

*Dated Journal*

*FROM: Netherlands Philately  
1308 Pin Oak Drive  
Dickinson, TX 77539-  
USA*

**Sharing knowledge of Netherlands  
& Overseas Areas philately since  
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# Netherlands Philately

**Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately**

**Volume 45/4**



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# NETHERLANDS PHILATELY

## Magazine of the American Society for Netherlands Philately; Volume 45/4

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### Editor's Message

March, 2021

Dear Fellow Collectors,

The March issue of Netherlands Philately is in front of you, again packed full with a large variety of articles, several offers/request by our members, and the Treasurer's report over 2020. As his report shows, our Society is healthy both financially and with regard to membership.

As the distribution of Covid-19 vaccine is speeding up—I will get my second dose around the time this issue arrives in your mail box—we should be back to some kind of normal soon. While virtual stamp shows have their merits, seeing actual items displayed and for sale are no substitute for the real thing.

In the mean time, stay healthy, enjoy the magazine, and perhaps write an article for publication. As I have written many times before, I am here to help you.

Cheers,

Ben

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### Advice to Authors

Please submit your text in MS Word, and indicate where each illustration belongs. Submit illustrations as full color scans (at 300 dpi or better). Contact the Magazine Editor in case of questions.

Netherlands Philately is published 6x per year by the American Society for Netherlands Philately, a non-profit organization founded in 1975 by Paul van Reyen and registered in the State of Illinois.

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ASNP is affiliate No. 60 of APS Adverting rates per issue are:  
\$50 for a full page,  
\$30 half page and  
\$20 for a quarter page.

# The facer-cancelers of the Netherlands and the corresponding machine cancels (Part 4).

by Jos M.A.G. Stroom

## The two new Toshiba Culler-Facer-Cancelers in Rotterdam, 1978

In Rotterdam too, test mail was used when testing the Toshiba machines. This mail had a cancellation that did not appear on regular mail.

With type XVII cancels, it is common that the postmark (with place name, date and time) is positioned on the right and the flag (in this case the wavy lines) on the left. However, the reverse is the case on test mail of March 13, 1978 (Figure 86).

With exactly the same date and hour characters as on that test mail, the combination of postmark on the left and wavy line flag on the right is also known on made-to-order ('maakwerk') pieces. It concerns picture postcards with a 55 cent Juliana Regina stamp that had not been devalued beforehand (Figure 87). The cards are not recognizable as test mail and unaddressed. A number of copies came into circulation. It is unknown who is responsible for this fabrication.



Figure 86: Test letter from Toshiba, used in Rotterdam on March 13, 1978 at noon. The wavy lines flag is positioned to the right of the postmark, which is unusual. The Juliana Regina stamp of 35 cents (NVPH 942) is pre-cancelled with a hand stamp in light blue ink.

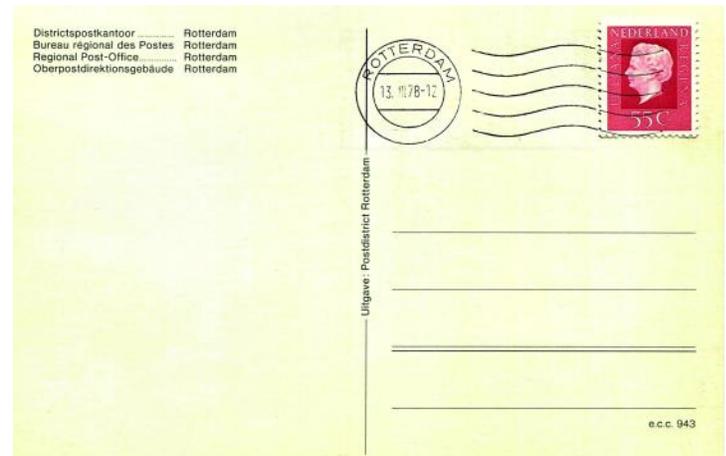


Figure 87: Picture postcard canceled on March 13 -12 noon in Rotterdam with the unusual positions of postmark and flag. The Juliana Regina stamp (55 cents, NVPH 946) has not been pre-cancelled. It can be classified as made-to-order.

A few days later, on March 16, 1978, possibly during tests with the second Toshiba machine, test mail was cancelled with postmark and flag in the correct - usual - position (Figure 88).

## New cancel type in a Culler-Facer-Canceler in 's-Hertogenbosch

In 1983, as an experiment, in one of the two NEC CFCs in 's-Hertogenbosch a new cancel type was installed in the two cancelling mechanisms (Figure 89). The purpose of this test was to determine whether a postmark in a square design, due to its larger contact with the mail piece, would produce better imprints than the round postmarks, which due to their circular shape have a smaller contact surface [25].

In his catalogue, Van der Wart has assigned type number XVIII to this cancellation. The philatelic specialist can distinguish (from the beginning in 1983) two variants. This is especially evident from the 's' of 's-Hertogenbosch. In Figure 89 it is a large 's', in Figure 90 we see an example of a small 's'. The test was apparently unsuccessful and the use of this cancellation was limited to 's-Hertogenbosch.

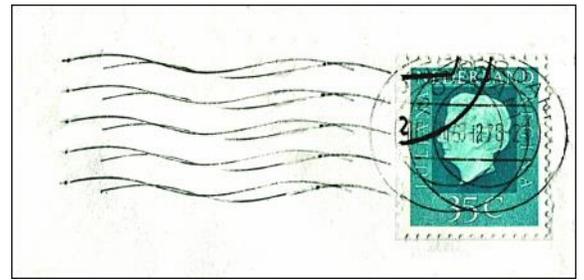
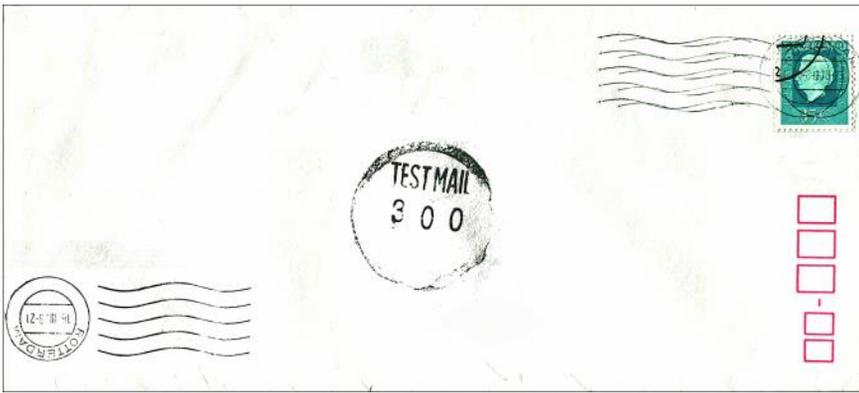


Figure 88: Left, Toshiba test mail of March 16, 1978 cancelled three times with 16 III 78-21. Wavy lines flag and postmark are now on the usual position. Right, detailed image showing that the 35 cent stamp had been pre-cancelled with a cylinder bar hand stamp no. 2 from an unknown town.

On the whole, the Type XVIII imprints are a bit smudged (Figure 91) and were in 1992 replaced by the Braungardt type XVII cancel type.

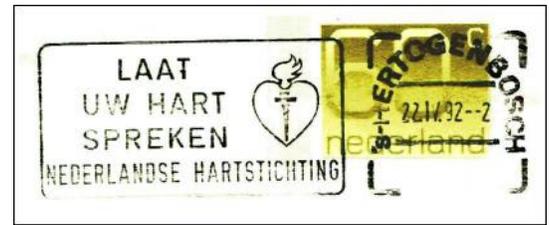


Figure 89: Test imprint of the postmark in a square version of the new type XVIII cancel, used as a test in 's-Hertogenbosch from 1983 till 1992.

Figure 90: Postmark of a type XVIII cancel with the small 's' variant, of March 24, 1986.

Figure 91: Late type XVIII cancellation from 's-Hertogenbosch, April 22, 1992. A poor imprint due to wear.

### New Culler-Facer-Cancelers

In the 'Expeditie Knooppunten' (EKPs or expedition hubs), the NEC and Toshiba CFCs were gradually replaced by technically more advanced machines. After the commissioning of the six new Sorting Centers from 2000 onwards, the CFC were transferred to these Centers. Also a couple of new CFCs came there into use.

With these new machines, the mail processing process again starts with the removal of oversized and overweight mail items in a culling drum (Figure 92). Subsequently, the letters enter the facing-cancelling section where they are properly oriented and cancelled when a phosphorescent tagging has been detected. The machines were equipped with an automatic letter turning system, so that the mail that was not recognized during the first pass through the detection mechanism also received a cancellation.

This new CFC generation can also perform certain sorting functions. An example is the sorting out of items with a Front Identification Mark (FIM). A FIM is often applied to pre-paid reply covers (Figure 93). They also appear on envelopes from the Dutch Tax Department (Figure 94).

Mail items with a FIM do not need to be cancelled and are therefore in the CFC removed from the mail flow before passing the cancel heads. In Figure 95 for example, we can see that Tax Department letters end up in separate output stackers.



Figure 92: Culling drum of Culler-Facer-Canceler 1 in the Nieuwegein Sorting Center.



Figure 93: Postbank envelope with the most common Front Identification Mark (FIM) for addresses with a reply number.



Figure 94: Return envelope to the Tax Department with a deviant Front Identification Mark (FIM).



Figure 95: Tax letters provided with a deviant Front Identification Mark (FIM) all end up in a separate output stacker of the CFC.

*The cancellations from the Culler-Facer-Cancelers between 1997 and 2018*

New in the list of locations where facer-cancelers were put into operation are Leidschendam and Nieuwegein. New flag cancels were introduced, sometimes in several versions. In Leidschendam, old (wavy lines) and new flags (postal hints) were used and there is a wide variety of postmarks (Figure 96). In EKP Nieuwegein too a multitude of flag cancels were used in these years. Some examples are shown in Figure 97.



Figure 96: Two cancellations from Leidschendam of March 15 and 16, 1998. Both the new wavy lines flag and the already somewhat worn 'POSTCODE' flag (probably used in another sorting center for a long time) belong to the many variants.



Figure 97: Some flag cancels from Nieuwegein. Bottom: On 15 XII of the year 2000 with a Postcode flag that had in fact been taken out of use for a long time. Top: Two variants of the postmark from December 2004.

As can be seen in the Figures 96 and 97, new variants in the place name characters come into vogue. They stand out because of the 'sharper' letter characters. There is also some variation in the sizes of the letters and the circles. In my experience it looks a bit like a 'cancel sprawl'. Unfortunately no manufacturer data are known to me. Some, or even all, may not be Braungardt cancels at all [26]!

As far as I know, no systematic research has yet been carried out regarding these cancel variants. Below I show a fairly random selection of some place name variants, selected from my collection 'Postcode slogan cancels'. Variants in the wavy lines flag are ignored.

In The Hague in 1997, a new postmark with small and sharp letters inside a slightly larger circle is used (Figure 98).



Figure 98: Two flag cancels from 1997 of The Hague. Clearly, the right one has a new 'postmark' with the place name in sharp, smaller letters inside a larger circle.

's-Hertogenbosch has at least two new variants (Figure 99).



Figure 99a: Imprint of a cancellation with of an 'old' postmark from 1993.



Figure 99b: Imprint of a cancellation of 's-Hertogenbosch in sharper letters from 1997.

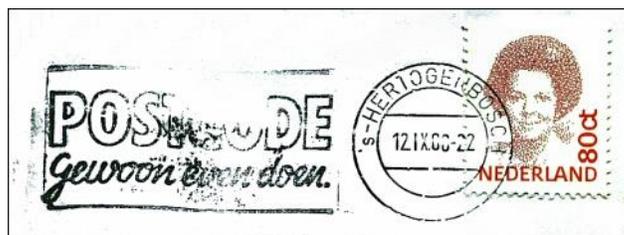


Figure 99c: In this cancellation of September 12, 2000, the letter characters are taller and fill also more space between the inner and outer circle.

Rotterdam (Figure 100) and Zwolle (Figure 101) also received new postmark dies.



Figure 100: The name Rotterdam of 22 V 00 (bottom left) appears slightly sharper than that of 17 X 99 (top). The cancellation of 13 IV 2001 (bottom right) has larger characters.



Figure 101: The place name Zwolle in the 2001 cancellation (right) has a wider spacing between the characters than the one shown to the left, so here too two different postmarks can be distinguished.

## NEC NS-10 Culler-Facer-Canceler (CFC)

The CFCs, already operational since the Expedition hub period, increasingly caused maintenance problems. It was also difficult to get spare parts. Therefore, in 2012 it was decided to replace them with new CFCs from Nippon Electric Company (NEC). Gradually, 17 NEC NS-10 CFCs came into operation in the Sorting Centers (Figure 102). An article by Eddie IJspeed about this CFC will be published later in this series.

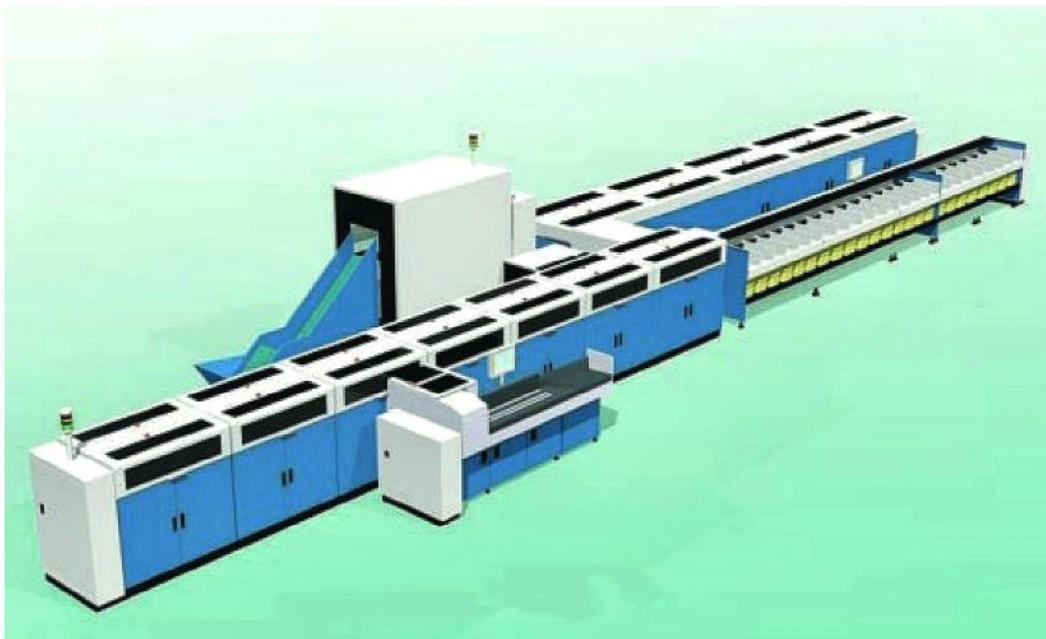


Figure 102: The NEC NS-10 culler-facer-canceller (CFC).

Impact machine cancels are not used in these NS-10 machines. Instead, inkjets spray the ‘cancel’ (we call them ‘machine print’) on the mail item (Figures 103 and 104). More information about this technique in the aforementioned article by IJspeed.



Figure 103: Inkjet machine print from the NEC NS-10 CFC in Zwolle, from June 19, 2012. The unusual position of the date-time print in the postmark could never occur in this way in an impact machine cancellation.



Figure 104: Detail of flag and postmark of a machine print from Nieuwegein, 1 August 2012. Such a print is much less sharp than the imprint of a impact machine cancellation. Due to the inkjet principle, the sprayed dots do not form smooth lines.

### End of an era?

The commissioning of the new NEC NS-10 CFCs does not mean that all other facer-cancelers have disappeared silently; at least not all of them yet completely.

A glimpse into my Christmas post of recent years shows that at the Sorting Centers some 'old' CFCs are still operating with the impact place name cancels, which are mostly quite worn now (Figures 105-108).

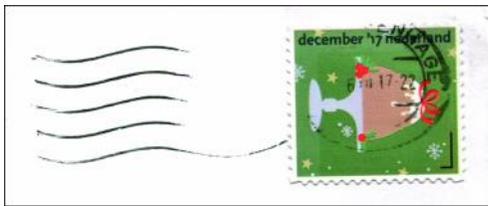


Figure 105: Impact CFC cancellation of The Hague, 6 XII 2017.

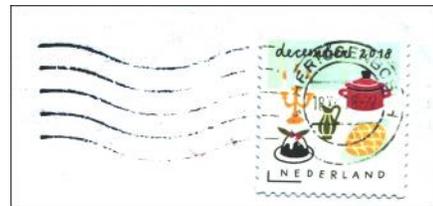


Figure 106: Impact CFC cancellation of 's-Hertogenbosch, 18 XII 2018 .

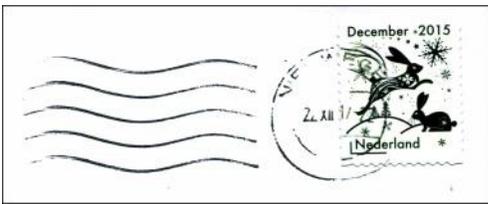


Figure 107: Impact CFC cancellation of Nieuwegein, 22 XII 2017 .

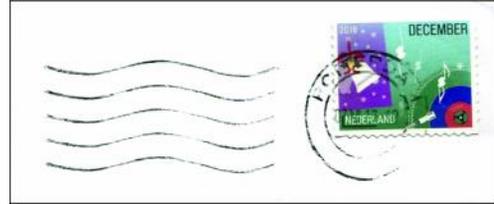


Figure 108: Impact CFC cancellation of Rotterdam, 07 XII 2017 .

A number of postmarks have apparently been replaced by copies with larger letters (Figures 109 to 111), the same we already saw in the Figures 98 to 101.

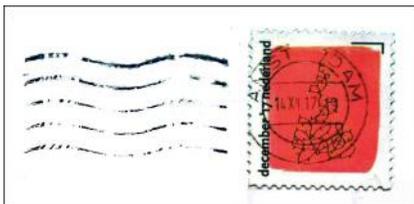


Figure 109: Impact CFC cancellation of Amsterdam, 14 XII 2017.



Figure 110: Impact CFC cancellation of Rotterdam, 18 XII 2017.



Figure 111: Impact CFC cancellation of Zwolle, 22 XII 2017.

The question is how long impact machine cancellations from 'old' CFCs will be used. In the Christmas post of 2019, old CFC cancels were no longer found. The end of an era?

It is expected that machine cancels from the manual-operated canceling machines (Flier, Universal and Klüssendorf) still will be found for a while during busy postal times — such as the Christmas and New Year period — although even these cancellations become more and more rarities.

### Remarks

25. This experiment with the square stamp in two variants has been discussed in detail in: Jos M.A.G. Stroom, *Enkele aktuele aspecten van Nederlandse machinestempels*, in: De Postzak Nr. 137, september 1983, pages. 382 en 383.
26. Victor Badran drew my attention to a text on <https://www.raab-gmbh.com/htm/raab-historie.php> which refers to the takeover of the activities of the company 'Braungard' (without the letter 't') by the German firm 'Raab Stempelssysteme GmbH.' Figure 112 shows the back of a Raab flag cancel die, probably from Nieuwegein.



Figure 112: Company logo of the Fa. Raab on a flag die. Probably a wavy line flag from Nieuwegein (thanks to Victor Badran).

# September/October 1945: First Netherlands' Domestic flights opened.

by Hans Kremer

The Dutch newspaper Bredasche Courant of September 27, 1945 wrote (edited):

*"Yesterday morning two De Havilland DH-89A aircraft, the PH-RAA (Figure 1) and the PH-RAB left for Eindhoven and Beek near Maastricht, from Schiphol airport. The drone and rumble of trucks and tractors still drown out that of the aircraft, but still, domestic flight service in the Netherlands has been re-opened.*



Figure 1: PH-RAA, De Havilland DH-89A Rapide.

*This service was set up to move government officials as quickly as possible around the country. If the space allows this, other persons than government persons may also use this service on request, but only in urgent cases. The planes will also carry mail. The service was organized by Messrs. L. A. de Lange, Deputy Inspector of the Civil Aviation Authority and A. G. J. Scholte, Head of the Interior Department of the KLM. The government has purchased the planes, while the KLM takes care of the land, administrative services, pilots and radio operators of the aircraft. The Amsterdam - Eindhoven - Beek service will be flown vice versa three times a day. Shortly a three-day service Amsterdam-Leeuwarden-Groningen (Figure 5) and Amsterdam-Enschede will also be opened. The government has bought two more*

*aircraft of the same type, so that four aircraft are available for the three scheduled services. The official opening of the service to Beek took place on Thursday. The two aircraft, currently in use, started at Schiphol airport at 10:35 am. This was almost an hour later than originally determined, because a message had been received from Eindhoven that the airport was still 'closed' early, due to fog. Various dignitaries were on these flights, representing the government, KLM and ANP, the news agency. The plane that flew to Beek (Maastricht) carried approximately 100 kg of mail. The planes were piloted by the pilots Mulder and van Ulsen, while Van der Smagt and Siemer were the radio operators."*

The cover shown in Figure 2 came on board in Eindhoven.



Figure 2: Front and back of item flown from Eindhoven to Maastricht on September 26, 1945.

On the back of the cover you'll notice a "Maastricht 8" date marker: 26.IX.15 / 1945 (Figure 3). Looking closer at the "1" and "4" of "1945" you can see that the "1" is straight, and the "4" is open. In most 1945 markers the "1" and "4" look different, as can be seen in Figure 4.

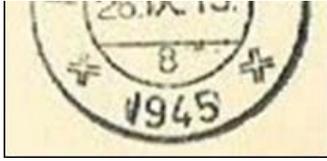


Figure 3: Open '4' and straight '1' in '1945'.



Figure 4: Closed '4' and hooked '1' in '1945'.

Maastricht is in the Southern part of the Netherlands, which had been liberated in the fall of 1944. Also in the liberated part is Eindhoven, where the PTT Headquarters were temporarily relocated from The Hague. When it was time to order the new "1945" parts of the markers, replacing the "1944" part, they could not be ordered through The Hague (in the then still occupied part of the Netherlands) as was the normal procedure. Instead the parts were ordered in Belgium, explaining the different fonts used for the numbers. In the philatelic literature these Belgian cancels are referred to as the "Open 4" type.

The flights to Maastricht were followed by flights between Amsterdam and Leeuwarden-Groningen (October 11, 1945) (Figures 5 and 6) and Amsterdam to Enschede (October 18, 1945) (Figure 7).

Figure 5: Amsterdam to Leeuwarden, October 11, 1945.



Figure 6: Leeuwarden to Amsterdam, October 11, 1945.



Figure 7: Amsterdam to Enschede, October 18, 1945.

All roundtrips were ended at the end of the 1945.

I noticed that the cover flown on the first Amsterdam to Enschede flight in October 1945 had two “Enschede 7” hand-stamped arrival postmarks of the ‘typenrader’ (character wheel) kind. Why would there be two sharp markers if one would have been sufficient?

Upon a bit closer examination you will notice that the dates in the two arrival markers are different. They show “18.X.-9” and “18.XI.-9” respectively. Since the ‘s Gravenhage departure date shows “17 X 15” and the text on the lower left of the cover also refers to “October 1945”, one can safely say that “18.X.-9” is correct.

What I think happened is that the person using the “Enschede 7” hand marker when he started his work on October 18 around 9 am correctly changed the date from the 17th to the 18th. However at the same time, he may also have accidentally moved the ‘month dial’ from X to XI. Once he (or somebody else) noticed the error (XI instead of X) he corrected the hand marker and applied a second marker, this time showing X instead of XI, crossing out the wrong marker (Figure 7).

Since the cancel was applied to a postcard sent on the first 1945 ‘government flight’ from Amsterdam to Enschede, an item which would be of particular philatelic interest, I thought that there probably would be more of these postcards around. Using the Internet I came indeed up with a few others. In most cases, but not all (Figure.8) the incorrect date marker of 18.XI.-9 was crossed out.

Just about all covers I’ve seen were addressed to B.Z.P.C., which stands for Ballon Zeppelin Post Club. In that sense one could consider them all ‘maakwerk’ (Canceled to Order).

## References

- Boesman, J., *Uit de Geschiedenis van het Luchtpost-Vervoer*, Davo, 1970  
 Boesman, J., *Luchtpost, Veertig jaren KLM-postvluchten*, Uitgeverij de Boer, Hilversum, 1959  
*Luchtpostcatalogus, Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen, De Vliegende Hollander*, 2012



Figure 8: Enschede to Amsterdam, October 18, 1945. Postmark of "18.XI." not crossed out.

## Assistance Needed

ASNP member Richard Bennink (and first president of our society) has a question regarding the cover shown below. The cover was mailed from the Dominican Republic, arriving in Oranjestad, Aruba on 25.2.44, addressed to the Maduro & Curiel Bank. It was marked with a 'Gezien Censor Curaçao' stamp as well as a "PRINSES JULIANA IN ONS MIDDEN" mark. His question focuses on the marking on the left. The Aruba is clear but the remaining letters are not. It is the same size as the H-5 censure handstand listed by Julsen & Benders except the letter(s) to the right appears to be an "M" and to the right appear to be "ing" or "ins." If you can help solving this puzzle, contact Richard at [rlbennink@hotmail.com](mailto:rlbennink@hotmail.com).



# Parcel Cards of the Netherlands.

by Adam van der Linden

Many collectors do not like parcel cards. Why would that be? Their color, their large format or perhaps the fact that they are mostly folded and creased? In spite of that, parcel cards also have their fans. One of the reasons is that parcel cards often have beautiful postage, with high value stamps that are almost impossible to find on regular letters or other postal items.

I will break a lance for parcel cards, showing some examples from the Netherlands. I have chosen for Dutch parcel cards sent to the USA, because the used cards were not destroyed there (like in many other countries, including the Netherlands), but also because cards to the USA often have high postal rates, with spectacular postage, especially if the packages were sent by airmail.

Figure 1 shows a card from Enkhuizen, mailed on August 25, 1914 with a parcel of 1.8 kg sent to St. Louis, with a rate of 1.10 guilders (for parcels to the USA between 1 and 2 kg, 1 October 1907 to 31 December 1921). Franked with the 1 g stamp of the 1913 Jubilee Series (Centenary of the renewed Dutch independence, after the French occupation from 1810 to 1813), which is particularly rare on used documents. The sender is Sluis & Groot, a large bulb grower; the receiver is the St. Louis Seed Company. The parcel card was privately overprinted with the name of the sender and (on top) an indication that it should be expedited directly to the Post-Administration of the USA. This shows that this company very regularly sent flower bulbs to the USA. Note also the large violet stamp “DUTY FREE U.S, customs, St. Louis”.

**STROOK. Coupon.**  
(Kan door den geadresseerde worden behouden.)  
(Peut être détaché par le destinataire.)  
Stempel van het kantoor van afzending.  
Timbre du bureau d'origine.

**RECHTSTREEKS & by the Post-Administration of the U. S. of A.**

**NEDERLANDSCHE**  
Administration des postes

**POSTERIJEN**  
des Pays-Bas.

ART. — Bulletin d'expédition.

8 Enkhuizen

Strook No. van het bureau d'origine.

Hiernevens: *one box* Getal der douaneverklaringen: *two*  
Ci-joint: Nombre des déclarations en douane.

Verzekerde waarde. *f.*  
Valeur assurée.

Bedrag der verrekening. *fl.*  
Montant du remboursement.

**SLUIS & GROOT,**  
Seeds,  
ENKHUIZEN.  
(Holland.)

Douane-stempel.  
Timbre de la douane.

Afdruk van het zegel waarmee het pakket gesloten is.  
Empreinte du cachet qui a servi à fermer l'envoi.

Plaats en land van bestemming: *St. Louis (Mo.)*  
Lieu et pays de destination.

Straat *North Broadway 408.*  
Rue

**U. S. of AMERICA.**

Douane-rechten. Droits de douane.

Gewicht. *1* Kg. *800*  
Poids

**ST. LOUIS SEED CO.**  
Achenement: *Newry & Stralman*

10 NEDERLAND GULDEN

Timbres poste.

(No. 38\*)

Figure 1: Enkhuizen to St. Louis, August 25, 1914.

The card shown in Figure 2) accompanied three parcels, of 4.7 kg each, to New York and was mailed in **Amsterdam** on **February 28, 1920**. In fact, one card could be used for up to 3 packages. The rate was 3.50 guilders per package between 3 and 5 kg, for a total of 10.50. The franking consists of a spectacular mix of a 5 g stamp of the emission 1913, a pair of 2.50 g of the 1898 Queen Wilhelmina series and a 50 c of the same emission.



Figure 2: Amsterdam to New York, February 28, 1920.

Figure 3 shows a card mailed from Rotterdam-Zuid, on November 2, 1948. A parcel of 2 kg was sent by airmail to Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania. The rate of 19 guilders is composed of 1.80 (parcel of 1 to 2 kg, 1 January 1948 to 17 October 1949) plus 17.20 air mail supplement (4.30 per 500 g, same dates). The card is franked with three of the four highest values of the 1940 Queen Wilhelmina Series. Unlike the small values (up to 60 c), the 4 highest (guilder) values were not issued until 1946. Parcel post to foreign countries was only resumed on 1 January 1948.

On August 14, 1952 a heavy parcel, of 18.1 kg, was sent by airmail from Tiel to New York by a metallurgy company (Figure 4). The exceptionally high rate of 212.30 guilders (equivalent to 2 months of salary of a qualified worker) is composed of 19.90 for a weight of 18-19 kg (1 June 1950 to 25 July 1955, maximum allowed weight 20 kg) plus an airmail supplement of 192.40 (specific for parcels: 5.20 per 500 g, 1 April 1951 to 30 April 1954). The card shows a mixture of stamps of the 1949 Queen Juliana emission and of both stamps (of 15 and 25 g) of a series of two airmail stamps, which were issued in 1951, with only 69,400 copies each. The 25 g stamp has the highest facial value ever issued in the Netherlands. These airmail stamps are extremely difficult to find commercially used.



Figure 3: Rotterdam to Punxsutawney, October 2, 1948.



Figure 4: Tiel to New York, August 14, 1952.

[Working on this issue a few days after Ground Hog Day, which takes place in Punxsutawney (the place name on the parcel card is misspelled), every year on February 2, I could not resist trying to find out more about the recipient and sender of the package shown in Figure 2.

I discovered that Raymond J. Dereume was a prominent citizen of Punxsutawney, hence there was no need for a street address to get the package to him. He was born in Jumet, Belgium on June 5, 1889, and travelled to the USA on the *Rijndam*, arriving on Ellis Island on November 24, 1915. He came to Punxsutawney in 1919 where he founded, and was the president of the Raymond Dereume Glass Company. He served a Consul for the Kingdom of Belgium (and Luxembourg), and received several awards from the Kingdom of Belgium, including the Knight Order of the Crown and Commander Order of Leopold II. He died on March 19, 1975 and his name-sake glass company closed its door in the mid 1990's. It is likely that a grandson held Phil Punxsutawney during this year's event (see photo to the right).



*A.J. Dereume holding Phil Punxsutawney on Feb. 2, 2021.*

Raymond Dereume's obituary in the *Courier Express* of March 22, 1975 mentioned that he was decorated by the USA in World War I with the Liberty Medal. I was not able to find any information about the Liberty Medal. It might be that the Victory Medal was referred to instead, which was awarded to military personnel for service between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, or with the American Expeditionary Forces in European Russia between November 12, 1918, and August 5, 1919 or in Siberia between November 23, 1918, and April 1, 1920. From [familysearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org) I discovered that Raymond registered for military service on June 5, 1917, enlisted August 30, 1918 and was discharged on December 29, 1918. Given that the war ended November 11, 1918, it is unlikely that he saw any action.

I am less certain about the sender. The civil registry of Rotterdam lists the birth of Frans Johannes Goedhart on March 16, 1889, who married Alberta van den Oever on November 12, 1919 in Rotterdam. The marriage certificate lists his profession as 'bread deliverer.' That makes him three months older than Raymond.

There is also a Frans Johannes Goedhart born in Arnhem on November 1891, who married Sophia Maria Latour (born in Norg) in Rotterdam on August 21, 1913. Sophia's father was adjunct-director of the Rotterdam prison, and Frans was a salesman of ladies' hats in Arnhem.

I have not been able to uncover any relation between the two Goedhart's and Dereume, other than that Mr. Dereume traveled with some frequency between New York and Rotterdam by boat.

Editor]

## Broken Postal Connection.

by Ben H. Jansen

On October 14, 1944 the cover shown in Figure 1 was mailed to Venlo. The sender may have anticipated that delivery might be difficult, as he adds the doubly underlined text 'Eventueel via Duitschland' (Possibly via Germany). He also applies 10 cents postage which is the proper rate for a letter of less than 20 gram mailed to Germany per tariff of January 1, 1942. A domestic letter weighing 20 gram or less would require 7.5 cent, while 10 cent would be needed for 20 –100 gram (tariff of August 20, 1940). In any case, the letter is returned to sender because of broken postal connections according to the blue handstamp on the front. A note on the back of the cover (Figure 2), indicates that the letter was received back in Leiden on February 21, 1945.



Figure 1: October 14, 1944, Leiden to Venlo.

The reason for the broken connection may have to do with the aftermath of Operation Market Garden, aimed at securing the bridges across canals and rivers between Valkenswaard and Arnhem, which took place September 17 -25, 1944. Unfortunately, the operation failed to capture the bridge across the Rhine at Arnhem, but a narrow salient that ran from the Dutch-Belgian border across the south-east of the Netherlands was established. This salient was attacked by German troops from a bridgehead west of a bend in the river Meuse (Maas in Dutch) between Sambeek (just north of Overloon) and Venlo (Figure 3). In turn, the Allies initiated operation Aintree to secure the salient by attacking the bridgehead from the north between September 30 and October 18. British forces managed to capture Overloon, which was destroyed in the process, and advanced to Venray. However, because of heavy casualties and the fact that troops were needed to secure the Scheldt estuary, including the port of Antwerp and the west of North Brabant province, the advance to the bend of the Meuse was postponed. When the offensive was resumed, Venray was liberated on November 23, 1944 and Blerick (across the Meuse near Venlo) December 3, 1944. Venlo was not liberated until March 1, 1945.

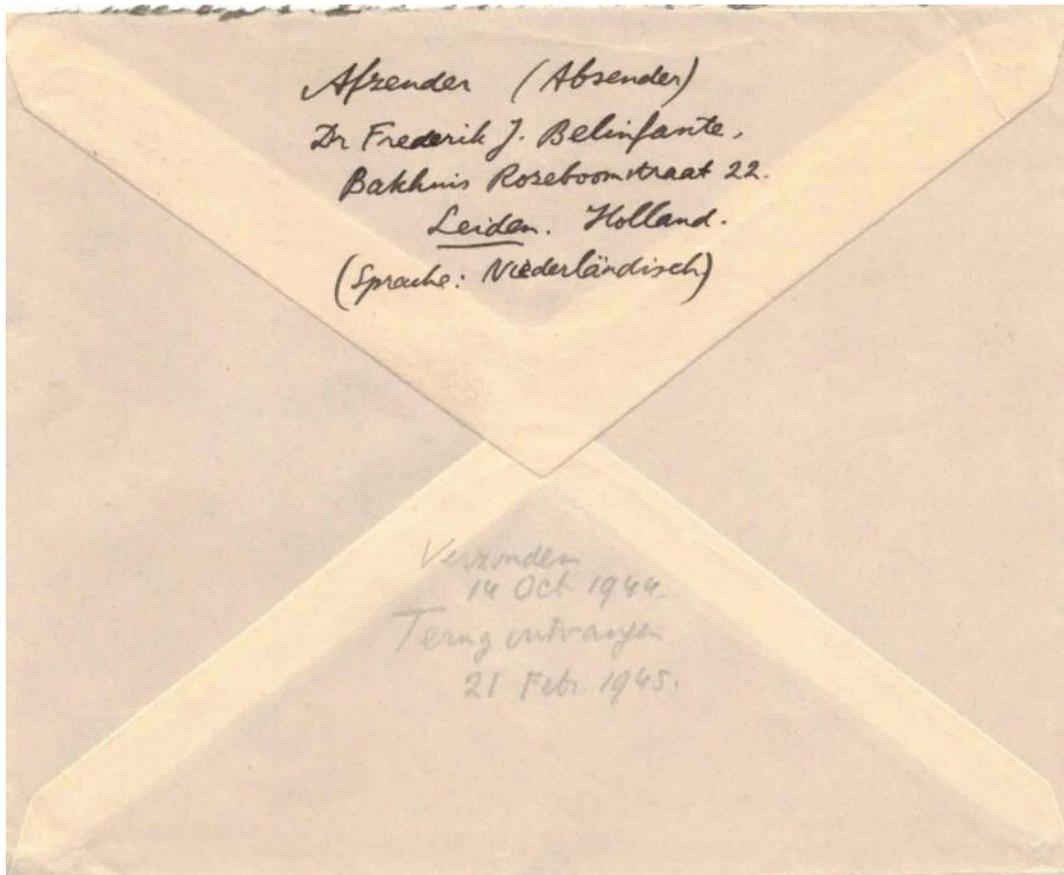


Figure 2: Back of the cover shown in Figure 1.

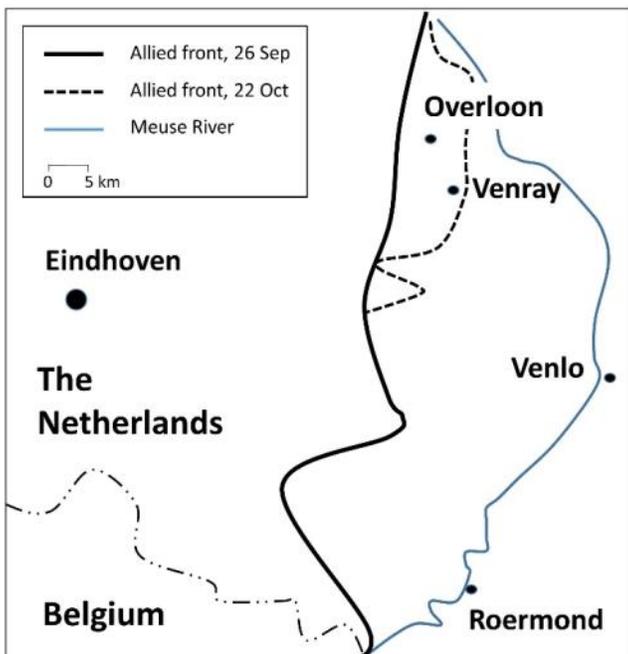


Figure 3: Frontlines.

As part of the Allied attacks, the Venlo railroad bridge and traffic bridge across the Meuse were bombed a total of thirteen times between October 13 and November 19, 1944. The rail bridge was finally destroyed on November 18, but although the traffic bridge was damaged during several bombing raids, it remained in a useful state until the Germans blew it up on November 25, 1944. The bombardments caused lots of damage and casualties in Venlo and Blerick.

The sender of the letter was Dr. Frederik (Frits) Jozef Belinfante, born in The Hague on January 6, 1913. He was a theoretical physicist and obtained his 'Doctor' (Ph.D.) degree in Physics from the University of Leiden in 1939. Two years earlier, he had married Wilhelmina Frederika Margarietha (Mien) Beukers on January 25, 1937 in Nijmegen. They had two sons and a daughter together. The Belinfante family boarded the S.S. Noordam in Rotterdam, arriving in New York on July 20, 1946 in transit to Vancouver. There he became an Associate Professor at the University of British Columbia. He moved to the USA in 1948 and became a Professor at Purdue University in quantum physics. He passed away on June 5, 1991 in Gresham, Oregon.



Figure 4: Dr. Frederik Jozef Belinfante.

The recipient's name, Tjallingii, is typically Friesian, meaning 'son of Tjalling' and very uncommon in Limburg Province, in the south of the Netherlands where Venlo is located. For example, only 66 persons carried this name in the Netherlands in 2007, with the largest concentration living in Franekerdeel, while the name did not exist in the –mainly catholic–Belgium in 2008. So it was not a real surprise that, when I entered the name Tjallingii, Google returned a link to Sytse Tjallingii, born in Venlo in 1946. He turned out to be the father of the professional cyclist Maarten Pieter Tjallingii, born on November 5, 1977 in Leeuwarden, and winner of the Tour of Belgium in 2006, among other accomplishments (Figure 5).

After some more digging, I came across the website of EPG Systems, run by Dr. W. Fred Tjallingii. EPG stands for Electronic Penetration Graph and is a technique produces live visualization and recording of plant or prey penetration by arthropods with piercing mouthparts. It was developed by the website's owner, a (retired) Associate Professor at Wageningen University, Department of Entomology,

The Netherlands. Freddy was so kind to respond to my query and he confirmed that the Tjallingii family had lived at Bloemenkampstraat 15 in Venlo during and after the war. Dr. Belinfante was his Uncle Frits, married to Mrs. Tjallingii's oldest sister, and that Sytse (born in 1946) was a younger brother of Freddy.



Figure 5: Maarten Tjallingii.

Freddy provided the photograph shown in Figure 6, taken in the backyard of Bloemenkampstraat 15 in Venlo, in the summer of 1953 when Dr. Belinfante visited the Netherlands. A search of immigration records revealed that he returned to the USA on July 5, 1953 with KLM flight 601 from Amsterdam to New York. The plane was a Lockheed 49 Constellation/Starliner with registration number PH-TFE. The immigration record does not show that he travelled with his wife, so she most likely stayed behind in the USA to tend to their children.



Figure 6: Dr. Belinfante (right) with his sister-in-law Mrs. Tjallingii-Beukers and the children Tjallingii. Freddy is the boy standing at right. The picture was taken by Mr. Tjallingii in 1953 in the backyard of the Tjallingii residence in Venlo.

Freddy also wrote me that when the bridges over the Meuse at Venlo were being bombed by the Allies, the Germans issued an evacuation order. Freddy, then one year old, his older brother and the parents had to travel on foot to the German villages of Stralen or Herungen. From there they could board a train to the north of the Netherlands.

A bit more background on Dr. Belinfante. The oldest brother of Dr. Belinfante was Johan Frederik Ernst, born in The Hague on November 1, 1902. He had a law degree and was deputy director of the ANP (Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau), an independent new organization established in 1934 by several newspapers to deliver news and photographs to various media. He did the newscast during the German invasion in May 1940. The Nazis held him responsible for the reports about the disguises of parachutists and he was arrested in January 1941 and died in Buchenwald on March 14, 1942 (Figure 7).

Hiermede vervullen wij den treurigen plicht, kennis te geven van het overlijden op 14 Maart j.l. van onzen innig geliefden Zoon, Broeder, Behuwdbroeder en Oom

**Mr JOHAN FREDERIK ERNST BELINFANTE**

in den ouderdom van 39 jaar.

's-Gravenhage:  
 Mr. Joh. J. BELINFANTE  
 L. E. BELINFANTE—AHN  
 Mr. Emma E. BELINFANTE  
 Mr. E. V. F. BELINFANTE

Leiden:  
 Dr. F. J. BELINFANTE  
 W. F. M. BELINFANTE—  
 BEUKERS

Gonnie  
 Johan.

Eenige en Algemeene  
 Kennisgeving.

Figure 7: Death announcement of the oldest brother of Dr. Belinfante.

Dr. Belinfante was also a member of our Society. In fact, he published an article in the very first issue of our magazine on the different types of phosphorence on the Juliana Regina stamps issued in the 1970's. His article ends with a request that members with extra copies of the yellowish phosphorescent variety sell them to him. Thus he was a collector as well, and that probably explains why the cover discussed here has survived all these years!

## New Member.

We welcome Jeffrey Schubert from Highland Park, Illinois as our newest member. His collection interests are the Netherlands and especially the 1852 issue

## Offers to Buy or Sell from Our Members.

Les Doti is looking for the following semi-postals in unused, original gum, preferably never hinged (but a light hinge would be acceptable) condition: B1-B2, B9a-B11a, B12a-B15a, B37a-B40a, B58a-B61a, and B66a-B69a. Please contact him using [ldoti@verison.net](mailto:ldoti@verison.net).

Hank Mackor has for sale the last 15 years of the official specification booklets that come with the annual Stamp and Souvenir Sheet packs from Post/NL (TNTorTPG). They are of course in Dutch. You may contact him at [h.mackor@gmail.com](mailto:h.mackor@gmail.com).

## ASNP Treasurer's report over 2020

Starting Balance	1-1-2020	\$ 13,281.82	
	<u>In</u>		<u>Out</u>
	Dues	\$ 630	Magazine \$ 1,882.23
	Ads	\$ 900	WPL Donation \$ 500
	Donations	\$ 200	
	Interest CDs	\$ 37.61	
	Total In	\$ 1,767.61	Total Out \$ 2,382.23
	Loss	\$ 614.62	
Ending Balance	12-31-2020	\$ 12,667.20	

12-31-2020	Assets:		
	Checking Account	\$	4,537.47
	Eight CDs		<u>8,129.73</u>
	Total	\$	12,667.20

Total membership is 91, with 25 receiving hardcopies (but just 5 members receive hardcopy only) thus 66 email-only members. We also mail six hard copies for free to libraries etc, four of which in the US and one each in The Netherlands and UK.

We had a loss for the year of \$ 614.62 (which includes a \$ 500 donation to the Western Philatelic Library).

The \$ 900 income from the advertisers (thanks to Advertising Manager Meindert Mossels' diligence) accounted for most of the income. Please consider our advertisers when dealing with philatelic matters.

The eight \$1,000 CDs brought in \$ 37.61 in interest.

Membership dues added up to \$ 630, donations \$ 200 (thanks!). The membership dues of \$ 630 counted for only 35% of income and 33% of the Magazines expenses. An extra donation by hard-copy members would be appreciated.

Since the balance is about \$ 12,667 we still have a bit of a cushion. Last year we decided to offer free membership for those members requesting a digital-only membership. Promoting this free membership option in the Netherlands and U.K resulted in eight 'extra' members. This fits nicely with the purpose of the ASNP: Article I, Section 2 of the ASNP Bylaws reads: "The purpose shall be to encourage and advance the collection and exhibition of philately of the Netherlands and related Areas to disseminate and exchange information among its members."

If no unexpected costs are encountered we again are considering free digital-only membership come September, when annual membership fees will be due.

If anybody would like to comment please contact me. ([hkremer@usa.net](mailto:hkremer@usa.net)) or Hans Kremer, 50 Rockport Ct., Danville, CA 94526.

## Recent Issues



### Experience Nature — Dwingelderveld January 6, 2021

The sheet with 10 stamps is part of the multi-year series Experience Nature. The stamps depict plants and animals in exceptional nature areas. This sheet pays attention to the heather of the National Park-Dwingelderveld in the province of Drenthe.

### Typically Dutch — ‘Stolpboerderij’ January 6, 2021

This year the series Typically Dutch will devote attention to houses and facades that are characteristic for the Netherlands. This sheet depicts the *stolpboerderij* ‘Broedersbouw’ at Oostdik 13 in Zuidoostbeemster, dating from 1742. For those not fluent in Dutch, ‘stolpboerderij’ refers to a farm house with a steep and tall roof covering the living quarters and the stable. The tall roof provides space for storage (straw for the animals) in the attic. By the way, the name of this farm translates as ‘brothers built.’ At present, the farmhouse longer has its original function but contains nine apartments instead.



See also <https://www.postzegelblog.nl/>

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Membership runs from September 1 through August 31. To join, fill out the form below. You can receive our magazine digitally in PDF format by email and/or in hardcopy sent by snailmail. Tab one of the boxes below to make your choice.

- Digital magazine** sent by email (provide your email address!), free for members worldwide.
- Hardcopy magazine** sent by snailmail, dues are \$ 25 per year for members living in the USA, and \$ 35 for the rest of the world. You have the option of a six-months membership if you apply between March 1 and August 31 for one half of the above rates ( \$ 12.50, and \$ 17.50). Your full membership will then start the following September 1.
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|---|---|--|
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Antilles     | <input type="checkbox"/> Printing errors          | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Indonesia       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands Indies       | <input type="checkbox"/> Color variations         | <input type="checkbox"/> Rep. of Surinam         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Netherlands New Guinea   | <input type="checkbox"/> Stationery and covers    | <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldpost               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surinam                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Revenues and railroads   | <input type="checkbox"/> EO-Philately            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese Occupation N.I. | <input type="checkbox"/> Booklets or combinations | <input type="checkbox"/> Localmail               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> UNTEA                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Coils                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): |
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