

Dated Journal

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& Overseas Areas philately since
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Netherlands Philately

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 47/4



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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

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Editor's Message

March, 2023

Dear Fellow Collectors,

Believe it or not, but the 'New' year is already two months old.

Stamp auctions will be held later this month and in April by our advertisers. If you participate in the bidding, let them know you are an ASNP member; they provide a vital part of our income, as you can see from the financial report by our treasurer on page 93.

His report shows that our society is healthy, with a steady membership. This is something to be grateful for (and proud of) as many stamp societies are losing membership. We must be doing something right!

I was able to acquire a collection of undeliverable mail pieces with a large variety of P 4582 labels. These labels have been discussed in the books written by D. De Vries and O. Louw, and I have written about them in Netherlands Philately 30/1 (2005). It seems I will now be able clarify a number of questions regarding the production and variety of these labels.

Happy Easter,

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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Luminescence colors in postal mechanization. Part 2

by Rien de Jong

The commissioning of the Mark II facer in Gouda

But all this excitement, creativity, standing in line for a long time, buying the stamps, then sticking them on and standing in line again for canceling on August 27, had in fact nothing to do with the postal mechanisation test for which these fluorescent stamps and postcard were issued. Because the first time the Facer-Canceler for the detection of the fluorescence was used was on November 8, 1962. The trial ran, with an interruption from November 9 through November 27, until January 15, 1963. The facer cancel (Figure 36) is rather scarce and wanted by collectors.



Figure 36: Business envelope canceled on 13 (day), XII (month), 1962 (year) at 19.00 h (time) by the 'Mark II' Facer-Canceler in Gouda.

France: Coq Gaulois (Gallic rooster)

In 1962 the Dutch PTT was not the only one active in the field of luminescent stamps. On March 15, 1962, the French PTT issued the 'Gallic rooster' designed by the French graphic artist Albert Decaris (1901-1988). Many millions of copies of this stamp were printed between 1962 and 1965.

Philatelists discovered that the stamp image showed certain variations and started to specialize in them. It took until 1967 that the Amsterdam philatelist G.H.F. Meijer, by using an ultra violet lamp, discovered that among the many millions of 'ordinary roosters' unusual specimens existed as well.

This late discovery is remarkable, since already in the period 1960-1962 in some Western European countries all kind of experiments with special types of paper were taken to improve the facing process. Why would France have lagged behind in this field?

UV exposure revealed that some rooster stamps showed a blue-white color and others a yellow color. The 'blue-white' stamps turned out to be of no significance for postal mechanization purposes. The 'Golden Rooster' however was used in Facer-Cancelers for stamp detection (Figures 37-42).



Figures 37-42: Three fluorescent roosters shown in daylight and under the UV lamp. The one on the left is printed on normal paper. The 'blue-white' color under the UV lamp is due to the optical brightener in the paper.

In case of the middle and right one, a fluorescent substance was added to the printing ink. The far right stamp got its name 'Golden Rooster' because of its golden-yellow color under UV light.

FURTHER TRIALS IN THE NETHERLANDS

It takes until May 1967 before phosphorescent stamps (Europa-CEPT, NVPH 884-885) are issued in the Netherlands. These stamps were intended for trials with a Facer-Canceler with a phosphorescence detection system. For this reason they were only issued in the postal districts of Rotterdam and The Hague (Figures 43-44). Elsewhere in the country they were sold printed on plain paper (NVPH 882-883).



Figures 43-44: First-day cover with the Europe-CEPT stamps printed on plain paper (left) and on phosphorescent paper (on the right side). The second cover shows the stamp differences under UV exposure.

The first Dutch stamp intended for general use printed on phosphorescent paper

In the Dutch NVPH catalog, the color indication for the 1968 '50 Jaar Postcheque en Girodienst' (50 Years of the Postal Check and Giro Service) stamp (NVPH 900) is multi-colored (Figure 45). The 'Handboek Postwaarden Nederland' lists the colors red, black and gold/yellow. The designer, Piet Zwart, wanted the depicted coins to be rendered in 'gold print', but printer Joh. Enschedé was unable to do so at the time. As a result, an ochre-yellow ink was eventually used. One suggestion was to use a 'DayGlo' ink for the yellow to get more 'body and brilliance', but this too was impossible. Unfortunately there is no documentation of why this was impossible. Was it unwillingness or too expensive? Had a 'DayGlo' ink (ink based on a daylight fluorescent pigment) been used, this would have created the possibility of fluorescence detection. Eventually the stamps were printed on phosphorescent paper not containing an optical brightener.



Figure 45: Stamp issued on January 16, 1968 on the occasion of 50 years 'Postcheque- en Girodienst'. It is the first Dutch stamp printed on phosphorescent paper intended for general use.

Phosphorescent paper

Starting from 1967, the ‘Koningin Juliana en profil’ stamps first issued in 1953 (NVPH 617-636) were gradually printed on phosphorescent paper (NVPH 618b-634b, Figure 46) in connection with postal mechanization. Phosphorescent powder under visible light, UV light and the afterglow when the light is turned off is shown in Figure 47.



Figure 46: The 12 c. stamp Queen Juliana in profile. Left printed on plain paper, middle on fluorescent paper (1962) and right on phosphorescent paper (period 1967-1970). Under UV exposure (bottom row) the paper differences become clearly visible.

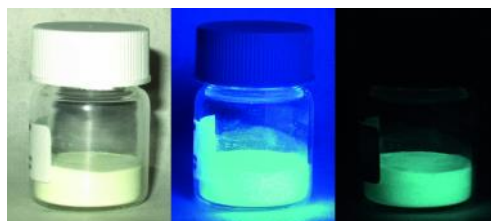


Figure 47: Phosphorescent powder. From left to right: in visible light, under UV light and a short afterglow after the UV exposure has been stopped.

From 1967 more postcards and airmail sheets with a phosphorescent bar appeared. These bars were applied in raster intaglio using a separate cylinder and are also observable in daylight. Of the 15 c. postcard, quite a number of color differences in daylight and in terms of UV reaction exist (Figures 48 and 49).



Figures 48-49: The 15 c. postcard with different colors of the phosphorescent bar. At the top in daylight and at the bottom under UV light.

On January 29, 1969, a 25 c. stamp in the color red of the issue ‘Koningin Juliana Regina’ appears in an automat booklet containing four stamps of this value (NVPH no. PB 9). This stamp is, unlike the other values of this issue, exclusively (whether or not in combination with another stamp) included in automat booklets. In the period January 1969 - March 1971, a total of about 25 million booklets are printed in fourteen print runs, both on phosphorescent and plain paper and with all kinds of cover variations, which means a total of about 100 million stamps.

Subsequently this 25 cent stamp appears in a new drawing and in the color pink-red in the subsequent automat booklets and in one print run: on January 22, 1973 combined with the 35 cent value of the same issue (NVPH no. PB 13a), January 1973 combined with the 5 cent value of the issue van Krimpen (NVPH no. PB 14a) and in August 1973 again the same content of stamps as with no. PB 14a, however with a different cover color (NVPH no. 14b). In 1973 all the 25 cent stamps were printed on phosphorescent paper.

Since 153 million of these stamps, in 17 printing runs, were produced during the period 1969 - 1973, the printing ink used was not always of the same color composition, as is particularly evident under UV light (Figures 50 and 51).



Figure 50 (left) and Figure 51 (right): The stamps from the period 1969 - 1971 (two top rows of Figure 50) show little color difference between the center image and the border around. Under the UV lamp (Figure 51) they are either yellow with afterglow (phosphorescent paper, top row) or dull white and no afterglow (plain paper, second row). The 1973 stamps (two bottom rows of Figure 50) show a lot of contrast between the center image and the border around. Under UV light, they light up bright white with afterglow (bottom two rows of Figure 51).

In the following years Dutch stamps are increasingly printed on phosphorescent paper, from 1972 onwards almost exclusively. Exceptions are the three stamps of the 1974 'Natuur en Milieu' (Nature and Environment) issue (NVPH 1043-1045). Was this for environmental reasons? Or did it have to do with the paper availability at that time?

Helecon paper

In 1982, Joh. Enschedé printed Australian stamp booklets on 'Helecon' phosphorescent paper, which was specially purchased for this purpose. This paper lights up pinkish red under short wave UV light. Some years later the remainder of this paper was used for a part of the issue of the 1985 'Zomer zegels' (Summer stamps) booklets (NVPH PB 31H Helecon-coating) (Figures 52 and 53).



Figure 52: Summer stamps booklet , which was printed on 'Helecon' (pink-red phosphorescence) paper as well as on white phosphorescent paper.

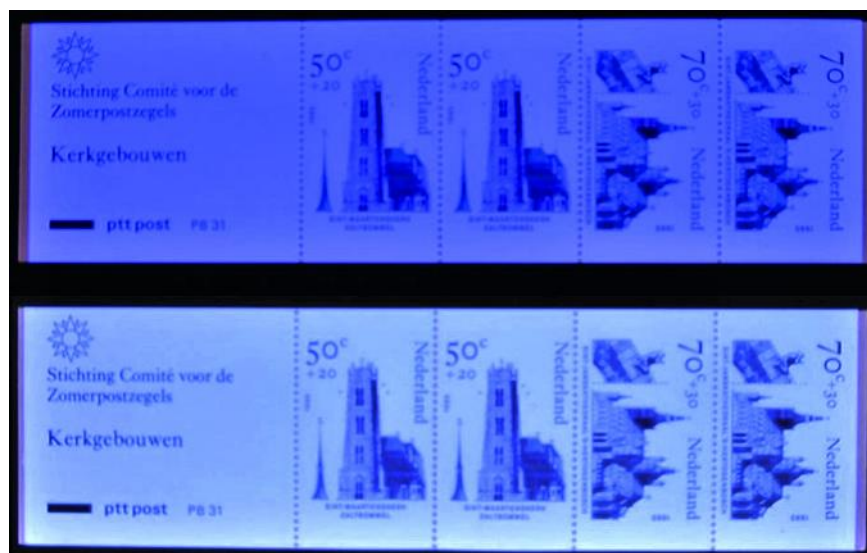


Figure 53: At the top, 'Helecon' paper under the UV light and at the bottom the white phosphorescent paper under the UV light.

There is another startling anomalous use of paper, namely with the Beatrix stamp 80 cents inversion (NVPH 1489x). Part of the March 7, 1996 print run was inadvertently printed on non-phosphorescent (plain) paper, which was intended for printing stamps for a foreign customer of Joh. Enschedé (Figures 54 and 55).



Figure 54: To the left two sheetlets in daylight with the production date of March 7, 1996, showing different sheet numbers.

Figure 55: The same sheetlets of Figure 54 under UV light. The left sheetlet under the UV lamp clearly shows the non-phosphorescent paper.

[This is a translation of the second part of the eighth 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. (Part 3)

by Adam van der Linden

[Because of its length, this article is published in several parts. This is the final part.]

Settlement cards of the postage paid by the PTT

Following 'ex officio' franking, the sender was mailed a card with a "request for supplemental postage." The earliest cards were singular, with a sending and returning function. The stamps had to be applied to the backside, the sender's address on the front had to be scratched out, and the card had to be returned to the post office for which the address was already filled out. The cards were stored for a period of time determined by the PTT, after which the stamps were clipped from the cards and sold by the Office of the Domains. *Therefore, these cards were not available to collectors.* However, a few years ago four of this kind of cards were sold by the Museum of Communication through van Dieten auctions (see Figure 18). One can only guess how such cards could have ever landed in the museum.

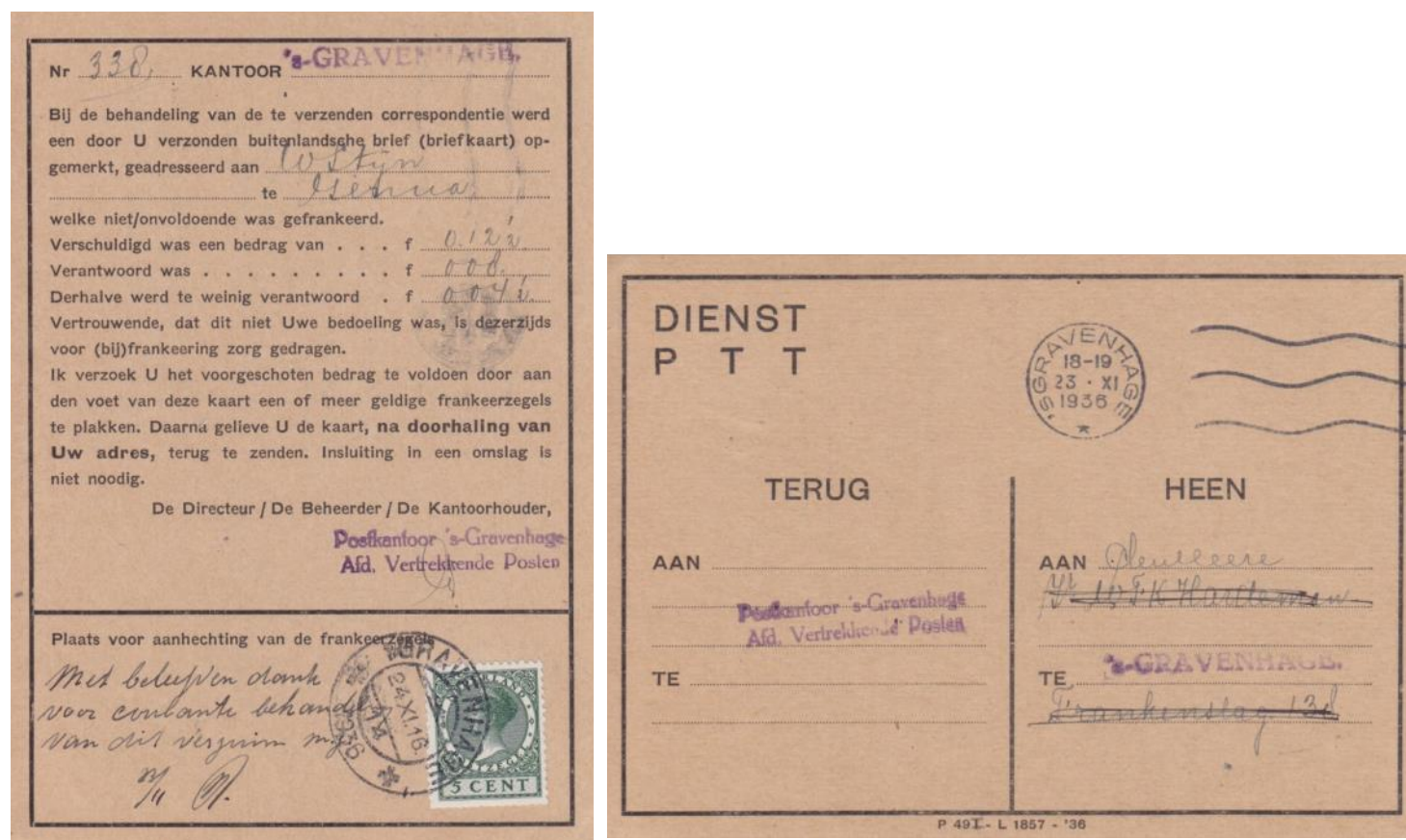


Figure 18: (Left) The Hague, November 24, 1936. Back of a settlement card (ex Post Museum) for a letter to Genua (Italy) with a shortage of 4.5 cent, rounded up to 5 cent. The printed text explains that 12.5 cent postage was required, but that only 8 cent was applied. It requests that the amount due be paid by affixing one or more valid stamps at the bottom. Note the hand-written text by sender at the bottom: "With sincere thanks for the lenient treatment of this neglect by me."

(Right) Front of the settlement card with the 'To' and 'From' addresses.

In the course of the fifties, the single card was replaced by a double, removable card. Examples are shown in Figures 19 and 20.

DIENST PTT

Aan mevrouw/mevrouw/de heer/firma

J van Reenen
Da Costastraat 23
Zutphen

Naar aanleiding van uw briefkaart P 1304 nummer *8+9*
 d.d. *5-7* 19 *72* zend ik u hierbij frankeerzegels
 tot het gevraagde bedrag van f *0,10*

Plaats voor de op te plakken frankeerzegels.

Afzender
 Naam *J van Reenen*
 Adres *Da Costastraat 23*
Zutphen

P 1304 - O 28688

Figure 19a: Deventer, July 5, 1972. Address-side of the settlement card (left) and the part to which the postage due (10 cent in this case) had to be applied (right). The card has not been returned with the required postage, which allows for showing the payment system.

DIENST PTT

Aan het Postkantoor

Deventer
(kwal)

Kantoor *Deventer*
 Nr. *8+9*
 M.,
 Op bovengenoemd kantoor werd een van u afkomstig voor het buitenland bestemd stuk aangetroffen, geadresseerd aan
Fam: PAS
Doucier te *Frankryk*

hetwelk niet/onvoldoende was gefrankeerd.
 Verschuldigd was . . . *2 x 0,30* *0,60*
 Opgeplakt was . . . *2 x 0,25* *0,50*
 Te weinig opgeplakt . . . *2 x 0,05* *0,10*

Aannemende, dat dit niet uw bedoeling was, is het stuk na (bij)frankering doorgezonden.
 Ik verzoek u het bedrag van de (bij)frankering te voldoen door op de achterzijde van de aangehechte antwoordbriefkaart een of meer geldige frankeerzegels tot het vereiste bedrag te plakken. Daarna gelieve u de bovengenoemde antwoordkaart aan mij terug te zenden; insluiting in een envelop is niet nodig.

Hoogachtend,
~~de directeur,~~
 de beheerder,
 de kantoorhouder,
[Signature]

Onvoldoende frankering veroorzaakt soms vertraging in de doorzending van de stukken. Frankeer daarom altijd tot het juiste bedrag.
 P 1304 - O 28688

Figure 19b: The side with the post office address (left), and on the left the calculation of the amount of postage due.



Figure 20: (Left) Utrecht local, January 17, 1966. Return part of a double card for a mail piece with insufficient postage, and for which postage was supplied by the PTT.

(Below) The address side of the card from post office Utrecht Station.



Supplementary postage by the sender without labels

In addition to the previously discussed methods of “returned for additional postage,” it also occurred that the mail pieces were returned to sender for additional postage by the carrier. In the past, mail carriers delivered mail to the “same neighborhood” for many years in a row. In other words, there was a social engagement between the carrier and the persons where mail was delivered. It also happened that insufficient postage was discovered when mail was handed over at the post office window.

Recognizing such pieces of mail can be accomplished by looking at the postmark date of the stamps applied later. The postmark of these stamps sometimes had the same date (Figure 21) or a day later than on the first stamps (Figure 22 and 23).



Figure 21: Leeuwarden-Station, September 9, 1949. Airmail letter to Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). Rate: letter till 20 gram 20cent, airmail surcharge per 5 gram 15. Because of an incorrect adjustment of the franking machine, 3 cent instead of 35 cent was applied. Later on the same day, 32 cent of additional postage was attached. One cannot be certain who applied the extra postage.



Figure 22: Bodegraven, September 30, October 1, 1940. Picture postcard to Berlin (Germany). Rate: as postcard with five words or less 5 cent, else 7.5 cent



Figure 23: The Hague, March 10/11, 1943. Letter to Jena (Germany). Rate: 10 cent from January 1, 1942 for mail to Germany. The letter was probably returned to sender for additional 2.5 cent postage.

DOMESTIC MAIL

Relatively few markings and labels occur on domestic mail.

Complete labels

Most of the domestic mail with complete labels is directed to (semi) governmental institutions (Figures 24-27). One reason is perhaps that these institutions strictly enforced the policy of **not** paying postage due. Thus any attempt by the mail service to collect postage due was done in vain.

In the past, the mail carrier often served the same neighborhood for many years and he knew the people/institutions where he delivered mail every day. Thus it was not unusual that mail with insufficient postage was returned to sender before being placed in the mail stream if the carrier knew **beforehand** that the addressee would not pay postage due (Figure 28).

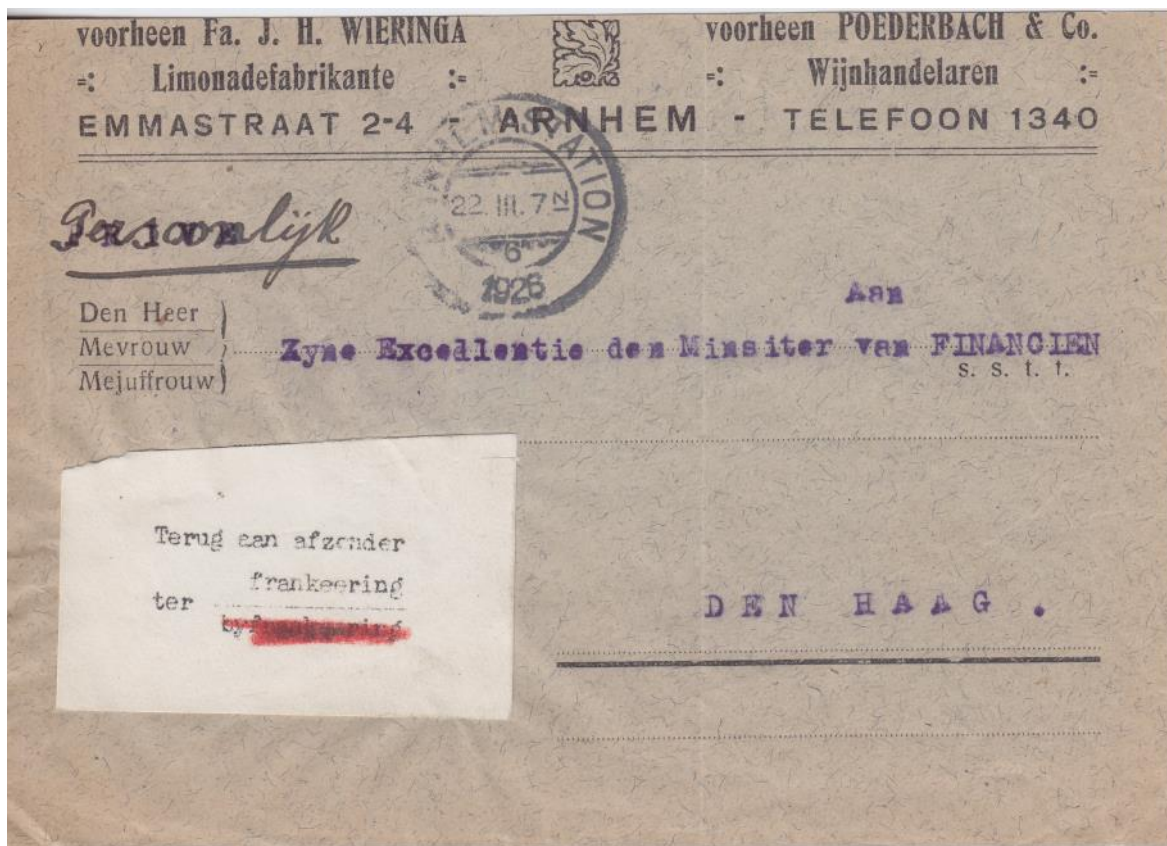


Figure 24: Arnhem-Station, March 22, 1926. Letter to The Hague. No postage applied, 10 cent for a letter till 20 gram, and the letter was returned for postage ('frankering'). The sender may have thought that mail to a minister (here Finance) could be mailed free of postage (which appeared to have been the case long ago). Not re-mailed with the required postage.

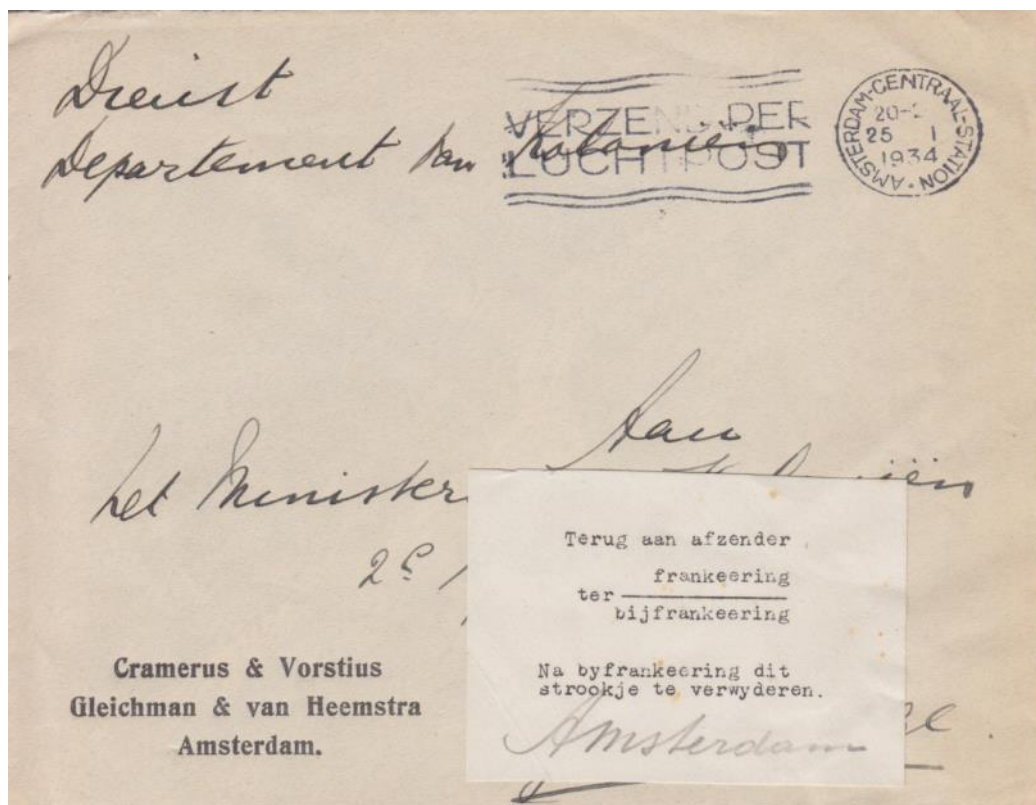


Figure 25: Amsterdam CS, January 25, 1934. Destination The Hague. Rate for a letter 6 cent. Does not meet the requirements for "Service" (Dienst). Not franked and not re-mailed.

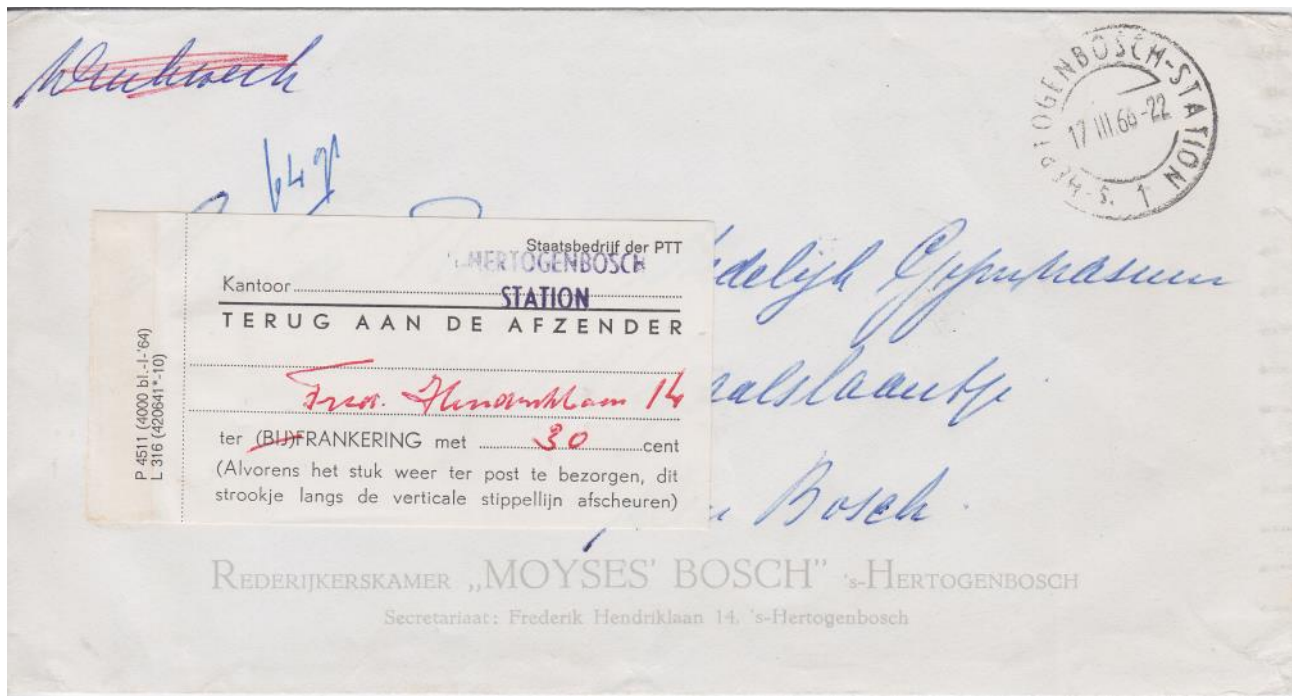


Figure 26: 's-Hertogenbosch local, March 17, 1966. Letter of 2nd weight class (64 gram) addressed to the superintendent of the Stedelijk Gymnasium (Municipal Gymnasium). No postage applied, while 30 cent was required. Letter was not re-mailed.



Figure 27: Delft, August 22, 1972. Local destination. Rate 30 cent, no postage applied and not remailed. The need for a stamp is indicated in the upper right.

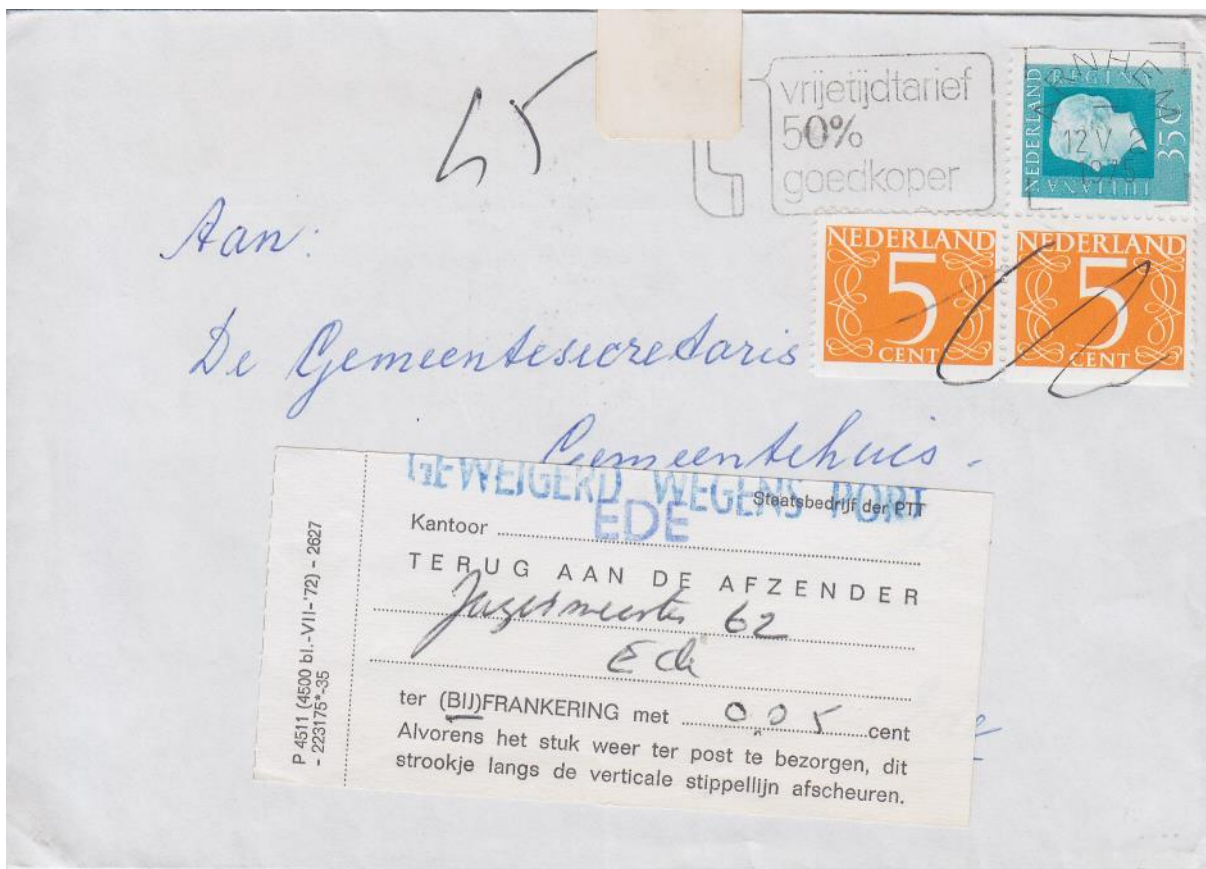


Figure 28: Arnhem, May 12, 1975. Letter to Ede. Rate effective April 1, 1975 50 cent. The carrier knew that the letter would be refused, see marking (Refused for Postage Due), and the letter was returned for additional postage even though only for 5 cent.

Additional postage at the post office window



Figure 29: The Hague, local, January 1, 1934. Rate: printed matter 1.5 cent plus 0.5 cent mandatory if mailed by express, plus 10 cent express mail. When processed at the post office window as express mail, 0.5 cent postage applied.

No label applied



Figure 30: Deventer, December 8, 1949, local destination. Rate: 5 cent for local postcard between November 1, 1946 and July 1, 1953. The postcard of 7.5 cent lost its validity on October 1, 1949. Required postage of 5 cent applied and remailed. Probably the carrier knew that the card would be refused because of the 10 cent postage due.

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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.

Notes

It has been discovered that the cards mentioned on page 79 (and Figure 18) were deposited in the museum by Mr. Waller, who was the general director of the PTT, and later director of the Postmuseum.

The Colditz Story, Oflag IV C, a residence for troublemakers, the Dutch Guests. (Part 3)

For Hanny & Connie Becking

by Julian van Beveren

Mil. Stammlager 371 Stanislau (Galizien)

Many of the Dutch military were sent to this camp after the German occupation including Kapt. A.J.A. Pereira, 8 Infantry Company, K.N.I.L. It was here that we see him standing second from the right with his comrades in their battledress (Figure 14). The photo is a postcard, and was mailed under separate cover, (no postal markings), to Hanny Becking whilst incarcerated there during transit to his final POW establishment at the infamous castle at Colditz (Figure 15).



Figure 14: Captain Pereira is the person standing second from the right.

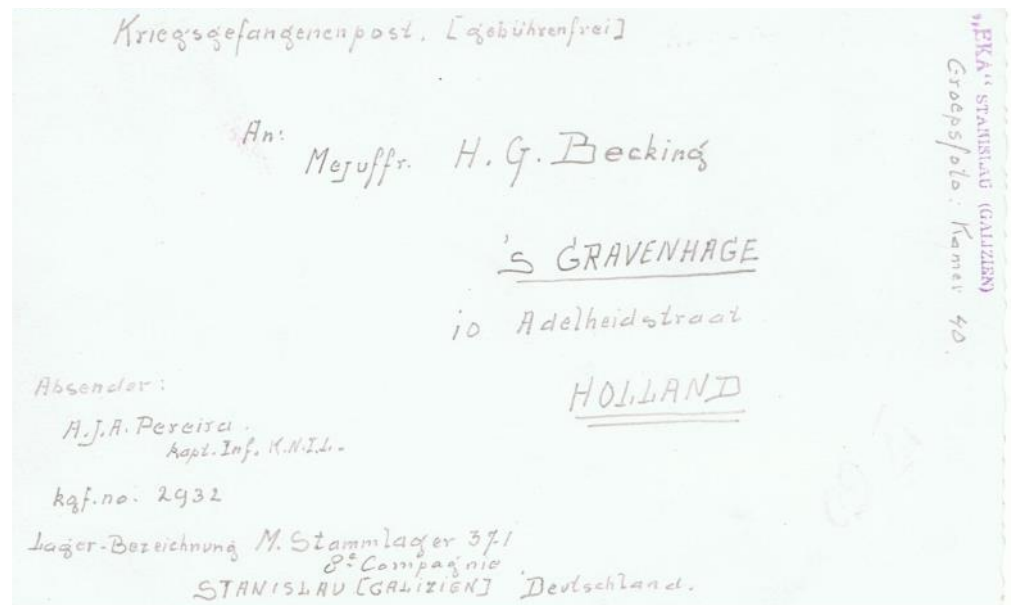


Figure 15: Postcard mailed under separate cover.

Mil. POW camp Stanislau (Galizien)

The Tango Orchestra “ENCANTADORES”

The camp at Stanislau may not have been the place where the Dutch military would have wished to be, but they do have the tenacity to make the best of a bad situation to help keep up morale. The well received Dutch Tango band, “The Encantadores” must have gone a long way to achieving those aims for the demoralized inmates and here they are (Figure 16). Postcard (Figure 17) was sent to Hanny Becking from Tonny under separate cover, via The Red Cross, (no postal indications), whilst he was in transit there.



Figure 16: Tango Orchestra “Encantadores.”

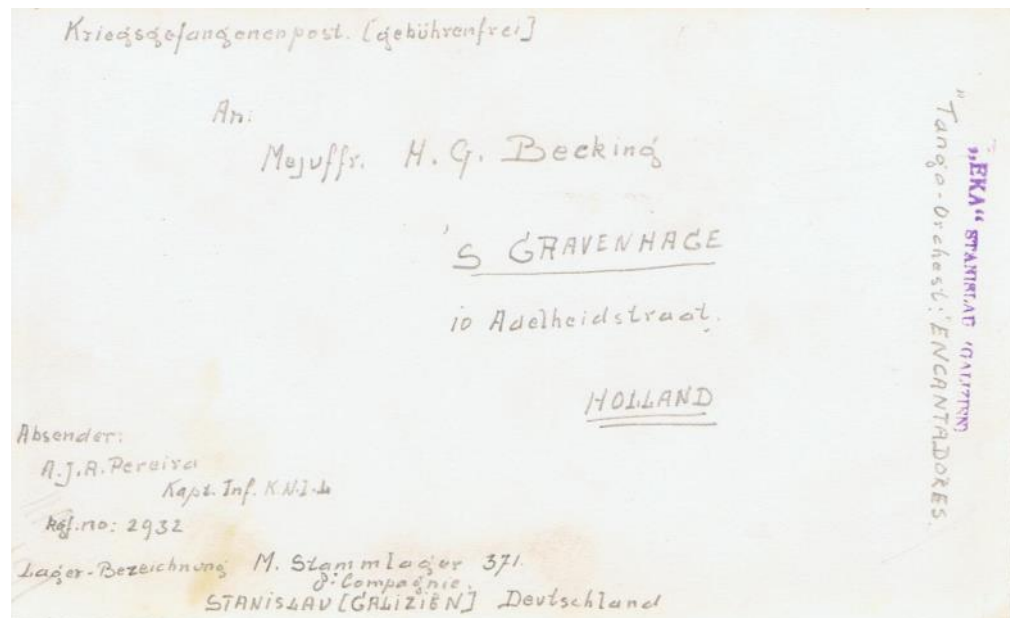


Figure 17: Backside of Figure 16, showing that it was mailed to Henny by Captain Pereira.

Mil. Stammlager Stalag 371 Stanislau (Galizien)

The Sports Field & postcard to the van Beveren family.

The photograph of the sports field of the camp (Figure 18) was sent to Hanny by Tonny Pereira, and again has no censor's mark on the back, just as in the previous two postcards from Stalag 371.



Figure 18: The sport field of Stalag 371.

The example of a Kriegsgefangenenpost postcard shown in Figure 19 has the censors handstamp **Stalag 371 Geprüft 8** with the postal date shown of 20 1 43 12 g. Sent by a fellow training Midshipman Dik Bower from my fathers intake year and sent to his parents, Mr. & Mrs van Beveren in Rijswijk. Frans van Beveren had by this time escaped from Holland as an Engelandvaarder.

Kriegsgefangenenpost
Postkarte
An

Den betragen hier in m.n. H. J. 1. Beveren

Gebührenfrei!

Absender: Vor- und Zuname: <i>D. W. BOWLER</i> Gefangenenummer: <i>31230 Cuf</i> Lager-Bezeichnung: <i>130</i> M.-Stammlager 371 Stanislau (Galizien) Deutschland (Duitschland)	Empfangsort: <i>Rijswijk</i> Straße: <i>Koninginnelaan 75</i> Land: <i>Nederland</i> Landesteil (Provinz usw.): <i>2. Holland</i>
--	--

Stalag 371
Geprüft 8
20 1 43 12

Figure 19: POW card mailed to the van Beveren family.

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

Maandblad Filatelie from 1922 to Current Digitized and Available for Free to Anybody.

by Hans Kremer

Many articles in our publication make reference to what was written in an edition of the Maandblad voor Filatelie (also Maandblad voor Philatelie).

Not many (if any) of our members have easy access to those publications, but this has drastically changed recently.

All issues of the Maandblad, from 1922 through the most current year have been digitized and can now be accessed for free, except for the four most recent years, which issues can only be accessed by the registered subscribers of the Maandblad.

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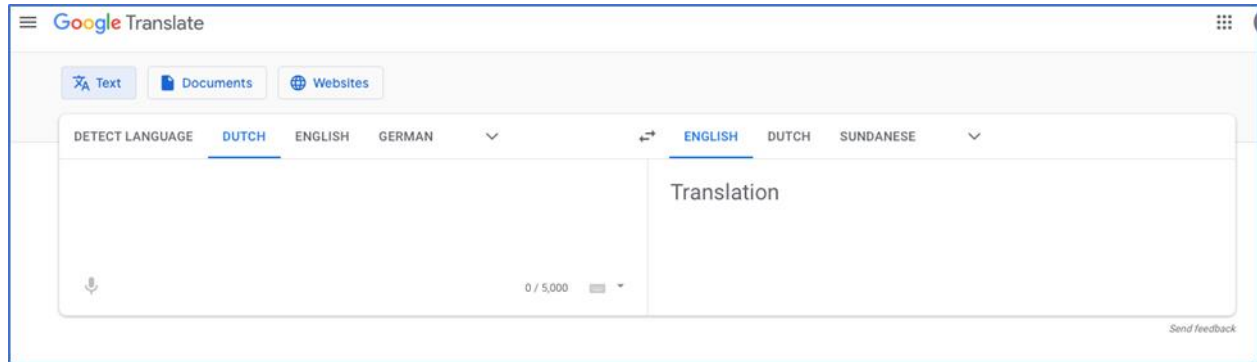
Maandbladen 1922 t/m 1961					Maandbladen 1962 t/m 2001					Maandbladen 2002 t/m vorig jaar				
1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1942	1943	-	1945 - 1946		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	2022				
1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991					
1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996					
1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001					

Cumulatieve indexen 1922 t/m 1961					Cumulatieve indexen 1962 t/m 2001					Cumulatieve indexen 2002 t/m vorig jaar				
1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1942	-	-	1945 - 1946		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	2022				
1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991					
1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996					
1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001					

Once that page opens you can go straight to the year you are interested in or if you like to see which articles were in a particular year go to **Cumulative** Index.

I realize that not all members are fluent in Dutch but if you see something that looks interesting I suggest you highlight the text and then use the “**COPY**” (under EDIT) option of Microsoft Word or an equivalent of other software.

Click on: <https://translate.google.com/> and you'll see:



Put your cursor in the box on the left and then go to **PASTE** under EDIT and a pretty good English translation shows up on the right. For example:

<p>De valsche 10 cent van 1923.</p> <p>In Dienstorder H 557 van 25 Juli 1923 (opgenomen in het Maandblad van Augustus '23, blz. 1111) werd gewaarschuwd voor valsche zegels van 10 cent grijs met wijde arceering en van 12½ cent rood, cijferteekening, aangemaakt en gebruikt om de Poste-rijen te benadeelen. Als voornaamste kenmerken werden opgegeven minder scherpe druk en grovere tanding. De zegels schijnen weinig gebruikt te zijn, althans wij hadden er nog nooit een gezien.</p>	<p>The counterfeit 10 cents of 1923.</p> <p>In Dienstorder H 557 of July 25, 1923 (included in the Monthly magazine of August '23, page 1111) was warned against counterfeit stamps of 10 cents gray with wide hatching and of 12½ cents red, numeral drawing, created and used to protect the Poste - to disadvantage rows. The main characteristics given were less sharp printing and coarser perforation. The stamps seem to have been little used, at least we had never seen one.</p>
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Try it all out; I think you'll find it worthwhile.

ASNP Treasurer's Report over 2022

Starting Balance 1-1-2022 \$ 12,695.31 (Checking Account)

<u>In</u>		<u>Out</u>	
Dues	\$ 422.50	Magazine	\$ 1,246.53
Ads	\$ 950.00	Plaque/ mailing de Kruyf Award	\$ 118.88
Donations	\$ 175.00		
Total In	\$ 1,547.50	Total Out	\$ 1,358.41
Gain	\$ 189.90		

Ending Balance 12-31-2022 \$ 12,884.40 (Checking Account)

Total membership is 90, with 16 receiving hardcopies (but just 3 members receive hardcopy only) thus 74 email-only members. Corinphila, Rietdijk, van Dieten, Linn's Stamps, and Filatelie receive e-copies; hardcopies go to the Bonds bureau, the Philatelic Society in London, the APS Library, and the Collectors Club Library (New York).

We had a gain for the year of \$ 189.09. The \$ 950 income from the advertisers (thanks to Advertising Manager Meindert Mossels' diligence) accounted for most of the income. Please consider our generous advertisers when dealing with philatelic matters. We also are grateful to those members who sent in a donation.

With free membership for those members who request a digital version of the Magazine, dues paid for by the 'hardcopy members' accounted for **only** about 27% of income and about 33% of the Magazine expenses. Adding the donations it accounted for 48% of Magazine cost.

Since the balance is about \$ 12,884 we still have a bit of a cushion. Free digital membership has been extended for the coming year.

With interest rates going up again I thought it would be about time to once again park some of that money in a CD. In January of this year (2023) I invested in an \$ 8,000 12 months CD with a guaranteed 4.15% interest rate. This should add \$ 332 to our account in January 2024.

The ASNP bylaws read: "The purpose shall be to encourage and advance the collection and exhibition of philately of the Netherlands and related Areas to disseminate and exchange information among its members."

Let your philatelic friends know about this freebee!

New Members

We welcome two new members. The first is Michael Fricken from Albuquerque, New Mexico collects stamps from the Netherlands and FDCs.

The second new member is David Kuhn from San Diego, and he collects stamps of the Netherlands, including perforation varieties, proofs & essays, booklets and combinations. Stationery and (first-day) covers are also part

Recent Issues



Bourse stamps: Old Year Bourse December 28, 2022

The sheet with 3 stamps shows pictures of noteworthy sights in and around Houten, and is issued on the occasion of the 'Oudjaarsbeurs' (Old Year Bourse) in Houten. The stamp sheet has been designed by Sandra Smulders from Gouda.

Chinese calendar: Year of the Rabbit January 2, 2023

According to the Chinese calendar is 2023 the Year of the Rabbit, which is the fourth animal in the twelve-year cycle.



Experience nature: Marker Mudflats (Wadden) January 2, 2023

The sheet with ten different stamps pays attention to the new nature of the group of islands 'Marker Wadden', situated in the Marker lake in the Flevoland province.

Marker Wadden is the name of a group of five uninhabited islands with a total surface of 1000 hectare. They were created between 2016 and 2021 in the Marker lake to promote the restoration of nature and to improve the variety of birds. Two more islands will be completed in 2023.

The stamp sheet was designed by Frank Janse from Gouda.

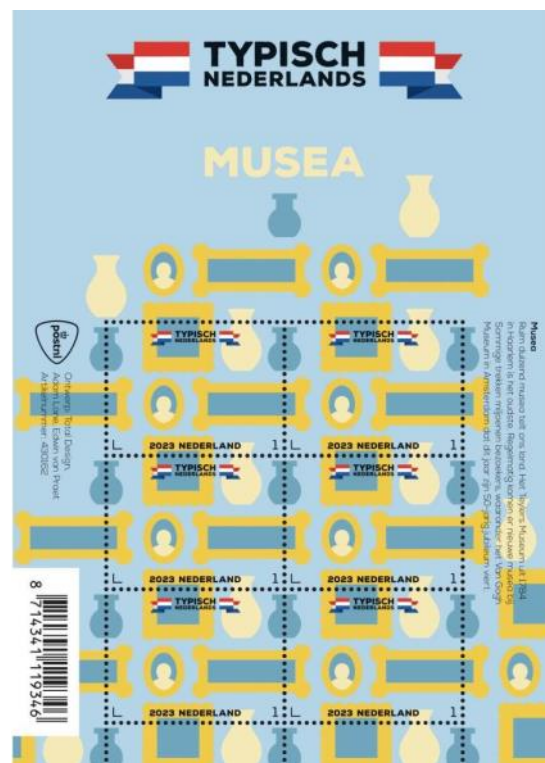
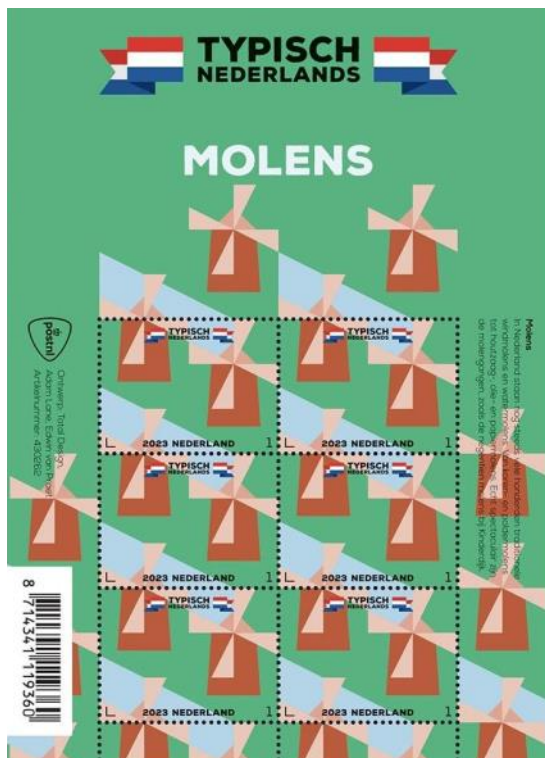
See also <https://www.postzegelblog.nl/>

Typically Dutch: Museums

January 2, 2023

The sheet with six identical stamps shows different formats of picture frames and vases, symbolizing the focus of this issue.

The stamp sheet is the product of senior graphical designer Adam Lane and creative director Edwin van Praet, of Total Design from Amsterdam.



Typically Dutch: Windmills

February 13, 2023

The sheet with six identical stamps contains 24 identical illustrations of stylized windmills. shows different formats of picture frames and vases, symbolizing the focus of this issue.

The stamp sheet was designed by Total Design from Amsterdam.

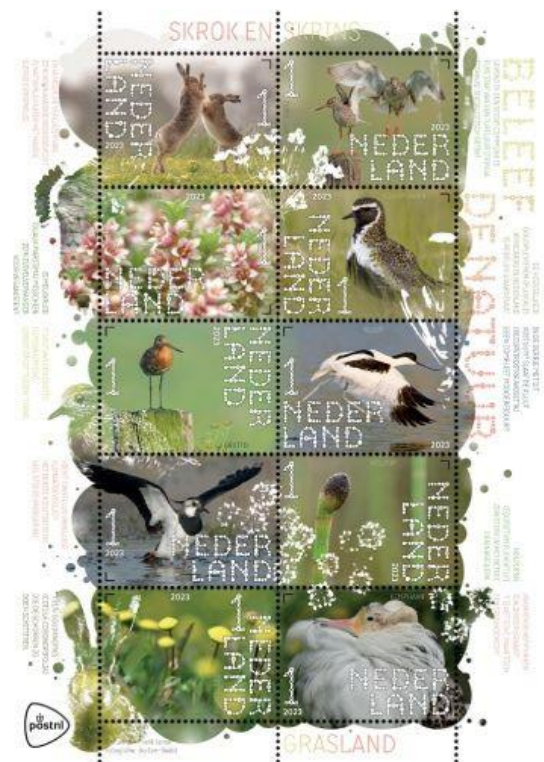
Experience nature: Skrok and Skrins

February 13, 2023

The sheet with ten different stamps pays attention to the grass lands f the nature areas Skrok and Skrins, situated in the Friesland province.

The nature areas Skrok and Skrins are in the 'Greidhoek,' which is known for its vast meadow-scape with alternating grasslands and 'terp' villages. The meadows are a beloved habitat for many birds.

The stamp sheet was designed by Frank Janse from Gouda.



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

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- | | | |
|---|---|--|
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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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