

NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS
of CALIFORNIA
(now in its 48th year)

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September-October 2017

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

AROUND THE TABLE

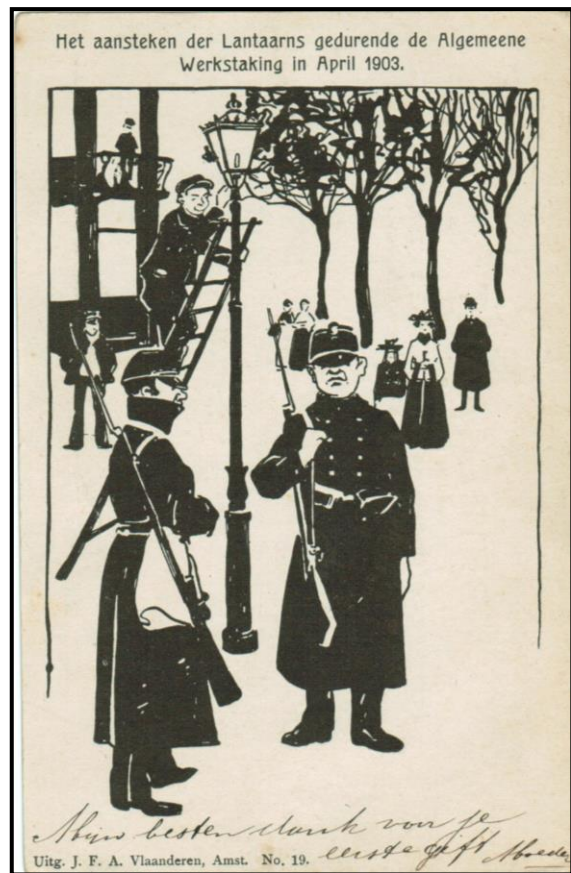
Fred Van der Heyden passed around a large sample of vintage Netherlands commercial covers ca 1915-1920s; an antique, pocket letter-weighting device; and a large selection of what are called, "*derogatory*," yet whimsical Dutch, genre post cards that were popular in the US from about 1900 to about 1916. This card with town banner was mailed from Kendall, NY to Rochester, NY August 12, 1913. These were designed to



needle the Dutch nation and culture for a number of reasons, such as, their support of the Afrikaners during the 1898 British-Boer War, and their neutrality and friendliness during and after WW-I toward Germany. These cards were illustrated with stylized *boeren* images of poor Dutch

children wearing patchwork clothing and wooden shoes. The card captions show the figures speaking with a fake Dutch accent with poor English skills and were marketed across the US for the tourist trade from California to New York. African-Americans and other foreign nationalities were also illustrated on post cards with similar cartoonish images and language during this period.

Franklin Ennik passed around a post card illustrating a street scene occurring during a 1903 general workers strike in the Netherlands. The Dutch army was called out to maintain public order and to guard scab workers who were performing work taking care of the important infrastructure of the Netherlands, such as, cleaning the streets, running trains and trams, guarding train stations, mail delivery, the Amsterdam harbor, etc., and lighting street gas lights as shown in this illustration. The threatened strike action only lasted for a week or less because the strikers were so disorganized and really never had any momentum or interest in it. The government acted quickly and decisively to stay ahead of any possible strike action. The caption on the card reads as follows:



The lighting of the street gas lights during the General Workers strike in April 1903.

There are an unknown number of similar B&W cards in existence of this series of 1903 related strike illustrations.



Hans Kremer passed around a recent clip from *Linn's Stamp Magazine* that illustrates the periodic design changes with spelling upgrades that were evident on early *Plakzegel* documentary stamps. These changes are also reflected in the year changes were made and spelling of these words in the Dutch Lexicon.

1885	den	18	Nederlandsch	sans serifs
1948	de	19	Nederlandsch	sans serifs
1958	de	19	Nederlands	sans serifs

Hans also passed around the new release from *Po&Po Posthistorische Studies: nr. 33*. Een bijzonder stempel met letters en cijfers. *Bestellerstempels in Nederland*, by Michael Brekelmans. And, copies of the journals "*De Aero-Philatelist*," (Dutch) Jaargang 2017 nr. 3, and, *Nederland onder de Loep*, Heft 2/2017, nr.207., (Germany).

Arno Kolster passed around a copy of a new book by Hans Caarls, *Papier Problemen in de munt ten tijde van De aanmaak 1e Emissie Nederland 1852 en overige bijzonderheden-1851-1866*. And, he talked about the Phila Book Store in Frankfurt; Germany.....which has

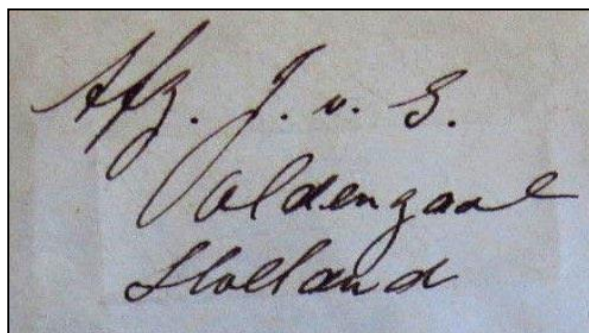
lots of books for sale. Their website: <https://www.philabooks.com/pages/home.asp/>
Check it out.....

Dennis Buss showed us a copy of the recent auction catalogue by Van Dieten; and he talked about his One Frame exhibit at the recent WinePex Stamp show in San Rafael, CA where he was awarded a Vermeil : entitled, **A Survey of Netherlands Surcharged Stamps: 1919 to 1958.**

"Rayon limitrophe" marker (1913) on border mail

by Hans Kremer

The cover shown here was sent October 1, 1913 from Oldenzaal (near the German border) to Bad-Bentheim (just across the border). It was put on the train going from Amsterdam to Rheine (a town just east of Bad Bentheim). The 5 cent stamp was canceled with the "AMSTERDAM-RHEINE / VIII" rectangular train cancel. Shown here is the sender's address.



According to "*SPOOR en POST*" (1979), this "AMSTERDAM-RHEINE" railroad cancel was in use from June 1912 thru July 1914, a relative short time. Only "VIII" (the eighth train) is known for this route; it must have been the only train on that route that had mail handling facilities. The reverse route, "RHEINE-AMSTERDAM" has "A" and "H" as route indicators. Cees Janssen (2014) mentions October 1910 as the date the cancel shows up in "*De Munt*" book of cancelations.



The other marker, "*Rayon limitrophe*" (= border area) indicates that this was mail which qualified for a lower (border) rate, because the distance Oldenzaal (Netherlands) to Bad Bentheim (Germany) was less than 30 km. This marker was only applied to



letters traveling by train. Vellinga (type # 364) mentions that it was issued in 1903 and that it was, among other times, used in 1914 on the Amsterdam-Emmerik and Amsterdam-Rheine train routes.

The regular postage rate for a letter to Germany in 1913 would have been 12½ cent, but in this case the reduced rate of only five cent was sufficient. This 'border rate' of five cent was in use from July 1, 1875 to November 1, 1919, when it was upped to 7½ cent.

References:

O.M Vellinga, *De Poststempels van Nederland, 1676 – 1915*, 1931.

Spoor en Post in Nederland, Nederlands Spoorwegmuseum, Utrecht 1979.

Mr. W.S. da Costa, *Binnenlandse en Internationale Posttarieven van Nederland, 1850--1990*, *Po&Po. Posthistorische Studies* nr. 14, 1990.

Cees Janssen, <http://poststempels.nedacademievoorfilatelie.nl>

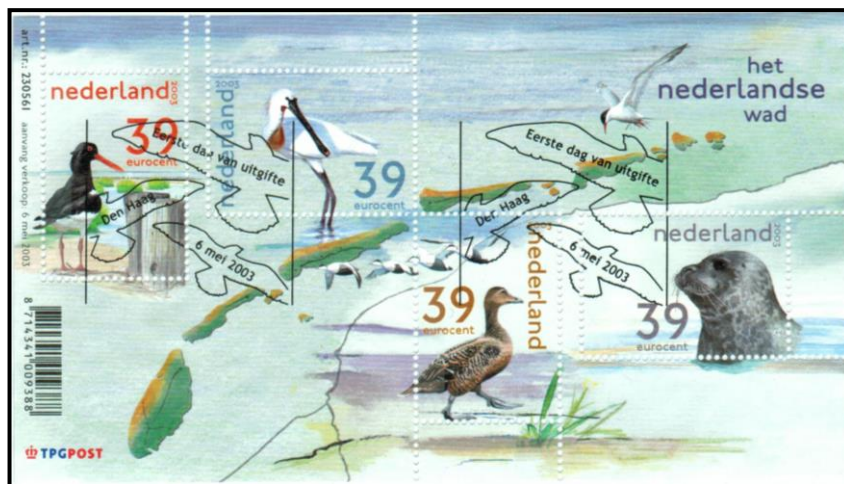
The Wadden Sea Sanctuary

The Dutch part of the UNESCO World Heritage Wadden Sea Sanctuary lies between Marsdiep at Den Helder and Dollard in Groningen. Together it has an area of 2550 sq.km. The area has 11 inhabited and uninhabited islands. These islands form a kind of barrier between the North Sea and Wadden Sea. From west to east, they are becoming smaller in size. The size and location of the islands shows that the Wadden Sea is still affecting them. The islands are getting smaller on the west side and grow on the east side. In order to protect the islands from the sea, dikes were built in the Dutch part of the Wadden Sea on the inhabited islands. Outside these dikes you will find intertidal salt marshes (=kwelders ?) here and there.

Changing landscape

As in the German Wadden Sea area, you will find the characteristic trenches between islands, primals and wadding plates in the Dutch Wadden Sea that make the Wadden Sea area so special. Through the influence of the tides

(both low and high tide), the landscape of Dutch Wadden changes continually. This is unique. There are only few places in the world where the sea still has so much influence on the appearance of its surroundings.





In 2003 the TPGpost issued two souvenir blocks in the *Het Nederlandse Wad* series illustrating the various sea animals found on the Dutch Wadden Islands bordering North Holland, Friesland and Groningen. The two-block series shown here was issued 6 May 2003 in The Hague in denominations of 39 and

59 cent euro.

Plants and animals

In the Dutch part of the Wadden Sea you will find large quantities of plants and animals. Seals swim around and use the small and large wadding plates to rest on and rear their young. In the Dutch part of the Wadden Sea there are the common harbor seal and gray seals.

Fish, such as the tongue, plaice, herring and sprout, use the Wadden Sea area as a nursery. There, countless young fingerlings which are growing in the shallows will later migrate into the North Sea. You will also find a number of places that are important for migratory birds and serve as a breeding ground. For example, the uninhabited island of Griend, where thousands of birds breed and nest annually. Many migratory birds use the island as a high-water resort. Around low tide they seek food nearby.

Since 1978 the governments of the Netherlands, Denmark and Germany have been working together on the protection and conservation of the Wadden Sea area as it relates to their coast lines.

With the advent of climate change and the expected sea-level rise, the Dutch, Danish and German Governments and academic communities have begun a serious study of the Wadden Sea area to prevent further damage to this unique environment.

Reference Sources:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wadden_Sea/

Jantsje M. van Loon-Steensma. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*. 20(6):929-948. August 2015.

There will no business meeting in November-December 2017. Instead, we will enjoy a **Yearend Holiday Luncheon with spouses on Saturday, December 9, 2017 at the Crown Plaza Hotel in Concord, CA starting at 1200 noon**. The next regular meeting will be **January 20, 2018 at Hans Kremer's home starting at 1200 noon**. Hans' telephone is 925-820-5841.