

Dated Journal

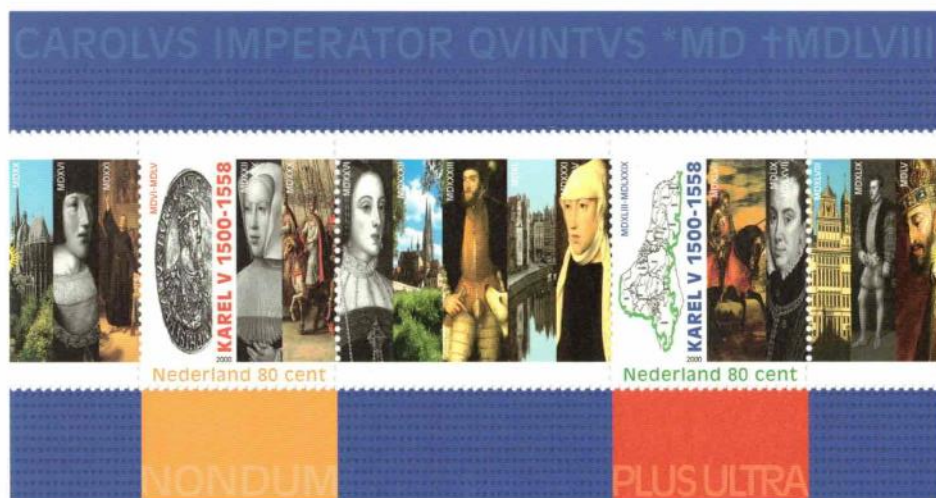
Netherlands Philately
1308 Pin Oak Drive
Dickinson, TX 77539-3400
USA

Sharing knowledge of Netherlands
& Overseas Areas philately since
1975

Netherlands Philately

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 44/2



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 44/2

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

November, 2019

Dear Fellow Collectors,

Believe it or not, but this is the latest issue of 2019. It is four pages less in size than usual, because my supply of articles has run dry. So, please step up to the plate (it is World Series season), and make sure that we can have a full magazine next time.

My exhibit of the 'Onbekend' forms earned a silver at the Greater Houston Stamp Show. Because of Hurricane Imelda, which dumped close to one meter (40 inches) of rain and postponed the opening of the show by a day, the regular judges were not able to make it to show, and local volunteers had to step in. Perhaps this explains the somewhat lackluster reception of my exhibit.

In my role as Secretary of the ASNP, I have to remind our membership that fees are due before September 1. For some reason or another, there are always a fairly large number of straddlers who need multiple reminders. Not a pleasant task, but all except for two members, have renewed or replied that they no longer wish to be part of our Society. A full report on our membership status can be found on page 41.

Ben

Table of Contents

Editor's Message	25	Report from the ASNP	
Mr. & Mrs. Hartpole-Lecky		Secretary	41
and Queen Sophia	26	Karel V, 1500-1558	42
House Destroyed	35	Recent Issues	43
N.E.I. The Postal Consequences of W.W.I, Part 4	40		

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.

Mr. & Mrs. Hartpole Lecky and Queen Sophia of the Netherlands; what did they have in common?

by Hans Kremer

I came across ten letters, all addressed to Mrs. Hartpole Lecky / Baroness v(an) Dedem.

The first one (Figure 1) was dated January 26, 1873, sent from 's-Gravenhage (The Hague) to Madame Hartpole Lecky at 72 Parkstreet in London. The letter arrived in London the next day. The 15 cent postage was the correct rate for a letter to England in 1873. The numeral obliteration cancel # 44 was applied at the 's-Gravenhage post office as was the small round dated departure cancel.



Figure 1: Letter sent Jan.26, 1873 from The Hague to Madame Hartpole Lecky in London.

Because I had nine other letters addressed to her, ranging in dates from 1874 through 1893 I was curious to find out who this person was. Her maiden name was “van Dedem” but I first checked to see what I could find out about Mr. Hartpole Lecky, her husband.

Typing in “Hartpole Lecky” in Google.com came back with 131,000 (!) hits. I must admit, I had never heard of him but he turned out to be quite well known. As you’ll understand I had to make a choice how much information to pass on. So, here it goes:

William Edward Hartpole Lecky (1838-1903), an Anglo-Irish historian was perhaps the greatest historical scholar Ireland ever produced.

William Lecky was born in Newtown Park near Dublin on March 26, 1838. After the death of his father when he was 14, Lecky was raised as a member of the family of the 8th Earl of Carnwath. He received his bachelor of arts degree in 1859 at Trinity College, Dublin, and his master of arts degree in 1863.



Figure 2: Statue of Hartpole Lecky at Kings' College Dublin, Ireland.

Lecky entered an active career in letters with the anonymous publication of his first book, *Religious Tendencies of the Age*, in 1860, at the age of 22. The following year a second work, *The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland*, also published anonymously, was received with disappointing results. Lecky's private income made it possible for him to spend a large part of each year working abroad in the great Continental libraries.

Lecky's reputation as historian and essayist was finally secured with the publication of his *History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism* (1865) and the *History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne* (1869). Both proved enormously popular. His most important work, the *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, whose final volume appeared in 1890, occupied most of his attention during his scholarly life. The work finally took form in two parts—seven volumes on England and five on Ireland. A statue of Hartpole Lecky can be found in Dublin, Ireland (Figure 2)

In February 1870 Dutch Queen Sophia (married to King William III) traveled to Torquay, England for a stay of about four weeks. The travel route from The Hague to Torquay was unusual since it first went to Cologne (Germany), and from there to Liege (Belgium), Mechelen (for lunch with the King and Queen of Belgium) and then on to Calais (France) before crossing the English Channel. The newspapers picked up on this unusual route and wrote that rumors had

it that the stop in Cologne was meant for the Queen to meet a German princess who was a candidate to marry Dutch Crown Prince William (1840-1879). One newspaper added that these kinds of rumors had been going on for ten years already and nothing had come of it, so better not to pay too much attention to it. Crown Prince William never did marry and he died before his father, King William III died. Ultimately it was Wilhelmina (daughter of William III's second wife) who succeeded him.

On the 1870 trip the Queen was accompanied by, among others, her maid-of-honor Baroness Elisabeth van Dedem (Figure 3). It was during this stay in England, at a soiree given by Queen Sophia at Dean Stanley's house, that Mr. Hartpole Lecky met Elisabeth van Dedem. He subsequently visited Queen Sophia at Palace Huis ten Bosch in The Hague and became engaged to Elisabeth. Queen Sophie was a prolific writer of letters and fortunately many of those letters have been preserved in various archives. Queen Sophie was quite opinionated. About Mr. Lecky she wrote: "I believe she (Elisabeth van Dedem) made the right choice; he is of high morals and very talented." Also, on June 6, 1871 she wrote: "Mr. Lecky arrived last week. He is undoubtedly a very devoted, but not passionate lover, and I think that he is thinking about the gnostici and catacombs as much as he is thinking about his bride."

The wedding took place in June 1871 (Figure 4). It was one of those little ironies that Mr. Lecky, who desired his wedding to be as quiet as possible, should have been married at a Court; but this was inevitable, as Queen Sophia wished it to be from her house, Huis ten Bosch in The Hague. The civil ceremony took place at the



Figure 3: Elisabeth van Dedem (Courtesy of the van Dedem Family).



Figure 4: Wedding Announcement, June 14, 1871.

The Hague City Hall and the religious service at the British Legation.

The wedding breakfast was given by the Queen at Huis ten Bosch in the "Oranjezaal", the same place where in 1899 the first Peace Conference would be held. Prince Alexander, the Queen's second son, proposed to the health of the newly married couple, which Lecky acknowledged in a few felicitous and graceful words, such as he always had at his command.

The Queen wrote a short time later: “The Lecky wedding went very well with nice weather. They write cheerfully from Heidelberg, although he nearly left her at the train station – he is buying books and had her send back some clothes to make more room.

Mr. and Mrs. Lecky moved into a house at 72 Parkstreet in London, but in March 1873 the couple settled down at 38 Onslow Gardens in London which was from then on their home. On the wall next to the front door of 38 Onslow Gardens one can see a commemorative plaque (Figure 5).

Mr. Lecky died in London on Oct. 22, 1903.

In 1894 the couple visited Tyrol (then part of Austria, now part of Italy) and while there Mr. Lecky wrote: “The place is extremely beautiful, with a delightful mixture of Italian coloring and Alpine air, with large fir woods and fine distant glaciers, and their strangely jagged and pinnaced forms of the Dolomites with their streaks of porphyry, and, I think, perhaps a greater variety of walks than any mountain place I know.

We mean to stay here all August, but not, I think, longer. The hotel is very crowded, but we have now got comfortable rooms. Among the few people we know are Sir Charles Hallé and his very charming Swedish wife, who plays the violin beautifully, and whom I dare say you know under her professional name of Norman Neruda.”

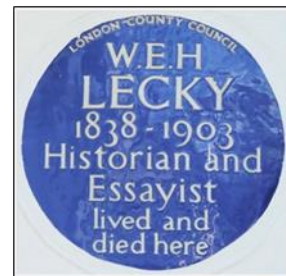


Figure 5: Plaque at 38 Onslow Gardens, London.

Mr. and Mrs. Lecky went afterwards to Hotel Mendelhof on the Mendelpass, near Bolzano (Bozen in German), and to the Italian lakes (Figure 6).

Elisabeth Lecky van Dedem was born in Deventer, the Netherlands. She was a member of the Dutch aristocratic Van Dedem family, who were prominent in the industrial development of the Netherlands. Her brother was the lawyer and politician Willem Karel van Dedem. In her youth she served as lady-in-waiting to Sophie of Württemberg. Her sister Pauline van Dedem, later Pauline de Beaufort - van Dedem, succeeded her as lady-in-waiting and later became grande-maitresse of Queen Sophie as well as of Queen Emma (King William III's second wife).

Elisabeth actively campaigned for human rights. She joined prominent suffragists in petitioning for the extension of Parliamentary suffrage alongside Millicent Faw-



Figure 6: Letter sent Sept. 4, 1894 from Heerde to Mrs. Lecky's vacation address in Austria.

cett and Elizabeth Garrett Anderson in 1897. She raised funds and agitated on behalf of the Irish Distressed Ladies Fund, as well as for the higher education of women in Ireland through her support of Alexandria College, Dublin.

Mrs. Lecky also engaged in biographical and historical writing. In 1900, she edited and introduced the military autobiography of her ancestor, Anton Boudewijn Gijsbert van Dedem van Gelder. Following her husband William Lecky's death in 1902 she wrote his biography, *A Memoir of the Right Honourable William Edward Hartpole Lecky, Member of the French Institute and of the British Academy* (1909) (Figure 7). As author was written “By His Wife”. Later editions that came out after Mrs. Lecky's passing in 1912, mention the author as by “Elisabeth van Dedem Lecky.” In 1908 she had also edited a posthumous collection of Mr. Lecky's essays, *Historical and Political Essays*. Mrs. Lecky died in London on May 23, 1912.

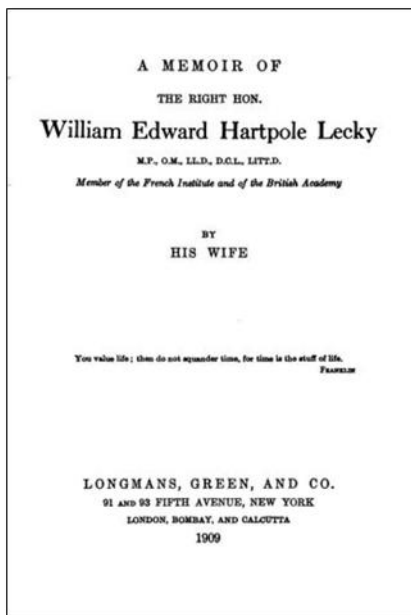


Figure 7: Mr. Lecky's Biography by "His Wife"

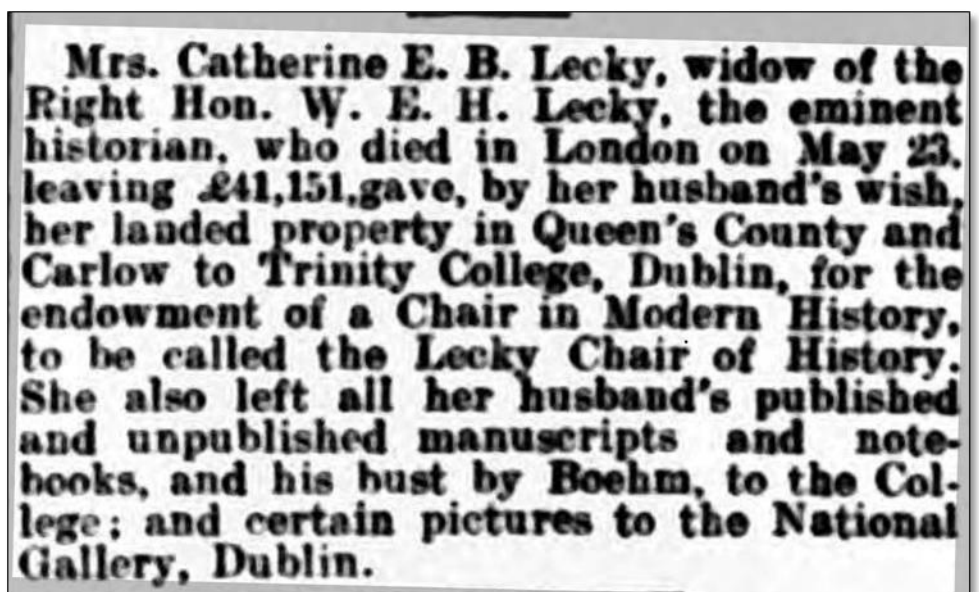


Figure 8: Mrs. Lecky's Will.

Part of Mrs. Lecky's Will was published in "The Irish Independent" of June 26, 1912 (Figure 8). The Will mentions that she left the bronze bust of her husband to Trinity College. Through Google.com I found out that the bust is at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin, but that there is also a copy (?) of it at the National Portrait Gallery (NPG) in London (Figure 9).

I was curious to find out who wrote most of the letters since the handwriting on seven of the letters was the same. After some research I got in touch with Jeanne Kamerlingh Onnes, whose mother is a van Dedem. Jeanne enthusiastically responded to my request for additional information. What struck me especially is that I could not find a picture of Elisabeth van Dedem anywhere. Jeanne was nice enough to make a picture of a portrait of Elisabeth (Figure 3) which hangs in one of the rooms of Castle Vosbergen in Heerde, where her mother still resides. It most likely was Elisabeth's younger sister Pauline (1842-1912) who wrote the letters.

Two other covers, both sent in 1874, are interesting from a philatelic point of view. The first one (Figure 10) was sent August 28, 1874 from Apeldoorn to London. Cor-



Figure 9: Bronze Bust of Mr. Lecky at the NPG in London.



Figure 10: Letter sent from Apeldoorn to London August 28, 1874.

rectly franked with two stamps totaling 15 cent. The two stamps were, following the rules, obliterated with a numeral cancel. Apeldoorn had received a numeral marker #6 on March 24, 1869. To distinguish it from the numeral #9 marker (Assen) it had an extra dot under the 6" (Figure 11).

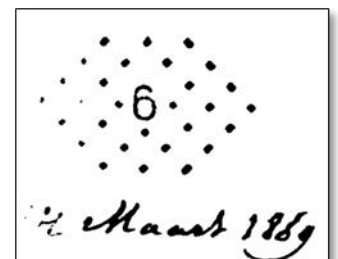


Figure 11: Numeral cancel # 6 with extra dot.

Examples of stamps with numeral #6 clearly showing the extra dot are rare.

I took a closer look at the two numerals on my cover but with the naked eye I did not see any obvious extra dot, although it should be there.

I took out a magnifying glass and then I noticed under the “6” of the blue 5 cent William III stamp indeed a very vague dot (Fig. 12). The reason the dot has disappeared (or just being worn down) sometimes is because the tip of the extra dot was a thinner than the normal dots of the marker. The marker was applied quite forcefully to get a good impression and if it was not applied vertically, then there were lateral forces on the marker. As a result the tapered, thinner dot wore out more quickly.

The other cover I’m showing was also sent in 1874, this one from Soest (?) to London (Figure 13). Soest is close to the Royal Palace in Soestdijk. The Soestdijk Palace was the residence of Prince Hendrik, a younger brother of William III.

Correct postage, again with two stamps, but this time canceled with the ‘Franco in box’ marker, and also a small round train cancel “Amsterd-Zutph C”.



Figure 12: Vague dot under the 6.



Figure 13: August 19, 1874, Soest to London.

In 1870 the Hollandsche IJzeren Spoorweg Maatschappij (HSM) was awarded a license to build a railroad connecting Amsterdam to Zutphen. Its main purpose was to get better access to German industries. The first part of the railroad, called the Oosterspoorweg, was completed June 10, 1874. It only went as far as Amersfoort. The train stopped in Weesp, Naarden-Bussum, Hilversum and Baarn. The Amersfoort to Zutphen part of the route was not completed until 1876.

Just prior to the opening of the Oosterspoorweg, in May 1874, small round “Amsterd-Zutph” and “Franco in box” markers were issued to the “Insp. te Utrecht voor Cond: Oosterspoorweg”, as can be seen handwritten at the bottom of Figure 14. The use on the cover shown here is an early use of both of these markers.

In a Dutch newspaper of June 13, 1874 it shows that the “Amsterd-Zutph C” marker was used on the train “Naar Amsterdam” (To Amsterdam) (Figure 15).

De Directeur van het POSTKANTOOR te NAARDEN maakt bekend, dat, vermits sedert de opening van den **Oosterspoorweg** alle post-expeditiën met dit vervoermiddel verzonden worden, de DIENSTREGELING van zijn kantoor is als volgt:

Trein A. Naar AMSTERDAM enz. :
 Buslichting 9,5 uur morg. Bestelling 11 uur morg.
 Trein C. Naar AMSTERDAM enz. :
 Buslichting 3,5 uur avond. Bestelling 4,55 uur avond.
 Trein IV. Naar AMERSFOORT enz. :
 Buslichting 7 uur avond. Bestelling 8,35 uur avond.

When in 1869 the numeral cancels were introduced they were to take the place of the **Franco** markers, but the Franco marker could still be used to cancel stamps on mail put on a train.

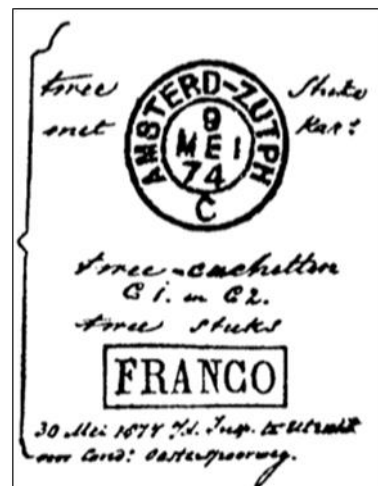


Figure 14: Markers handed out May 30, 1874.

Such was the case here.

It’s interesting to follow the creation of the Amsterd – Zutph small round marker. The production of any new marker came from the Minister of Finance. Reporting to him in 1874 were both the ‘PTT’ and the Munt College (Governing Board of the Mint in Utrecht).

On May 20, 1874 Finance Minister van Delden sent a letter to the Munt College asking it to have the engraver of the Mint make markers, listed on the accompanying list. You might notice that also “Naamstempel met rand” markers were ordered for Amersfoort, Amsterdam, Baarn, Hilversum, Naarden, and Weesp (Figure 16).

N^o. 34.

der aanvragen.

Behoort bij de missive van het Departement van Financien van den

20 Mei

1874, N^o. 15.

AANVRAGE OM STEPELS ENZ. AAN HET MUNT-COLLEGIE TE UTRECHT.

NAMEN der KANTOREN waaronder stempels enz. bevoegd zijn.	Quotum dag- indrukkingstempel.	Poststempel- aangestempel.	Poststempel- aangestempel.	Poststempel- aangestempel.	Poststempel- aangestempel.	Poststempel- aangestempel.	Poststempel- aangestempel.	Poststempel- aangestempel.	Poststempel- aangestempel.	Poststempel- aangestempel.	AANMERKINGEN
Amsterd. - Zutph.	2										1 ^o In plaats van uncijferen de bevoegde karakters I, II, III, IV en A, B, C, D. 2 ^o C ¹ en C ² .
Amersfoort											
Amsterdam											
Baarn											
Hilversum											
Naarden											
Weesp											A.B. De aflevering dieser stempels behoort plaats te vinden vóór of op den 10 juni a.s.

Figure 16: ‘Aanvraag’ (Request) No. 34 (top left), May 20, 1874 (top right).

The form shown in Figure 16 was the standard ‘Request form’ for these types of orders, and had 27 columns, three of which were left blank. The column headings were (translated): NAMES of OFFICES that need markers etc., Ordinary date marker, Franco-date marker, Marker: **Registered**, Marker: **Rebut**, Marker: **After mail time**, Marker: **Insufficient**, Marker: **Write off**, Marker: **Franco**, Devalue marker n[#] ..., **Name marker: Auxiliary offices**, Seals: **Post offices**, Seals: **Conductors**, Mail carrier marker, Letter characters: Letter, Set of **characters** ord. date-marker, Set of **characters** franco date-marker, three blank columns, and Notes.

The remark in the ‘Aanmerkingen’ column reads: *instead of the regular hourly characters, the I, II, III, IV and A, B, C, D characters should be sent*. This of course because the Amsterd- Zutph marker was to be used aboard a train.

When the Mint engraver was finished the markers were sent to the ‘PTT’ main office in The Hague where a print of the markers was put in the “Stempelboek” (Book of Markers), before the marker was sent to the appropriate post office (Figure 17). Although the original request read Amsterd: and Zutph:, the “:”s were left off in the delivered marker.

References:

1. <https://biography.yourdictionary.com/william-edward-hartpole-lecky>
2. [https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Lecky,_William_Edward_Hartpole_\(DNB12\)](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Lecky,_William_Edward_Hartpole_(DNB12))
3. Elisabeth van Dedem Lecky, *A Memoir of the Right Hon. William Edward Hartpole Lecky, M. P., O. M., LL ...*, 1909.
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elisabeth_van_Dedem_Lecky
5. S. W. Jackman (Editor) and Hella Haase (Editor), *A Stranger in The Hague: The Letters of Queen Sophie of the Netherlands to Lady Malet*, 1842–1877.
6. Dianne Hamer, *Sophie, Koningin der Nederlanden*, Uitgeverij Verloren, Hilversum, 2011.
7. Harrie J.W.M. Jans, *Nederlandse Puntstempels*, 1 april 1869 – 14 juni 1893, PO&PO, 2016.
8. Jeanne Kamerlingh Onnes, Email correspondence.
9. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amsterdam–Zutphen_railway
10. <http://poststempels.nedacademievoorfilatelie.nl/images/PDF/11%20Trajecten%20ALMELO%20tot%20en%20met%20ZWOLLE.pdf>
11. Victor Badran, Email correspondence
12. Nationaal Archief, Den Haag, Rijksmunt, entry number 2.08.94, inventory number 1287 (NL-HaNA, Rijksmunt, 2.08.94, inv. nr. 1287)

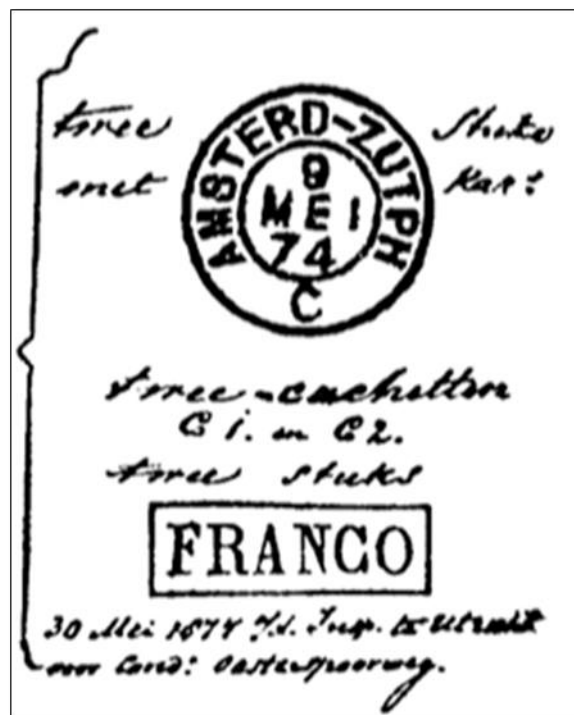


Figure 17: Stempelboek entry of the Amsterd-Zutph marker.



Rietdijk



London

1919 - 2019



100 years of excellence in philately and numismatics

Stamp and coin auctions

Rietdijk Veilingen situated at the Noordeinde in The Hague has been selling stamps and coins through auctions since 1919. Our auctions belong to the top of Europe regarding Philately and Numismatics.

Complete collections as well as single items are presented in luxurious auction catalogues which are shipped all over the world. Each year we organize four major auctions concerning stamps, coins and all related items.

Estimates

For small collections non binding estimates, free of charge, take place at our office from monday through friday between 9:00 and 17:00 and only by appointment. For larger and more valuable collections we will be happy to assist you on site.

We are **constantly** in search of stamps and coins!



John Kuin
assessor

Stamp auctions

In April and November 2019

Coin auctions

In June and December 2019



Noordeinde 41, 2514 GC Den Haag

+31 (0)70-364 79 57

info@rietdijkveilingen.nl

www.rietdijkveilingen.nl

Worldwide selling and buying

Rietdijk live

www.rietdijklive.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.

- ☐ **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

House Destroyed

by Ben H. Jansen

The cover shown in Figure 1 was mailed from Saint Louis, Missouri, to The Hague on February 24, 1949. Markers placed by the Dutch post-office indicate that the cover was returned to sender because the address was unknown (bi-lingual marker onbekend/inconnu) and that a search by the Civil Registry in The Hague was fruitless (marker lower left).



Figure 1: Cover mailed from Saint Louis, Missouri to The Hague on February 24, 1949. Bilingual marker upper left indicates that address was unknown (onbekend/inconnu), and the lower left marker was placed after a query at the Civil Registry in The Hague was fruitless.

The reverse of the cover (Figure 2), provides additional information. A red marker plus handwriting states that the addressee does not live at the J. v. Stolberglaan 6 and that a better address in the district is not known. This is followed by the note 'perceel verwoest' (house destroyed). The head mail carrier (or perhaps sorter) accorded this finding by placing his rectangular mark (24).

The cover (Figure 1) shows the '6 Juliana laan' as the address. The mail sorter in The Hague must have recognized that the street name must refer the 'Juliana van Stolberg laan' instead. Juliana was Queen of the Netherlands from September 4, 1948 till April 30, 1980. Juliana van Stolberg was born on February 15, 1506 and died on July 15, 1850. She was the mother of 'Willem van Oranje' or 'Father of the Fatherland.' A statue of her and her five sons, unveiled in 1930 by (then) Princess Juliana, stood at the Louise de Coligny square in The Hague (Figure 3).

Back to the handwritten note 'perceel verwoest' on the cover's reverse. During World War 2, the Netherlands was occupied by Germany from May 10, 1940 through May 5, 1945. Fearing an invasion, the Germans built strong defenses along the coast, the 'Atlantik Wall,' which stretched from Norway to the border with Spain.

The Hague was essentially split in two with many of its inhabitants displaced and numerous houses destroyed. The wall ran through the 'Haagse Bos,' a wooded area of about 100 hectares, which was part of a large forest that extended along the coast from 's-Gravenzande till Alkmaar during the early Middle Ages.

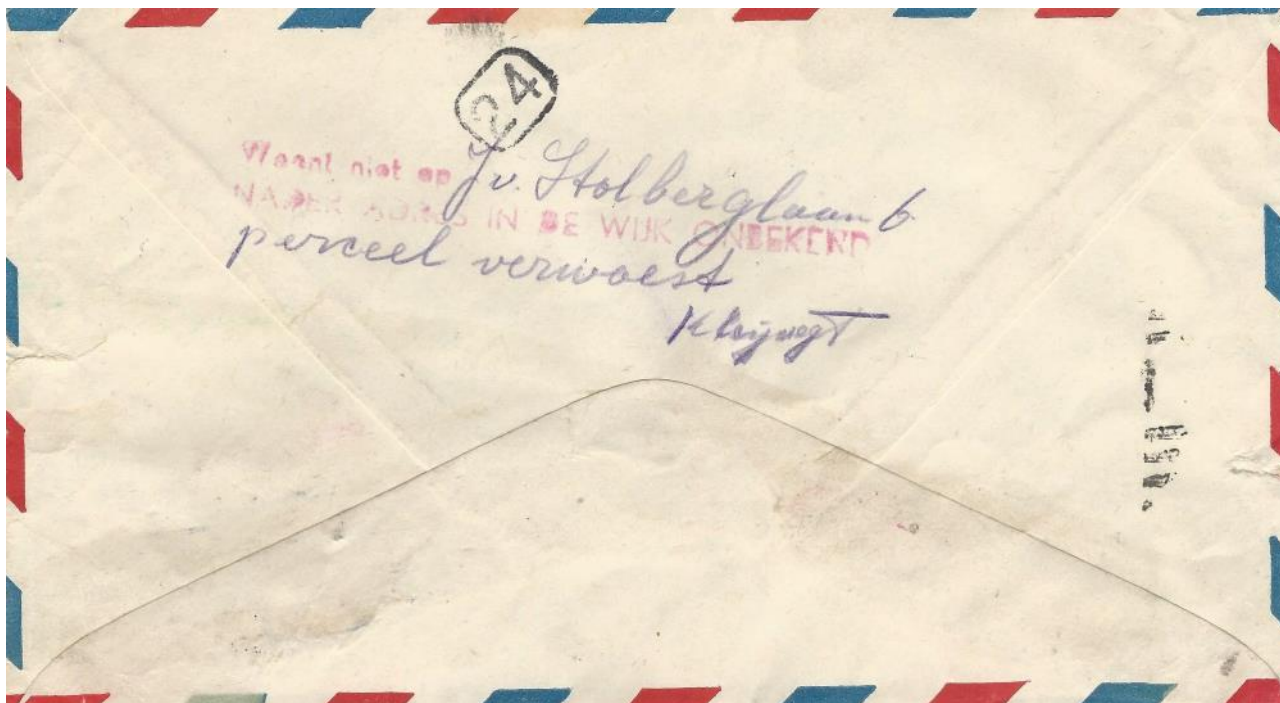


Figure 2: Reverse of cover shown in Figure 1. Red marker at top states that the addressee does not live at the J. van Stolberglaan 6 and that a better address is not known in the neighborhood. Handwriting indicates that the house has been destroyed. Head mail carrier '24' approves of these observations.



Figure 3: Statue of Juliana van Stolberg and her five sons.

The Haagse Bos borders the neighborhoods Mariahoeve and Marlot, Bezuidenhout, Benoordenhout, Stationsbuurt, and Centrum.

The German army had cut down half of the trees, many centuries old, in the Haagse Bos in an area bordering the Bezuidenhoutseweg to provide an open shooting range. Reinforced concrete bunkers were erected and tank ditches were dug. During the later stages of the war, V2 rockets were launched from the Haagse Bos, many of which landed on London. To stop this assault, the Allies organized an aerial bombing attack on the rocket launchers. On the morning of March 3, 1945 medium and light bombers of the North American B-25 Mitchell and Douglas Boston types from the 137 Wing and 139 Wing of the Second Tactical Air Force took off from Vitry-en-Artois in Northern France and Melsbroek near Brussels, respectively. Two targets in the Haagse Bos were selected (see spots marked 'A' and 'B' in Figure 4), with most of the 139 Wing attacking the left-most one, and the remaining 139 Wing planes plus the 137 Wing aiming their bombs on the right-most target. Unfortunately, the coordinates of the right-most target were interchanged ('x' becoming 'y' and vice versa), placing it in the middle of Bezuidenhout (see the spot marked 'F' in Figure 4). Coupled with a (partial) lack of visibility because of cloud cover, and a stronger northerly wind than

anticipated, many of the 67 tons of high explosive bombs dropped between 9 and 9:30 o'clock in the morning caused widespread destruction in the Bezuidenhout. The ensuing fires engulfed large parts of the neighborhood, overwhelming the under-staffed and under-equipped fire brigade (many firemen had gone into hiding or had been transported to Germany as forced labor, and there was a severe shortage of gasoline).

The Juliana van Stolberglaan received several direct hits, but most damage was done by the ensuing fire. The extent of the destruction can be seen in Figure 5, showing the situation in 1946. The Haagse Bos is at the bottom, and the (blue) arrows point to the Juliana van Stolberglaan.

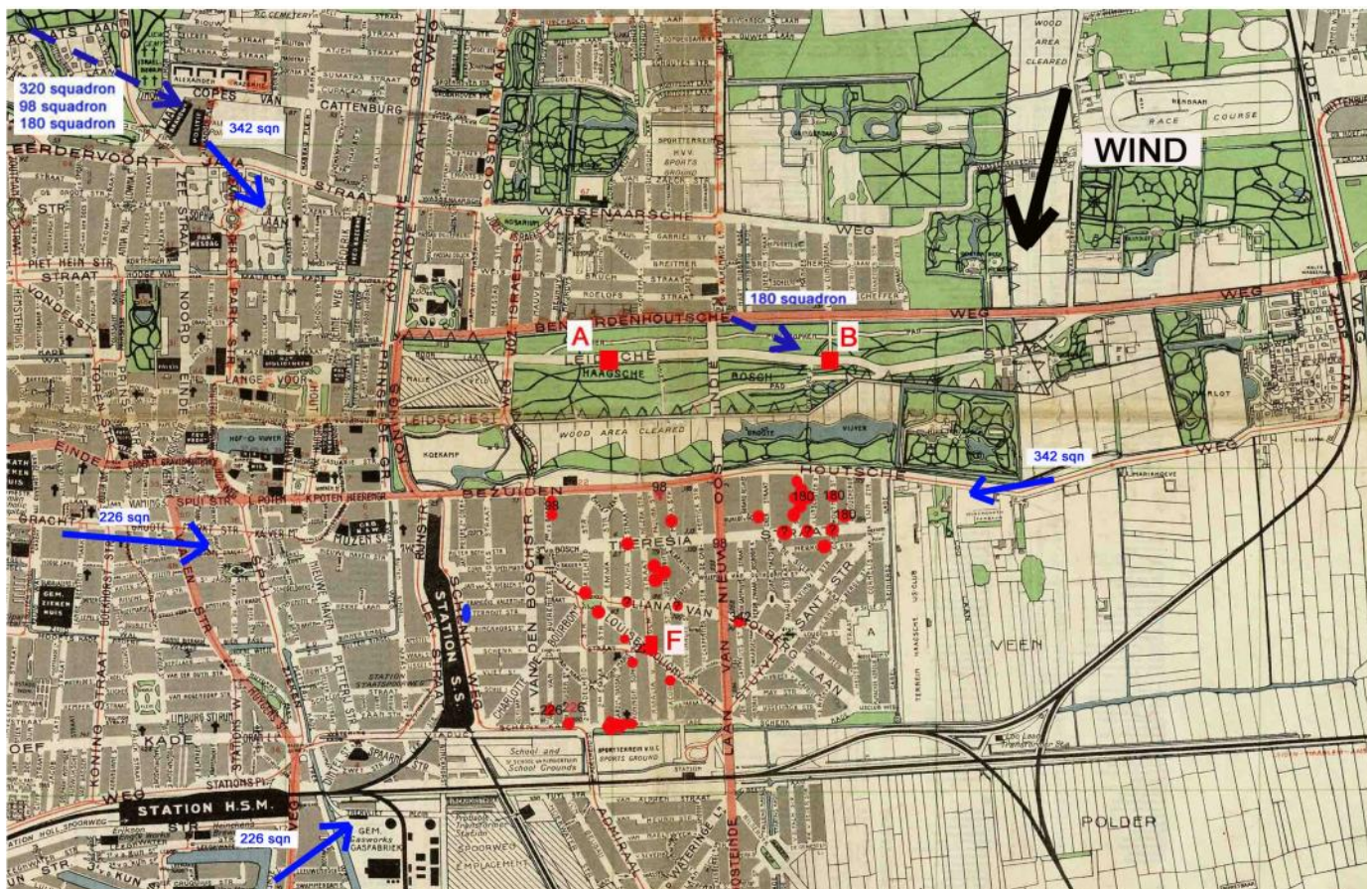


Figure 4: Map showing the bombing targets, marked A and B, and the target F resulting from inverting the coordinates of target B. Dots mark the location where the bombs fell. Planes from 139 Wing followed the direction indicated by the sold (blue) arrows, and the 137 Wing followed the dashed arrows. The wind came from the north-east (black arrow).

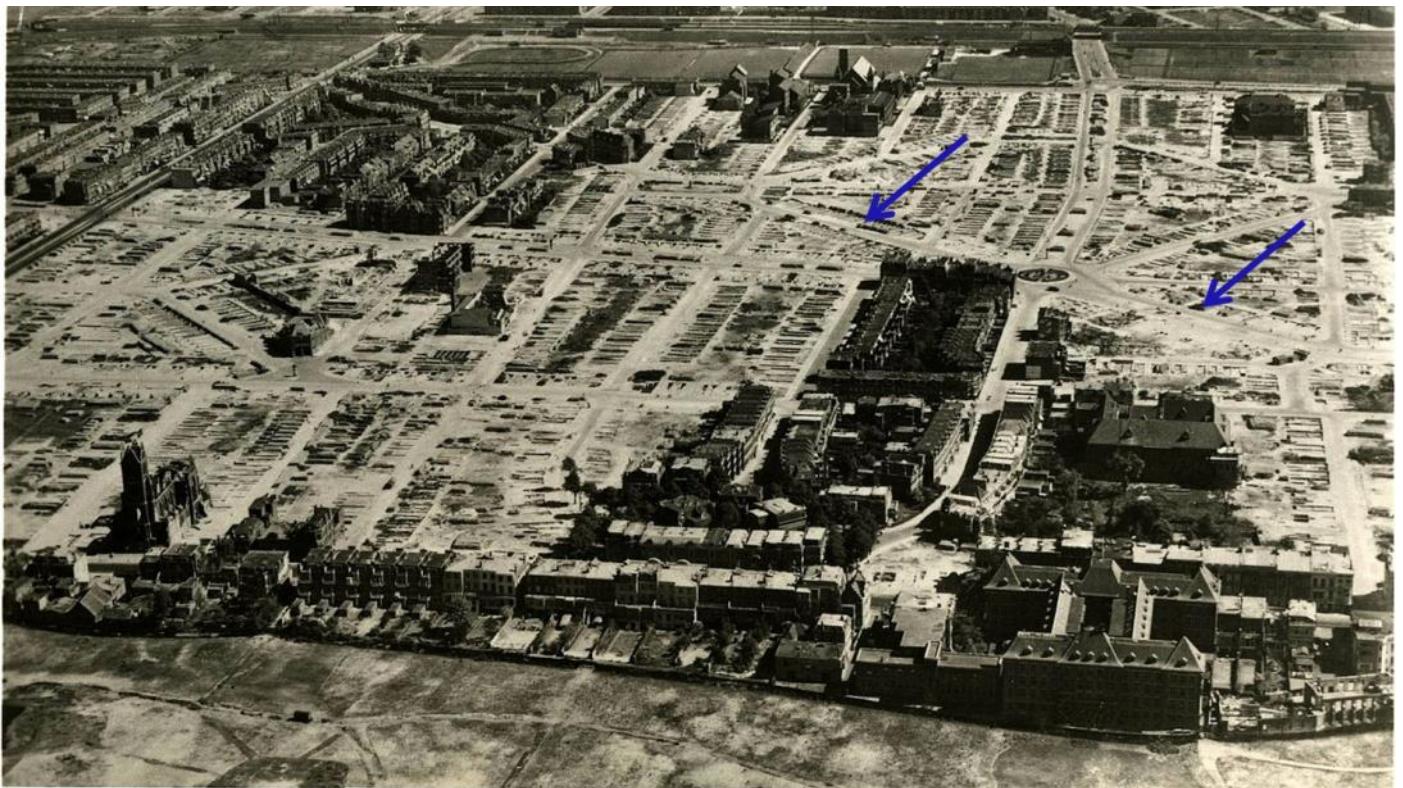


Figure 5: The Bezuidenhout neighborhood in 1946. The Haagse Bos is at the bottom, and the arrows point to the Juliana van Stolberglaan.

Miraculously, the Juliana van Stolberg monument survived the destruction (Figure 6), but after the war, it was moved to the Koningin Marialaan in 1956.

The ground floor of the house at Juliana van Stolberglaan 6 housed an auxiliary post-office, which was opened on March 20, 1939. Since the house was located at the corner of the Juliana van Stolberglaan and the Anna van Saxenplein, the date cancel used by the office does not refer to the Juliana van Stolbergplein (Figure 7).



Figure 7: Date cancel delivered by the Mint on January 25, 1939.

Figure 8 shows the house (and post office) before the start of the war, in September 1939 and in March 1945 after the bombing. Clearly the adjective ‘verwoest’ is an accurate description of the condition of the house.

The bombardment and fires caused the death of at least 550 people and many more injured. The addressee of the cover, Mrs. C. Schadee, does not appear on the list of the death.



Figure 8: Juliana van Stolberglaan 6-6A-6B. Left: September 1939 (Photo W.J. van der Pool, Municipal Archive The Hague) Right: March 1945 (Photo C.P.A. Kanters, Municipal Archive The Hague)

Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham was the commander of the Second Tactical Air Force from January 21, 1944 through July 15, 1945, when it was renamed the British Air Forces of Occupation. The card shown in Figure 9 celebrates the victory in Europe and carries a message by Coningham. The card was mailed from Field Post Office 762 in August 1945, to someone in Haarlem, in an ‘Active Service’ envelop, allowing the sender ‘Stekkie’ to mail the card for free.

Unfortunately, I have not been able to find out more about the addressee and sender of the cover shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Notes:

Wikipedia was the source for the background of the Juliana van Stolberg sculpture, and Air Marshal Coningham.

Most of the Bezuidenhout bombing background is documented on https://anemaa.home.xs4all.nl/ges/geschiedenis_den_haag.htm

The cancel shown in Figure 6 is derived from <http://poststempels.nedacademievoorfilatelie.nl>



Figure 6: Juliana van Stolberg monument after the bombing.



Figure 9: Card to celebrate Victory in Europe, with a message from Air Marshall Coningham, commander of the Second Tactical Air Force, mailed from Field Post Office 762 in August 1945 to Haarlem.

N.E.I. The Postal Consequences of W.W.1, Part 4: Locally Produced Postal Stationery Cards

by Richard Wheatley

Up until 1918 all the postal stationery, and indeed the stamps, of the Netherlands East Indies had been printed in the Netherlands by J. Enschede and Sons in Haarlem, with the war in Europe, that was to change.

In 1918 supplies of the 5 cent postal stationery card were running low, for the stock had not been replenished. The 5 cent card was in constant demand as it was the N.E.I. inland post card rate and their post card rate back to the Netherlands and to the other Dutch colonies in the West if sent by Zeepost, which means all the way by Dutch ship. So, in 1918 the State Printing Works in Weltevreden were asked to produce a 5 cent card similar to those last received from Enschede in 1913.

These cards duly appeared with the first sighting on 20 August 1918. They were subsequently re-printed and these are recorded first used on 27 May 1919. Apart from the pre-stamp era postage due labels of N.E.I., these were the first items of postal stationery and postage stamps to be printed outside the Netherlands!

There are some small differences, but on the whole they are a pretty good impression.

<u>Printing</u>	<u>Card stock</u>	<u>Ink color</u>
Enschede	cream	carmine
N.E.I. 1918	grey-white	carmine
N.E.I. 1919	grey-white	brick red

The N.E.I. -printed cards are thinner. However, the major variance is in the design of the value tablet. In the Enschede version there is a tiny white dash within the scroll in each of the four corners – these white dashes are missing on the N.E.I. design (see Figure 1).



Figure 1: Left: Enschede printing. Right: N.E.I. printing. Arrow points to white dash in scroll.

It is still possible to find these N.E.I. produced cards in dealers' stock, priced as Enschede printing and occasionally there is an added bonus.

This N.E.I. printed card shown in Figure 2 is the brick red version and was used in Padang (Sumatra) on 11 November 1919 and it came with a bonus.



Figure 2: N.E.I.-produced card, Padang November 11, 1919.

On the front at the left there is a boxed purple cachet: J. SCHILD, PADANG. Mr. Schild was the German Consul in Padang and earlier, in November 1914, he provided Consular assistance to the German seamen from the German raider *SMS Emden*! They had arrived at Padang on board the commandeered schooner *Ayesha* and subsequently made their way back, via Turkey in May 1915, to Germany! An incredible journey.

References:

Geuzendams' Catalogus van de Postwaardestukken van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen.
Tripple Odyssey: Edward B Proud RDP.

Report from the ASNP Secretary

As of November 1, 2019, the ASNP has 81 paying members. This is up by two from last year, and down by five from 2017. In other words, the membership is fairly stable.

Nine of our members receive a hard-copy version of *Netherlands Philately* only, 47 receive the magazine by e-mail only, and the remaining 25 received both hard-copy and e-mail version. Again, these numbers have not significantly changed since last year.

We also mail eleven hard-copy magazines to philatelic libraries, publications, and our sponsors (advertisers).

As printing and mailing costs continue to rise, I implore the hard-copy receivers to switch to e-mail only. As a side benefit, it would ease my task as Editor and Publisher.

Our membership is truly international, with 23 members living outside the USA, 10 of which live in The Netherlands, and the remainder spread over Canada, Europe, Asia and Australia. We do not have any members from Middle or South America, or Africa.

Karel V, 1500-1558

by Ben H. Jansen

Emperor Karel V, and Lord of the Low Countries, was born in Gent on February 24, 1500. A commemorative block of stamps was issued in 2000 (Figure 1). Among other things, the block shows a highly distorted map of the Low Countries, and I was intrigued what kind of projection was used. Also, I wanted to see how it compared to the stamp issued in 1981, on the occasion of the 450 year existence of the 'Raad van State' (State Council), shown in Figure 2. This stamps shows maps of the The Netherlands in 1531 and 1981.

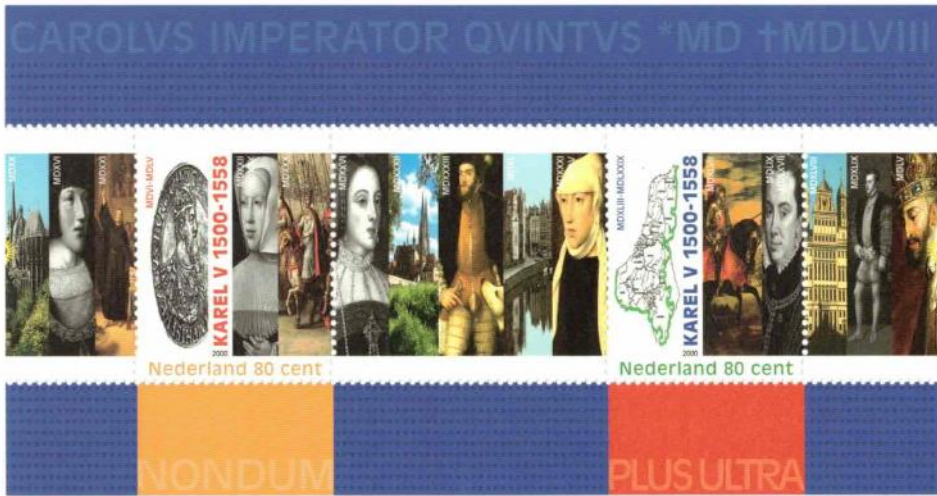


Figure 1: Karel V block issued in 2000.



Figure 2: 'Raad van State' stamp issued in 1981.

First, I consulted the *Grote Historische Schoolatlas* (Grand Historical School Atlas) by H.

Hettema to determine how the low countries looked like in 1550 and the result is the second panel from the right of Figure 3. The basic shape of the present-day Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg is easily recognizable.

Image editing to isolate the maps of Figures 1 and 2 and to bring them to the same vertical scale as the historical map, resulted in the left- and right-most panels of Figure 3, respectively.

Expanding the Karel V map by a factor of two horizontally, the second from the left map of Figure 3 was obtained.

Figure 3: Left: Map as shown in Figure 1. Center Left: Map widened by 100%. Center Right: Low Countries in 1550. Right: Map from Figure 2.

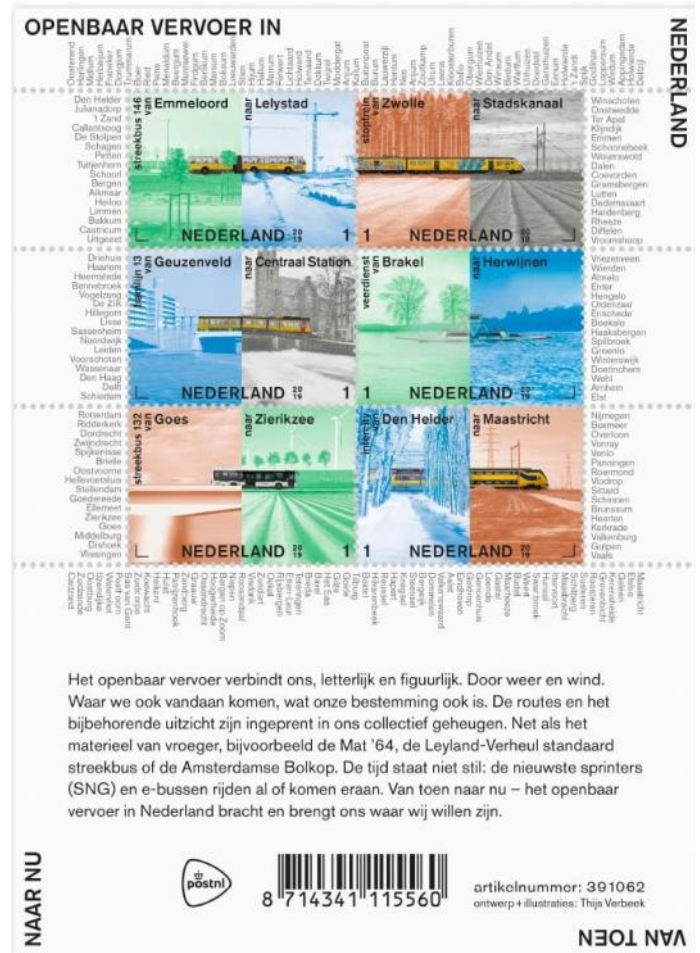
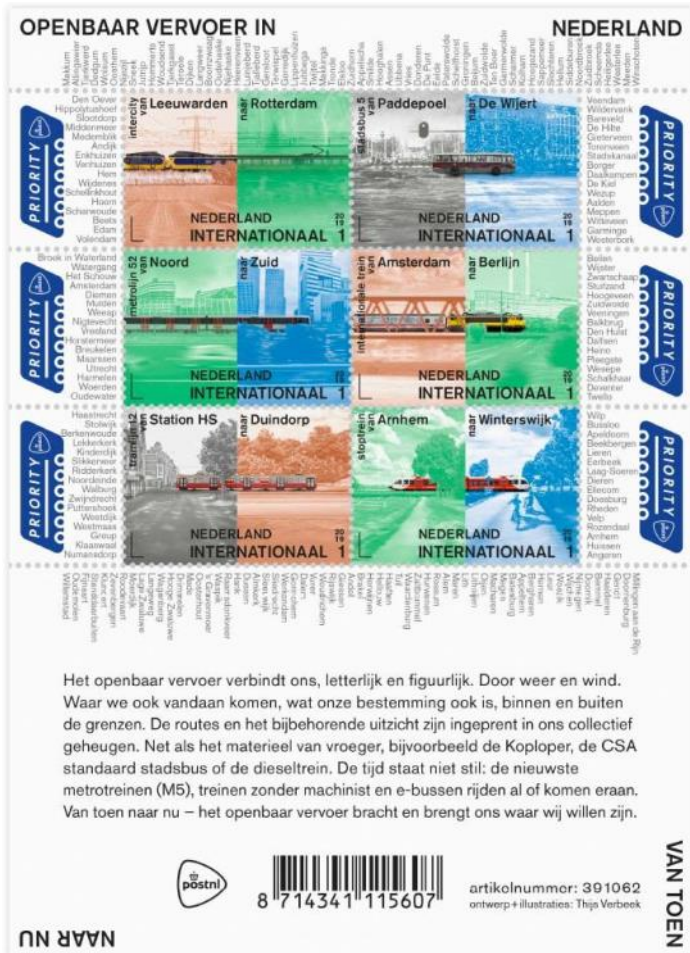
it is clear that the Karel V map was obtained from a regular, probably Mercator, projection, but compressed 50% in width. However, it appears to miss the territories at the bottom of the historical map. The Raad van State map does not show these areas either. Although that map is of an earlier date, the area in question became a Habsburg possession with the Treaty of Senlis in 1493, and for the next 185 years, so both maps are in error. The fact that the Raad van State map also misses most of what is now the Province of Gelderland, and parts of Overijssel, is correct as those areas were added in 1543.

Recent Issues

Public Transportation in The Netherlands—From Then Till Present

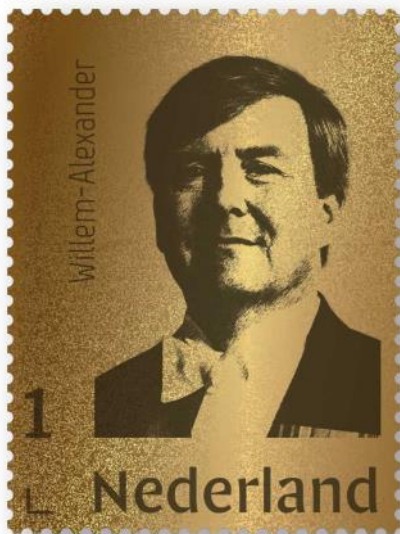
August 19, 2019

Two sheets of six stamps each, one for international and for domestic use, show vehicles and routes used by tram, metro, city bus, regional bus, slow train, intercity, international train and ferry service.



Royal Family August 31, 2019

The sheet with five stamps shows portraits of King Willem-Alexander, Queen Máxima, and their three daughters Amalia, Alexia and Ariane. The portraits were made by the photographer Erwin Olaf, who celebrates his 40th jubilee this year.



State Portraits in Gold

September 14, 2019

Golden stamps showing the formal state portraits of King Willem-Alexander and Queen Máxima, made by Erwin Olaf.

[Ed.: To be presented in a special gift box, so it is unlikely that any of these 'stamps' will see actual use.]

Experience Nature—Trees and Flowers

September 19, 2019

The sheet with ten stamps shows different trees, the shape of their leaves and their seeds.



Child Welfare Stamps

October 12, 2019

The sheet with ten stamps (but only five unique stamps) shows five different children's book 'heroes,' including Pietje Bell, Kruimeltje and Dik Trom.

See also <https://www.postnl.nl/versturen/postzegels/postzegels-verzamelen/>
This site also shows the personal stamps and silver stamps issued by PostNL.



PARTNER IN
THE GLOBAL
PHILATELIC NETWORK

CORINPHILA

STAMP, COIN AND PICTURE POSTCARD AUCTIONS

HIGHLIGHTS NETHERLANDS AND FORMER COLONIES AUTUMN AUCTION 2019



EUR 7,000
excl. buyer's fee



EUR 8,500
excl. buyer's fee



EUR 12,500
excl. buyer's fee



EUR 8,500
excl. buyer's fee



EUR 7,500
excl. buyer's fee

CORINPHILA VEILINGEN BV



AMSTELVEEN - NEDERLAND
INFO@CORINPHILA.NL
TEL. + 31 - 20 - 624 97 40
WWW.CORINPHILA.NL

CORINPHILA AUKTIONEN AG



ZÜRICH - ZWITSERLAND
WWW.CORINPHILA.CH

Official Sponsor



THIS IS THE IDEAL MOMENT TO CONSIGN!

At the large **HERTOGPOST 2020** international stamp exhibition in 's-Hertogenbosch (NL) on 19-21 March 2020 all single lots for the Spring Auction 2020 will be able for viewing at our Super Booth.

Where else can your stamps be presented to more advanced and keen collectors than at the most important philatelic exhibition to be held in the Netherlands for many years!

YOUR collection in our auction! Contact us today to have your rarities and collections included in our spring auction.



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