

**NETHERLANDS PHILATELISTS  
of CALIFORNIA  
(now in its 45<sup>th</sup> year)**

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**December 2014**

**November meeting.** Attending at the home of Fred Van der Heyden's niece, Valeska Smets, were: Dennis Buss, Franklin Ennik, HansPaul Hager, Hans Kremer, Fred Van der Heyden and Paul Swierstra.

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**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.

**AROUND THE TABLE**

**Dennis Buss** discussed the achievements and art work of Dutch artist, Roelof Paul Citroen. R.P. Citroen only produced one series of postage stamps for the PTT, the attractive five-stamp, 1949 summer series featuring summer holiday activities (NVPH nrs. 513-517). This colorful issue urges the Dutch public to go out and enjoy the many outdoor activities after being restricted and cooped up for five years during WWII. Relatively few of this charity issue was sold because the Dutch public had very little discretionary money after the War. R.P. Citroen was well known in the Dutch art world and mentored many prominent art students during his lifetime. He was also known for his fine portraits of famous Dutch people.



**Paul Swierstra** passed around several tear sheets featuring articles on stamps as a work of art: Is the Postage Stamp a Work of Art? *Stamp Collecting* 89(17):525. January 3, 1958 and Zhou Ling Zhao on Stamp Designing *China Philately*, page 26, PRC 1983.

The **December 13<sup>th</sup> meeting** will be held at the home of Hans Kremer starting at 1:00pm. Hans' telephone number is 925-820-5841..**Note change of meeting date.**  
The **January 17<sup>th</sup> meeting** will be held at the home of HansPaul Hager starting at 1:00pm. HansPaul's telephone number is 408-770-9132.

**Franklin Ennik** passed around two envelopes sent to Berlin, Germany from Amsterdam: one posted 12 November 1924, with 30 cent franking and the other: posted 3 March 1925, REGISTERED with 35 cent franking. Both envelopes have the same Berlin receiving address. So, what's up with this difference in postal rate?? The 30 cent envelope most likely contained a business letter (=second weight class between 20 and 100 grams) which would match the applied postage. The second envelope is of the first weight class (or less than 20 grams =20 cent international plus Registered 15 cent) which would match the applied postage.

**Hans Kremer** passed around copies of several advertisements featuring “LUX Toilet Zeep” that appeared in the June 1938 issue of Netherlands Indies *Soerabaya Nieuwsblad*, which informs readers that FREE, franked post cards with images of 1920s--1930s movie starlets are available and come with purchased packages of soap. Hans also showed us a long series of vintage post cards ca 1900 illustrating the beach facilities at Scheveningen; a notice from the website <http://www.postzegelblog.nl/postzegeluitgiften-nederland-2014#decemberzegels> which illustrates the entire 2014 production run of stamps issued by the POST.NL issued in 2014, including the new *Decemberzegels* (18 November) and *Dag van de Postzegel* series (17 October); and, Hans pointed out that the recent definitive stamp image of Willem-Alexander will likely be issued periodically, so look for the year of issue in the upper right corner of the stamp.



**Fred Van der Heyden** passed around a series of post cards from his collection: a long series of postcards illustrating the progression of the construction of the Afsluitdyke in the 1930s; a series of post cards illustrating Fokker aeroplanes constructed before 1940; a series of post cards illustrating Rembrandt paintings; a series of post cards illustrating Voor Het Kind images; a mid-1800s paper 25 cent bill; and a copy of the book, Sleeswijk's “Atlas der Geheele Aarde.” 1932.

**HansPaul Hager** passed around examples of various postage due applied to covers, including Postalia cancels and “tax persue” cancels and a large series of postage due reply cards with various amounts of postage due stamps applied. Postage due stamps are affixed to a post card sized form indicating that a company has paid for the postage on commercial postage-paid envelopes.

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**Leeuwarden: puntstempel number 67**

Corresponding member **Nick Laninga** sent us an inquiry regarding an interesting puntstempel cancel in his collection. Leeuwarden, number 67, was issued with two types of puntstempels.....one with a curl on the 6 and *one without the curl*. With a bit of searching, **Hans Kremer** found illustrations of the two types. The more common cancel with curl was issued March 24, 1869. The cancel without a curl was in use only during 1878–1879.



## Catalogue with Netherlands Stadspost Issues

These are the stamps issued by private delivery services and applied on mail delivered by them. If you are interested in this new stamp collecting genre.....contact the *Studiegroep Particuliere Postbezorging* (Study Group of Private Delivery Services). Registered in Apeldoorn, the SPP association was founded January 19, 1990 and can be contacted via the Internet. Stadspost stamps first appeared on mail delivered by private delivery services in 1969.

All stamps illustrated in this catalog were issued by functioning private postal services and agencies, companies and individuals who have actually delivered the mail. This includes Christmas stamps from churches, stamps from scouting groups and administration stamps used by stamp dealers, used for franking of correspondence between the cooperating companies and their customers. You will not find cinderella stamps in this catalog which are known to not be utilized for franking private delivery of mail. A stamp dealer who specializes in Netherlands Stadspost stamps issued from 1969 to 2003 is **De Stampgrossier**; they can be reached at [stampgrossier@hotmail.com](mailto:stampgrossier@hotmail.com).

Source: *Catalogus Nederlandse Stadspostzegels 2011*. Studiegroep Particuliere Postbezorging, 2011. 272 bladz.

Shown here is a series of stamps issued in 1996 by *SelectPost* delivery services for use in Gemeente Zaanstad (NH.) which includes the City of Zaandam.



Shown here is a commercial cover delivered in March 2009 by *Sandd* delivery services in Amsterdam.



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## The Three Colors of the 7½ cent Queen Wilhelmina “Veth stamp.”

By Hans Kremer

The first set of three “Veth” stamps was issued on September 6, 1924 on the occasion of the International Philatelic Exhibition in The Hague (September 6–17, 1924). Their denominations were 10 cent (gray-green), 15 cent (dark gray), and 35 cent (brown-orange) respectively.

Additional stamps with the same design were issued over time, starting in September 1924. The 7½ cent yellow version is known to exist as of March 16, 1925. The yellow 7½ cent stamp was mainly used for mailing domestic postal cards, at least until October 1, 1926 when the domestic postal card rate was changed from 7½ to 5 cent.



On July 1, 1927 the domestic letter rate was lowered from 10 to 7½ cent. This in itself did not require a new 7½ cent stamp on it, however it was decided to replace the yellow 7½ stamp with different color stamp. The reason was that there were many yellowish envelopes, making it a bit hard to see if there was a yellow stamp on it. Since the violet 60 cent denomination was no longer needed under the new rate structure the new 7½ cent received its color (violet). The earliest known date for a violet version is July 9, 1927.

It didn't take long for another rate change to take effect. On November 1, 1928 international rates were changed. This applied to letter rates from 15 to 12½ cent (to Belgium 12½ to 10 cent), and postal cards from 10 to 7½ cent (all foreign countries). Since the Dutch P.T.T. was a member of U.P.U. it had to adhere to its color scheme: Blue for letters, Red for postal cards. Thus the violet 7½ cent color had to be changed to red. However, there were still a lot of the violet 7½ cent stamps around and they had to be used up before a new red stamp would be issued. The earliest known date for a red 7½ cent version is November 28, 1928.

**Note: The 10 and 15 cent Veth stamps also are known in three different colors.**

References:

Arthur Schiller and Johannes de Kruyf. *Manual of the Stamps of Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Curaçao and Surinam*. Robert Teller Sons & Dorner, New York. May 1940. 217 pg.

*NVPH Specialiteiten Catalogus 2012--2014*. 2e Editie.

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## A short note about the first Dutch airmail stamps (1921).

By Hans Kremer

On May 1, 1921 the first Dutch airmail stamps were issued. This included denominations of 10 cent (red), 15 cent (green) and 60 cent (blue). Designer: Chris Lebeau. They were issued for the payment of the airmail rate over and above the regular postal rate. The proceeds (after deducting administrative costs) of these stamps went to the KLM.

It turned out that keeping track of these proceeds was much more cumbersome than was anticipated and it was just over a year later (per June 1, 1922) that these stamps were withdrawn.

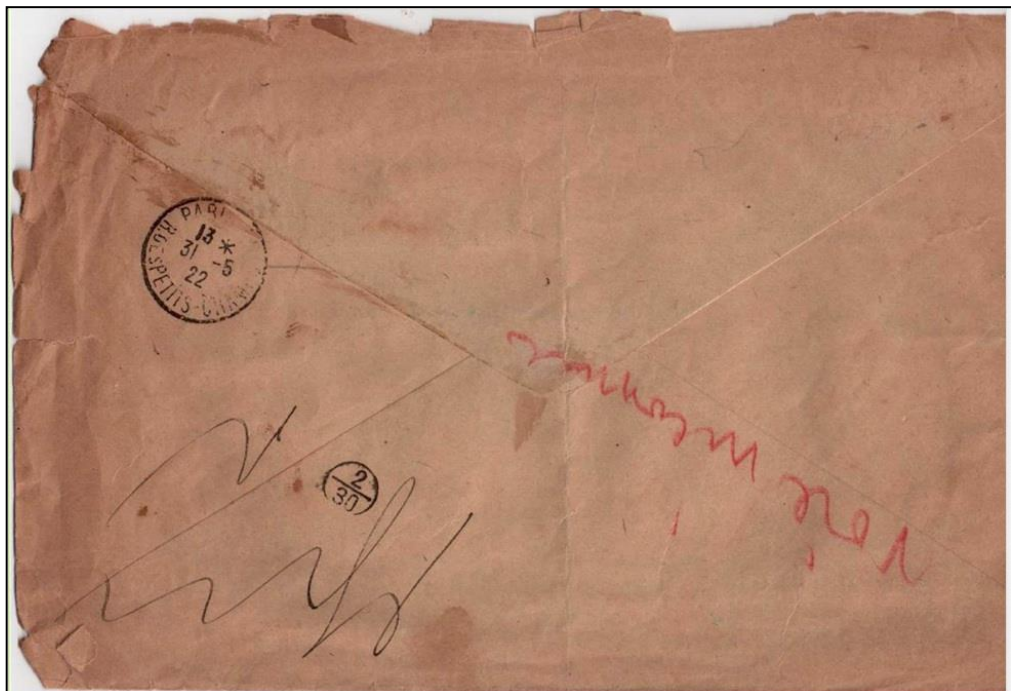
When a printers strike in early 1923 slowed down the supply of postage stamps it was decided to re-issue these airmail stamps, but this time the stamps could be used for regular mail as well.



The registered airmail cover shown here was sent May 30, 1922 from Amsterdam to Paris, from which it was returned to sender (note **RETOUR A L'ENVOYEUR** at front center, bottom of the cover).

**Postage required:**  
 Regular postage  
 (under 20  
 grams) to France  
 =20 cent plus  
 Registration 15  
 cent for a total of  
 35 cent.

**Postage applied:**  
 Regular stamps  
 4 + 4½ + 10 +  
 12½ = 31 cent.  
**Plus:** Airmail  
 stamps 10 + 15 +  
 60 cent= 85 cent.





It appears that the **regular postage** was short 4 cent (35 - 31), but why so much in airmail stamps? Only the 15 cent stamp would have been sufficient.



When the PTT announced at the end of May 1922 that the airmail stamps would be withdrawn as per June 1, a stamp dealer (a person very familiar with what was going on with the PTT), sent this letter. He probably made sure that it was returned to him (= 'maakwerk?') by a friend at the other end. The return date (Paris May 31, 1922) was the last day these airmail stamps were valid (see reverse of the envelope).

The reverse of the envelope also shows a small round cancel, with a "2" over a "30." This turns out to be a mailman cancel for Paris rayon # 2 and quarter # 30.



The sender might have figured that such a "close to last day of issue" philatelic item would be more profitable to him than turning in these stamps for a full refund, which is what the PTT suggested you do with them.

Of course if he had hung on to the set until mid 1923 he would have been able to use those stamps at their full face value **on all his** outgoing mail. It was not until March 31, 1935 that the stamps were withdrawn.

Reference:

*NVPH Speciale Catalogus 2014, 73rd edition.*

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### The Large Round Cancel of De Krim (OV:) 21 JAN 01

This cover sent from the sub-post office (*hulppostkantoor*) of De Krim to Zutphen is unusual because the small village of De Krim is in the Province of Overijssel but its associated main post office is in Coevorden which is in the adjacent Province of Drenthe. De Krim received its Large Round Cancel on February 1, 1899.

The village of De Krim, located in the *gemeente* Hardenberg, is now a focus for summer time *Boerencamping* (= farmland camping) with its *Rust, Ruimte en Recreatie* (=rest, open space and recreation) possibilities.

