

NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS
of CALIFORNIA
(now in its 44nd year)

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January 2013

December 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 holiday dinner will be held at Uncle Yu's Restaurant, 2005 Crow Canyon Place, # 160 in San Ramon, CA on Saturday January 5, 2013 starting at 5:00pm. Their telephone number is (925) 275-1818. Wives and significant others are welcome.

AROUND THE TABLE

Burt Miller passed around a postcard cancelled with a "Vulcanus" branding cancel. These trial branding cancels were only used in the 's-Gravenhage post office July-September 1901. Envelopes and stamps were scorched or burnt by the cancelling process. They were not popular with postal clerks due to slowness of the cancellation process, the hazardous, hot metal cancelling tip and the damage to the mail. They were also used in a short trial in Scheveningen July-September 1898. (See **summary article by Hans Kremer, The "Burner-Cancel (Brandstempel) of 1901"**.



NPofC Newsletter, December 1995). Burt also passed around a cover franked with 2 cent, plus 5 cent, issues of the 1923 Jubileum series; a cover sent May 1931 via Netherlands East Indies to Australia on the special Pattist test flight, franked with the special Pattist stamp plus regular postage to the Dutch East Indies and returned to sender; a postcard sent to Danzig (one of Burt's interests) with an inquiry on ship outfitters; a cover franked with numerous 1913 Jubileum issues and a 1999 *Tien voor uw brieven* sheet of ten, eighty cent stamps (nr. V 1837), along with a pair of imperforated examples of this issue.

Dennis Buss showed us a post-war cover sent 1947 from Leiden to Switzerland franked with numerous stamps totaling 21 cent instead of the correct 20 cent rate and a cover sent from Amsterdam to Bendorf am Rhein, Germany.

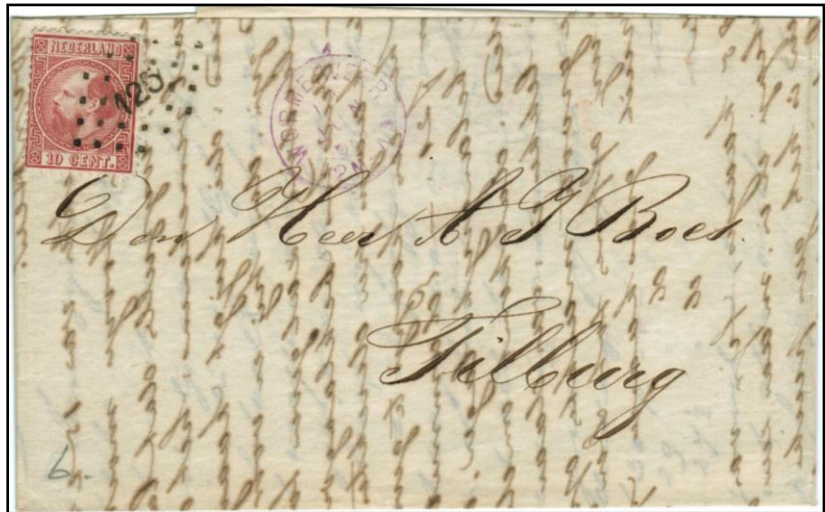
The **January 19th meeting** will be held at the Western Philatelic Library, 1500 Partridge Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94087 starting at 1:00pm. The WPL telephone: (408)-733-0336.
The **February 16th meeting** location has not yet been determined.

Paul Swierstra passed around a brochure of the annual Utrecht Verzamelaars Beurs that he attended 24-25 November 2012; a 2012 PostNL summary postal rate card; a postcard with a postal sticker reminding the recipient the card is addressed with the wrong post-code; a postcard of Marseille, France sent to 's-Gravenhage, franked with the 30 centimes Pasteur stamp (Sc 189), and cancelled with POSTAGENT ROTTERDAM-BATAVIA, 31.X.28 to Dutch East Indies. Paul also reminded us that the current dues rate for a PO&PO subscription is 40 euro/year.....a real bargain for the Netherlands area philatelic history that you get in return!!

HansPaul Hager passed around color-proof examples of unissued (?) fiscal (?) Dutch East Indies numeral (*cijfer*) stamps. HansPaul also showed us an impressive series of fiscal payroll tax stamps (*Loonzegels*) that spans the postal administrations of pre-WW II Dutch East Indies, the Japanese occupation period, the post-WW II DEI period, the early Indonesian Republic era and finally the independent Indonesian Republic period, each with its various varieties of printings and overprints. HansPaul thinks this would be an excellent subject for a paper.



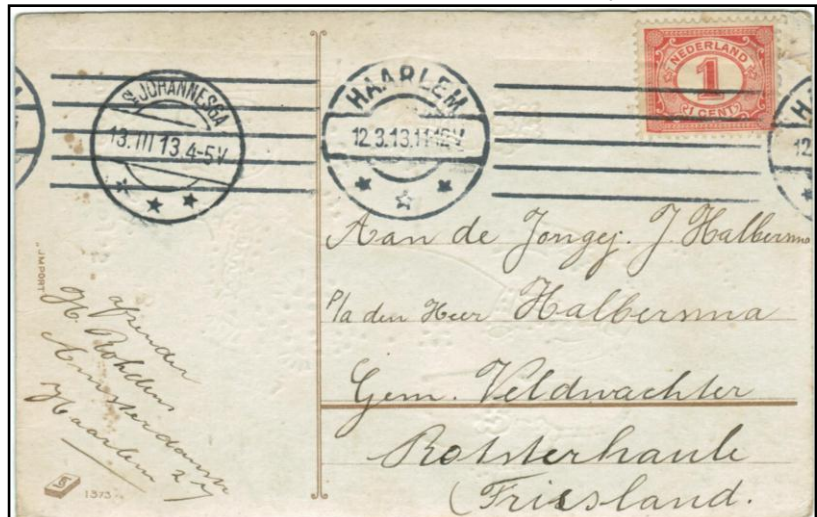
Franklin Ennik passed around a commercial, folded letter-sheet franked with an 1867 Willem III, 10 cent issue, postmarked with a 125 (Wormerveer (N.H.)) puntstempel and a small-round Wormerveer departure cancel of 19 June 1869 and sent to Den Heer A.J. Boes in Tilburg, (NBr.) arriving 20 June 1869.



Frank also showed a year-end *Hartelijk Gefeliciteerd* postcard sent with a continuous machine cancel from Haarlem,

March 12, 1913 via St. Johannesga, (Fr.) to Rotsterhaule, (Fr.) and addressed to Jongej(uffrouw) (=Miss) J. Halbersma, p/a den Heer Halbersma, *Gem(eente) Veldwachter* (= county constable).

Finally, Frank also passed around a sealed (made to order) cover postmarked March 4, 1946 Padang, Indonesia. The cover is franked with a combination of one and three cent Japanese occupation issues used in Sumatra and a DEI 10 cent Queen Wilhelmina overprinted with both Japanese occupation characters and **Repeblik Indonesia**.



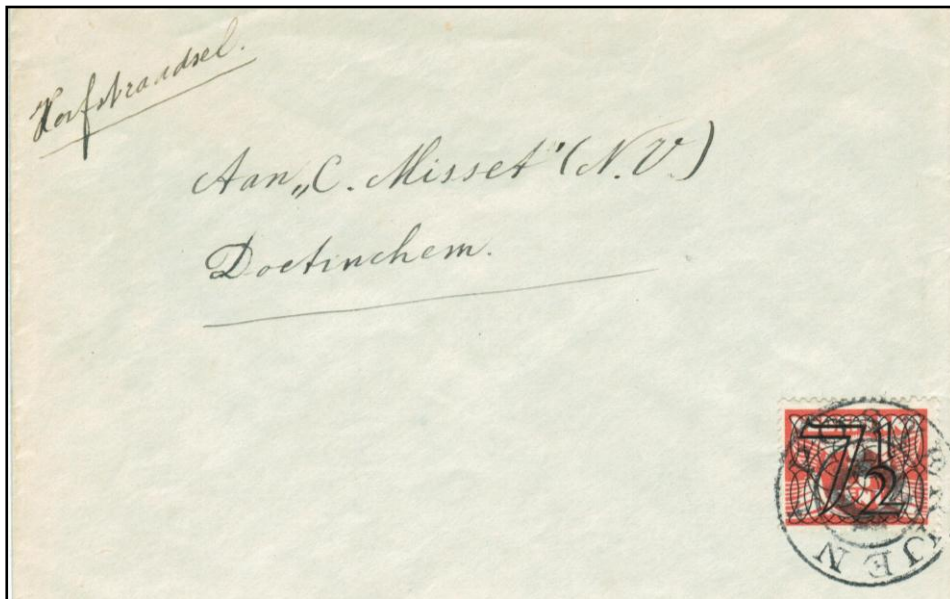
Fred Van der Heyden passed around a vintage 1889 map of Sumatra; vintage 1839 city map-scapes of Stockholm, Copenhagen, Antwerpen and Amsterdam; copies of the 1876 business/financial newspaper, *The Financial Commercial Chronicle* from *Hunt's Merchants Magazine*; cross-section engineering details of various 1871 Dutch waterworks installations; a vintage Postage Meter Company advertisement featuring Pitney-Bowes machines; and a copy of the book, *Lost in Shangri-la* by Mitchell Zuckoff.

Hans Kremer showed us covers franked with the current, reduced-rate 40 cent December stamps; an envelope cover sent to our deceased honorary member, Ralph van Heerden, while he was in the US Air Force; a maxicard honoring the 100th birth year of Dr. W. Drees, who secured retirement pension benefits for Dutch citizens; a presentation card commemorating the 1938 visit of Belgian King Leopold to the Netherlands; and a copy of the auction catalogue, *Overland maart 1845-januari 1847. (British Overland Mail Service Alexandria-Suez)*, De Nederlandsche Postzegelveiling, Amsterdam 9-12-1957. Special auction for the newly discovered 12 Land Mail covers.

A Commercial Cover with a POSTERIJEN Cancel

by Franklin Ennik

This unremarkable commercial cover sent from Kamperveen (near Kampen, Ov.) is addressed to the printing firm of C(ornelius) Misset (N.V.) in Doetinchem (Gld.), located east of Arnhem.



It is franked with a 1940, 7½ cent Guilloche war-time issue (NVPH nr. 358) and cancelled with an undated POSTERIJEN cancel. The POSTERIJEN cancels were used by postal clerks to cancel stamped cards and letters that somehow had escaped the usual cancellation process.

The Misset firm provided printing services for the occupying Germans during WW II as well as for the Dutch public. Even though they also collaborated with the Dutch resistance for some of their printing needs, at war's end, it didn't go well for the firm and the owners were rounded up, convicted of collaborating with the Nazis and jailed. A four-part documentary film was aired on Dutch TV with the title, *Meneer Kees en Meneer Henk*, which summarizes this story. On www.youtube.com, all four parts of the Misset story can be seen. They contain a fair amount of original films of the 1940-1945 period as it affected Doetinchem and its citizens.

A Common Postal Card with some Surprises

By Hans Kremer

I'm sure all of you have seen an original or at least a copy of the 3 cent, green Wilhelmina "fur collar" postal card illustrated here (Figure 1). In 1918 alone about 34 million of these 3 cent postal cards were sold, so nothing special about them you would think. What can be of interest about some of these cards is the text written on them. It sometimes gives you a glimpse of people's life or other important information. Such is the case of the text written on the back of Figure 2 (which comes from a second card, not the one in Figure 1).



Figure 1. One of the 34 million 3 cent postal cards sold in 1918.

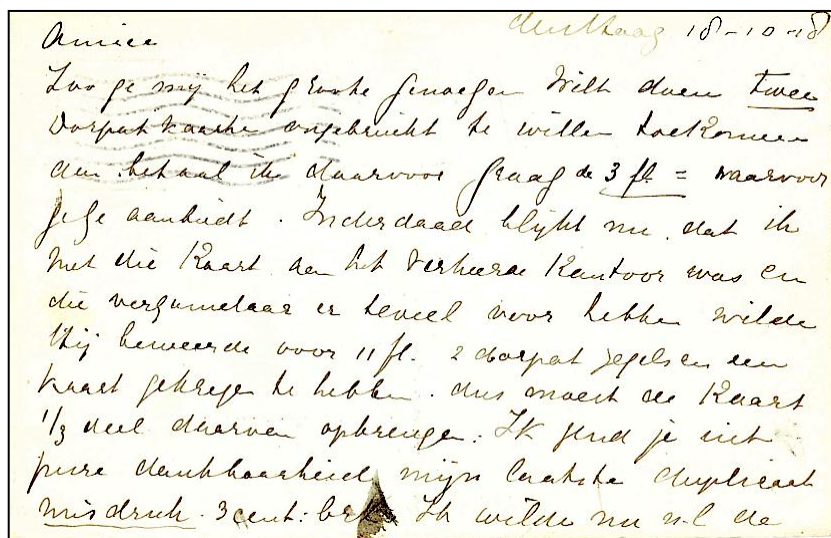
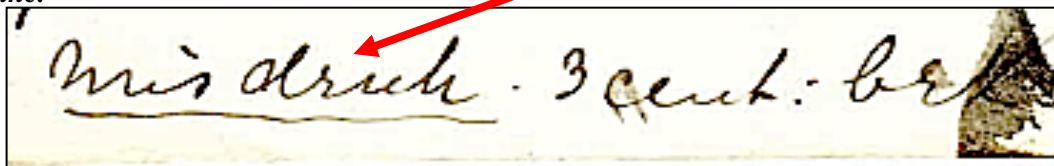


Figure 2. Notice the reference to the word "misdruk" on the last line.



At the bottom line of Figure 2, notice the reference to "misdruk 3 cent brk" (=printing error 3 cent postcard). I had no idea what that referred to but I was pretty sure I could find it in Geuzendam, the main reference to anything having to do with "Dutch and former Overseas possessions" postal stationery. Indeed, on page 55 of the latest edition (8th Edition, 2008) it mentions under # 90a.I.z-2 "scheidingslijn onder F" (=line of separation under F).

Looking at the front on the postal card in Figure 3, one notices a vertical line separating the space reserved for the address from the left space reserved for the message and the name and address of the sender of the postal card.

Notice how the extension of *this vertical line projects under the "F" of BRIEFKAART* and then look back at Figure 1, where this vertical line projects under the "K" of BRIEFKAART, which is the normal case.

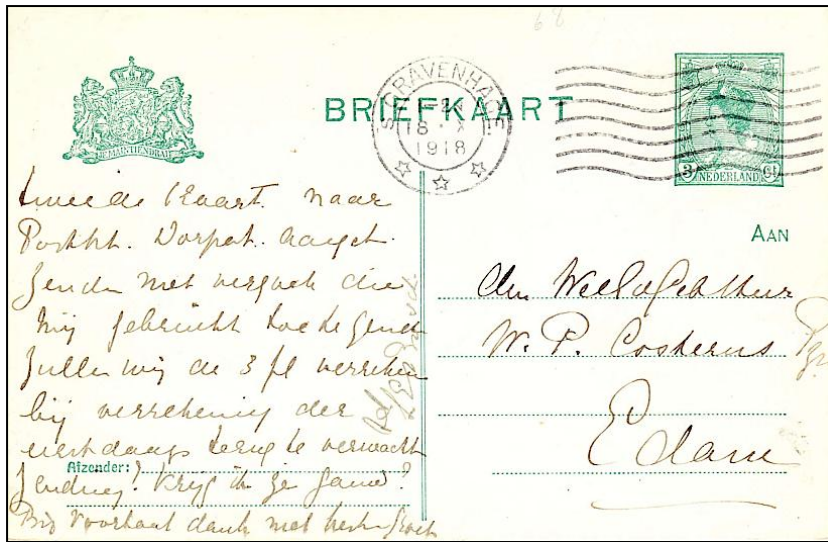


Figure 3. Vertical line of separation projects under the "F" of BRIEFKAART.

I've studied about 50 more of these cards (the vertical lines are all "under K") and what I noticed is that the vertical line of separation is always in the middle of the card; just as it is in the "under F" card.

I've concluded that the proper wording in the catalog (pg. 55) should be "F over scheidingslijn" (=F over line of separation) and not "scheidingslijn onder F". Nitpicking I know, but that's what we philatelists are about, aren't we?

Now let's have a look at the back of the card of Figure 1, which is shown in Figure 4. As can be seen in Figure 2 the backs of these postal cards were usually blank, with the name and address being placed at the lower left at the bottom of the front, where it says *Afzender* (see Figures 1 and 3).

The card shown in Figure 4 has all this information plus other information preprinted on the back of the card and as such I was thinking that this would qualify as 'private postal stationery,' which is listed in *Geuzendam* on page 170, **Briefkaarten**, etc. This card does not show up there so I asked Boudewijn Hellebrekers, *Geuzendam's* main editor, why not. Boudewijn was kind enough to explain to me that only cards where the word *Afzender* and address lines were removed and replaced by the preprinted name and address of the sender qualified as a "private card."

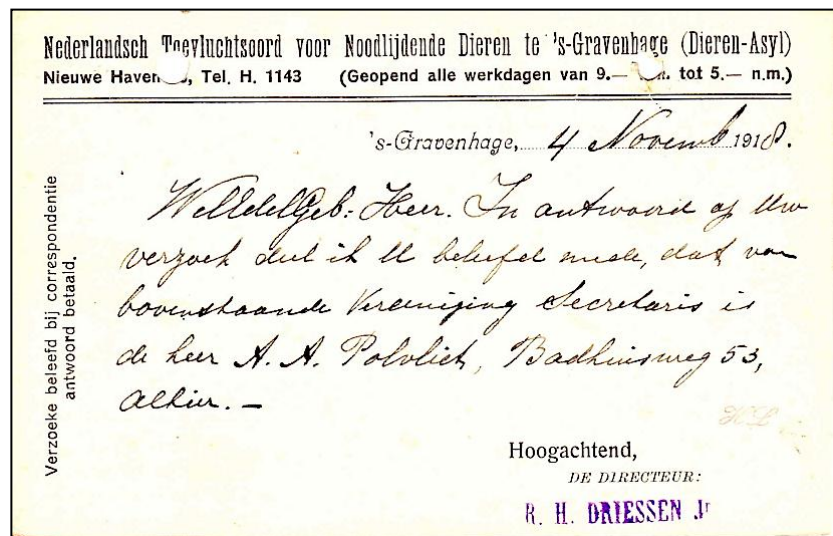


Figure 4. Back of Figure 1. card with preprinted address and info of sender.

My card does not meet that criterion and as such is not listed. I was told there are many of these types of cards in circulation. I had a lot of fun sorting it all out and I would like to thank Boudewijn for his assistance and patience. Anyone interested in the details of these postal cards should consult the *Handboek Postwaarden Nederland*.

References:

Boudewijn Hellebrekers, Email personal correspondence 2012.

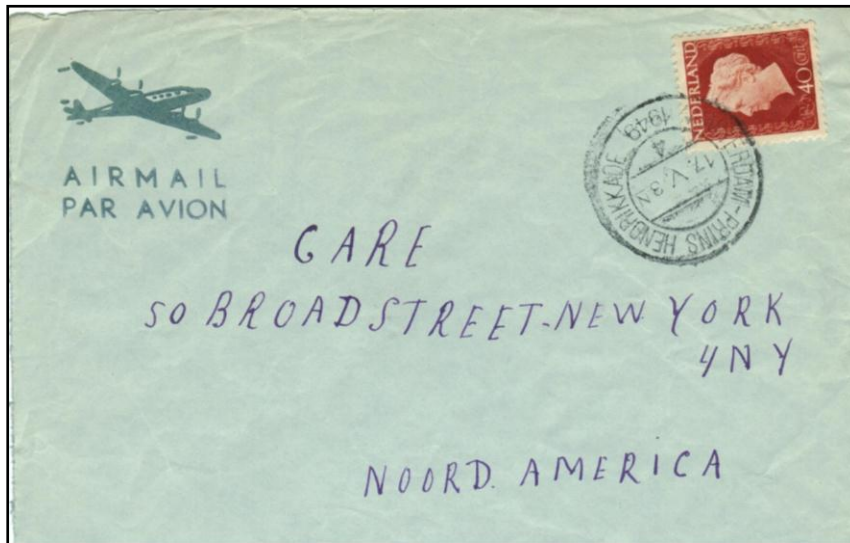
Geuzendam's *Catalogus van de Postwaardstukken van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen*. 8th Edition, PO&PO. 2008.

Handboek Postwaarden Nederland, Section A8-94 through A8-186.

The Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe (CARE).

By Franklin Ennik

CARE was founded November 27, 1945 as a non-sectarian, non-partisan and non-governmental entity by a consortium of 24 American charities with the purpose of delivering food packages to Europe in the aftermath of WW II. It is now one of the oldest and largest humanitarian aid organizations focusing on fighting global poverty. Since its inception, the organization has expanded to 14 member countries that support and address a variety of concerns worldwide.



CARE's mission originally focused on Europe, particularly: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Finland, France, Germany (American, British and French Zones and all of Berlin), Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands and Poland. But it eventually expanded to include Asia, Africa, Middle Eastern countries and Latin America.

CARE's first parcels were paid for by donations and sent to relatives and identified addresses. These were followed by surplus Army rations packages; when these were exhausted, CARE began to assemble their own packages. In 1949 the US government made surplus US agricultural commodity products available to the program.

The first CARE packages arrived at the port of Le Havre, France on May 11, 1946. Over the next two decades more than 100 million packages were delivered. CARE phased out sending packages in mid-1960s and began to focus on more long term projects and emergency/disaster relief.

In the mid-1950s the organization name was changed to Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere. This cover was sent from the Amsterdam Prins-Hendrikkade Station May 17, 1949 to CARE's main office (at the time) at 50 Broad Street, New York 4, New York.

References:

[Wikipedia.org/wiki/CARE_\(relief_agency\)/](http://Wikipedia.org/wiki/CARE_(relief_agency)/)

Books.google.com/books?id=1wsAAAAAMBA

