

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

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**Honorary Members:**

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

**March 2015**

**February meeting.** Attending at the home of HansPaul Hager were Dennis Buss, Franklin Ennik, HansPaul Hager, 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 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. Send us a proposed title and short summary of your project idea.

**TITLES OF ARTICLES RECEIVED**

Jan Verster            The 1908 sale of remainders in Paramaribo.

**WESTPEX 2015.** The 2015 WESTPEX Stamp Show is scheduled for April 24-26, 2015 at the San Francisco Airport Marriott Hotel, Burlingame, CA. NPofC has reserved a meeting room for this event on Friday 24 April 2015 and all members and the public are invited to attend. Franklin Ennik will give a presentation, **Attempts by the German occupiers to issue Occupation Stamps for the Netherlands in 1940 and the disappearance of Dutch Stamp stocks from Enschede Printers.** For meeting times and location check the official 2015 WESTPEX program catalogue or their website.

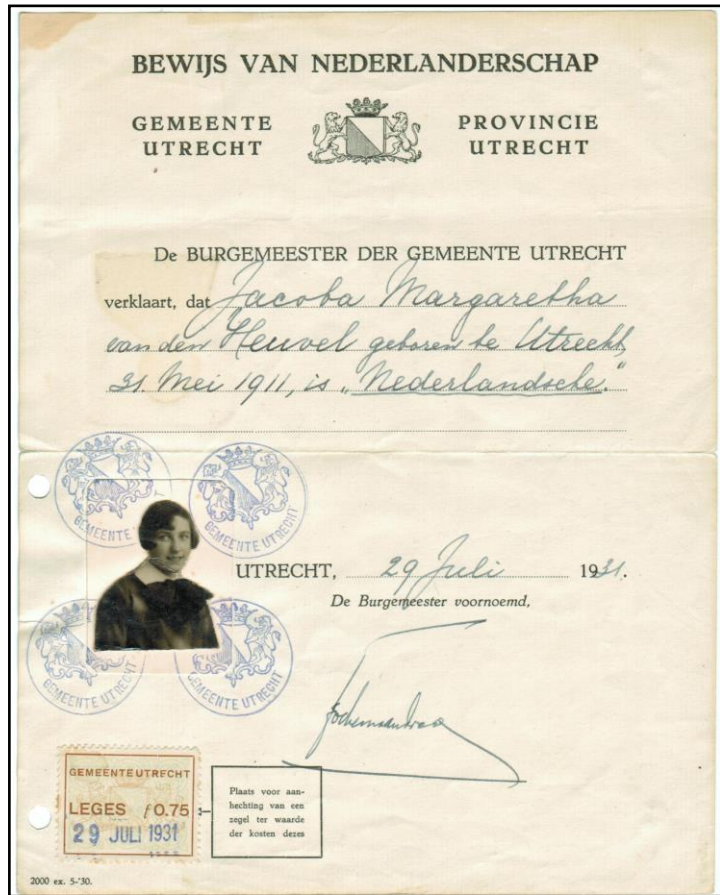
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**AROUND THE TABLE**

**Hans Kremer** passed around a translation by Charles M. Simpson of P.W. Waller's book, *De Eerste Postzegels van Nederland-Uitgifte 1852*, published by the British club, in their journal *Netherlands Philatelic Circle*, December 2014 and a copy of the book, *De Poststempelfabriek bij's Rijks Munt 1865-1891*, by M.I.F. van der Beek. In the early days of the Rijks Munt it was quickly realized that the increasing number of telegraph and post offices needed a lot of small equipment to process and move the mail and telegrams. This book describes the various hand cancellers and hand markers constructed by the Munt's work shops and used by the postal clerks during this period.

The **March 21, 2015 meeting** will be held at the home of Dennis Buss starting at 1:00pm. Dennis' telephone number is 707-774-6296.  
The location of the **April 18, 2015 meeting** has yet to be determined.

**Franklin Ennik** passed around an example of a limited-use passport (*Bewijs van Nederlandschap Gemeente Utrecht*) issued by the City of Utrecht July 29, 1931. The Mayor of Utrecht declares that "*Jacoba Margaretha van der Heuvel was born 31 may 1911 and is a Dutch citizen.*" This passport type only permitted border crossings into the countries of Germany, Belgium, Luxemburg and perhaps Denmark and was less expensive and easier to obtain than a regular passport that allowed world-wide travel. Notice the attached 75 cent fiscal stamp on the lower left corner that validates the document.



Franklin also passed around copy of The Hage newspaper, *De Residentiebode*, dated 29 september 1944 that carried a notice of authorized ration stamps for food commodities from bread to fish, tobacco and soap. Dutch citizens had to pay close

**Nieuwe bonnen aangewezen**  
**MARGARINE OF BOTER — VERMICELLI — EEN BON TABAK — KINDERDRANKPOEDER — VERLAGING AARDAPPELRANTSOEN**

Voor de periode van 1 t.m. 14 October zijn voor de gemeenten 's-Gravenhage (kringnummer 317), Voorburg (kringnummer 409), Rijswijk (kringnummer 385), Leidschendam en Voorschoten (kringnummer 342) en Wassenaar (kringnummer 414) de bonnen opgenomen in onderstaande bonnenlijst geldig verklaard.

1-10 t.m. 1-18; 2-10 t.m. 2-18;	3-10 t.m. 3-18; 4-10 t.m. 4-12	4-13 t.m. 4-16	10/11	1-29, 2-29, 3-29, 4-29	12	13	14	15	1-20 1-21; 2-20 2-21; 3-20 3-21	4-17 t.m. 4-19	16	40	40	1-22 1-23; 2-22 2-23; 3-22 3-23;	4-22	17	18	20	4-20; C 80	4-21; C 78	41	21	22	R 10														
Brood (4 rantsoenen)			Brood, Bloem (3 rantsoenen), of Kindermeel of Voedingssuiker (250 gram)			Brood of Bloem (1 rantsoen)			Peulvruchten of erwtenbloem (250 gr.) Incl. vóór 1 October.			Roggevlokken, Havermout e.d. of Gort e.d. (250 gr.)			Vermicelli (100 gram).			Margarine of Boter (250 gram).			Kaas (100 gram)			Taptmelk (1¼ liter)			Melk (3½ liter)			Vleesch (2½ rantsoen)			Aardappelen (1½ kg.) t.m. 7 October			Aardappelen (toeslag) (1 kg.) t.m. 7 October		
Aardappelen (1 kg.) t.m. 7 October.			Sulker (250 gram)			Jam (250 gram)			Koffiesurrogaat (250 gram)			Kinderdrankpoeder (300 gram)			Vernaperingen (150 gram)			Tabak, sigaren of sigaretten (1 rantsoen)			Eenheidstoiletzeep (1 rantsoen)			Zeepvervangende Waschmiddelen (1 rantsoen)			Scheerzeep t.m. 6 Januari 1945.			VISCHE: Bon 1 van roode, paarse, blauwe, groene en grijze vischkaart. Bon 2 Gerookte Visch.								

Op de in de bonnenlijst vermelde bon- De BONNEN VAN DE NOODKAAR-

attention to these periodic notices that were published in the media if they wanted to obtain food for the household. This particular notice applied to the period 1-14 October 1944 for the cities of Voorburg, Leidschendam, Wassenaar, Rijswijk, and Voorschoten. The list of numbers on the left side refer to the particular ration stamp numbers that can be used to obtain the food commodities listed on the right.....IF AVAILABLE IN THE SHOPS.

Example of stamps from a ration book for bread, butter, refreshments and general items.



**Dennis Buss** showed us a selection of stamps designed by the Dutch graphic artist Chris Lebeau: 1921 airmail issue; 1926–1935 flying pigeon issue; and the 1941 flying pigeon issue. Dennis summarized the life of Chris Lebeau (1878-1945). Lebeau, and others, were greatly inspired by the lush and organic designs of Javanese batik as early as 1900 and this flat pattern design soon evolved into a distinctive Dutch national style. Lebeau was a draftsman, graphic artist of Art Deco and Art Neuvo and an anarchist. He expressed his personal beliefs loudly with great vehemence, both against religion and the Dutch monarchy and refused to design stamps depicting the Queen. He called himself a religious anarcho-communist and a vegetarian. During the German occupation he used his artistic talents for falsifying documents for the resistance. He refused to refrain from illegal activities, was arrested and died in Dachau concentration camp.

**HansPaul Hager** showed us a selection of documents from his fiscal archives, particularly WW II Dutch ration stamp books and war time identification cards required by the German occupiers.

**Fred Van der Heyden** passed around a February 21-22, 2015 article from the *Wall Street Journal* describing the alleged US and British intelligence agencies hacking of the security systems of the Dutch SIM card manufacturer **Gemalto NV**. Gemalto NV is the worlds largest/leading manufacturer of telephone SIM cards. Investors are smarting due to these hacking claims and responded with Gemalto share values taking a tumble.

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### Counterfeiters Beware!!

A translation from the Dutch

We recently were made aware of an increasing activity at auction and sales sites like Ebay and Marketplaats of offering counterfeited stamps and particularly stamps with overprints and cancels.

These vendors offer special or rare stamps at prices which are not proportional to the actual value of these stamps. They also offer stamps with imprints that have never been published. In addition, they employ a vocabulary which does not indicate that a stamp or imprint is forged. They do or they do not know exactly what kind of stamp or imprint it is.

These people make use of various identity names and change them regularly. This makes it particularly difficult to take official action against them. Unfortunately, not everyone recognizes counterfeits on the screen of your computer. We can, however, give you a few tips to ensure that you don't pay for stamps that are worthless:

1. Make sure that the stamp shown was actually issued;
2. Refer to information on the Internet. There are several sites where information on suspicious sellers and forgeries can be consulted;
3. When in doubt, consult a specialist or an association that is familiar with the stamps you want to buy;
4. If you still buy the stamps and you doubt the authenticity, have the stamps authenticated by a recognized and specialized judge.

Source: Hans Kraaibeek - Secretary of KNBF. In: KNBF Nieuwsbrief Nr. 056. Volume 5. 15 December 2014.

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**Spoedbestelling (=Express Delivery)---A new book**  
thanks to Hans Kremer.

A translation from the Dutch with

The express delivery of mail in the Netherlands officially dates back to 1863. In a mail-treaty with Prussia it states that senders of letters may request "that the letters through extraordinary means, which is faster than the usual way, be delivered to the addressee. This has created an additional service, that of the express delivery. In 1878 the UPU advised all members of the availability of express delivery. This choice of the sender, the UPU says, should be made clear on the envelope. The postal service should apply a postal marker to such type of mail, with the word "Expresse" in bold letters. In addition, a written and underlined indication with colored pencil is also permitted. In 1892, the Dutch PTT decided to issue such a label, followed a year later by a stamp.



Arie Zonjee and Ot Louw have made a detailed list of all labels and markers issued by PTT with the word EXPRESSE. They identified a total 92 strips, labels and three markers. In addition to these 92 strips, 10 strips are also displayed that were specifically manufactured for use on the Tweede Kamer mail. They are all described and shown in detail with illustrated examples on postal stationery. Also, the known print and perforation varieties are reported.

All items shown include a clear description of the postage applied. This is important because sometimes, if the recipient lived outside the normal delivery area, additional delivery expenses were charged. These additional expenses could be paid by the sender beforehand or be paid afterwards, which can be identified by the use of postage due stamps. Also, all kinds of combinations are possible, and these are described in the book. The book also contains clear postal rate listings and also devotes a few pages to the volume of mail with this PTT service.

A nice touch in this book is the description of the senders and receivers of the mail. In this way they get a structure and come to life. The authors define this as *sendress philately*. After the introduction, an overview of all relevant PTT service orders. In the back of the book are some nice extras, such as the "extra bestelling" (extra delivery) in the Dutch East Indies, private strips and markers and "expresse-bedrukking" (express labeling) for large volume users.

The book is available by depositing € 34.50 into account number NL13 INGB 0000 7284 50, attention of Ot Louw. Mailing to overseas destinations will be more expensive. Remember to include your own address!! Source: Ot Louw. In: KNBF Nieuwsbrief Nr. 056, Volume 5. 15 December 2014.