

Dated Journal

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Netherlands Philately

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 37/3



American Society for Netherlands Philately
Founded in 1975



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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; **Volume 37/3**

January 2013

Editor's message

To start with, I want to wish everybody a good and healthy 2013. For some the long winter days are becoming shorter and less colder. For me it means bushfire season becomes less obviously. I have been lucky in South Australia that we didn't had such severe bushfires as in Tasmania and New South Wales. However as a bush block owner you don't sleep well on total fire ban days. Even NASA was able to shoot clear pictures from the fires at night times from space! This season made clear to me that I have to start thinking of protecting my valuable collection. Just a few thick locks on the doors don't save you from a wall of fire. Not sure what is worse as a collector getting your collection stolen and it turning up on the market or it being turned into ash with the rest of your property. In any case something to think of.

2013 is also going to be the year that the Netherlands will have a King as ruler for the first time since 1890; just before typing this, I read in the latest news from the Netherlands that Beatrix will give the throne to Willem Alexander. Abdication is common with the Dutch monarchy as both Wilhelmina and Juliana did it. Thus 2013 is the year that we will get a closure of the definitive Beatrix issue and we will welcome a new definitive stamp series with King Willem Alexander. Also 2013 will be the 200th anniversary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as it is known today. In short, we can expect a lot more stamp issues this year than we could have expected at the start of 2013.

If you have any articles and/or exhibition results from your collection just let me know as I'm happy to tout the achievements of our members.

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Paul van Reyen

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Magazine Notes

Our Magazine is the business card of our society. With modern technology available, a full color magazine is warranted.

Potential authors are asked to submit 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.

Maarn, December 2012

Dear Friends,

I thank you, also on behalf of Evert Jan, Elmira, Edgar, Elna and the four grandchildren, for the support and affection shown during Max's illness and his crossing to the other life.

I thank you also for the help and love given to all of us during my illness. From all of us I wish you Merry Holidays and a Good and Prosperous 2013!

Warm greetings from all of us, Corry Lerk. v. Leeuwen

(translated from Dutch, EM)

News from the Treasurer

The financial report for the year ending 12-31-12 is as follows:

Starting balance \$ 7376.87 (12-31-11)

Deposits \$ 3444.61

Expenses \$ 4226.62

Ending balance \$6594.86 (12-31-12)



Breakdown of Deposits:

\$2544.61 from dues and donations

\$ 900.00 from advertising revenue

\$3444.61

Breakdown of expenses:

Printing \$ 2350.38

Postage 1724.10

Web/Program 131.74

Supplies 8.63

Bank Fees 11.77

\$4226.62

We also have \$2050.31 in a certificate of deposit so the total assets of ASNP are \$8645.17

For our Members in the Netherlands!

The ASNP needs a new Advertising Manager. Last season Max Lerk passed away and he did this job for several years. This is not a difficult job at all and if everything goes well it only requires once a year that some work is done. But this is essential work, since all our advertisers are based in the Netherlands!

What does the Advertising Manager do?

- Contact all advertisers from the previous year to ask to continue advertizing in the upcoming season.
- Advise advertisers how to send in the advertisements, (this advise is made up together with the editor).
- Collect all advertising fees and transfer this to the treasurer.
- Be the contact person for the advertisers during the season in case of questions etc.

This sounds not to difficultright?????!!!!!! So send a email to the President or the Editor and help the society!

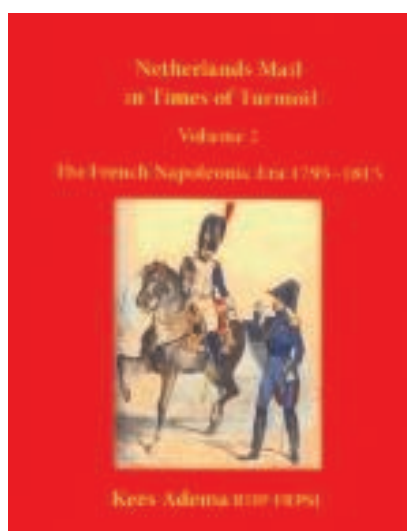
Exhibition report

Our member Kees Adema stands again in the spot light.

On the International Philatelic Literature Exhibition IPHLA in Mainz, Germany he got awarded with the title winner of the exhibition. Kees received a large Gold mededal and a honorary award from the prime minister of the Rhineland Palatinate.

The exhibition was held from 2-4 November 2012. The work of Kees is a three-volume publication called Netherlands Mail in Times of Turmoil. The three volumes have been issued in 2010-2011 by the Stuart Rossiter Trust.

We congratulate Kees with this extra-ordinary achievement.



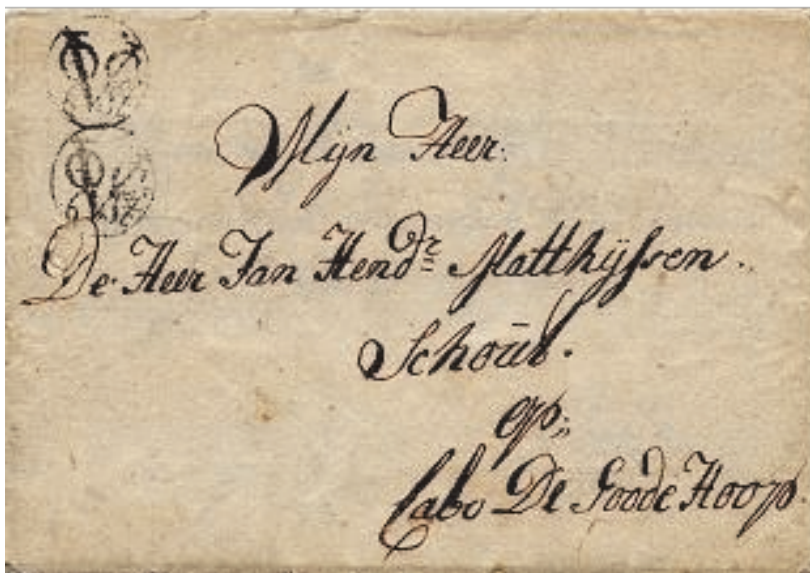
Philatelic News

Auction News

The exhibition collection of mr. Cornelis Muys, with several International winning collections, comes up for auction at “De Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling” in Weesp from March 20 till 23.

www.npv.nl

Cornelis Muys, who is 93 years, says farewell to his collection with pain in his heart, but he is now still able to guide this sale. Mr. Muys was an enthusiastic collector of letters from the pre-philatelic period. This means letters from before the stamp period. The highlights of his collection are correspondences from and to the Netherlands, so called cross-border letters with the emphasis on the Netherlands.



From the sale 20-23 march 2013, letter to Cape of Good Hope with VOV 6st. cancel(2x), 1802

Mr. Muys has always done much for the Dutch Philately: he was the chairman, for many years, of the Dutch Association for Philatelists and was elected a “Costerus ridder” for his Philatelic Publications. A unique opportunity for the pre-philatelic collector, and a joy to look forward in Weesp, the Netherlands this spring.

News from PostNL

Ten years after the euro introduction the stamps with the guilder nominations become invalid.

TNT has just released a press release announcing that stamps with gulden denominations can be used until **November 1, 2013**. Thus about ten years after the introduction of the euro, the guilder stamps will become invalid for mailing. At present, the guilder-stamps from 1977 and Regina Juliana stamps can still be used as postage.

Netherlands is one of several countries in the Euro zone that still permit using old stamps issued in the currency before the introduction of the euro in 2002. Countries including Germany, Spain, Portugal and Ireland have directly at the introduction of the euro eliminated the usage of the old stamps. Finnish stamps in pre-Euro denominations will no longer be valid for postage starting this year.

According to PostNL, fewer guilders stamps are being used, while the cost of processing remains the same. These include costs for the technology behind fraud, and sorting instructions for the network of post offices PostNL. Ending this makes the processing of mail and packages easier.

It is for the first time since December 31, 1985 that the validity of postage stamps has been repealed. On that date stamps issued between 1968 and 1977 were declared invalid. This suggests that the period of validity of stamps is getting longer.

Showtime



Aripex 2013

The Aripex 2013 Show will be held in Mesa, Arizona on April 19-21. It is organized by the Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs and it is the Federation's 55th consecutive show in Mesa at the Mesa Centennial Hall, located at 263 N. Center St., Mesa, AZ 85201.

The ASNP attends this exhibition and it would be great to see a reasonable number of our members attend as well. As usual, we will hold a meeting as well.

The Phoenix Marriott Hotel Mesa, 200 North Colonial Way, Mesa, AZ 85201, ph. 480-898-8300 has a special (cheaper) rate for Show visitors.

Room rate \$129 / night + tax.

Complimentary visitor parking. Shuttle service \$15, contact www.supershuttle.com .

Co-show Chairman Ron Cipolla can be reached at Ron@Cipolla.org for show information as well as tourist type of information.

More information can be found on their website:

<http://www.aripex.org>

The King is Dead, Long Live the Queen

by Jan Bakker RDPSA, Afrikaanse Filateliste Vereniging
Previously published in *The South African philatelist* - April 2012

When King William III of the Netherlands died in 1890 he had only one living child, a daughter Wilhelmina. William, however, was not only the King of Holland, but also the Archduke of Luxembourg and in Luxembourg they followed the Salic laws of succession which only allowed a male to be head of state. Therefore, Wilhelmina could not succeed him in Luxembourg. So the next head of state became Adolf of Nassau who was followed by his son William IV. To avoid this situation in the future, the law in Luxembourg was changed on 16 July 1907, and so William IV was succeeded in 1912 by his eldest daughter Marie-Adelaide. She was only seventeen when she became Grand Duchess. She abdicated in 1919, entered a nunnery and died in 1924, to be succeeded by her younger sister Charlotte. So it was proved possible to have a female monarch after all - something that Queen Victoria had shown back in 1837!

Returning to Holland, Wilhelmina was only ten years old when her father died. By Dutch law she could only become Queen at the mature age of eighteen so her mother, Queen Emma, acted as regent until that time. Although not a crowned queen, Wilhelmina's portrait was shown on the Dutch stamps of 1891 and she became known as 'the princess with long hair'. Philatelically, up to this point everything was fine until the question of postcards arose, i.e., postal stationery. Surely this was not a problem - just replace the image of William with that of Wilhelmina. Only after the new postcards were printed did the row break out. Not everyone was happy with a queen on the throne and some were looking for an excuse for an argument. William had been left-facing on his postcards, Fig 1, while the picture of Wilhelmina was right-facing, Fig 2. So what you may ask, was the fuss about?



Figure 1: postcard of King William



Figure 2: postcard of Princess Wilhelmina

People complained that the princess was turning her face away from the Dutch Coat-of-Arms which was printed on the left of the card. Horror of all horrors; and this girl was to be the future queen! In modern times with computer programs, turning the princess's head around would have been simple, but not in 1891. This situation was taken seriously and the cards were withdrawn to be replaced a few months later by new cards. Now the Coat-of-Arms was on the right and the princess was on the left, still facing right, but now she was facing the Coat-of-Arms (see Fig. 3).

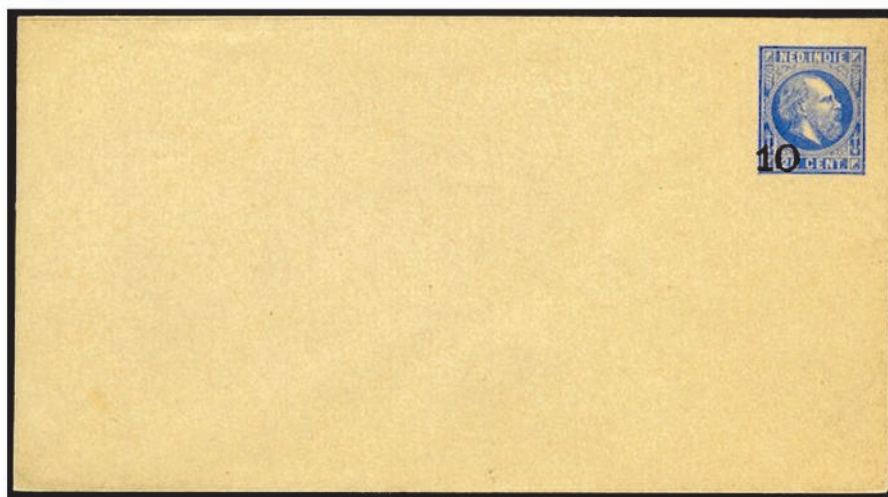


In those days postcards were a very popular way of communicating (there were hardly any telephones), and soon the stocks of these cards were exhausted. The simple answer was to print more. NO! There were still millions of the old cards stacked away, and in true Dutch fashion these could not be wasted. Therefore some of the old cards were slowly re-issued. No one noticed and there were no problems. Wilhelmina was crowned Queen in 1898 and the first postal stationery cards showing her Queen came out in 1899.

Figure 3: Postcard of Princess Wilhelmina, facing the Coat of Arms.

However, they did things differently in the Dutch East Indies where they were far more conservative, and a postcard for Princess Wilhelmina was never issued.

The first time Queen Wilhelmina was shown on a card was in 1921 when she had been on the throne for 23 years! Similarly, on the envelopes of the Dutch East Indies she never appeared as princess; and only in 1902, four years after her accession to the throne, was a set of envelopes issued with an overprinted stamp showing her as Queen.



As a matter of interest, in the Dutch East Indies in 1900 a whole set of postal stationery envelopes appeared showing William III, ten years after his death, but with an overprint of new values (fig. 4).

I think I already mentioned that Hollanders do not waste anything!

Ballon Monté 1870, from Paris to Rotterdam

by Hans Kremer

I was looking through a publication: "Postmarks, cards and covers: Collecting Postal History" when on page 102 I saw this folded letter.



*Ballon Monté
Letter of 1870*

The caption read: "A letter sent from the besieged city of Paris on 6 November, 1870 by the balloon La ville de Chateaudun. It is addressed to Rotterdam". Indeed, one can read the word "ballon monté" and also notice circular date cancels of Paris and Rotterdam. Ballon Monté means Manned Balloon.



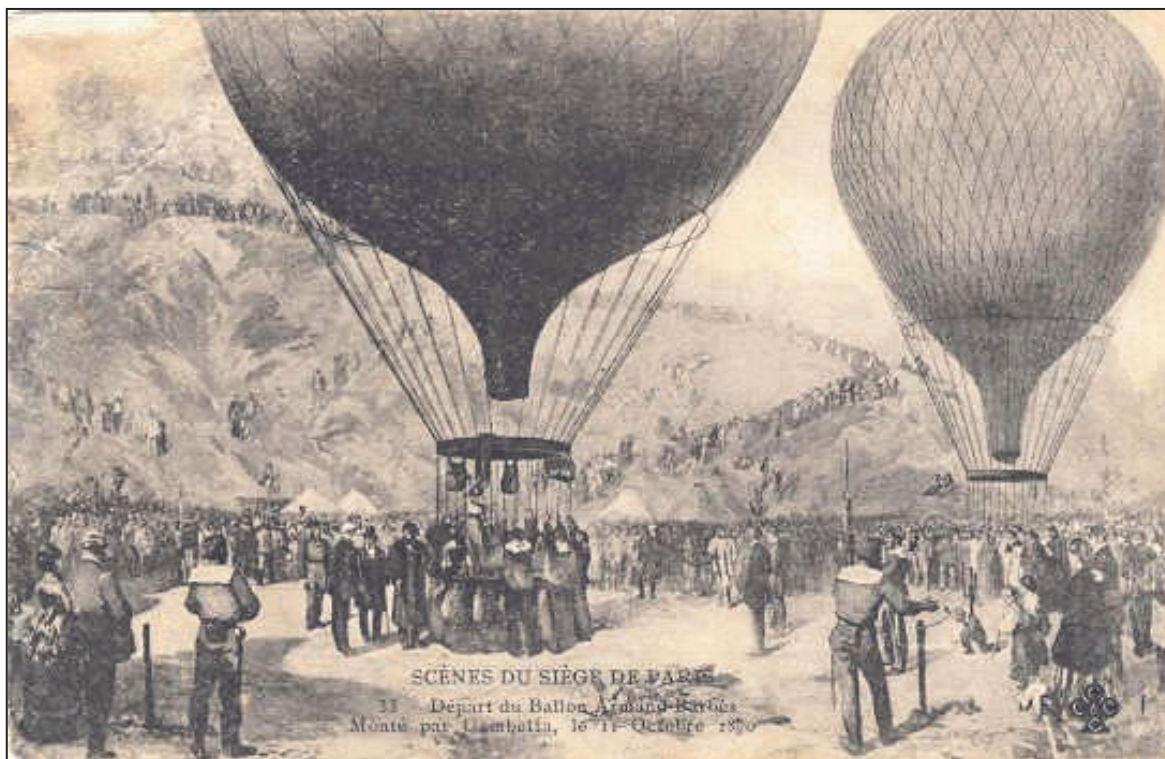
*1870 cds of Paris and
Rotterdam*

A bit of history about the ballons monté:

“Siege of Paris mail

After several provocations on the part of Prussia, France declared war on July 19, 1870. The southern German states quickly joined the North German Confederation, and together they crossed the border into Alsace. They then began a steady march on Paris. When Napoleon III and 100,000 French troops were captured at Sedan, a bloodless revolution occurred within Paris. Napoleon III was deposed, and a provisional government of national defense was established. By September 19, 1870, the German armies had completely surrounded Paris and had cut off all normal traffic and communications into and out of the city. Thus began a grueling siege that lasted until January 28, 1871, when an armistice was signed.

Within days of the beginning of the siege, the director general of the Posts established the Balloon Post, designed to carry the mails out of Paris. The balloons themselves were filled with coal gas and were fitted with a gondola basket that carried the pilot and occasional passengers. In addition to the bags of mail, the balloons usually carried an allotment of homing pigeons, which were used to send microfilm messages back from Tours (later Poitiers) into Paris. Within days of the proclamation of the Third Republic, it became evident to the newly formed Government of National Defense in Paris was in dire peril and, on 12th September, a Delegation of the government was established at Tours, comprising representatives of the ministries in Paris. Among these representatives was the *Directeur-Général des Télégraphes*, who acted as agent for the *Directeur-Général des Postes*, who remained in Paris.



In all, sixty-seven different balloons ascended from Paris during the siege, fifty-five of which were authorized by the Post to carry mails. Since the balloon voyages were at the mercy of the prevailing winds, the pilots had little control over the direction of the flights, and only moderate control over the duration and the actual landing area. Some balloons traveled only a few kilometers from Paris; others traveled great distances (one balloon landed in Norway). In general, the Paris Balloon Post was very successful, transporting more than 11,000 KG of mail out of Paris during the hundred twenty-eight day Siege.”

When I looked at the date of the Rotterdam cancel, 7 November 1870, the launching date of 6 November, mentioned in the caption, did not make much sense, even more so when I read that the balloon “*La ville de Chateaudun*” had not landed until late afternoon of 6 November in Réclainville, a small town about 100 km S.W. of Paris. No way that letter could have arrived in Rotterdam the next day, between noon and 4 p.m (refer to the 12M-4A at the bottom of the Rotterdam cancel) .

Looking at the Paris cancel one reads “6^E | 3”. The author of the postal history book must have thought that the 6^E represented a 6 November departure date, while in reality the “6^E” pointed at the sixth mail collection of the day, which of course made much more sense looking at the 7 November date of Rotterdam. The *Paris (60)* circular cancel was used at the main post office of Paris. There, seven times a day mail was collected from the mailbox. The 6th collection took place at 6 p.m., still in time to be sorted and put into the mail stream.

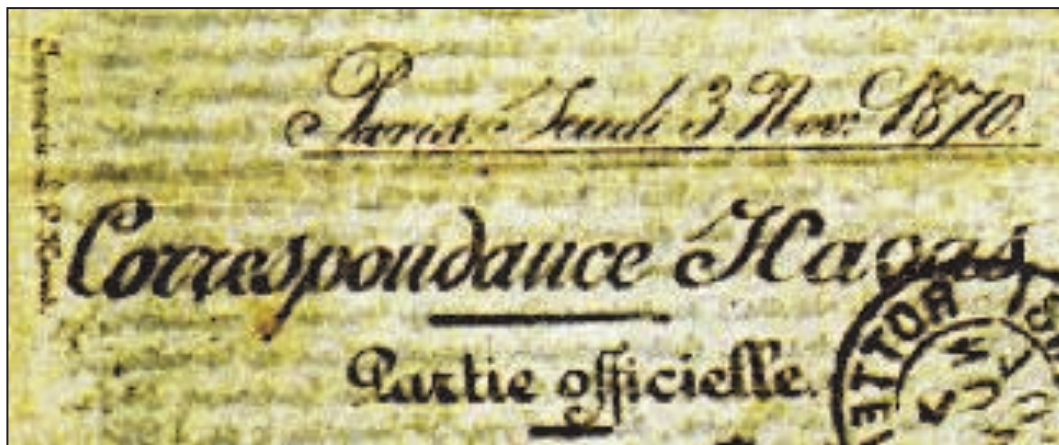
Which balloon then did this letter travel on?

There are only two balloons that could have ‘qualified’. They are the *Le Ferdinand-Flocon* and the *Galilee*. Both were launched on November 4, 1870, but the *Galilee* was captured by the Prussians and only one bag with official mail made it through; the other mailbags were confiscated. No letters from the *Galilee* are known with arrival cancels.

The letter shown here must then have been flown on the *Le Ferdinand-Flocon*.

Le Ferdinand-Flocon, was launched (with six pigeons and 130 kg of letters on board) from the Gare du Nord launching area on 4 November, 1870 at 9 a.m, landing six hours and 45 minutes later in Nort-sur-Erdre, 392 km S.W. of Paris. The *Ferdinand-Flocon* was the 21st postal balloon. It was piloted by ‘aeronaut’ George Vidal-Louiset. The passenger was Abel Lemercier de Jauvelle, head agent of the telegraph lines, whose mission was reestablishing the telegraph wires to Fontainebleau.

After landing at Nort-sur-Erdre, Vidal and Lemercier were treated to a nice dinner by the mayor and other notables, after which they left by carriage for Nantes, where they arrived in the evening. At once Vidal went to the home of the director of Posts for the Departement of Loire Inferieure, to whom he delivered his sacks of dispatches which had never left him for a single moment. Our letter was then delivered in Rotterdam three days later, on November 7’,



Daily Sheet of “*Correspondance Havas*”

This was not a private letter between two individuals, but a copy of the ‘Correspondance Havas’. This was a lithographic daily pamphlet of telegrams and news, circulated by imperial authority, and from which the French (and foreign) press took their information.

press association in Europe, and from it sprang the Reuter agency.

The ‘Correspondance Havas’ is the oldest



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GAARNE GEVEN WIJ U VRIJBLIJVEND ADVIES EN
INFORMATIE OVER ONZE VERKOOPVOORWAARDEN

Courant was an influential Rotterdam-based liberal (which in the Netherlands means conservative) daily newspaper, founded in 1844 by Henricus Nijgh.

It merged in 1970 with the Amsterdam-based liberal daily newspaper *Algemeen Handelsblad* to form the *NRC Handelsblad*

The 40 centimes orange 'Ceres' stamp was canceled with a mute star cancel used on mail with foreign destinations. The Ceres series was the first postage stamp series of France, issued in 1849 as a representation of the French Republic.

The series bore the effigy of Ceres, goddess of growing plants in Roman mythology. During the Franco-Prussian War there was a lack of postage stamps. New Ceres stamps were printed, but these were imperforated.

The boxed "PD" (Payé a Destination) marker shows payment to a foreign country

A bit of additional information and trivia:

Who was Ferdinand Flocon:

Ferdinand Flocon, born in Paris on November 1, 1800 survived as a talented stenographer and parliamentary reporter for liberal newspapers, as a novelist and translator, and as an editor of *le Courrier français*, *le Constitutionnel*, *la Tribune* and, from 1843, *la Réforme*. A committed republican and democrat, though no socialist, he was personally close to Marx, who regarded him as "cordial and sincere . . . one of the most honest men I have known."

Elected for the department of the Seine in April 1848, the executive commission of the national assembly appointed him minister of agriculture and commerce, where his concerns centered on the democratizing of industrial conciliation boards and proposals for establishing "agricultural colonies." However, he was not re-elected to the assembly in May 1849 and moved to Strasbourg to edit a bilingual newspaper, *le Démocrate du Rhin*.

He spent the years between the *coup d'état* of December 1851 and his death in March 1866 in Switzerland as a bookseller and democratic activist in Geneva and Lausanne and, following pressure from France, under house arrest in Zurich.

Landings in the Netherlands:

In case you wondered if any of these balloons ever landed in the Netherlands, the answer is yes. There were three of these: The Archimede (balloon # 31) landed at Castelré on November 21, 1870. Castelré is a village in the Dutch province of North Brabant. It is a part of the municipality of Baarle-Nassau, and lies some 20 km south of Breda. The Steenackers (# 61) landed in Harderwijk (Gelderland) on January 16, 1871, but it carried no mail. After landing the balloon took off again by accident, with nobody on board. It landed for the second time at Urk. Two days later the Poste de Paris (# 62) came down in Meerselo (Limburg).

Pigeon Mail:

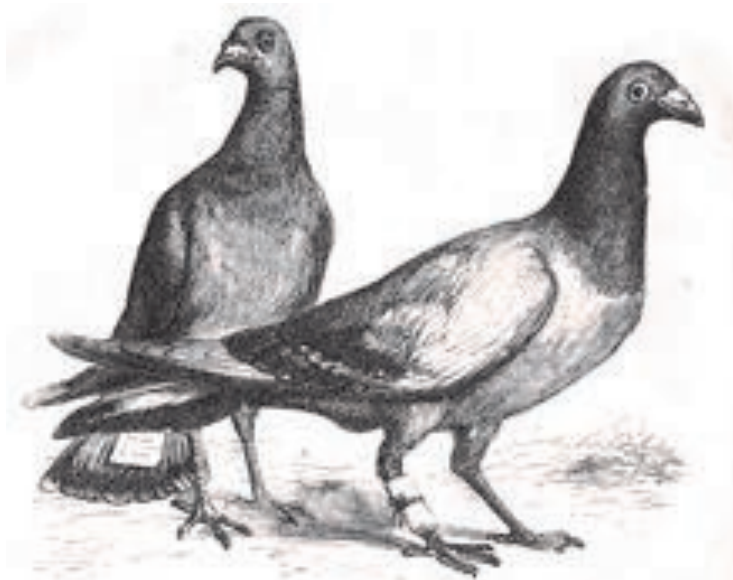
During the course of the siege, pigeons were regularly taken out of Paris by balloon. Initially, one of the pigeons carried by a balloon was released as soon as the balloon landed so that Paris could be apprised of its safe passage over the Prussian lines.



*Ballon Monté Monument in
Baarle-Nassau*

Soon a regular service was in operation, based first at Tours and later at Poitiers. The pigeons were taken to their base after their arrival from Paris and when they had preened themselves, been fed and rested, they were ready for the return journey. Tours lies some 200 km from Paris and Poitiers some 300 km; to reduce the flight distance the pigeons were taken by train as far forward towards Paris as was safe from Prussian intervention. Before release, they were loaded with their dispatches.

The pigeons carried two kinds of dispatch: official and private. The service was put into operation for the transmission of information from the Delegation to Paris and was opened to the public in early November. The private dispatches were sent only when an official dispatch was being sent, since the latter would have absolute priority. However, the introduction of the Dagron microfilms eased any problems there might have been in claims for transport since their volumetric requirements were very small. For example: one tube sent during January contained 21 microfilms, of which 6 were official dispatches and 15 were private, while a later tube contained 16 private dispatches and 2 official ones. In order to improve the chances of the dispatches successfully reaching Paris, the same dispatch was sent by several pigeons, one official dispatch being repeated 35 times and the later private dispatches were repeated on average 22 times. When the pigeon reached its particular loft in Paris, its arrival was announced by a bell in the trap in the loft. Immediately, a watchman relieved it of its tube which was taken to the Central Telegraph Office where the content was carefully unpacked and placed between two thin sheets of glass. The photographs are said to have been projected by magic lantern on to a screen where the enlargement could be easily read and written down by a team of clerks. This would certainly be true for the microfilms, but the earlier dispatches on photographic paper were read through microscopes. The transcribed messages were written out on forms (telegraph forms for private messages, with or without the special annotation "pigeon") and so delivered. The interval between sending a private message and its receipt by the addressee depended on many factors: the density of telegraphic traffic to and from the sender's town, the time taken to register the message, to pass it to the printers where it was assembled with its 3000 companions into a single page, and then to assemble the pages into nines or twelve's or sixteen's. During the four months of the siege, 150,000 official and 1 million private communications were carried into Paris by this method.



Pigeons with messages attached to their legs

Refs:

Prince Dimitry Kandaoureff, "Postmarks, cards and covers: Collecting Postal History", Larousse & Co.Inc., 1974

Ballon Post of the Siege of Paris 1870-1871. American Airmail Society, Washington. D.C, 1976

<http://arago.si.edu/index.asp?con=1&cmd=1&tid=2029986>

http://www.coppoweb.com/ballons/fr.ball_1st.php?idnb=25

<http://www.cix.co.uk/~mhayhurst/jdhayhurst/pigeon/pigeon.html> (About the pigeon Mail)

<http://members.chello.nl/j.hetebrij1/balloonhistory.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pigeon_post

The problem with the Curaçao squared circle cancel type XIV

by Dick Phelps

In my research on the cancels used in Curacao I have identified and documented many new previously unknown cancel types, including several new types of the CURACAO Squared Circle cancel. These have been documented in my book "CURACAO: An Identification Guide For Cancels". In the magnificent book "Postal History of Curacao" by Frank Julsen and A. M. Benders there are descriptions and pictures for types I – X (1 – 10) for the Squared Circle cancel of Curacao. My studies have increased this by dividing type X into three separate types (X, XI and XII), adding new types (XIII, XIV and XV) plus a variation of type IV that I now call type IVa.



From left to right finds 1, 2 and 3.

I am now finding additional information about the cancel that I have named as type XIV. When I identified type XIV I only had one example but that was enough to clearly understand that it was different from the other known types. Then I found a second example a few years later and now about a year ago I found a third example of type XIV. I was delighted to have additional copies, but it brought up a potential problem to be dealt with. Now that I had three copies available for study I immediately noticed that all three examples have the same date in them – 15 – 7 – xxx9 (July 15, 1899). This leads to some difficult questions.

This cancel could not have been used with any frequency or many more examples would be around. This could be true for multiple reasons. One reason could be that it was disliked due to the strange characters used in the island name. Other reasons could be possible. But the possibility that comes to mind, unfortunately, is that it could very possibly be counterfeit.



To do additional study of this cancel I am asking that anyone who might have a copy of this type XIV cancel sends me a 600 (or even more) DPI scan that I can study to see if there are copies existing with other dates on them. If you find that you have one, please send the scan by email to my address dick.phelps@verizon.net or call me at 972-517-8506 to arrange another method.

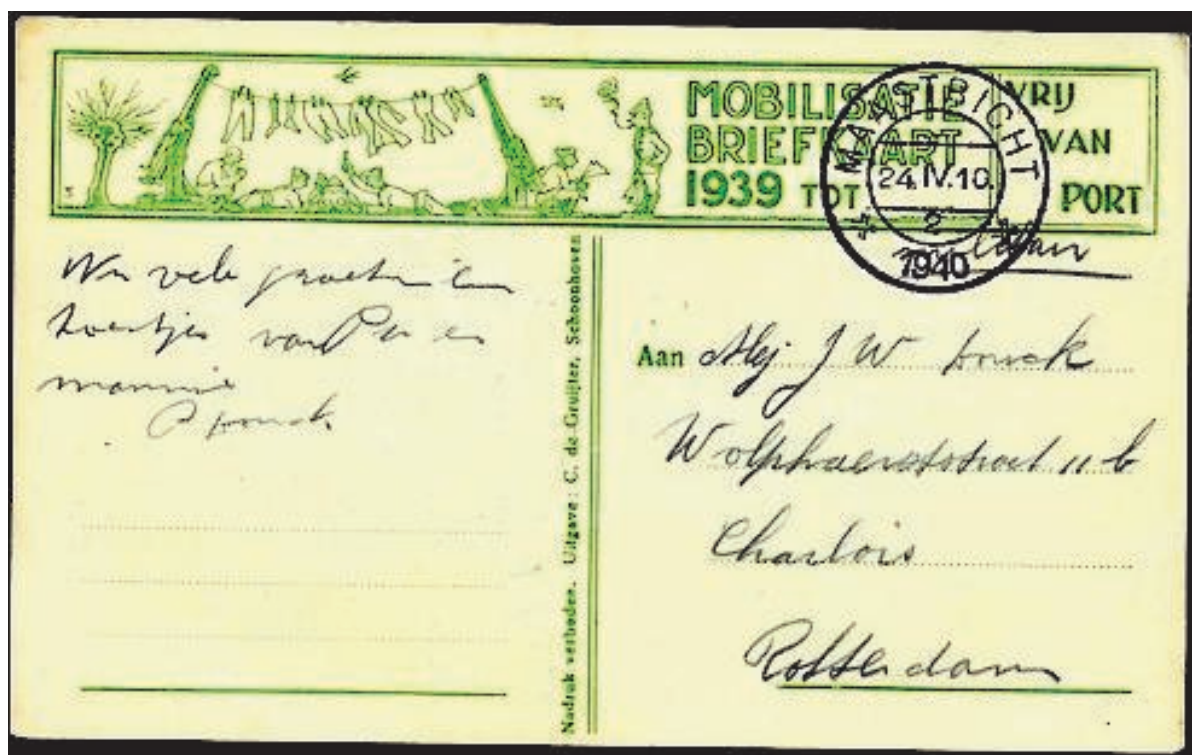
Identification of the Curacao Squared Circle type XIV has to fit the characteristics of the picture left, particularly the shape and size of the "O".

Mobilization postcards (1939-1940)

by Hans Kremer

I make frequent visits to Ebay to see if there are any interesting items related to Dutch postal history. Once in a while I come across something that I have not seen before and about which I don't know anything. Such was the case with the postal card shown here. The description was "1940 Mobilisatie PC Maastricht". Offered by Inverstamps (Amsterdam) by \$60.

Since this is a postal card the first thing to do would be to grab a copy of 'Geuzendam' to see what it says about these cards. No such luck, they are not in there.



As is often the case in philately it is more important who you know than what you know, so I decided to contact one of the editors of the latest version of Geuzendam, Boudewijn Hellebrekers.

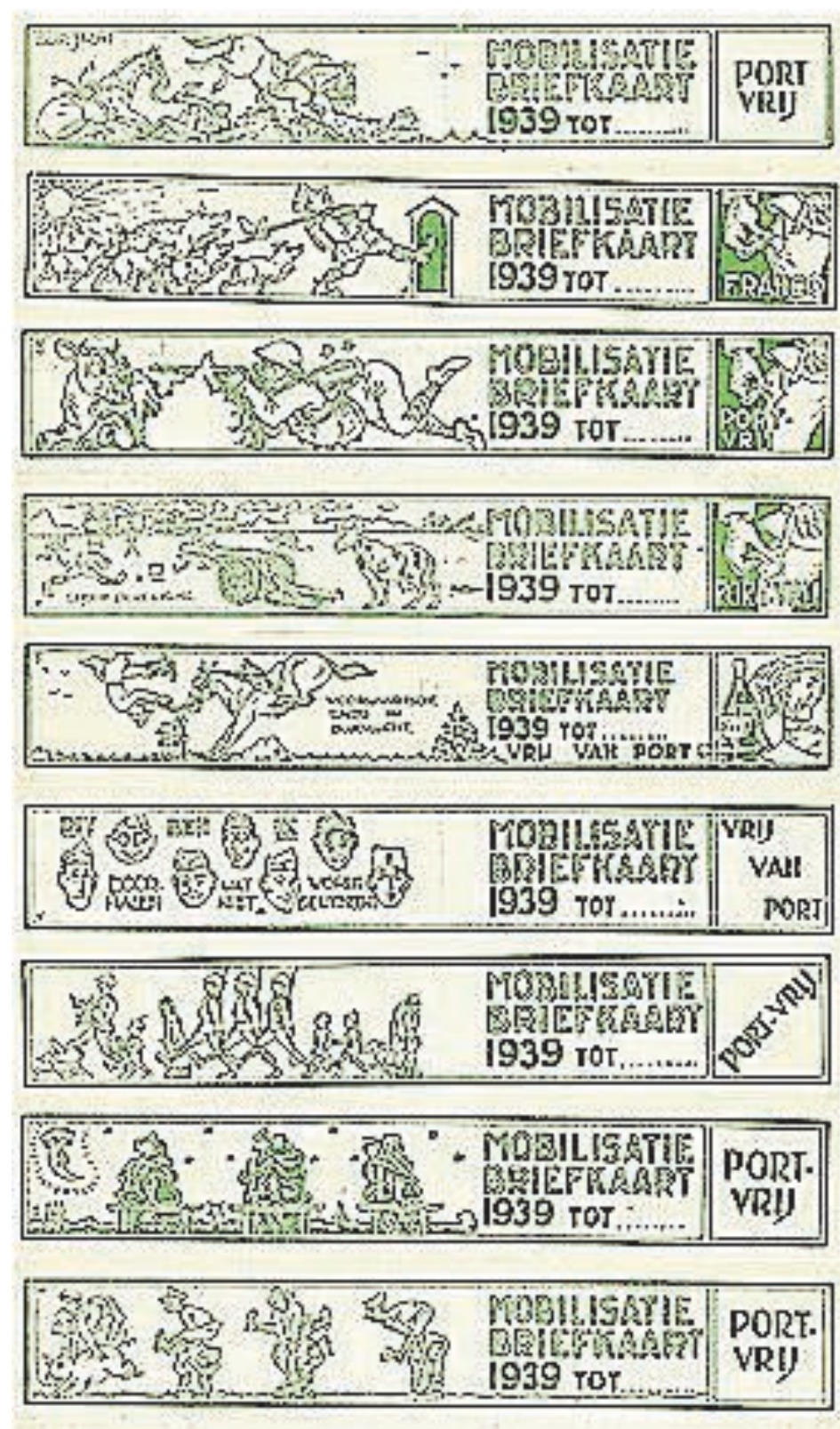
Boudewijn pointed out that Geuzendam only covers what are called 'postwaardestukken', (postal stationery), but with emphasis on the word 'waarde'. The Federation Internationale Philatelique (F.I.P.) has the following definition of postal stationery:

Postal stationery comprises postal matter which either bears an officially authorized pre-printed stamp or device or inscription indicating that a specific rate of postage or related service has been prepaid.

When I read "or inscription indicating that a specific rate of postage or related service has been prepaid." I thought that this postal card would have qualified, since it says: "Vrij van Port" (No franking required) but then Boudewijn pointed out a note on page 227 of Geuzendam. It says that "Militair Portvrij" (please note the hand scripted "militair" under

the Maastricht cancel) points to the fact that the sender did not have to pay for mailing the card; he only had to pay for the card itself. So no ‘specific rate of postage or related service has been prepaid’, ergo no ‘postwaardestuk’ and no mention in Geuzendam.

Nevertheless it is an interesting item with a reference to “Mobilisatie 1939 tot” (Mobilization 1939 till).



With war becoming more and more a possibility, in August 1939 the Dutch government ordered all military personnel of the 1924 -1939 drafts to report for duty. This involved 250,000 people and caused major inconveniences to many households. To support the troops various initiatives were taken, Printer/publisher C. de Gruyter in Schoonhoven supplied postal cards that could be sent postage free.

How many cards were issued or how many designs there were I have not been able to find out, but on Ebay nine different designs are shown, which with the card shown above makes at least ten.

Refs:

Geuzendam's Catalogus van de Postwaardestukken van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen, PO&PO, 8th edition, 2008

http://www.postalstationery.org/html/stationery_is.html

Book Review

By Alex Nuijten

Title: The Philatelic History of Dutch West Borneo during the World war II Era.

Language: English

Author: Fred J. Nash

Publisher: Dai Nippon stamp society <http://www.dainippon.nl/>

ISBN Number: 978-94-6190-153-8

User grade: This publication is easy to use for beginning and experienced collector of Japanese Occupation of the Dutch East Indies.

The publication starts with a short but well-documented historical overview of Dutch West Borneo just before, during and just after the Japanese occupation. This is handy for the novice collector / reader of this collecting area.

The book gives a clear overview of the postal system, postal rates, postal routes and types of postmarks used in this period. It contains valuable information how to recognize the various types of anchor overprints, which clearly is tricky for the novice collector. It also covers the Fiscal Philately of Dutch West Borneo during this time.

The publication gives also a detailed overview how the various post offices in Dutch West Borneo operated, and which occupation stamps and postmarks were used on that office.

I highly recommend this publication to any one who has a interest in the Japanese occupation philately of WW II or Japanese occupation of the Dutch East Indies. For collectors who are working on a exhibition collection of this area, this book is a must have!

The Philatelic History of Dutch West Borneo during the World War II Era



Fred J. Nash

Recent Issues

December Stamps 2012 20 November 2012

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 you can keep. It is something that is personal and tangible and a pleasure to send to loved ones, who can then set it down or hang it up for display.

Each year, PostNL issues new December Stamps which consumers and companies can use to send each other Christmas and New Year cards at a favourable rate. The sheetlets of twenty December Stamps 2012 will cost EUR 8.00 each this year. When purchasing three sheetlets, the customer receives the Home Diary 2013 as a gift. Just like last year, the December Stamps 2012 and the Home Diary 2013 were developed by the makers of Flow magazine.

In addition to a stamp sheetlet of 20 stamps based on ten different designs, a stamp booklet and two first day covers will also be issued.

Each sheetlet of December Stamps 2012 comprises two of each of ten different stamps with ten different illustrations. The graphic presentation and the colors of these illustrations are inspired by the traditional knitting patterns used on classic Norwegian sweaters. Familiar Christmas designs are incorporated in the knitting patterns, such as Christmas trees, Christmas candles, reindeer, Father Christmases, Christmas angels, Christmas stars and baubles.

Just like previous years the December sheetlets sold at the counters of Trekpleister and Kruidvat drugstores have their logos printed together on the selvedge of the sheetlet.

The sheetlets sold at the supermarkets of Albert Heijn have the Albert Heijn logo printed on the selvedge of the 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:	10,400,000 sheetlets
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black Note: silver is also tagged on the edge of the sheet.

Standard sheetlet	
article no:	321561
Set of 3 article no:	321562
Albert Heijn article no:	321563
Kruidvat/Trekpleister	
article no:	321564

Personal Stamps 2013 Reinier Paping & Squirrel
2 January 2013

Graphic Designer Ingmar Birza from Deventer designed a new frame for the Personal Stamps for the introduction on 2 January 2013 of two newly designed Personal Stamps with square images for destinations in the Netherlands.

The sheet consists of ten gummed Personal Stamps (designed by Ingmar Birza) portraying Reinier Paping, the winner of the Elfstedentocht (Eleven Cities Tour) of 1963. The sheet of ten self-adhesive Personal Stamps (designed by Martine den Boer) bears the image of a squirrel and is the first special issue of a new series on mammals in the Netherlands.

In addition to the two stamp sheets, two stamp booklets and two first-day covers will be available.

Personal Stamp Reinier Paping

The Eleven Cities Tour is a 200-kilometre skating tour along eleven cities in the province of Friesland, which has been organised since 1909 by the Royal Association of the Eleven Frisian Cities. In over one hundred years, the event took place fifteen times. The most heroic of all tours was the edition of 18 January 1963, which was won by Reinier Paping. Due to the harsh weather conditions, only 69 of the more than 9,000 participants in the leisure skating tour received the prestigious token (a little cross, extended to those who reach the finish in time). Among the participants in the speed skating match the majority was forced to retire – only 10 per cent made it to the finish line. Reinier Paping, born in Dedemsvaart in 1931, was the fastest. It had taken the gym teacher 10 hours and 59 minutes to complete the tour, 22 minutes ahead of the runner-up. In the year 2000, viewers of the Dutch TV sports programme Studio Sport voted Reinier Paping the individual sports person who had put up the most impressive sports performance of the twentieth century.



Personal Stamp Squirrel

For the sheet of ten self-adhesive Personal Stamps with square images, PostNL has opted for a new series on mammals in the Netherlands. In 2013, four of these stamps will be for sale in all PostNL post offices throughout the country: the squirrel (2 January), the fox (25 March), the common seal (22 April) and the red deer (12 August). A remarkable aspect of the new self-adhesive stamps is the use of a new technique to peel the stamps from the backing paper. By means of perforation and the use of the so-called break-slit, stamps can be removed from the sheet even more easily. An additional advantage is that it is virtually impossible to tell the gummed and self-adhesive versions of the Personal Stamps apart.



With the series Mammals in the Netherlands, PostNL introduces a follow-up to the previous series Birds in the Netherlands. Both series were designed by design agency Excello in Gouda. Designer Martine den Boer: “The series Mammals in the Netherlands consists of 36 mammals, which are all shown on the stamps in close-up. Each mammal looks you straight into the eyes, curiously, but sometimes also with a certain pride. The portraits have a soft-focus effect, making the animals look friendly and almost cuddly. The trail pattern of the respective animal is printed on the margin of the stamp sheet. It shows that squirrels are bounders: their hind paws come down in front of their front paws.”

The designer has chosen the EnviroD typeface for the modest typography on the photo, in contrast to the robust typeface of the Personal Stamp, so that all attention is drawn towards the main subject: the animal.

Technical Details

Stamp size:	30x40mm
Sheet size:	121.8x170mm
Perforation:	13 : 13¼ (Reinier Paping), 13¼ : 14 (Squirrel)
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	self-adhesive
Print process:	offset
Print run:	115,000 sheets (Reinier Paping), 350,000 sheets (Squirrel)
Blank sheets:	50,000 sheets (gummed) 25,000 sheets (self-adhesive)
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Product code:	330161 (Reinier Paping) 330165 (Squirrel)
Stamp type:	sheetlet with ten identical stamps
Stamp print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black

Beautiful Netherlands 2013 - Staphorst & Bunschoten-Spakenburg
28 January 2013

Until 2011, the Beautiful Netherlands series was dedicated to cities. For 2012 and 2013 PostNL has opted for a new coherent thematic approach and has chosen historic country houses and regional dress respectively. On 28 January, PostNL will issue the first two sheetlets on regional dress of Staphorst and Bunschoten-Spakenburg. Stamps about regional dress of Marken and Walcheren (both 25 February) and Northwest Veluwe (on 20 May) will appear later in the year. A collective sheet will be issued on 20 May.

Design Staphorst

The Staphorst head brooch is the central element on the stamp sheet Beautiful Netherlands Regional Dress Staphorst. The brooch is a striking part of the head cover worn by women and girls from this town in the province of Overijssel. The head brooch has developed from clips that were used in about 1600 to hold the bonnet in place. Today, the silver head brooch is only worn in Staphorst on special occasions and for churchgoing. Girls start wearing the head brooch at the age of seven, as shown on the stamps. When the girls are about twelve, their head brooch is further adorned with golden ‘curls’, just like the adult women wear.



The stamp sheet Beautiful Netherlands Regional Dress Staphorst consists of five identical stamps with the non-value indicator 1, the year 2013, the destination ‘Nederland’ and the designations ‘STAPHORST’ and ‘STREEKDRACHTEN’ (regional dress). The silhouette and profile of a girl’s head are shown on the stamps in a vivid red colour (tone-on-tone) to make the black-and-white head cover stand out even better. The girl wears the head brooch uncovered, over a black underbonnet. The sheet consists of four stamps in portrait position – two older photographs in monochrome and two more recent photographs in colour. On the photographs, from left to right: a typical Staphorst farm house, a woman in work dress at a washtub, a woman in Sunday dress beside her moped, and a woman helping another woman tie the strings of her apron. The name of the Beautiful Netherlands series is printed across the photographs in perforations. A soft, light blue area between the five stamps and the four photographs serves as an intermediate layer to connect the various components on the stamp sheet with each other. Short texts about Staphorst dress are printed here and there on the stamp sheet.

Design Bunschoten-Spakenburg

The Staphorst 'ongermuts' is the central element on the stamp sheet Beautiful Netherlands Regional Dress Bunschoten-Spakenburg. This is a small bonnet worn by the women of this municipality in the province of Utrecht on the back of their head. Originally, the ongermuts was a knitted bonnet over which an overbonnet with lace (called the 'hul') was worn. In the early 20th century, the hul fell into disuse, and the shape of the original underbonnet changed. With this change, the hair style changed as well. As the hair roll at the front and back of the head grew larger, the bonnet grew smaller. Together with this change in headdress, the so-called 'kraplap' – the starched shoulder cover – grew increasingly larger.



The stamp sheet Beautiful Netherlands Regional Dress Bunschoten-Spakenburg consists of five identical stamps with the non-value indicator 1, the year 2013, the destination 'Nederland' and the designations 'BUNSCHOTEN-SPAKENBURG' and 'STREEKDRACHTEN' (regional dress). The silhouette and profile of a woman's head are shown on the stamps in a vivid purple colour (tone-on-tone) to make the black-and-white head cover stand out even better. The woman wears a small crochet bonnet, the ongermuts, on the back of her head. The sheet consists of four stamps in portrait position – two older photographs in monochrome and two more recent photographs in color. On the photographs, from left to right: a woman wearing the ongermuts and kraplap seen from the back, a mother and daughter in regional dress strolling along the harbour, a street with houses in Bunschoten, and the harbor of Spakenburg with fishing smacks. The name of the Beautiful Netherlands series is printed across the photographs in perforations. A soft, light yellow area between the five stamps and the four photographs serves as an intermediate layer to connect the various components on the stamp sheet with each other. Short texts about the dress worn in the twin-village Bunschoten-Spakenburg are printed here and there on the stamp sheet.

Technical Details

Stamp size:	20.8x25.3mm
Perforation:	14½ : 14¼
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Print process:	offset
Print run:	85,000 sheets (Staphorst) 85,000 sheets (Bunschoten-Spakenburg)
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Product code:	330162 (Staphorst)
Product code:	330163 (Bunschoten-Spakenburg)
Stamp type:	sheetlet with five identical stamps
Stamp print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black

125th anniversary Arcadis & KNHM 28 January 2013

On 28 January 2013, the stamp sheet 125th anniversary ARCADIS & KNHM will be issued on the occasion of the founding of the Nederlandsche Heidemaatschappij (Netherlands Land Development Society) in 1888. This organisation was established by private individuals for the development of agricultural land, reforestation of sandy areas and improvement of employment.

Each of the ten stamps of the sheet 125th anniversary ARCADIS & KNHM features a photograph of a prestigious ARCADIS or KNHM project. The ten projects illustrate the wide range of fields both organisations are active in.

In addition to the two stamp sheets, two stamp booklets and two first-day covers will be available.

The stamp sheet 125th anniversary ARCADIS & KNHM consists of ten stamps with the non-value indicator 1 for destinations in the Netherlands. A colour photograph of a major ARCADIS or KNHM project is printed on each stamp. Most photographs were provided by ARCADIS and KNHM (which is short for the current name: Koninklijke Nederlandse Heidemaatschappij, Royal Netherlands Land Development Society). A text explaining the respective project is integrated in each stamp – on five stamps in a white box on the right, and on five stamps in a white box on the left. The explanatory texts and the other typographical elements are set in Akkurat, designed in 2004 by Laurenz Brunner.



The projects pictured on the sheet are, from left to right and from top to bottom:

- the fly-over near Millau, France (technical design of the highest bridge in the world);
- the nature bridge Zanderij Crailoo (design of a complex ecoduct);
- the weak links (reinforcement of Dutch dunes and sea dikes);
- the Floriade in Venlo (design and construction of the basic park for the largest horticultural exhibition in the world);
- the Olympic Stadium in London (design, construction and cost management);
- the storm surge barrier in New Orleans (design of sluice complex, dikes and quay walls);
- Garden on the river Meuse in Rotterdam (supervision of residents designing a temporary neighbourhood garden);
- 'Kern met Pit' – center with guts – (annual contest in the context of improving the living surroundings by resident groups);
- Station Amsterdam Bijlmer ArenA (public-transport hub design);
- Arcadia (annual art and technology contest for school children).

Technical Details

Stamp size:	36x25mm
Perforation:	13 ½ : 13 ½
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Print process:	offset
Print run:	240,000 sheetlets
Printer:	Cartor Security Printing, France
Product code:	330164
Stamp type:	sheetlet with ten different stamps
Stamp print	

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