

**NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS
of CALIFORNIA
(now in its 48^h year)**

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

The NPofC 2016 Commemorative 47½ Year Book edition has been well received with congratulations from the other Netherlands and Former Territories Study Groups and from collectors. A favorable review and mention was given in the Februari Nr. 2, 2017 edition of *Filatelie*.

The 47½ Commemorative Year Book is now available for members to view as a PDF file on our Internet website: <http://www.npofc.org> Members also have the option of printing their own hard copy from these PDF files if they so desire. Also available on our website is an English copy of O.M. Vellinga's classic text translated by Hans Kremer and available for printing or downloading to your computer.

HansPaul Hager, our long term President of NPofC, and his wife Maury have moved back to Rhode Island due to family concerns. We will miss their sunny personality and Hans Paul's vast knowledge of Netherlandish fiscal stamps. We wish them all the best in their new adventure in the New England area.

Taking HansPaul's place as President of NPofC is our member **Dennis Buss**. Now retired as Associate Professor Emeritus from Rider University in Lawrenceville, NJ, Dennis received his doctorate in Education in 1972 from Rutgers University. Dennis has an extensive Dutch stamp collection and focuses his collecting interests on the various artists and graphic designs of the Netherlands stamps and their artistic qualities. In addition, Dennis also maintains an active participation in two other local San Francisco Bay area stamp clubs. Dennis and his wife Carolyn live in Petaluma.

NPofC members will have also noticed that our local monthly meetings have been reduced (by necessity) to every other month. This is due to our local membership dropping to very low numbers. In other news, NPofC has decided to donate \$500 to the treasury of the *Western Philatelic Library* in Redwood City.....this is to show our appreciation and interest in and use of the facility .

The **April 28th meeting** will be held at the WESTPEX 2017 STAMP show. NPofC has reserved meeting Room 6096 on Friday April 28th. 11:00am – 1:00pm. This meeting is open to all NPofC members and the public. Dennis Buss will give a power point presentation on the stamp art work and life of Dutch artist Chris Lebeau. For information on the meeting time and room number please see the program schedule in the Show Catalogue or on the WESTPEX website www.westpex.org.

AROUND THE TABLE

Arno Kolster was recently in the Netherlands where he attended the *Corinphila Stamp* auction in Amsterdam.

Franklin Ennik passed around a recent press release from the KNBF *Nieuwsbrief, Februari 2017* that the PostNL had decided to discontinue use of cancellers at their cooperating commercial store counters. Stamps on letters and packages would now be made void with ballpoint or permanent marker pens. A similar article also appeared in the *februari 2017* issue of *Filatelie*. The negative reaction from Dutch collectors and stamp clubs was swift. Due to the huge outcry by collectors and the KNBF over this issue, the order was subsequently rescinded by PostNL. There apparently is a continuous high cost of ink pads and maintaining and replacing the damaged cancellers; the PostNL is scrambling for ways to cut costs.

Paul Swierstra will be volunteering at the Western Philatelic Library book sale at the upcoming WESTPEX 2017 Stamp Show. Paul has finally located his misplaced copy of *Spoor en Post* and is studying his collection of railroad cancels with it. Paul anticipates returning to the Netherlands this year to look for additional cancellation examples.

Dennis Buss passed around a post card that had some interesting cancel markers and trajectory. The post card attracted Hans Kremer's attention with this comment:

"KLM opened its first airmail service to London in 1921, claiming this would shorten travel time to the Dutch East Indies by two days. It appears

that ships went directly from the Netherlands to Southampton in one

day, but then waited two days before proceeding to the DEI. Letters using the new airmail service could be mailed two days later than a letter sent by boat. Upon arriving in London it would right away be put on a train to Southampton, catching up with the ship that had left two days earlier."



1921: by air to London, train to Southampton, ship to the DEI

Fred Van der Heyden passed around a medley of vintage post cards, envelopes, etc. from his collection: early advertisements for children's painting books, hand-painted post cards, a (black bordered) mourning cover with an image of the Graf Zeppelin airship, a vintage commercial KLM envelope, an advertisement post card of the Dutch Olie Fabriek, T. Duyvis Jz. (1909-1959) in Koog aan de Zaan, a post card showing the Dutch Royal Palace, Het Loo, in Apeldoorn, and a large collection of lithographed Trade Cards ca 1870-1900.

Hans Kremer passed around a post card that was sent aboard a KLM DC-3 flight August 12, 1939 from Berlin, with stops in Amsterdam and London, on its way to New York, just before the start of WW II.

The sender of the card was a representative of the Permutit Co. who had visited its German subsidiary in Berlin. He writes:

".....10,000 feet over Germany -- this is the only way to travel!.....This trip has been the best ever....."

These post cards were most likely handed to all passengers aboard this flight. The card

had a red rectangular marking "K.L.M. / RESTAURATIE VLIEGTUIG." (Restauratie Vliegtuig meant that dinner and/or lunch would be served on this flight).



In Amsterdam, the post card entered the regular mail stream to the US after KLM applied its 7½ cent Schiphol airport 'Francotyp' red-franking marker to pay for the required foreign rate postage. The daily flights between Amsterdam and Berlin ended shortly after this card was sent when on September 1, 1939

Germany invaded Poland. The multi-national Permutit Co. specialized in Water Softeners, Filters and CO2 Recorders, and also had an office located in New York.

References

[Frankeerstempel.nl](https://www.frankeerstempel.nl)

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/International_postage_meter_stamp_catalog

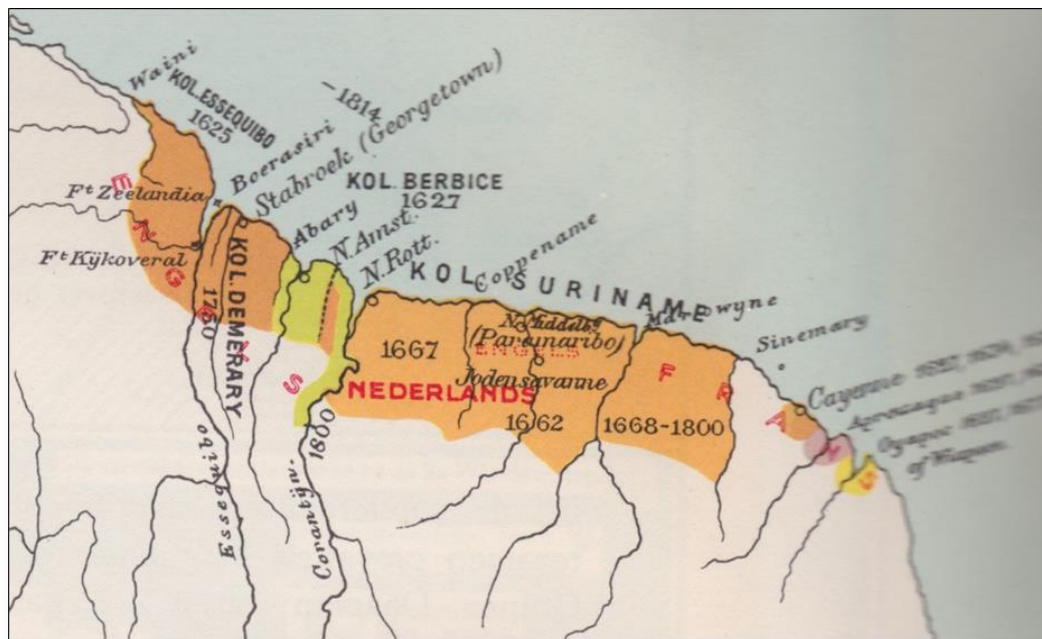
Dutch attempts to establish colonies along the northeastern coast of South America.

By Franklin Ennik

From the beginning of the 17th century through the mid-19th century the imperial European powers engaged in periodic territorial wars or disputes over spheres of economic supremacy. And every time these conflicts arose between two or more warring factions, the plantation owners and their slave labor had to wait out the result and hope for some peace and normalcy. But what usually happened was that whole colonies, island chains and territories were traded like chess pieces or became spoils of conflicts. Finally, to avoid further strife with England, the Dutch traded Manhattan (now New York) for Suriname.

The first major group of Dutch colonists came from the province of Zeeland. They considered themselves independent of the Dutch West Indies Company and made their own rules. They established trading centers along the northeastern coastline of South America at the mouths of large rivers draining into the Atlantic Ocean. Tracts of land bordering these rivers were sold to investors in Europe. Slave labor worked the plantations and the profits benefitted the investors. Principal among these were the enclaves and plantations established along the banks of the Rivers Suriname, Marouli-Lawa, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

The ownership and management of these plantations included the Dutch, Sephardic Jews, French Huguenots and English. The area between the Rivers Marowijne-Litani and the Courantyne became Suriname.



18th Century Map of the Guyanas.

In 1780 a small capital town was formed near the mouth of Demerary River that the Dutch called Stabroek, named after one of directors of the West Indies Company. After the British occupied the colony from 1796-1802, they returned Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice back to the Batavian Republic according to the Peace of Amiens agreement. But this arrangement didn't last long either.

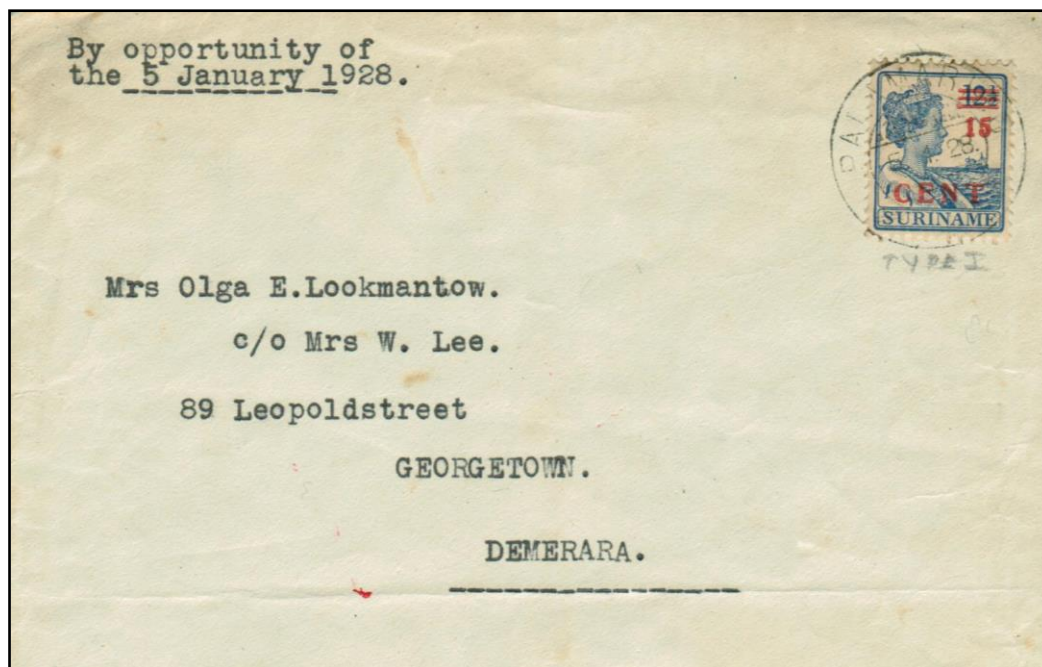
By treaty establishments after the French Revolution and defeat of Napoleon, the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice were ceded back to England and were joined by the British in British Guiana. In 1803, the plantation of Demerara was again a colony of the Netherlands, but it was abandoned in 1823 due to a slave uprising. Slave uprisings were a common occurrence in these three enclaves beginning in 1763 in addition to yellow fever and other tropical diseases.

At the London Conference of 1831 these colonies were again taken over by England and became part of British Guiana. The capital town Stabroek in the district of Demerara was renamed Stabroek-Georgetown (later just Georgetown) and is now the capital of British Guiana.

Immediately after the coming of William IV to the Throne the three colonies were united for good, under the name of British Guiana and Sir Benjamin d'Urban, Lieutenant Governor of Demerary and Essequibo since 1824, was appointed Governor over the united colony and assumed this appointment on the 21 July 1831 with the title of "Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of British Guiana, comprising the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice and their dependencies: Vice-Admiral of the same colony, etc." For the first time we find here in an Official Document the name Demerara still at present in use, in place of the name Demerary.

(Source: History of the colonies Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice. See: <https://books.google.nl/books?id>

The cover shown here was mailed 5 January 1928 from Paramaribo, Suriname and addressed to Georgetown, British Guiana with the added indication, Demerara.



Referemces:

Internet website: Encyclopedia.com. *Dutch in Colonial Brazil*.
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demerara-Essequibo>
<http://motherearthtravel.com/history/guyana/history-4.htm>

A D.E.I. Postal Card listed at € 3 that Sold for € 600 (!)

By Hans Kremer

The postal card shown here is listed at a value of € 3 in **Reference 1**. Why then would this ordinary (and un-cancelled) 7½ cent postal card sell for about € 600 in a recent Dutch auction?



The postal card was part of a “Mata Hari” auction, and as such, has historic value.

Who was Mata Hari?

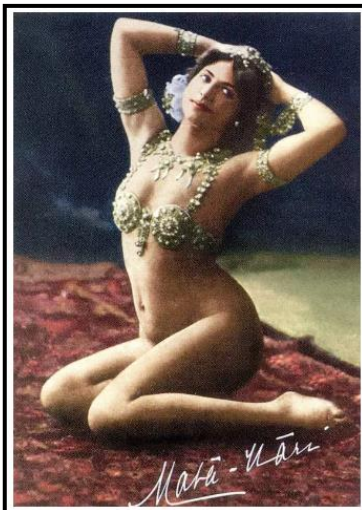
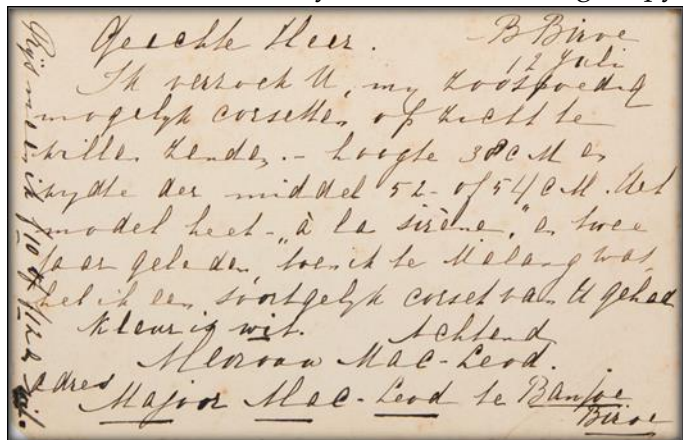
Margaretha Geertruida (=Margreet) Macleod (nee Zelle; 7 August 1876–15 October 1917), better known by her stage name Mata Hari (Indonesian which translates as “*eye of the day*”), was a Dutch exotic dancer and courtesan who was dubiously convicted of being a spy

for Germany during World War I and executed by firing squad in France.

Much has been written about her and **Reference 2** has all the details.

It was the descendants of her husband, Captain Rudolph MacLeod, who put the inherited material up for auction.

In the card, written by Mata Hari during her DEI period (1897–1903), she is asking to receive some corsets for her perusal



from a prominent Soerabaja clothier.

References:

1. Geuzendam's Catalogus van de postwaardestukken van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen, *PO & PO* 8^e editie, 2008.
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mata_Hari.