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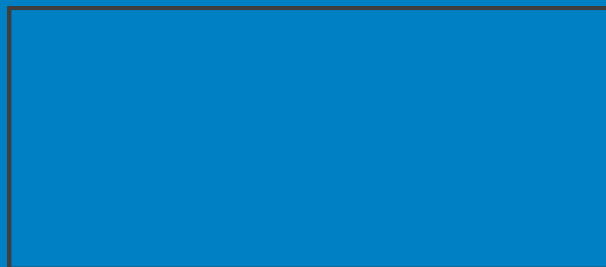
Netherlands Philately

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 47/5



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NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately; Volume 47/5

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
14 Jolie Lane
Walnut Creek, CA 94597, U.S.A.
hkremers@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, Chicago, IL
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
stampculture@gmail.com
Arno Kolster
akolster@mindspring.com

British Representative

Richard Wheatley

Dutch Representative

Meindert Mossel

German Representative

Peter Heck

Magazine Editorial Committee

vacant

Editor's Message

May, 2023

Dear Fellow Collectors,

This issue of *Netherlands Philately* arrives a little later than usual because of travel; my wife and I were in The Netherlands to attend the wedding of a dear niece and meet up with friends and family.

Summer is upon us, here in the Houston area, which means I spend less time in my not-air conditioned woodworking shop, and more time to work on my philatelic collections. One project is a new exhibit on undeliverable mail, with a focus on how the postal system documented the (fruitless) effort to locate the intended addressee and to explain the reason for non-delivery. I intend to show this exhibit at the Greater American Stamp Show, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 10-13 this year. If any of you is attending, give me a shout so that we can try to meet up.

In the mean time, enjoy this issue and your stamp collection.

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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Not mentioned in Bulterman: Markings used by the Netherlands East Indies post office in Brisbane, Australia.

by Marinus Quist

As described on page 354 of P.R. Bulterman's 1981 book, *Poststempels Nederlands-Indie 1864-1950*, the Netherlands East Indies ("NEI") government in exile in Australia during WW2 established a post office at 334-338 Queen Street in the New Zealand Insurance Building in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia in 1944. What Bulterman didn't explain is that the new NEI Brisbane post office was established to provide postal services to the thousands of NEI military and governmental personnel based in and around Brisbane, including those at nearby Archerfield Airport and at Camp Columbia (in Wacol, a Brisbane suburb). Camp Columbia was a massive military facility developed by the US Army in 1942/3, and it became the headquarters of the US 6th Army under General MacArthur, who also had his office on Queen Street in Brisbane. When the US Army moved its South West Pacific Area headquarters, in June of 1944, to Hollandia in newly liberated Dutch New Guinea, the US Army and the Australian Government agreed to turn Camp Columbia over to the NEI government in exile (and its military forces) on a rent free basis. In fact, the Australian government even provided a special train to move the headquarters of the NEI government in exile along with much of its military forces from Melbourne to the Brisbane area. Although the new NEI post office in Brisbane was primarily intended to function as a military post office (*veldpostkantoor*) and to handle *dienst* (NEI official governmental) mail, the large amount of Dutch civilian refugees evacuating from the NEI to Australia after Japan's capitulation caused the NEI Brisbane post office to also start handling growing quantities of civilian mail between the NEI and Australia.

Because of the confused, fluid political situation in the NEI immediately following Japan's surrender on 15 August 1945, the Indonesian declaration of independence on 17 August 1945, and the occupation of major cities on Java and Sumatra in the fall of 1945 by the British/Indian Army, there were thousands of Dutch POWs and civilian internees caught up in all the chaos. As a result, post WW2 mail service between the main islands of the NEI and Australia was quite slow to get started. In fact, except for areas liberated by the Allies prior to the Japanese capitulation, NEI mail service to/from Australia probably didn't exist before late 1945, and was likely carried out by various NEI military aircraft, including aircraft of the 18th and 19th Transport Squadron of the Netherlands Indies Transport Service stationed at Archerfield Airport in Brisbane. These transport flights operated primarily between Kamayoran Airport in Batavia and Archerfield Airport. Only in late 1946 did the situation in the Dutch occupied areas of the NEI become somewhat normalized; and, by the end of November 1946, the British/Indian military forces had withdrawn from the NEI. At roughly the same time, the NEI post office in Brisbane ceased operations.

Bulterman states that mail from Brisbane to the NEI and vice-versa was handled on a postage free basis, while mail from the NEI to destinations beyond Brisbane was subject to postage. However, since there were initially no stamps available in the NEI following the Japanese capitulation, the NEI post office in Brisbane brought mail originating in the NEI and destined beyond Brisbane to the Brisbane main post office for proper Australian franking, the cost of which was to be settled later by the NEI PTT. Two postal markings used by the NEI post office in Brisbane were described and illustrated by Bulterman. The first was a 39x23mm dark violet oval used at the end of 1945. It reads "N.E.I. Army Post Office Brisbane 33A-338 Queen Street." (Almost certainly, there is some sort of typo here, whether in Bulterman's illustration, or in the fabrication of the cancel device, because "33A" is incorrect and should read "334".) If any reader has a clear example of this marking, please provide a copy to the ASNP Editor.) The second marking is a 28mm dark violet round used from April 1946 to the end of 1946. It reads "Netherlands Post Office Brisbane" with the day, month and year in a bar across the middle. According to Bulterman neither of these marking were applied as cancellations on stamps. Instead, most of the examples that I have seen were transit markings placed on the backs of covers and are usually quite faint.

Interestingly, I recently discovered a 2nd oval marking from the NEI Brisbane post office that was not mentioned in Bulterman. It was on a cover for sale on eBay some months ago; but, unfortunately, I was not the high bidder. This oval mark, also printed in dark violet ink, reads “NETHERLANDS POST OFFICE” around the top rim, “334 QUEEN ST.” along the bottom rim, and “BRISBANE” in the center. (See Figure 1 for an enlarged close-up of this 2nd oval mark.) Like the oval mark illustrated in Bulterman’s book, this 2nd oval mark has the same double outer ring and the same single ring on the inside. Since I was not able to buy the cover with this 2nd oval mark, I do not know the actual dimensions of this previously undescribed mark, but I estimate that it is probably the same size (39x23 mm) as the oval mark illustrated in Bulterman’s book.



Figure 1: Oval marking from the NEI Brisbane post office.

Bulterman’s statement that mail from Brisbane to the NEI and vice versa travelled postage free, was a little misleading, as this situation only existed so long as no stamps were available in the Allied controlled areas of the NEI. In fact, my internet searches, so far, have yielded only one example of a cover sent unfranked from the NEI via Brisbane with subsequently added Australian stamps. On the other hand, fully franked covers originating in the NEI with the transit mark of the NEI post office in Brisbane appear to be much more common. For example, see the cover shown in Figures 2a (front), 2b (back), and 2c (enhanced thumbnail of the round 28mm transit mark on the back), which was mailed from Batavia to Wahroonga, Australia (a Sydney suburb). This cover was fully franked in the NEI and was received in Brisbane on 26 June 1946. What is so interesting is that such marking was applied in GREEN INK, which color was not mentioned in Bulterman, nor was it mentioned in Bulterman that the 28mm round is surrounded (very faintly) by a rectangular box measuring approximately 29x46mm. (Whether the 28mm round in violet ink also had this rectangular box around it is unclear to me at this time, as the only copy in my collection is simply too faint to make a determination.) Also not mentioned in Bulterman was the prominent Dutch language notification to the recipient on the front of the cover IN GREEN INK stating that letters to the NEI needed to be franked with 5½ d. (“FRANKEER UW BRIEVEN VOOR NED INDIE MET 5½ d.”) If any readers have examples of other markings or ink colors used by the NEI post office at Brisbane, please provide a clear copy to the ASNP Editor. Also, please be sure to contact the ASNP Editor if you have any other NEI postal history items with markings not mentioned in Bulterman.



Figure 2a: Front of cover mailed from Batavia to Wahroonga, Australia.



Figure 2b: Back of cover mailed from Batavia to Wahroonga, Australia.



Figure 2c: Enhanced and enlarged postmark on back of cover shown in Figure 2b.

SOURCES

Bulterman, P.R., *Poststempels Nederlands-Indie 1894-1950*, Davo B.V. Deventer, 1981

Queensland WWII Historic Places, Camp Columbia (Dutch Forces 1944-45) (<https://www.ww2places.qld.gov.au/place?id=1787>)

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Columbia_\(Wacol\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Columbia_(Wacol))

The online history archives of the Dutch Australian Cultural Centre: <https://dacc.net.au>

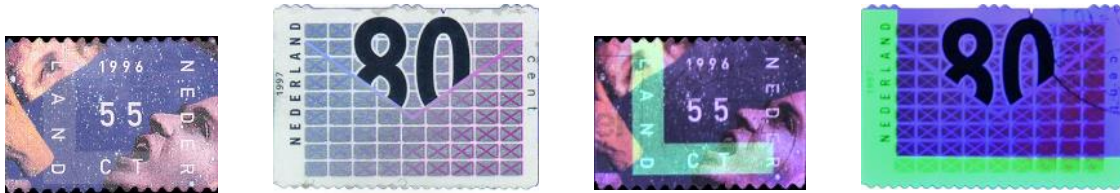
Camp Columbia at Wacol—Dutch preparing for re-colonialization, and The Dutch at Archerfield Airport, Brisbane (<https://paulbuddehistory.com>)

Luminescence colors in postal mechanization. Part 3

by Rien de Jong

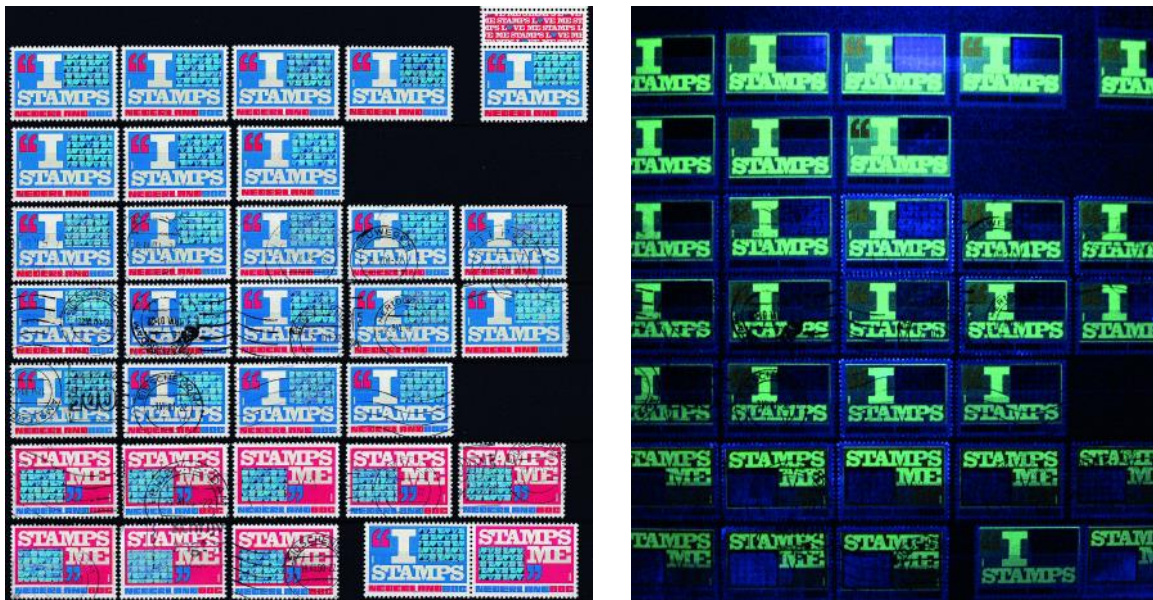
Non-phosphorescent paper

Starting late 1996, stamps were printed more and more on non-phosphorescent paper. The stamps, (for example NVPH 1705 and 1707, Figures 56-59) are then provided with a greenish-yellow L-shaped phosphorescent bar.



Figures 56 - 59: NVPH 1705 and 1707 stamps in daylight and under UV light. They both are provided with a phosphorescent L-bar.

According to the NVPH catalog, the 1999 'Verrassingszegels' (Surprise stamps) (NVPH 1824-1825) were printed on plain paper with a phosphorescent imprint at the Walsall Security Printers company in England. Examining these stamps under UV light, it can be observed that the letters I STAMPS and STAMPS ME and the vertical dash 'I' are phosphorescent. But a closer look at some stamps under UV light often also reveals one or more thin frame lines that may vary in position (above, below, to the right or left of the stamp image) (Figures 60 and 61).



Figures 60 - 61: Surprise stamps of 1999 in daylight and the same stamps under UV light (at right).

From this one can conclude that the plain (non-phosphorescent) stamp paper is first printed with a (white) phosphorescent block over which the red and blue image is printed. The stamp is also provided with an iridescent (rainbow-colored) image. An optical phenomenon.

From mid-2001, stamps are printed on plain paper, almost exclusively in five-color offset (cyan, magenta, yellow, black and the 'phosphorescent bar').

Phosphorescent printing ink

In addition to the use of phosphorescent paper or printing a phosphorescent bar on the stamp, phosphorescent printing ink was also used.

On September 30, 1969, to mark the 500th anniversary of the birth of Desiderius Erasmus (1469-1536), a stamp printed on plain paper with a green phosphorescent ink (color description: sea green and purple) was issued (NVPH 931) (Figures 62 and 63).



Figures 62 - 63: For this Erasmus stamp plain paper was printed with a green phosphorescent ink. This can be seen by the non-co-printed white border under UV light (left on the right image).

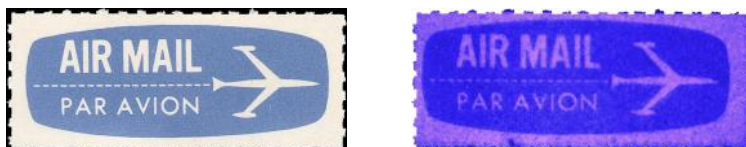
England also knows such an exception. In the Stanley Gibbons catalog the following is mentioned about the Christmas stamps (four values) of 1975: a phosphor bar for the 6½p, phosphor-inked (background) for the 8½p and the two other values (11p and 13p) 'all-over' phosphor (Figure 64).



Figure 64: English Christmas stamp of 1975, for which a green phosphorescent printing ink background is used.

The U.S. Postal 'Tagging' program

The 'Tagging' program started on Aug. 1, 1963, in Dayton, Ohio. A red phosphorescent ink was added to a coating for regular airmail stamps so that the ultraviolet sensor of a newly acquired Mark II Facer-Canceller recognized the stamp on the envelope and could separate airmail from regular mail. An important part of the test program was the use of the experimentally-tagged airmail label (Figures 65 and 66). Furthermore, regular first class stamps were added to the test program in Dayton on October 28 of that year.



Figures 65 - 66: This tagged airmail label (left in daylight and right under UV light) was provided free of charge to post offices in Dayton, Ohio/USA for tests during the period 1963-1964. The labels were coated with the same phosphorescent ink as was used for the 8¢ air stamp U.S. Capitol and Jet (C64b) from August 1, 1963.

In addition to red phosphorescent printing inks, green-blue fluorescent printing inks, among others, were used over the years for postal mechanization purposes (Figures 67 and 68).



Figures 67 - 68: Under UV light it can clearly be seen that a green-blue fluorescent ink was used for the printing the 1976 9¢ postcard depicting Caesar Rodney (1728-1784, an American politician).

Daylight fluorescent printing ink

To achieve a more intense color, some stamp issues are provided with a daylight fluorescent printing ink. A daylight fluorescent pigment can be used alone or in combination with a corresponding (in terms of color) conventional pigment to intensify its color. The color comes out much better because of the fluorescence and therefore these printing inks mainly find application in printed matter with a promotional message.

To intensify the 'yellow' of the 1993 Dutch December sheet (NVPH V1579), a yellow daylight phosphorescent dye was added to the printing ink. This was done to make the yellow parts glow brighter (Figure 69).

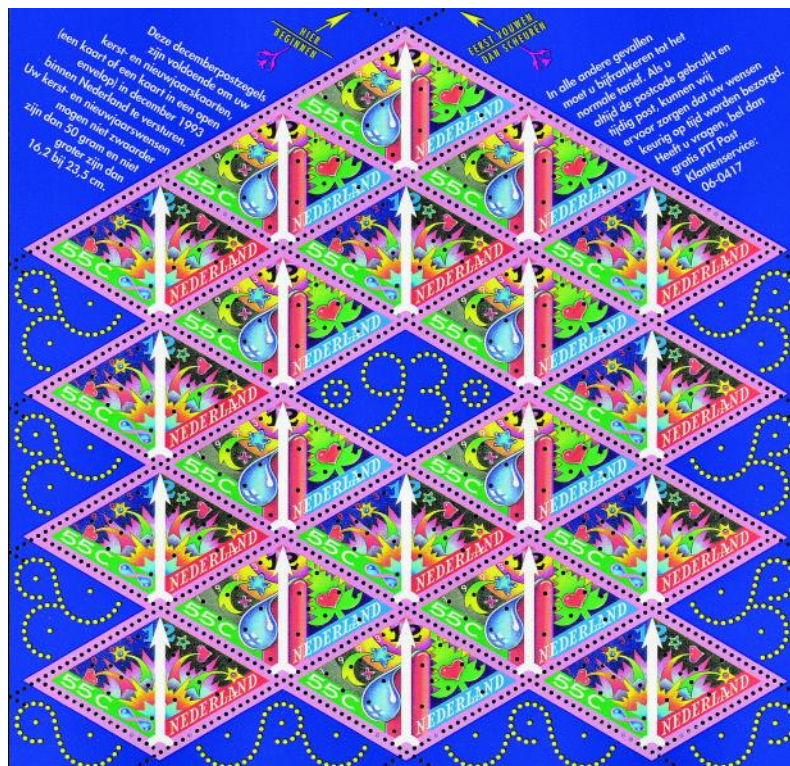


Figure 69: December sheet of 1993. The NVPH catalog lists as paper: phosphorescent paper. The additional yellow daylight dye is not mentioned.

Daylight fluorescent printing inks were also used in Russia to make an (advertising) message clearly visible. It cannot be assumed that the red color on this 1964 stamp was intended for UV detection as part of a postal mechanization program (Figures 70 and 71).



Figures 70 - 71: A 1964 Russian stamp partly printed with a red daylight fluorescent printing ink. Left: in daylight and right: under UV light.

A year later, a congress is held in Moscow by IUPAC, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. This is an international committee, which deals with the naming of chemical elements. On the occasion of this meeting, a stamp was issued. The name of the commission and the place of meeting are represented on the stamp in letters that are also the symbols for chemical elements (I: iodine, U: uranium, P: phosphorus, Ac: actinium, Mo: molybdenum, Sc: scandium, O: oxygen and W: tungsten). Under UV exposure fluorescent parts become visible (Figures 72 and 73).



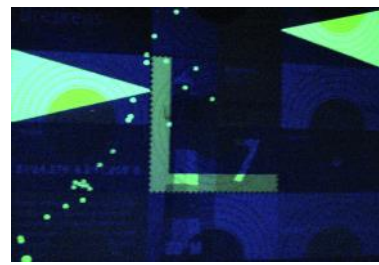
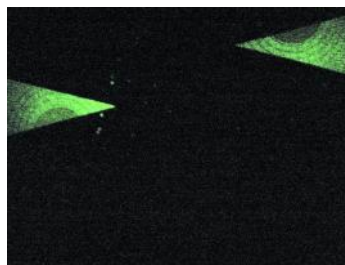
Figures 72 - 73: A Russian stamp issued from 1965 on the occasion of a congress of the IUPAC. The names 'IUPAC' and 'Moscow' are represented in chemical symbols, including the 'P' as the element phosphorus. Under UV light, a red block and the red 4 K(oepen) value indication light up (right image).

'Glow in the dark' printing ink

For the 2010 block 'Vuurtoren Breskens' (Lighthouse Breskens) (NVPH 2717), the combination offset/screen printing was used. The special feature is that the beams of the lighthouse on the block light up in the dark, like the real light of a lighthouse (Figures 74 – 76). This effect was not intended for postal mechanization purposes. For that, the usual phosphorescent L-bar bar was printed on the stamp.

The orange-yellow phosphorescent bar

Starting in 2001, the December stamps are printed with an orange-yellow highlighted phosphorescent bar under UV light. As of mid-2001 the bar is used regularly, and the NVPH catalog starts to use the code 'P: Nfp m. fb (non-phosphorescent paper with phosphorescent bar)' for the paper type. These orange-yellow bars are printed in both the I-shape and L-shape (Figures 77 and 78). The orange-yellow phosphorescence is not only used for stamp detection and devaluation, but it is also used during the sorting proces. Mail with a December stamp can be removed from the 24-hour processing scheme on the basis of the orange-yellow color to then be handled in quieter hours (day processing).



Figures 74 - 76: The lighthouse Breskens block from left to right: in daylight, in the dark where the rays are fluorescent and under UV light where the rays of the lighthouse light up and the L-shaped phosphorescent bar becomes visible.



Figures 77 - 78: December stamps of 2001, 2002 and 2004 in daylight and under UV light.

For the December 2005 'Goede doelen' (Charity) stamps (NVPH 2381-2390) and the December 2006 'Ijskristallen' (Ice crystals) stamps (NVPH 2446-2455) the code for the paper type used in the NVPH catalog is 'P: Nfp (not phosphorescent paper)'. But under the UV lamp, an orange-yellow L-shaped bar can be seen. The Ice crystal stamps were printed by Enschedé and the Charity stamps by the English Walsall Security Printers.

The 2018 NVPH catalog does not mention the type of paper used for printing stamps in 2007 and beyond and whether or not any form of phosphorescent bar was printed on the stamps. The exception is the Queen Beatrix issue from July 1, 2010 (NVPH nos. 2730 and 2731, P: Fp, phosphorescent paper). The Icons of the Post website <http://www.iconenvande-post.nl> alternately lists as paper types: plain with phosphor imprint, with phosphor imprint, paper with phosphor imprint, paper with red phosphor, plain paper, un-gummed stamp paper and phosphorescent paper.

The blocks of stamps issued for 'Weken van de Kaart' (Weeks of the Card) (2003-2010) and 'Da's toch een kaart waard' (That's worth a card) (2011-present) were provided for free when purchasing the greeting cards. They have orange-yellow phosphorescent bars as well (Figures 79 and 80). Up to and including the 2010 issue, their use was limited, generally up to and including December 1 of the year of issue. Starting with the 2011 issue, they could be used without restrictions. The stamps can also be used for other mail and the greeting cards can be franked in combination with other stamps.



Figures 79 - 80: Stamp from the 2008 'Weeks of Card' block (NVPH No. 2580) in daylight and the whole block under UV light. This stamp could be used between September 1 and December 2, 2008.

A great example of stamp security is Canada's 2010 \$10 stamp with the image of a whale. Under UV light, two more images become visible (Figures 81 and 82).



Figures 81 - 82: Canada's largest stamp with the highest stamp value designation: the \$10 blue whale. Right the stamp under long wave UV light (365 nm).

LASTLY

The 2014 Business stamps issue

With this issue (NVPH 3138 - 3139), printed by the Lowe-Martin Group/Canada, it is notable that the phosphorescent bar, glowing yellow under the UV lamp, regularly 'rejects' the stamp ink (stamp ink does not adhere or does not adhere sufficiently to the 'L-bar'). Apparently there was an 'UV ink' switch for printing the L-bar during the period of use of these stamps (Figures 83 – 85).



Figures 83 - 85: The date cancel on the left stamp adheres to the UV bar. This is not the case with the middle and the right stamps.

Looking closely at the L-bar, one can see that the bar on which the stamp ink does not adhere is clearly glossier compared to the one on which the stamp ink does adhere. Under UV light however no difference in the phosphorescence color can be observed.

Sandd and luminescence

Sandd (Sort and Deliver) was one of the many private post companies in our country. As an independent company they issued their own 'stamps'. They became so big that they posed a serious threat to PostNL. So what happened: Sandd was acquired by PostNL.

Looking more closely at Sandd's stamps under UV light, luminescence features can be seen (Figures 86 – 91). This is remarkable, because Sandd does not apply any form of luminescent stamp recognition when processing mail pieces franked with their stamps. Their mail process is mainly done manually.

Inquiries at Sandd learned, that this was an idea/proposal of the company Joh. Enschedé who printed the stamps.

UV lamps

Roughly speaking, two types of UV lamps can be distinguished: a short wave lamp with a wavelength 254 nm (nanometers) and a long wave lamp of 365 nm. With both lamps luminescence can be observed. In some cases with the former lamp more than with the latter. Because of the different colors of phosphorescence used, both lamps are necessary for examining English stamps. The green and violet phosphorescence for example, can only

be seen under a short wave lamp. The blue phosphorescence can be seen under both type of lamps.



Figures 86 - 91: Some examples of Sandd stamps in daylight and under UV light.

Three UV light ranges are distinguished: UV-A, UV-B and UV-C. UV light is only slightly perceptible to our eye, especially the UV-A region, up to about 380 nm. UV lamps are TL (tube luminescent) tubes, which exist in two different types: 'black' TL tubes, or blacklights (more correctly called Blacklight Blue (BLB) and 'white' TL tubes, also called actinic tubes (more correctly called Blacklight, BL). For luminescence detection of stamps, only the 'black' TL tubes qualify.

Luminescence phenomena in mineralogy.

A large number of minerals fluoresce under UV-A light (Figure 92). Minerals can usually be well processed into powders and as such they can be used as pigments (dyes) in printing inks. Fluorite (calcium fluoride with the chemical formula CaF_2) was already mentioned in the introduction to this article. Its color under the UV light is blue to violet. Other fluorescent minerals include (in parentheses the color under UV light): zinc blende (mostly blue, also green, orange-yellow, red), greenockite, a rare cadmium sulfide (intense yellow-orange), halite, rock salt (dark red, only visible under short wave UV light), calcite (red, orange and yellow), aragonite (sometimes pink with a green afterglow), sodalite and hackmanite (orange-red to red, only visible under long wave UV light).

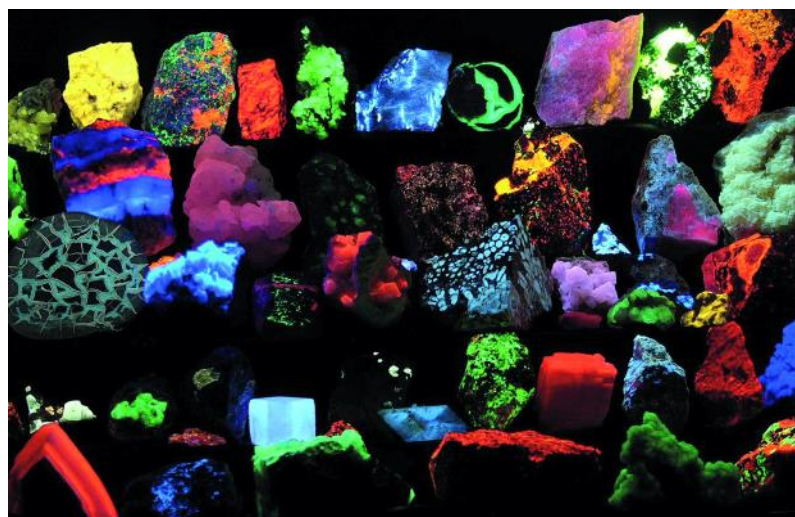


Figure 92: Minerals under UV light.

Phosphorus and phosphorescent

Phosphorus is a chemical element with symbol 'P.' It is a non-metal that can occur in the colors red and white. White phosphorus is also called yellow phosphorus. Phosphorus was discovered in 1669 by the German alchemist Hennig Brand. In an attempt to vaporize salts, Brand noticed that a whitish substance was left behind that lit up in the dark. Phosphorus gets its name from the Greek word 'phosphoros' which translates as 'light carrier.' Phosphorescent substances usually consist of inorganic compounds, for example zinc sulfide, whose UV color is white to yellow. The hard granular structure of this product, when used in printing inks, can lead to wear of the printing ink cylinders and for this reason other, usually synthetic organic, products are also used.

In the philatelic literature one reads quite often, that green, blue or violet **phosphor** was used for the phosphorescence of English stamps. However, when one analyzes the chemical composition of the phosphorescent substances more closely, it can be concluded that these organic products do not contain the chemical element P (symbol for phosphorus) at all! So a correct description is that a green, blue or violet **phosphorescent** agent has been used. And often even then it is not phosphorescent but fluorescent.

SOURCES

- Postmerken '86 (Issued by Po & Po).
- UV documentation and -collection of Jos M.A.G. Stroom.
- Handboek Postwaarden Nederland (i.e. Figures 46, 48 and 49).
- Handbook 'Die Farben der Briefmarken', Publisher Rien de Jong. 2018.
- 'De kleur van postzegels', Rien de Jong. Jubilee book 110 years Philatelistenclub 'Rotterdam'. 2015.
- Druktechnische Filatelie / Postage Stamp production methods, Rein C. Bakhuizen van den Brink.
- Geuzendam, 8th edition 2008.
- NVPH (Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelhandelaren) catalog 2018.
- Michel Briefmarken-Katalog Deutschland 2015/2016.
- Stanley Gibbons - Collect British Stamps 2002 Edition.
- Own research.
- Wikipedia.

[This concludes the translation 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.]

Correction to Part 3 of “Returned for (additional) postage/post-franking. ”

The note page 87 of issue 47/4 of *Netherlands Philately* is erroneous. Mr. Waller has never been the Director General of the PTT, nor was he director of the Dutch Postal Museum. Pieter Waller was a stock dealer and later a tobacco trader. He assembled an important stamp and stationery collection, which he gifted to the Dutch State and which led to the establishment of the Postal Museum in 1929. In 1934 Mr. Waller published the first standard work on the first emission of the Netherlands. Also in 1934, the Dutch Association of Stamp Collector Societies (Nederlandse Bond van Filatelisten Verenigingen) started awarding the Waller medal to persons who have made significant contributions to philately.

The Colditz Story, Oflag IV C, a residence for troublemakers, the Dutch Guests. (Part 4)

For Hanny & Connie Becking

by Julian van Beveren



Figure 20: A postcard showing a group of seven Officers from differing Allied nations in front of the instantly recognizable doorway of the inner courtyard at the Castle of Colditz. The reverse of the card shows the Colditz censor mark, and the photographer's name. Captain Pereira stands at the far right.

Many of the original photographs such as the one in Figure 20, were sent via the Red Cross to the volunteer Becking sisters. They were taken by the official Colditz photographer who had his firm's name, Möritz und Johannes Lange Photographenmeister, stamped on each in pink as shown in Figure 20. Each card also has the Colditz censor's stamp **Oflag IV C 6 geprüft**, marking them fit for transmission from the P.O.W. establishment.

The Olympic Games at Colditz, Oflag IV C, Summer 31st August 1941

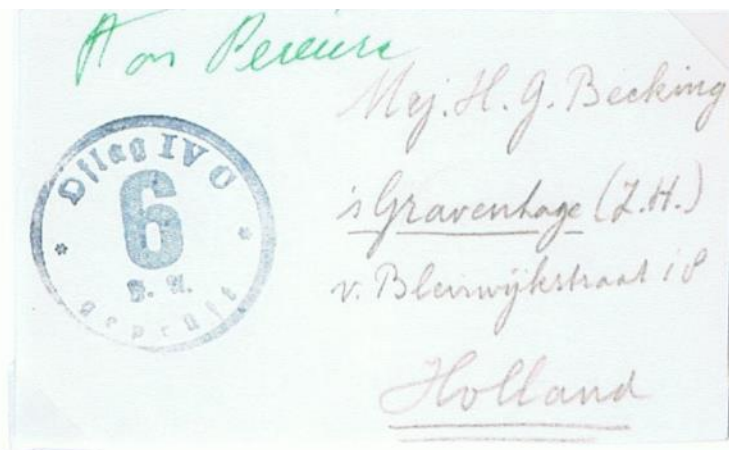


Figure 21: The Dutch Senior Officer and Guest of Honor standing together viewing the games.

Figure 21 shows the Guest of Honor wearing a battle honor medal, (possibly Polish), standing behind the bench with the Dutch Senior Officer to his right, who looks impassively on. Kapt. Tonny Pereira, the sender of much of this collection stands to the left of this officer, (marked by a green cross above his head), together with many other officers from the Dutch contingent. The famous entrance gates of the inner courtyard rises behind them.

A picture of the volleyball match between Holland and France is presented in Figure 22-A, while Figure 22-B shows a Union Jack flying from the English quarters which were located on the first floor. The Dutch POW's were housed on the floor immediately above.



Figure 22: A) Birdseye view of the volleyball tournament of Holland against France played in the inner courtyard of Colditz Castle.

B) Ground level view of some of the spectators looking on.

“The Colditz Hotel” Oflag IV C “Bereikt” (reached)

Kriegsgefangenenpost
Poste for prisoners of war

Postkarte

An To Miss. C. Becking

Gebührenfrei!
Free Postage

Absender
Sender

Vor- und Zuname
First and family-name
A. J. A. Pereira

Gefangenenummer
Number of the identity-disc 2932/1667

Lagerbezeichnung
Name of camp: Oflag IV C, comp.: 1^e
Deutschland (Germany)

Empfangsort is Gravenhage (Z.H.)
Place of destination

Straße, Hausnr. v. Bleiswijkstraat 18
Road and Number

Land: Holland
Country of destination (shire etc.)

1911.41.-10
a

Kriegsgefangenenlager

Datum 12 November 1941

Hello Lonnie. Nuur je begin volgende week gespaarde go a i o o m a r k : j e k r i j g t i n d e n d k r i c h t v a n a a n k o m s t v a n K e d B a n k . H o p d a t j e b i e r d o o r g e e n
 h u i s l i j k e m a a t s c h a p k r i j g t t y n b r i e v e n , f o t o s e n p o s t j e a a n g e k o m e n . ? D e n w a c h t e n d e o p g e g e v e n s v a n H a r m o e n e n v a n j u l l i e t e k u n n e n m a c h t i g e n m i j n
 c o m p u t e r e n d s a l a r i e d e e l v a n D e p . K o l o n i e n t e m t r a n g e n . D e r e s t k r i j g t b i j t e r u g h e e r w i t b e s t a a l d . H e b b e n j u l l i e r e s t e d e e l v a n m i j n f a m . h o s p i t a a l a l
 g e b r u g e n w i t v o o r s c h o t e n ? D e g r o t e r e s t m o e t n o g v o l g e n . I e e m j u l l i e k u n d e n t o t o e m a a r i k m i j n v a l u i s e n (3 s t u k s) v n d k l e e r e n e n u n i f o r m e n h a n o p l e g
 g e n . ? A n d e r s v r a a g i k m i j n v n d e h o s p i t a . H e b h a a n i p a k k e t f o r m u l i e r g e s t u r d o m d a t s e m i j M . N i c o l a s c a d e a n w i l r e n d e n . j u l l i e h e b b e n e r 2 g e k r e g e n ?
 j e k u n d b i j N . K r u i s m a a n d t a b a k e n c i g a r e t t e n v o o r m i j h e s t e l l e n . z i j n s p e c i a l e r o o k g e r e i - z e n d i n g e n t e g e n b e t a l i n g . H e c i s t t h i n s ? A l s j e t m i n d e r
 p r e s t i g i e v e r s c h e l y k v i n d , d a t i k j o u p e r s v a a k s c h r i j f m o e t j e t z e g g e n . V o o r l o p p y w a c h t i k o p b r i e f v a n j e d a a t g r o e t j e a a n a n d e r e n e n j e z e l f + p o o t
Tommy

Figure 23: Postal correspondence written on November 12, 1941. Top: front of card. Bottom: Reverse of card.

The final move to Colditz Castle has taken place by the summer of 1941. The postal correspondence shown in Figure 23 received the usual blind German circular date stamp of 19.11.41. -10 (a). This Colditz stationery post-card (Oflag IV C) has two circular censor strikes, **Oflag IV C 14 geprüft** in violet ink on the written side, placed by a German censor conversant in Dutch, and another for transit, **Oflag IV 6 geprüft** in blue ink on the address side.

The text on the reverse of the card shown In Figure 23 reads:
Kriegsgefangenenlager

Datum 12 November 1941

Hello Connie. Will send you early next week the saved 90 to 100 marks saved; in due course you will receive a statement from the Ned. Bank. Hope that this will not cause domestic difficulties. Did the letters, photographs and parcel arrive? Am waiting about information from Nams, to empower one of you to receive my back-dated salary from the Colonial Dept. The rest will be paid to me upon return. Have you received the first instalment from my family capital from Voorschoten? The larger part should then follow. Is there in your area a depository where my portmanteaux's, (3 pieces) containing my clothes and uniform could be left? Otherwise I will ask my old landlady. Have mailed her 1 parcel form because she wants to send me a St.Nicholas gift. Have you received your two? You can you order through the Red Cross monthly tobacco and cigarettes for me, these are special shipments of smoking gear for pay. How are things at home? If you are finding my continual personal requests and writing to you too much you must say so. In the mean time I await your letter. Best wishes to everyone and to you + my hand
Tonny



Figure 24: Photo of a group of Dutch officers taken at Colditz castle at the end of 1941. Kapt. A.J.A. Pereira stands 2nd row with pipe, Sitting center stage is the commander of the Dutch, 'oom' (uncle) Edu Engles.

Colditz, Noel 1941

Kriegsgefangenenpost / Gebührenfrei!

The official Colditz Christmas postcard for 1941 from Tonny Pereira to his good friend in Holland, Connie Becking – v. Grondelle is shown in Figure 25. Transit censor's strike on the address side **Oflag IV 14 geprüft**, in light blue ink. No postal date stamp, possibly sent under separate Red Cross cover for forwarding in Holland.



Figure 25: Christmas 1941 postcard.

The Dutch version of the 1941/'42 Christmas and New Year Postcard, mailed to Hanny Becking via the Red Cross is shown in Figure 26. Note the Dutch language written in old German font.



Figure 26: Dutch version of the 1941 Christmas and New Year postcard.

New Year Greetings from Colditz, January 1942

Figure 27 shows this New Year greetings mailed to the volunteer Red Cross Becking sister, Connie in January '42. It shows a group of Dutch and Polish interned officers, with Tonny at the far right. The card was sent under a Red Cross cover and redistributed in Holland on arrival. No postal cds strike.

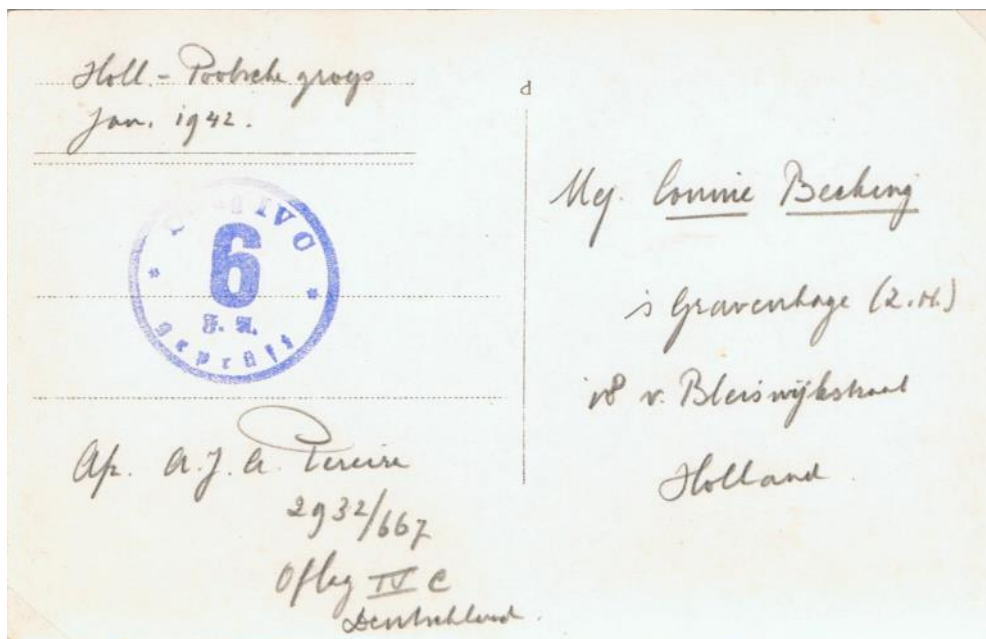


Figure 27: The card which contains the usual round light blue inked censor's handstamp of **oflag IV C 6 geprüft**.

Red Cross acknowledgement postcard from a British Officer at Oflag IV C Colditz

The interesting Red Cross acknowledgement postcard shown in Figure 28 is from Capt. H.R. Howe thanking Hanny Becking for the food parcel which arrived safely at Colditz. It has the censor's examination handstamp in blue in **Oflag IV 6 geprüft** and the card would have been sent under separate cover to the Red Cross in Holland for forwarding through the local postal system, as evidenced by the roller cancel of s'Gravenhage 16 IV 14 1942. Amusingly the Red Cross on readdressing with their brown label have erroneously given the title of *Mr. (den Heer)* to Hanny Becking!



Figure 28: Postcard acknowledging the receipt of a food parcel by Capt. H.R. Howe.

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

The Dutch State Mines 1952: Multiple postage.

by Adam van der Linden

Introduction

For the longest, I have a preference for mail pieces with multiple copies of the same stamp. On the one hand, multiple identical stamps on a piece of mail look attractive, and on the other hand it is almost always a piece with an uncommon rate because the stamps represents a fare. In this article, it concerns a special issue without surcharge on behalf of a good cause, namely the stamps issued on the occasion of the 50 year jubilee of the Dutch State Mines. The stamp was issued from April 16, 1952 through May 15, 1952. Even though the period of availability was short, a total of 23,679,000 stamps were sold. The denomination of 10 cent covered the postage required for a domestic letter up to 20 gram. Six plate numbers are known of this stamp.

Figure 1 shows an express letter to Luzern that required five copies of the ‘mineworkers.’



Figure 1: 's-Gravenhage, June 26, 1952. Express letter to Luzern, Switzerland. Rate structure: letter till 20 gram 20 cents from November 1, 1946 to July 1, 1953. Express surcharge 30 cent from April 1, 1947 to April 1, 1957 30 cent. Total 50 cent, paid for with a strip of five ‘mineworkers.’

The second example is shown in Figure 2, and concerns a first day cover to 's-Gravenhage and subsequently forwarded to the USA.



Figure 2: 's-Gravenhage, April 16, 1952. First day cover mailed to the well-known stamp dealer G. Keiser & Zoon N.V. in The Hague. The 10 cent stamp was sufficient for domestic letters. The cover was mailed again on April 21, 1952 to Vienna, Virginia in the USA. Rate structure: letter till 20 gram 20 cent, air mail surcharge 30 cent per 5 gram. Forwarding was free within an identical fare category, but remailing to another addressee required new postage.



Figure 3: 's-Gravenhage, 5 July 5, 1952. Airmail letter destined for New York, USA. Rate structure: letter to 20 gram 20 cent, air surcharge 30 cent per 5 gram, 6-10 gram is 60 cent. Total: 80 cent, paid for with eight stamps of the State mines.

By chance all three examples shown here were mailed from 's-Gravenhage.

New Members

We welcome two new members and one returning member.

The new members are Gregg Redner from Dorchester, Canada and Gregory Carrubba.

The collection interests of Gregg Redner are in pre-philatelic Dutch period Belgian covers and postal routes and rates. Gregg is Vice President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Gregory Carrubba from Brooklyn collects stamps and stationery from the Netherlands and its (former) colonies, and also the Republics of Indonesia and Surinam. The philately surrounding the Japanese Occupation of the Dutch Indies has his interests as well.

William van Beek, from Trail, Canada, rejoins the ASNP after an absence of almost 16 years. He too collects stamps from the Netherlands and its (former) colonies and is interested in coils.

The total ASNP membership now stands at 102, which includes six members of the Netherlands Philatelic Circle who qualify for a free electronic membership. Our members can be found in many corners of the world, including the USA, Canada, Curacao, Japan, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia, India, Germany, Denmark, The Netherlands, and the UK. Perhaps it is time to consider renaming our society to better reflect the membership's location?

Recent Issues



Typically Dutch—Flower fields
March 20, 2023

The 6 identical stamps in this sheet depict colorful illustration of stylized tulips. Every stamp contains three tulips next to each other on a background of a soft green color. The stamps were designed by Total Design of Amsterdam.

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

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Membership in the American Society for Netherlands Philately (ASNP), affiliate # 60 of the American Philately Society, will give you the following benefits: An illustrated **MAGAZINE** (containing philatelic articles as well as news items) published six times a year and access to the ASNP **LIBRARY** through borrowing privileges.

Membership runs from September 1 through August 31. To join, fill out the form below. You can receive our magazine digitally in PDF format by email and/or in hardcopy sent by snailmail. Tab one of the boxes below to make your choice.

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- ☐ **Hardcopy magazine** sent by snailmail, dues are \$ 25 per year for members living in the USA, and \$ 35 for the rest of the world. You have the option of a six-months membership if you apply between March 1 and August 31 for one half of the above rates (\$ 12.50, and \$ 17.50). Your full membership will then start the following September 1.
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Antilles | <input type="checkbox"/> Printing errors | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Indonesia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Indies | <input type="checkbox"/> Color variations | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Surinam |
| <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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