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Volume 35/4



Philately American Society for Netherlands
Founded in 1975



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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; Volume 35/4

March 2011

President's Message

Our Editor Alex Nuijten and his team have overcome their starting troubles and are now producing a full-color ASNP Magazine that any Society would be proud of - congratulations! Well done!

I now urge all members to tell Ben Jansen who has printing and mailing in hand, which version of our Magazine you would like to receive. Ben's e-mail address: bjansen@uh.edu

There are two options:

- a) a black and white printed version which is mailed to you
- b) a full-color digital version which is e-mailed to you

A full-color printed version is technically feasible, but prohibitively expensive.

For next year the dues will remain the same as they are now for those requesting the printed version, but will be only \$10/yr for those members who opt for the e-mail version. E-mailing is much cheaper than printing plus postage. I am going for the e-mail version!

While we are on the subject of our Magazine, our Editor needs articles, original or translations, long or short. Please!

On another topic; we have updated our ASNP Bylaws after the elections of last fall. Anyone wanting a copy, please ask our Secretary Jan Enthoven to e-mail one to you. Jan's e-mail address: jenthoven@centurytel.net

EM

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Paul van Reyen

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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.



After a valiant struggle with cancer, Rinus Dekker passed away February 5, 2011 on his beloved Curaçao. Rinus was only 49 years old.

For many years Rinus supplied the ASNIP with the information about the new issues of Curaçao. He also was the author of an important publication about the postal rates of Curaçao: The postal rates of the Netherlands Antilles (1948 - 2008), which you can be found in Netherlands Philately 32, 2008, 5, p. 98-104

Rinus had the distinction of living in a house (De Ronde Klip) pictured on a Curaçao stamp (NVPH # 1494; Issued in 2004).

Rinus was one of the co-founders of Exact, a software company started while being a student at Delft University. He later sold his interest in the company and moved to Curacao.

He was treasurer of the Curaçao stamp club, as well as sponsor of the Postal Museum of Curaçao.

We will miss Rinus and his contributions to Netherlands and related areas philately.

Our condolences go out to his wife Georgette and children Cabeth, Hans en Johanna.



We learned of the recent passing of Mrs. Marie Julsen, wife of our longtime member Frank Julsen. We extend our heartfelt condolences to Frank and wish him the strength to bear his loss.

News from the Librarian

Last year we had a lot of requests (written, phone calls and e-mails) for borrowing literature, research items/articles and tearsheets (the ones listed in the Magazine of May 2007). I do thank all of you for your interest. Pursuing your research for the hobby (via the library) is worth it.

Any requests to: Paul Swierstra, 199 Chestnut St, San Carlos CA 94070 -2112, e-mail: Paulhoxwier@yahoo.com

Furthermore, the holdings in the library were increased by some 30 items, acquired through donations, purchases etc. I will mention here: Max Lerk, John Heimans, Hanspaul Hager, Baar library. Thank you, thank you. Usually they have been mentioned in previous magazines. The news for EVERYBODY is: A complete overhaul and updating of the listings/index is in progress and should be finished by the next issue of the magazine. The difference is: EVERYTHING will be listed alphabetically by title/description, and then corresponding numbering will be assigned, starting with letter A/Z. E.g. A starts with 100 etc. I expect there will be some 30 pages when the project is completed. A special column will indicate if the item's main contents pertain to CURacao, NEI, NNG (Neth.New Guinea), SURinam etc. If no special indication, then it is NED. Wait and see !! Special mention: We have quite an exchange with the "Bonds Bibliotheek" in Baarn, The Netherlands. Just in: Richard Phelps has produced a DVD called: Netherlands and Colonies, An Identification Guide for Varieties, Version 1.



News from the Treasurer

\$ 9424.73 – Balance as of 1-1-10
\$ 4192.99 – Income
\$ 3323.89 – Expenses
\$ 10293.83 – balance as of 1-1-11 +

Breakdown:

INCOME

\$ 2955.00 – due and donations
\$ 1000.00 – advertizing
\$ 237.99 – auctions
\$ 4192.99 +

EXPENSES

\$ 209.30 - auctions
\$ 1398.96 – printing
\$ 1553.05 – postage
\$ 86.14 – de Kruyf award
\$ 63.60 – web site fee
\$ 12.84 – bank fees
\$ 3323.89 +



Websites Worth Visiting

by Hans Kremer

Google/Images

Although the Google Website has been mentioned before, an option available in Google can come in very handy. Sometimes you get many ‘hits’, but to find out which of these hits have an illustration associated with it you should click on the ‘Images’ option at the top of the screen and then type in your ‘question’, or you can go directly to: <http://www.google.com/imghp?hl=en&tab=wi>

Type in for example “luchtpost” in Google/Images and you’ll get 9,160 illustrations related to luchtpost (airmail), some of which surely would be of interest to you.

Philatelic Library in the Netherlands

On the current ASNP Website (www.angelfire.com/ca2/asnp) one can find indexes (from 1975 through 2008) of the contents of the ASNP Magazine (Netherlands Philately). This information is in the form of spreadsheets and will take some time to go through to find what you might be looking for. A much easier way is now available, due to the hard work of the staff of the Koninklijke Bondsbibliotheek (library), in the Netherlands.

Go to:

http://nbfv.cust.iaf.nl/nbfv/art_ned.html?display=30&f=AUTEUR&f=TITEL&f=BRON&f=VOLUMEJAAR&f=LAND&f=TREFWOORDEN&q=&q=&q=netherlands+philately&q=&q=&q=&search=Zoeken&start=360 you’ll get a listing of all articles (1975- 2010).

If you are interested in say only articles relating to Surinam, you should go to http://nbfv.cust.iaf.nl/nbfv/intro_eng.html and for “Title of Article” you type in ‘Surinam’ and for “Title of Periodical” you type in ‘Netherlands Philately’. Click on Search and you can expect to find 35 articles that meet your criteria.

Museum of Communication

This is really something, although it being in Dutch is a bit of a downer for those not familiar with the Dutch language. <http://www.postzegelontwerpen.nl/> This site contains detailed background information about 10,000 designs of Dutch stamps. Describing the site won’t do it justice, so have a look yourself, and scroll through it. The amount of information boggles the mind.

Cancels from the French Masson Company for the Dutch mail.

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

Part 3

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

Translation by Ben H. Jansen

Newly established offices from 1809 to 1811

It is not known if the Masson company produced cancels for the new offices established after January 1, 1809. In any case, no prints have appeared of, for example, the group of branch offices in Zeeland, or the new branch offices in Twente and Groningen.

Eindhoven was promoted to main office on August 1, 1809, with the additional function of border office. However, a Masson cancel had been delivered earlier as Eindhoven was a sub-office until August 1, 1809.

The story of Het Loo or Apeldoorn

It is somewhat different with the change of office location in the middle of the Veluwe. The postal route from Elspeet to Deventer, a branche of the important postal route Amersfoort-Zwolle, had a station in Het Loo. Although a private (express) message service was available to King Lodewijk Napoleon over there, a connection between the palace and the mail route is not too far fetched. It is known that the route was diverted from the road along the palace Het Loo to run through the village of Apeldoorn instead. No print is known of the cancel HETLOO which was part of the Masson bid.

Het Loo does appear on the order confirmation, and the Dutch inspection did not make a note to halt the production of this cancel or to change it into APELDOORN. Most likely, the cancel HETLOO was correctly brought to the main office of Apeldoorn and placed in storage.



Fig. 12: The Old Loo near Apeldoorn.

Korteweg mentions a name cancel of Apeldoorn with a distinctive forked A. On page 42, Korteweg assigned this cancel to the group of departure cancels with capital letters (K15). He lists ±1790 and 1814 as years of usage, and the accompanying figure shows a name cancel of 35 mm. On page 24, Geuzendam notes for number 1 a name cancel of 35 mm without mentioning the distinctive A fork. Geuzendam provides a usage period of 1790-1814, thus suggesting that he knows of a print from 1790 and one from 1814. It is not necessarily the case that prints are known for the intervening years. Korteweg goes a little deeper in his quest, and lists a name cancel APELDOORN of 50 mm on page 91, with the footnote: “probably cancel 19, delivered in different font (than HETLOO) and used by the post office. In 1815, cancel 15.” Geuzendam knows this cancel as number 2: 50 mm long and known prints from 1822-1829.

APELDOORN

Fig. 13: The cancel of the distribution office. Also used by the post office until 1817. With the forked A. Size 35 mm x 5 mm.

APELDOORN

Fig. 14.: New name cancel of the post office Apeldoorn. Usage known from 1817 to 1829. Size 49 mm x 6 mm.

The foregoing exposé about the two long cancels of Apeldoorn is most likely incorrect. On the basis of postal facts, including the production of the cancels, we arrive at a different conclusion. The facts: Starting in 1776, Het Loo was an intermediate station, a kind of delivery station for the postman between Elspeet and Deventer. Following the reorganization of the classification of the offices in 1806, Het Loo became a branch office, under the auspices of the main office Amersfoort. This led logically to ordering a cancel HETLOO from Masson. Amersfoort, as main office, received and possibly stored the cancel, but likely did not use it. Around 1890 Apeldoorn became branch office instead of Het Loo. It is possible that the director of the main office Apeldoorn himself ordered a replacement cancel within the Kingdom of Holland, which was then given to the distributor of Apeldoorn after 1813. Just like all “Dutch” postal institutions, Apeldoorn was absorbed in the French post system on April 1, 1811. At that moment, it changed from a branch office to a distribution office, and remained so until February 1, 1815, when it was promoted to post office in the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Usage before 1814 of the cancel shown in Figure 13 has not been found. Usage of this cancel has been demonstrated from 1814-1817, first with red ink, later with black. In other words, during the distribution period and also during the begin period of the post office Amersfoort. The second name cancel, shown in Figure 14, is not a Masson cancel as assumed by Korteweg, but a new name cancel similar to what all post offices used between 1815 and 1829. So far, usage has been demonstrated from 1817 to 1829. In 1817, Apeldoorn has been post office for two years, and the office likely canceled with the smaller cancel with the forked A. The larger model was traded in to receive the first date cancel.

There is another possibility: in 1814, Apeldoorn, as a distribution office, acquired at its own initiative a cancel for its own use. Canceling at distribution offices was required, but many offices used a cancel, especially after 1829. A number did not mark at all, or wrote the name of the distribution office on (the back of) the letter. Among the Dutch cancel types, there is one known consistently sporting a forked A. That is the type for franked letters with who lines of text with the town name and FRANCO below it. The letters A consistently have a forked bar (see Figure 15). All these cancels were manufactured in 1814. Also, the first new name cancel of 's-Gravenhage for unfranked letters was cut with a forked A in 1814.



Fig. 15: The distinctive forked A. This type was distributed to all post offices in 1814 and 1815 and was intended for use on franked letters.

Facts and preliminary conclusions

- 1809 or 1810 The branch office Het Loo closed down, Apeldoorn became a branch office
- 1811 Apeldoorn became distribution office
- The small cancel model dates from 1809/1810 or only from 1814, but it does not belong to K15 from before 1800.
- The large model dates from 1817, as new name cancel K27, used by the post office. It is not a Masson cancel.

Cancels delivered by Masson.

1. Town name cancels

The 1808 confirmation of the order to the Masson company shows three columns following the town names. These contain the number ordered for each type of cancel. The first column indicates the “Timbres portant le nom des Bureaux,” i.e., the town name cancels. Multiple cancels were manufactured for the larger offices.

These are:

Amsterdam	6	Dordrecht, Groningen and La Haije	3
Rotterdam	4	Bois le Duc, Breda, Haarlem, Leijden, Middelburg, Schiedam, Steenbergen and Utrecht	2

That is a total of 35 cancels for these 13 offices, i.e., $35 - 13 = 22$ additional cancels for the larger towns.

A total of 136 town name cancels are ordered. Not counting the eight for Oost-Friesland and 22 extra cancels, there remain $136 - (8 + 22) = 106$, which is exactly equal to the number of 106 main, sub and branch offices ($28 + 26 + 52$).

2. *Cachets for the domestic offices*

The second column of the order denotes the “Cachets portant le nom des Bureaux.” These wax seals were intended to close letters with postal matter. Prior to 1811, these seals also served occasionally to denote the right to freedom of port. It appears that 61 seals were delivered, with one seal per main and sub office. The exceptions are Amsterdam with three seals, and Dordrecht, La Haije and Rotterdam with two seals each. Again, a computation: subtracting the five extra and the eight for Oost-Friesland results in $61 - (5 + 8) = 48$ offices. At the beginning of 1809, there are 54 main and sub offices, so six appear to be missing. This is only partially true because the second column for Goes, Middelburg, Tholen, Veere and Zierikzee contains a double quote (”) sign, meaning that no seal was to be delivered. Yet, these towns were certainly main or sub offices. For years, these towns had their routes to the other parts of country by way of Steenbergen. All outgoing (land) mail from Zeeland was collected at the Steenbergen office, and the mail intended for Zeeland was distributed across the offices of destination. Direct mailing to the Zeeland offices was introduced after the Treaty became effective on August 1, 1809. It is also possible that the somewhat instable political and postal situation due to the invasion of Zeeland by the English played a role.

3. *Seals for border offices*

The third column denotes the “Cachets aux armes de Hollande pour les Bureaux frontiere.” These are the special seals for four Dutch border offices. Arnhem, Breda, Eindhoven and Middelburg each receive four of these seals, which are decorated with crossed arms (weapons) in addition to the name of the office.

The totals for the three columns can also be found on the summary or “Resumé” (see Figure 11). The summary contains more: the cancels for the regions, undeliverable mail, registered letters, and franked mail. There is also a note about the weight measures that were to be delivered. A few notes regarding these auxiliary cancels, the materials they were made from, their purpose, and the numbers delivered, follow next.

4. *Region (rayon) cancels*

The Kingdom Holland was divided into three postal regions for mail to France. The region borders are shown in Figure 16. A number of regions were also set up within France for mail to Holland. Offices in one region had different cancels than offices in another region. For example, the cancel for the third region was C.H.3.^o R. or Correspondence Hollandaise Troisième Rayon. The cancels for the first and second region were C.H.1.^{er} R. and C.H.2.^o R., respectively.



Figure 16: The three regions (rayons) of 1809 in the Kingdom Holland.

The instructions to the postal employees, which were very detailed following the French model, show that the originating main and sub offices had to cancel unfranked mail with, among other things, a region cancel. This had to be checked at the Dutch border offices, and in case the cancel was missing, they had to be “pressed” with a region cancel. Regions 1, 2 and 3 were issued 45, 80, and 40 cancels, respectively, for a total of 165 cancels.


The region cancels were also referred to as port reimbursement cancels. The border offices sorted and weighted the incoming unfranked mail by region. The post organizations of France and Holland bought these bundles of letters from each other for a contractually-determined amount per region and per 30 gram.

The number of offices per region show the following picture:

	Main offices	border offices	sub offices
Region 1	5	3	13
Region 2	14	1	11
Region 3	6	-	1

5. *Rebut, for undeliverable letters*

There were 75 “timbres REBUT” issued. The order confirmation shows a slightly different text: RE-BUTS with an S. At the direction of the Dutch inspector-general Dekker, the final text became RE-BUT. The cancels had already been made, but the S was cut off in Paris as yet. Therefore, the cancel was never used in its original, complete form.

 *Figure 17: The cancel REBUT as it was most likely*

The purpose of these cancels to make visible that a letter could not be delivered. Letters could become non deliverable if:

- refused by the addressee
- not collected
- addressed to a known person, but who was absent and whose new address was not known
- addressed to a deceased person without known heirs
- fraudulent

Undeliverable letters had to be embossed with the REBUT cancel and, after a certain period, forwarded to the central office (department of undeliverable mail) in Amsterdam or Paris. No prints prior to 1813 are known.

6. *Chargé for registering*

There was not yet a uniform regulation concerning recommended (the old term mostly used prior to 1800) or registered letters in the Kingdom Holland. The marking of registered letters did take place within the Republic of the United Netherlands, using several crossing lines in chalk or ink. The abbreviation “NB” (nota bene, or pay attention), was at times placed on the address side of the letter as well. The extra income for registering commonly belonged to the postal employee sending the letter. The French had long used a cancel with the text CHARGÉ, in capital letters with a serif. A different type of cancel with lower case letters Chargé was also cut by Masson for the Dutch offices. Few imprints of both types are known. This cancel was still in use after 1813, but cancels “Aangeteekend” in Dutch were issued as of 1829.



Figure 18: The cancel CHARGÉ for registered letters to France.

7. *P.P. for franking*

Franked letters were, in addition to the Masson town name cancel, also embossed with the cancel P.P. (port payé). Korteweg lists this cancel as number K20. These cancels always have a letter height of 6.5 mm.

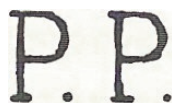


Figure 19: P.P. = port payé. Separate cancel for franked letters.

There were 119 copies issued for each of the cancels for registered and franked letters. This suggests that all offices, including the branch offices, could have both cancels available. The exact distribution is not known.

8. Miscellaneous: weights

Coordination between France and Holland of the weight standard was necessary. The Dutch port lists prior to 1803 mention the weights loot, once and gram. The French used the “gramme” as unit of weight. It was agreed upon in the Treaty that the French weight standard would be used by both parties. Therefore, a set of French weights for the Dutch main offices were included in the shipment. When signing, the Masson company wrote that all ordered cancels could be delivered during the course of February 1809.



Figure 20: French weights: grammes

The implementation of the Treaty

The cancels arrived in Holland on time, but other preparations required more time than anticipated. The planned start date of July 1, 1809 was not met and was changed to August 1, 1809 at the request of the French. The Dutch mail organization provided the employees of the border offices and the domestic offices with instructions, and the postillions became subject to binding rules for the transport of mail across the border. The instructions provided detailed descriptions of the procedures to be followed. On the basis of how the cancels for letters without franking were issued, it is clear that the main and sub offices were authorized to use these Masson cancels on their own. The philatelic literature was not clear on this issue till now. An even more important source than the distribution of the cancels is a postal circular from 1809 specifying the division of labor between the office categories. It is true that sub offices are accountable to their main office for the financial settlement of their affairs, but they do have the authority to independently cancel letters, draft letters of advice, and to directly exchange letters with all main offices and sub offices. The branch offices do not have such authority.

The instructions to the clerks contain an article regarding the use of the cancels. The Masson name cancels must be used with black ink, and the region cancels require red ink. This rule was perhaps designed to facilitate the inspection at the border offices. The eye-catching red cancels allowed for rapid sorting of the letters by region. The instructions stipulate that the employees of the offices must use a black and a red ink globe. It has not yet been determined what such a globe looked like, but its function will have been similar to an inking pad. This is the first time within the national postal institution that a rule appears to use a certain ink color for cancelling. It is not until 1829 that a circular again stipulates what ink color needs to be used to achieve a functional, postal cancellation.

The first period of use for main, sub, and some branch offices was from August 1, 1809 till April 1, 1811. The second period for post and distribution offices was from the end of 1813 till 1850, and a third period for two auxiliary offices beyond 1850.

The preparations were completed on August 1. On August 2, 1809 the first post coach traveled between Breda and Antwerp with a bag of mail for Antwerp (southern departments), and a bundle of letters for Paris. The line Breda-Antwerpen connected with the Amsterdam-Breda line, inaugurated on August 1. This line ran via Haarlem, Leiden, ‘s-Gravenhage, Delft, Rotterdam and Dordrecht, and was done using mail carts. In addition to the postillion, a conductor of the postal system traveled along, who was responsible for the post bags. The postal institution was directly responsible for this line, while all others were out-sourced to contractors, who employed postillions. The instructions contained exceptions for the branch offices Dirksland and Harderwijk. Dirksland was the central branch office on the island Goeree and Overflakkee, which had ten branch offices.

These were only recently, since 1806, incorporated into the national postal service by way of a ferry connection with the branch office of Hellevoetsluis, from where the letters traveled to the main office Brielle. Letters from Goeree and Overflakkee destined for France always traveled via Brielle. There does not seem to be a good reason to use the Masson cancels on the island. Perhaps these branch offices asked their inspector for permission to (also) use the Masson cancels on their domestic mail. None of the offices on this island are known to have used a cancel prior to August 1, 1809. However, letters are known from towns on Goeree and Overflakkee to other towns on the same island. Figure 21 shows a port free letter from the branch office Sommelsdijk to branch office Ooltgensplaat, canceled with the Masson cancel of Sommelsdijk.

The sole reason for the production of the Masson cancels was the Treaty with France, which also stipulated the procedure for cancelling. However, nowhere is to be found that this investment could not also be used for the domestic transport of mail. Previously, a number of offices had already used their own cancels for this purpose. This was not the case for the eleven branch offices on Goeree and Overflakkee. There are known prints on letters during the first period of use for eight branch offices on Goeree and Overflakkee: Dirksland, Goedereede, Herkingen, Middelharnis, Ooltgensplaat, Ouddorp, Oude Tonge and Sommelsdijk. No cancels prior April 1, 1811 are (yet) known for Nieuwe Tonge, Stad aan 't Haringvliet en Stellendam. For these three branch offices, a cancel from Stad aan 't Haringvliet is known after 1813. It was a distribution office until 1850. Melissant was formally established, but the decision was never executed because it appeared that no letter collector could be found. On the basis of the cancels delivered and the text of the instructions of 1809, two possibilities are likely: every branch office had their own name cancel and was allowed to use it as departure cancel on all letters. It is also imaginable that Dirksland had all eleven cancels under its control, and selected the cancel it had to use just like the main offices that formally had to do for their branch offices (see the earlier example Zwolle-Steenwijk).

It is also difficult to explain why Harderwijk belonged to the two exceptions in the instructions for the use of the cancels, and why the branch office Harderwijk could control its Masson cancel.

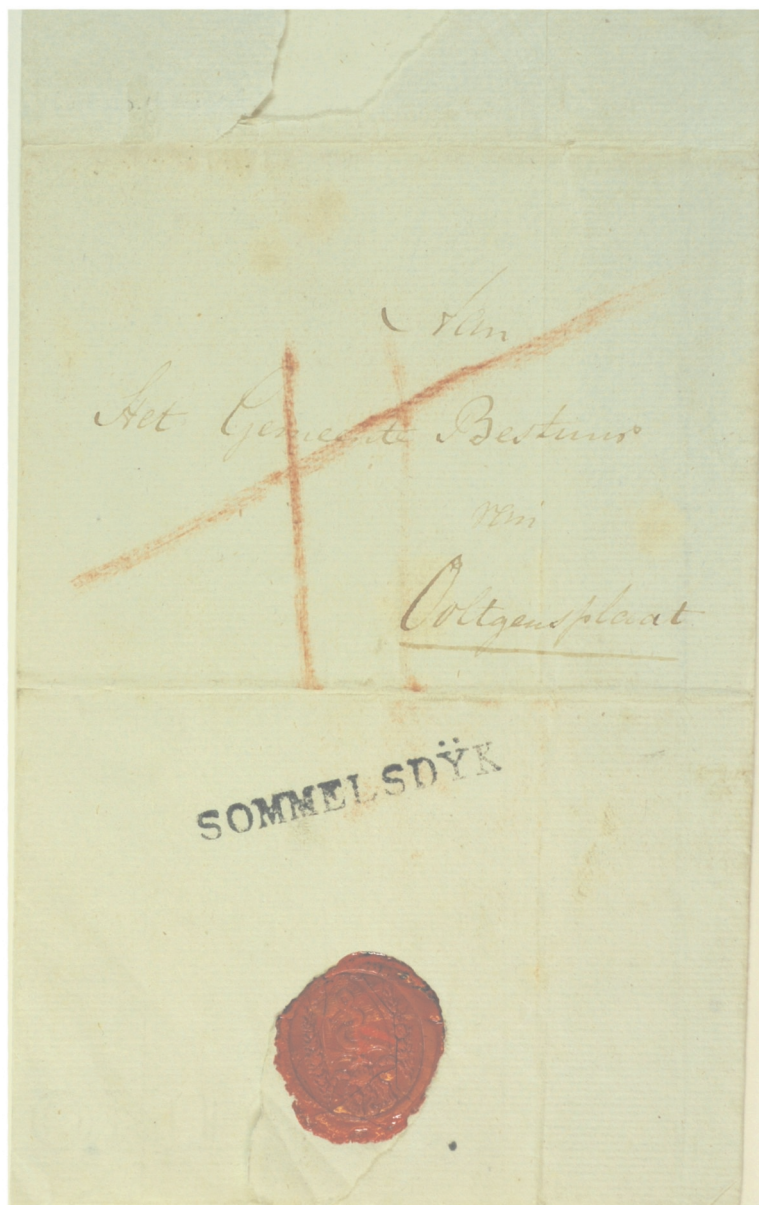


Figure 21: Regional letter from Sommelsdijk to Ooltgensplaat. The two stuiver port was likely crossed out because the letter was destined for the municipality. Sommelsdijk cancelled on the reverse side.



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Don't always believe what you see; hand advertizing cancels with dubious dates

by Hans Kremer

In PO&PO's Verenigingsnieuws of August 2010 Jos Stroom lists all the hand advertizing cancels with their first and last year of usage. I decided to go through my modest collection of these to see if it matched with what was listed.

I was happily surprised to come to Elst-Veemarkt and see that the date on my copy was "-6. IV 35.-5", which stands for 5 a.m on April 6, 1935. PO&PO shows 1936-1938 for this cancel. Of course I emailed my 'find' to Mr Stroom to see what his comment would be. His reply was: "Cancel "ELST" is not a 1935 cancel: the 'hook' on the right side of the 'flag' of number 5 points to a number 6. The flag of the 5 is supposed to be straight". However, he also mentioned that Elst is the only town he could not find the official Dienstorder for, which would definitely nail 1936 as the start of this cancel.

When I compare the "6" of "6 IV" it does not look like anything like the supposed "6" of 35, so at this point I was not yet convinced that it is a worn "36".

On the other hand, since the cancel possibly shows April 1935 there should have been many more Elst 1935 cancels between then and the end of 1935. Since they have not been seen it favors the argument that indeed we are dealing with a 'wrong' 1935 cancel.



Figure 1 Elst-Veemarkt 6.IV.35?



Figure 2 Bemmelen 20.VIII.19 should

After my 'find' of the early Elst cancel I came upon another oddity but this time the answer would be clear. Shown is a Bemmelen cancel of "20 VIII 19. 7 N" (7 p.m August 20, 1919). Stroom shows 1929 as the year this cancel was first used. When one realizes that the postal clerks had to change their cancels many times a day by turning little wheels on the side of the cancel an error would occur occasionally. In this case the clerk turned one time short of what was needed, so a "1" instead of a "2" was used, resulting in "19" instead of the correct "29".

A similar thing happened in 1949 when in Lisse the year "48" was dialed in, instead of "49". Stroom lists 1949 as earliest year, which can be verified from the text (15-19 FEBR. 1949) in the lower part of the cancel.

So, as you can see, don't always believe what you see.

I thought that this would be the end of this article but then I had the idea to see if I could find another Elst cancel of 1935 or 1936. I had none in my cover collection but of course there still was Google and wouldn't you believe it there was an Elst 1936 hand advertizing cancel for sale in www.willems-covers.nl. The scan was a bit fuzzy so I couldn't clearly read the year of the cancel. To solve that problem I bought the cover and it is shown on the next page.



Figure 3. Lisse 13.1.48 should have been 13.1.49



Figure 4. 1936 postal card with Elst-Veemarkt advertising cancel

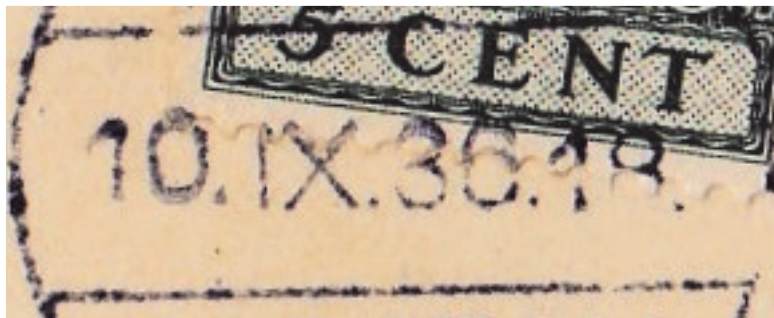


Figure 5 Detail of 1936 advertizing cancel

I enlarged the cancel and it clearly shows 10.IX.36.18 (6 p.m , September 10, 1936).

Next of course I put my '35' cancel next to the 1936 cancel and the differences are quite obvious:

- 1: the "3" of 35 and the "3" of 36 are different
- 2: The "5" of 35 has a straight, but slanted part while the same part of '36 is curved
- 3: The top of the "5" of 35 is rather flat, while the "6" of 36 is very round.

I'm convinced that the "35" cancel is definitely not the same cancel as the 1936 cancel.



Figure 6 Detail of 1935(?) advertizing cancel

This does not mean that the 35 indeed represents 1935, it still could be another 1936, 1937, or 1938 cancel with the wrong digit dialed in.

Any ideas, suggestions, or solutions please contact the author (hkremer@usa.net)

Refs:

PO&PO Verenigingsnieuws, August 2010

PO&PO, De Postzak, # 206, June 2009

Cees Janssen, CD: Handboek Nederlandsche Poststempels 2, 2008

Differences in 1963 150 year Independence stamps

by Hans Kremer

When I received supplement # 40 of the Handboek Postwaarden Nederland I read with interest how the 4 cent and 5 cent stamps of the 1963 150 Year Independence stamps were drawn separately. When one gives these stamps just a cursory look they would appear to be identical.

The 4 cent denomination was issued October 11, 1963, while the 5 cent issue (reflecting new postal rates, going into effect on January 1, 1964), made its appearance in November 28, 1963.



The authors of the Handboek mention that numerous differences can be observed between the two denominations. No particulars are given so I decided to see what I could come up with.

I've circled the major differences I saw. Look for example at the 4 cent stamp. The epaulet on the left shoulder is much less ornate than the one shown on the 5 cent stamp. Other differences are circled as well. I'm sure there are more to be found, so have a look for yourself to see what you can come up with.

Ref: Handboek Postwaarden Nederland, Section B42, Johan Enschedé

Life of the Uiver

by Tony Schrier

When I first purchased a cover of the Macpherson race I got curious about the race that resulted in some research and my conclusion that this cover traveled by automobile, plane, train and automobile in order to reach its destination of Melbourne. It did not make the complete trip by plane due to weather. The Great 1934 London to Melbourne Race was sponsored by the Melbourne confectionary giant, Sir Macpherson Robertson. It was divided into a speed competition and a handicap division, and was run over an 11,300 mile course. With a take-off date set of 20th October, 1934 at dawn, it looked like the race would be a huge event. There were 9 entries for the speed race and 64 starters for the handicap from 13 countries, the biggest contributor being the United States. On the start date the field was reduced to 20 starters. Netherlands entered two planes. In the speed race the Pander PH-OST "Postjager" (which did not finish the race) and a Douglas DC-2 PH-AJU "Uiver" was entered in both. Pictured on the right is the crew of "Uiver".



The KLM DC-2 made for Rome, as if on a routine airline run. Their route was to be Rome, Athens, Aleppo, Baghdad, Karachi, Allah Bad, Rangoon, Alter Star, Singapore, Batavia, Rembang, Koepang, Port Darwin, Charleville, and then Melbourne. The plane was under command of Koene Dirk Parmentier and J.J. Moll, veterans of the Amsterdam-Batavia route, which was equivalent to three quarters of the race's course. KLM had insisted that their flight should be a normal flight, though somewhat speeded up, with passengers and mail. When "Uiver" was heading for Melbourne the Dutch encountered a severe electrical storm 200 miles short of Melbourne. They circled, trying vainly to contact someone. At Albury, citizens heard their engines. The mayor called the engineer at the power station and asked him to flash the town's lights to spell its name in Morse code. The local radio station broadcast an appeal for volunteers with cars to drive to the local racetrack to light a landing path. Parmentier saw the improvised path and landed in heavy rain, and decided to wait for sunrise before attempting a takeoff.



On the morning of October 24th, Parmentier found the planes wheels were sinking into the rain-soaked ground (picture on left). Once more, Albury turned out to help the Dutch, some citizens hauled on ropes to free "Uiver" while others laid a runway of planks. Parmentier got the aircraft up, but he left behind two crew members, three passengers and all of the mail, to carry on by rail.

It would appear from that data that none of the covers intended for Melbourne actually completed the flight but were in fact transported by train from Albury to Melbourne. As a result of this stop, the train comes into play. So, by car to the plane and then the plane, again a car to the train and then its destination. Quite a trip.....

The DC-2 team had entered both the speed and handicap sections, but could claim only one prize. The entire flight took 71 hours and 28 minutes. They chose to be first in the handicap section, leaving the first prize in the speed section to Roscoe Turner's Boeing.

I also have covers flown on the 'Uiver' dated 15 November 1934 from Batavia to Holland, the cover below (Christmas flight to Batavia in December 1934) which survived the crash of the 'Uiver' on 12/20/1934 in Turbah Wells, Iraq when all crew and passengers on board were lost. The plane had a short life from its first flight on 9/19/1934 for KLM to the wreck on 12/20/1934.



The cover that started got me interested is shown below and was mailed from S'Gravenhage on October 19th, subsequently stamped with the special air race stamp on October 20th (and apparently numbered by hand) and it's arrival in Melbourne on October 24th. 10:54 AM (stamp on the back by Royal Dutch Airways).



The 'Uivers' life as a KLM plane was very short. Since then a replica of the DC-2 has been seen at many air shows in Netherlands and is currently housed in the Air museum in Lelystad. I am lucky to have acquired additional covers which were flown in 1934 and on the commemorative flight in 1983 with the return in 1984.

Magazine & Book Reviews

Note: In general only those articles with philatelic subjects related to the Netherlands and its (former) Overseas Areas 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-mail address under The Board.

Magazine Reviews

Starting with this issue a small change has been made. Brepost, the publication of the stamp society of Breda has been replaced by the Bulletin of the Postuumaat stamp society. With this change the magazine editor covers all societies which systematically write (at least partially) about philatelic subjects related to the Netherlands and its (former) overseas areas.

Maandblad Filatelie

Language: Dutch.

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

Subscription € 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/>

January 2011

The magazine starts as usual with short items of interest including a few notes about the postal strikes of December 2010 and the agreement made between the unions and TNT. Further in the magazine Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes about the Christmas stamps of 2010 and not only about the differences that can be found in the sheets, but also about the home agenda that you got for free when you purchased three December sheets. Kees Verhulst writes about the new special postmarks that have been issued for special events.



A fragment of the two different texts under the barcode of the home agenda

February 2011

Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes about a new type of slit perforation used with the Dutch forever stamps with a destination in Europe. These are small differences but still of interest to the specialist. He also writes about the new postal rates for the Netherlands domestic rate. Peter Storm van Leeuwen writes about the Surinam 1911 postage due overprints (See also ASNP Magazine of January 2011 about the same subject, but less detailed). Also an article was written about the website Postzegelontwerpen.nl from the Museum of Communication in The Hague. Read more about it under the Websites at the beginning of the magazine. Otto Koene writes about the new date postmarks that were designed after WW II. Mr. van der Vlist writes about forgeries of the first issue of the 1921 airmail stamps of the Netherlands.



A fragment of the different slit perforation used on the forever stamps with a destination within Europe.

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/>

January/February/March 2011

Digital membership dues are waved for 2011. The various Cancel -, Cover-, and Third Categorie of the Month winners show the wide range of collecting interests of its members. Short articles about the Netherlands Welfare stamps of 1961, the Dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles as per 10-10-2010, the Baarle-Hertog, the Baarle-Nassau enclaves, How the shortage of paper caused the PTT to reduce the size of postal cards, NIWIN (the Nationale Inspanning Welzijnsverzorging INdonesie) cards of 1947, DEI Tax on match boxes, and Queen-Mother Emma's successful search for a husband for Wilhelmina in 1900 complete these issues. Newsletters can be accessed online via

www.npofc.org

Postaumaat

Language: Dutch.

This is the magazine of the society Postaumaat of the Netherlands. They study coil stamps and booklets issued worldwide. Subscription is € 25,= / yr. for members in the Netherlands and € 35,= / yr. for foreign countries. Secretary: H.A. Wolf, Anna van Burenstraat 25, 2351 RM Leiderdorp, The Netherlands. E-mail: secretaris@postumaat.nl

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

The magazine starts with a new discovery of a small misperforation of the stampbooklet number 70. It continues with the December stamps and its varieties and also mentions a special sealed package of three sheets. Another new find is being announced of the Klüssendorf automaat stamps (these are stamps from a stamp dispensing machine). The stamps without denomination have been found in a strip of five stamps with an upright number. In the chapter about coil stamps new varieties are mentioned of the recent business coil stamps.



A fragment from the article by Otto Koene

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 (former Overseas Areas). 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/>

New plate faults on NVPH numbers 194, R29 and 583 are mentioned. Also a short article about plate faults of the 2nd postage due issue of the Netherlands, which are not listed in the NVPH catalog. It ends with new plate faults found on the recent stamps issued in mailers and booklets.



SPP (Studiegroep Particuliere Postbezorging)

Language: Dutch.

SPP is the society for private mail companies 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!

The SPP every year holds a contest to determine the most beautiful local (private) mail stamp. In this issue the various candidates are mentioned for the 2010 contest as well as a short article about the handing out of the award to the winner of 2009. The award of 2009 went to Regiopost located in Kollum. Next follows the usual address changes and shut downs and new local mail companies. An interesting article deals with church mail. This is mail delivered by local members of the church. The earnings were deposited in a charity fund. Although officially this is not allowed under the postal laws, it was not enforced in this case. Also mentioned are some soccer and scouting clubs. The magazine ends with an article about all the different local mail companies in Amsterdam from the past till present.

Recent Issues

Beautiful Netherlands - Almere and Eindhoven 10 January 2011

The Beautiful Netherlands stamp series, which shows the Netherlands in all its glory, has been issued by TNT Post since 2005. Each stamp sheetlet showcases a different Dutch city with the images used interweaving the past and the present of that city in order to tell its story. In 2011, the seventh Beautiful Netherlands series will again feature five cities, starting off with Eindhoven and Almere. Apeldoorn, Breda and Enschede will follow later in the year, along with a collective sheet.

The Beautiful Netherlands - Eindhoven stamp sheetlet is made up of a photographic panorama with views of the city of Eindhoven, the fifth-largest city in the Netherlands. Each sheetlet contains five identical stamps with the non-value indicator 1. The image on each stamp is made up of three increasingly large circles, inside of which are a map, a block of flats and an aerial photograph. A line drawing of the Van Abbemuseum (Eindhoven's museum of modern art) is projected across each stamp.

The Beautiful Netherlands - Almere stamp sheetlet consists of a photographic panorama with views of Almere, the largest local authority area in the province of Flevoland. Each sheetlet contains five identical stamps with the non-value indicator 1. The image on each stamp is made up of three increasingly large circles, inside of which are a map, a block of flats and an aerial photograph. A line drawing of the new library in Almere is projected across each stamp.

In addition to a stamp sheetlet featuring five identical stamps, a stamp booklet and a first day cover will also be issued.

The Beautiful Netherlands 2011 series is the work of graphic designer Huug Schipper from Studio Tint.

Eindhoven

In his design for the stamp sheetlet featuring Eindhoven, Schipper particularly draws attention to the status of Eindhoven as a city of industry and technology, with DAF and Philips as illustrious names. Along with other businesses and higher education and research establishments, these two companies have also greatly influenced the development of the city. Eindhoven is much older than people often think and was granted city and market rights by Henry I, Duke of Brabant, way back in 1232. The city only started to develop in earnest at the end of the 19th century, when economic prosperity led to increasing numbers of employees finding their way to the factories of Eindhoven. There they worked in textile factories, tobacco processing factories, in a steam-driven leather factory, a match factory, a cigar box makers and, from 1891, in the Philips light bulb factory. A few decades later, DAF was added when in 1928 Huub and Wim van Doorne established a machine works in the city. Industrial development led to Eindhoven growing to become the fifth-largest city in the Netherlands with a current population of 215,000.

The centre of Eindhoven is characterised by the fact that a large proportion of the historical centre was lost during RAF bombing in 1942.



The five stamps are incorporated into a stamp sheetlet on which Eindhoven's most attractive buildings are shown in almost thirty photographs arranged in a panoramic pattern on three levels. Among them are the Design Academy Eindhoven, which is housed in the *Witte Dame* (the White Lady, a former Philips factory building), the High-Tech Campus Eindhoven, in which the Philips physics laboratories are also situated, the Dynamogebouw cultural youth centre, designed by architect Bert Dirrix, and the famous Evoluon (the former science centre now serving as a conference centre). The stamps and the stamp sheetlet are connected to each other by means of a line drawing of one of the most important cultural establishments in Eindhoven, the Van Abbe-museum. This building dates from 1936, but was extensively renovated by architect Abel Cahen in 2003. The stamp sheetlet's underlying photograph is one of the pattern on the façade of the Dynamo building, which is situated on the Catharinaplein, one of the main church squares in the city.

Almere

In the stamp sheetlet for Almere, Schipper draws attention to the features of the city which characterise it: its peace and quiet, its space and water. The stamp sheetlet has been designed to make plenty of space for the abundance of modern buildings in Almere. It is of course no surprise that Almere is so rich in new architecture: it is the youngest of the large cities of the Netherlands. When land was reclaimed from the Zuider Zee in the 20th century, it was not only agricultural land that became available: new residential areas to relieve an overpopulated Amsterdam were also created.

The first homes in Almere were completed in 1976 and as a local authority area, the city is not yet thirty years old. However, within a few decades, Almere has developed to become one of the ten largest cities in the Netherlands, now boasting 190,000 inhabitants. Almere's ambition is to grow over the next twenty years to become the fifth-largest city in the Netherlands with a future population of 350,000. There is still plenty of space for this, as the Beautiful Netherlands - Almere stamp sheetlet shows.

The five identical stamps on the stamp sheetlet give an impression of Almere within three overlapping circles. The smallest circle contains a map of the area around Almere, the next circle depicts the striking Silverline block of flats designed by Claus and Kaan Architects, and the largest circle, which only partially fits onto the stamp, contains an aerial photograph of the city centre. The five stamps are incorporated into a stamp sheetlet on which Almere's most attractive buildings are shown in almost thirty photographs arranged in a panoramic pattern on three levels. These include the imposing flats alongside the wide approach and arterial roads of the city, the heart of Almere city including the city hall (designed by architect Cees Dam) and the library (by van Meyer and Van Schooten Architects) and views of the city skyline as seen from the Weerwater lake. The stamps and the stamp sheetlet are connected to each other by means of a line drawing of one of the most important cultural establishments in Almere, namely the new library which was opened in March this year. The underlying photograph on the stamp sheetlet is an illustration of the IJmeer lake.

Technical Details

Date of issue	: 10 January 2011
Size	: 20.8 x 25.3 mm
Perforation	: 14 ½ : 14 ¼
Paper	: normal with phosphor tagging
Gum	: synthetic
Print process	: offset
Print run	: 85,000 sheetlets (Almere) and 85,000 sheetlets (Eindhoven)
Printer	: Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands
Print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black
Product code	: 310161 (Almere) and 310162 (Eindhoven)
Stamp type	: sheetlet with five special



Personal Stamps 2011, St. John's Cathedral
10 January 2011

The Personal Stamp for St. John's Cathedral in 's-Hertogenbosch features a photograph of its south side taken from the city's Parade square in the morning. Visible are the west tower, the south side of the nave, the double flyers of which rest on the buttresses, and the south porch giving access to the transept and, behind that, the dome. A small part of the choir can be spied on the right of the photograph, behind the south porch. This is not the first time that the St. John's Cathedral has appeared on a Dutch stamp: in 1985 it featured in the Churches series (NL 344), though on that occasion it was depicted as an illustration.

The Personal Stamp featuring an image of St. John's Cathedral will be issued in January 2011, at the same time that the Archaeological, Building History and Cultural (ABC) Foundation of 's-Hertogenbosch will be bringing out a book detailing the restoration history of the cathedral since 1859. This also coincides with the completion of major restoration work carried out on St. John's over the preceding ten years.

The Personal Stamp for St. John's Cathedral was issued at the request of the Archaeological, Building History and Cultural (ABC) Foundation of the city of 's-Hertogenbosch. With the issue of the stamp, the foundation

aims to focus awareness on the important position St. John's Cathedral holds in religious architecture in the Netherlands. "Given its monumental construction, its great height and its often exquisitely detailed workmanship it is, after all, the

most exceptional church in our country," says Jos van der Ven, chairman of the ABC Foundation. "Even if the decorations and statues are often positioned so high that they are scarcely visible from the ground. It is a structural masterpiece with astonishing details, the highlight of which, for me, is the mediaeval carving in the south porch."

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



Technical Details

- Date of issue : 10 January 2011
- Size : 30 x 40 mm
- Perforation : slit
- Paper : normal with phosphor tagging
- Gum : self-adhesive
- Print process : offset
- Print run : 227,500 stamp sheetlets
- Printer : Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands
- Print colors: yellow, magenta, cyan and black
- Product code : 310163

The Great Tit 31 January 2011

The colorful great tit is a much-loved bird in the Netherlands. Birds in general are a source of visual and listening pleasure for many people, and this was a good reason for TNT Post to issue a unique stamp series, working together with the Naturalis natural history museum, the Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds, and SOVON, the Dutch bird monitoring society. The series features beautiful drawings of birds by Dutch artist M.A. Koekkoek, whose illustrations were widely used for educational purposes.

The great tit is perhaps the most widely known bird in the Netherlands. Almost anyone with a nesting box in their garden or who sees one in a park can count on observing these yellow, green and black acrobats. The males and females look very similar, but it is possible to distinguish between the two. Males have a clear broad black stripe, like a tie, running down their breast, while the stripe on the females is more like a thin scarf.

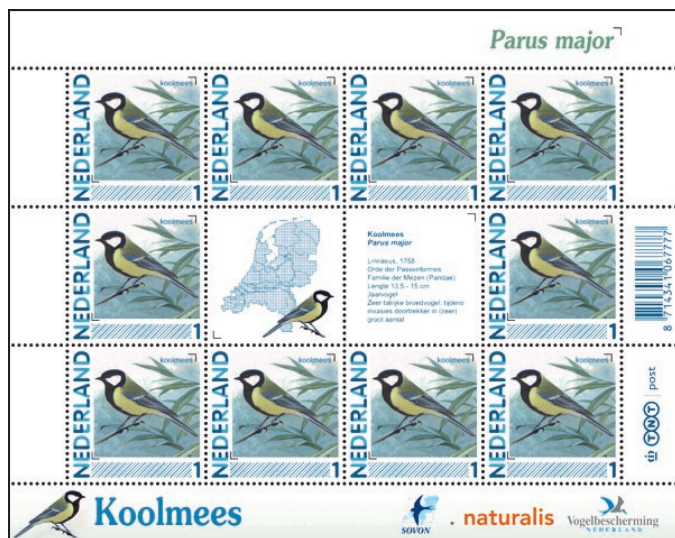
The great tit is celebrated for its repertory of songs. Any great tit worth its salt will know forty variations on the basic great tit song. By singing a different melody in each section of its territory, other tits from the area think that it is already densely populated by great tits. Of course, the tits in neighboring areas are doing exactly the same thing! There are many more great tits in the Netherlands than there are natural tree hollows, so a great number of tits live in nesting boxes. The death rate amongst great tits in the winter is also much lower than under natural conditions due to the suet balls and nets of peanuts so generously provided for them. But it is, of course, wonderful to see clever little great tits hanging precariously on a feeder.

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

What makes this stamp special is that the song of the great tit can be listened to by holding a special audio pen near to the stamps. This is a novelty which is totally new in Europe.

In order to ensure that interested parties receive the complete series, TNT Post is offering subscriptions to these unique stamps. Each month subscribers receive two stamp sheetlets, including protective covers, for € 15 (including post and packaging). Subscribing to the series allows collectors to build up a wonderful collection of both the images and songs of birds over a period of three years.

On subscribing, collectors receive the winter wren stamp and its protective covers free of charge, as well as the special audio pen valued at €39.95. In addition, a beautiful matching collector's album is also sent to subscribers free of charge after the third subscription delivery.



Technical Details

Date of issue	: 31 January 2011
Size	: 35 x 35 mm
Sheetlet size	: 135 x 170 mm
Perforation	: 13 ³ / ₄ : 13 ³ / ₄
Paper	: normal with phosphor tagging
Gum	: synthetic
Print process	: offset
Print run	: 375,000 stamp sheetlets
Printer	: Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands
Print colors	: yellow, magenta, cyan and black
Product code	: 310261

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| <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 | _____ |
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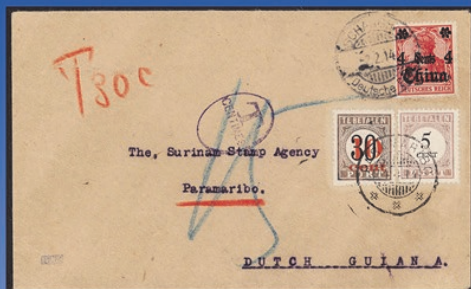
VAN DIETEN POSTZEGELVEILINGEN



ESTD
1886

Van Dieten Postzegelveilingen en Van Lokven Filatelie

organiseren veiling nr. 621/69 op 8 en 9 april
te Roermond



uit collectie V.H.C.J. Thaelts



SP 178-201 **



P.15-III+II+I+15fd



28 **



PB 8

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