

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

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July 2012

June meeting. Attending at the home of Franklin Ennik were: Dennis Buss, Franklin Ennik, HansPaul Hager, Hans Kremer, Burt Miller, Paul Swierstra and Fred Van der Heyden.

NEW/OLD BUSINESS

Our annual NPofC summer picnic will be held at the home of Fred Van der Heyden's niece Ralf and Valeska Smets, Saturday, July 21, 2012 in Pleasant Hill, CA. Mark your calendars now for this special, fun social event. The event is open to all members and wives

For those of you with an interest in Dutch cinderellas, the *Studiegroep Particuliere Postbezorging* out of Apeldoorn has issued their new *Catalogus Nederlandse Stadspostzegels 2011*, 272 pg. and is being sold through P.W. Meinhardt, Den Haag. Dutch cities are listed alphabetically and images of the city-post (private delivery) stamps are illustrated in black and white with estimated values in euro. The stadspostzegel catalogue is periodically updated.

AROUND THE TABLE

Burt Miller passed around several vintage covers from his collection: a cover with a pair of 15 cent Netherlands number 3 with a Type C half round, franco cancel of s'-Hertogenbosch, dated February 4, 1861, a cover franked with a 10 cent Netherlands number 2 with a Type C half round franco cancel of Assen (Dr.) January 22, 1859 sent to Amsterdam and a straight-line cancel of Neede (Gld.) on a 22½ cent Wilhelmina hanging hair stamp.

Hans Kremer passed around a cover cancelled with a **POSTERIJEN** cancel; a series of 1945 **nooduitgifte** postal cards: printed initially on green card stock and later on beige card stock, that was issued for use in the newly liberated areas of North Brabant and Limburg; a cover damaged by the sorting machine and delivered by TNT Post with an apology; a new index of postal philatelic subjects covered by PO & PO 1946-2011 in *De Postzak* and *Posthistorische Studies* series; and a copy of the new reference text, *Posthistorie van het Rijksdeel Suriname 1650-1975*, Deel 1, by W.K. Erfmann and E.B. Stuut. Hans also passed around a copy of the Official US 1900 postal rate guide, which listed rates to all countries and the exchange rates for the various currencies.

The **July 21st meeting and picnic** will be held at the home of Fred Van der Heyden's niece, Ralf and Valeska Smets in Pleasant Hill, CA starting at 1pm. Their telephone number 510-289-6810.
The **August 18th meeting** will be held at the Western Philatelic Library, 1500 Partridge Ave., Sunnyvale, CA. Their telephone number is 408-733-0336.

HansPaul Hager showed us a variety of fiscal transaction documents with revenue stamps attached but first he explained there were three basic types of fiscal tax stamps among the many. With each of these kinds of transaction, adhesive revenue stamps or markers indicated payment.

ACTION	Tax paid with a fixed amount per transaction.
SIZE of DOCUMENT	Tax paid according to surface area dimensions.
AMOUNT	Tax paid according to the monetary value of transaction.

EXAMPLES of TAXED TRANSACTIONS: In 1863, slaves in Suriname were granted freedom by the Dutch government. Slave owners were compensated for the loss of monetary value of their slaves. Fiscal stamps were attached to the transfer documents. Did the slaves get anything??

During the US Civil War, Confederate War Bonds were sold in Europe in support of the South. Revenue stamps were attached to these certificates when they were registered in the Netherlands. See also June newsletter.

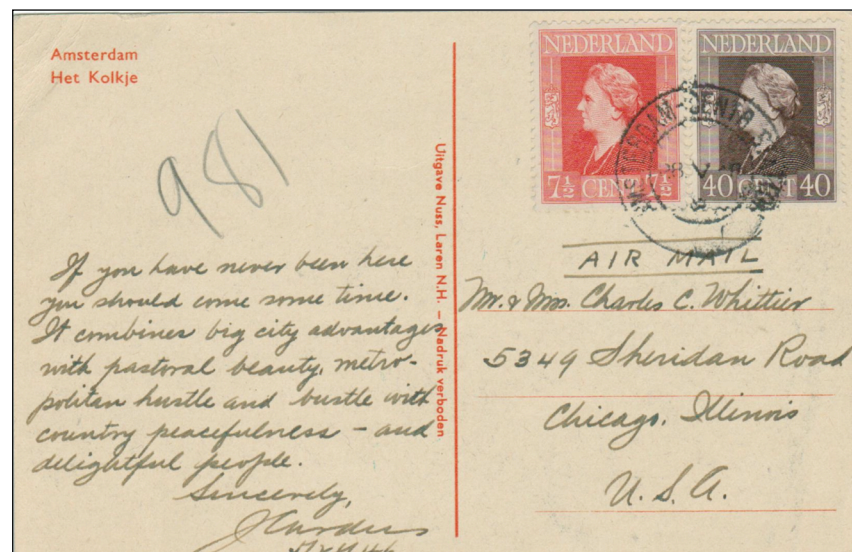
After the Germans invaded the Netherlands in 1940 they confiscated many large river barges with the idea of using them to invade England. The latter didn't happen but the affected barge owners were compensated via a tax levied on goods/commodities transported by other barge owners.

During the 19th century certain registered paper documents and newspapers were taxed according to the surface area size of the newspaper or document. "Wet" or "dry" fiscal markers applied directly to the papers verified the amounts that were collected.

HansPaul also passed around examples of WWII period ration stamps that were issued to the Dutch people. Travel to Germany by Dutch citizens was also subject to taxation during the war. The tax was levied in the Netherlands, collected by the Dutch Government, and then paid to Germany.

Paul Swierstra passed around a copy of the *Speciale Katalogus Rolzegels Nederland 1977--1978*, by P. Portheine, L.A. Schlosser en H.A. Tielman. Additional updated editions were published in 1982 and 1996.

Franklin Ennik passed around several post-war covers franked with 40 cent stamps, including this post card sent via airmail from Amsterdam Central Station to Chicago, IL May 28, 1946. The 7½ cent is the overseas post card rate and the 40 cent represents the airmail surcharge.



Dennis Buss passed around a picture post card sent to Germany, franked with 7½ cent and cancelled with a *Winter Hulp Nederland* cancel; a book entitled, *The Netherlands and Nazi Germany*, by Louis de Jong (forward by Simon Schama), and an extensive series of post cards with slogan cancels.

Fred Van der Heyden passed around a medley of items including several Sabena Airline baggage tags; a hotel identification card; paid hotel receipts; copies of German investment Bonds ca 1885; copies of vintage maps of Benelux; Indonesia/ Australia; Indonesia; Dutch New Guinea; The West Indies Islands; and the book entitled, *The Assassination of President Lincoln and the Trial of Conspirators 1865*, by the commissioned compiler of the proceedings, Benn Pitman.

Dutch East Indies Postal cards used in the Netherlands

by Cees Janssen (translated by Hans Kremer)

Note: This is an abbreviated (and slightly altered) version of an original article, which was published on the **Postzegelblog** (www.postzegelblog.nl) of August 2, 2010.



When the Netherlands were liberated in May 1945, there was a great shortage of raw materials. Industry and trade did not come out of the war unscathed. One item in short supply was paper, used for example, to print postal cards. Johan Enschedé & Zonen, printers in Haarlem, found a solution by overprinting an existing

postal card destined for the Netherlands East Indies.

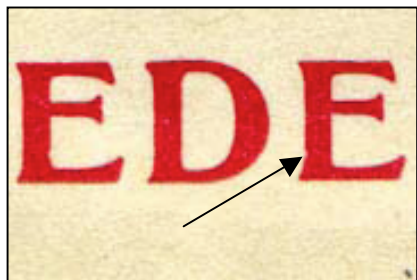
Johan Enschedé & Zonen still had a stock of postal cards from the so-called 'buffalo' issue destined for the Netherlands East Indies with a denomination of 3½ cent. These cards had been available in the Netherlands East Indies since 1937 and therefore were regularly reprinted. On the postal card, the text is both in Dutch and Malayan. Stocks amounted to 4,263,768 postcards in uncut sheets of 36. On June 14, 1945, 4,148,572 postal cards were delivered to the PTT.

5

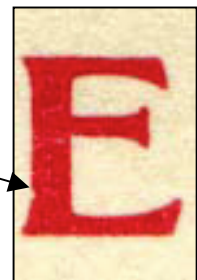


The number 5 we recognize from the guilloche series of 1940.

Briefkaart in Indonesian is *Kartoepos* (postal card), **adres** is *alamat*, **afzender** is *sipengirim* (sender) and **naam** is *nama* (name). So the translation of the phrase: **Name and address of the sender** was: *Nama dan 'alamat sipengirim*. From June 1945 these overprinted postal cards were available in the Netherlands. The overprint was in red: **NEDERLAND 5**. The old denomination of 3½ cent and NED. INDIE were crossed out by means of horizontal lines in red.



With a magnifying glass, a small dent in the second **E** of **NEDERLAND** can be detected. This plate error does not occur very often.



The postal cards over printed with **NEDERLAND** and **5** were made available as of June 14, 1945. The earliest known date of use is 21 June 1945. On July 1, 1948, these postal cards were taken out of service.



Reference. *Handboek Postwaarden Nederland*, Section A23

Two used examples of these overprinted postal cards are shown here.

Card sent from Amsterdam to the U.S on July 9, 1945. As per May 16, 1945 one could send postal cards to the U.S again, making this card an early version. It was sent two months after these cards were first issued; 7½ cent was the correct rate for printed matter to the U.S.A in 1945. The card was offered on <http://www.willempasterkamp.nl/> for € 10.



Another cover was found on <http://www.postalhistory.com/>. The card below was supposed to have flown on a helicopter flight from The Hague to Brussels in 1947. No special markings are shown so I wonder if it in fact made the flight.



UNITED NATIONS-UNTEA ADMINISTRATION

First Printing – Progressive Horizontal Shift of the UNTEA Overprint on an 80 cent Queen Juliana Profile Portrait

By Edward Burfine

In order to properly space the type so that the UNTEA overprint was positioned in the same place on each stamp, the pressman composed the line using spaces. Type spaces look just like letter type except that they are shorter and blank, so they don't get inked or printed.

Using printers jargon, spaces are referred to as portions or widths of an "Em." An uppercase M is generally cast on a square piece of type, so spacing that is square is called an "Em quad." A space that is half that wide is called an "En quad" because an uppercase N is cast on type that is half the width of an uppercase M. **Two En's** joined together are equal to an **Em**. **Three-to-Em** spaces are one third the width of an **Em**. There are type spaces as small as **6-to-Em**.

The height and width of a stamp may not be in exact multiples of fractional-Em spaces. To compensate for this, the pressman used even smaller spaces, called "**Brasses**" and "**Coppers**;" which are very thin pieces of brass or copper. These spaces must be treated carefully to avoid bending them, or losing them when they are inserted into a line of type.

Font Spaces in Units

Name	Spaces	Name	Spaces
En	N-quad or 30	3-to-em	20
Em	M-quad or 60	4-to-em	15
2 Em	2 Em-quads or 120	5-to-em	12
3 Em	3 Em-quads or 180	6-to-em	10
Copper	1/2	Brass	1

If the pressman left out a Copper or Brass, or substituted a Copper for a Brass in the spacing between overprints, you would see a gradual creeping or progressive shift of the overprint as seen on these 80 cent Queen Juliana profile portrait stamps.



A Straight-line Cancel of Magetan, East Java

Magetan is a Regency and subdivision located in the cool, mountainous highlands of the province of East Java. Tropical beauty, tourism, agriculture and horticulture are the main attractions and industries of this region. The Magetan region is situated between the shadows of two volcanoes, Mount Lawoe and Mount Wilis, and is subject to frequent, powerful earth quakes and volcanic eruptions. The cancel ties a 1902, Netherlands Indies 2½ cent cijfer and a 1903, Netherlands Indies 10 cent Wilhelmina to a card fragment.

