

**NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS
of CALIFORNIA
(now in its 47th 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>

February 2016

January meeting. Attending at the home of Els Winters were Dennis Buss, Franklin Ennik, HansPaul Hager, Arno Kolster, 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 format and illustration scans in not more than 400 dpi.**

We have established a target 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.

Hans Kremer.....A 47½ Cent Red-Franking to Medelin, Columbia in 1938.

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.

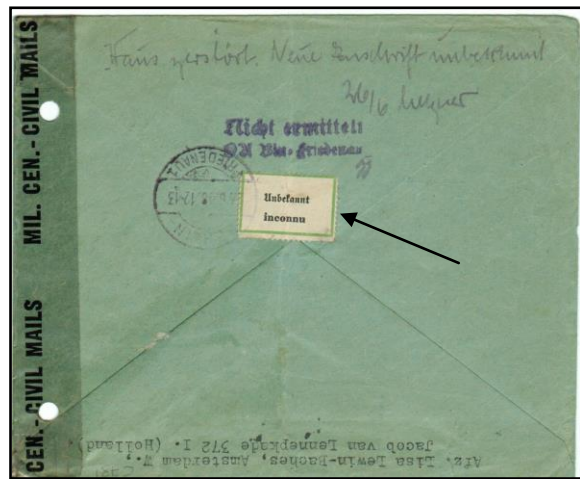
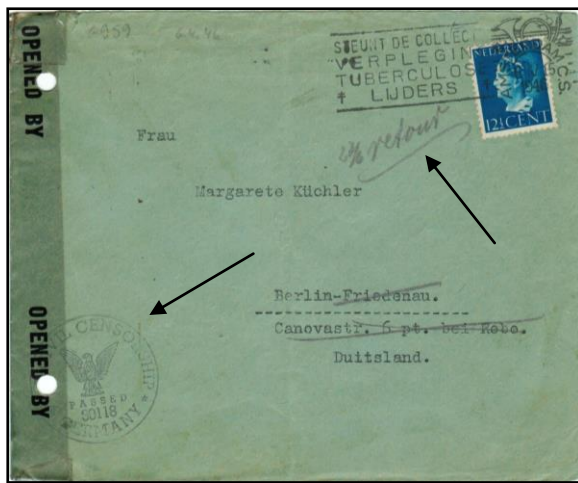
Dennis Buss.....The Netherlands Numeral Stamps: A Study in Innovative Stamp Design.

AROUND THE TABLE

Hans Kremer showed examples of mail that had under-paid postage applied which resulted in an administrative penalty of twice the missing amount; a new personal stamp series featuring the Breda Stamp Club; tear sheets from the December 7th and December 14th 2015 issues of *Linn's Stamp News* that feature the 1914-1944 Dutch railway stamps and the November 2015

The **February 20th meeting** will be held at the home of Franklin Ennik starting at 12:00 noon. Franklin's telephone number is 925-952-9424. The location of the **March 19th meeting** is yet to be determined. Maybe at Paul Swierstra's if he is able.

Kinderpostzegels series that features a six-stamp souvenir sheet that draws attention to the stories and characters in the 1942 *Little Golden Books* series that was so very popular with children worldwide; Hans also showed us a military-censored cover sent April 3, 1946 from Amsterdam to the Berlin-Friedenau (American) Sector. The letter was returned to sender with stickers and markers indicating that the address no longer existed (presumably due to war damage) and a stamp-less cover sent 7-18-1854 from Noordwolde via Scheemda to Koudum (Fr.).



Fred Van der Heyden passed around a medley of post cards: a Gennepe (Lb.) street scene; a comic Catskill Mountain card; an overview of the Maastunnel in Rotterdam which connects the banks of the Nieuw Maas River (construction of the tunnel started in 1937 and opened in 1942); a vintage card showing Bavarian royalty; a vintage Christmas greeting card that had an amorous message under the stamp; a vintage fold-out tourist series of cards featuring Bok Singing Tower, located in Lake Wales, (Polk County) Florida; and several information booklets about the Netherlands given to US military personnel at the end of WW II and produced by the US Army and Navy.

HansPaul Hager passed around a collection of 1989–1993 **Automaatstroken** stamps that were sold from vending machines; a copy of the reference book by Wim Stronkhorst, entitled, *Eine modern computer -und Internet- Verwendung: Die neue computer- gesteuerte Einziehung des Nachpostes durch die niederlandische Post über Internet*; a couple of postal cloth bags: a small one embossed with **Ergendom pttPost** and **postes pays-bas 84**, and another much larger with just **ptt post**; a couple of vintage photographic post cards showing the funeral procession of Queen Wilhelmina in Delft in 1962; and an envelope partially franked with stamp images cut from



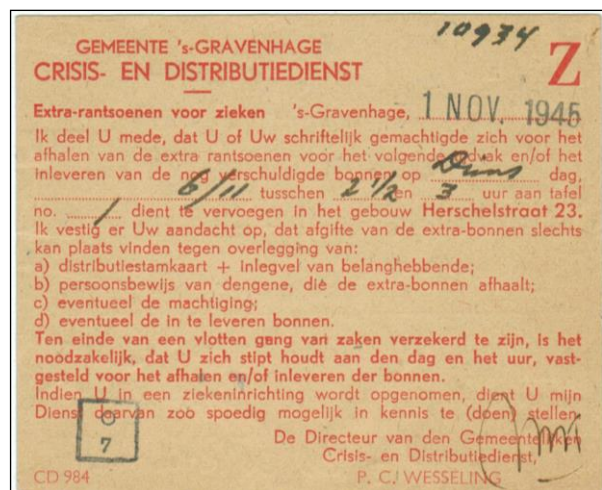
unused postal cards. *Note the two center 55 cent stamps.* This example posted 6 December 2001 from Leidschendam (ZH.) to San Jose, CA somehow escaped scrutiny by the canceller machine and postal clerks.

Dennis Buss passed around a copy of the vintage children's book by Maude M. Grant, entitled *Windmills and Wooden Shoes*, The Southern Publishing Co. 1920. 112 pgs., and a new book by David Parker entitled, *European Stamp Issues of the Second War – Images of Triumph, Deceit and Despair*, The History Press Co. 2015. 256 pgs. This book features the stamp issues authorized by the German occupiers in the countries they overran.

Arno Kolster showed us a bound edition of the upcoming Corinphila Stamp Auction catalog for 9-12 March 2016 entitled, *Kleurrijke Nederlandse Postgeschiedenis 1852-1867.. De Luis Alemany Indarte Collectie.*

Franklin Ennik passed around a small 80 x 95mm authorization card, dated November 1, 1945, sent by the Gemeente 's-Gravenhage "Crisis- en Distributie Dienst" office, that allows the recipient to go to the 's-Gravenhage "commodity ration stamp office" on Tuesday, November 6th to obtain the pertinent "Extra ration stamps for Sickness" as indicated on this card. After obtaining the pertinent ration stamps the recipient could then go to the store or vendor that supplied these items and hope they would have the items on the shelf available for sale.

During WW II *everything* in the Netherlands was rationed and by 1945 everything was in short supply or no longer available. November 1944 was the beginning of the *Hunger Winter* when thousands of civilians died for lack of basic needs such as food, heating oil/coal, medical care, shoes, etc.



A 47½ cent Postage rate on a Special Flight in 1946.

By Hans Kremer

In anticipation of our 47½ year Anniversary Yearbook, I've been on the lookout for philatelic items that in some way or another reflect 47½. I already knew there never was a 47½ cent Dutch stamp so I had to look for combinations adding up to 47½. I did find the example shown here, which has two stamps on it, a 17½ cent and the other a 30 cent stamp, nicely adding up to 47½ cent.



The postcard was sent on May 21, 1946 from Amsterdam to Philadelphia. The post card rate was 7½ cent, plus airmail surcharge of 40 cent, which adds up to 47½ cent total. In a sideways direction one can see a special commemorative flight marker which reads: **EERSTE TRANSATLANTISCHE VLUCHT KLM / AMSTERDAM-NEW YORK / AMSTERDAM 21 MAY 1946.**



The plane used on this flight was a new Douglas DC-4, the PH-TAR (named the *Rotterdam*). The route went west via Prestwich (Scotland) and Gander (New Foundland). The plane carried 256 Kg of mail, among it this post card. It inaugurated the twice weekly Amsterdam-New York v.v Service. K.L.M. was the first continental European airline to start scheduled flights to the American metropolis after the war. Shown here is the *Rotterdam* just before take-off, Amsterdam, May 21, 1946.



The two stamps used on the post card were part of the ten-stamp Naval heroes set of 1943-1944. All the persons shown on this set were known for their heroics fighting the British in various sea battles, which made the subjects acceptable to the German occupiers.

17½ cent: Wilhem Joseph van Gent, born May 16, 1626 in a castle in the small Dutch town of Gendt, three miles north-east of Nijmegen. He became an advisor to Johan de Witt, the Grand Pensionary of Holland, and later the second in command under Admiral Michiel de Ruyter. He was the successor to Admiral Cornelis Tromp. He was mortally wounded during the Battle of Solebay in 1672. If you look closely at the bottom left of the stamp, you'll notice that his first name was spelled as "Wilhem" instead of Willem. Although many thought it a spelling error, in reality the design was based on a 17th century engraving by



Hendrik Bary who also used



Wilhem and not Willem.



30 cent: Cornelis Tromp was born September 9, 1629 in Rotterdam. As a 16-year old he became a Lieutenant under the command of his father; Captain in 1649; and Commander of the Dutch fleet in 1673. From 1676 till 1678 he was deployed to the Danish Navy, at which time he defeated the Swedes. After his return to the Netherlands, he was put in charge of the Dutch fleet. He passed away on May 29, 1691 after a long illness.

Note: Since this stamp set was issued at the height of the German occupation, stamp designers, engravers, etc., had to be approved by the German authorities. The 17½ cent stamp (which was a late addition to the set) originally was designed by Sam Hartz, but being Jewish he would not be acceptable. The PTT found a solution by having Hubert Levigne (already the designer of the 20 and 30 cent designs) act as substitute designer. Since Mr. Hartz was often changing his address to avoid being "arrested" by the Germans, his original design was not available, so Mr. Levigne had to come up with his own design which was still based on material that was available to Mr. Hartz originally. In the Dutch NVPH catalog Mr. Levigne gets credit for the design of the 17½ cent stamp while Mr. Hartz gets credit for the 7½ and 40 cent designs.

References:

Gert Holstege and Jan Vellekoop. *Achtergronden van de Nederlandse Postzegelproductie tijdens de Duitse bezetting in the Tweede Wereldoorlog.* *Filatelie Informatief* (bladz. 7533-59 t/m 7533-86). Bohn, Stafleu, van Loghum, Uitgever. November 1992.

Various newspapers from the Internet Website: <http://www.delpher.nl>

The Eindhoven Stamp Club during the WW II years. Excerpted by *Hans Kremer* from: *75 Years Philatelic Club, Eindhoven, 1924 -- 1999.*

Their 75th Anniversary publication 1924-1999 contains an overview of the membership meetings held during these 75 years. I thought it would be interesting to see how a stamp club experienced WWII. (HJK)

1940

January: The *De Philatelist* becomes part of the *Nederlandsche Maandblad voor Philatelie*.

September: The club is once again allowed to meet. 10 guilders will be made available to the Rotterdam Stamp Club, which had asked for a contribution to help those members who were victimized by the bombardment in May.

October: It was decided that instead of donating 10 guilders to the Rotterdam Club, members would be encouraged to donate stamps.

1941

April: The "*Maandblad*", on orders of the authorities, was told to cut back the number of pages by 30%. The election of Mr. Goudekot as a club member was put on hold to first find out what the new rules were regarding Jewish members.

November: Regarding members who, on official orders, could no longer be a member, it was announced that Mr. Goudekot had resigned. A letter was received from the *Maandblad* with the announcement that advertisements could no longer mention prices.

1942

May: Because Dutch bronze cents and silver 'dubbeltjes' (10 cent pieces) were no longer being circulated but replaced by zinc coins of a different format, coin operated stamp machines had to be taken out of operation.

September: The club would pay the membership dues for those members who were interned or forced to work in Germany.

1943

July: An announcement received from the *Maandblad* that it was told by the authorities that after this month it had to cease publication.

1944

June: Due to the accelerating inflation it was decided to buy stamps with the still available money.

September 18th: Eindhoven is liberated!!

1945

April. Based on the findings of the "*Zuiveringscommissie*" (Purging Committee) four members were expelled. (They were identified by their initials only).

Mr. Goudekot was welcomed back into the club.

Reference:

75 Years Philatelic Club, Eindhoven, 1924 - 1999