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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately; Volume 35/6

August 2011

Presidents's Message

The hazy lazy days of summertime are here again, time to relax, go to the beach, play golf, and for a short time our collecting takes a bit of a back seat.

I will be off for a week in August to Maine to ship out on a schooner as part of the crew. Hard work for all of us and I will apply the navigation skills which I learned over the winter.

One thing you might do is visit a local stamp show where you are vacationing, the organizers just love to see strangers come to visit their show and appreciate their efforts.

Years ago I lived in Bracebridge in Muskoka and I was a member of the local club. They hold their show in the second half of August and I make it a point to visit each year. It is a $2\frac{1}{2}$ hour drive from where I live now. I bring something for the raffle as well.

So, as the man said, have a good one!

ΕM

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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.

Potentials 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.

New website

As you might have noticed on the index page our website adress has been changed. The last few months the editor has been working on this new website, which now contains the society bylaws and back issues of our magazineas they become available. Our previous editor, Hans Kremer, has started to scan the back issues and is convert them to PDF-files. There is also a PDF document containing an index of articles with a search engine where you can search on words/phrases. Go check it out!

Website: www.asnp1975.com

New and reinstated members

New:

Reinstated:

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It is time to renew your membership.

Please complete the enclosed membership renewal form and mail it with your payment to our Secretary, Jan Enthoven. Make sure you include your e-mail address in case you opt for the electronic version of the magazine and send an e-mail to Ben Jansen (our Publisher) as well.

New address of the Editor

In about 8 weeks I will emigrate from the Netherlands to Australia. The plan is to settle in the area of Adelaide in South Australia.

Our members who have emigrated themselves know that this is a hectic period in life. So I urge all members who want to mail me things to use my new adress in Australia. Once I arrive there, I will read and sort things out when I have arrived there.

The new adress is:

P.O. Box 128 Collinswood South Australia 5081 Australia



Cancels from the French Masson Company for the Dutch mail.

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

Part 4

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

Translation by Ben H. Jansen

We continue this article where we stopped on page 83 of our March number.

| | the last is the set |
|--|--|
| Han MID | DELHARNIS |
| Her Gemeente | Besticier |
| O, van | |
| Ver pott vorzindin Conserdag den 9? Van Seagtone 1809. | mmelidyk. |
| | |
| Station and and and and and | and the second |

Figure 22: 1809. "Per post verzonden den 9 van slagtmaand" (send by mail on November 9, 'slagtmaand' means butchering month) from branch office Middelharnis to branch office Sommelsdik. Apparently free of port. (collection MVC).

Table 1 lists by period of use for each of the 28 (later 29 when Eindhoven was added) main offices whether usage of the Masson cancel is known. No distinction is (yet) made between cancelling on letters to France or other usage. The first period of use runs through April 1, 18011. From that date on the seven Dutch departments resorted under the French postal laws, which included the French department cancels.

The second period of use starts with the departure of the French, towards the end of 1813, although this was not until sometime 1814 for some of the southern areas. As early as December 1813, King Willem I decided to keep the French postal regulation in force. At many offices, an alternative usage for the department cancels was searched for. Sometimes, the department cancels continued tobe used as if nothing had changed. A number of offices expressed their displeasure about the experiences with the French by removing the department numbers from the cancels.

ORSCHOTEN

Figure 23: 1809. Letter from sub office Voorschoten to Leiden. Port two stuiver.

The large, often older offices had yet other alternatives:

- Strictly speaking the Masson cancel was French as well, but without the department number. Table 1 shows the usage during the second period of use. Again, there may not be a relationship at with shipment to France.
- Some offices had yet another cancel dating from pre-1809, such as K 15, K 16 or K 17.

Figure 24: 1810. From post office Rotterdam by way of border office Breda to Valenciennes. Masson cancel in black and region cancel 2^e rayon in red. The two color cancellation occurs more frequently pre 1813 for letters from Rotterdam. It is possible that the region cancel was affixed in the order office Breda following inspection.

Table 1. Main offices, use of the Masson cancel. rd = red; bl = black; n.p.k. = no print known; rs = reverse side; P.P. = port payé (port paid). These offices continued as post offices after 1813.

| spelling by Masson | period 1 | Used 1809-1811 | period 2 color | Used later than November 1813 |
|--------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| LAHAŸE | bl | 1809-1811 | bl | 1814-1815 |
| BOISLEDUC | rd | 1810 | n.p.k. | - |
| ALKMAAR | bl | 1809-1811 | n.p.k. | - |
| ALPHEN | n.p.k. | - | bl | 1815-1820 |
| AMERSFOORT | bl | 1809-1811 | bl rd | 1814-1817; 1829 |
| AMSTERDAM | rd bl | 1809-1811 | rd | 1814-1821 |
| ARNHEM | bl | 1811, only with P.P. | bl rd | 1814; 1814-1821 |
| BERGENOPZOOM | bl rd | 1809; 1809-1811 | bl | 1814-1816 |
| BREDA | rd | 1809-1810 also with P.P. | rd bl | 1814; 1815-1818 |
| DELFT | bl | 1809-1810 also with P.P. | bl | 1813*-1818 |
| BRIELLE | bl | 1809-1811 also with P.P. | rd bl | 1813*-1814; 1814-1822 |
| DEVENTER | rd | 1810 | rd | 1814 |
| DORDRECHT | bl | 1809-1811 | bl | 1814-1820 |
| GOES | rd | 1809-1811 | bl rd | 1814-1827; 1819 |
| GORINCHEM | bl | 1809-1811 rs! | n.p.k. | - |
| GOUDA | bl | 1810 | n.p.k. | - |
| GRONINGEN | bl rd | 1809-1810 | rd | 1813*-1819 |
| HAARLEM | n.p.k. | - | bl | 1814-1820 |
| HOORN | bl | 1809-1811 | bl | 1814-1821 |
| LEUWAARDEN | bl | 1811 | rd | 1814-1816 |
| LEŸDEN | bl | 1809-1811 | rd | 1814-1816 |
| MIDDELBURG | rd | 1809 | bl | 1814-1828 |
| NIMÈGUE | rd | 1809-1811 | rd | 1814-1816 |
| ROTTERDAM | bl | 1809-1811 | bl rd | 1814-1821; 1828 |
| SCHIEDAM | bl | 1810 | bl | 1814-1820 |
| STEENBERGEN | bl | 1810 | bl rd | 1815-1822; 1823-1826 |
| UTRECHT | bl | 1809-1810 | bl | 1814 |
| ZWOLLE | bl | 1810 | n.p.k. | - |

*Cancellations of the Masson cancel in December 1813 are known for Brielle, Delft and Groningen. However, Briell and Groningen also used the complete department cancel for some period. This is not known to have happened in Delft.

Le St Crelange

NIMÈGUE

Figure 26: 1815. The Masson cancel of Nijmegen used in the second period on a port-free letter.

Figure 25: 18101. Masson cancel of the border office Arnhem. Partially franked to Cologne, hence the P.P. cancel. Strictly speaking, partial franking was not part of the Treaty. Cologne to Neuwied was 4 décime, to be paid by the receiver. A region cancel was not required on franked mail.

Some comments with Table 1

Not a single print from the first period has been reported for Alphen aan de Rijn and Haarlem. Pior to 1811, Alphen aan de Rijn only placed a red chalk mark, primarily on forwarded letters.

Haarlem used the cancel with lower case letters (Type K 17) on domestic letters as late as in 1811. It is not known if this also happened for letters to France after August 1, 1809.

Three different cancel sizes have been reported for Amsterdam: 46x5, 49x5.5 and 51x5.5 (mm).

Leeuwarden I in Korteweg is not a Masosn cancel but the cut off department cancel post 1813 (K 21 without number). Type II of Leeuwarden in Korteweg is the only original Masson cancel; Leeuwarden received only one copy!

The accent grave in NIMÈGUE is remarkable (see Figure 26). It is spelled with an accent aigu in the department cancel.

No prints of the second period are known for 's-Hertogenbosch, Alkmaar, Gorinchem, Gouda and Zwolle. 's-Hertogenbosch gained freedom from the French not until 1814. Taxis was temporarily responsible for the mail within the Government General of the Southern Netherlands, and manufactured a new cancel 's Bosch (as type K 17). In 1813 or 1814, Alkmaar, Gouda and Gorinchem elected to use their cut off department cancel. Zwolle had been issued the Masson cancel with the wrong letter Z and elected to use the cut off department cancel after 1813.

- AR 2 . milieur

Figure 27: 1810. The remarkable Masson cancel of Zwolle. The Z is mirrored and the last letter is incompletely printed. The ink appears to be somewhat fluid, as also shown by the region cancel. Thus far the only known print of this cancel. The letter was to be mailed via Breda and Paris to the Pyrenees.

Netherlands Philately, Vol. 35, No. 6

Recent Issues

Anniversary Stamps 2011 2 May 2011

Since 2008, TNT Post has been issuing a stamp sheetlet featuring five different organisations celebrating a special anniversary. In 2011, the following five organisations are celebrating a jubilee: celebrating its 50th anniversary the OECD, a 100th anniversary KNBB, KNDB and GeNeCo, and its 650th anniversary Loevestein Castle.

In addition to a sheet of ten stamps featuring five different designs (two of each), a stamp booklet and first day cover will also be issued.

On the stamp sheetlet with ten Anniversary Stamps 2011, each of the jubilee celebrants will have two identical stamps, each stamp bearing the non-value indicator "*Nederland 1*".

The designer has taken a typographical approach to the stamps' design, with the name of the organisation and the anniversary it is celebrating taking up most of the space on the stamp. The colors and the illustrative forms selected give each stamp its own character, reflecting the nature of the organisation featured.

For the OECD the image is a multi-coloor bar chart, for the KNBB billiard balls and the colors associated with the various cue sports, for the KNDB a checkerboard pattern in traditional draughts colors, for Loevestein Castle slanted bars of colors slicing through the letters, representing mediaeval banners, and for the GeNeCo musical staves with the purple of the organisation's anniversary logo.

Between the two columns of stamps is a column of text, with a short description of the particular organisation between its two stamps. The logos of the jubilee celebrants are also included on the stamp sheetlet as a sort of sticker or seal.

OECD

Although the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD; OESO in Dutch) is celebrating its 50th anniversary in 2011, its roots go back to just after World War II when the OECD was established to help administer the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe. After these countries had once again gained their economic footing, it was decided in 1960 that the OECD should continue and it was officially launched under its new Convention in 1961. The international cooperation of the OECD, which extends beyond its member countries to encompass other parts of the world as well, is no longer limited to economic issues, but now also includes matters like how to address employment, combat corruption, improve education and healthcare, remove trade barriers, fight poverty and carefully manage the country's natural resources. Sustainable ("green") growth, innovation and food security are issues that are currently high on OECD's agenda.

OECD member countries and their partners jointly seek answers to common problems (each with their own interests in mind) and the OECD then makes recommendations to the member countries and monitors compliance. Thanks to the success of the OECD model, this organisation now comprises thirty four member countries, including fast developing countries like Chile, Mexico and South Korea. Cooperation with countries like China, India, South Africa and Russia has been intensified because of these countries' increasing importance in the global economy.

According to Edmond Wellenstein, permanent representative for the Netherlands for OECD in Paris, the solidarity the United States demonstrated with war-ravaged Europe these days serves as the example by which OECD member countries encourage cooperation between countries (whether OECD members or otherwise) in order to stimulate further development within these countries. "After the war, Europe was able to benefit from Marshall Aid. That aid served as a standard of good practice then, as it still does today, and, according to the thinking in 1961, could be applied in other areas as well. It is from this starting point that the OECD has become the partnership for development it is today, leading not only to prosperity and growth among its increasing number of member countries, but also spreading this further outward. Its approach has allowed the OECD to remain a co-contributor to the global agenda for economy and development, while also enabling it to learn from its own experience. For fifty years the OECD has been serving people, the environment, society and development, helping governments to create 'better policies for a better life'."

KNBB

The Royal Dutch Billiards Federation (*Koninklijke Nederlandse Biljart Bond: KNBB*) was established in 1911, with the Royal title being appended to the name forty years after its inception. This organisation is thus celebrating its 100th anniversary this year. The KNBB represents the interests of all those who practise the four major cue sports in the Netherlands, i.e. snooker, pool, carom billiards and three-cushion billiards. The KNBB represents both individuals and associations; it has 32,000 organised competition players and 1,500 associations. There are even more recreational cue sport enthusiasts, with the estimated one and a half million players in the Netherlands making this one of the top ten leisure activities in this country.

Of all the national cue sport federations around the world the KNBB is the largest by far and, with the exception of snooker, the Dutch players rank among the absolute top players worldwide. Dutch sports and Olympics committee NOC*NSF recognizes pool, snooker and three-cushion billiards as "category 1" top sports. The KNBB's centennial is being celebrated with numerous activities, including national and international championships. The celebrations will reach their climax during the national finals being held between 25 June and 2 July in the Dutch city of Nieuwegein.

"Cue sports are doing well in the Netherlands," says KNBB director Willem La Rivière. "We have completely revamped the organisation in recent years, getting it ready to face the future. And this has proved successful, as can be seen by the gradually climbing membership figures. The challenge as we see it is the fact that there is a large body of recreational players, but few of these people who play in organised competitions: we want to be able to serve both of these groups of players."

The KNBB supports the associations and their competitive players in numerous ways, not only by organising competitions and championships and arranging training, promotion and talent development programmes, but also by providing legal and organisational assistance. "We can help in areas such as regulations, energy, accommodation, contracts and much more," explains La Rivière. "We are also here to help the 'non-organised' cue sport enthusiasts. They can also count on us to provide innovative services, such as our recently launched website www.biljart.tv, where viewers can watch competitions live online. And soon the recreational players will be able to visit a special website aimed specifically at them: www.biljartvriend.nl. We will also soon have a business club, allowing us to draw the business community closer to the sport. We have good role models among our members too, with top players like Dick Jaspers and Raimond Burgman (three-cushion billiards), Sander Jonen (artistic billiards), Henri Tilleman (balkline and straight billiards) and Nick van den Berg and Niels Feijen (pool). Their future successors may already be playing competitively, but they may also be recreational players right now. That's why we want to pay full attention to both of these groups."

KNDB

In 2011 the Royal Dutch Draughts Federation (*Koninklijke Nederlandse Dambond: KNDB*) is celebrating its centennial. Draughts had been around for centuries already, but in 1911 various draughts clubs in the western parts of the Netherlands thought that the time was ripe for a national federation and a national competition. Later, draughts clubs from other parts of the country joined the federation as well. The federation had almost immediate international success, with Herman Hoogland becoming the first Dutch world champion in 1912, followed in 1928 by Ben Springer. The first post-war champion was local legend Piet Roozenburg, who gained his first of four world championship titles in 1948. In the 1970s and 80s, draughts reached its pinnacle in the Netherlands thanks to the famous trio Ton Sijbrands, Harm Wiersma and Jannes van der Wal. KNDB membership also reached its top point then: ten thousand members. When the KNDB entered the world a century ago, it had thirty clubs and a thousand members; today it has 230 clubs and six thousand members.

The Netherlands has been a draughts country par excellence from the beginning. "We are second only to Russia when it comes to draughts," explains acting federation president Johan Haijtink. "And, as regards the level of organisation, we're the best. The office of the world federation (FMJD) is also situated in the Netherlands. You could say that, as regards the Netherlands, draughts is to abstract strategy games what skating is to physical sports. All the same, just as with all of these sorts of games, we are a marginal sport with only a few professionals. This is of course because abstract thinkers are usually not that mediagenic. And yet the game has evolved enormously, especially since the Russians arrived on the international frontline in 1958. Certainly in these hurried days, when other sports are screaming for attention, and sitting for three or four hours at a stretch has really become a challenge, a slow and reflective sport like draughts is placed under a lot of pressure. All the same, here in the Netherlands we are leading the way forward, for example by introducing 'blitz' draughts as a separate branch of the game, by generally speeding up the games, and also by promoting online draughts. These measures help to lower the threshold. And, who knows, perhaps the major tournaments will also take eventually take place on the Internet."

Loevestein Castle

In 1361, the knight Dirc Loef van Horne built his "impenetrable" castle at a location perfectly situated to protect his feudal interests and collect toll. On the spot where the Maas and Waal rivers meet and close to where three Dutch provinces intersect, 650 years on the Loevestein (Loef's stone) Castle still stands. In the 16th century, during the Eighty Years' War, this castle served as a prison where enemies of the Dutch Republic where incarcerated. The best known of its inmates was, of course, scholar and lawyer Hugo Grotius, who really put the Loevestein Castle on the map with his spectacular escape in a book chest.

As the final "piece" in the water-based defence line (Dutch Water Line) organised in the early 17th century, Loevestein Castle has played an important role in the defence of the Netherlands for centuries. Today, visitors to the castle can still see the vestiges of this military past in the form of earthen fortifications, two moats, an arsenal, a casemate and housing for a commander and soldiers.

Loevestein Castle was freed from it military function in 1951 and has been officially registered as a museum since 2003. "We get about 100,000 visitors a year," says Loevestein Museum director

Ien Stijns. "It's not so surprising that we are so popular, given that the castle has always played an important role, either directly or indirectly, in the story of the development of the Netherlands, as a strategic location for collecting tolls, a prison both during the Hook and Cod wars and during the conflict between remonstrants and contraremonstrants, and as a barracks on both the old and new Dutch Water Line. So, you can see that Loevestein Castle has always been an important factor in power struggles in the various periods."

This is also why, when the official timeline of the major people and events in Dutch history (the "Dutch Canon") was drawn up in 2006, Loevestein Castle was included, along with Hugo Grotius and his great escape, as the sixteenth "window" into Dutch history. Ien Stijns: "Hugo Grotius' significance of course goes much further than his exciting breakout. He had an enormous influence on our legal system as well: everything he wrote in the area of international law and maritime law – piracy for example – is still relevant today. This makes Loevestein Castle the perfect place for a museum showing the relationship between then and now."

Loevestein Castle is one of the thirty-nine locations in the Netherlands that have been selected, under the Room for the River project, as overflow areas for the Waal river. During high tide this will make Loevestein Castle truly impenetrable.

GeNeCo

Music is naturally the theme of the 2011 centennial celebrations of the Association of Dutch Composers (*Genootschap van Nederlandse Componisten: GeNeCo*). This special anniversary is being celebrated with events and concerts throughout the Netherlands, all featuring Dutch compositions. The highlight is a concert by the Netherlands Philharmonic Orchestra on 3 September in the Great Hall of the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam, naturally featuring works of GeNeCo members. These members, numbering about two hundred at present, are all composers of "serious" music mainly intended to be performed in the concert hall. GeNeCo is a professional association representing all its members' interests by, for example, consulting and maintaining contact with organisations like the Fund for the Performing Arts, the Minstry of Education, Culture and Science, the Netherlands Music Center, the International Society of Contemporary Music (ISCM), music rights management agency Buma/Stemra and others.

Dutch musical heavyweights like Alphons Diepenbrock, Jan van Gilse, Johan Wagenaar and Bernard Zweers were involved in the founding of GeNeCo in 1911. The initiative was intended to give the composer trade, which at the time was not yet viewed as a separate profession, a healthy push forward.

And, did it succeed? "To a large extent it did," says GeNeCo chairman Jeff Hamburg, himself a composer. "About a quarter of our members are full-time composers; the rest work professionally in the trade as musicians, teachers and directors." Under Hamburg's leadership, GeNeCo tries to carry out an active policy and do its best to promote the work of its members. "This is badly needed right now, at a time when the government is slowly but surely retreating from its subsidising role. In spite of being of very high quality, after the successes of the 1970s, 80s and 90s, these days Dutch music does not receive much attention in our country. The situation is different internationally though. You can hear our members' work more often on BBC3 than on Dutch classic station Radio 4."

In addition to promoting Dutch serious music, GeNeCo keeps its members informed on government policy in the area of musical composition, and about what's going on on the world stage as far as competitions, symposiums and subsidies are concerned. All its efforts are aimed at securing the future of Dutch music. Jeff Hamburg: "There is a misconception that new music is strange and frightening. This is not the case at all: beautiful compositions flowing out of the rich Dutch musical tradition are still being created today."



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Netherlands Philately, Vol. 35, No. 6



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Beautiful Netherlands - Enschede and Collective 23 May 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. After Eindhoven, Almere, Apeldoorn and Breda, the spotlight now falls on Enschede. A collective sheet with stamps featuring these five cities will also be issued at the same time.

The Beautiful Netherlands - Enschede stamp sheetlet is made up of a photographic panorama with views of Enschede, the largest local authority area in the province of Overijssel. 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, the health center in the Roombeek district called De Eekenhof and a photograph of the site of the fireworks disaster which shook the city in 2000. A line drawing of the Nationaal Muziekkwartier, the city's music and theatre center which opened in 2008, is projected across each stamp. The Beautiful Netherlands collective sheet 2011 is made up of five different stamps featuring the five cities focused on for the Beautiful Netherlands 2011 series, namely Almere, Eindhoven, Apeldoorn, Breda and Enschede. The image on each stamp is made up of three increasingly large circles, inside of which are a map, a prominent building in the city and an aerial photograph or striking shot of the city. A line drawing of the main cultural center in the city in guestion is projected across each stamp.

In addition to a stamp sheetlet featuring five stamps, each based on five identical designs, a stamp booklet, a prestige booklet and a first day cover.

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

Enschede

In the stamp sheetlet featuring Enschede, Huug Schipper draws attention to what characterises this city, including its splendour, its university and its lively center. The stamp sheetlet also devotes attention to Roombeek, the district which, following the firework disaster of 2000, was completely rebuilt in accordance with a plan for urban development drawn up by architect Pi de Bruin.



The five identical stamps on the stamp sheetlet give an impression of the city within three overlapping circles. The smallest circle contains a map, the next circle features a photograph of one of the tallest buildings in Roombeek district, De Eekenhof, a striking health center designed by Claus en Kaan Architects. The largest circle, which only partially fits onto the stamp, contains a photograph of grass and rocks, taken at the exact spot of the explosion in the fireworks factory in 2000.

The five stamps are incorporated into a stamp sheetlet which displays the most attractive features of Enschede through almost thirty photographs "stitched" into panoramas arranged on three levels.

The bottom layer features three buildings which all have more or less the same outline: the mediaeval Grote Kerk church on the old market square, the FC Twente football stadium and the Nationaal Muziekkwartier designed by architect Jan Hoogstad and opened in 2008. This music and theatre complex is home to travelling opera company Nationale Reisopera, the Podium Twente music venue and the Twente Music School.

The middle row of photographs shows buildings on the campus of the University of Twente on the left, the city hall in the middle and views of the old market square, which forms the beating heart of the city, on the right.

The uppermost row contains photographs of the TwentseWelle, a museum on the edge of the district of Roombeek which was opened in an old factory complex in 2008, together with photographs from its collection. Central to this layer of photographs is the Stadshaard, a combined heat and power plant which artist Hugo Kaagman decorated with large Delftware tiles of a modern design. The stamps and the stamp sheetlet are connected to each other by means of a line drawing of the iconic Nationaal Muziekkwartier. The underlying photograph on the stamp sheetlet, which is barely discernible, is a photograph of geese on the grass at the University of Twente campus.

Collective sheet

In the stamps on the collective sheet, Schipper has included the five stamps for the stamp sheetlets already issued. These are arranged against a background of motorways and blue skies and white clouds. On each of the five stamps on the stamp sheetlet the images in the three overlapping circles give an impression of the city in question. Concentric circles are projected across the stamp sheetlet as a whole and extend beyond the edge of the sheet. The distances between the various cities are given in the upper half of the sheetlet.

The distinctive elements of the stamp for Almere are: a map of the area, the Silverline block of flats dating from 2001 and designed by Claus and Kaan Architects, an aerial photograph of the city center and a line drawing of the new library which opened in 2010.

The distinctive elements of the stamp for Eindhoven are: a map of the area, the Vesteda Tower designed by architect Jo Coenen in 2006, a photograph of the city center under the threat of a thunderstorm, and a line drawing of the Van Abbemuseum, a museum dating from 1936 and renovated by architect Abel Cahen in 2003.

The distinctive elements of the stamp for Apeldoorn are: a map of the area, blocks of flats designed by Rudy Uytenhaak and built in the Plantsoen Welgelegen park area in 2000, an aerial photograph of the garden at Het Loo Palace, and a line drawing of the front of the same palace, which was built in the 17th century by Jacobus Roman.



The distinctive elements of the stamp for Breda are: a map of the area, a view of the choir of the Grote Kerk (a late-Gothic church built six centuries ago), an aerial photograph of the city, and a line drawing of the Chassé Theatre designed by architect Herman Hertzberger and dating from 1995.

The distinctive elements of the stamp for Enschede are: a map of the area, a photograph of De Eekenhof, a health center built by Claus and Kaan Architects in 2008, a photograph of the site of the firework disaster, and a line drawing of the Nationaal Muziekkwartier, which was designed by Ector Hoogstad Architects and built in 2008.

Technical Details

| Date of issue | : 23 May 2011 |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Stamp size | : 20.8 x 25.3 mm |
| Perforation | : 14 1/2 : 14 1/4 |
| Paper | : normal with phosphor tagging |
| Gum | : synthetic |
| Print process | : offset |
| Print run | : 85,000 sheetlets (Enschede) and |
| | 490,000 sheetlets |
| | (collective sheet) |
| Printer | : Joh. Enschedé Security Print, |
| | The Netherlands |
| Print colors : yell | low, magenta, cyan and black |
| Product code | : 310662 (Enschede) and 310663 |
| | (collective sheet) |
| Stamp type | : sheetlet with five special stamps |
| | (Enschede) |
| | sheetlet with five different |
| | special stamps |
| | (collective sheet) |

Celebrating 65 Years of UNICEF 23 May 2011

On 11 December 1946, the international community established a new organisation that would focus on the future of the millions of children caught up in the great stream of refugees after the Second World War. In 1953, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations, enabling it to provide help to children growing up in poverty around the globe.

In 2011, UNICEF, or the United Nations Children's Fund as it is called in full, is celebrating its 65th anniversary, a prime moment for TNT Post to issue a stamp sheetlet and spotlight the work carried out by this UN organisation. UNICEF devotes itself to the welfare of children throughout the world by helping to combat poverty, sickness, violence and discrimination.

In addition to the stamp sheet with ten different stamps, a stamp booklet, prestige booklet, thematic book and a first-day cover will also be issued.

The stamp sheetlet *Celebrating 65 Years of UNICEF* features ten different stamps each with the non-value indicator (NVI) 1 Nederland. Each stamp shows a child, with the power of children being captured by the photographer. In each case there is a reference to one of the rights of the child, as briefly specified in the sheet margin.

The standard stamp indications, such as Nederland and the NVI 1, have been placed in a frame and the UNI-CEF logo is laid over the photo on each stamp.

The international UNICEF organisation, headquartered in New York, is represented by national committees in the more prosperous countries. "UNICEF Netherlands is one of these 36 national committees", explains Martin de Beer, spokesperson for UNICEF's Dutch arm. "Like all the other committees, we raise funds for aid programmes carried out in 155 developing countries. We also provide information on UNICEF's work, which centers on the five themes of care, education, protection, HIV/AIDS and cooperation/lobbying. UNICEF Netherlands also monitors whether the Dutch government respects the Convention on the Rights of the Child and holds it accountable where necessary. UNICEF plays a key role when it comes to this convention, with the task of ensuring that every country respects and observes the rights of children. That is why we are extremely pleased that this stamp sheetlet has been dedicated to the rights of the child."

Celebrating 65 Years of UNICEF is not the first stamp sheet of stamps produced by designer Reynoud Homan; he was also responsible for the stamps commemorating 50 Years since the Great Flood (2003), the Dutch Asthma Center Davos (1997), the Australia Bicentenary (1988) and the Summer Stamps (1987). "But this was quite different," says Reynoud Homan. "The subjects on the previous stamps were closer to home for me. My parents had a house in Zeeland, the province worst hit by the Great Flood in 1953, and for many years we followed the construction of the Delta Works, a system of dams designed to protect against flooding. Another link with my stamp designs is that my wife was born in Australia. I didn't have any direct connection with UNICEF however, so it required extensive research before I could come up with a design. The organisation's roots are fascinating, drawing on the post-war realisation that another entire generation would be lost if no action were taken. I imagine that UNICEF was able to make good use of the military supply lines still intact after the war. UNICEF's logistic strength is quite rightly something that the organisation is proud of."

Reynoud Homan found photography the obvious choice to emphasise the humanitarian character of UNICEF. "Before finalising the design, which incorporates existing photos that allowed us to forge a link with children's rights, we also experimented with photos taken by children themselves and photos depicting sports and play. However, in collaboration with UNICEF, we soon decided on the rights of the child, making a selection from the organisation's vast photo databases. From the photos it was obvious to see what the photographers had been commissioned to do and how they portrayed their interpretation of reality, not seeking images of misery but rather ones showing the strength and value of each child."

Each stamp on the new sheet is accompanied by one of the ten rights of the child, a succinct summary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. "The image on each stamp represents a particular right", says Reynoud Homan. "I consciously opted for photos with little action as rudimentary images are the most direct. UNI-CEF's logo is so attractive and recognisable that we decided to place it on the stamps themselves as well as in the margin. The logo's font is Univers, emphasising the organisation's field of operation in a special way. The soft blue of UNICEF has been used as a color transition to show the process of going from nothing to something, from empty to full and from misfortune to well-being. I selected the photos by looking at the story being told, such as the pride of the school pupil able to write his own name, the silent suffering of the boy in his make-shift dwelling, and the concentration with which the girl points to her own country on the globe. All of the photos are stories in themselves but they are also interlinked. Most of the children come from Africa of course, but it is ultimately not about nationality but much more about the key values so important to children, such as motherly love, care, knowledge, pleasure and the prospect of a better life. That is the essence that I have tried to bring across in the stamps. UNICEF works and that gives hope."

Technical Details

| Date of issue Stamp size Perforation Paper Gum Print process Print run Print run for sheetlet with charity surcharge Printer Stamp type | : 23 May 2011 : 36 x 25mm : 13 : 13 : normal with phosphor tagging : synthetic : offset : 220,000 sheetlets e: 80,000 sheetlets : Lowe-Martin Group, Canada : Standard sheetlet with 10 different special stamps. The same sheetlet is also being issued with a 2-euro charity surcharge for UNICEF. |
|--|--|
| | |
| Product code | : Standard sheetlet 310661 |
| Product code | : Sheetlet with charity surcharge 310664 |
| Print colors: yell | ow, magenta, cyan and |
| blac | |
| | |



100 years of the Netherlands Society for Microbiology 27 May 2011

On 20 April 2011, the Netherlands Society for Microbiology will be exactly 100 years old. Because of the social significance of microbiology, TNT Post feels this is the right moment to issue a sheet of stamps highlighting the diversity of microorganisms and how we use these.

In addition to the stamp sheet with ten different stamps, a stamp booklet will also be issued. The 100 Years of the Netherlands Society for Microbiology stamp sheet has ten stamps each with the nonvalue indicator "Nederland 1". Each individual stamp features a greatly enlarged image of a microorganism within a round frame, like you would see when looking through a microscope. Rounded forms are commonly seen in microbiology, in the shape of bacterial cells for example, or in colonies of microorganisms and in the form of Petri dishes in which bacteria are grown.

Each microorganism displays a different color, and seven additional colored circles complement these on the sheetlet. On each stamp is a line with the text below telling which microorganisms is displayed and the text above stating what this organism is used for.

The ten microorganisms featured are yeast (used in wine production), fungi (penicillin), lactic bacterium (cheese), archaea (biogas), bacteria (green manuring), algae (biodiesel), bacteria (waste water purification), mould (compost), bacteriophage (disinfectant) and, once again, bacteria (self-healing concrete). Next to each stamp in the sheet margin the scientific name and a short description of how the microorganism works for us is shown.

The Netherlands Society for Microbiology [*Nederlandse Vereniging voor Microbiologie: NVvM*] was established on 20 April 1911 to promote the exchange of knowledge and experience in the area of microbiology in the Netherlands and Flanders. Knowledge is shared at symposia organised by the NVvM on various topics concerning microbiology. The NVvM has 1,200 members.

Microbiology is the study of microorganisms – miniscule, often single-cell organisms that generally can only be viewed under a microscope. There are six basic categories of microorganisms: algae, bacteria, protozoa, fungi, archaea and viruses. Archaea, which used to be viewed as an unusual group of bacteria, live in extreme habitats such as in geysers and black smokers. Microorganisms play an essential role on our living planet, as well as working for us by breaking down organic waste, serving as a natural nitrogenous fertilizer in agriculture, and helping in the production of foodstuffs and antibiotics.

"Microbiology is truly a basic science," explains NVvM spokesperson Lenie Dijkshoorn, "however one with countless applications, such as in medicine, biotechnology and many other areas of science. Microbiology really started to flourish late in the 19th century, especially as the result of the work of the likes of Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch, who proved that serious illnesses such as anthrax and tuberculosis were caused by bacteria. It soon emerged that microorganisms were widespread in nature and played a role in many biological processes."

The Netherlands has always been a forerunner in the field of microbiology, a role that dates all the way back to the 17th century when Antonie van Leeuwenhoek discovered a wide variety of microorganisms with the microscope he built himself. And then there is the Yeast and Alcohol Manufactory (in Dutch the *Gist- en Spiritusfabriek*, presently part of DSM), which was established in Delft in 1869 to manufacture yeast, alcohol and, after WWII, antibiotics.

Working at that factory was Martinus Willem Beijerinck, later appointed the first professor of microbiology at the Delft University of Technology, which was a polytechnic at the time. Beijerinck isolated and described a large number of bacteria in the environment. He is seen as the father of the Delft School of Microbiology where microorganisms were used in biochemical research. His ideas have spread across the globe. Beijerinck was the first chairman of the Netherlands Society for Microbiology, one of the very first microbiological societies in the world.

"We represent the interests of both the microbiologists and microbiology," explains Jan-Willem Sanders, member of the board of the NVvM. "Among other things, we concern ourselves with the quality of the courses in this area and we promote scientific research, by awarding prizes to talented researchers for example, and by organising conferences. New discoveries are being made regularly in the field of microbiology. Just to give one example, in Icelandic geysers microorganisms have been discovered that appear to thrive in this heated habitat. The heat-stable enzymes in these 'thermophiles' can be used in high-temperature processes. New discoveries are constantly being made and new applications made possible. A lot remains to be done."



Product code : 310861 Print colors: yellow, magenta, cyan and

black

Stock Exchange Listing of Royal PostNL 31 May 2011

The stamp sheetlet for the Stock Exchange Listing of Royal PostNL illustrates the three markets on which PostNL focuses - mail, parcels and e-commerce – in the form of clear and simple graphic designs. The stamp sheetlet is being issued in honour of the flotation of PostNL on 31 May 2011. Admission to listing on the AEX became possible following a meeting of shareholders on 25 May 2011, where approval was given for the separation of TNT into an independent mail and an independent express business.

Issuing stamps relating to the listing of PostNL is a continuation of a tradition. In the past, stamps have been issued to celebrate the privatisation of PTT (1989, designed by Lex Reitsma), the flotation of KPN (1994, designed by Otje Oxenaar, Julius Vermeulen and Paul Hefting) and the separation of KPN to form TNT Post Group and KPN NV (1998, designed by Haico Beukers and Marga Scholma).

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

The stamp sheetlet issued for the stock exchange listing of Royal PostNL features 10 identical stamps with the non-value indicator Nederland 1. Each stamp contains three interwoven icons: an orange envelope (symbolising the postal market), a blue parcel (symbolising the parcel market) and a silver version of the *@* symbol (representing the e-commerce market). The name of the stamp sheetlet in Dutch along with the date of listing (*Beursnotering PostNL 31 mei 2011*) feature along the left-hand edge of the sheetlet and down the left-hand side of each stamp. The typeface used for this is Dot Matrix, reminiscent of a stock market ticker machine. The same typeface is used on the right-hand edge of the sheetlet where the name PostNL and the names of its predecessors are given in capitals: PTT + PTT POST + TPG POST + TNT POST + POSTNL. On the right-hand side of each stamp is the new stock name for PostNL to be used on the stock exchange: PNL. The remaining typography is in the typeface for the new corporate identity for PostNL, called FS Jack.

The Stock Exchange Listing of Royal PostNL stamps were designed by Julius Vermeulen, who in everyday life is a visual communication consultant at PostNL. One of his duties is to guide designers commissioned to design a stamp through the process, and now it was his own turn. How did he go about things? "It was quite clear what the briefing should be about: the celebration of an historic event, the momentous event of our postal company becoming truly independent. I chose to reflect the company's new form in a powerful and vivid way using simple images. Those images are the icons for our corporate identity, developed by VBAT, the agency in Amsterdam which also designed our logo, the "dynamic heart". The three icons on the stamps represent the three pillars of our business. I have designed them to interlink with each other as these three activities are strongly connected to each other."

Mail, parcels and e-commerce were a logical choice for PostNL as they are a continuation of current activities. Consumers are continuing to order more and more goods online, so PostNL expects parcel deliveries to increase considerably. Mail is an important link in terms of e-commerce, in the form of direct marketing or door-to-door advertising. Increasingly, PostNL is also concentrating on directly supporting e-commerce, by, for example, offering ready-to-use webshops or completely taking over logistics for online retailers.

Julius Vermeulen continues: "In creating this design I clearly made the decision not to look back at our rich history, but instead to look forwards to the dynamism of our new future. It is a dynamism that is also reflected in our corporate identity, with the color silver for e-commerce, blue for parcels and, of course, the familiar or-ange for mail. As a fun aspect I placed the envelope in the top right-hand corner of the stamp, in the same position a stamp would normally be placed on an envelope. This makes the stamp an envelope, and the envelope a stamp. And finally, I interlinked the number 1 with the other icons as we are indisputably number one in the Netherlands. And there's no reason why we shouldn't show that."



Technical Details

| Stamp size | : 36 x 25mm | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Perforation | : 12 ³ / ₄ : 13 ¹ / ₄ | | |
| Paper | : normal with phosphor tagging | | |
| Gum | : synthetic | | |
| Print process | : offset | | |
| Print run | : 168,500 stamp sheetlets | | |
| Printer | : Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands | | |
| Product code | : 310761 | | |
| Print colors : orange, blue, silver and black | | | |

The Netherlands and Beyond - South Africa 25 July 2011

Around the world you can find countries with links to the Netherlands that date back many centuries. Since 2008, these special relationships have been the subject of PostNL's The Netherlands and Beyond stamp series. That year saw the issue of the first three stamp sheetlets highlighting the "Kingdom Relations" between the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. In 2009, a second issue followed, this time celebrating the links between the Netherlands and Brazil, and in 2010 it was the turn of the special bond shared by the Netherlands and Surinam. The stamp sheetlets for 2011, to be issued on 25 July, are dedicated to the ties between the Netherlands and South Africa.

In addition to the three stamp sheetlets with six different stamps, a stamp booklet and first day cover will also be available.

The Netherlands and Beyond 2011 - South Africa comprises three stamp sheetlets, each with the same six different stamps. Each sheetlet is dedicated to a particular theme.

The first sheetlet describes how modern South Africa developed, starting with the Dutch East India trading post established by Jan van Riebeeck in 1652. The second sheetlet sheds light on the history of South African winegrowing and Cape Dutch architecture. The third sheetlet looks at the similarities and differences between the Afrikaans and Dutch languages.

Each stamp features an animal so typical of the image we have of South African fauna: the buffalo, lion, leopard, rhinoceros, elephant (the Big Five) and penguin. The stamps show the silhouette of an animal into which a photo on one of the three themes has been incorporated.

For the historic theme this is a painting of Jan van Riebeeck arriving at the Cape and a photo of a piece of Dutch East India Company pottery. The economic theme is illustrated by bunches of grapes and a typical Cape Dutch-style farmhouse and its scenic surroundings. The language theme is highlighted by a fragment of a poem by the South African writer Ingrid Jonker and a photo of the picturesque, multicultural district of Bo-Kaap in Cape Town.

The stamp sheetlet *The Netherlands and Beyond 2011 - South Africa* is the creative work of graphic designer Andreas Schöfl of design studio Mannschaft in Amsterdam. He found the commission a most enjoyable one. He says, "I worked together intensively with my design partner Rob Meerman. As usual we discussed the design choices with each other and ping ponged ideas back and forth. Aside from all the basic requirements a stamp has to satisfy, we were given considerable freedom. The aim was to spotlight the historical heritage shared by the Netherlands and South Africa. That does not necessarily always have to be positive, take the origin of the word 'apartheid', for example, and the sometimes problematic relationship between the two countries. We didn't steer clear of these subjects but consciously looked for a good balance between serious and cheerful aspects. And I think we found it."

The design process started with a great deal of reading and research on what exactly typifies the common history of the two countries. "The Dutch East India Company was immediately the obvious basis for Dutch ties with South Africa," explains Andreas Schöfl. The fact this was the first multinational with its own logo makes it particularly special for a graphic designer, so it will come as no surprise that the VOC logo features on one of the six stamps." The links with the Dutch East India Company (abbreviated to VOC in Dutch) produced a natural starting point for the second theme. The trading post established by Jan van Riebeeck in the mid-17th century was key in supplying the company's ships en route to the Dutch East Indies. Thanks to the VOC's own gardens, a ship's crew could stock up on fresh fruit and vegetables midway through their journey. "The transition from agriculture to viticulture was easily made, and winemaking is nowadays one of South Africa's most important sources of income," says Andreas Schöfl. "When reading about the Stellenbosch winelands, I unexpectedly came across another symbol of Dutch-South African heritage in the form of the old Cape-Dutch style houses, which are still in abundance today. We also incorporated this type of architecture into the stamp sheetlet."

The third theme – the similarities between the Afrikaans and Dutch languages – is one of the most fascinating aspects of the historical ties between the countries. Andreas Schöfl: "When designing stamps on this subject, we were able to subtly address the tragic nature of recent South African history, which runs parallel to the tragic life of white writer Ingrid Jonker, subject of this year's film *Black Butterflies*, starring Dutch actress Carice van Houten. We



included a few lines of Ingrid Jonker's poetry on one of the stamps. Her poem *Die kind wat doodgeskiet is deur soldate by Nyanga* (The child who was shot dead by soldiers at Nyanga) was quoted by Nelson Mandela during the first sitting of the new parliament after his release. He described her on that occasion as both an Afrikaner and an African."

The various themes and elements have been elegantly combined on all three stamp sheetlets. "It certainly took some doing," says Andreas Schöfl. "We were soon on the right track with the animals, the themes and the way we wanted to portray them, but we were conscious of the fact that something was missing. We solved the problem by experimenting with the perspective of the images and adding an extra dimension. As a result, the images raise up out of the stamp and take shape as a kind of jigsaw piece. We used the colors of the South African flag as shadows around the images, thus completing our "graphic safari". This method was well-suited to our approach as designers, only adding elements that are absolutely essential to reaching the goal. We prefer to work with the minimum to achieve the maximum. And we

managed to do so again with these stamps."



Technical Details

| Stamp size Size of sheetlet | : 36 x 25mm : 108 x 150mm |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Perforation | : 12 3/4 : 13 1/4 |
| Paper | : normal with phosphor tagging |
| Gum | : synthetic |
| Print process | : offset |
| Print run | : A: 239,700 sheetlets |
| | B: 15,000 sheetlets |
| | C: 15,000 sheetlets |
| Printer | : Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands |
| 01 | |
| Stamp type | : 3 sheetlets of 6 special Priority stamps |
| Product code | : 310161 |
| Print colors | : yellow, magenta, cyan and black |

Netherlands Philately, Vol. 35, No. 6

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