

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

Correspondence to:

Franklin Ennik
3168 Tice Creek Drive # 3, Walnut Creek, CA 94595
E-mail: ennik123@att.net
Telephone: 925-952-9424

Honorary Members:

John Heimans
George Vandenberg
† Ralph Van Heerden
Website: <http://www.npofc.org>

April 2012

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

NEW/OLD BUSINESS

Mark your calendars now for the **52nd Annual WESTPEX 2012 Philatelic Exhibition** to be held April 27-29, 2012 at the San Francisco Airport Marriott Hotel, 1800 Old Bayshore Highway, Burlingame, CA 94010. See additional details on their website: www.WESTPEX.com. NPofC has reserved a meeting room at the show from 11:00am to 12:30pm on Saturday April 28th that is open to all members and also to the public. NPofC President HansPaul Hager will give a presentation entitled, "Revenues of the Dutch East Indies Company (VOC)."

Correction. In the March 2012 Newsletter, **Franklin Ennik** showed a copy of Netherlands NVPH nr. 336 (Scott no. 219) that was sold at auction as a plate fault. At first, it was considered just a print anomaly because it didn't match any accepted J. van Wilgenburg or W.J.N. Mast listing. It has now been confirmed that this one, along with several others in the 1940-1947 Koningin Wilhelmina series (NVPH nr. 332-345), will show additional legitimate plate faults. More of these will become available at auctions in the future.



The **April 21st meeting** will be held at the home of Hans Kremer starting at 1:00 pm. Hans' telephone number 925-820-5841.
The **May 19th meeting** will be held at the home of Albert Muller starting at 1:00pm. Albert's telephone number 510-733-2795.

AROUND THE TABLE

Fred Van der Heyden passed around a large series of vintage photographs, including a Dutch East Indies post office, street scenes in Dutch East Indies, native village scenes in the Belgian Congo, early street scenes of Alameda, CA, vintage airplanes and automobiles ca 1920s-1930s, the April 1925 Ponce de Leon celebration in St. Augustine, FL, several vintage “glass positive” slides of Volendam, Netherlands, a series of photos of Hitler’s *Eagles Nest* taken by a US soldier, and a copy of the book, *Oud Amsterdam :100 Stadsgezichten*, by L.W.R. Wenckebach, 1907 (black and white pen drawings of buildings and street scenes in Amsterdam).

HansPaul Hager showed us proof-color copies of the 1870 postage due stamps (=portzegels), an envelope with post-free franking from the DEI *Civiele Pensioenfondsen Dienst* (Civil Pension Funds Service), a copy of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* 91(2): March/April 2012, a copy of the article, *Kinderen Muntel: Joseph en Guus Voets*, by Huber van Werkhoven that appeared in *Bossche Bladen* 3:74-80, 2011, an example of an early ChipKaart (=a kind of debit card) featuring the KPN (and a block of the stamps issued for the occasion), a copy of the new book, *The World Wide Catalogue and Handbook of Stamps Issued Under Copyright Acts*. 2007, and an article from *The Revenue Journal*, Denmark - Tax (stamps) on Gramophone Records, followed by several examples of these small (English) 78 rpm records with fiscal revenue stamps attached, copy of the book, *Groningers op weg naar de moderne tijd*, 1988, and a copy of a Linn’s Stamp News article from 8 June 1998 about the disputed “value” of a used, ½ cent 1876-1894 drukwerk zegel cijfer.

Hans Kremer passed around a copy of the exhibit entitled, *Japanese Occupation of Java, 1942-1945*, that he edited for our member Saburo Masuyama who will exhibit it at the upcoming Indonesia 2012 Philatelic Exhibition, 18-24 June 2012 in Jakarta. Hans also passed around copies of two articles that will appear in upcoming issues of the *ASNP Netherlands Philately*, namely, “Letter from Baltimore to Schiedam in 1847; redirected due to ice”, and, “Ontheffing Spoorwegwet” stamps (Railway Dispensation stamps)”.

Franklin Ennik passed around a FDC cover, **VOC SAIL '90**, NVPH nr. 275, and a commercial cover sent June 6, 1920 from Bennebroek (near Haarlem) to Lyon (Rhône), France that is franked with various issues from 1900 to 1913 to make up the 12½ cent rate and cancelled Vogelenzang June 7, 1920. Vogelenzang was the site of the 5th World Scout Jamboree, held in 1937, which brought together 28,750 Scouts and Guides from all over the world. (Source: Wikipedia).

Ed Burfine passed around several textual sheets from his study of the Netherlands New Guinea transition period of the UNTEA administration: a kwitantie-like payment receipt franked with a 30 cent NNG plakzegel revenue stamp (26 september 1960), a payment receipt franked with a UNTEA overprinted Juliana 30 cent stamp (16 maart 1963), and, an explanation of how the UNTEA overprints became progressively shifted horizontally.

Burt Miller summarized his recent holiday visit to the West Indies islands with his wife and passed around examples of the *venster* (=windowed) envelopes used by the PTT to “hide” post cards and envelopes needing postage due payments, a “private” 1925 advertising post card that features several vendors/firms, an EXPRESS, registered WW II cover sent to Zürich, Switzerland and censored in Frankfurt, Germany, a color proof block of NVPH nr. 1, and a registered cover sent to Rome in 1933 franked with the imperforate 1899 Wilhelmina fur collar issue.

Paul Swierstra passed around examples of the Netherlands train block cancels and showed examples of covers carried and canceled on **night-train delivery routes**. There are lots of *make-work* examples of night-train cancels that appear in auctions or collections but the real examples that actually went through the mails are uncommon and perhaps rare. These night train examples are identified by an **N or XV (=15)** at the end of the date/year line. The train postal clerks were issued a little suitcase containing, among other things, parts for the various train route cancels.



CANCEL OF THE MONTH

The March winner is **Franklin Ennik** with a 1938 **Borculo 2** long-bar cancel on a 1927 Wilhelmina 2½ guilder. This long-bar Typenrader June 2, 1938 cancel of Borculo (Gld.) is nicely centered on a 1926-1927 Koningin Wilhelmina 2½ guilder stamp. It is the smaller size cancel (27mm.) with two stars and cancel number 2. Approximately 1300 towns were issued these long-bar cancels and this huge variety makes for an interesting collecting venue. Most Dutch cancel collectors, however, focus on the older puntstempel, small and large round cancels and seem to lose interest when it comes to these Typenrader varieties. Two perforation varieties exist (11½ and 12½) for this issue and this is the more common 12½ type starting in 1930.



Reference:

Gijsbert A.M. van Marrewijk. Typenrader cancels of Dutch postal offices. *Netherlands Philately* 20(3):35-37, March 1996.

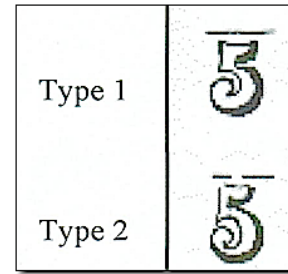
COVER OF THE MONTH

The March winner is **Hans Kremer** with a cover with a mix of puntstempel, small round and straight-line cancels. The cover shown here is cancelled during the glory days of Dutch cancel marks.





The letter was sent December 8, 1870 from **GENDRINGEN** (sub post office), via **TERBORGH** (main post office) to Doesburgh. The sub-office (Gendringen) cancel is indicated by the straight line cancel (serif lettering), the main post office (Terborgh by its numeral cancel (102) to obliterate the stamps, as well as by a small round two letter 12M-8M departure cancel.



On the back of the cover one can see the Doesburgh, two letter arrival cancel. The 5 cent postal rate is represented by an 1867 Willem III stamp. The stamp comes in two types. The one used here is a Type 2, easily identified by its broken line above the 5.

OTHER CATEGORY OF THE MONTH

The March winner is **Paul Swierstra** with a package address card (Form P 2312 of 1968) with 3 stickers.

NEDERLAND PAYS-BAS	ADRESKAART BULLETIN D'EXPÉDITION		PLAATS VAN STROOK (S)		1713 AMSTERDAM Kerkstraat		NEDERLAND 10 GULDEN NEDERLAND		NEDERLAND 1 GULDEN NEDERLAND		NEDERLAND 25 C NEDERLAND		NEDERLAND 25 C NEDERLAND		CP 3 H			
	Van De		Naam en adres van de afzender / Nom et adresse		Jacques Schulman N.V. Keizersgracht 44B Amsterdam/C.		Verzendingsweg Acheminement		Uitzwisselingskantoor Bureau d'échange		ROTTERDAM		P 4533 PTT		Val. décl. fr-or			
	Aan		Superior Stamp & Coin Co. Inc. (Naam geadresseerde / Nom destinataire)		517 West 7th Street (Straat en huisnummer / Rue et numéro)		Los Angeles, Calif. 90014 (Plaats van bestemming / Lieu de destination)		U.S.A. (Land van bestemming / Pays de destination)		Dounestempel / Timbre de la douane		Stempel van het kantoor van oorsprong Timbre du bureau d'origine		Invoerrechten - Droits de douane		Timbre du bureau d'origine	
	Aangegeven waarde - Valeur déclarée		in cijfers		Guldenbedrag in letters - Unités en toutes lettres		en chiffres		Verrekenbedrag - Montant du remboursement		in cijfers		Guldenbedrag in letters - Unités en toutes lettres		en chiffres			
	Aantal - Nombre de pakketten cois		1		Soort van de verpakking 1): Nature de l'emballage 1):		1 kistje		Gewicht - Poids		kg		g		g			
	Certificaten en facturen certificats et factures		2		Soort van de verpakking 2): Nature de l'emballage 2):				1) kist, pakket, doos, rol enz. - caisse, paquet, carton, etc.									
	Douane- verklaringen déclarations en douane		1		P 2312 (1.500.000. - II - '68) L 722 - 805070F (Plaats voor eventuele stroken (rembour., luchtpost, express, vrij van rechten enz.))													

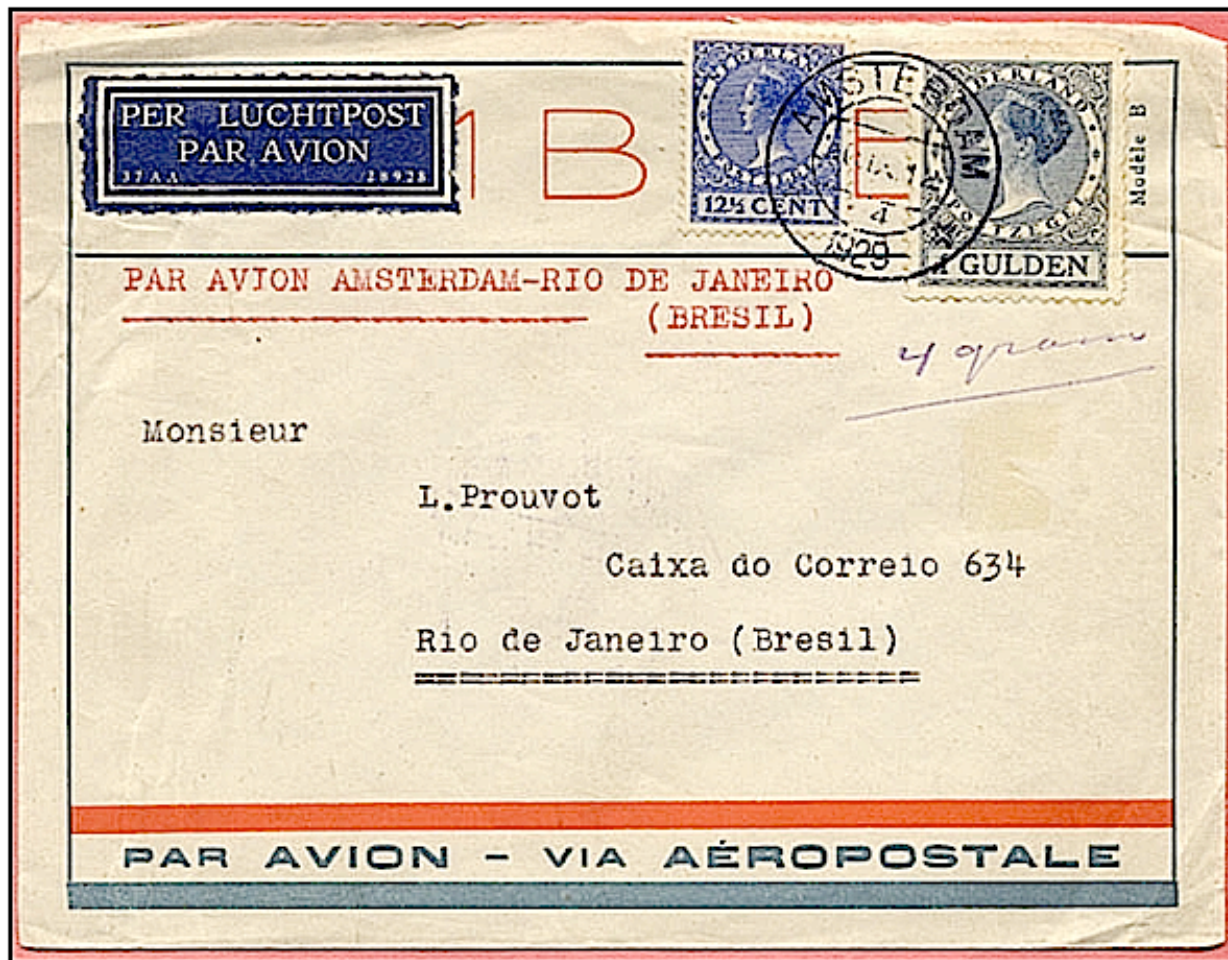
Form P 2312 address cards were used to send a parcel, packet or carton. This one covers a wooden box of 4.700 Kilograms (=10.3 lbs.) from Amsterdam to Los Angeles, CA. Besides the required information to be filled in, the PTT added 3 stickers/labels.

1. A blue label P 4533 Document. Before 1962 it was designated P 533. It comes in 2 parts, the smaller 1/3 part shown here goes on the address card, the larger 2/3 is attached to the parcel.
2. The white PTT 1713 Amsterdam Kerkstraat label is the departure post office. The 1733 is the sequence number of parcels shipped. Those labels came in blocks of 100, and are ordered from the central office.
3. The white Rotterdam sticker is the transfer office between Amsterdam and Los Angeles.

Reference: D. deVries. *Naamlijst van Postale Etiketten 1882 – 1984* en supplementen in *De Postzak 1988–1992*. Po&Po.

From the Netherlands to Brazil by airmail in 1929? Not really.

by Hans Kremer



This cover has the words "*Par Avion*" (By Airmail) on it three times. But did it go all the way by plane from Amsterdam to Rio de Janeiro in 1929? **No!**

I did a bit of checking and what I came up with is the following:

- 1: By train from Amsterdam to Paris and then on to Toulouse (France)*.
- 2: Then by plane: Toulouse - Casablanca (Morocco) - St. Louis (Senegal) - Porto Praia (Cape Verde Islands). Via Compagnie Générale Aéropostale **
- 3: Via fast steamer from Porto Praia to Fernando de Noronha (a Brazilian island about 200 miles from mainland Brazil).
- 4: By plane: Fernando de Noronha - Natal - Pernambuco - Maceio - Bahia - Caravellas- Victoria - Rio de Janeiro. Again via Compagnie Générale Aéropostale.

Rate: 12½ cent for letter to foreign country, plus 100 cent airmail surcharge to Brazil.

References:

J.L.C.M TSchroots en H.H.C. TSchroots-Boer. *Luchtvaart en Luchtpost encyclopedie, deel 1*, 1990.
F.J. van Beveren. *De Ontwikkeling van de Trans-Atlantische Luchtpostverbindingen*, 1982.
David Crotty, *Development of Transatlantic Airmail Services 1928-1945, Part I: The South Atlantic*,
Postal History Journal, June 2011

Wikipedia

* Airmail to Brazil was sent once a week (on Fridays) with the last mail train from Amsterdam to Paris. It left Toulouse on Sunday and arrived at Rio de Janeiro the next Saturday.

**.: Aéropostale (formally, Compagnie Générale Aéropostale) was a pioneering aviation company. It was founded in 1918 in Toulouse, France, as Société des lignes Latécoère, also known as Lignes Aériennes Latécoère or simply the "Line". On December 25, 1918, the company began serving its first route between Toulouse and Barcelona in Spain. In February 1919 the line was extended to Casablanca. By 1925 it extended to Dakar, where the mail was shipped by steamer to South America. Finally, on May 12–13, 1930, the trip across the South Atlantic by air took place: a Latecoere 28 mail plane fitted with floats and a 650 horsepower (480 kW) Hispano-Suiza engine made the first nonstop flight. Aéropostale pilot Jean Mermoz flew 3,058 kilometers from Dakar to Natal in 19 hours 35 minutes, with his plane holding 122 kilograms of mail.



In 1929 K.L.M made an agreement with CGA to be their official representative in the Netherlands. C.G.A. had plans to expand their South American network to Surinam, an attractive destination for K.L.M.

.....
CLOSED ALBUM Larry Lougheed June 22, 1929---February 23, 2012.

Larry was born in Vancouver, BC. He moved to Kelowna, BC in 1951 with his wife Grace and started an appliance repair business and a family. Here he built a house and a successful business. He was a Freemason and among his many interests throughout his life were sailing, ham radio, rock hounding, wood working and raising tropical fish. In 1972 he retired and moved to California to pursue his love of sailing. Here he met and married his second wife Pam. Together they traveled and enjoyed bird watching, photography and their RV. He was a proud member of the Netherlands Philatelists of California. His philatelic interests focused upon stamps of the Netherlands, Canada and Ireland. Larry will be missed by his family and many friends. Source: *San Jose Mercury News/San Mateo County Times*. March 2, 2012.

CLOSED ALBUM Max Lerk July 8, 1931 --- March 9, 2012

Sadly we also have to report the passing of another long time NPofC member, Max Lerk of Maarn in the Netherlands. Not all of us have had a chance to meet Max in person since he came to one of our monthly meetings only once. Max attended our meeting in September, 2004, where he gave a presentation (in English) about the Braungardt style cancels that the PTT started using in 1975. Max had written about this type of cancel earlier in an article in *Netherlands Philately* Vol. 21(3), in 1997. Max was the author of quite a few philatelic articles (in the U.S and in the Netherlands) covering a wide range of subjects. For the NPofC's 40th anniversary publication Max contributed with a 15 page article about the first two 40 cents stamps issued in the Netherlands.

Max was also a very talented poet and the maker of many etchings of scenes around his hometown, this in addition to his volunteer work (together with his wife Corry) for UNICEF and the Dutch fuchsia society.

We'll miss his friendship and extend our condolences to Corry and the children.

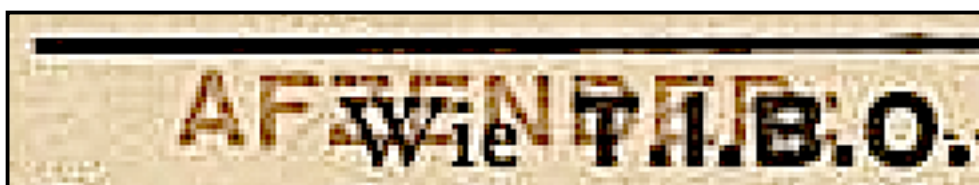
A private Advertising Postcard from the 1920s.

by Hans Kremer

Burt Miller showed this postcard at our March meeting. Since there were some questions about it I decided to see what I could find out.



Upon closer examination one will notice that the background of this card is a regular 7 ½ cent postcard. This can be seen at the lower left side where one will notice the word AFZENDER under the text “Wie T.I.B.O. steunt”.



The word “T.I.B.O.” caught my attention and I also noticed that at the top of the card it reads: “T.I.B.O. Briefkaarten 5 cent.”

This led me to ten Geuzendam’s catalog of 1971*.

On page 53 it shows a similar card but is being described as a Dorus Rijkers card. However, in the listing on the same page it also says “1924 TIBO-briefkaarten (1^e reeks) (= first series). It mentions that the reference to “Briefkaarten 5 cent” did not appear (see illustration on the right) on the first series of these postcards, only on the second series.

What was T.I.B.O? It stands for “Tegemoetkoming In Bijzondere Omstandigheden” (=Allowance for special circumstances)”. Going online through old Dutch newspapers on www.kranten.nl I read that many older Dutch people (especially women) had invested most of their money in bonds, issued by Russian and Austrian governments. These bonds proved to be worthless after WWI and the Russian revolution. T.I.B.O was set up to raise funds for these older people. One way to raise funds in 1924 must have been to solicit business to pay for the overprinting of regular postcards (I could not verify this). The contributions of the advertisers not only paid for 7 ½ cents cards, they paid additional money to make it possible to sell these cards for 5 cent. The buyer of the postcard was now able to buy a postcard for only 5 cent instead of the usual 7 ½ cent. The cards were not sold by the PTT but only available in selected stores. The first series of seven cards was quickly sold out, so a second series of nine cards was added in 1925.



* A.W. ten Geuzendam, Particuliere en Particulier Bedrukte Postwaardestukken van Nederland & Overzeese Rijkdelen, Geuzendam's Postzegelhandel, 1971