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Volume 35/3



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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; **Volume 35/3**

January 2011

Editor's message

The year 2011 has started and I want to wish you and your family a happy and healthy new year.

This is the third magazine created by the editorial team and it has been much improved since the first issue. A few small things still need enhancement or change. In the first issue I asked members who have an e-mail address to send me an e-mail so that, besides the B&W version, they could also receive a digital full color magazine. Unfortunately, not many members responded. So if you would like to receive the full color magazine in your email-box, send an e-mail to the editor with your name, member number and e-mail address. Keep in mind that your e-mail provider should be able to accept attachments of 10 MB. If that is not the case or you are unsure, there is a great alternative. At www.google.com you can create a **FREE** Gmail account which allows you to receive e-mails with attachments up to 25 MB! I hope to get more responses from our members this time so we can show everybody our digital full color magazine.

My note about the shortage of articles resulted in a small supply of them, and I'm very happy about this. What still worries me a bit is that most of these pieces are written by a single person. This is a real danger for the magazine's existence. When this person stops writing articles, we will have a very empty magazine. We need more contributors!

Alex Nuijten

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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.

Rectifications from Volume 35/2

On page 40 in figure 5 a wrong cover is shown. The cover that belonged with the text is shown beside.

On page 41 the text beside the stamp of Carice van Houten spoke of letters up to 250 grams. This should be 500 grams.



Albert Linschoten passed away.

Most of you were probably not aware that the Olympia Flds, Illinois forwarding address on the cover of the Magazine belonged to Albert Linschoten. Sadly, Albert has passed away.

Albert was 81, husband of the late Rilda Linschoten, nee Raes; loving father of Bianca (Michael) Wegrzyn, Petra (Robert Gramillano) Linschoten, Albert and Kiki Linschoten; and dearest grandfather of seven.

Albert was born August 6, 1929 in Jakarta, in the former Dutch East Indies. His father was stationed there with the Royal Dutch Navy. Albert and his wife came to the U.S in 1956.

He was a retired Chemical Engineer, and former owner of Adheron Coatings.



If the publisher of the ASNP did his job right Albert would not have to come into action. However, one time I did put the address labels of the Magazine in the wrong spot and about 140 Magazines were delivered to Albert's house.

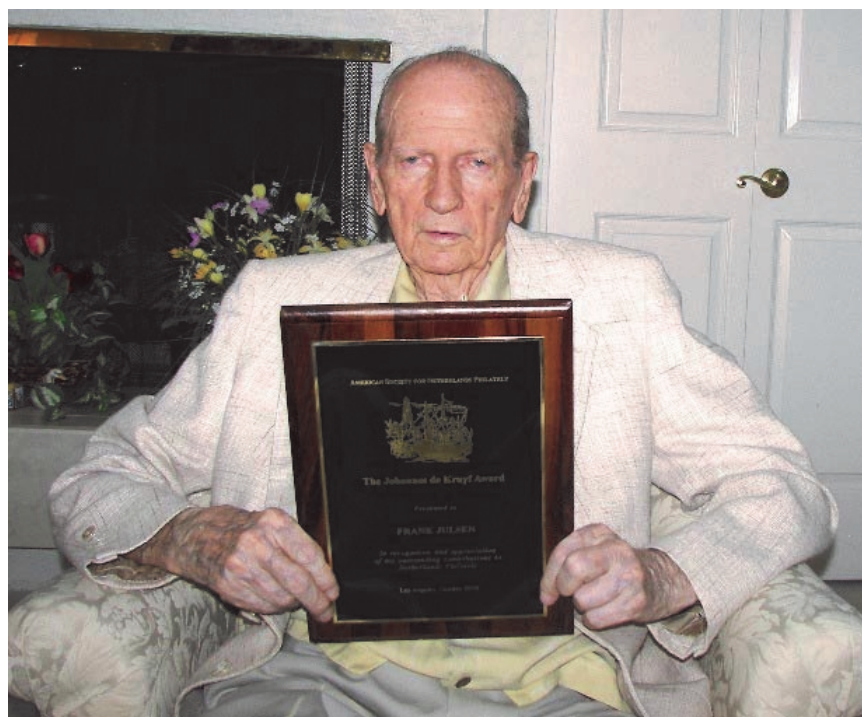
Albert gracefully corrected the situation by relabeling each copy, thus making sure the ASNP members would not miss an issue.

Albert will be missed and our sympathy goes out to his family.

Johannes de Kruyf Award 2010 for Frank Julsen

by Hans Moesbergen

The prestigious 2010 Johannes de Kruyf award has been given to the well deserving and now 92 year old Frank Julsen. The award is given in recognition and appreciation of Frank's devotion and outstanding contributions to the philately of the Netherlands and former Overseas Territories. Frank started writing articles in his late teens; those articles were published in the "Philatelic Gossip". The first bound publication written by Frank Julsen was "The 19th Century Stamps of Holland" which was published in 1939. Frank was only 22 years old at the time and if you look at the manual you will find in it an in-depth description of all the stamps that were issued in the Netherlands during that period and also the cancels that were used. At a young age, Frank became involved in a project of the Boy Scouts of America and was stimulated by it to start corresponding by mail with a Jewish boy in the Netherlands. This resulted in a lifetime friendship, continuing until this day, only to be interrupted for a few years during WWII. Having that pen friend in the Netherlands served as a spark to his interest in Dutch Philately and the served as a great source of information.



A vacation trip to the Caribbean and Curacao started a new passion and a new philatelic focus that would lead the Julsen's to each and every Island in a search for information. These trips also brought them new friendships with some of the oldest families that inhabited the islands and for Frank many stamps as he offered the inhabitants of Saba money for every used stamp they could provide. This new interest and the information he collected brought Frank to write the book he is best known for, his publication of "A Postal History of Curaçao and the other Netherlands Antilles". This book was published in 1976, and co-authored with A.M. Benders. The book has served many a philatelist and up to this day still is a great reference in the quest for knowledge concerning Curaçao and the other Dutch Caribbean islands' stamps, cancels, censor markers, registration tapes etc.

Thank you Frank for all your contributions.

Surinam 1911 Postage Due Overprints

by *V.H.C.J. Thael*s (with added text and translation by *Hans Kremer*)

From time to time one finds Surinam 1911 postage due stamps offered in auctions. In van Dieten's Auction # 621, March 7 and 8, 2011 there is a block of 12 of the 10 cent on 30 cent overprint, with the remark '... including a copy of the very rare type II (P15 type II), of which only 40 copies were issued.'



Fig. 1 10 cent over 30 cent postage due; including type II.

This got my attention and I did a bit of searching on the Internet and I found out that in 1984 on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the 'Bond' there was a philatelic exhibit in the Philips Hall in Eindhoven. The exhibit program contains an article by Mr. V.H.C.J. Thael called "Suriname 'Kroontjes' porten 1911". This is the same late Mr. Thael whose collection of Surinam postage dues is offered in the upcoming auction. This then would be a good time to translate this article, and expand where necessary in order to better understand the uniqueness of what is being offered in the auction.

Intro: The article makes references to Types I, II, and III. This refers to the various types (there are four) of the underlying postage due stamps. These were printed in the Netherlands. Type IV is not discussed in the original article because the underlying postage due stamps of 30 and 50 cent did not appear in type IV.

How to differentiate between the various types?

Type I: The T of BETALEN is located to the right of the top link. The T of TE has a short top bar. Small B of BETALEN. The chain has 34 links.

Type II: The T of BETALEN is located between both links. TE BETALEN in fine, thin letters. The chain has 33 links.

Type III: The T of BETALEN is located to the left of the top link. TE BETALEN in fat letters. The chain has 32 links

Type IV: N of TE BETALEN is way to the right and PORT is heavier and more spread out than for the other three types. The chain has 37 links.

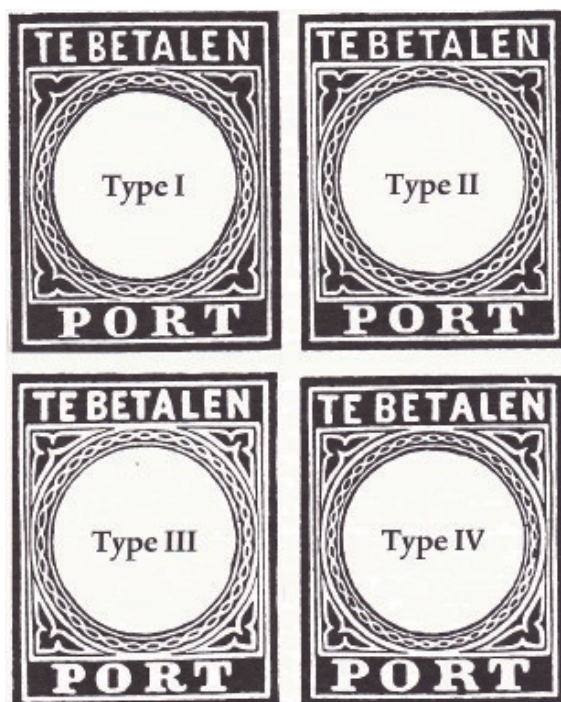


Fig. 2 The four types of postage due stamps

Another term mentioned in the original article is ‘zetting H-1 and H-2’. Reference #1 describes this about as follows:

When in 1880 it was decided to have a new issue (of postage due stamps that is (HK)) it was also determined to retain the same design, with altered methods for indication of denomination, so that more denominations could be issued. It was decided to make use of the existing printing-forms and clichés after removal of the figures of denomination. Of these clichés –denominations cut out- 200 were arranged in 20 horizontal rows of 10. There appeared no particular order, and in different totals, clichés formed the stamp frames. This made for a variety of settings.

The setting that underlies the 1911 overprints came from what is referred to as setting H.

It consists of

Type I	36 clichés
Type II	21 clichés
Type III	<u>143 clichés</u>
Total	200 clichés

The top half (H-1) was used for the 10 cent on 50 cent stamps, while the bottom 100 stamps were used for the 10 cent on 30 cent postage due stamps. This then brings us to the article as it appeared in 1984.

“ Suriname “Kroontjes”porten 1911”

The purpose of this article is to give a description of the ten different types of overprints. In order to recognize forgeries while at the same time making it considerably easier to plate the stamps.

The name ‘Kroontjes porten’ came about in 1911 in Surinam when the regular Surinam stamps NVPH # 16, 17, 27, 28, and 36 were overprinted as an emergency series, each stamp containing a denomination in red and a red crown (NVPH 60-64) .

At the same time an emergency issue of postage due stamps came out, made by overprinting the 1886/88 postage due stamps of 30 and 50 cent.



Fig. 3 1/2 cent Crown overprint

The overprints for both issues were made in red, by H.B. Heijde in Paramaribo, and were made with more care than was the case with the first Surinam overprints.

The ‘setting’ of the 10 cent/30 cent denomination is H-2, of the 10 cent/50 cent denomination it is setting H-1, both coming from setting H of a sheet of 200. H-2 is the lower set of 100 stamps, H-1 the upper set (the first 100 stamps). This makes plating of the types and plate faults possible.

The distribution of the various types is shown in Figs. 4 and 5 .

The item in the auction shows positions 2-5, 12-15, and 22-25; respectively types
 III III III I
 III III III II
 III III I III

Thus type II is on row 2 to the far right (Figs.6 & 7).



Fig. 6 10 cent over 30 cent, Type II (notice T between links)

TABEL van de opdruktypen 1-10 op de zegeltypen I-III van de waarde 10 cent op 30 c.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	III	III	III	III	I	I	I	III	III	III
11				III	II	I	III		I	
21				I	III	III	I		III	
31				III			III			
41										
51										
61										
71										
81										
91										

Fig. 4 Distribution of Types I, II, and III of the 10 cent/30 cent denomination. Notice Type II for stamp # 15

TABEL van de opdruktypen 1-10 op de zegeltypen I-III van de waarde 10 cent op 50 c.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II
11	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	III	III
21	I	III	I	III	III	III	III	I	III	I
31	I	I	I	I	I	III	I	I	III	III
41	III	III	I	III	I	I	II	III	I	III
51	I	I	III	III	I	III	III	III	I	I
61	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	I	III	I
71	III	III	III	I	III	III	III	III	I	III
81	III	I	I	III	III	III	I	III	III	III
91	I	III	I	III	III	III	III	III	II	III

Fig. 5 Distribution of Type I, II, and III of the 10 cent/50 cent denomination.



Fig. 7 Type II, T between links; detail



Fig. 8 Plate fault: Open frame; row 1, stamp 5, Type I

The location of the plate faults mentioned in the NVPH catalog is as follows:

10 cent/30 cent	Open frame	Row 1	Stamp 5	Type I
	E.T	Row 2	Stamp 7	Type III
	TIE BETALEN	Row 9	Stamp 5	Type III
10 cent/50 cent	Crack	Row 2	Stamp 2	Type II
	Open Frame	Row 4	Stamp 5	Type I
	Dot. PORT	Row 7	Stamp 10	Type I

Because this was a short run - 40 sheets of 100 stamps of each denomination - there are only 40 stamps of Type II for the 10 cent/30 cent denomination (the same can be said for the plate faults mentioned above), which encouraged speculation in these stamps.

Immediately after the stamps came out a number of sheets were sent to the Netherlands. Most likely four or five sheets were sold by dealers in The Hague (Keiser), and Amsterdam. Single Type II 10 cent/30 cent stamps, as well as horizontal and vertical strips of three of Types I, II, and III combined, were often cut out right away.

The number 10 of the overprint is formed by a capital I followed by capital O. Ten overprints together in a horizontal row were used. This means that every row has the same characteristics (also that every colom shows the same overprint) .

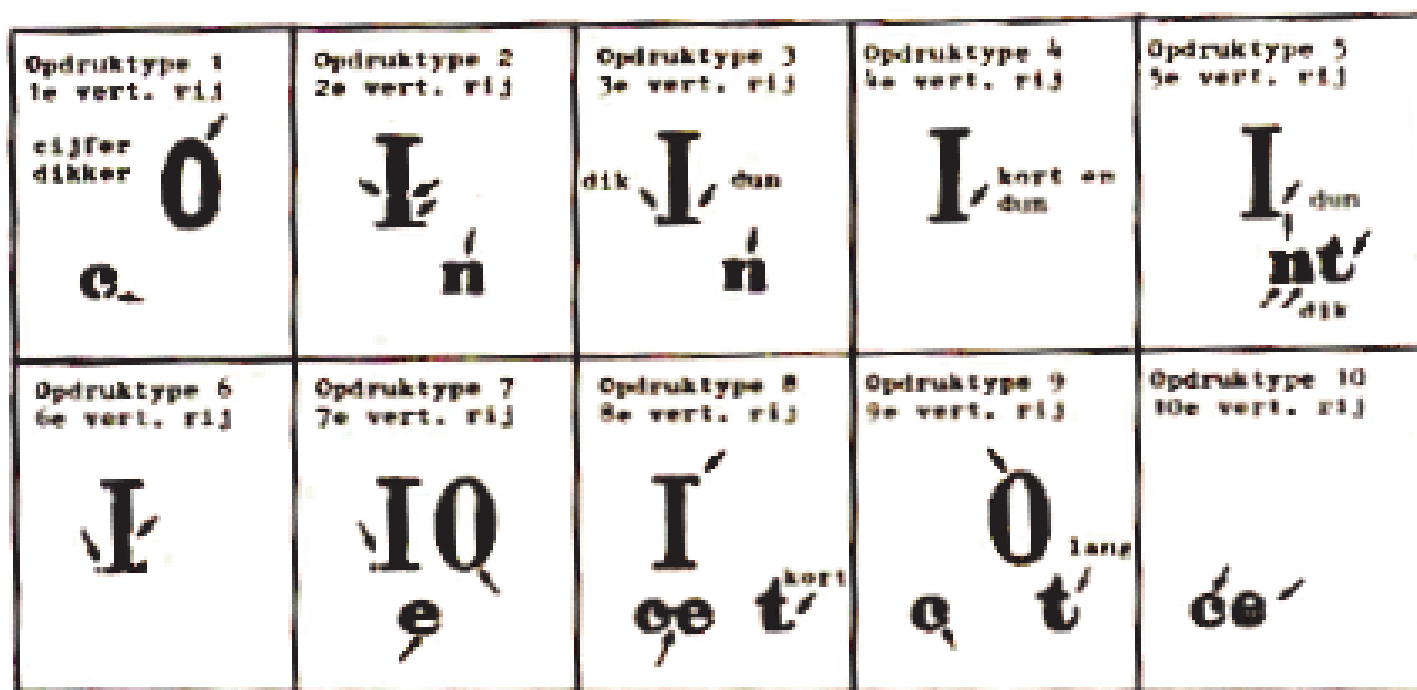


Fig. 9 Plate faults on a row of ten stamps

To clarify fig. 9 a short description of each column:

Column 1: The O is much heavier and the inner oval is much smaller than for the others

Column 2: The I has small indents. The n has a small cut on the top.

Column 3: The left foot of the I is thick, the right foot thin. The n is broken on top.

Column 4: The rightfoot of the I is thin and short

Column 5: The rightfoot of the I is thin. The n a bit heavier than for the others. The n has on the top a small cut, smaller and more to the left than for column 3. The bottom curve of the t has a very small cut.

Column 6: Small dent at the right hand side of the I about 2/3 down. Small cut in the left foot

Column 7: Major cut in the left foot of the I. Small dent in the right side of the O. The e at the bottom is damaged, also a bit thinner and for some stamps shorter.

Column 8: Between c and e a small dot. Curve of the T is short. Top right of the T a bit thick at the end.

Column 9: A dent at the top left. A small dent in the curve of the c. A bit longer curve for the t.

Column 10: Small red dot in the e. Small cut in the top of the c.

In the Museum for Communication one can find complete sheets of both stamps.

An unsolved mystery is the presence of so-called ‘kiss-prints’ in the eight column – stamps 38, 48, 58, 68, and 78. Also a somewhat higher placed printing is known.

“Kroontjes” stamps can be found on normal and soft paper. On soft paper the lilac color of the stamps looks a bit greyish. Most likely the soft paper is more common than the normal paper; although the exact ratio is not known they are probably pretty even.

The starting bid for this item is € 1,400 (estimation €1,750).

Refs:

Handboek der Postwaarden van Nederlandsch-Indië, Part 2, Johan Enschedé, 1924

Handboek Postwaarden Nederland, Section I2, Johan Enschedé

Dr. Riddell, Suriname, A postal history, 1700-1956,

Peter Storm van Leeuwen, Personal communication

Cancels from the French Masson Company for the Dutch mail.

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

Part 2

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

Translation by Ben H. Jansen in collaboration with Hans Kremer

THE POSTAL TREATY OF THE KINGDOM HOLLAND WITH FRANCE

Motive

Following the decision in 1806 regarding the domestic organization of post offices, postal routes and postal employees, and the decision regarding the national rates of 1807, work was conducted in 1808 towards a postal treaty concerning border-crossing mail. The political situation at the eastern border of Holland was uncertain, and it was better to wait for a more stable situation. However, at the south border the time seemed ripe to negotiate international conventions for the exchange of mail. France had decades for experience with a centrally-organized, well-regulated postal organization. This was not the case for Holland; the citizens and postal employees needed time to adjust and getting used to the transition from regional, city-based and private postal services to one national postal service.

The Treaty with France assigned for border offices for the exchange of mail. Mail could be transported from one country to the other by way of these four offices only. The four border offices were: Middleburg, Breda, Eindhoven and Arnhem. Middelburg had Vlissingen as its French counterpart. Vlissingen had been relinquished to France in 1807 in exchange for the department of Oost-Friesland. Breda became the most important border office with counterpart Antwerpen across the border. Mail was transported daily between Breda and Antwerpen, but mail for Paris (and beyond) traveled from Breda directly in locked post bags to the French capital. Eindhoven was promoted from sub-office to main office in 1809 and also become border office as of August 1, 1809. Its counterpart was Hasselt, then part of France. Arnhem was the fourth border office with Cleef as the French exchange office.

The conditions of the postal treaty, such as mailing options, i.e., mandatory franking or unfranked, settling of the costs, and the procedures for the exchange of packages, were negotiated in 1808. The treaty was established in that year, and is also known as the 'Traktaat.'

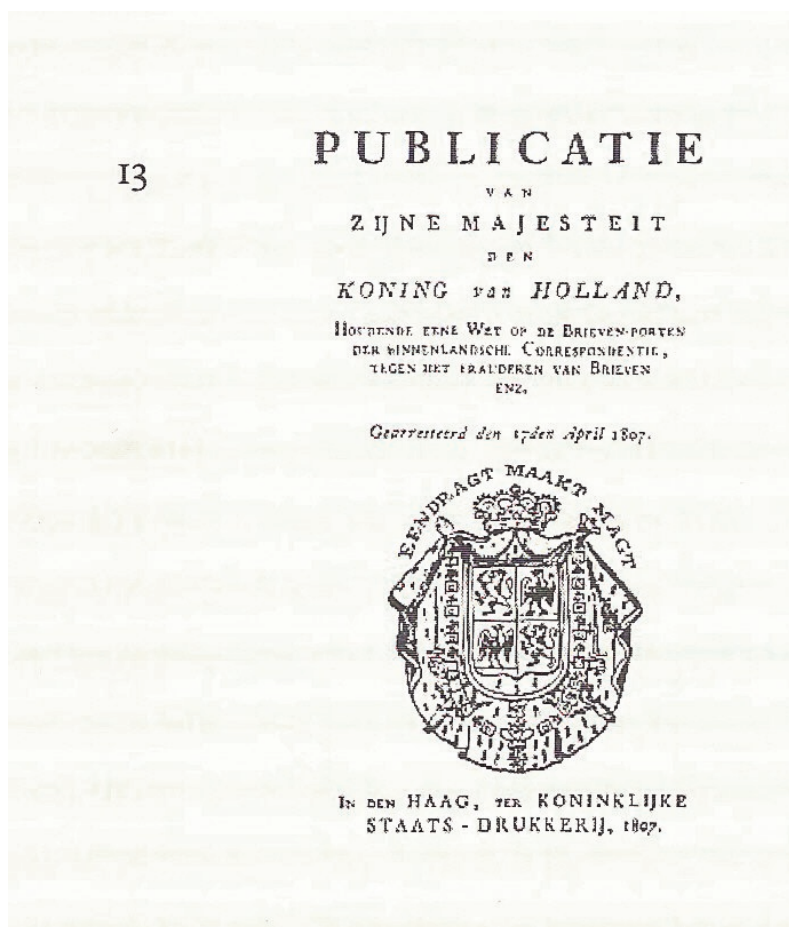


Figure 6: 1807. The first Post Act of Holland with uniform rates across the whole Kingdom of Holland.

- It was decided that the four border offices would start on July 1, 1809 with the exchange of mail in accordance to the rules of the Traktaat .
- Franking to the place of destination was possible. However, this required special cancels for all main and sub-offices.
- Un-franked mailing remained possible. Postal regions ('rayons') were established for each country. The national post services settled the postage dues by rayon and by weight between each other. To enable this, standards for distances, weights, and the exchange rate between the décime and stuiver were determined (see Figure 7). Again, this required cancels to denote the rayons.
- The Kingdom of Holland was divided into three regions. The French 'gramme' was used as the standard for the weight.
- To facilitate the settlement of the costs, a Dutch stuiver was assigned an equal value as a French décime.
- Every town with a post office needed a name and a region cancel.
- Exceptional letters required additional cancels: one for registered mail, and one for undeliverable letters. The departure and arrival times of the post runs had to be coordinated with each other.



Figure 7: Left: one Dutch stuiver. Right: one French décime.

Preparations

Following the signing of the Traktaat on October 8, 1808, more than half a year remained before the treaty became effective. An important part of the preparation was to order a sufficient number of cancels to implement the agreed upon procedures at the post offices. Until then, the Kingdom of Holland did not use cancels of uniform (at the national level) type. In contrast, some offices used multiple origination cancels, other offices used red/brown chalk on the front or back side of a folded letter. The cancels were of different shape and letter type. Some offices did not mark the letters with a departure or origination cancel at all. There were multiple firms in Holland that produced cancels, including Mansveld and the brass-foundry De Graaf which had produced copper cancels in the past.

Postal employees at post offices in France had been required to use prescribed, uniform cancels for decades. The Directors of the Lettermail ('Brievenposterij') of the Kingdom of Holland decided to request an offer for the production of the required cancels in France. The Masson Le Jeune company in Paris was willing to make a bid. Compared to the little that is known regarding the cancels produced in Holland, the price offered was rather high. Following negotiations, a few adjustments to the text, and a quantity discount the order was given to the French firm in January 1809, and the cancels were shipped to Holland in April of that year. Figure 8a and b show the list of postal institutions in the Kingdom of Holland in early 1890.

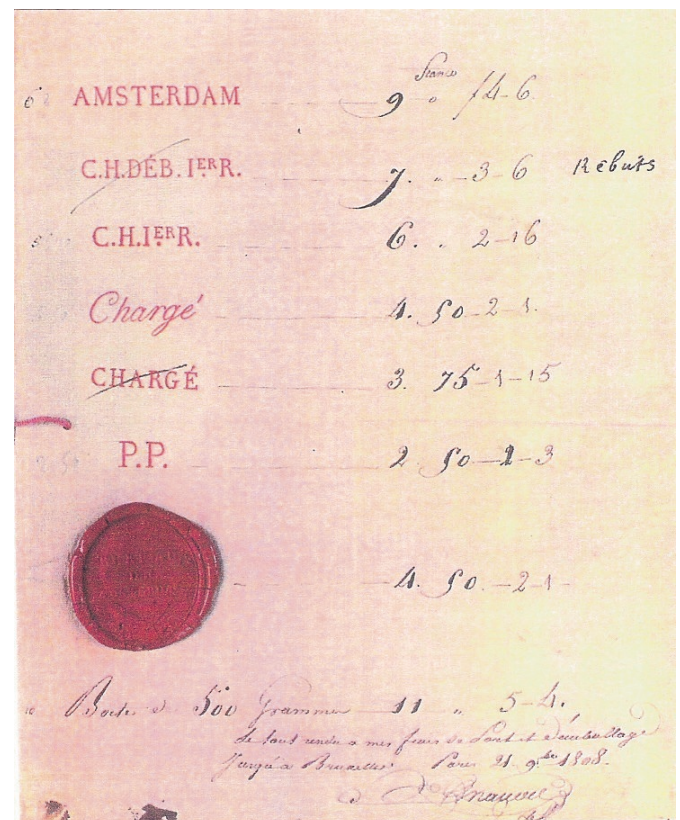


Fig 9: 1808 Offer by Masson showing the different types of cancels. The crossed out types were not ordered. Prices were given in francs, and at a later time the price in guilders and stuivers was added.



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Etat nominatif des Bureaux avec l'indication des Timbres et Cachets qui leur sont nécessaires								
	36. Timbres	21. Cachets	8. cachets du Bureau de la frontière		36. Timbres	21. Cachets	8. cachets du Bureau de la frontière	
Alblasserdam	1.	"	"	Enkhuizen	1.	"	"	
Alkmaar	1.	1.	"	Edend	1.	1.	"	
Almelo	1.	"	"	Geertruidenberg	1.	1.	"	
Alphen	1.	1.	"	Goedereede	1.	"	"	
Amersfoort	1.	1.	"	Goed	1.	"	"	
Amsterdam	6.	3.	"	Gorinchem	1.	1.	"	
Arnhem	1.	1.	"	Gouda	1.	1.	"	
Assen	1.	"	"	Grave	1.	1.	"	
Aurich	1.	1.	"	Groningen	3.	1.	"	
Baartwijk	1.	1.	"	Haarlem	2.	1.	"	
Bergenopzoom	1.	1.	"	Harderwijk	1.	"	"	
Beverwijk	1.	1.	"	Hasselt	1.	"	"	
Boisleduc	2.	1.	"	Hattem	1.	1.	"	
Boskoop	1.	"	"	Heider	1.	"	"	
Breda	2.	1.	"	Hellendoord	1.	"	"	
Brielle	1.	1.	"	Helmond	1.	"	"	
Delft	1.	1.	"	Herween	1.	"	"	
Delftskaren	1.	"	"	Herkingen	1.	"	"	
DenBommel	1.	"	"	Hetloo	1.	"	"	
Deventer	1.	1.	"	Heusden	1.	1.	"	
Dieren	1.	"	"	Hoorn	1.	1.	"	
Dirksland	1.	"	"	Sever	1.	1.	"	
Doesburg	1.	1.	"	Kampen	1.	1.	"	
Dordrecht	3.	2.	"	Hetskeusel	1.	"	"	
Eindhoven	1.	1.	4.	Koudekerk	1.	"	"	
Emden	1.	1.	"	Lapaye	3.	2.	"	
Endschede	1.	"	"	Leer	1.	1.	"	
	36.	21.	8.		68.	36.	8.	

Fig 8a: Part 1 of the name list of the offices for Masson. The columns indicate the number of cancels and cachets for the offices and the special cachets for the border offices.

	68.	36.	8.		104.	46.	16.
	Leusden	Leusden	Leusden		Leusden	Leusden	Leusden
Leerdam	1.	"	1.	Stadaan't haringvliet	1.	"	1.
Leuswaarden	1.	1.	"	Steenbergen	2.	1.	"
Leijden	2.	1.	"	Steenwijk	1.	"	"
Loonopzand	1.	"	"	Stellendam	1.	"	"
Maasvluis	1.	"	"	Texel	1.	"	"
Meppel	1.	"	"	Thiel	1.	1.	"
Middelburg	2.	"	4.	Tholen	1.	"	"
Middelbarnis	1.	"	"	Tilburg	1.	1.	"
Nieuw Jonge ^{SB}	1.	"	"	Utrecht	2.	1.	"
Nimègue	1.	1.	4.	Valkenswaard	1.	"	"
Norden	1.	1.	"	Veere	1.	"	"
Oetgensplaat	1.	"	"	Vlaardingen	1.	"	"
Oldenzaal	1.	"	"	Vlieland	1.	"	"
Oorschot ^{SB}	1.	"	"	Voortburg	1.	1.	"
Oosterhout ^{SB}	1.	"	"	Voerschoten	1.	"	"
Oosterswijk	1.	"	"	Waalwijk	1.	"	"
Ootmarssum	1.	"	"	Waddingreen	1.	"	"
Oud Jonge	1.	"	"	Wageningen	1.	1.	"
Ouden Bosch	1.	1.	"	Weender	1.	1.	"
Oude Watering	1.	"	"	Waterschelling	1.	"	"
Oudorp	1.	"	"	Wittmund	1.	1.	"
Raamsdout	1.	"	"	Woerden	1.	1.	"
Rijnwaterwoud	1.	"	"	Woudrichem	1.	1.	"
Rosendaal	1.	1.	"	Zakbommel	1.	1.	"
Rotterdam	4.	2.	"	Zevenbergen	1.	1.	"
Schieff	2.	1.	"	Zierikzee	1.	"	"
Schoonhoven	1.	1.	"	Zutphen	1.	1.	"
S'GrevelduinKapel	1.	"	"	Zwammerdam	1.	1.	"
Sneek	1.	"	"	Zwartsluis	1.	"	"
Sommelsdijk	1.	"	"	Zwolle	1.	1.	"
	104	46	16	Totaux	136	61	16

Fig 8b: Part 2 of the name list of the offices. The arrow points to the total number of town name cancels (136).

Spelling 2006**Spelling 1809****Spelling
French order**

The lists give the town names in alphabetical order, without specifying the office type. This information was provided by postal inspector Dekker to the French firm. At some spots, Dekker has placed note in the margins of the list.

Main offices:

's-Gravenhage	also La Haye	Lahaÿe
's-Hertogenbosch	also Bois le Duc	Boisleduc
Alphen aan den Rijn	Alphen	Alphen
Bergen op Zoom	Bergen op Zoom	Bergenopzoom
Den Briel	Brielle	Brielle
Leeuwarden	Leeuwaarden	Leeuwaarden
Leiden	Leÿden	Leÿden
Nijmegen	also Nimégue	Nimégue ¹

The spelling of the town names of the Masson cancels

To cut the Masson cancels, information was provided from Holland regarding the way the names of the towns with a postal institution were to be written. The postal situation of 1809 was used for that purpose. At that time, some names were written differently than at present, and some names were Franchified. Some errors crept in as well. For a large number of town names is the spelling of 1809 identical to the present one, and only those with a different spelling are described beside.

Sub-offices:

Baardwijk	Baartwijk	Baartwÿk
Beverwijk	Beverwijk	Beverwÿk
Rozendaal	Rosendaal	Rosendaal
Tiel	Thiel	Thiel

Branch offices:

's-Grevelduin-Capelle	's-GrevelduinKapel	S'GrevelduinKapel
Delfshaven	Delftshaven	Delftshaven
Den Bommel	Den Bommel	DenBommel
Den Helder	Helder	Helder
Enschede	Enschede	Endschede
Goedereede	Goederede	Goederede
Harderwijk	Harderwijk	Harderwÿk
Heerenveen	Heerenveen	Hereveen
Hellevoetsluis	Hellevoetsluis	Hellevoetsluis ²
Het Loo	't Loo	Hetloo
Kaatsheuvel	Ketsheuvel	Ketsheuvel
Koudekerk aan de Rijn	Koudekerk	Koudekerk
Loon op Zand	Loon op zand	Loonopzand
Nieuwe Tonge	Nieuwe Tonge	NieuwTonge
Oirschot	Oorschot	Oorschot
Oosterhout	Oosterhout	Oosterchout ³
Oisterwijk	Oosterwijk	Oosterwÿk
Ooltgensplaat	Ooltgensplaat	Oeltgensplaat
Ouddorp	Oudorp	Oudorp
Oude Tonge	Oude Tonge	OudeTonge
Oudewetering	Oude Wetering	OudeWetering
Rijnsaterwoude	Rhijnsaterwoude	Rhÿnzaterwoude
Sommelsdijk	Sommelsdijk	Sommelsdÿk
Stad aan 't Haringvliet	Stad aan 't Haringvliet	Stadaan't/haringvliet
Steenwijk	Steenwijk	Steenwÿk
Waalwijk	Waalwijk	Waalwÿk
Waddinxveen	Waddingsveen	Waddingveen

In the cancels that were delivered, combinations such as "DenBommel" were always cut without a space. The cancel of Stand aan 't Haringvliet has two lines. The letter combination "ij" became a "ÿ". The letter Z was and is seldom used in French. Perhaps the unfamiliarity with this letter is the reason for the cutting error that causes the capital Z of Zutphen and Zwolle to be printed in mirror image. Usage of a replacement cancel with the correct print has not been found for either location.

¹ In the confirmation of the order, Nijmegen is writtem with an accent aigu ("É"), but that became "È", i.e., with an accent grave, during the cutting of the cancel. The later departemental cancel of 1811 (K 21) does have the "É".

² Hellevoetsluis was shortened to Hellevoet on the cancel.

³ Oosterhout is misspelled and erroneously contains a 'c'.

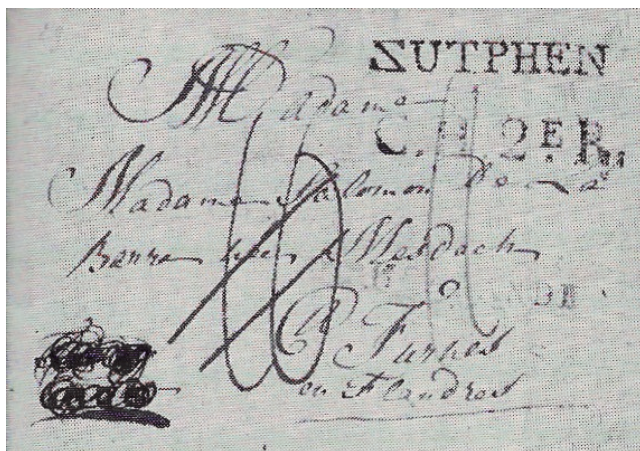


Fig 10: 1809. Letter from Zutphen by way of Breda and Antwerpen to Furnes in Vlaanderen. All of Vlaanderen belonged then to France. Zutphen canceled with the Masson cancel with the wrong letter Z. The cancel of region 2 if correctly placed below the town cancel. Starting August 1, 1809, the entrance cancel HOLLANDE, placed by the border office Antwerp, was no longer needed.

Résumé			
136.	Timbres portant le nom des Bureaux	à	8
61.	Cachette portant le nom des Bureaux	à	4. 50.
16	Cachets aux armes de Hollande p. Bureau d'Antwerp		
Plus			
45.	Timbres C.H. 1. ^{er} R.		3. 50.
80.	Timbres C.H. 2. ^e R.		3. 50.
40.	Timbres C.H. 3. ^e R.		3. 50.
75	Timbres REBUTS	3. 75.	3. 75.
115.	Timbres chargé		4. 50.
115.	Timbres P.P.		2. 50.
20	Boîtes de Chaux 500 Grammes		10. 75.
2.	Poids en fonte de chaux 1. Kilog.		
2.	Poids en fonte de chaux 2. Kilog.		
<p>Le tout pour être expédié & fourni dans le cours de l'année prochaine par mail. Souigné à Paris le 19 Janvier 1809.</p> <p><i>(Signature)</i> rue de la Harpe n° 120. à Paris.</p>			

Fig. 11 (right): Summary of the order, mailed from Paris on January 19, 1809. The entry '136 Timbres' represents the town names. The prices in francs have been somewhat adjusted compared to the first bid (see Fig. 9).

Advertisement

Published by The Stuart Rossiter Trust 2011
ISBN 978-0-5945207-6-2

The 450-page full color second volume (hard cover: 279 x 216 mm) of Kees Adema's trilogy is now available! It includes extensive historical background with many never-before published illustrations and a 27-page catalogue of French, English and Dutch military and semi-military markings. Although it covers a span of only two decades, the number of stamps with a military connection placed in Holland is truly astounding.

The book's 33 chapters cover all historical and philatelic facets. The first annexation of Dutch territory took place in 1795 when France absorbed sections of the south-eastern and south-western parts of the country. The Batavian Republic existed from 1795 to 1806, a de facto French vassal state that replaced the old Republic under Stadholder William V. Louis Napoleon ruled as King of Holland from 1806 to 1810 when Emperor Napoleon abolished the kingdom and annexed it into the French empire. Following the departure of French troops in 1813/1814 William I was crowned king of the new Kingdom of The United Netherlands which included Belgium and Luxembourg.

Towering over many aspects of this book is Napoleon Bonaparte and the author was fortunate to have had access to a private collection of early 19th century engravings many of which are included. Although Volume 2 is a philatelic treatise, the author has once again shed light on the historical and social aspects of the period.

Full details together with an order form can be obtained from the Stuart Rossiter Trust website at www.rossitertrust.com, a registered non profit charity.

Netherlands Mail in Times of Turmoil

Volume 2

The French Napoleonic Era 1795-1815



Kees Adema RDP FRPSL

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/>

November 2010

The magazine starts with showing the new stamps of the Islands after the new Kingdom Charter went in effect. In the chapter 'verzamelgebied Nederland' Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink gives his opinion about the new Movie stamp which was issued September 29, 2010. Is this 'stamp' a philatelic item? Next he discusses a new variety in the new Number 2 stamps with the image of Queen Beatrix, and covers the new personalized stamp of the 50+ fair in the Netherlands and the machines used in producing the stamps.

For those not familiar with the 50+ fair, this is a fair where people age 50+ can visit and spend their money on activities right then or at a future date!

Unfortunately no Millionaire fair stamps are known to the editor, so not many collectors there for TNT! Otto Koene wrote an interesting article about a machine cancel forgery on the 5 guilder fur collar issue. An absolute must to read for postmark, fur collar and forgery collectors.

Jeffrey Groeneveld writes in his thematic article 'Oranje en Suriname: Moeizame maar bijzondere band' about the relation between the Netherlands and Surinam. Van der Vlist writes an article about the Guilder forgeries of the 1923 Jubilee issue. These forgeries exist both as stamps and as proofs. So be aware!

December 2010

In the last number of 2010, we find some interesting articles about Dutch philately.

The first article is written by Henk Hospers and discusses 19th century international banking and the role the PTT played in this. He describes how international payments were handled. Dimitri Rentenaar writes about the first flight from Amsterdam to Houston, Texas, (USA) and the mail that was carried, sent from the Netherlands and other countries. In the last article, René Hillesum writes about illustrated military air mail sheets sent in the period 1947-1950 during Christmas time from the Dutch East Indies.

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/>

In the magazine of our British sister organization Les Jobbins writes about the different types of the 55 cent Crouwel Change of Address cards. Also the article about Paired Royal cancels from Julian van Beveren and Jan Hintzen is published in the English language. The Dutch version was printed in the magazine Filatelie (October 2010). Sylvester Pleat closes the magazine with a plea of why to collect The Netherlands.

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/>

In 2011 De Vliegende Hollander (Flying Dutchman) will celebrate its 75 year existence and the 50st annual of the “Dag van de Aerofilatelie” during Postex in Apeldoorn. Hans Aitink writes about the Postal Rates of air mail from Curaçao from 1939, 1940 and 1941. Jacques Bot wrote an interesting article about the first Dutch East Indies flight and the listed numbers and types of postmark combinations.

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/>

December 2010 – Supplement # 41

Continuation of the Vurtheim number emission (1899 – 1913, NVPH 50-55), covering the use of these stamps on postal orders. In this period eight different types of postal orders were issued. The reasons for these different issues are discussed.

Next, a continuation of issues designed by Ootje Oxenaar, NVPH 830-834, 912-916, 965-969 and 1157.

Coverage of his designs will continue in supplement 42. NVPH 1158, designed by Anton Pieck, and the reason why he was chosen are covered. It helps to have friends in high places. NVPH 965-969, the 1970 Summer issue, were the first ever computer-designed stamps.

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/>

Vol. 3/2010, December 2010

The issue opens with a postal card sent in 1915 from Vunapope near Rabaul (German New Guinea) to Bamberg in Germany. Since the Netherlands were neutral during WWII this card was mailed via Hollandia (Netherlands New Guinea) and from there by ship to either Amsterdam or Rotterdam and then via Emmerich into Germany and on to Bamberg in Bavaria. It was franked with 7 ½ cents in Dutch East Indies stamps. - Two covers flown by K.L.M. on a Douglas DC-2 plane which competed in the Mac Robertson Air Race from Amsterdam to Melbourne, Australia in 1934 are nicely franked with Queen Emma stamps. - The impact of the German Railways on Dutch mail during 1848-1856 is discussed by Erling Berger. Shown are one letter (1853) sent from Aarhus, Denmark to Arnhem, Netherlands with a Hamburg T-cancel, an 1852 cover sent from Amsterdam to Braunschweig with a Duisburg handcancel, an 1885 (Düsseldorf to Schiedam) cover with an Oberhausen Bahnhof transit cancel and finally an 1863 cover sent from Amsterdam to Amerongen, which was taken off the train in Veenendaal and then hand carried to Amerongen.

Frank Ennik's article about the '1948 Letters Abroad' article as it originally appeared in the 40th Anniversary (2010) booklet of the Netherlands Philatelists of California is reprinted here in its translated format.

Po & Po

Language: Dutch.

The Verenigingsnieuws (Newsletter) is published quarterly by the Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken 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/>

The last newsletter contains news for members in foreign countries; it is now possible to pay via PayPal and members in the European Union can pay via EER.

Also a new listing of privately-printed postal stationery is being announced. It is still in the build up phase but people are asked to send copies of items that were not mentioned in the first Geuzendam issue. Han Dijkstra is starting an inventory of postmarks from the Netherlands New Guinea area used on Dutch Indies Postal stationery between 27 December 1949 and 1 April 1950. Also the chapter (Typen Radar stempel Raadselen) contains a lot of questions and answers to these postmarks. They are also doing a test with a new way of exhibiting collections. This is done via a computer program MS PowerPoint.

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 this issue only one article has been published that is in our area of interest.

Mr. W. Loomans writes about the fire on board of the SS Rotterdam (4) of the HAL and shows a letter sent to his grand father from that ship during the trip it caught fire.

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.

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

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/>

August up and till December 2010.

Besides the usual displays of covers, cancels and third category of the month, there are short articles about a stampless letter via Paris to Bordeaux, France 1867. A unique cancel; Utrecht (exp. for Belgium). A stamped reply letter goes awry due to misplaced address label. Letter addressed to a non-existent town in America and returned Prepaid reply postal cards. Elst advertising cancel with the question if it is 1935 or 1936 and mail from the 5th world scout jamboree, at Vogelenzang the Netherlands. The latest postal strikes and those of 1983 and a scam that was made by overprinting stamps of the 5 cent Crouwel issue.

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 history and recently 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!

In the final issue of 2010 a new local mail company has been listed. The name of this company is Super Mail Service and it is located in Hoogeveen. Recent issues of stamps are reviewed and a take over of the local mail company "Streekpost 't Hogeland" is described. This company was taken over by the social 'werkvoorzieningschap' and its name was changed to Ability.

Local mail company Maasland (located in Oss) has been in existence for 25 years. Also of interest is an article about "Hervormd Gereformeerd Jeugdverband Katwijk" which has delivered local Christmas mail for charity purposes every year since 1997. These mail deliveries are illegal by law but are tolerated. They use(d) stickers and markings on the envelopes they handled. In the study corner the stamps from the 3rd issue from local mail company "Streekpost Pannekoek", is described in detail. Also the article about local mail companies in Amsterdam is continued and all used stamps and postmarks are shown as illustrations.

FOR SALE:

MY FATHER HAROLD N. ZALSTEIN HAS BEEN A PAST PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY THAT MET IN NEW YORK

HIS SPECIALTY THAT HE EXHIBITED WAS "DUTCH EAST INDIES" WHICH ASNP MEMBERS MIGHT HAVE SEEN.

I HAVE FOR SALE STAMPLESS COVERS AND A COVER WITH WHITE/BLACK FEATHER, STAMPS OF THE INDIES, (INCLUDING #1 WITH GOOD CANCELLATIONS), NETHERLANDS, CURACAO AND SURINAM.

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TEL: 718 236 2946

E-MAIL: MAXIMEMINDA@AOL.COM

Bookreview

Netherlands and Colonies, An Identification Guide For Varieties

Let me start with what the author, long time ASNP member and its past-auctioneer Dick Phelps, writes in his introduction:

“For various reasons, identification of the many varieties found in Netherlands and Colonies stamps can be rather difficult, given the explanations that exist for them in many catalogs and other references. Over the years I have developed many aids for this process which make it much easier, quicker and more accurate. I will share in this book what I have learned about identifying varieties from more than 35 years of specializing in Netherlands and Colonies stamps.

One of my goals is to help you make identifications even when you only have one copy of a stamp available. It can often be easier when you have both types on hand and all you have to do is decide which is which – comparison can more easily determine the identities. But when you have only one, which type is it? With my methods, you can probably make the right call.

One of the main questions we want answered is: “With lots of varieties listed in catalogs, such as type I and type II, etc., WHAT do they look like?” I will try to give you as clear a set of identifiers as possible.” In my opinion Dick has succeeded in an extraordinary way. I’ve seen too many publications with rather poor quality scans (either not optimally focused or too small).

This is certainly not the case here. All illustrations are at a large scale, making it very easy to see the details of the subjects being discussed. Look for example at the following illustrated plate fault of the second “D” of Nederland



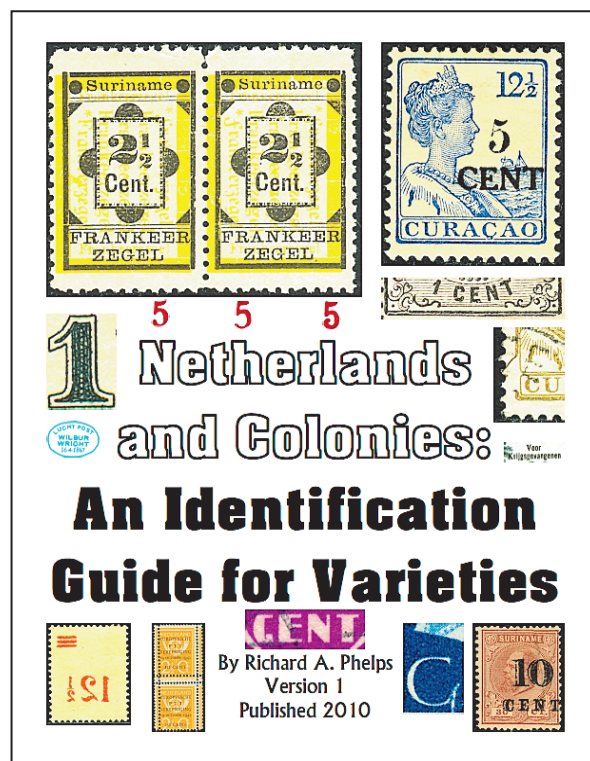
Dick covers a wide range of subjects, subdivided into:

Netherlands Varieties 40 pages
Netherlands Postage Dues 20 pages
Netherlands East Indies Varieties 14 pages
Netherlands East Indies Postage dues 2 pages
Curaçao Varieties 15 pages
Curaçao Airmails 4 pages
Curaçao Postage Dues 5 pages
Surinam Varieties 31 pages
Surinam Airmails 3 pages
Surinam Postage Dues 3 pages

This all makes for about 135 pages of very useful information.

The price is \$15 for the CD (PDF) version with \$2 shipping for domestic orders and \$4 for overseas shipping.

Dick Phelps
P.O.Box 867373
Plano, TX 75086-7373
Email: dick.phelps@verizon.net



Bookreview
De Kleine Uurstempels Van Nederland, by Cees van Hoek

Spiral bound; 5 3/4 x 8 1/4 inch; 68 pages; 7.2 ounces; € 16 plus shipping; P.W. Meinhardt, Piet Heinstr. 36, 2518 CH The Hague, Netherlands; www.collectura.com

If you collect Dutch small round cancels you most likely have seen lists of first and last known dates of these cancels. These lists are fairly old and to fill that void Cees van Hoek has studied about 50,000 stamps with this kind of cancel. He also lists all the known different sizes, different lettering, and many other remarkable facts about these cancels. Quite an achievement.

The author also lists the small trial cancels and the two-letter cancels together with the regular small-round cancels since they all belong to the same ‘family’.

This is why the title of the book says ‘Kleine Uurstempels’ (small hourly cancels), and not just ‘Kleinrondstempels’.



While studying these cancels Cees discovered that there are many more and even earlier issued cancels than first thought. PTT's book of cancels (where supposedly every cancel that was sent out would have been listed) is incomplete, at least in detail. For example when it says that five small round cancels were sent to Utrecht, only one is shown. It turns out that differences in these cancels are noticeable, especially in the dimensions of the cancels and the lettering. In fact it was possible to describe ca 1800 different cancels used in 267 post offices.

Cees lists all known cancels of these types for the main and sub-post offices, but not (yet) for the branch offices. (Part II : De Hulp-, Bij- en Trajectkantoren is expected to be issued in 2011)

Per cancel he lists the town name, province, sub or main post office, date the cancels were delivered, number of cancels delivered, type of cancel (relates to the size of the cancel), the size (diameter) of the cancel, dates found on the cancels (from/to), last known date, and estimated value (on piece and on cover). The estimated value takes the quality of the cancel into account. A grey-highlighted value in the columns ‘van’ (from) or ‘tot’ (through) means that cancels were found either before or after the first date of issue of a cancel.

The book comes with a handy heavy plastic overlay used to easily measure the diameter of a cancel, but also to indicate the dimensions of the names of the post offices

If you have many ‘duplicates’ this book will help you to identify their ranking in the list of cancels issued for a particular town.

The author promises to send twice yearly updates and corrections by email to any interested collector. His email address is: ceesvanhoek@hotmail.de. Cees looks forward hearing from you.

Recent Issues

December Stamps 2010

23 November 2010

It was 60 years ago that the Peanuts comic strip made the first of its daily appearances in seven American newspapers. Readers were introduced to Charlie Brown and two other children, Shermy and Patty, in the very first strip cartoon. It was in the third cartoon, which appeared on World Animal Day in 1950, that Snoopy the dog made his first appearance. Snoopy, Charlie Brown's faithful companion, was a completely normal dog in the first cartoon strip. It was from the moment that he started sleeping on the roof of his kennel and walking upright that he became a leading character.

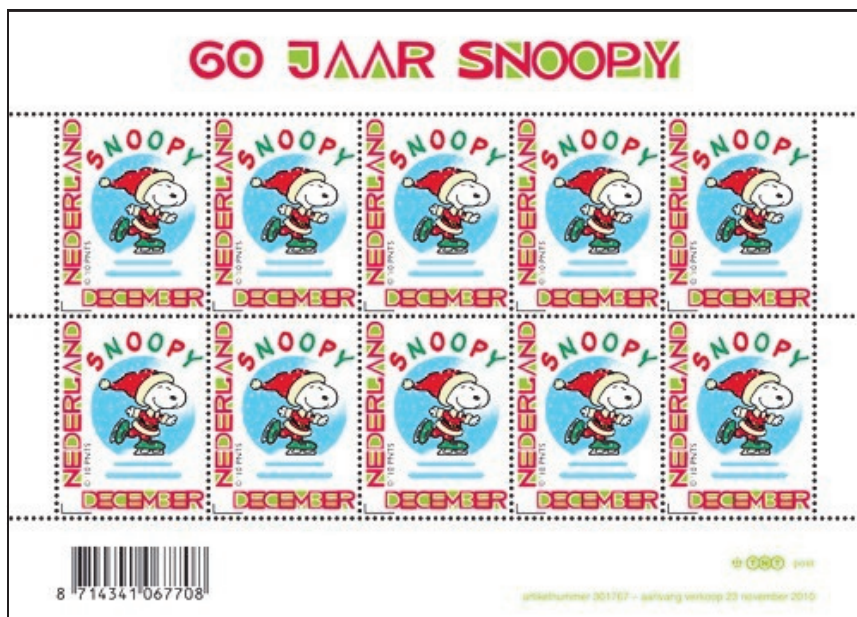
At the height of its success, Peanuts was being published in 2600 newspapers, resulting in a readership of 355 million all over the world. Today the cartoon is still frequently reprinted in newspapers, with instalments compiled to make books and comic strip collections.

The enduring success of Peanuts along with its 60th anniversary were sufficient grounds for TNT Post to dedicate a Personal December Stamp to its star, Snoopy.

In addition to a stamp sheetlet of ten identical stamps, a stamp booklet and a first day cover* will also be issued.

The stamps are available while stocks last from the Collect Club in Groningen, online at www.tntpost.nl and from the usual outlets. The stamps are valid until further notice.

Since 1 July 2010, Dutch stamps include a number rather than a denomination in euros. This stamp features the word 'December' and is intended for mail weighing up to 50 grams for delivery within the Netherlands and for use between 23 November 2010 and 6 January 2011.



Technical Details

Date of issue	: 23 November 2010
Size	: 30 x 40 mm
Perforation	: 13 : 13 ¼
Paper	: normal with phosphor tagging
Gum	: synthetic
Print process	: offset
Print run	: 150,000 stamp sheetlets
Printer	: Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands
Print colours	: yellow, magenta, cyan and black
Product code	: 301767
Stamp type	: sheetlet of December stamps with 10 identical stamps

December Stamps 2010

23 November 2010

December is a time when we think of others and let each other know that we care. Most people do this by sending a Christmas or New Year card, which is a logical choice, as a card is something that stays with you. It is something nice and tangible to send to loved ones, who can then put it down or hang it up for display.

Each year, TNT Post brings out new December Stamps which make it even nicer to send cards. The December Stamps have a reduced 34 euro-cent rate. This year's December Stamps have been designed by [PiP Studio](#) at TNT Post's request. They are the first stamps to contain the word 'December'. The Home Diary which customers in the Netherlands receive free of charge when purchasing three sheetlets of December Stamps, was also designed by the same agency.

In addition to a stamp sheetlet with 20 stamps of 10 different designs, a stamp booklet and a first day cover will be issued.

Since 1 July 2010, Dutch stamps include a number rather than a denomination in euros. This stamp features the word 'December' instead and is intended for mail weighing up to 50 grams for delivery within the Netherlands and for use between 23 November 2010 and 6 January 2011.

What TNT didn't announce is that the sheetlets sold at the supermarkets of Albert Heijn and the drugstores Kruidvat and Trekpleister (combined Kruidvat and Trekpleister logo) have their own logo's on the sheetlets just as was the case in previous years.



Albert Heijn logo



Kruidvat/Trekpleister logo



Technical Details

Date of issue	: 23 November 2010
Size	: 25 x 25 mm
Perforation	: slit
Paper	: normal with phosphor tagging
Gum	: self-adhesive
Print process	: offset
Print run	: 11,100,000 stamp sheetlets
Printer	: Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands
Print colours	: yellow, magenta, cyan, black and gold
Product code	: 301761
Stamp type	: sheetlet of 20 December stamps in 10 different designs

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