

**NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS
of CALIFORNIA
(now in its 47th year)**

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August 2016

July 16th Meeting. Attending at the home of Franklin Ennik were Dennis Buss, Franklin Ennik, HansPaul Hager, Hans Kremer, Stuart Leven, Fred Van der Heyden and visitor Richard Kirby.

YEARBOOK anyone???? NPofC's eighth (and latest) Yearbook was published in 2009. Several of our members 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 format and illustration scans in not more than 400 dpi.**

We have established a target 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. Titles submitted so far are:

Hans Kremer.....A 47½ Cent Red-Franking to Medellin, Columbia in 1938.

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.

Dennis Buss.....The Netherlands Numeral Stamps: A Study in Innovative Stamp Design.

Mardjohan HardjasudarmaMiscellaneous Short Notes.

Stuart Leven.....A Rare Pre-1900 Dutch East Indies District Bestelhuis Cancel.

Jan Verster....."Overtyped" Provisional Revenue Stamps of Indonesia in 1945.

Mardjohan HardjasudarmaGalang Island Refugee Camp Correspondence.

HansPaul Hager..... Fiscal Bicycle Tax Tags of the Netherlands.

Philip Visser..... A Paper Thickness Study of Number One on Print Plates 1 and 6.

Saburo Masuyama... ..Singapore KLM Routing Markers in 1940.

Kees AdemaUNDELIVERABLE.

The **August 20th meeting and picnic** will be held at the home of **Hans and Willy Kremer** starting at 1:00 pm. Hans' telephone number is (925) 820-5841.

Please Note: The deadline for accepting articles for the **NPOfC 47½ Commemorative Year Book** has been set at September 15, 2016. If you plan to submit an article for this Edition, as your Editor, I invite and urge you to do so before then.

AROUND THE TABLE

Fred Van der Heyden passed around a ring that held facsimile examples of Dutch paper money (in guilders); three WW II ship covers (USS San Francisco, USS Bridge, USS California); luggage stickers of the Hotel Atlanta in Rotterdam and the Southern Pacific RR Line; a view of the Cliff House (San Francisco) from above in Sutro Park; a pamphlet by Ger Graat, entitled *A History of Cuijk* (where Fred hales from in North Brabant); a beach scene next to the Cliff House; a card advertising the Hotel Centraal in Rotterdam; and a medallion metal of the Diplom Fuhrer Schweizer Alpen Club.

Hans Kremer passed around a copy of Linn's Stamp Magazine article about the 1928 Dutch East Indies airmail issue; the new book *Dutch Puntstempels, 1 April 1869 - 14 June 1893*, PO & PO. 2016, 559 bladz. by H.J.W.M. Jans; and a Dutch East Indies cover sent from Medan to Rotterdam in February 1946 by the Displaced Persons Office. After the WW II in DEI there was a lack of stamps and moneyand civilians could send letters post-free, but that privilege was lifted January 8, 1947. Since this letter was mailed in February 1946, a postage due charge of 30 cent was applied. Hans also showed us a series of 1917 Dutch stamp-less military mail with various city cancels.

HansPaul Hager passed around examples of SpaarBank Postal Saving Stamps. These fiscal stamps were introduced around the turn of the century (1900) in an effort to offer the lower class a means of saving money starting with the deposit of small amounts of money (1 and 5 cents). The savings system was especially directed toward school children. These stamps were fixed into a savings book and provided evidence of the deposited amounts. Larger denominated stamps were issued in later years and postage stamps were also used during the WW II.



Stuart Leven reported that he successfully acquired several Dutch East Indies *bestelhuis* (rural delivery house) covers at auction: including three from the Indonesian period and two covers from the WW II occupation period.

Dennis Buss looked into the origin of how the name House of Orange became attributed to Dutch Royalty. The dynasty was established as a result of the marriage of Henry III of Nassau-Breda from Germany and Claudia of Châlon - Orange from French Burgundy 1515. Their son René inherited in 1530 the independent and sovereign Principality Orange from his mother's brother, Philibert of Châlon. As the first Nassau to be the Prince of Orange, René could have used "Orange - Nassau" as his family name. However, his uncle, in his will, had stipulated that René should continue the use of the name Châlon - Nassau. History knows him therefore as René of Châlon. After the death of René in 1544 his cousin William of



Nassau - Dillenburg inherited all his lands. This "William I of Orange," in English, and better known as "William the Silent," became the founder of the House of Orange. (Source: Wikipedia: with search words 'House of Orange') (DB).

Surinam School Savings Cards

By Hans Kremer

I noticed this Schools Savings Card for sale on Ebay for \$ 125.00.

I did not immediately recognize the lilac-brown 5 cent **Te Betalen Port** stamp, but upon consulting the *NVPH Speciale Catalogus* I did see that it was designed and printed by the American Bank Note Company (ABN) in 1945. The ABN was contracted in 1944 by the Dutch Government in exile to print and distribute various Netherlands and related areas stamps as well as postal stationery. The 1945 Surinam postage due series (P-33-P-35) consisted of three denominations, 1, 5, and 25 cent.

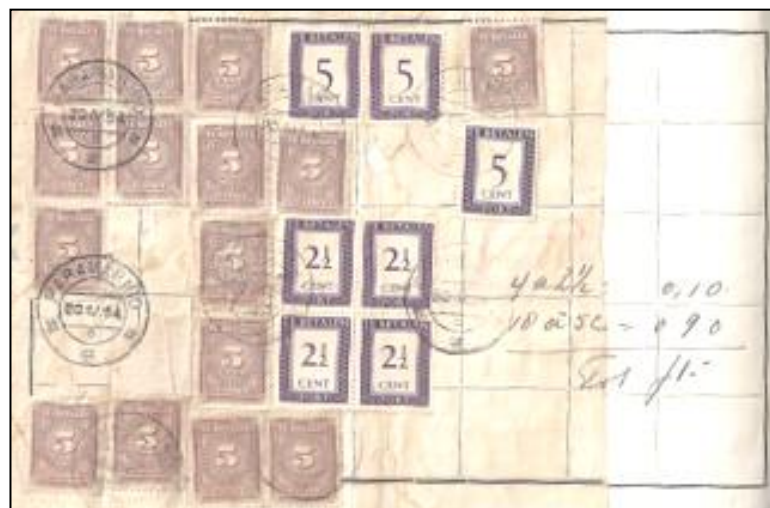


But what was the history of the form these stamps were attached to?

It clearly reads **Surinaamsche Postspaarbank** / **SPAARBLAADJE** / uitsluitend ter dienste der / **SCHOOLSPAARBANK** which could be translated as: **Surinam Post Office Savings Bank / SavingsCard / only to be used for the / SchoolSavingsBank.**

Shown here is the front and back of a partially completed School Savings Card dated April 20, 1954.

Starting in 1917 school children were encouraged to save small amounts of money, often on a weekly basis. Their elementary school, through the local post office, was supplied with special forms with squares where the child could put a stamp. Anytime at least one guilder worth of stamps was saved, the form was signed by the principal who took the form(s) (together with the children's government issued savings books) to the post office where the savings book was



credited for the amount of stamps attached to the savings card. The postage due stamps were used until June 1963; from then on special savings stamps had to be used.

Originally, regular postage stamps were used on the savings cards but as of March 3, 1951 it was mandatory to only use postage due stamps.

Shown here is a 1920s School Savings Card (courtesy of HansPaul Hager) with regular postage stamps.

The stamps themselves were usually cancelled with a regular post office canceller, but the text side of the form was cancelled with either a Paramaribo K.P.S. (1917 (?) -- 1948), Paramaribo P.S. (1948 - 1952) or

Paramaribo S.P.S. (1952 - 1954) cancel.

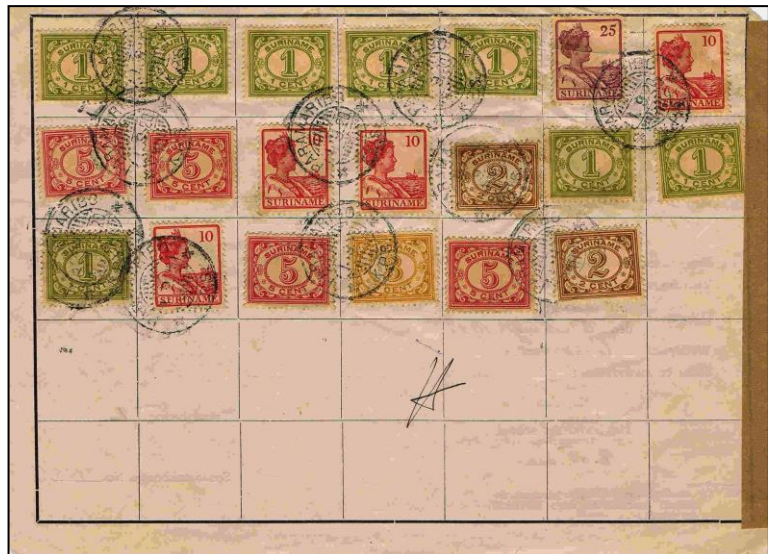
The Surinam PTT occasionally auctioned off these savings cards, but no cards have been found after 1959. Presumably from then on the cards were destroyed at the post office.

References:

J.W.F. Bunge. Spaarblaadjes van Suriname. *Na Posttyd*. PO & PO. 1971.

W.K. Erfmann en E. B. Stuu. *Posthistorie van het Rijksdeel Suriname 1650 - 1975. Deel 1*. PO & PO. 2011.

Dr. J.D. Riddell. *Suriname. A Postal History / Postale Geschiedenis, 1700 - 1956*. Stichting Filatelie, 1970.



Perfins with Numeral Cancels (Puntstempels)

by Hans Kremer

In *Filatelie* of June 2016 Harrie Jans writes about the combination of stamps with **perforated initials** (Perfins), canceled with a numeral cancels (Puntstempels).

The use of Dutch perfins was approved in 1875. They have been in use for many years. Numeral cancels (running from 1 (Alkmaar) thru 259 (Waddinxveen)) were used only from 1869 thru 1893. One can see that the 'overlap' of the use of both, existed from 1875 through 1893, a relatively short time.

Harrie Jans lists 34 of such combinations he has seen, starting with a 1875 perfin "PRM" (Petrus Regout) with numeral cancel 73 (Maastricht) and ending with an 1893 S&Co (Unknown user) perfin with numeral cancel 91 (Rotterdam).

I looked thru the roughly 150 perfins I have and I was lucky enough to find two of these combinations. The first is a HENNY perfin; the other one H&Co.

HENNY was used by the "Assurantie-Maatschappij tegen Brandschade en op het Leven "De Nederlanden van 1845," located in Zutphen (numeral cancel 133), while H&Co was used by Henri Huinck & Comp in Rotterdam (numeral cancel 91). The numeral on the HENNY perfin was impossible to identify, but it most likely was 133. For H&Co I expected a numeral 91, but that is also not the case. I sent both scans of it to



Harrie Jans and he wrote back:



"The numeral cancel on the HENNY perfin should be 133 (Zutphen); it is indeed very difficult to see on the scan. Your H&Co perfin is really special. The numeral cancel should have been 91 (Rotterdam) , but it is 107 (Utrecht).

There are three possible reasons for this:

- a) used a on pre-paid return envelope that is provided by the perfin user to a customer;*
- b) used by a representative of the perfin user to send mail to the company from his place of residence at that time;*
- c) canceled on arrival in Utrecht, in case the stamp had not yet been canceled."*

So you see you sometimes don't know what treasures you have. Go thru the perfins you might have and who knows what you'll come up with. I'm sure Harrie (hjwmjans@online.nl) would love to hear about them.

References:

Harrie Jans, Perfins met puntstempel, *Filatelie* 2016 # 6

www.npofc.org: The June 2010 NPofC Newsletter has info about the HENNY perfins.

P.S.

On June 11, 2016 Harrie Jans presented his 560 (!) page publication "Nederlandse Puntstempels, 1 april 1869 - 14 juni 1893" at the PO&PO meeting in Nijkerk. Cost is 30 Euro for PO&PO members, 40 Euro for non-members. Mailing costs have to be added. The publication weighs about 3.3 pounds.

Two Stamps into One.

By Hans Kremer

I came upon the stamp on the left mainly because I wondered what the

O. J. STU..... cancel was about.
COMESTIB.....
s'GRAVENH....

However, when I took a closer look at the design of the stamp itself, it appeared somewhat odd. Sure enough it was a combination of the frame of the 1899 Queen Wilhelmina stamp and the portrait of Wilhelmina of the 1891 design.



I remembered reading about this stamp in the *Handboek Postwaarden Nederland*. The illustration below comes from there. It does show the rest of the cancel's text, so the full text reads: O. J. STUUT / COMESTIBLES / s'GRAVENHAGE.

Comestibles are luxury quality groceries.

The fake stamp was made up as an advertisement for the O. J. St uut grocery store in The Hague, probably sometime in the early 20th century. It would be nice to see one of these on a legitimate cover.

Reference:

Handboek Postwaarden Nederland. Section A9, pages 176 - 178.

