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*Netherlands Philately*  
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USA

Sharing knowledge of Netherlands  
& Overseas Areas philately since  
1975

# Netherlands Philately

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 41/4





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# NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

## Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately; Volume 41/4

### Magazine Editor

Ben Jansen  
1308 Pin Oak Drive  
Dickinson, TX 77539-3400  
asnpmagazine@gmail.com

### President

HansPaul Hager  
465 Potter Rd.  
North Kingstown, RI 02852  
hphager@aol.com

### Vice President

Franklin Ennik  
3168 Tice Creek Drive #3  
Walnut Creek, CA 94595  
ennik123@att.net

### Treasurer

Hans Kremer  
50 Rockport Ct.  
Danville, CA 94526, U.S.A.  
hkremer@usa.net

### Secretary

Ben Jansen  
1308 Pin Oak Drive  
Dickinson, TX 77539-3400  
bjansen@uh.edu

### Board of Governors

Jan Verster, Vancouver, Canada  
John Hornbeck, Washington D.C.  
Benjamin Bump, Hampden, MA

### Advertising Manager

Meindert Mossel  
Lijsterlaan 21  
1971 KT IJmuiden  
The Netherlands  
Mgry21@planet.nl

### Librarian

Paul Swierstra  
199 Chestnut Street  
San Carlos, CA 94070-2112  
paulhoxwier@yahoo.com

### Auction Manager

Hans Moesbergen  
12739 W. Wilshire Drive  
Avondale, AZ 85392-6563  
hans@moesbergen.net

### Webmasters

Alex Nuijten  
asnpmagazine@gmail.com  
Arno Kolster  
akolster@mindspring.com

### British Representative

Richard Wheatley

### Dutch Representative

Meindert Mossel

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Peter Heck

### Magazine Editorial Committee

Tony Schrier  
tschrier@aol.com

### Editor's Message

March 2017

Fellow Members,

Hard to believe, but two months of the new year have already passed by and only two more issues of Netherlands Philately to go to complete volume 41!

As I am putting this issue together the sun is shining brightly, many trees have leaves and the birds are clearly in Spring mode. Welcome to Houston and its crazy weather.

Later this month my wife and I will be off to Ecuador to celebrate our birthdays (mine is somewhat of a milestone). One of my other philatelic interests is 'maps on stamps' and a childhood acquisition was a stamp of Ecuador showing the equator running through the country. Yes, the country is named after this imaginary line and I hope to be able to straddle it on my birthday. Maybe more about that next time.

In the mean time, happy reading. And remember, if you do not like the contents, try your hands at writing an article and e-mail it to me.

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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# The Netherlands East Indies 1939-1942, Part VI-b: Batavia D.E.V. and Economic Censorship marks

by Saburo Masuyama

(Ed.: This continues the part started in 41-3)

## 3. Batavia Currency Institute “DEV. 17 thru 25”

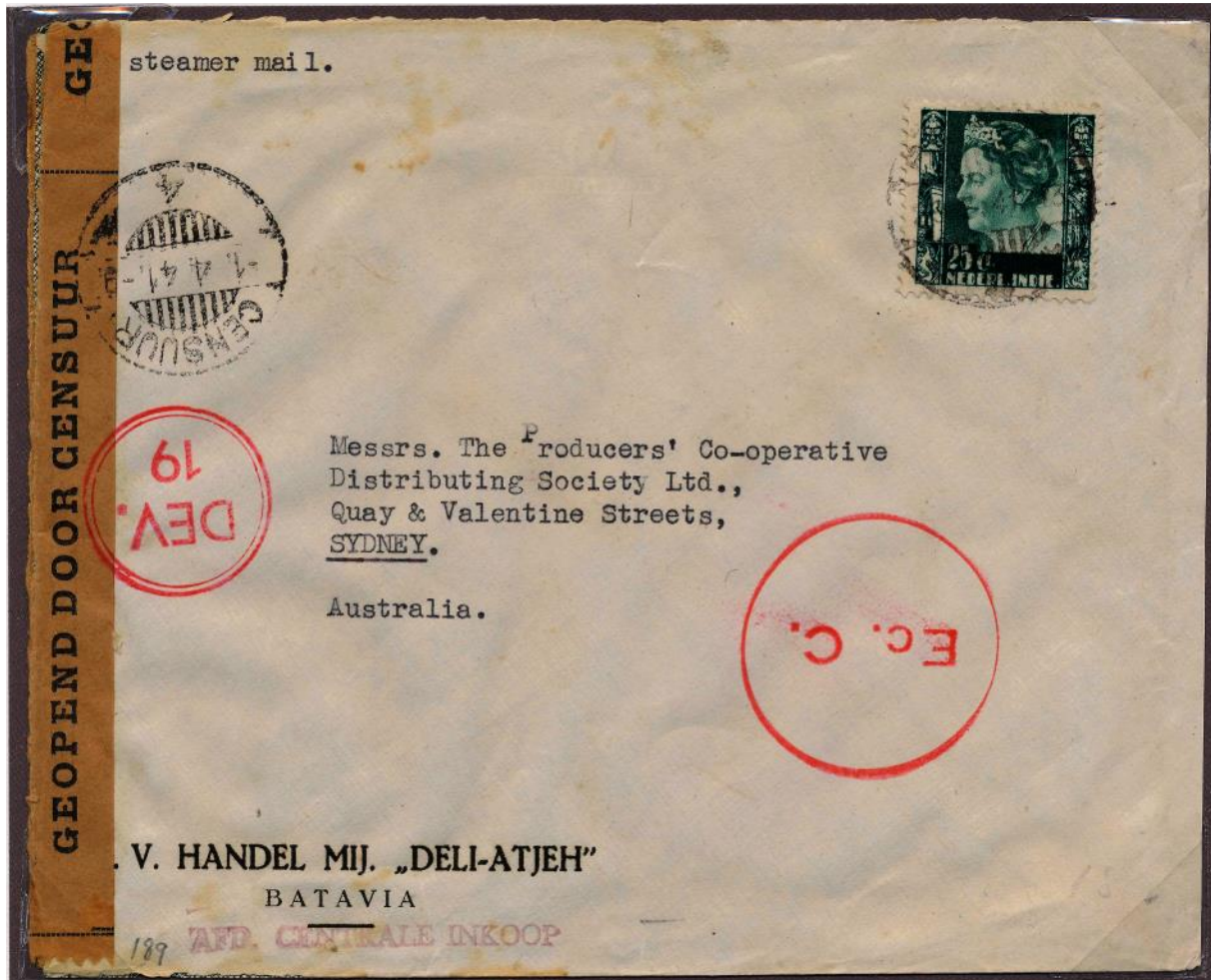


Figure 129: Batavia, March 30, 1941, "CENSUUR 4 April 1", "DEV. 19" and "Ec. C" to Sydney.

1.	DEV. 1 thru 10	single ring	23 mm	from July 1940
2.	DEV. 11 thru 16	single ring	23 mm	from February 1941
3.	DEV. 17 thru 25	double ring	25 mm	from April 1941
4.	DEV. no number	double ring	25 mm	from March ?

The DEV. 1 through 25 censorship marks were always used with the round shape “Ec. C.” mark. The combination of DEV. 12 with the oval “Ec. C.” mark shown in Figure 125 is rare.

The DEV. marks without a number were only applied to letters from foreign countries.

The book by Bulterman states on page 372 that the numbers are from 1 thru 25 plus 37, but I have never seen 37.



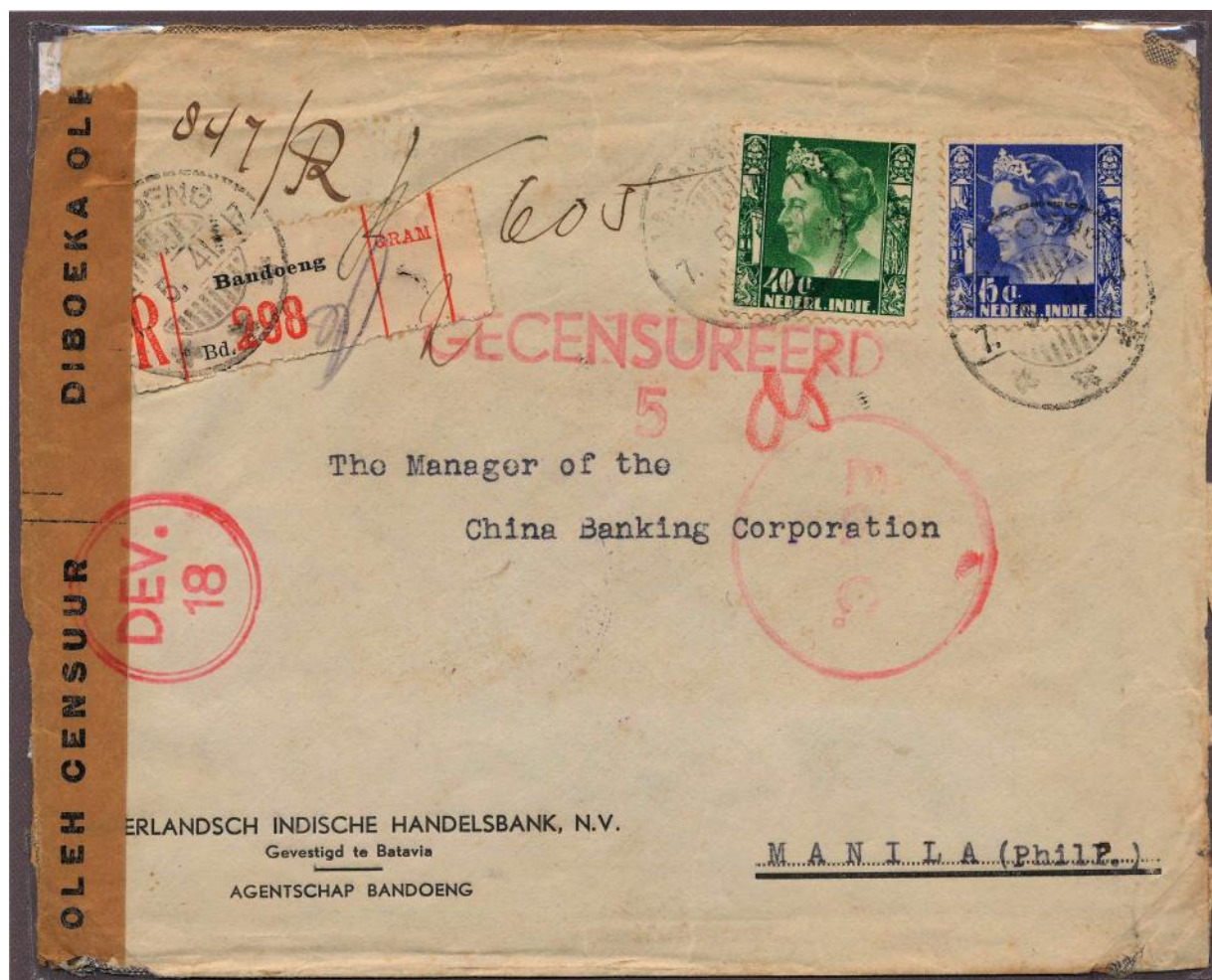


Figure 130: Bandung May 7, 1941, "DEV. 18" and "Ec. C" to Manila June 1.

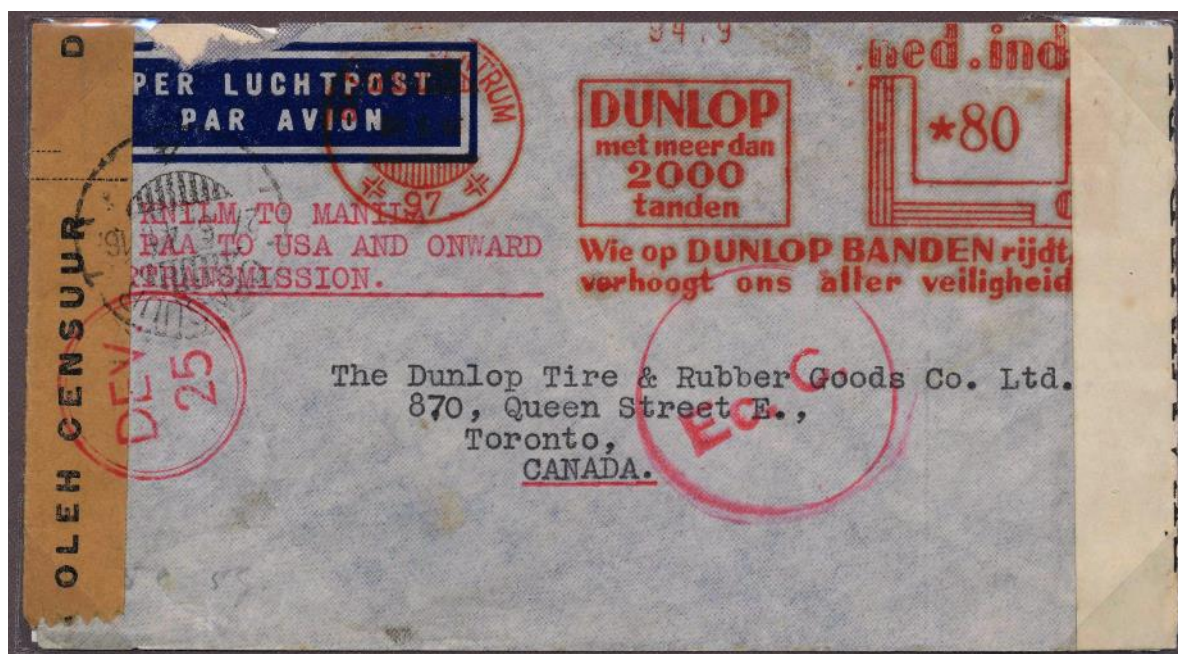


Figure 131: Batavia centrum May 24, 1941, "CENSUR 4", "DEV. 25" and "Ec. C." to Toronto.



## New Queen Wilhelmina 10 cent (perf. 12) and 2 gld.



Figure 132: Batavia April 18, 1941, "CENSUR 4 April 19", "DEV. 20 " and "Ec. C " to New York

There are few documents about the new Queen stamps. The best one is *The Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery Printed by the Royal Print Works N.V. G. Kolff & Co. Batavia*, Edited by Giel J. Bessels, 2011, Dai Nippon Holland, ISBN 978-90-72270-74-0. The numbers printed, date of delivery and the earliest known cancel are useful. Unfortunately, there is no photograph of the postmark, and we do not know the post office of first use.

*The Stamps Produced in the Netherlands Indies in 1940-1941* by Willem van Zandhoven in *Netherlands Philately*, vol. 15, no. 3, 1975 is also splendid. He writes that the 5 cent numeral stamps based on the old type of the 1912-1930 issue and manufactured by the Topographic Service came out on October 15, 1940.

### 4. DEV. without a number

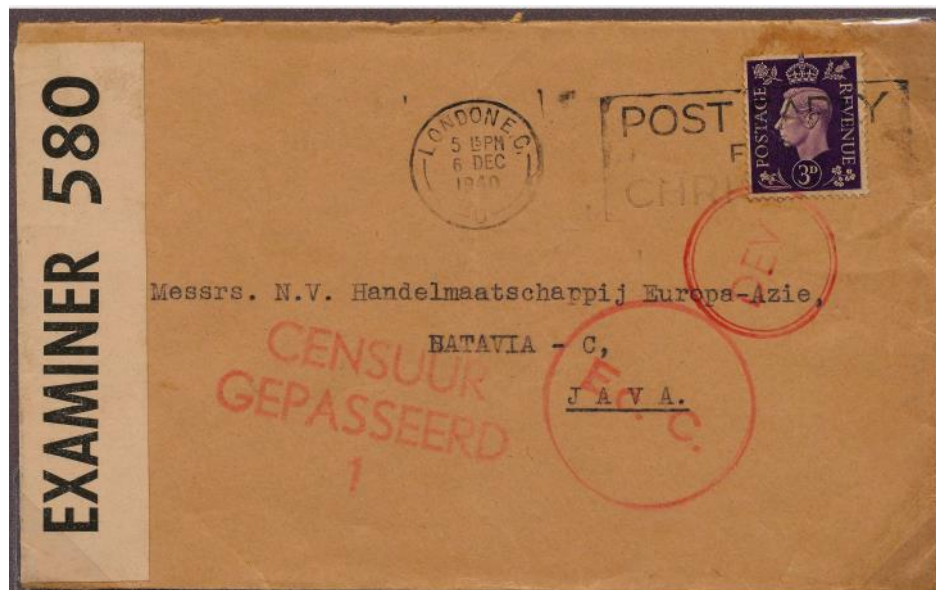


Figure 133: London, December 6, 1940 to Batavia "CENSUR GEPAASSEERD 1", "DEV" and "Ec.C."





Figure 134: Singapore, Aug. 8, 1941, to Surabaya. "GECENSUREERD 4", big "O" and "DEV" were applied in Batavia.

## Unpublished Mark of the Batavia Currency Institute



Figure 135: Batavia Centrum, February 25, 1940 to New York, April 6. The Batavia Currency Institute sent this letter to New York with a red, circular mark 'DEVIEZEN CENSUUR.' Did this mark serve as a censorship exemption indicator?



## Censorship Exemption Marks “Niet door Censuur geopend 85 or 86”

Letters from the government and diplomats were exempt from censorship. New rectangular-shaped marks “Niet door Censuur geopend” with number 85 or 86 were applied starting in May 1941. Figure 136 shows a letter sent by the Batavia Currency Institute with “Niet door Censuur geopend 85” mark applied. However, the mark with the number 86 in it had the spelling mistake “cencuur” instead of “censuur.” Figure 137 shows its earliest use (May 2).

Figure 138 (May 10) is a FDC of “Netherlands Shall Rise Again” from the United Prince Bernhard and Spitfire Funds in Batavia. Although many of these FDCs were made, only the one addressed to Mr. John Rietdijk in New York carries the mark with the misspelling. It is not clear when this mark’s spelling was corrected.

Figure 139 is from October 15. Does anyone know of an earlier one?

*Figure 136: Batavia Harmonieplein, May 26, 1940 to New York. “Niet door Cencuur geopend 85.”*



*Figure 137: Bandung, May 2, 1940 to New York. “Niet door Cencuur geopend 86.”*





Figure 138: Batavia Centrum, May 10, 1940 to New York. "Niet door Censuur geopend 86."

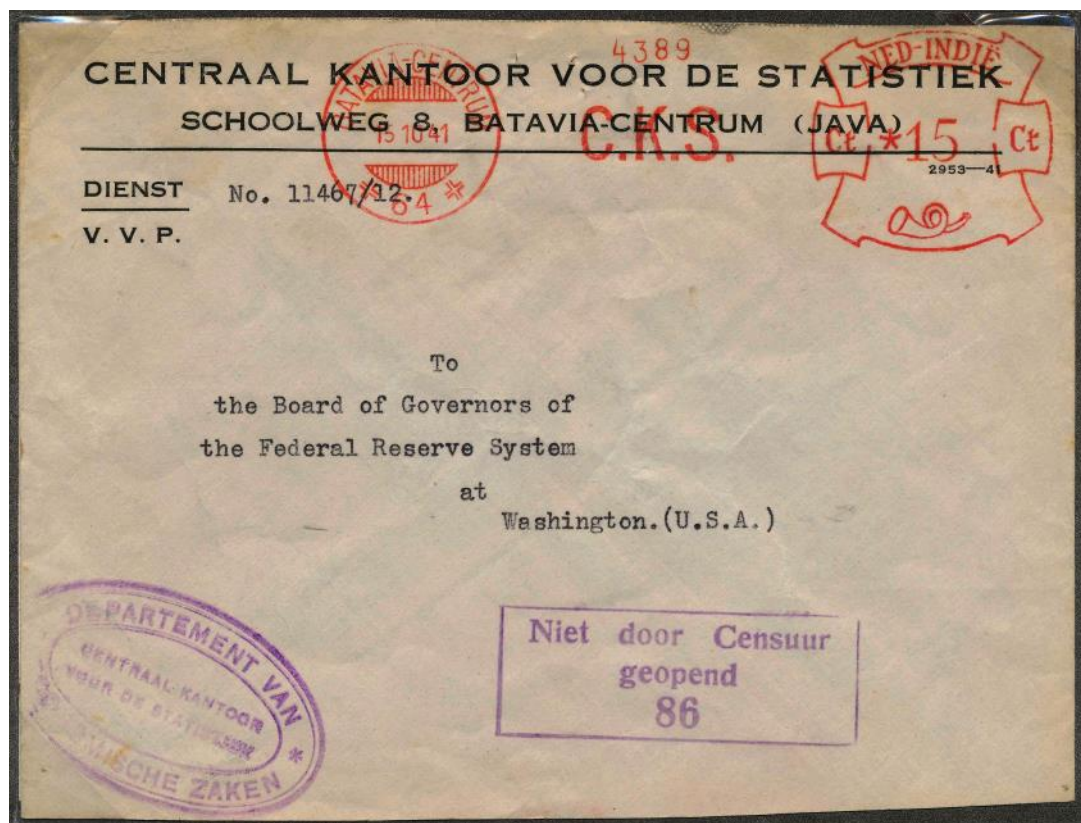


Figure 139: Batavia Centrum, October 15, 1940 to Washington. "Niet door Censuur geopend 86."

# Early Indonesian Postal Stationery: The Smelt era

by John Hardjasudarma

H.G. Smelt designed many stamps issued in the final years of the Dutch administration, the transitional period and the first years of the independent Republik Indonesia from about 1948 to 1952. His were the first stamps with the word INDONESIA as part of the design, not as an overprint like their predecessors.

Two of the many Smelt designed stamps were selected to become the pattern applied to the postal card and the letter sheet. These were the 5 sen and the 10 sen. They were adopted in toto, design and color. All three items are bilingual, Indonesian and Dutch. On the postal card only the Indonesian text was according to the van Ophuysen spelling, recognizable by the apostrophe before the first *a* in '*alamat*'. Some of the earlier postal cards had the Dutch indicia in the sender information as *den*, later continued with *de* (the *n* was dropped).

The third piece of postal stationery was the red 4 sen value. There is a 4 sen in green in the Smelt stamps. To replace green with red was in line with earlier Dutch Indies cards which were also in red.

The 4 sen change of address card, shown in figure 1, was first used in late 1949 and into the early 50's. In 1956 it was replaced by a stampless card in Indonesian only. Change of address cards vanished from the postal stationery inventory except for a completely different design in 1983 of which I have seen 1 example.



Figure 1: 4 sen bilingual change of address card. Surabaya (East Java) October 26, 1949. Local use.

The 5 sen postal card (figure 2), also bilingual (Indonesian and Dutch) earliest use was in late 1949 and into 1951 when it was replaced with a 10 sen version by a different designer.

The 10 sen letter sheet (figure 3) was first used in late 1949 and in use until 1953. In 1951 it was replaced by a unilingual version with a new and higher rate of 20 sen.

It is telling that the three types of Smelt-designed postal stationery were the forerunners of inflation on stamps. It was reflected in the postal rates, which eventually increased to the tune of several hundred to a thousand plus percent. Inflation and additional services like special delivery, airmail to foreign destinations etc. have produced a surfeit of multifranked stationery, see (figures 4, 5 and 6), making items without additional postage nearly a rarity. All 3 items have in common a similarity in color with their Netherlands Indies predecessors (figure 7); a relatively short period of use, from 1949 to the early to middle 1950's and bilingual text. Their demise was also due to increasing postal rates, necessitating additional postage that invariably adorned the stationery, until it basically lost its practicality against all purpose unfranked stationery.



Most postal stationery from the 1970s onwards, are unfranked, to be affixed with stamps correctly reflecting the rates du jour. The internet of course, will make all this paper and print business known as philately obsolete sooner rather than later. Ouch!



Figure 2: **Top:** 5 sen postal card from the small postal facility at Singkarak, West Sumatra via Solok, June 29 1950 to Jakarta. This is a late use of the Solok cancel which harkens back to the Revolutionary period, still intact with the Rep(ublik) Indonesia indicia. Note the apostrophe preceding the word alamat (thus 'alamat) according to the van Ophuysen spelling. **Bottom:** and magnified views of cancels.



Figure 3: 10 sen letter sheet Bandung (West Java) January 25, 1950 to Pekalongan (Central Java)



Figure 4: Additional postage on change of address card from Jakarta (July 14, 1959) to the Netherlands.





Figure 5: Additional postage on postal card from Tondano (North Celebes) May 9, 1949; to Paramaribo, Surinam.



Figure 6: Additional postage on Letter sheet air mail from Bandung (October 26, 1949) to Michigan



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**Adresopgave.**  
Voor de regelmatige overkomst van postzendingen is het noodzakelijk, dat men zijn correspondentie, almede het post- of hulppostkantoor op de oude en nieuwe woonplaats, onverwijld van elke adresverandering mededeeling doet. Dit kan geschieden door middel van deze kaarten, welke bij alle post- en hulppostkantoren verkrijgbaar zijn.

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Supaya tiada berhalangan sampainya kiriman-kiriman pos maka perlu orang mengabarkan dengan segera pada orang-orang yang biasa mengirim surat padanya, demikian diorga pada kantor pos atau kantor pos pembantu di tempat tinggal yang lama dan yang baharu tentang tiap-tiap perubahan alamatnya. Hal ini dapat dilakukakan dengan kartoe-kartoe ini yang dapat diperoleh pada sekalian kantor-kantor pos dan kantor-kantor pos pembantu.

**ADRES:**  
**ALAMAT:**  
**AAN:**  
**KEPADA:** Jang terhormat  
Toean H I D A J A T  
Djalan Pan-erango 5  
Menteng **TE**  
**DI**  
D J A K A R T A  
**STRAAT:** Jalan Jember  
**DJALAN:**

**KARTU-PINDAH**  
**VERHUISKAART**

**Memberitahukan alamat.**  
Supaya kiriman-kiriman pos sampainya teratur, perlulah orang segera mengabarkan tiap-tiap perubahan alamatnya kepada teman-teman berkirim-kiriman surat, dan kepada kantorpos (pembantu) ditempat tinggalnya yang lama dan yang baru.  
Untuk itu orang dapat mempergunakan kartu ini, yang terperoleh disemua kantorpos (pembantu).

**Adresopgave.**  
Voor de regelmatige overkomst van postzendingen is het noodzakelijk, dat men zijn correspondenten, almede het post- of hulppostkantoor op de oude en nieuwe woonplaats, onverwijld van elke adresverandering mededeeling doet.  
Dit kan geschieden door middel van deze kaarten, welke bij alle post- en hulppostkantoren verkrijgbaar zijn.

**ALAMAT:**  
**ADRES:**  
**KEPADA:**  
**AAN:** Heren Dan  
D. Sumatra ig  
Sumabain  
**DJALAN:**  
**STRAAT:**

**BRIEFKAART**  
**CARTE POSTALE - KARTOEPOS**

**AGRES** **ADRESSE** **ALAMAT**

**NAAM EN ADRES VAN DEN AFZENDER**  
**NAMA DAN 'ALAMAT SIPENGIRIM**

Mr. Tan Ing Hoa  
en echtgenoot  
h/a. T. S. Kio  
Laan Corneluis  
3te.

**BRIEFKAART - KARTOEPOS**

**AGRES** **ALAMAT**

**NAAM EN ADRES VAN DE AFZENDER**  
**NAMA DAN 'ALAMAT SIPENGIRIM**  
Mr. Rusli. taman  
Pembatjan Supya  
Sing karak Sumatra

Senarbit  
"Widjaja"  
Setjerongan 48 C  
Wjakarta

**POSTBLAD.**  
**Niets insluiten.**  
**Djangan dimasoeakkan apa?**

**10 AUG 1913**  
**Jth**  
**Pengoeroes Oesaha**  
**Sumatera Sinblun dan Minami**  
**Medan**

**POSTBLAD-WARKAT POS**  
**Niets insluiten - Djangan dimasoeakkan apa?**

**Die hatoer ken.**  
**Papa. Goei Abok Ring**  
**Replehan tengah No 105**  
**Pekalongan.**

Figure 7: Netherlands Indies (left column) and Indonesia (right column). **Top row:** Change of address cards. **Center row:** postal cards, **Bottom row:** aerogrammes (letter sheets). Notice the similarity in color, from top to bottom: red (Change of address cards), blue (Postal cards) and purple (letter sheets).





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# Postcard sent in 1906 from Nijmegen to Rotterdam; ending up in Grand Rapids (plus a personal surprise).

by Hans Kremer

The 1906 postcard shown here (Figure 1) was addressed to 'Miss Hamelink, passenger second class on board the steamship departing for New York from Rotterdam this Saturday morning'.

The handwritten note says: 'Dear Miss. I thank you for the nice postcards you sent me. I wish you a nice trip. Best wishes, ???'

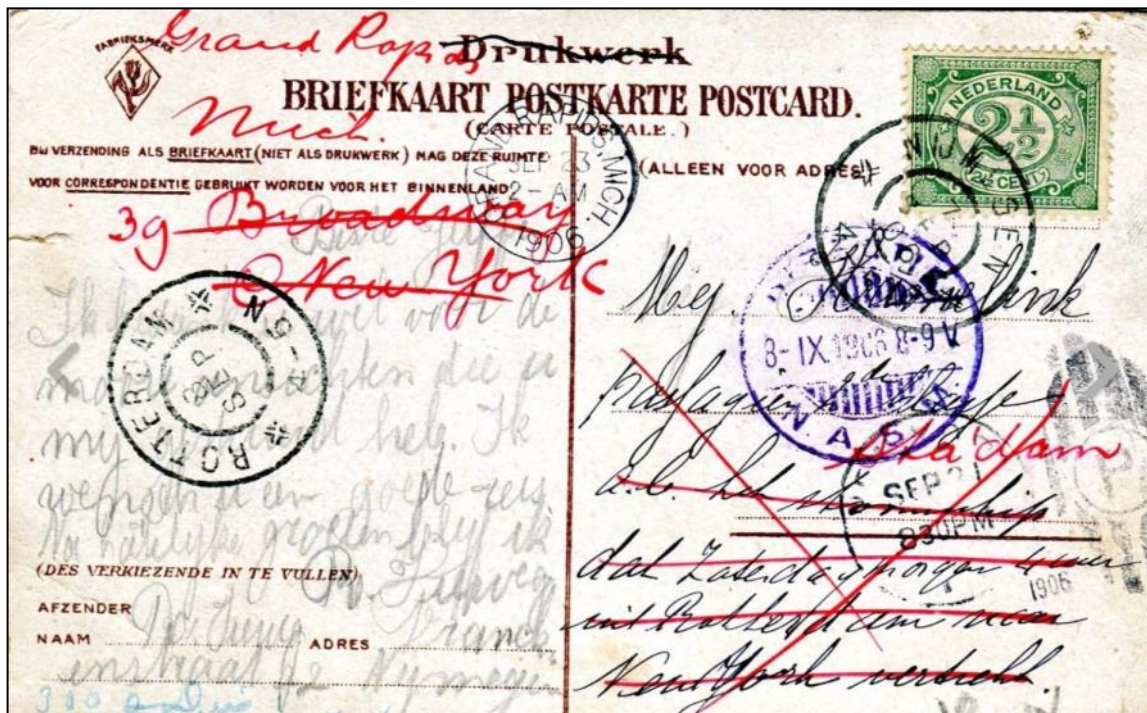


Figure 1: 1906 Postcard sent from Nijmegen to the N.A.S.M in Rotterdam

The postcard was canceled at the Nijmegen post office on Friday September 7, 1906 between the hours of 4 and 5 in the afternoon (4-5 N).

On Saturday morning (the 8<sup>th</sup>) between 8 and 9 (8-9 V) it was received at the N.A.S.M (Nederlandsche-Amerikaansche Stoomvaart Maatschappij (better known as Holland-America Line (HAL)) offices in Rotterdam. The purple "[undecipherable] N.A.S.M" marker did not look familiar to me so I asked around.

'CaptainAlbert' of the HAL wrote back: "There was a post office on board the ship where they stamped the last minute mail before arrival in the port of delivery. Early submitted mail and parcels came on board in sealed bags and only the labels were checked and manifested. However mail that arrived "on the day" or directly at the HAL office on the pier was processed on the pier or on board. My guess is that this marker was part of this process and I think it reads "DIENST PIER N.A.S.M." which translates as "SERVICE PIER N.A.S.M.". Upon closer examination it now appears to read "DIRECTIE N.A.S.M." It might have been used as a type of "NA POSTTYD" marker to proof (if necessary) that the postcard had arrived too late to get on board the intended vessel.

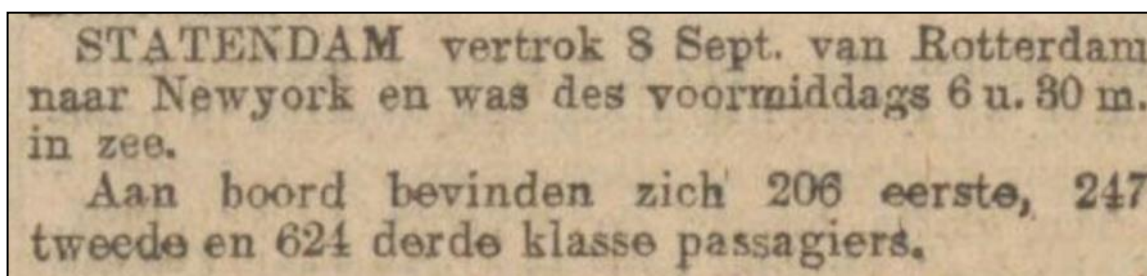
Since it was a private marker we don't know where it was made. Based on the year (1906) and the looks of the marker my guesses are Posthumus in Amsterdam or the Martin company in Berlin.

Back to the card: The sender might have misread the announcement in the newspaper (Figure 2). It says that the latest time the mail should be in Rotterdam in order to be put aboard the Statendam was "8 Sept. a.s, des voormiddags ten 1 ure" which meant Sept. 8 1 a.m., not 1 p.m.



*Figure 2: Newspaper announcing the latest possible mail drop-off*

It turned out that the Statendam was already at sea at **6.30 am** on the 8<sup>th</sup> (Figure 3) so the postcard arrived too late in Rotterdam to be handed over to Miss Hamelink who was aboard the Statendam.



*Figure 3: The Statendam was at sea at 6.30 am.*

On this voyage there were a total of 1177 passengers on board the Statendam. Miss Hamelink was one of the 247 passengers traveling 2nd class.

Since the card could not be handed over to Miss Hamelink a decision had to be made as what to do with the postcard: return it to sender or forward it. Since the N.A.S.M knew that the Statendam was headed for New York it was decided to forward the card to the N.A.S.M (H.A.L.) office in New York which was at '39 Broadway".

Of course the card would arrive in New York after Miss Hamelink had already landed. However, anybody landing in New York from a foreign port would be registered at Ellis Island. One of the pieces of information collected would be the address of the final destination of the passenger.

The Statendam arrived in New York on September 17, 1906 and the list of arriving 'alien' passengers contains our Miss Hamelink (figure 4 and figure 5).



[illegible]

**Figure 4: Page of Ellis Island's Statendam passenger list of Sept. 18, 1906**

For “Maria Hamelink” (passenger # 2 on the list above) it said, among other things;  
Age: “58”, Nationality: “Dutch”, Last Residence: “Terneuzen”, Final Destination: “Grand Rapids”, Ticket paid for by: “son i.l”, Name of relative or friend you are going to: “son i.l, Corn. Pinbroek, 24 Willow Allee, Grand Rapids”.



### Figure 5: Maria Hamelink entry at Ellis Island

Looking at the list of 'European' ships arriving in New York on September 21, 1906 it appears that the postcard was aboard the Baltic, which had departed from Liverpool on Sept. 12. Its captain was Edward Smith, who later became captain of the ill-fated Titanic.

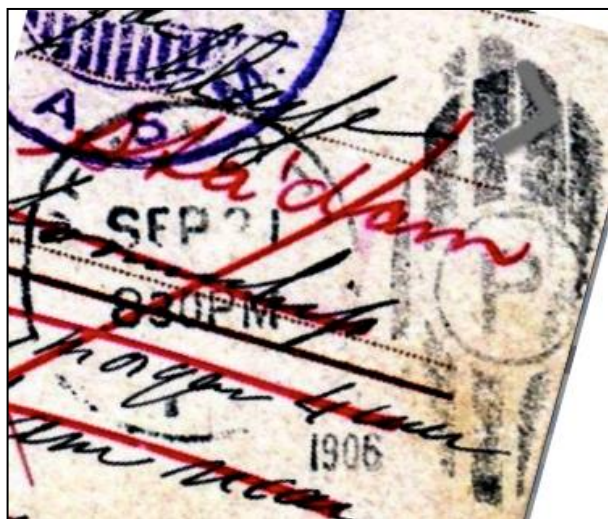


Figure 6: New York Duplex P marker

The postal card was franked with a 2 ½ cent stamp, the proper domestic rate in the Netherlands in 1906. However, now the card got forwarded to the US, for which the postage should have been 5 cent. I don't see any evidence that postage due was paid, but maybe this card fell under art. 30 of the postal law of 1870 which said “Letters, printed matter and samples of merchandise, intended to be sent by sea from a Dutch port to a non-Dutch colonies port are subject to pre-payment of postage at the **domestic** rate to the Dutch port of departure.”

The postal card did not fall in any of the three categories but maybe some leniency was shown here. If anybody has a better explanation, please let me know ([hkremer@usa.net](mailto:hkremer@usa.net)).



**A personal note:** I thought this was the end of the story about this cover but something unexpected happened. I scrolled down the list of passengers (Figure 4) just to get an idea who some of these people were. To my amazement I read under passenger # 18: Jan Helder, 25 years old, dentist, born in Kolhorn, Netherlands. Jan, being 25 years old must have been born in 1880. (It turns out he was 28 years old (HK)) My grandmother's maiden name was Liefje Helder, born in Barsingerhorn (right next to Kolhorn) in 1873. I remember my mother mentioning an "Oom Jan, de tandarts" (Uncle Jan, the dentist) and I'm sure it was he who traveled to the U.S in 1906. His travel destination was the Dental College Corner Wood on Harrisonstreet in Chicago. Why he went there I don't know, possibly to improve his dental skills. Inquiring among family members in the Netherlands did not result in a lot of information. One said that he had heard that Oom Jan had lost all his money after the Russian revolution when the Russian railroad bonds he held were declared of zero value, and that he died of tuberculosis.

Also in the Ellis Island records I found a second U.S trip he made, this time in September 1920 with New York as its final destination, traveling on the Ryndam this time. Again this was an educational trip. This time to take a course at Bodee Dental Institute at



Figure 7: Jan Helder's 1920 suitcase






Figure 8: "136 W 52" address on suitcase.

136 W. 52<sup>nd</sup> in New York.

When I passed this information on to my Dutch relatives one of them came up with the remark that he had Uncle Jan's suitcase (!). He sent me a picture of it (Figure 7). Looking closer (Figure 8) on what was written on it read: Mr J. Helder / Schagen (slanted text) / 136 W 52 / New York.

I did find an ad for the Bodee Dental Institute

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(Figure 9). This of course was helpful in explaining Jan's two trips to the US, but what else could I find out about him?

He was born on March 18, 1876. A note in the historical site of Schagen ( a regional town near Kolhorn and Barsingerhorn) said that on a Sunday in 1894 (when Jan was 17) he had fallen down with his bike while on his way to the train station in Schagen in order to take the train to Haarlem where he was a student at the Gymnasium (highest level of

Figure 9: Ad for the Bodee Dental Institute



Highschool). The note goes on to say that he obviously didn't hurt his knee too much since he became a dentist (requiring to be on your feet most of the time).

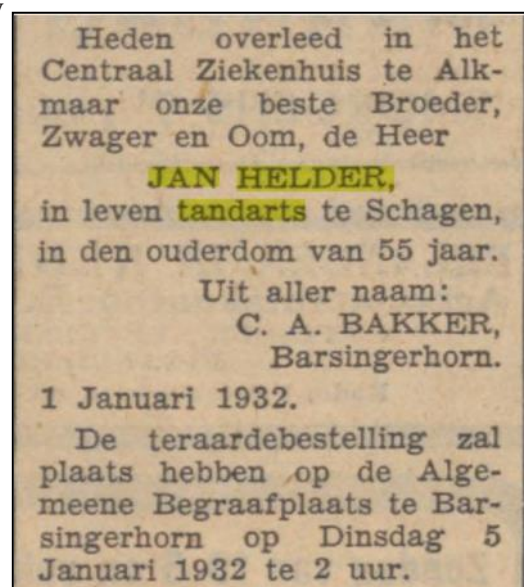
Jan also became a member of the Schagen city council and even an alderman and it was in that function that he proposed to tear down a house in order to connect the market square in Schagen to another neighborhood. It passed and the short street that resulted is still referred to as the Helder's Gat (Helder's Opening), next to the still existing Posthoorn restaurant. He resigned as alderman in 1925 and it was towards the end of 1931 when he realized that he didn't have much longer to live that he put his dental practice up for sale (Figure 10).



*Figure 10: December 1931; Jan Helder's Dental practice for sale due to illness*

One reason not too much is known about him is probably because he never married.

He died on New Year's day 1932, 55 years old. The ad was placed by my grandfather (C.A. Bakker), Jan's brother in law (Figure 11).



*Figure 11: Ad announcing the passing of Jan Helder*

## References

[www.libertyellisland.org](http://www.libertyellisland.org) (Ellis Island records)

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holland\\_America\\_Line](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holland_America_Line)

[www.geheugenvanschagen.nl/](http://www.geheugenvanschagen.nl/) (History of Schagen)

[www.delpher.nl](http://www.delpher.nl) (Archived Dutch newspapers)

<http://stevemorse.org/ellis/boat.html> (Lists ships arriving at Ellis Island)

<https://www.hollandamericablog.com/albert> (Captain Albert's HAL blog)

[norwayheritage.com](http://norwayheritage.com) (Lots of information about the Liverpool to New York route)

Members of the Post Mark Collectors Club, [www.postmarks.org](http://www.postmarks.org)

Members of [www.po-en-po.nl](http://www.po-en-po.nl)

New York Times archived newspapers.

## Press Release from the “Koninklijke Nederlandse Bond van Filatelistenverenigingen”

“PostNL has, in consultation with the Koninklijke Nederlandse Bond van Filatelistenverenigingen (KNBF, or Royal Dutch Union of Philately Clubs), decided that it will start soon to again postmark all packages and registered mail for which the postage has been paid with stamps in all its retail establishments. With this action, PostNL fulfills the wish of philatelists and stamp dealers who called attention to the devaluing of stamps with a pen.”

In other words, the abolishment of the date cancels on January 1, 2017 (see page 70 of Netherlands Philately 41-3), has been (partially) reversed, and especially the requirement that all stamps on packages and registered mail had to be destroyed by ball point or felt pen.

### From the Treasurer

<b>Starting Balance</b>	1-1-2016	\$ 8,476.60		
In:	Dues	\$ 1,534.91	Out:	Magazine \$ 2,434.03
	Ads	\$ 1,200		
	Donations	\$ 1,680		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ 12,891.51</i>		<i>Total \$ 2,434.03</i>
<b>Ending Balance</b>	1-1-2017	\$ 10,457.48	<b>Gain</b>	\$ 1,980.88

Good news!

Last year I painted a grim picture about our finances. I had to report a deficit of about \$950 over 2015.

At year's end 2016 I can show a gain of close to \$2,000 (!).

Why this big turnaround?

There are two main factors. First, several members made generous donations, which in the end totaled up to \$1,680 (!) and second we are thankful to our Advertizing manager Meindert Mossel who doubled our Advertizing income from \$600 to \$1,200. Please consider our advertisers when dealing with philatelic matters.

With the increase in dues we took in about \$350 more in dues than last year, but that still doesn't cover the cost of publishing the Magazine. We show a deficit there of \$900 versus a deficit of close to \$1,500 last year. So we are doing better, but something to keep an eye on. When accounting for the advertisement revenue, we have an operating surplus of \$300, thus there may be no need for a dues increase anytime soon.

As of 1-1-2017 we have 93 paying members of which 48 receive a digital version only, 13 receive a hardcopy only, while 32 receive both a digital and hardcopy version. We are also sending out 12 complementary hardcopies to our advertisers, philatelic organizations and philatelic libraries.

If anybody would like to comment please let me know using e-mail ([hkremer@usa.net](mailto:hkremer@usa.net)) or snail mail (Hans Kremer, 50 Rockport Ct., Danville, CA 94526).



# **Book Review:** **“Papierproblemen in de Munt ten tijde van de aanmaak van de 1 e emissie Nederland 1852 en overige bijzonderheden 1851 – 1866”**

*by Hans Caarls*

*Reviewed by Alex Nuyten*

**Title:** Paperproblems in the Mint during the production of the 1st issue Netherlands 1852 and other particularities 1851-1866

**Language:** Dutch

**Author:** Hans Caarls

**ISBN:** 978-94-6323-056-8

**Numbers Printed:** 65 of which **50** are for sale to the general public.

**Price:** € 47,50 excl. Postage!

**Where to order:** Via Hans Caarls at  
[hanscaarlsadvies@hotmail.com](mailto:hanscaarlsadvies@hotmail.com)



Experts and collectors of the first issue of stamps of the Netherlands in 1852 know that there were problems with the stamp paper produced by the heirs of Dirk Blauw in Wormerveer. The title of the book refers to the type of problems and their impact on the production of the first stamps of the Netherlands.

Drawing on the information stored in the archive of the ‘Rijks Munt’, the author documents the process for the color proofs, experimental perforations and specimen overprints. The author, with the assistance of the Stichting Papiergeschiedenis Renkum-Heelsum (Paper History Foundation Renkum-Heelsum), conducted experimental research to uncover how the watermark ‘post horns’ were made and reports on his findings. Four hypotheses put forward by philatelists were tested with handmade paper and compared to an original watermark paper sheet. It is worth mentioning that the hypothesis put forward by the founder of the ASNP, Paul van Reyen, was rejected. Also described are how certain adjustments to the paper and/or printing plate did or did not affect the end product. Purposely, the characteristics of the various printing plates are not discussed, as enough has been written about this aspect already.

The book contains plenty of illustrations and images from various collections and archives.

The book is recommended to all Netherlands issue 1852 collectors and, if their Dutch language skills are limited it will be worthwhile to go through the trouble of translating the text.

## Magazine Review

From the Editor: This magazine review, prepared by Alex Nuyten with help from Hans Kremer, only lists titles of articles that have a Netherlands and/or its Overseas Territories—related content. This was done to minimize the labor needed to put this review together, but also to preserve valuable space in our ‘Netherlands Philately’ magazine for articles by our members.

### Po & Po

Postzak 219.

Autopostkantoor Nr. 1 (1<sup>st</sup> travelling post office by truck) and collectors mail.

A letter from Boekel to Beuningen, July 1853.

Postmark “Navire” used at Schiphol Airport.

Voor studiegebruik. (postal stationery overprinted with “Kosteloos voor Studiegebruik”)

Also a 70th Jubilee book (190 pages) was presented to the members, containing postal history/stationery items from members. Mostly Netherlands related.

### Postautomaat

Number 172:

New booklets and prestige booklets from the Netherlands.

New (and discoveries of older) mailers and counter packagings from the Netherlands.

New discoveries of back numbers and phosphor coatings on Dutch coilstamps.

Plate error study from the Dutch Icons series 2014.

Number 173:

Counter label news from the Netherlands.

New discoveries in Dutch booklets.

New postsets from the Netherlands.

New discoveries in Dutch mailers.

Plate error study of the 1986 summer charity stamps of the Netherlands. (NVPH # PB32).

### Studiegroep Particuliere Postbezorging

Number 37-4:

Private mail company information mutations.

Recent issues.

Studiehoekje nr 36; 4 varieties in the text of the Christmas stamps 2011 from ABILITY.

New postmark ‘Nijkerk I’.

Postdienst in beeld; ‘Den Helder I’

### De Vliegende Hollander

2016/2:

50 years after the Special Jubilee Flight Philips Friendship PH-LIP, part 1.

Groningen (Eelde) in the domestic airmail network (1931).

The winter of 1954 (domestic airmail delivery)

2016/3:

50 years after the Special Jubilee Flight Philips Friendship PH-LIP, part 2.

Trajectmail for the H-NACC? (a unusual cover on the airmail route to the Dutch East Indies)

Incoming airmail from a Dutch sailor in 1935.

2016/4:

The disappearing of the (Fokker) “Old Glory” (on the transatlantic flight 1927)

50 years after the Special Jubilee Flight Philips Friendship PH-LIP, part 3.



## **Maanblad Filatelie**

7/8 2016:

- Recent issues Netherlands
- The housing of the Olympic competitors in 1928
- Catalogus Kraamkamer 16; perforation varieties 2006-14 of the Beatrix inverse series
- Tempo Doeloe; 1892 Willem 3 cover
- The first steam ships on the route England – Netherlands
- Mail of the Dutch Filatelistische Dienst
- New Dutch postmarks
- Back to 1990, Cover franked with cutouts of the Beatrix postcards
- The postal museum of Curaçao
- Dutch postcards to France in the 1870's
- Het is genoeg. An article about the failures of the FIP judging system (at NY 2016) by our own member Kees Adema.

9/2016:

- Recent issues Netherlands
- The colour of stamps and what can you do with it. (interesting how colour forgeries are made)
- Mail of the Dutch Filatelistische Dienst
- Van Nederlandssch Legioen naar Koninklijke Nederlandsche Brigade 'Princess Irene' part 2 (mail of Dutch soldiers outside Occupied Europe WW2)
- Back to 1946, an interesting cover franked with the Dutch naval heroes 1943 issue
- Tempo Doeloe; 1877 cover franked with Willem 3 stamps.

10/2016:

- Airmail flight but still too late
- Pneumatique Post(1)
- Express with night surcharge
- Rapid payments or express postal cheques
- Railway Air Services. Railways get airborne
- Fiscals used in the air
- Special Delivery , motorbike post
- Fast Air mail(or not so fast air mail)
- Air mail in the DEI during WW2

11/2016:

- Mail of the Dutch Filatelistische Dienst
- The Rise and Fall of Dutch Post Offices (9)
- Positions on the Plate 1A
- Supplementary information on the small round cancels
- Pneumatique Post(2)
- Van Nederlandssch Legioen naar Koninklijke Nederlandsche Brigade 'Princess Irene' part 3

12/2016:

- Recent issues Netherlands
- Dutch maximum cards 2016
- Rare proof Issue 1852 Netherlands found.
- Mail of the Dutch Filatelistische Dienst
- Catalogus Kraamkamer 17; varieties in the 5 for Nederland, Europa and Buiten Europa of the 2001 series.
- Tempo Doeloe: 1917 postcard to the Netherlands

## Recent Issues



### PostEurop - Dutch castles:

February 20, 2017. The sheet has five identical stamps of castle Doornenburg and five identical stamps of castle Ammersoyen. On both stamps, color photographs of the present situation have been combined with old prints, plans and escutcheons. A blue shade has been added to the monochrome prints, which was derived from the color of the Priority logo on the tabs, and overlaid by the contours of the plan—square in case of Doornenburg and with round towers for Ammersoyen. On the left side of the Doornenburg stamp are three transparent escutcheons of previous inhabitants of this castle: from top to bottom Van Doornick (1313-1385), Van Bylandt (1385-1481) and Van Homoet (1459-1474). The right side of the Ammersoyen stamp shows the escutcheon of the Van Arkel-De la Kethullen family who inhabited Ammersoyen from 1496 till 1694.



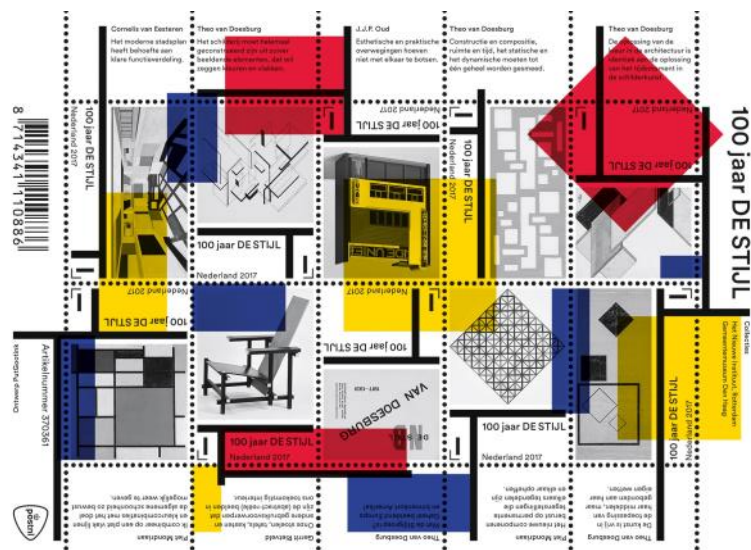
### For special moments:

March 27, 2017. Ten stamps for domestic mail weighing less than 20 grams. The stamps are intended to be used on congratulatory mail and other card and letters for special occasions.



### 100 years 'De Stijl':

March 27, 2017. Hundred years ago the magazine 'De Stijl' was founded in Leiden, by Theo van Doesburg, its editor. A variety of artists, designers and architects published their innovating ideas in this magazine, which gave its name to the movement that changed Dutch art radically. Well-known members of 'De Stijl' movement were Theo van Doesburg, Cornelis van Eesteren, Vilmos Huszár, Bart van der Leek, Piet Mondriaan, J.J.P. Oud, Gerrit Rietveld, Georges Vantongerloo and Jan Wils. Characteristic for 'De Stijl' is the use of primary colors, abstract shapes and horizontal and vertical lines. This year, many museums will devote attention to the 100 year old 'De Stijl' movement with exhibitions and other activities under the denominator of 'From Mondriaan to Dutch Design.' The stamps depict paintings by Mondriaan, drawings by van Doesburg, designs and architectural drawings by van Eesteren, the red and blue chair by Rietveld and a model of café-restaurant De Unie in Rotterdam by Oud.



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



## 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.

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- ☐ **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.
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| <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               |
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