

Dated Journal

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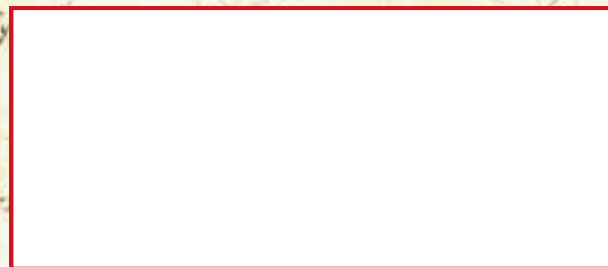
# Netherlands Philately

*Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately*

Volume 38/2



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





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# NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for  
Netherlands Philately; **Volume 38/2**

January 2013

First of all I want to wish you and your family a Happy New Year and hope that you have a healthy and great philatelic 2014.

In front of you is the second magazine of the season and this time it is a double thick issue. The reason for this double thick issue is the sizes of the articles and time saving efforts for the me as editor. The new website that Arno and I are building at this moment demands time of us and I like to put as much effort as possible in it at this stage to get it fully operational.

If you have an e-mail address and not yet given it to our secretary or you recently changed yours, please send this to our secretary so he can update our records. As soon the new website is ready, you will receive the login details via your e-mail address.

Also in this issue the sad news that we received at the end of 2013 with the passing away of two of our long time members John Heimans and Richard Phelps.

Finally, the election results for our society board are complete and appear in this magazine together with other news from the Secretary.

From a hot Adelaide,

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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 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.

## **Election Results**

Twenty-five ballots were received in the Election for Officers of the ASNP. Each of the candidates, i.e., Ed Matthews for President, Franklin Ennik for Vice-President, Tom Hardin for Treasurer, and Ben Jansen for Secretary, received 25 votes. No write-in candidates were put forward.

The participation rate in the election was a rather disappointing 25%.

## **News from the Secretary**

At present, we have 102 paying members, half —51— of whom receive the magazine in electronic (full-color) form only and 91 receive both the hardcopy and electronic version. It would benefit the financial situation of the Society (and reduce the workload of the Magazine Publisher) if these 40 ‘dual recipients’ elected the electronic option only! This will become even more urgent when the recently announced postage increases become effective.

While a number of members did not renew their membership, the following new (and returning) members were added to our roster:

### **New Members**

Nicholas Follansbee	Ashland, OR	1-3,14
Meindert Mossel	IJmuiden, Netherlands	1,3
David Clayton	Magna, UT	1-8,14-20,24

### **Returning Members**

Maurice Frank	Rye Brook, NY	1-7,9,13-15
John Breukelaar	Petersborough, Canada	
Andrew Liptak	Brompton, Canada	1
Dan Stromquist	Seal Beach, CA	3,14

## In Memoriam John Heimans (1918-2013)



John passed away peacefully with his family at his bedside, at the age of 95. John was born in Amsterdam and he emigrated to the U.S with his parents at the age of 9. He was an Eagle Scout (attending the 1937 World Jamboree in the Netherlands as a US representative), a Grand Rapids Michigan High graduate and he attended the University of Michigan. He also served two years in the U.S. Navy.

John was employed by San Jose Steel Co for 47 years. He was V.P. of the company. He formed and ran the fencing division SCS Inc, until retiring at 75. John was a member and president of the International Fence Association, a Mason with San Leandro Lodge # 113, and a member of the Sportsmen Club. He was an outdoor sportsman and enjoyed meeting and talking to people around the world.

John was a member and co-founder of the Netherlands Philatelists of California (NPofC) and an early member of the ASNP (member # 65). He served the NPofC as its president for many years, was active in and organized local stamp shows, where he also exhibited successfully John contributed to the NPofC's anniversary publications with articles about plate faults and other philatelic subjects.

John also served the ASNP with distinction, being a governor from 1996 thru mid 2004. When the ASNP encountered internal discontent John, at his own expense, flew to the Netherlands to smooth things out

John is survived by his loving and devoted wife of 49 years, Eva, his brother Richard Heimans, five children, eight grandchildren, and two great grand children.

The members of the NPofC and ASNP will miss John and our thoughts are with Eva and the children.

## In Memoriam Richard “Dick” Phelps (1940-2013)



Dick Phelps was born on March 23, 1940 in Plover, Wisconsin to parents Lloyd and Clara Phelps. Dick loved music all his life. He began with piano lessons, later played the clarinet and the saxophone. During his lifetime Dick was a member of various bands. As a boy he also was a member of the Boy Scouts. He loved astronomy and as a teen in 1959 was a member of a Rocket Club that launched a rocket that reached nearly 5,000 feet.

Dick worked for JCPenney for over 30 years and retired in the late 1990s. At JCPenney, he was known as “The Professor” for his brilliance, knowledge and desire to share his expertise. He always loved strategy games such as GO, Chess, and Bridge. Dick also enjoyed cooking and many of his recipes have appeared in church cookbooks. After Dick retired he always said that he couldn’t figure out how he had time to work because he had so many other interests.

In the ASNP we did know Dick not only through his years (1998 – 2008) of being the very capable ASNP auctioneer, but also for his many contributions, such as writing articles about the cancels of the former Caribbean Dutch areas (especially Aruba and Curaçao); he identified secondary types and also found dates older than were published in the literature.

In the Dallas, TX area Dick was very involved in local philatelic organizations, not only as an organizer but also as a frequent exhibitor.

Dick has shared his exhibits by putting them on CDs and passing them on to his fellow collectors.

The ASNP members who knew him will fondly remember Dick.

Dick was married in 1965 and had four children with Patricia. They divorced in 1989 and he married Penni in 1990. Dick passed away on December 11, 2013 in Plano, Texas.

Our thoughts are with Penni and the children.



## A letter from Tjikao

by Ben H. Jansen

The folding letter shown in Figure 1 was written on February 14, 1825 in Tjikao, and received a TIANJOR cancel on its way to Batavia. All these places are on Java (part of the present-day archipelago of Indonesia) and the letter represents an example of the eophilatelic inland postal traffic in the Dutch East Indies (DEI). The letter is of philatelic interest, as will be described later, but first let us provide some geographical context.



Figure 1: Folded letter mailed in 1825 with 'franco' and 'tianjor' cancels.

In 1825, the Dutch ruled over Java (and part or all of some other islands in the Indonesian archipelago). Batavia (present-day Jakarta, Indonesia's capital) was its capital, on the north coast of Java. Its location is shown in Figure 2, which also shows the location of Tianjor (Tjandjoer or Cianjur) and Tjikao, the letter's place of origin. Tjikao is near Poerwakata (about 7.5km away) at the confluence of the Tjikao and Tjitaroem streams.

The Tjitaroem passes Bandoeng to the south, Tjiandjoer to the east and eventually discharges in the Java Sea. A road connected Tjikao with Poerwakarta and Tjandjoer, but it may also have been possible to sail down the Tjitaroem to reach Tjiandjoer from Tjikao.



Figure 2: Map of West Java. Streams and sea names are in *italic*, place names in *regular script*. Adapted from a map in [1].



The road connecting Batavia and Bandoeng by way of Buitenzorg (present-day Bogor) and Tjiandjoer is part of the “Grote Postweg” (great post route). This road of more than 1000 km runs across Java from Anjer in the West to Panaroucan in the East (see Figure 3) and was a project initiated by ‘Gouverneur-Generaal’ (Governor) of the Dutch Indies Herman Willem Daendels (1762-1818). Appointed in 1807 by King Lodewijk Napoleon (remember, The Netherlands were part of the French Empire then), he arrived in Batavia on January 5, 1808. One of his first acts was to improve the large road connecting east and west Java in such a manner that it could be used by all transport vehicles during both monsoon seasons [2].



Figure 3: The “Grote Postweg” (great post route) on Java (source: wikipedia.com)

The content of the letter appears complete and is readable. Searches on the world-wide web and in (digital) archives revealed that the addressee played an important role in the government of DEI, and a fair amount of information about the writer could be obtained as well. Philately-wise, the postal markings are interesting too, so there were ample reasons to write this article.

### The Letter

The letter is a so-called ‘vouwbrief’ (folding letter) and consists of one large piece of brownish paper, 31.5 cm tall and 40 cm wide. As shown in Figure 4, the sheet is folded in half to obtain four sides measuring 31.5 cm by 20 cm. The text of the letter is written on the front and back of the ‘front page’ (see Figure 4, left panel) and the address is written on the back of the ‘back page’ (right panel of Figure 4). The whole thing is then folded twice across its width (indicated by dashed lines 1 and 2 in Figure 4) and twice folded lengthways (dashed lines 3 and 4 in Figure 4). The end result was a sealable letter of 18 cm by 9 cm. The seal was applied across fold 4, but is missing.

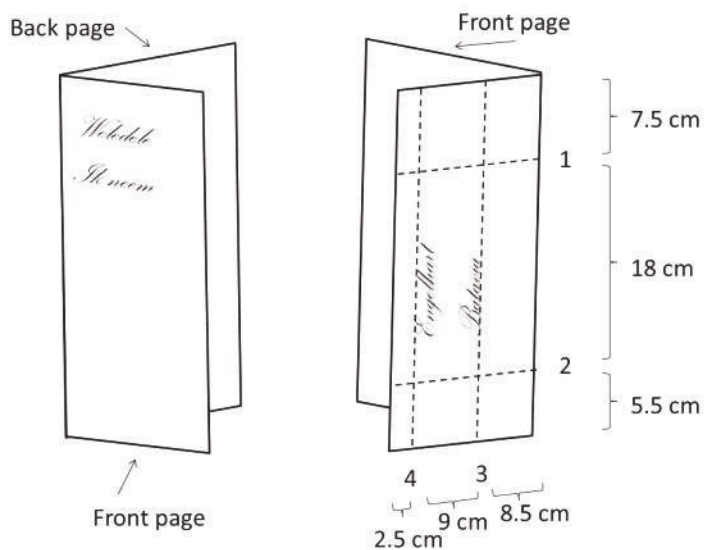


Figure 4: Construction of the folding letter. Dashed lines denote the folds, the positions of which are indicated in centimeters.

The letter is addressed to

*Weledele Gestrenge Heer Den Heer N. Engelhart  
Oud Raad van Nederlandsch Indie  
te Batavia*

and bears the name of the sender, Westendorp, a handwritten 6, and double-framed FRANCO and TIANJOR cancels. There are also two pencil notations ('RR', and 'Tjiandjoer 1825') possibly made by a previous owner or dealer. The honorific 'Weledele Gestrenge Heer, Den Heer' is hard to translate but is a respectful salutation to address a notary, lawyer or similar professional. As we will discover later, the even more respectful title 'Hoogedele Gestrenge Heer' (Right Honorable) should have been used.

The content of the letter is as follows:

*Tjikao, den 14 Februari 1825*

*Weledele Gestrenge Heer*

*Ik neem de vrijheid U Weledelgestrenge deze te doen toekomen daar ik den 9e dezer een brief van mijn familie heb ontvangen van Utrecht dd 4 Sept 1824 waarin men mij meld dat U Weledelgestrenge wel de goedheid heeft willen neemen zich met een kistje voor mij gedestineerd te belasten. Zoo U Weledelegestrenge in het bezit van gemeld kistje is mag ik dan wel zoo vrij zijn U Weledelgestrenge te verzoeken om of mij met enige letteren van U Weledelgestrenge in antwoord te vereren of wel meergemeld kistje bij de Heeren Bijnon kooplieden te Batavia te zenden die het al dan mij met een Tjikaoche prauw zouden kunnen doen toekomen. U Weledelgestrenge zal mij daar meede ten hoogste verplichten derwijl ik in langen tijd geen berigten van mijn Moeder heb ontvangen en in dat kistje brieven van haar voor mij zijn.*

*In hoope dat U Weledelgestrenge deze mijne vrijheid niet zal ten kwade duiden heb ik de eer na mij in U Weledelgestrenge veelvermogenende Protectie te hebben aanbevolen mij met de meeste hoogachting te noemen  
Weledele Gestrenge Heer!*

*Uw Weledelegestrenges Den(?) Gehoorzame Dienaar  
Westendorp*

In summary, the letter was written in February 14, 1825 and mentions that the writer has received a letter, on February 9, from his family from Utrecht in The Netherlands. This letter, dated September 4, 1824, mentions that the recipient has been so good as to have carried with him a small box containing letters from the writer's mother. Since the writer has not heard from his mother for a long time, he asks if the recipient could let him know by letter if the box is in his possession, or whether he could give the box to the Gentlemen Bijnon, merchants in Batavia. The latter would then ship it by 'prauw' to Tjikao. Of course the writer would be much obliged and signs off by calling himself an obedient servant.

The letter was written with black ink, in beautiful cursive handwriting with many flourishes, as seen in Figure 5, which shows the closing lines of the letter.

The image shows the handwritten closing lines of the letter in a beautiful cursive script. The text is written in black ink on aged paper. The signature 'Westendorp' is prominent at the bottom, followed by a large, ornate flourish. Above the signature, the text 'Uw Weledelegestrenges Den(?) Gehoorzame Dienaar' is written in a similar cursive hand. The overall style is characteristic of early 19th-century Dutch handwriting.

Figure 5: The last few lines of the letter.



Back to the contents of the letter. The Bijnon's mentioned in the letter must be the Gebroeders (Brothers) Beijnon (note spelling) who were merchants on the 'Utrechtse straat' (Utrecht Street) in Batavia, according to an advertisement in the *Bataviaasche Courant* of September 4, 1824.

A 'prauw' (new spelling, or 'prahoe' in Malay) resembles an oblong canoe with elevated stern and/or prow, sometimes with a single sail (see left panel of Figure 6). Figure 6 also shows several, owned by the 'Bataviaasch Praauwen Veer' (Batavian Prahu Ferry), on the Tjikao at the coffee warehouse in Tjikao. The 'prauwen' were used to transport coffee to Batavia, a trip of about eight days, according to the amusing description of such a trip described in 'Javaansche Taferelen' [4], while the trip back by coach and post horses took only two to three days.



Figure 6: "Prauwen" in Batavia (left) and (right) on the Tjikao at the coffee warehouse in Tjikao near Poerwakarta (KITLV, Leiden [3]).

### *The Addressee*

The addressee is Nicolaus (or Nicolaas) Engelhard (with a 'd' rather than a 't'), who was born in Arnhem (The Netherlands) on December 1, 1761 and died in Buitenzorg (Bogor) on May 31, 1831. At an early age, he was sent to Java and appointed to vice-merchant in the Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (VOC, United East India Company) in 1788. He made a rapid career, becoming first administrator in 1782. On March 8, 1784, he married Maria Wilhelmina Senn van Basel, born May 28, 1770 (yes, she was underage). This marriage, and Engelhard's generous salary made him a rich man and he belonged to the upper class of Batavia with close connections to the leaders of the VOC and government (his aunt was the wife of W.A. Alting, Governor-General of the VOC from 1780-1796). His professional advancement continued and he became an extra-ordinary member of the 'Raad van Indië' (Council of the Indies) in 1798 and was promoted to ordinary member and provisional first council in 1801. In that year, he also became the Governor of Java's Northeast Coast.



Figure 7: Engelhard's wife (KITLV, Leiden [3]).

The 'Raad van Indië' formed the central part of the Dutch colonial government and provided advice to the Governor-General, but also functioned to exercise control over the Governor-General. Its members were also referred to as 'Raad', hence the 'oud Raad van Indië' (oud = old, in the context of 'ex-member') line on the cover's letter. There were two kinds of members: ordinary and extra-ordinary. The ordinary members had voting rights, and the extra-ordinary members functioned in an advisory capacity only, and were often considered 'in training.'

Engelhard was expelled from the 'Raad van Indië' by Governor-General Daendels (the same as the builder of the 'Grote Postweg') on April 8, 1808. In 1811 Daendels imprisoned Engelhard for being 'pro-English' and he was not released until the next Governor-General was appointed. Remember, that from 1811 through 1816 the Dutch East Indies were governed by the British.

Engelhard remained a private citizen for the remainder of his life. On January 4, 1823, Engelhard announces in the *Bataviaasche Courant* the death of his wife on December 27, 1822 at the age of 52 years and 7 months and after 38 years of marriage. A few days later, on January 11, he announces in the same paper his upcoming departure to the Netherlands. On February 23, 1823 he departs Batavia for Amsterdam with the ship 'Betzij en Carolina' (*Bataviaasche Courant*, March 1, 1823). On their way to Amsterdam, the ship is attacked by pirates at 31° 55' N and 40° 48' W (in the middle of the Atlantic, roughly half way between Marrakesh, Morocco, and Jacksonville, Florida) on June 14. According to the *Bataviaasche Courant* (11/18/1823), Engelhard plays an important role in calming down the pirates who had threatened to kill the first chief ('stuurman'). Eventually, the pirates release the ship and crew after having stolen parts of its provisions and cargo. The 'Betzij en Carolina' arrives in Amsterdam on July 7, 1823.

On March 29, 1823, an advertisement appears in the *Bataviaasche Courant* for the sale of the house and buildings having been lived in by the Right Honorable ('hoogedele gestrenge heer') Nicolaas Engelhard, situated on Goenoeng Sahari in Batavia (Figure 8). The advertisement stipulates that the house and buildings will have to be demolished. More ads appear on 4/4, 7/5 and 8/9 of that year announcing the sale of furniture, books, musical instruments, and indigenous weapons previously owned by Engelhard. Apparently, he did not take much with him when he left for the Netherlands!



Figure 8: Goenoeng Sahari, Batavia, circa 1880 (KITLV, Leiden [3]).

Sales advertisements appear again in the *Bataviaasche Courant* on April 24, 1824, this time announcing the sale of Engelhard's precious items to be held in the warehouses of Macquoid, Davidson & Co. on 4/28/1824. A sale of the remaining 'Precioso' is announced on 5/8 and 5/29/1824. The latter advertisement also repeats the announcement for the sale of the house for demolition. The buildings to be sold and demolished include the residence, hall in the back of the garden, and a wing with stable and carriage house on the North-side. The last sales advertisement appears on 7/10/1824 regarding the sale of porcelain and glasswork.

Engelhard's business representatives on Java caused him financial loss and he was forced to return to the Indies to take charge of his business. It is likely that he sailed on the 'Java Paket', which departed from Amsterdam on September 17, 1824. The *Nederlandsche Hermes* [5] lists the 'Java Paket' among the merchant ships built in the Netherlands since 1813. It was launched on February 11, 1820 from the wharf 'Het Roopaard' (the red horse), situated at the Kadijk in Amsterdam, and designed by C.E. Duitz. The 'Java Paket' was a 252 ton frigate and could make the round trip between the Netherlands and the Dutch Indies in eight months. The *Oprechte Haarlemsche Courant* of June 17, 1824 announces that "... the well-sailed newly copper-clad frigate Java Paket ..." is ready to accept cargo and passengers for Batavia, and that it expects to sail in July. The *Bataviaasche Courant* (2/8/1825) mentions the arrival of the Java Paket at Batavia on February 6, 1825, after a voyage of 4.5 months from The Netherlands, and advertisements for the sale of merchandise from the Java Paket start to appear in the same paper. The article also mentions that the 'Java Paket' and the 'Fannij' were the first ships to arrive after a long time and that both brought newspapers with them through September 5, 1824.



In fact, the ‘Fannij’ had arrived on January 11, 1825, having left Vlissingen on 9/18/1824, a day later than the ‘Java Paket’, which puts the departure of the ‘Java Paket’ on September 17, 1824. Thus the voyage took 4.5 months, which matches the duration mentioned in the article. It is also likely that the ‘Java Paket’ brought mail from the Netherlands, including the letter that alerted Westendorp that Engelhard may have brought with him a box destined for Westendorp. While this leaves only three days to deliver this letter to Westendorp in Tjikao, this time frame is not impossible [4].

### *The Sender*

The sender was somewhat harder to identify, but may very well be Wijnand Westendorp, born on August 5, 1802 in Amsterdam. The archives of the ‘Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie’ (Central Office for Genealogy) [6] contain a request, dated December 16, 1822, to the Governor-General of Batavia to grant Wijnand Westendorp a residency permit (Figure 9). This document states that Westendorp, born in Amsterdam, had arrived in Batavia in August with the private Dutch ship ‘t Schoon Verbond, and that on November 27, a request was received asking for permission to remain in the Colonies. The December 16 document also mentions that the applicant appears qualified to work in an office, since he had worked in a Notary office in the Netherlands for some time. There is also a reference to bookkeeping, but the document is hard to read. The Bataviaasche Courant of August 17, 1822 mentions the arrival of the schip ‘Het Schoon Verbond’ at Batavia from Amsterdam (having departed there on April 29) with Mr. Westendorp among its passengers. Perhaps superfluously, the Dutch *het* can be abbreviated as *’t*.

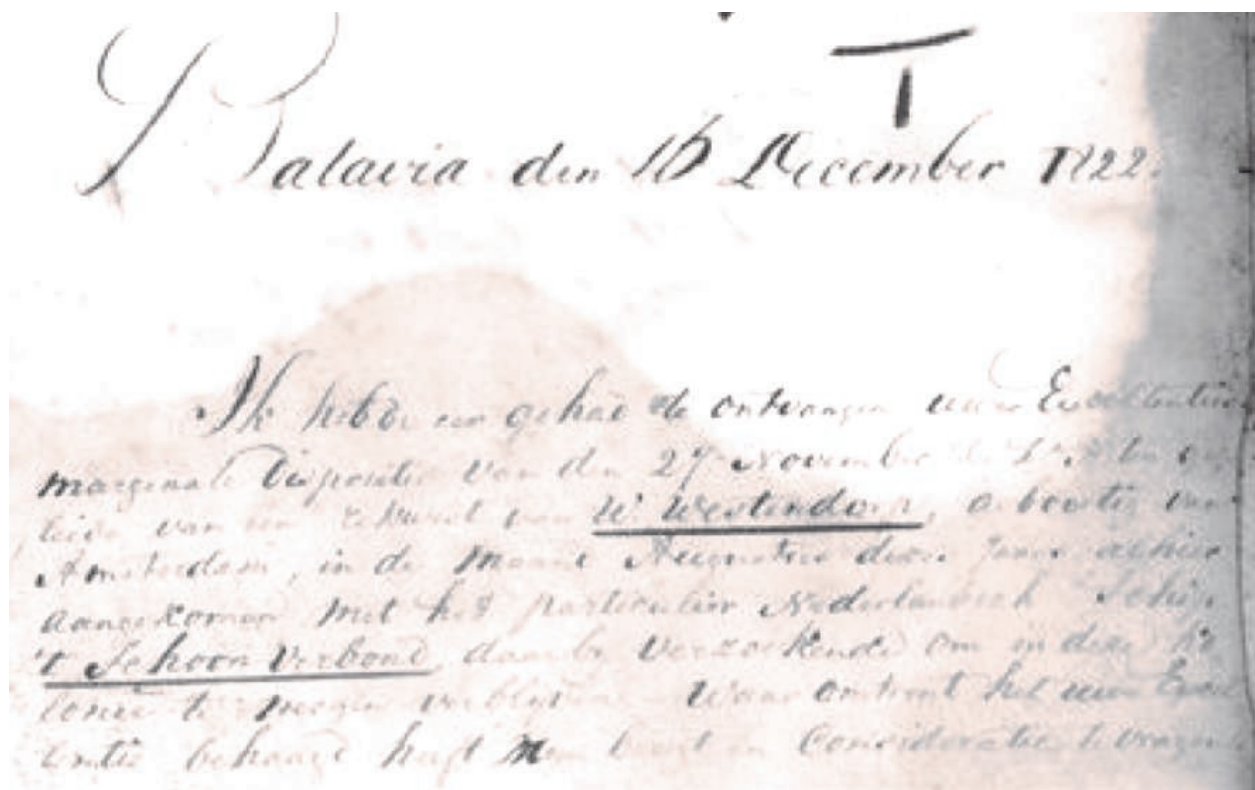


Figure 9: Request to Governor-General to allow permanent residency on Java for W. Westendorp.

The parents of Wijnand Westendorp were Nicolaas Westendorp and Helena Margretha Koopman. The Utrechtsche Courant has an announcement that Nicolaas Westendorp passed away in Amsterdam on June 22, 1819, at the age of over 51 years, having been married to Helena Margretha Koopman for 21 years.

The *Amsterdamsche Courant* (8/12/1797) has an announcement that a dead son was born to the couple on August 11, 1797, while the birth of a son on December 12 was announced on 12/16/1800 in the same paper. This must have been an older brother of Wijnand. Nicolaas Westendorp was a 'commissionair' according to an announcement regarding the sale of the house of the mother of Nicolaas.

The 'Algemeen Nederlandsch Familieblad', Vol. 16, 1903, mentions the marriage of Wijnand Westendorp to Henriette van Brockhorst, in Semarang in 1827. The *Bataviaasche Courant* of August 30, 1827 announces the arrival of the ship *Minerva* from Semarang at Batavia with passengers W. Westendorp and wife. Unfortunately, the marriage must have been cut short by the (untimely) death of Wijnand, as the *Javasche Courant* of May 6, 1828, announces the departure of the ship *Fathoor Rachman*, to Soerabaja, with the *widow* Westendorp on board. On May 9, 1829, the same paper has an announcement regarding the abandoned property of the deceased W. Westendorp, a civil servant when alive. On November 9, 1836, Henriette marries Jacob de Graaf in Semarang (*Javasche Courant*, 11/16/1836) and she dies on March 7, 1852 in Semarang at the age of about 52 years. The above suggests that Wijnand Westendorp had a function with the coffee warehouse in Tjikao, perhaps using his bookkeeping skills.

### *Philatelic Aspects*

The handwritten '6' on the letter indicates the port of six 'stuivers' (the Java rupee was divided in 30 'stuivers' and equaled 1.2 Dutch guilders). The port was paid by the sender, as indicated by the red double-framed FRANCO cancel, shown in Wolff de Beer [7] as cancel 48. The TIANJOR cancel, also in red, is not listed in Wolff de Beer, although the TIANJOR cancel (#320) reproduced in Figure 10 is included. This cancel has a single frame only, measuring 46 x 12 mm while the letter's cancel measures 47 x 14 mm. Figure 10 presents these cancels on the same scale, and the difference in height can easily be seen. Also, the fonts used for the two cancels are different, especially the shape of the 'J'. Wolff de Beer mentions that cancel #320 was used in 1824 and 1833-1860, while our cancel was used in 1825.



*Figure 10: Wolff de Beer cancel #320 (left) and #152 (right). The letter's cancel is shown in the middle.*

Our TIANJOR cancel has the same double frame as the GRISSEE cancel (#152, Wolff de Beer, right panel of Figure 10). Also, our TIANJOR and the GRISSEE cancel are equal in height, both measuring 14 mm tall. According to Wolff de Beer, this (red) cancel is known to be used in 1818, 1822, 1826, 1841, 1845-1855. Cancel #152 is the only one listed in Wolff de Beer with a double rectangular frame, with the outer frame being heavier than the inner frame, although he lists a SUMANAP cancel (#303) with two thin frames. The TIANJOR cancel #320 resembles the GRISSEE cancel #154 (used in 1840 and 1858-1862) which also has a single rectangular frame with a height of 12 mm.



Wolff de Beer writes that the ‘English’ cancels (i.e., those used when the English were in charge in the Indies) were gradually replaced, and the first cancels with place names appear in 1818, GRISSEE being the oldest. Therefore, it is unlikely that cancel #320 was used in 1824 or even during the 1830’s as stated in [7]. Instead, the double-framed TIANJOR cancel must have been used during that period, before it was eventually replaced by the single-framed cancel #320 in the 1840’s, not unlike what happened in GRISSEE. If this is correct, there must be other examples of our cancel sitting around in collections and archives. Thus it is unlikely that the pencil notation ‘RR’ at the bottom of our letter (Figure 1), which is the notation used by Wolff de Beer to indicate that only one example is known of a certain cancel, applies to our cancel.

The Bataviaasche Courant of October 26, 1824 mentions that M. John, first clerk at the Office of the Resident in Tjanjor has been appointed to ‘post kommies’ (post clerk) in the Preanger Regency. In October of 1825 he was promoted to warehouse chief, and replaced by the second clerk at the Office of the Resident (Bataviaasche Courant, 10/26/1825). It is thus possible that the cancels on our letter from Tjikao were placed by M. John!

### *Sources*

Google ([http://www. Google.com](http://www.Google.com)) and Wikipedia (<http://www.wikipedia.com>) are valuable resources. Access to the historical newspapers cited here was obtained through the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (Royal Library) at <http://kranten.kb.nl> and is invaluable to track ship movements, etc. Other sources include

Beeldbank, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, The Netherlands: <http://imagebase.ubvu.vu.nl>

Het Genootschap voor het Nationaal Archief: <http://www.gahetna.nl>

Koninklijk Instituut voor taal-, land- en volkenkunde (KITLV): <http://media-kitlv.nl/>

G.H. Nagle, Javaansche Taferelen, C.G. Sülpe, Amsterdam, 1829.

De Nederlandsche Hermes, Tijdschrift voor Koophandel, Zeevaart en Nijverheid, No. 8, July 1828.

Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie: <http://www.cbg.nl/>

W.S. Wolff de Beer, De Poststempels in Gebruik in Nederlands Oost-Indië van 1789 tot 1864. J.L. van Dieten, Den Haag, 1971.

### *Acknowledgements*

I thank our fellow ASNP member John Hardjasudarma for pointing me to the book by Wolff de Beer [7], and our librarian Paul Swierstra for the rapid mailing of this book. By the way, since only a relatively small number of copies of this book were printed, and its availability on the secondary market is almost non-existent, I have scanned the whole book and can make a pdf-file available (for free) to any member asking for it.

# Plate varieties in the 35 cent Landscape with Birds

## *from the private mail company in Almelo, The Netherlands*

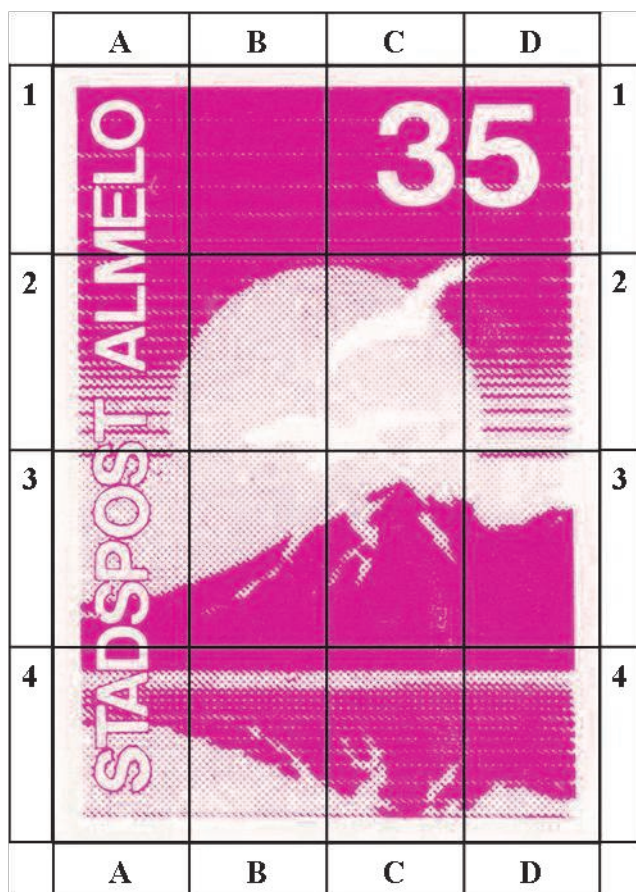
*by Alex Nuijten*

### How to use this publication

The stamp itself is cut up in a grid of 16 sectors, each with its own unique numbering.

When you find your variety on the stamp it comes down to identifying the grid location it is in.

The image below shows how the grid is build up over the stamp and how it can be used to locate the right overview of the sector and the positions that may contain the variety.



The first part of this publication contains the general background about the company itself and the stamp. The second part contains the sector layouts and the positions in the sheet that relate to that sector. The third part contains an overview of positions in the sheet and the varieties.

The word position in the description of the plate varieties refers to the position of the stamp in the sheet. For example position 33 is the third stamp on the third horizontal row.



## Background of the stamp

Little is known about the stamp itself. The stamp was issued on 8 January, 1986 and printed, using the offset technique, in sheets of 50; five horizontal rows of ten stamps. The stamps were perforated with a roulette perforation. The stamp image itself is 24 x 35 mm and the average stamp size is 27.5 x 39 mm.

On the selvedge only two markings are recorded so far. These are a vertical line near position 10 and a vertical line near position 50.

The number of stamps printed is also unknown. The receipt of the printer only stated “drukwerk”, which means “printed matter”. Not sharing this information was mainly done due for tax purposes.

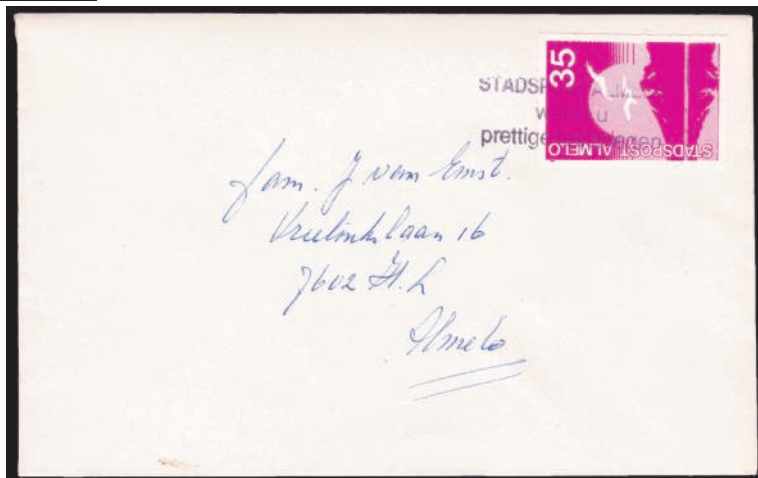
The stamp itself was mainly used during 1986 for franking postcards delivered in batches of 1 to 50. In 1987 it was used at a reduced rate during the Christmas/new year period. Further information about the stamp and possible usage as single franking is unknown.



*Left: the marking line near position 10. Right: the marking line near position 50.*



*Left: a postcard dated on the back October 1986. The postmark was in use from the beginning of 1986 and used for cancelling postcards.*



*Right: an undated envelope. The use of the 35 cent stamp in combination with the postmark proves that this envelope was sent during the Christmas/new year period of 1987 as the postmark was only used during that time.*

## Background of the Private mail company

The private mail company was founded by S. Olthof and C. Schonewelle in November 1983 under the name Olthof's Stadspost service and was located at the Arendsboerweg 19, 7601 BA Almelo.

On 1 March 1984 the company's owners changed and Messrs H.P.M. Olthof and J.C. Olthof became the new owners. At the same time they changed the name of the company to Stadspost Service Almelo.

On 1 January 1986 the company had another change in ownership. Mr. J.C. Olthof became the sole owner of the company and relocated to the Goudsbloemstraat 6b, 7601 AV Almelo. The new location was in the same building but the door entrance was located on a different street. Mr. H.P.M. Olthof started to concentrate on the delivery of newspapers and courier business and decided that it would be better to do this under a separate company. Mr. J.C. Olthof also changed the name of the original company into Stadspost Almelo.

The company delivered in this period not only in Almelo but also in the towns in the vicinity.

These towns were:

Aadorp	Goor	Oldenzaal
Albergen	Geesteren	Ootmarsum
Almelo (office location)	Haaksbergen	Overdinkel
Beckum	Harbrinksbroek	Reutum
Beuningen	Hellendoorn	Rossum
Boekelo	Hengelo	Rijssen
Borne	Hertme	Saasveld
Bornebroek	Hoge Hexel	Stad Delden
Burse	Langeveen	Tubbergen
Denekamp	Lattrop	Tilligte
Deuringen	Lonneker	Usselo
De Lutte	Losser	Vasse
Enschede	Maria Parochie	Vriezenveen
Enter	Mander	Wierden
Fleringen	Manderveen	Weerselo
Glane	Noord Deurningen	Zenderen
Glanerburg	Nijverdal	



On 1 December, 1986 Messrs H.P.M. and J.C. Olthof swapped positions as operators of the companies. In 1989 a support office was opened in Wierden and this office was operated by Mrs. R. Berg-Olthof. The company expanded further on 1 January, 1992 by taking over the delivery area and the private mail company Citopost in Vriezenveen. The company was moved to the same address as Stadspost Almelo, but kept the name Citopost in the postmarks for mail delivered in that area.

From 1 November, 1994 Citopost, including its delivery areas, was sold to Metropost also located in Almelo. In 1997 the company moved to a different location and from 1 March, 1997 on they operated from Bornestraat 70, 7607 KR Almelo.

The company operated from this location till 1 July 2001, when it was closed. Mr. H.P.M. Olthof concentrated from that moment on with his other company on the delivery of newspapers and advertising papers. He also had a mailbox service and a courier service.

### Sectors in relation to the positions

<b>A1</b> 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48.	<b>B1</b> 8, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 22, 26, 27, 42, 44, 47, 48.	<b>C1</b> 4, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 26, 29, 34, 38, 43, 48, 50.	<b>D1</b> 2, 7, 8, 17, 18, 25, 28, 36, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 49.
<b>A2</b> 5, 40, 47, 48.	<b>B2</b> 11, 37.	<b>C2</b> 3, 9, 13, 19, 23, 29, 33, 43.	<b>D2</b> 2, 28, 36, 44, 50.
<b>A3</b> 27, 32, 35, 37.	<b>B3</b> 10, 36.	<b>C3</b> 1, 7, 13, 17, 27, 38.	<b>D3</b> 9, 10, 19, 29, 30, 31, 35, 38, 39, 46, 48.
<b>A4</b> 21, 37, 45.	<b>B4</b> 36.	<b>C4</b> 1, 13, 31, 32, 33.	<b>D4</b> 18, 19, 20, 24, 35.

## Overview of the positions with the varieties.

### Position: 1.

#### Description:

- White specks on the mountain slope and in the reflection of the water.

Sector(s): C3, C4.



### Position: 2.

#### Description:

- Pink dot left outside stamp image.
- White dot in 5.
- White speck on the right side of the sun.

Sector(s): A1, D1, D2.





**Position:** 3.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Pink dot in wing bird.

**Sector(s):** A1, C2.



**Position:** 4.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Small white dot left of 3 of 35.

**Sector(s):** A1, C1.



**Position:** 5.

**Description:**

- Pink speck left outside stamp image.
- White dash right of L of Almelo.

**Sector(s):** A1, A2.



**Position:** 6.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Pink/white speck right of the E from Almelo.

**Sector(s):** A1.



**Position:** 7.

**Description:**

- Small white dash under and a small white dash right of the curve of the 5 of 35.
- White dot under the 5 of 35, see the three images of the progression (secondary).
- Hook shaped white dash in mountains.

**Sector(s):** C3, D1.



**Position:** 8.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- White curved dash right of the EL of Almelo.
- White dot in 5 of 35.
- White dot under 5 of 35 and white/pink speck under 5 of 35 and right of the bird's wing.

**Sector(s):** A1, B1, D1.

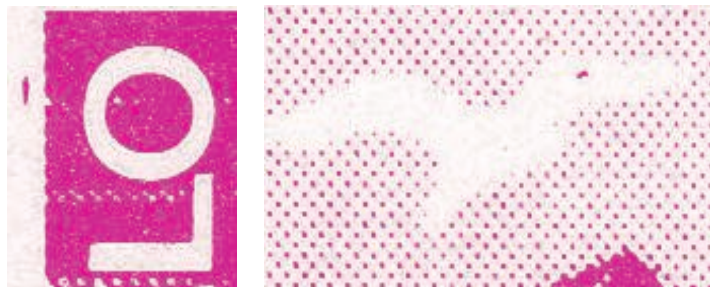




**Position: 9.**

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Pink dot in wing of bird.
- Pink/white speck in mountains.



In combination with this speck, another two secondary varieties occur over the long term. The first one is the creation of a large white speck near the 3 of 35 and the second one is a small white dot on the right side of the pink/white speck. The second variety occurs only in a later stage where the large white speck has reached its maximal size.

**Sector(s):** A1, C1, C2, D3.





**Position:** 10.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Pink/white speck just above the sun.
- Pink/white speck in mountains.
- Pink white speck in mountains.

**Sector(s):** A1, B1, B3, D3.



**Position:** 11.

**Description:**

- White specks around the sun in the pink color area.

**Sector(s):** B1, B2.



**Position:** 12.

**Description:**

- Pink speck left outside stamp image.
- White dot in 5.

**Sector(s):** B1



**Position:** 13.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Pink dot in wing bird.
- White stripe in mountain near waterline (secondary).

**Sector(s):** A1, C2, C3, C4.



**Position:** 14.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Small pink dot in M of Almelo.

**Sector(s):** A1.



**Position:** 15.

**Description:**

- Pink speck left outside stamp image.
- Small white dot before 3 of 35 and small white dot right under 3 (secondary).

**Sector(s):** A1, C1.







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**Position:** 16.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- White dash between dotted lines right of the L of Almelo.

**Sector(s):** A1, C1.



**Position:** 17.

**Description:**

- Large white dot in dotted line, right of L of Almelo.
- Dent and pink dot in 3 of 35 and white speck between 3 and 5 of 35.
- White dash and dot in mountains (secondary).

**Sector(s):** B1, C1, C3, D1.



**Position:** 18.

**Description:**

- Pink speck left outside stamp image.
- Pink/white speck and white dash left of 3 of 35.
- White dot in 5 of 35.
- Pink dots outside stamp image, right.
- Two white dashes in the water reflection in right bottom corner (secondary).



**Sector(s):** A1, B1, C1, D1, D4.



**Position:** 19.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Pink dot on wing of bird.
- White curved line in mountains.

**Sector(s):** A1, C2, D3, D4.



**Position:** 20.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- White dot right of the E of Almelo (secondary).
- White/pink speck in mountains.

**Sector(s):** A1, D4.



**Position:** 21.

**Description:**

- Small pink dash under stamp image in left bottom corner.

**Sector(s):** A4.



**Position:** 22.

**Description:**

- Pink speck left outside stamp image.
- White stripe in pink area right of O from Almelo.
- Pink/white speck in front of 3 of 35 and white dot in 5 of 35.

**Sector(s):** A1, B1, C1.





**Position:** 23.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left, outside stamp image.
- Pink speck in wing bird.

**Sector(s):** A1, C2.

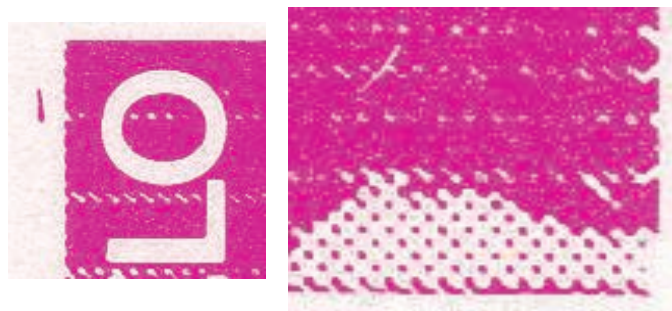


**Position:** 24.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- White diagonal dash in water reflection.

**Sector(s):** A1, D4.

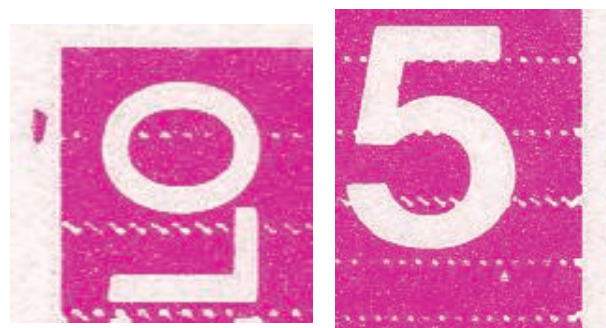


**Position:** 25.

**Description:**

- Pink speck left outside stamp image.
- Small white dot below 5 of 35.

**Sector(s):** A1, D1.



**Position:** 26.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Two white dashes in the top of the stamp image.
- White speck below 3 of 35.

**Sector(s):** A1, B1, C1.



**Position:** 27.

**Description:**

- White dash left of 3.
- White/pink speck in mountains, right of D of Stadspost.
- White dash in mountains.

**Sector(s):** A3, B1, C3.



**Position:** 28.

**Description:**

- Pink speck left outside stamp image.
- White dot in 5 of 35.
- White dash right of the bird.

**Sector(s):** A1, D1, D2.



**Position:** 29.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- White dash left of 3 from 35.
- White semi circular line in mountains.
- Pink dot in wing of bird.

**Sector(s):** A1, C1, C2, D3.





**Position:** 30.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- White/pink speck in mountains.

**Sector(s):** A1, D3.

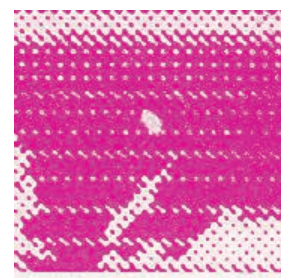


**Position:** 31.

**Description:**

- White dot in mountains.
- White dot in water reflection.

**Sector(s):** C4, D3.



**Position:** 32.

**Description:**

- Pink speck left outside stamp image.
- White dash near 2nd S of Stadspost.
- White diagonal dash in mountain.

**Sector(s):** A1, A3, C4,





**Position:** 33.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Pink dash in wing of bird above mountain.
- White dash above waterline in mountains.

**Sector(s):** A1, C2, C4.



**Position:** 34.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- White dot in mountains just above waterline.
- White dot in water reflection.

**Sector(s):** A1, C1.



**Position:** 35.

**Description:**

- Pink speck left outside stamp image.
- White speck near D of Stadspost.
- Small white dot in mountains.

**Sector(s):** A1, A3, D3/D4.



**Position:** 36.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- White speck below 5 of 35.
- White dot right of wing of bird.
- White line in mountains.

**Sector(s):** A1, B3/B4, D1, D2.



**Position:** 37.

**Description:**

- White/pink speck near sun.
- White dot near D from Stadspost.

**Sector(s):** A3/A4, B2.



**Position:** 38.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- White stripe left of 3 of 35.
- White dot and two white lines in mountains.

**Sector(s):** A1, C1, C3/D3.





**Position:** 39.

**Description:**

- Pink/white speck in mountains.

**Sector(s):** D3.



**Position:** 40.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Pink/white speck near M of Almelo.
- White speck above wing of bird.

**Sector(s):** A1, A1/A2, D1.



**Position:** 41.

No plate varieties recorded!

**Position:** 42.

**Description:**

- Pink speck left outside stamp image.
- White vertical dash right of the 2nd L of Almelo.
- White dot in 5 of 35.

**Sector(s):** A1, B1, D1.





**Position:** 43.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Pink dot in wing of bird above mountains.
- White vertical dash between the wing of the bird and 35.

**Sector(s):** A1, C2, C1/D1.



**Position:** 44.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Small white dot above sun and left of 3 of 35.
- White speck above mountains.

**Sector(s):** A1, B1, D2.



**Position:** 45.

**Description:**

- Pink speck left outside stamp image.
- White dash under 5 of 35.
- White dash in the water reflection right of TA from Stadspost.

**Sector(s):** A1, A4, D1.



**Position:** 46.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- Pink speck right of stamp image near 5 (secondary).
- White dash and dot in mountains.

**Sector(s):** A1, D1, D3.



**Position:** 47.

**Description:**

- Two dashes right of second L of Almelo.
- White dash right first L of Almelo.

**Sector(s):** A2, B1.



**Position:** 48.

**Description:**

- Pink dash left outside stamp image.
- White dash right of O from Almelo.
- White dash left of 3.
- White dash right of LM of Almelo.
- White dash in mountains.

**Sector(s):** A1, A2, B1, C1, D3.



**Position:** 49.

**Description:**

- White/pink speck right of the wing from bird.

**Sector(s):** D1.



**Position:** 50.

**Description:**

- White dash in 3. (secondary)  
- Dent in right frame.

**Sector(s):** C1, D2.



## Acknowledgments

My acknowledgements to Dick Witteveen, who helped me with gathering the background information on the private mail company and to Hans Kremer who helped me proofread this publication.

Thank you gentlemen for your time and effort.



## 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/>

#### June 2013

In this issue the final part is published of Bert van Marrewijk's article of names of the Royal family in the Dutch postmarks.

Further there is a article, written by Hans Caarls, about the stamp production of the Netherlands issue 1852 by the mint in Utrecht.

For the rest it is the usual mentioning of recent issues which are also covered in our magazine.

#### July/August 2013

This is the usual combined issue due to the summer period in the Netherlands.

The first article for our collecting area is from Edwin Voerman and Ben de Deugd.

The article goes about the end of the validity of the Guilder stamps on 1 November 2013. The NVPH had placed a case against PostNL for trying to keep the Guilder stamps valid. This article goes about the case!

The second article is about the occupied German area after World War 2 and is written by Frans Hermse. The philatelic proof can only be found in the postmarks since no special occupation stamps were made.

Rien de Jong writes in his article about the "Militair Wielrijders Depot" in Gouda. These soldiers would move around on bicycles and were stationed in Gouda.

The fourth article in this issue is written by Eise Eisma and goes about the history of post offices in Gouda.

Hans Caarls goes further in his second part of the postage stamp production by the Mint in Utrecht. In this article he writes about other aspects than just the first issue of 1852.

The last article of our area of interest is a thematic written article about the history of the Peace Palace by Dio Glaudemans.

For the rest it is the usual mentioning of recent issues which are also covered in our magazine.

#### September 2013

The magazine starts with an article about different types of the issue Struycken, Queen Beatrix definitive stamps 1981-2010. Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes that there are 9 different types!

Han Siem writes in his article about mail sent from Germany to the Dutch East Indies between 1908 and 1923. It gives a good overview of this part of postal history.

Dio Glaudemans writes in his second part of his article about the Peace Palace, and the use of the special postage stamps issued for the palace.

For the rest it is the usual mentioning of recent issues which are also covered in our magazine.

### October 2013

In this magazine Edwin Voerman writes about a new court case of the NVPH against PostNL trying to stop the end of the validity of the Guilder stamps on 1 November 2013. The first day of this case is 30 October 2013.

*Editorial Note: The NVPH dropped the case as it was not able to get the case through on time.*

Rob van Nieuwkerk writes in his article about the postmarks used at the train stations in the Dutch East Indies between 1942 and 1949.

Ton Steenbergen writes in his article about a interesting part of postal history of mail from Norway to the Netherlands between 1877 and 1927.

The next article in our collecting area is written by Jan Arts and deals with the mail in the Dutch East Indies till 1942 on a general level.

This issue ends with the third and final part of Dio Glaudemans article about the Peace Palace. In this part he writes about the variety of postmarks that the post office in the Peace Palace used.

### November 2013

The magazine editor and other overseas members have not received this issue yet. A review will follow when the magazine is received.

### December 2013

In this magazine a short article is devoted to the paper production and the direction of the paper by Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink.

Further a thematic written article by Fokke Postema about the historic events that led to the build of the Peace Palace.

The issue ends with a article written by Wim van der Helm and it goes about the airmail between the Netherlands and Colonies, Australia and New Zealand.

### 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: t.buitenhuis@planet.nl. No website!

### # 34-3

In this issue the latest news of new and closed private mail companies is shared. The magazine also looks back into the history of the private mail companies operating in Bergen op Zoom.

### # 34-4

In this issue as usual the latest news on new and closed private mail companies. The magazine also looks back into the history of the private mail companies operating in Beverwijk, Blijham and Borne. Further the results of a study about the Christmas mail delivered in Oldebroek by a local church Group. The authors make it clear that there are still many blank spots to be filled in and hope that members have updates in their collections.

### 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/>

## June 2013

In this issue there are two articles, both written by Hans Kremer.

The first article is named: German Red “C in Circle” Censor Mark; 1940. The article goes about a cover that went from the Netherlands to the USA and passed the German Censorship.

The second article is named: Why 4 cent postage due, why the minimum postage due was 5 cent? The article explains what happened when a forwarded cover is subject to postage due.

## July 2013

In this issue there is one article, written by Hans Kremer. The title of the article is: Railway Postal Cards of the Netherlands. The article presents a general history of special-printed postcards for the Dutch railway companies.

## August 2013

In this issue there are two articles, one written by Ed Burfine and the other one by Hans Kremer and Franklin Ennik.

Ed Burfine writes in his article about the reason why “plakzegels” revenue stamps of the Netherlands New Guinea are scarce on receipts.

The other article written by Hans Kremer and Franklin Ennik goes about two letters sent in 1779/1780 from the Netherlands United Provinces to Austrian Netherlands, the present-day Belgium. The article sums up the brief history of the postal routes and its history. Further it explains the postmark H in circle and a brief overview of the firm to which the letters were addressed.

## September 2013

In this issue there are two articles, both written by Hans Kremer.

The first article goes about a forged long beam postmark of Makassar used for cancelling the 1915 Red Cross stamps (Dutch East Indies). The easiest way to recognize these forgeries is to look at the year indication of this type of postmark, since this postmark has only been in use since early 1927.

The second article goes about the Bauleitung der L.W. In 1943. L.W. Stands for Luftwaffe (German Airforce). Hans writes why the cover in his article was sent under the free of postage act of that time.

## October 2013

In this issue there are two articles, one written by Hans Kremer and the other by Franklin Ennik.

Hans writes about the postmarks used at the Peace Palace in The Hague between 1907 and 1931. Most of these postmarks are illustrated and a brief history of the events taking place during their use.

Franklin writes his article about the “Hasler” red-franking canceller of the F-22 design. The machine was first introduced in the Netherlands in 1929 and was used all the way through the 1980’s.

## November 2013

In this issue there are two short articles, one written by Ed Burfine and the other one by Hans Kremer.

Ed writes about the (till now) only recorded example of a Netherlands New Guinea PTT RC-1 Receipt during the UNTEA period.

Hans writes about an early used example of the postage due Postalia marker on a cover from the UK.

## December 2013

In this issue there is only one article written by Hans Kremer. He writes about the rate reduction of first class airmail to the Dutch East Indies from 36 cents to 12½ cent and the miss-interpretation of about 200 people who send mail for the first flight with the reduced rates.



## **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 # 2 (2013)**

In this magazine are five articles that cover our area of interest. The first article is written by Mr. and Mrs. Tschroots and goes about the flight demonstration near Rotterdam by Célestin-Adolphe Pégoud on 11 November 1913.

The second article is written by Henk Haverhort and goes about the used postmarks of South Africa used on special flight covers send from the Netherlands.

In the third article Herman Verduijn writes about the proof he finally found that the Postjager handed all mail over to the Pelikaan when it was broken down in Jodhpur and, not as Herman thought in his previous article, split between the Pelikaan and the Ijsvogel.

The fourth article is also written by Herman Verduijn and is part one of a larger article that goes about the Dutch National Aviation Fund.

The fifth article is a reprinted article, originally written by C. van Steenderen and published in "ons Vrije Nederland, 5th year number 14 of 14 July 1945. The article goes about the KLM in the Dutch West Indies and covers in general the period 1934 till 1945.

### **Magazine # 2 (2013)**

In this magazine are three articles that covers our area of interest. The first article is written by Herman Verduijn and is part two of his article about the Dutch National Aviation Fund.

The second article is written by Jacques Bot and goes about postcards send to the Dutch East indies in 1924 by airmail.

The last article of this issue is written by Herman Verduijn and goes about a postmark of the Night Express Trains of the Dutch east indies on a postcard send by airmail from the Netherlands.

## **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

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

### **Number 159, May 2013**

This issue starts with the newly-issued prestige booklets from the Netherlands and an overview of planned issues.

Further a translated article written by the French booklet collector P.J.M. The real name is unknown as the person always publish under the initials P.J.M. This article goes about the booklets with airmail labels issued by the KLM.

The last article that covers our area of interest goes about the latest issue of coil stamps of the Netherlands and is written by H.J.T. Bos.

### **Number 160, August 2013**

This issue starts with the newly-issued prestige booklets from the Netherlands and an overview of planned issues.

The second article covers new finds about the used PostNL franking machine labels.

The last article that covers our area of interest goes about the latest issued coil stamps of the Netherlands and is written by H.J.T. Bos.

## Number 161, August 2013

This issue starts with the newest issues of prestige booklets from the Netherlands and an overview of planned issues.

Also the discovery of a new type of miscut of booklet 22a is announced.

The second article covers newly-issued "hangblokjes" and postbox sets and is written by J.W.M.T. Schaminée.

The last article that covers our area of interest goes about the latest issued coil stamps and new discoveries of the Netherlands and is written by H.J.T. Bos.

### 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 August 2013

In this issue of course the usual business that goes on in the society. Further a report of an excursion to the mail sorting center in Nieuwegein (the Netherlands) covering the mail sorting machines.

Further part 33 of new-found information on postmarks of the Netherlands published together with the usual question that comes with new finds.

### Postzak number 213, June 2013

In this issue are three articles covering our area of interest. The first article is written by H. van Apeldoorn and L. Goldhoorn and goes about the Postalia service- franking machines.

*Note from the editor: the english translation of this article has been published in our magazine 37-6.*

The second article goes about the Dutch censorship during the mobilisation of the army during 1939/1940 and is written by Hans E. Aitink.

The last article is written by Milan Radovanovic and Peter Poortvliet and goes about the the Dutch medical mission in Serbia in 1915. The article covers the mail send to the Dutch medical personel in Serbia and the general history.

## BOOK REVIEW

### "The Cancellations used during the Japanese Occupation of the Dutch East Indies and Repoeblik Indonesia. 1942 - 1949".

A full-color handbook, 500 pages, in English, by J.R. van Nieuwkerk and Leo B. Vosse of Dai Nippon, August 2013.

Price 65 Euro plus shipping costs. For futher enquiries go to [www.dainippon.nl](http://www.dainippon.nl)

The classification system introduced in this handbook provides a detailed framework for the cancellations used during the Japanese occupation (1942-1945) and the Republican period ( 1945-1949), and put them in their historical context. Until now the postal history aspect of these cancellations had been largely ignored and unrelated cancellations were often grouped together simply because they looked alike.

The quality of the printing in full color is superb. All the information is arranged logically and all the illustrations are of the highest quality. This handbook is an absolute must for anyone interested in seriously collecting material of the period 1942 - 1949.

That this handbook made its appearance 64 years after the period in question speaks volumes about the labor involved in collecting, analyzing and classifying this elusive postal history material.

Highly recommended!

## Recent Issues

### Day of the Postage Stamp 18 October 2013

The Day of the Postage Stamp is an annual international event and this year philatelists in the Netherlands will celebrate it on 18 October. The day will be marked by stamp markets, exhibitions and other special gatherings for philatelists. PostNL will pay attention to this event through the issue on 18 October of the Day of the Postage Stamp 2013 sheetlet, inspired by the airmail stamp from 1931 with Queen Wilhemina in profile. The sheetlet contains twenty stamps, each with the non-value indicator '1' for destinations in the Netherlands. The sheetlet is the work of Ingmar Birza from Deventer. PostNL will also publish a first-day cover and a prestige booklet featuring this stamp issue. The prestige booklet is the fifth to be issued in a series highlighting the history of the permanent stamp series in the Netherlands.

The design of the ten identical stamps on the Day of the Postage Stamp 2013 sheetlet was inspired by the airmail stamp from 1931 with Queen Wilhemina in profile, designed by Piet Zwart. The left side of each stamp is occupied by a yellowed pencil drawing that the designer made at the time to assess the colors of his design. The right-hand side of the stamp is typographical in nature and portrays the reason for the issue – Day of the Postage Stamp 2013 – in diagonal-fashion on a white background. This diagonal text runs counter to the designation NEDERLAND in the pencil drawing by Piet Zwart. The left and right-hand sides are also connected to each other by the non-value indicator '1'.

At the top of the sheetlet margin, the reason for the issue is repeated in capital letters – DAY OF THE STAMP 2013. The PostNL logo can be seen in the bottom left corner and the monogram of Piet Zwart – a capital P and a black square – in the bottom right corner. The product code is shown above the PostNL logo with the issue date printed diagonally and at right angles to each other in the same typography as on the stamp itself.



The text on the left part of the stamps and in the sheetlet margin was printed with the ITC Blair font designed by Jim Spiece in 1997, a modern version of the Blair from the 1920's. The typeface used on the right part of the stamp is Impact by Geoffrey Lee from 1965. The non-value indicator '1' was designed by Ingmar Birza who was inspired by the Bodoni font.

#### Technical Details

Stamp size:	40 x 30 mm
Perforation:	13¼ : 13
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Printing process:	offset
Print run:	105,000 sheetlets
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Product code:	331061
Stamp type:	sheetlet with ten identical stamps
Stamp print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black



## Child welfare stamps 2013

### 4 November 2013

The sheetlet of Children's Stamps 2013 pays special attention to the contrast between children receiving an education and children that have to work. Across the world, more than 100 million children cannot go to school because they have to earn money or because there is no school in their village. The 65th edition of the Children's Stamps campaign pays attention to this subject based on the theme: let children learn. The Children's Stamps 2013 will be issued on 4 November 2013.

PostNL has been issuing Children's Stamps since 1924 to collect money for projects related to the welfare of children. The money is collected through a surcharge of currently 0.30 euro on each stamp. The proceeds from the charity surcharge go towards funding projects run by the Foundation for Children's Welfare Stamps Netherlands, an independent organisation that marks its 65th anniversary this year.

In addition to the stamp sheetlet, a stamp booklet and a first-day cover will be issued.

Each of the six stamps on the sheetlet of Children's Stamps 2013 show the non-value indicator '1' for destinations within the Netherlands. The year 2013 and the surcharge of €0.30 is also shown on each stamp. Each stamp depicts a black and white picture of an Ethiopian child, photographed by Anton Corbijn who also designed the stamp.

Three children photographed at school and at work play a leading role on the stamp sheetlet. The top-left stamp depicts a young boy in front of a blackboard during an arithmetic lesson and the top-right stamp shows the same boy carrying a large bundle of wood. The stamp on the left of the middle row depicts a young girl carrying her little brother on her back while on her way to fetching water from the well; on the stamp to the right you see her during an Amhaars lesson (the official language of Ethiopia). Finally, the bottom-left stamp depicts a young boy in the classroom standing in front of a blackboard on which some English words are written and on the right with a small goat in his arms that he is taking back to the herd.

All six pictures are in black and white, creating a stark contrast to the bright red, yellow and green typography. These are the colors of the Ethiopian flag and Anton Corbijn designed and hand-painted the font himself. The theme of the Children's Stamps campaign this year (let children learn) is printed along the edge of the sheet of stamps along with an explanation of how the Foundation for Children's Welfare Stamps Netherlands puts this into practice.

### Technical Details

Stamp size:	36 x 25 mm
Perforation:	14½ : 14½
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Printing process:	offset
Print run:	4,750,000 sheetlets
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Product code:	331160
Type of stamps:sheetlet:	with six different stamps with surcharge
Stamp print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black



**Saint Nicolas**  
**4 November 2013**

The St. Nicolas stamp sheetlet, designed by Max Kisman from Amsterdam, will be issued on 4 November 2013. The sheetlet contains ten stamps with the non-value indicator '1' for destinations in the Netherlands. The five illustrations on the stamps portray the main characters from the story of St. Nicholas. When rubbed, the stamps give off a spicy aroma.

In addition to the sheetlet of ten stamps, which include five different stamps, a stamp booklet and a first-day cover will be issued.

The St. Nicolas stamp sheetlet comprises ten stamps with five illustrations based on the classic story of St. Nicholas. The illustrations are in the typical visual language style of Max Kisman, with strong, cheerful silhouette drawings in bright colors. Two of the illustrated scenes take place in the evening or during the night: St. Nicholas on his horse up on the roof and the moon shining through the trees. The other three stamps portray St. Nicholas, his helper Black Peter and a shoe stuffed full of goodies against a white background.

A monochrome illustration in the sheetlet margin – St. Nicholas on the steamer laden with presents and Black Peter scattering sweets – frames the ten stamps. The typography for the title of the stamp sheetlet and the destination is made up of letters and music notes. The typeface was drawn by Max Kisman specially for this stamp sheetlet. That also applies to the non-value indicator '1' which has a double function in two of the stamps, namely as the chimney and as a window. The colors of the letters in the sheetlet margin reflect the colors used for the stamps.

This is not the first time that PostNL has issued aromatic stamps. In 2002,



### Technical Details

Stamp size:	36 x 25mm
Perforation:	14½ : 14½
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Print process:	offset
Print run:	150,000 sheetlets
Printer:	Cartor Security Printing, France
Product code sheetlet:	331162
Stamp print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black

summer stamps were issued that gave off the fragrance of roses and in 2003 the stamps gave off a coffee aroma to mark the 250th anniversary of Douwe Egberts. A spicy aroma was also used in the booklet 'The St. Nicholas Club' issued with the Personal Stamps in 2007. The fragrances are encapsulated at micro level in the ink which are released by rubbing the stamp. There is no need to scratch the stamps. An added advantage of this approach is that the fragrance lasts for a number of years. Other techniques encapsulate fragrances in the paper or gum layer. Aromatic stamps have also been released in other countries such as Australia (newly-mown grass), Hong Kong (jasmine tea), Russia (fruit) and Switzerland (chocolate).



## December Stamps 19 November 2013

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 containing twenty December Stamps 2013 will cost EUR 11.00 each this year. Customers who purchase three sheetlets will receive a special gift: the Home Diary, designed by Sieb Posthuma who also designed the December Stamps. The December Stamps are linked to a special offer with a chance to win hundreds of fantastic prizes, including a Volkswagen UP and a number of iPad minis. The special December rate of €0.55 per stamp is valid this year from 19 November 2013 to 6 January 2014.

In addition to the stamp sheetlet containing 20 different stamps, two stamp booklets and two first day covers will also be available.





The images on the stamps feature one large winter scene illustration designed by Sieb Posthuma. The winter scene comprises a panorama of five sub-illustrations, while each sub-illustration is divided into four stamp images. When you place the two sheetlets next to each other you will see how the illustration runs on from one stamp to the next. The stamp perforations create a filmstrip effect with four images in a row. Details of the illustrations can also be seen on the appendix to the stamp issue which contains information about the promotion linked to the December Stamps.

The top two rows comprise scenes (empty streets, people hurrying home, fireworks) that are typical of New Year's Eve, just before and just after the turn of the year. The scenes on the bottom three rows (dove of peace, ice skating, sledging, Christmas post snowman, buying a Christmas tree, delivering Christmas cards, mistletoe, etc.) are associated with Christmas and take place during the day. Whatever time of day it is, there is always a Christmas star in the sky, a Christmas tree on display and snow falling down. The illustrations have a typical Dutch character, with gabled houses from the 17th century, gas lamp posts, weeping willows along the banks of frozen canals, an old windmill and ice skating with curled blades. Only the postman's uniform features the contemporary colors of PostNL.

The winter scene illustration on the stamps runs horizontally as well as vertically. The snow on the street on one stamp is linked to the snow falling down on the stamp below it. The five stamps on the right-hand side of the second stamp sheetlet are linked to each other through a church spire that runs to the top of the stamps – from the church porch at the bottom of the sheetlet to the spire, complete with weathervane at the top. The illustrations have been created in typical Sieb Posthuma style - outgoing, humorous and accessible.

The typography on the stamp sheetlet was carried out by Bockting Ontwerpers from Amsterdam. They used TEFF Lexicon, a typeface designed by Bram de Does, published by The Enschede Font Foundry.

## Technical Details

Stamp size:	25.3 x 20.8mm
Perforation:	slit
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	self-adhesive
Printing process:	offset
Print run:	9,000,000 sheetlets
Printer:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Product code PostNL:	331261
Product code AH:	331263
Product code Trekpleister:	331264
Product code Kruidvat:	331268
Stamp type:	sheetlet with 20 different stamps
Stamp print color:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black

## Bicentenary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

30 November 2013

On 30 November 2013, PostNL will be issuing a special stamp sheetlet to mark the bicentenary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. As the foundations for the Kingdom's current form were laid between 1813 and 1815, the bicentenary celebrations will take place over three years. It all began in 1813 with the end of French rule and the return to the Netherlands of Willem Frederik, Prince of Orange on 30 November 1813. Following the adoption of the new constitution in March 1814, the Prince of Orange was inaugurated King Willem I in Brussels in September 1815.

The creation of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands is celebrated every 50 years. Traditionally, images of Dutch monarchs and other members of the Dutch Royal Family have taken an important place on PostNL stamps. Stamps have also previously been published to commemorate the establishment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands: the four 100 years of Independence Jubilee stamps (1913, Karel de Bazel) and the three 150 years of Independence stamps (1963, Ootje Oxenaar). A stamp booklet and a first day cover envelope will be published as well as the stamp sheetlets.

The Bicentenary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stamp sheetlet contains 5 x 2 different 'value 2' stamps for domestic post up to 50 grams. The first stamp contains three images above each other: a red-white detail of an engraving of the Prince of Orange landing in Scheveningen (Jan Kamphuijsen, 1813, The Hague Municipal Archives), a blue-white detail of a King Willem 1 portrait (Joseph Paelinck, 1815, Rijksmuseum) and an elongated, flying Dutch flag.

The second stamp contains the names of those reigning as monarch of the Kingdom of the Netherlands between 1913 and 2013: King Willem I, King Willem II, King Willem III, Queen Regent Emma, Queen Wilhelmina, Queen Juliana, Queen Beatrix and King Willem-Alexander.

Both stamps feature a sum total line with a plus symbol. On the first stamp the result of the addition is the Dutch flag and on the second stamp it is the title of the stamp sheetlet: 200 jaar Koninkrijk der Nederlanden (Bicentenary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands). 'Landing Willem 1813' is printed at the top of both stamps with 'Netherlands 2013' at the bottom. The sheet title is printed in outline capitals at the sheet edge together with the three dates on which the bicentenary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is being commemorated: 2013, 2014 and 2015. The numbers for 2013 are filled. Eric Gill's Serif ITC Golden Cockerel (1929) and Radim Peško's sanserif F Grotesk (2010) are the fonts used for the typography.

### Technical Details

Stamp dimensions:	25 x 36 mm
Perforation:	14 ½ : 14 ½
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Printing technique:	offset
Print run:	115,000 sheetlets
Printing company:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Product code:	330568
Stamp type :	sheetlet with ten stamps of two different designs
Stamp print colors:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black



## King Willem-Alexander Stamp Sheets

2 January 2014

Three new permanent stamps with a portrait of King Willem-Alexander have been designed by Studio Job based on a photo taken by portrait photographer Rineke Dijkstra for the occasion. The stamps for domestic mail are value 1 (light blue) and 2 (light red) and the stamp for international destinations (light grey) has the value 1 denomination.

“These are the most prestigious stamps that we have issued over the past thirty-two years”, said PostNL’s Mark-Jan Pieterse. “Studio Job has done fantastic work, with the result being a worthy successor to the 1981 Queen Beatrix stamps. This year we followed the same approach as in 1981, with first a succession stamp, then an inauguration stamp and now the permanent stamp. After the Beatrix stamp, we are really proud that we can now present a king’s stamp that is just as special.”

The issue of the new permanent King Willem-Alexander stamp is a PostNL initiative.

The Studio Job design refers to the first Dutch stamp, dating from 1852, which has a profile relief portrait (cameo) of King Willem III. In contrast to that portrait, the King Willem-Alexander cameo is portrayed full face. The new stamps’ colors are also derived from the 1852 stamps. They also refer to the Dutch flag. Studio Job uses the gradient color in the background of all stamps to pay tribute to the 1976 number stamps by Wim Crouwel. Avenir is used for the typography, a geometric sanserif font, designed by Adrian Frutiger in 1988.



### Technical Details

Stamp dimensions: domestic: 20.8 x 25.3 mm  
international: 30.8 x 25.3 mm  
Perforation: peel-off  
Paper: normal with phosphor tagging  
Gum: self-adhesive  
Printing technique: etching  
First print run: value 1: 4,050,000 sheetlets  
value 2: 564,000 sheetlets  
value International 1: 564,000 sheetlets

Printing company: Walsall Security Printers, England

Stamp type: permanent stamp sheet

Value 1: portrait  
Product code: 336701  
Stamp print colors: blue, black and metallic

Value 2: portrait  
Product code: 336702  
Stamp print colors: red, black and metallic

Value International 1: portrait  
Product code: 336703  
Stamp print colors: grey, black, blue and metallic





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