

Dated Journal

Netherlands Philately
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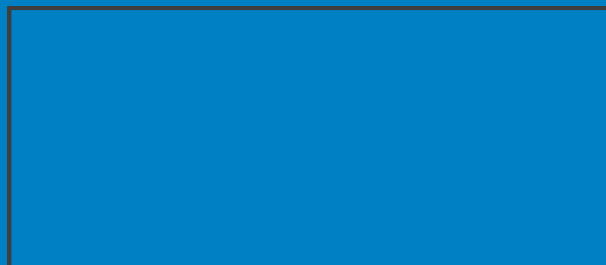
1975 - 2015

40 Years sharing knowledge of
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Netherlands Philately

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 40/4



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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for
Netherlands Philately; **Volume 40/4**

March 2016

Editor's message

Curious about the postage stamp on the front cover? Read page 91 with the BREAKING NEWS. Yes you read it correctly; our magazine has a "read it first"!

Other breaking new is that our President, Ed Matthews and long-serving Governor, Jan Enthoven have resigned from their positions. A tribute to both gentlemen and a message of our new (Acting) President Hans-paul Hager can be found in this issue.

Erling Berger, who joined us recently contributed the interesting article about the ship mail routes covering the end of the 17th and 18th century. Your editor has also wrestled through a whole bunch of magazines to bring the magazine reviews and will continue with catching up in the next magazine. We end the magazine with an article by Franklin Ennik and the philatelic joy of a hoax that took place in the 1980's. Thank you Franklin for writing this fantastic article.

For our members attending our 40th Birthday party at New York 2016 it is becoming panic time as it will be about only two months away when you receive this magazine. Getting excited? If you intend to attend, several ASNP members will meet. Please contact Kees Adema (keesandulla@yahoo.com) for details.

Enjoy your magazine and all the best from Adelaide,

Alex

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by 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.

BREAKING NEWS; new issue 1852 rarity discovered

by Alex Nuijten



Image courtesy of Corinphila Auctions (Netherlands).

It is not often that the ASNP can have a first in philatelic news. However with the issue of this magazine we can bring the breaking news that there is a new addition to errors in the 1852 first issue of the Netherlands.

For years I nose through stamp books, auction lots etc. and maintain a little file which maps and counts errors in the 1852 first issue from the Netherlands. I am rarely able to expand that list, but now the number of pre-print paper folds can be extended from five examples to six!

With the latest discovery, see image above, the number of recorded pre-print paper folds on the 5 cent goes from one to two examples. A full overview of the recorded examples is shown below.

The recorded stamps:

5 cent: Both from plate I. One used in Gouda (shown above) and one used in Zutphen

10 cent: One from plate I, used in Amersfoort. One plate X, used with Franco in frame postmark.

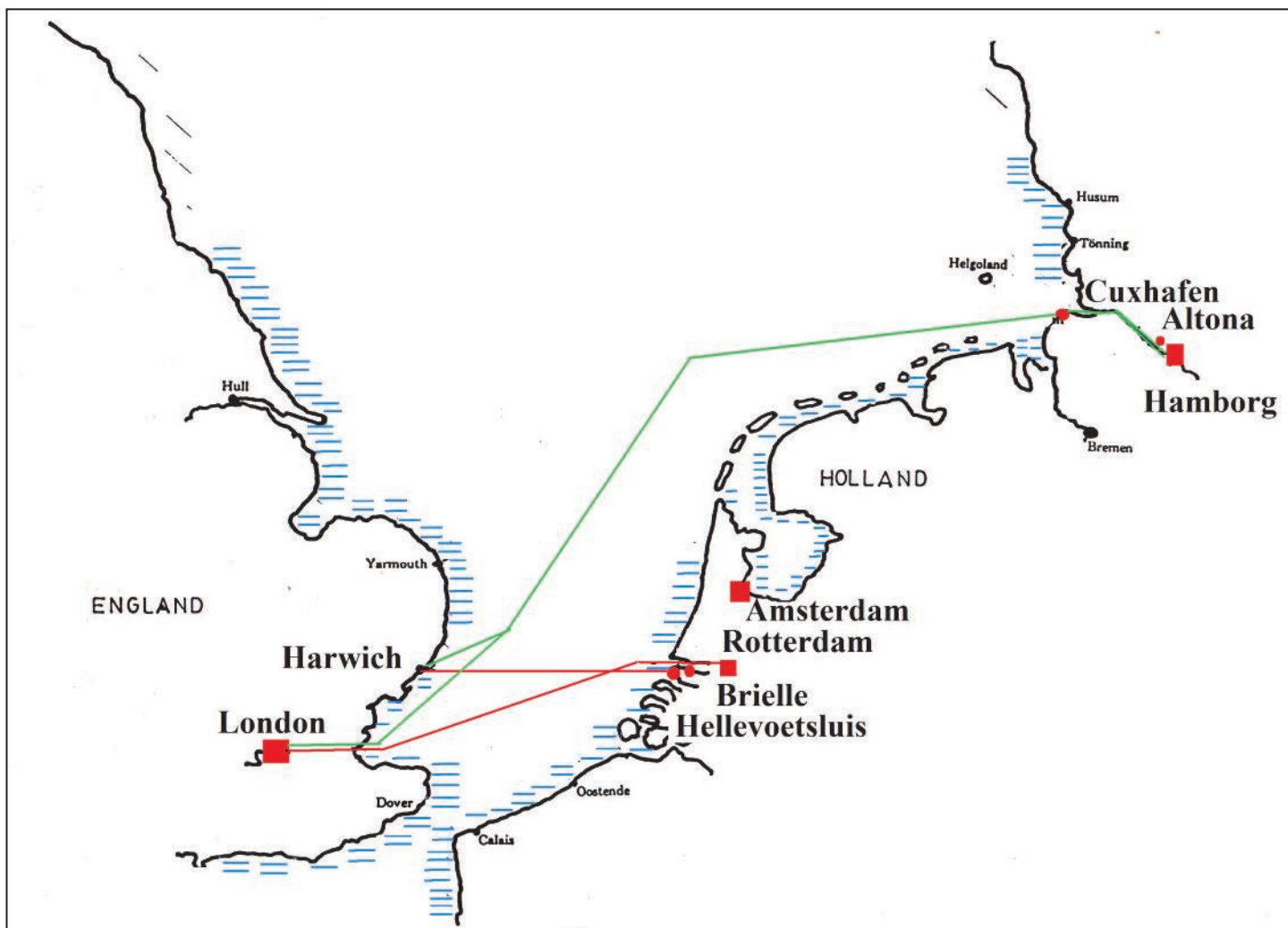
15 cent: Two examples which are forming a pair. They are positions 36 and 37 and used in Rotterdam.

They originally formed a pair in the sheet, on the cover and later soaked of and separated. Position 37 is at the same time also the only stamp of the first issue that has the fold not 'ironed out'.

From Sail-Boats to Steam-Boats

by Erling Berger

We shall see how steam-boats took over from sail-boats on the mail routes from England to Holland and Hamburg. As of 31.Aug.1832 all mail was transported by steamer.



Map of te North Sea

The philatelic terms for letters sent over the sea were:

- Packet-letters: Mail sent by sea-routes organized by the official Post, either by vessels owned by the Post or private ships under contract with the Post
- Ship-letters: Mail sent by private ships

The postage in Great Britain was normally written like this:

- 8. This means 8 pence. In the notes under the figures is typed 8d
- 1/8. This means 1 shilling and 8 pence. In the notes under the figures is typed 1/8d

1668-1822. Period with sails only

In the period 1668 - 1795 all mail to Great Britain from Hamburg and Holland was sent to Hellevoetsluis in Holland. Here the mails were picked up by English (British since 1707) sail-boats and carried to Harwich and further on to London by horseback. As of 1795 British mails avoided Holland because of the French occupation, and in the period from 1795 to 1814 the mail was sent via Cuxhafen, Husum, Tönning or Gothenburg. Yet, there was peace in the period from spring 1802 to the spring of 1803.

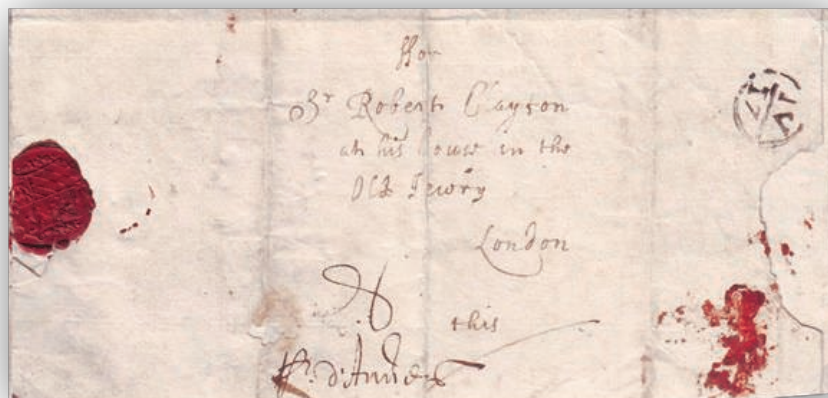


Figure 1. Copenhagen 1672 packet-letter to London via Hamburg, Amsterdam, Hellevoetsluis and Harwich. The arrival in London was on the 17th of June, which can be seen from the small round hand-stamp, the so-called Bishop-mark. Postage paid in London was 8d. It was the town of Amsterdam that had closed the contract with England in 1668. Therefore the name of that town was written below at the front in stead of Hellevoetsluis.

As of 1792 there was war between France and most of Europe. When peace was restored in 1814 there were two mail routes from Harwich: One to Cuxhafen to connect with Hamburg and the other to Hellevoetsluis in Holland.

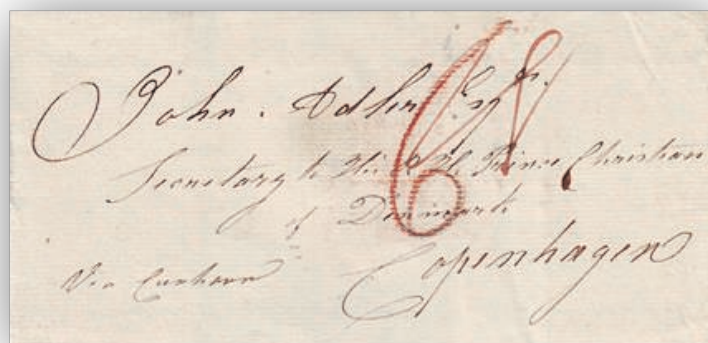


Figure 2. London 1825 packet-letter to Copenhagen via Harwich, Cuxhafen and Hamburg. Prepaid to Cuxhafen was 1/8d. The postage further to Hamburg was 6 Hamburg Schilling or 19 Danish Reichbank-Skilling in silver. (RBS) For Hamburg-Copenhagen was paid 31 Danish Reichbank-Skilling in paper-money. The small amounts of 4 & 6 are paid to the Copenhagen post-master for service (for example for early delivery). Danish manifest number was 266.

Period with both sail- and steam-boats 1822-1832

As of 1822 private steam-boats carrying mail, goods and passengers were plying between London and Rotterdam. To Hamburg as of 1826. We can identify them by the London hand-stamps having the word of SHIP-LETTER. Often they were endorsed per steamer or similar, but that isn't proof. Such letters have been reported as of 1823. The crossing took about 24 hours.



Figure 3. This letter was sent by sail-boat from Harwich. (There is no trace of the word SHIP, so it's a packet-letter).

Leith (Scotland) 15.Nov.1831 to Stege on the island of Möen via London (the 18th), Harwich, Hellevoetsluis, Brielle and via a forwarding agent in Hamburg (on the 25th) to the company of Hage & Son, Möen in Denmark. The letter landed in Hellevoetsluis, yet Brielle was the border office, and it was here that the mail bag was opened. See the hand-stamp of **England/Over Brielle** Prepaid is 2/7½d. The ½d is for maintaining the Scottish roads.



Figure 4. See the word of SHIP in the hand-stamp and the script *Via Holland pr Steamer*. This letter is a ship-letter and was sent by the private steam-boat "The London Merchant."

London Harbour 3.Feb.1832 to Copenhagen via a forwarding agent in London. The post went to Rotterdam. It was here the mail bag was opened. See parts of the hand-stamp *Engeland/Over Rotterdam*. In London was prepaid **10d** being half the packet rate to Hamburg. We're seeing the traces of a forwarding agent in London: **Forwarded by y.m.s. J.Dick London 3/2 32**



In the newspaper of "Algemeen Handelsblad" of 8.Feb.1832 we are reading:

Scheepstijdingen. (Shipping News)

Binnengekomen. (Arrived)

Briel, 6 Feb. J.Pearson, "The London Merchant" (from) London

For letters arriving in London by private steam-boats or private sail-boats the British Post charged the low ship-letter rate of 8d..



Figure 5. Refer to the word of SHIP in the hand-stamp and the script *pr Steam-Boat*. This letter was sent by a private steam-boat. Hamburg 4.Aug.1826 to London sent as ship-letter.

For a single ship-letter the postage was 8d

For a heavy letter weighing 1 ounce (1 Oz): 4 x 8d or 32d or 2/8d

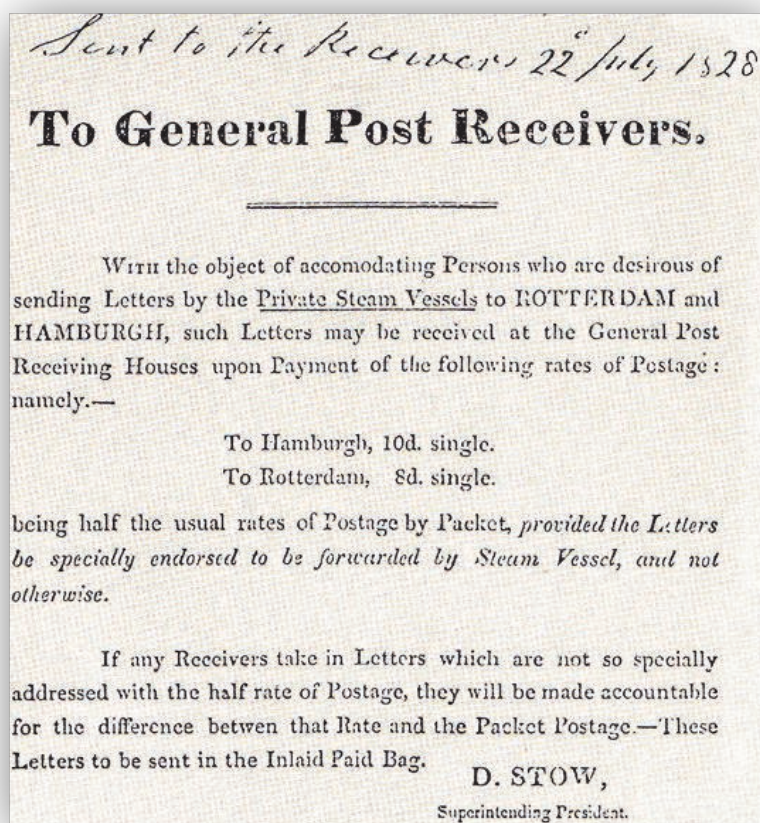


Figure 6. British poster of 22 July 1828. If sent by private steam-boats to Hamburg or Rotterdam the rate will be half packet-rate.

- To Hamburg 10d in stead of 1/8d
- To Rotterdam 8d in stead of 1/4d

In the opposite direction the rate was still 8d

Figure 7. This is a ship-letter. See the word of SHIP in the hand-stamp and the script p Steam-boat.

Copenhagen 28.Oct.1828, treble letter to Aberdeen in Scotland via Hamburg and London sent by a private steam-boat from Hamburg. The applied rate is the ship-letter rate of 8d. We're reading **fCux** (Franco Cuxhafen). Danish manifest number is: **158**.

Postage due in Great Britain for a single ship-letter:

By private steam-boat to London 8d
 From London to Aberdeen 13d in total 21d
 For a treble letter: 3 x 21d or 63d or 5/3d, the sea-rate alone being 3 x 8d or 2/-, but scratched out

Prepaid in Copenhagen:

- Down to Hamburg: **91** RBS paper
- From Hamburg to the ship: **77** RBS silver



Period with Steam-boats only as off 31.Aug.1832

The British Post established per 31. August 1832 steam-boats on both routes. Instead of sailing from a straight coast-line, which was necessary for the sail-boats, the steam-boats were able to steam all the way up the rivers to the big cities of London, Rotterdam and Hamburg, yet the ice could still be an obstacle. Recent research has proven that sail-boats could find their way up the rivers to the centers of London and Rotterdam.

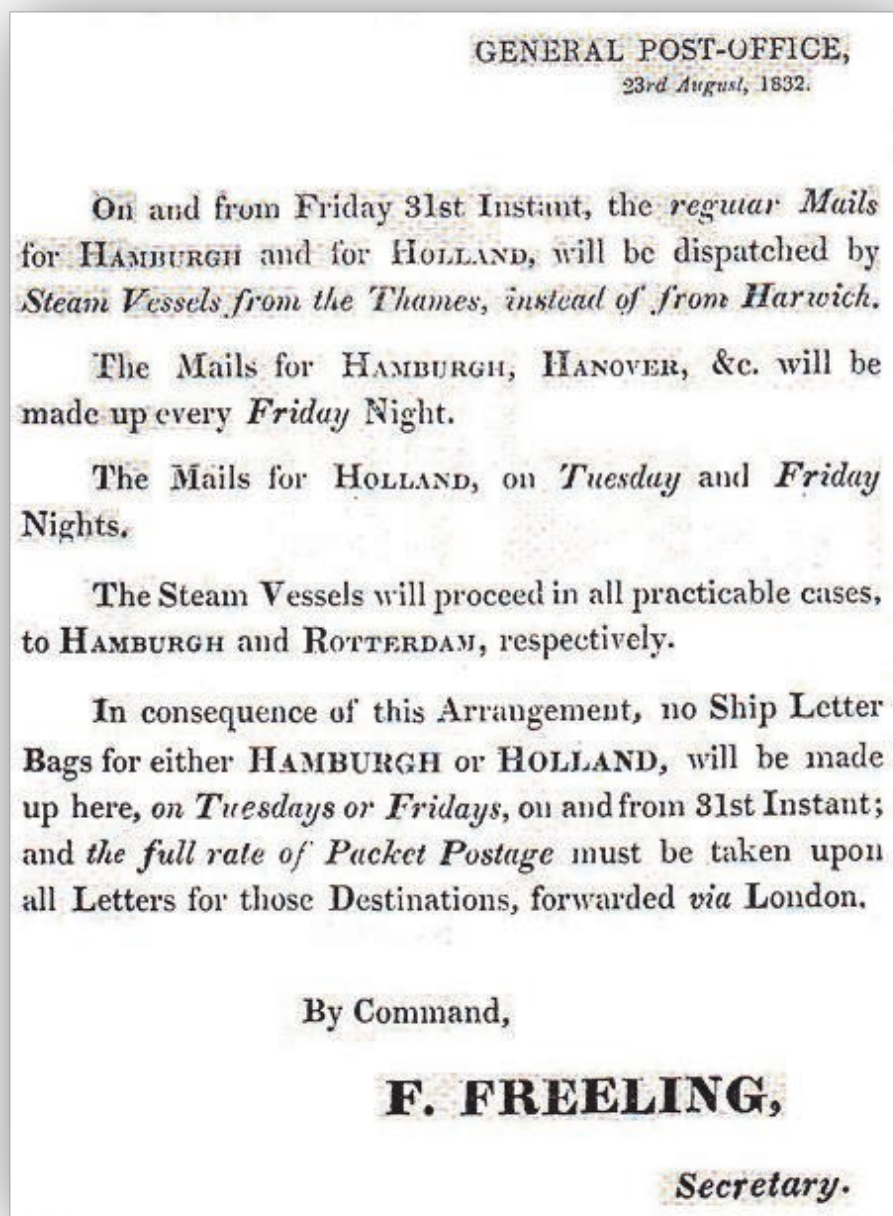


Figure 8. British poster of 23 August 1832. Packet-routes by steam shall be introduced from London (instead of Harwich) to Hamburg (instead of Cuxhafen) and Rotterdam (instead of Hellevoetsluis). The postage will be unchanged. [1/8d & 1/4d]. On days when the packet-boats were leaving no ship-letters would be sent.



Figure 9. London Saturday 5th of June 1841 to the Hague by the private steam-boat "De Batavier" via Rotterdam. In Britain was charged half the packet rate: 8d. This ship left London every Sunday, here on the 6th of June 1841, where ship-letters were allowed. Arrivals in Rotterdam on the 7th and in The Hague on the 8th of June. Postage due 50 cent.

Den 6 dezer, des namiddags, arriveerden te Helvoetsluis Proteus, D. Guyt, de Jonge Cornelis, J. van Delft, en Vlashandel, H. H. Uil, v. Batavia; Florentz, G. H. Feyer, van Livorno, en Sea, N. Kearsley, van Liverpool; den 7den, des morgens, **Batavier**, D. Dunlop, van Londen; de wind N.

Both routes ended in December 1853. The ships now were sailing between Dover and Ostend.

Acknowledgements

During the preparation of this article Mr. Philip Longbottom has on several occasions been an invaluable guide for me about the British Post.



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Recent Issues

Child Welfare Stamps 2015 2 November 2015



The six nostalgic illustrations on the 2015 Children's Welfare Stamps were taken from three Little Golden Books:

- Bij Kiki Thuis (Baby's House, the two stamps at the top left and right corners of the sheet)
- Poes Pinkie (Katie the Kitten, the two stamps in the middle)
- Kippetje Tok (The Little Red Hen, the two stamps at the bottom left and right corners of the sheet).

The edge of the sheet features sixteen mini illustrations taken from all kinds of other Little Golden Books, depicted against a background of four shades of pastel. The sheet edge serves as a sort of frame around the stamps, an approach taken from the back covers of each Little Golden Book.

The font used for the typography is Gill Sans.

Technical Details

Stamp size:	36 x 25 mm
Perforation:	14 ½ : 14 ½
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	synthetic
Printing:	offset
Circulation:	3.770.000 sheetlets
Printing house:	Cartor Security Printing, France
Print colors stamp:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black

December Stamps 2015

24 November 2015



The 2015 December stamps were designed by designer Tord Boontje. Every stamp features illustrated stories with people and animals. The stories represent the sentiment that Christmas and New Year's are holidays to be celebrated together. That is why the figures on each stamp are not depicted alone, but all have different forms of contact.

The depicted figures were drawn as silhouettes, using festive colors. Only the stamp with the hares is in black and white. The birds, squirrels, swans, deer, hares, dog, fox, polar bear and three little girls are displayed against a blue, red or white background with shining stars, fireworks, ice crystals, Christmas trees, branches, flowers and other December symbols. These decorative motifs were also used as details for the people and animals, such as in

the Christmas star on the girls' sweaters. Futura (Paul Renner, 1927) is the font used for the typography.



Just as in previous years sheetlets have on the selvedge the logo of PostNL only, the logo combination PostNL and Trekpleister and the logo combination PostNL and Trekpleister.

Technical Details

Stamp size:	20.8 x 25.3 mm
Perforation:	peel-off
Paper:	normal with phosphor tagging
Gum:	self adhesive
Printing:	offset
Circulation:	6.500.000 sheetlets (in total)*
Printing house:	Joh. Enschedé Security Print, Haarlem
Print colors stamp:	yellow, magenta, cyan and black

* There is no detailed information available about the printing numbers of the individual logo sheetlets at this moment.

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, 1910 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 2015

This issue starts with an interesting article, written by Harrie Jans, about Telegraph offices and the use of the numeral postmarks (puntstempels) on covers and the telegraph stamps.

Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes in his column “catalogus kraamkamer” about the 1940 Konijnenburg stamp issue and the different printing techniques that were used.

Hens Wolf writes a short but interesting article about the PostNL franking machine labels and the different varieties that can be found.

February 2015

Adam van der Linden writes about the mail delivery during the ‘hunger’ winter of 1944-1945 in occupied Netherlands. He shows various covers with Special labels, postmarks and disaster mail.

Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes in his column “catalogus kraamkamer” about the “Bilak” stamps, that have been issued since 2010, and the different perforations and phosphor reactions that have recently been discovered.

Henk Hospers writes a follow-up on test postmarks used in Delft, Rotterdam and Zeist. Instead of the so - called gummi postmarks that were in use during 1925 and 1926 in several cities the described postmarks in this article look more like single line postmars with a date underneath it.

Jan Boon writes a short article about the large round postmarks used in the province of Groningen and the scarcity of some of them.

Kees de Baar and Kees Adema wrote the last article relevant to our collecting area in this issue. It goes about the mail (broken) connections between the Netherlands and Europe during World War 2.

March 2015

The March issue is a Postage Due special and as you can expect a few articles about the Dutch postage stamps.

Dennis Smits kicks off with an article about the 1881 postage due stamps of the Netherlands and Colonies.

Adam van der Linden writes about the use of postage due when invalid stamps were used.

Fred Maarssen writes in his article about the postage due covers sent to and from the World Jamboree of 1937.

Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes in his column “Catalogus Kraamkamer” about the photo montage stamps from Piet Zwart in 1931 and the different rasters that were used during printing.

Dio Glaudemans and Han Siem wrote a short story about a postage due cover from the Netherlands East Indies with the question of why it had to be 37½ cent postage due on it.

Gert Holstege writes about a postcard with attached reply card that was sent from the Netherlands to the Netherlands East Indies. The sender used both cards to write on in this case and did it probably to save 2½ cent. The first class letter rate at time was 12½ cent.

Sven Pålman writes in his article about the Land-mail labels of the Netherlands East Indies. The different types, postage rates are being explained and the dates connected to the arrivals of the ships.

Luuk Goldhoorn writes in his article about the reason for him to collect postage due stamps and the mysteries that come with it.

Martijn Oppers write in his article about the use of large round postmarks from 1920 and their scarcity or in some cases rarity.

Arie Zonjee writes in his article about express delivery on request and the use of postage due stamps to cover the costs.

April 2015

Adam van der Linden writes in this issue about the postal history of the liberated South Netherlands (1944) until the liberation of the whole country in 1945.

Ernst Flenge writes in his article about the English soldiers internment camp in Groningen and the postal history of it during World War 1.

Dio Glaudemans write in his article about the postal history of Riau (island of the Netherlands East Indies) and why it received it's own postage stamps.

Kees de Baar and Kees Adema present the second part about the mail (broken) connections between the Netherlands and Europe during World War 2. The first part was published in the February issue.

Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes in his column

“catalogus kraamkamer” about the 1966 bird stamps from Suriname and the different types of paper that were used for it.

Hans Caarls ends this issue with an interesting article about the colors used for the stamps of the first issue 1852 stamps from the Netherlands.

May 2015

Han Siem writes in his article about the mail connection between German East Africa and the Netherlands East Indies.

Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes in his column “catalogus kraamkamer” about the Business stamps of 39 and 78 cent issued between 2002 and 2010 and their perforation varieties.

Kees de Baar and Kees Adema present the third part about the mail (broken) connections between the Netherlands and Europe during World War 2. The first part was published in the February issue and second one in the April issue.

June 2015

Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes in his column “Verzamelgebied Nederland” about the paper deliveries from Harrison and Sons used for the Dutch stamp production.

Eise Eisma writes in his article about the post office in Emmeloord and the postal history of the area it was situated in.

Adam van der Linden writes in his article about the mail connections in the first weeks after the Netherlands was liberated on 5 May 1945.

Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes in his column “Catalogus Kraamkamer” about the ‘For Love’ with value 1 stamps and its many varieties.

July / August 2015

Kees de Baar and Kees Adema present the fourth part about the mail (broken) connections between the Netherlands and Europe during World War 2.

Huber van Werkhoven writes in his article about a cover sent to Heumen, but initially missent to Hemmen. The difference of one letter caused a two-day delay.

Tempo doeloe 1936 is the name of a short article by Peter Storm van Leeuwen about the feather letters used in the Netherlands East Indies.

Marc Snoeren writes about the first flight Batavia - Tarakan and that it was delayed because the airstrip was not finished in Tarakan. Since much airmail was franked with stamps that would become invalid at the end of 1936 and in 1937 when the new first flight actually took place, it was decided that the mail would not be subject to postage due. In the end the mail was handed over in 1936 when the stamps were still valid. The Netherlands East Indies postal authorities accepted this rule for the mail of the first flight only. In all a very interesting official and valid use of stamps after the end of their validation period.

Herman Neerings writes about the size of the printing plates and paper of the first issue of the Netherlands.

Ot Louw writes about a postcard with attached reply card of 1878 (Geuzendam number 15) and why it would be cheaper to have the cards printed differently and some postal historical aspects of the cards.

Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes in his column "catalogus kraamkamer" about the Crouwel numeral stamp issue 1975-2001 and the differences in printing techniques and perforation that can be found.

September 2015

Hans Caarls kicks off with an article about plating and positioning the first issue 1852 from the Netherlands.

John Dehé writes about a "postmark" IIa on picture postcards used in the German internment camps of WWI in the Netherlands and why this postmark is in the end not a philatelic mark but a quality mark from the picture postcard manufacturer.

Tempo doeloe 1941 is the name of a short article by Peter Storm van Leeuwen and goes about a genuine used 35 cent Konijnenburg stamps of the Netherlands East Indies on cover. A real rarity to add to your collection as 35 cent genuine used stamps are already rare!

Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes in his column "catalogus kraamkamer" about the "Think Green" stamps of 2008 - 2009 and their varieties.

October 2015

Tempo doeloe 1941 is the name of a short article by Peter Storm van Leeuwen and goes about a registered pre-printed envelope cancelled by a single line postmark Karimondjawa and the history of this small support post office in the Netherlands East Indies.

Bert van Marrewijk presents Part 1 of an article about the rubber hand postmarks of Aruba. He gives an overview of the different types.

Rob van Nieuwkerk writes about the Nica overprints and the story behind these overprints.

Wim van der Helm writes about the airmail from and to Willemstad (Curaçao). The article gives an interesting overview of the postal history of this postal connection.

Erik Petrusma writes in his article about the poor service of PostNL with registered and insured mail deliveries. The evidence in the article gives a clear picture of how PostNL employees operate.

November 2015

Marc Snoeren kicks off this magazine with an interesting research of the 2½ gld. of the 1872 issue. He describes the possibilities of a plate reconstruction and the reason why there where 2 plates used.

Egbert Stuut writes about the mail from Suriname in the 19th century. It is an interesting article that showcases this difficult collecting area.

Bert van Marrewijk presents Part 2 of the rubber hand postmarks of Aruba. He gives an overview of the different types.

Rein Bakhuizen van den Brink writes in his column “catalogus kraamkamer” about the “Bilak” stamps and the varieties that were discovered in 2015.

Tempo doeloe 1874 is the name of a short article by Peter Storm van Leeuwen and goes about a 30 cent postage due cover from the Netherlands East Indies and why the 30 cent rate was justified.

December 2015

40 years Republic Suriname is the title of an article by Bert van Marrewijk. The stamps are showcasing the historical events in its 40 years as a nation.

Tempo doeloe 1915 is the name of a short article by Peter Storm van Leeuwen and goes about the Red Cross stamps of 1915 from the Netherlands East Indies and the use of them in general.

Eise Eisma writes about the history of the post office in Geertruidenberg and the locality it served.

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!

#36-1

In this issue the latest news of new and closed private mail companies is being shared. New stamp issues are listed and illustrated. The magazine also looks back into the history of the private mail companies operating in De Bilt, De Wijk and Dedemsvaart.

#36-2

In this issue the latest news of new and closed private mail companies is being shared. New stamp

issues are listed and illustrated. The magazine also looks back into the history of the private mail companies operating in The Hague, Delft and Delfzijl.

#36-3

In this issue the latest news of new and closed private mail companies is being shared. New stamp issues are listed and illustrated. The magazine also looks back into the history of the private mail companies operating in Den Bosch (also known as 's-Hertogenbosch) and Den Burg.

#36-4

In this issue the latest news of new and closed private mail companies is being shared. New stamp issues are listed and illustrated. The magazine also looks back into the history of the private mail companies operating in Den Burg and The Hague.

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/>

The magazine “Verenigingsnieuws” was issued four times in 2015 and contains as usual information and questions about the Dutch postmarks and news about the society.

De Postzak was issued twice in 2015.

De Postzak 216

An article about the front of a cover is presented by Max Verhart and goes about the history of the addressee of the cover that must have been sent around the end of the 18th century. Michael Brekelmans adds some extra information at the end of the article about the addressee.

Mysterious numbers on mail from Rotterdam are the subject of an article written by Eddie IJspeerd and Jas M.A.G. Stroom. The conclusion is that they do not represent the use of mail sorting machines by the post, but that they are some sort of private sorting markings added to the mail.

Nico de Wijer writes about the freedom of postage for the German internments in the Netherlands East Indies during WWII. It showcases a very little known postal history aspect of the Netherlands East Indies. This is not a surprise as about 2800 Germans were in the Netherlands East Indies at that time.

The article of Nico is followed up by a posthumous article by J.H. van Lint that was originally published in 1986 and is an addition to the article of Nico. The article goes about a postcard that did not pass censorship and the writer who tracked down the addressee in Germany after 45 years.

Peter Fokko Poortvliet writes in his article about the Red Cross ambulance service in Serbia in 1913. The Dutch volunteers of this service sent mail back to their loved ones and every card was franked with Serbian stamps and cancelled with a red cross postmark indicating it was sent by the volunteers. An interesting piece of postal history across the Dutch borders.

René E. Taselaar writes about an unknown Dutch scouts postmark from 1945. He describes the history of the Scouts mail during this period and also the reason why he believes he can not authenticate the postmark.

Adam van der Linden has the last article in this issue and writes about return to sender mail that had to be franked correctly. He shows examples of this from 1921 till 1975. An interesting aspect of Dutch postal history.

De Postzak 217

René E. Taselaar kicks off this issue with an article on the private overprint “Houd Goeden Moed” on the 1940 Konijnenburg issue and the history of this curiosum.

Michael Brekelmans writes about Dutch POW's in 1942. After the Netherlands surrendered in 1940 the soldiers were granted their freedom if they promised not to take part in the fight against Germany. Each year they had to report to a military barack for checks. In 1942 it turned out that some of the soldiers had not kept their word and were sent to German POW camps. Some prisoners were lucky as they were released again after a short stay. The postal history aspects are an interesting aspect.

Jan van den Berg writes about newly discovered postal labels and postmarks for mail that was delayed in the delivery.

The Baron isn't home is the title of an article by Huber van Werkhoven and goes about a letter and routes travelled to André, Baron van den Bogaerde van Terbrugge.

Max Verjart writes about a cover from 1854 and why he got initially sent on the wrong track by a different style of writing.

Nico de Wijer writes about a recent discovery of a lettersheet that was sent by a German from the Netherlands East Indies internment camp.

Hans E. Aitink writes about the mail to and from KNIL soldiers after Japan invaded the Netherlands East Indies and the retaking of the Colony of the Japanese during 1942-1946.

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 € 30,= 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/>

2015-1

H.J.J.F. Smeets writes about the First Flight Covers Amsterdam - Lomé (Togo) that were franked with PTT stamps and NS railway stamps.

2015-2

Jaques Bot kicks off this magazine with the history of the disaster flight of the Fokker F.VIIb-3m PH-AGB (17-19 October 1929) The flight was part of some trial flights of the KLM to create a 14 day Amsterdam– Bandung - Amsterdam flight.

Wim van der Helm writes about airmail from and to the Netherlands that was being subjected to censorship. The article gives a nice overview of interesting possibilities for an airmail collection.

In another article Wim writes about an interesting airmail cover that was subject of postage due in the Netherlands East Indies. He has some good question marks with the cover as it screams philatelically made.

Johan van Tuyl ends this magazine with an impressive piece of detective work that forces a rewrite of the Airmail Catalogue. The article showcases the handover of cargo and different flights of the Pelikaan, Nandoe and Wielewaal and the change of pilots in chaotic ways when weather and mechanics are playing their role.

2015-3

Rob Westhuis writes the only Netherlands-related article in this magazine about the history of the airfield in Hilversum.

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/>

#166

In this issue not much news about our collecting area. The recent issues are being threaten, which you can find also in our magazines.

There is news about the 2014 “business stamp” coil stamps with deformed numbers on the back.

#167

The recent issues are discussed, followed by an interesting article about post offices in the Staples Office Centers (this is a large business chain in office ware) The article is written by H.A. Wolf and showcase the interesting history of franking labels. If you want something unusual, cheap and diverse then this is still an under rated collecting area.

#168

Recent issues are presented. Further there is a new discovery of a Dutch booklet NVPH # 2 that found its way to collectors while quality control made it invalid by red wax lines.

Also in this issue news about coil strips of coil strips with twice a number 100 in the roll. This remarkable event was created by misalignment in the production.

#169

Again recent issues open the magazine, followed by some new varieties found in coil stamps which are mostly of the one-off category. Further there is an article written by H.A. Wolf about newly discovered varieties in the franking labels from the Netherlands.

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/>

January 2015

As usual the meeting and the personal treasures of its members are showcased. The newsletter contains

a short article by Hans Kremer about the 2½ cent van Krimpen stamp of 1947 and its use. He shows some examples of postal history of the odd value of this issue.

February 2015

In this issue there are two interesting articles. The first one is written by Franklin Ennik and goes about the “Hunnebedden” in Drenthe. This thematic-inspired article shows Dutch material that depicts the hunnebedden and artefacts used by its people.

The second article written by Hans Kremer goes about a postage due stamp on a letter card from the Princess Wilhelmina issue sent to Mr. Sandow. Mr. Sandow used these postal stationary items to get postmarks for his new attempt to list postmarks. Unfortunately he used an invalid lettercard as they lost their validation in 1910 and therefore got 10 cent postage due.

March 2015

As usual the meeting and the personal treasures of its members are showcased. The newsletter contains further a warning of counterfeits being offered on sites like E-bay and some tips to prevent becoming a victim. Further Hans Kremer wrote a book review about the used Expresse labels and markings by the Dutch PTT.

April 2015

As usual the meeting and the personal treasures of its members are showcased. The newsletter contains further two articles. The first one written by Hans Kremer and goes about a letter from the Netherlands East Indies Civil Pension Fund and the postal markings that are on it. The most striking thing is that the cover is dated March 1934, which is 8 months earlier than dates mentioned in the existing literature.

The second article is written by Franklin Ennik and goes about the 1934 International Air Post Exhibition, London, England. He writes about the stamp exhibit and the results that some Dutch exhibitors reached.

Message from the President

It is with great honor that I accept the appointment by our Vice President Franklin Ennik and the Board of Governors as Acting-President of the ASNP. I intend to formally run for President in the September elections,

It is always difficult to follow in the footsteps of such great Past Presidents as Kees Adema and our immediate Past President Ed Matthews. They have both served our group well. Please read elsewhere in the Journal the separate article written by Hans Kremer about Ed Matthew.

We are a specialty collectors group with a long history, our roots going back to the New York and Chicago groups led by Johannes de Kruyf.

We have lately seen some changes in the make-up of our Boards; in addition to Ed Matthews resigning the position of President, Jan Enthoven has asked to be released from the position of Governor. We thank Jan Enthoven for his services and are happy to announce that, a few weeks ago, Jan Verster has graciously accepted to become Governor.

The ASNP has continuously published an award winning Newsletter/Journal. The current Board of Governors, and our Executive Board are committed to continuing on the path laid out for us by our predecessors. We have a strong commitment to all aspects of collecting Netherlands and Overseas Areas Philately, publicizing, educating, exhibiting, encouraging networking amongst members, sharing accomplishments and last but certainly not least, sharing our knowledge of our chosen hobby. I look forward to working with all of you, our Board welcomes any and all suggestions you have for improvement of our organization. Our email addresses can be found on page 90 of this issue. I wish you much Philatelic enjoyment.

Hanspaul Hager

Tributes to Jan Enthoven and Ed Matthews

by Hans Kremer

With replacements in place it is now time to pay tribute to parting Governor Jan Enthoven and President Ed Matthews.

When I first became a member of ASNP in 1989 I quickly became acquainted with the names of both Jan and Ed. Jan was on the Journal Staff, while Ed was a Governor. Over the years since I've had the pleasure of meeting both in person several times and it has always been a pleasure working with them. This year, independent of each other, they decided to relinquish their present positions and pass on their responsibilities to a younger generation.

Jan Enthoven was one of the first members of the ASNP. He was already a long time member of the Netherlands Philatelic Society of Chicago, which he served as Newsletter editor from 1975 thru its last issue in December 1978. He was not only its editor but also a major contributor of the philatelic articles in it. In April 1984 Jan joined the ASNP Journal Staff, responsible for 'composition', becoming its Publisher in the summer of 1993. In September 1994 the positions of Membership Secretary and Advertizing Manager were added to his responsibilities. In 2004 other members took over some of these positions, but Jan remained Membership Secretary. It was not until early 2013 that he passed this baton on to Ben Jansen, while keeping his position Governor to which position he was elected in 2008.

Jan was, in April 2000, the first recipient of the Johannes de Kruyf award, in recognition and appreciation of his selfless devotion and outstanding contributions to Netherlands Philately.

Ed Matthews is member #8 of the ASNP, which makes him a lifelong member, dating back to 1975. When I opened ASNP Journal Vol. 1, number 1 (December 1975) I already saw Ed listed as a member of the Board of Governors. Now fast forward to May 2005 (!) and sure enough Ed is still serving the ASNP as a Governor. Thirty years as Governor and one would think that that would be enough time spent serving the ASNP membership, but no. Later that year Ed took over from Kees Adema as President, so he added another ten years of service, making it 40 (!) years in total. This in itself is quite an accomplishment, but there is more because Ed also has been a major contributor of philatelic articles. He has not only published in the ASNP Journal but also in other publications. His 'signature' series of articles is about the Netherlands 1872 issue (published in the Maandblad Philatelie from 1972 thru 1978). Ed wrote in detail about the 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50-cent denominations. All of these articles, plus a study of the 12 ½ cent denomination, have been translated and published in our Journal. They can be read online on the asnp.org Website.

The philatelic library in the Netherlands lists a total of 24 articles written by Ed. I added all the pages and it came to 113, which means his average article size was close to five pages, giving you some idea about the amount of time each article must have taken to be written.

In 2004 Ed too received the Johannes de Kruyf award. President Kees Adema wrote in the ASNP Journal of November 2004: "...There is an old saying that if you want to get something done you should always ask a busy person because he or she never says no and always finds time to help. Ed is an example of selfless involvement to all of us and the choice of him as the award's recipient met with unanimous and enthusiastic approval."

Thanks Jan and Ed for your many years service to the ASNP.

New Member

We welcome as new member Robert Robyns from Reno, Nevada. He collects Netherlands and Colonies plus booklets/combinations.

Robert welcome to the club and hope you enjoy your magazines. Feel free to write an article or two in the future.

The following example of an urban hoax genre was laid out in detail in the website links given in the

“Little Buddy” Urban Hoax post cards

by Franklin Ennik

References cited in this article. Additional information and similar stories can also be found in the Hoax/Urban Legends pages of snopes.com.



In 1982 (it was reported) there was a little Scottish boy called Buddy in the hospital in Glasgow, dying of leukemia or cancer. Buddy liked to use a CB radio. Before he died, Buddy wanted to collect as many postcards as possible and get in the Guinness Book of Records. At the time, there was no GBR category for "most postcards received." Buddy's appeal was picked up by a Scottish lorry driver and spread by "beakers" (CB radio users - this being the 1980s craze); and soft-hearted truckers who travelled to continental Europe spread the message there as well. Soon it had found its way into newspapers and radio stations around the world. The Scottish town of Paisley was deluged with thousands of cards, all addressed to "Little Buddy, Glasgow." In September 1982, the Paisley Daily Express picked up the heart-warming tale and ran a headline "Breakers Boost Sick Boy's Dream," in February 1983 the same paper reported it as a hoax under a headline "Nightmare in the Post." It was still reporting deluges of cards in 1985. In 1986 and 1987, the "Cards for Buddy" story was rife in the American Midwest, being posted on library and church noticeboards. In 1987, Make-A-Wish Foundation was apparently sending out "Little Buddy" notices and by September 1987 it was apparently finally debunked and laid to rest.

Throughout the 1980s, churches, businesses, schools and others arranged Cards for Buddy campaigns that almost swamped some Scottish post offices. From 1983 onward, postal officials were issuing statements about the Little Buddy hoax and asking people to stop sending cards. Where cards had been donated in boxes with return addresses, the Scottish post office returned them with copies of disclaimers about the hoax. With no address to deliver the cards to, those postcards without return addresses were auctioned off to card and stamp collectors. The postmarks showed the cards to have come from all over Western Europe, the Commonwealth, the USA and parts of Asia, Africa and the Pacific. None of those cards were ever delivered because "Little Buddy" never actually existed, although some people believed it to be the CB "handle" of a real boy called Paul. Possibly the original message was a prank. In some versions, "Little Buddy, Glasgow" became "Little Willy" of either Aberdeen or Paisley. Buddy's appeal was eclipsed a few years later by the more famous case of Craig Shergold. (Source: <http://messybeast.com/dragonqueen/walkers-hoax.htm>)

Millions of people sent postcards addressed to Little Buddy at Post Office Box 26 in Paisley, a small town near Glasgow, Scotland. More than 4 million cards were received at the Paisley Post Office but cards just keep pouring in. The post office has stopped counting and cards with return addresses are returned to sender.

This scheme is one of hundreds of various Urban Myths or Hoaxes that are described in detail on the Internet websites provided in the References. It generally works like this: people are asked or requested to collect huge numbers of a worthless, useless item for a worthy cause. These are also known as "cash for trash" hoaxes. The aim of the hoax is to get large numbers of people to collect huge numbers of lightweight, worthless items such as small empty cartons or wrappers, bottle caps/box tops/pull tabs and then send them to a supposed good cause or charity only to learn there has been no such appeal through this charity to get a dialysis machine, life-saving operation, or wheelchair for a sick person.

That said, know that there are indeed legitimate appeals and requests for donations from charitable organizations but these have to originate from the charities requesting the support.

The card shown here was posted by a well-intentioned supporter in Leeuwarden (Fr.) March 31, 1983 shortly after this scheme attracted public notoriety but notice that it was mailed without postage and attracted a postage due charge on arrival in Paisley.

References:

Website: <http://messybeast.com/dragonqueen/walkers-hoax.htm>
Website: <http://ambrosemeriten.org/?p=350>
Website: <http://snopes.com>

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