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Netherlands Philately

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Volume 41/1



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Editor's Message

September 2016

This is the "first" magazine for which I am responsible as Editor, although I did the make-up for the last two issues because Alex's computer crashed and could no longer access Microsoft's Publisher software which is used to produce the Magazine.

I do not intend to make many changes to the Magazine, but I want to increase the number of publications in each issue. To make space for that, I will drastically shorten the description of new stamp issues (you may have noticed that in 40-6), and the Magazine Reviews, and I have merged the list of Board Members and Editor's Message into a single page. Although the quality of the articles published in our Magazine is fairly high, I want to improve that even more by asking fellow members to review the articles prior to publication. Please drop me an e-mail if you want to volunteer for that task.

To function successfully as Editor, I will need your cooperation. Please submit articles about items in your collection that excite you. Also, if you see interesting articles published elsewhere, contact the author and ask if (s)he is allowing us to publish in our Magazine as well. Translation from Dutch to English can be provided if needed.

Ben

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Advice to Authors

Please submit your text in MS Word, and indicate where each illustration belongs. Submit illustrations as full color scans (at 600 dpi). Contact the Magazine Editor in case of questions.

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Dutch Puntstempels as Forwarding or Receiving Marks

by John W. Hornbeck

I am a long-time Dutch stamp collector who has specialized in puntstempels ('numeral' cancels) for the past 30 years. About 10 years ago I first noticed some stamps that had been cancelled with two different number puntstempels (see Figure 1). I assumed that this occurred when a cover was forwarded from one post office to another, but without an example on cover this was mere conjecture.



Figure 1. A few instances of double numbers appearing on loose stamps.

In 2008 I located a cover that showed this very use. (See Figure 2.) This envelope was sent from Dokkum (number 28) to Leeuwarden, and was then forwarded from Leeuwarden (number 67) to Utrecht.



Figure 2: Envelope sent from Dokkum to Leeuwarden, and forwarded to Utrecht.

I supposed at the time that the cancellation with the second number was contrary to regulation (*Circulaire 747, 16 maart 1869, Art. 1.*) because the primary purpose of puntstempels was to obliterate the stamp so that it could not be reused, and this stamp already had been obliterated when it left Dokkum. But a second reason for the use of puntstempels was to confirm the town from which the mail had been sent in instances in which the dated office cancel was indistinct (*Circulaire 747*). To the extent that the second number helped to confirm the town

from which the mail had been forwarded, it fulfilled this purpose.

Figure 3 illustrates a cover on which a puntstempel was used exclusively for this second purpose. It is an unfranked military envelope sent from Maartensdijk, through Utrecht (number 107), to Barneveld. Lacking a stamp that needed obliteration, the only purpose that the puntstempel could serve was to confirm that the envelope was sent from Utrecht.



Figure 3: Cover illustrating the use of puntstempel to mark the place of origin.

Another curious example of two numbers appearing on a single cover is shown in Figure 4 (although in this instance, the different numbers are on different stamps). This envelope was sent from Dordrecht (number 29) to Amsterdam (number 5), with a single 5 cent stamp, representing the correct domestic rate, and was cancelled with number 29. On arriving in Amsterdam, the letter was forwarded to Paris. At that time 7½ cents postage was added (how or by whom I can't tell), to bring the total up to the international rate of 12½ cents, and these new stamps were cancelled with the number 5.

It is tempting to assume that all instances in which two different numbers appear on a single stamp represent forwarded mail, for merely using a puntstempel to mark the receipt of an envelope would serve neither of the purposes set forth in *Circulaire 747*. However, as shown in Figures 5 and 6, a puntstempel has been used simply to denote receipt of a cover.

When a stamp off cover is found with two different numbers, it is impossible to determine whether the extra number was used as a forwarding or as a receiving mark.

Perhaps the most unusual of all receiving marks is the unique Bossche perforation of a ½ cent newspaper stamp with both a small round cancel from 's Hertogenbosch and a puntstempel 128 from Zaandam. See Figure 7. The printed matter to which it was affixed must have originated in 's Hertogenbosch and then must have been forwarded to Zaandam. Upon arrival, the postmaster in Zaandam cancelled the stamp with his puntstempel.

Table 1 summarizes examples known to me of stamps cancelled with two different puntstempels. Five of these are illustrated in Jans, *Puntstempels*, 2016, p. 66, two are from my good friend Dick Carper in Leiden who also supplied the scan of the Bossche perforation, and the rest are from my own collection.



Figure 4: Use of second puntstempel on forwarded letter.



Figure 5. Envelope from Tiel (number 105) to Zaandam (number 128), the stamp cancelled with both numbers.



Figure 6. Pre-printed postcard sent from Zaltbommel to Venlo on which the number 113 (for Venlo) appears as a receiving mark



Figure 7. Bossche perforation with a faint small round cancel 's Hertogenbosch and puntstempel 128 from Zaandam.

Table 1: Stamps known to be cancelled with two different puntstempels.

NVPH nr.	Cancels		NVPH nr.	Cancels
7	4 Amersfoort, and 135 Zwolle		19	27 Doetinchem, and 68 Leiden
7	8 Arnhem, and 107 Utrecht		19 on cover	28 Dokkum, and 128 Zaandam
7	45 Groningen, and 57 's Hertogenbosch		19	32 Edam, and 164 Makkum
7	45 Groningen, and 84 Onderdendam		19	73 Maastricht, and 114 Vianen
7	45 Groningen, and 128 Zaandam		19	91 Rotterdam, and 107 Utrecht
7 on cover	105 Tiel, and 128 Zaandam		19	91 Rotterdam, and 154 Bodegraven
7 on cover	107 Utrecht, and 130 Zevenaar		19 on piece	128 Zaandam, and 158 De Rijp
8	33 Eindhoven, and 57 's Hertogenbosch		19	128 Zaandam, and 177 Baarn
19	5 Amsterdam, and 140 Laren		19	219 Renkum, and 23? unrecognizable
19	8 Arnhem, and ?18 (probably 118, Wageningen)		23	85 Oosterhout, and 128 Zaandam
19	8 Arnhem, and 219 Renkum		30	91 Rotterdam, and 156 Zwijndrecht
19	18 Brielle, and 107 Utrecht		30	110 Veenendaal, and 128 Zaandam
19	18 Brielle, and 196 Gennep		35	8 Arnhem, and 16 Breda

“Spoed” and “Express” Printed Matter

An unknown phenomenon!?

by Adam van der Linden,
member of the Dutch Academy of Philately
(translated by Hans Kremer)

Introduction

On February 1, 1928, after seven years, the printing matter rate (0 to 50 grams) was lowered from 2 cents to 1½ cents. This rate would last until November 1, 1946.

Apparently this meant a significant loss for the PTT, since printed matter items were mailed by the millions. To compensate for this loss a new phenomenon was added on May 16, 1928: “Spoed” printed matter (Figure 1). At this (2 cent) postal rate printed matter would be treated as ordinary mail instead as ‘secondary mail’ which was, depending on the mail volume, held back occasionally. By spreading out (holding back) the printed matter mail the PTT had been able to make better use of their personnel. The ½ cent surcharge brought the rate back to 2 cent, which would add to PTT’s income, especially if many people would use this service.

Examples of “Spoed” printed matter are shown next.

Artikel I.

Artikel 2, § 2, 1e lid, van het Postbesluit 1925 (*Staatsblad* nr. 396) wordt gelezen:

„Het port der gedrukte stukken, van welke spoedbehandeling wordt verzocht door middel van een in het oog loopende, boven het adres gestelde aanwijzing „Spoed” of een soortgelijke tezelfder plaatse aangebrachte aanduiding, of van welke de afzender expresse-bestelling, overeenkomstig de bepalingen van artikel 8 van dit besluit, verlangt, bedraagt bij vobruitbetaling: voor een gewicht tot en met 500 gram 2 cent per 50 gram of restend gedeelte van 50 gram; boven 500 gram tot en met 750 gram 25 cent; boven 750 gram tot en met 1000 gram 30 cent, en voorts voor elk volgend gewicht van 500 gram of restend gedeelte van 500 gram 5 cent daarboven.”

Figure 1: Amendment to Postbesluit 1925, formalizing ‘spoed’ printed matter.

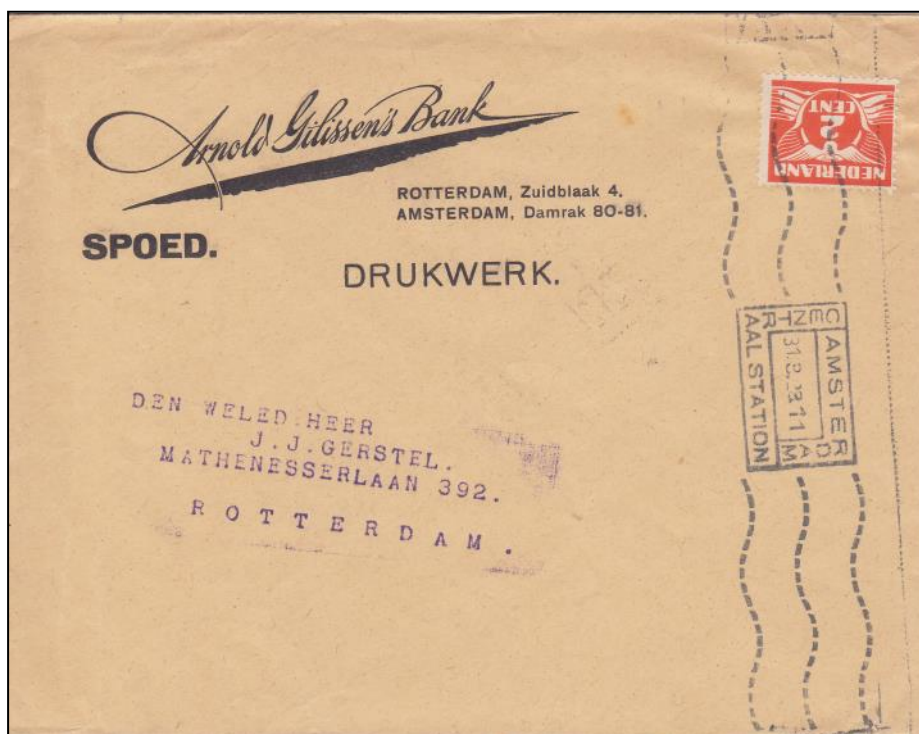


Figure 2: Amsterdam CS, August 31, 1928. Printed matter envelop sent “SPOED” bound for Rotterdam. The word “SPOED” is printed on the envelope. Rate 2 cent.



Figure 3: *Amsterdam, April 16, 1929. Printed matter wrapper with destination The Hague. Spoed –printed matter rate between 151 and 200 grams: 8 cents (2 cents per 50 gram).*



Figure 4: *Amsterdam CS, July 2, 1931. Address side of printed matter package with destination Leiden. SPOED-printed matter between 1501 and 2000 grams: 40 cents; up to 500 grams 2 cents per 50 grams or portion thereof, from 501 to 750 grams 25 cents, from 751 to 1000 grams 30 cents; additional 5 cent for each 500 grams or a fraction thereof. 40 cents is the correct printed rate for an item weighing between 1501 grams and 2 kilograms.*

Figure 5: **Rotterdam, February 12, 1930.** Newspaper wrapper bound for Breda. Rate: "Expresse" printed matter between 51-100 grams: 4 cents; Express surcharge 10 cents. Overpaid by 1 cent. The wrapper is not handed over at the counter but dropped in the mailbox; note the BRIEV-ENBUS marker. The mailbox could have been emptied just before the item was deposited in the mailbox. The "3" refers to the third quarter of the hour.



Figure 6: Top: **Delft Ned. Sp., August 31 1932.** Open printed matter envelope with destination Amsterdam. Rate: Spoed –printed matter up to 50 grams: 2 cents. Express surcharge 10 cents; total 12 cents. Railway Express an additional 10 cents. Express means the fastest possible way after arrival; Railway express train means: Departure from the train station as soon as possible and transport to the place of destination.

Right: Photocopy of the back, Railway Express was only possible via a LUGGAGE OFFICE –POSTOFFICE combination, in this case the Delft Ned. SP. (Dutch railway) luggage office.



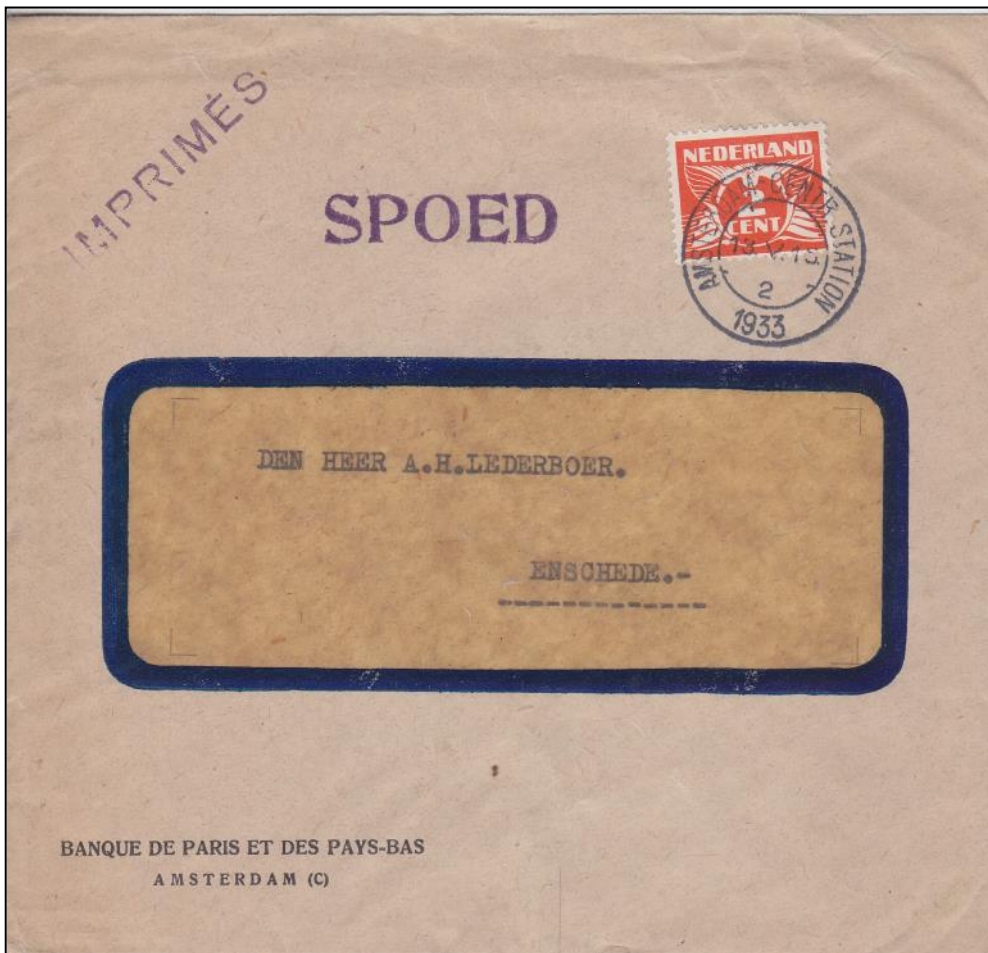


Figure 7: **Amsterdam Central Station, May 13 1933.** Printed matter SPOED envelope with destination Enschede. Stamped "Imprimés" (French for 'printing', UPU postal language and here used by a French bank) and marked "SPOED."

Express Printed Matter

With the introduction of the Spoed printed matter mail Express printed matter mail also had to pay 2 cent per 50 grams. The Express surcharge of 10 cent came on top of that. Next are examples showing this category of mail.



Figure 8: **Rotterdam, August 21, 1929.** Newspaper wrapper sent "Expresse," bound for Breda. Rate: 2 cent printing matter rate for up to 50 gram, 10 cents express surcharge (between Feb. 1, 1928 and Aug. 20, 1940). The wrapper was not handed over at the counter; note the BRIEVENBUS marker. This marker was applied to explain a possible late delivery. The mailbox could have been emptied just before the item was deposited in the mailbox. The "3" refers to the third quarter of the hour.

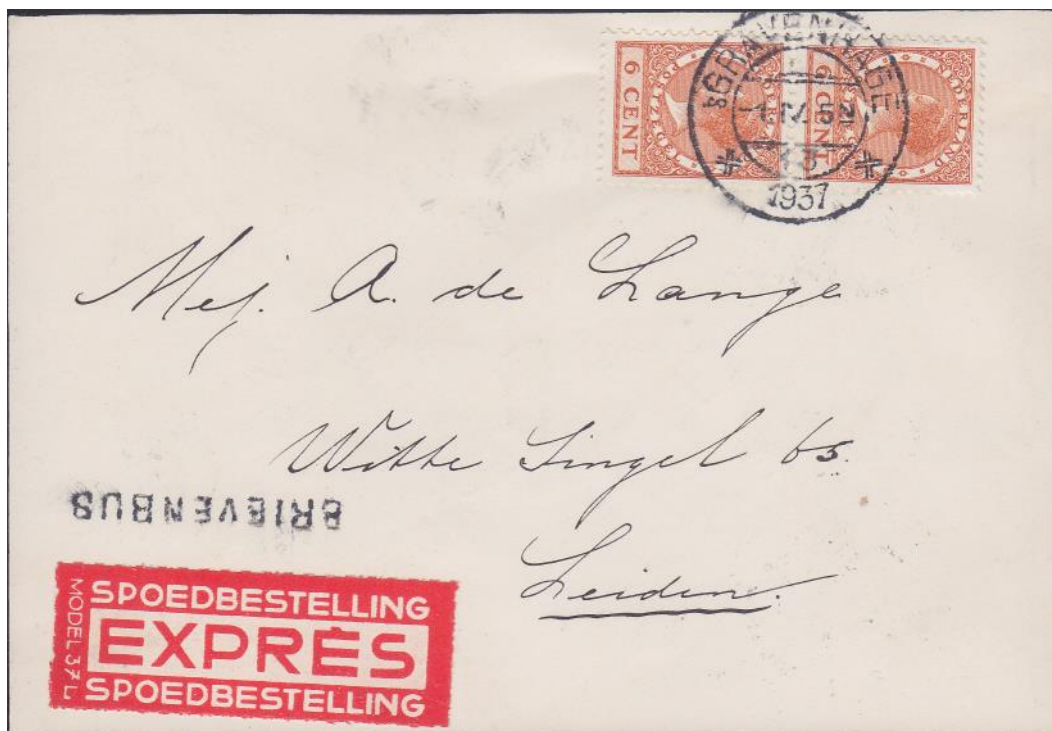


Figure 9: *The Hague, April 1, 1937.* Printed matter mourning letter with destination Leiden. Rate: express printed matter 2 cents to 50 grams, express surcharge 10 cents. Total 12 cents. The envelope is not handed over at the counter; note the BRIEV-ENBUS marker.



Figure 10: *Utrecht C.S., October 19, 1938.* Printed matter envelope by express mail with destination Bilthoven. Rate: express-printing matter up to 50 grams: 2 cents. Express Surcharge 10 cents. Railway Express another 10 cents.

The Utrecht C.S. train express stamp of 10 cents on the back of the envelope is shown to the left.



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Unknown in The Hague

by Ben H. Jansen

I purchased the letter shown in Figure 1 from René Hillesum Filatelie in his Sheraton and Peel Auction #50. The

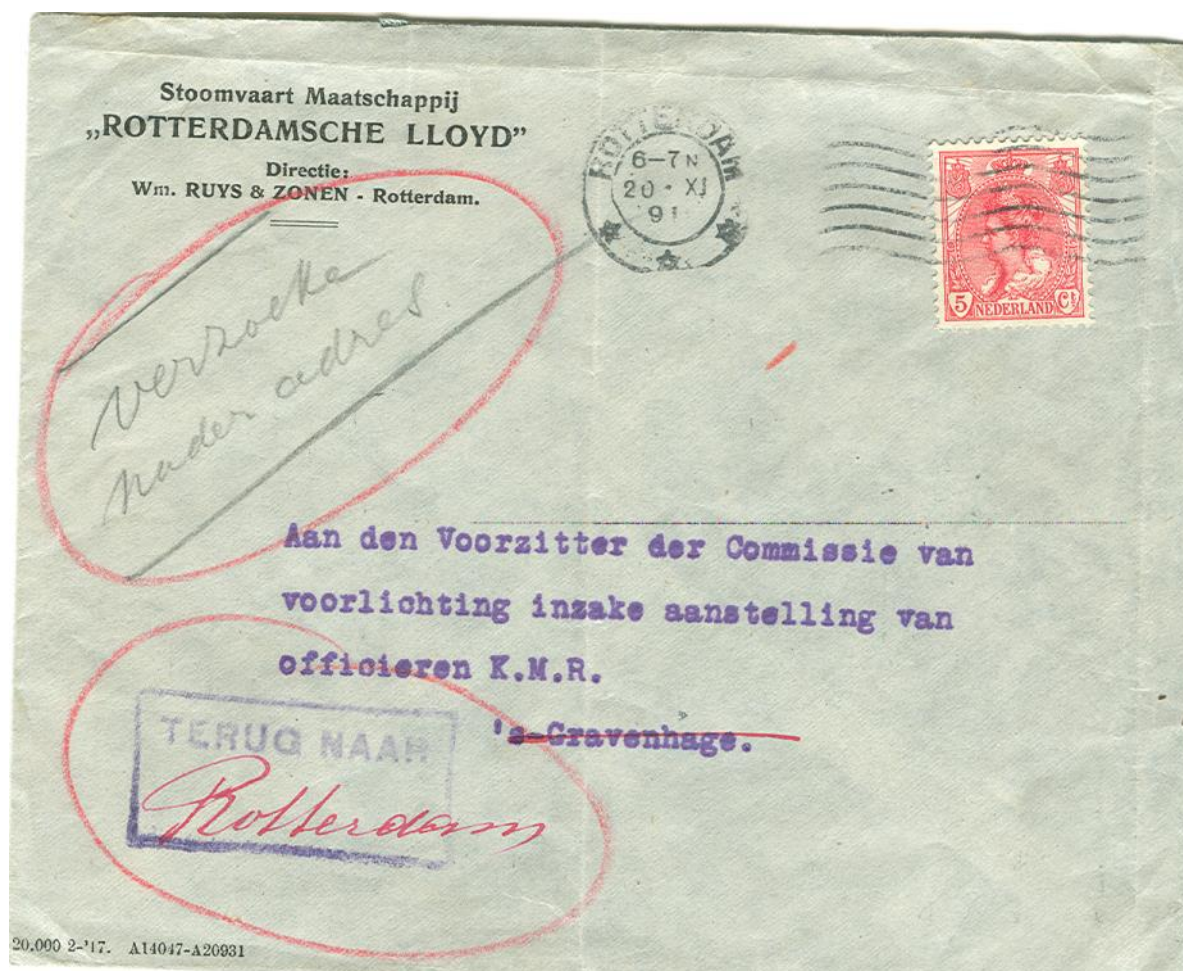


Figure 1: Letter from Rotterdam to 's-Gravenhage, returned because of insufficient address.

letter was mailed by the shipping company “Rotterdamsche Lloyd” to ‘s-Gravenhage (Den Haag, The Hague) on November 20, in what at first appears to be the year ’91 (i.e., 1891). However, the 5 ct domestic letter rate was paid for with NVPH # 60, which was issued in 1899. This puzzle can be solved by realizing that the Rotterdam departure cancel was produced by a Flier cancel machine, which normally shows all four digits of the year. Thus the first and last digits of the year must not have made an impression on the letter, but given the cancels on the back, the actual year was most likely 1918 (more about the back later).

The letter was not deliverable; a pencil marking, encircled in red asks for a more specific address (‘verzoeken nader adres’) and a red-encircled, blue-ink ‘terug naar’ (back to) framed cancel with hand-written ‘Rotterdam’ (in red ink) makes that clear.

De Rotterdamsche Lloyd was established on June 15, 1883 and was active on the Dutch Indies trade. The company has its origins in 1839 when Willem Ruys (1809-1889) started to sail to the Dutch Indies and Far East. In 1947, the company was awarded the predicate ‘Koninklijke’ (Royal) and in 1970 merged with four other companies to become the Nederlandsche Scheepvaart Unie (Dutch Shipping Union), known as Nedlloyd since 1977. The letter is addressed to the chair of the committee for information regarding the appointment of officers to the K.M.R. The latter acronym stands for the Koninklijke Marine Reservisten (Royal Navy Reservists).

KMRs are ex-Navy personnel who decide to combine civilian life with a career in the Navy on a volunteer basis.

As mentioned before, the letter was not deliverable despite the valiant attempts as evidenced by the back of the envelope, shown in Figure 2. A form has been pasted to the back (using glue at the top of the form only) with delivery cancels for 24 'wijken' (districts), except 'wijk' 16. According to <http://www.gradstaat.nl>, on May 1, 1875, regulations came in force for letter deliverers regarding undeliverable letters:

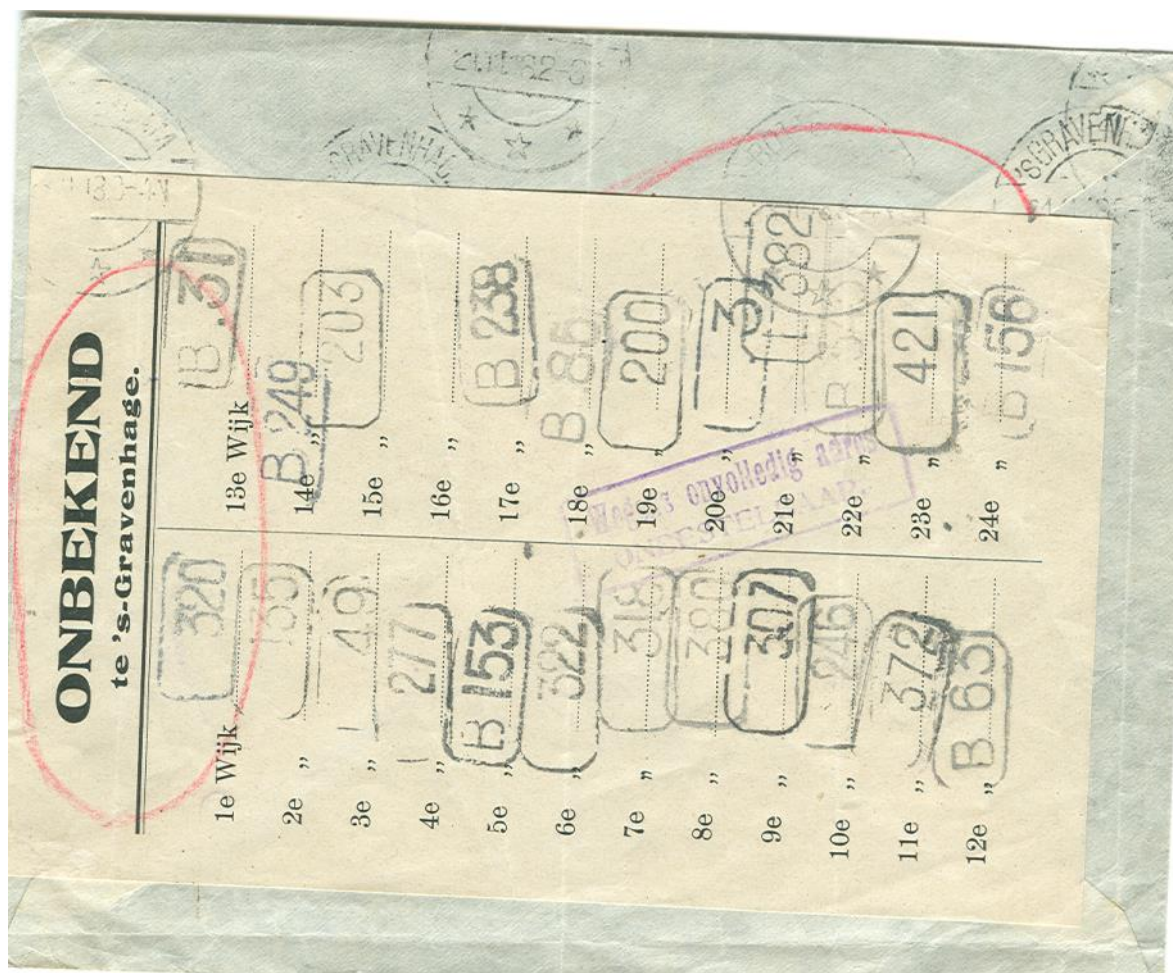


Figure 2: Back of the envelope shown in Figure 1.

Article 14. "The letters that are undeliverable in a district, will be marked with the word 'onbekend' (unknown) and handed over to the oldest deliverer of the next district, and so on from district to district: with the understanding that no letter will be kept longer than two delivery times in the same district."

In most cases, letters with unknown addresses arrived on the desk of the chief deliverer, who made the rounds along the deliverers for the other districts asking them whether they knew the addressee and/or if this person lived in their district. In those days, every postman had a delivery cancel ('bestellers stempel') consisting of a fixed number, indicating the postman, and a letter indicating the delivery round; the first round receiving the letter A, the second B, etc. The use of delivery cancels was mandatory from 1872 to 1915, but continued to be used in some offices through 1930. To indicate that the postman had seen the undeliverable letter carried around by the chief deliverer, he placed his own cancel on the postal piece. Because these letters were not actually carried along on a delivery route, the cancels were often placed without the letter indicating the delivery round.

The function of chief deliverer was established in some of the big cities in 1877. The chief deliverer kept the delivery cancels of all postmen. His own cancel consisted of a number only.

Because of the expansion of the big cities, the undeliverable letters over there became eyesores due to the many delivery cancels and handwritten notes, and there was simply not enough room on postcards for all the cancels. To remedy this situation, a few of the larger offices used pre-printed lists which were attached to the back of the postal piece. The delivery cancels had to be placed following the numbers of the districts. The list shown in Figure 2 is one such example, with most delivery cancels lacking the letter indicating the delivery route. Interestingly, delivery cancels were placed for all 24 districts except number 16. When the form is folded back (see Figure 3), a number 16 cancel appears. However this is the chief deliverer's cancel (ordered in June 1917, and delivered August 2, 1917, according to <http://poststempels.nedacademievoorfilatelie.nl/>). Several other circular

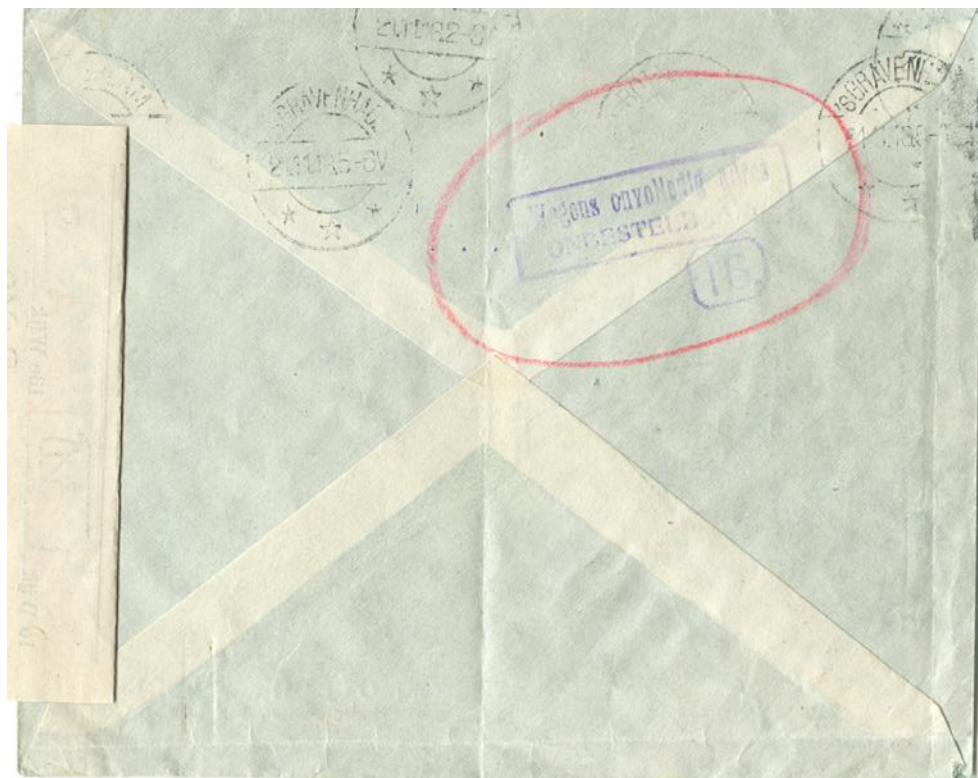


Figure 3: Back of envelop shown in Figure 2 with delivery cancel form folded back.

's-Gravenhage cancels (and Rotterdam cancels) were also placed on the back, showing that the year was 1918 and not '91.

Recently, I acquired a cover with another version of the form shown in Figure 2, this one with 20 districts and bearing a January 9, 1918 cancel. On the web, I was able to find other versions of the form with 16 districts (no identifiable date), 20 districts (July 23, 1918) and 25 districts (December 9, 1919). A form with 26 districts is shown on page 58 in "De onbestelbare brief" by L. Goldhoorn (Post-historical study 19, published by the 'Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken- en Poststempelverzamelaars,' 1998). These findings suggest that the form with 24 districts was used at most 16

months.

Similar forms were used in other cities; I have seen forms from Rotterdam, but Utrecht and Amsterdam had them probably too. The Rotterdam forms also come in a number of varieties, initially only with the header 'ONBEKEND', while later versions show the city name as well.

If anyone who reads this has similar forms, I would like to receive a scan or photocopy and I will try to establish a complete inventory of the various forms used and their date of usage.

Interesting Web-Sites

<http://www.stampboards.com/viewtopic.php?f=13&t=49638> shows a discussion thread on Routing Instructions on Mail of the Dutch East Indies with many examples of covers mailed from the East Indies.

<http://www.havirho.eu/Strook/strook.php> shows a large collection of (Dutch) registered letter labels issued between 1907 and 1996.

Rural Area Mail in the Netherlands from 1807

Part 1

by Hotze Wiersma
(translated by Ben H. Jansen)
(appeared previously in *Academy for Netherlands Philately*)

On April 1, 1807, it was for the first time that a new national postal service was implemented by the new reformed monarchy of Holland. In addition to the post offices, branch and auxiliary offices were established. Prior to this time, couriers, entre posts (intermediary offices), auxiliary offices, pull barges and post wagons were used.

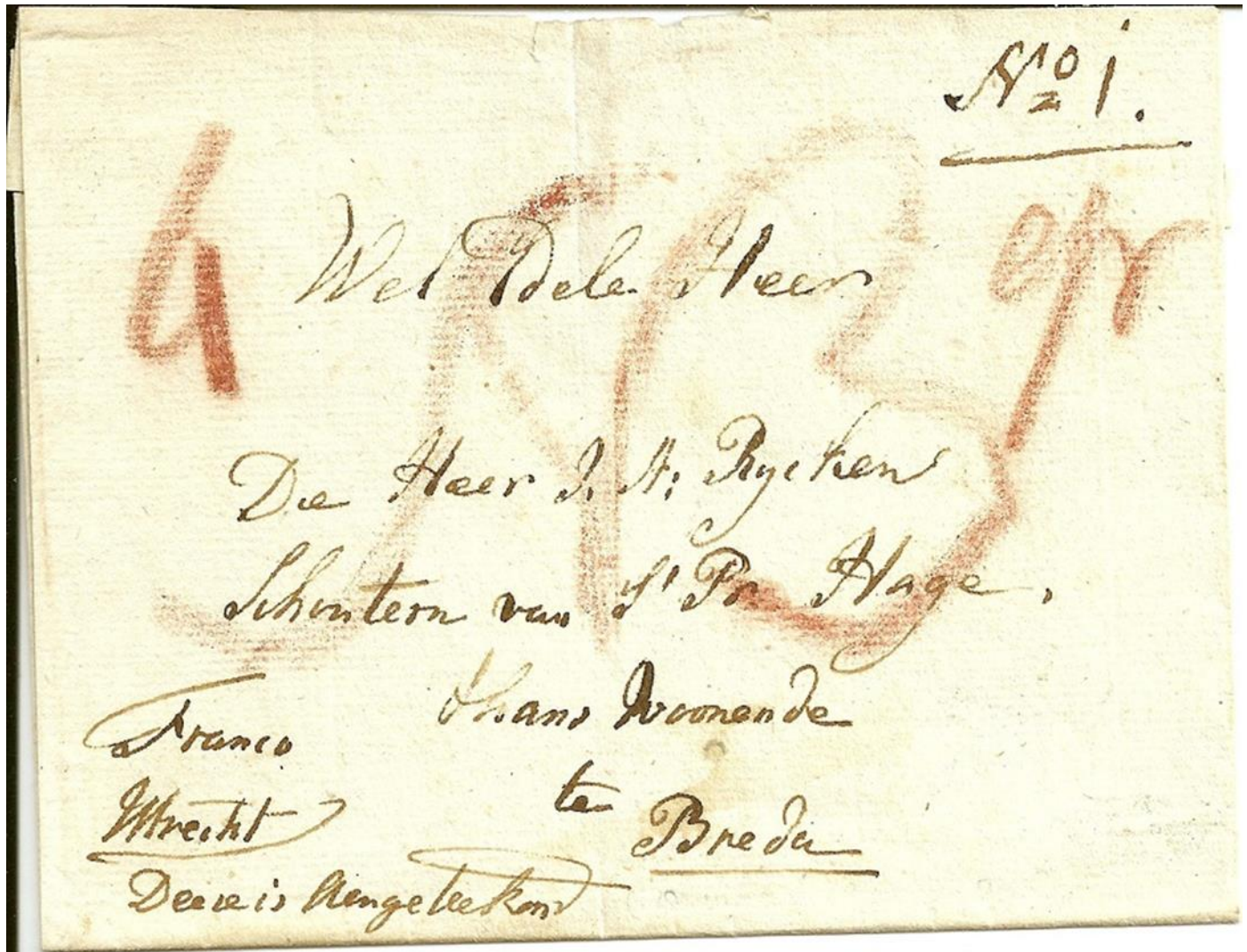


Figure 1: Registered letter (handwritten note “Deze is aangetekend” [This is registered]) from 1798 from Deventer by way of Utrecht to Breda, via the entreposte (ep) Wittevroutenpoort, Utrecht.

In the whole country, there were 50 branch offices with a letter collector in 1807. Especially in Holland alongside the routes of the post offices, branch offices could be found. Calling these “offices” is too grand. Letters for mailing could be handed over at the house of a letter collector, or letters for delivery in the neighborhood were handed over by the post coach that passed by the “office.”

The rate schedules of the post offices of 1807 established the fees for mailing a letter between two post offices. Additional fees of one or at most two “stuyvers” (five cent pieces) were due for the route between a post office and auxiliary office, or vice versa. No delivery took place in rural areas; letters had to be collected at the auxiliary



Figure 2: Courier letter from 1809 by 'courantier' (courier post), which was an exchange spot for the rural areas.

offices.



Figure 3: Branch office: letter mailed in 1808 from Breda (post office) via Baardwijk, Zevenbergen to Moerdijk. Precursor of registered mail; officially, registering became possible in the Kingdom Holland as of July 1, 1809.

The letter collector received a commission. A contract was drawn up between the Director of the post office under which the auxiliary office resorted and the letter collector. The commission was typically one stuyver for a letter to be mailed, and 1.5 stuyvers for a letter to be delivered from elsewhere.

As of April 1, 1811, the postal affairs of the Dutch departments were assigned to the French post service, with the central headquarters in Paris. The office classification was changed to post offices and distribution offices. The distribution offices were mainly the auxiliary offices existing prior to April 1, 1811. Initially, there were 64 distribution offices in the Dutch departments.

Ninety-one offices were added between 1811 and 1829 and another 119 were added between 1830 and 1850 (but 13 were discontinued or became post offices) as shown in Table 1.

	1807		April 1,	distribution offices			1850
	main/sub	aux.		added	lost	net	
				1811-1829	1830-1850		
<i>Drenthe</i>	0	3	1	3	7		11
<i>Friesland</i>	1	1	1	4	10	2	13
<i>Gelderland</i>	6	4	5	18	23	3	43
<i>Groningen</i>	1	1	6	1	9	1	15
<i>Limburg</i>	3	0	0	6	13		19
<i>Noord-Brabant</i>	13	8	9	16	11	1	35
<i>Noord-Holland</i>	4	4	3	10	8	1	20
<i>Overijssel</i>	4	3	11	8	8	1	26
<i>Utrecht</i>	2	0	1	10	8		19
<i>Zeeland</i>	5	0	4	8	7	3	16
<i>Zuid-Holland</i>	15	26	23	7	15	1	44
Totaal	54	50	64	91	119	13	261

Table 1: Overview of post offices (main and sub), auxiliary offices and establishment of distribution offices between 1807 and 1850.

Establishment of branch offices

Prior to 1811

In 1795 the French occupied Staats-Limburg and Staats-Vlaanderen and they were assigned as departments to France. A few distribution offices existed there before April 1, 1811.

The first French distribution office was established in Horn in Limburg. The written marking ‘de Horn’ is possibly from this distribution office.

Hulst and Sluis (l’Ecluse) in Staats-Vlaanderen were demoted to distribution office.

The distributor continued to mark his forwarded letters by pen with ‘*Hulst*,’ strikingly on the front of the letters just like it was done at post offices! Figure 4 shows an example.

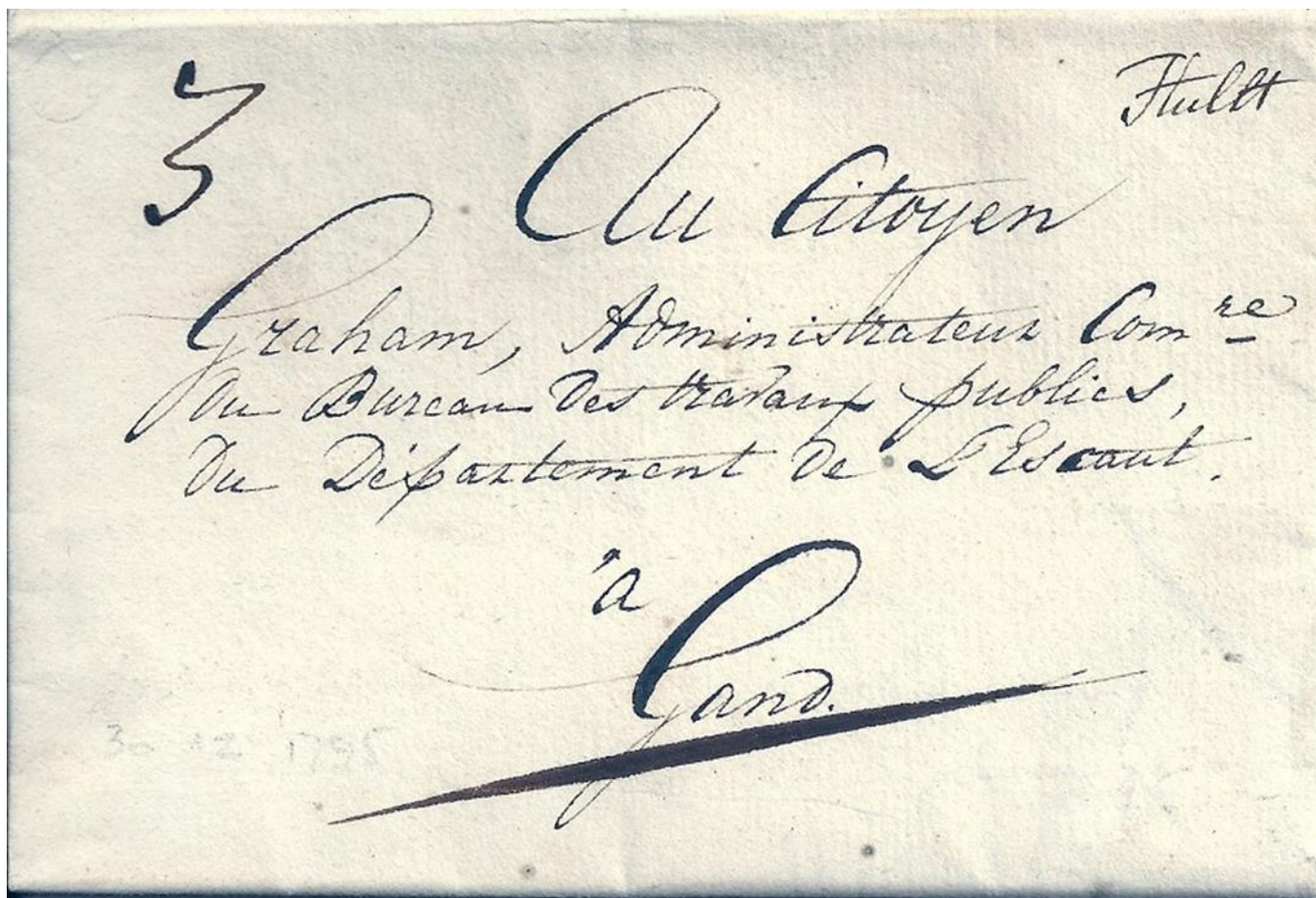


Figure 4: Letter mailed from Hulst to Gent (Gand).

Initially, the distributors were appointed on the basis of an annual remuneration, thus not with a commission for each letter.

<to be continued>

Editor's Note: This is the first part of a multi-part story about the rural mail in the Netherlands. I expect that three to four more parts will appear through the year. Hotze Wiersma is known to the readership of our Magazine as the author (with H.J.W. van Kesteren) of *Cancels from the French Masson Company produced for the Dutch mail*, another multi-part story which appeared a few years ago. Hotze is a member of the Nederlandse Academie voor Filatelie and has exhibited his rural mail collection most recently at the World Stamp Show in New York 2016, for which he received Gold.

From the Secretary

ELECTION TIME: As announced in Netherlands Philately 40-5, it is time for elections. Please fill-out the form enclosed in this issue and return to Hans Kremer, 50 Rockport Ct., Danville, CA 94526, USA before December 1, 2016. In case you receive an electronic version of the Magazine, a fillable pdf-form is attached to this issue and can be returned to hkremer@usa.net.

NEW MEMBERS: Two new members have joined our Society: Han Dijkstra (member of the ZWP) and Dorman Camden.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL: Please submit your membership dues if you have not done so. If your membership dues have not been received by the time the next issue of the Magazine appears (early November 2016), your membership will be suspended.

REPRESENTATIVES: Peter Heck and Meindert Mossel have agreed to fill the long open position of German and Dutch representative, respectively.

Ben Jansen

From the Treasurer

When I announced a very generous donation of \$250 to the ASNP in my most recent treasurer's report, I had no idea that this could be the beginning of something that is snowballing because I just received in the ASNP PayPal account another anonymous donation, this time for \$1000. In addition, seven members included donations ranging from \$5 to \$100 with their membership renewals, for a total of \$250. It sure is heartening to see that the hard work put in by the Board and Editor is appreciated.

We should now be able to stabilize the membership fees for quite a few years and maybe we can even think about a membership- driven project we might take on.

Enjoy the rest of the summer and with temperatures above 100F here in California I still can enjoy our hobby inside an air conditioned home!

Hans Kremer

Magazine Review

Hans Kremer

The Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol.95/5, September-October 2016 contains a long article by Kees Adema. The article in itself is a chapter of his upcoming book "The Paper Trail: World War II in Holland and its Colonies," (to be published by the Royal Philatelic Society London). The chapter heading is "The USA Enters the War" and consists of 32 pages of text with 50 high quality illustrations. It covers the following subjects: Pre-Pearl Harbor, Pan Am's Flying Clipper Boats, Forty Minutes to Pearl: Pan Am's Anzac Clipper, Consequences of Pearl Harbor in the Pacific and the Dutch East Indies, Consequences of Pearl Harbor in the Atlantic, Switzerland - Surface and Air, Broken Connection with South America, Netherlands East Indies to USA, Curaçao to USA, Mail to Java (West-Africa - Java, Curaçao - Java, Australia - Java), and Allied Invasion of Italy. Routes and postage rates are explained in detail, completed by an extensive list of references.

I am looking forward to getting my hands on the book once it is published.

Book Review: “Nederlandse Puntstempels”

by H.J.W.M. Jans

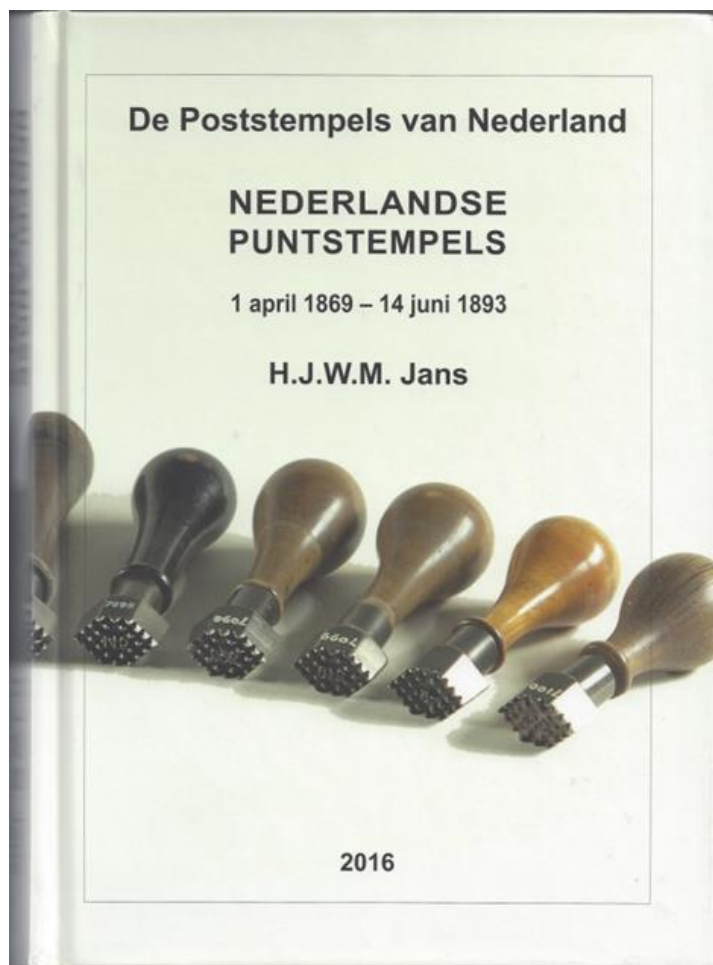
Review by John W. Hornbeck

Harrie Jans first conceived of the need for a standard work on Netherlands puntstempels (numeral cancels) some eight or nine years ago. He then spent countless hours researching and consulting with collectors and experts worldwide, assembling data and images from many sources. His years of work culminated in the publication of this magnificent 560-page book in June of 2016.

The book covers every imaginable aspect of puntstempels, including many bits of information that even zealous collectors such as I – a 30-year enthusiast – did not know. It is comprehensive, well-organized, clearly written, and abundantly illustrated.

The first quarter of the book covers the introduction of puntstempels on 1 April 1869, their many uses, and their ultimate withdrawal from use on 14 June 1893. There is a detailed discussion of their design, including the clearest explanation I have ever seen of how to distinguish 6s from 9s, 66s from 99s, and the early 21s and 25s from the reissued ones. This part of the book also covers at some length various misuses of the cancellations, including their use with colored inks and their use on pre-printed postcards contrary to regulation. There also is an extensive discussion of known forgeries, always of great interest to those of us seeking to purchase the rarer numbers.

The remainder of the book contains a detailed discussion of puntstempels by place of use in the order in which the cancels were issued. For each town that was issued more than one cancelling device, plates illustrate the known varieties. There also are tables showing which name-cancels from branch offices (hulppostkantoren) are associated with which numbered town puntstempels.



Written in Dutch, the book is profusely illustrated with more than 1,600 images (mostly in color) and more than 100 tables. As a result, even collectors with only a cursory knowledge of written Dutch will benefit immensely from studying this work. It is a must for any collector of puntstempels or anyone with a serious interest in 19th century Dutch philately.

Available for €30 (members) or €40 (non-members) from Po & Po in the Netherlands. Inquire of the publisher about shipping charges to your destination.

<http://po-en-po.nl/publicaties/de-poststempels-van-nederland/handboek-puntstempels>

Recent Issues

Ed van Elsken, photographer

May 23, 2016: Sheet with nineteen color photographs by photographer Ed van Elsken, who died in 1990. The issue draws attention to the restoration by the Netherlands Photo Museum of the 45,000 color slides by van Elsken.



Mozart in The Netherlands 1765-1766

May 23, 2016: Sheet to commemorate Mozart's visit to The Netherlands 250 years ago. The stamps show a young Mozart, the score of the music he wrote for Stadtholder Willem V, and the Müller-organ from the St. Bavokerk in Haarlem on which Mozart played.



King Willem-Alexander

May 31, 2016: Five identical value 1 stamps showing King Willem-Alexander.

Beautiful The Netherlands (Mooi Nederland)



May 23, 2016: A sheet with five identical stamps highlighting characteristic objects and buildings in the Dutch fishing village Scheveningen. Each stamp shows the light house and the trawler SCH 6 Alida.

May 23, 2016: A sheet with five identical stamps highlighting characteristic objects and buildings in the Dutch fishing village Arnemuiden. Each stamp shows the 'hoogaars' ARM 16, a bell, and the astronomical tide clock of the Dutch Reformed Church.



May 23, 2016: Collective sheet showing the five different stamps issued for Arnemuiden, Urk, Scheveningen, Zoutkamp and Volendam.

Detailed information about the recent issues can be found at <http://collectclub.postnl.nl/>

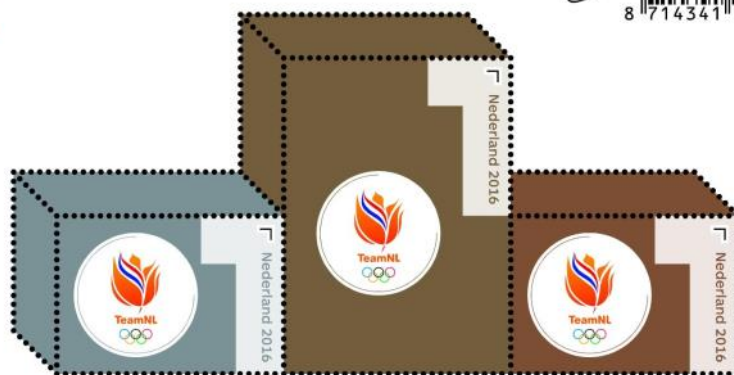


Tom Poes 75 Years

June 3, 2016: Sheet with 10 stamps commemorating the comic strip persona Tom Poes and Olivier B. Bommel.



Olympische Spelen 2016. Sport kent alleen maar winnaars.
Scan de barcode met Cee-app en ontdek wie van TeamNL al goud, zilver of brons gewonnen heeft.



Olympic Games 2016

July 18, 2016: Sheet with three stamps issued on the occasion of the Olympic Games 2016, to be held in Rio de Janeiro. The theme of the stamps is TeamNL: the name of the Dutch Olympic Team.



Europride Amsterdam 2016

July 18, 2016: Sheet with 10 stamps highlighting Europride Amsterdam 2016. Europride is an European festive-cultural manifestation by lesbians, homosexuals, bisexuals, and transgenders, and is held in a different European city annually..

AMERICAN SOCIETY for NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Membership in the American Society for Netherlands Philately (ASNP), affiliate # 60 of the American Philately Society, will give you the following benefits: An illustrated **MAGAZINE** (containing philatelic articles as well as news items) published six times a year and access to the ASNP **LIBRARY** through borrowing privileges.

Membership runs from September 1 through August 31. To join, fill out the form below. You can receive our magazine digitally in PDF format by email and/or in hardcopy sent by snailmail. Tab one of the boxes below to make your choice.

- ☐ **Digital magazine** sent by email (provide your email address!), dues are for members worldwide \$ 10,=
- ☐ **Hardcopy magazine** sent by snailmail, dues are \$ 25 per year for members living in the USA, and \$ 35 for the rest of the world. You have the option of a six-months membership if you apply between March 1 and August 31 for one half of the above rates (\$ 12.50, and \$ 17.50). Your full membership will then start the following September 1.
- ☐ **Digital and hardcopy**, dues are the same as mentioned for the hardcopy version.

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☐ Ms. _____
☐ Dr. **Email:** _____
☐ Rev. **Adres:** _____

My Major collecting interests are:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands | <input type="checkbox"/> Plate faults | <input type="checkbox"/> Perfins or POKOs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Antilles | <input type="checkbox"/> Printing errors | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Indonesia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Indies | <input type="checkbox"/> Color variations | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Surinam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands New Guinea | <input type="checkbox"/> Stationery and covers | <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldpost |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surinam | <input type="checkbox"/> Revenues and railroads | <input type="checkbox"/> EO-Philately |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese Occupation N.I. | <input type="checkbox"/> Booklets or combinations | <input type="checkbox"/> Localmail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UNTEA | <input type="checkbox"/> Coils | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FDCs | <input type="checkbox"/> Cancellations | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Perforation varieties | <input type="checkbox"/> Selvage information | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Proofs & Essays | <input type="checkbox"/> Franking labels | _____ |

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Please mail your application with payment, payable to ASNP, in U.S. dollars to:
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