.



Here is the essential information:

When a letter is, for whatever reason, kicked out when going thru the SOSMA sorting machine it is passed on to another machine. Most often these envelopes either don't have any stamps on them or the stamps on them didn't register or the letter just caught the eye of a visual letter inspector. If the letter has a domestic address on it; it goes to Nieuwegein to the PIM (PortInnenMachine) and there it receives a Frankering Gecontroleerd mark. If the letter has a foreign destination it goes to Amsterdam to the Internmational Mail Unit (IMU/ASD) where it receives a red marker as shown here.

It does not necessarily mean that postage is due, just that there was something unusual about the franking.

Nederlandse Antillen In the March Magazine I pointed out the missing country name of Nederlandse Antillen on one stamp, but now Aad Knikman, Filatelie's editor, points out that there are other errors in stamps of the Netherlands Antilles. Look at this block of four stamps. Notice NEDELANDSE: instead of NEDERLANDSE.



RECENT ISSUES

Netherlands

Summer Stamps 2009

7 April 2009

There are some things that do not change as you get older, such as the need to talk to others. Most elderly people want to stay in contact with society, and that is no surprise. Many people remain young in the way they think, even if they become physically less able with age. This means that some elderly people are then no longer able to get out of the house on their own. And that is a great shame, not only for the elderly but also for the young, as elderly people have experienced a great deal in their lives. That makes them interesting.

Many volunteers organise heart-warming initiatives for the elderly, making their lives easier and more enjoyable. TNT Post's Summer Stamps allow everyone the opportunity to support these initiatives. All the money raised from the charity surcharge of 22 euro cents on each Summer Stamp will be donated to the Nationaal Ouderenfonds, the only fundraising organisation in the Netherlands dedicated to providing support to vulnerable elderly people and to fighting loneliness amongst this group. The charity was formerly known as the Nationaal Fonds Ouderenhulp. The Nationaal Ouderenfonds supports the elderly with projects such as the BoodschappenPlusBus, a bus service offering elderly people the opportunity to make trips to the shops with an attendant. A new project is called ComputerPlusBus and aims to increase the ability of elderly people to manage for themselves and maintain social contacts by introducing them to computers and the Internet. Various annual events are also arranged, such as the Forget-them-not Day on 1 October (International Day of Older Persons) and Christmas Dinners. On these occasions older people are made the centre of attention by the Ouderenfonds. The organisation also uses other activities and information campaigns in order to try to stimulate contact with the elderly.

Supporting a charity by including a surcharge on stamps is a long-standing tradition in the Netherlands. In 1924 TNT Post, at that time the national postal service PTT, issued the first of its Children's Stamps, and the first Summer Stamps were issued in 1935. As a socially responsible company TNT Post continues to support worthy causes, with Het Nationaal Ouderenfonds being one of the best known.

The designers decided on a campaign-type approach using six mini posters - the stamps - which display casual examples of contact between older people, young people and society in general.

Each stamp features a striking header which leads on to a short text below. On the stamp entitled "jong geleerd, oud gedaan", which translates approximately as "Learned earlier, used later", the image is of a young girl rather than an older person, for example. The image ties in with the short "thank you" text written by pupils to their ballet teacher who has been giving lessons for 40 years. This also immediately makes the connection between young and old. On the "Let's twist again!" stamp, a man is playing a "Golden Oldie" on his trumpet.

The "Chatten?" (Want to chat?) stamp shows that today's elderly are also up to date. A beaming Granny de Jong (71) is depicted on this stamp, brandishing the Internet diploma she has just been awarded. On another stamp, 75-year-old Corrie is looking for a pen friend.

"Vergeet-me-niet" (Forget-me-not) as a title here, as this ties in neatly with the long-running National Ouderenfonds "Vergeet-ze-niet" (Forget-them-not) campaign. A nod of praise is also given to one of the activities run by the Ouderenfonds, with the Boodschappen PlusBus shopping bus being mentioned under the "Er-op-uit!" (Out and about!) title. So each stamp addresses both the elderly and young people in a playful and very accessible way.



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

Technical information

Stamp Size:	36x25mm
Perforation:	14 1/2 : 14 1/2
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Stamp type:	stamp sheetlet with six special stamps and with a charity surcharge for the Nationaal Ouderenfonds
Print Colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black
Print process:	offset
Print run:	400,000 sheetlets
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands

Europa Stamps 2009

7 April 2009

The Year of Astronomy has been chosen by PostEurop as the theme for the Europa Stamps for 2009. A total of 48 European public postal operators, including TNT Post, are affiliated to the PostEurop association. It is up to each country to interpret the subject matter in its own way.

The United Nations has proclaimed 2009 to be the "International Year of Astronomy". The year commemorates the first astronomical use of the telescope by Galileo Galilei 400 years ago. In actual fact, the telescope was invented a year earlier by Hans Lipperhey, but Lipperhey failed to obtain a patent for his idea. This meant that Galileo Galilei was able to go down in world history with a version of the telescope he had improved further. The invention of the telescope marked the start of a veritable revolution in astronomy in the seventeenth century. An important role in this was played by the Dutch mathematician, physicist and astronomer, Christiaan Huygens.

The universe can be observed in a completely different way by using a radio telescope, which uses radio waves instead of light. From the 1950s onwards the Dutch astronomer Jan Hendrik Oort was an important pioneer and an enthusiastic proponent of the use of the radio telescope. Work is currently being carried out both in the Netherlands and in other countries on the largest radio telescope in the world - the Low Frequency Array (LOFAR). The aim of the LOFAR, which will eventually consist of a network of radio telescopes located in several European countries, is to provide more knowledge about the very beginnings of the universe.

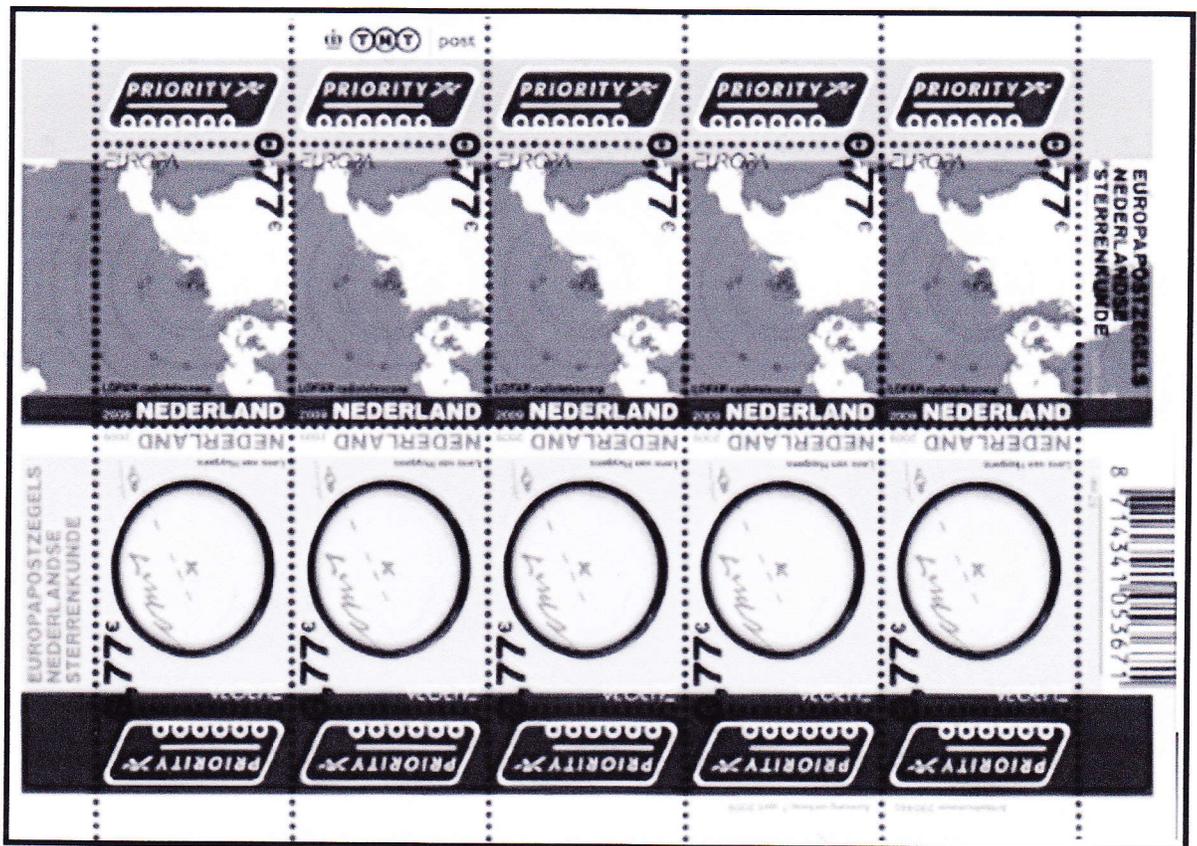
The Europa Stamp 2009 issued by TNT Post is a sheetlet featuring a total of ten stamps in two designs, each with a face value of 77 euro cents.

The first subject is the discovery of Titan, the largest moon of the planet Saturn." It was Christiaan Huygens who made this discovery using his telescope. The other stamp relates to the Dutch initiative for building the LOFAR telescope, the largest radio telescope in the world.

Christiaan Huygens was the first great Dutch astronomer. One of the lenses used by Huygens, possibly from the very telescope he used to discover Titan, has been preserved and is displayed in the University Museum of Utrecht. It features engravings made by Huygens. On one side of the lens the date "3 February 1655" can be found - possibly the date on which Titan was discovered. Engraved on the other side is the following line written by the Roman poet Ovid: *Admovere oculis distantia sidera nostris* (they brought the distant stars closer to our eyes).

The designer also encountered the contrast between small and large in the development of the radio telescope. "What I find particularly interesting is that the individual pieces of apparatus - the receivers, if you like - are becoming smaller and smaller, while the network is continually expanding. For now the culmination of this process is the LOFAR project. It's weird to think that the Dutch and other Europeans are in fact all walking around within this instrument." The designer has illustrated the locations of the LOFAR antennae on the second stamp, with the headquarters in Exloo, the Netherlands at the centre.

The designer used an ingeniously limited number of colors. "In addition to black, I used an orange which is used for TNT Post's corporate identity. The blue colour used is the colour of the Priority logo. On the stamp featuring the telescope lens, the



word "Nederland" is written in gold on a white background. This is a reference to the Dutch Golden Age during which Huygens was alive. On the LOFAR stamp, the word "Nederland" is in white letters on a blue background, which makes the text less easy to read. This is in reference to the scale of LOFAR which makes it a European matter and into which the Netherlands is absorbed, as it were."

Denomination: 77 euro cents.

Technical information

Stamp Size: 36x25mm
Perforation: 14 1/2 : 14 1/2
Paper: normal with phosphor tagging
Gum: synthetic
Stamp type: stamp sheetlet with two special stamps in two different designs with priority stickers
Print Colors: blue, orange, black, and gold
Print process: offset
Print run: 1,700,000 sheetlets
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands

Beautiful Netherlands 2009- Oosterhout and Roosendaal

28 April, 2009

The Beautiful Netherlands 2009 series is now dedicating stamp sheetlets to Oosterhout and Roosendaal, both of which are celebrating 200 years of city rights. Stamp sheetlets featuring Tilburg and Assen were issued on 10 March and Delfzijl will be receiving its own sheetlet later this year. The series will be completed by a collective sheetlet.

Oosterhout

Oosterhout has always been a lively and exuberant place, a character trait that even made it miss out on having its own railway station, or so the story goes. When delegates from the city made the long journey to The Hague to argue their case for a station, they decided to first dig into a meal on their arrival. This was fully in keeping with the Oosterhout saying "first we eat!" By the time they reached the meeting they were too late; the station had already been granted to nearby Rijen.

From as early as the 13th century Oosterhout must have been a pleasant place to be. Around this time, various noble families settled in the area and built their comfortable abodes. Six of these "castles" have survived, forming a tangible link to the past along with St. Jan's Church, the Slotbosse tower and the historic town centre. One of the castles, known as *De Blauwe Camer* or Blue Room, became the home of the Norbetin Sisters of St. Catharinadal in 1647. The priory forms the "holy triangle" together with the Abbey of Our Lady and St. Paul's Abbey, both former convents. This area on the city's eastern flanks is home not only to former and active convents but also offers a continuous stretch of gardens, estates and historic farms.

In 1809, King Louis Napoleon, the brother of Emperor Napoleon, granted city rights to Oosterhout along with twelve other places. In 2009, Oosterhout is celebrating its 200th anniversary as a city. An extra facet is being added to the jubilee with the issue of the city's very own stamp in TNT Post's Beautiful Netherlands 2009 series.

Roosendaal

Prosperity, decline and then a new period of prosperity describes Roosendaal's history in a nutshell. In the Middle Ages the area around Roosendaal enjoyed good fortune, mainly thanks to the rise of the peat cutting industry. This fuel was transported over the Vliet, which provided a link to the open sea, to Holland and wealthy Flanders. However, the tide turned at the onset of the

Eighty Years' War, with the town falling victim to plundering, major fires and outbreaks of the plague. To add to its misfortune, Roosendaal also lost its connection to the sea as the Vliet silted up. A long period of decline followed.

The economic woes endured until well into the 19th century. Things started to improve especially after 1854 when a railway line was built, linking Roosendaal to Antwerp in Belgium. Rail connections to Breda, Zeeland and the north followed. Roosendaal became an important railway junction that soon attracted industry, including a number of sugar factories and a rice starch factory. In the 20th century, Roosendaal's skyline as seen from the train was dominated for several decades by the factories of Liga, a household name in the Netherlands. Generations of Dutch children have been brought up on Liga biscuits. The number of residents in the municipality, which also includes the villages of Nispen and Wouw, rose from around 6,000 in 1851 to over 77,000 in 2008. The growing importance of Roosendaal was possibly anticipated by Emperor Napoleon's brother, King Louis Napoleon, who reigned over Holland from 1806 to 1810. In 1809, the king granted city rights to Roosendaal along with twelve other places. In 2009 it is celebrating its 200th anniversary as a city, the perfect opportunity to honor the city with its own stamp sheetlet.

One aspect that makes these Beautiful Netherlands - Oosterhout and Roosendaal stamps so 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 Year Pack of Dutch Stamps 2009.

"In designing the stamp sheetlet for Oosterhout and Roosendaal we didn't limit ourselves to a few well-known buildings or famous inhabitants," says René Toneman of Sito who, together with Serge Scheepers, is responsible for the design of the Beautiful Netherlands 2009 series. "Oosterhout and Roosendaal are among those towns which are not easily characterised in that way as they have so much to offer. So the challenge was how to relate as much as possible about each city in an eloquent fashion." Toneman and Scheepers came up with the idea of a collection of small cards featuring illustrations and stories, spread across the whole stamp sheetlet. The cards sometimes overlap or have been rotated, emphasising that this is a collection.

Oosterhout

The images depict local architecture, history, art, events and stories told by and about the inhabitants. We see, for example, the holy oak, the Slotbosse tower, Mooi Keetje (a local innkeeper described by Dutch writer Hildebrand), lingerie designed by Oosterhout-born Marlies Dekkers and two immense works of art by Piet Hohmann (*White bicycle* and *Humming top*). The holy triangle is represented by illustrations of the three convents at the corners of a triangle, in which the pattern of the local street paving can also be seen. All of the illustrations were made by Toneman and Scheepers, in most cases based on existing material, and often given a comical touch. Take for example the two delegates of Oosterhout flying through the air, following the aroma of delicious food. Hohmann's humming top is set against a background of small cars in reference to the sculpture's location on a traffic roundabout and the sheer size of the work, which towers some nine metres above the ground.

the work, which towers some nine metres above the ground.

The images on the cards around the edge of the sheetlet are mostly printed in green and magenta, the choice of just a few colors emphasising the character of a collection. Another unusual feature of the design is that the stamps are more or less hidden away within the sheetlet. "At first glance it appears that the stamps are cut out of the sheetlet quite randomly," says Toneman. "But there are differences. For the stamps we used a wider range of colors and other techniques, as can be seen in the attire of the two 19th century delegates, who appear to have been drawn with colored pencils." Adding text gave Toneman and Scheepers the opportunity of conveying interesting pieces of information. We can, for example, read all about the hollow trunk of the holy oak, home to a hermit who smoked his bacon up in the tree. The handwritten lyrics of hip-hop artist Extince, the stage name of Oosterhout-born Peter Kops, brings us back to the present.

Roosendaal

Tonemen and Scheepers let themselves be led by their own preferences for architecture, history, art, large-scale events and stories about the city and its environs. The stamp sheetlet includes images of St. Jan's Church with its medieval steeple, the Tongertohuys Museum housed in the old presbytery built in 1762, the Church of Our Lady dating from 1874, the Vrouwenhof open-air theatre and a number of cyclists turning a corner in Roosendaal's cycling criterium. All of the illustrations were made by Toneman and Scheepers, in most cases based on



cards," says Toneman. "The card belonging to the guinea fowl explains that *tullepetaon* comes from the French word for the bird *poule pintade*, which was gradually corrupted into its present form through metathesis and sound shifts. The text cards enabled us to incorporate interesting facts into the sheetlets."

The cards sometimes overlap or have been rotated, emphasising the character of a collection. An interesting part of the design is that the stamps themselves appear to have been cut out of the sheetlet quite randomly. "But there is a difference in accent," Toneman points out. "The illustrations at the edge of the sheetlet generally feature just two colors - green and magenta. We used more colors and different techniques for the stamps, such as confetti for the guinea fowl". The rail network around Roosendaal is featured on the stamps, running to Antwerp (at the bottom of the sheet), Zeeland (left), Breda (right) and Rotterdam (top). These lines to the various destinations match parts of the actual routes followed by the train. On the stamp sheetlet the rail network symbolically links all of the images depicting Roosendaal, expressing the importance of the railways to the city in an ingenious way.

The face value of each stamp is 44 euro cents.

Technical Details

Stamp size	20.8 x 25.3 mm
Perforation	14 1/2 : 14 1/4
Paper	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum	synthetic
Stamp type	sheetlet of five identical special stamps
Print Color	yellow, magenta, cyan and black
Print process	offset
Print run	110,000 stamp sheetlets for each city
Printer	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands



existing material, and often given a comical touch. We see, for example, an image of a guinea fowl made up of multi-colored confetti. This points to the name Tullepetaonestad that Roosendaal takes on during its carnival celebrations. "Images like these require some explanation, which is why we added text