

Dated Journal

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

Netherlands Philately

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 35/2



American Society for Netherlands Philately
Founded in 1975



De Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling

OVERWEEGT U
UW VERZAMELING
TE VERKOPEN?

bij ons heeft u 2 mogelijkheden:

Contante Betaling

of realisatie via onze

Internationale Veilingen



1 maand voor de veiling
CATALOGUS OP INTERNET

www.npv.nl

MET ALLE FOTO'S IN KLEUR



bel ons voor een vertrouwelijk
en gratis advies

tel. 0294 - 43 30 20

e-mail info@npv.nl

De Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling

Leeuvenveldseweg 14, 1382 LX Weesp

gediplomeerd veilinghouder en taxateur



eCosta



COIN AND STAMP AUCTION

365 dagen per jaar veiling
van munten en papiergeld

Stampauction | CoinAuction | Postzegelveiling | Muntenveiling

www.e-costa.com

Munten Postzegels Collectables | www.ecosta.com | Stamps Coins Collectables

NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; Volume 35/2

November 2010

President's message

SESCAL 2010 Sept 30 – Oct 2

Yes, SESCAL 2010 in Los Angeles has come and gone. The exhibits were world-class, very interesting and very diverse. You do wonder sometimes where these collectors managed to find all this extraordinary material.

We had our meeting to bring all of us up to date on the well-being of our Society.

We took the time to discuss the turnover of the editorship of our Magazine, and the result was that we all felt that we should allow the new editorial team some learning space. Such turnovers are always more difficult than we imagine, and we are going from a single editor to a triumvirate which has its own ins and outs.

We do want all our members that have comments, suggestions and so on to contact our new editorial team.

I have to confess being disappointed with the attendance of our California members, three in total came, one of whom was part of the SESCAL team in any case. The reason we decided to go to SESCAL was precisely so the California members could come in numbers. We can understand their hesitation to travel all the way to the East Coast, but, hey, this was on the West Coast.

Someone suggested we all go to the large show planned in Tucson, AZ, in January 2013. (Nice weather there in January) Sounds like a good plan to me, think about it!

EM

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| President's message | 25 |
| The board and messages of the board | 26 |
| Summary of our meeting at SESCAL | 27 |
| Election results | 27 |
| Registered letter send in 1933 on one of the last voyages of the famous S.S. Mauretania | 28 |
| Philately and Phytopathology | 31 |
| Cancels from the French Masson Company for the Dutch mail | 34 |
| Rip-off in the Netherlands | 41 |
| Magazine & Book Reviews | 42 |
| Recent issues | 45 |

Website: <http://www.angelfire.com/ca2/asnp/>

ASNP is a nonprofit organization registered in the State of Illinois. Founded in 1975 by Paul van Reyen

Netherlands Philately is published 6x per year by the American Society for Netherlands Philately

©Copyright 2010, the American Society for Netherlands Philately (opinions expressed in the various articles in the Magazine are those of the authors and not necessarily endorsed by ASNP or this Magazine)

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

The Board & Messages of the board

President

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

Vice President

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

Treasurer

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

Membership Secretary

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

Corresponding Secretary

Marinus Quist
116 Riverwood Drive
Covington, LA 70433

Auction Manager

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

Advertising Manager

Max Lerk
Maarnse Grindweg 25
3951 LJ Maarn ,
The Netherlands

Librarian

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

Board of Governors

Jan Enthoven
Onalaska, WI

John Hornbeck
Washington D.C.

Benjamin Bump
Hampden, MA

Magazine Editor

Alex Nuijten
Knokkestraat 22
4826 KE Breda
The Netherlands

asnpmagazine@gmail.com

Magazine Editorial Committee

Erik Roos
ERoosASNP@gmail.com

Tony Schrier
tonasnp@aol.com

Magazine Publisher

Ben H. Jansen
bjansen@uh.edu

British Representative

Richard Wheatley

Dutch Representative

Max Lerk

German Representative

Dr. A Louis

Magazine Notes

Our Magazine is the business card of our society. With modern technology available, a full color magazine is warranted.

Potential authors are asked to send in full color scans (at 600 dpi) of their illustrations. I would like to receive the text in MS Word. Keep in mind that you clearly state where each illustration belongs in the article.

Contact the Magazine editor in case of questions.

Summery of our meeting at SESCAL

by Ed Matthews

- 1) Magazine editor turn-over - please read the President's message on this issue. We would repeat again, if you have any comments, good or bad, please give them to our editor Alex Nuijten at asnpmagazine@gmail.com, so he may be aware of your concerns.
- 2) Our financial situation; we are solvent, but not rich. We do not appear to have any problems in this area.
- 3) Membership: 83 members have renewed for 2011, 45 are yet to come. We slowly but surely lose members by attrition,
we have to find new members, younger ones in their 40's and 50's to fill the ranks.
Such new members are likely to have new ideas, great, that is how the world goes on!
- 4) I repeat the cry of our editor, he needs new articles in the pipeline in order to put together an interesting magazine every two months. You have stamps, covers, that you show others because you are proud of them, so please write something about them.
- 5) Why is everyone so "afraid" to participate in exhibitions? Start at your local stamp club and gain experience.
- 6) This year's Joh de Kruyf Award is going to Frank Julsen. At his age he is not very active anymore, but in years gone by he was very active indeed and this has never been highlighted, he has earned this Award several times over.
- 7) We are awaiting the outcome of our balloting this year to make some relatively minor revisions to our Bylaws. The major change is going from 4 to 3 Governors, the reason for that is that you might get deadlocked with an even number of Governors. Has never happened before, but one never knows.
- 8) Attendance at philatelic exhibitions: our infrequent get-togethers coincide with major exhibitions, but it seems very hard to get our members excited about visiting such shows, and at the same time meet other members of the ASNP.

EM.

Election results

by Jan Enthoven

A total of 67 ballots were received

There were 56 votes in favor of the bylaws changes. No votes against.

Of the slate of nominees, President Ed Matthews, Vice president Dries Jansma, Secretary Jan Enthoven, Treasurer Tom Harden and Governors John Hornbeck and Benjamin Bump each received 57 votes.

Counted October 22, 2010

Registered letter sent in 1933 on one of the last voyages of the famous S.S. Mauretania

by Hans Kremer

R.M.S. MAURETANIA

BUILT BY: John Brown & Co. Ltd. - Glasgow, Scotland

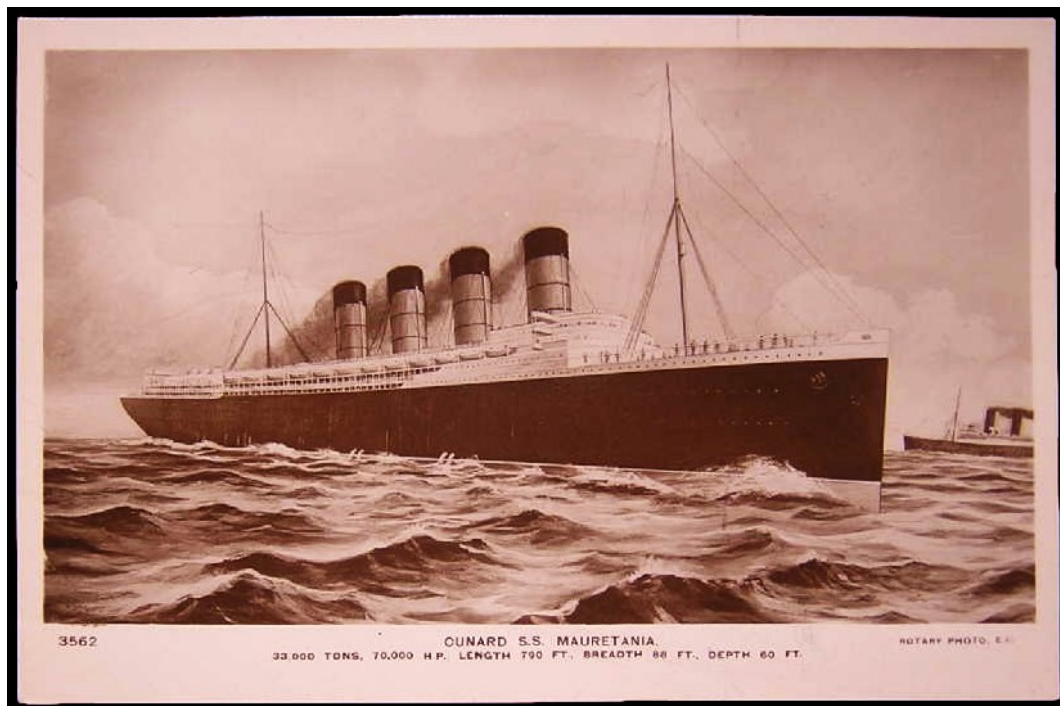
OWNED BY: Cunard Line

LAUNCHED: 20 September 1906

GROSS TONNAGE: 31,938

MAIDEN VOYAGE: 16 November 1907 - Liverpool to New York

FATE: Sold for scrap 03 April 1935



At the time of her first voyage in 1907, the RMS Mauretania was the largest passenger liner in the world, beating out her sister the Lusitania by 388 tons. During her career she broke several trans-Atlantic speed records, her fastest crossing was in September 1909 when she crossed the Atlantic in 4 days, 10 hours and 51 minutes. In 1914 she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy and was returned to Cunard in 1919. In July 1921 Mauretania was damaged by a fire, she was rebuilt to 30,696 gross tons and converted from coal to oil power. Mauretania was perhaps the most successful ocean liner of the early 20th Century.

From: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RMS_Mauretania_\(1906\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RMS_Mauretania_(1906))

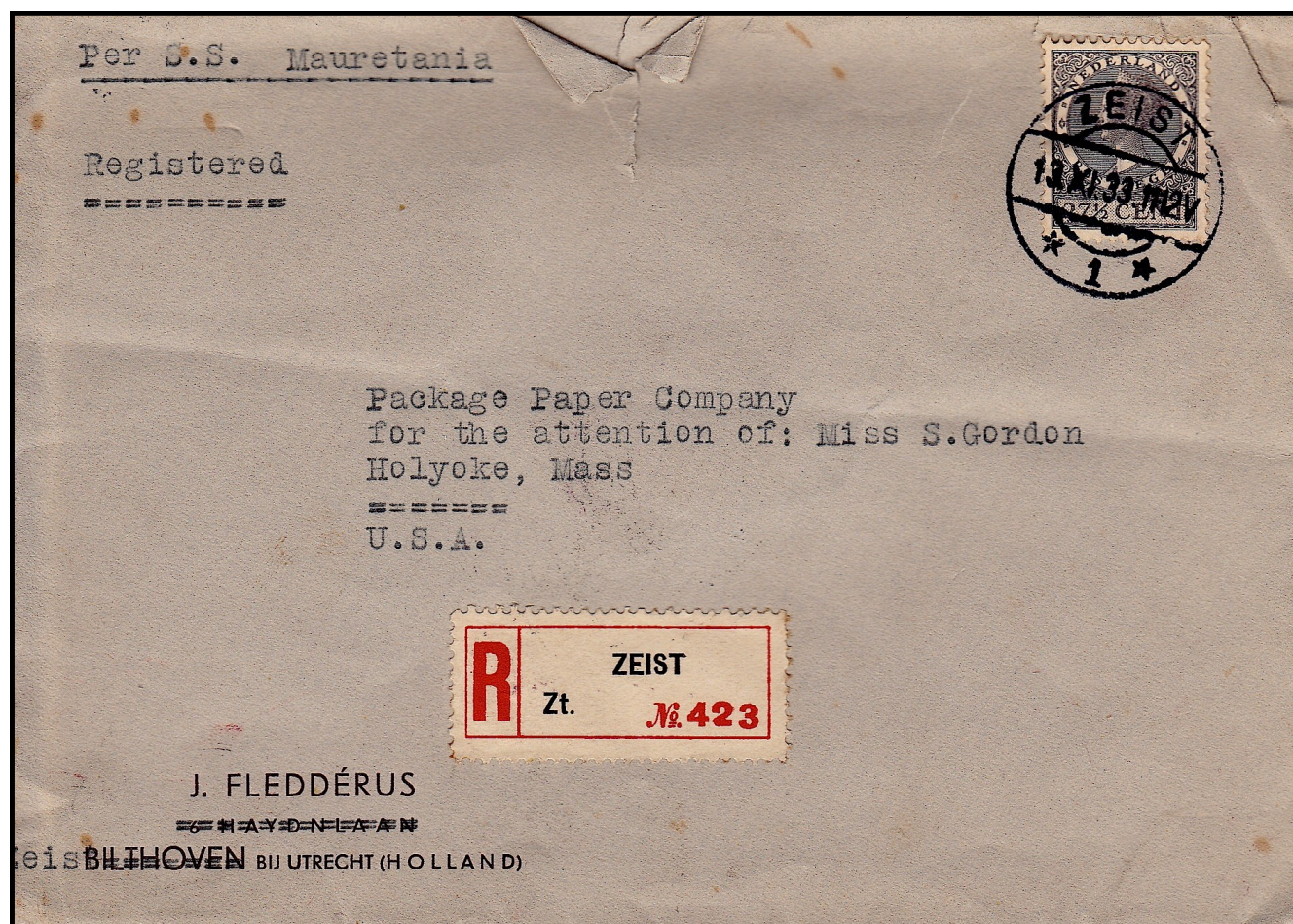
In 1930, with a combination of the Great Depression and newer competitors on the Atlantic run, *Mauretania* became a dedicated cruise ship. When Cunard Line merged with White Star Line in 1934, *Mauretania*, along with *Olympic*, *Majestic* and other ageing ocean liners, were deemed surplus and withdrawn from service.

Cunard withdrew *Mauretania* from service following a final eastward crossing from New York to Southampton in September 1934. The voyage was made at an average speed of 24 knots, equalling the original contractual stipulation for her mail subsidy. She was then laid up at Southampton alongside the former White Star Line flagship *Olympic*, her twenty-eight years of service at a close.

In May 1935 her furnishings and fittings were put up for auction and of the 1st of July that year she departed Southampton for the last time to T.W Wards shipbreakers at Rosyth.[22] One of her former captains, the retired commodore Sir Arthur Rostron, captain of the RMS *Carpathia* during the *Titanic* rescue, came to see her on her final departure from Southampton. Rostron refused to go aboard *Mauretania* before her final journey, stating that he preferred to remember the ship as she was when he commanded her.

En route to Rosyth *Mauretania* stopped at her birthplace the Tyne for half an hour, where she drew crowds of sightseers and was boarded by the Lord Mayor of Newcastle. The mayor bid her farewell from the people of Newcastle, and her last captain, A.T. Brown, then resumed his course for Rosyth. With masts cut down to fit, the ship passed under the Forth Bridge and was delivered to the breakers.

The demise of the beloved *Mauretania* was protested by many of her loyal passengers, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt who wrote a private letter arguing against the scrapping.



The cover shown here was mailed from Zeist in the Netherlands on November 13, 1933 with the stipulation that it would be sent via the S.S Mauretania. The S.S Mauretania at that time was a cruise ship sailing out of Southampton to New York. The letter must have been boarded in Southampton, shortly after Nov. 13. It arrived in New York on Nov. 21 and reached its final destination of Holyoke, Mass on November 23, ten days from door to door.



The correct rate for a registered surface letter from the Netherlands to the U.S in 1933 was 27 1/2 cent, made up of the 12 1/2 cent surface fee and a 15 cent Registration surcharge. The 27 1/2 cent Veth type stamp on the cover was issued in 1928. Ultimately about 8.5 million copies of this stamp were sold.

Please also have a look at the wax seals on the back. For a while these types of wax seals were a requirement for registered mail, but only if it contained valuables. The seals had to be made up of a unique coat of arms, number or other unique identifier. The one shown here is most likely the coat of arms of the Fledderus family, since they were the sender but I could not verify this.



Philately and Phytopathology

by Ben H. Jansen

I bought the cover shown in Figure 1a and 1b at the Greater Houston Stamp Show in September 2010. It attracted my attention because I collect covers and postcards that were undeliverable by the Dutch postal services and returned to their sender.

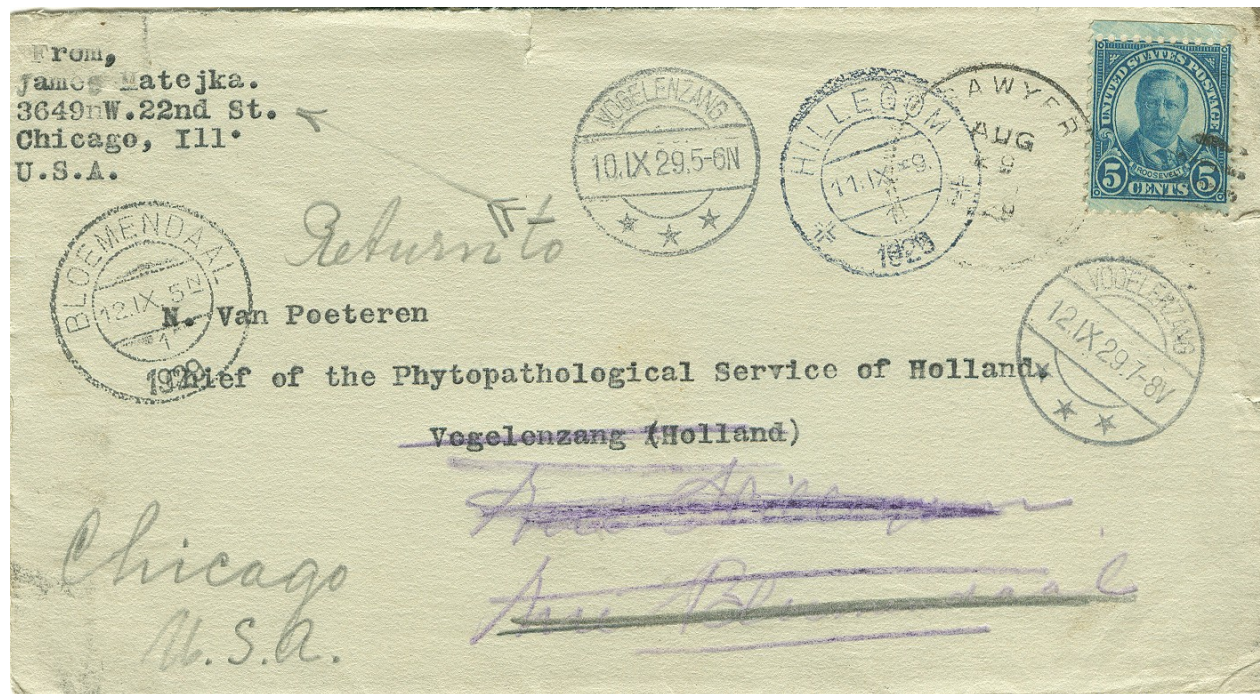


Figure 1a: Front of letter.

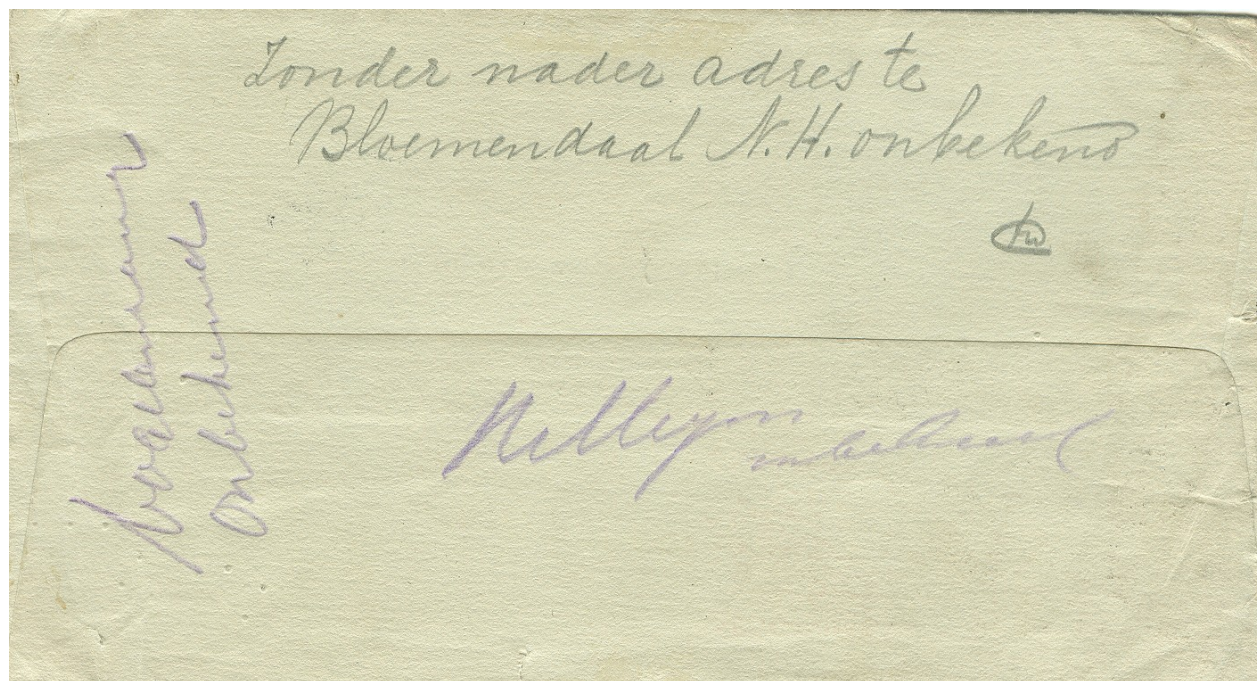
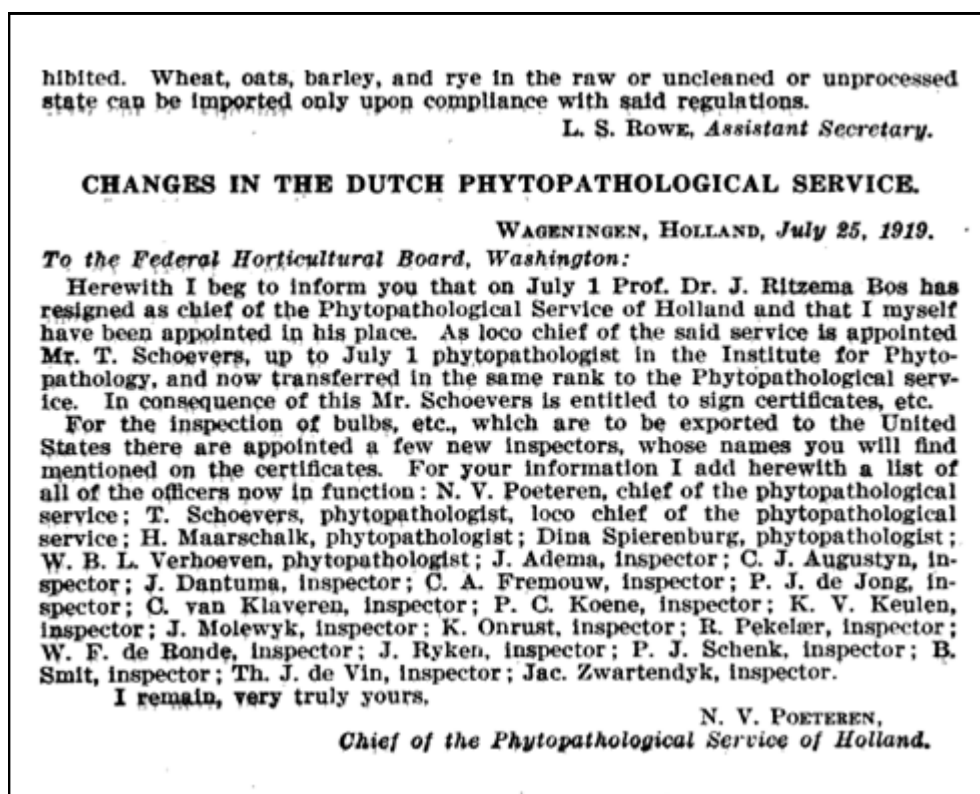


Figure 1b: Back of letter.

The letter, franked with the 5 c Th. Roosevelt stamp was mailed August 29, 1929, from Sawyer, probably in Michigan. Less than two weeks later, it arrived in Vogelenzang on September 10, 1929. The letter was addressed to N. Van Poeteren, the Chief of the Phytopathological Service of Holland. Phytopathology refers to plant disease.

According to http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jan_Ritzema_Bos, the Phytopathological Service was established in 1899 under the leadership of Jan Ritzema Bos (Groningen, 27 juli 1850 – Wageningen, 7 april 1928), a Dutch botanist and zoologist. This service, which still exists today as the “Plantenziektenkundige Dienst” (Plant disease service), was established primarily to provide tree growers with certificates that their plants destined for export were disease-free. Jan Ritzema Bos was the director of the Service till July 1, 1918. On that day, Ir. Nicolaas van Poeteren became the director, as announced in the August-October 1919 issue of the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Federal Horticultural Board (see Figure 2).



Van Poeteren was also an editor of the ‘Tijdschrift over Plantenziekten’ (Journal of Plant Diseases), and following his death, an in memoriam appeared in the July-August 1946 issue of this journal, containing the picture shown in Figure 3. Coincidentally, the (by then retired) loco chief of the service, Mr. T.A.C. Schoevers (see Figure 2), had passed away a few weeks earlier on May 28. According to the in memoriam, Van Poeteren was born on January 25, 1882 in The Hague, where he attended the HBS (‘Hogere Burger School’, High School for Citizens). He obtained the diploma in Horticulture in Wageningen in 1908 and became an assistant of Prof. Dr. Jan Ritzema Bos in 1909.

Figure 2: Announcement by the Federal Horticultural Board.

The Phytopathological service of the Netherlands was (and its successor still is) housed in Wageningen, the site of the ‘Landbouw Hogeschool’ (the only agricultural university in the Netherlands), in the east of the Netherlands. Vogelenzang, on the other hand, is located in the west of the Netherlands, close to the North Sea coast. This is probably why the postal authorities did not know about the phytopathological service. However, someone was smart enough to realize that the intended destination must have something to do with plants, and after writing ‘Vogelenzang onbekend’ (unknown in Vogelenzang) in blue pencil, the letter was forwarded to Hillegom, in the center of the tulip-growing region, where it arrived on September 11. Again the address was ‘onbekend’ (in blue) and the letter was subsequently forwarded to Bloemendaal (close to Vogelenzang), arriving on September 12. A black penciled note ‘Zonder nader adres te Bloemendaal N.H. onbekend’ (Without additional address not known in Bloemendaal North Holland) was added to the back, and the letter was returned to Vogelenzang on the same day, arriving a few hours later. The name ‘Bloemendaal’ means valley of flowers, again, not an unreasonable choice to forward a letter to that is intended for the plant disease center. The envelope contained the type-written note, dated August 29, 1929, shown in Figure 4.



Figure 3: Ir. Nicolaas van Poeteren was born January 25, 1882 in The Hague, and died July 10, 1946 in Wageningen.

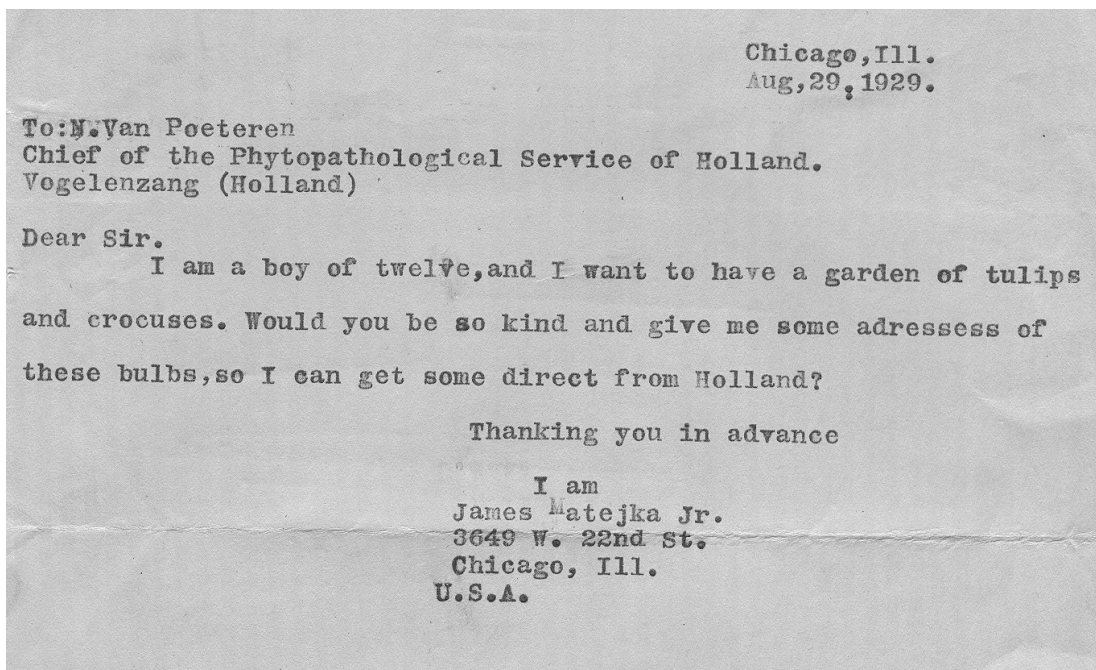


Figure 4: Content of the envelope.

The writer identifies himself as James J. Matejka Jr., living in Chicago, and asks for addresses to obtain tulip and crocus bulbs. Interestingly, Dr. James J. Matejka Jr. (October 27, 1916 - November 30, 1979), of Chicago, Illinois, signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1979 and was named to the American Philatelic Society Hall of Fame in 1981. The picture replicated in Figure 5 can be found on the website http://www.stamps.org/Almanac/alm_halloffame_1980-84.htm#Matejka. The letter writer describes himself as a 12-year old boy, which agrees with the date-of-birth of the noted philatelist, so it is highly likely that the two are the same person! Also, a (budding) philatelist would certainly hold on this item, probably explaining with this envelope survived the ages.

Two mysteries remain. First, why was the envelope mailed from Sawyer? While there are multiple towns named Sawyer in the USA, the most likely candidate is the little town is in the southwest corner of Michigan, close to Lake Michigan and the Warren Dunes state park. It is possible that James Jr. spent the last week of the summer with his family there.

The second mystery is why the letter writer was knowledgeable about the existence of a Phytopathological Service, and the name of its director, yet did not know the city in which the service was located. Could it be that the writer was hoping that the envelope would be shuffled among several post-offices and eventually be returned to him?



Figure 5: Dr. James J. Matejka Jr.

Cancels from the French Masson Company for the Dutch mail.

Why produced then, intended for which offices, and used till when?

by Hotze Wiersma, in collaboration with H.J.W. van Kesteren

Translation by Ben H. Jansen in collaboration with Hans Kremer

An article about the domestic postal developments in the Netherlands from 1803 till 1811, with as its central item the first international postal treaty of 1808 in the Kingdom of Holland, and the production, delivery, and the use of the first group of uniform Dutch cancels with a French name (Masson).

INTRODUCTION

The political and postal situation in the Batavian Republic around 1800.

The story about the freedom tree of 1795 was a festive one. There had to be music, singing and dancing, in other words, a kind of a carnival with our French friends. Following January 1, 1795 the top of every letter in the Batavian Republic contained the motto of, and especially for, each common citizen, “Freedom, Equality, and Fraternity.” Burghers, Revolution, the ideal world was born.

For centuries, the French had been used to a centralized form of Government. This certainly was true for the mail. From Paris roads went into all directions, for the mail routes too. The mail system was organized tightly from Paris; the rates were set for the entire nation, the procedures to follow for mail processing were written down in great detail, were followed carefully, and checked closely.

In 1795, the French encountered some kind of a confederation of states in the Republic of the United Netherlands, with seven nearly independent regions, plus some state-controlled left over areas. In our Republic there was only a common responsibility for military affairs, other issues were decided on a state- by-state basis.

The region Holland had a lot of influence on the other regions; this was true for postal matters as well, especially regarding contacts with other countries. Prior to 1795, only a few of the larger towns in the other regions had a “Postcomptoir with a postmaster”. In the rural areas the pickup and delivery of mail was hardly organized. Then, in 1795 we see the foundation of the Batavian Republic and the French ideas and influences are getting mingled with the existing realities in the Republic. The advantages of a national postal system were certainly recognized but the road to achieving this was not determined only by postal problems. The political instability around 1800 also played a part. That’s why the process of establishing a well-functioning national postal system became a story of ups and downs over many years.

In 1806 the basic plan for the new postal national postal system was accepted and national postal rates were set in 1807 with rate lists (port lists) for all towns with a postal institution with the Kingdom Holland. In 1808 a postal contract was signed with our French neighbors and ‘friends’ for mail exchange across the border. ‘Friends’ is in quotes because these foreigners had their own, obstinate interpretation of their motto “Liberté, Egalité et Fraternité”.



Figure 1: The Freedom tree in Rotterdam in 1795.

This article provides information about the ‘postal map of the Kingdom of Holland’ from 1806 until 1811. First, there is an overview at the national level of the postal establishments and routes that existed in 1806. Then an overview of the Treaty with France of 1808 is provided, followed by a review of the preparations for its introduction at all levels. Finally, the article group of Dutch cancels, which are name

Figure 2: 1805. The announcement of the decision to establish the Batavian mail.

¹ The Continental System is the foreign policy outlined by Napoleon Bonaparte in the Berlin Decree of November 1806, forbidding his allies and conquests from trading with the British.

VEILING OKTOBER 2010

[illegible]

Heemraadschapslaan 100 · NL - 1181 VC Amstelveen
Telefoon +31- (0)20 - 624 97 40 · Fax +31 - (0)20 - 624 97 49
info@corinphila.nl · www.corinphila.nl



Figure 3: Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte.

Questions

The period from 1800 to 1811 is postally a very interesting one for multiple reasons. The fragmented, not service-oriented, Batavian postal system existing prior to 1800 had to be replaced by a uniform, efficient, and service oriented one. The mail had to be reliable and fast, and the postal runs on the main routes should ideally take place daily. Unfortunately the decision makers often did not see eye to eye and establishing a national postal system became a process of years of discussions and political maneuvering.

To date, no clear picture has appeared in philatelic sources of the postal situation in the Kingdom of Holland around the preparation and implementation of the Treaty of 1808, i.e. the period 1806-1810. Van den Brink in his studies about the postal system of 1795 to 1811 only obliquely talked about this contract. Lejeune in his standard book about the postal system of the Republic of United Dutch States as it existed at the end of 1807, does discuss the situation, but omits a number of details. Korteweg, among other problems, does not know how to differentiate between main post offices and the sub post offices.

Why can one find only a few cancellations of sub post offices prior to 1811? Why can one find them after 1813, after the French went home following the establishment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands? Nothing can be found in the sources regarding the regulations concerning inks and colors in 1809. Why did the main- and sub offices in the province of Zeeland not receive seals (cachets) in 1809? How is it possible that a reputable provider of cancellation markers, such as Masson, cut the Z of Zutphen and Zwolle in mirror image in the cancels? How many Leeuwarden Masson cancels were ordered and delivered? What does Korteweg's list of order confirmations and the K 19 list of cancels for the capitol of Friesland tells us? Why were Masson cancels also used for mail within the Netherlands? And is it true that from August 1, 1809 nearly all sub post offices in the villages on the island of Goeree Overflakkee used the Masson cancel? Did distribution offices use their 'own', unofficial cancels exclusively, or was reality slightly different? And of course the question if there was a Masson cancel shipped to the Het Loo sub office and whether Apeldoorn received a Masson cancel too later on? When was a Masson cancel used for the last time in our country?

Plenty of questions.

Some dates to put things in perspective.

1795 End of the Republic of the United Netherlands; start of the Batavian Republic.

The state domains of Limburg and State-Flanders become part of France.

1799 Government Decree that the Batavian postal system will become a national, not regional system

1803 Start of the national postal system.

The Comptoirs (post offices) become part of a national postal system. The profits per office were settled at a national level.

1806 Organizational Decree: Division into seven postal departments. Subdivision of post offices into three categories: Main offices, sub-offices, and branch offices. Also the beginning of the Kingdom of the Netherlands under Louis Napoleon as King.

- 1807 National system of postal rates. Flushing (Vlissingen) is handed to the French in exchange for East-Friesland (located in current Germany).
- 1808 Postal Treaty: Treaty with France about the exchange of mail between the two countries.
- 1809 Invasion of the English in Zeeland; the English retreat.
 August 1: The Treaty between France and the Kingdom of Holland becomes effective.
 There will be four border crossing offices: Breda, Eindhoven, Middelburg, and Nijmegen.
 A daily round trip postal run with the 'chaise' between Amsterdam and Breda is established.
 In the Kingdom of Holland, Amsterdam becomes the center of Government, including the postal system.
- 1810 North- (Noord) Brabant and Zeeland become administratively parts of French departments.
 End of the Kingdom of Holland; annexation by France.
 Preparations for the incorporation of the mail system into the French system.
- 1811 April 1: The seven Dutch departments form a postal unity using the General Instructions (Algemene Istructies) as the rules for mail processing. End of the many private postal services using carts and boats.
- 1812 A new postal organization: post offices and distribution offices. New French cancels: department cancels for un-franked, franked and déboursé (postage due) letters. In the cancels the name of the office plus a department number.
- 1813 November and beyond: The French leave the Netherlands.
 King William I: establishment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands .
 The French postal system remains the basis for the Dutch post.

THE POSTAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE KINGDOM OF HOLLAND

Types of offices

As a result of the postal organization of 1806 the postal institutions were divided into seven postal departments. The offices were divided into three classes:

- * Main offices
- * Sub offices
- * Branch offices

Later on the terms offices of the first, second, and third class were also being used in postal circulars. In this article the terms main-, sub-, and branch offices are used exclusively. According to the order confirmation by the Masson company, there were the following offices in the Kingdom Holland on January 1, 1809:

- 28 main offices (plus eight offices in East-Friesland)
- 26 sub offices
- 52 branch offices



Figure 4: The Kingdom Holland in 1806-1810.

The eight offices of East-Friesland on the order list of Masson will not be discussed here. The Treaty of 1808 also used a different office classification: of the 28 main offices four were also border office, namely Arnhem, Breda, Eindhoven, and Middelburg; the other 24 were considered 'interior offices'.

Some notes with regard to the determination of the number and classification of post offices. Korteweg (1941) uses two sources on page 48 of “Postdienst en Poststempels hier te Lande tot 1811” two sources to deduce the classification and number of offices at the time of the Treaty of 1808. The first source is the “Verslag aan den Koning” (Report to the King) of 1879. Here the postal situation as per May 1, 1807 is described, without further classifying the post offices. The other source is the 1850 publication by Mr. J.C.W. Lejeune “Het Brievenpostwezen in de Republiek der Verenigde Nederlanden”. This author gives a list of main-, sub-, and branch-offices as they existed at the end of 1807. It appears that the two listings do not quite match. There are also differences between both sources and the postal reality of early 1807.

A third source is needed to properly describe the postal offices setup of January 1, 1809. The subdivision of the offices into seven postal departments is revised in 1808. The reassignment of 1808 envisions five departments: in the postal circular of December 23, 1808, all offices for each department are listed by name and by class, including the office structure and the functions of the employees. This circular shows that branch offices are led by a letter carrier or commissioner (‘commies’), and that they are always financially accountable to the main post office. Sub-offices are often run by a first-commissioner, also with financial accountability to the main post office. But, as far as handling the mail is concerned a sub-office is equal to a main office: sub-offices show up on all postal rate listings for offices dealing directly with other offices (without going through a main office first). With the information from this source the following list of offices prior to January 1, 1809 (using today’s spelling) can be deduced:

| Main-Offices | Sub-offices | Branch-offices | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 28 | 26 | 52 | |
| 's-Gravenhage | Baardwijk | 's-Grevelduin-Capelle | Nieuwe Tonge |
| 's-Hertogenbosch | Beverwijk | Alblasserdam | Oirschot |
| Alkmaar | Doesburg | Almelo | Oisterwijk |
| Alphen a/d Rijn | Eindhoven | Assen | Oldenzaal |
| Amersfoort | Geertruidenberg | Boskoop | Ooltgensplaat |
| Amsterdam | Grave | Delfshaven | Ootmarsum |
| Arnhem | Hattem | Den Bommel | Oosterhout |
| Bergen op Zoom | Heusden | Den Helder | Ouddorp |
| Breda | Kampen | Dieren | Oude Tonge |
| Delft | Oudenbosch | Dirksland | Schoonhoven |
| Den Briel | Oude Wetering | Enkhuizen | Raamsdonk |
| Deventer | Tholen | Enschede | Rijnsaterwoude |
| Dordrecht | Tiel | Goedereede | Sneek |
| Goes | Tilburg | Harderwijk | Sommelsdijk |
| Gorinchem | Rozendaal | Hasselt | Stad aan ‘t Haringvliet |
| Gouda | Voorburg | Heerenveen | Steenwijk |
| Groningen | Voorschoten | Het Loo | Stellendam |
| Haarlem | Veere | Hellevoetsluis | Terschelling |
| Hoorn | Wageningen | Helmond | Texel |
| Leeuwarden | Woerden | Herkingen | Valkenswaard |
| Leiden | Woudrichem | Kaatsheuvel | Vlaardingenvliet |
| Middelburg | Zaltbommel | Koudekerk a/d Rijn | Vlieland |
| Nijmegen | Zevenbergen | Leerdam | Waalwijk |
| Rotterdam | Zierikzee | Loon op Zand | Waddinxveen |
| Schiedam | Zutphen | Maassluis | Zwartsluis |
| Steenbergen | Zwammerdam | Meppel | |
| Utrecht | | Middelharnis | |
| Zwolle | | | |

Some notes about this list.

There are no post offices from the province of Limburg. The post offices of Maastricht, Roermond, and Venlo had become part of the French postal system as early as 1795, while Sittard was a distribution office for Aachen. A number of branch-offices of Zeeland for which it is known for certain that they were established prior to January 1, 1809 are missing. Scherpenisse, Stavenisse and Yerseke (also known as Ierschendam) were not mentioned in the circular describing the postal set up. That may have to do with the fact that Steenberghe was still functioning as the central distribution office for all of Zeeland. That did not change until August 1, 1809. Vlissingen is missing as well because it was a French harbor town since 1807. Prior to 1795, Hulst and Sluis were situated in Staats-Vlaanderen, and were annexed by France in 1795.



Figure 5: 1810. The Masson cancel of the post office of Middelburg, via Vlissingen to Paris. Middelburg canceled the name cancel department ('rayon') in red. At that time, Vlissingen was a French border office and canceled using the entry canceled for unfranked letters.

In 1807, Melissant on Goeree and Overflakkee is mentioned as a branch office in the circular, but after that it does no longer appear in circulars as a village with a postal institution. It is possible that no letter collector was available in Melissant in 1807, causing the planned establishment of a branch office not to come to reality. The same applies to Nieuwe Smilde in Drente. It appears that the postal inspector for the north of the country was unable to implement the establishment of a branch office; there was no candidate for the function of letter collector. Leimuiden and Woubrugge do appear on the list of 1806, and most likely have functioned as branch office for some time, but are no longer mentioned on the 1808 list. A central decision to close these offices has not (yet) been found; perhaps there were some reasons for the letter collector to (in)voluntary abandon the function. Koudekerk aan de Rijn was known then as simply Koudekerk and even before 1800 there was a simple postal institution. The coach driver making the trip between Alphen aan de Rijn and Utrecht collected at the stop Hazerswoude/Koudekerk the letters of both villages. The two villages are situated across from each other along the banks of the Kromme Rijn river. The local ferry master took up the responsibility of collecting and distributing the letters. Het Loo was a branch office of Amersfoort in 1809. The postal route Amersfoort-Zwolle across the Veluwe had two side branches near Elspeet: to the west towards Hardewijk, and to the east by way of the branch office Het Loo to Deventer.

This large and interesting article will be continued in the next magazine.

Rip-off in the Netherlands

by Hans Kremer

A warning for the travelers among us.

Be aware of rip-off.

As per July 1, 2010 TNT Post has been issuing 'for ever' stamps. Stamps with a '1' on it currently represent 44 Eurocents (the inland rate for a letter of the first weight class) Stamps with a '1' and Europa on it currently represent 77 Eurocents (rate for letter within Europe) Stamps with a '1' and Wereld on it currently represent 95 Eurocents (rate for letters outside Europe).



There are also stamps with a '2' on it, these are for the second weight class, and represent respectively 88, 154 and 190 Eurocents,

Where the scam comes in is that tourists are handed these stamps with a 1 or 2 on it and are charged € 1 or € 2.

The number on the stamps indicates the weight category and not the price!!

So be aware when buying Dutch stamps at a store, especially in the tourist areas where they sell postcards

There is also one stamp with a '5' on it. It shows Carice van Houten. This stamp can be used within the Netherlands for letters up to 250 grams. Its value is 5 x 44 = 220 Eurocent.



Inland

| | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------|
| 0-20 gram | 1st weight group | € 0,44 |
| 20-50 gram | 2nd weight group | € 0,88 |
| 50-100 gram | 3rd weight group | € 1,32 |
| 100-250 gram | 4th weight group | € 1,76 |
| 250-500 gram | 5th weight group | € 2,20 |

Europe

| | | |
|--------------|------------|--------|
| 0 - 20 g. | 1x Europa | € 0,77 |
| 20 - 50 g. | 2x Europa | € 1,54 |
| 50 - 100 g. | 3x Europa | € 2,31 |
| 100 - 250 g. | 4x Europa | € 3,08 |
| 250 - 500 g. | 8x Europa | € 6,16 |
| 500 - 2 kg. | 12x Europa | € 9,24 |



Postal rates go up in the Netherlands as per 1-1-2011

Letter from 44 to 46 cent
Europe from 77 to 79 cent
Rest of the World Still 95 cent; no change

Outside Europe (World)

| | | |
|--------------|------------|---------|
| 0 - 20 g. | 1x Wereld | € 0,95 |
| 20 - 50 g. | 2x Wereld | € 1,90 |
| 50 - 100 g. | 3x Wereld | € 2,85 |
| 100 - 250 g. | 6x Wereld | € 5,70 |
| 250 - 500 g. | 11x Wereld | € 10,45 |
| 500 - 2 kg | 21x Wereld | € 19,95 |



Magazine & Book Reviews

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

Digital scans can be made available to anyone interested in a particular article.

Contact your magazine editor for this service, see the e-mailadres under The Board.

Maandblad Filatelie

Language: Dutch.

Maandblad Filatelie- Brouwer Media-, P.O.Box 20, 1900 AA Uitgeest, The Netherlands.

Supscription € 27,= /yr., € 47,05 for foreign countries, free to members of Dutch philatelic societies, who are member of the KNBF.

Website: <http://www.defilatelie.nl/>

October 2010

The postal history of Schiphol Airport was discussed in an article written by J. Groeneveld, P.Tschroot and H. Tschroot. The first postal flight, from Amsterdam to London, occurred on July 5, 1920 just nine month after KLM was founded in October 1919. The article follows the expansion into the 1930's and the closure of the facilities at the start of WW II in May 1940. Commercial use resumed in July 1945 while the facilities were under control of the British and Canadians, and expansion of services and postal facilities continued.

There was also an article about the postal flights from the Netherlands to the Netherlands Indies by W. v/d Helm.

Also of interest was the review by M. Steenbergen of postage stamps issued by Germany for Adolf Hitler's birthdays from 1937 to 1945.

A review of POSTEX 2010, which was held in Apeldoorn from October 15-17 was also interesting. I am sure some of us would have loved to have been there. Maybe next year!

Netherlands Philatelists of California

Language: English.

Membership dues are US \$ 12,= for corresponding USA and Canada based members; US \$ 17,= for regular members attending the monthly meetings, and US \$ 18,= for international corresponding members. Secretary/Editor: Frank Ennik, 3168 Tice Creek Dr. # 3, Walnut Creek, Ca 94595-3772

E-mail: Ennik123@att.net

Website: <http://www.angelfire.com/ca2/npofc/>

No new magazine received.

Po & Po

Language: Dutch.

The Verenigingsnieuws (Newsletter is published quarterly by the Nederlandse Vereniging van Post-stukken en Poststempelverzamelaars (Po&Po).

Membership is € 35,= /yr., which includes the delivery of the Newsletter and the more irregular magazine Postzak. Secretary: J.F.G. Spijkerman, Postbus 1065, 6801 BB Arnhem, The Netherlands; e-mail: secretariaat@po-en-po.com

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

No new magazine received.

The Netherlands Philatelist

Language: English.

Magazine and Newsletter, each published three times a year by the Netherlands Philatelic Circle, Secretary, Newsletter editor, Magazine Co-ordinator: Paul McGowan, 50 Laburnum Lea, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, ML3 7LZ, United Kingdom. Membership (this includes the Magazine as well as the Newsletter): £ 15,= for members in the UK and Europe, £ 20,= for the rest of the World.

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

No new magazine received.

De Aero Philatelist

Language: Dutch.

The Aero Philatelist is issued four times a year by “De Vliegende Hollander”. Secretary: W. van der Helm, De Kolk 13, 3931 WN Woudenberg, The Netherlands. E-mail: w.vanderhelm@veteranen.nl Subscription is € 27,50 for foreign countries. Many issues of the “De Aero Philatelist” includes a substantial auction section of interesting airmail covers and/or related items.

Website: <http://www.de-vliegende-hollander.com/>

No new magazine received

Handboek Postwaarden Nederland

Language: Dutch.

Authors: G.Holstege, J. Vellekoop and R. van den Heuvel. The Handboek is a Dutch language publication and addresses philatelic subjects in a very high quality and in-dept 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. Email: verkoop@jea.nl, our “personal” contact is Paula Ledegang. **Website:** <http://www.jea.nl/>

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

October 2010 – Supplement # 40

Again a continuation of the ‘Bontkraag’ emission (1899 – 1921, NVPH 56-76), finalizing the story of the use of stamps in advertising. An interesting side note about the suspension of the ‘Postcheque- en Girodienst’ at the end of 1923, and the use of NVPH 81. At 196 pages, the coverage of the Handboek for this emission is a book by itself.

Next, issues designed by Ootje Oxenaar, NVPH 807-810, 1032-1035 and 1184-1185. Coverage of his designs will continue in supplements 41 and 42.

Nederland onder de Loep

Language: German.

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 Oesterich-Winkel, Germany. Membership is € 22,= /yr.

Website: <http://www.arge-niederlande.de/>

Nederland onder de Loep

Rundbrief # 186, Vol. 2/2010. August 2010

Mr. Hönes opens this issue with an article about the Dutch East Indies- KLM Airmail history. With illustrations of seven covers of the 1930s, various routes from the D.E.I to Amsterdam are discussed. For each cover shown there is a description of the route taken and an explanation of the postal rate applied. Each cover took about nine days to reach the Netherlands. – Dr. Louis continues his series about ‘Zierbriefe’. These are richly decorated covers, often used for sending love letters. – Mr. Zimmerman shows a V overprinted stamp. Most likely this was an illegal use of an overprint, applied as a sign of defiance against the German occupation.



- A second installment about the Dutch railways postal cards. These cards were especially produced for the Dutch railways to inform the receiver that a shipment was waiting at the local train station. - Mr. van der Lelie shows a letter sent by barge in 1806 from Alphen a.d Rijn to Katwijk - Short items about a letter dropped by parachute to a Dutch expedition in Netherlands New Guinea in 1959 and the subject of collecting Dutch child welfare covers complete this issue

ZWP (Zuid West Pacific)

Language: Dutch and/or English.

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

E-mail: j.dijkstra50@chello.nl

Website: <http://www.studiegroep-zwp.nl/>

No new magazine received.

Brepost

Language: Dutch.

P.V. Breda is the oldest local society of the Netherlands, founded in 1893 and also one of the founders of the magazine Filatelie! Postzegelvereniging Breda. Secretary: Daan Touw, Somerweide 14, 4824 EW Breda, The Netherlands.

E-mail: mail@postzegelverenigingbreda.eu

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

In the latest issue where no articles which contained any links to Dutch philately

Dai Nippon Society

Language: English.

The Dai Nippon Society specializes in 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.

E-mail: leo.vosse@planet.nl

Website: <http://www.dainippon.nl/>

No new magazine received

De Postzegel Variant

Language: Dutch.

This is the magazine of the Platefault society of the Netherlands. They study the platefaults and misprints of the Netherlands and Colonies. Subscription is € 24,= /yr. for Europe and € 26,= / yr. for overseas. Secretary: J.E. van Biezen, Zicht 3, 8061 MT Hasselt, The Netherlands.

E-mail: joop.van.biezen@freeler.nl

Website: <http://www.plaatfout.org/>

No new magazine received

SPP (Studiegroep Particuliere Postbezorging)

Language: Dutch.

SPP is the society for private mailcompagnies or so called Local Mail of the Netherlands. They study the historie and recent issued stamps and/or postmarks used by the companies and their company history. Secretary: Drs. A.F. Buitenhuis, Tolhuis 2030, 6537 LW Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

E-mail: buitenhuis@telebyte.nl , No websiste!

No new magazine received

To all ASNP members

**We are really looking forward to seeing
(more) articles from
our members in our own
magazine!**

**Articles in the pipeline continue to be a
problem, as there are never enough.**

Never wrote a article????

**No problem. The editorial team is here to
help you tell the story you wish to tell.**

**Don't hesitate, take a pen and let others
enjoy your story!**

Recent Issues

Film Stamp 29 September 2010

This year, the 30th edition of the Netherlands Film Festival will take place from Wednesday 22 September to Friday 1 October. TNT Post is celebrating the festival with a unique stamp featuring a film by director Anton Corbijn, starring Carice van Houten.

This special lenticular stamp, the result of a unique collaboration between communications agency KesselsKramer, Anton Corbijn and Carice van Houten, plays light-heartedly on the relationship between director and actress. The stamp is a homage to Dutch film and the Dutch landscape, and makes reference to a 1951 Dutch Children's Stamp (NVPH no. 573). Both Van Houten and Corbijn have always been interested in the stamp medium.

For ten days each autumn, Utrecht takes center stage in the Dutch film world thanks to the Netherlands Film Festival. With over 150,000 visitors and a program packed with Dutch feature film, documentary, short film and TV drama premières, it is simply *the* place to be for film enthusiasts. Each year the festival shows over four hundred full-length and short films, some of which are nominated for the country's most coveted film award, the Golden Calf. An online version, the Netherlands Online Film Festival, was launched in 2006, featuring the latest short films. Almost two million Internet visitors watch reports, trailers and interviews on the festival website www.filmfestival.nl.

In addition to this unique stamp, a stamp booklet and first day cover will be issued.

Carice van Houten

Carice van Houten, born in the Netherlands on September 5, 1976, is one of the country's most talented and well-loved actresses. She has won a number of national and international film awards, including three Golden Calves for best actress.

The success of Paul Verhoeven's film *Zwartboek* (*Black Book*) both at home and abroad signalled the start of a promising international career for Carice van Houten, winning her parts in such films as *Valkyrie*, *Repo Men* and *From Time To Time*. She continues to appear in highly successful Dutch films too, including *Komt Een Vrouw Bij De Dokter* (*Stricken*) and *De Gelukkige Huisvrouw* (*The Happy Housewife*).

She recently recorded the cinema film *Black Butterflies* by Paula van der Oest on the life of South African poet Ingrid Jonker, and the thriller *Intruder*, co-starring Clive Owen.

Technical Details

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Stamp size | : 52 x 30 mm |
| Perforation | : slit |
| Gum | : self-adhesive |
| Print process | : lenticular |
| Printer | : IGH Solutions, USA |
| Stamp print colours | : yellow, magenta, cyan and black |
| Print run | : 350,000 |
| Product code | : 301361 |
| Stamp type | : special lenticular stamp |



Day of the Postage Stamp 2010

14 September 2010

On 14 September, TNT Post issued its second stamp dedicated to the Day of the Postage Stamp, an annual international event celebrated with special philatelic exhibitions and other events.

This year's "ready-made" Personal Stamp displays a sheet of stamps from 1923 featuring the image of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands (1880-1962). This sheet, which was part of a series of eleven sheets, was issued on the occasion of the Queen's Silver Jubilee.

TNT Post is also dedicating a stamp booklet, first day cover and prestige booklet to this historical series. The prestige booklet is part of a series, launched in 2009, that TNT Post is issuing to highlight the history of the permanent stamp series in the Netherlands.

Design

The image for the stamp has been derived from the Silver Jubilee stamps from 1923, which for a time also served as the standard postage stamps. At the time, forged examples of the standard stamps had been discovered and so the Silver Jubilee stamps were used instead, which is why so many low-value Silver Jubilee stamps were printed – more than 100 million of the 2 and 10-cent stamps. Thanks to the large quantities many varieties exist, such as imperforate or double-perforated, and there are numerous plate numbers and types of perforation as well.

The series includes two different designs created by Willem van Konijnenburg, one depicting a figure seated on a throne holding a sceptre and an imperial globe and the other featuring the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina. A part of a stamp sheet with the second design has been depicted on the completed Personal Stamps. What makes this sheet so special is that it has been personally signed by Queen Wilhelmina, and even more extraordinary is the fact that, during the signing, some of the ink accidentally splattered the paper. This unintentional feature increases the authenticity, graphically emphasising the moment of signing.

Van Konijnenburg based the design of these Queen Wilhelmina stamps on a photograph taken by court photographer H. Deutmann. This was also the first time that a typographer, in this case Jan van Krimpen, was used specifically to design the words and value indication on the stamps.

Technical Details

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Stamp size | : 30 x 40mm |
| Perforation | : 13 : 13 ¼ |
| Paper | : normal with phosphor tagging |
| Gum | : synthetic |
| Stamp type | : sheetlet with ten special Personal Stamps |
| Product code | : 301562 |
| Stamp print colours | : yellow, magenta, cyan and black |
| Print process | : offset |
| Print run | : 200,000 stamp sheetlets |
| Printer | : Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands |



Stop Aids Now
12 October 2010

AIDS is the biggest threat to children and young people. Every minute two young people become infected with HIV, somewhere in the world a child dies from AIDS and many children lose their parents to this disease. Yet HIV is both preventable and treatable.

The STOP AIDS NOW! stamp is dedicated to the activities of this AIDS foundation and the problem of AIDS. The red ribbon, the international symbol for AIDS, immediately catches the eye of the viewer of these stamps.

With the issue of this stamp, TNT Post aims to draw attention to the problem of AIDS, as well as celebrate the tenth anniversary of the STOP AIDS NOW! partnership.

In addition to a sheet of ten stamps featuring six different designs, a stamp booklet and first day cover will also be issued on the occasion of this anniversary.

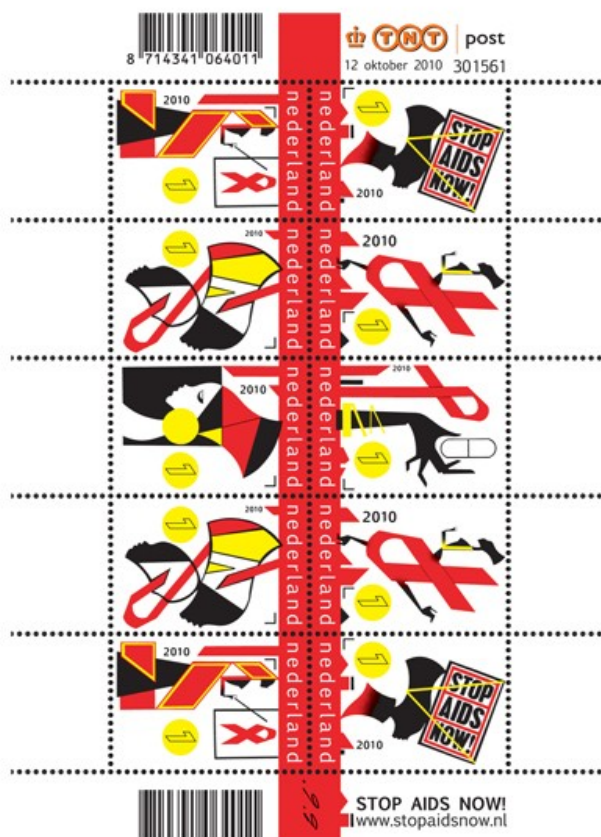
STOP AIDS NOW!

STOP AIDS Now! fights AIDS in developing countries, aiming its efforts mainly at women, young people and children. STOP AIDS NOW! helps provide shelter, treatment and income, offer AIDS orphans a future and provide information to prevent the spread of AIDS and HIV.

STOP AIDS NOW! is an independent organisation with a mission to “work together towards a world without AIDS.” STOP AIDS NOW! is a partnership in which five organisations – Aids Fonds, Cordaid Memisa, Hivos, ICCO and Oxfam Novib – work together. The foundation, established in 2000, supports projects in Asia, South America and Africa.

Technical Details

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Stamp size | : 25 x 36mm |
| Perforation | : 14 ½ : 14 ½ |
| Paper | : normal with phosphor tagging |
| Gum | : synthetic |
| Print process | : photogravure |
| Printer | : De La Rue, UK |
| Stamp print colours | : red, yellow and black |
| Print run | : 350,000 |
| Product code | : 301561 |
| Stamp type | : Ten-stamp sheet with six different stamps |



Not every child takes going to school as a matter of course. Some children in the Netherlands, for example, do not feel safe at school because they are victims of bullying. And in developing countries children are not able to go to school because they have to contribute to the family income through work. This is despite the fact that education is vital to a child's future and can break the vicious circle of poverty. But the fact remains that 100 million children worldwide do not attend school. The Foundation for Children's Welfare Stamps Netherlands strives to give such children the opportunity of a better life. Because children have the right to education.

LET CHILDREN LEARN

The running subject for the Children's Stamps campaigns in 2008, 2009 and 2010 is "Let children learn". The Foundation for Children's Welfare Stamps Netherlands is of the opinion that every child has the right to education, as education is an important condition for personal development. This is why the educational projects and the children who are being helped are at the centre of the campaign. The stamp itself also supports this aspect.

During the campaign, two ambassadors – children from the projects – will serve to represent the subject: one will be a child from a project in the Netherlands, and one will be from a developing country.

The subject also dovetails with the enduring and intense cooperation between primary schools in the Netherlands and the Foundation for Children's Welfare Stamps, which also aims at improving education in the Netherlands. Each day, thousands of children in the Netherlands face going to school with reluctance due to bullying or their struggle to keep up with the rest of the class. Such children need support. Children's Stamps support the PRIMA anti-bullying programme and use homework assistance to help children who are falling behind at school.



Technical Details

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Date of issue | : 9 November 2010 |
| Size | : 36 x 25mm |
| Perforation | : 14: 14 |
| Paper | : normal with phosphor tagging |
| Gum | : synthetic |
| Print process | : photogravure |
| Print run | : 370,000 stamp sheetlets |
| Printer | : Walsall Security Printers, UK |
| Print colours | : yellow, magenta, cyan and black |
| Print run | : 4,670,000 |
| Product code | : 301660 |
| Stamp type | : sheetlet of six special stamps with surcharge |

AMERICAN SOCIETY for NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

We are happy to introduce to you the **American Society for Netherlands Philately** (ASNP), affiliate # 60 of the American Philately Society. Membership in the Society will give you the following benefits:

An illustrated **MAGAZINE** (containing philatelic articles as well as new items), published six times a year; acces to the ASNP **LIBRARY** through borrowing privileges, and an **AUCTION**. This is the only auction in the USA that deals exclusively with Netherlands and Related Areas material.

Membership runs from September 1 through August 31. Dues are \$ 20 per year for members living in the USA, \$ 25 for Canada, and \$ 30 for the rest of the world. Membership dues include delivery of the magazine via airmail. You have the option of a six-months membership if you apply between March 1 and August 31 for one half of the above rates (\$ 10, \$ 12.50, \$ 15). Your full membership will then start as following September 1.

As soon we receive your completed application, with payment of dues in US dollars, we will mail you a copy of the by-laws. You will then be eligible to vote in our annual elections, and, most importantly, we will send all current issues due of the Magazine.

Yes, I want to join the **AMERICAN SOCIETY for NETHERLANDS PHILATELY**.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. | Last Name: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Miss. | First Name: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. | Adres: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rev. | _____ |
| | _____ |
| | _____ |

My Major collecting interests are:

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands | <input type="checkbox"/> Plate faults | <input type="checkbox"/> Perfins or POKO's |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Antilles | <input type="checkbox"/> Printing errors | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Indonesia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Indies | <input type="checkbox"/> Color variations | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Surinam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands New Guinea | <input type="checkbox"/> Stationery and covers | <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldpost |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surinam | <input type="checkbox"/> Revenues and railroads | <input type="checkbox"/> EO-Philately |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese Occupation N.I. | <input type="checkbox"/> Booklets or combinations | <input type="checkbox"/> Localmail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UNTEA | <input type="checkbox"/> Coils | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FDC's | <input type="checkbox"/> Cancellations | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Perforation varieties | <input type="checkbox"/> Selvage information | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Proofs & Essays | <input type="checkbox"/> Franking labels | _____ |

Please mail your application with payment, payable to ASNP, in U.S. dollars to:

Jan Enthoven, 221 Coachlite Ct. S., Onalaska, WI 54650 – 8710, U.S.A.

Email Contact: jenthoven@centurytel.net



VAN DIETEN STAMP AUCTIONS



Philately since 1886  *Auctions since 1892*

WITH A RICH HISTORY OF AUCTIONS SINCE 1892

Our international auctions always include
fine and elusive stamps and postal history



Van Dieten, nearly 125 years serving Philately



Van Dieten Stamp Auctions

Office in Enschede:

Hengelosestraat 76-78 • 7514 AJ Enschede
PO box 603 • 7500 AP Enschede

T +3153-4335500 • F +3153-4341094 • E info@vandieten.nl

Capelle aan den IJssel, viewing and auction room:

Lylantse Baan 3, 2908 LG • Capelle aan den IJssel (ZH)
PO box 5015 • 2900 EA, Capelle a/d IJssel

T +310-2845560 • F +3110-2845565 • E info@vandieten.nl