

**NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS
of CALIFORNIA
(now in its 42nd year)**

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August 2011

July meeting. Attending at the home of Albert Muller were: Franklin Ennik, Arno Kolster, Stuart Leven, Burt Miller, Albert Muller, Paul Swierstra, and Fred Van der Heyden.

NEW/OLD BUSINESS

The meeting and **annual NPofC summer picnic** has been scheduled for August 20th at HansPaul Hager's home in San Jose, CA. Mark your calendars now for this special fun, social event. The event is open to all members and wives.

AROUND THE TABLE

Paul Swierstra summarized his recent holiday trip to the Netherlands and attendance, while there, at the birthday celebration of Max Lerk, Dutch representative for the ASNP. Paul showed us a copy of Max's illustrated study of his *Americana Series of US stamps*. Paul also passed around a recent newsletter copy of the Royal Dutch Philatelic Society, which is equivalent to the American Philatelic Society. He informed us that the *NVPH Catalogus* is available as a CD at the same price as the *Catalogus*....27 euro.

Fred Van der Heyden passed around a series of vintage post cards illustrating European royalty, the Caribbean Islands, San Francisco China Town, and Nice, France. Fred also passed around a (Belgian) *Sabena Airlines* advertising post card, a large US envelope that attracted 6 cent postage due and a Singapore visa for entry into Indonesia with several consular chops.

Stuart Leven summarized his recent bidding efforts for Netherlands Indies bestel house covers and LUX soap cards of the late 1930s. These popular LUX soap advertising cards illustrated movie starlets of the 1930s and 1940s and are now listed in the newest *Geuzendam Catalogue*. Forty-eight varieties are known.

Franklin Ennik passed around a DEI post card canceled May 30, 1931 *without* a street address with the added reminder by the postal clerk to the recipient to "*inform the sender of this piece your correct address.*"

DEELT DEN AFZENDER
VAN DIT STUK UW
JUISTE ADRES MEDE

The **August 20th meeting and picnic** will be held at the home of HansPaul Hager in San Jose, CA, starting at 1:00pm. Anyone needing driving directions please contact HansPaul at 408-770-9132. The **September 17th meeting** will be held at the home of Burt Miller in Pacifica, CA starting at 1:00 pm. Anyone needing driving directions please contact Burt at (650) 359-0858.

Frank also showed us an illustrated post card canceled November 3, 1939 and sent from the firm, Fr. Holster's Fabrique de Pantoufles (slippers) and a postal card with a short bar June 18, 1932 cancel sent from Leiden to Rotterdam with an added, boxed, **EXPRESSE** delivery marker.....such rubber stamp and paper **EXPRESSE** markers/stickers were not often applied to post(al) cards.



Arno Kolster passed around an article illustrating the ‘plating identifiers’ on the 1852 nr. 3, Willem III printing plate number 1, *1e Emissie Nederland 1852 15 cent Plaat I, Een Nadere Beschouwing*,”by G.G. Wiersma. These numerous and spurious print marks left on the plates are essential in identifying the positions of stamps in the rows and columns of the print plates.

CANCEL OF THE MONTH



The July winner is **Franklin Ennik** with a small round cancel of Assen (Dr.) on a one gulden Princess Wilhelmina.

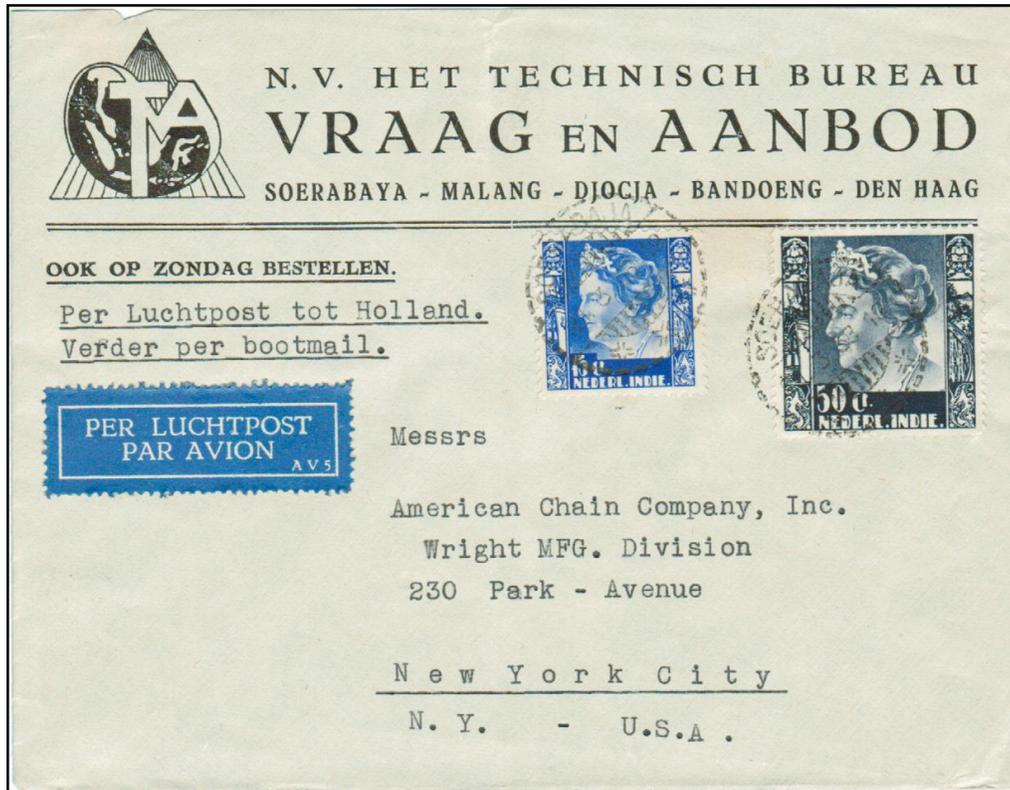
This is a small round cancel of Assen dated February 24, 1898 on an 1896, one gulden Princess Wilhelmina stamp (NVPH nr.46, Scott no. 52). The one gulder denomination was issued in October 1896 and was valid for use until December 31, 1899. Eighteen year old Princess Wilhelmina ascended the Dutch throne on September 6, 1898. The single letter **8-9 V** hour indicates it was canceled between 8 and 9 in the morning (V = voormiddag = morning).

COVER OF THE MONTH

The July winner is **Franklin Ennik** with a 1934 Dutch East Indies illustrated commercial cover.

Vraag en Aanbod (Supply and Demand) is a Netherlands clearing house with main offices in Den Haag and was a supply source for all kinds of manufactured items.

The company has been in existence for about 100 years. The red illustration on the reverse of the envelope advertises *benzine* and *zuurstof* (= oxygen) bottled gas.



The cover features several interesting items. The envelope is franked with a 1934, DEI 15 cent Wilhelmina (NVPH nr. 197) and a 1934, DEI 50 cent Wilhelmina (NVPH nr. 205). It travelled first by air post to Holland and was then forwarded by ship to the USA. The sender informs the receiving mail clerk that the letter can be delivered on Sunday.



The Pilgrim Fathers (*and Mothers*).....Where it all began!!

By Franklin Ennik

On October 31, 1517, Martin Luther really stirred the pot when he made public his *Disputation of Martin Luther on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences*, which later became known as **The 95 Theses**, and which criticized the Catholic Church for its many religious excesses. Luther really had no intention of confronting the Church but merely wanted to start a dialogue and debate amongst the Church hierarchy over these issues. Pope Leo X, however, considered Luther's document a direct challenge to his authority and subsequently branded him an outlaw and heretic, and excommunicated him. Luther's document was translated from Latin into German, was widely printed and copied, and spread like wildfire throughout Europe. Thus began the Protestant Reformation.

Meanwhile on the Roman frontier of the British Isles, there was a history of continuous conflict over authority between Rome and English Kings for centuries. When news of Luther's challenge reached England it played right into the hands of Henry VIII who was squabbling with Rome over authority. Among other things, Henry demanded that the clergy recognise him as supreme head of the Anglican branch of the Church in England but continued to seek compromise with Rome. Ultimately, negotiations failed. The Anglican branch of the Church finally, formally defied the authority of Rome and in 1536 Henry VIII dissolved/destroyed the Catholic Monasteries and Abbys. Henry didn't have a problem with the Catholic religion *per se*, he just wanted to be in charge of it in England and Ireland. This now constituted a State Religion.

Depending on who was the English monarch for the next 60 or so years there was periodic unity or schism with Rome. Despite periodic separation from Rome, the Church of England remained essentially Catholic rather than Protestant in nature. By the late 1500s, the Protestant Reformation was in full swing in northern Europe and Scotland and was gaining increasing acceptance in England.

However, the declared State religion or Church of England in the mid 1500s was not a democratic organization or atmosphere, it was brutal. It was illegal not to attend church; nonconformists were harassed, fined, imprisoned or in some cases executed. That included attending or conducting unauthorized religious services. By 1580 there were many religious groups at odds with the Church of England. Disobedient clergy were replaced and campaigns of purging the archdiocese of nonconforming influences applied to any group not in line with the Church of England doctrines.

Two decident groups prevailed. The radical *Separatists* wanted to be completely independent from the largely Catholic trappings, traditions and strict organization that still remained in the Church of England. The papist *Puritans* instead were more political and sought to purify the existing Church and return it to a simpler faith and less structured form of worship more like the early second century Christians but they were intolerant and militant about it. To escape this religious tyranny a large group of Separatists fled to the Netherlands in 1608 where they could practice their own style of religion without fear of persecution.

The congregation stayed briefly in Amsterdam then moved to Leiden, remaining there for the next 11-12 years. Although the congregation could now worship as they pleased, life was made difficult because the Dutch denied them entry into their craft guilds and unions. So they resorted to menial unskilled labor for survival. Fearing the loss of their English identity and possible involvement in regional military conflicts they finally decided to travel to the New World in 1620, intending to settle in the vicinity of the mouth of the Hudson River. The Dutch government took a dim view of this idea.

The Leiden Separatists, now called **Pilgrims**, left nearby Delfshaven July 22, 1620 on the ship *Speedwell* with a plan of meeting up with the ship *Mayflower* in Southhampton, England and together they would sail to the New World. But the *Speedwell* proved unseaworthy and had to be abandoned. The Separatists contracted with London Virginia Company investors to further finance their voyage. The investors were only interested in establishing profitable trading ports in the New World and needed colonists to replace the failed colony at Jamestown, Virginia.

The *Mayflower* ship's company would be made up of 37 or so Separatists, plus ship's crew, indentured servants, Virginia Company agents, and strangers, for a total of 132. The voyage was intended to be the first of several planned to eventually bring as many of the Separatists as possible to the New World. However, the *Mayflower* was blown off course, and did not reach its intended destination in Virginia. It remained instead on the (now) Massachusetts coast where it made landfall to establish the **Plimoth (=Plymouth) Colony**. The subsequent influx of Puritan colonists into Boston harbor quickly outnumbered the smaller Pilgrim colony at Plymouth, Cape Cod Bay.

The post card shown here illustrates a group of Separatist Pilgrims, plus others, and lists their names as the *Pilgrims Fathers*. I assume the card was purchased in the gift shop of the *Pelgrimvaderskerk* (Pilgrim Fathers Church) located next to the wharf where the Separatists left Delfshaven on the ship *Speedwell*. The list includes 33 passengers that were also on the *Mayflower* ships' manifest when it arrived in the New World. There are *many* paintings shown on the Internet depicting the departure to and arrival of the Pilgrims to the New World but *this* painting is nowhere to be seen. I could find no reference to the painter's name or where the picture is now displayed. Interestingly, the Separatists Pilgrims were in Delfshaven for only one day to board the ship *Speedwell*.



THE PILGRIMS FATHERS

- 1 William Brewster - 2 Capt. Myles Standish
- 3 Capt. John Carver - 4 William Bradford
- 5 Issaac Allerton - 6 Samuel Fuller
- 7 William White - 8 Mrs. White - 9 Peregrine White - 10 Child of the Tomsly
- 11 Mary Allerton
- 12 Edward Winslow - 13 Elisabeth Winslow
- 14 John Alden - 15 Prissilla Mullens
- 16 Mary Chilton - 17 Gilbert Winslow
- 18 Stephen Hopkins - 19 Elisabeth Hopkins
- 20 Mrs. Brewster - 21 John Goodman
- 22 Francis Eaton - 23 John Howland
- 24 Elisabeth Howland - 25 Francis Billington
- 26 Richard Warren - 27 Peter Brown
- 28 Richard Gardmer - 29 George Saule
- 30 Edward Leister - 31 Capt. Jones (Capt. of the Ship May Flower) - 32 Francis Cook
- 33 Edward Doteij - 34 An old Gentleman belonging to the Family

See what I Found in church building at Delfshaven. Plan to go to Paris over one 22nd. Do write Low, Marjorie



Mrs. Marion G. Mills
 100 Bay Place - #1914
 Oakland, Calif. 94610
 U.S.A.

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There are many shrines or plaques honoring the tenure and importance of the Pilgrims in the US, England and the Netherlands. These monuments are placed or maintained by various historical societies and churches both in the US and abroad.

One such plaque is shown here on a post card that honors the leader of the Leiden Separatists, the Reverend John Robinson. The plaque is attached to the Sint Pieters Kerk (St. Peters Church) in Leiden where he shepherded the Separatists during their stay there. Robinson never made it to the New World. A similar plaque is attached to the Pilgrim Fathers Church in Delfshaven. This plaque honoring Rev. John Robinson was placed by the Congregational Church of America in 1891.



In 2009 the TNT issued this *persoonlijk* (personal) 44 euro cent stamp intended to commemorate the 400 year anniversary of the Leiden Separatist Pilgrims religious movement and their arrival in the New World in 1620.

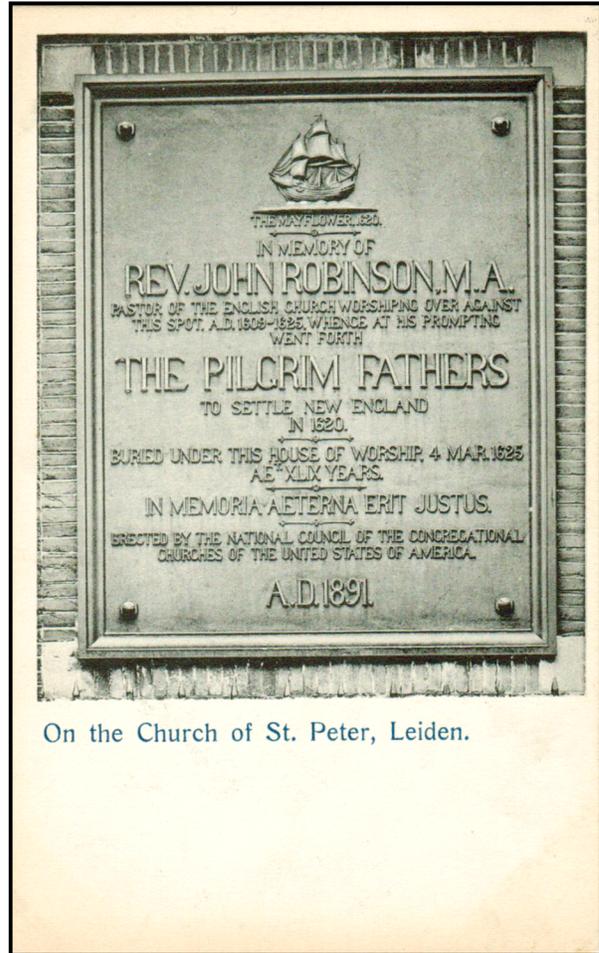
Unfortunately, the stamp depicts the typical, somber, black and white costumes, with large black hat, large belt and shoe buckels, worn by the 1620s straight-laced Puritans..... not Pilgrims. The Separatist Pilgrims wore dress styles typical of ordinary working class English men and women which were bright, colorful, solid colors.

The US Postal Service issued a three stamp set in 1920 commemorating the 1620 arrival of the Separatists Pilgrims in the New World and the signing of the Mayflower Compact (Scott nos. 548-550).

The Mayflower Compact, signed by the male passengers on November 21, 1620, forms the seed of the American Republic and democracy. The Separatists Pilgrims experiences with the early Church of England also form the basis of the first item of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.....
“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;.....” For more detail see the selected references.

References:

- Wikipedia.org** with the search words: Martin_Luther, Henry VIII, Church of England, Puritans, Pilgrims, Separatists and Mayflower History.
- <http://www.pilgrimhall.org/psnotenewpilgrimpuritan.html>
- http://www.mainstreambaptists.org/mbnl/english_separatists.html
- <http://www.mrkash.com/activities/mayflower.html>



On the Church of St. Peter, Leiden.