

NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS of CALIFORNIA

(now in its 47th year)

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October meeting. Attending at the home of Els Winters (sister of Fred Van der Heyden) were Dennis Buss, Franklin Ennik, Hans Kremer, and Fred Van der Heyden

The NPofC 2016 Commemorative 47½ Year Book edition is now ready for printing and release. Once again we have an outstanding line up of color illustrated articles written by our NPofC members. Ten authors have submitted 14 interesting articles on diverse topics pertaining to Netherlands and former Territories philately.

The 47½ Commemorative Year Book is now available for members to view as a PDF file on our Internet website: http://www.npofc.org/ Members also have the option of printing their own hard copy from this PDF file if they so desire.

AROUND THE TABLE

Dennis Buss gave us a very interesting presentation illustrated with a cover he found on the Internet. The registered cover was franked with the seven (opruimings) = clearance issues (NVPH nr. 114 -120) of 1923 and post marked Groningen July 30, 1923 shortly after the stamps were released by the PTT. Because the total applied postage of 54 cent exceeded the amount needed for a local registered letter, it is



quite likely that this is an example of a philatelic "make work" cover. The surcharged stamps were the result of a large overstock of the 1 cent and 1½ cent Vürtheim designed numeral stamps and the Veth designed Queen Wilhelmina 3, 5, 12½, 17½ and 22½ cent postage stamps. Originally it was thought that these stamps could be used as service stamps (*dienstzegels*) but this use was rejected. It was then decided to surcharge these stamps with the values of 2 cent and 10 cent to supplement the supply of regular postage at those rates.

In January 1923, the PTT General Secretary J.F. Van Royen enlisted the help of Anton Van der Valk, more popularly known as the cartoonist "Toon van Tast," to prepare two versions of the overprint for review. Proofs were prepared in April and May of 1923. Initially the 10 cent surcharge over the 3, 5, and 12½ cent Queen Wilhelmina stamps was approved. A non-perforated version was also submitted for consideration but this was rejected. By late July 1923 all seven of the 2 and 10 cent surcharges were approved. Vürtheim's numeral stamps received the "2 CT" surcharge and Veth's fur collar Queen Wilhelmina issues were printed with the "10 CT" surcharge.

Hans Kremer also took an interest in this cover and looked in the *Handboek Postwaarden Nederland* (Sectie 9, bladz. 48 cf.) and provided additional comments for us about these "clearance issues."

Fred Van der Heyden passed around a medley of vintage post cards from his vast collection, including Cogswell Polytechnic Institute of San Francisco, a rare Salchaket, Alaska cancel, an American Airlines seat occupancy card, a San Francisco Poll Tax registration card, a greetings from Drente post card, an invitation to a "Dutch Lunch" post card and a DEI airmail stationary letter sheet.

Franklin Ennik passed around a 1914 post card illustrating the yearly flooding of the ferry crossing in Zwolle, (Ov.) and a 1906 commercial cover with (*afgeschrieven*) = returned postage due where the Dutch post office had to absorb the postage due charge due to refused mail. (see investigation below by Hans Kremer).

Hans Kremer showed us a 1913 cover with the marker "Border Mail," where the postage rate is reduced because the letter is destined for an address just over the border in Germany. Hans also passed around copies of the German Netherlands Club Journal "*Nederland onder de Loop*" and the Dutch Air Mail Society Journal, "*De Aero Philatelist*."

Some unusual cancel markers on Batavia mail of 1946 By Hans Kremer

Searching for some info on the Internet I came across the Website www.inekejonker.com. It contains the archive relating to the life and career of Ineke Jonker's father (J.P. de Putter), who, as a young Dutch government employee, was sent to the Dutch East Indies in 1932. After the Japanese occupation of the D.E.I. in early 1942 Mr. de Putter was interned, never





to be heard from again. The family, through a lot of effort, finally found out that Mr. de Putter had died of dysentery in November 1944 in a Japanese camp in Muntok on Bangka Island.

Among the correspondence in the archive there are items sent from the Netherlands to Java in early 1946.

Front and back of a letter sent from Utrecht to Batavia Centrum, January 1946.



The back of a postal card (?) sent from Amsterdam to Batavia Centrum (?) January 1946.

Consulting P.R. Bulterman (Reference 1) on page 346 we will see a rubber cancel/marker (No. 4) that looks a lot like the ones shown here, but not quite the same. No. 4 was an improvised (NOOD) = emergency marker (used only in Batavia), because the regular PTT cancels were not available due to

the Indonesian Nationalists occupying the official PTT office site.

If we look closer at the two purple markers one can see how they really are cut versions of No. 4 (Reference 2). has an example of such a cut marker).

Both letters received purple arrival date markers, one reading **C/BT**, the other **Bt c**.





I did make a copy of No. 4 and then took some white-out and erased, to the best of my abilities, the parts I didn't want to see to end up with C/BT. Both C/BT and Bt c refer to the Batavia

Centrum post office.





References:

P. R. Bulterman. *Poststempels Nederlands-Indie* 1864 – 1950. Uitgeverij Davo, Deventer, 1961.

J.A.D. Krajenbrink. De Afstempelingen van het kantoor Batavia-Centrum op de Nederlandse coorespondentie in den Na-oorlogse periode (augustus 1945 – december 1946). *PO&PO, De Postzak* nr. 59, juli/augustus 1961.

A 1906 returned (Afgeschreven) postage due letter.

By Hans Kremer

The letter shown was sent on June 16, 1906 from Amsterdam (by vinegar maker "De Kroon") to an address in Zaandam.

The various cancels show (in chronological order):

Amsterdam 16 June, 06 10-12 N Sent to Zaandam
Zaandam 17 June, 06 6-7 V(?) Received in Zaandam
Zaandam 17 June, 06 8-9 V (?) Presented to receiver (blurry cancel on the back)
Amsterdam 18 June, 06 6-7 N Received back in Amsterdam
Amsterdam 19 June, 06 12-1 N Presented to original sender in Amsterdam



Also two mailman delivery markers on the back: A 17 (applied in Zaandam) and D 226(?) applied in Amsterdam.

Postage applied was 5 cent, however, based on the handwritten note, the weight of the letter was 17 grams, putting it into the second weight class. Accordingly, 10 cent was the correct rate, 5 cent underpaid.

Adding to this was a 'penalty' of 5 cent, 10 cent total postage due upon delivery of the letter. The Zaandam postoffice

applied a 10 cent postage due stamp (top left corner) and Zaandam mailman with batch number 17 delivered the letter on the first (A) mail delivery round the next morning.

The receiver of the letter refused to accept it, so the letter was returned to Amsterdam (TERUG AFZENDER; retour A'dam).

The 'Zaandam' postage due stamp received a cross, applied by hand, indicating that it was a returned postage due item. The 10 cents was not collected so the PTT took the loss, writing "afgeschr(even)," meaning 'written off ' next to the postage due stamp.



"nietig" text, used in an identical case, including the cross over the postage due stamp.

The reason the rules were not followed is most likely due to the missing "Afgeschreven Zaandam" marker. This is not that surprising since it was issued to the Zaandam post office in 1845/46(!).

According to '1906 PTT rules', in Amsterdam a second 10 cent postage due stamp had to be applied. Amsterdam mailman # 226(?) presented the letter on the fourth (D) mail delivery of the day to the Vinegar Company. They must have paid that postage due.

The then existing PTT rules were not followed. What should have happened is that instead of the hand written note "afgeschr'...... an oval "Afgeschreven Zaandam" marker should have been applied next to the postage due stamp plus a hand written note "nietig."

Since I could not find an example of a "Afgeschreven Zaandam" marker I'm showing an "Afgeschreven Uitgeest" marker with a hand written



References.

Gert Holstege, De ovale stempels "afgeschreven met kantoornaam", Filatelie Informatief, Section 5520, Samson Uitgeverij BV, Alphen aan den Rijn-Brussel, 1981.

Cees Janssen, *Afgeschreven en nietig stempels*, http://poststempels.nedacademievoorfilatelie.nl/index.php, 2015

Stamps with Butterflies (= Vlinderpostzegels) offered by PostNL Collect Club

By Franklin Ennik

For you members who might focus on collecting stamps illustrating Butterflies = *Vlinderpostzegels*, of the world, the Netherlands postal authority PostNL has just the selection for you. The PostNL has made available this series that includes stamps with butterflies found in the Netherlands, and the Dutch West Indies islands of Saba, St. Maarten, St. Eustatius and Bonaire.



Examples of butterflies from Aruba, Curação and Suriname are not included in this series because these geographic localities are now independent of the Netherlands governmental authority. To obtain stamps of this thematic you must make separate contact with their postal authorities.

The series is available mostly in the form of souvenir (= *velletjes*) sheets featuring single stamps or sheets of up to 28 stamps. A long series of velletjes (33), with 10 stamps each, illustrating butterflies found in the Netherlands, are also shown in the brochure that illustrates the various species.

A copy of the brochure that illustrates the various souvenir sheets, their costs, and ordering details is available from PostNL at this address:

PostNL Collect Wereld, Postbus 8703, 3009 AS Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

Make sure you ask for the brochure, Vlinderpostzegels - Leuk om te verzamelen!!

Additional examples are illustrated on the website **Postzegel blog.nl**. Artist Janneke Brinkman has created a very attractive series of *persoonlijke* stamps that picture butterflies.



(Tip: Use the Google translater to convert the Dutch language text to English).