

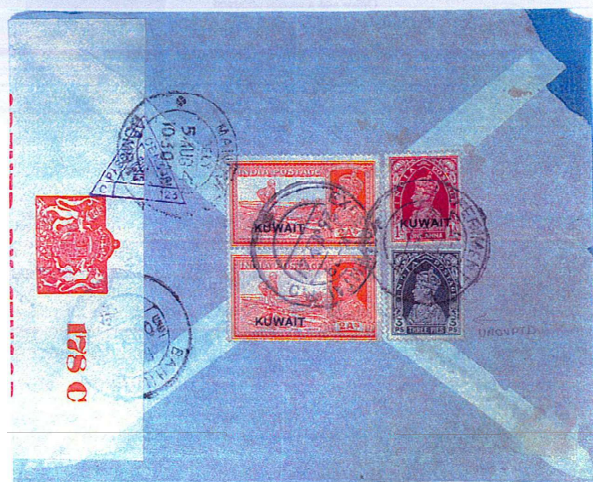
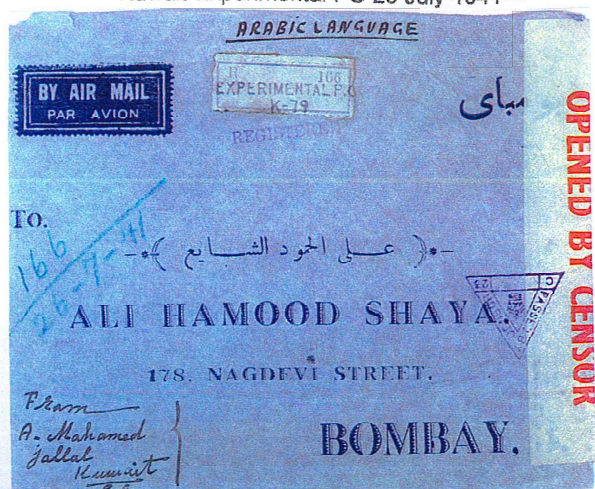
QUARTERLY



Registered from Adliya showing 'Coat of Arms' canceller dated
10 April 2001

Published by TE JONES, 36, Cobham Rd., Accrington
Lancashire, England BB5 2 AD
Issue 13 Autumn 2003

Kuwait Experimental PO 25 July 1941



Ras Al Khaima 1967-69

by
Alastair Gunn
www.arabiaphilatica.com
awqunn@tiscali.co.uk

Having recently seen a small pile of real commercially used envelopes from the British Bank of the Middle East at Ras Al Khaima to its Head Office in London the following was worth noting as it suggests that Stanley Gibbons catalogue should alter the status of these stamps -

1966 ITU

SG26 - With Dirham surcharge - 22.1.67
SG28 - With Dirham surcharge - 22.1.67

1966 Pan Arab Games

SG35 - with Dirham surcharge - 12.6.68
SG36 - With Dirham surcharge - 12.6.68
SG37 - With Dirham Surcharge - 12.6.68
SG39 - with Dirham Surcharge - 22.1.67
SG40 - With Riyal surcharge - 22.1.67, 6.3.67, 17.4.67, 12.6.68

1966 American Astronauts

SG49 - with Riyals surcharge - 12.4.69

Appendix listed -

85 Dh - Winter Olympics 68 Air - 12.6.68, 17.6.68
2 Riyals - Winter Olympics 68 Air - 12.6.68
3 Riyals - Winter Olympics 68 Air - 12.6.68, 17.6.68

30 Dh - Preparation for Olympic Games Mexico - 23.10.67
40 Dh - Preparation for Olympic Games Mexico - 12.4.69

2 Riyals - Vincent Van Gogh European Paintings - 21.8.67

4 Riyals - JFK Overprint - 21.8.67

20 Dirham - Arab Painting - 30.9.67

30 Dirham - Arabian Nights - 31.8.67, 25.9.67, 5.10.68

1RI - Arabian Nights - 20.8.67

3RI - Arabian Nights - 20.8.67

15 Dirham - The International Museum Campaign - 5.10.68, 23.10.68, 11.12.68

35 Dirham - The International Museum Campaign - 5.10.68, 11.12.68

40 Dirham - The International Museum Campaign - 5.10.68

45 Dirham - The International Museum Campaign - 24.11.68

1 Riyal - The International Museum Campaign - 24.11.68, 11.12.68

1.25 Riyals - The International Museum Campaign - 26.10.68

1.50 Riyals - International Museum Campaign - 23.10.68, 24.11.68

2.5 Riyals - The International Museum Campaign - 23.10.68, 24.11.68, 11.12.68

2.75 Riyals - The International Museum Campaign - 26.10.68

It's worth noting that the Shaikh Saqr stamps were used both with and without new currency surcharge on 6.9.1967. The surcharges on various Shaikh stamps can vary enormously! That is they can drop, nearly slide off the stamp, be on an angle etc..

Some of these stamps have already been reported used on piece and it is pleasing to confirm their use on commercial mail.

Neil Donaldson recently sent me a copy of the 1974/5 Minkus Catalogue of Trucial States Issues. It lists 887 different stamps issued by Ras al Khaima including foils and miniature sheets. This includes 271 issued in the final chaotic year before the first UAE issue on 1.1.1973. Even though no more new issues were authorized after 1.8.1972 Ras al Khaima managed a further 143 in December of that year!

Minkus, in contrast to SG part 19, makes no comment on this flood of issues and the impression given by publication of this list and the one by Michel is that all satisfied a postal demand. Alastair's list provides a welcome addition to our knowledge. By the same mail a correspondent sent me a copy of Stamp Collecting Weekly; 6 August 1965. Ancient history you say but read on.....

'Philatelic Pirates of the Trucial Coast' by Nomad

As early as the 17th century a traveller had referred to the seaboard inhabitants of the Trucial Coast - stretching 400 miles from Ras Musandam to the base of the Qatar Peninsula - as a fierce and treacherous people, gaining as much by fraud as merchandise. The lack of any maritime authority during the succeeding century encouraged them to adopt piracy as a principal way of life, and by the early years of the 19th century the pirate fleets had become so powerful and well organised as to be able to attack with impunity all shipping passing through these waters.

It is hardly surprising that this came to be known as the Pirate Coast.....

History tends to repeat itself, and, since 1963 a new form of piracy seems to have developed along parts of the Trucial Coast, the issue of coloured adhesive labels purporting to be primarily needed in the pre-payment of postal charges in the States whose name they bear, but which, in certain cases, would appear to be intended to generate revenue by purely philatelic sales.....

Ras al Khaimah

This name can be translated as Headland of the Tent, and so named because the large tent pitched there by one of the tribal chiefs of early times provided a conspicuous landmark for sailors. Archeological remains show Ras al Khaimah to have been a port long before it achieved notoriety as the principal pirate lair; and the town still accommodates half the 10,000 inhabitants of the State [1960's figures of course but providing an indication of postal needs], which extends some 40 miles along the coast and 80 miles inland.

An agricultural station is financed by Great Britain and there are exports of dates, fruit and tobacco. The State achieved some prominence in the English press in the Spring of 1964 when one of its alleged tribal sheikhs visited England on a camping holiday and was asked to 'move on' by the police.

Ras al Khaimah's postal history began in December 1964; and at the Ruler's request, the GPO Philatelic Bureau temporarily undertook the philatelic sales of its stamps.....

[Subsequently handled by the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau and then by foreign commercial agents who were responsible for the deluge of unnecessary new issues.]

The publication of this article, an extract of which is presented above, resulted in a lively and hard hitting correspondence conducted in the 'Letters to the Editor' page of the magazine. The battle was fought between collectors and dealers (see SC Weekly dated 20.8.65, 10.9.65, 17.9.65, 26.11.65 and 17.12.65)

Here are a few snippets from the ensuing correspondence....

A dealer's letter

'I have read with interest the article on 'Philatelic Pirates of the Trucial Coast', written by Nomad. It is obvious by the nom-de-plume used that the name chosen is very applicable, being that of a wanderer, for a great deal of wandering is done by the writer.

I have in my possession postally used covers from some of the States mentioned by him, which have obviously been accepted as stamps [?] being used for the prepayment of letters.....

My firm has for a number of years specialised in British Commonwealth stamps and some of its former territories, and I feel that the evidence of the commercially used covers I have for your inspection that these could not be classed as local stamps.'

Reply from Nomad

'.....[There] was one intelligent observation in his letter..... that a great deal of wandering was done in the writing of the Trucial Coast article. Quite true - it takes a great deal of wandering to cover such a large area.

As for the other comments, I can only suggest that he did not read the article thoroughly; for nowhere was any suggestion made that any of the stamps issued by the Trucial States should be classed as locals. It also appears that his political history is somewhat inaccurate for, by implication at least, he classes the Trucial States as being former Commonwealth territories..... their only connection with the Commonwealth is by Treaty. (Portugal is also bound to Britain by a very old Treaty but I don't think that even [this dealer] would suggest that the stamps of our oldest ally should be handled by a dealer specialising in the British Commonwealth or in the former territories thereof.'

Supporter for the Trucial States

'Sir, - I do not like people who write nasty things about others under the cloak of anonymity, as Nomad does about the Trucial States.....

Letter from a philatelist

'Sir, -..... Nomad is a specialist in his field of stamps, postmarks and postal history. He speaks and reads Arabic and knows the area he describes in his article. The bibliography appended to the article indicates the research he undertook to produce this excellent essay.....

There would be more justification on postal usage for Hounslow to issue stamps than Ajman.....

Copies of the complete article 'Philatelic Pirates of the Trucial Coast by Nomad' are available from the editor by kind permission of the author. (Price £1 inc. inland postage or £2 overseas airmail which can be added to your next subscription payment.)

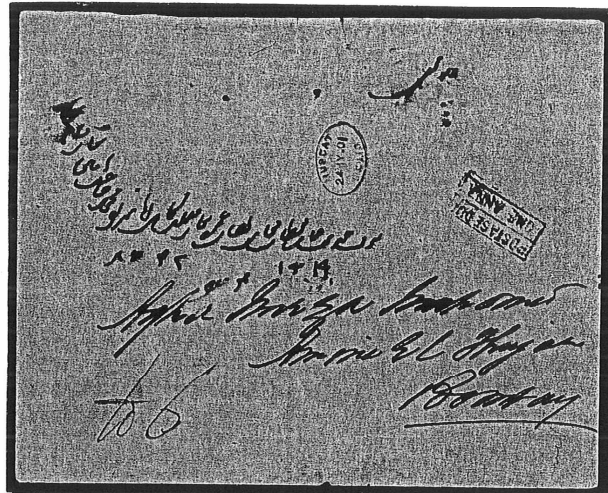
I think enough has now been said about the Trucial states issues and my views must be pretty plain from various comments I have made over the last three years. Although not planned, the result has been an essay on the history of the postal history or lack of postal history of the States.

Finally, I am sure we are all still interested in genuine Trucial States commercial mail. Please keep reporting.

Bits and Pieces

Numbers below refer to edition 12

1. John Carter's Muscat cover - Neil Donaldson has sent me a photograph of a similar cover shown below.



It is unfranked and bears a 'Muscat Unpaid' oval dated 24.5.01. This strike is recorded in the supplement to Neil's book. The other strike is a boxed 'Postage Due/ One Anna'. There are also two backstamps on this cover; Muscat type 10 24.5.01 and Fort Bombay (4th Dely.) 31.5.01. On John's cover the Muscat canceller is dated 2.9.97 and the Bahrain deliver strike is 14.9.97. Was 12 days sufficient time for the cover to have been routed via India. If so the boxed mark was most likely struck in transit by the PO in India.

2. This date stamp not recorded by Donaldson.

4. Guadur to Muscat - all mail went by sea. My BISN schedule was obviously incomplete.

5. Muscat 1940's airmail service - a very readable booklet 'Wartime Airmails / The Horseshoe Route' was published by Chavril Press in 1992 (ISBN 1 872744 06 0).

The relevant extract is on page 18 :-

By 1942 the flying-boats of the Horseshoe service, whilst running with remarkable regularity, were unable to cope with the sheer physical volume of supplies needed to pursue the war. In the summer of that year B.O.A.C. introduced a land-plane route flying along the coastline of Arabia.

This route ran from Aden to Riyan and on to Salala, Masira Island and Ras El Hadd in Oman (with an emergency landing strip at Muscat) to Jivani in India, a station already established for the Horseshoe. The Aden and Riyan stations were the responsibility of the R.A.F. whilst the Government of India assumed responsibility for the others.

This indicates there was no regular airmail service from Muscat at this time.

This also has a bearing on my article 'It's a long way to Muscat'. (edition 1). Does anyone know when the BOAC service stopped?

Kuwait - Athens cover (edition 12, pp18/19)

Neil Donaldson responded with the translation printed on the next page.....

The story behind the cover published in Philatelic magazine August 1983 (p557)

The story behind the cover

THE GREEKS HAVE A WORD FOR IT

In October 1932 the Imperial Airways route to India, hitherto following the East side of the Gulf, moved to the Arabian side with stops at Bahrain and Sharjah.

Kuwait later became a stopping point on this route, and the first mail to Greece was despatched on May 23rd, 1933, arriving in Athens on May 27th. It was back-stamped with the Athens date-stamp and also with an illustration of a biplane (Handley Page ?) in black. On the front of each cover was attached a large pink label measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", the translation of the black print being :

"CORRESPOND BY AIRMAIL"

"The attached letter has arrived quickly, as it was sent by Air Mail. Reply in the same manner. Apply for information regarding air fee required and all other particulars to your local Post Office. If necessary apply in writing to us.

Post, Telegraph and Telephone Headquarters, Ministry of Communications."

Only 1000 of these labels, with gummed strips $\frac{3}{10}$ " wide down each side, were printed and they were affixed only to incoming air mail covers arriving from Africa and Asia. They were first used on May 18th, 1933 and the supply was exhausted by the end of the month.

A. N. DONALDSON

Kuwait stamp printing error.

Masha'el Alhajeri has sent the following which is worth sharing with you. A stamp to look out for on cover.

ERROR →



Please find enclosed a recently issued stamp from Kuwait, with a printing error. I have discovered this error today only. To the best of my knowledge, this error is unreported.

The stamp was issued as a tribute to the Kuwait National Permanent Volunteer Work Committee (KNPVC). The error could be found in the Arabic word on the upper left corner. This word should be correctly typed as

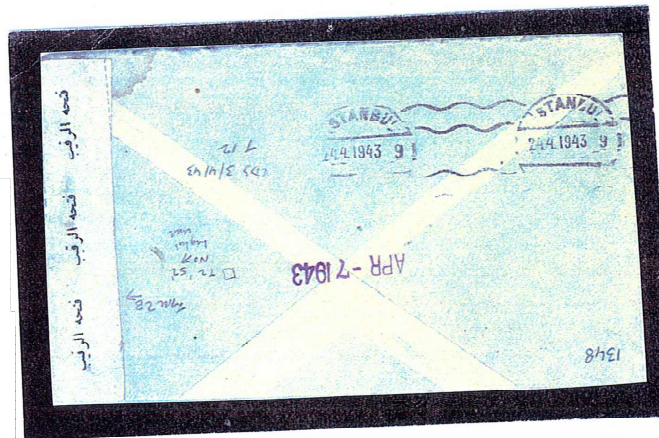
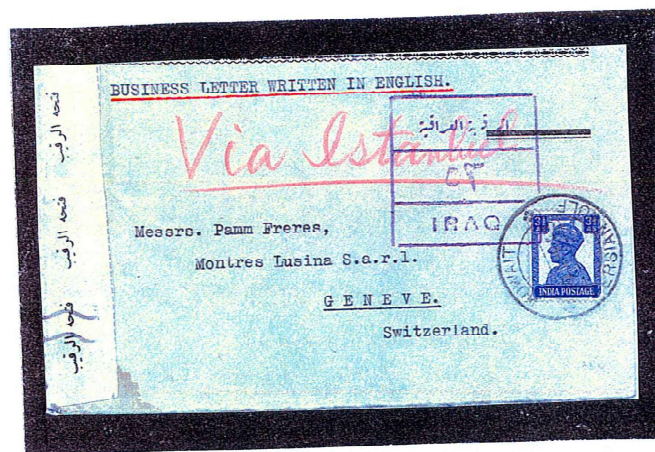
فلس

The word denotes the decimal fraction of the Kuwaiti currency (transliterated as "FILS").

However, you could see that on the stamps, the dot is missing from the first letter. This is not a simple spelling error, because the first letter of the Arabic word "FILS", as typed on the stamp, does not correspond to any letter in the Arabic alphabet.

I also have to emphasize that this is not a mere printing variety on some of the stamps issued; it seems to me that this error is universal to all the quantity printed. I am saying this because I have bought a pane of nine stamps; they all contain this error. The stamp is still being sold on the Kuwait post office counters.

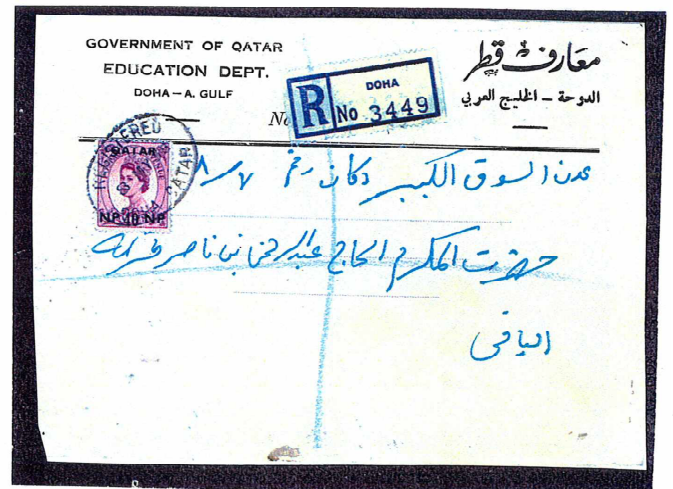
I do realize that the AGPHQ is only concerned with aspects of postal history rather than stamps, nevertheless, considering that printing errors are quite scarce in recent Gulf States stamp issues, I think your readers would be interested in learning about this discovery.

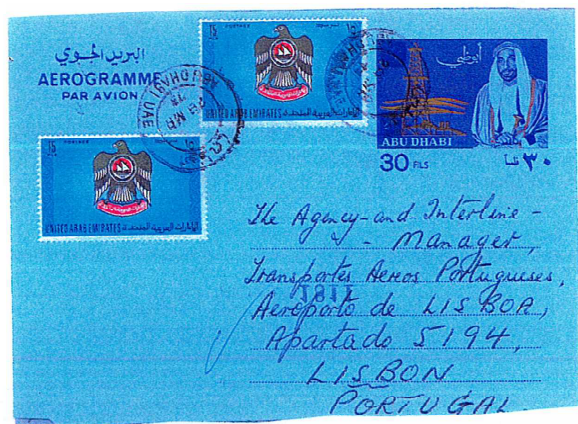


12



13





Pakistan used Abroad

Dubai, Guadur and Muscat all used stamps of India overprinted PAKISTAN from the partition in the summer of 1947. R.E. Ellison, one of the pioneers of the postal history of the Gulf PO's wrote the following which was published in 1949 in 'The Philatelist' by the Regent Stamp Co. and edited by Robson Lowe. As with the 'Pirates' article I am including this because of the personal story of one philatelist's quest to find out what had been going on. The lower illustration on page 163 is also shown in Mr Donaldson's handbook page 48.

The Philatelist

Official Organ for the Bradford Philatelic Society,
the Bromley and Beckenham Philatelic Society, the Hastings Philatelic Society, and the
Sevenoaks and District Philatelic Society.
Exclusive reports of the Postal History Society.

The Stamps of Pakistan Used Abroad

By R. E. ELLISON

MOST collectors are inclined to look on the issuing of stamps "abroad" as an early phase in philatelic history which was, if not dead, at least moribund at the end of the nineteenth century. Even those who specialise in Indian postmarks are inclined to neglect anything after 1923, when the offices in Persia were closed down. It may therefore be a matter for surprise that a new country such as Pakistan should produce "used abroads," short-lived and of considerable interest.

The existence of Indian post offices in Persia, Eastern Arabia, and the part of Turkey which is now Iraq, is well-known to date from early times. They numbered 17 all told, though not all these were open at the same time. But by 1933, the number had gradually dwindled from various causes till only three—Muscat, Guadur and Dubai—were still using Indian postage stamps without overprint.

The division of the Indian Empire into two Dominions, which took place on August 5th, 1947, naturally raised the question whether India or Pakistan would be responsible for the post offices in the three Gulf ports. It was decided that they should be administered by the Pakistan Government, presumably for greater convenience, and consequently, when the overprinted stamps were issued (on Oct. 1st, 1947), a supply was sent to each place. The actual dates of issue vary for local reasons, but once issued they entirely replaced the unoverprinted Indian stamps and were exclusively used until March 31st, 1948. On April 1st, the British G.P.O. took over the offices at Muscat and Dubai, using stamps of G.R. with surcharge in Indian currency; but Guadur was still using Pakistan stamps in the summer of 1949.

I have recently had an opportunity of visiting all three places, and have tried to collect as much information as I could about the use of Pakistan stamps there while memories are still

fresh. I am greatly indebted to the three postmasters, who readily gave me all the information which it was proper for them to divulge. My thanks are due to them, as well as to Said Abdul Bari Zawawi and other friends at Muscat, and Mr. Rashid Ahmed at Guadur.

MUSCAT

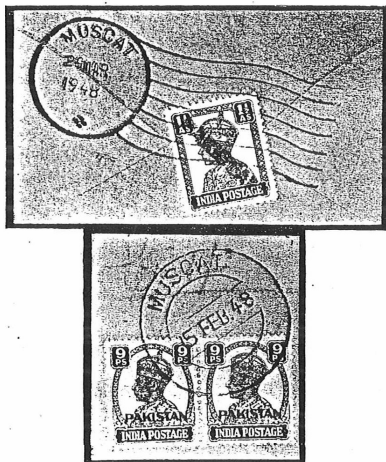
Muscat, a picturesque port at the head of a rocky bay, is the capital of the independent state of Oman, and a place of considerable importance, though its trade has fallen off greatly since the nineteenth century. One result of its greater importance is that the Indian Treasury maintained a separate office there, with a large supply of postage stamps, which were issued to the P.O. as required. As indents did not go to Bombay or Karachi, it was not until December, 1947, that a supply of Pakistan stamps actually reached Muscat. I have not been able to ascertain the exact date of issue, but I have a set of four low values used on one piece on December 29th by a local philatelist, and that may represent the date of issue. It is an ironic commentary on the absurd craze for "first-day covers" that on the one occasion when such a cover would have been of some use it is not forthcoming.

Be that as it may, before the end of December Muscat succeeded in producing a most interesting set of handstamped provisionals, which do not appear to be generally known. I have, I think, succeeded in establishing their history, which is as follows:

On December 20th the postmaster at Muscat received instructions, pending the issue of new postal stationery, to handstamp the word "Pakistan" (he already possessed a handstamp) on all the "stamps" in his stock, but not on "Service" stamps. The order was intended to apply to postal stationery only, since no other office possessed supplies of non-Service adhesives, so that there could be no ambiguity. But the postmaster misunderstood, and promptly handstamped all the Indian adhesives in his current stock; the main stock in the Treasury was, of course, untouched, so that the number issued was small. The stamps, issued owing to a genuine and natural misunderstanding, were accepted for postage at both Muscat and Gvadur, and I have copies used on cover from each. The values so handstamped were the 9p. of 1937 (that of 1940 had not yet been placed on sale in Muscat), some or all of the other values of 1940 up to 12 as., and probably the 1 and 2 rupees.

I illustrate a postally used copy of the handstamped 1½a. and a pair of the 9p. with the ordinary typographed overprint.

Pakistan stamps ceased to be valid for postage after March 31st, 1948.



GUADUR

The promontory and town of Gvadur, on the coast of Baluchistan, have belonged to the Sultans of Muscat since the end of the eighteenth century. It is a small place, and the postal business (other than telegrams) is trivial. Since 1941 all mails have been sent by land, and the journey is so slow, compared with the easy sea route that practically all letters are sent by hand of passengers for posting at the nearest port. Gvadur postmarks are therefore extremely scarce, and since 1941 almost unobtainable.

It was doubtless intended to issue Pakistan stamps in Gvadur on October 1st, 1947, but the supply did not arrive till October 28th. There was some doubt about the correctness of their issue, and after two days they were withdrawn, only to be re-issued on November 9th. As already mentioned, they continued in use after April 1st, 1948, so that the pictorials and Independence commemoratives can be found as well as the overprinted set. The office was supplied with all values up to 10 rupees (for telegrams); but it is probable that values above 3 as. or so were hardly ever used for postage, though I have up to 1r. on covers. As for the higher values, there was a parcel post service, but little or no use was made of it. To test it I sent a 22 lb. parcel of food home to England, using a 5 rupee (overprinted) with other stamps to frank it; this arrived safely and is now in my collection, but I doubt if another postally used copy exists.

Pakistan "Service" stamps were not issued until after April 1st, 1948, so that they could never be used at Muscat or Dubai. There was, however, one Pakistan official residing at Gvadur, the Locust Warning Officer, and he used "Service" stamps on his official correspondence—such as it was. The covers I have bear his seal and signature, and must be of extreme rarity.

I illustrate the 5 rupees already mentioned, and a cover bearing "Service" stamps.



DUBAI

This is the principal town of the so-called "Trucial Coast", the part of Oman which lies on the Persian Gulf proper, and which does not form part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat. It is a town of fair size, and does a good amount of trade, especially with Bahrain. There is an airfield at Sharjah, a few miles away. Being accessible by air, and in direct touch with Karachi, Dubai naturally received supplies of Pakistan stamps before either Muscat or Guadur. They were issued early in October, 1947, probably on October 1st, though I have not been able to confirm this date. They were withdrawn from use on March 31st, 1948, and the overprinted British stamps were issued on the following day.

I illustrate the 1a. and 2a. used on piece; this is the combination most frequently found.



TYPES OF CANCELLATION

Muscat used three types. One has the name in a double circle, with a thick line completing the curve, and vertical lines above and below the date. The second lacks the thick line and the vertical lines. The third is a small single circle type with five parallel lines on the right so as to cancel two or more stamps at once.

Guadur had cancelling stamps similar to the first two types of Muscat, but apparently never used the third.

Dubai had two plain double circle types, one with and one without the words "Persian Gulf" at the foot, and a third similar to the third type of Muscat. There is also a double circle type with "B.O." below the name, but I have not seen this on a stamp of Pakistan.

The GB Overprints Society

The GBOS, founded in 1974, attempts to study, research and provide a service to all Collectors of GB overprinted material, with particular strength in Morocco Agencies, British Levant, The Gulf and British Occupied Italian Colonies but also covering Bechuanaland, Cyprus, Nauru, Oil Rivers and Zululand.

From the first officially produced GB overprints for Cyprus in 1880 right through to the closure of the very last British overseas post office in Abu Dhabi on 31 December 1966, we find not only stamps but many of the other services including Registered Letters, Printed Postcards, Parcels Labels and Air Letters.

The Society publishes a quarterly journal as well as study papers and has an extensive library with book loans to UK addresses only. From time to time there is a postal auction and members can join the packet service Secretary, GBOS, PO BOX 2675, Maidenhead, SL6 9ZN UK

The modern cancellers and postal markings of Bahrain.

Bahrain continued to use the British Agency bilingual handstamps, introduced in 1959, long after postal independence. The following is a first attempt at listing the later types. The numbering follows on from Donaldson's handbook but with each style of canceller bearing a type number e.g. type 44. This small double ring belted date stamp is used in at least 9 offices and an example of the listing would be type 44 (Diraz).

type	Canceller No.	date(s) recorded
25 (Isa Town)		13.2.82
27 (Isa Town)		15. 3.77 - 3. 9.79

Large single ring belted

44 (Manama Bahrain)	10,11,12	27.8.78 - 7.12.82
On cover with Adliya Reg.		4.8.81 - 14. 9.81
" " " Central Market Reg.		10.12.81

Small double ring belted

45 (Manama Bahrain)	1,3,6,7,11,12,14 }	6. 3.84 - 6. 9.00
	15,16,18,20,24 }	

45 (Adliya Bahrain)	2,4	15.2.87 - 16. 5.00
45 (Diplomatic Area)	7,8	24.11.91 - 3. 8.00
45 (Bahrain)	7,8,22,35	16. 3.80 - 29. 5.01
45 (Riffa Bahrain)	3	9. 5.94
45 (Diraz Bahrain)		30.8.00
45 (Muharraq Bahrain)	1	20.7.88 - 16.6.90
45 (Airport Bahrain)	3	14.12.91
45 (Central Market B)	1	17.11.86

Rectangular

47 (State of Bahrain Reg.)	9	19. 2.76
(" " ")		" ") 12

Large single ring with coat of arms

48 (Adliya)	1	26. 6.01
48 (Madinat Namal)	1	11. 6.01
48 (Manama)	1,2	3.3.01 - 26.6.01
48 (Riffa)	1,2	28.10.01 - 8.4.0218

20

Rectangular

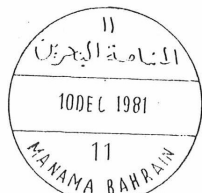
49 (State of Bahrain/Postal Directorate) 22. 3.77

These are shown below and on pages 21,23 and 24



T 25

T 45



T 44



T 49



27



T 50



PP

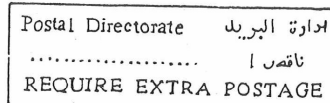
On Postal Service

21

Awali - Bahrain العوالي - البحرين

NOT KNOWN	غير معروف
REFUSED	مرفوض
GONE AWAY	مسانر
21 JUL 1986	
UNCLAIMED	لم يستلم
INSUFFICIENTLY ADDRESSED	العنوان ناقص
INITIALLED BY:	وقع

'See next
issue for
Types not
described'



I 2



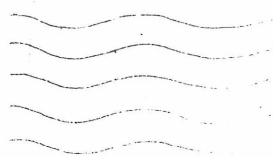
I 2



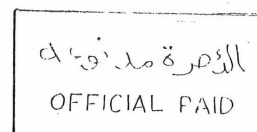
T 51



T 52



PP



Correction

Ralf Kollmann tells me that item (3) in the Bits&Pieces column from the last issue is not a propaganda mark but a cancellation used by the Iraqi PO on mail from Kuwait during the occupation 1990/91.

Colour pages

Front cover : Bahrain Registered Letter from (East) Riffa stamps cancelled type 45(Riffa) without a dedicated registration label.

Page 2 : the well recorded but seldom seen 'Experimental PO K79' straight line handstamp on blank registration label on cover from Kuwait (26.7.41) via Bahrain (30.7.41). The transit strike is partly concealed by the Indian censorship strip.

Page 11 : Kuwait to Switzerland. An interesting wartime routing of a cover bearing type 12 of Kuwait (3.4.43), a rectangular Iraqi censor mark and sealing strip and manuscript 'Via Istanbul'. The latter I assume is a post office instruction. On the back is a straight line date Apr -7 1943. Where was this applied? Also an Istanbul machine transit date stamp.

Page 12 : During the latter part of 1959 the Postal Agency supplied formula aerogrammes to the public in Bahrain when supplies of the overprinted GB sheets had run out. This was because a new aerogramme of local design was on order. The upper illustration is of this formula sheet cancelled Awali 23.5.60.

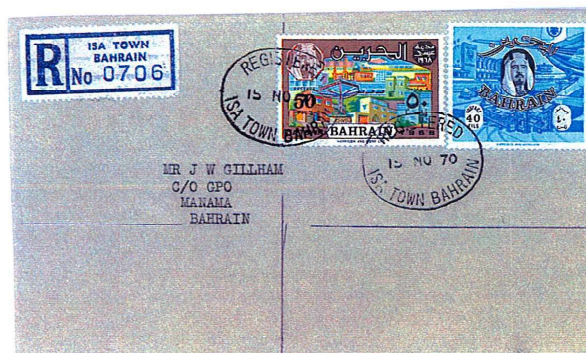
The lower one is a first day of issue (!.4.59) of the decimal currency set cancelled correctly with the local type 29.

Page 13 : Qatar to Aden 1958. A very good example of local use of the Agency Postal Service.

Page 14 : Above an Abu Dhabi aerogramme used with UAE stamps in March 1973.

Below is a Ras al Khaima piece from commercial mail with a badly positioned surcharge on the strip of 2 Riyals stamps. The PO missed the opportunity to raise some revenue on this occasion

Bahrain 1970 & 1977 covers



24

Post Agency Bahrain - Registered



The Manager
Cable and Wireless Limited
Post Box No.14
Manama
BAHRAIN.

From: ~~SA~~ GREGORIO DE GUZMAN
PO. BOX 15318
ADLIYA
BAHRIAN



Slender you International
Postbus 94312
NL-1090 GG Amsterdam
The Netherlands

