

**NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS
of CALIFORNIA
(now in its 46th year)**

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Honorary Members:

†John Heimans
George Vandenberg
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September 2015

August meeting. Attending at the home of Paul Swierstra were Dennis Buss, Franklin Ennik, Arno Kolster, Stuart Leven, Hans Kremer, Fred Van der Heyden and Paul Swierstra.

YEARBOOK anyone???? NPofC's eighth (and latest) Yearbook was published in 2009. Several of our members have expressed interest in producing our next one and titles of proposed articles have been aired to start things off. NPofC members have gathered a wealth of knowledge about their special focus regarding Netherlands and former territories philately. Are there any philatelic topics that you've been thinking about or working on that need airing, summarized or clarified?? What say you, members.....Let's hear from you and get your knowledge in print so it doesn't get lost. Please submit your text in Word .doc or PDF format and illustrations in not more than 400 dpi.

TITLES OF ARTICLES RECEIVED

- Jan Verster**.....The 1908 sale of remainders in Paramaribo, Suriname.
- Franklin Ennik**.....Attempts by the Germans to Issue Occupation Stamps for the Netherlands in 1940 and the Theft of Enschede Stamp Stocks --- A summary.
- Hans Kremer**.....The basics of Dutch Military Mail (Veldpost) during 1914-1918 and a mysterious IIA marker.

We have established a "go to press" date of Fall 2016 for the **NPofC Commemorative 47½ YearBook** edition. As Editor, I urge members to submit their articles as soon as possible so that we can get this done.

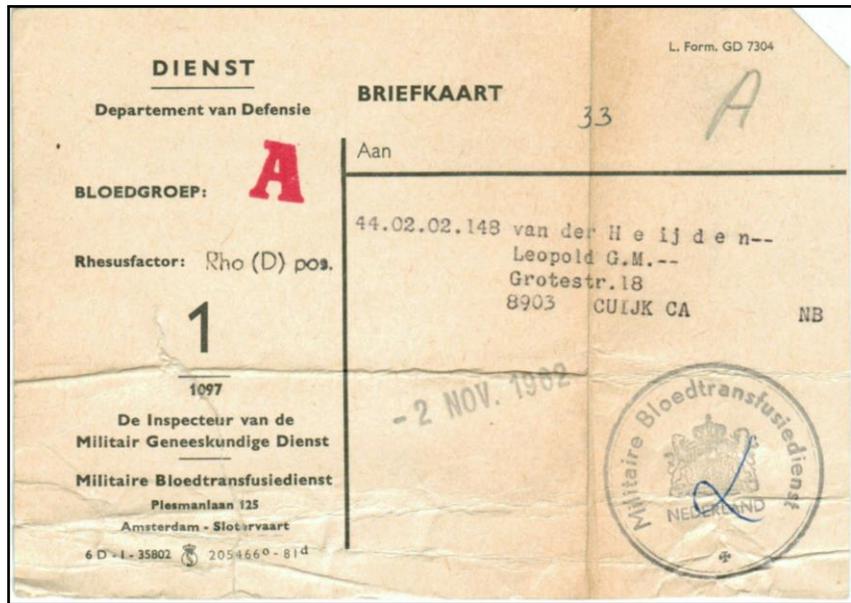
AROUND THE TABLE

Stuart Leven passed around a selection of Dutch East Indies covers with *bestelhuis* cancellations. Shown here are just two examples of these rural delivery markers, in addition to the main district post office cancel, that can be found on some DEI and Indonesian mail starting in 1891. *Rumah Pos* is the Indonesian word for *bestelhuis* or rural delivery house.



The **September 19, 2015 meeting** will be held at the home of Stuart Leven starting at 1:00pm. Stuart's telephone number is (408) 978-0193.
The **October 17, 2015 meeting** will be held at the home of Franklin Ennik starting at 1:00pm. Frank's telephone number is 925-952-9424.

Fred Van der Heyden passed around an example of an early, German mechanical calculator of European currency exchange rates; a copy of an official 1912 Dutch travel permit for entry into Germany, Luxembourg and Belgium; a visitors pass for entry into the 1945 Nuremberg Nazi trials; several copies of the vintage German movie magazine, *Der Filmstar*, ca 1930s featuring Marlene Dietrich; an example of a paper,



North Carolina 1/8 dollar bill of credit, ca 1776; and an official Dutch military draft **identification card** from 1962 that shows blood type and RH factor.



Franklin Ennik passed around a censored DEI cover sent July 25, 1941 from Batavia, Java to New York via KNILM/Trans-Tasman/PAA through San Francisco and a Briefkaart sent 10 oktober 1884 from Oud Alblas (6 km no. of Dordrecht) via Dordrecht to Rotterdam. The village of Oud Alblas dates from Roman times.

Hans Kremer passed around a notice from Linn's Stamps July 27, 2015 that featured the new Dutch series about

Physics experiments; a 1935 article describing the elimination of separate airmail surcharges in Europe with an Amsterdam to Hamburg cover illustration; a stampless Dienst letter sheet sent from Nieuw Beerta via Winschoten to Den Haag; a copy of the article: "Mail between Netherlands and New York in the early 1900s" that appeared in *Netherlands Philatelist*; and a copy of the latest *Onder de Loep* journal Nummer 201, 2015 sent from Germany.

Dennis Buss passed around a 1949 "make work" cover sent from Lho Soemewe, Atchew province, Sumatra; a collection of the early Vienna printings of the Repoebliek Indonesia stamps; and a large visitekaartje envelope sent 1932 and franked with 1½ cent postage.

The first airmail stamps of the Dutch East Indies (1928)

A translation by Hans Kremer of an article by Cees Janssen that appeared in *Postzegelblog.nl* of August 13, 2015....with the author's permission.

The transport of letters and postcards through the air from 1927 on became increasingly common. In addition, determine airmail surcharges became a necessity in order to stimulate airmail. That happened everywhere in the world and in the Dutch East Indies two fixed airmail surcharges were set.



On September 20, 1928 a series of five overprinted stamps was issued as provisional airmail stamps while a final series was prepared. The D.E.I Postal Service supplied the post offices with the following denominations for the various types of airmail.

For domestic flights, thus within the Dutch East Indies:

Postcard rate: 7½ cent plus 10 cent airmail surcharge.

Letter rate to 20 grams: 12½ cent plus 20 cent surcharge.



For flights to the Netherlands:

Postcard rate: 7½ cent plus 40 cent airmail surcharge

Letter rate to 20 grams: 12½ cent plus 75 cent airmail surcharge.

Letter rate between 20 grams and 40 grams: 20 cent with surcharge of 1½ guilders.

Registered mail: 20 cent; mandatory to use regular postage stamps.



Registered letters franked with a complete set of airmail stamps are quite common. Usually these letters are "maakwerk" (=made to order) and for collecting purposes only. This letter weighed 12 grams, as indicated on the R-label.



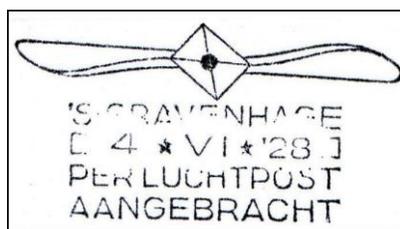
It was sent from Tjibadak on November 2, 1928 to The Hague. The regular rate and registration surcharge (12½ cent plus 20 cent) was paid for with a postage stamp of 32½ cents. One additional airmail stamp of 75 cent would have been enough, but the sender chose a complete set. The letter was sent with the so-called first return flight that departed on November 6, 1928

from Bandung to Batavia and from there to Amsterdam on November 7, 1928.

The KLM plane, a Fokker F.VIIb-3m with registration H-NAEN, was flown by pilot Iwan Smirnoff and carried 293 kilograms of mail.



Upon arrival in Amsterdam on November 16, 1928, the mail were canceled and from there sent to the various destinations in the Netherlands. In this case the envelope arrived in The Hague the same day.



In the post office in The Hague an additional (red violet) marker was applied indicating that the letter was sent by airmail. Such a marker is called a 'propeller marker'

because it is made up of an image of an aircraft propeller with the image of back of an envelope in the center of the propeller. The date on the stamp was interchangeably changed. The stamp was designed by André van der Vossen.



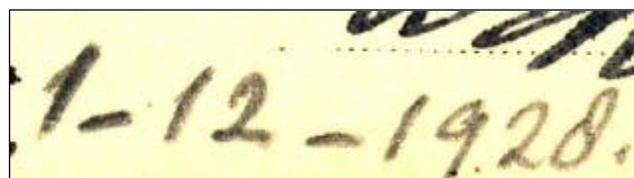
Besides the post office in the Prinsestraat in The Hague, post offices at Amsterdam Central Station and Rotterdam Coolsingel Station also receive such a propeller marker. These markers were not in use for long because since mid-February 1930 they were already decommissioned. It was more an advertising marker than a marker for a special event: to indicate that the letter was indeed transported by air.

In the Dutch East Indies there were mailed many more postal items than the number that could be carried by this flight, because the maximum weight allowed was 305 kilograms. The mail for which there was no room, a total weight of 252 kilograms, were transported by the steamship 'Patria' of the Rotterdam Lloyd Line to Marseille and from there to the Netherlands. The airmail surcharge that was already paid was repaid by the Indian Postal Service to the senders.

However, the recipients had to show the letter or postal card as evidence!



The postal card shown here is properly franked with 7½ cent plus a 40 cent airmail stamp but has no arrival marker and also no "Aangebracht" (=delivered via) marker. It was probably transported by ship to Marseilles. An arrival date of December 1, 1928 is penciled in. The postal card was not returned for a refund; I would not either Would you?...



Reference: Original Dutch version at:

<http://www.postzegelblog.nl/2015/08/13/de-eerste-luchtpostzegels-van-nederlandsch-indie/>

Filatelie has a new internet web address:

All of us at monthly *Filatelie* have a new internet web address: www.filatelie.nu

Filatelie is the Netherlands oldest, largest, thickest, most colorful and most cost-effective stamp magazine. The first issue of *Filatelie* was published in 1922 as the *Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philatelie*. This long name was usually shortened to the "Maandblad" or "Philatelie". Several years ago, it became the '*Filatelie*'. There are now more than 1,040 editions published. The monthly circulation of 22,500 copies of *Filatelie* is the largest stamp magazine in the Dutch language.

Every month, new stamp issues from around the world are illustrated, very interesting for the thematic collectors among you! Each issue contains an average of 70 pages of philatelic information. *Filatelie* is manufactured entirely in full color. That means that the use of color on all pages is possible. The editorial part is entirely in color, including the ads, but some advertisers continue to prefer black / white. It seems impossible, but it's true: the oldest, largest, thickest and most colorful stamp magazine in the Netherlands is again the cheapest magazine! For only € 33.10 * you will be sent eleven issues. **Take Note:** If you belong to a connected Dutch stamp society you will get the magazine for free. Depending on the stamp club, they may charge you something extra for overseas members.

(Source: *KNBF Nieuwsbrief*. Nr. 064. Jaargang 6. 15 augustus 2015).