

**NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS  
of CALIFORNIA  
(now in its 44<sup>th</sup> year)**

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**Honorary Members:**

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

**October 2013**

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

**OLD AND NEW BUSINESS**

**Due to the increasing** darkness of the upcoming fall months it was decided to start our meetings at 12:30pm instead of at 1:00pm. This will help our members who have longer return drives to their homes after our meetings.

**An appeal and invitation** was sent to the membership of other local San Francisco Bay area stamp clubs to attend our monthly meetings in case there might be interest in Netherlands philately.

The **theme at our upcoming November meeting** will be in keeping with the "200 Year Commemoration of continuous royalty on the Dutch throne: 1813-2013," starting with Willem I to the present with Willem Alexander.

Notice of **upcoming stamp shows** sponsored by California stamp clubs:

**Eastbay Collectors Club 68<sup>th</sup> Annual** stamp show in Walnut Creek, CA, October 26, 27, 2013.

**SACAPEX 2013** stamp show in Sacramento, CA November 2, 3, 2013.

**Filatelic Fiesta 2013** stamp show in San Jose, CA, November 8, 9, 10, 2013.

**PENPEX 2013** stamp show in Redwood City, CA, December 7, 8, 2013.

**AROUND THE TABLE**

**Franklin Ennik** passed around news clipping from a Dutch newspaper outlining the 200 year succession of royalty from Willem I in 1813 up the present with the recent inauguration of Willem Alexander. Franklin also showed a vintage post card from the *Stichting Het Nederlandse PTT Museum* in The Hague illustrating the four means of mail conveyance in 1890: horse-drawn coach, canal boat, horseback and coastal sailing ship; and a chemically censored letter posted in 1943 from The Hague to Danzig and addressed to a Dutch national presumably conscripted to a German work camp.

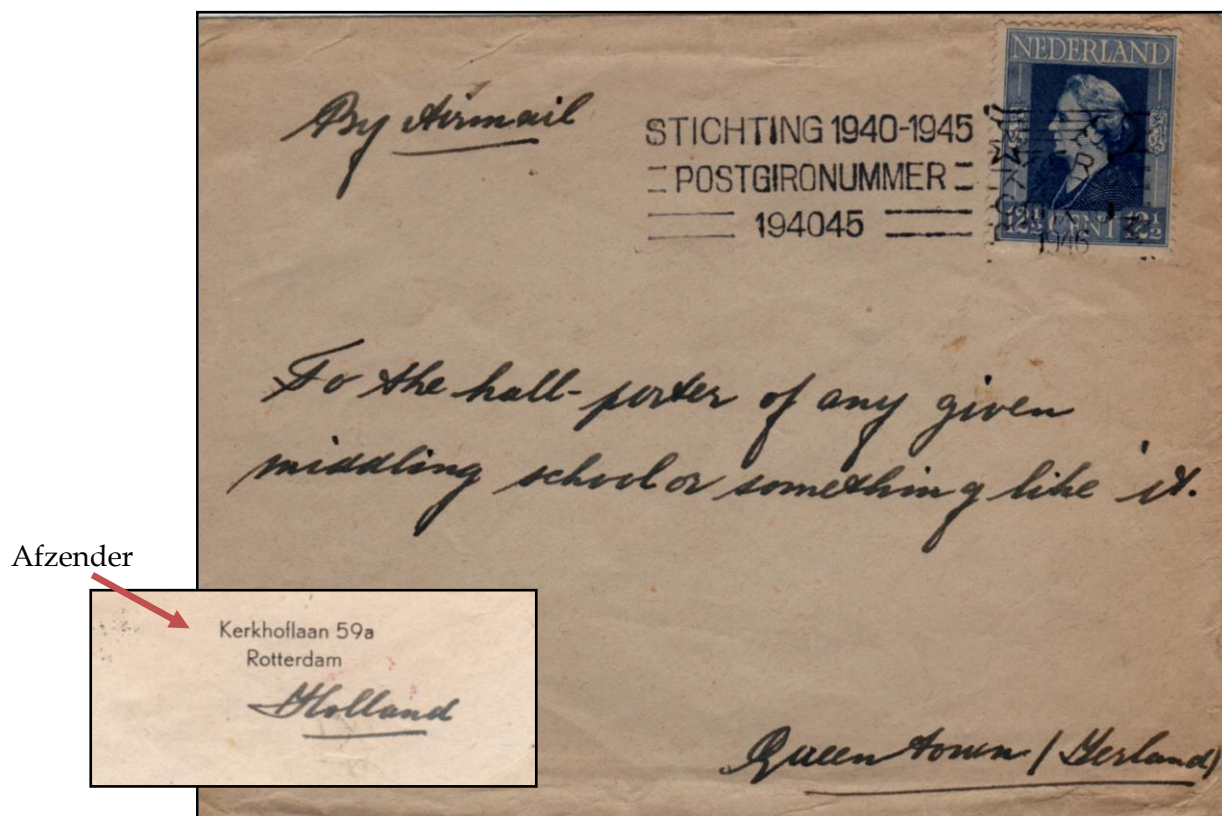
The **October 19<sup>th</sup> meeting** will be held at the home of Stuart Leven starting at 12:30pm. Stuart's telephone number 408-978-0193.  
The **November 16<sup>th</sup> meeting** location has not been determined.

**Paul Swierstra** passed around a huge selection of commercial envelopes that illustrate the wide variety of red franking cancels utilized by Dutch companies and post offices and a pair of definitive Ethiopian stamps issued with charity overprints, proceeds to benefit the Ethiopian Red Cross during the 1935-36 war with Italy.

**HansPaul Hager** passed around a selection of fiscal stamps issued during the WW II era.... some with print errors, in addition to, a selection of vintage notarized documents, such as indentured service contracts, sale of various properties, records of debt, deaths, etc. These documents from the 1600s and 1700s had *plakzegels* (receipt stamps) attached to the documents and were often additionally notarized with hanging seals and with red-wax. Documents without such plakzegels or seals were deemed invalid and ignored during legal proceedings.

**Fred Van der Heyden** showed us a medley of vintage paper, postal cards and letters, including: a copy of *Monteith's Independent Comprehensive Course Atlas*, 1880 edition, a large, American school geography book illustrating detailed maps of the period of the Netherlands and colonial territories, among others; a large trade card illustrating a Dutch woman in *klederdracht* (traditional) clothing; several examples of post cards and letters from Curaçao, Japan, China; checks and bills of lading notarized with fiscal stamps; vintage press photographs of Santa Rosa and Petaluma, CA illustrating street scenes and the poultry industry which made the area famous; and a vintage trunk sticker from the *Hotel Des Indies*, in The Hague, one of the premier hotels in the Netherlands for over 130 years.

**Dennis Buss** passed around a very large selection of Dutch envelopes, 1920s-1930s vintage, with attractive slogan cancels and an interesting but unusually cryptic cover dated Rotterdam 11 September 1946. The envelope was, by all estimates delivered, and addressed: *To the hall-porter of any given middling school or something like it, in Queentown, Ierland.*



The word “**hall-porter**,” or often just “**porter**,” is commonly used in Ireland and England and usually refers to a person who keeps watch and regulates the comings and goings of people and students in boarding schools, college dormitories or hotels.

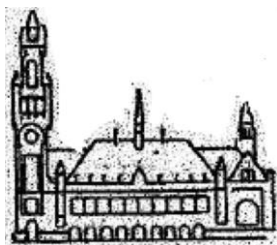
Queenstown, not Queentown as written on the cover, is now known as Cobh (pronounced Cove), is located in County Cork in the south of Ireland. In 1849, the name of the town Cobh was changed to Queenstown, to honor Queen Victoria who visited Ireland that year but it was changed back to Cobh in 1921 after the Irish Independence.

**Hans Kremer** passed around an undelivered letter originally sent in the 1930s from Germany to The Netherlands with a record of about 25 delivery attempts by the Dutch postal service PTT; a WW II envelope imprinted with a (paper-use) control number K1026P. During the later stages of the War, printing firms were required by the Germans to put their company identifying numbers on all paper goods they printed. Hans also showed us a selection of post cards and envelopes with postage due stamps; some examples of Postalia machine cancels; a PTT poster illustrating an image of the “windshield wiper” platefault of the 12½ cent denomination of the 1939 issue, (100 year commemoration of railroads in the Netherlands); and an article about the Netherlands in *Linn’s Stamp News*, September 2, 2013.

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**The Hague: The Peace Capital of the World??** (“Peace” related cancels used in The Hague between 1907 and 1931) *by Hans Kremer*

This year it is 100 years ago that the **Peace Palace** (Vredespaleis) opened in The Hague in The Netherlands.



**Peace Palace**

During the First The Hague Peace Conference in 1899 a resolution was made to establish an International Court of Justice located in The Hague.

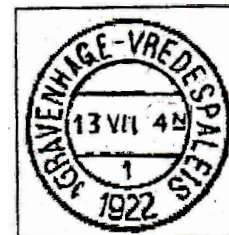


**Ridderzaal**

The Second The Hague Peace Conference was held in the Ridderzaal in 1907. During this Conference the first stone of the Peace Palace was symbolically placed. The Dutch PTT applied a special cancel to letters dropped off at the temporary post office set up at the Ridderzaal. The cancel was used from June 15 through October 19, 1907. The construction of the Peace Palace began some months later and was completed with an inauguration ceremony on August 28, 1913. After the opening of the Peace Palace, the building has been used for other international ‘peace’ conferences. The word ‘peace’ used here covers a wide variety of subjects but ultimately they all come down to solving international conflicts.



By going through Cees Janssen’s splendid website<sup>1</sup> I came up with the following set of cancels used in The Hague at the Peace Palace and the Ridderzaal between 1922 and 1931. The Ridderzaal too was quite often the location of such conferences and what I would like to show here is a variety of cancels used during these conferences.



During the sessions of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the Peace palace in 1922 for the first time the 's GRAVENHAGE-VREDESPAELS 1 short-bar rader type cancel was used at the temporary post office. The session opened on February 15, 1922.

Later that year (1922) meetings were also held at the Ridderzaal. The Conference was called to discuss the claims of the capitalist countries against the Soviet government because of the nationalization of the property of foreign capitalists, the repudiation of the debts of the tsarist and provisional governments, and questions of credit to Soviet Russia.

**Conférence de La Haye, (Reparations Conference) Ridderzaal, 1929.** Commonly known as the Young Plan Conference, it outlined a new and permanent arrangement whereby Germany could meet its reparations payment requirements. The German government accepted the terms of the Young Plan and the Allied governments agreed to evacuate their occupation troops from the Rheinland before June 1930. This cancel was used August 6 through August 31, 1929.



**Conférence de la Haye (Second Reparations Conference) 1929-1930.** Held in the Senate Building next to the Ridderzaal January 3 through January 20, 1930. Allied and German delegates negotiated a new reparations payment plan for Germany (instigated by the Stock Market crash on Wall Street, October 1929)<sup>2</sup>. The German government agreed to pay reparations of 38 billion gold Marks over 59 years.

**Vredes- & Volkenbondtentoonstelling (Peace- and League of Nations Exhibit).** This was a meeting/exhibit with definite pacifistic overtones, and a reason for the The Hague City Council to refuse to receive a delegation of attendants. This event was held in the Ridderzaal February 7 through March 6, 1930.



**Codificatie Conferentie March 1930.** The League of Nations Codification Conference was a conference held in The Hague from March 13 to April 12, 1930, for the purpose of formulating accepted rules in international law to subjects that until then were not addressed thoroughly. The conference's main achievement was the conclusion of the first international convention

on the conflict of nationality laws.

**Fifth International Aviation Congress Ridderzaal September 1-6, 1930.** Twenty five nations participated. During the proceedings, the gold *Medal of the Dutch Air Association* was presented to Sir Charles E. Kingsford-Smith for his use of a Dutch airplane for his flight to America.



References:

1. Cees Janssen. Inventarisatie Poststempels. *Nederlandse Academie voor Filatelie*. See the website: <http://nedacademievoorfilatelie.nl/>
2. <http://www.indiana.edu/~league/timeline.htm>



### The "Hasler" red-franking canceller design F-22

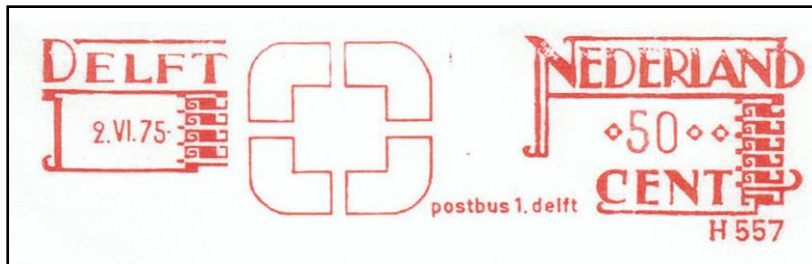
By Franklin Ennik

In 1920, the UPU Congress in Madrid approved the use of franking machines to apply postage to large volumes of mail rather than the tedious and time consuming job of putting a separate stamp on each piece of mail. One of the many manufacturing companies that produced such machines was the Hasler Mail Metering Company in Switzerland.

Shown here are several examples of a red-franking design (F-22) made by this Company. This particular design was first introduced in 1929 and was used to cancel large commercial bulk mailings in various PTT post offices and companies throughout the Netherlands and other countries well into the 1980s.



Early on, each machine sold by Hasler was given an "H" number which is indicated below the amount of the postage. Later, newer Hasler designs were given an "HR" number. The machine



numbered H525 was the one used in the N.V. Nationaal Kasregisters firm in Amsterdam while machine number H557 was used in Delft. Notice that the cancel on the post card shown above is not centered properly.

A comprehensive listing of the various commercial establishments and PTT post offices that were assigned these Hasler cancellers was given in a series of articles by A. van der Willigen in the 1930s issues of the *Maandblad voor Philatelie*.

A comprehensive description of the various design examples of the world's red-franking postal systems is given in the *International Postage Meter Stamp Catalogue* website on the Internet. An example of this Hasler design, and others, for The Netherlands is illustrated in the Catalogue.

The Catalogue provides the following description for the **CB1. Hasler design F22 (MV), 1929.**

The franking amount is variable in size ranging from 35 to 38mm wide.  
Wide teeth with ornaments at right side only.

The left leg of the first “N” of NEDERLAND extends downward.

The machine number with “H” (or “HR”) prefix is shown at lower right.

The business or town marking is (usually) similar in size to the franking amount.

A five-digit number which tallies the number of pieces being mailed may or may not be present between town/business mark and franking amount.

The cancellation date figures have a stop (dot) centered after the Year.

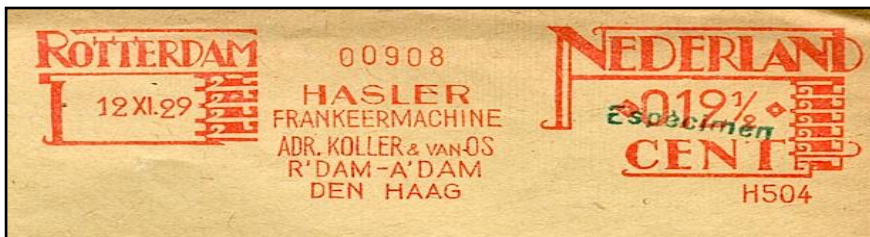
The franking amounts may be: 00(½) <>0(½) <>00(½) 000(½) <>000 <>00<>

- a. Without town mark. (F.E. I have no idea what this means).

**NOTE:** The first and last lozenges (<>) or diamonds in the franking value amount line are ornaments and not part of the value figures. The list of value figures (V/F) shows only the figures which contribute to the postage value, e.g. V/F <>00<> appears in the cancel as <><>00<><> and can print a maximum postage value of <>9999<>. The cancel shown in the illustration can print a maximum value of <>999<>.

The Hasler machines with the design shown here were introduced in September 1929 and began with number H501; eventually these numbers would reach number H698 (and continue with H750-to H885). A major design difference between these Hasler cancellers and the previously widespread used **FRANCOTYP** cancellers was that with the Hasler machines the date of the cancel could be omitted which allowed them to be used for **PRE-PAID** mail. You will notice that the H525 post card shown above has no cancel date and is a pre-paid mailing.

The first commercial company to be assigned one of these cancellers was the firm **Adr. Koller & van Os** in Rotterdam with number H501. Sales and distribution of these Hasler machines in the Netherlands was handled by Adr. Koller & van Os. Numbers H502 – H504 were also assigned to them. The H504 illustration shown here represents a “**SPECIMEN machine**” canceller that was likely never commercially put into use (note the **Especimen** marker across the franking amount). The first HR numbered machines were dated from October 1950 and started with HR01.



**Acknowledgement:** Many thanks to Hans Kremer for finding much of the background information for this article.

**References:**

Hans Kremer. Dutch Franking machine cancels. *Netherlands Philatelists of California Newsletter*. September, October, and November, 1993. (A summary of the various Netherlands red-franking designs up to 1993).

*Maandblad voor Philatelie*. October, 1988.

Personal Email correspondance to Hans Kremer from Adri van den Merkhof.

[http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/International\\_Postage\\_Meter\\_Stamp\\_Catalog/Netherlands](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/International_Postage_Meter_Stamp_Catalog/Netherlands)