

NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS
of CALIFORNIA
(now in its 44nd year)

Correspondence to:

Franklin Ennik
3168 Tice Creek Drive # 3, Walnut Creek, CA 94595
E-mail: ennik123@att.net
Telephone: 925-952-9424

Honorary Members:

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

March 2013

February meeting. Attending at the home of HansPaul Hager, were: Dennis Buss, Franklin Ennik, HansPaul Hager, Arno Kolster, Hans Kremer, Paul Swierstra and Fred Van der Heyden.

NEW/OLD BUSINESS

Mark your calendars now for the upcoming WESTPEX 2013 Stamp Show, April 26-28, 2013, San Francisco Airport Marriott Waterfront Hotel, Burlingame, CA 94010. NPofC has reserved a meeting room on Friday, April 26th at 11.00 am. All NPofC members and the public are invited and welcomed to attend. Attendees are urged to bring Show & Tell items to pass around the meeting. See additional details about the Stamp Show online at WESTPEX.org.

The end of valid use of guilder denominated postage stamps. It was announced by the PostNL in The Hague that from 1 November 2013 it will no longer be valid to use postage stamps valued in guilders. Ten years after the introduction of the euro, these unused postage stamps can now be relegated to the stamp album. (Source: *Dagblad van het Noorden*, 29 January 2013).

AROUND THE TABLE

Franklin Ennik passed around a beginners-young persons' guide to stamp collecting: *ABC van het postzegels verzamelen*, by the **Stichting voor het Philatelistisch Jeugdwerk in Nederland**. 4th revised edition. 1979. 159 pg.; an official stampless letter from the Department of War in The Hague to the Mayor of Maassluis regarding a request for compensation by a Dutch Army recruit after WWI; a small satchel, issued by the Holland America Line, believed to be used to carry passports and pertinent travel papers while on-board ship and a series of recent post cards with the caption, "*Groeten van Toen*," that promotes tourism and shows scenes of the past in the province of Drenthe.



The **March 16th meeting** will be held at the home of Dennis Buss starting at 1:00pm. Dennis' telephone number 707-774-6296.
The **April 26th meeting** will be held at WESTPEX 2013 Stamp Show on Friday 26 April 2013 starting at 1100am. The public and all NPofC members are cordially invited to attend.



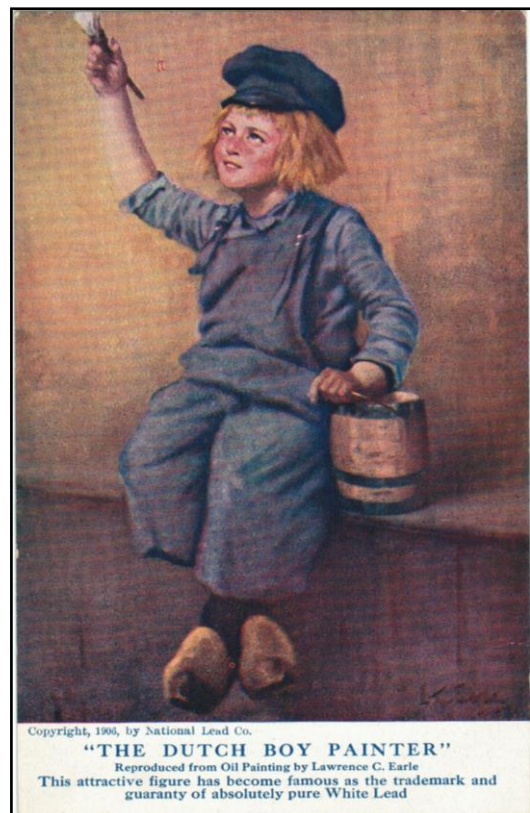
Arno Kolster passed around a series of Netherlands nos. 1, 2, and 3 with SON half-round town cancels, with classic, Egyptian serif lettertype, similar to the one shown here.

Fred Van der Heyden passed around a series of vintage post cards showing the Heidelberg Inn in San Francisco, CA; Koningin Wilhelmina riding in her carriage through the Haagsche Bosch; and a classic advertising post card, ca 1910, of **The Dutch Boy Painter** which became famous as the icon/logo of the Dutch Boy Paint Company. Fred also passed around several *Vorsten* magazines featuring Queen Juliana and Princess Beatrix; a copy of the book, *Prenten Boek van Rotterdam*, showing street scenes of Rotterdam, by H.C. Hazewinkel and Alfred Kossmann; and a vintage, *New Pocket Dictionary, Dutch-English*, 1877 edition, by H. Picard, A.B. Moatjes and H.J. Vogin.

Hans Kremer passed around a long series of stampless letter-sheets and envelopes; an example of use of official DienstPost privilege on private mail to Germany during WW II; a stampless official envelope with a special cancel, **Bauleitung der Luftwaffe**, which was a construction battalion that carried out the construction, maintenance, and repair of German airfield installations; a copy of an article by Kees Adema on "Dutch Internment Camps during WW I," that appeared in the *Collectors Club Magazine*, 91(6):355-360. Nov.-Dec. 2012. Hans also passed around the book, *Plaatfouten en (op) drukafwijkingen Nederlands Nieuw Guinea en UNTEA 1950-1963*, Oktober 2008, by Nico de Weijer, Joop Hoogenboom, et al.; and a postage due cover from 1892, mailed in March 1892, and franked with two copies of the 3 cent yellow/orange Wilhelmina hanging hair issue. These stamps were not valid until April 1, 1892, hence postage due of 10 cent had to be paid.

Dennis Buss summarized with examples of the many clever stamp design techniques employed by the printing firm Enschede & Zoon in producing modern Dutch stamps. These include the first use of photographs, computer aided design, panorama images, stamps with text only, pairs with overlapping designs, the Braille stamps, stamps that fold out into a "book," the personalized stamps designed by the public, hologram stamps, scented stamps, flower seeds embedded on the stamps, stamps embedded with bird sounds, etc., etc. Dennis also showed us a souvenir presentation sheet with postage stamps of Dutch New Guinea in use at the time and cancelled on the day Indonesia gained its independence from the Netherlands.

HansPaul Hager passed around tobacco related items from his fiscal stamp collection beginning with color-proof and pre-war examples. The display included packages and boxes of cigarettes and cigars with banderole stamps attached. When tobacco products (snuff, cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco) became scarce during WW II, the Dutch public started growing their own. Firms would cure and process the tobacco leaves into the desired product for a fee and the



government required that a fiscal tax be applied. Occupying German soldiers had their own brand of tobacco products and they also paid the fiscal tax. When the southern part of the Netherlands was liberated, printing firms in Eindhoven began printing new tobacco related fiscal banderole stamps that were applied to the tobacco products now being sold to the public.

We are certain that the collecting interests of the NPofC membership is diverse. If any of you have philatelic questions or want to share your collecting interests with us, please send us a line.

A response from our member Philip Visser in Canada. "Since joining NPofC I have been completely awed with the knowledge that I have seen in the newsletters. I really can't share very much with you because looking for cancels is really something new for me, for about four years or so. In that time I have come across some interesting ones and so I'll briefly mention why I have included to share with the other club members.



The 35 cent Jubileumzegel first attracted my attention because perhaps it might be the elusive perf 11 x 11. Alas, no such luck, however, the cancel is amazing. The only thing missing is the first letter of the postal substation. Perhaps someone can let me know what the correct spelling is. Just last week I found the langebalk stempel from Chaam (NBr.), which I thought might be interesting for others to see.



I connected with Stu Leven through eBay by purchasing puntstempels from him. I look for them on every issue they could possibly be on, even if there are more than 11,000 possible cancels. I have been very fortunate to accumulate about 1,700 of them and keep looking for more. The cancel of 99. is included



because it has been a hole in my collection and only just recently did I find one after soaking an assortment of eBay purchases. A careful inspection showed the dot after the 9 and so, even though it is thinned and has a crease in it, it has a place in my collection. I have also included # 223 on the 5 cent and # 205 on the 12½ cent because they are really fine cancels.



A few summers ago, while sorting through another lot of soaked stamps I found the kleinrondstempel from Jutfaas (Utr.). Well, the name intrigued me and so I set it aside and that started on that part of Dutch philately. I have made an album for postkantoren, bijkantoren, tram, boat and train kantoren. I am still working on the hulppostkantoren but that



will have to wait until this summer before I am able to do some more on that part. However, I have also included scans of a nice cancel from Wijchen (Gld.) and then perhaps a mystery. The cancel on the Princess Wilhelmina is from Ovezand (ZL.). When I looked in the 2003 catalogue, it was not listed, although I am sure it is Overzand. I also looked in Koopman catalogue and it is not listed there either, So I'm not sure if the authors of the catalogues just included the "r" because the name changed later on. If anyone has a copy of the Overzand cancel, then I will know that the one shown is a new cancel.



Either way, I hope the members can appreciate the cancels that I am sharing. Greetings and best wishes for 2013 and may you all be blessed with good health and prosperity. I hope that you are able to use these in the pdf file." Cheers, Philip Visser.



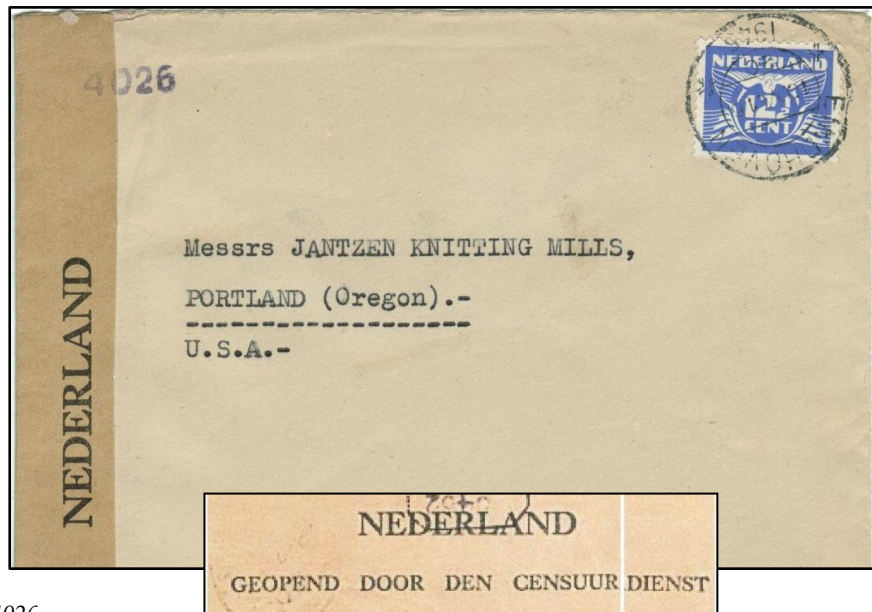
Editor's comment. Nice lot of cancels, Philip....thanks for sharing. The substation on the 35 cent Jubileumzegel is Linnaeusstraat 1. About Wijchen...Please note that words spelled with an "ij" always appear later in the listing....not where you think they would. Ovezand (ZL.), located on Walcheren peninsula south of Goes, is the correct spelling on the Wilhelmina 10 cent. The spelling was later changed to Ovezande. Asten (NBr.), on the 5 cent Willem III, is located between Eindhoven and Venlo.

Post-War censorship of Dutch Mail 1945-1947.

By Franklin Ennik

This summary is a follow up of similar information on Allied censorship of the mails in the Netherlands provided by Hans Kremer. Shown here are examples of envelopes and a postal card, with and without Dutch censorship indications, mailed via and out of the Netherlands during this period.

A commercial letter sent via sea mail June 10, 1945 from Eindhoven (NBr.) in the newly liberated area in the southern Netherlands to the US. Opened and examined by Nederlandsche Censuurdienst clerk no. 4026.



After the southern part of the Netherlands was liberated in the fall of 1944 the Dutch government in exile declared martial law. This meant that outgoing mail in liberated areas could be censored by the *Nederlandsche Censuurdienst* (Dutch Censor Service) but it would have to be subservient to the SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces). All German forces in the Netherlands capitulated after May 5, 1945. Censorship of mail to Allied countries ceased as of August 1, 1945.



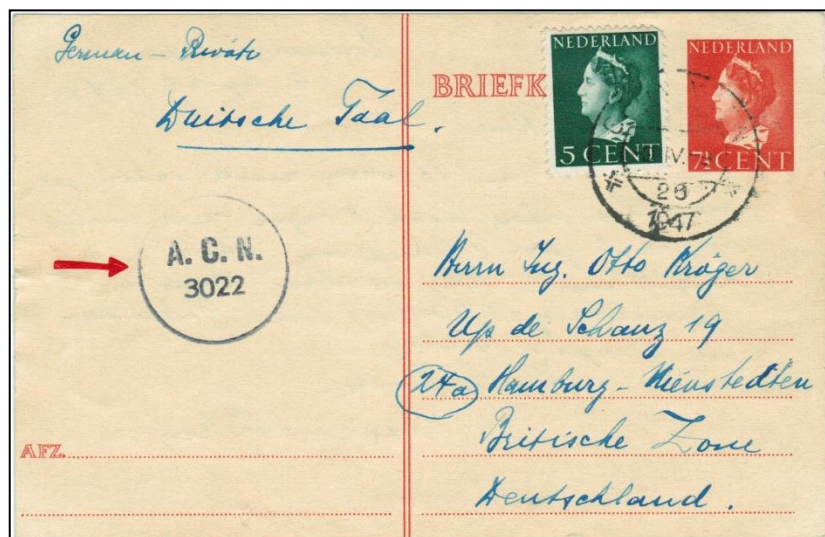
Letter mailed from Zaandam (N.H.) September 14, 1945 to the US. Notice the letter is written in Engelsch and was not examined by the censors.

When martial law was lifted on March 4, 1946 the Dutch authorities could no longer censor mail sent out of the country. However, the Allies still favored censoring mail sent to and from Germany and Austria, but didn't want to spend any extra resources on setting up an office for this service. So how could they do it?

Negotiations between the Allies and the Dutch government established an agreement to set up a censor office in the British Embassy in Amsterdam. The Dutch Censor Service would be re-named the Allied Censorship Netherlands or ACN. Dutch employees conducted all the work and were paid by the Dutch PTT. All mail sent from and addressed to Germany and Austria would be subject to censorship by the ACN in this Amsterdam office.

According to W.J. van Doorn, ACN censorship of outgoing mail probably began in April 1, 1946. During this short post-war period it was advised that in order to avoid delays connected with censorship procedures.....letters should be written in Dutch, English, German or French and the language of the letter indicated on the front, top left of the envelope. And finally, the name and address of the sender should be clearly written on the back of the letter.

Many German prisoners of war volunteered to remain in the Netherlands to clear out land-mines, sea-mines and other hazards and their incoming and outgoing mail was subject to censorship.



A postal card probably written by a German POW performing ordinance clean-up duties and addressed to the British Zone in Germany April 9, 1947. The card has been examined by ACN censor clerk no. 3022 and is written in German.



A letter sent from Venezuela May 2, 1947 and routed through the Amsterdam ACN office.

Mail sent to Germany and Austria from Venezuela and elsewhere was also routed through the ACN office in Amsterdam. According to W.J. van Doorn this was the kind of mail the Allies had in mind when they wanted to continue their censorship.

In addition to monitoring foreign exchange violations, the censors also put limitations of what could be sent in the letters at this time, such as, stamps, money, pictures, crossword puzzles, chess problems and vinyl records. Over-franked mail was also returned to the sender. These simple rules applied to outgoing mail to Europe as well as to the Americas. It apparently took some months for the Dutch public and others to get used to the end of censoring of the mails and continued to comply with the restrictions.



A letter likely written by a German POW performing ordinance removal duty and sent from Hoensbroek-Treebeek (Lb.) to an address in the British Zone in Germany on December 4, 1947. Note that the letter is written in German and that censoring of mail to Germany had ended November 19, 1947.

Finally, the censoring of mail to and from Germany and Austria officially ended November 19, 1947 and with that the services of the ACN were no longer needed.

References:

Drs. W.J. van Doorn. Enkele Postale Problemen in Nederland en Nederlands Oost-Indië na de Bevrijding. *PO & PO, Postzaken: Posthistorische Studies III*. 1975. 128 pg.

Hans Kremer. Allied censorship (Neth.). *Netherlands Philately* 27(3):55-56, May 2003.

<http://www.ebay.com/itm/Venezuela-Allied-Censorship-Netherlands-Censored-Cover-/140453859158>