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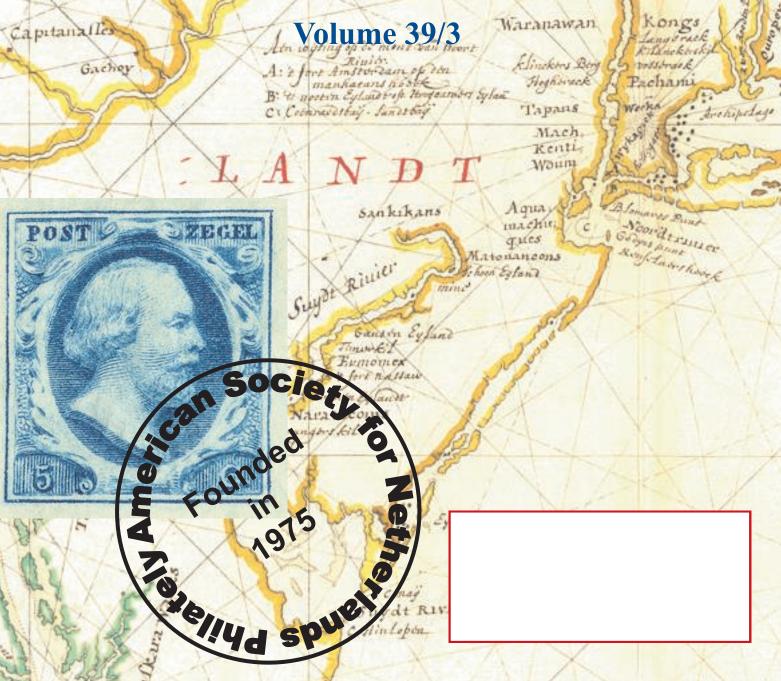
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Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately



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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately; Volume 39/3

March 2015

Editor's message

Magazine 39-3 is in front of you and unfortunately starts with the sad news of the passing away of our Treasurer Tom Harden. Tom reached the age of 51. I knew Tom as a man of few words, but he had the attitude of getting the job done. More about this in the obituary for Tom on page 51.

During the last week of December 2014 and the first week of January 2015 the ASNP Library was moved. Our current appointed librarian Paul Swierstra has been hospitalized and the library was located at his house. More about this further in the magazine.

This issue of our magazine contains two articles. Additionally, I have been able to write the magazine and book reviews for most of the 2014 material that I received during the holiday season. I'm still waiting on some magazines as for some reason the postal systems keep sending it to South Africa, Italy or the Netherlands, instead of Australia.

On March 1, I gave my presentation of Netherlands Philately here in the Adelaide region. It was received well and I do not want to jump to quick conclusions but it might be possible that we will have a new member soon. One attendee at the presentation collected Netherlands and Colonies and discussed his thoughts with me about that he could not find English written material about it. Of course, without hesitation I made him aware of the ASNP and what we do. Time will tell if I was successful.

To end my intro I want to point out that our special anniversary number has already received some replies from the members, but not enough to represent our society and diversity of our collecting area More about this on page 72!!!

All the best from Adelaide and enjoy your magazine, Alex

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

Potentials 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.

In Memoriam ASNP Treasurer Tom Harden (1963-2015)



ASNP treasurer Tom Harden passed away suddenly, at the age of 51, on March 3, 2015, at Mercy Hospital in Cedar Rapids.

Tom was born on November 5, 1963, in Muscatine, the son of Ira Lawrence and Phyllis Funck Harden. He married Lori Abbott Dipple on August 3, 1991, at First Baptist Church in Muscatine.

Tom graduated from St. Louis University in 1987, receiving B.A. Degrees in Russian and German, with Certificates in Russian and Eastern European Studies, and Scientific Translation in Russian. While in college he joined the Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He worked as a dispatcher/load planner for FirstFleet in Cedar Rapids. Tom was a member of First Baptist Church in Muscatine, having taught Adult Sunday School classes, served as a Deacon and Usher, and thoroughly enjoyed being a part of Social Committee with his wife, Lori. He was an avid Saint Louis Cardinals fan, and never missed a chance to razz his innumerable friends and co-workers about being Cubs fans. He never missed a Hawkeye football game and had an ongoing love/hate relationship with the Chicago Bears.

Since November 2004 Tom was a member of the American Society for Netherlands Philately, volunteering to assume the position of ASNP treasurer in January 2007.

Tom will always be remembered by those who loved him for his quick wit, wicked sense of humor and his knowledge of history, politics and religion. Survivors include his wife, Lori, a daughter and two sons, his beloved granddaughter, Kristy Clark and his mother.

Tom was preceded in death by his father and two children.

The members of the ASNP will miss Tom and our thoughts are with Lori and the extended family.

New ASNP Treasurer

Due to the passing of Tom Harden the ASNP has a new (acting) treasurer. Hans Kremer has volunteered to take the position for now. Hans Kremer has been acting as controller of our financial books. When the new ASNP board elections are due the society will officially go to the process of naming the position.

ASNP Library

Due to the fact that our librarian, Paul Swierstra, has temporarily been unable to manage the affairs of the ASNP library it was decided to accept the gracious offer of the Western Philatelic Library to move the entire library contents into their building. The library was previously located at the librarian's home.

The Western Philatelic Library (<u>http://www.fwpl.org</u>) is located at **3004 Spring Street in Redwood City, CA 94063**. Redwood City is about 25 miles south of San Francisco.

A separate space has been set side at the WPL to hold the ASNP library.

With assistance from ASNP members HansPaul Hager, Frank Ennik, Fred Van der Heyden, Stu Leven (who also is the President of the Western Philatelic Library), and Hans Kremer plus WPL Vice-president Acquisitions Roger Skinner the entire contents were moved fairly quickly.

For the time being the ASNP remains in control of the library and Paul Swierstra is still the ASNP librarian.

To see what is in the ASNP library go to http://www.asnp1975.com/ and then click on "Library".

The contents are sorted three ways: by number, alphabetic and by author.

For questions about retrieving information from the ASNP library it would be best to contact Roger Skinner at rogerskinner96@yahoo.com



Netherlands Philately, Vol. 39, No. 3

HansPaul Hager (back) and Stuart Leven (front) placing the books on the shelf's at the Western Philatelic Library.



Postage Due for Custom's Clearance Duty on Registered Mail (1930) and a bit of history of two old Dutch companies

by Hans Kremer

The Goedewaagen Pipe Factory in Gouda received the card shown here on Monday morning August 25, 1930. It was sent free of postage (it being PTT service mail) from the Post- en Telegraafkantoor (Post and Telegraph Office) in Gouda. On the back of the card is a 25 cent postage due stamp and a handwritten note that reads: "Betaald port op aanget. brief Paris 984" (Postage paid for registered letter Paris 984).

How can we explain the 25 cent postage due?

DIENST P. T. T. te GOUDA MODEL NR. 49 b. Paris 984

Front and back of a 1930 "Inklaringsrecht" card

After a couple of false starts (which all made some sense by the way) it was Adam van der Linden who supplied me with what I now believe is the correct answer. The 25 cent represented the postage due for the custom's clearing duty (Inklaringsrecht) on a registered letter from a foreign country (in this case France).

I did research the Goedewaagen company and it turned out to be a very old (founded in 1610!) company.

In 1610 in the 'De Star' in Gouda the De Jong family started making simple day to day usable items in ceramics. They were mostly glossy glazed items in yellow or green.

In 1779 Dirck Goedewaagen became part of an important ceramic pipe-makers guild in the city of Gouda. Tobacco, imported through the Dutch East Indies Company (VOC), was being smoked more and more. Dirck's grandson, Pieter, married a daughter of the De Jong family. He later bought the company from his father-in-law.

Take-overs follow, making Goedewaagen the largest pipe factory in the Netherlands.

By acquiring 'De Distel', an Amsterdam based ceramic factory, in 1923 Goedewaagen acquired outstanding specialists in producing Jugendstil and Art Deco type of ceramics.

The newly granted 'Royal' charter combined with developments into dinnerware items in the 1930's made Royal Goedewaagen a forerunner in Dutch ceramics production.

In 1964 they bought the assets of ceramics factory 'Plateelbakkerij Zuid Holland'.

In 1984 the production facility moved from the crowded city of Gouda to Nieuw-Buinen in the quiet northeast part of The Netherlands. The company started expanding into large export markets, notably the USA, which has become an important market for museum-reproduction types of Delft ceramics. Anybody he has been on a Holland America Line cruise or flew on a KLM flight has undoubtedly seen the ceramic products advertising those companies. They were all made by Goedewaagen (the KLM houses until 1995).



HAL Plate (1993)



KLM house #1

In 1989, Royal Goedewaagen opened its company museum, in which the rich history of Dutch ceramics, and Royal Goedewaagen's role in it is displayed in ever changing exhibits.

While researching "Goedewaagen" I came across an interesting philatelic item, a March 1940 invoice for a tableau, made by them for a Joh. De Bruyn in Culemborg. The tableau was named "Batouwe", undoubtedly refeering to the Betuwe area in the center of the Netherlands.

Since a tableau was considered a luxury item, Omzetbelasting (Value Added Tax) at a 10% rate had to be paid. This was done by applying a total of fl 12.50 in 'omzetbelatingzegels' (VAT stamps).

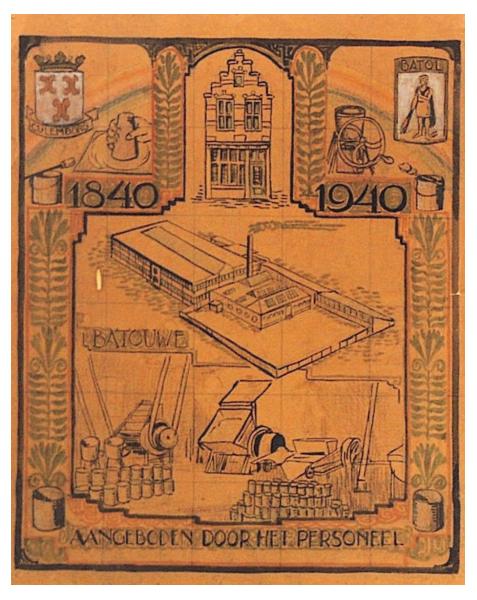
GOEDEWAAGEN'S KONINKLIJKE HOLLANDSCHE PIJPEN- EN AARDEWERKFABRIEKEN N.V. TABAKSPIJPEN TELEFOON No. 2691 GOUDSCH AARDEWERK OSTREKENING No. 5443 BRIEFADRES PLATEELBAKKERIJ "DE DISTEL' WAAGEN'S KON. FABRIEKEN De Heer Debt. 10 Zegel 0 10 2 lage ber 50 CENT 2-GLD

Invoice for a tableau with three VAT stamps attached

I checked what Batouwe was about and this is what I found out:

In 1840 Adrian Schouten established himself as a painter and glazier in Culemborg. He started his business in a modest home. Besides painter and glazier he was also a paint salesman. The paint, which he himself prepared, was of such high quality that his clientele expanded rapidly. His clients came not only from Culemborg, but also from the area around it.

There was no factory then. The paint was prepared on a brick stove in the workshop. Then, in 1860 Adrian bought an inn, "De Drie Zwaantjes', and moved his business there. The new building was named the "Stoomverf Fabriek Batouwe" (Steam Paint Factory Batouwe). Here the paint manufacturing was done on a large scale and it laid the foundation for the factory's production of paints and varnishes. In 1920 the company was drastically reorganized and new machines were purchased. This made it possible to apply the latest developments in the paint and varnish manufacturing: resin, cellulose lacquers and synthetic enamels. In those years, in the Netherlands, there was no paint or paint product that was not produced by Batouwe under the name of either Batol or Esculex. However, times changed and the Batouwe paint factory closed its doors in 1974.



Design for the Batouwe Tableau (1940)

In 1940 the Batouwe company celebrated its centennial and to commemorate it Goedwaagen was asked to make a tableau. It was designed by Willem Hendrik van Norden (Amsterdam 1883 - Laren 1978), one of Goedewaagen's wellknown designers. At the end of the 1930s Mr. van Norden painted Delftware technique, as well in the fairly expensive nabrandtechniek(post burning technique) with gold and platina lusters. The Batouwe tableau was carried out in a faience and 'post burned' in gold. The original design of the tableau can be found in the Weeshuismuseum in Culemborg. Where the tableau itself ended up is not known at this point.

Refs: Adam van der Linden, personal contact <u>http://www.keramischmuseumgoedewaagen.nl/</u> Friggo Visser, Goedewaagen's Ceramic Museum Curator, personal contact <u>http://www.culemborgzoalshetwas.nl/batouwe.html</u> <u>http://weeshuismuseum.nl/</u>

19th Century New Year's Postal Card

by Hans Kremer

On January 1, 1871 the first Dutch postal cards (briefkaarten) were made available. However, this did not happen without some extensive debate.

The main objection was that it would undercut the income the PTT received from the postage required for sending a letter (5 cent was the domestic rate in 1872). Charging only $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent for a postal card was of course a significant savings vs. 5 cent for a letter. How could the PTT limit the losses expected from the use of postal cards instead of letters?

One solution was to do away with the printed matter rate (1 cent only) charge for "calling cards" (= visitekaartjes in Dutch). These were very popular small cards, 60 x 100mm or smaller, sent in an unsealed envelope. The cards gave the name of the sender and a salutation in the form of an abbreviation, such as P.F. (which stands for Pour Felicité or Our Congratulations), and G.N. (Gelukkig Nieuwjaar which means Happy New Year). There were many such salutations used.

melsuelteer J. A. Montijn Ordewater

After January 1, 1871 the calling card rate was increased to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent, the same as for the new postal card. If one realizes that pre-printed calling cards usually cost $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent a piece to be printed, the total cost of sending one was also $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent, the same as the new postal cards. This argument (that the customers used to sending the calling cards were not better off than before) was enough to satisfy those members of Parliament (the PT was a governmental agency at that time) who originally were opposed to doing away with the 1 cent calling card rate. It should be noted that one had to pay 3 cent for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent postal card; the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent extra was to pay for the cost of printing the cards. So, in reality it did cost a bit more for the postal card vs. the calling card. Thus, as of January 1, 1871 the postal card became a fact and the 1 cent printing matter calling card rate was history.

Since people were used to sending these small calling cards it did not take long for somebody to come up with an alternative: and the Nieuwjaars briefkaart was born!!

It took a while but by the end of 1872 an enterprising printer, Gebroeders Kosters, took the initiative, (although there was only one person listed as the owner) and he bought a large number of these pre-franked $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent post cards shown here, printed an appropriate new year holiday greeting on the back and then sold them at a premium (close to 5 cent each).



Ontvang mijn groet en die van al de mijnen Op d'eersten dag van 't pas geboren jaar. Al wat u kwelt moge in dit jaar verdwijnen, Al wat gij wenscht schenke u de alzegenaar Wat lief u is blijv' tieren aan uw zij, Leef wel, en denk somtijds ook eens aan mij! They sold well, so during the next few years, during December, those types of cards were sold again. They were advertised as Nieuwjaarsbriefkaarten (New Year's post cards). Another important change took place in August 1876. Once again, the Dutch Post and Telegraph (PT) allowed use of the calling cards (visitekaartjes), but they now had to be mailed in sealed envelopes. Each personalized calling card to be printed would cost at least 1½ cent, not counting postage. A cheaper way would be to order postcards that were not pre-franked. These were allowed as long as they met the size and quality requirements of the PT issued pre-franked postcards.



Two Algemeen Handelsblad advertisements for "Nieuwjaars briefkaarten" sold by the Gebroeders Koster printing firm ca 1873-1876.

Prior to August 1876 such cards were not allowed. The Gebroeders Koster Printing firm again jumped at the opportunity. This December advertisement points out that these cards should be franked with a 1 cent stamp. They were sold wholesale at 1¹/₄ cent each and sold for two cent each. So for two cent, one could send somebody a Happy New Year card. Sending a calling card envelope probably would be more expensive (1 cent postage plus 1¹/₂ cent for the card itself).





Of course other printers picked up on this idea and the card shown below is one those. Although it could not be positively identified, Henk Nieuwenhof thinks that the card was possibly the work of the printing firm Tenthof Uitgeverij.

Afgesonden door c. 03. 10 深深淡淡淡淡 Nieuwjaarsmorgen breng U mede, Ware vriendschap, reine trouw, Nieuwjaarskaart Zoete vreugde, stille rede, chan Voor U-zelf, Gezin en Vrouw! 38036 te *] Bij Art. 20, Wet 22 Juli 1870. (Staatshi. 138) is het toegestaan de naam firma van den øfzender op het Adres te vermelden. Fostguits paragreat/35, 36. **词法法法法法法法法法法法法法法法法法**法法法法

Front and back of an 1879 Nieuwjaarsbriefkaart (Courtesy of Franklin Ennik).

References:

Franklin Ennik. "Rust Oord": A Story with Visitekaartjes. Netherlands Philatelists of California, 35th Anniversary Book 1969–2004. Pages 73-79.

Louis Putman. De Nederlandse Nieuwjaarsbriefkaart. Uitgelezen Boeken. 1983.

C. Stapel. Het ontstaan en de invoering van de Nederlandse Briefkaart. De Postzak, Nr. 129. September 1981. Henk Nieuwenhof, Personal Correspondence to Hans Kremer.



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Netherlands Philately, Vol. 39, No. 3

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– Abonnementenland, P.O.Box 20, 1900 AA Uitgeest, The Netherlands. Supscription € 33.10 /yr., € 52.40 for foreign countries, free to members of Dutch philatelic societies, who are member of the KNBF. Website: http://www.defilatelie.nl/

January 2014

As usual the section "Verzamelgebied Nederland" in this issue briefly describes new things found in the printing and appearance of Dutch stamps. This episode the 25 cent Crouwel (1976) and the December stamps of 2013 are treated.

Han Siem writes an interesting article about the postal history between the Netherlands East Indies and Russia and Baltic States before, during and just after WW I.

René Hillesum reports about the presentation of the first stamps of King Willem Alexander.

Adam van der Linden writes an interesting article about mail from and reply mail to the company "De Veluwe-Veluvine." Mail to this company creates interesting postal history aspects to postage due as it allowed the senders to send their mail without a postage stamp. The company would pay for the "postage," mainly by postage due stamps of the Dutch PTT.

February 2014

In this issue the section "Verzamelgebied Nederland" discusses the new definitive issue of King Willem Alexander together with some new commemorative issues.

Further an addition by Simon Oosterhuis to the article that Han Siem wrote in the January issue.

Martijn Oppers and Marc Snoeren write about collecting franco halfround postmarks on the issue coat of arms (1869). An interesting article wich is a useful tool for the beginner of this collecting area.

Eise Eisma writes in the series on old Dutch post offices about the history of the post office Haarlem. The article provides a great insight in its history and it would be a nice addition to a postmark collection of Haarlem.

March 2014

The section "Verzamelgebied Nederland" treats the new coil stamps with the values 1 and 2 for domestic use.

Dennis Smits writes an article about the Dutch postage due stamps of 1881 and the new discoveries he made. For every specialised collector of this issue I would advice to get a copy of this article!

Martijn Oppers and Marc Snoeren continue their article about collecting franco halfround postmarks on the issue coat of arms (1869), that was published in the previous issue. Ton Hulkenberg writes an article about Dutch PTT employees that were sent to Germany during WW II to help the German postal authorities with the mail. It gives an historical insight in the PTT during this period.

The last article in our collecting area is written by Harrie Jans. It goes about recovering of receipts during the second half of the 19th century. I can recommend anybody collecting stamps from this period to obtain a copy as it explains how it works.

April 2014

This time a special episode of the magazine as it concentrates on WW I postal history. Any body who collects this theme should get a copy of the magazine in my opinion. There are many articles on this topic but I will only mention those that are connected to our area of interest.

Huber van Werkhoven writes about the Belgium refugees in the Netherlands and how they were supported by the government and the Dutch people.

John Dehé writes about the Dutch censorship during WW I. The Netherlands were neutral during this period, but the threat of war was just on the other side of the border. This article treats the history of the opening and closing down of the censorship of WW I in the Netherlands.

Han Siem writes an interesting article about the postal history between the Netherlands East Indies and the Ottoman Empire before, during and just after WW I.

Fokke Postema writes about the British and German internees in the Dutch camps. Compared to the civilian refugees who could move freely through the Netherlands, soldiers who crossed the border had to be disarmed and placed in camps according to the 2nd The Hague peace conference in 1907. The postal history of these camps forms an interesting collecting area, as is shown by Fokke Postema.

Rien de Jong writes about the Belgium refugee camp near Gouda. The history of the camp and itsimpact on the local population is described. The last article in the magazine is not WW I related, but about a newly discoverd postmark from Curaçao. Sven Påhlman writes about this and shows two copies of it.

May 2014

Hans E. Aitink writes in this issue about the Dutch PTT employees that were send to Germany during WW II as a reaction on the article that was written in the March issue by Ton Hulkenberg.

Fred Boom writes, in the first of severeal (to come) articles about letters before the postage stamp was issued, about a letter from the Napoleonic time.

Ot Louw writes an interesting article about the stamp album of Joost Veerkamp. He is the creator of many cinderella's that look like Dutch postage stamps.

Huber van Werkhoven continues his article from the April issue about the Belgium refugees in the Netherlands and how they were supported by the government and the Dutch people.

Hans Caarls writes a short article about the sheet layout of the first issue from the Netherlands and the history of why it was different than expected.

June 2014

Eise Eisma writes in the series of old Dutch post offices about the history of the post office Nijmegen. It would be a nice addition to a postmark collection of Nijmegen.

Monique Erkelens, curator of the Museum of Communications in The Hague, writes about the background history of the first definitive issue of King Willem Alexander. The article contains many essays and proofs.

Arie Zonjee writes a short article about the travels of a ship called the St. Louis in 1939, and the Jewish refugees on board, which ended up back in Europe after failing to obtain refugee status in Cuba and the USA. For some passengers this journey had a fatal ending.

July / August 2014

This is the summer edition of the magazine, combining two months.

Adam van der Linden writes in this issue about the mobilisation of the Dutch Army in August 1939 and the postal history aspects of it.

Hans Caarls writes about his search for the type of printing press on which the first Dutch postage stamps were printed.

September 2014

Adam van der Linden wries about September 1944. This month is famous for its "Dolle Dinsdag" (crazy Tuesday)and the strike of Dutch train employees to disrupt German transports. The story is illustrated with postal history of this time.

Further a short article written by René Hillesum about the 50th issue of the the philatelic manual Postwaarden Nederland. Something every serious collector must have in his/her personal library! It presents in a very scientific way about the historic aspects behind every stamp issued from 1852 till 1989. Of course it is not complete yet, but non the less a brillant investment for the collector. There is one copy in the ASNP library.

Jan Boon writes about the use of first day cancels on the first Dutch postcard. So far 36 have been recorded and the overview of all known cards and their details are given.

Ot Louw ends this issue with a short article about the artist and stamp designer Sieb Posthuma. The artist pasesd away on 3 August 2014, making the 2013 December stamps his final stamp design.

October 2014

This issue is dedicated to cinderellas.

The section "Verzamelgebied Nederland" treats the newly issued personalised stamps of PostNL or the so-called "back door issues."

Koos Havelaar, Curator with the museum of Communications, writes about the advertising cinderella's of the Netherlands and the size of the museum's collection.

In a new returning chapter "Catalogus Kraamkamer" Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes about the differences in the Suriname 1972 butterfly airmail stamps.

Oscar van der Vliet writes an interesting article about an unusual collecting area: Dutch "leges" (reimbursements required by local governments for the performance of certain functions) stamps of the Dutch local governments.

Hans van der Horst writes in his article October 1944 about the postal history in the Netherlands and the function that the Red Cross had for mail delivery and the censorship during this month.

Leon Mijnderwijk writes about the murder of Bonifatius in 754 in a thematic manner. The article is richly illustrated with Dutch essays, proofs and stamps depicting Bonifatius.

Leo B. Vosse ends this issue with an article on postage stamps and postage due stamps that were overprinted to revenue stamps during the republic period on Java 1945-1950. An interesting collecting area by the looks of it and a perfect extension for specialized collections of the stamp issues used for this purpose!

November 2014

In the "Catalogus Kraamkamer" Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes in this issue about the year indications on the King Willem Alexander stamps.

Hans van der Horst writes in his article November 1944 about the historical aspects and the postal history of the Netherlands during this month in WW II.

Oscar van der Vliet continues (from October 2014) his article about Dutch "leges" stamps.

Jeffrey Groeneveld ends the magazine with a thematic article about the 175th anniversary of the Dutch Railways. This articles is richly illustrated with Dutch material related to this topic.

December 2014

In the "Catalogus Kraamkamer" Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes about the differences in printing of the Dutch 1966 child welfare stamps.

Eise Eisma writes in the series of old Dutch post offices about the history of the post office Leeuwarden.

Adam van der Linden writes in his article December 1944 about the historic and postal history of this month in 1944 in the Netherlands. During this month the German occupiers held raids on any man between 17 and 40 years old to have them working in the German war factories.

"Just a box" is the last article of this magazine and is written by René Hillesum. It concerns a Dutch postal stationery item that was issued in 2009. That this is a rare item is proven by the fact that the total number of boxes printed is 6,280!

SPP (Studiegroep Particuliere Postbezorging)

Language: Dutch.

SPP is the society for private mail companies or socalled 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 websiste!

35-1

In this issue the latest news concerning new and closed private mail companies is shared.

The magazine also looks back into the history of the private mail companies that operated in Boskoop. Further the results of a study about the Christmas mail delivered by local church Groups in 2013. The authors make it clear that there are still many blank spots to fill in and hope that members have updates in their collections.

35-2

In this issue the latest news concerning new and closed private mail companies is being shared. The magazine also looks back into the history of the private mail companies that operated in Brouwershaven and Breda. Further there are updates given by Gerard van der Kolk about the private mail company currently operating in Hengelo.

35-3

In this issue the latest news concerning new and closed private mail companies is being shared. The magazine also looks back into the history of the private mail companies that operated in Bruinisse, Bussum, Capelle aan den IJssel, Castricum and Creil.

35-4

In this issue the latest news concerning new and closed private mail companies is being shared. The magazine also looks back into the history of the private mail companies that operated in Castricum and Cuijk. Further there is a thematic article called Operation Market Garden with all stamps illustrating this artcile having been issued by private mail companies.

De Aero Philatelist

Language: Dutch.

The Aero Philatelist is issued four times a year by "De Vliegende Hollander". Secretary: W. van der Helm, De Kolk 13, 3931 WN Woudenberg, The Netherlands. E-mail: w.vanderhelm@veteranen.nl Supscription is € 30.- for foreign countries. Many issues of the "De Aero Philatelist" includes a substantial auction section of interesting airmail covers and/or related items.

Magazine # 1

Thre are three articles that cover our area of interest. The first article is written by Henk Kaverkort. He writes about the postmark mysteries of the 2nd South Africa flight and one of the new discoveries made by him.

The second article is written by Will Porrio and goes about the special charter flight Bandoeng -Sydney v.v. The existence of this flight was not known for a long time unknown and was added to the airmail catalogue of the Vliegende Hollander for the first time in 2012. The collector Ernest Crome noticed this and managed to get an actually-flown cover with the crew's authographs on it. The Crome collection is now part of the National Library of Australia. For me as editor it will be something to add to my list of things to visit as this collection is bassically in my backyard.

The third and last article is written by Herman Verduijn and he writes about the Aviation exhibition AVIA in 1937. In his article he mentions some small corrections that have to be made to the airmail catalogue of the Vliegende Hollander.

Magazine # 2

Again, there are three articles that cover our area of interest. The first article is written by the family Tschroots. It goes about the first flying demonstration by Heinrich van der Burg. He was the First Dutchman to build and fly his own plane in the Netherlands. There was no mail flown but the article is richly illustrated by postcards depicting the plane and eyewitness reports on the back send to family etc.

Herman Verduijn writes in his article, Netherlands in mourning, about het stamps Piet Zwart designed for aimail purposes.

The last article is written by Ties Verkuil and goes about the KLM crashes in 1935. It was certainly a bad year for the KLM as four planes were destroyed: the Leeuwerik, de Kwikstaart, de Maraboe and the Gaai. In total 25 people died and it was till then one of the worst years for the KLM.

Magazine # 3

Three articles cover our area of interest. The first article is written by Wim Snieder and goes about the biography of Anthony Fokker. No airmail in this article but as aviation pioneer and builder tof the airplane shat deliverd so many of the airmail send via the KLM worth to mention.

The second article is written by Herman Verduijn and goes about the 100th anniversary of the first airmail flights on the European continent. These flights were done in Belgium, but the pilot making these flights also made three stops in the Netherlands. A very small amount of mail was send via these flights and, as was common in those days, nothing official was organised by the Dutch PTT.

The third and last article of this issue is written by the family Tschroots and covers the Postalia frankingmachines used at Schiphol and the airmail that was franked with it.

Magazine # 4

In this magazine the only one article related to our collection area was written by Henri Smeets. It goes about the 50th trip across the Atlantic of the Graf Zeppelin LZ 127. It covers the purpose of the flight and the route it took. It was possible to send Dutch mail on board this flight with the coorporation of the Dutch and German PTT.

Postaumaat

Language: Dutch.

This is the magazine of the society Postaumaat of the Netherlands. They study coil stamps and booklets issued worldwide. Subscribtion is $\notin 25$,= / yr. for members in the Netherlands and $\notin 35$,= / yr. for foreign countries. Secretary: H.A. Wolf, Laantjes van Sibbes 14, 2351 EN Leiderdorp, The Netherlands. E-mail: secretaris@postaumaat.nl Website: http://www.postaumaat.nl/

162

This issue starts with the mention of a new miscut variety of booklet NVPH 9a. It is classified as miscut from the type A.

Mr H.A. Wolf wrote an article about the personalized stamps printer brought to the Jubilee meeting of the PostAumaat Society in December 2013. It gives an overview of the difficulties of the printer and the paper used for it.

Mr. Bos wrote an article about the new coil stamps and discovered varieties in it.

Mr. Schaminée wrote an article about the "hangblokken" of King Willem Alexander and Dutch Icons.

Mr. H.A Wolf wrote the last article in this magazine about the counter-printed labels and the new type varieties.

163

This magazine opens with the mention of the discovery of new errors in the prestige booklets, PQ3 and PR27.

An additonal article of interest, by mr. Bos, concerns newly discovered varieties in Dutch coil stamps.

164

This issue opens with the new discovery of a double perforation of booklet NVPH 23a which was sold at auction for 3.100,= euro excluding commision! Further some smaller varieties in the presitge booklet PR26 is mentioned.

G. van Schaik wrote a small article about the Wincor-Nixdorf labels and the varieties found in it.

H.A. Wolf wrote a small article about the new counter labels issued by the Flamingo Express Dutch Caribbean NV.

H. Bos writes in the last article of this issue about the new discovered varieties in Dutch coil stamps.

165

The issue openes with an small article by Walter de Rooij and new discovered booklets with Specimen overprint. Mr. Schaminée wrote in his article about the "hangblokjes" of the December stamps 2013 and the King Willem Alexander stamps and the varieties in it.

The final articel is by H. Bos and deals with newly discovered varieties in the Dutch coil stamps.

Po & Po

Language: Dutch.

The Verenigingsnieuws (Newsletter) is published quarterly by the Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken en Poststempelverzamelaars (Po&Po). Membership is \notin 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; email: secretariaat@po-en-po.com Website: <u>http://</u> www.po-en-po.nl/

Verenigingsnieuws 2014-1

The magazine starts with usual society news followed with the upcoming events. The magazine ends with the newly-found types and varieties of postmarks used in the Netherlands.

Verenigingsnieuws 2014-2

The magazine starts with usual society news followed with the upcoming events. The magazine ends with the newly-found types and varieties of postmarks used in the Netherlands.

Verenigingsnieuws 2014-3

The magazine starts with usual society news followed by the upcoming events. Newly-found types and varieties of postmarks used in the Netherlands are shown. Further Jos Stroom is looking for help in the Dutch machine slogan postmarks, when and where used. You can contact him on stroom@wiz.nl

Further the announcement was made that PS 29 "Het inklaren van postzendingen" has finaly been issued and the first copy was given to the author Diny Beereboom. More about this publication later.

Verenigingsnieuws 2014-4

The magazine starts with usual society news followed with the upcoming events. The magazine ends with the newly-found types and varieties of postmarks used in the Netherlands.

De Postzak # 215

In July 2014 De Postzak 215 was issued with this time nine articles that cover our area of interest.

The first article written by J.M. van Putten goes about the rare large round postmark, Rotterdam-Zuid Beijerland with hour time indication.

Erling Berger writes an interesting article about the mail exchange between Denmark and the Netherlands and v.v. from 1852-1875.

Luuk Goldhoorn writes about postal froms, labels and registers between 1818 and 1919. In this period over 350 different items were produced to be used by the Dutch postal authorities.

Hans E. Aitink presents an article about the Dutch POW in Germany in 1940. Mail from and to camps where the Dutch POW were kept are scacre to rare. One of the reasons is the very short time they were POW as Adolf Hitler gave the Dutch POW grace on 1 June 1940.

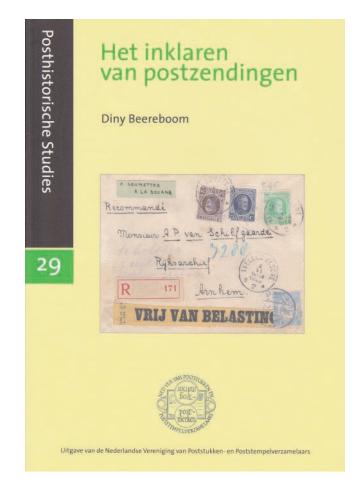
Herman Geurts writes about new discoveries of the burning cancel Scheveningen 2. Following a short history of the cancel new dates of use and types are mentioned.

Laurentz Jonker presents a short article about a special cover franked with the 1928 Olympic stamps to Belgium and explains why it was subject to postage due there.

Michael Brekelmans writes in his article about the censorship from 10 till 15 May 1940 of the Netherlands, just after the German invasion. He proves that during this period censorship took place in several places. An article written by the family Tschroots covers the Postalia franking machines used at Schiphol and the airmail that was franked with it.

The last article by Wim van Aalzum concerns pre WWII airmail from the Netherlands East Indies and the interesting combinations of combi mail.

Posthistorische Studies 29



Posthistorische Studies 29, by Diny Beereboom, is a valuable addition to the philatelic library of any Dutch postal history collector. The 104-page book starts with the explanation of what "inklaren" means and how it basicaly works. All goods that are send from abroad are subject to customs and tax. Through Dutch tax and postal law you get an interesting part of postal history, which is most times forgotten by collectors. This book covers the period 16 August 1903 till 1 January 1986. It describes the whole process and is illustrated with examples of postal history. On a personal note your editor has learned something new about Dutch postal history.

Posthistorische Studies 31



Posthistorische Studies 30 was written by Arnold Holleman. It covers the Dutch internment camp mail 1914-1918 of foreign soldiers. The publication starts with the sad news that the author passed away before the book was published. Fortunately for us readers and collectors we can have the privelige of his knowledge about his area of expertise.

The book starts with the history of WWI and the political landscape, followed by the postal regulations and free postage (of basic letter and postcard mail). For additional services the internment camp prisoners had to pay. The different depots and camps are discussed with the known postmarks and labels used there. Further the internment groups and civillian camps are treated.

For anybody who collects postal history that covers the 1914-1918 time frame I can recommend this publication. It helped me as your editor already in re -writing four of my own items that are related to the internment camp mail.



Posthistorische Studies 31, by John Dehé and Fons Simons., covers the Dutch postal censorship during WWI. Though the Netherlands were neutral it didn't mean that they could not be dragged into the war.

It covers in a chronological reconstruction the censorship history, the set-up and operating of the censorship offices. Further it covers the regulations and punishments when the rules were not followed. Also all consorship offices and areas of command are treated. The book ends with an overview of all known censorship marks and labels, presenting a photographs of each, together with size and ink color used.

For anybody who collects postal history that covers the 1914-1918 timeframe I can recommend this publication as no doubt you will come across items that you can explain with the help of this book.

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.npofc.org

January 2014

In this issue there are two articles about members who passed away, Dick Phelps and John Heimans. Further there is a short article about a notification send to Belgium in December 1947.

February 2014

In this issue the alway returning topic "around the table", shows some interesting items that pass around the table. Your editor wished he was there as one of the items was a block of four of the 1852 10 cent plate V proofs.

Further there was one article written by Franklin Ennik about the Dutch ambulance service in Ethiopia 1935-1936 during the second Italo-Ethiopia war. This service consisted of nine people who formed a brigade and they were from the Dutch Red Cross. The article ends with an interesting footnote. The card shown in the article is addressed to someone who would become a member of the Dutch resistance in WWII and who ended up being betrayed by a NSB'er on a failed robbery on a bank in 1943. He ended up being executed.

March 2014

In this issue, the topic "around the table" included an essay of the 1924 Dove issue designed by Chris Lebeau.

There are also two short articles. The first one goes about the 96 cent postage due form and explains the how's and why's of this form. The other one is about the two internment camp stamps issued by the Netherlands.

April 2014

Several items shown "around the table" are described briefly.

Franklin Ennik ends the issue with an article about the imperforated fur collar issue stamps and describes the history behind it. It also gives a short list of post offices where the stamps were sold. Not every post office received these imperforated stamps.

May 2014

In this issue a very brief overview of the usual topic "around the table" as the meeting was held at the Westpex 2014 stamp show in San Francisco. At this stamp show a presentation was given by the NPoC president HansPaul Hager about the revenu stamps in 1624. It turns out it was a Dutch invention.

Further there is a small article about the most recent exhibit in the Museum voor Communicatie about the new King Willem Alexander stamps.

June 2014

In addition to the topic "around the table," two articles are provided. The first article is written by Hans Kremer and goes about an airletter from Amsterdam to Bratislava and explains perfectly why it was $3\frac{1}{2}$ cent over franked. It continues with the history of the sender of that letter., which is the largest part of the story.

Franklin Ennik wrote the second article with discusses the flower show of 1937 in The Hague. In his article he shows a cover with the special postmark and some copies of advertising posters.

July 2014

In addition to the topic "around the table", there are there are two small articles written, by Franklin Ennik.

The first article goes about a letter send from the Dutch East Indies to a German nobility in 1932.

The second article goes about the attempted introduction of special occupation postage stamps for the Netherlands in 1940.

August 2014

This issue contains two articles.

The first one by Franklin Ennik goes about the slogan cancels of the Lisse National Flower Exhibits "Keukenhof" from the period 1926 till 1966.

The second article written by Hans Kremer goes about the card telegrams ("kaart telegrammen") and why these failed.

September 2014

The issue starts with a translation of the price increases by PostNL for domestic mail.

Items passed "around the table", included several stampless covers presented by Franklin Ennik.

The newsletter ends with two articles. The first one written by Hans Kremer goes about postage due on official mail. In the article it becomes clear why this happened and the exclusion rules that were in place regarding postage due for these types of letters.

The second article is written by Franklin Ennik and goes about a new year greeting card to a member of the Dutch Naval Fleet.

October 2014

As part of the topic "around the table," an envelope was shown with postage due stamps because the sender had used a charity stamp invalid as of December 31, 1964.

There are also wo articles . The first one, by Hans Kremer, goes about a Rijk's Waterstaat Postcard used in 1877.

The other article is written by Edward Burfine and goes in detail about the forged overprints that can be found on the 1953 flood disaster stamps of the Netherlands New Guinea stamps.

November 2014

During the topic "around the table", a cover was shown that was chemically censored by the Germans, sent from Woerden (ZH.) to Brochterbeck, Westphalia, Germany possibly to an inmate in a forced labor camp.

Further there is one article, written by Hans Kremer, about the 19th century new year's postal cards. It treats the history of these cards in detail together with the postal rates.

December 2014

The topic "around the table" included a series of post cards illustrating the progression of the construction of the Afsluitdijk in the 1930s (i..e, the clising of the Zuiderzee, turning it into the Ijsselmeer).

Further there are two short articles written, both by Hans Kremer. The first one goes about the $7\frac{1}{2}$ cent, Veth issue 1924-1926 and why it was issued in three different colors. The second article goes about the first airmail stamps issued in 1921.

ZWP (Zuid West Pacific)

Language: Dutch and/or English.

The ZWP (South West Pacific) studygroup covers not only the postal history of the South West Pacific but also the Dutch West Indies. The publications consist of a Mededelingenblad (Newsletter/ Magazine type) and a Mededelingenblad-Bijlage (Supplement). Dues are € 30,= /yr. for foreign subscribers. Secretary: J.A. Dijkstra, Dolderstraat 74, 6706 JG Wageningen, The Netherlands. E-mail: j.dijkstra50@chello.nl Website: http://www.studiegroep-zwp.nl/

ZWP 164

The magazine starts with the usual messages from the board and exhibit reports. Further the publications of three new books, including a review, are announced.

The magazine continues with articles written by members and in this issue there are ten articles that cover our area of interrest.

The first two articles are by Wim van Aalzum. In the first article Wim writes about the Dutch East Indies domestic airmail route Palembang-Java in 1930. The second article goes about the first Imperial Airways flight over the Atlantic and the mail from the Dutch East Indies that was carried on board.

In the third article Bert van Marrewijk writes about the receipts for delivery of parcel mail in the Dutch East Indies after WWII and is richly illustrated.

In the fourth article Erik Matzinger writes about the discovery of an earlier used date for the small round postmark Serang.

Hans Dijkstra takes us in his first article to the period of UNTEA. In this article he writes about the scarce mail from the USAF that was send during the UNTEA period. Till today only philateliclyinspired examples are known. The USAF had only 64 active personal in UNTEA.

In his second article Hans writes about two covers from the West Irian period and the connection they have to the early support programs of the UN in this period.

Joop van Sikkelerus follows with two articles related to the Netherlands Antilles. In the first article he writes about the newly-introduced red franking machine labels that are used to replace the old Netherlands Antilles country name. As we all known the Netherlands Antilles stopped to exist on 10-10-2010 and are now all separate islands.

In his second article he shows the new receipt for posted registered letters used by Curaçao Post.

Bert van Marrewijk follows with another article, this time about the mail development after 10-10-2010 on the former Netherlands Antilles islands. In this article it becomes clear that mail from the socalled BES Islands is still scarce and most of it are picture postcards send by people on holiday.

Han Dijkstra ends the magazine with an article about mail destined for Netherlands New Guinea but missent to Suriname. It covers an interesting interpertation of the error made by mail employees confusing Guyana for Guinea.

ZWP 165

This issue starts with the usual messages from the board and reports. This issue also includes the stunning number of 15 articles.

The first article, by Ton Voorbaak, goes about a cover send from London to Semarang in 1872. The article clearly explains all the postal markings and has even images of the ships that transported the cover.

The article written by Maarten Severijn goes about two covers. One send from Rumania to the Dutch East Indies and the other one send from the Dutch East Indies to Vienna.

Jan Hoogveld writes about the postmarks that can be found on the rear of the postage stamps with the theme Ducks that were issued in 1990. He shows several items and ends with the question why these marks were placed on the back.

The article by Wim Vink goes about sender's markings used by the PTT in Netherlands New Guinea. The earliest recorded date of these markings is 12 March 1952.

Jan Hoogveld writes about a cover send from Fakfak and send back.

The article by Gerard van Welie presents a letter send in 1605, which content goes about the Bird of Paradise. The letter writer, who is an ancestor of the author of the article, states that the most ugly part of this bird are its feet. Joop Hoogenboom provides an interesting snapshot of the PTT in New Guinea in 1949. Joop bought a cover and its contents were an official reply to a letter send from someone living in The Hague, very likely a philatelist. The letter contains a list of post offices, including the number of personnel, salaries for the different positions and so on. For the Netherlands New Guinea specialist an interesting document.

Bert van Marrewijk writes about the rubber postmarks used on Aruba and what is known so far regarding types and ink color.

Joop van Sikkelerus shares a newspaper clipping from Amigo on Curaçao. It goes about the name change of the postal administration on the same island. Since February 1, it is called Cpost Internationaal.

Hans Kremer shares a brochure of Post Aruba that contains the postal rates for 2009. An interesting item for the Aruba specialist.

Bert van Marrewijk writes about his experiences regarding the modern Suriname postal activities. Actually, it is more about near-death experiences since there are not many philatelic experiences to get there these days. Lets all hope that Surpos gets their act together and that the philately there continues.

Willem Erfmann writes about a newly-discovered carnet of the S.H & T.A.B. franked with the 1969 International Labor Organisation stamp.

Teus Kamper en Jaques van Deelen provide an overview of the gutterpairs issued by the Suriname Post in 2013.

In the next article Teus Kamper writes about his experience with a copy of the NVPH 245f. This stamp from Suriname is a double overprint of which one is inverted. It turned out to be a forgery. A good warning to stay alert when you buy such things.

Bert van Marrewijk describes the discovery of a new subtype of the "uitvoers statistiek recht" (export statistics duty) label used in Suriname. It proves that even with important study books being issued the Dutch Colonies still hold many surprises.

Special edition of Netherlands Philately

In August of this year we will start on our 40th volume of Netherlands Philately as part of the societies 40th anniversary. To celebrate this the society wants to issue a special edition that reflects the diversity of members within the society.

To turn this in a success I want to ask you as members to write a minimum of one page (more pages are most welcome) about your interest in Netherlands and/or Colonies philately or a nice philatelic story about an item or items you researched. We did a great job last year with our Netherlands East Indies specials, so why not turning it into a excellent job and show the world why Netherlands and/or Colonies philately is so interesting!

The editor already received a couple of articles. Who will follow??

Closing date for this issue is 31 June 2015!!

Netherlands Philately, Vol. 39, No. 3

AMERICAN SOCIETY for NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

We are happy to introduce to you the <u>American Society for Netherlands Philately</u> (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.

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- **Digital and hardcopy**, dues are the same as mentioned for the hardcopy version.

As soon as we receive your completed application, with payment of dues in US dollars, you will be eligible to vote in our annual elections, and, most importantly, we will send all current issues due of the Magazine. Yes, I want to join the <u>AMERICAN SOCIETY for NETHERLANDS PHILATELY</u>.

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