

Dated Journal

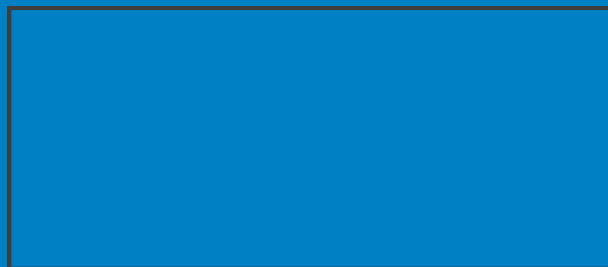
Netherlands Philately
1308 Pin Oak Drive
Dickinson, TX 77539-3400
USA

Sharing knowledge of Netherlands
& Overseas Areas philately since
1975

Netherlands Philately

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 42/6



De Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling

postzegels
verzamelingen
poststukken



**OVERWEEGT U
UW VERZAMELING
TE VERKOPEN?**

Bij ons heeft u 2 mogelijkheden:

Contante betaling

of realisatie via onze

**Internationale
veilingen**

Bel ons voor een vertrouwelijk
en gratis advies.

Tel. 0294 - 43 30 20

Fax. 0294 - 43 30 55



De Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling

Leeuwenveldseweg 14 - 1382 LX Weesp

tel. 0294 - 43 30 20 fax 0294 - 43 30 55

internet: www.npv.nl

Beëdigd Makelaars en Taxateurs

NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately; Volume 42/6

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

Stuart Leven
stulev@ix.netcom.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

German Representative

Peter Heck

Magazine Editorial Committee

Tony Schrier
tschrier@aol.com

Editor's Message

July, 2018

Dear Fellow Collectors,

The final issue of volume 42 is in front of you, marking the completion of my second year as Editor. Having not heard any complaints, I assume I will be in this role for a while longer.

While on my visit to the Netherlands, I visited the Hollandfile Beurs (exchange) in Barneveld. While the emphasis appeared to be on stamps, I was able to add to my postal history collection.

As you may know, there are no longer any post offices in the Netherlands. The picture shows how the mail is sorted in Garderen.

Ben



Table of Contents

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| Editor's Message | 121 | From Washington D.C. to The Netherlands in 1856 via New York, London and Ostend | 126 |
| Membership Renewal | 122 | Highlights of Dutch Constitutions and Voting Rights | 129 |
| Great Britain Postage Wrapper To Bandjermasin, Borneo—A Follow-up | 122 | Unknown in the Hague—A Follow-Up | 136 |
| 1936 D.E.I. Cover with Shanghai and US connections | 123 | Recent Issues | 143 |

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.

Netherlands Philately is published 6x per year by the American Society for Netherlands Philately, a non-profit organization founded in 1975 by Paul van Reyen and registered in the State of Illinois.

©Copyright 2016, the American Society for Netherlands Philately (opinions expressed in the various articles in the Magazine are those of the authors and not necessarily endorsed by ASNP or this Magazine)

ASNP is affiliate No. 60 of APS Adverting rates per issue are:
\$50 for a full page,
\$30 half page and
\$20 for a quarter page.

Membership Renewal

As you know, our membership year runs from September 1 through August 31, during which period we produce six issues of our Magazine. Well, this is issue 42-6 and it is time to renew your membership. Please send in your checks or money orders (please no cash) to the Secretary, Ben H. Jansen, 1308 Pin Oak, Dickinson, TX 77539-3400, USA. You can use PayPal as well (jdlkremer@gmail.com) but please indicate that you make a payment to a 'Friend' to avoid a 5% fee charged to ASNP. If you use PayPal, send a separate e-mail to bjansen@uh.edu and indicate how much you paid. In all cases, attach a legible note with your name and, if you know, your membership number. Keep in mind that the membership fees for hardcopy are \$25 for US and \$35 for rest-of-the-world (including Canada). A digital subscription is only \$10 (please consider converting to digital). Those receiving a hardcopy can look at the address label to see if they have already paid (the year shown on the label is 2019 or greater). Electronic members who have forgotten their membership number can e-mail me at bjansen@uh.edu for information.

Looking forward to those checks!

Ben Jansen, Secretary

Great Britain Post Office Wrapper to Bandjermasin, Borneo—A Follow-Up

by Ben H. Jansen

Issue 42-5 had an article by John K. Courtis on the only Great Britain post office postal stationery wrapper that has been recorded mailed to Bandjermasin, Borneo. While much detail about the wrapper, the writer and the addressee were uncovered, questions remained about the word preceding '13258' in the address (see Figure 1).

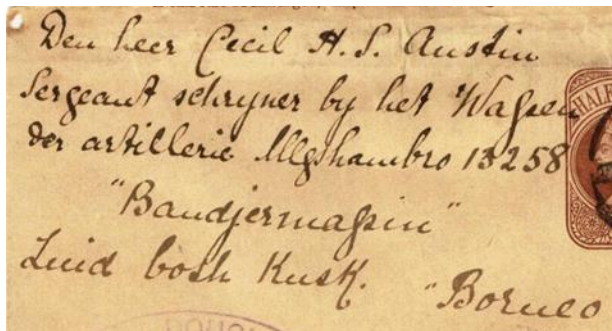


Figure 1: Address of Borneo wrapper

I discovered that the National Archives of The Netherlands maintains the records of all soldiers and officers who served in the KNIL (Koninklijk Nederlands-Indies Leger = Royal Dutch Indies Army), and much of it is digitized.

By assuming that '13258' referred to some kind of regimental roll number, I was able to locate Cecil Austin in inventory numbers 2.10.50-1.2-464, scan 137, which is shown

in Figure 2. From there we learn that Cecil Austin was born on Jamaica (British Indies) and arrived on the steamship 'Gelderland' from the Netherlands in 1881. Cecil's 'Algemeen Stamboek Nummer' (general regimental roll number) was indeed 13258. Since a common abbreviation would be 'Alg. stamb. no.' it appears that the unreadable word is just that, but without the periods.

The column 'Aanmerkingen' (remarks) contained the number S24059 (it took a while before I realized that the first character was 'S') which referred to inventory numbers 2.10.50-1.2-203. This concerns the 'Stamboek van Onder-Officieren en Manschappen' (Roll Call of Non-commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men). Writing on the front page of this particular roll call (Figure 3) makes clear that it concerns the

Figure 2: Regimental roll call of Cecil Austin



Figure 3: Front page of the regimental roll.

‘Detachment of supplemental (‘suppletie’ in Dutch) troops from the colonial recruitment depot, departed on 14 May 1881 to Rotterdam and boarded the steamer Gelderland on the same day destined for the East Indies via Suez.’ At that time, the recruitment depot was located in Harderwijk.

Scan 43 from inventory number 2.10.50-1.2-203, shown in Figure 4, provides background about Cecil Austin. We can see that he was born on 13 November 1857, was 1.75 meter tall, and had brown hair and eyebrows. He had served in Germany with infantry regiment 46 from 12 April 1877 till 8 October 1879. He voluntarily signed up at the Dutch recruitment depot on 21 August 1880 as soldier with the colonial troops for six years. This term would start the day of embarkation for the Colonies. He also received 200 guilders. Cecil became a corporal on 6 October 1880, and sergeant on 27 January 1881. He was discharged on May 14, 1887.

| 24059 | | Stoomschip Gelderland | | aan 14 Mei 1881 uit Rotterdam | | 24059 | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|--|---|---------------|--|
| Deur bepaald nummer. | Algemeen beschrij- ving in 1872 | NAMEN EN VOORNAMEN. | Namen der Officieren, Geboorteplaats, Datum van geboorte, hietse Woonplaats en Signalement. | Wat en wanneer, bijt of of hetten 'slands in dienst gekomen, aangeleging van het aanpakken afkomst en welke militaire luyden. | Gedene schiedene, behorende warden, aankomende dienst, wanneer op welke wijze van de dienst afgegaan. | AANKOMSTIGEN. | |
| | <i>Algemeen naar de laatste beschrijving</i> | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|------|---------------------|-----------|--|-------------|-------------|
| 13258 | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | Volc | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | <i>Volc</i> | <i>Volc</i> |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | verkeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | Maak | <i>Cecil Austin</i> | omgekeert | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Figure 4: Austin's roll call information

1936 D.E.I cover with Shanghai and US connections

by Hans Kremer

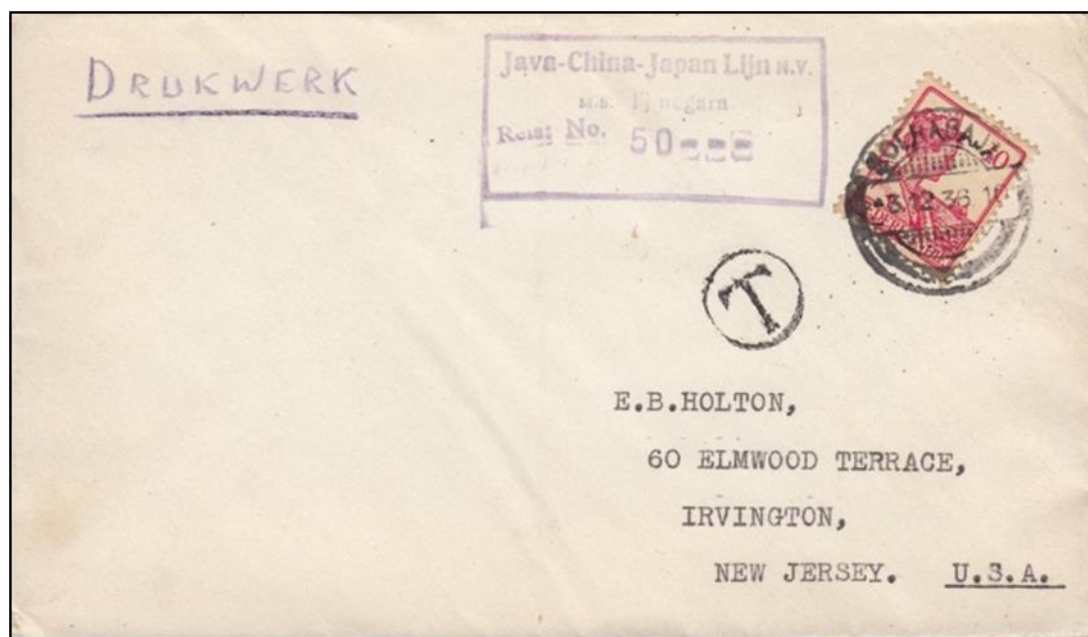


Figure 1a: Soerabaja to New Jersey, December 3, 1936

The cover shown in Figure 1 (a: front; b: back) was canceled with a December 3, 1936 Soerabaja marker and sent via the M. S. Tjinegara of the Java-China-Japan Lijn (Figure 2) to Irvington, New Jersey, USA. The sender is J.N. Lawrence with a Shanghai, China address.

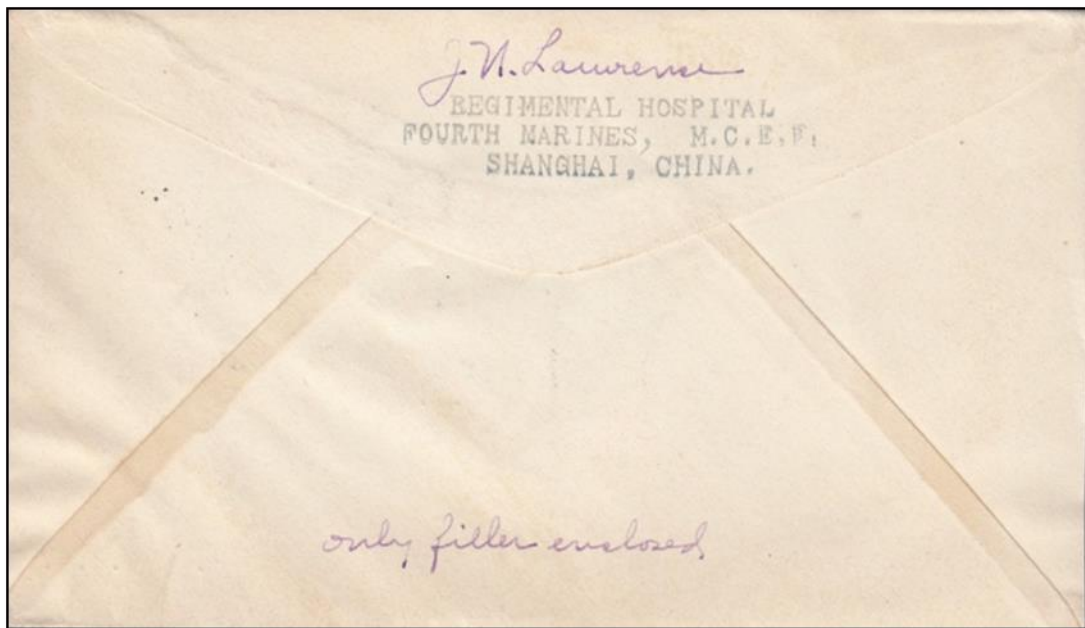


Figure 1b: Back of Soerabaja to New Jersey cover

From 1850 to 1865 the colonial government contracted with several local shipping companies.

Around 1900, the Dutch consul in Shanghai saw opportunities for a Dutch shipping company to operate a line of steamships from Java to East Asia with an extension to North America. In 1902 with the aid of the Dutch Government, three Dutch shipping companies (Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland (SMN), Koninklijke Nederlandsche Stoomboot Maatschappij (KNSM), and the Rotterdamsche Lloyd (RL), which had also close relations with the KPM, started a new service from Java to China and Japan as the Java China Japan Line (JCJL). It was subsidized by the Dutch Government and three steamships with limited passengers accommodation were ordered.



Figure 2: Java-China-Japan Lijn / M.S Tjinegara marker

In 1932 the fleet consisted of 13 ships, among them the Tjinegara (Figure 3), built in Amsterdam in 1931. In 1942 the Tjinegara was confiscated by the US War Shipping Administration for Animal Transport. On July 25 of



that year it was torpedoed N.E of Australia by a Japanese U-boat. Everybody on board survived but the 477 horses on board perished.

Figure 3: M.S. Tjinegara

What do we know about the sender of the letter: **J.N. Lawrence** ?

According to the USCS Naval Cachet Maker Catalog: "Lawrence was a prolific and very good cachet maker from 1934 to 1945. He produced a wide variety of commemorative, anniversary, and patriotic cacheted envelopes – printed, thermographed, photo, and hand done for himself and jointly sponsored cacheted covers with Marshall Hall, and Louis Nix. During WWII, Lawrence issued a series of patriotic cachets identified "JNL-#". For the most part, Lawrence did not sign his cachets; however his covers may be identified by his name on the reverse, printed, stamped, or, most often, typewritten."

Greg Ciesielski writes: "Because of the statement on the back "only filler enclosed", I am thinking this is a philatelic inspired cover going to a maritime collector who was seeking to obtain the ships marking from the Java-China-Japan Lijn. John Lawrence did this 'service' for collectors on a regular basis and also created covers for collectors using postmarks he made. This was illegal but the covers were impressive looking! Also, the circled "T" meant there was postage due but I see no evidence there was any attempt to collect the tax". (The correct rate should have been 15 cent, but only a 10 cent stamp was applied [HK]).

Since the Tjinegara arrived in Soerabaja on December 3, 1936 (Figure 4) we must assume that the letter was indeed put on or already aboard the ship that day. Since the postage due was not collected and there is no New Jersey arrival marker on the letter it is hard to believe that this letter arrived (if at all) at its destination the proper way.

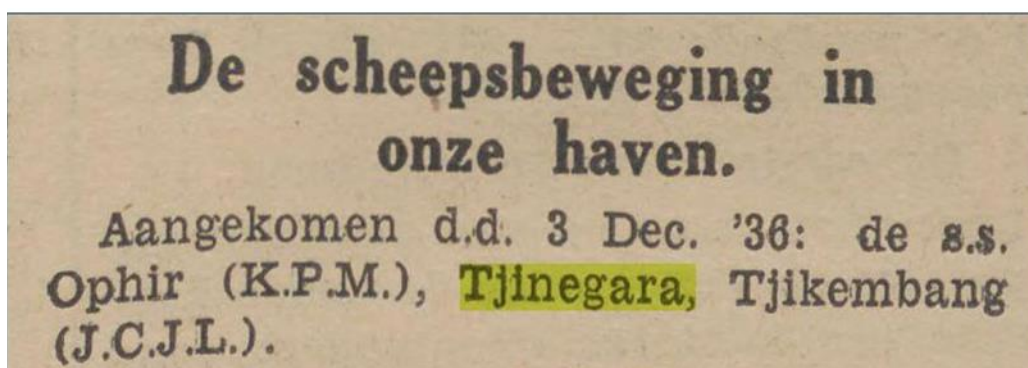


Figure 4: Tjinegara arrived Soerabaja December 3, 1936 (*De Indische Courant*, 5 Dec. 1936)

In 1927, the 4th Marines packed up their gear from their home base in San Diego, and shipped out for Shanghai where it was assigned to the 3rd Marine Brigade. For the next 14 years, the 4th Marines would be the primary defense force (Marine Corps Expeditionary Forces [M.C.E.F]) in Shanghai, protecting the International Settlement and American interests in China. The "China Marines", as they became known, would become a popular duty station and a feared adversary. The 4th Marines enjoyed a relatively good life in Shanghai that balanced social events with military activities. The 4th had its own band and a Drum and Trumpet Corps. Athletics played a big part of their China experience with baseball in the spring and summer and football at Thanksgiving. It also had its own Regimental Hospital (Figure 6). Since the Marines were on expeditionary duty, the regiment was not in a central barracks. Barracks, headquarters, hospitals and other facilities were in converted schools. The regimental hospital was at 375 Seymour Road.

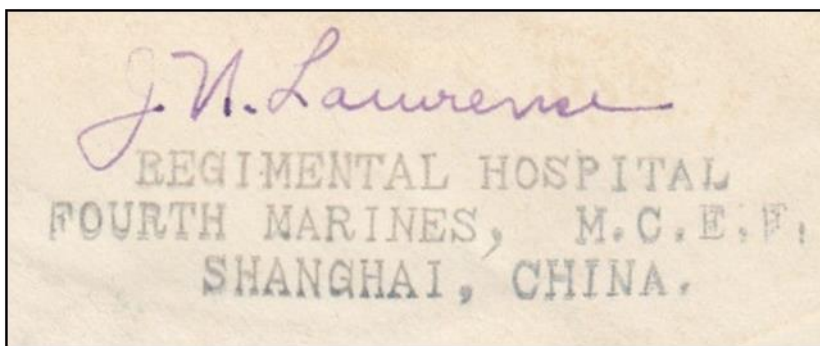


Figure 5: Address of J.N. Lawrence

Note: What the exact journey of this cover was we'll probably never know.



Figure 6: 4th Marines Regimental Hospital in Shanghai

References

theshipslist.com (Java China Japan Lijn 1902-1947)

<https://www.navalhistory.org/.../naval-hospital-cover-by-notable-cachet-maker-chief->

<http://chinamarine.org/Shanghai.aspx>:

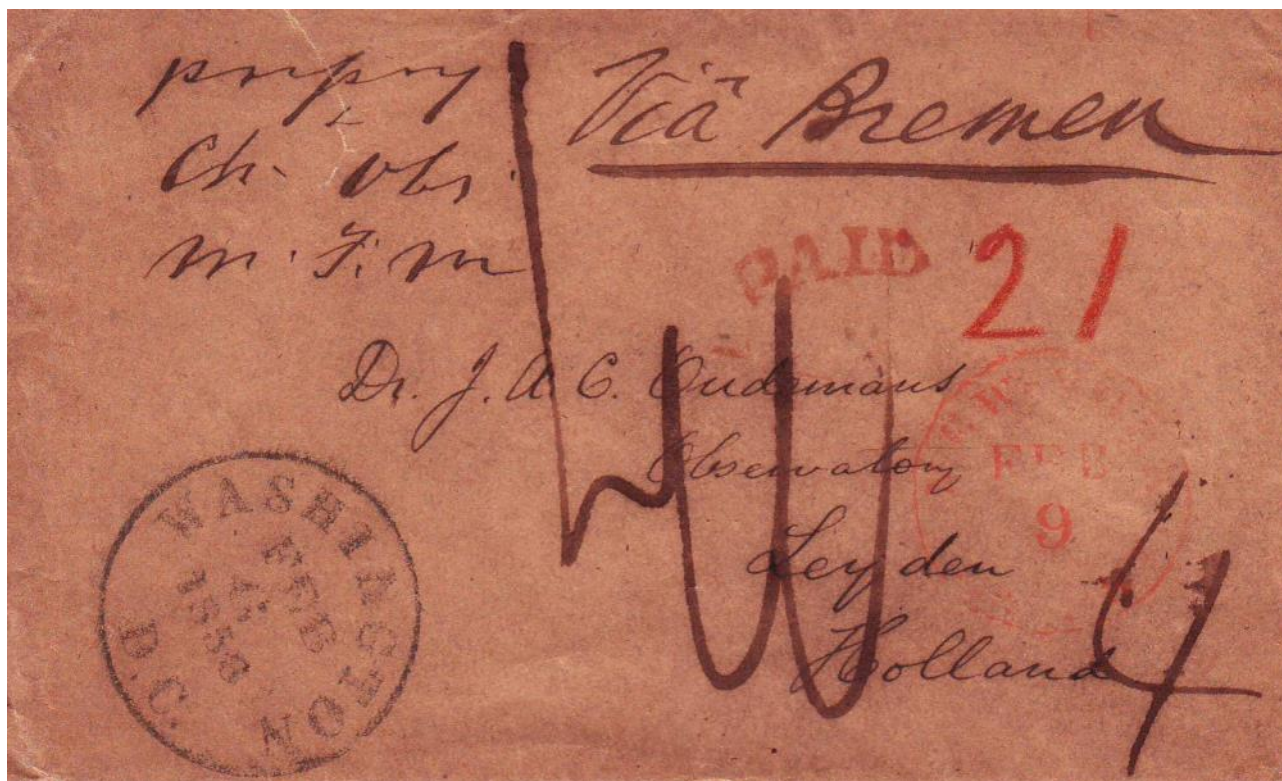
http://www.navalcovermuseum.org/restored/Cachet_Maker_John_N_Lawrence.html

delpher.nl Digital Newspapers

Ciesielski, Greg: Curator Naval Cover Museum - Personal correspondence

From Washington D.C. to the Netherlands in 1856 via New York, London and Ostend

by Erling Berger



The cover shown in Figure 1 was mailed from Washington, D.C. to Leiden in the Netherlands on February 6, 1856. It carries the endorsement 'Via Bremen,' but this letter was never in Bremen as will be shown here.

Figure 1: Cover to Leiden.

Figure 2 shows that the US steamer *Hermann* for Bremen had sailed on the 26th January 1856 and the next connection to Bremen was via the US steamer *Washington* which would sail on the 23rd of February.

FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN—VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamship **HERMANN**, E. Higgins Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on **SATURDAY, Jan. 26**, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

The steamer **WASHINGTON** will succeed the **HERMANN**, and sail Feb. 23.

Figure 2: Message in New York Times of January 22, 1856

authorities in New York decided that this was too long for the letter to wait, so they chose another US steamer, namely the *Fulton*, which would leave for England on the 9th of February 1856. The *Fulton* would touch Southampton in the south of England (see Figure 3).

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The United States Mail steamer **FULTON**, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on **SATURDAY, Feb. 9**, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

P. S.—The **ARAGO** will succeed the **FULTON** and sail March 8.

In fact the *Fulton* arrived Figure 3: Message in the New York Times of February 6, 1856

SOUTHAMPTON, FEB. 24.—The steamship *Fulton*, Captain J. A. Wotton, with the French and English mails, passengers, and 117,000 in specie, arrived off Cowes this afternoon *en route* from New York to Havre.

The New York papers state that the following ports are so effectually closed by ice as to preclude the possibility of any vessel either entering or clearing therefrom :—Philadelphia, Richmond, Newark, Hartford, Providence, Washington, D.C., Portsmouth, N.H., Baltimore, Alexandria, Albany, New Haven, Amboy, and New London.

at the island of Cowes near Southampton in the afternoon of Sunday, February 24 (see Figure 4).

The *Fulton* had encountered lots of sea ice and had encountered icebergs, causing a delay by two days (Figure 5).

Figure 4: Message in the Dublin Evening Post Tuesday 26th February

Figure 5: Message in the Worcester Chronicle, Wednesday 27th February

AMERICA.—On Sunday, the mail steam-ship *Fulton* arrived off Cowes, with dates from New York to the 9th inst., and the *Arabia*, at Liverpool, on the same day, with advices to the 12th. The *Fulton* was delayed on her course two days by tremendous icebergs.

There was no reason to hurry to London, because the postal service there was closed on Sunday.

Starting December 15, 1853, the ordinary route to the Netherlands was via Dover, Ostend (Belgium) and Antwerp (Belgium).

Here the present letter was put aboard the Travelling Post Office (TPO) of EXP: Moerdijk.

The mail to the Netherlands was made up in London every evening except Sunday in time for the 8:30 pm departure of the mail train to Dover. A British or Belgian steamer was ready to sail just after the arrival of the train (typically at 11:15pm). The crossing took five hours in fine weather

The present letter was put in a mail bag for the Netherlands in the evening of Monday the 25th, arriving in Ostend in the morning of Tuesday the 26th.

Figure 6 shows that the letter arrived in Ostend on Tuesday 26th February onboard the Belgian steamer Diamant. No mails were made up in London Sunday evening the 24th so we cannot expect a mail-steamer to have arrive in Ostend on Monday the 25th .

| MOUVEMENT DU PORT D'OSTENDE. | Movements in the Port of Ostend |
|--|--|
| ENTRÉE. | Entered |
| Le 24. La malle angl. (<i>Violet</i>) avec 5 pas. | The 24th: The English Packet Violet |
| Le 26. Le bateau à vapeur royal belge <i>Diamant</i>, com. Hoed, de Douvres avec la correspondance et 9 passagers | The 26th: The Belgian Steamer Diamant |
| Le 27. La malle angl. (<i>Violet</i>) avec 5 pass. | The 27th: The English Packet Violet |

Figure 6: Ship movements in the port of Ostend as reported in the *Feuille d'Ostende* Thursday 28th February 1856

Figure 7 shows a report that in Ostend two trains were ready in the morning to convey the letter to Antwerp:

- 6:15am to the whole of Belgium
- 7:15am to Brussels, Antwerp, France and Germany

| DÉPARTS DES CONVOIS DU CHEMIN DE FER. | Departing trains |
|--|-------------------------|
| AVANT-MIDI: | Before Noon |
| 6 h. 15 m. pour toute la Belgique. | ← |
| 7 h. 15 m. (express 1^{re} cl.) pour Bruxelles Anvers, la France et l'Allemagne. | ← |
| APRÈS-MIDI: | |
| 12 h. 30 m. pour Bruxelles, Anvers, Louvain, Liège, et Hasselt. | |
| 4 h. 30 m. pour Bruxelles, Anvers, Louvain, Tirlomon, Alost, Liège, la France et l'Allemagne. | |

Figure 7: Train departures from Ostend (*Feuille d'Ostende* Thursday 28th February 1856)

The present letter was prepaid 21 US cent (marking in red), which would pay the postage to Bremen, but not further. The postage from Bremen to Leiden was 25 cent, and we would expect to see 2 Sgr for the German share. However, the handwritten 40 and a separate 4 suggest we have to look elsewhere. The 21 US cent also prepaid the stage to Great Britain. The postage from Britain to the Netherlands was 40 Dutch cents of which the British share was 4 pennies.

The presence of these two amounts are sufficient proof that the letter went via London and Ostend and not via Bremen.

Highlights of Dutch Constitutions and Voting Rights

by Hans Kremer

The current Dutch government model has its origin in 1794. In that year the French revolutionary troops ousted Stadholder William V and the Netherlands adhered to the French model. The country was 'renamed' as the 'Batavian Republic.' The French government model however was not a success and in 1801 the Netherlands came under direct French rule.

From republic to kingdom

After the expulsion of Napoleon in 1814, the Netherlands became a kingdom led by the son of Stadholder William V: King William I (Figure 1). With it came a new constitution, most of which was written by statesman G.K Hogendorp, making the King head of state. Figures 2 and 3 show a stamp with Mr. Hogendorp, and the statue which was the source for the stamp, respectively.



Figure 1: 2014: King William I; 200 Year Dutch Constitution



Figure 2: 1963 stamp showing Mr. Hogendorp at the left



Figure 3: Part of the Monument on Plein 1813 in The Hague.

The King had extensive power (which he used!), despite the fact that officially he had to rule together with the States-General. The States-General consisted of a First and Second 'House' (1e and 2e Kamer).

The First House (Senate) consisted mostly of aristocrats while the Second House (House of Representatives), was mainly made up of representatives of the provinces and cities, as well as large landowners. The Senate had a controlling function over the House, while the members of both Chambers were elected by the provinces, cities and nobles.

Relatively minor changes to the Constitution were made in 1815 and 1840, but major changes took place in 1848.

The 1848 Constitution.

In 1848 various revolutions erupted in Europe disrupting the existing political order. In France the king was ousted, in Austria protesters forced the emperor to give up part of his power and violent demonstrations broke out in the streets of Berlin. The Netherlands remained fairly quiet but King William II, who in 1840 had succeeded his father, was afraid of unrest and gave in to the demands of center right politicians who demanded a constitutional monarchy. The Constitutional Reform of 1848 laid the basis for the present system of parliamentary democracy in the Netherlands. It is often described as the original version of the Dutch Constitution that is still in force today. The House of Representatives obtained much more influence, and was now directly elected (although still by a restricted group of voters within a system of single-winner electoral districts). The revision of the Constitution was virtually single-handedly drafted by Johan Rudolph Thorbecke (Figures 4 and 5).



Figure 4: 1998 stamp showing Thorbecke, who laid the foundation of the 1848 Dutch constitution

The restricted group of voters represented a different group of people than what it currently does. The right to vote was rather limited and only applied to men who had paid at least a minimum amount of tax. For most areas the minimum was 20 guilders per year, but in cities like Amsterdam it was (in 1867) at least 112 guilders a year, leaving only 1.9 percent of the city's

residents eligible to vote. So only the well-to-do could vote while the general population, especially the lower income group, was excluded.

These restrictions remained in effect for close to 70 years. Although the amount of tax required to be allowed to vote was lowered, it still kept the ordinary worker outside the voting booth.

Originally it was the SDAP (labor party) who took the initiative, but it was not until 1917 that this culminated in a constitutional amendment under the leadership of prime minister Pieter Cort van der Linden (Fig. 6). The amendment guaranteed universal voting rights in the Netherlands, but for adult men only.

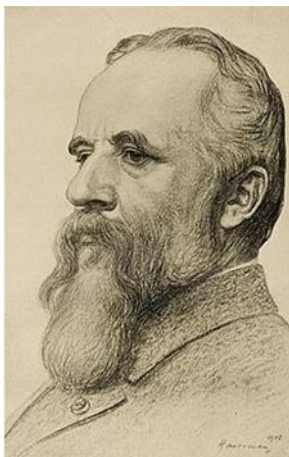


Figure 6: Prime Minister Cort van der Linden



Figure 7: Masthead of the Organization for Women's Rights. 'Women's Voting Rights are to everybody's advantage, not just women'.



Rietdijk

A° 1919



Postzegel- en Muntveilingen

- Een **betrouwbare taxatie** van uw verzameling?
- Een **hoge opbrengst** via een internationale veiling?
- Een **gedegen en correcte afwikkeling** van uw levenswerk?

Laat **Rietdijk** uw partner zijn!

Uw collectie is bij ons **in vertrouwde handen!**

Sinds 1919 hielden wij honderden grote internationale veilingen op het gebied van filatelie en numismatiek.

In **april** en **november** telkens een grote postzegelveiling en in **juni** en **december** telkens een grote muntenveiling.

Wij zijn doorlopend op zoek naar **postzegels** en **munten!**

Voor **grote** inzendingen komen wij graag naar u toe!

Bel: **070-364 79 57**

of mail info@rietdijkveilingen.nl



| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Adres | Noordeinde 41 (schuin t.o. paleis) 2514 GC 's-Gravenhage |
| Telefoon | 070-364 79 57 (postzegelveiling) 070-364 78 31 (muntenveiling) |
| Fax | 070-363 28 93 |
| Internet | www.rietdijkveilingen.nl |
| E-mail | info@rietdijkveilingen.nl |





STAMP, COIN AND PICTURE POSTCARD AUCTIONS

NETHERLANDS 1867 ISSUE AND FURTHER
THE NEVER EXHIBITED PARTS
OF THE DR. ALBERT LOUIS COLLECTION



STOCKHOLMIA2019
29 MAY-2 JUNE

CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE: 30 JUNE

Come!

All are invited

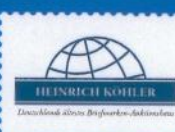


**Time to Mark Your Calendars
and Make Your Reservations for
the Birthday Party of a Lifetime**

WWW.STOCKHOLMIA2019.SE



**RARITY
AUCTION**
Cosign Now!





Royal Collection Trust
©Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II 2018
Photographer: Ian Jones



The Golden Colour Error
3 Skilling Banco Yellow



H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden
Photographer: Anna-Lena Ahlström, royalcourt.se

WELCOME TO STOCKHOLMIA 2019

The International Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of The Royal Philatelic Society London

- The Royal Philatelic Society London, the oldest philatelic society in the world, was established in 1869 as The Philatelic Society, London. In 1896 HRH The Duke of York, son of King Edward VII, became President of the Society, an office he continued to hold until his accession to the throne as HM King George V in 1910. Permission to use the prefix Royal was granted by His Majesty King Edward VII in 1906. Following his accession King George V acted as its Patron, and in 1924 granted the Society permission to use the Royal Arms on its stationery and publications. The Royal philatelic tradition has been maintained and today the Society is honoured by the Patronage of Her Majesty The Queen. At STOCKHOLMIA 2019, a selection from The Royal Philatelic Collection, will be presented as part of Court of Honour.
- STOCKHOLMIA 2019 is an International Philatelic Exhibition with exhibits and displays from members of the Society from all over the world.
- With capacity of 2,100 frames, the exhibition is the largest Society exhibition ever held. In addition, more than 50 Trade Stand Holders, from 13 different countries are participating.
- His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has graciously agreed to be Patron of STOCKHOLMIA 2019 when it takes place at Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre, Nils Ericsons Plan 4, Stockholm.
- One of the world's most famous postage stamps, The Golden Colour Error, 3 Skilling Banco Yellow, will be presented as part of the exhibition's Court of Honour.
- Tickets and all other registrations and bookings, including accommodation offers, are here-with presented in this Destination Offer.
- The exhibition opens for Early Birds with the Vernissage on 28 May at 3.00 pm., followed by five public days from 29 May until 2 June.

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Tuesday | 28 May 2019 | 3.00 pm. – 7.00 pm. Vernissage |
| Wednesday | 29 May 2019 | 10.00 am. – 6.00 pm. |
| Thursday | 30 May 2019 | 10.00 am. – 6.00 pm. |
| Friday | 31 May 2019 | 10.00 am. – 6.00 pm. |
| Saturday | 1 June 2019 | 10.00 am. – 5.00 pm. |
| Sunday | 2 June 2019 | 10.00 am. – 3.00 pm. |

**The exhibition concepts,
programme and progress are
continuously presented online at
www.stockholmia2019.se.**

Strangely enough Ms. Jacobs has never directly been honored with her own stamp, but on a stamp issued in



Figure 8: 1979: 60 Year women's voting rights



Fig. 9 1916 Demonstration for women's rights

1979 Ms. Jacobs is the person at the far left on the stamp (Figure 8). The stamp shows a detail of a photo taken during a 1916 demonstration for women's rights (Figure 9). Ms. Jacobs however was honored with two personal se-tenant stamps, one showing her portrait and the other showing a scene from a 1914 demonstration (Figure 10).

Oddly enough Ms. Jacobs was not shown on the personal stamp on the right, although she can be seen on the original photograph (Figure 11, the third person from the left).



Figure 10: 10 Personal stamps honoring Aletta Jacobs and the women's right to vote



Figure 11: 1914 demonstration. Ms. Jacobs third from left

Women's' voting rights were once more recognized with a stamp issued in 1999 as part of a set of stamps commemorating 'Highlights of the 20th century' (Figure 12).



Figure 12: 1999 stamp honoring 80 year Women's Voting Rights

In 1977 a stamp encouraging people to vote was issued (Figure 13).

Notes:

1) The members of the Senate (1e Kamer) are not elected directly but by the members of the 'Provinciale Staten' (compare that to the State Assemblies in the U.S.).



Figure 13: 1977 stamp encouraging voting

2) Over the years the minimum voting age has been lowered. In 1917 it was 25 years, 23 years in 1946, 21 years in 1963 and in 1972 it reached its current minimum age limit of 18 years. What also changed is the mandatory voting law. From 1918 to 1970 one had to vote. If you didn't vote

References

Unknown in The Hague—a follow-up

by Ben H. Jansen

[illegible]

Figure 1: Front and back of cover mailed on July 21, 1896 from Den Bosch to Amsterdam.

Netherlands Philately, Vol. 42, No. 6

I received several reactions. Hans Kremer e-mailed a scan of a form in his collection with 28 districts. He also pointed me to www.willempasterkamp.nl (Posthistorie Nederland) where additional forms were displayed, and he contacted Cees Janssen in the Netherlands to see if he knew more about the forms. Cees replied that he had also seen similar forms from Amsterdam, Haarlem and Utrecht, and that there could be many varieties given that in the past one often omitted the street name from the address.

Scans from forms used in The Hague and Rotterdam were also provided by Po & Po members Victor Badran, Michael Brekelmans (plus several more in his book [1]) and Ernst Flentge, but Ernst had one from Amsterdam (24 districts) as well. A form from Amsterdam with 25 districts is shown by Ot Louw in his book [2]. Michael Brekelmans also wrote that he had not seen any information in the PTT archives about these forms. This suggests that the forms were produced at the local initiative.

Gert Radstaat shows a form used in The Hague with 18 districts on his website (www.gradstaat.nl). This website also repeats a statement made by Vellinga [3] that forms from Utrecht exist, but Gert wrote me that he had never seen one. He also e-mailed scans from three forms used in The Hague and one from Rotterdam.

A form from The Hague with 26 districts is shown in Goldhoorn [4] and a form from Rotterdam is shown on the website of the Netherlands Academy for Philately (poststempels.nedacademievoorfilatelie.nl).

Combining these response with several acquisitions, I now have (scans of) 21 forms used in The Hague, 18 forms used in Rotterdam and two forms from Amsterdam. Tables 1 through 3 list pertinent information about these forms from The Hague, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, respectively.

Table 1: Date of use, number of districts, header and footer type, size of form and header, plus source of forms used in The Hague.

The Hague

| <i>date</i> | <i>districts</i> | <i>header</i> | <i>footer</i> | <i>dimension (mm)</i> | | <i>source</i> |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <i>form only</i> | | | | <i>form</i> | <i>header</i> | |
| form only | 18 | D1 | | 94 x 144 | 41 | Radstaat |
| 9/8/1912 | 18 | D1 | | 95 x 144 | 41 | Radstaat |
| 3/4/1913 | 18 | D1 | | 90 x 145 ¹ | 41 | Radstaat |
| 6/23/1915 | 20 | D2 | | 95 x 146 | 49 | Jansen |
| 11/3/1915 | 20 | D2 | | | | Pasterkamp |
| 6/29/1916 | 20 | D3 | | 92 x 144 | 53 | Jansen |
| 10/25/1916 | 20 | D3 | | | | Brekelmans |
| 3/23/1917 | 20 | D3 | | | | Pasterkamp |
| 4/4/1917 | 20 | D3 | | | | Pasterkamp |
| 1/7/1918 | 20 | D4 | | | | Brekelmans |
| 1/7/1918 | 20 | D4 | | 92 x 142 | 51 | Jansen |
| 7/21/1918 | 20 | D4 | | | | Pasterkamp |
| 7/23/1918 | 20 | D4 | | | | Delcampe |
| 11/20/1918 | 24 | D4 | | 94 x 143 | 52 | Jansen |
| 9/22/1919 | 25 | D4 | | | | Pasterkamp |
| 12/9/1919 | 25 | D4 | | 92 x 143 | 52 | Jansen |
| 8/18/1920 | 25 | D4 | | | | Flentge |
| unknown | 26 | D4 | | | | Goldhoorn |
| 4/1/1925 | 28 | D5-a | | 114 x 156 | 38 | Jansen |
| 8/?/1925 | 28 | D5-b | | | | Kremer |
| 9/13/1928 | 28 | D5-c | No. U.5514 | | | Hillesum/Badran |

Table 2: Date of use, number of districts, header and footer type, size of form and header, plus source of forms used in Rotterdam.

Rotterdam

| <i>date</i> | <i>districts</i> | <i>header</i> | <i>footer</i> | <i>dimension (mm)</i> | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | <i>form</i> | <i>header</i> | <i>source</i> |
| 7/16/1904 | 14 | R1 | | 70 x 132 | 39 | Jansen |
| 7/6/1905 | 14 | R2 | | 68 x 133 | 43 | Jansen |
| 5/22/1906 | 15 | R3 | | 84 x 134 | 41 | Jansen |
| 9/22/1910 | 15 | R3 | | | | Ned. Ac. Fil. |
| 11/6/1911 | 20 | R3 | 10000. Jan. 1911. | 87 x 145 | 41 | Jansen |
| 9/9/1912 | 20 | R4 | 20000 Juli 1912 | 86 x 146 | 40 | Jansen |
| 2/4/1913 | 20 | R4 | 20.000 Nov. 1912 | | | Flentge |
| 3/29/1915 | 20 | R5 | A 2819-14-205-15-20.000 | | | Brekelmans |
| 5/12/1916 | 20 | R5 | 205-5091-5-20.000 | 89 x 152 | 48 | Jansen |
| 1/23/1917 | 20 | R5 | 40.000-2835-5563-6. | 88 x 153 | 48 | Jansen |
| 3/3/1917 | 20 | R5 | 40.000-2835-5563-6. | | | Brekelmans |
| 11/3/1917 | 20 | R5 | 40.000-2835 5563-6. | | | Pasterkamp |
| 1/25/1918 | 20 | R6a | 40 000-5563-6-101-8 | 89 x 149 | 48 | Jansen |
| 5/23/1918 | 20 | R6b | 40 000-5563-6-101-8 | | | Flentge |
| 2/19/1919 | 20 | R6c | 40.000-101-4260-8 | 92 x 151 | 48 | Jansen |
| 6/10/1919 | 20 | R7 | 10.000 - 6-'19 | 93 x 141 | 61 | Radstaat |
| 1/21/1922 | 20 | R7 | 50.000 - 3-'21 | 87 x 143 | 60 | Jansen |
| 1/17/1925 | 27 | R8 | 25000-6-25 | 94 x 147 | 54 | Jansen |
| 5/21/1926 | 27 | R9 | NO.U1273. | 94 x 157 | 38 | Jansen |

Table 3: Date of use, number of districts, header and footer type, size of form and header, plus source of forms used in Amsterdam.

Amsterdam

| <i>date</i> | <i>districts</i> | <i>header</i> | <i>footer</i> | <i>dimension (mm)</i> | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | <i>form</i> | <i>header</i> | <i>source</i> |
| 3/30/1910 | 24 | A1 | 40000, 3-10. | | | Flentge |
| 4/13/1925 | 25 | A2 | 10000-3-24 | | | Louw |

On the basis of the information provided in Tables 1 through 3, the forms have been in used from 1904 (starting in Rotterdam) through 1928 (The Hague).

Figures 2 through 4 show the varieties of the form ‘headers’ for The Hague, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, respectively. Several of the forms used in Rotterdam also have a marking at the bottom (‘footer’) which are shown in Figure 5, while only one of the forms used in The Hague has such a feature.

The forms used in The Hague are fairly consistent in size, except the ones used in 1925, which are larger. Also, the 1925 forms seem to have been produced using a mimeograph machine (see Figure 2), while all the others are printed. The headers from The Hague differ with regard to font (D2 versus D1), adding the text “te ‘s- Gravenhage” (at The Hague) with the introduction of D4, and D5 uses stencils. The double underscore in D5 is perfectly aligned left and right for variant D5-b but uneven for D5-a. Also, D5-b has a period after “ONBEKEND,” and D5-c uses a capital ‘T’ in ‘te.’ The number of districts in The Hague increases from 20 in 1915 to 28 in 1925, which coincides with a population almost doubling (270,000 in 1909 to 470,000 in 1933 [2]).

Rotterdam seemed to have introduced the forms ten years before The Hague, and their dimensions are more variable. The form with 14 districts has only one column, while subsequent forms have two columns, explaining the increase in width. Also, the 14-district form refers to the districts using “1. Wijk” rather than “1^e wijk” etc. in contrast to the later forms (and the ones used in The Hague). Headers R2 through R4 use the same font, but R3 is smaller than R2 and R4 has no period. The city name plus the word ‘te’ are added to header R5, but ‘te’ is dropped on R6 and subsequent headers. The underlining of R6 shows sometimes a gap at different locations. R7 and R8 have different fonts and R9 appears to have been produced using a mimeograph.

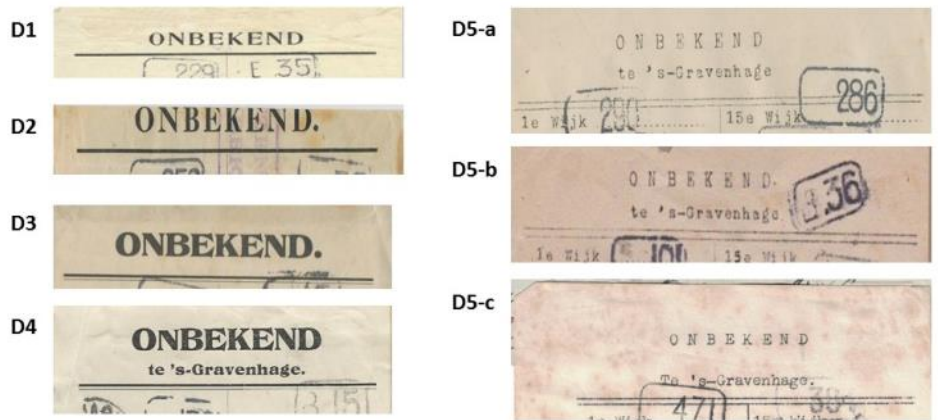


Figure 2: Headers of forms used in The Hague

The underlining of R6 shows sometimes a gap at different locations. R7 and R8 have different fonts and R9 appears to have been produced using a mimeograph.

Many of the forms used in Rotterdam have a set of numbers and letters at the bottom-left corner (see Figure 5), possibly identifying when the forms were printed and how many were produced. For example 10.000-6'19 could refer to a printing size of 10,000 forms produced in June 1919, and 40.000-2835-5563-6. probably refers to 40,000 forms printed in 1916 if the final '6' refers to the year.

Only two Amsterdam form have been found so far (Figures 6 and 7), but neither of the forms was used as intended. Both forms have footers (see Table 3), again probably indicating printing size and date.



Figure 3: Headers seen on forms from Rotterdam



Figure 4: Headers seen on forms from Amsterdam



Figure 5: Footers seen on forms from Rotterdam



Figure 6: Form used in Amsterdam on card from Leeuwarden, mailed March 30, 1910.

Brekelmans [1, page 211] reports that for unknown reason the use of these forms was halted after 1922. Tables 1 through 3 show that this interruption of their use must have been temporary with both Rotterdam and The Hague using the forms again in 1925 and as late as 1926 (Rotterdam) and 1928 (The Hague). However, it probably explains why Table 1 and 2 lack entries for 1923 and 1924.

It is curious that the forms used in in The Hague and Rotterdam in 1925 (and later) have been produced on a mimeograph and both have a 'printer' number starting with 'U' (see Figures 8 and 9, respectively).

I doubt that that the lists with varieties of the forms from Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague shown here are complete. Also, I have yet to find the Haarlem and Utrecht forms mentioned by Cees Janssen. If you have any of these forms, please let me know.



Figure 7: Postcard mailed on April 13, 1925 from Alphen to Amsterdam (from [2]).

References

- [1] Brekelmans M.: *Een bijzonder stempel met letters en cijfers*, Post-historical Study 33, Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken- en Poststempelverzamelaars, 2017.
- [2] Louw O.: *Geen Gehoor en Retour Etiketten*, Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken- en Poststempelverzamelaars, 2017.
- [3] Vellinga O.M.: *De Poststempels van Nederland 1676-1915*, 1932.
- [4] Goldhoorn L.: *De onbestelbare brief*, page 58, Post-historical Study 19, Nederlandse Vereniging van Poststukken- en Poststempelverzamelaars, 1998.

Do Not Forget to Renew your Membership — See Page 122



Figure 8: Form used in The Hague on a letter from Utrecht mailed on September 13, 1928 (Badran collection).

ROTTERDAM
ON BEZEND

834

| | | | |
|--------|-----|---------|-----|
| 1e Wyk | 200 | 15e Wyk | 607 |
| 2e | 491 | 16e | 405 |
| 3e | 337 | 17e | 423 |
| 4e | 165 | 18e | 441 |
| 5e | 401 | 19e | 701 |
| 6e | 481 | 20e | 117 |
| 7e | 289 | 21e | 649 |
| 8e | 214 | 22e | 458 |
| 9e | 427 | 23e | 98 |
| 10e | 484 | 24e | 243 |
| 11e | 29 | 25e | 136 |
| 12e | 209 | 26e | 136 |
| 13e | 372 | 27e | 136 |
| 14e | 213 | | |

NO. U1273

Figure 8: Form used in Rotterdam on a letter from Schiedam mailed on May 12, 1926.



Recent Issues

200 Years 'De Ploeg'

April 229, 2018

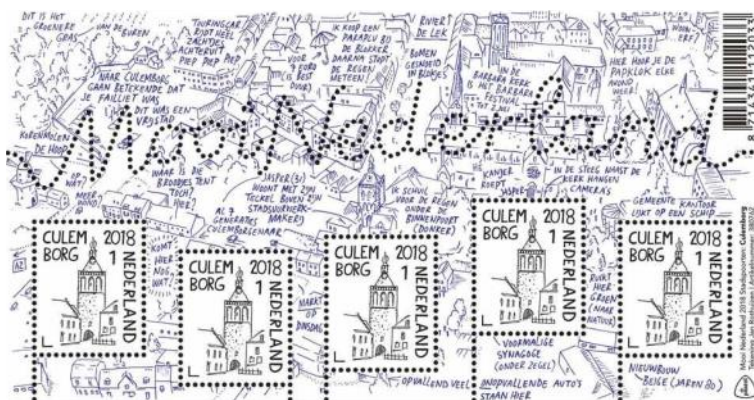
The sheet shows 20 art pieces made by members of the artist society 'De Ploeg' (The Plow), which was established in Groningen in 1918. The art works date primarily from the first decade of the society's existence. Depicted are works by founding members, such as Jan Wiegers, Johan Dijkstra, Jan Altink, George Martens and Alida Pott.



Beautiful The Netherlands—City Gates: Culemborg

June 4, 2018

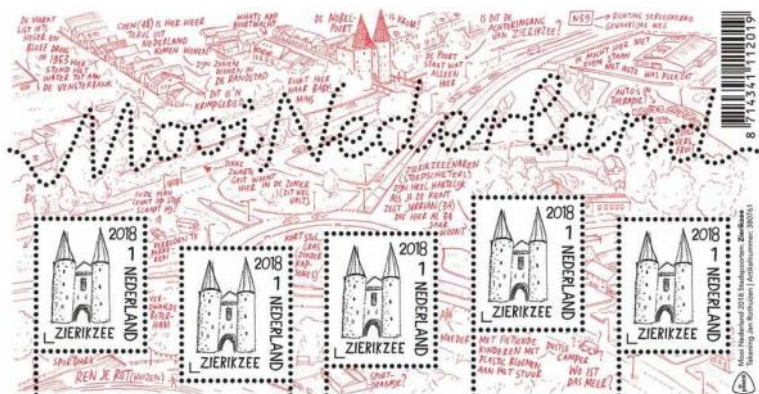
The sheet with five identical stamps shows city gates of Culemborg. The stamps show a pen drawing against a white background by Jan Rothuizen. The background on the sheet is a drawing in perspective of the map of the surroundings of the city gate.



Beautiful The Netherlands—City Gates: Zierikzee

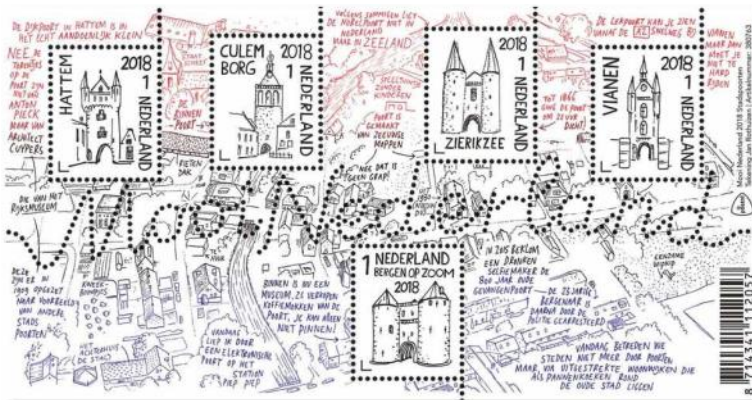
June 4, 2018

The sheet with five identical stamps shows city gates of Zierikzee. The stamps show a pen drawing against a white background by Jan Rothuizen. The background on the sheet is a drawing in perspective of the map of the surroundings of the city gate.



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

This site also shows the personal stamps and silver stamps issued by PostNL.



Beautiful The Netherlands—City Gates

June 4, 2018

The sheet shows the five different stamps with city gates that were issued as part of ‘Beautiful The Netherlands.’

Experine Nature—Insects

June 4, 2018

The ten different stamps in this sheet each show an insect. Six additional insects are pictured in mono-chrome or flitter and crawl across the sheet in white.



SPRAAKMAKENDE GELD – DE NEDERLANDSE GULDEN Nationale Numismatische Collectie – De Nederlandsche Bank



High Profile Money—The Dutch Guilder Stamps

July 23, 2018

The sheet shows ten special guilder coins and notes from the National Numismatic Collection, managed by the Bank of the Netherlands.

Do Not Forget to Renew your Membership — See Page 122

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.

☐ Mr. **Last Name:** _____
☐ Mrs. _____
☐ Miss. **First Name:** _____
☐ 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 | _____ |

Payment is due in US dollars by check, money order, or PayPal (jdlkremer@gmail.com). **When using PayPal, please indicate you transfer money to a "Friend" to avoid a 5% fee charged to ASNP.**

Please mail your application with payment, payable to ASNP, in U.S. dollars to:
Ben Jansen, 1308 Pin Oak Drive, Dickinson, TX 77539-3400, U.S.A.
Email Contact: bjansen@uh.edu



VAN DIETEN

STAMP AUCTIONS



Since 1886

WITH A RICH HISTORY OF AUCTIONS SINCE 1892

International auctions, always including fine and exclusive stamps and postal history with covers and cancellations of the Netherlands and Overseas Territories



Online catalogue with search function
Live online bidding from anywhere in the World

Are you interested in selling your collection or like an auction catalogue?
Please do not hesitate to contact us



Van Dieten Stamp Auctions
www.vandieten.nl



Roermond, Bakkerstraat 22, 6041 JR, The Netherlands
T: +31 (0)475 - 563 500 • F: +31(0)475 330 829
The Hague, Oranjestraat 6, 2514 JB, The Netherlands
T: +31(0)70 365 3817

Van Dieten Stamp Auctions is a part of Van Lokven Filatelie