

**NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS  
of CALIFORNIA  
(now in its 43<sup>rd</sup> year)**

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**Honorary Members:**

John Heimans  
George Vandenberg  
† Ralph Van Heerden  
Website: <http://www.npofc.org>

**November 2012**

**October meeting.** Attending at the home of Stuart Leven were: Franklin Ennik, HansPaul Hager, Arno Kolster, Hans Kremer, Stuart Leven, Burt Miller, Paul Swierstra and Fred Van der Heyden.

**NEW/OLD BUSINESS**

**Annual holiday dinner.** Mark your calendars now for our annual holiday dinner/soirée to be held at Uncle Yu's Restaurant in San Ramon, CA on *Saturday January 5, 2013* starting at 5pm. Wives and significant others are welcome.

Congratulations to our member **Dennis Buss** who received a Silver for his first-time, one-frame-exhibit entitled, *The Netherlands Numeral Stamps: A Study in Creative Stamp design*, at the recent 2012 WINEPEX Stamp Show and Exhibit in San Rafael, CA.

**AROUND THE TABLE**

**Franklin Ennik** passed around an 1896 postal envelope franked with a 12½ cent Hanging Hair Wilhelmina addressed to Mulhausen, Germany (Alsace region) 5 August 1897; a **WEEKBERICHT** (= WEEKLY NOTICE) postcard indicating the 15 April 1916 pricing schedule for painter's Linseed oil from the A.F.G. Avis Oil processing company in Zaandam; a letter sent 20 August 1946 from Eijgelshoven (Lb.) located next to the German/Belgian border, to Kokomo, Indiana; and an airmail letter posted 17 August 1946 from Amsterdam to Flushing, Long Island, NY. A notation that the letter is written in English is indicated on the envelope.

**Fred Van der Heyden** showed us a March 19, 1945 edition of *Life Magazine* with a front cover picture of a Dutch woman in Zeeland costume, this edition also carried a picture story of the aftermath of flooding of the Zeeland Island of Walcheren caused by bombing of the sea dike by RAF bombers. Fred also showed us a 1954 *Danish Pictures* magazine with featured Danish and Dutch royalty and several pages from the British weekly magazine, *The Penny Magazine of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge* that was founded in 1826 for the enlightenment of the working and middle classes of England which finally ceased publication in 1848.

The **November 17<sup>th</sup> meeting** will be held at the home of Hans Kremer in Danville, CA starting at 1:00pm. Hans' telephone number is (925)-820-5841.  
The **December 15<sup>th</sup> meeting** will be held at the home of Franklin Ennik in Walnut Creek, CA starting at 1:00pm. Frank's phone number is (925)-952-9424.

These several pages described the propagation, culture and cultivation of tea and coffee, and their preparation as a beverage. The Dutch East Indies Company (VOC) introduced these beverages into Western Europe in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

**HansPaul Hager** passed around an impressive selection of various newspapers from cities in the province of North Holland, ca 1814–1869. Each newspaper had “wet” fiscal stamps applied according to the size of the surface area of the pages and together these showed the range of changes in the fiscal costs, monetary systems and political administrations of the period. HansPaul also showed us examples of modern tax stamps applied to “airport” duty free cigarette packages and examples of counterfeit tax stamps applied to Turkish “Marlboro” brand cigarette packages.

**Paul Swierstra** showed us a brochure describing the many, miniature ceramic Dutch buildings handed out to first class KLM passengers; a report on the recent, daring “snatch and grab” art heist at the Kunsthal Museum in Rotterdam where knowledgeable thieves made off with seven works of art worth an estimated millions of Euros; a post card cancelled SOTN with a postman’s delivery marker; and a tour book for the Boijmans van Beuningen Art Museum in Rotterdam.

**Stuart Leven** passed around one of his stamp albums with examples of stamps with Dutch East Indies town cancels.

**Hans Kremer** passed around a copy of *Introducing CombiMail: Aeropostal History*, by Frans J. van Beveren; a copy of the balloon mail book entitled, *Balloon Post of the Siege of Paris 1870-1871*, by L.A. Chaéntrier and J.L. Eisendrath and a copy of the book, *Zee- en Landtransport in het postverkeer met het vml. Nederlands-Indië*. Hans also showed us examples of 1946 “extra rations” authorization cards (for items such as milk and butter) issued after WW II; and a “make work,” **IJspostvlucht** cover sent by Gerard A. G. Thoolen to the post office on the island of Urk during the winter of 1938.

**Arno Kolster** passed around a Netherlands 5 cent no. 1 with a straight-line Venlo cancellation (straight-line cancellations are not often seen on stamps of this period); a series of color proofs of the 5 cent 1867 issue; an auction catalogue from *De Nederlandsche postzegelveiling* 31 oktober t/m 3 november 2012, Weesp, Holland and a letter sheet franked with three 5 cent no. 1 and a **PD** (paid to destination) marker sent from Amsterdam to Bordeaux, France.

**Burt Miller** showed us several Graf-Zeppelin covers mailed from Amsterdam to Friedrichshaven then flown on the Zeppelin back to Venlo, Netherlands where they were dropped off by parachute and then put into the regular mail stream to New York. Burt also passed around an envelope franked with two 1867, 20 cent Willem III stamps, a PD marker indicating “paid to destination,” and addressed to Parme (=Parma), Italy.

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**Tragedy associated with a 1938 Ice flight to the Island of Urk.** by Hans Kremer

Urk, until 1939 (when it was connected to the mainland via a dike) was an island in the Zuiderzee. During severe winters the island became isolated by ice and the best way to bring mail and passengers to the island was via the use of planes supplied by KLM.

Such was the case in 1938 when on December 24<sup>th</sup> two round trips, Schiphol-Urk, were made, handling 1200 Kgs. of mail. On December 27<sup>th</sup> another two flights took place, again with mail onboard.

Mr. G.A.G. Thoolen, well known in philatelic circles, sent a number of letters, addressed to himself at Poste Restante, Urk. They were put on the first flight of that day, arriving in Urk around noon (refer to the arrival URK (N.H.)/27.XII.12N cancel on the back of the cover). The



added red marker, *Verzonden per K.L.M. vliegtuig naar, door het ijs geïsoleerde eilanden December 1938*, means **Sent by KLM airplane, to the islands isolated by ice, in December 1938.**

Planes arriving with mail were highly anticipated events so on this day, a large crowd went out to greet the first plane. The landing strip was narrow and bumpy with little room to maneuver. During landing the plane gyrated and a 10 year old did not get out of the way quick enough. The tail of the plane hit him in the head and he died within an hour. Needless to say there were only a few people to witness the second landing of the PH-OTO at 2 p.m. that day.



The plane used for this flight was an older Fokker F. VIIIa (twin engine) with registration letters PH-OTO. This plane was mainly used to take aerial photographs, which is obvious if you read PH-OTO as PHOTO.

Since the cancel on the cover shown here shows 12N (high noon), as the time of arrival, we can safely say that this letter was on board the flight that caused the fatality.

What puzzles me is that there is no evidence that the letter was returned to Mr. Thoolen. Did he go to Urk to pick up all the letters he sent Poste Restante? Hard to believe.

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## Holandia?.....No, it should have been Hollandia.

By Hans Kremer

I saw a couple of 1946 Netherlands New Guinea covers on Ebay, but when I looked at them closely I noticed a difference between the two of them. Since I remembered Han Dijkstra's extensive series of articles in *Netherlands Philately* about the postal history of Netherlands New Guinea, I perused those and there I read the following:

### *"1.4 The post-war period till the transfer of sovereignty*

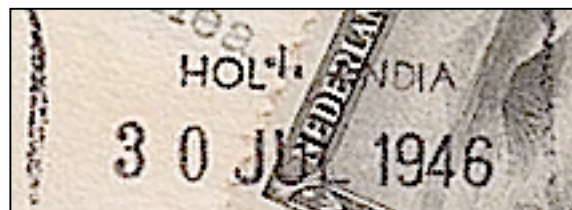
*Japan surrendered on August 15, 1945. The American Seventh fleet left Hollandia around the middle of December 1945. The N.I.C.A. remained under the control of an allied commander till July 1, 1946. At that time, New Guinea obtained the status of Residence, under the Governor of the "Groote Oost" (=greater east) in Makassar.*

*The postal institutions were made operational again in a great hurry. Because the old cancels had disappeared, emergency cancels were made, mostly of Australian construction, with indicators for the months in English. See: Bulterman, Part 4, "Nederlands Gezag" (=Dutch Government) 1945-1950. Hollandia (NNG) had several emergency cancels issued between the end of 1945 and early 1947."*

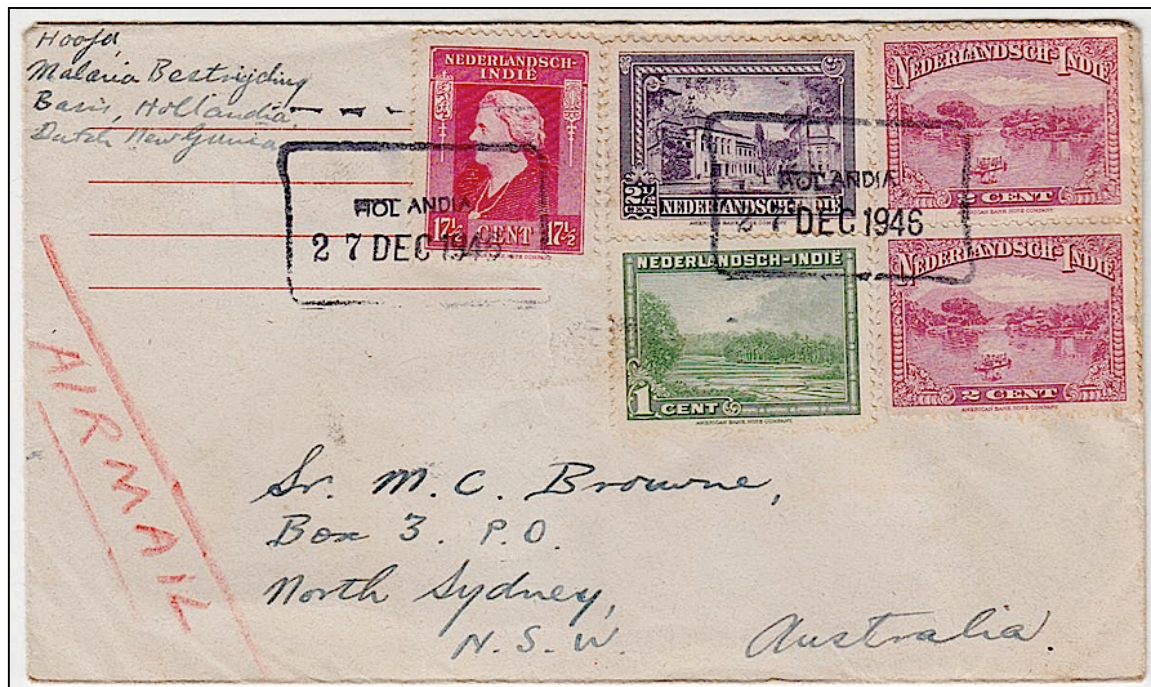
The first of these cancels was a block cancel that showed a defective spelling of HOLLANDIA, with an elevated 2<sup>nd</sup> 'L'.



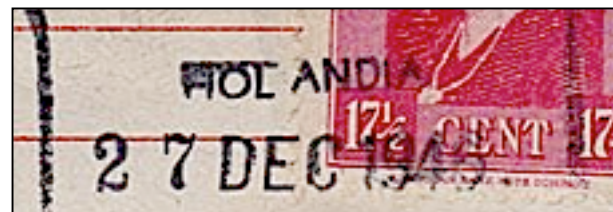
**Figure 1.** Cover cancelled with defective Hollandia cancel with elevated 2<sup>nd</sup> 'L' and detail of cancel.



As time went by the first canceller wore out and was replaced by an equally low quality second canceller. But it included a spelling error, **HOLANDIA** instead of **HOLLANDIA**. Bulterman describes it as "Block cancel type number 20, 36 x 22 mm. with missing 'L': Holanda."



**Figure 2.** Cover with Holanda cancel with missing 2<sup>nd</sup> 'L' and detail of cancel.



Notes:

- a. In Figure 1, the R.N.F. Censor number 40 refers to the Royal Netherlands Forces censors.
- b. The regular postal rate (up to 20 grams) to Australia was 15 cent. The airmail surcharge was 10 cents per 5 grams.
- c. N.I.C.A. = Netherlands Indies Civil Administration.

References:

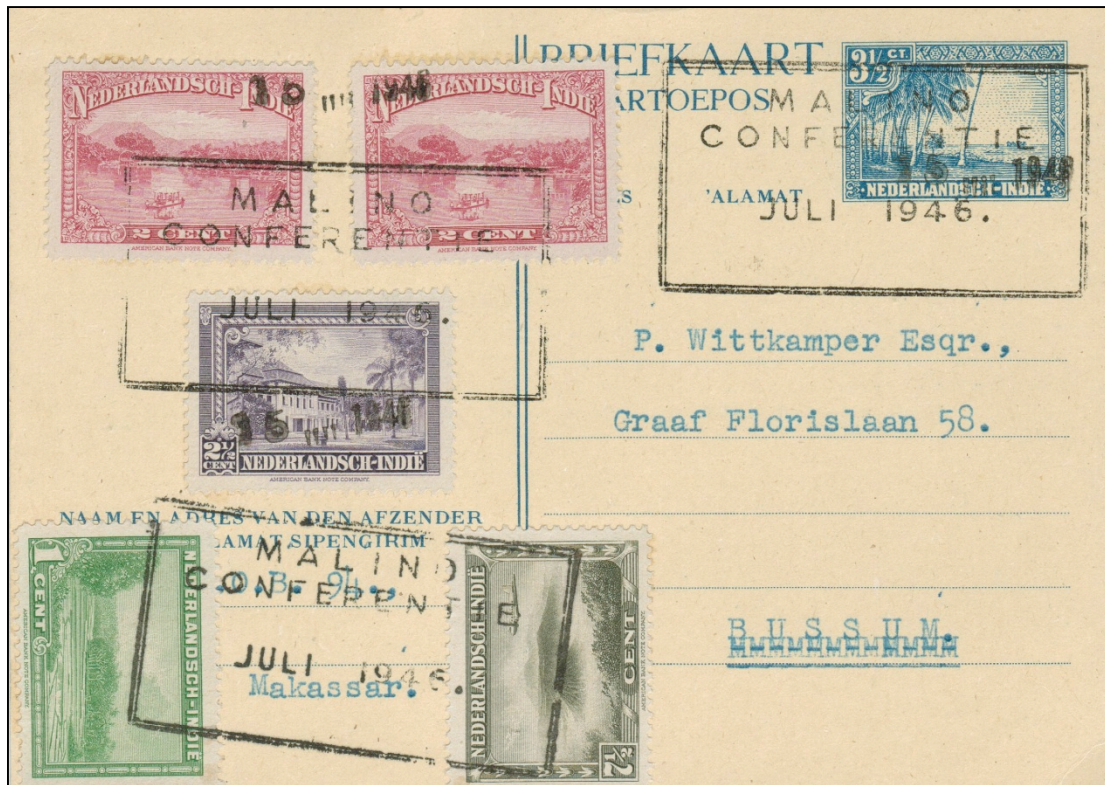
Han Dijkstra. Western New Guinea, a Postal History. (Part 3). *Netherlands Philately*. 30(3):60-72, May 2006.  
 P.R. Bulterman. *Poststempels, Nederlands-Indie, 1864-1950*. Davo, Deventer. 1981.  
 J.R. van Nieuwkerk. The Postal History of the Lesser Sunda Island, Moluccas, and New Guinea during the Japanese Occupation and Immediate Aftermath 1942-1946. *Dai Nippon*. 2008.

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## The Dutch East Indies Malino Conference of 1946

by Franklin Ennik

After WW II the Dutch government organized a conference in the Sulawesi (Island) town of Malino, during July 16–25, 1946, in an attempt to arrange a federal solution for Indonesia. Since the end of the war the Indonesian nationalists were engaged in an insurgent action to secure complete Indonesian independence from Dutch colonial rule.



The Dutch government invited 39 Indonesian representatives of local tribal chiefs (Jajas), Christians and other ethnic groups who supported the idea of some form of continuing a Dutch connection. But the Dutch administrators were apparently oblivious of the underlying sentiments against them. What the Dutch government didn't realize was that the Indonesians supported a different agenda and wanted an end of Dutch colonial rule and influence. Due to disagreements and political infighting amongst the Indonesian representatives decisions were made but not totally to the liking of the Dutch representatives.

That Conference was followed, in December 7--24, 1946, by the Denpasar Conference (in Bali) which sought to bring together the various disparate regions and minor ethnic and religious groups into a more representative democratic government. At the same time the Indonesian Republican guards continued a relentless guerrilla warfare against the Dutch Military forces stationed in the region. After much wrangling and negotiations the United States of Indonesia was granted total independence from the Netherlands and became a Republic in 1948. The status of Dutch New Guinea was settled in 1963.

The 3½ cent postal card was supplemented with various issues of the 1945 DEI Local Scenes series produced by the American Bank Note Company to make up the 18½ cent postal rate to the Netherlands.

References and source of information:

Wikipedia.org/wiki/Malino\_Conference  
<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ambon/message/54407>