

Dated Journal

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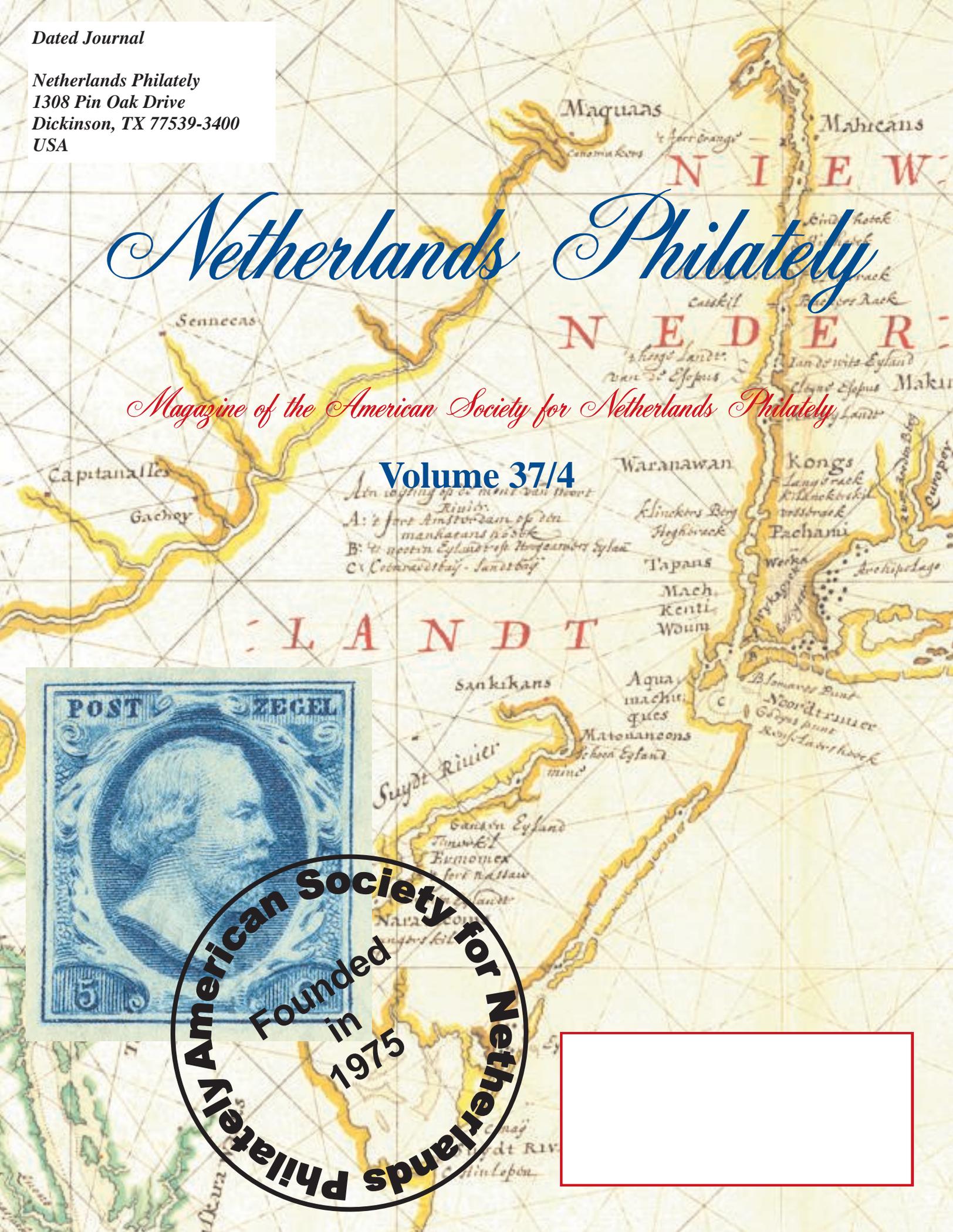
# Netherlands Philately

*Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately*

**Volume 37/4**

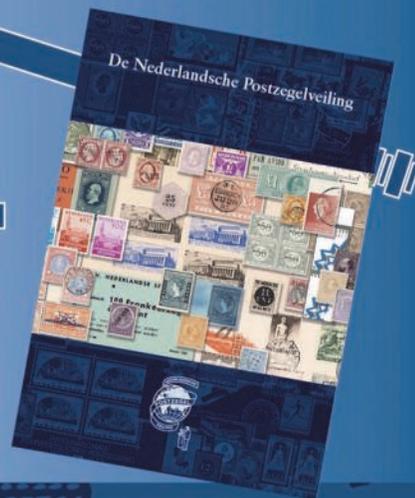


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# NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for  
Netherlands Philately; **Volume 37/4**

April 2013

Editor's message

In front of you is the latest magazine of our society. It contains some important society news that is essential to read to stay up to date with the latest changes in the society!

This issue contains a lot of recent new issues and the back log I had with magazine reviews. Unfortunately, I had to clear my desk . I have a big corner desk and a few weeks back when I came back home I found it partially collapsed under the weight of all my philatelic literature. So a good reason to re-arrange the stamp room. Since the type of existing furniture could not hold the weight of books I had to find a different way. I invested in some heavy duty industrial shelving to reduce the chance of this happening again. So I have now a huge six-tier shelving unit in the room that is able to hold 750 kg. on each shelf. I guess that will do the job.

With this behind me it is time to look forward again. Last year's local exhibition showed I could make some improvements to my exhibition collection so this will be on my agenda for the coming months since my entry for this year has to be finished in September.

This reminds me of one thing more to ask. If there is any member of our society woi is going to the world exhibition Australia 2013 I would like to have a report of it together with the results of our member's entry and any other Netherlands philately-related exhibit. Unfortunately, I can't make it myself.

Cheers,  
Alex

## Table of Contents

Editor's Page	73
The board and messages of the board	74
Philatelic news	76
Questions from our members	76
The fiscal consumer stamps and their history	77
Megalomania	82
Magazine & Book Review	83
Recent issues	88

**Website:** [www.asnp1975.com](http://www.asnp1975.com)

ASNP is founded in 1975 by  
Paul van Reyen

**Netherlands Philately** is  
published 6x per year by  
the American Society for  
Netherlands Philately

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for Netherlands Philately (opinions ex-  
pressed in the various articles in the Maga-  
zine are those of the authors and not neces-  
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ASNP is affiliate No. 60 of  
APS Advertizing rates per  
issue are:  
\$50 for a full page,  
\$30 half page and  
\$20 for a quarter page.

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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.

Our President has a new email address. If you haven't changed this yet in your address book please do so to avoid emails from not reaching him.

yehudamatt@cogeco.ca

## Message to the ASNP Membership

Because of advancing age Jan Enthoven has transferred his function as Secretary to Ben Jansen, our Magazine Publisher. Jan has been successively Membership Secretary/Advertising Manager, then Membership Secretary, Secretary, lately Secretary and Governor combined and was for several years editor and publisher of our magazine as well.

Jan was the first recipient of the Johannes de Kruyf Award. He also was a member of the Chicago Chapter of the Netherlands and Colonial Philately group. This was ASNP's predecessor so to speak, several of our members were member of that club as well, back in the 1950's and 1960's

He will continue as one of the three ASNP Governors. You could justifiably call Jan multi skilled! Jan will be 81 in April 2013. We heartily thank Jan for his many years of service to the ASNP and its membership.

The transfer takes place immediately!

Ed Matthews, President ASNP.

## For our Members in the Netherlands!

The ASNP is need of 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 a little bit of work to be done once a year. 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 advertise for the upcoming season.
- Advise advertisers how to send in the advertisings (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 difficult .....right? So send a email to the President or the Editor and help the society! ***This is the third call for help, and we are still waiting for a response. Please act!***

## Philatelic News

At the beginning of April the Dutch court issued a conviction in the massive postal fraud discovered in the Netherlands in 2011. The court documents provide insight in how the fraud was organised. PostNL did not provide a lot of information about how they discovered the fraud till this court case was held. The editor has a copy of the court case report in his possession and will work out an article that follows his article in issue 36-2 and the update in the 36-3 issue of our magazines. Hopefully this will be ready for issue 37-5.

On 30 April 2013 the Netherlands will see the coronation of Willem Alexander. For the first time in over 120 years the Netherlands will have a King as ruler! This event will have an impact on the philatelic world. No doubt exist that a new definitive issue will see the philatelic world this year as well as the necessary philatelic memorabilia produced to commemorate the coronation.

## Questions from our members

Cross border mail are letters that were send in the border areas with Belgium and Germany for a long time. Since 1 March 1921 this was also done for postcards. In my collection I have a prepaid reply postcard that was send from Belgium back to the Netherlands and correctly franked by the cross border mail rate. Even the mailman in Belgium had to think twice after seeing the "T" and the pencil marking going through it to make sure if it was the right rate.

My question is how many people have ever seen other reply postcards send from Belgium or Germany by this cross border mail rate between 1 March 1921 and 1 February 1967?

Answers can be emailed to the editor and scans of other examples are most welcome!



# The fiscal consumer credit stamps and their history

by Hans Kremer

Although the Netherlands was liberated in May, 1945 it took some time for the general population to catch up on necessities, such as shoes, clothes etc. Many people just didn't have the funds to pay for these. In order to make funds available the government in 1946 passed an act (Wet op het Consumentenkrediet) that would make it possible to borrow money, which had to be paid back over a period of about two years. To avoid being stigmatized the government pointed out that this was not a relief for the poor, but a loan.

How much money did one qualify for?

The amount of money that could be borrowed (which was not issued in cash, but in coupons), was dependent on where you lived, how long you had been employed and where (there were three groups, called "Afbetalingsgroep" (group I for those employed more than four weeks, group II: self employed or being employed less than four weeks, group III: retirees and those employed by large companies)), However, it mainly depended on the size of a family and its net income. Each case was unique, so there were no hard rules.

Application forms (at a cost of 5 cent) were available at the postoffices and had to be filled out and submitted to the local "Districtsraad voor het Consumentenkrediet" by November 9, 1946, later extended to November 20, 1946.

To give you some idea what kind of money we are talking about I quote the numbers as published in the Limburgsch Dagblad of October 29, 1946;

# in family	Net Weekly Income	Maximum amount of
1	fl. 26 and less	fl. 100
2	fl. 40 and less	fl. 300
3	fl. 47 and less	fl. 400
4	fl. 54 and less	fl. 500
5	fl. 61 and less	fl. 625
6	fl. 68 and less	fl. 750
7	fl. 75 and less	fl. 875
8	fl. 82 and less	fl. 1000

The government budget showed that it estimated that in 1947 it would have to hand out about 180 million guilders in coupons, 100 million of which they expected to get back.

For every fl.100 one qualified for, one would receive a booklet containing a sheet of 24 coupons. Nineteen of these represented fl 5 a piece, but which 19 of the 24 was to be announced later, this to avoid a black market in them. One of the 24 was for fl 5 to cover administrative costs and interests; in effect making it a 5% loan.



Fig. 1 Part of a sheet of invalidated coupons with the fl.5 coupon for administrative costs and interest still attached

The first set of coupons (numbered 02 thru 06) were valid as of February 17, 1947, but having a coupon was not enough, you also had to have a 'distributiebon' (rationing coupon) for the desired item.

Coupons (waardebonnen) could be used in any shop but only for those items as indicated on the sleeve of the coupons they came in with. Once you handed over the coupon it was marked "ONGELDIG" (invalid). The merchants, probably on a regular basis, returned these invalidated coupons to a bank for reimbursement.

CENTRAAL BUREAU VOOR HET CONSUMENTENKREDIET

In te vullen door de leverancier

\*No. v.d. bon

Aantal bonnen

Bedrag f

Ingeleverd door: **W. GEURTS & ELING**

Handtekening:

In te vullen door de bank

Bank van inlevering:

Adres:

Plaats:

Waarmerk v. d. bank

**Opplakvel voor WAARDEBONNEN**

Adres: **Molensstraat 96**

Plaats: **NIJMEGEN**

No. werk: Distr. tract. 7

Wodeno. Distr. **605**

WAARDEBONNEN 5 GLD	WAARDEBONNEN 5 GLD	WAARDEBONNEN 5 GLD	16
WAARDEBONNEN 5 GLD	WAARDEBONNEN 5 GLD	WAARDEBONNEN 5 GLD	17
WAARDEBONNEN 5 GLD	WAARDEBONNEN 5 GLD	13	18
WAARDEBONNEN 5 GLD	WAARDEBONNEN 5 GLD	14	19
WAARDEBONNEN 5 GLD	WAARDEBONNEN 5 GLD	15	20

\* Op een opplakvel slechts waardebonnen met hetzelfde nummer plakken. Dit nummer staat links op de bon. \* Plakken in volgorde van de nummering der vakjes.

13523 - 47

Fig. 2 Form used by merchants for collecting the coupons

How to pay back the loan?

Paying back the loan was through weekly payroll deductions at usually about 1% of the borrowed amount. For example, if you had received fl 500, you had a maximum of 5 guilders deducted from your pay every week. After 100 weeks (about two years) you had paid back what you had borrowed. Deductions started on 1-1-1947 so the program should be completed by the end of 1948 (100 weeks later). It was assumed that if you hadn't paid back what you owed by then the loan would be forgiven.

Repayment was kept track of by attaching fiscal stamps to a form (Spaarkaat). The stamps could be purchased at the postoffice. They came in 14 different denominations, ranging from 25 cent through 14 guilder. The perforations appear to be 12 ½ x 13 ½, printed in rotogravure/intaglio by Johan Enschedé Printers. The stamps show a squirrel, the symbol of savings (like in 'squirreling away money').



Fig. 3 All 14 denominations of the fiscal consumer credit stamps

If your income went down (for lack of work due to frost for example) the amount you had to pay back was adjusted or payment was deferred for a couple of weeks. Instead of the regular coupons the employer would then paste a "Uitstel" (defer) stamp or sticker in its place.



Fig. 4 'Deferment of pay' stamp/sticker

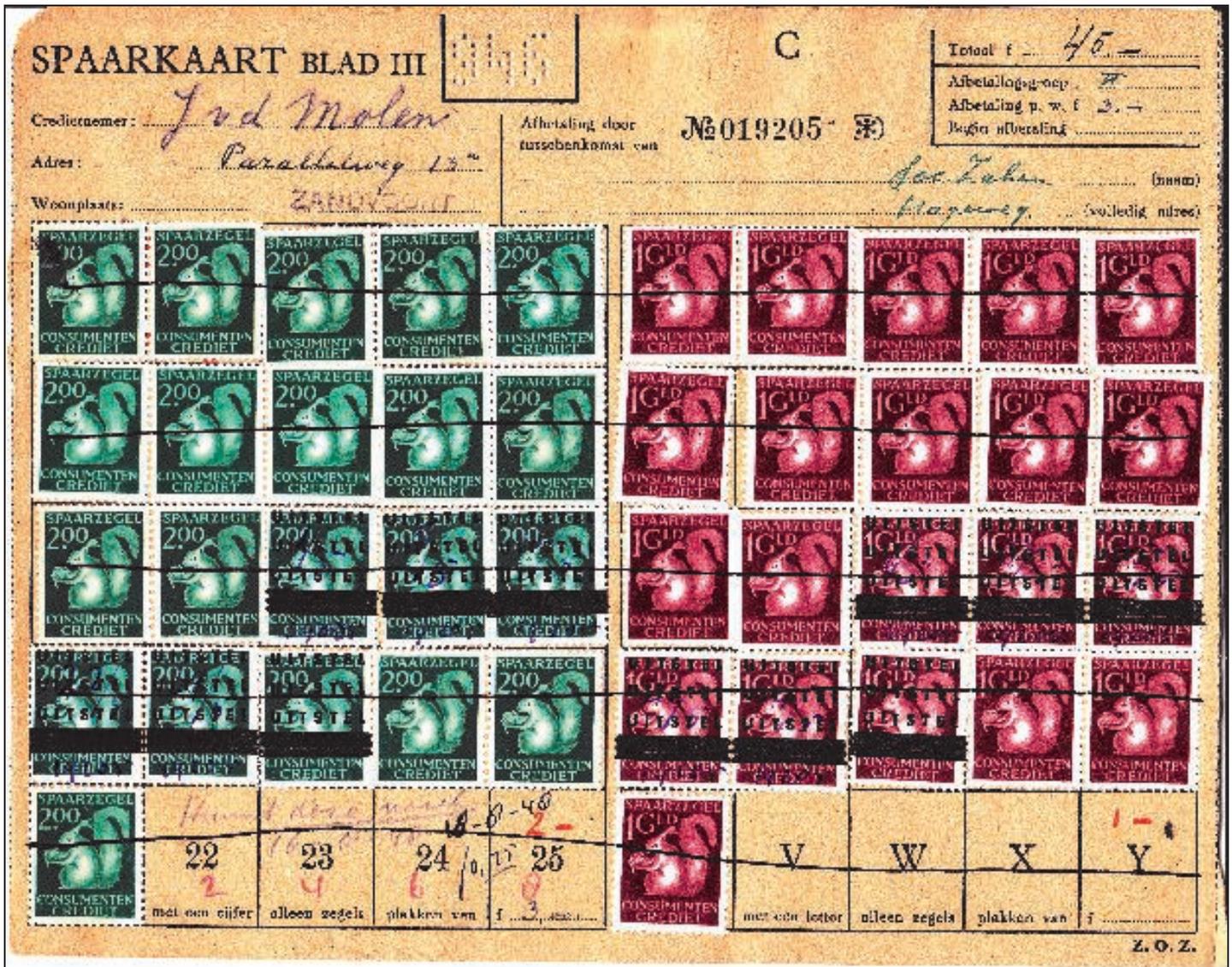


Fig. 5 'Spaarkaart' showing proof that the loan of fl 45 was paid off. Also notice the six weeks of 'deferment of pay'.

Fig. 4 shows a completed 'payback card'. It shows this to be "BLAD III", and the fl 45 completed his payment of the loan. The borrower had fl 3 per week taken out of his pay (paid for by having a fl 2 and fl 1 stamp attached). Please note that during a period of six weeks Mr. v d Molen (the borrower) was exempted (but not forgiven) from having the weekly 3 guilders taken out of his pay.

I assume that Blad I and II were filled out before Blad III. Since a full card would have contained 25 x fl 3 = fl. 75 in stamps the total amount he borrowed was probably 2 x fl 75 plus fl 45 = fl 195 for the entire loan.

The perforated # 946 at the top of the page represents the number of the District this card belonged to. The No. 019205 was the number used with anything associated with this 'account'.

Two other versions of these fiscal stamps do exist. They were issued as a pair. They were used by the government's Finance department for internal control purposes.

The stamps are overprinted with  
“INCASSO/ZEGEL/ + ...c/incassokosten” and  
“C O N T R A/CONTRA/ZEGEL/ + ...c/incassokosten” etc.

The following overprinted values are known:

25+ 5 c, 50 + 5 c, 75 + 5 c, 1 G + 5 c, 1.25 + 10 c, 1.50 + 10 c, 1.75 + 10 c, 2.00 + 10 c, 4.00 + 20 c, 6.00 + 30 c, 8.00 + 40 c, 10.00 + 50 c, 12.00 + 60 c, and, 14.00 + 70 c



*Fig. 6 INCASSO/CONTRA ZEGEL overprints*

I would like to thank Hans Paul Hager for supplying me with all the illustrations. Without them there would not have been an article.

Refs:

Geert Nieman, Bert van Teijlingen, Het Consumentenkrediet van 1946, Filatelie, Nov. 2007

[www.bhic.nl/index.php?id=11432](http://www.bhic.nl/index.php?id=11432)

<http://members.casema.nl/leobakx/Consumenten%20Krediet.htm>.

On [www.kranten.kb.nl](http://www.kranten.kb.nl) go to:

Limburgsch Dagblad of 29-10-46 and November 2, 1946

Leeuwarder Koerier of October 4, 1946

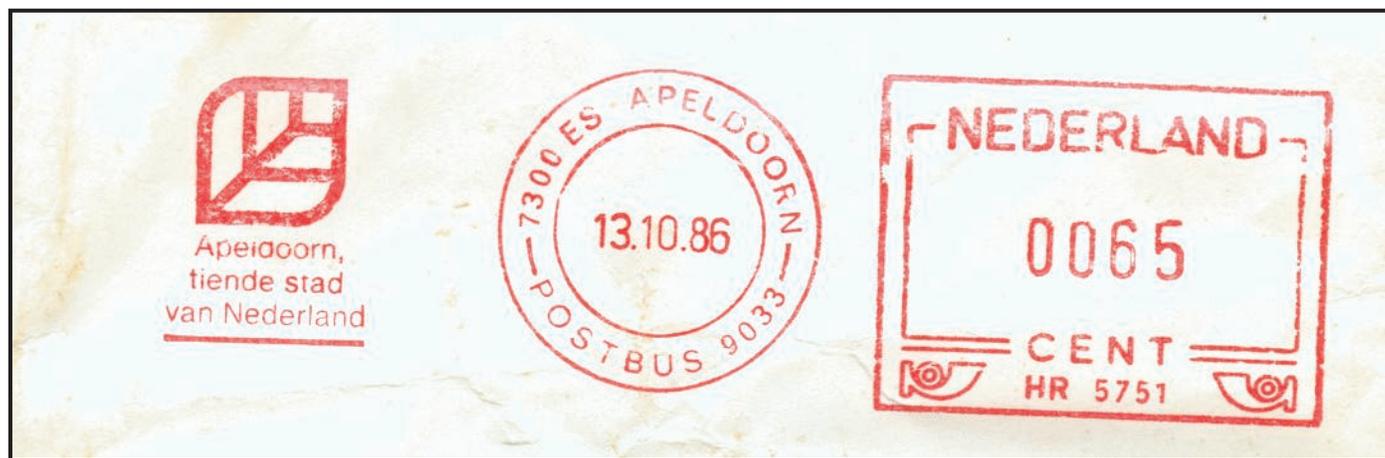
Het Vrije Volk of November 19, 1946

Dag of January 28, 1947

## Megalomania

by Ben H. Jansen

I was given an envelope with the machine cancel shown below by Dutch friends my wife and I were visiting in the small town of Vriezenveen in the Netherlands last December.



The cancel shows, from left to right, a stylized leaf with the text ‘Apeldoorn, tiende stad van Nederland’ (Apeldoorn, tenth city in the Netherlands); a double circle showing the ‘postcode’ (zip code) 7300 ES, town name ‘Apeldoorn’, and ‘postbus’ (post box) number along the rim, plus a date within the innermost circle; and a rectangle with country name and post value (65 cents, which covered the postage for a letter up to 20 grams in 1986), plus the number HR 5751.

The letters ‘HR’ indicate that the cancel was produced by a Hasler machine. According to the catalogs shown on [www.frankeerstempel.nl](http://www.frankeerstempel.nl), the cancel with this particular ‘flag’ was used by the municipality (‘gemeente’) Apeldoorn from January 1986 through February 1987 which matches the October 13, 1986 date shown within the double circles.

Friend Jan uttered the word ‘grootheidswaanzin’ (megalomania) when he handed me the envelope. I asked why? Well, Jan explained, Apeldoorn never received city rights, so how can they claim to be the 10th largest ‘stad’ (city)? City rights, or ‘stadsrechten’ were privileges given to a town by the local lord (‘landsheer’). This practice started around the year 1000 and provided the city with autonomy regarding the organization of the judicial court. Often, it included other privileges such as the right to organize markets, erect city walls, and impose toll. Stavoren was the first to receive city rights (1058-1068) and Delfzijl (1825) the last.

Although Apeldoorn never received city rights, the constitution of 1848 and the municipal law (‘gemeente wet’) of 1851 eradicated the difference between villages and cities permanently. Thus, within the letter of the law, Apeldoorn could call itself a city, as they did on the machine cancel shown here.

By the way, according to the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Central Statistical Office, [www.cbs.nl](http://www.cbs.nl)), the ten largest cities in the Netherlands as of November 2012 are: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Den Haag, Utrecht, Eindhoven, Tilburg, Groningen, Almere, Breda and Nijmegen. Apeldoorn is number 12, right behind Enschede, thus the boasting rights were relatively short-lived.

## Magazine & Book Reviews

*Note: In general only those articles with philatelic subjects related to the Netherlands and its (former) Overseas Areas are discussed here; many other articles of interest appear in these publications. Only those publications with new information are discussed.*

*Digital scans can be made available to anyone interested in a particular article.*

*Contact your magazine editor for this service, see the e-mail adress under The Board.*

### Magazine Reviews

#### Maandblad Filatelie

*Language: Dutch.*

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

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

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

#### December 2012

In this issue there are two interesting articles related to our collecting area. The first is written by Hans E. Aitink and goes about the airmail connections with the Dutch East Indies between November 1941 and March 1942. The article gives a clear overview of the operational connections between the Dutch East Indies and the rest of the world.

The second article is written by H.W. van der Vlist and goes about a shipletter send in August 1763. The shipletter contains an interesting story that is related to the VOC and a servant to afraid to go back to his "boss".

#### January 2013

This issue contains only one article related to our collecting area beside the normal articles of recent issues.

H.W. van der Vlist writes about a letter that travelled to various destinations within the province of South Holland.

#### February 2013

This issue contains one small article about the Dutch roller (pre) cancel and how through time a complete listing and rarity scale developed.

#### March 2013

This issue contains four articles covering our collecting area. The first article is written by Adam van der Linden and goes about express mail inside the Netherlands with extra services combined to this express service. A very interesting article and a different view of how postage due stamps were used.

Han T. Siem from the USA writes in his article about a forwarding agent in the Anjer, Dutch East Indies.

Rien de Jong writes about the usage of postage due stamps as a way to collect postage from a freepost mail box from a paint delivery company.

The last article is written by Arie Zonjee and goes about a new discovery of a airmail letter send from the Dutch East Indies to the Netherlands with a special express airmail delivery rate. This rate was introduced in 1935 and the article explains why this rate was introduced.

#### April 2013

This issue contains a lot of articles related to Queen Beatrix and philately. On 30 April she will hand over the throne to her eldest son Prins Willem Alexander.

The first article goes about the stamps with the guilder value indication that will become invallid at 1 November 2013. Edwin Voerman gives an analysis of the stamp market's reactions.



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Bert van Marrewijk writes in his article about the postmarks with name relations to the Royal family used throughout the whole kingdom. This issue published part 1.

Jac Spijkerman writes in his article about how Queen Beatrix disappeared from the postal stationary items.

Frans H.A. Rummens writes about Queen Beatrix depicted on stamps in the Dutch West Indies. She was first depicted on a stamp in 1943 as a small child together with her parents and sisters. The last stamp issued shows her sitting as a proud mother and grandmother with her son Prince Willem Alexander, his wife Princess Maxima and their children.

Han Siem writes in his article about Indian Civil Censorship on incoming mail from the Dutch East Indies in 1914-1918. An interesting article with a clear view of censor markings used in India during world war I.

Jos M.A.G. Stroom closes the line of articles of our collecting area with an article about Queen Beatrix stamps used on Direct Mail (personal-addressed commercial mail).

### **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/>

### **December 2012**

This issue has the usual meetings report and this time two articles both written by Hans Kremer. The first article goes about the mobilization postcards 1939-1940. This article was published in our magazine 37-3! The second article goes about the military airmail sheets of the Dutch East Indies and the ins and outs of the usage.

### **January 2013**

In this issue there are three articles. Two written by Franklin Ennik and one from Hans Kremer. Franklin writes in his first article about a commercially-send cover with the so-called "posterijen" postmark. In his second article he writes about CARE and the postal treasures that you can find in your collection. CARE stands for The Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe. It is a charity that fights against global poverty. Hans writes in his article about the 3 cent fur collar issue postcards issued in 1918. He explains that there are two types of the Geuzendam # 90. The difference is the dividing line between the sender's and addressed person's areas. One stands below the K and the other under the F of "briefkaart". He also goes in on the fact that one postcard was privately printed but not mentioned in the Geuzendam. It turned out that it was not classified as privately printed since the sender lines were not replaced by the senders full details. The way the printer Enschedé did at that time.

### **February 2013**

In this issue the usual report of the meeting and a translated article from Hans Kremer which was original written by Alex ter Braake about the printed matter wrappers from Thieme & Cie printers and the Zutphen roller cancel. A short but interesting article that gives insight of how local publishers and the postal authorities worked together.

### **March 2013**

This issue has one article written by Franklin Ennik dealing with the post war censor markings on Dutch mail 1945-1947. Franklin writes out how the censorship and offices responsible for it were set up and operated by the Dutch PTT.

### **SPP (Studiegroep Particuliere Postbezorging)**

*Language: Dutch.*

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

## # 34-1

The issue starts as usual with a report from the meeting and how the society is doing. Further in the magazine the issues of 2012 are being summed up together with some images of the issues that were issued in the last few months of 2012 by private mail companies. Also a list is provided of the religious organisations that delivered mail during Christmas in their town or area.

### **De Aero Philatelist**

*Language: Dutch.*

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

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

### **Magazine # 4 (2012)**

The magazine starts with the results of the 51st "Dag van de Aerofilatelie" (day of the aerophilately) and the exhibition. Questions and comments concerning the Airmail Catalogue that was issued in 2012 are discussed next. There are also two articles that cover our area of interest.

André Scheer writes in his article about bombs near Schiphol, the major international airport of the Netherlands. A news article of August 2012 mentioned that a bomb, dating from World War II, was found near Schiphol. It turned out that the Germans first attacked the airfield in May of 1940 to destroy the Dutch airforce based there. After the invasion, the German Luftwaffe used the airfield to attack England. On 3 October and 3 November 1943 the Americans bombed Schiphol to destroy the Luftwaffe, but not with great success. On 13 December 1943 a Group of 200 B-26 Mauraders bombed Schiphol again and took it out of action for the rest of WW II. Due to these massive bombardments, construction projects routinely uncover unexploded bombs, which have to be dismantled.

The second article, by Hans E. Aitink, also covers the WW II era but pertaining to the Pacific area. In his second part of the preparations for the battle against Japan in 1942-1946 he writes about how the NEFIS (Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service) operated in the Dutch East Indies. Further in his article he writes about how volunteers were found in the liberated South of the Netherlands to join forces against Japan. The article continues with the story about the volunteers brigade that had to take control of the remaining Japanese forces in cooperation with the British Allies.

### **Magazine # 1 (2013)**

The magazine starts with the usual messages from the board and business of the society. Herman Verduijn. writes about the fast mail send with the Postjager or as he says it "Pechjager" (roughly translated as bad luck airplane). He discusses the first trip of the Postjager and the mail that was carried on board. He also re-writes part of airmail history since it contains some mistakes concerning the pickup of mail at the place where the Postjager got stranded. He asks members for documentation about the calculations used to cover the costs for mail from Brindisi to Cairo by the Imperial Airways.

The last article is by Hans E. Aitink and is the last in a series outlining the preparations for the battle against Japan in 1942-1946. Here he writes about how Dutch forces took over the areas temporarily controlled by the Japanese after the war and how the mail connections operated.

### **Postaumaat**

*Language: Dutch.*

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

**Website:** <http://www.postaumaat.nl/>

### **Number 157, November 2012**

This issue starts with an article about the new Postbox sets issued.

These are classified under the personalized stamps and can be bought from Collect Club (PostNL). The magazine continues with the new-found varieties in the coil stamps of the business stamps with the orange number 1 and the purple number 2 (issue started in 2010). In the chapter prestige booklets the new prestige booklets are being discussed. Two new prestige booklets with so called personalized stamps were issued. One from Greenpeace and the other from the Dutch pop group Bløf (pronounced as "Bluf"). The last interesting section for us is that of the PostNL franking machine labels. Some new-found varieties are described.

### Number 158, February 2013

2013 is the 40th anniversary of the Postautomaat society. To celebrate this a personalized booklet will be issued by PostNL later this year. More news about in their next issue. As usual, the new varieties of the coil stamps are being discussed.

### Po & Po

*Language: Dutch.*

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

### Vereniging nieuws 2012-4

In addition to the usual report on society business, part 31 of the new-found information on postmarks of the Netherlands is published together with the questions that come with new finds.

### Vereniging nieuws 2013-1

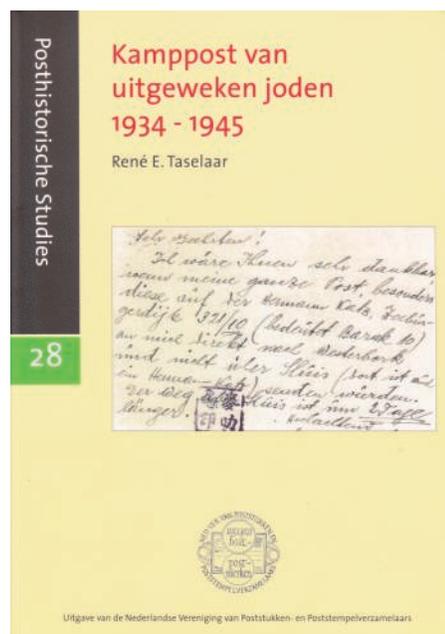
This issue presents part 32 of the new-found information on postmarks of the Netherlands is published together with the questions that come with new finds.

### De Postzak 212

This issue has six articles relevant to our collecting area. In the first one, about errors in the philatelic literature, Ad de Goede explains the impact of errors that are found in a combination of philatelic material. The second article is written by Jan Verhoeven and goes about a 2 cent underfranked change of address card. The third article is written by Bert van Marrewijk and goes about the 5 years of self inking postmarks used by PostNL. René E. Taselaar writes, with the help of Ad C. de Bruin, in the fourth article about the mail connections via the Red Cross from and to the province of Zeeland in September/October 1944. The fifth article, by Hans E. Aitink, covers the censorship in Curaçao during WW II. Jan van den Berg closes the line of articles with his contribution about a new type of railway postcard. The postcard is from the Stoomtramweg-Maatschappij "Oldambt-Pekela".

### Posthistorische Studies # 28

Last but not least, Po & Po published the latest issue in the series of Post Historical studies. This time the book is written by René E. Taselaar and goes about campmail from directed Jews during 1934-1945. This publication contains new, never before published information on this collecting area. Therefore it will be a perfect addition for the specialist. If you are interested in this publication contact Po & Po!



## Recent Issues

### Beautiful Netherlands 2013 - Marken & Walcheren 25 February 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 25 February, PostNL issued the second set of two stamp sheets on the regional dress of Marken and Walcheren. The first two sheets of the series appeared on 28 January with the regional dress of Staphorst and Bunschoten-Spakenburg. Later in the year it will be the turn of Northwest Veluwe and a collective sheet (both will appear on 20 May).

#### Design Marken

On the stamp sheet “Beautiful Netherlands Regional Dress Marken”, the central element is the round casque of the adult women in Marken. Initially, girls began to wear the round casque at the age of 16. It was a symbol that they were regarded as grown-ups. Therefore they had to dress in the corresponding dress for adults. Before the Second World War, this began to change. Little by little, this moment shifted to the age of 18 or 19. On Sundays and public holidays, the round casque was worn with an embroidered ribbon, the colour of which showed if the wearer was in mourning, and if so, in which stage of mourning she was. The casque consists of at least twelve parts held together with pins. Under the transparent overbonnet, the sewn ribbon is visible. This linen ribbon is embroidered with black geometrical motives or figurative images. The woman’s initials are embroidered on either side of the ribbon.



The stamp sheet “Beautiful Netherlands Regional Dress Marken” consists of five identical stamps with the non-value indicator ‘1’, the year ‘2013’, the designation ‘Nederland’ and the designations ‘MARKEN’ and ‘STREEKDRACHTEN’ (regional dress). The silhouette and profile of a woman’s head are shown on the stamps in a vivid blue colour (tone-on-tone) to make the black-and-white head cover stand out even better. The woman wears the round casque, a complex head cover, consisting of at least twelve loose parts. The sheet consists of four stamps in portrait position – two older photographs in monochrome and two more recent photographs in colour. The following is pictured on the photographs, from left to right: a view of the typical houses in Marken, the Horse of Marken (the lighthouse from 1839), the crew of the fishing boat MK 63 in regional dress in 1943 and a modern-day photo of a young woman in Marken dress with the so-called girl’s bonnet, which was increasingly worn after the Second World War by adult women as well. The name of the Beautiful Netherlands series is printed across the photographs in perforations. A soft, light pink 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 Marken regional dress are printed here and there on the stamp sheet.

## Design Walcheren

The central element on the stamp sheet “Beautiful Netherlands Regional Dress Walcheren”, is the striking head cover of women on this former island in the Dutch province of Zeeland. This bonnet gradually reduced in size after 1900 and was worn more on the back of the head, causing the underbonnet to be better visible. As from 1950, the underbonnet has been made of more open embroidery. The stamp sheet includes a present-day image of a woman with a hat over her bonnet. Such casque hats were in fashion in the nineteenth century and disappeared from the scene in around 1900.



The stamp sheet “Beautiful Netherlands Regional Dress Walcheren” consists of five identical stamps with the non-value indicator ‘1’, the year ‘2013’, the designation ‘Nederland’ and the designations ‘WALCHEREN’ and ‘STREEKDRACHTEN’ (regional dress). The silhouette and profile of a woman’s head are shown on the stamps in a vivid pink colour in two tones (tone-on-tone) to make the black-and-white head cover stand out even better. The woman wears the open embroidered underbonnet with a so-called ‘langettemuts’ over it (‘langet’ is the name for a white cotton band with ribs woven into it). The sheet consists of four stamps in portrait position – two older photographs in monochrome and two more recent photographs in colour. The following is pictured on the photographs, from left to right: the beach of Walcheren with the characteristic wooden poles that serve as breakwaters in Zeeland, a portrait of a young woman with linen bonnet, curling head broocher ends and a garnet necklace, two men in regional dress with a small cap, and a woman with a casque hat, head brooch and striking forehead needle. Her necklace is made of red coral. The name of the Beautiful Netherlands series is printed across the photographs in perforations. A soft, light green 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 Walcheren regional dress 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 sheetlets (Marken) 85,000 sheetlets (Walcheren)
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Product code:	330364 (Marken)
Product code:	330363 (Walcheren)
Type of stamp:	Sheet of 5 identical stamps
Stamp print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black

## 100th Anniversary Burgers' Zoo 25 February 2013

The stamp sheetlet 100th Anniversary Burgers' Zoo was issued on 25 February 2013. On each of the ten stamps, two animals are pictured, mostly a mother and her young. The ten animals are, in alphabetical order: Banggai cardinalfish, Black-footed penguin, Chimpanzee, Grant's zebra, Green iguana, Hyacinth macaw, Rothschild's giraffe, Square-lipped rhinoceros, Sri Lankan leopard and Yellow-cheeked gibbon.

In addition to the sheet with ten different stamps, there are two stamp booklets, a so-called 'prestige booklet' as well as two first-day covers.

The stamp sheetlet 100th Anniversary Burgers' Zoo features ten different stamps, each with the non-value indicator '1' for destinations in the Netherlands. On every stamp, a color photograph is shown of two animals, in most cases a mother and her young. The photos were taken by professional photographers and by zookeepers from Burgers' Zoo.

Each stamp has a different background, consisting of sections of plans of Burgers' Zoo throughout its history. The section corresponds with the location of the respective species at the time, often marked with small animal illustrations on the plan. Each stamp has a different background color, either as a derivative of or a contrast to the dominant color of the photograph. The same applies to the typographical colors. Camouflage effects are used in the designation 'Nederland', referring to the camouflage used by the animals to make it difficult for their enemies or prey to detect them.

The Akkurat font, designed by Laurenz Brunner in 2004, is used for the typography. The texts in the sheet margin provide short descriptions of the animals and of the successful care they receive at Burgers' Zoo.

The image of a chameleon is printed in the margin of the 100th Anniversary Burgers' Zoo stamp sheet. This indicates that each stamp has a C code (Chameleon eXplorer). If this code is scanned with the corresponding app on a mobile telephone (iPhone or Android), a variety of background information on Burgers' Zoo can be viewed via the Internet. The app can be downloaded free of charge at the iTunes Store and Android Market.



### Technical Details

Stamp size:	25 x 36mm
Perforation:	14½ : 14½
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Print process:	offset
Print run:	410,000 sheetlets
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Type of stamp:	sheetlet with ten special stamps
Item number:	330261
Stamp print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black

## Throne Succession

25 March 2013

PostNL is issuing two stamp sheetlets on the occasion of the succession to the throne on 30 April 2013 when King Willem-Alexander succeeds Queen Beatrix. The design of both sheetlets was produced by Meike Nip, Senior Art Director at the firm Ping-Pong Design in Rotterdam. The sheetlet with the five Beatrix stamps will be published on 25 March 2013. The sheetlet with the five Willem-Alexander stamps will appear as soon as possible after the throne succession, in the middle of May. On the occasion of the throne succession, PostNL issued on 25 March a special stamp booklet in the form of a triptych. In addition to the two stamp sheetlets with five of the same stamps, two stamp booklets with two first day issue covers will also be published.

The background of the sheetlet with the five stamps of Queen Beatrix is a photo of her inauguration on 30 April 1980, in white and gold (Spaarnestad Photo, 1980). The five identical stamps contain a profile photo of Queen Beatrix in white and royal blue tints, taken by Frans Vanderlinde (ANP, 1995). The Queen is looking towards the right on the stamp. In the dark segment to the left on the stamp there is the Royal Crown with below this the name of the abdicating sovereign, the years of her reign, the value indication 1 and the Nederland designation in the Garamond font type. The background to the sheetlet with the five stamps of King Willem-Alexander will be a photo of his inauguration on 30 April 2013, in white and silver. The five identical stamps contain a profile photo of King Willem-Alexander, in white and orange-red tints, taken by Goos van der Veen (Hollandse Hoogte, 2008). The King is looking towards the left on the stamp. In the dark segment to the right on the stamp there is the Royal Crown with below this the name of the new sovereign, the year of the start of his reign, the value indication 1 and the Nederland designation - all of this also in the Garamond font type.

On the occasion of the throne succession, PostNL on 25 March will also issue a special stamp booklet in the form of a triptych, for the Beatrix stamps and the Willem-Alexander stamps. On the cover of this booklet the mother Beatrix and son Willem-Alexander are facing each other - a montage of the same photos and profiles used for the stamps. On the other pages, on the outside, there are photos of then Princess Beatrix with Willem-Alexander as a baby (Hollandse Hoogte, Rue des Archives/AGIP, 1967) and Queen Beatrix with Willem Alexander as an adult (ANP, Ed Oudenaarden, 1999). On the inside of the stamp booklet on the left there is the stamp sheetlet with the five Beatrix stamps. On the inside on the right there is space for the sheetlet with the five Willem-Alexander stamps which will be issued in the middle of May. On the pages following the two stamp sheetlets there are two other photos to create the effect of surprise. Behind the Beatrix stamps this is a family photo of then Princess Beatrix with Prince Claus and their three sons at an early age (Hollandse Hoogte, Willi Schneider/Rex Features, 1982). For the picture behind the Willem-Alexander stamps a recent photo of the then Prince of the House of Orange with Princess Maximá and the three little princesses (Hollandse Hoogte, Tim Rooke/Rex Features, 2012).



### Technical Details

Stamp size:	40x30 mm
Size of sheetlet:	170x122
Perforation:	14 : 13 ¼
Paper:	Normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Print process:	offset
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Booklet item number:	730167
Stamp print colors:	red en black
Sheet border print colors:	2x gold

## 1001 Woman 25 March 2013

On 25 March 2013, PostNL will issue the stamp sheet 1001 Women. These stamps are a tribute to the many widely talked-about women from Dutch history. The 1001 Women stamp sheet includes the images of six women: explorer Alexandrine Tinne, writer Belle van Zuylen, Utrecht heroine Trijn van Leemput, painter Maria van Oosterwijk, the sovereign Mary of Burgundy and theologian Anna Zernike.

In addition to the stamp sheetlet with ten stamps including six different images, a stamp booklet, a prestige booklet and a first-day cover will also be issued.

The 1001 Women stamp sheet includes ten stamps depicting remarkable women from Dutch history.

The four stamps at the top and the four stamps at the bottom are identical, so that six women from six different centuries are shown. Sections of existing paintings and photographs were used for the images. The portraits in the horizontal area are ordered in a way that there is similarity in the direction in which the women look.

On the five stamps on the right-hand side, the images have been arranged vertically; on the five stamps on the left-hand side, a wave pattern is discernible. Pastel mono colors have been used in the portraits; the chosen color is typical of the century in which the respective woman lived.

For the typography a new, sans serif font from 2012 was chosen, the Ano from Alias, designed by Gareth Hague. The typography on the stamps consists of the respective woman's name, her year of birth and her year of death, the designation 'NEDERLAND 2013', the non-value indicator '1' and the theme '1001 Vrouwen' (1001 women).

The portraits continue on the stamp margin, where the names of the women are repeated and brief biographies are provided by Els Kloek.



### Woman pictured

**Alexandrine Tinne** (The Hague 1835 – Ghat, Libya 1869). Explorer and pioneer in photography. Alexandrine Tinne had an upper-class The Hague background. With her mother and aunt she explored areas in Egypt and Sudan, which were then virgin territory to westerners. She was killed under mysterious circumstances in the Sahara by Tuaregs. In her day, Alexandrine Tinne was internationally famous and was acknowledged as an important explorer. David Livingstone wrote about her: "I admire nobody as much as the Dutch lady, Miss Tinne, who, after the most awful domestic disasters, persevered in spite of all the difficulties."

**Belle van Zuylen** (Zuylen 1740 – Colombier, Switzerland 1805). Writer. Isabella van Tuyll van Se-rooskerken married Charles-Emmanuel de Charrière de Penthaz (1735-1808) in Zuylen in 1771. Internation-ally, Belle van Zuylen is one of the most famous writers of the Netherlands. She wrote in French. Her words ‘I have no talent for subordination’ are typical of her. Abroad, she was known under the name Isabelle de Charrière. In her time, Belle van Zuylen’s work was highly appreciated. After her death, she passed into oblivion. In the 1970s she was rediscovered, and between 1979 and 1984 her complete works were pub-lished in ten volumes.

**Trijn van Leemput**, also known as Catharina de Berghes ten Essendelle (ca 1530 – Utrecht 1607). This heroine of Utrecht led a group of women in the destruction of the much-hated Vredenburg, a castle that was the symbol of the Spanish rule that had been driven out. She was angered by the fact that the new rulers did not dare to take this step. Trijn van Leemput has always appealed to the imagination. In the early seven-teenth century, she was depicted armed with a pickaxe. In epic poems about Trijn, poetic licence embel-lished the legend even further.

**Maria van Oosterwijck** (Nootdorp 1630 – Uitdam 1693). Still-life painter, working in Delft and Amster-dam. Her father was a minister of the church, but through her mother she moved in artistic circles. In the 1680s, Maria van Oosterwijck primarily painted floral still lives, often with religious symbols wrought into them. She worked with high precision and used flowers she had carefully chosen for their color and size. These flowers were not only relatively rare and, in those days, very expensive, they were also perishable and had different flowering seasons, Maria worked like many of her contemporaries: first she drew and painted them in water colors in the botanical gardens and then she painted them in oils on canvas. She sold her work at high prices to sovereigns throughout Europe.

**Mary Duchess of Burgundy**, also known as Mary the Rich (Brussels 1457 – Bruges 1482). First sovereign lady of the Netherlands. In 1477, Mary inherited all Burgundian possessions, but this was disputed for the fact that she was a woman. With her Great Privilege she established peace and quiet in the Dutch provinces. Mary’s marriage to Maximilian of Habsburg would determine the international position of the Netherlands for several centuries. Her choice of partner rendered a union with France as well as an autonomous status impossible for the time being. Her provinces became the focus of European politics. Due to her personality and the obligingness of her reign, however, the unity of the major provinces of the Burgundian Netherlands was maintained.

**Anne Zernike** (Amsterdam 1887 – Amersfoort 1972). Liberal theologian, first female minister of the church in the Netherlands. In 1911, she was called as minister to the Baptist community of Bovenknijpe (province of Friesland). Anne Zernike married painter Jan Mankes in Schoterland in 1915. For reasons of her marriage, she had to resign her of-fice. After her husband’s death in 1920, Anne Mankes-Zernike was not called as minister by the Baptist Brotherhood again, much to her sadness. The image of an outspoken, radically liberal, left-ist modern minister and theologian emerges from her books and many articles. For many Baptists and Remonstrants she was too liberal, and some-times she was even too leftist-modern for the lib-erals and the Dutch Protestant Union. The close relationship between theology and the arts was one of her articles of faith.

#### Technical Details

Stamp size:	36 x 25mm
Perforation:	14½ : 14½
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Printing process:	offset
Print run:	230,000 sheetlets
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Type of stamp:	sheetlet with ten special stamps, including six designs
Item number:	330362
Stamp print	
Colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black

On 25 March 2013, PostNL issued the Rijksmuseum stamp sheet on the occasion of the opening of the Rijksmuseum on 13 April 2013. The Rijksmuseum stamp sheet consists of ten stamps with the non-value indicator 1 for destinations in the Netherlands. These stamps bear the images of details of 24 works of art and provide a representative picture of the vast collection of the Rijksmuseum, in time as well as in subject and technique.

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

The Rijksmuseum stamp sheet consists of 24 square details of works of art, divided into five rows. These famous and less famous masterpieces from the Rijksmuseum collection are divided by white spaces. On the stamps, this white bar is used for the typography, including the non-value indicator 1 and the sorting hook. The stamp sheet design with the images moving to the right is based on the swipe technology of smart phones and tablets. This technology is also used on the new Rijksmuseum website; visitors to the site can swipe through the images on their screen. The images on the stamp sheet are thematically ordered. The first row is on religion and ethics, the second on still lives and nature, the third on movement and arrested movement, the fourth on simplicity and richness, and the fifth on men and children. At the top of the margin is the Rijksmuseum logo with the name of the website and the call to discover the collection at the top right.



## The Rijksmuseum

The Rijksmuseum dates back to 1885, when the current building, designed by architect Pierre Cuypers, came into service. During the renovation from 2004 to 2012, later additions to the building were removed, so that it was restored to Cuypers' clear lay-out. The Rijksmuseum offers the visitor an extensive overview of the arts and history from the late Middle Ages to the present day. The top pieces include paintings by Rembrandt, Frans Hals and Johannes Vermeer, famous doll's houses, the silver by the Van Vianen brothers and Delftware.

The entire collection of the museum, including drawings, prints and photographs, consists of about one million items. Over eight thousand of these – paintings, sculptures, historical objects and artefacts – are exhibited in 80 rooms in relationship to each other, based on the principle of time awareness and sense of beauty. A separate wing houses the special collections, with large subcollections of china, silver, jewellery, glass and pottery. The Teekenschool (drawing school) is a multidisciplinary educational centre where young visitors can develop their creative talent with the help of various art forms. It is expected that the Rijksmuseum will receive 1.5 to 2 million visitors per year.

In October 2012, the Rijksmuseum launched a new application on its website – Rijksstudio – as a prelude to the opening. For the museum world this is an innovative digital application in which a large part of the Rijksmuseum collection is available free of charge for everybody. Rijksstudio comprises 125,000 well-known, unexpected and surprising images that can be zoomed in on, touched, liked and used to work on by the visitors. The Rijksmuseum is the only major national museum in the world that is open 365 days a year.

## Images

### Row 1

Young Woman in a Broad-Brimmed Hat, 1645, Caesar Boëtius van Everdingen (1616-1678), oils on canvas  
 The Gallant Conversation, 1653, Gerard ter Borch (1617-1681), oils on canvas  
 Interior of the Church of St Odulphus in Assendelft, 1649, Pieter Jansz. Saenredam (1597-1665), oils on panel  
 Mary Magdalene, 1530, Jan van Scorel (1495-1562), oils on panel  
 Holy Kinship, 1495, studio of Geertgen tot Sint Jans (1455-1485), oils on panel

### Row 2

The Floating Feather, 1680, Melchior d'Hondecoeter (1636-1695), oils on canvas  
 Still Life of Fruits and Flowers, 1620, Balthasar van der Ast (1593-1657), oils on panel  
 Still Life with Flowers, 1639, Hans Bollongier (1598-1672), oils on panel  
 Vivi in a Red Dress in a Forest, 1910, Jacob Olie Jr. (1879-1955), autochrome on glass slide  
 Festoon of Fruit and Flowers, 1660, Jan Davidsz. de Heem, (1606-1683), oils on canvas

### Row 3

Sheet with five butterflies, a wasp and two flies, 1664, Pieter Withoos (1654-1693), water colour with paint brush  
 Bunya no Yasuhide from the series Modern Parody on the Six Poets and Six Flowers, 1845, after Utagawa Kunisada (1786-1865), color woodcut in paper  
 Italian Landscape with Stone Pines, 1807, Hendrik Voogd (1768-1839), oils on canvas  
 The Threatened Swan, 1640, Jan Asselijn (1610-1652), oils on canvas  
 Landscape with Angler, 1768, Jacob Cats (1741-1799), etching on paper

### Row 4

Still Life with Gilded Cup, 1635, Willem Claesz. Heda (1594-1680), oils on panel  
 The Milkmaid, 1660, Johannes Vermeer (1632-1675), oils on canvas  
 Still Life with Cheeses, 1615, Floris Claesz. van Dijck (1575-1651), oils on panel  
 Tile tableau from the Orphanage in Sommelsdijk, 1725, anonymous artist, faience

### Row 5

The Interrupted Piano Performance, 1813, Willem Bartel van der Kooi (1768-1836), oils on canvas  
 Gerard Andriesz Bicker, 1640, Bartholomeus van der Helst (1613-1670), oils on panel  
 Portrait of Giuliano da Sangallo, 1482, Piero di Cosimo (1462-1522), oils on panel  
 The Night Watch, 1642, Rembrandt Harmensz. van Rijn (1606-1669), oils on canvas  
 Girl in Blue, 1641, Johannes Cornelisz. Verspronck (1600-1662), oils on canvas

## Technical Details

Stamp size:	36 x 25mm
Perforation:	14½ : 14½
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Print process:	offset
Print run:	230,000 sheetlets
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Stamp type:	sheetlet with ten different stamps
Item number	
stamp sheet:	330561
Stamp print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black

## Europe Stamps 2013, Dutch mail vans 22 April 2013

On 22 April 2013, PostNL will issue the stamp sheet for Europe Stamps 2013: Dutch Mail Vans Europe Stamps have been issued for 56 years by various European countries. In the past decade, they have also been associated with a design contest: the Europe Stamp Best Design Competition. This competition is organised by PostEurop, the organisation in which all European national postal companies cooperate. The theme of the 2013 design competition is The Postman's Van.

In addition to the stamp sheetlet featuring two different stamps, a stamp booklet, a prestige booklet and a first-day cover will be issued.

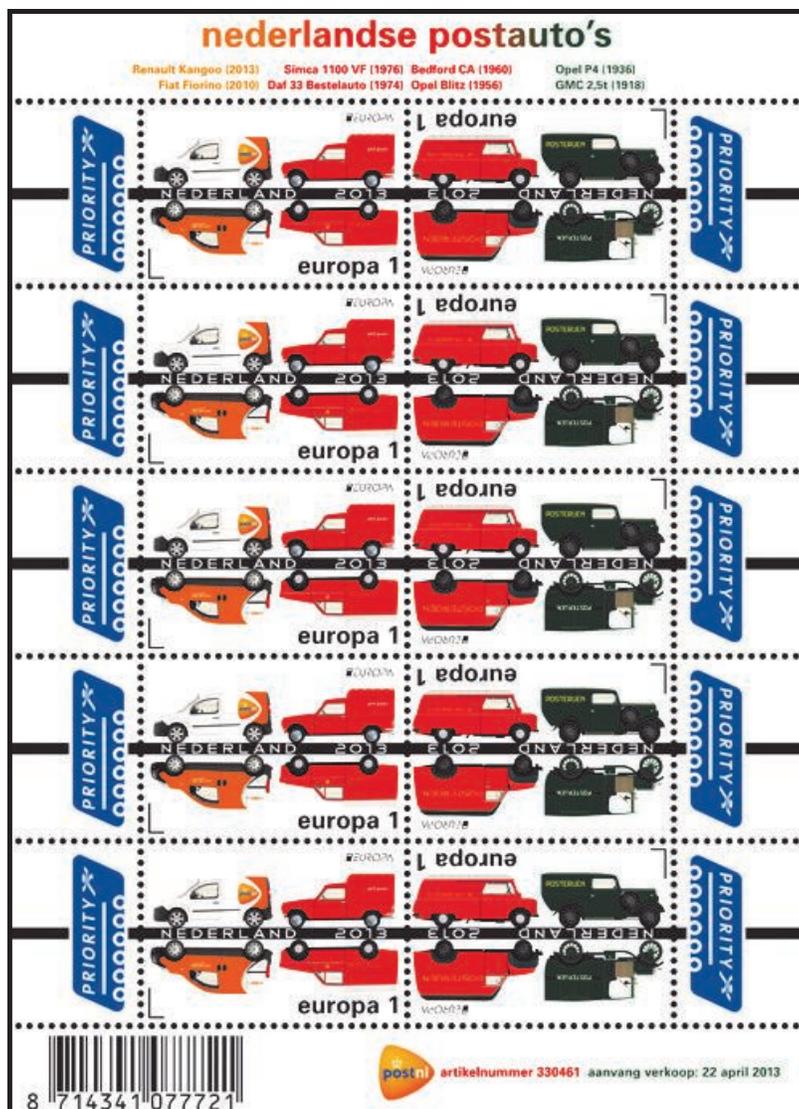
The stamp sheet Dutch Mail Vans for Europe Stamps 2013 consists of 5 x 2 stamps with the non-value indicator "Europa 1". Each stamp features four mail vans, mirrored two by two, with the Priority logo in the margin to the left of the stamp. From left to right, the vans shown are increasingly older. The changing corporate identity colours of the vans come back in the colours of the texts at the top of the stamp sheet. The PostEurop logo is at the top left on each stamp.

A black bar runs across the middle of each stamp all the way to the edge of the sheet, underneath the Priority logo. The tyres of the mail vans touch the bar; it is as if the bar is the road the vans are driving on. "NEDERLAND 2013" is printed on the bar in the same font used on one of the older vans. The other texts are set in Univers. The driving direction of the vans is towards the edge of the sheet.

### Car brands depicted on the stamps

Non-value indicator "Europa 1" (Left vertical row):  
Renault Kangoo (2013); Fiat Fiorino (2010); Simca 1100 VF (1976); DAF 33 van (1974);

Non-value indicator "Europa 1" (Right vertical row):  
Bedford CA (1960); Opel Blitz (1956); Opel P4 (1936); GMC 2.5t (1918);



### Technical Details

Stamp size:	36 x 25 mm
Perforation:	14 ½ : 14½
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Print process:	offset
Print run:	120,000 sheets
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Type of stamp:	sheetlet with five pairs of two different special stamps with the non-value indicator "Europa 1"
Item number	
stamp sheet:	330461
Stamp print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black

## AMERICAN SOCIETY for NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

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

An illustrated **MAGAZINE** ( containing philatelic articles as well as news items), published six times a year access to the ASNP **LIBRARY** through borrowing privileges, and an **AUCTION**. This is the only auction in the USA that deals exclusively with Netherlands and Related Areas material.

Membership runs from September 1 through August 31. We offer two ways to receive our magazine. Digital in PDF format by email and in hardcopy sent by snailmail. Tab one of the boxes below to make your choice.

- Digital magazine** sent by email (provide your email address!), dues are for members worldwide \$ 10,=
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