

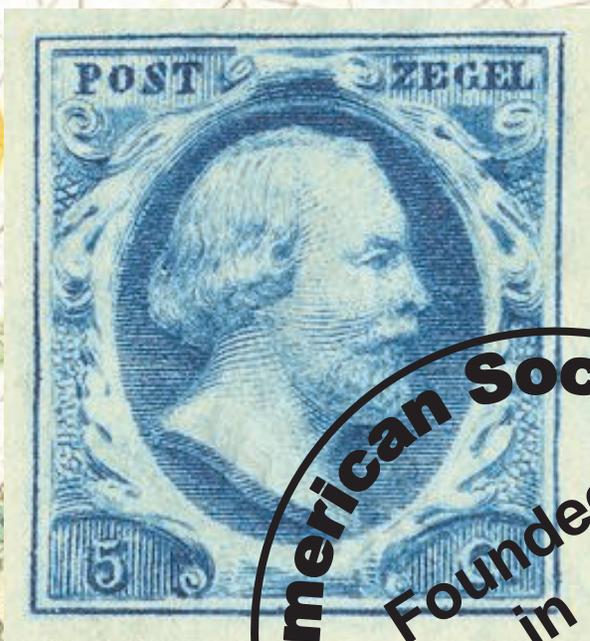
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Netherlands Philately

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 36/4



American Society for Netherlands Philately
Founded in 1975



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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; **Volume 36/4**

May 2012

President's message

While we are heading into the hazy, lazy days of summer in the northern hemisphere, our Editor is headed into winter in the southern hemisphere. Somehow, I don't think that snow storms are part of the "winter" down there!

I say, Editor, and what comes to mind is our Magazine. I got on to that horse in our February 2012 issue, and I am going to be at it again. Our Magazine is the lifeblood of the ASNP and it will survive only with timely transfusions, i.e. articles written by our members. Yes, you can write an article, you do not have to be Shakespeare. I realize that many of our members are getting on in age, and learning the new modes of electronic communications isn't easy, in fact I have trouble with it myself.

Maybe you can call on a younger person to give you some pointers, or even give you a hand with these new media.

You might be happily surprised how eager younger people are to show you the ropes!

Don't give up on yourself! 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.

Netherlands New Guinea Cancellations and Backdated UNTEA Forgeries

by Edward Burfine

To identify UNTEA backdated cancellation forgeries it is critical to be knowledgeable in several areas:

- 1) the cancellations used in Netherlands New Guinea during the UNTEA mission and those used for back-dating, and
- 2) the overprints found on UNTEA stamps.

In particular, you must be able to recognize the four printings of UNTEA stamps and, more specifically, the stamps found in phases one and two of the first printing. It is also helpful to be able to recognize the various inks used by the forgers as their ink is often bluish, purplish or smudged black. A large collection of forgeries is required to be able to identify a forger's style which is called a "signature".

There are four types (types 1, 2, 3, and 5) of cancellations used during UNTEA. The nomenclature created to identify the cancellations and the subclasses of cancellations, e.g. "Type 1 4.1 b", is found in the journal *Netherlands Philately* (references 1-3). It was designed to encompass a broad range of Netherlands New Guinea cancellations.

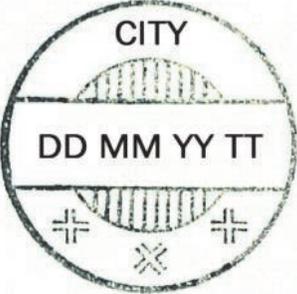
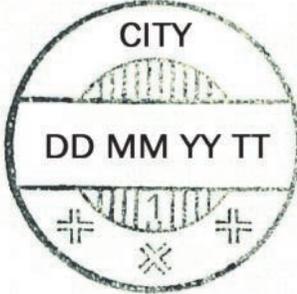
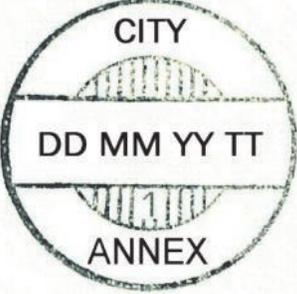
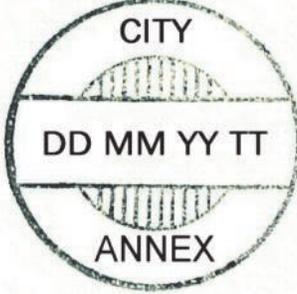
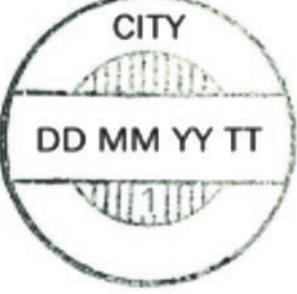
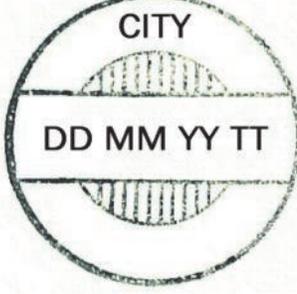
For the most part, cancellations used during the Dutch period just prior to UNTEA were also used under UNTEA, as were new cancellation dies of Type 5. Cancellation dies have a date bar that can be set to any date; which was a handy tool for backdating. It was used to make forged UNTEA items. To create forgeries a forger needed to have access to the dies; which at least one did, most likely after the UNTEA mission ended. How and when those dies fell into the forger's hands are a mystery and a topic of speculation. Type 5 backdated cancellation items are very common, and are often sold at auction as genuine philatelic covers; mostly as first day covers, October 1, 1962, or last day covers, April 30, 1963. The cancellation date was also set to other lesser important, but notable UNTEA dates such as the first day of the second phase of the first printing, November 1, 1962, and the last day of Dutch sovereignty over New Guinea, December 31, 1962. The time, using a 24 hour clock, was usually set to 8 (8 AM) or 10 (10 AM), but other times were also used such as 12 (12 noon) and 14 (2 PM).

The Hollandia Binnen-2 Type 1 4.1 b cancellation is found on a few backdated items. The most common Type 5 backdated cancellations are: Hollandia-3, Hollandia-6, Hollandia-7, Hollandia Noordwijk and Manokwari-4. Missing from the list, but possibly occurring on backdated items, are Hollandia Binnen, Hollandia-8, Hollandia HB and Biak Veldpost cancellations.

If a cancellation is of Type 5, and the time is 8 AM, the affixed UNTEA stamps must be checked carefully for their issue dates. If the stamps were printed after the cancellation date then the item is a backdated forgery. Stamps printed on or before the cancellation date may simply indicate that the forger's available stock of stamps was from the proper period. If the stamps fall into that period, then other factors must be used to declare an item a forgery. All forgers have a signature, or style, which can help identify seemingly genuine items as forgeries. To accomplish this you must examine a large collection of similar backdated forged envelopes. Unfortunately some forgeries simply are not verifiable, only suspected. Several UNTEA forgers were exceptionally knowledgeable in the philately of UNTEA. With that knowledge they produced very attractive and hard to detect items that rewarded them handsomely.

Type 1 Cancellation Dies This type of cancellation has a double circle with a full date bar extending to the outer circle on both sides, the bar is unbroken with ten vertical bars in the inner circles. A cancellation die number is seen in the lower semi-circle on some dies. The format of the date bar is: 1 or 2 digit day, 1 or 2 digit month, 2 digit year being either 62 or 63 and a 1 or 2 digit time with 8 indicating 8 AM and 14 indicating 2 PM. Separators, in addition to a space, such as a period (".") or a dash ("-") are often found in the date bar. Cancellations from cities marked with an asterisk, ("*"), are believed to exist, but have not been documented

Type 1 Cancellation Dies, Cities and Die Numbers
(4.1 a through 4.1 f).

	Type 1	City and Die #		Type 1	City and Die #
4.1a		Biak 3 Enarotali 1 Fak Fak 1 Kaimana 1 Manokwari 3 Merauke 1 Merauke 2 Sarmi 1 Seroei 1 Sorong 1 Sorong 3 Tanahmerah 1	4.1d		Kokonao * Ransiki Sentani * Sorongdoom Teminaboean
4.1b		Biak Luchtpost 1 Hollandia Binnen 1 Hollandia Binnen 2 Hollandia Noordwijk 1	4.1e		Sorong Remoe
4.1c		Hollandia 2 * Hollandia 4 * Hollandia 5	4.1f		* Hollandia

Note that 4.1 a, 4.1 b and 4.1 c have die numbers in the lower semi-circle; 4.1 d, 4.1 e, and 4.1 f do not.

Type 2 Cancellation Dies This type of cancellation is composed of a single large circle with a date bar extending, without breaks, between two horizontal lines, from side to side within the circle. Cancellations from cities marked with an asterisk, (“*”), are believed to exist, but have not been documented.

	Type 2	City		Type 2	City
4.2a		Kokonao	4.2c		Agats Inanwatan Wasior
4.2b		Nabire Oebroeb * Okaaba * Pirimapoen Steenkool Waghete Wamena * Waris * Warsa	4.2d		NEDERLANDS NIEUW-GUINEA * Bosnik * Kameri Korido * Kokas Genjam * Gade Kepi * Kimaan * Moeting Mindiptana * Napan-Weinami * Sibil * Waren

Type 3 Cancel This cancel is a straight line of text without a date (4.3 a) or (4.3 b) with a date.

	Type 3	City
4.3a	NABIRE	Nabire

Type 4 Cancellation Dies There are no type 4 cancellation dies or stamps which were used under UNTEA.

Type 5 Cancellation Dies The Type 5 cancellation is a single large outer circle with two semi-circles and a date in the center. The horizontal lines above and below the date are unbroken and extend from one corner of the semi-circle to the other corner; however, in some cases the bars are broken. The city name fills the upper part of the large circle, with a canceller die number or Dutch military base NAPO*, e.g. Veldpost 96, in the lower part of the large circle. This is the most common type of cancellation used in Netherlands New Guinea under UNTEA.

Type 5	City and Die #	Type 5	City and Die #
	Hollandia 3 Hollandia 6 Hollandia 7 Hollandia 8 Hollandia HB Hollandia Noordwijk 2		Manokwari 4 Biak Veldpost 96 Sorong Veldpost 97 Hollandia Veldpost 98 Fak Fak Veldpost 99

Just prior to and during the first phase of the UNTEA mission Dutch military bases along with a field post office existed in Biak, Hollandia, Sorong, Fak Fak, Kaimana, and Merauke. They used the Type 5 cancellation and the military numbered nomenclature NAPO or Netherlands Army Post Office. A similar nomenclature was used by the Pakistani troops under UNTEA command, PAK. A.P.O. 115, Pakistani Army Post Office #115.

The NAPO cancellation has the city in the upper, center part of the circle and the Veldpost identification in the bottom center.

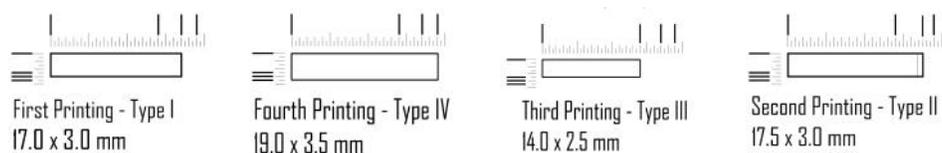


Period	Cancellation	NAPO	Location
January 1 to November 10	Marine PKT (Marinepostkantoor)	5500	Nieuw Guinea, Biak
July 1 to August 16	Veldpost 96	5500	Nieuw Guinea, Biak
July 1 to October 1	Veldpost 98	5500	Nieuw Guinea, Hollandia
August 16 to September 1	Veldpost 97	5500	Nieuw Guinea, Sorong
August 16 to November 2	Veldpost 99	5500	Nieuw Guinea, Biak(AANGETEKEND)
September 1 to November 7	Veldpost 97	5512	Nieuw Guinea, Sorong
September 1 to October 24	Veldpost 98	5523	Nieuw Guinea, Hollandia
September 1 to November 2	Veldpost 99	5534	Nieuw Guinea, Fak-Fak
September 1 to November 2	Veldpost 99	5545	Nieuw Guinea, Kaimana
September 1 to November 2	Veldpost 99	5556	Nieuw Guinea, Merauke

Common Backdated Cancellation Forgeries Not all backdated cancellation forgeries are easy to detect; however, most are easily identified by the mismatch between the cancellation date and the issue date of the stamps (See cancellations A, B, C, G and H below). Cancellations E and F are from the same envelope, E on the front and F on the back. E is an obvious backdated cancellation based on the 3rd printing stamp. D is particularly interesting as the 15¢ Bird of Paradise seen in the lower left corner was added after the original cancellation was applied to fill out the set. The original cancellation occurs in totality under the stamp. Note the circle segment in darker ink on the 15¢ Bird of Paradise which is more pronounced on the original stamp, a sign of cancelling done with a different ink pad.

<p>A Hollandia-3 1 X.62-8 2nd Printing Large Numeral 2¢ Orange</p>	<p>B Hollandia-6 1 X.62-8 2nd Printing Queen Juliana Front Portrait 2 Gulden</p>	<p>C Hollandia-7 1 X.62-8 2nd Printing Large Numeral 2¢ Orange</p>	<p>D Manokwari-4 1 X.62-10 15¢ Bird of Paradise Lower Left – Added after cancellation</p>
			
<p>E Hollandia Noordwijk-2 1-X.62 8 3rd Printing 20¢ Bird of Paradise (Envelope Front)</p>	<p>F Hollandia Binnen-2 -3 10.62 10 5¢ Postage Due (Envelope Rear)</p>	<p>G Hollandia Noordwijk-2 30 X.62. 8 3rd Printing 10¢ Bird of Paradise</p>	<p>H Hollandia Noordwijk-2 1-X.62 8 3rd Printing 17¢ Bird of Paradise</p>
			

UNTEA Printings and Phases The obvious difference between the four printings is seen in the length and height of the overprints; a difference that is due to the use of different point sizes. The 1st printing is 17.0 x 3.0 mm, the 2nd printing is 17.5 x 3.0 mm, the 3rd printing is 14.0 x 2.5 mm and the 4th printing is 19.0 x 3.5 mm. The difference in size is clearly discernible with the naked eye.



The difference between the 1st and 2nd printing is seen in the variation in the size of the letters, mostly the “U”. The font used herein to simulate the UNTEA overprint is Mediaeval Hollandia, an Open Type Font (OTF) very similar to the original font used by UNTEA.

UNTEA Overprints
Mediaeval Hollandia Computer Font
 Computer Simulated Sunken “N” and Smaller “UN” with Larger “TEA”

UNTEA

1st Printing
 Sunken “N”

UNTEA

3RD Printing
 Sunken “N”

UNTEA

2nd Printing
 Smaller “U” and “N” and Larger “TEA”

UNTEA

4TH Printing
 Sunken “N”

Summary of UNTEA Issue Dates and Catalog Numbers ⁴.

First Printing. Phase 1, October 1, 1962, Hollandia, Hand Letter Press, First Day of Issue, UNTEA Stamps

- #1 Bird of Paradise 1¢ pink/yellow
- #2 Large Numeral 2¢ orange
- #3 Bird of Paradise 5¢ brown/yellow
- #5 Bird of Paradise 10¢ blue/red/brown
- #8 Crown Dove 17¢ brown carmen/blue
- #10 Queen Juliana Left Profile 25¢ red
- #11 Queen Juliana Left Profile 30¢ blue
- #12 Queen Juliana Left Profile 40¢ brown/orange
- #17 Queen Juliana Left Profile f 1 purple
- #18 Queen Juliana Portrait 2 G brown
- #19 Queen Juliana Portrait 5 G dark olive green

First Printing

Phase 2, November 1, 1962

Hollandia, Hand Letter Press

First Day of Phase 2 Issue, UNTEA Stamps

- #4 Crown Dove 7¢ brown/orange
- #6 Crown Dove 12¢ green/blue
- #7 Bird of Paradise 15¢ yellow/red brown
- #9 Bird of Paradise 20¢ green/red brown
- #13 Queen Juliana Left Profile 45¢ dark olive
- #14 Queen Juliana Left Profile 55¢ blue green
- #15 Queen Juliana Left Profile 80¢ gray violet
- #16 Queen Juliana Left Profile 85¢ violet brown

Second Printing

January 28, 1963

Haarlem, Linotype Issue

- #20 Bird of Paradise 1¢ pink/yellow
- #21 Large Numeral 2¢ orange
- #22 Bird of Paradise 5¢ brown/yellow
- #23 Crown Dove 7¢ brown/orange
- #24 Bird of Paradise 10¢ blue/red/brown
- #25 Crown Dove 12¢ green/blue
- #26 Bird of Paradise 15¢ yellow/red brown
- #27 Crown Dove 17¢ brown carmen/blue
- #28 Bird of Paradise 20¢ green/red brown
- #29 Queen Juliana Left Profile 25¢ red
- #30 Queen Juliana Left Profile 30¢ blue

- #31 Queen Juliana Left Profile 40¢ brown/orange
- #32 Queen Juliana Left Profile 45¢ dark olive
- #33 Queen Juliana Left Profile 55¢ blue green
- #34 Queen Juliana Left Profile 80¢ gray violet
- #35 Queen Juliana Left Profile 85¢ violet brown
- #36 Queen Juliana Left Profile 1 Gulden purple
- #37 Queen Juliana Portrait 2 G brown
- #38 Queen Juliana Portrait 5 G dark olive green

Third Printing

Mid-March 1963 (Exact Date Unknown)

Hollandia, Hand Letter Press

- #39 Bird of Paradise 1¢ pink yellow
- #40 Bird of Paradise 5¢ brown/yellow
- #41 Crown Dove 7¢ brown/orange/blue
- #42 Bird of Paradise 10¢ blue/red/brown
- #43 Crown Dove 12¢ green/blue
- #44 Bird of Paradise 15¢ yellow/red brown
- #45 Crown Dove 17¢ brown carmen/blue
- #46 Bird of Paradise 20¢ green/red brown

Fourth Printing

Mid-March 1963 (Exact Date Unknown)

Hollandia, Hand Letter Press

- #47 Bird of Paradise 1¢ pink yellow
- #48 Bird of Paradise 10¢ blue/red/brown

Significant Dates and Available Stamps

Significant Date	Date	Available Stamps
UNTEA First Day of Issue	October 1, 1962	1 st Printing, Phase 1
UNTEA First Day of Issue, Complete Set of 19 Stamps	November 1, 1962	1 st Printing, Phase 1 and 2
Last Day of Dutch Sovereignty over New Guinea	December 31, 1962	1 st Printing, Phase 1 and 2
First Day of Indonesian Sovereignty over New Guinea	January 1, 1963	1 st Printing, Phase 1 and 2
First Day of Issue, 2 nd Printing	January 28, 1963	1 st and 2 nd Printing
First Day of Issue, 3 rd and 4 th Printing	Exact Date Unknown	Incremental by Printing
Last Day of UNTEA Mission	April 30, 1963	All Stamps

References

1. Leon G. Stadtherr, *Netherlands Philately, The Post Offices and Cancels of Netherlands New Guinea from 1950 to 1962*, Vol. 12 No.1
2. Leon G. Stadtherr, *Netherlands Philately, Addendum: Cancels of Netherlands New Guinea*, Vol. 20 No. 4
3. Leon G. Stadtherr, *Netherlands Philately, Cancels Used in West New Guinea During the UNTEA Period*, Vol. 21 No.3
4. UNITED NATIONS Philatelic and Numismatic Catalog and Handbook, 6th Edition 1976, Lindner Falzios Ges. KB (No ISBN)

Mail sent via Thomas Cook in Lisbon during WW II

by Hans Kremer

The difficulty in civilian communications in wartime between enemy territories has been a problem as far back as the civil war. This difficulty was solved by the use of undercover addresses, i.e. the address is one which does not indicate the ultimate destination of the correspondence. World War II saw a significant increase in the use of undercover addresses.

Due to its neutral status, Lisbon, Portugal was the destination for numerous undercover addresses.

A common method of sending mail from German occupied areas to family or friends living in Great Britain was to use the services of the Thomas Cook office in Lisbon, which used the undercover address of POB 506 for mail to be forwarded to Great Britain.



The cover shown above is from E. Monasch in Amsterdam to R. Monasch living in London. The cover was originally addressed to POB 506, Lisbon and bears a November 1940 Amsterdam postmark and a Lisbon arrival postmark dated November 11, 1940. It was forwarded to the Thomas Cook office in London, where it was franked with a British stamp postmarked November 22, 1940, and redirected with a label of the final destination tied by a Thomas Cook official dated cachet.

Ref: <http://www.edwardvictor.com/Holocaust/2007/undercover.htm>

“Ontheffing Spoorwegwet” stamps (Railway Dispensation Stamps)

by Hans Kremer



I first noticed this type of stamp on the excellent bi-lingual Website:
<http://members.casema.nl/leobakx/Spoorwegzegels.htm>

These stamps are considered to be revenue stamps.

A revenue stamp, tax stamp or fiscal stamp is (usually) an adhesive label used to collect taxes or fees on documents, tobacco, alcoholic drinks, drugs and medicines, playing cards, hunting licenses, firearm registration, and many other things. Typically, businesses purchase the stamps from the government, and attach them to taxed items as part of putting the items on sale, or in the case of documents, as part of filling out the form.

The underlying blue/green stamp here is a Dutch railway stamp, overprinted with the text “ONTHEFFING / f 5.- / SPOORWEGWET” and “CONTROLEZEGEL / f 5.- / ONTH. SPOORWEGWET”, respectively, where ‘ontheffing’ stands for ‘dispensation’ and ‘spoorwegwet’ refers to the rules and regulations (laws) regarding the Dutch railroads.

I downloaded the Spoorwegwet of 1875 from the internet and there, in articles 36 through 39, I did find the information indirectly explaining the purpose of these stamps (Figures 1 and 2). Although these stamps did not come out until 1938, the 1875 Spoorwegwet was still in effect at that time.

Articles 36-38 prohibit any person or company from building/digging next to railroad tracks. No buildings within 20 meters, no digging within six meters, and no flammable materials or straw roofs within 20 meters of a railroad. However, article 39 mentions the possibility of dispensation of articles 36-38, as long as such action does not negatively affect the public safety or is at the expense of the railroad company

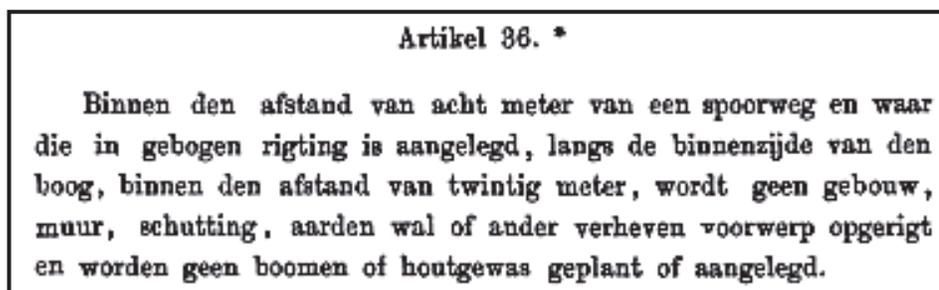


Fig. 1 Article 36 of 1875 Spoorwegwet



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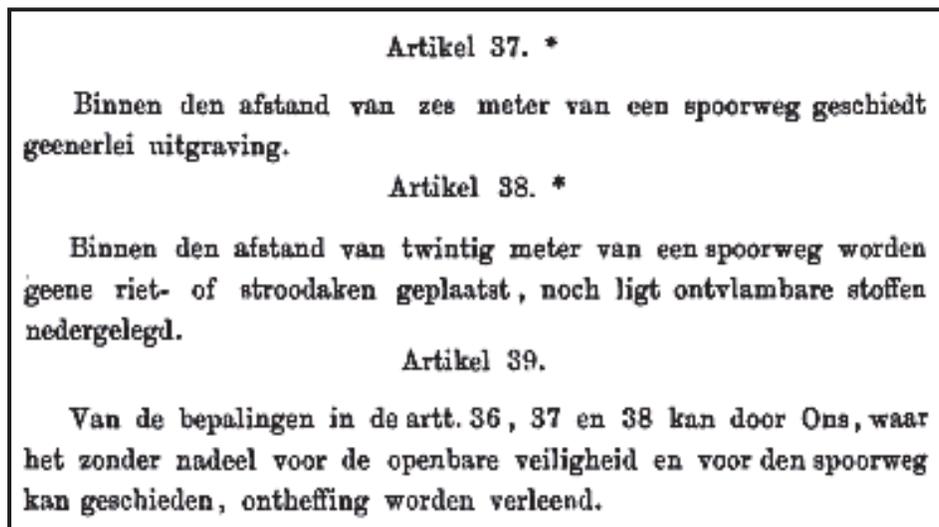


Fig. 2 Articles 37-39 of 1875 Spoorwegwet

The Dutch Railways had received permission from the Dutch to collect fees (some would call it a tax) for documents they issued.

Fig. 3 shows a 1939 Nederlandsche Spoorwegen form letter giving dispensation of article 36 of the 1875 Spoorwegwet to build a house and workshop along the railroad that runs between Barneveld and Ede. The form was 'notarized' with an overprinted blue/green fl 5 revenue stamp, issued and canceled by the railway company

Although these blue/green stamps are rather rare they are not as rare as the yellow dispensation revenue stamp shown on the 1951 N.S form (fig.4) The dispensation form gives permission to add on to a house in Hengelo, along the Almelo-Oldenzaal- German border railroad.

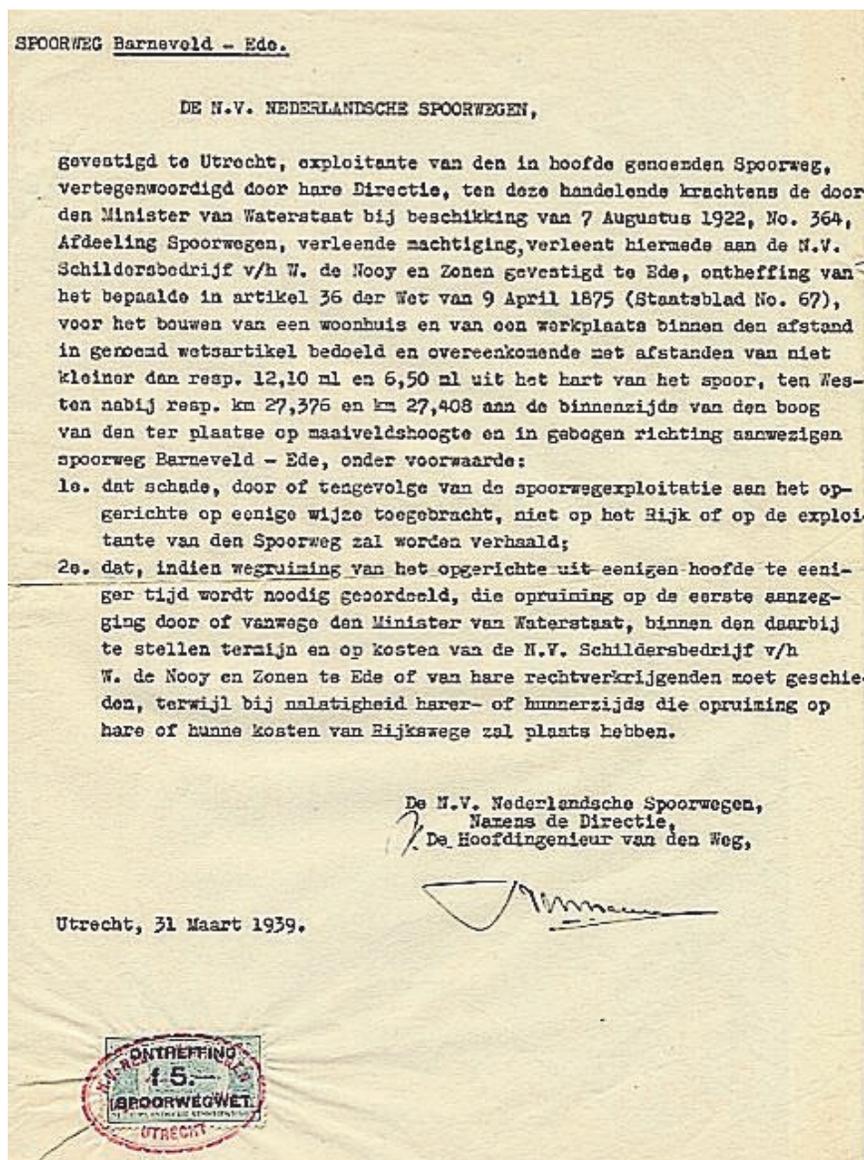


Fig. 3 Form letter

SPOORWEG Almelo-Oldenzaal-Grens

DE N.V. NEDERLANDSCHE SPOORWEGEN

gevestigd te Utrecht, exploitante van den in hoofde genoemden spoorweg, vertegenwoordigd door hare Directie, ten deze handelende krachtens de door den Minister van Waterstaat bij beschikking van 7 Augustus 1922, No. 364, afdeling Spoorwegen, verleende machtiging, verleent hiermede aan:

J.H.Haverkate~~wonende~~ te Hengelo (O), van Lennepstraat 41

onthefling van het bepaalde in Artikel 36 der Wet van 9 April 1875 (Staatsbl. No. 67), voor **het maken van een aanbouw hoog 7 meter aan een woonhuis, binnen de in genoemd wetsartikel bedoelde afstand, uit de ter plaatse in gebogen richting en in ophoging aan ~~ezige~~ spoorweg Almelo-Oldenzaal-Grens, te weten aan de binnenzijde van de boog, op een afstand van niet kleiner dan 5.40 m' uit de teen van het talud op maaiveldshoogte tussen km 14.430 en km 14.438 van genoemde spoorweg.**

Model W.W. 125.

Z. O. Z.

O Ønder voorwaarde:

- 1^o. dat schade, door of tengevolge van de spoorwegexploitatie aan het opgerichte op eenige wijze toegebracht, niet op het Rijk of op de exploitante van den spoorweg zal worden verhaald; **Verkeer en**
- 2^o. dat, indien wegruiming van het opgerichte uit eenigen hoofde te eeniger tijd wordt noodig geoordeeld, die opruiming op de eerste aanzegging door of vanwege den Minister van **Waterstaat**, binnen den daarbij te stellen termijn en op kosten van J.H.Haverkate voornoemd

..... of van zijn rechtverkrijgenden moet geschieden, terwijl bij nalatigheid zijner of hunnerzijds die opruiming op zijn of hunne kosten van Rijksweg zal plaatshebben,



De N.V. Nederlandsche Spoorwegen:

Namens de Directie,

de Hoofd Ingenieur van den WegHengelo den 23 g Aug. 1951.

Fig. 4 Front and back of 1951 N.S. dispensation form

When you look at the yellow overprinted stamp (fig. 5) you'll notice a black box at the lower end of the stamp. Vaguely the word "Cent" can be read under it. This stamp was a regular 5 cent railway stamp, overprinted with what appears to be:

“ ONTHEFFING
f 5. ---
SPOORWEGWET”.

The red cancel reads

NEDERL. SPOORWEGEN
Bureau
Ingenieur van de Weg
HENGELO



Fig. 5 Overprinted stamp

Upon closer examination one can see that the overprint was made on a 'regular' yellow 5-cent railway stamp (fig. 6) . The "5" was already on the stamp prior to it being overprinted.

This overprint must have been made after WWII, since due to the railroad strike of September 17, 1944 , which lasted until the liberation of the Netherlands on May 5, 1945, these railroad stamps were not 'accessible' during that time.

Where and how many were printed is unknown.

I (hkremer@usa.net) would be very interested in finding out of anybody else has seen one of these yellow/orange overprinted stamps.



Fig. 6 Regular stamp

76. 5000. 80 hv. 10-'43. K 1564

Fig. 7 K 1564 refers to Zalsman, Kampen

The form (fig. 4) itself was printed by Zalsman printers in Kampen in October 1943, based on the K-1564 number at the right top of the form (fig. 7). It appears that 5,000 of these forms were printed. Maybe Zalsman also made the stamp overprints.

I would like to thank Erik van der Haar, HansPaul Hager and Theo Schalke for their significant contributions to this article and also for supplying me with the necessary illustrations.

Refs:

Erik van der Haar, via email, 2012

HansPaul Hager, personal contact 2012

Theo Schalke, via email 2012

't Cleyn Segel, #43, February 2007

De Nederlandsche Spoorwegwet (1875), Besluiten en Reglementen, Jhr. Mr. W. Th. C. van Doorn, Arnhem, 1889

<http://members.casema.nl/leobakx/Intropagina.htm> (General Fiscal stamps)

<http://members.casema.nl/leobakx/Spoorwegzegels.htm> (Railroad stamps)

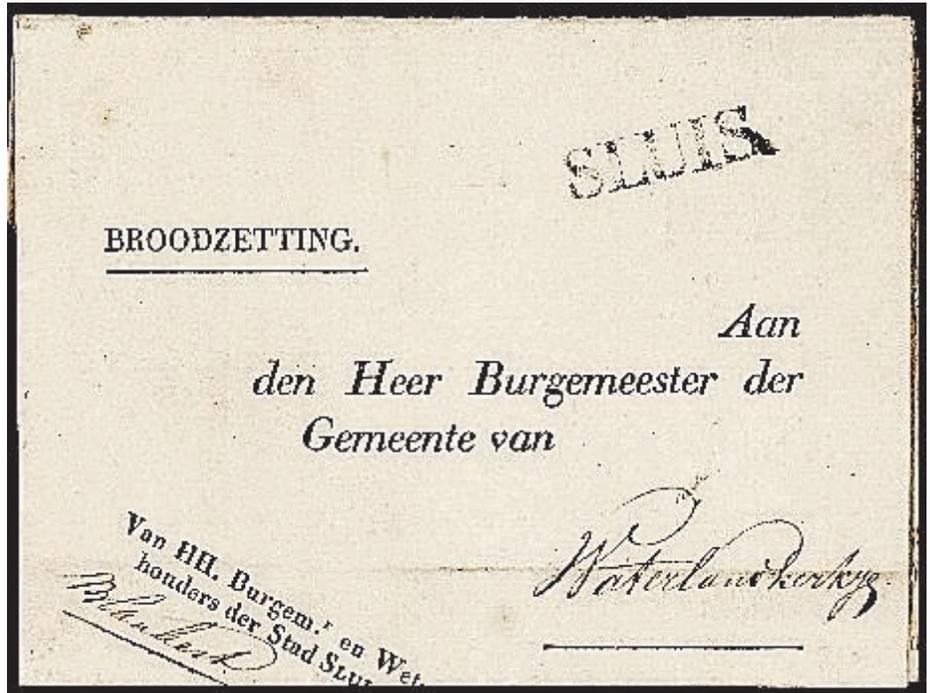
<http://hong.vlinden.com/knum.asp#lijst> (K-numbers)

Broodzetting (Price control of bread)

by Hans Kremer

I saw this cover in the January 2008 van Dieten auction catalog, the word 'broodzetting' caught my eye. I had never heard of such a word, so the first thing I did was get out my Dutch dictionary to see what it said. No luck there, so the next word to look up was 'zetting' since 'brood' means 'bread', no need to look that part up. One meaning of the word 'zetting' was 'to set a price'. At least now I knew that it had something to do with setting the price of bread.

Upon further research on the Internet I've been able to get a pretty good idea what this notice was about.



Broodzetting.

Z. M. heeft bij Hoogstdezelfs besluit van den 25^{sten} januarij 1826 vastgesteld, dat in al de steden en gemeenten alwaar een of meer bakkers of broodsljters gevestigd zijn, de soorten van brood welke tot voornaamste en dagelijksch voedsel voor de ingezetenen dier stad of gemeente dienen, aan eene zetting moeten onderworpen zijn.

In 1826 a Royal Decree (Koninklijk Besluit (KB)) came out instructing local government to set a maximum price of bread. It also said, that what should be taken into consideration, as well were the weight, the quality of bread, and its ingredients. What constituted bread and what constituted a luxury was something the Governor of each province had to give guidelines for. Pumpernickel bread for example was considered 'a primary necessity', but white bread and rusk were seen as 'pastries of luxury'.

The maximum price of bread was adjusted on a sometimes daily or weekly basis.

The more conservative politicians were against setting maxima; they saw it as an artificial way of jacking up the bread price because all bakers would charge the maximum price they were allowed to charge.

In 1855 nationwide the broodzetting was abolished.

Broodzetting.

Burgemeester en Wethouderen

der Stad Zutphen, hebben op heden bepaald, als maximum of den hoogsten prijs, de Broodzetting hierna volgende:

BROODSOORT.	WIGT.	PRIJS.	Marktprijs van het Nederl. Mudde.
Brood van ongebuilde Rogge	8 Ned. Ponden	59½ ct.	Rogge f 5 - 20
	4 „ do.	30 „	
	2 „ do.	15 „	
Brood van gebuild Roggenmeel of zoogenaamde Boerenrogge	8 Ned. Onzen	12½ ct.	Tarwe f 10 - 50
	4 „ do.	06 „	
Tarwe Brood	4 Ned. Onzen	11½ ct.	
	2 „ do.	06 „	
Fransch Brood van Tarwe	4 Ned. Onzen	12½ ct.	
	2 „ do.	06 „	
Menage Brood van Tarwe	4 Ned. Onzen	10½ ct.	
	2 „ do.	05 „	

Waarna een ieder Bakker of Slijter van Brood in deze Gemeente, zich zal hebben te gedragen, op de puenaliteiten daar tegen gestateerd.

Gedaan ten Raadhuize den 7 Mei 1829.

Burgemeester en Wethouderen voornoemd,
S W A V I N G.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,
J. A. VAN HASSELT.

Te Zutphen, ter Stadsdrukkerij van H. C. A. THIEME.

Broodzetting for Zutphen, May 7, 1829

Corrections on the Native Runner Covers

by Richard Wheatley

In the previous issue a article was published about the Native Runner Covers, starting on page 76. In this article a few errors where made.

Page 76: Veenpost should read Veerpost. Peter Bulterman is of course Paul Bulterman.

Page 77: Line 6; The ? Should be replaced by: for the Sumatra cover with the year- 1893.

Page 78: Final sentence of text amend to; The years recorded now extend from 1893 to 1938.

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.defilatelic.nl/>

May 2012

This issue contains three articles that about Dutch philately. The first article is written by Mr. Van der Vlist and goes about forged “hangblokjes” of the 0.44 and 0.88 cent of the Beatrix inversion type. These forgeries are different from the present forgery case in the Netherlands and where discovered in 2009.

Frans Hermse writes about the Christmas and new years post of the Netherlands and the fact that TNT changed its name to PostNL. The machine postmarks used during this time give an interesting overview with sometimes funny mistakes such as inverted slogans.

The last article in this issue about Dutch philately goes about POKO's (perfins) on the 1½ and 3 cent Lebeau issue.

Jan Verhoeven explains why the stamps with the POKO's are perforated and used in a certain way.

SPP (Studiegroep Particuliere Postbezorging)

Language: Dutch.

SPP is the society for private mail companies or so-called Local Mail of the Netherlands. They study the history and recently issued stamps and/or postmarks used by the companies and their company history. Secretary: Drs. A.F. Buitenhuis, Tolhuis 2030, 6537 LW Nijmegen, The Netherlands. E-mail: buitenhuis@telebyte.nl.

No websiste!

Issue 33-2

In this issue there are 7 mutations of existing private mail companies. Also one new private mail company was added to the list. The study corner presents some new details of stamp issued by different companies. An overview of the postmarks of private mail companies in Arnhem are discussed.

Netherlands Philatelists of California

Language: English.

Membership dues are US \$ 12,= for corresponding USA and Canada based members; US \$ 17,= for regular members attending the monthly meetings, and US \$ 18,= for international corresponding members. Secretary/Editor: Frank Ennik, 3168 Tice Creek Dr. # 3, Walnut Creek, Ca 94595-3772
E-mail: Ennik123@att.net

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

April 2012

In this issue there two articles by Hans Kremer. The first article is regarding a flight cover to Brazil that didn't quite fly all the way. The cover didn't only see a plane but also a train and boat. The second article goes about a private advertising postcard from the 1920's. These are known as T.I.B.O. cards. The sender could buy a postcard for 5 cent and send it via the PTT.

The normal rate was 7½ cent during that time for a postcard. These cards were not sold via the PTT but only at selected stores.

May 2012

In this issue Hans Kremer writes about the first Dutch advertising postmark, Amsterdam Tentoonstelling.

This postmark was issued for serving the World Exhibition in Amsterdam in 1883.



AMSTERDAM
TENTOONSTELLING

ZWP (Zuid West Pacific)

Language: Dutch and/or English.

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

E-mail: j.dijkstra50@chello.nl

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

Number 159

In this number there are a many interesting articles about the (former) colonies. W. van Aalzum starts the magazine with three articles. In his first article he writes about a new find of a KNILM airtimes leaflet. He has the whole set complete of KNILM leaflets that were issued, except one, that was issued in the spring of 1937 and is numbered as No. 5. If someone has this leaflet in his/her possession you can send him a email at wvaalzum@ziggo.nl.

In his second article he writes about the Swiss airmail rates to the Dutch East Indies. His third article goes about the airmail from the KLM to the Dutch East Indies from 1932 and the type of planes used (Fokker F18). These planes were named Pelikaan, Snip, Oehoe, Kwartel and Rijstvogel.

Erik Matzinger presents an article about a color variety in the DEI Buffalo stamp of 1937. The stamp is accompanied by two letters from the PTT and the printer, respectively, stating that they have no idea how the color variety arose.

Bert van Marrewijk reports on an emergency postmark of Djember (DEI) in blue. The literature states that this postmark is only known in violet! He continues with an article about the longbeam postmark Tjilatjap and the additions of S1 through S6. He shows the relation of this postmark to a P.O.W. camp.

Jan Heijboer writes about the Army Post Office = APO / Fleet Post Office = FPO of the USA in the colonies during the 2nd World War. He also lists which PO was stationed in which town.

Han Dijkstra writes about the mail from the prison camp in Boven-Digoel and the max. 6 weeks delay in sending mail from this place.

Bert van Marrewijk writes about the “small” problems that exist in the former Dutch Antilles, including the fact that people from Curaçao have to go to the post office to search for their mail since mail delivery is not happening.

Teus Kamper finishes the magazine with an article about a new addition to the postmarks of the 275th anniversary of the Moravian Church in Suriname.

Number 160

W. van Aalzum kicks off with an article about the airmail routes between the DEI and Singapore. In his second article he writes about the extra airmail service between Batavia-Semarang-Soerabaja that saw the light in October 1933.

Paul Bulterman writes about a special Red Cross label from 1875, with the text: “Gefrankeerd en Verzonden door het + in N.I.” The + is a big Red Cross symbol.

Nico de Weijer writes about a date error in a postmark from Moeara-Lahoeh and the correction that was made by the postal clerk.

Bert van Marrewijk writes about the reactions he received on his question in Number 159.

Maarten Severijn wrote in his article about the reason to study the postmarks of Banjoemas again and the findings of small (sub)types of postmarks used there.

Han Dijkstra writes about the radiocards sent from the Netherlands to Netherlands New Guinea to ask for request numbers for radio RONG. From NNG these are widely known and most surviving postcards from NNG are addressed to this radio station.

Nico de Weijer writes in another article about a sender who lived on the small island of Jarsoen and had his postal address in Hollandia.

Han Dijkstra wrote an article about new plate varieties he found in stamps of NNG, especially the 5 cent paradise bird of 1959. He continues in another article about the address cards for parcel post during the time of UNTEA. In his last contribution to this number he writes about Fonopost and the special rates for this.

J. Heijboer wrote an article about stamps from parcel address cards that were stolen and sold to stampdealers by a PTT employé. These stamps were the 1½ gulden (1889) and the 2½ gulden (1879) (NVPH 11 & 12) from Curaçao and the 1 gulden (1888) and 2½ gulden (1879) (NVPH 14 & 15) from Suriname.

Bert van Marrewijk writes an addition to a previous article by him about the square Block postmarks of St. Maarten. He also gives an update, in a different article, about the “small” problems that exist in the former Dutch Antilles.

Willem Erfmann writes an interesting article about a cover from the Surinam National Liberation Army (jungle commando), which is one of the most exciting finds of the Republik of Suriname.

Teus Kamper en Jacques van Deelen finish the magazine with an overview of gutterpairs on FDCs from the republic of Suriname. They cover the FDCs 331 till 350.

Book Review **ReclameHandstempels**

At the end of 2011 Po & Po published a new publication about reclamehandstempels (advertising hand cancels), written by Jos Stroom and Cees Janssen. The last one is especially known as the author of the publications Handboek Nederlandse Poststempels (HNP). This publication gives a summary of all known postmarks and follows the same numbering as used in the HNP. In addition it is also a catalogue with a point-based rarity scale and linking the points to a value.

A total of 89 of these types of postmarks have been made and form a closed collecting area on itself. Even when you didn't start a collection yet about these postmarks it is the publication you need! It contains all the information you need as a starting point and images of the postmarks as well.

This publication can be ordered via PO & PO.
<http://www.po-en-po.nl/>

Costs are € 22,= + postage.

ISBN978-90-71650-29-1



Recent Issues

Beautiful Netherlands, Country Houses - Middachten & Collective sheet 21 May 2012

2012 is the Year of the Historic Country House, charming cultural heritage sites that PostNL is celebrating with the issue of two stamp sheets on 21 May 2012: the Beautiful Netherlands – Middachten stamp sheet and the collective sheet.

Some 600 of these Dutch country 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.

In addition to the Beautiful Netherlands Country Houses collective sheet, a stamp booklet, a prestige booklet and a first day cover will also be issued.

The Middachten Historic Country House stamp sheet is dominated by two equally sized, rectangular colour photos. The photo on the left was taken from across the moat, showing the bridge leading up to the main entrance. The photo on the right features the double, oval-shaped baroque staircase with its ornate wood carvings, dating back to the 17th century and forming the castle's monumental center piece.

The images have been manipulated to fuse the two photos together using a yellow-coloured strip. The perforation running through the photos forms the name of the Beautiful Netherlands series ("Mooi Nederland" in Dutch). At the bottom of the sheet are five identical stamps with the non-value indicator "1 Nederland" and the name Middachten. 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 yellow vertical strip down the right-hand side. The name of the estate and the local village is included in the sheet margin, translating as Historical Country House Middachten, De Steeg.

The Middachten sheet is dominated by two large, rectangular photos: the first of the castle on this country estate and the second of the central staircase. Designer Wouter van Eyck says, "We wanted to use contemporary images, attractive and realistic photos rather than nostalgic prints, to show that country houses are still very much 'alive'. When designing the sheet I merged two images – of the castle and staircase – to stimulate people's imaginations. That's how I see a country estate, as a place where you can let your thoughts run free. So I created a transition between the images that suggests a dreamy atmosphere, yet gives a fresh, modern feel. I really had to rack my brains – I call it 'intuitive rummaging' – until I was happy with the design. The strip where the two images meet was an important aspect because it also features on the stamps themselves, forming a kind of curtain on the right-hand side of each one. I consciously opted for the yellow colour because people associate it with heraldry, which I automatically think of when it comes to castles."



The Middachten estate is situated in the province of Gelderland in a village called De Steeg and has a long history dating back to the Middle Ages. Middachten was first recorded in 1190, as the property of Jacobus de Mithdac. The present owners, the Counts of Ortenburg, are descendants of Everardus van Middachten, whose name emerged early in the 14th century. Alongside the castle with its ward and gardens, the 900-hectare estate comprises woods and farms.

All the estate's buildings feature shutters painted red and white, the colours of the Lords of Middachten coat of arms. The castle, originally a fortified house, was rebuilt in the late 17th century in its present Dutch classical style. It was designed by Jacob Roman, architect to the Stadtholder, and built by his colleague Steven Vennekool. The brick building has a square base with a rectangular extension on all four sides. After the main building had been reconstructed, the garden was first laid out in Versailles style, before being partly adapted to English-landscape style in the late 18th century. The 17th century saw the creation of Middachter Allée, an oak-lined lane. These trees were later replaced by beeches, the tops of which form an arch over the lane.

Also part of the estate are the Middachter Bossen, woods forming the source of the forestry business of Middachten's owners. The castle gardens are open to the public every summer, but due to the fragile nature of its interior, the castle itself is only open for viewing a few days a year. Group tours can be arranged however.

Collective sheet

The Beautiful Netherlands 2012 – Historic Country Houses collective sheet is formed by five equal-width, vertical bands, each featuring part of a detail photo of one of the five country estates. Each band contains the stamp of one of the country estates in the series, with a photo of the main building. The stamps partially overlap the vertical bands, forging a link between the five country houses.



Each stamp has its own “signature” on the right-hand side, an extra layer of colour taken from the stamp sheets issued separately for each location. In each case this strip was used to unite the photo of the main building with the close-up photo.

Four of the five stamps are positioned at the top of the sheet and the fifth at the bottom to allow room for the perforated name of the series: Mooi Nederland (Dutch for Beautiful Netherlands). The name of the country house is given on each stamp and the name of the town and province by each close-up. The Grotesque font was used for the typography.

Technical Details

Stamp size:	36 x 25mm
Perforation:	13 ¼ : 13 ¾
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Print process:	offset
Print run:	No details given.
Printer:	Cartor Security Print, France
Type of stamp:	sheetlet with three identical stamps given for free with the purchase of at least three greetings cards (with a total value of at least EUR 6)

60 years Madurodam

21 May 2012

The miniature city Madurodam opened its doors in 1952. Sixty years on, in 2012, it was thoroughly renovated, making it more exciting, active and informative so that it can continue to attract visitors young and old for many years to come. PostNL is issuing a stamp sheet to celebrate the 60th birthday of this popular attraction.

Each of the ten stamps on the 60 Years of Madurodam sheet features a different scene from the miniature city, using photos of life-size buildings, vehicles and landscapes made to look miniature using a special technique.

In addition to the stamp sheet featuring ten different stamps, two stamp booklets and two first day covers will also be available.

The 60 Years of Madurodam sheet contains ten stamps, each with a different scene from this miniature city in The Hague. The photos were made at the actual location of the scene rather than in Madurodam itself. Thanks to the tilt-shift technique, each scene looks like it features small-scale models. Four of the images were actually photographed using this technique. The others were made to look this way using computer editing. The effect draws the viewer into the image.

From left to right and top to bottom, the ten scenes are the Dutch East India Company shop De Amsterdam, a windmill in a polder near Zaanse Schans, the Alkmaar cheese market, the Port of Rotterdam, the bulbfields in South Holland, the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, a KLM aircraft at Schiphol, the Maeslantkering storm surge barrier in the Nieuwe Waterweg ship canal, a trailing suction hopper dredger in Rotterdam's new harbour Maasvlakte 2, and Prinsjesdag, the day of the queen's speech, at the Binnenhof in The Hague. The name Madurodam overlaps from one stamp to the other, forging a link between them. In the left and right-hand margin is a brief description of the scene by each stamp. To bring across the very Dutch character of Madurodam, the colours red, white and blue were used in the typography.

Madurodam, founded in memory of resistance fighter George Maduro, is one of the Netherlands' most well-known daytime attractions. Since its opening on 2 July 1952, Madurodam has welcomed more than 50 million visitors from home and abroad. The miniature city now attracts some 600,000 visitors a year. The profits from Madurodam are donated to charities for children through the Madurodam Support Fund Foundation.

The 60 Years of Madurodam stamp sheet was designed by the LUST collective from The Hague. This graphic and interactive design studio had already designed a stamp sheet in 2004 to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the death of painter Carel Fabritius. LUST also developed the iconenvandepost.nl website all about PostNL's design history.

Together with his colleagues, Jeroen Barendse, one of LUST's founders, studied hundreds of photos of typically Dutch scenes, looking for the best ten. "We first played around with other design ideas, including the world's smallest stamp and combining lots of miniature images to create a single, normal-sized stamp. These proved impractical, however. We eventually decided on tilt-shift photography, using it to make a normal object look as if it is a photo of a scale model, with some parts of the photos sharp and others blurred. This effect is created by taking a photograph from a higher point using a special, long lens or by manipulating images on a computer. This technique perfectly suits Madurodam, a 1:25-scale miniature city, but it was also chosen for practical reasons. When we were given the commission, the renovation of Madurodam had just got underway. We were able to explore it for a day, but it was already being bulldozed. We couldn't take any photos so we had to work with stock images."

Another advantage of combining sharp and blurred sections is that it brings the image to life. Each photo is also given distinctive, long lines of view, enhancing the unity of the images. “After all, the photos were taken by different photographers,” says Jeroen. “We arranged the images by looking at how the forms and colours fit together. There is no great logic behind it, although we start with the oldest subject, the Dutch East India Company ship, and end with Prinsjesdag, which is still celebrated every year. I’m also very pleased with the typography. We kept this very plain using Folio, a robust, sans serif typeface. The texts ‘Madurodam’ and ‘Nederland’ are mirrored on the sheet, just as Madurodam mirrors our country.”

When selecting photos, Jeroen and his colleagues also looked at how familiar people would be with the scene. “You don’t necessarily have to choose the best photo. A photo with a lot of detail can become too obscure when made smaller to fit on a stamp. That’s why we opted for simple photos where big objects are instantly recognisable. The photo of Alkmaar’s cheese market was a borderline case but made the final cut because the famous Weighing House is so easy to make out. We also looked for fresh images: not too ordinary, not too touristy, because we wanted to avoid becoming nostalgic, an aspect that has become less important in the “new” Madurodam.

A remarkable coincidence emerged during the design process. Jeroen: “After a lot of searching, we finally found a wonderful tilt-shift photo of the actual Prinsjesdag at the actual Binnenhof, taken by Erik Hijweege. When we showed this photo to Madurodam, they told us they had chosen this photo independently of us at an earlier stage to recreate in the new miniature version of the Binnenhof in the renovated Madurodam. What a coincidence.”

Images on the stamps:

- Dutch East India Company
- Land reclamation
- Cheese market
- Port of Rotterdam
- Flowers
- Rijksmuseum
- Schiphol
- Delta Works
- Maasvlakte 2
- Binnenhof



Technical Details

Stamp size:	36 x 25mm
Perforation:	13 ½ : 13 ½
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Print process:	offset
Print run:	240,000 sheetlets
Printer:	Cartor Security Print, France
Type of stamp:	sheetlet with 10 different stamps
Print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black

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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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Adres: _____

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Antilles | <input type="checkbox"/> Printing errors | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Indonesia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Indies | <input type="checkbox"/> Color variations | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Surinam |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> UNTEA | <input type="checkbox"/> Coils | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____ |
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VAN DIETEN POSTZEGELVEILINGEN



1886

Van Dieten Postzegelveilingen en Van Lokven Filatelie

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



uit collectie V.H.C.J. Thaels



SP 178-201 **



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



28 **



PB 8

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