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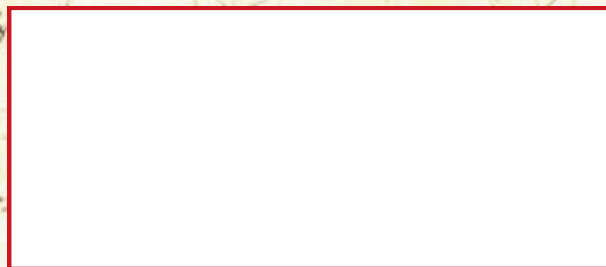
# Netherlands Philately

*Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately*

Volume 36/2



**American Society for Netherlands Philately**  
Founded in  
1975





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# NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for  
Netherlands Philately; **Volume 36/2**

February 2012

## President's message

First of all I would like to wish all our members and their families a Happy and Healthy 2012. And secondly, "Happy Hunting" for those elusive additions to your favorite area of Netherlands philately. Some of these may be hard to find, but then the pleasure of finding them is also greater to the same degree.

Our Editor has now settled in Australia and this makes our Editorial Team truly "worldwide". To make this work the electronic media are a sine qua non; when the ASNP was founded this would have been a pipe dream.

We had a double issue of our Magazine in November to allow our Editor some time to unpack at his new home.

While we are on the subject of our Magazine, I would ask you, nay I beg you, to try your hand at writing an article. No, it does not have to be 20 pages long about mint cornerblocks of the Netherlands first issue. All it needs is to be interesting, and if the subject is interesting to you, it is a good bet that others will find it interesting too. Give it a try, please. To paraphrase President Obama, "Yes, you can". Our Magazine is our lifeblood and it needs a transfusion. All of us are counting on it!

EM

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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.



## Digital back issues of the Netherlands Philatelist

As announced in the previous magazine, the back issues from volumes 11 through 25 are now available on our website.

Hans Kremer, our previous editor, has scanned the remaining nine volumes of the Netherlands Philatelist and converted them to PDF. The volumes covered are 26 through 34.

The plan is to make them available to everybody on our website <http://asnp1975.com/index.html> somewhere around the end of March or early April 2012.

The scanning of the back issues is now complete and all magazines are available in PDF format. I want to thank Hans Kremer for his effort to make these issues available for everybody. He must have spend many hours of scanning and digital binding to get this result.

The volumes 1 through 34 can be downloaded from our website. The numbers from volume 35 through present are available on request by sending an email to your editor.

Alex Nuijten

## Websites worth visiting

*by Hans Kremer*

[http://www.postalcensorship.com/examples/ww2dei/c\\_ww2dei.html](http://www.postalcensorship.com/examples/ww2dei/c_ww2dei.html)

Censored and Military Postal History: World War II - Civil Censorship - Netherlands (Dutch) East Indies

<http://gracephilatelics.com/Pacific-Clipper-covers/clippers-netherlands-indies.html>

Pacific Clipper Postal History during World War II NETHERLANDS INDIES

<http://www.philaguide.com/issue1891.htm>

Holland, the 1891 issue: "The Infant Queen"

<http://web.inter.nl.net/hcc/H.Vink/ordstamp.htm>

Dutch stamps about railways

<http://www.japhila.cz/hof/0550/index0550a.htm>

Postal History of a famous Dutch town: Alkmaar

<http://www.postzegelblog.nl/>

Every day there is a new short philatelic note. When you open the Website it shows a Dutch version but by going to "Translate" (top right) and then clicking on the British flag, a translated version will show up.

# William III (1650-1702); Dutch Stadtholder and King of England, Ireland and Scotland

by Hans Kremer

When you open the NVPH 2005 catalog you'll find a set of indexes in the back, relating to the subjects on the stamps of the Netherlands and its former overseas possessions. One index contains a list of persons honored on these stamps. When you look under "Willem III, Koning" you'll find a multitude of stamps, but when you go to "Willem III, Stadhouder-Koning, Engeland" you'll find only one stamp. It is the stamp shown here (with his wife Mary Stuart). William and Mary received more recognition in England where both are depicted on separate stamps as part of the House of Stuart series.



Fig. 1 William III and Mary Stuart II  
NVPH # 1407, 1988

Was the 'Stadtholder' less important than for example Dutch King William III, who reigned from 1848 thru 1890? I don't think so, but since this Dutch King William III controlled the subjects on Dutch stamp it is no surprise that he shows up on many more stamps.

**Who was this "Koning/ Stadhouder Willem III" and what was a 'stadhouder' anyway?**



Fig. 2 William III



Fig. 3 Mary Stuart II

From Wikipedia: A Stadtholder (Dutch: stadhouder, "steward" or literally "place-keeper" or "stead-holder" in older Dutch) in the Low Countries was a medieval function which during the 18th century developed into a rare type of de facto hereditary head of state of the thus "crowned" Dutch Republic.

From "Our First Revolution" by Michael Barone, on page 8:



”And here the key event was the First Revolution, in which the Protestant stadholder of the Netherlands supplanted the Catholic king of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and ensured that those countries would continue on a course very different from that of France and its continental imitators. This First Revolution was thus a long step forward toward the kind of society we take for granted now. It provided the backstop for the amazing growth, prosperity, and military success of eighteen- and nineteenth century Britain - and for the American Revolution and the even more amazing growth, prosperity, and military success of the United States.”

Can't get it any better, but there are also many Websites with references to King/Stadtholder William III; some also very positive, others less so. I picked a few and this way I hope you'll come away with a better understanding of this person and maybe it encourages you to dig into it a bit more yourself.

What follows is extracted from [http://www.essortment.com/all/whowasprincew\\_rlbt.htm](http://www.essortment.com/all/whowasprincew_rlbt.htm)

The story of King William III of Orange is one of religious differences, political maneuverings and of family conflict. It is also a tale of how a weak, unhealthy, asthmatic man rose to become King of England, Scotland and Ireland while at the same time holding the head of state in the Netherlands.

William was born November 1650, 2 weeks after his father, William II of the Netherlands had died. He was raised a protestant in the Calvinist tradition and was well educated. Multilingual, William spoke English, French, Dutch, German, Latin and Spanish fluently. His first trip to England was in 1670; around the time Louis XIV of France was attacking the Netherlands. By 1672, Louis had occupied much of the Lowlands but by 1673 William (then only 23 years old) and his armies had succeeded in driving the French from the country and regaining control. Conflict, however, was to continue between William and the French king throughout his lifetime.

When William was 27 years old he married (14th November, 1677) a 15-year-old – Henrietta Mary Stuart – known as Mary, the daughter of James II (the heir-apparent and brother to the ruling Charles II of England). The union proved to be very popular and also allied William with the English monarchy.

When the King of England, Charles II died on February 6th 1685, his brother and William's Father-in-law, was crowned James II. James quickly irritated Parliament and the Army in his single-minded quest to bring back Catholicism to England.

Powerful protestant statesmen plotted behind James II's back and invited William to take the English throne, by force if necessary. William stated that he required a formal invitation from Parliament before he would consider an invasion of England. With an invitation in hand William accepted and began to organize an invasion of England.

The Protestant Armada sailed from Holland on November 1, 1688. William and his fleet of 600 ships reached Dover, in the south of England at noon on November 3rd. Fairly shortly thereafter James II (Mary's father) was "deemed to have fled " the country (to France) in what is generally called the Glorious Revolution.

William III and Mary II were crowned as joint monarchs in Westminster Abbey on 11 April 1689.

Rebellions broke out in Scotland and Ireland and these were collectively known as ‘Jacobite Uprisings’ – supporters of James and the Stuart dynasty wanting to restore him and his heirs to the throne. The Jacobite rebellion in Scotland was crushed at the Battle of Dunkeld.

James sailed to Ireland and set up a parliament in Dublin with the sole purpose of seizing protestant land. The most famous battle during William’s reign was undoubtedly the Battle of the Boyne (30th June-2nd July 1690). The battle took place on the banks of the river Boyne in the South of Ireland. The Battle of the Boyne was significant because it cemented the Protestant cause in Ireland, tied England to the country and resulted in persecution against the native Irish Catholics (despite William’s protests). Significantly too, it stopped France from fulfilling Louis XIV’s wish for European domination.

William’s wife Mary had died of smallpox on December 28, 1694 and William himself died on March 8, 1702 after a fall from his horse and subsequent pneumonia. William and Mary are both buried in Westminster Abbey.

“For such an unhealthy man, who had stooped shoulders, his achievements were nothing short of miraculous.”

However, one can not mention William III without also mentioning Johan de Witt.

From <http://www.livius.org/bn-bz/bruijn/dutch.html#johan>

Dutch statesman (1625-1672), who dominated the international diplomacy of the third quarter of the seventeenth century. He preferred armed neutrality, which was necessary for intercontinental commerce. This did not prevent him from building a navy and cooperating closely with Michiel de Ruyter. It comes as no surprise that in his own country, he was supported by the rich merchants and the Estates General, and was opposed by the wealthy prince William of Orange, who might one day claim the title of stadtholder.

From [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\\_III\\_of\\_England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_III_of_England)

Johan de Witt had been unable to function as Grand Pensionary after having been wounded by an attempt on his life on 21 June, 1672. On 15 August, 1672 William published a letter from Charles, in which the English King stated that he had made war because of the aggression of the de Witt faction. The people thus incited, de Witt and his brother, Cornelis, were murdered by an Orangist civil militia in The Hague on 20 August. After this, William replaced many of the Dutch regents with his followers.

Though William’s complicity in the lynching has never been proven (and some 19th century Dutch historians have made an effort to disprove that he was an accessory before the fact) he thwarted attempts to prosecute the ringleaders, among them Cornelis Tromp and Frederik van Nassau (an illegitimate son of Frederik Hendrik), and even rewarded some with money, and others with high offices.

This has damaged William’s reputation and might explain why he does not have a more prominent place as the subject of Dutch stamps.

#### Refs:

- Michael Barone, *Our First Revolution*, Crown Publishers, New York, 2007, IBN 978-1-4000-9792-0

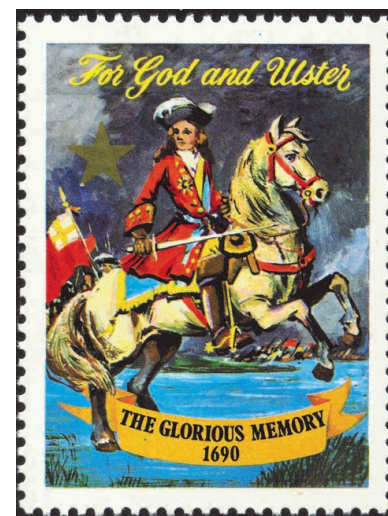


Fig. 4 Controversial label showing William III at the Battle of the Boyne



Fig. 5 Johan de Witt NVPH # 492, 1948



# Postal Fraud in the Netherlands

*by Alex Nuijten*

From the website:

[http://www.postnl.com/press/592342/PostNL\\_onderschept\\_grote\\_serie\\_valse\\_postzegels\\_afkomstig\\_van\\_websites.aspx](http://www.postnl.com/press/592342/PostNL_onderschept_grote_serie_valse_postzegels_afkomstig_van_websites.aspx)

*PostNL intercepts large series of counterfeit stamps sold through websites. Estimated damage of several million euro.*

*27 December 2011 at 12:00 CET- PostNL has intercepted a large series of counterfeit postage stamps offered through public websites for a price well under face value.*

*PostNL could have incurred several million euro in damage. PostNL's authenticity recognition system identifies the counterfeit stamps after which shipment of the postal item will be stopped.*

*Under Article 216 of the Dutch Criminal Code, anyone who counterfeits postage stamps or uses counterfeit postage stamps can be sent to prison for up to six years.*

*The series of counterfeit stamps can be identified because these were always stuck on a blank sticker sheet and sold on the websites specified below (editors note: see further in the article). To the untrained eye these stamps are otherwise indistinguishable from real stamps.*

*For experts, however, they can be identified as false because they lack a number of PostNL-specific authenticity features, such as phosphor tagging. The sheets of stamps have been encountered mainly on registered letters and parcels, and have been used for both domestic and international mail.*

*PostNL has informed the police and justice about these fraudulent practices and will collaborate fully in possible investigation executed by the prosecution.*

*Commercial Director at PostNL, Ger Jacobs: "At first sight, these stamps are almost indistinguishable from real stamps issued by PostNL. So I'm glad to see that our security system was able to identify these counterfeit stamps and that we were able to stop shipment of the mail items concerned.*

*We would like to emphasize to our customers that stamps may not, under any circumstances, be sold under their face value: by law stamps are considered securities. This is why we have included a number of visible and invisible authenticity features in the design of our postage stamps."*

*PostNL advises its customers who suspect they are in the possession of counterfeit stamps to report the fraud via the special email address or by means of a letter to the PostNL security department. PostNL will then make sure the police will receive these notifications.*

This was big news in the philatelic world press. Magazines from the Netherlands all the way to Australia mentioned it and the affair is discussed on the major stamp forums online. It took me some hard effort, but I was able to get my hands on some unused forgeries. With some research, I was able to work out a few of the small differences between these forgeries and the real stamps. I can understand very well why it took so long that these were discovered. They easily can fool the non collector, as well as many collectors!

As was mentioned in the press release, these counterfeits were placed on labels and offered on websites.

Figure 1 shows one of such labels. As you can see nothing looks odd at first glance. It is only when you use a magnifying glass and a phosphor lamp when the differences can be noticed.

Since I was able to get two of such labels I have chosen to soak one and keep one as they were offered on the websites.



Figure 1: *Forged stamps.*

### Queen Juliana 1969 issue

Close examinations of images on the internet reveals for certain that the 5 guilder (NVPH 957) and 10 guilder (NVPH 958) stamps were forged. They are recognizable by the fact that the forgeries are stick and peel. In other words, when you look closely at the perforations you will notice that there are no small paper fibers but only a hard round line without fibers. It is not known to me if these stamps are printed with a phosphor mark or not. But I assume they are without.

### Queen Beatrix 1981 issue

Since a few of these counterfeits are in my possession, I was able to work out some more close up images. From this issue only the coil stamps are known so far to be forged. Together with the pictures available on the internet the following values can be listed: 1,50 guilder (NVPH 1244A), 2 guilder (NVPH 1245A), 2,50 guilder (NVPH 1246A), 6,50 guilder (NVPH 1250A) and the 7 guilder (NVPH 1251A). A subset of these stamps is shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2: *Forged copies of NVPH 1244A, NVPH 1245A, NVPH 1246A, and NVPH 1251A.*

How can the fake coil stamps be recognized? One of the easiest ways is to look at the perforations. With the real coil stamps the perforations show small paper fibers as they were torn off the coil. The counterfeits are self-adhesive stamps and therefore are missing these fibers, making the perforations hard lined and flat, as can be seen in Figure 3. Also when you try to soak these off, you will discover that it is not going as easy as with the gummed stamps.





Figure 3: Note the hard-lined and flat perforations.

When you place the counterfeits under a phosphor lamp the real stamps glow up differently than the counterfeits, with the real stamps lighting up brighter. Figure 4 shows a real stamp on the left and the counterfeit 2 guilder stamp on the right.

#### Queen Beatrix 2002 issue

One should not think that the forgers limited themselves to guilder stamps only; stamps valued in euros were forged as well!

So far the € 1 (NVPH 2042) and the € 3 (NVPH 2043) are known to be forged. Since these stamps were from origin self adhesives, it is harder for most collectors to recognize these counterfeits by their perforation. The easiest way to detect these ones is using a phosphor lamp. Figure 5 shows clearly that these counterfeits were printed on normal paper.



Figure 4: Real stamp under phosphor light (left) and forged stamp (right).  
*Netherlands Philately, Vol. 36, No. 2*



Figure 5: On the left the forged € 1 and on the right a real € 0,78 stamp from the same issue on phosphor paper.

### The “Nikkel” stamps 2002-2005.

At this moment it is not clear yet if the € 0,02 (NVPH 2034), € 0,03 (NVPH 2466), € 0,05 (NVPH 2136), € 0,10 (NVPH 2135) and € 0,12 (NVPH 2035) have been forged. However, the suspicion is that the € 0,05 (NVPH 2136) and € 0,10 (NVPH 2135) are forged.

### Business stamps 2007

From this issue only one stamp is known to be forged so far. This is the € 0,44 (NVPH 2487), and it is forged really well. Even the phosphor layer has been added to the stamp! From all the stamps I have seen so far this is the one that is most difficult to distinguish from the real deal. The only way to pick these ones out is to own a genuine copy which you can compare to the forgery. Figure 6 shows the real stamp on the left and the forged one on the right.

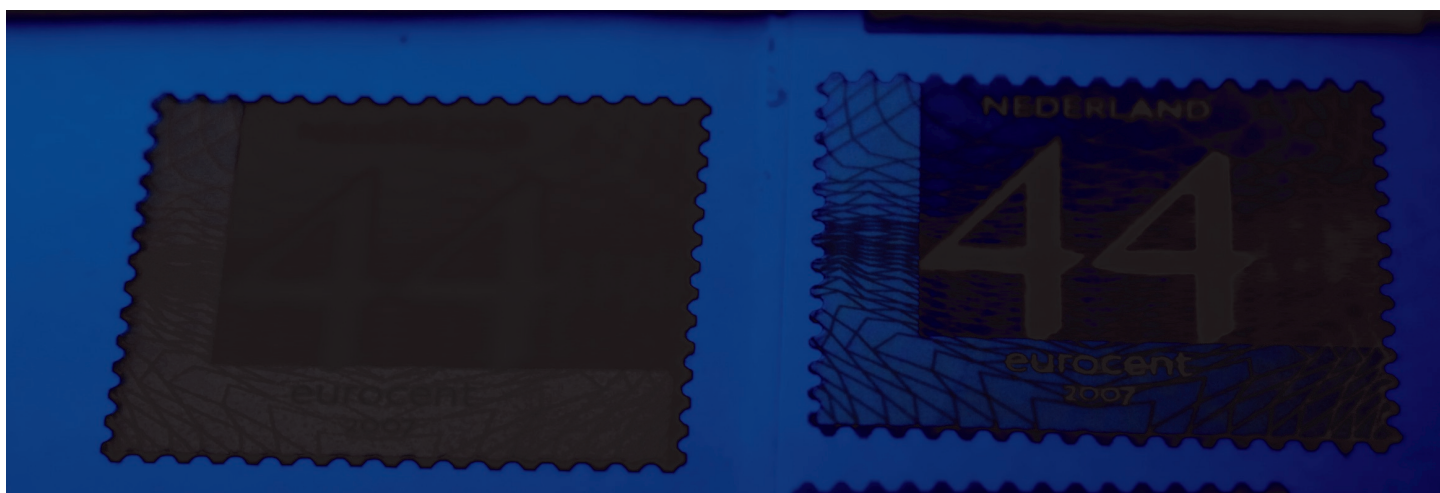


Figure 6: Real NVPH 2487 stamp on the left, forged one on the right.



As you can see looking at the L-shaped phosphor beam, they only light up a little bit differently. The trick is in the paper. The paper used for the real stamps shows darker than the ones used for the forgeries. Also, a small difference in the perforation can help you out. To be more precise, the forgeries have perforations that

are round on top, while the real stamps have perforations that are more flattened on top (see the perforations within the solid circles in the top panel of Figure 7).

Another feature to recognize these forgeries by is in the stamp image itself. For some reason, in a number of cases, the forgers misaligned the stamp images with the perforations while copying the stamp. As a result, parts of the gray lines are missing from some of the stamp images as can be seen comparing the areas enclosed by dotted ovals in the top and bottom panels of Figure 7.

So far these are the forgeries known by me. If members have forgeries in their possession, the editor is keen to have a look at these, especially the “Nikkel” stamp issue.

If members have these forgeries for offer then send a email to the editor as I’m still missing a few for my reference collection.

If members have any question regarding these forgeries then don’t hesitate to email me with your question(s).



Figure 7: Both panels show forged copies of NVPH 2487. Note the rounded perforations (inside solid circles), and the gray lines not continuing all the way into the perforations (compare the lines inside the dotted ovals in the top and bottom panel).





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# Mobile Post Office “Feyenoord Stadion” 1939

by Hans Kremer

In the ASNP auction of May 2011 I noticed a mobile post office cover with an interesting slogan cancel. The text read:

AUTOPOSTKANTOOR  
GEN. APPEL  
3-VIII-39  
N.C.R.V.  
FEYENOORD STADION



For the background about the Dutch mobile post offices I refer to an article I wrote in the ASNP Journal **Netherlands Philately**, Volume 29: 22-23 September 2004, or to go to the (online) reference at the end of this article.

This special type of cancel was used at only four events, first at the Tourist Trophy motorcycle races in Assen (June 1939), then at the Nijmegen 4 day walk (25-28 July 1939), followed by the event August 3, 1939 at the Feyenoord stadium and the last time at the OLANTA agricultural exhibition in Olst (24-27 August 1939).





Most of us know Feyenoord stadium as the home field of Rotterdam's best known soccer team, Feyenoord. However, it was, and is being used for other purposes as well, in this case for a "Generaal Appèl" of the N.C.R.V. The N.C.R.V. ('Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging' or Dutch Christian Radio Association) is a public radio and television broadcaster in the Netherlands. The Dutch word Generaal Appèl can probably best be defined here as a Christian appeal. About 40,000 people attended the event in Rotterdam. Its main purpose was of course to generate interest in remaining or becoming a member of the N.C.R.V. The attendants were entertained with a daylong event of Christian Music and speeches.

What made this cover somewhat special is the name of the person this cover was addressed to: Sydney Lake. I recognized this name from "Netherlands and Colonies Philately" (NCP), the official organ of the "Stamp Club for Collectors of Netherlands and Colonies". Mr. Lake was the organizer (in 1934) and member # 1 (Johannes de Kruijf was # 4) in this organization. This organization should be seen as the predecessor of the A.S.N.P.

This mobile post office was ultimately confiscated by the Germans during WW II, transported to Germany and supposedly met its demise during an October 1944 air raid of Kassel, Germany. After the War a new mobile post office was built to serve the Dutch public.



#### References:

For more information about the mobile post offices, go to the Internet website: <http://www.postzegelblog.nl/2010/09/20/het-autopostkantoor-van-1939/>, and then click on Translate at the top of the page to get an English translation.

J. M. Hager. De Nederlandse autopostkantoren, 1939–1994. Posthistorische Studies 18. PO & PO. 107 pg. 1996.

## 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 adress under The Board.

### Magazine Reviews

#### Maandblad Filatelie

Language: Dutch.

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

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

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

#### December 2011



afb. 1 – voorzijde enige 10 gulden VOC briefomslag



afb. 2 – achterzijde enige 10 gulden VOC briefomslag

In this issue there is a interesting story about the only 10 guilder VOC letter known. It tells the story for the search of the authenticity of this letter and if there are any forged postmarks etc. on it. Since many Maier forgeries exist of these VOC letters it is not a surprise that caution had to be made with this letter. The article ends in with the news that this letter is authentic!

In this magazine is also a article about the last post office closed in the Netherlands. This was the post office located at the Neude in Utrecht which closed on 27 October 2011.

#### January 2012



Afb 6a Brief uit (Nieuw) Djoulfa, gericht aan de handelsonderneming Michael, Stephens & Co in Makasser. Op de achterzijde transitstempels van Boushir, Singapore, Weltevreden en Soerabaja. Totale transportduur van 44 dagen waarvan 17 dagen voor het traject in Perzië.

The January issue has a interesting article about Armenian minority in the Dutch East Indies between 1897-1917. Han T Siem writes about the postal history between Armenia and the Dutch East Indies during those years.

Also in the magazine is a one-page article about the postal stationary produced in the 1920's by Costerus, Bohlmeijer and Pull. It tells the story why certain rare postal stationary items exist and that it all has been made by a not everyday combination of people working in the philatelic world and postal authorities.

The last interesting article is about forged postmarks from the Netherlands.



The article contains information how to detect forged shortbeam postmark Amsterdam 3 on the Floating safe stamps, forged number postmarks on the Princes Wilhemina issue of 1891 and Telegraph stamps.



Afb. 1 – vervalst stempel Amsterdam 3 op Brandkastzegel 2<sup>25</sup> GLD

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

### December 2011

In this issue Hans Kremer writes about a mourning cover send from the Netherlands to the USA in 2010 with the inland rate at the current time. The biggest surprise was there was no postage due indication on the cover at all.

### January 2011

In this issue there is a interesting article about CL-10 Large, Candy Striped UNTEA Airmail Envelopes Backdated Cancellation Forgeries written by Ed Burfine. In one of the coming magazines of the ASNP there will be a detailed article about the

backdated forged cancels of UNTEA.

### February 2011

The February issue contains one interesting article about the mobile post office at the Feyenoord stadium in 1939.

### De Aero Philatelist

*Language: Dutch.*

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

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

### December 2011

This issue of the Aero Philatelist looks back at the meeting at Postex and the 75 year jubilee celebration of the Vliegende Hollander. Unfortunately there are no interesting articles about our collecting area.

### Po & Po

*Language: Dutch.*

The Verenigingsnieuws (Newsletter) is published quarterly by the Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken en Poststempelverzamelaars (Po&Po). Membership is € 40,= /yr., which includes the delivery of the Newsletter and the more irregular magazine Postzak. Secretary: E.W. Flentge, Oude Hoflaan 11, 9751 BK Haren, The Netherlands; e-mail: secretariaat@po-en-po.com **Website:** <http://www.po-en-po.nl/>

The magazine “Verenigingsnieuws” has been send together with latest issue of the Post historic studies number 27. The magazine “Verenigingsnieuws” shows some interesting varieties on the self-inking postmarks that are currently in use in the Netherlands.

The latest issue of “Posthistorische studies” number 27 goes about the postal history and postal authorities in Bergen op Zoom from around 1675 till 1801 when the postal authorities were bought by the Bataafse Republic.



## De brievenposterij in het Markiezaat van Bergen op Zoom

Kees de Baar



Uitgave van de Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken- en Poststempelverzamelaars

### The Netherlands Philatelist

Language: English.

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

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

#### November 2011

In this issue is the second chapter of postal history of the island of East Timor written by Allan Bartlett. Peter Poortvliet writes an interesting article about a British army post office in Rotterdam in 1919. He goes in detail about the history and how it operated.

### 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 post-marks used by the companies and their company history. Secretary: Drs. A.F. Buijtenhuis, Tolhuis 2030, 6537 LW Nijmegen, The Netherlands. E-mail: [buijtenhuis@telebyte.nl](mailto:buijtenhuis@telebyte.nl). No website!

#### Issue 32-3 September 2011

In this issue we find the confirmation that Selektmail is taken over by Sandd and no longer operates under the name Selektmail. In the chapter new postmarks three new recorded postmarks of private mail companies were found. A stunning 8 mutations have been made in the list of existing private mail companies and their history of ownership. For the specialised collectors there is news as well with the find of two types of printings of postage stamps from Stadspost Drachten II and a new type of perforation from another issue from the same company. Under the chapter 'Postservice under investigation' a complete overview is made from the Private mail company Apeldoorn II with all known existing postmarks.

#### Issue 32-3 December 2011

In this issue is a new mutation is announced for the private mail company Leidschendam I. This is a new private mail company in the Netherlands. Another announcement made in the same chapter is that Tilburg III has ended to exist. For the specialist collector more new discoveries have been made. Some 2011 stamp issues from Kollum I, Ried I and Leeuwarden IV have been found in two different printings. The reason for the second printing is that the paper used for the first printing was too smooth. Also Ability post has a new type of postmark they use. The magazine ends with an overview of used postmarks of the Private mail company of Apeldoorn III.

## Recent Issues

### December Stamps 2011 22 November 2011

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

Each year, PostNL brings out new December Stamps which make it even more of a pleasure to send cards. The December stamps can be purchased at the favorable rate of 36 euro cents each. This year's December Stamps were designed at PostNL's request by the makers of Flow, a magazine published by Sanoma Media. The Home Diary, which customers in the Netherlands receive free of charge when purchasing three sheetlets of December Stamps, was also designed by Flow, as were the Personal December Stamps.

In addition to a stamp sheetlet with 20 stamps based on 10 different designs, a stamp booklet and a first day cover (NVPH) will also be issued.

Each sheetlet of December Stamps comprises two of each of ten different stamps with ten different illustrations. Each of the illustrations is directly or indirectly related to the festivities which take place in the last month of the year. The illustrations include traditional themes, such as a burning Christmas candle, a snowman, a reindeer, an angel, Christmas tree decorations and a church. But some of the illustrations are of animals which evoke more general warm, friendly and wintery feelings, such as a squirrel and a deer. Birds are a recurring feature on various parts of the sheetlet, whether as the main subject of a stamp or as a detail added to other stamps. The background to each illustration is different and is formed by various patterns, designs and decorative frames. The traditional Christmas colours of red and gold dominate. The fonts used for the typographic elements on each stamp are the same ones used in the Flow magazine: Kursivschrift Stehend (serif) and Neue Helvetica (sans serif).







As in the previous year, the sheetlets are printed with 3 different logo settings. That of PostNL, Albert Heijn and the drugstores Kruidvat and Trekpleister. With the PostNL sheet the text “Decemberzegels 2011” is clearly visible. With the sheetlets of Albert Heijn and Kruidvat and Trekpleister the text “Decemberzegels 2011” is placed on the right side of the sheetlets.

What so far isn’t known is that the gold color of the three different sheetlets are varying in shades. The PostNL and Kruidvat and Trekpleister sheetlets have a slight shade difference which is barely noticeable if not laying next to each other. The Albert Heijn sheetlet has a much darker gold shade than the other two sheetlets.

### Technical Details

Stamp size:	25.3 x 20.8mm
Perforation :	slit
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	self-adhesive
Print process:	offset
Print run:	10,678,000 stamp sheetlets
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands
Stamp type:	sheetlet with 20 December Stamps
Product code	
Standard sheetlet:	311661
Set of 3(standard sheetlet):	311662
Albert Heijn:	311663
Kruidvat/Trekpleister:	311664
Print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan, black and gold



## Personal Stamps - KLM miniature Delftware houses

30 January 2012

2 January 2012 will see the launch of two sheetlets of Personal Stamps for Europe and the World to complement the existing Personal Stamps for addresses in the Netherlands. PostNL is issuing two fully designed sheetlets featuring KLM miniature Delftware houses for collectors and other enthusiasts.

The Netherlands' national airline KLM was chosen because it is so well known around the world. And, just like stamps, KLM's miniature Delftware houses are very popular among collectors.

Alongside the two stamp sheetlets with ten identical stamps, a stamp booklet and first day cover (NVPH) will also be available.

On the two 2012 sheetlets, each featuring ten KLM Personal Stamps, we see two KLM Delftware houses, replicas of actual 17th-century heritage buildings in the Netherlands. The Personal Stamp for Europe shows the "Three Herrings" house in Deventer (number 92 in the series) and that for the World the "Rembrandt House" in Amsterdam (number 48). Both have been photographed on a white surface against a cloudy sky so typical of the Netherlands.

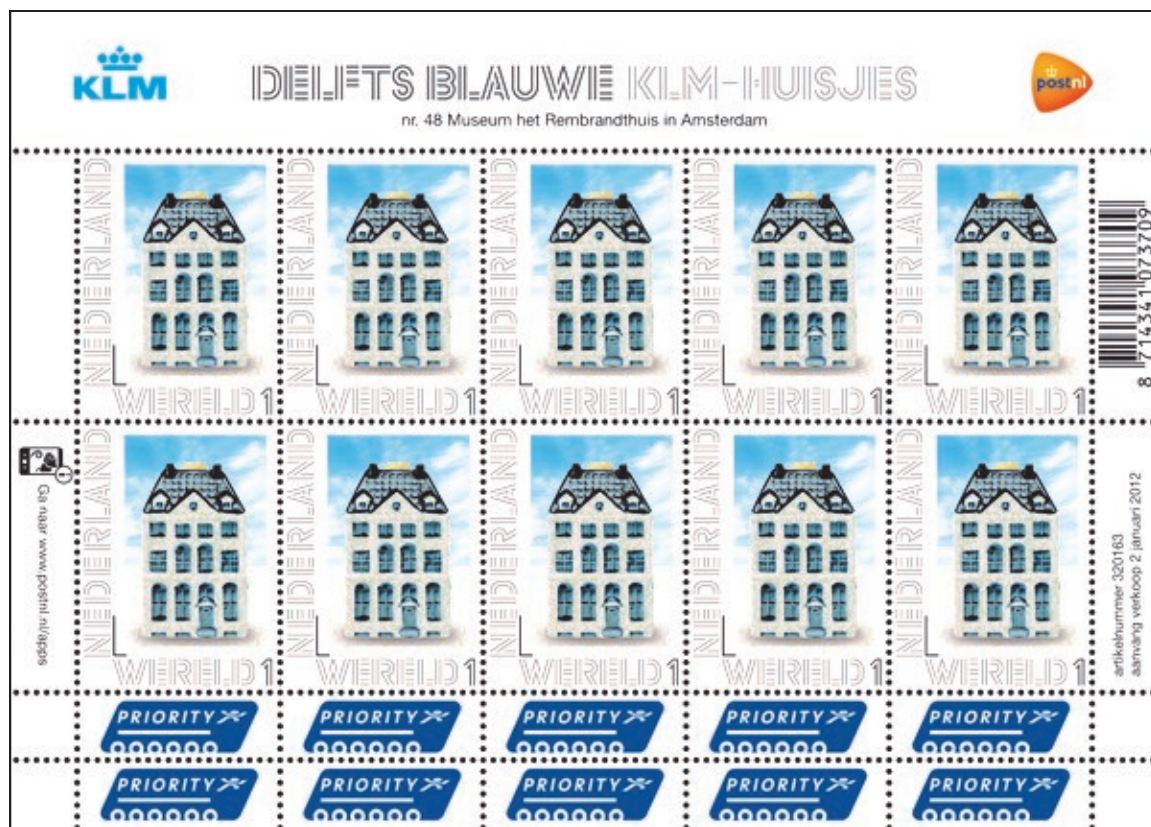
The frame used on the Personal Stamps for Europe and the World is similar to the one featured on the Personal Stamps for the Netherlands. Designed by Max Kisman in 2008, the L-shaped frame on the new Personal Stamps is almost completely filled with typography. Max Kisman explains, "The design gives consumers and companies as much space as possible for their own photograph or illustration. The lettering used is neutral and not at all forceful." The sheet margin includes the name of the house, as well as the logos of KLM and PostNL. The Priority stickers are found at the bottom of the sheetlet.

Both sheetlets also feature a chameleon in the margin, showing that each stamp contains a C-code. Scanning this code with the Chameleon eXplorer mobile app (for iPhone or Android) reveals a host of Internet information on KLM's miniature Delftware houses. The app can be downloaded for free from the iTunes Store and Android Market.



Since the 1950s, KLM has been presenting World Business Class passengers with a gin-filled Delftware miniature of a traditional Dutch house on all its intercontinental flights. These little houses have become a much sought-after collector's item with lively exchange between enthusiasts. Each miniature is modelled on a house in the Netherlands, many of which still exist today. On 7 October each year, KLM issues a new miniature, almost a million of which are presented to passengers on board. This date is no coincidence; KLM was founded on 7 October 1919.

2011's miniature is number 92, a replica of the "Three Herrings" house in Deventer. In addition to these 92 miniatures, two special editions have been issued over the years: the Royal Palace in Amsterdam and the Weigh House in Gouda. Over half the miniatures are based on houses in Amsterdam, with the remaining buildings spanning the rest of the country.



Most of the houses were built in the 17th century, but there are also a few from the 18th and 19th centuries. Two years ago, KLM published a book on the miniatures entitled "House No. 90" featuring historical information on the houses and interviews with Dutch celebrities. For several months the book was the bestselling KLM article on board.

All of the houses are included in a KLM lane, which can also be found on the Internet at [www.klm.com](http://www.klm.com). The web pages contain all kinds of background information, including photos and videos and show the exact location of each house via Google Maps. You can also download an app (via the iTunes Store and Android Market) that provides information on all the houses. Collectors can use the app to easily keep track of which houses they already have and which they still need.

Claire van Eeghen, Inflight Services Product Manager at KLM: "We are thrilled with the result: eight exclusive stamps that truly reflect the spirit of our airline. Our collaboration with PostNL is a logical one: we are both typically Dutch companies that everyone can be proud of. Issuing stamps follows on naturally from the successful 'From Holland' festival that we recently celebrated on board our aircraft."

Frank Houben, Corporate Identity & Brand Director: "What I find really innovative is the code on the sheetlets that you can scan with your mobile phone to find out more about the houses online. Innovation; that's what KLM is all about too."

## Technical Details

Stamp size:	30 x 40mm
Perforation:	13 : 13 ¼
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Print process:	offset
Print run - Europe 1:	94,000 sheetlets
Print run - World 1:	94,000 sheetlets
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands
Stamp type:	sheetlet with 10 identical stamps
Product code:	320162 (Europe 1) 320163 (World 1)
Print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black



**Red Cross**  
**30 January 2012**

First aid is the central theme of the Red Cross 2012 stamps being issued on 30 January 2012. The Dutch Red Cross has been running a campaign entitled “First aid by all for all” to raise awareness of first aid nationwide. Everyone can apply first aid in an emergency while awaiting professional help, such as an ambulance. The Netherlands is lagging seriously behind when it comes to first aid skills, with only 3.2% of the population having a first aid certificate, compared with 80% of Germans (2011 figures). PostNL has been issuing Red Cross stamps every five years since 1953. This sheetlet, however, is the first with a special QR code that smartphone users can scan to download the free Dutch Red Cross first aid app.

In addition to the stamp sheetlet featuring six stamps with three different designs, a stamp booklet and a first day cover (NVPH) will also be issued.

The Red Cross 2012 stamp sheetlet features six stamps with three different designs. The first stamp shows the

Red Cross logo, placed slightly askew with three arms of the cross stretching beyond the edges of the stamp out of view. At the top of the cross the colour runs from red to blue.

The logo is repeated on the other two stamps, again diagonally but this time in negative to create a frame for a photo that draws our attention to the sheetlet. The photo on the second stamp, with its coarse blue halftone effect, shows someone giving first aid, and the third stamp shows a casualty receiving mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

The background on the second and third stamps demonstrates the same kind of colour transition from red to blue as on the first stamp. The Dutch text on the stamps, printed in the Spartan font, is all about first aid: on the first stamp *Eerste Hulp Bij Ongelukken* (first aid), on the second *Eerste Hulp dóór iedereen* (first aid by all) and on the third *Eerste Hulp vóór iedereen* (first aid for all). The theme is also reflected in the sheet margin.

A small Red Cross logo doubles up on all three stamps as a plus sign to indicate the 25-euro-cent charity surcharge.



### Technical Details

Stamp size:	36 x 25mm
Perforation:	14 ½ : 14 ¼
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Print process:	offset
Print run:	210,000 sheetlets
Printer:	Cartor Security Print, France
Stamp type:	sheetlet of 6 stamps with 3 different designs
Product code:	320261
Print colors:	red, 3 x light blue and black



## Beautiful Netherlands - Country Houses Mattemburgh & Amstenrade

30 January 2012

2012 is the Year of the Historic Country House ('buitenplaats' in Dutch), beautiful cultural heritage sites that are being celebrated by PostNL with the issue of stamps, starting on 30 January 2012 with Beautiful Netherlands Mattemburgh and Amstenrade.

Some 600 of these houses are still standing today, a mere 10% of the more than 6,000 that used to exist. These heritage residences surrounded by gardens or parks were built between the 17th and 19th centuries by wealthy city dwellers in nearby countryside locations. Many were situated in the west of the Netherlands, but can also be found in other parts of the country, occasionally on the site of a former castle, monastery or country estate.

### Mattemburgh



The Mattemburgh Historic Country House stamp sheetlet is dominated by two large, square, evenly sized colour photos. The photo on the left shows the main building at Mattemburgh, the imposing neo-Classical manor, overlooked by a statue of David. The photo on the right is of the orangery, used to house potted plants during the winter.

The images have been manipulated to fuse the two photos together using an old-rose-coloured strip. The perforation running through the photos gives the name of the Beautiful Netherlands series ("Mooi Nederland" in Dutch). At the bottom of the sheetlet are five identical stamps with the non-value indicator "1 Nederland" and the name Mattemburgh.

Each stamp has a broad white strip at the top and a narrow one at the bottom. The image of the manor is repeated on the stamps themselves, again with the pink vertical strip down the right-hand side. The name of the country house and the village is mentioned in the sheet margin: Historische Buitenplaats Mattemburgh, Hoogerheide.

## Amstenrade



The Amstenrade Historic Country House stamp sheetlet is also dominated by two large, square, evenly sized colour photos. The photo on the left, showing the wing of the brick-built main building, was taken from the park at an angle that provides a good view of the corner tower. The photo on the right is of the Chinese bedroom, so called because it is decorated with wall covering depicting Chinese scenes.

The images have been manipulated to fuse the two photos together using a light-grey strip. The perforation running through the photos gives the name of the Beautiful Netherlands series (“Mooi Nederland” in Dutch). At the bottom of the sheetlet are five identical stamps with the non-value indicator “1 Nederland” and the name Amstenrade.

Each stamp has a broad white strip at the top and a narrow one at the bottom. The image of the castle is repeated on the stamps themselves, again with the light-grey vertical strip down the right-hand side. The name of the country house and the town is mentioned in the sheet margin:  
Historische Buitenplaats Amstenrade. Historische Buitenplaats Amstenrade.

### Technical Details

Stamp size :	20.8 x 25.3mm
Perforation :	14 ½ : 14 ¼
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum :	synthetic
Print process:	offset
Print run:	85,000 sheetlets per item
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, The Netherlands
Stamp type:	sheetlet with 5 identical stamps
Product code:	320261 (Mattemburgh) 320262 (Amstenrade)

Print color: yellow, magenta, cyan and black



## AMERICAN SOCIETY for NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

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

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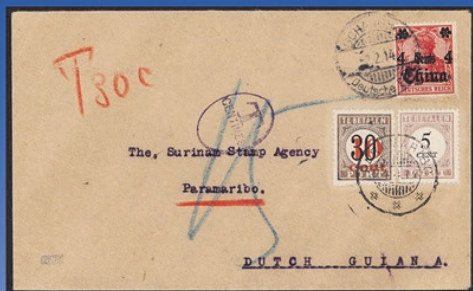
# VAN DIETEN POSTZEGELVEILINGEN

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28 \*\*



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