

Dated Journal

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Sharing knowledge of Netherlands
& Overseas Areas philately since
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Netherlands Philately

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 47/2



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Editor's Message

November, 2022

Dear Fellow Collectors,

At times I am desperate for copy, at other times I drown in it. Such is the case at present with several very long contributions by Adam van de Linden and Julian van Beveren, plus the ongoing project of translating '*In de ban van UV-licht, merktekens en codeestreepjes*.' Also, Marinus Quist makes an interesting proposal regarding NEI postal history items (page 45), which we hope will receive many reactions.

I also want to draw your attention to a letter by the President, HansPaul Hager, regarding the ASNP library (page 40).

Last but not least, read on page 39 about the honor bestowed upon Hans Kremer, former editor, current treasurer of the ASNP and frequent contributor to *Netherlands Philately*.

Ben

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Advice to Authors

Please submit your text in MS Word, and indicate where each illustration belongs. Submit illustrations as full color scans (at 300 dpi or better). Contact the Magazine Editor in case of questions.

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Autopsy of a logo.

by Eddie IJspeerd

Logos, we all know them. Some are so well known that when you see them, you immediately recognize the organization or company that uses it. Just think of the big yellow "M" of McDonalds or the beautifully-nostalgic logo of Philips.

Shortly after the Study Group Ultra Violet was officially established on February 15, 1969, a stamp appeared that, in addition to text, also involved an image of a Rotterdam place name code. Over time this image has become the logo of our society (Figure 1).

Who designed the stamp? Up till now we don't know. In our archives no document is found that gives a decisive answer. However we have an idea. The stamp must have been designed by Mrs. M.J. Vrijaldenhoven-Oostra (Zus, for intimates) (Figure 2).

She belongs to the first group of members of our society, was our secretary for a long time and kept the documentation. She used the stamp on all kinds of society correspondence.

Intriguing about this stamp is the Rotterdam place name code. One wonders why this particular code pattern was used. Was it chosen by chance or is there a deeper meaning behind it? Let's therefore dissect the code pattern into its components. Of course we make use of the unsurpassed book on the Rotterdam place name code, written by our unfortunately deceased member Wim van der Kooij (Figure 3) [1].



Figure 1: The society's logo.



Figure 2: M.J. Vrijaldenhoven-Oostra.

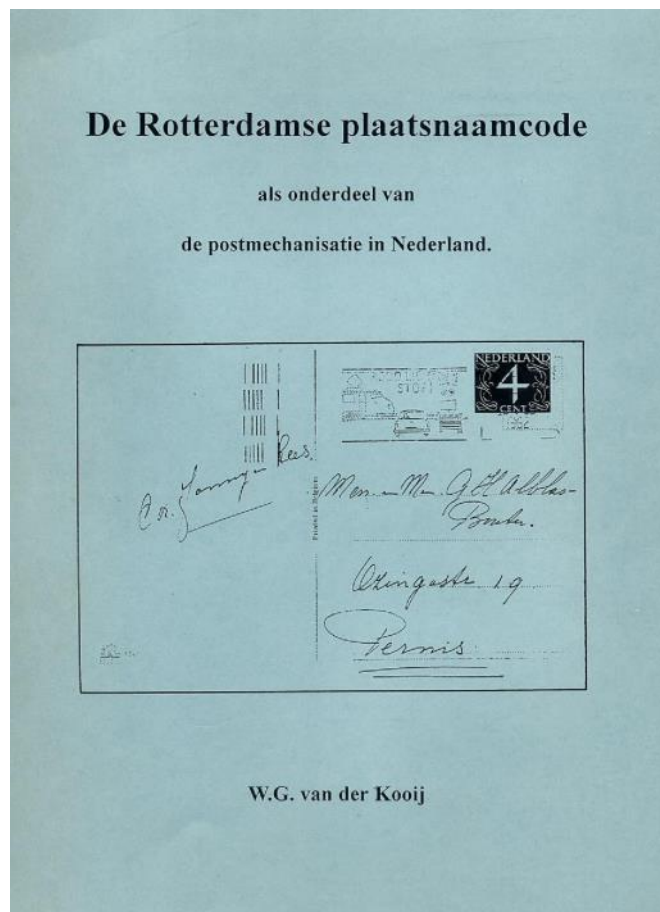


Figure 3: The book by Wim van der Kooij about the Rotterdam place name code.

The reader can also find information about this special coding system in issue 45/5 of Netherlands Philately [2].

As indicated in the van der Kooij book, we should give the four code blocks the letters A - B - C - D from bottom to top (Figure 4).

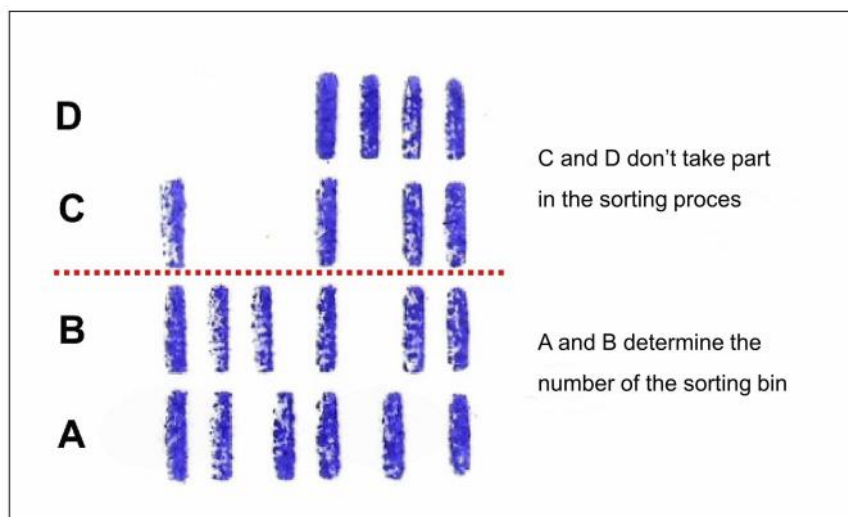


Figure 4: Naming and meaning of the four code blocks in the Rotterdam place name code.

THE BLOCKS C AND D OF THE PLACE NAME CODE.

The patterns of the blocks C and D do not participate in the sorting process. For a relatively short period of time, they were used to indicate the coding machine which applied the code to the mail piece. But most of the time they served only to stabilize the code printing device. In this device, blocks C and D are 'fixed' (= programmatically not adjustable) for this purpose.

The blocks A and B are each mounted on a wheel which, after typing the destination of the mail piece by the operator, rotates and does so in such a way that the desired code pattern appears (Figure 5). Then all four code patterns are printed simultaneously on the mail piece.

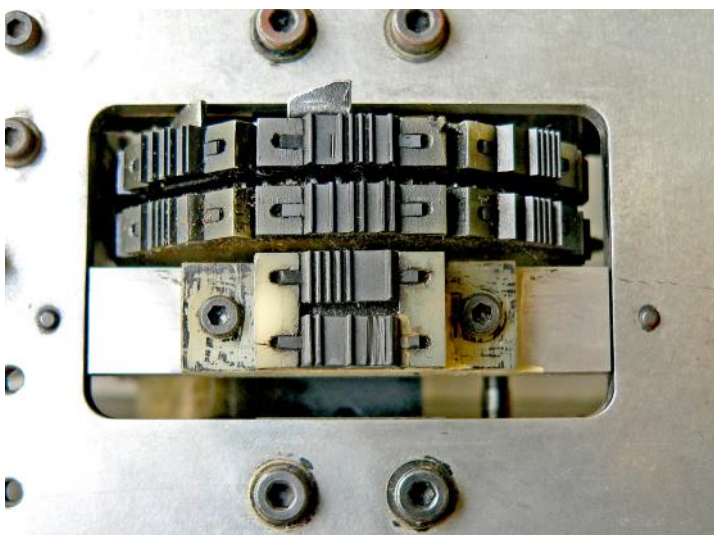


Figure 5: The code printing device in the printing position (the blocks are upside down). At the bottom the two fixed set blocks D and C, above them the variable set blocks B and A.

Many different patterns C - D can be found on mail pieces. The reason for this is still unclear. Apparently, the fixed code blocks have been changed regularly.

In order to easily identify the patterns C and D, van der Kooij devised a system in which a more or less arbitrary pattern number is assigned to each C - D combination. By linking each pattern number to KPK (coding device identifier, see below) and stamp date, van der Kooij created an overview showing in which period of time a certain C - D pattern occurred and by which coding machine it was applied.

For example, pattern 0472 is assigned to the C - D combination in the logo stamp ([1], page 66, overview 7d) (Figure 6).

The same overview shows that pattern 0472 belongs to KPK 04R and was in use during the period January 1968 to November 1969 (Figure 7).

D
C
	0 0 7 2	0 1 7 2	0 2 7 2	0 3 7 2	0 4 7 2	0 5 7 2

Figure 6: Assignment of the pattern number 0472 to the C - D combination in the logo stamp.

<u>KPK 04R</u>		pattern number	
		normal	deviating
nov.1967-jan.1968	6462		
jan.1968-nov.1969	0472		←
nov.1969-jan.1971	0412		
jan.1971			4121
feb.1971	0412		
feb.1971-mrt.1971			7475
mrt.1971-okt.1971	4121		

nov. = November jan. = January feb. = February
mrt. = March okt. = October

Figure 7: Related to KPK 04R, C - D pattern 0472 was in use from January 1968 to November 1969.

KPK stands for coding device identifier, a mark indicating the coding machine by which the mail piece was coded [3]. KPK 04R means: the mail piece has been processed by coding machine 04 and within the right part of that machine. Each coding machine also has a left-hand section. The KPK then contains the capital letter 'L' after the coding machine number.

So we conclude that the logo stamp was designed between January 1968 and November 1969.

The "Study Group Ultra Violet" was established on February 15, 1969. Quote from the later drafted statutes:

Article 1: Name and seat

The society bears the name "Ultra Violet Nederland, Studiegroep voor Postmechanisatie " (Ultra Violet Netherlands, Study Group for Postmechanization) and has its seat in The Hague. The society is a continuation of the "Studiegroep Ultra Violet " (Study Group Ultra Violet), which was founded in The Hague on February 15, 1969.

Prior to February 15, 1969 there had already been some informal meetings with people interested in postal mechanization. However, it seems plausible that the stamp was created after the establishment.

THE BLOCKS A AND B OF THE PLACE NAME CODE

The numerical value of the patterns in the blocks A and B determines in which bin the mail piece will end up during sorting. The code key for the patterns in these blocks is as shown in Figure 8.

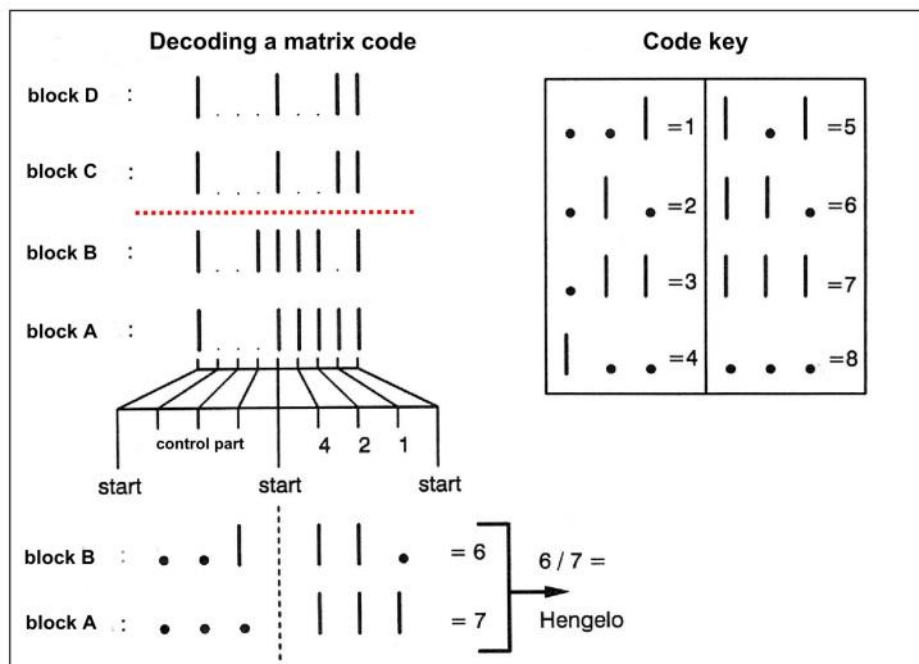


Figure 8: Code key for the blocks A and B of the Rotterdam place name code.

The sorting information is present in the right part of the blocks A and B. The left part is always the inverse image of A and B and has a control function. In the code example of Figure 8, blocks A and B are decoded for a mail piece with destination Hengelo. The numerical sorting information reads: A = 7 and B = 6. A total of 64 (8 x 8) combinations are possible.

THE OPERATION OF THE SORTING MACHINE

How does the sorting machine deal with the code information in the blocks A and B?

The sorting machine has 64 sorting boxes, which correspond to the 64 possible combinations. Figure 9 shows the 32 sorting compartments at the front. The other 32 compartments are positioned at the back of the machine. When the patterns of the blocks A and B are recognized by the photocells (optical detection system), the letter is, on the basis of the sorting information from block A, led through a system of conveyors and switches to one of the horizontal lanes above the sorting compartments. On the basis of the sorting information from block B it lands above the correct sorting bin. Once there, a flap under the letter opens and the mail piece falls into the sorting bin below.



Figure 9: The sorting machine with a view of the 32 sorting compartments at the front (photo dated: 10-01-1980).
The letters run across the top of the machine to above the appropriate sorting bin.

Using the code key from Figure 8, the sorting information for blocks A and B in the logo stamp can be read as: A = 2 and B = 1 (Figure 10).

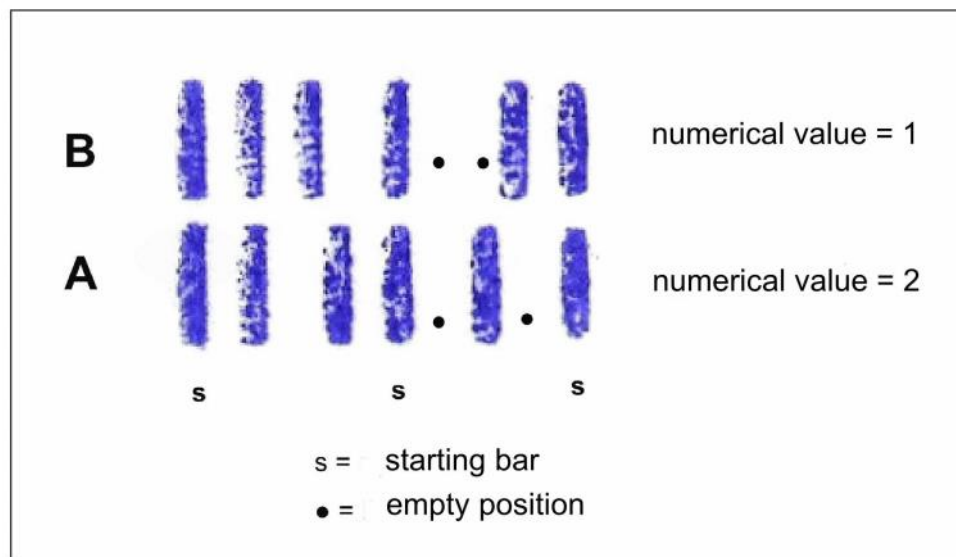


Figure 10: The numerical sorting information of the logo stamp is: A = 2 and B = 1.

THE PLACE NAME ASSOCIATED WITH SORTING INFORMATION A = 2 AND B = 1

What was the destination of a mail item with sorting information A = 2 and B = 1 during the period January 1968 to November 1969?

According to van der Kooij ([1], list 4.7.5, page 110) this sorting information belongs to the sorting bin marked 'Uitgangen Rotterdam II' (Exits Rotterdam II) (Figures 11 and 12).

Exits	:	. .
Rotterdam II	:	. . .

Figure 11: Mail items with sorting information A = 2 and B = 1 end up in sorting bin 'Uitgangen Rotterdam II'.

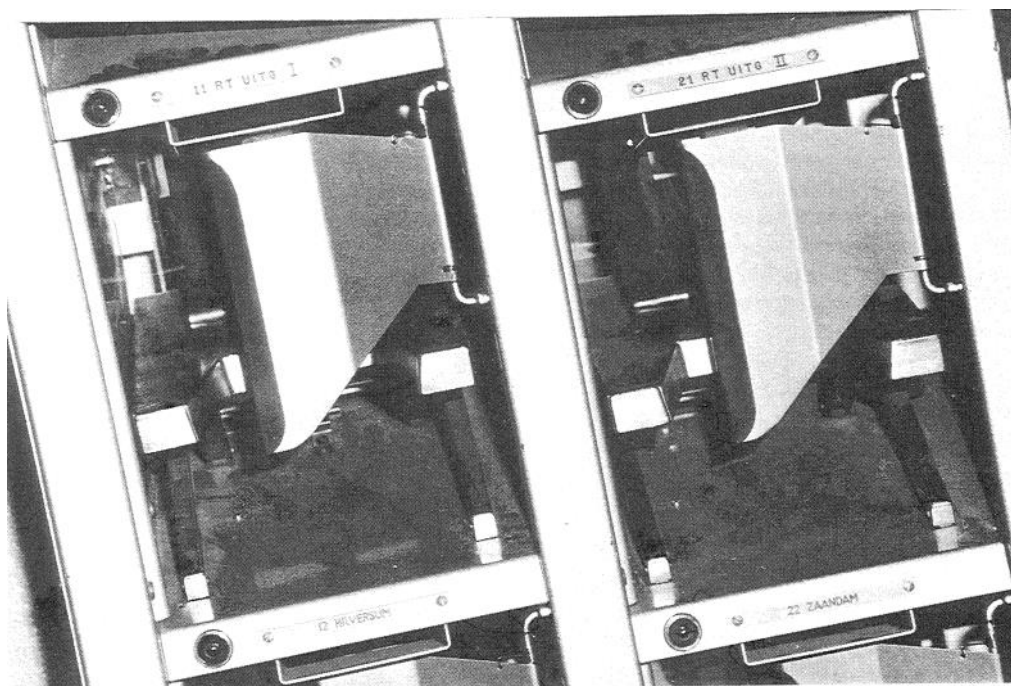


Figure 12: The sorting bins 'RT UIT I' (left) and 'RT UIT II' (right).

'Uitgangen Rotterdam II' is a sorting bin intended for mail with destination a cluster of smaller places on Voorne Putten, Hoekse Waard and Goeree Overflakkee (Figure 13).

The names of the cities for which all the mail items get an A - B code with sorting information A = 2 and B = 1 and thus end up in sorting bin 'Uitgangen Rotterdam II' in Rotterdam are shown in Figure 14.

Does Ms. Vrijaldenhoven-Oostra have any relationship with any of these places and therefore chose sorting information A = 2 and B = 1? I guess we will never know.

Remains the question if a real genuine postal item can be found that is coded to one of the places belonging to 'Uitgangen Rotterdam II' and is provided with the same A - B - C - D block pattern as in the logo stamp. After a long search we indeed managed to find such a postal item (Figure 15)!

This postcard was canceled on March 10, 1969 (a date in the correct period according to van der Kooij) and, after coding in Rotterdam, was sent to Rockanje (a place belonging to the cluster 'Uitgangen Rotterdam II').

The mail piece is coded in the right part of coding machine 04, to be seen at KPK 04R under the stamp. The Klüssendorf stamp on the card (unfortunately a bit faint) is from the Standard-Elektrik Lorenz (SEL) culler-facer-canceler (CFC) that was in use in Rotterdam in those years (Figure 16) [4].

On the card a 25-cent stamp with a phosphorescent layer (NVPH No. 618b) is present. The phosphorescence was recognized by an ultra violet detector in the CFC, after which automatic canceling followed.

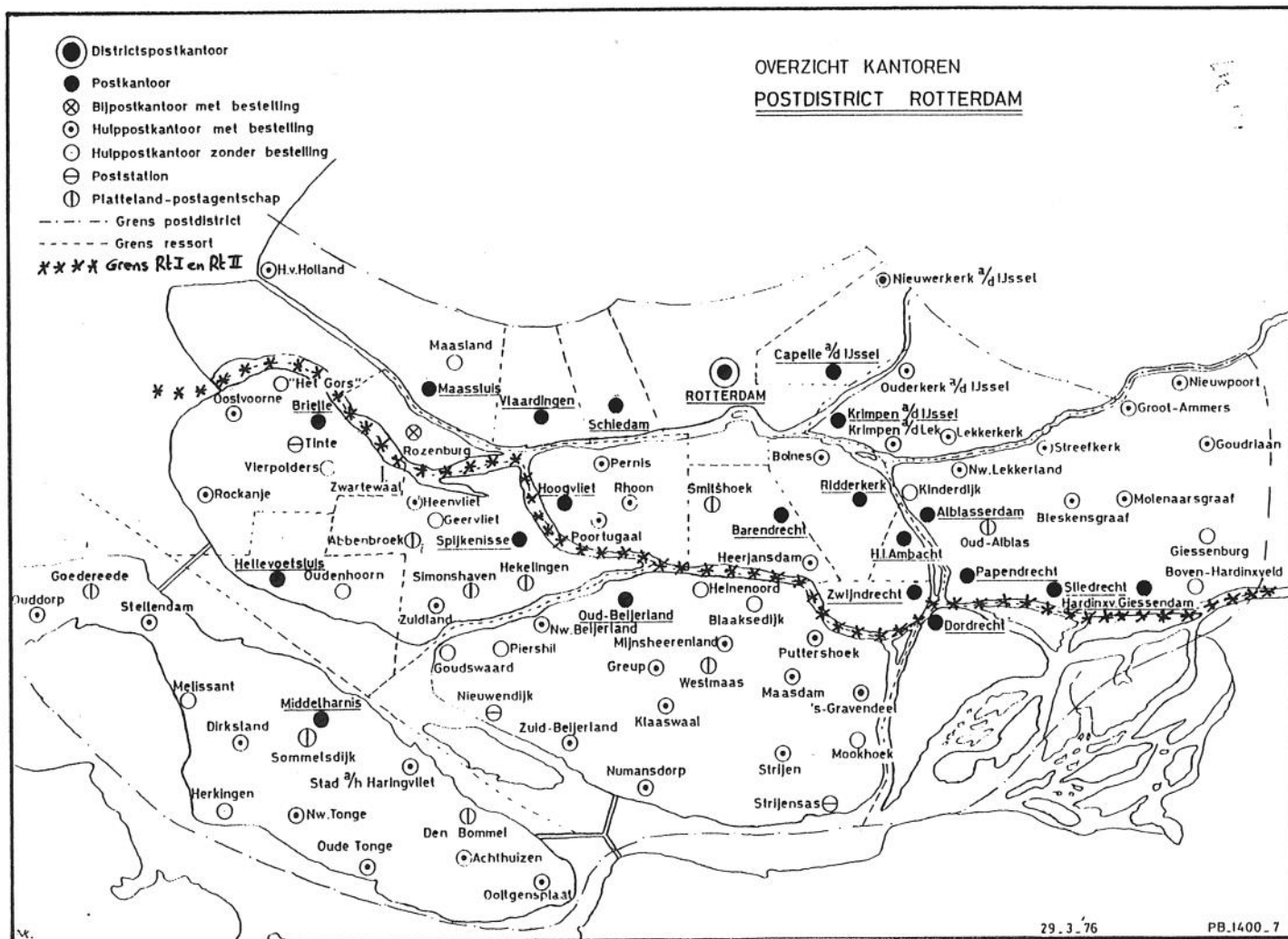


Figure 13: Map showing the post offices in the postal district of Rotterdam. Below the asterisk line the area 'Uitgangen Rotterdam II'. Above the asterisk line the area 'Uitgangen Rotterdam I'.

Abbenbroek	Oostflakkee
Brielle	Achthuizen
Dirksland	Den Bommel
Herkingen	Ooltgensplaat
Melissant	Oude-Tonge
Geervliet	Oostvoorne
Goedereede	Tinte
Ouddorp (Z-H)	Oud-Beijerland
Stellendam	Stoupgesdijk Greup
Goudswaard	Oudendoorn
's-Gravendeel	Piershil
Heenvliet	Puttershoek
Heinenoord	Rockanje
Goidschalksoord	Spijkenisse
Hekelingen	Strijen
Hellevoetsluis	Mookhoek
Nieuwenhoorn	Strijensas
Nieuw-Helvoet	Vierpolders
Klaaswaal	Westmaas
Maasdam	Zuid-Beijerland
St. Antoniepolder	Nieuwendijk
Cillaarshoek	Tiengemetten
Middelharnis	Zuidland
Nieuwe-Tonge	Simonshaven
Sommelsdijk	Zwartewaal
Stad aan 't Haringvliet	
Mijnsheerenland	
Nieuw-Beijerland	
Zuidzijde	
Numansdorp	
Middelsluis	
Schuring	

Figure 14: The place names from which the mail arrives in sorting bin 'Uitgangen Rotterdam II'.

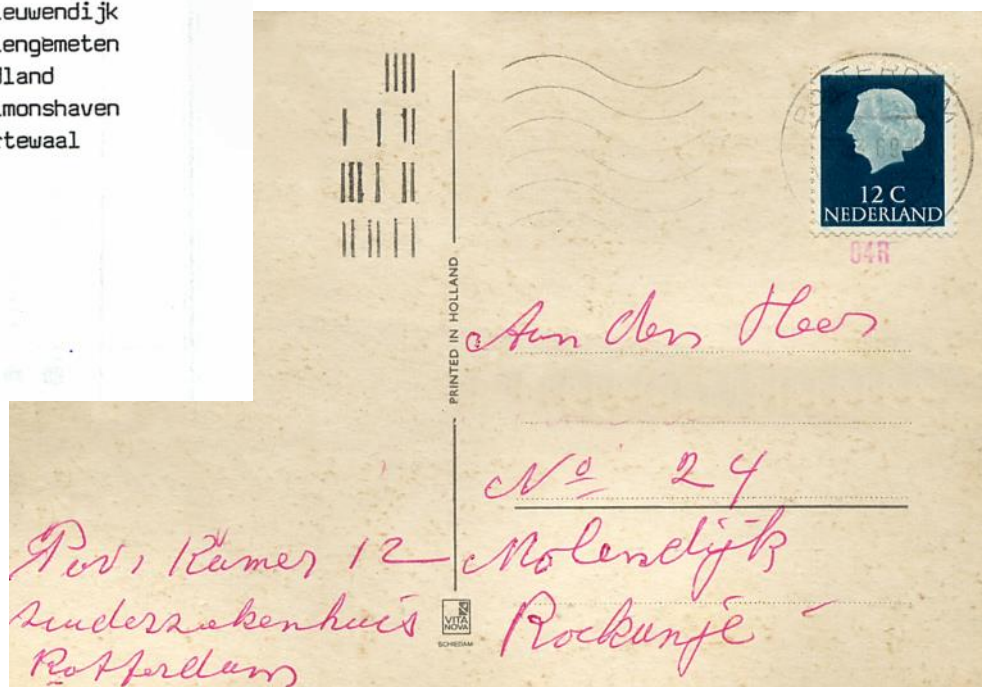


Figure 15: Mail item with destination Rockanje and provided with the same place name code as in the logo stamp.



Figure 16: Machine cancel from Rotterdam applied by the Standard-Elektrik Lorenz (SEL) culler-facer-canceler (CFC) with phosphorescence detection. KPK 04R is applied under the stamp.

Over the years, the logo has been used by the society in various ways. For example, for many years it was used in the headline of the Ultra Violet magazine (Figure 17) and the membership cards then in use (Figure 18). When I became treasurer of the “Studie Groep Post Mechanisatie” I received a handstamp with the logo, together with a bottle of purple ink and a purple stamp pad (Figure 19). Both have been preserved; the true collector never discards anything!

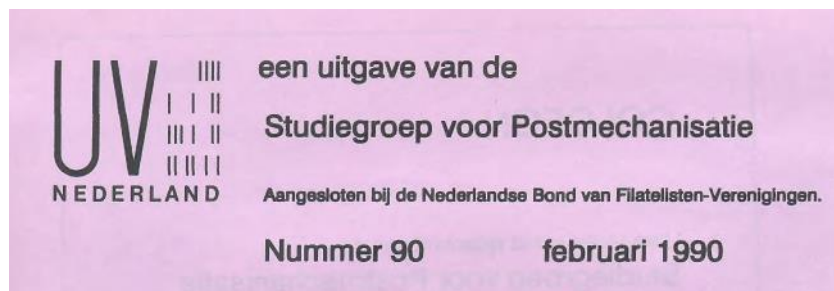


Figure 17: Use of the logo in the headline of the 'Ultra Violet' magazine .



Figure 18: Use of the logo in on a membership card of the 'Studiegroep voor Postmechanisatie.'



Figure 19: The logo stamp, a jar of purple ink and an inkpad that have been used by the treasurer of the Study Group for many years.

Notes

1. W.G. van der Kooij, De Rotterdamse plaatsnaamcode als onderdeel van de postmechanisatie in Nederland. Publication of the 'Studiegroep voor Postmechanisatie', 1994.
2. Eddie IJspeerd, Dutch coding- and sorting systems and their effect on mail items, part 1, Netherlands Philately 45/5.
3. Jos M.A.G. Stroom, Coding place identifiers and coding ribbons in Amsterdam (1979-1999), Netherlands Philately 46/2 and 46/3.
4. Jos M.A.G. Stroom, The facer-cancelers of the Netherlands and the corresponding machine cancels, Netherlands Philately 45/1, 45/2, 45/3 and 45/4.

[This is a translation the eleventh chapter of 'In de ban van UV-licht, merktekens en codestreepjes.' Future issues of Netherlands Philately will have subsequent (parts of other) chapters of this book issued upon the 50-year jubilee of the Post Mechanization Group of Po & Po.]

Returned for (additional) postage/post-franking. How it was done in The Netherlands with domestic and mail abroad.

by Adam van der Linden

[Because of its length, this article will be published in several parts, starting with this issue of Netherlands Philately.]

INTRODUCTION

Some time ago, when rifling through my collection of mail pieces, I found several with a (partial) label 'Back to sender for (additional) postage.' Having become curious, I searched further and encountered markings and other characteristics of sending back and additional postage, in addition to (rubber) stamps and labels. In order to learn more, I started to search the internet from then on, consulted auction catalogs and searched through dealer boxes. It quickly became clear that this phenomenon occurred mostly on mail pieces with destinations abroad. Thus the purpose of these markings became clear quickly as well. Preserving the 'postage dues' for their own organization and/or retaining domestically; after all, a piece of mail with insufficient postage will be taxed with increased postage while the Post in its own country has to provide part of the labor. Thus most of the activity of the mail services is directed to mail abroad with insufficient postage. In fact, mail with insufficient postage did not even enter the mail traffic in some countries if the mail also lacked a return address. After all, in such a case one had zero chance to eventually get the required postage.

After collecting, ordering and studying the available pieces I arrived at the following (tentative) conclusion which will be presented in the following sections. Each section will maintain a chronological order.

When writing this article I used the following philatelic sources:

Mr. W.S. da Costa, *Binnenlandse en Internationale Posttarieven van Nederland 1850-1990*. Po & Po, 1990.

Drs. H. Buitenkamp and E. Müller, *Catalogus Postzegels op Brief*. Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegel Handelaren, 1992/1993.

Drs. L. Goldhoorn, *Van een halve cent tot één gulden vijfenzeventig. Een overzicht van de Nederlandse portzegels*. Po & Po, 1979.

D. de Vries, *Naamlijst van Postale Etiketten 1882-1984*, Po & Po, 1985.

MAIL ABROAD

Labels that remained intact/not mailed again

Presently, the earliest known (provisional) labels date from around 1920, see Figure 1 and 2. At the moment, no service orders or instructions have been discovered relating to the production of the labels and the processing of mail with insufficient postage, except of course the procedures regarding the assessment of increased postage. The local mail directors enjoyed a lot of freedom and individual initiative to process this kind of mail as well as possible and advantageous to the own organization, as can be seen from Figure 3 and 4.



Figure 1: Utrecht, date hidden by label. Postcard with destination Brussels, Belgium. The date must be between March 1, 1921 and October 1, 1925. The rate during this period was 12.5 cents, thus applied postage is 2.5 cents short. Early provisional label (collection Fons Simons).

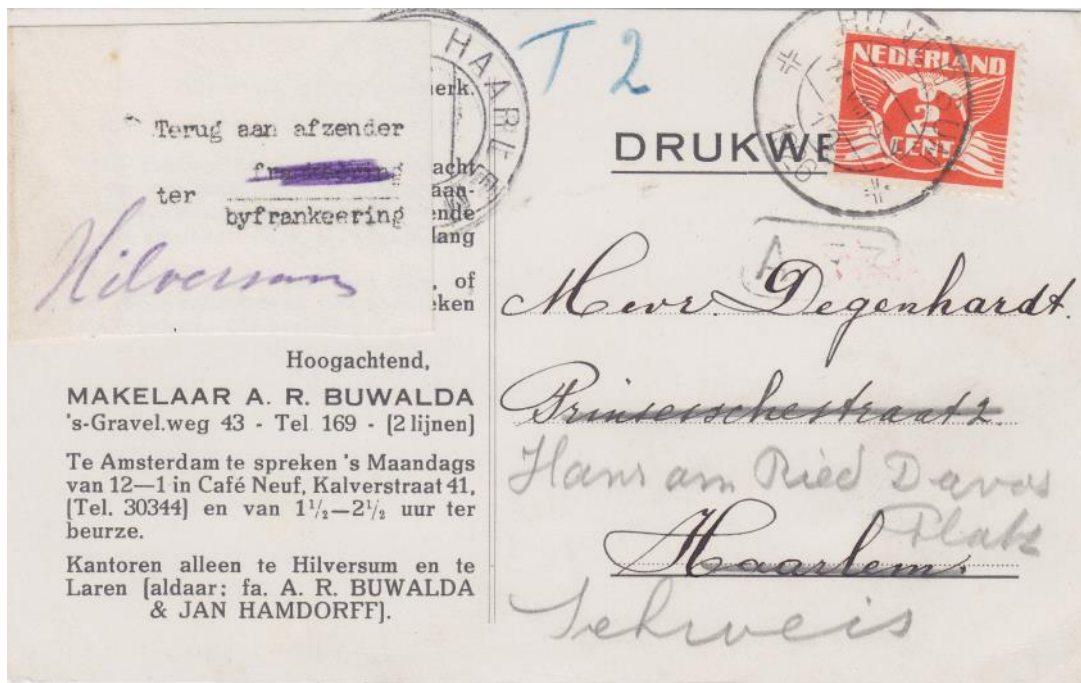


Figure 2: Hilversum, August 11, 1926. Printer matter card with Haarlem as first destination, rate 2 cents. Then forwarded to Davos, Switzerland without additional postage. Rate 3 cents. Printed matter did not receive “ambtshalve frankering” (postage applied by the post office) because full postage to abroad was required. This requirement was not applied however, as indicated by the written T 2, increased port for twice the amount of 1 cent shortage. Instead, one has tried to retain the postage due for PTT-Nederland and the card was returned to sender. But another error was made; the word ‘bijfrankering’ (extra postage) should have been crossed out as the rules dictated that a completely new postage was required.



Figure 3: Top, Leiden, March 1, 1938. Letter to Leipzig (Germany). Rate: letter to 20 gram 12.5 cent. Postage stamp had lost validity as of December 31, 1937. Provisional label.

At left, part of the reverse with the reason of return: 'Stamp no longer valid.'

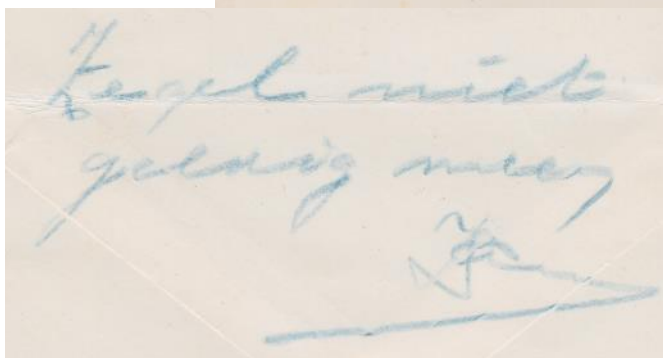




Figure 4a: Schiedam, November 30, 1939. Change of address card to Stockholm (Sweden). Rate: 7.5 cent as postcard. The card was returned for additional postage of 6 cent.

		FORMULIER VOOR ADRESWIJZIGING		
KENNISGEVING VAN TELEFOONNUMMER, POSTREKENING- OF POSTBUSNUMMER.		HOOFDSTRAATNAAM EN HUISNUMMER IN HET ADRES <i>adresseerf volledig</i>		
NAAM, BEROEP, STRAAT EN WOONPLAATS: <i>J. Eggelsman Schiedam N. Haven 123^a</i>		ADRES <i>Kihlblom P.O. Box 111 Kernig. afzend ter bij frankering 6 cent</i>		
TELEFOONNUMMER: POSTREKENING NR.: POSTBUSNUMMER: HAND- & DAGTEEKENING:				

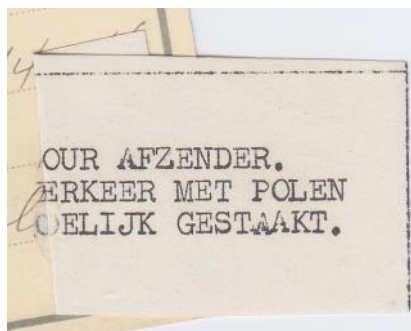


Figure 4b: The reverse of the “emergency label” shows that it was originally intended to indicate that mail traffic with Poland was temporarily halted

Figure 4 needs an explanation. Until July 1, 1940 change of address cards destined to abroad had to be mailed at the postage card rate. In addition to correctly franked domestic change of address cards, one also encounters change of address cards mailed at the printed matter rate, or even at “fantasy rates” and which have **not** been subjected to postage due. It is unclear if the failure to assess postage due was caused by ignorance, careflessness and/or turning a blind eye. It is even possible that there was a hitherto unknown directive that such cards with insufficient postage were allowed to pass on. At the UPU congress of 1939 in Buenos Aires it was decided that effective July 1, 1940 bilingual international change of address cards were allowed at the international printed matter rate. Domestic change of address card with additional postage meeting the foreign printed matter rate were equated to this category.

By the way, Germany invaded Poland on September 1 and the Soviets on September 17, 1939. On October 6, the two invaders gained total control over Poland.

Official labels, produced for nation-wide use, started to appear following the conclusion of World War 2 (Figure 5 and 6).



Figure 5: Amsterdam, May 3, 1947. Postcard to Paris (France). Rate 12.5 cent from November 1, 1946, 5 cent insufficient postage. The card was not remailed. Although the sender was the well-known stamp dealer Tocila, the reverse contains purely business-related text. This label with printing number L 402- '46 is not shown in de Vries.

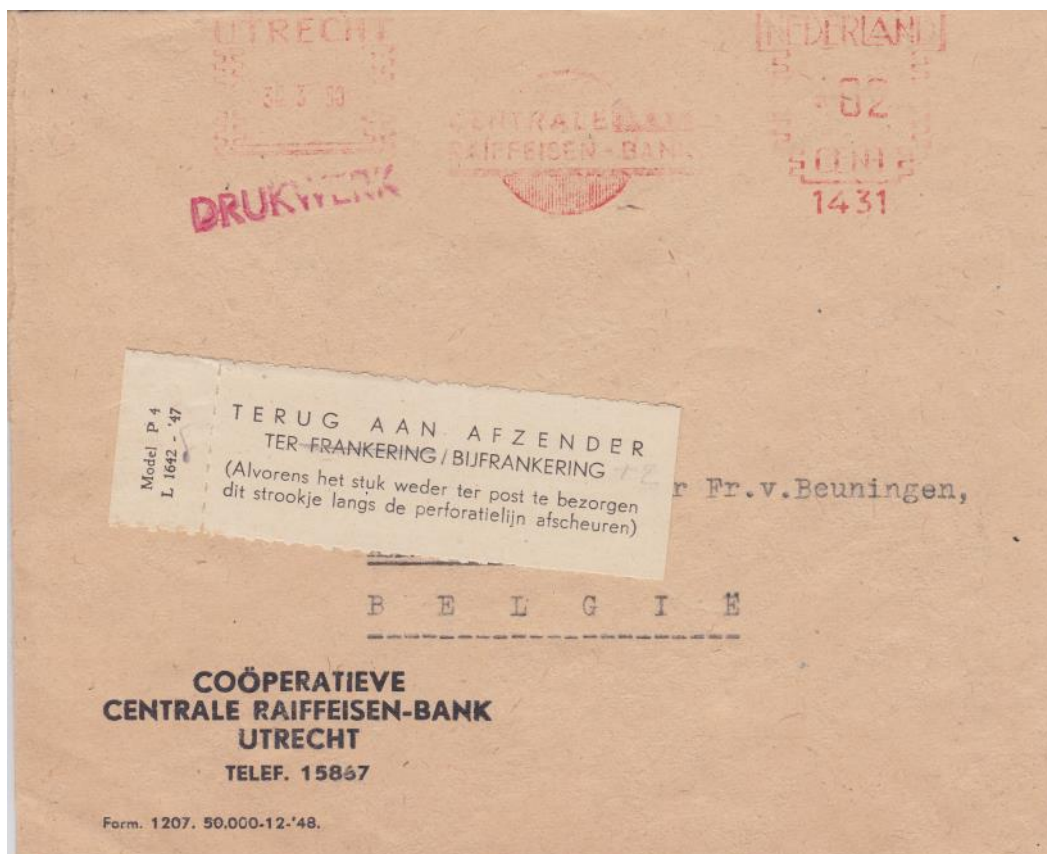
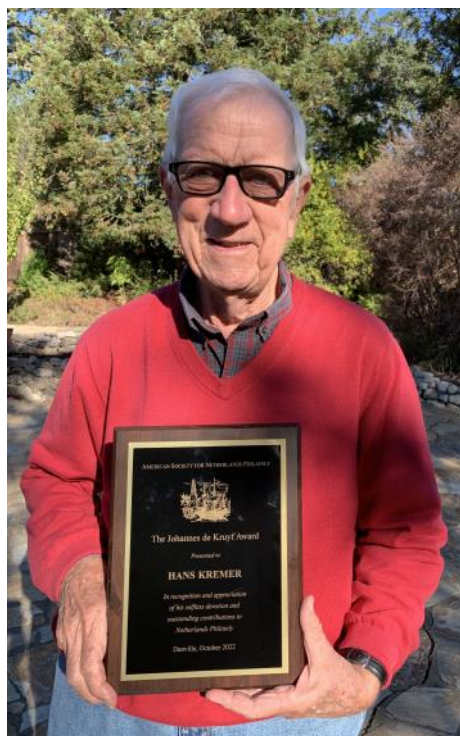


Figure 6: Utrecht, March 30, 1950. Printed matter envelop with destination Kapelle-Bosch (Belgium). Rate: printed matter abroad 4 cent. Postage paid per tariff of domestic printed matter 2 cent. This label with printing number L 1642-'47 is not shown in de Vries.

Hans Kremer Receives the Johannes de Kruyf Award



On October 20, while attending a meeting of philatelists at the house of Dennis Buss, Hans Kremer was surprised with the announcement that he is the latest recipient of the Johannes de Kruyf Award, which is the highest award the ASNP can bestow on a member.

Hans received the award *"In recognition and appreciation of his selfless devotion and outstanding contributions to Netherlands Philately."*

As you know, Hans was a long-term editor of *Netherlands Philately*, and continues to be a frequent contributor as author and proof reader. When the current editor is in desperate need of copy, Hans always steps up with one or more articles. He also contributes to other philatelic journals, such as the *Netherlands Philatelic Circle*. If that were not enough, Hans is also the treasurer of the ASNP.

Feel free to e-mail your congratulations to Hans with this well-deserved honor.

Hans holding the plaque that comes with the Johannes de Kruyf award.

Letter of the President

Dear Members of the ASNP,

I am writing this letter to update you on the future of our ASNP Library.

Our library has been the pride of our organization for as long as I can remember. For many years I hosted the library in my office. It was situated in three bookcases located against the backwall behind my desk.

I was so excited when I received the books from Fernand Molenkramer in Long Beach, who during his extended tenure as Librarian was able to more than double the numbers of items in the library.

It felt so great to have all that collected knowledge sitting behind me ready to be used, like friends coming over and sharing their interest in Netherlands Philately through the written pages. When my building was sold, the collection moved and other librarians have nurtured this collection since.

For the last number of years our collection has been cared for by the Western Philatelic Library. When this arrangement started the WPL was located in the Sunnyvale Public Library. Then the WPL was able to obtain donor funding and they bought their own building. When they moved their collection over to the new site in Redwood City, California they graciously invited us to move our collection as well and allocated space for us in their new Library building.

We were fortunate to be able to avail ourselves of this space for quite a few years but alas all good things must come to an end.

The holdings of the Western Philatelic library grew and grew. Donations kept coming in and now it has come to be that they need the physical space that our library is occupying. They have done a marvelous job in hosting our collection. However Hans Kremer past editor of the ASNP Journal and Stu Leven a member of both the ASNP and the WPL determined, through a comparison of our respective library catalogs and physical holdings, that there was considerable duplication of the books and periodicals in the two libraries. After consultations between members of our respective boards the decision was made to consolidate our ASNP library into the WPL holding. This will free up needed space for the WPL and after consolidation a list will be made of the duplicate books and periodicals of the ASNP. These items then will be made available free or for purchase to the members of the ASNP but mailing costs will be charged. Or when the time comes, you can avail yourself of the opportunity to personally select from the duplicate items and pick them up in person.

The consolidation is under way as you read this letter and we will keep you up-to-date on the progress thereof. We as of now do not have a timeline, but as soon as we receive additional information and the eventual list of duplicates, we will notify you.

We, the members of the Board of the ASNP are sad to say goodbye to our stand-alone collection, but we know it is in good hands. We thank Chairperson Edward Jarvis and Operations manager Roy Texeira for all the care they have bestowed and will bestow on our precious books.

Not only do you, the ASNP members still have access to our books but now so do all the WPL members. You can go in person to the WPL facility or request items by mail from:

The Western Philatelic Library,
3004 Spring St. Redwood City CA 94063,
1-650-306-9150
email: contact.fwpl@gmail.com

The Colditz Story, Oflag IV C, a residence for troublemakers, the Dutch Guests. For Hanny & Connie Becking

by Julian van Beveren

We all no doubt had in our lives a favorite aunt and that was certainly true from the paternal side of my family in Holland. Her name was Tante Connie and during WW II she and her sister Hanny busied themselves, volunteering for work with The Red Cross, corresponding and sending foodparcels to P.O.W. 's incarcerated in various camps in and around occupied Europe. It was due to her diligence and good works that this collection came into being, with the correspondence entered into with one Kapt. Tonny Pereira of the 8th Infantry Company, K.N.I.L., (Koninklijk Nederlandsch Indische Leger), who was ultimately sent to the infamous Colditz Castle P.O.W. camp, Oflag IV C, after the occupation and invasion of The Netherlands by Nazi Germany on 10th May 1940. See the well known photograph of Colditz Castle in Figure 1 and a picture of the Dutch contingent in Figure 2.



Figure 1: A genuine photograph by the local official photographer **Moritz und Johannes Lange** of Colditz Castle, the famous officers POW establishment, sent to my Dutch aunt Miss H.G. Becking. The reverse shows the censor's handstamp of Oflag IV C, in violet, on the reverse side, passing it for transmission to s'Gravenhage, in Holland who involved herself in the sending of Red Cross food parcels and corresponding with many of the inmates there both Dutch, British and Dominions.





Figure 2: A group photograph of the Dutch officers from all three Services sent to Miss H.G.Becking, with the blue ink censor's hand-stamp of Oflag IV C on the reverse side. Tonny Pereira is believed to be seated in the front row, seventh from left. Absent from among this group are two RNN officers who achieved the impossible. 2nd Lt. Etienne Henri Lavrive, (Ser. No. 2.426), who after two attempts reached the U.K. on 2.3.'42 and became Commandant of 9th Flotilla RNN, M.T.B.'s, and 2nd Lt. Franciscus Steinmetz, (Ser.No. 2.388), who also succeeded.

Kapitein (Captain) Antoine (Tonny) Pereira was one of the 68 (candidate) officers who refused to sign the declaration of honor on 14 July 1940. This declaration of honor meant that the signatories would in no way oppose the Germans. Those who refused to sign the declaration were immediately taken prisoner of war. They were first housed in Oflag VI A in Soest (Figure 3), and subsequently transported by train to Oflag VIII C in Juliusburg, in the Silesian district of Oels, arriving on November 14, 1940 (Figures 4-6). Following the escape of two officers, all these Dutch P.O.W.s were transferred to Colditz on July 23, 1941.



Figure 3a: Captain Pereira, 2nd row and second from the right, and fellow officers at roll call at Soest.



Figure 3b: The photograph of the Dutch officers in transit has the censor's hand stamps of both Oflag VIII/C Juliusburg and Oflag IV C. Colditz, passing it for sending to Hanny Becking in Holland.

Figure 4: "Oels-les-bains" at Oflag VIII C in Juliusburg, June 1940. The censor hand stamps Oflag IV C 6 geprüft and Oflag IV C 12 geprüft indicate that the card was mailed from Colditz.



Figure 5: Another postcard made at the camp of Juliusburg Oflag VIII C, but mailed after arriving at Oflag IV C Colditz. Separate censor cancels 2 (red ink) and 6 (blue ink).

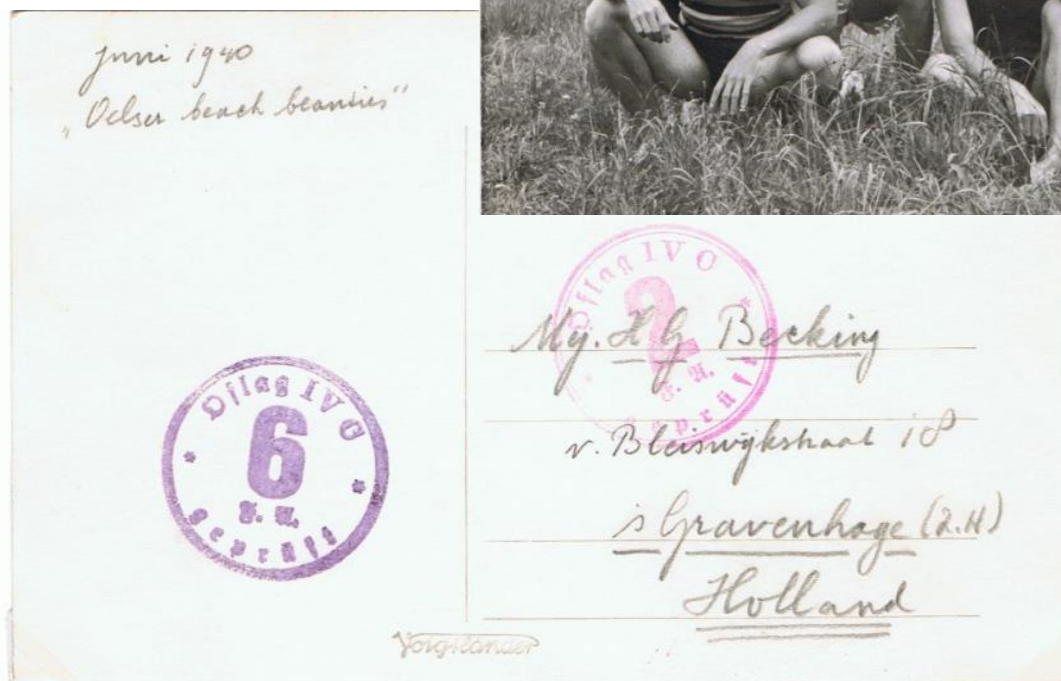


Figure 6: Postcard sent under separate cover through the Red Cross to Hanny Becking in 's-Gravenhage. The two Colditz censors handstamps Oflag IV C 2 geprüft in red ink and Oflag IV C 6 geprüft in black are both represented here.



[Too be continued in future issues of Netherlands Philately.]

“Not mentioned in Bulterman”

An appeal to the ASNP membership for examples of postal history items not listed or described in *P. R. Bulterman, Poststempels Nederlands-Indie 1864-1950* (published in 1981, with a 1985 supplement).

by Marinus Quist

Those of you who collect Netherlands East Indies (“NEI”) postal history are undoubtedly familiar with Paul Bulterman’s 1981 book titled *“Poststempels Nederlands-Indie 1864-1950.”* In 1985 he issued a book that updated, corrected, and supplemented the table of post offices (and their markings) found at the back of the 1981 book. While there exists a variety of other specialized books about NEI postal markings, Bulterman’s 1981/85 books are, without a doubt, the most comprehensive guide of NEI postal markings available, at least for the period starting with the introduction of the first NEI adhesive stamp in 1864. The pre-stamp period was well covered by W.S. Wolff de Beer’s 1971 book titled *“De Poststempels in Gebruik in Nederlands Oost Indie van 1789 tot 1864.”* In fact, the only updates to that book, that I am aware of, were included on a single page (page 177) in Bulterman’s 1981 Book. Although Bulterman published several subsequent NEI postal history works (one in 1986 about postal stationery issued during the Japanese occupation of 1942-1945 and one in 2009 about correspondence to, from, and within the NEI during the war period between 10 May 1940 and 27 December 1947), these were primarily illustrated specialty works, not updates of Bulterman’s 1981/85 books.

However, I occasionally see NEI postal history items being offered on eBay or in auction catalogs that include the descriptive phrase, “not mentioned in Bulterman”, and some of us likely have one or more examples of these items in our own collections. That brings me, then, to the purpose of this brief note: to call upon all of you readers who collect NEI postal history to look through your collections for items “not listed in Bulterman” and share them with us in the Netherlands Philately Magazine. This can easily be done by emailing to your editor a high quality full color scan (300dpi or better) of both sides of the selected item, along with a brief description. No lengthy articles are necessary, although any detailed descriptions that can be provided, including historical background, would be gratefully received.

“Not mentioned in Bulterman” items would include postal markings not listed in Bulterman’s 1981/85 books, listed postal markings in colors not mentioned by Bulterman, listed postal markings outside of the date ranges mentioned by Bulterman, and listed postal markings used in a way not described by Bulterman. Most of the “not mentioned in Bulterman” items will probably date from WWII and the chaotic period that followed up until 27 December 1949, the date that the Netherlands formally surrendered its colonial claims to the NEI (excluding West New Guinea). However, all periods and types of postal markings addressed by Bulterman are fair game. In fact, since Bulterman included updates to Wolff de Beer’s book, any pre-philatelic NEI postal history items not mentioned in that book or on page 177 of Bulterman’s 1981 book would qualify as “not mentioned in Bulterman”. Just be aware, however, of the occasional appearance of fraudulent fantasy markings created by the infamous forger, R.E. P. Maier, often on genuine stampless letters.

So please check your collections and contact your editor if you have any likely candidates for publication. Your participation in this effort will be greatly appreciated.

New Member

Laurens Bosman is our newest (and by far youngest) member. He resides in Chilliwack, British Columbia, Canada. His collects mostly early Netherlands. Side interests include early Belgium and Luxembourg, particularly official overprints on the first two Luxembourg issues.

Recent Issues

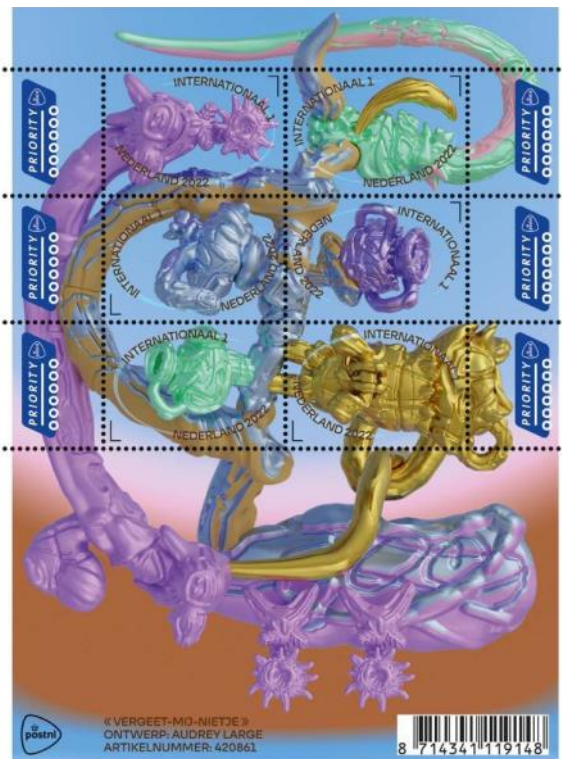


Typically Dutch—Soccer August 15, 2022

The Royal Dutch Soccer Federation is the largest sports organization in The Netherlands with more than 1.2 million members. While the number of soccer players among the men is relatively stable, women's soccer shows for years an increasing line, with more than 160,000 members at the moment. This issue is the fifth and final of this year dedicated to five sports in which the Dutch excel. The design is by Claire Bedon and Edwin van Praet, of Total Design from Amsterdam.

Experience Nature—Leuvenumse Woods August 15, 2022

The sheet of ten stamps devotes attention to the landscape of the Leuvenumse Wood, located in the north-western part of the Veluwe, in Gelderland Province. This nature reserve consists of the Leuvenumse forest, the Hulshorsterzand and the Leuvenhorst estate and measures about 2,300 hectares. Graphic designer Frank Janse used photographs of the flora and fauna present in the Leuvenumse Woods to design the stamps.



Forget me nots September 26, 2022

The sheet with six stamps was designed by Audrey Large, born in France and working in The Netherlands. Large is the winner of the Young Designer Award of the Dutch Design Awards 2022. PostNL gave her free range designing the sheet, which is based on a 3D-sculpture of a futuristic mythical creature. The animal has two necks, with one neck sprouting colorful vases and pots.



See also <https://www.postzegelblog.nl/>

Children's Welfare Stamps

October 10, 2022

The five stamps on this year's Children's Welfare Stamps sheet are dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Donald Duck weekly in The Netherlands. The first issue of this weekly appeared on October 25, 1952. Cartoonist Tim Artz from Nijmegen designed the stamps.



The Great American Stamp Show, Sacramento, August 25-28, 2022

by Ben H. Jansen

Several members of the ASNP attended the Great American Stamp Show in Sacramento, which was held late August. After visiting the show, we had lunch together when the photograph show in Figure 1 was taken by my wife.



Figure 1: From left to right: Ferdinand van der Heyden, Ben Jansen, Hans Kremer, Arno Kolster, and Franklin Ennik.

My exhibit, titled "Auxiliary markings on correctly-addressed but returned or delayed mail of The Netherlands" received a Gold medal, plus the Auxiliary Markings Club Award of Merit.

Figure 2: Title page of "Auxiliary markings on correctly-addressed but returned or delayed mail of The Netherlands" and the Gold Award ribbon.



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.

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|---|---|--|
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Antilles | <input type="checkbox"/> Printing errors | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Indonesia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Indies | <input type="checkbox"/> Color variations | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Surinam |
| <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 |
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