

**NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS  
of CALIFORNIA  
(now in its 46<sup>th</sup> year)**

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**October 2015**

**September meeting.** Attending at the home of Stuart Leven were Dennis Buss, Franklin Ennik, HansPaul Hager, Stuart Leven, Hans Kremer, and Fred Van der Heyden.

**YEARBOOK anyone?????** NPofC's eighth (and latest) Yearbook was published in 2009. Several of our members have expressed interest in producing our next one and titles of proposed articles have been aired to start things off. NPofC members have gathered a wealth of knowledge about their special focus regarding Netherlands and former territories philately. Are there any philatelic topics that you've been thinking about or working on that need airing, summarized or clarified?? What say you, members.....Let's hear from you and get your knowledge in print so it doesn't get lost. **Please submit your text in Word .doc or PDF format and illustrations in not more than 400 dpi.**

**TITLES OF ARTICLES RECEIVED**

**Jan Verster**.....The 1908 sale of remainders in Paramaribo, Suriname.

**Franklin Ennik**.....Attempts by the Germans to Issue Occupation Stamps for the Netherlands in 1940 and the Theft of Enschede Stamp Stocks --- A summary.

**Hans Kremer**.....The basics of Dutch Military Mail (Veldpost) during 1914-1918 and a mysterious IIA marker.

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We have established a "go to press" date of Fall 2016 for the **NPofC Commemorative 47½ YearBook** edition. As Editor, I urge members to submit their articles as soon as possible so that we can get this done.

**AROUND THE TABLE**

**Franklin Ennik** passed around a commercial Dutch East Indies cover originating in Bandoeng, Java from the insurance firm of D.C.A. Lugt, Jr. In May 1931, KLM's partner in the Dutch East Indies, KNILM, which provided passenger and mail service in DEI, added an experimental flight from Batavia to Melbourne to their regular Amsterdam-Batavia flight service which provided a through service from Amsterdam to Australia. This was an aggressive move by KLM in competition with the British Imperial Airlines to be the first flight into Australia from Europe. The plane from Amsterdam (PK-AFC, named the "Abel Tasman") arrived in Batavia on May 9, 1931. The cover shown here and addressed to the

The **October 17, 2015 meeting** will be held at the home of Franklin Ennik starting at 1:00pm. Frank's telephone number is 925-952-9424.

The **November 21, 2015 meeting** will be held at the home of Hans Kremer starting at 1:00pm. Hans' telephone number is 925-820-5841.

Dutch Consulate General in Sydney, Australia, arrived in Batavia on May 11, and was added to the mail going to Australia. This flight was partly financed by the sale of the special one guilder airmail stamp designed by the pilot of this flight Captain M. Pattist, and required on all mail sent on this flight.



The special one guilder Pattist stamp (also sold in the Netherlands) was also required on mail originating in the Netherlands and sent on this flight. The flight schedule leaving Batavia on May 12, 1931 included arriving in:

Soerabaja	Java	12 May
Koepang	Timor	13 May
Wyndham	Western Australia	14 May
Burnette Downs	Northern Territory	15 May
Longreach	Queensland	16 May
Brisbane	Queensland	17 May
Sydney	New South Wales	18 May
Melbourne	Victoria	19 May

A Sydney arrival cancel of 18 May 1931 appears on the reverse. The arrival in Melbourne generated considerable fanfare and celebration. The Abel Tasman flight left Australia on May 22 and returned to Amsterdam without difficulty via the same route arriving Batavia May 27 and Amsterdam on June 6.

#### Sources:

[www.nzstamps.org.uk/air/external/KLM\\_experi31](http://www.nzstamps.org.uk/air/external/KLM_experi31)  
Flight no. 1210. (Volume 24, no. 10) March 4 1932. Page 196

**Stuart Leven** showed us exhibit panels of his study of the 1938 Dutch East Indies LUX Soap post cards which illustrate Hollywood movie starlets of the 1920s-1940s. The cards were issued by N.V. Lever Soap Company as an advertising ploy to increase revenue. By agreement with the DEI Postal Authority the cards were already franked with local-use postage when issued and were included in packages of Unilever soap products. Twelve different cards were issued in both Dutch and Indonesian language. These cards seldom appear at auction but Stuart has

finally collected enough examples to enter them as an exhibit in the upcoming WINEPEX Stamp Show 2015 on October 2-4, 2015.

**Hans Kremer** passed around the book, *Vlucht KL 50*, a fifty year summary of the history and achievements of the KLM (=Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij) or Royal Dutch Airlines that had its beginnings on October 7, 1919. Hans also showed us the front page of *Posterijen*, an 1851 PT publication with invaluable information about postal rates and post offices of that time. The entire publication can be downloaded for free. He also showed an 1869 cover, sent from Sluis (Zld.) to Paris, franked with a 20 cent Willem III from the third issue. At that time the franking stamp was usually positioned in the upper **left corner** of the envelope.

**Fred Van der Heyden** passed around several issues of the Dutch publication, *Kelleher's Collectors Magazine* September - October 2015; a receipt indicating postage paid or port betaald in the form of an *aanslagbiljet* (income tax to be paid); a copy of a DEI cook book by J. Braam, *De Indische Tafel*; several sheets of DEI Japanese occupation period stamps; an identification card from the Sociale Verzekeringsbank in Amsterdam; a receipt from the Arnhem postal GiroKantoor; several covers with red franking featuring the Steel Bull in Cuyk 1963; a Zorgvuldig Bewaren card of Cuyk 1963; a rental contract with fiscal stamps from 1963; a WW II rationing card identification from gemeente Nymegen; packets of thematic post-WW II post cards and island scenes from the Island of Curaçao.

**Dennis Buss** passed around a 1943, 7½ cent letter sheet (=PostBlad) with a *WHN Loterij 1942 Winter Hulp* slogan cancel. The German image of the pig in the cancel indicates "good luck" and your chances 1 in 3 to win. Also a censored cover sent during WW II via Lisbon to Argentina with a correct franking of 162½ cent (12½ cent plus 2 times airmail surcharge of 75 cent).

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**The Palace of Industry (*Het Paleis voor Volksvljt*) in Amsterdam.** *By Franklin Ennik*

In 1851, the First World's Fair, or as the English like to call it, **The Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations**, was held in the Crystal Palace at Hyde Park, London from May 1 - October 11. This first World's Fair was Great Britain's motive to show the world it was indeed a leader of industry in the new Industrial Revolution. Everyone of importance on the world stage of the period attended the event with its spectacular exhibits of advances in technology, science, and industry. An estimated 6 million visitors attended the exhibition. It was a grand success economically, earning 18 million £ (by today's standards), for its promoters.

An Amsterdam physician, Samuel Sarphati, returned from this event enthused with the idea of replicating the impressive Crystal Palace buildings he had seen in London. He founded, with supporters, the **Society of Home Industry** (Vereeniging voor Volksvljt) with the objective of achieving a similar structure in Amsterdam. In 1853, Sarphati submitted a petition to the Amsterdam City Council for such a structure and was approved. The Society then announced a competition in 1856 for drawings and construction bids, but when none were accepted, the contract was awarded to Architect Cornelis Outshoorn.



Construction of the huge iron and glass building shown here began September 7, 1859 with the driving of the first pile in the presence of King Willem III. On August 16, 1864, the building opened to the public with great fanfare. This would be the Netherland's answer to rival the great Crystal Palace Exhibition Halls constructed elsewhere in Europe during this period. Although some Industry exhibitions were initially held in the building it soon became clear that operating this new **Paleis voor Volksvlijt** as an exhibition building for such a purpose was not very practical and it eventually became more and more an entertainment center. It then became Amsterdam's cultural center with performances of opera, music concerts, stage plays, ballet and vaudeville, etc. In 1875, a large concert organ was installed. In 1881-1883 a gallery was added where luxury boutique shops and upscale apartments were built. Into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century the building became a focus for the upper class and Amsterdam cultural elite.

Sadly, on the night of April 17, 1929, and the next day, the Palace of Industry was destroyed by a suspicious fire that was believed to have started with an explosion in a kitchen. The Amsterdam Fire Brigade apparently was completely inept in its attempt to controlling the blaze. Although the gallery was spared in part, the main building was never rebuilt. In 1960 the remaining gallery buildings were cleared away to make way for the construction of De Nederlandse Bank which now occupies the site.

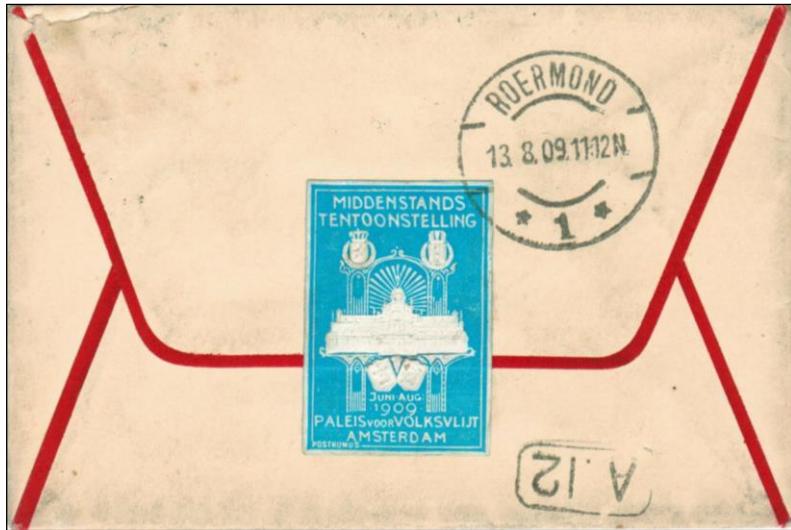


A Foundation was established in 2002 (**Stichting tot Herbouw en Exploitatie van het Paleis voor Volksvlijt**) for the purpose of reviving interest in and reconstructing the Paleis voor Volksvlijt in all its former grandeur, but so far it is not considered a high priority by the City planners. You can see a replica of a portion of the Paleis voor Volksvlijt Crystal Palace in the gallery of Schiphol Airport.

Shown here is a cover dated August 13, 1909 and sent from Echt (near Roermond) to Roermond (Lb.). On the cover reverse is an unperfected cinderella sticker (=sluitzegel) advertising the event in progress, the exhibition called **Middenstands Tentoontelling**, which was held during **juni-augustus 1909** in the Paleis exhibit hall. These embossed advertising cinderellas were issued in a variety of colors, including pink, red, blue, brown, orange, green, light green, black, blue-green, and perhaps others.

These Middenstands Trades and small industry exhibition events were very popular and occurred every several years in various places in the Netherlands.

Large lithographic art renderings of these kinds of events and exhibitions were very popular subjects for graphic artists of the period.



This art poster of the event was lithographed by the Dutch graphic artist, Cornelis A. Vlaanderen (1881-1955), who was a member of the Vienna Secessionist Style of 1898-1918. The Secessionist graphic movement with its combination of traditional and *art nouveau* styles was "a ground breaking artists' Association established in 1897" under the presidency of Austrian graphic artist Gustav Klimt.

The Exhibition, which was more like an industry fair, where small businesses and small industrial companies sold and displayed new products and ideas, opened on June 14 and closed on August 31, 1909. The event attracted close to half million visitors.

#### References:

- Numerous internet links with the search words: **Paleis voor Volksvlijt** and **Middenstands Tentoontelling**.
- <http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/PaleisvoorVolksvlijt>.  
<http://www.npogeschiedenis.nl/nieuws/2013/oktober/PaleisvoorVolksvlijt-hert>.  
<http://www.vandaagindegeschiedenis.nl/18april>.

## The Suriname Green Cross Stamp Issues.

By Franklin Ennik

As early as 1880, there were independent “health related associations” established in various cities across The Netherlands. At first, these were mostly supported by local Catholic, Jewish and Protestant churches who only served the needs of members of the individual parishes or congregations. These organizations developed and provided a variety of social and nursing services for pregnant women, mothers with infants, children, and senior citizens who required in-home care.

The oldest Green Cross Association was founded in the Zuid Holland town of Driebruggen by Dr. Willem Poolman. Similar Associations were also located in Utrecht, Amsterdam and s'-Gravenhage and these were variously called White Cross, Orange-Green Cross and White-Yellow Cross. This work was separate from the Red Cross which was founded by Henri Dunant in 1859 for the purpose of addressing the care of civilian victims of war and disasters.

Poolman, in September 1900, made an appeal before the Dutch Society for the Advancement of Medicine; he campaigned and worked diligently toward forming a national organization for the care and nursing of the sick and the improvement of hygienic conditions for the Dutch public, regardless of their religious beliefs. In spite of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century advances of the Industrial Revolution, poor living conditions remained during this period, as well as, low life expectancy, high infant mortality and periodic epidemics.

These in-home health care services were eventually also established in the Dutch



East Indies, Suriname and Dutch West Indies territories and were staffed by Dutch government employees. In Suriname the service



was formally established in 1915. Shown here is a three-stamp set issued in 1927 with the surcharge proceeds benefiting the Groene Kruis Association of

Suriname. Two years later, a four-stamp set depicting the allegory of the Biblical Good Samaritan was issued by the Surinaamse Postal Authority. The First Day Cover celebrates 50 years of service by the Surinaamse Association in 1965.

### References:

#### Websites:

<http://www.canonsociaalwerk.eu/nl/>

[http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/groene\\_Kruis](http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/groene_Kruis)  
NVPH Speciale Catalogus 2010. Suriname.

