

**NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS
of CALIFORNIA
(now in its 43rd year)**

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January 2012

December meeting. Attending at the home of Franklin Ennik were: Ed Burfine, Franklin Ennik, HansPaul Hager, Hans Kremer, Stuart Leven, Burt Miller, Albert Muller, Paul Swierstra, and Fred Van der Heyden.

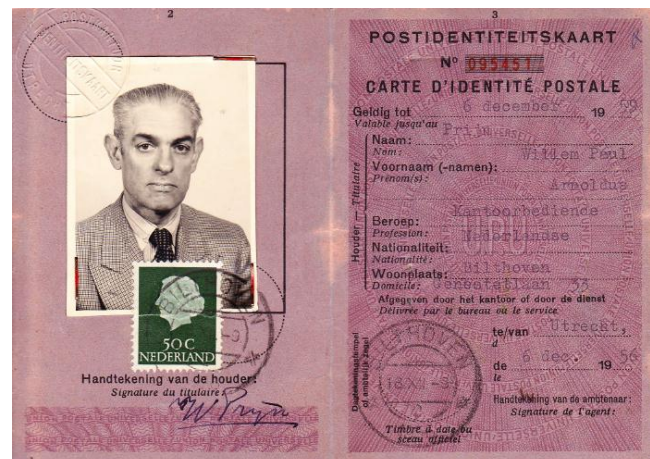
NEW/OLD BUSINESS

Due to his illness, our member **John Heimans** has been moved to the Regency at Evergreen Valley Assisted Living, 4463 San Felipe Rd., San Jose, CA 95135. Telephone number 408-532-7677, visiting times (call first) between 10 and 12am and 2 to 4:30pm. For those of you who know John (and Eve), they would welcome hearing from you.

Annual NPofC New Year's Soirée and Dinner. Reservations have been made for January 14, 2012 at the *Three Flames Restaurant*, 1547 Meridian Avenue (near Hamilton Avenue), San Jose, CA 95125, beginning at 6:00pm. Their telephone number: 408-269-3133. Wives and significant others are welcomed.

AROUND THE TABLE

Hans Kremer passed around a copy of Kees Adema's new book, *Netherlands Mail in Times of Turmoil, Volume 3. The Post Napoleonic Era and Belgian Revolt 1815-1839*; a copy of the three volume reference set, *Handboek Nederlandse Poststempels* by Cees Janssen, published by René Hillesum. The cancels illustrated in these volumes are replicated from the archives of the PTT. The content of the reference set is also available on CD. Hans also showed us an example of a postal-patron identity card as shown here.



Illustrated is an early example of a post-WW II identification document, **POSTIDENTITEITSKAART**, which was issued by the PTT, with photograph and signature of the

The **January 21st meeting** will be held at the home of Stuart Leven starting at 1:00pm. Stuart's telephone number 408-978-0193.
The **February 18th meeting** will be held at the home of Ed Burfine starting at 1:00pm. Ed's telephone number 650-726-5586.

holder, and generally accepted as sufficient proof of identity to conduct cash transactions at post offices. The fee for the card was paid for with a postage stamp which was applied to the card.

Ed Burfine passed around examples of covers from his collection with forgeries of backdated UNTEA Dutch New Guinea cancels and gave us a short tutorial of how to use philatelic forensics to detect the most obvious examples. Examples of some backdated cancels were more difficult to detect than others and some are at best only suspicious looking. There were more than one group of forgers at work during the confused transition period of the UNTEA administration and each had their own "signature." In order to be a good forger, you have to know something about philatelic history and the production of stamps.....and it's evident these forgers had knowledge of the process. *See pages 7 and 8.*

Stuart Leven related that some Dutch East Indies *bestelhuis* covers that he recently acquired have proved difficult to identify.

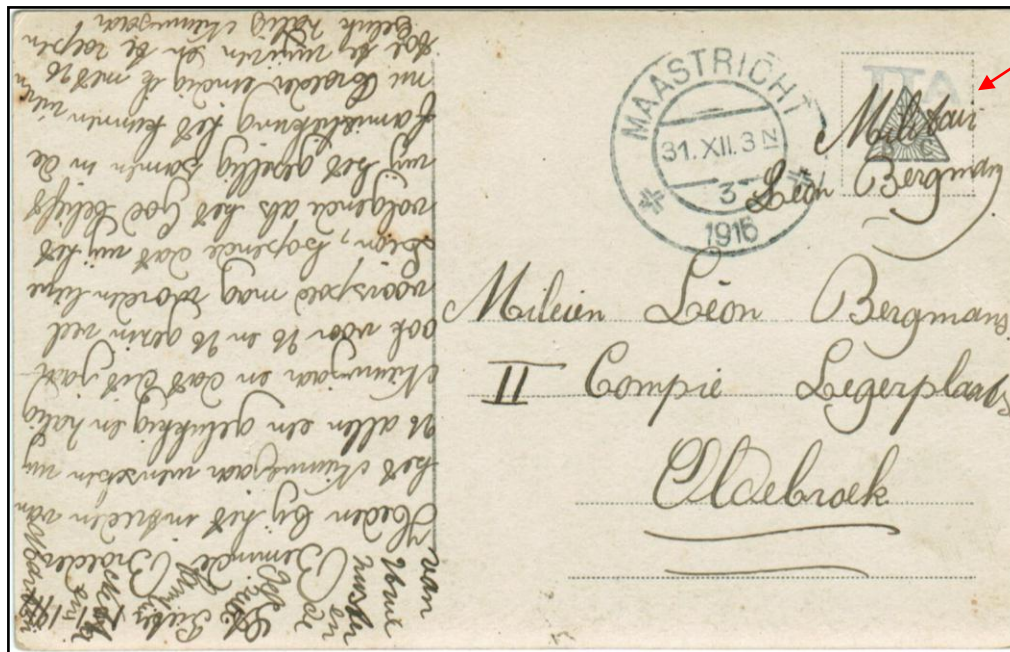
Paul Swierstra pointed out that interesting Dutch philatelic information can be found on the Internet websites of KNBF.nl (newsletter) and Postzegelblog.nl, i.e., new issues, and news of the new *POSTnl* administration.

Franklin Ennik passed around a 1968 cover that was mistakenly franked with two, ten cent TB seals (=sluitzegels). The postal clerk noticed the error and attached PTT form P 1306 to collect the missing postage and postage due penalty amounting to 30 cent.

Frank also passed around a PTT Filatelistische Dienst reply envelope franked with the 1964, *150 Jaar Onafhankelijkheid* (1814 Independence from French rule) anniversary issues; a series of nine Maxicards from 1980-1983; and a picture post card of Dedemsvaart franked with a 2 cent cijfer and canceled with a very unusual short bar rader cancel **DEDEMSVAART - SLUIS VI (Ov.) 29 VI 1927**. There were eight locks (sluizen) along the length of the Dedemsvaart Canal; Sluis 6 was located at the junction of what is now Langewijk and Rollepaal, northeast side of Dedemsvaart.



Fred Van der Heyden passed around a large series of vintage post cards and photographs, including street scenes of Amsterdam, picture post cards of Dutch East Indies, San Jose, CA; vintage press photos of baseball players, horse drawn cable car, tram rail line to the Cliff House in San Francisco, and this New Year greeting card mailed free from Maastricht 31 XII 1916 to Recruit Leon Bergmans who was stationed at the Dutch Army encampment, 2nd Company at Oldebroek.



HansPaul Hager passed around a business envelope covered with guilder denominated stamps that would make up the required postal rate in euro; a small collage, art print picture made from cut pieces of postage stamps ca 1928; and several delivery cards that accompany packages sent to Suriname that had postage due stamps applied. HansPaul also brought notice about a new book by Giel Bessels about the DEI, Batavia Printer/Publishing Company of G. Kolff.

CANCEL OF THE MONTH

The December winner is **Hans Kremer** with a small round cancel dated June 23, (18)98. Since the time interval shows 4-5 N (4 to 5 pm), Beverwijk must have been a main post office. Sub-post offices used four-hour intervals instead of the one-hour intervals of main offices.

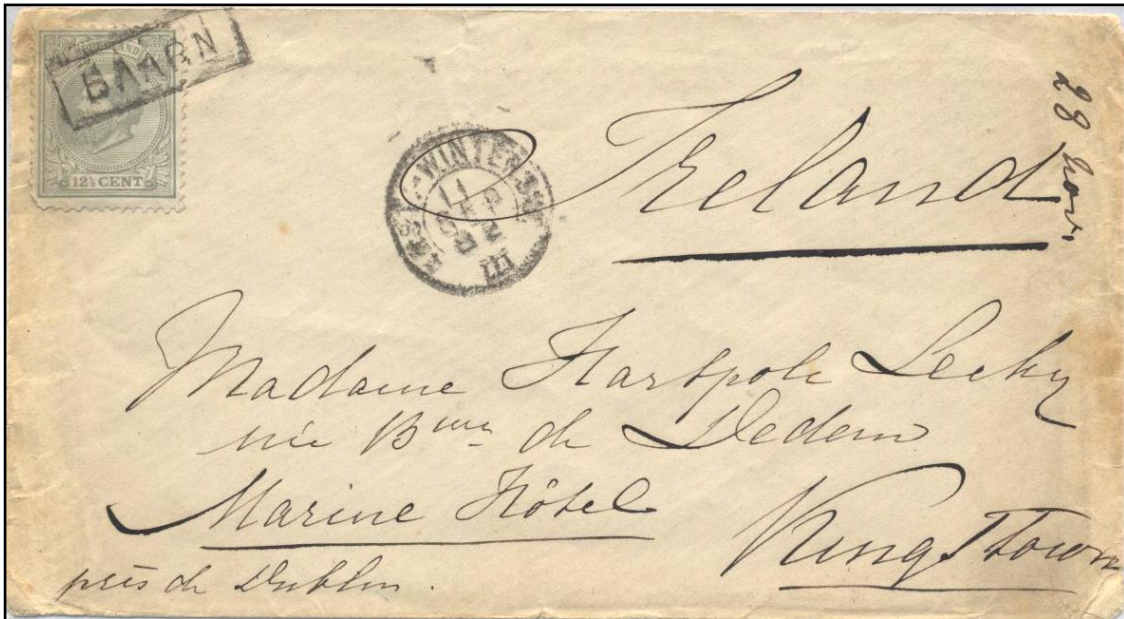
The first Beverwijk small round cancel was handed out 12-16-1879, the last one on May 29, 1894. The cancel shown here most likely comes from the last small round cancel that was issued. The latest date known for a Beverwijk small round cancel is November 3, 1900, making this 1898 version one of the later ones.



The stamp shown here is a 50 cent Wilhelmina with hanging hair, issued between July 1896 and January 1, 1900. 1,036,220 copies were sold. The stamp was mainly used to put on the labels accompanying larger parcels. These labels were kept by the PTT, but the stamps cut out and then sold in auctions.

COVER OF THE MONTH

The December winner is **Franklin Ennik** with a letter sent from Baarn to Kingstown, Ireland.



This letter, first posted in Baarn (Utr.) with a boxed straightline cancel, then received a train cancel on the **AMST:-WINTERSW** line September 11, 1882 on the third mail-train route (**III**) of the day. The letter was subsequently put on a ship and arrived in Kingstown, Ireland on September 13, 1882.

Dùn Laoghaire or Dùn Laoire, sometimes anglicised as Dunleary, is a suburban seaside town in County Dublin, Ireland, located about 12 Km south of Dublin City Center. It is the county town of Dùn Laoghaire-Rathdown County and a major port of entry from Great Britain.

When King George IV came to visit the port in 1821 the port name was changed to Kingstown and remained so until 1921 when Ireland gained their independence from Great Britain.

Reference:

Wikipedia: with the search word Kingstown, Ireland.

OTHER CATEGORY OF THE MONTH

The December winner is **HansPaul Hager** with a public announcement of the intention to marry, or *betrothal* (=Ondertrouw).....see inset card.

F.P. de Poorter en C.A.M. Berkhoff hebben de eer U kennis te geven van hunne Ondertrouw, waarvan de eerste afkondiging zal plaats hebben op 19 dezer. Nijmegen, 17 augustus 1866.

Translated, the announcement says in effect:

F.P. de Poorter and C.A.M. Berkhoff have the honor to (publically) announce (to you) their betrothal; the first announcement will take place on the 19th of this month. Nijmegen, August 17, 1866.

Public announcement of marriage engagements were common among aristocracy and upper class society. This announcement is now a legal document and the length of the engagement period was usually set at a month. To renege on such a contract during this era was considered scandalous and unseemly for all parties involved and could demand legal action.



In addition to the blue, *wet-stamp* revenue markings (Gelderland 1 cent) for recording the document, there are several postal markings, including the black departure cancel of Nijmegen (Korteweg-57), the red arrival cancel of Amsterdam (Korteweg-47) and small, black mailman delivery circles (19 and 34) from Amsterdam. In the lower left corner of the cover are manuscript markings: *1 sheet printed matter* and *franco*, meaning that postal delivery charges have been paid to its destination.

Stamp-less Foreign Mail Covers After 1852

With thanks from the archives of Ralph van Heerden.

Shown here is a stamp-less, partly prepaid folded letter-sheet sent to Philadelphia via Liverpool from Rotterdam 6 August 1856. A prepayment of 30 cent is noted on the reverse and 5 cent is

indicated on the front as due upon arrival in the US.



On examination you can see that the half-round FRANCO cancellation denotes date, town and prepayment and a Philadelphia receiving cancel of August 21st. But where are the stamps that are expected to be found used when postage is prepaid? If you remember that prepayment of postage was not required until the 1870s for domestic mail and later for foreign bound mail, what is the significance of this cover not respecting the rules?

Some sleuthing was definitely in order. My source of reference for the answer was Dr. A.M.A. van der Willigen's book, *Afstempelingen Emissie 1852 van Nederland*, published in 1955 after a successful run in serial form in the *Maandblad voor Filatelie*. In this booklet the postal laws of the time are mentioned and editorializing of the practical application of the laws are made to complete the postal picture.

Special postal instructions prevailed for the acceptance and handling of foreign bound mail. Letters already having stamps affixed in any amount were accepted. If a letter was brought in for prepaying to a foreign country not having stamps affixed, the clerk was not allowed to use postage stamps. There were several reasons that this was followed. Postal rates for letters were very difficult to determine when the letter had to pass through several countries to reach its destination. If the rate was known, many 15 cent stamps would have to be applied where usually there was not enough room available on the letter for them to be placed. Many countries held that "foreign" stamps, especially if there was insufficient postage, were entirely without value.

Additional changes by the PostNL. What.....No more mail on Monday?

The Dutch papers were full of it! No more mail delivery on Monday. By not delivering mail on Monday (except mourning and 'medical' mail) an increase in the price of a stamp can be avoided. PostNL is currently obligated to deliver mail six times a week, so the law has to be changed before this to happen. In 2005 there were 5.6 billion letters mailed in the Netherlands. In 2010 that number had dropped to 4.8 billion. Only about 2% of mail is delivered on Monday.

CL-10 Large, Candy Striped UNTEA Airmail Envelopes Backdated Cancellation Forgeries

The UNTEA Mission. The name “UNTEA” is an acronym for “United Nations Temporary Executive Authority”, a United Nations administrative organization, which was charged in 1962 with the oversight of the transfer of the Netherlands New Guinea to Indonesia in 1963. The UNTEA Mission began on October 1, 1962, and ended on May 1, 1963, a short eight and a half months in duration. The mission created a rich base of overprinted stamps and stationery items, an extensive number of overprint varieties and, unfortunately, numerous overprint and backdated cancellation forgeries.

Large Candy Striped Commercial Envelopes. There are hundreds of large, candy striped Airmail envelopes created by one individual. Together, the common attributes on these envelopes define the signature of that individual. It is the repetitive manner in which the individual created the envelopes.

The Creator’s Signature. A signature is the basis for recognizing the creator of an envelope. For these envelopes, the most common cancellation date is 1.X.62.-8, or the first day of the mission at 8 AM. Other dates exist, but are less frequent. One particularly interesting and obscure date is 15.XII.62.-8, the date of withdrawal of the Dutch military from Netherlands New Guinea. This particular date shows that the forger had an excellent knowledge of the UNTEA mission. One date, 7.XII.62.-8, appears to be meaningless, perhaps a mistake in setting the cancellation date. The cancellation time is most often set to 8 am; however, 9 AM, 10 AM, 12 PM and 4 PM also exist with progressively less frequency. The creator’s signature has the following characteristics:

- Only the Manokwari-4 Cancellation
- Large, Candy Strip Commercial Airmail Envelope
- “PAR AVION-BY AIRMAIL PER LUCHTPOST” inscription
- Same black, sometimes blotchy and uneven cancellation ink
- An uneven, hand stamping motion by a right handed person
- Only 1st Printing Stamps both Phase 1 and Phase 2



Cancelled “First Day of Issue” MANOKWARI-4 1.X.62.-10 (October 1, 1962 10 AM)
franked with all the Queen Juliana stamps except for the 45 cent stamp.

Forgery or Genuine, that is the Question. The question that was put before the club was whether the envelopes were genuine, that is cancelled by the PTT, or created sometime after the cancellation date using a backdated cancellation die. The answer to that question depends on the availability of the attached stamps. All major catalogs state that the Queen Juliana 25¢, 30¢, 40¢, 1f, 2 Gulden and 5 Gulden stamps were available on the first day of the UNTEA mission. The remaining Queen Juliana stamps, 45¢, 55¢, 80¢ and 85¢, were not available until November 1, 1962. A date conflict, such as a cancellation date that precedes a stamp issue date, is irrefutable evidence that an item is a forgery. Thus the envelope shown above is a backdated cancellation forgery.

As a note, when a catalog states that the Queen Juliana 2 Gulden and 5 Gulden UNTEA stamps were available on the first day of the mission, that statement is inaccurate. Both the Queen Juliana 2 Gulden and 5 Gulden were available from the Hollandia post office and annexes. However, they were not available from all post offices, and in particular, not from the Fak Fak post office. Most likely, they were not available from other post offices and secondary postal outlets.

Any envelope dated on the last day of the mission, a very attractive date for a collector, can have no such conflict; which precludes date conflicts as a mean of irrefutably declaring an envelope a forgery. To declare an item a backdated cancellation forgery without a cancellation-issue date conflict,

1. The envelope must conform to the forger's signature in every detail, without exception, and
2. There must be a highly plausible and compelling reason for the absence of a cancellation issued date conflict, one that is "beyond a reasonable doubt".



All stamps were available on the last day of the mission.
 A highly plausible and compelling reason for the absence of cancellation-issued date conflict
 cancelled: MANOKWARI-4 30.IV.63.-12 (April 30, 1963 at 12 noon)
 conform to the forger's signature in every detail, without exception.

Submitted with thanks from **Ed Burfine** who will publish a more comprehensive coverage of the UNTEA forgeries.