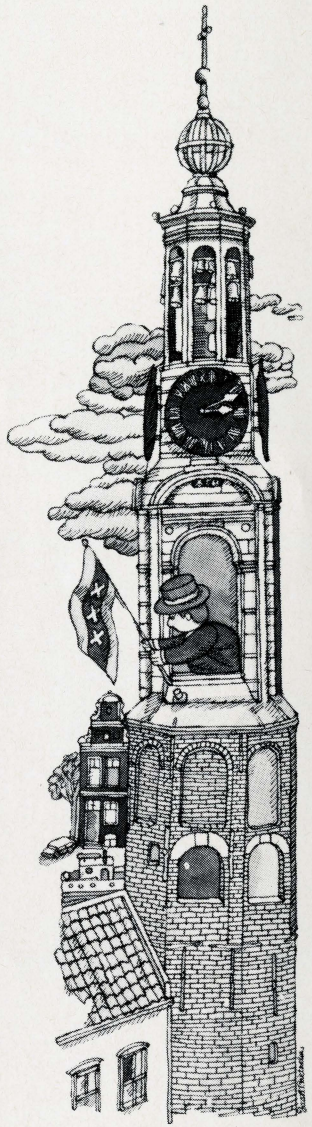

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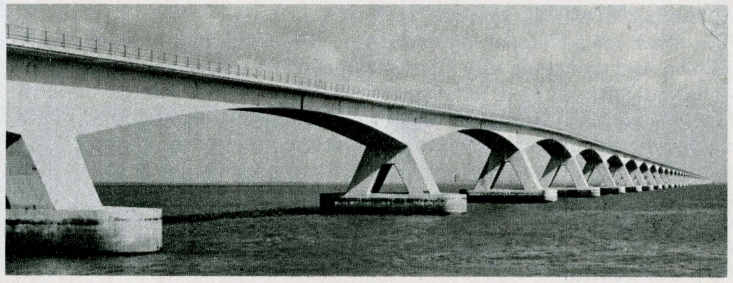
holland

is a small country. Only 187 miles long by 109 miles wide. Yet it has a big heart. It is the most populous country in the world, with 990 people per square mile. But it has heathered moors so quiet that they can shelter the world's most sensitive radio telescope. It is a country of windmills, centuries-old traditional costumes which are still worn as everyday dress, of raw herrings and sweet-tasting beer, of friendly people and the world's most advanced factories, of architecture and horticulture, of mile upon mile of super motorways and mile upon mile of golden sands.
Everyone speaks English and German and French . . . and a few are known on occassions to speak Dutch. It is the gateway to Continental Europe, less than an hour away from London by air and only a little more by the car ferries and boat trains which ply the North Sea.
Every Dutchman is an individualist—there are no less than 12 active political parties—but the country has a constitutional monarchy.

Holland is a lovely country. Mellow façades reflect 17th Century greatness while futuristic contemporary architecture abounds which is as breath-taking as can be found anywhere. Its cities seem on one hand to be as old as time. Yet they can offer some of the most sophisticated nightlife in Europe. The Dutch take a just pride in their country and are never happier than where showing it off to a foreigner.

For it is an international country. It's only natural boundary—the North Sea, which divides it from Great Britain—has been reduced in status to little more than one of its own canals by the abundance of air and sea links which exist between the two countries. The gateway to Europe is what the Dutch call Holland and it is a description which it would be difficult to criticise. Holland has so very much to offer that one could spend a year there and still only scratch the surface. Yet 12 hours and a car would enable one to see its three principal cities, much of its countryside and, of course, the sea. They say that God made the earth but the Dutch made Holland. The land has been fought for against the remitless ravages of the sea. And battle after battle has been won by the Dutch.
Holland is a little country with a big heart. Come and see it for yourself.

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Amsterdam

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about this book

This is an abbreviated quide to Holland, published by VVV Combinatie 'Holland', Naussauplein 31, The Hague. It includes tips and suggestions for visits and discoveries in several cities and areas. More comprehensive information is available from this book's sponsors, the Netherlands National Tourist Office in The Hague, London, New York, San Francisco or Toronto.
Write them for additional information on the things that interest you in Holland. Or contact the VVV (tourist association) care of any Dutch town for general information or hotel and tour bookings in that area. All the local VVV's are equipped to help with every problem which might crop up forthe visitor. The data given in this booklet was correct on publication. The publishers cannot assume responsibility for changes which have taken place since. Prices quoted in Pounds sterling should be seen as estimates, in view of fluctuating international exchange rates. In some Dutch cities, a Sojourn Tax may be levied. Where applicable, this tax is in addition to the prices quoted.

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with towering town houses, hushed courtyards. Its traffic follows the gentle curve of canals that once were the city's lifelines. But is Amsterdam old'? Not at all! It has been the country's young-thinking trend-setter for as long as it has been Amsterdam. A glance at the passing crowd will show you the youth that sparks the city's life today. A glance behind those stately facades will show you a town that's hip, that swings. Amsterdam is a 'now' city. And a beautiful one.

Characteristic and worth seeing: The **canals** that enclose the heart of the city in concentric rings, and that are lined with magnificent old homes. The **Royal Palace,** built, like most old Amsterdam buildings not on stone foundations but on more than 13,650 wooden piles sunk into the spongy soil. The **Schreiers Toren,** tower of tears, near the Central Station, where sailors' wives once made their tearful farewells and from which Henry Hudson set sail to North America. The **Westerkerk,** church where Rembrandt is buried and where, in 1966, Crown Princess Beatrix was married. The **Munt,** once a guard tower, than a money-maker's mint, and the **floating flower market** at its feet. The **Begijnhof,** hushed almshouse courtyard whith some of the city's oldest buildings. By all means stroll through the city, for the best possible views from some of its **800 bridges,** and the charming sights that have helped make Amsterdam Europe's fourth most-popular tourist city.

Shopping: Flea-market bargains on the **Waterloo Plein** (every day, best in the morning). **Boutiques** all over town, quite a few grouped near each other on the P. C. Hooftstraat. Shops for everything in the **Kalverstraat-Heiligeweg** clutch of streets between the Dam and the Munt—and no automobiles to hinder progress—as well as on the Damrak, Nieuwendijk and the Leidsestraat. Four huge **departmental stores,** the Bijenkorf, C & A, Gerzon's and Vroom and Dreesmann, all near the Dam. **Haute couture** by Holland's bright young designers, in tens of shops. Good areas for antique hunters are the Rokin and Nieuwe Spieghelstraat streets. Look also for brass, pewter, silver, copper, crystal, flower bulbs, chocolate prints, fabrics, clothing, shoes—anything your heart desires. Prices are below average for Europe. **Early closing:** Monday mornings for most shops. Otherwise shops open at about 9:00 a.m. six days a week, close at 5:30 p.m. every day but Thursday, when closing time is 9:00 p.m.

Diamonds: bargains in the Low Countries, where, unset, they are sold tax-free. Amsterdam is a diamond-cutting centre, and visits to watch craftsmen at work are free-of-charge.

Museums: World-renowned is the **Rijksmuseum**—not only for its Dutch Masters (especially Rembrandt, whose Night Watch hang there), bur for other extensive collections. The **Stedelijk Museum** concentrates on impressionistic and contemporary art. Next door a new gallery boasts over 500 **Van Gogh** works. The **Rembrandt House,** where the painter lived and worked, contains many of his etchings as well as Rembrandt memorabilia. The **Historical Museum,** in the Waaggebouw, the old city weighinghouse. **Madame Tussaud's Panopticum,** the first permanent exhibition outside London, a gallery of Dutch heroes with a sequence of tableaux showing the life and work of Rembrandt. The

Niemeyer Dutch Tobaccological Museum, for fascinating background on smoking from a Dutch point of view. Out at the airport, the **National Aviation Museum.** Opening in Amsterdam in the autumn of 1972, the **Vincent van Gogh Museum.** All told, Amsterdam is home to 44 museums, covering a vast range of subject matter.

Night life: Centers around three areas: the **sailors' quarter** near the harbour, and two squares, the **Leidseplein** and the **Rembrandtplein.** Includes discotheques, dance halls, night clubs, cabarets. Things get lively after about 10:30 in the evening, turn quiet again between two and three a.m. Night club entrance charges are low; there are no minimum drink requirements. Dutch pubs abound, are frequented by all manner of Amsterdam inhabitants, and are good places to meet Dutchmen. Distillers' tasting-houses are fun to visit—each has its own assortment of drinks and drinking traditions.

Concerts: Include those by Amsterdam's **Concertgebouw Orchestra** which performs in the home concert hall under its conductor, Bernhard Haitink, whenever it's not on tour (mid-August to mid-May, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, Sunday afternoons). Book in advance through a VVV office. Both Dutch **ballet** companies and the Netherlands **opera** give frequent Amsterdam performances. The **Holland Festival,** the country's international tribute to the arts, is held from June 15 through July 11 and many of its performances are held in Amsterdam.

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2–4 Nieuwe Doelenstraat, Amsterdam, tel. 020-234836, Telex: 12081, Cable-adress: Europotel Amsterdam.

Conventions: In addition to the congress and convention facilities offered by the city's large hotels, Amsterdam is also home to the **RAI Congress Center,** a complex of buildings equipped to handle groups of 30 and crowds of 1250. Facilities include film projection equipment, simultaneous translations, the largest restaurant in the country, a mammoth parking lot.

For journalists: Amsterdam's News Center, next to the Atheneum book store, on the corner of the Spui and Spuistraat, for the sale of up-to-date international newspapers, magazines, etc. Special rooms for journalists, with telephones, typewriters, basic office supplies. Daily live news broadcasts. Open from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Do as the Dutchmen do. See Surprising Amsterdam by bike. Your bike awaits. Let a charming hostess guide you on this unforgettable adventure. Imagine yourself on your own bike, absorbing the romantic atmosphere. Along the canals, over tall and lean bridges, and on your way stopovers at a famous tasting tavern, a 17th century canalhouse, a cosy bodega, and many others. This adventure will be the highlight of your stay.
Reservation at VVV-Amsterdam Tourist Office, 5, Rokin or opposite Central Railway Station.

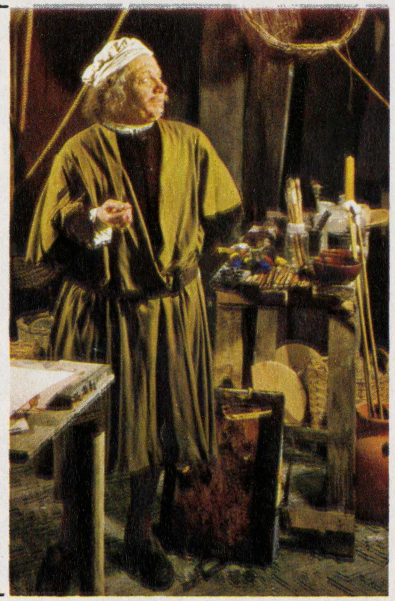
Madame Tussaud's Panoptikum in Amsterdam

A scene in the only Madame Tussaud's outside London, Amsterdam's new exhibition of famous national and international personalities.

Includes the strange world of Hieronymus Bosch and a carousel of contemporary life.

Open every day, also on Sunday, from 10 a.m.
From May – October opened every night till 22.00 h.
Kalverstraat 156 by Spui.
Tel. 229949.

Rembrandt

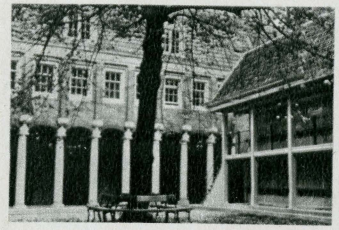


Suggested additions:
Bulbfields and Keukenhof Gardens (mid-April to mid-May), a half-day tour.
A Grand Holland tour, one full day.
A bus excursion to the twin costume towns of Volendam and Marken, a half-day tour.
A three-day pass for rail travel throughout western Holland, and city bus and tram travel in Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam.

Tours in Amsterdam:
Sightseeing in Amsterdam, a comprehensive coach tour of the city, 2½ hours, daily at 9:45 and 10:00 a.m., 2:00 and 2:30 p.m. Operated by six different organizations, all on or near the Dam. Get data from the VVV.
Discovering Amsterdam, a coach and boat tour. 2½ hours, daily, 9:15 a.m. and 1:15 p.m.
Canal Tour, by glass-topped motor launch through city and harbor, 1¼ hours, daily, every 15 minutes. Operated by eight organizations, tickets available at the VVV. Amsterdam by Candle Light, a motor-launch cruise on illuminated canals, wine and cheese served on board, daily in summer, 2 hours, departs at 8:00 p.m.
Operated by Bergmann Travel Service.
Deluxe Amsterdam by Candle Light, as above, with dinner added, 5 hours, daily in summer from Damrak 34, 7:15 p.m.
Amsterdam by Night, a coach tour to pubs, nightclubs, cabarets, 3 hours, daily, departs at 8:45 p.m.

Helpful addresses:
Tourist and hotel information at the VVV, Rokin 5, telephone 66444 (9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. except

AMSTERDAM HISTORICAL MUSEUM



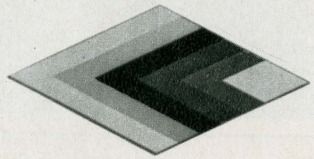
In the heart of the city, near the Dam, are situated the splendid old buildings of the Amsterdam Orphanage, now being restored.
Here the Amsterdam Historical Museum has its new home. Temporary exhibitions are held in a recently restored part (with attractive court yard and restaurant).
Kalverstraat 92, Tel. 020-223445.
open: During exhibitions on weekdays from 9.30 a.m.- 5 p.m. On Sundays from 1 a.m.-5 p.m., Thursday evenings 7 p.m.-10 p.m.
Tram lines: 1, 2, 4, 13, 16, 17, 24 and 25.

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DE HAAS-Amsterdam
Near Leidsebosje
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Niemeyer Nederlands Tabacologisch Museum
(Niemeyer Dutch Tobaccological Museum)
57, Amstel - Amsterdam - Telephone 020-22 60 94
Open: daily, except on Sundays, from 10 a.m.–5 p.m.

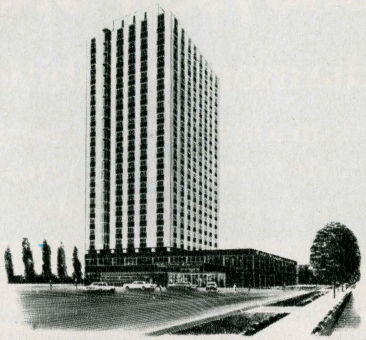
diamonds from breakfast to dinner
Holshuysen-Stoeltie
diamond exhibition
amsterdam amstelstraat/wagenstraat
open daily from 9.00 till 17.00 hours - phone 020-237601

Sundays); and the VVV, Central Station, telephone 242322, 244122, 244456 (9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., daily).
Air terminal, Museumplein, direct bus connections to the airport for all arriving and departing aircraft, telephone 731212 (7:00 a.m. to midnight, daily).
Excursion reservations at the VVV, Rokin 5.

A Day on the House in Surprising Amsterdam—an amazing free offer by the Amsterdam Tourist Office, available every winter, mid-October through mid-March. The Day on the House is made up of 21 gifts, including a sandwich-shop lunch; dinner in an Indonesian restautrant, a Continental restaurant or a typically Dutch restaurant; drinks in a Dutch pub or night club; free beer and a guided tour at the Heineken brewery; free admission to three museums; a launch tour of canals and harbor; an introduction to a diamond cutter's; gifts, guidebooks and maps. **To enjoy the Day on the House** make Amsterdam your first, or your last stop on an intercontinental journey from Europe. Pick up a Day on the House gift certificate from your travel agent when you book your air or sea tickets (the offer is not available to charter passengers), exchange this certificate for a book of vouchers when you arrive in Amsterdam.

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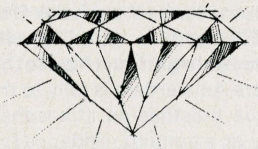
Rate for a single room: from $ 20,30. Rate for a double room: from $ 37,50 (including tax and service charges). Group-rates and off season rates on request.

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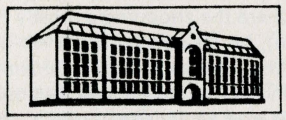
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The Hague

The seat of Dutch Government, official residence of the Queen (who actually lives in the country, at Soestdijk), home of foreign diplomats, half an hour from Amsterdam's airport, the outskirts of Rotterdam and Amsterdam by supermotorway; adjacent Scheveningen is the Netherlands' biggest seaside resort.
Where Amsterdam is jolly to the point of being perhaps just a bit wild, The Hague breathes an atmosphere of graciousness and dignity. Its origins were as a hunting residence for the Counts of Holland in the 13th Century –a residence which gradually became a city, though, for all its 580,000 inhabitants, The Hague has never received a city charter. Rather, it has remained a park-studded (there are 35 parks altogether) and elegant residence. There's plenty of the lively in The Hague, nevertheless, especially in summer, when the beach at Scheveningen lights up and goes international. (More on Scheveningen on page 44.)

Characteristic and worth seeing: The government buildings and Houses of Parliament on the **Binnenhof,** or Inner Court, clustered around the **Knight's Hall**–all that's left of the hunting lodge. Here, on the third Tuesday of September, Queen Juliana arrives in a golden coach, accompanied by a colourful retinue and great pomp and circumstance, to open Parliament. Nearby is the **Buitenhof,** whose one remaining medieval building still has the trappings inside of the torture chamber and prison it once was, plus the **Hofvijver,** or court pond, a gemlike little lake with an island in the middle. The **Lange Voorhout,** a broad tree-lined avenue whose 18th Century architecture is breathtaking. **Huis ten Bosch** (the House in the Woods), official Royal Residence, used mostly for receptions, a 17th Century country house open to the public from mid-July to mid-August, Mondays through Fridays. The Peace Palace, home of the International Court of Justice.
Madurodam: Worthy of a paragraph all its own, a valley full of Holland in miniature. Four-lane motorways, scheduled trains, an airport, castles, water skiers, a harbor, tulip fields and quite a bit more spread along a two-mile path—the whole thing is scaled down to 1/25th of big-people size. It's as much fun for adults as it is for children. Open from the Thursday before Easter until the first Sunday in October. Opening time is 9:30 a.m. Closing time until June 30 is 10:00 p.m.; until August 31, 11.00 p.m. until the third Tuesday in September, 10:00 p.m., until the first Sunday in October, Mondays through Fridays, 6:00 p.m., weekends, 10:00 p.m. Admission is £ 0.35 for adults, £ 0.15 for children.

Shopping: The Hague's no-motor-traffic areas are the **Palace** and the **City Promenades,** near the Binnenhof, where the shopping's mostly for clothing (for all its elegance, not expensive), books and prints. There are also the **four big departmental stores,** the Bijenkorf, C & A, Gerzon's, and Vroom and Dreesmann, the latter two in the traffic-free area. Antiqueing is good on the Denneweg, Noordeinde and Molenstraat streets, and Thursdays at the antique market in the Voorhout. As in Amsterdam, visitors will find it easy to load up on typically Dutch antiques, Delftware, silver, brass, pewter and copper. Boon to Hague visitors is that the summertime shops in Scheveningen stay open seven days a week, and evenings, and sell much of what's also available downtown. Hague early closing: Monday morning. Shops are open Tuesdays through Saturdays from about 9:00 a.m. until 5:30 or 6:00 p.m. except on Thursdays when closing time is later, at 9:00 p.m.

Museums: One of the world's most compact museums is The Hague's **Mauritshuis,** overlooking the Hofvijver. This elegant little palace was once a private residence. It now houses Rembrandts, Vermeers, Jan Steens, among others. The **Gemeentemuseum,** famous for spectacular temporary exhibitions, also contains contemporary works of art, including a sizeable collection of Mondriaans, and a collection of musical instruments. The **Panorama Mesdag** (not to be confused with the **Mesdag Museum,** which is also worth seeing) is home of the largest panoramic painting in the world—370 feet long and 43 feet high—that circles the building's top floor. It was painted by the painter Mesdag, his wife and the painter Breitner, to place the viewer 'in' Scheveningen as it was in 1881. There are also a **Costume Museum** and a good **Planetarium.**

Night life: Concentrates around a square called the **Plein,** near the Mauritshuis Museum. Cabarets and bars are open all year round. May through September there's even more to choose from when **Scheveningen** opens up. International shows, international audiences, everything from Dutch pop singers to Latin American rhythms. Rarely an entrance charge in town, very low entrance charges in Scheveningen.

Concerts: Include those of The Hague's **Residentie Orchestra,** which is world-famous, and performances of other visiting orchestras and soloists, all year round. The Residentie's September through April home concert schedule calls for performances Wednesdays and Saturdays in the Netherland's Congress Centre. The Netherlands Opera performs in the Circus Theatre in Scheveningen. Like Amsterdam, The Hague hosts Holland Festival performances.

Conventions: The Netherlands Convention and Congress Centre has an impressive variety of buildings, halls and dining areas designed to provide up to 2000 congress-goers with every imaginable facility. There is also the Scheveningen Congress Centre in that resort's Kurzaal.

Wassenaar: Neighbor to The Hague is Wassenaar, a richly elegant residential district whose centre has retained a small-town 'old Dutch' atmosphere. Wassenaar is The Hague's gateway to tulip country. Its recreational facilities include miles of dune paths, a clean, quiet beach, a zoo. The National Automobile Museum is in nearby Leidschendam. The Wassenaar VVV, telephone 3215, is at Joh. de Wittstraat 1.

A tour in The Hague:
A sightseeing tour of the city (Mondays through Saturdays, May 8 through August 25), a half-day tour for £ 1.25.

Tours from The Hague:
Bulbfields and Keukenhof Gardens (Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, April to Mid-May), a half-day tour for £ 1.80.
A Grand Holland Tour, including Aalsmeer, Volendam and Marken (Tuesdays, June 27 through September 5), a full-day tour for £ 2.50.
A visit to Amsterdam, including launch tour (Thursdays, April 6 through October 26), a half-day tour for £ 1.80.
A bus excursion to Delft and Rotterdam (Mondays, April 3 through October 30), a half-day tour for £ 1.80.
A bus excursion to the Alkmaar Cheese Market, the port of Hoorn and the Enclosing Dike (Fridays, June 23 through September 8)), a full-day tour for £ 2.50.
A windmill tour (Saturdays, July 1 through August 26), a half-day tour for £ 1.55.
A bus excursion to the Belgian cities of Brussels and Antwerp (Wednesdays, June 28 through September 6), a full-day tour for £ 3.10.

Helpful addresses:
Tourist and hotel information at the VVV, Gevers Deynootplein, Scheveningen, telephone 546200 (9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays, and 11:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Sundays, March 27 to mid-September; 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Mondays through Fridays, mid-September to March 27); the VVV at Hollandsspoor (HS) Station, telephone 546200 (8:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Mondays through

Scheveningen, beach and Pier.





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THE HAGUE - SCHEVENINGEN - HOLLAND

APRIL - OCTOBER

Open to the public: Thursday before Easter through June 30 daily, 9:30 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.; July 1 through August 31 daily, 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.; September 1 through 18 daily, 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.; September 19 through the first Sunday in October (closing date) Mondays through Fridays, 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays, 9:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Box office and restaurant close 30 minutes earlier.

Entrance fee: Adults, Fl. 3,—; children 12 and under, Fl. 1,50; groups of at least 20, Fl. 2,50 for adults and Fl. 1,— for children.

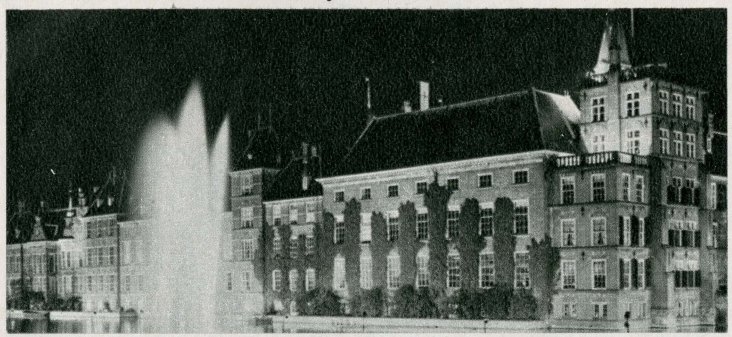
The smallest town in the world lies close to The Hague. A bewitching, jewellike miniature, it has been built true to nature, at a scale 1/25th of normal size. Madurodam represents Holland from 1000 A.D. to the present. Cupped into its sheltered valley is enough to let the visitor "do" all Holland in an hour - by day, or by the light of 46,000 tiny lamps at night.
Madurodam is a living war memorial. It benefits thousands, as all profits go to charitable causes.
Take time for Madurodam. It's small enough fo find room in your heart.

Saturdays, and 8:30 a.m. to 7:45 p.m. Sundays, March 27 to mid-September; 8:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays, 11:00 a.m. to 5:45 p.m. Sundays, mid-September to March 27).
Air terminal, Turfmarkt, direct bus connections to Amsterdam and Rotterdam airports for all arriving and departing aircraft, telephone 184860.

ANWB, the Netherlands national automobile club, head office, Wassenaarseweg 220, telephone 264426 for general information, 264455 for highway and automobiling data.
Theatre and hotel reservations at the VVV Scheveningen, and the HS Railway Station, every day but Sundays (10:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.).

Prepaid Hague holidays:
Three days, two nights. Price, including a sightseeing discount, tips and taxes, admission to the Scheveningen amusement pier, an eight-ride tram ticket, admission to either Madurodam or the Planetarium, admission to the Mesdag Panorama, from £ 6.20
Eight days, seven nights. Price, including a sightseeing discount, tips and taxes, admission to the Scheveningen amusement pier, an eight-trip tram ticket, admission to either Madurodam or the Planetarium, admission to the Mesdag Panorama, from £ 16.40

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Rotterdam

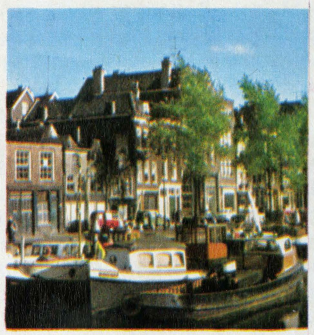
Ultra-modern city so closely tied to its port (world's largest) that it is now known as Rotterdam Europoort, on the Rhine, 20 miles inland from the North Sea, Holland's second-largest city. This bustling metropolis, a marvel of modern city planning, owes its modern look to tragedy. For Rotterdam was bombed flat early in World War II, and most of what was quaint or old or picturesque was lost. But Rotterdammers are indomitable. They began, before the ruins had ceased to smolder, to plan a perfect city. Rotterdam rose again, a phoenix, and an example of how a 20th Century city should look. Rotterdam owes its greatest importance to its harbour, which is the largest and busiest in the world. Shops that enter Rotterdam Europoort serve inland Europe on the Rhine and its tributairies, and serve the world on all its oceans.

Characteristic and worth seeing: The **St. Laurens Church,** Gothic and one of the few vestiges (albeit restored) of Rotterdam's pre-World War II past. The **Monument for a Devastated City,** a statue of a man whose heart, like Rotterdam's, has been torn out, on the Blaak-Schiedamsedijk corner. Another statue, **Monsieur Jacques,** a portly, humorous, business-like Rotterdammer, on the Coolsingel. The **Euromast** tower, 594 feet high (a restaurant at 342 feet, an observation point reached by spiralling outside elevator at the very top), with sweeping vistas of harbor and countryside. Open daily, 9:00 a.m. to midnight. The harbour, best seen by boat tour (see below). **Eur-o-rama,** an exhibition (and restaurant-with-

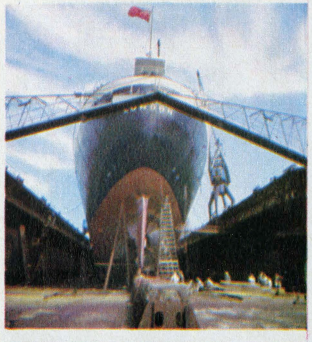
The Lijnbaan shopping centre.













Rotterdam, city of many aspects !

view) on the port's continuing growth and development. **Delfshaven**, oldest part of Rotterdam, with the building from which the Pilgrim Fathers embarked for America. The **Metro**, Holland's first, running partly in tunnels under water.

Shopping : Most exciting on the **Lijnbaan**, an extensive centre of shops and streets, built to exclude all motor traffic, and a sightseers' attraction as well as a shoppers' goal. Along with shops and boutiques, the Lijnbaan houses, or is near to, most of the city's big departmental stores. Moreshops on the **Coolsingel**, which borders the Lijnbaan.

Museums : The **Boymans-van Beuningen**, one of the world's richest museums, with old and modern works, sculpture, ceramics, glass, silver, furniture. The **Prins Hendrik Nautical Museum**, for the history of navigation. The **Ethnographical Museum**, for arts and crafts from other lands. The **Bouwcentrum**, international information centre for the building trade, with permanent and temporary exhibits on building and dwellings.

Night life : Scattered through the city, with floorshows and dancing, nightclubs rarely impose minimums or entrance fees. The sailors' quarter is in the Rochussenstraat-Gravendijkwal area. Throughout the city there are pubs full of local atmosphere. 30 of them stay open until 4 : 00 a.m.

Concerts : For acoustics claimed to be the best on earth, attend a concert in the Doelen, Rotterdam's new music and concert hall, where the **Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra** has scheduled concerts from September through May. Holland Festival performances take place in the Doelen.

Conventions : The **Doelen** is also a convention hall, and it can accommodate up to 2200 conventioneers. Its two huge auditoriums boast oversize armchair-like seats, there are simultaneous translation equipment and ample facilities for successful gatherings.

Schiedam : Once the world's largest gin-producing city (the drink was a Dutch invention, by the way), Schiedam's 50 distilleries still pour out a substantial amount of the drink Dutch call jenever, as well as related liqueurs. This Rotterdam neighbor has an interesting Municipal Museum of local lore. The Schiedam VVV, telephone 266000, is at Overschiesestraat 1.

Vlaardingen : Another Rotterdam neighbor, this is Holland's leader for cod and herring fishing, and has sent fleets out since the year 1400. May to October is the fishing season. The giant fish auction house is open for visitors during expositions. Good place to see not only Vlaardingen but also the New Waterway, which links Rotterdam to the sea, is to visit the

SPIDO HARBOURTRIPS
Daytrips to Deltaworks-Europoort, etc.
Willemsplein - ROTTERDAM - Tel. 010 - 135400

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Rotterdam: Modern, comfortable hotel, with sauna and hairdresser's (shop), located in Shopping Centre Lijnbaan, Rotterdam.
Schouwburgplein 1 - Rotterdam - Tel. (010) 132900 - Telex 21640

THE ROTTERDAM PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

performs in The Doelen Concert Hall

Tickets available at the VVV Office, 19, Stadhuisplein

ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM



25 Willemskade, Rotterdam, Tel. 111055
Works of art and handicrafts from non-European countries.
Performances of dance and music, lectures and films.
Ethnographical souvenirs.
Open daily 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Sunday 11.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

MUSEUM BOYMANS-VAN BEUNINGEN
Rotterdam, Mathenesserlaan 18-20
Dutch paintings ranging from Van Eyck to Vincent van Gogh, Italian and French paintings from 15th to 19th century.
Modern Art. Sculptures from Middle Ages to most modern times. Ceramics, glassware, pewter, silver, lace and furniture.

Sightseeingtour Rotterdam
Seeing the new city in a most comfortable way.
English commentary.
From April to October 15 daily.
Start and tickets:
Rotterdam Tourist Office (VVV), 19, Stadhuisplein

bar high atop the Delta Hotel. The Vlaardingen VVV, telephone 348648, is at Westhavenkade 12.

Tours in Rotterdam:
VVV sightseeing tour of the city by coach, including the Euromast, 1¾ hours, daily at 11:00 a.m. from April 1 through October 15, until September 30 also at 2:00 p.m., a third tour at 4:00 p.m., departs from the VVV office, Stadhuisplein 19.
Harbor Tour by boat, 1¼ hours, daily, April 1 to October 1, 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at half-hour intervals; in October at 45-minute intervals; from November 1 to April 1 at 10:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:30 p.m., departs from Spido docks, Willemsplein.
Evening tour to Pernis refineries, 2½ hours, Tuesdays and Thursdays, July 1 to August 28, 8:00 p.m., departs from the Tieleman Company offices, Maasboulevard.

Suggested additions:
Bulbfields and Keukenhof Gardens (mid-April to mid-May), a half-day tour for £ 2.10.
A Grand Holland Tour, one full day for £ 3.55.
A Windmill Tour, a half-day tour for £ 2.10.
An excursion to Delft and The Hague, a half-day tour for £ 2.10.
A bus excursion to the Belgian cities of Antwerp and Brussels (Sundays only), a full-day tour for £ 3.10.
A three-day pass for rail travel throughout western Holland for £ 3.10.
A sightseeing flight over the harbor area (daily), 15 minutes, from Rotterdam's airport.
A sightseeing flight over Scheveningen and the Dutch coast (daily), 30 minutes, from Rotterdam's airport.

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Rotterdam Beursplein 35
Groningen Herestraat 20
Nijmegen Molenstraat 44

TOURIST MENU

Helpful addresses:
Tourist and hotel information at the VVV, Stadhuisplein 19, telephone 136000 (9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. daily, closed at 6:00 p.m. October 1 to March 15).
Hotel information at the VVV, Central Station, telephone 136006 (9:00 a.m. to midnight, daily).
Air terminal at the Stationsplein for Amsterdam and Rotterdam Airports, telephone 146044.
Theatre reservations at the VVV, Stadhuisplein 19 (seven days a week, 10:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.).

North of Amsterdam

The province of North Holland, bounded north of Amsterdam by the North Sea on the west and north and by the IJssel Lake on the east, is an area ideal for summer family holidays, and rife with sights to see. On the coast and nestled behind sheltering dunes are hundreds of bungalow camps and camp grounds. Scattered from coast to coast are sleepy little towns so quiet today it's hard to imagine that they were hotbeds of unrest during the 16th Century and homes of some of the world's most daring explorers in the 17th Century. To help you explore this picture-book area, we've listed several of its loveliest towns on a circular route: northwards near the western coast, south again near the eastern edge.

The Zaan area: Several quaint spots on the Zaan River, just about six miles outside Amsterdam, where the architecture is unique for the Netherlands: it is primarily of wood, a commodity that has been scarce for centuries. The Zaan area has always been the country's woodworking and shipbuilding center. In **Zaandam** the cottage still stands where Czar Peter the Great lived in 1697, when his learning-about-western-Europe program brought him to Dutch shipbuilders. In **Koog aan de Zaan** is a windmill-turned-museum for—logically—windmill lore. The **Zaanse Schans** is a living museum of old wooden houses transferred here from neighbouring villages and restored, now used as homes, restaurants and cafés. Open to the public.

Alkmaar: The town famous for its Friday morning cheese market (open-air, free-of charge, in full swing from 10:00 a.m. to noon, late April through September, when guildsmen in bright hats carry swaying barrows of round yellow cheeses from canal barges to weighing scales. (Special trains go to this event from many towns.) Alkmaar is worth visiting in its own right, as well. The Weigh House has a tower clock that puts on a spectacular show of moving horsemen and a trumpeter, every day at noon. Alkmaar's town hall is a Gothic gem, the town's St. Lawrence Church has one of the country's finest antique organs.

Schagen: An agricultural centre distinguished by its farmer's market, held Thursdays from mid-June through August, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Alkmaar's cheese market.



The Zaanse Schans.



This is actually a folklore festival, with most villagers in authentic and ornate costumes, and folkdancing on the village green. (There is a special train from Amsterdam.)

The Enclosing Dam: Twenty miles of dike, stretching to the coast of Friesland on the other side of the IJssel Lake, a man-made barrier that turned the historic Zuyder Zee into fresh water and made its new name possible. The dike was closed in 1932, and a watch tower and a restaurant mark the event. A climb to the top of the tower is a 'must', for its high view of water stretching to the horizon is a fine way to grasp the immensity of this human achievement.

Medemblik: Now a small town, once the seat of Holland's powerful Floris V, a count who subdued the Frisians and built Radboud Castle in Medemblik to keep his new subjects under control.

Enkhuizen: Another ancient port. The former warehouses of the Dutch East India Company have been converted into a museum on all imaginable items relating to Zuyder Zee history—costumes, artifacts, period rooms, firearms. Outside in the adjacent harbor are authentic examples of the sail-boats that once plied the Zuyder Zee.

Hoorn: The town that gave its name to Cape Horn. The harbour and light-house are lovely landmarks to earlier glory, and it's hard to believe that this village of narrow leaning houses was once a world power. Wednesdays, mid-June to mid-August, Hoorn holds an open-air, folklore-laden market.

Edam: Home of round, red-coated Dutch cheeses. Edam has much architecture worth noting. Open as a museum in the summer is the Captain's House, with a floating cellar, portraits of bygone town characters, and a carefully-maintained 18th century interior.

Right: Marken, costumes.



Enkhuizen, the harbor fortress.



Volendam and Marken: The Netherlands' two most famous costume towns. Volendam, on the mainland, has the costumes always thought of as typically Dutch—wide-winged caps, long full skirts for the women; baggy pants, red-and-white jackets, caps for men. Marken, a former island now reached by causeway, has tiny houses with interiors more like a ship's than a home's, and costumes that recall the inspiration of East India Company captains.

Monnickendam: Just north of Amsterdam, another charming time-stood-still port. Ancient houses brood over quiet canals, the Great Church is a countryside landmark. Clock tower chimes herald a parade of clock-work figures, every hour. Other town sights include the museum and an eel smokehouse.

Helpful addresses:

The VVV in any North Holland town.

The regional VVV office, Bierkade, Alkmaar, telephone 19841.

VVV-Theatre-Agents

For tickets to concerts, ballet and opera, apply to VVV offices or to hotel porters who generally act as VVV theatre agents.

Hôtel-Restaurant LION D'OR N.V.

Renowned hotel situated opposite the station.
80 beds. Rooms with bath and
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HAARLEM
34-36, Kruisweg
Tel. (023) 32 17 50



Haarlem

A city in the heart of the bulbfields and near the North Sea, that has prospered through the centuries—but that has also maintained the atmosphere that made it a centre of the arts. Frans Hals was born here, painted here. Mozart first played the organ in its St. Bavo Church. The city is still full of ateliers and artists' cafés, and it is the site of an internationally significant organist contest early every July. It's a good place to stay if you'd like to be near the beach (the resort at Zandvoort is just a few minutes away) and in the midst of gracious small-city living at the same time. One thing that's bound to strike you, no matter how long you decide to linger here, is the delightful way Haarlem's citizens have managed to maintain the beauties of medieval architecture while adding just enough of the niceties of 20th Century life.

Worth seeing: The **town square,** flanked by the 14th-Century **Town Hall,** the step-roofed **Meat Market** (contemporary art exhibits inside), the Great Church of **St. Bavo.** The church is open Mondays through Saturdays, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., April through September. Afternoon and evening organ recitals are held in summer. The **Frans Hals Museum,** in a rambling former almshouse, open Mondays through Saturdays, Sunday afternoons, with a bonus, from the end of March to mid-May, when it's open evenings as well, illumination is by candle light and there is chamber music in the background.

Helpful addresses: Tourist and hotel information at the VVV, Stationsplein 1, telephone 319059.

The 'Haarlem Flowergirls'



FRANS HALS MUSEUM - HAARLEM

Holland's most intimate art museum, showing works of art from the Haarlem School. Frans Hals group portraits; sculpture, arts and crafts; an old chemist's shop, doll's house and the Costeriana (the oldest collection of book printing). Open throughout the year.
Special evening opening hours with candlelight, floodlights, flowers and old music.



Hilversum and Gooiland

They call Hilversum and the forests and heath surrounding it the Garden of Amsterdam, and its landscapes make the title apt. Architecturally, the entire area is a seedbed for modern ideas, as the harmonious lines of such buildings as Hilversum's Town Hall and the Grand Hotel Gooiland attest. But Hilversum is also the country's radio-TV center, where most Dutch broadcasting studios are located. For visitors, Hilversum and its surroundings offer the bonuses of country-clean air, suburban calm and pleasant lodgings, such as those of Hotels Gooiland (Hilversum), Euromotel (Naarden), Jan Tabak (Bussum), Hamdorff (Laren), Hooge Vuursche (Baarn). All a scant ten miles-or-so from the excitement of Amsterdam, on the one hand, near the water sport centres and beaches of IJssel Lake and inland lake district, on the other (more on water sports on page 46). In contrast to up-to-date architecture and modern water sport pleasures are the villages and thick-walled castles that litter the nearby countryside—vestiges of days when building was often defensive and holidays were rarely taken.

Worth seeing in Hilversum: The **Town Hall,** built by Dudok (apply for admission at the Town Clerk's Office) and the **Grand Hotel Gooiland; other modern architecture** at the Fabritius, Snellius and Schuttersweg schools, the North Church (Noorderkerk). Various **broadcasting studios** (not always easy to visit, get data at the VVV). The **Vaart Museum.** The **Blijdenstein** arboretum (more than 350 varieties of needle-leaved trees) and the **Dr. Costerus Botanical Gardens.**
Other nearby towns worth seeing: The forest-bound village of **Lage Vuursche,** site of Drakesteyn Castle where Crown Princess Beatrix, her husband, Prince Claus, and their three children live. The Trompenburg Castle in **'s-Graveland,** the 17th Century fortress at **Muiden** with a café in the ancient cellars and a carefully restored herb garden. The walled town of **Naarden** with the vivid exhibitions in the historical museum its walls house. The Singer collection in the museum at **Laren** (closed through April for renovation). Costumes in the villages of **Spakenburg** and **Huizen.** The water sport center and the Sypesteyn Castle Museum at **Loosdrecht.** The lovely 17th-Century village of **Weesp,** on the winding Vecht River.

A prepaid Hilversum holiday:
Two days, one night. Price including breakfast and one other meal, tips and taxes, a welcome drink, free admission to the Vaart, Singer, Fortress of Naarden, Muiderslot and Comenius Museums, a rover ticket for one day's unlimited bus travel, additional bonuses, £ 7.30 per person in a luxury hotel with private bath or shower (£ 6.15 per person per night for extensions).

Suggested additions:
Bulbfields and Keukenhof Gardens (mid-April to mid-May), a half-day tour for £ 1.80.
Sailboat rental in Loosdrecht, per day from £ 3.55.

exchange

We shall be glad to offer advice on your arrival and during your stay in Holland. Exchange of all kinds of banknotes and cheques. 60 exchange offices throughout the country at frontier crossings and in several railway stations. Mobile service on all international trains. Open daily (incl. Saturdays and Sundays).

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GWK BANK

Helpful addresses:
Tourist and hotel information at the VVV, Stationsplein 1-3, telephone 51641 (8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Mondays through Fridays, 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 a.m. Saturdays).
Theater reservations at the VVV (10:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., except Sundays).



Leyden

A charming town, overlaid with history, Leyden's heart is a maze of canals and narrow, winding streets. It harbors the Netherlands' oldest university, whose original 400-year-old building is still in use. It was a haven for the Pilgrim Fathers during their stay in Holland. It is the birthplace of Rembrandt. Leeuwenhoek discovered lenses there. Spinoza philosophized nearby. Leyden today is young in students, old in tradition, fun to visit.
Worth seeing in Leyden: Houses along the **Rapenburg** canal, and university buildings (especially the 16th Century **Academy Building).** The **Burcht,** ruins of a medieval stronghold, with a splendid view of the city. The **Lakenhal Museum.** The **Museums of Ethnology and the History of Science,** the former for artifacts of non-European peoples. the latter for microscopes and scientific instruments. The **Hortus Botanicus,** botanical gardens with trees, plants and flowers from tropical and subtropical lands. The **Museum of Antiquities** and the **Pieters Church** for Pilgrim memorabilia.

Helpful addresses:
Tourist and hotel information at the VVV, Stationsplein 3, telephone 23459 (9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., except Sundays).
Theatre reservations at the VVV (10:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., except Sundays).

Auditorium of the Leyden University.



For your holidays there is no place like

Het Gooi

known as the garden of Amsterdam



The walled town of Naarden.



The river Vecht, near Weesp.



Hilversum, the Town Hall.

Only 20 miles from Amsterdam with innumerable hotels, pensions and guest houses in Hilversum and nearby towns and villages offering more than 3000 beds. Aim and starting point for wonderful excursions. Sports: Swimming and sailing in the lake district - golf (18 holes) - midget golf - tennis, etc.

For accommodation and information:

VVV Tourist Office

Stationsplein 1-3 - Hilversum - tel. 02150-51641

River Towns

Wide European superhighways enter Holland and pass so quickly through the Rhine delta that only those who take time for shun-piking ever have an opportunity to appreciate the romance that lies deeper in the watery countryside on both sides. The Rhine, and the other rivers which join it on the way to the sea, are the centuries-old routes that fostered the growth of today's key Dutch cities. Rhine sand and clay helped found two Dutsch industries practiced here, for glass and crystal, and for pottery and tiles. Below are notes on a smattering of Dutch river towns, as tempters to lead you on to further discovery.

Dordrecht: Oldest city in the provinces of North and South Holland, at Europe's busiest river junction. The old quarter is full-to-bursting with harbour niches gateways, warehouses, almshouses, partrician mansions—all echoing the city's history. The Simon van Gijn Museum exhibits Dordrecht's past. Just a few miles away is Kinderdijk, with its amazing conglomeration of working windmills. VVV at 1 Stationsweg, telephone 32800. Theatre reservations at the VVV (10:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.).

Gorinchem: A dreamy river town, famous as the town that helped to hide the discoverer of international law, Hugo Grotius–he escaped from the castle of Loevestein in a book chest which is now on display in Gorinchem's orphanage. Loevestein itself is only about a mile away, reached by steamer from the Water Gate (frequent daily departures), fare £ 0.20 for adults, £ 0.10 for children.

Gouda: The town of big flat Gouda cheeses (the open-air cheese market is Thursday mornings, mid-May through September), and buttery, syrup-filled waffle sandwiches. Town of long-stemmed clay pipes, pottery, candles and tiles. At its centre, an open square, and a town hall many think one of the finest Gothic examples in existence. Experts rate the stained glass windows of nearby St. John's Church as second only to those in Chartres. VVV in the Weigh House, Markt 36 telephone 13298. Theatre reservations at the VVV (10:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.).

Leerdam: Home of lovely Leerdam crystal, on the winding Linge River. There is an impressive National Glass Museum.

Oudewater: Full of magnificent 17th Century mansions and narrow canals, and a mecca for tourists because of its witch scale. This was once the source of definitive decisions on who were witches in Northern Europe. Any candidate 'weighed' today (in the Weigh House, April through September, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays, noon to 5:00 p.m. Sundays) gets a traditional certificate.

Schoonhoven: A town of silversmiths, with a center dominated by a single sunken canal, Schoonhoven displays silver both old and new in its Museum of Precious-Metalcraft. VVV at the Town Hall, telephone 2444 or 2367.

Utrecht

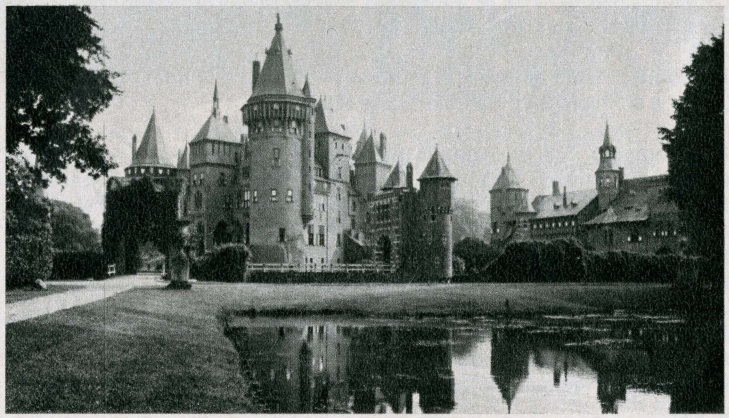
A city that's been the centre of things for a long time. Bishop's seat, site of the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, centre of the country, and center of Dutch rail routes and motorways (with direct bus services to Amsterdam's airport), one of Europe's most important trade-fair locations. Utrecht has an utterly charming city heart and huge modern complexes sprouting up on all sides. As capital of the Province of Utrecht, the city is a good jumping-off place for tours to historical castles, picturesque villages. The rivers to the south of the city of Utrecht offer outstanding opportunities for sailing and swimming.

Worth seeing : the **Dom,** tower of the Utrecht Cathedral until a hurricane separated it from the body of the church in 1674. Open daily in summer and on winter Saturdays for climbs up 465 stops to the top—the view is worth the climb, for this is the highest church tower in Holland. Stroll through the **city's centre,** especially along the Oude Grachtcanal, visit the **Railway Museum,** the **Van Speeldoos tot Pierement (music boxes to barrel organs) Museum,** the **Gold, Silver and Clock Museum.** Visit, too, the **Central Museums,** especially that in the St. Agnes Convent, with artifacts from Utrecht's rich past, including a Viking ship. Notable Utrecht **churches** include those of St. Peter, St. John, St. Nicholas, St. James, St. Catherine, Gertrudis, the Buurchurch, and the chapels of the Maria and St. Catherine Cloisters.

Worth seeing nearby : The Queen's residence at **Soestdijk,** the castles of **Zuylen, De Haar** and **Zypesteyn** (see also page 27), the 17th Century mansions that line the **Vecht River.**

Helpful addresses :
The VVV Utrecht, for tourist and hotel information, 3 Tunnelweg, telephone 314132. Theatre reservations at VVV (10 : 30 a.m. to 4 : 00 p.m.).
The VVV Amersfoort, 8a Stationsplein, telephone 12474.

The castle of De Haar, near Utrecht.



Amersfoort : This near neighbour to Utrecht is a treasure house of old-Dutch architecture. Chartered in 1259, the city still contains countless historic buildings, including the noteworthy 'wall houses'. The double ring of moats around its center is unique in Europe. For a view of 20th Century citizens in Middle Ages surroundings, a visit to Amersfoort is a must.

Zeist : Another Utrecht neighbor, Zeist is a forest-bound city noted for its country-clean air and ample opportunities for out-of-doors activities. This is a popular summer resort center and hotels and camp grounds are plentiful. One of the city's architectural gems is its castle (with a picturesque restaurant tucked into the cellars).

TOWN AND PROVINCE OF UTRECHT

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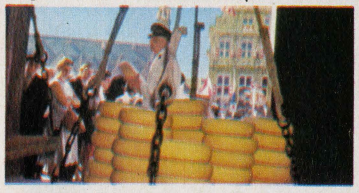
Delft

Delftware comes to mind when this town is mentioned—and the delicately painted pottery is still made here. Vermeer will come to mind, too, for much of the town has changed little since he set down it on canvas. But Delft's tree-lined canals encircle much more : here members of the royal House of Orange are interred, here William the Silent was murdered in 1584, and here is the seat of the Netherlands' forward-looking Technological University.

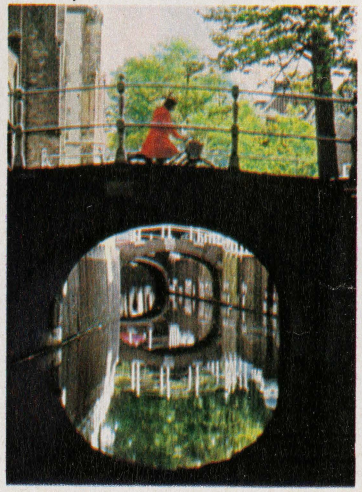
Worth seeing : The **New Church** (built in the 14th Century) with royal burial vaults, a tower with carillon—the hardy-in-search-of-a-view are welcome to climb the tower's 365 steps, Mondays through Fridays. The **Town Hall,** at the other end of the market place. Just a few canals farther on, the **Old Church,** with a perilously leaning tower and the tombs of Dutch naval heroes. The Prinsenhof Museum, once a monastery, later the residence of William the Silent ; permanent exhibits as well as the Antique Fair (and antique sale) September 21 to October 11. Two partrician houses now museums are the Lambert van Meerten Museum, noted for its collection of old tiles, and the Paul Tétar van Elven Museum, furnished in 18th Century elegance. The Delft Military Tatoo is a sight to see, evenings every year at the end of August.

Helpful addresses :
The VVV, Markt 85, telephone 26100 (9 : 00 a.m. to 8 : 00 p.m., Mondays through Saturdays, and on Sundays from 2 : 00 p.m. to 8 : 00 p.m. April 15 to September 15). Theatre reservations at the VVV (10 : 30 a.m. to 4 : 00 p.m.).

Sights to see in Gouda (left and bottom left) and Delft.







the northernmost provinces

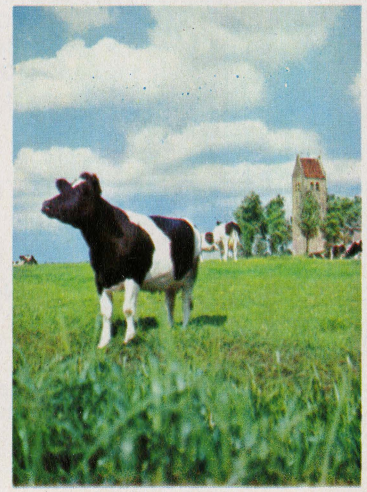
The provinces of Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe are in Holland's 'far north'—though, even at that, they're no more than two hours from Amsterdam by train. These provinces are like new countries. The landscape is different, marked by clusters of trees, and forests and myriad lakes. The people are different. perhaps a bit more independent. Archeological finds show that this was the part of the Netherlands settled first—the scattered dolmens of Drenthe are prehistoric tombs. The ports, now with fresh-water harbors on the IJssel Lake, still bear vestiges, in dress and decoration, of Hanseatic days. An area where one spectator sport is 'far-leaping', or pole-vaulting over water. Where sailing and sail racing are polular hobbies, and where the unusual and slightly risky sport of hiking long distances over tidal mud flats is an activity practiced by hundreds every summer. This is a part of the Netherlands where many tourist attractions are undiscovered by the masses, and that much more compelling to those in search of something 'different'. From the bird sanctuaries and deserted beaches of the Wadden Islands in the north, to the hushed and heathery heaths of Drenthe towards the south, three povinces well worth exploring.

Towns to start in :
Leeuwarden, capital of the province of Friesland. Most famous statue is of a Frisian cow nicknamed 'Our Mother', fitting symbol of the productive breed that's world-famous. Most picturesque area is the old town around the Hofplein. The massive and slightly sagging Oldehove tower (1529) can be climbed easily—it's the only monumental Dutch tower with an

A Dutch-style drawbridge.



Frisian countryside.



lift. Leeuwarden was the first city in the world to recognize the United States and the Provincial House displays include appropriate Americana. The Frisian Museum gives a good picture of Frisian life from earliest times. Other spots to see in Friesland include the charming towns of Marssum and Poptaslot, Franeker with its eye-popping, all-wood planetarium (built in 1774 and it still works). On the shores of the IJssel Lake are towns of Makkum, now best known for its pottery, and Hindeloopen, whose delicately painted wooden artifacts reveal its ancient ties with Scandinavia. The provincial VVV is at Stationsplein 1, telephone 32224; open Mondays through Fridays, 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Saturdays 9:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., in summer (May through August) open 8:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Saturdays. This office also makes theatre reservations.

A prepaid holiday in Friesland. Two days and a night, exploring (with expert guide) the incredibly bird-rich preserves of Friesland, all meals, entrance fees, luggage and travel insurance, accident and cancellation insurance, for £ 11.88. A choice of areas to visit, from Gaasterland in the southwest to the north and central parts of the province or the northern island of Schiermonnikoog. More information available weekdays from the provincial VVV (see above). Plan to take this tour equipped with boots and binoculars.

Groningen, capital of the province of the same name, is crowned by the Martini tower. The view from the top is splendid, and an effort made to see it appropriate, for the tower is in honor of St. Martin, patron saint not only of Groningen but also of tourists. The Martinihal is Groningen's well-equipped convention center. Groningen, though miles from the sea, is a port city, and its canals harbor oceangoing ships of many nationalities. The city has several museums. Among the most interesting are the Groningen Museum for exhibits of Oriental porcelain, period rooms; the Northern Shipping Museum, for models of the sailing ships that once sailed the seven seas and to see how, in Groningen, coasters are still launched sideways into the canals. Going out into the province, visit the castle of

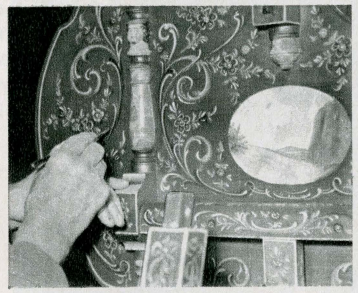
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Frisian Tourist Office V.V.V., 1 Stationsplein, Leeuwarden, tel. 32224.

Menkemaborg in Uithuizen, restored and furnished in period styles, with lovely gardens, and pay a call at the National Carriage Museum in Leek. The countryside will be impressive for its lush fertility, and the great, once fortfied, farmhouses which punctuate the landscape. VVV at Grote Markt 1a, telephone 121541 (Mondays through Fridays, 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturdays; in summer on Sundays as well, 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.).

Assen, capital of Drenthe, a vacation land par excellence—a province of forests, hills, stunning farm villages. The capital itself is enchanting for its antiquity and for its present-day attractions for children. 'Bartje' is one, a statue of a boy portrayed in Dutch fiction as one of the naughtiest ever. The Gouverneurstuin is another—a park with streets, traffic lights and traffic all in miniature, where children drive and learn road sense by playing 'driver'. The Provincial Museum is remarkable for its collection of peat-bog finds, including Roman sarcophagi, amber beads from Egypt, local implements. Drenthe's moors house herds of sheep of a breed found nowhere else, and the world's largest radio synthesis telescope, which must work in utter silence as it listens in outer space for radio waves begun ten billion years ago. Silent, too, are the huge dolmens, or hunebedden. At least 50 are scattered across the province—great rocks mysteriously heaped together. Though in fact they were tombs, there is a local legend which makes them former homes of giants. Near Assen, hunnebedden at Loon, farther afield at Anlo, Borger, Emmen, Sleen, Vries and Havelte. Throughout the province, ample opportunities for horseback riding, water sports, hiking, camping. VVV at Torenlaan 18, telephone 14583 (Mondays through Fridays, 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.).



Leeuwarden. Painting of Hindelopen furniture (Left).



The eastern provinces

On Holland's eastern border the country becomes a bit hilly, the Rhine bluffs are high vantage points, the forests take on an atmosphere of superstition, with half-believed stories of sacred oaks and spooky ghosts. Here, too, some of the fiercest fighting of World War II took place, as Canadian, British and American soldiers fought one of the war's last battles against the Germans. This is castle country. Good country for walkers, country whose springtime fruit blossoms rival the tulips along the coast. Our jumping-off point for discovery—in a part of the world that Charlemagne was found of, by the way—is Arnhem.

Arnhem and environs : A city whose aspects are more modern than old, except at the city's very centre, where most of the pre-war buildings are intact, and where, for the convenience of shoppers, traffic is banned during business hours. In a forested park, the Open Air Museum, a collection of Dutch farmhouses and a village street, authentic and restored ; a glimpse of traditional Holland, all in one small valley, open April through October ; three weeks of exhibitions of Dutch folk crafts in July and August. Burgers' Zoo, where the animals are in natural surroundings, open daily, year-round—and the next-door Safari Park, where beasts are out in the open, entirely, and viewers are caged in cars or touring buses. The Airbone Cemetery at Oosterbeek, and the Airborne Museum at Doorwerth Castle, both grim reminders of Arnhem's recent wartime past, the museum featuring actual news commentary of the battle as it happened. The Arnhem Municipal Museum, with special exhibits at frequent intervals. VVV at Stationsplein 45, telephone 452921 (daily, 9 : 00 a.m. to 6 : 00 p.m. ; Saturdays 9 : 00 a.m. to 12 : 30 p.m. ; in summer daily to 9 : 00 p.m.).

Arnhem, the Open Air Museum.



Lions in Arnhem.



Prepaid holidays in Arnhem :
Four days, two nights. Price, including breakfasts ; tips and taxes ; free admission to the Hoge Veluwe National Park or the Open Air Museum ; free admission to Burgers' Safari Park or the Zoo, or a cruise on the Rhine ; a visit to the World War II Museum in Doorwerth Castle, in a tourist-class hotel, £ 7.50 (£ 2.20 per night for extensions). In an economy-class hotel, £ 6.00 (£ 1.70 per night for extensions).

The Hoge Veluwe : Holland's national park, an expanse of forests, heathered moors and mysterious little villages. Wild boar roam here, as well as deer. At one edge of the Hoge Veluwe stands the Kröller-Müller Museum, which boasts a unique van Gogh collection (272 works) and other 19th and 20th century works. A 25-acre sculpture park is also part of the museum. Excursions that include the Hoge Veluwe and the museum depart regularly from the VVV office in Arnhem. Check there for times.

Nijmegen : Founded by Romans, built, like Rome, on seven hills, with Roman ruins still in evidence. A town whose surrounding hills are good for tours on foot. The Holy Land Foundation, an open-air museum of reconstructed biblical scenes, with palaces, inns, alleys, workshops, just as they were in Crist's time. Open from Easter through October.

Harderwijk : At the northern edge of the Veluwe region, on the shores of the former Zuyder Zee, once a Hanseatic port, now pulling in substantial revenues as the principal playground of the region. The beach is excellent. Fun for everyone are the Robarium (trained seals) and the Dolfinarium (trained dolphins), where shows are given regularly.

Picturesque towns on the IJssel River : Near Arnhem, a string of towns on the IJssel River which breathe an atmosphere of age. In this part of the country several pre-Luther church reforms began, and centuries ago castles grew up as protectors of villages along the winding waterway. Worth seeing are the towns of Doetinchem, Zutphen, Deventer, Kampen (home of Thomas à Kempis) and Zwolle. When you go, and marvel at their medieval gates and towers, remember that these were the homes not only of religious reformers, but also of hard-headed businessmen who were members of the 13th Century Hanseactic League (which was, in a way, a kind of forerunner of the Common Market).

The Achterhoek : East of Arnhem, a corner of Holland that juts onto Germany, whose name means 'back corner'—though it is an area not to be slighted for its touristic potential. Rolling hills, quiet forests, much medieval village and farm architecture, a wealth of castles .A good place to experience Achterhoek atmosphere is at the Erve Kots open-air museum, which centres around a 14th-Century farm and whose amenities include lunches and snacks of typically rich farm fare.

HOTEL "t WITTE PAARD' (The White Horse), Zieuwent, near the ancient village of Lichtenvoorde in the Guelders Achterhoek. Quiet rural situation. Rooms with or without private shower and toilet. Central heating. Sunny terrace. Rooms with breakfast, Fl. 17,–. Spacious car park. Tourist Menu. Telephone: 05445-282.

The province of Brabant

Breda, a beer-making city, very, very old, one of the southernmost towns in Holland to drive out the Spaniards (they have a kind of Trojan horse legend—this one was a shipload of peat). Evidences of the past in the Gothic Great Church; the Castle of Breda, now the Royal Military Academy; and the Beguinage which is now, as it always has been, a home for elderly Catholic lay sisters. In the Havermarkt square, in summer, there is an art and antique market—the same locale contains 50 bars and cafés and lots of night life, year round. VVV at 17 Willemstraat, telephone 32150.

A prepaid holiday in Breda:
Four days, three nights. Price, including three breakfasts, a welcome drink and surprise gift, a number of excursions including Amsterdam, Keukenhof, the Delta Works, the Efteling children's park or the Evoluon science show in Eindhoven, £ 6.50 per person in aan economy-class hotel (£ 1.80 for extensions), £ 7.00 in a tourist-class hotel (£ 2.10 for extensions).

Den Bosch, or 's-Hertogenbosch, home of Holland's loveliest Gothic cathedral—look especially at the gargoyles on the roof. Also birthplace of Hieronymous Bosch, the Gothic painter. Den Bosch is full of well-preserved late Gothic buildings, a good town to stroll through. VVV at 77 Markt, telephone 23071.

A prepaid holiday in Den Bosch:
From dinner Friday evenings through lunch Sundays. Price, including walking tour of the city, coffee and cakes, visits to a traditional farm and an antique shop, much more, £ 8.50 per person in an economy-class hotel, £ 7.30 in a tourist-class hotel.

Eindhoven, nicknamed the City of Light (because the giant Philips organization is based there, and it got its start making lightbulbs), and home of an astounding science exhibition: in a building that looks exactly like a flying saucer is the Evoluon—full of do-it-yourself experiments, exhibitions of technological value. It's worth a good day (there is an excellent restaurant in the building). Noteworthy is that Eindhoven is also home to the Netherlands' only automobile and truck factory, DAF. VVV at 20 Stationsplein, telephone 24300.

Tilburg: With a University of Economics, modern town planning evident everywhere. And, as if by contrast, the Efteling children's park in nearby Kaatsheuvel, where a talking hen lays golden eggs, a Sleeping Beauty wakes, a train is waiting for children to operate it, a steam-driven carousel pumps around, there are pony rides and a lot more for little children and grown-up children to enjoy. Open from Easter through September. Also near Tilburg, at Hilvarenbeek, a pride of lions running wild (just as they do near Arnhem), easily viewable from the safe insides of a closed car or bus open year-round. VVV at 440 Spoorlaan, telephone 36131.

The province of Limburg

Limburg, the province of Holland bordered by both Belgium and Germany, has a character all its own. Limburgers are more Latin than their northern neighbors and they celebrate occasions such as pre-Lenten Carnival with the verve of southern climes. Limburg is a hilly province and boasts Holland's highest point, the 'mountain' at Vaals, which is all of 1093 feet above sea level. From this vantage point, one can walk into Belgium and Germany and back to the Netherlands is less than an hour. A stay in Limburg can be broadened to include four countries, fot the German cities of Aachen, Cologne and Dusseldorf are near, as are the Belgian Ardennes, and Luxembourg is only about 60 miles south. Limburg has a NATO base in the European AFCENT headquarters at Beek. Memories of World War II linger in the military cemetery at Margraten. Memories of the activities of other centuries linger in Limburg's nearly 100 castles. The provincial VVV is in Valkenburg, Den Halder Castle. telephone 3993.

Maastricht: See the Vrijthof, the central square, near the 13th Century St. Servaas Bridge (over the Meuse River), and flanked by a complex of medieval churches and homes. From this square winding streets lead off to the town's shops, pubs and restaurants. Nearby is St. Pietersberg, a hill labyrinthed by chalk caves that have been mined since the dawn of history. Autographs on the walls include those of 12th Century monks, Sit Walter Scott, Napoleon. Entrances are at the Noordelijke Gangenstelsel, on the north side, and from the Zonneberg entrance, on the east. There are guides available from April through September and tours depart at regular intervals all day. Maastricht's VVV is at Vissersmaas 5, telephone 19363.

Valkenburg: One of Holland's greatest tourist drawing cards—and noted for the Burgundian atmosphere of its Geul River valley, crumbling castles and French-flavored cuisine. Good place for long, exploring walks in countryside surprisingly hilly for Holland. Valkenburg's cavernous municipal grottos are worth a visit. Other amenities to delight the visitor are a golf course, a lake, swimming pools, children's playgrounds. VVV at Th. Dorrenplein 5, telephone 3364.

Venlo: In the northern part of the province, an important trade and shopping center, and at the heart of Holland's asparagus and rose country. The countryside is characterized by moors and forests, which have helped make it a favourite spot for campers and nature lovers. VVV at Keulsepoort 3, telephone 11241.

Prepaid holidays in Maastricht, Valkenburg, Venlo:
Four days, three nights. Price, including three breakfasts and three dinners, tips and taxes, £ 12.25 per person in an economy-class hotel, £ 8.60 in a tourist-class hotel. The package for Maastricht and Valkenburg includes a tour of Hoensbroek Castle or a visit to the treasures of the Basilica of Our Lady in Maastricht, coffee and cake in the restaurant of the castle

at Hoensbroek or the castle at Wittem, maps and guidebooks. The package for Venlo includes free admission to the Botanical Garden at nearby Tegelen, the Goltzius Museum, the Cultural Centre—as well as one free bowling game or one game of midget golf.

Suggested additions in spring, summer and fall, for Maastricht And Valkenburg :
A cruise on the Meuse to the Belgian border, a four-hour voyage, for £ 0.80.
A cruise on the Meuse to the Belgian city of Liege, a 2½-hour voyage, for £ 1.20.
A bus excursion to Germany's Eifel forests, a half-day tour for £ 1.20.
A bus excursion to Belgium's Ardennes forests, a full-day tour for £ 1.75
A 'Three-Countries' bus excursion, a full-day tour for £ 2.45.
A direct flight from Amsterdam's airport to the airport at Beek, £ 4.35. one way.

Suggested additions on spring, summer and fall, for Venlo :
A bus excursion to Nijmegen's African village exhibit, a half-day tour for £ 0.50.
A bus excursion to the beauty spot of Meijel fcr £ 0.55.
A bus excursion to Germany's Eifel forests or Belgiums's Ardennes a full-day tour for £ 2.00.
A bus excursion to Cologne, Dusseldorf or Brnssels,all full-day tours- £ 2.45 each.

Countryside Limburg.

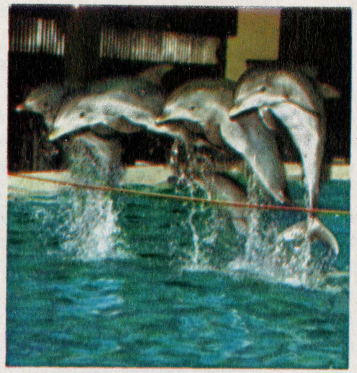


Fun with water: sea shores and inland lakes

Holland is made for waterside holidays. It has 200 miles of sea shore—all wide, clean beaches—and hundreds of lakes, thousands of miles of waterways. Enough to give holiday makers their choice of spot : swinging sea resorts, quiet family beaches, isolated islands, lonely little rivers, water-ski centers. Holland has the lot. Plus summers full of sailing contests that make good spectator sorts. Here's a sampling of water playgrounds :

The coast :
The **Wadden Islands**, five of them, are the country's guardians in the north. Reached by ferry from the mainland, these islands tend to be quieter than mainland shores. Largest of thefive is **Texel**, reached by car ferry from Den Helder. The island has sizeable sheep herds and bird colonies, a seal reserve, some evening social life. (VVV, Groeneplaats 9, Den Burg, telephone 2844.) **Vlieland** allows no cars, is mostly unspoiled nature, the ferry goes from Harlingen. (VVV, Havenweg 10, telephone 357.) **Ter-**





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schelling, also reached from Harlingen, has much unspoiled nature, mementos of shipwrecks, quite a bit of legend and romance. The camping island of **Ameland** (VVV, Torenstraat 4, Nes, telephone 2020) is reached by ferry from Holwerd. And **Schiermonnikoog** (VVV, Reeweg 15, telephone 233) is reached by ferry from Lauwersoog.
From the naval base at Den Helder all the way south to the Province of Zeeland, 50 resort areas. Some ideal for families, with well-equipped bungalows for hire (at peak summer seasons, you may be able to charter a four-person cottage for as little as £ 24.00 per week). Others the soul of liveliness. There are three big ones worth special mention, along with the old-new areas in Zeeland.

North of Amsterdam: From northernmost Den Helder to Wijk aan Zee, a garland of fun-for-families resorts, with ample accommodations in all classes, lovely beaches, dunes and nature reserves to explote. For more about these spots – Den Helder, Julianadorp, Callantsoog, Sint-Maartenszee, Petten, Groet-Camperduin, Schoorl, Bergen, Bergen aan Zee, Egmond aan Zee, Egmond Binnen, Egmond a/d Hoef, Castricum and Wijk aan Zee, contact the North Holland VVV (for the region north of Amsterdam), Bierkade 7, Alkmaar, telephone 19841.

Zandvoort: Amsterdam's sea resort, second-largest in the country, plenty of after-hours activities, and an international motor racing circuit. Along with the beach, there is an open-air fresh water swimming pool. The imposing Bouwes complex (two hotels) includes a restaurant with sea view, a night club, a dolphin and sea lion circus, aquariums, a bowling alley.

Noordwijk: A melange of fashionable hotels and quiet family-type bungalows and plenty of both, its ten miles of wide beaches augmented by pine-covered dunes. Plenty of opportunities for sport. Noordwijk stands our, too, for its location—it's right in the middle of tulip country, only a few miles from Leyden, The Hague, Amsterdam. Noted as a congress center as well as a holiday resort. VVV at 8 De Grent, telephone 4241.

Katwijk: Right next door to Noordwijk, Katwijk's broad beaches welcome summer holidaymakers with a variety of sports, as well as plenty of space for quiet sunning. The seaside boulevard, with its terraces, cafés and restaurants, is lively day and night. Katwijk is a good jumping-off place for tours to The Hague, Amsterdam, the Dutch inland lake districts. (VVV, Boulevard, telephone 13650.)

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Scheveningen: Queen of them all, a summertime city unto itself, with most of the action centered around the Gevers Deynootplein. The resort has a swinging night life, a boulevard full of shops and cafés. The Pier at Scheveningen is a collection of amusement spots stretched out over the sea on four islands: a Belvedere tower for viewing the coast, a fun park, bars, a restaurant and even a fishing area. Popular at Scheveningen are the sea voyages, which depart from the old (costumes) fishing harbor next to the resort area, last 1½ hours, operate daily (except Sundays). Scheveningen has an aquarium and a bowling alley. (VVV, see page 16.)

Hook of Holland: A resort at the mouth of Rotterdam's harbor entrance. The beach is good and sightseeing is dominated by international shipping traffic. Two long piers stretch a mile and a half into the sea. From the Hook drive-on-drive-of ferry ships operate twice daily to Harwich. (VVV, Rietdijkstraat 130B, telephone 2456).

Zeeland: Though we'll go more deeply into Zeeland's changing face in our next chapter (beginning on page 48) you ought to note here that the province is like a world unto itself, when it comes to water sports. There are still the seaports and resorts—like big Middelburg and Flushing (Vlissingen) and little Domburg—as well as seaports which, thanks to the Delta Works reclamation project, have recently found themselves to be inland

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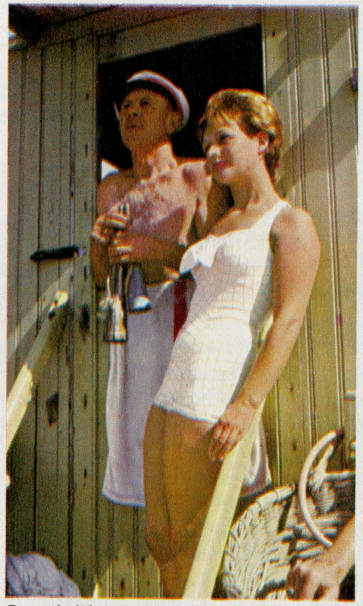
harbours. None of the latter have lost their charms, however. Like their bigger brothers still open to the sea, they have retained the customs and architecture which have made them photographers' pardises for a very long time. In Zeeland you have the unique opportunity of playing by the sea, or on inland strands separated from the salt by a single dike.
The Provincial VVV is located in Middelburg, Stroopoortgang 3, telephone 8051.

Inland waters:
Two lake districts to choose from: **Friesland,** with all laked and wide waterways accessible from the capital of Leeuwarden. And the area which spreads, roughly, from **Leyden to Hilversum to Utrecht,** where the resort areas are livelier than they are in the north, where the scenery is not so rugged—but where opportunities for such sports as water skiing are easier to find. In either area, y-u'll be in good company, however, as the Netherlands is full every summer of Dutchmen and foreigners who spend their holidays traveling through the country by boat. It's possible to rnte craft by the day or by the week, with or without skipper. A hundred Pounds will buy a week's luxury aboard a family-size yacht, complete with crew. Four or five pounds will charter a sailboat big enough for four or five for the day.

The boulevard in Noordwijk.

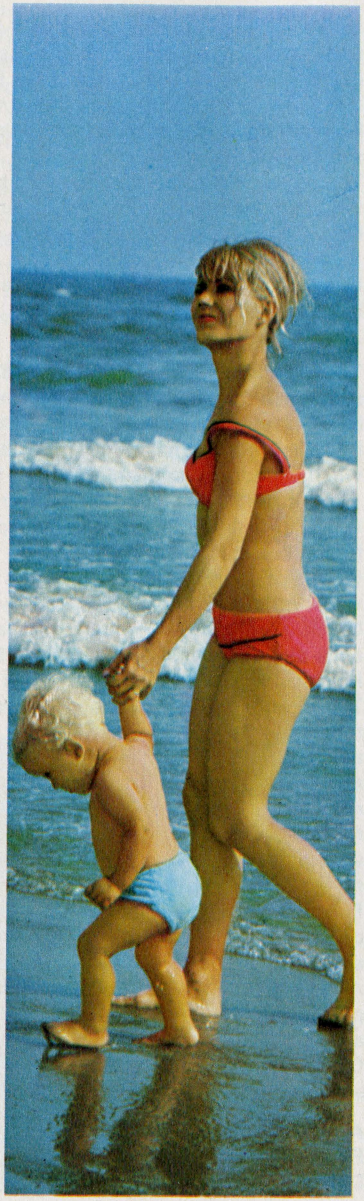






Beach life in Holland





How the Dutch have tamed the water

Over half of the Netherlands is below sea level. This countryside is fertile today—it contains cities and villages and highways and a sizeable piece of the population in perfect safety. This was not always the case. Dutch history is mostly 2000 years of learning to conquer the sea. first only to keep it from further encroachment, finally to drive it out entirely from large sections of the country.

The oldest of the sea-taming exploits are lost in history. They took place when the indomitable Frisians began to build their homes on man-made hills, then to link the hills together with dikes and pump out the water left behind. The newest exploits, which are engineering achievements of the first order, are the Zuyder Zee Works in the north, and the Delta Works in the south-central region.

The Zuyder Zee Works :

Today's follow-up of what the Frisians began. The project took its first step when the Enclosing Dam blocked off the Zuyder Zee from the North Sea in 1932. Behind this huge dike, the IJssel Lake gradually turned to sweet water, and then large sections of it were pumped dry. There will be enough land, in the near future, to form a new province. At present, the reclaimed sea bottom can be viewed at several points. Oldest (inhabited in 1942) is the Noord Oost Polder (polder is the word for land reclaimed from water), with the town of Emmeloord in its middle. On the eastern edge of this polder is the former island of Urk, open to the water on one side, a village of costumes, whose chief income is fishing—Urkers are famous for their high-seas courage. Just inside the southern edge of the polder is another island, Schokland, enclosed entirely by land. It rises, still clearly surrounded by sea walls, from a sea of farmland, today. The old church on the island is a museum, open Sundays, for artifacts found on the sea floor as the land came to light—including prehistoric mastodon bones, the trunks of giant pine trees. So much sailors' trash and shipwreck treasures were found when the land was drained that a museum has been built for them at Lelystad.

Newest dry polder is Oostelijk Flevoland, south of the Noord Oost Polder, with the ultra-modern towns of Lelystad and Dronten. Here you can see how life begins at the bottom of the sea. Polder a-borning is Zuidelijk Flevoland, which will adjoin Oostelijk Flevoland soon A drive along the dike that separates the two today will give you a dr.amatic idea of the engineering feats necessary to turn water into land.

Almost as new as the polder in which it stands is Flevohof, a vast outdoor playground not far from the 'mainland' town of Elburg. The area includes a sizeable working farm, where sightseeing is done by horse-drawn cart. Children are especially drawn to the Indian village and the wild west saloon.

An excursion to the Zuyder Zee Works :

From Amsterdam (mid-May through mid-August), departures from Damrak and Musschenbroekstraat.

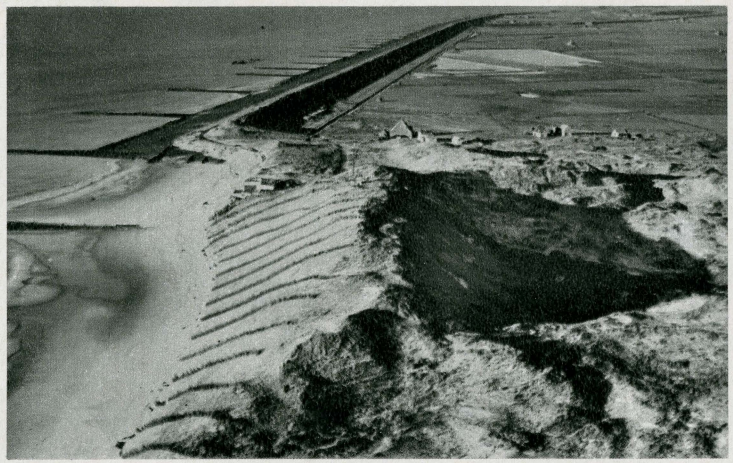
The Delta Plan :

Someone once said that, when completed, the Delta Plan will make the Zuyder Zee Works look like child's play. Maybe so. Like its northern companion, this project is monumental, and it has already been dubbed the Eighth Wonder of the World. Background : Plans were already afoot to shorten Zeeland's coastline from 435 miles to 15 by closing off the province's five sea arms, when, in 1953, spring tides and heavy storms combined to flood not only Zeeland but much of the country around Rotterdam. Nearly two thousand lost their lives, tens of thousands their homes and livelihoods. The disaster encouraged the authorities to begin at once with their plan. After completion, it will have created fresh-water lakes, built second-defense dikes further inland and enormous river wires that can lower in emergencies, and will also include sluices to allow the Rhine water to emerge into the sea (at maximum quantities of 5500 tons per minute). Reasons for the project are not all protection. The newly-created fresh water is necessary to help desalinate farm lands, and the country will be grateful for increased recreational areas. Further boon is a shorter link to Belgium and France, for the bridges and dike-topped highways have cut 18 miles from the route.

Excursions to the Delta Works :

From Rotterdam, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, June 19 to August 30, 9 : 30 a.m., at the Spido Willemsplein docks, a 10-hour tour, £ 2.10 adults, £ 1.10 for children.

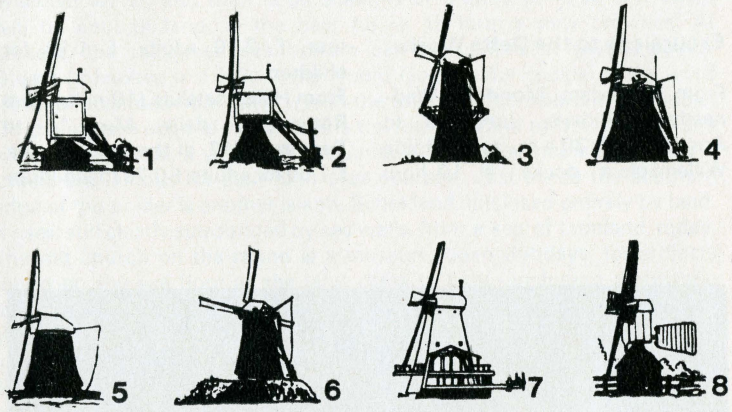
From Hellevoetsluis (19 miles from Rotterdam), daily, May 15 to September 12, at the Spido docks £ 1.00 for adults, £ 0.70 for children



windmills

Those powerful machines that always bring Holland to mind, and that, with their water-pumping activities, helped to create and save the country. About 900 of these giants are still standing in the country today. The place to see the greatest number of mills at one time is at **Kinderdijk**, east of Rotterdam, where 16 can be photographed at one shot. In July and August the area and three nearby mills as well are open on Saturday afternoons and one mill is open for inspection every day but Sundays. These are all water mills. But there are many other types as well. Holland, a flat country with no dearth of wind, used this ready-made power to twine rope, grind grain, saw wood in the past.

1. post mill, oldest type
2. polder mill for drainage (a hollow post mill)
3. tall mill to catch the wind above walls and houses
4. drainage mill (in South Holland)
5. drainage mill (in North Holland)
6. mill raised on a mound to catch the wind
7. a paltrok sawmill (in the Zaan region)
8. meadow mill for drainage (in North Holland)





Tulip fields.

At the heart of the flower country lies Keukenhof, a beautiful display of the finest Holland's flower industry has to offer. The gardens are opened to the public from the end of March till the middle of May, and give a magnificent example of the Dutch love of blended flower colour and restful, wooded landscape.

Flowers

Flowers are a year-round activity for Dutchmen—a people who adore them to such an extent that they buy more cut blossoms than any other nation in the world (an average of more than one bouquet per week per household). A glance at flower shops or open-air stalls any month of the year will show you that it's not just tulips that are dear to the hearts of Hollanders.

Aalsmeer: This is the place to see what's in seaon in the Dutch flower world, for it is the home of the world's largest flower auction. Here, in a 22-acre building, over a billion Dutch flowers are auctioned each year (there is a separate auction for potted plants). The blossoms are not for sale to the general public—most of them are for export—but the sights of their display and their auction by ingenious electronic clocks (every buyer is connected to a clock by pushbutton and each clock is connected to a computer) is a public sight worth getting up early for Aalsmeer is at its best at about 8:00 in the morning, though there are guided tours until noon. Driving to Aalsmeer, ask for directions when you get there, though, as the saying goes, you can't miss the building. Excursions that include Aalsmeer start from most cities. Local VVV at Van Cleefkade 13, telephone 25374. Another fascinating floral auction is near the seaside resort of Katwijk, in Rijnsburg.

Tulips: Though they originated in the Caucasus, tulips made no mark in the world until the Dutch began to culltivate them in 1634. The bulbs made such a hit that, during their first hundred Dutch years, they were the source of wild speculation, and fortunes were made and lost on them. Nowadays the tulip industry is big business for Holland. Thanks to its commercialization, it has also grown into a major and breathtaking sight to see every spring. Tulips burst into bloom in April, preceded by other bulb flowers. The schedule, which is dependent on the weather, looks like this: late in March, crocusses; early in April, early tulips; mid-April, hyacinths, narcissus and daffodils; mid-April to mid-May, tulips.

Where to go: The bulb fields stretch in a crazy-quilt pattern of dazzling colour just behind the North Sea dunes. For drivers the route is marked by tulip signs. The entire area covers several thousand acres, begins just outside. The Hague, goed north (with the largest concentration between Leyden and Haarlem) to Den Helder. Town names to look for are Bennebroek, Vogelenzang, De Zilk, Noordwijkerhout, Noordwijk, Katwijk, Warmond, Voorhout, Sassenheim, Hillegom and Lisse in the Haarlem area. Farther north the tulip towns are Heemskerk, Castricum, Limmen, Egmond-Binnen, Egmond a/d Hoef, Heiloo, Schoorl, De Zijpe, Langedijk, Julianadorp, Breezand, Anna Paulowna, Enkhuizen, Bovenkarspel, Andijk.

Linnaeushof: More formal gardens devoted to tulips in spring—though they go on with other flowers in season, until winter. Once the spot where the Swedish botanist Linneaus classified Dutch plants, the gardens now include enough activities to make them the country's largest playground, with water scooters, pony rides, miniature golf, midget auto races and an Indian camp.

Keukenhof Gardens: A growers' showplace of blossoming bulb flowers, 62 acres of prize flowers clustered in clumps beneath towering trees, around clear ponds, with 700 varieties also on display in two large greenhouses. This is a mecca for everyone, late March to mid-May. Keukenhof is then open from 8:00 a.m. to half an hour after sundown, admission £ 0.50 for adults, £ 0.25 for children. Located near the village of Lisse.

Bovenkarspel: A surprise for tulip-lovers is the midwinter display of bulbs which have been forced to bloom early. The exhibition is held in the North Holland town of Bovenkarspel, is called Westfriese Flora, and takes place in February.

Floral parades: Tulips and other bulb flowers are grown for their bulbs and not their blossoms. As a result, one of the sights you'll see in spring is the tops of flowers, snipped from their stems and heaped in the corners of the bulb fields. The flowertops are used for colorful mosaic displays (some of which are advertisements) along the road, and to decorate mammoth floats during flower processions. Most famous procession is that of Lisse, held on the last Saturday in April—admission free, plan to arrive in early morning for a good roadside vantage point (the route is marked). Other processions are from Amsterdam to Aalsmeer in September, in Zundert in September, from Rijnsburg to Leyden and back the second Saturday in August.

Fruit blossoms

Concurrent with bulp flowers, the thousands of orchards in Holland's Betuwe region (near Arnhem) burst into bloom. Another sight worth seeing, the trees stand out, a rich lacework in pink and white, against a background of thatched farms, towering windmills, winding little country roads. Motorist tours are marked by signs. In Holland, contact a VVV office for dates on when best to see this sight. Like the tulip season, the Betuwe's fruit blossom time is dependent on weather, and dates can't be determined very long in advance. Most probably, however, it will be late April and early May when the viewing's best.

Travel to the Netherlands

Package tours make a lot of sense, for in most cases it is much cheaper and easier to buy a complete holiday from your local travel agent than to make all your own arrangements.

No matter how long you want to stay in Holland, what you want to see or how much you want to spend, you will find your travel agent has all the answers.

An ideal quick introduction to Holland is the short duration spring tour to see the world famous tulip fields.

Clarksons operate one-, two- and four-day spring tulip tours costing from £ 10, £ 16.50 and £ 23, respectively. There are departures from airports throughout the U.K., and despite the fact that they are short holidays, Clarksons pack a great deal into them.

Pegasus Holidays in one of the companies which produces weekend holidays in Holland, as well as mid-week two- and three-day holidays. A three-day, two-night arrangement by this company costs from about £ 25, while a weekend in Amsterdam is available from £ 21.

Want to spend longer in Holland? Here are some specimen tours from the programmes of leading U.K. travel companies. But remember that these are just a few of the many. Your travel agent has details of all the possibilities open to you.

Sovereign Holidays offers eight days in Amsterdam for from £ 36 with air travel based on scheduled flights of BEA. There are flights from Birmingham, Leeds/Bradford and Manchester as well as London.



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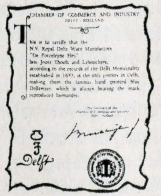
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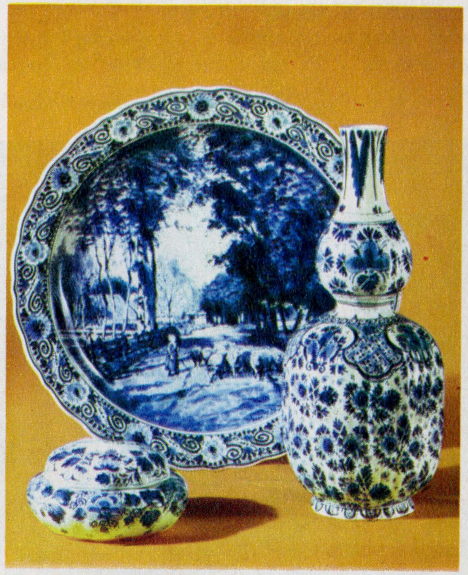
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Focke & Meltzer N.V., Kalverstraat 152

Den Haag: Focke & Meltzer N.V., Hoogstraat 5

Scheveningen: Focke & Meltzer N.V., Strandweg 117

Rotterdam: A. Jungerhans N.V., Binnenweg corner Coolsingel

Volendam: S. Tol & Sons, Haven 2-4-6.

Cosmos offers eight days in Scheveningen — a stone's throw from the Hague — for from £ 32 50p fully inclusive. Travel is by sea from Dover to Ostend and then onward by coach.
Overland Tours features Maastricht in its holiday brochure. An eight day holiday in this bustling market town beside the Maas costs from £ 28.
Wallace Arnold offers a nine-day holiday with seven nights in Valkenburg for from £ 31 with air travel from London to Ostend and then on through Belgium to the Dutch resort.
Thos. Cook features Amsterdam and Scheveningen in its Golden Wing holiday brochure. Travel is by scheduled air with four-day arrangements costing from £ 36 and eight days from £ 51.
Galleon Travel offers seven nights in Amsterdam for from £ 40 50p.
Asset Travel markets a six-night arrangement in Noordwijk costing from £ 38 15p.



The Dutch National Ballet (Het Nationale Ballet), with 85 dancers, one of the biggest groups in the world, gives most of its perfomances in Holland, but makes foreign tours as well, a.o. in most European countries, Russia in November 1971, South America (Italy – Rome in next fall – October). It has an enormous repertory of romantic, neo-classical, contemporary and experimental ballets.
This summer the group will perform in Holland during the Holland Festival (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, see advertisement) and gives its annual Balletfestival in the Municipal Theatre in Amsterdam from 19 until 27 of July.

In fact, there are tours to Holland from virtually every part of the U.K. Four and five-night holidays in Amsterdam are offered from Sheffield at from £ 32 with travel by coach and ship.
There are holidays with departures from Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Blackpool, Hull, Felixstowe — in fact, from almost anywhere you care to mention.
Accommodation is available in every type of hotel from the super de luxe to much more modest but nonetheless comfortable pensions.
There are special holidays for students and young people, as well as for school parties.
And there are holidays specially geared to the needs of older people, the senior citizens.
See your travel agent. For he has all the answers.

By air
The Dutch national airline, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, has the world's second largest network and links 130 world cities (44 in Europe) with Amsterdam's fabulous Schiphol airport. Services from the U.K. are operated to Amsterdam from Belfast by KLM and BEA; from Birmingham by BEA; from Dublin by Aer Lingus, BEA and KLM; Glasgow by British United Airways and KLM; Leeds by BKS Air Transport, BEA and KLM; London Heathrow by Qantas Airways, KLM, BEA and Air-India; London Gatwick by BUA; Manchester by KLM, BEA and Aer Lingus; Shannon by Pan American and KLM. To Rotterdam from East Midlands by Channel Airways; Glasgow by BUA; London Heathrow by KLM; London Gatwick by BUA; Manchester by Swissair; Southend by British Air Ferries and Channel Airways.

By water
Car and passenger ferry services from the U.K. are operated by North Sea Ferries from Hull to Rotterdam, Transport Ferry Service from Felixtowe to Rotterdam, Associated Humber Lines from Hull to Rotterdam, British Rail/Zeeland Steamship Company (Sealink) between Harwich and the Hook of Holland, Tor Line from Immingham to Amsterdam and Norfolk Line from Great Yarmouth to Scheveningen. For Rhine cruises featuring Holland.

By rail
Boat trains from Engeland and from Scandinavia. By international express trains to many Dutch cities (the luxury Trans – Europe Express comes in several times a day). Every European city has a rail line to Holland.

By private car
Down any of the European superhighways that converge on Holland. The country is accessible by excellent roads from every corner of the continent. And, given Holland's central location, no part of Western Europe is very far away. Even 'far-off' Munich is only about 8 driving hours from Holland.

Travel in the Netherlands

By air:
The Dutch domestic airline, NLM, serves the industrial cities of Groningen, Eindhoven, Enschede and Maastricht from Amsterdam's airport, with regular flights. Several air taxi firms have charter rates for travelers in a hurry.

By water:
Ferry boats run out to the Wadden Islands, crisscross the estuaries in Zeeland, cross the IJssel Lake. Sailing times available from VVV's or from railroad offices.

By rail:
Almost every Dutch town with a rail connection (and that includes most of them) is served by train services every half hour,from early morning until about midnight. Trains are electrified, run with such clockwork timing that when one is late the fact rates newspaper coverage. The Netherlands Railways also has an ambitious program of day trips to virtulally all parts of the country—the catalogue lists 30—which combine travel and sightseeing, and often meals, at amazingly low rates. The most expensive one from Amsterdam (and one that goes into Belgium and Germany as well as Holland), costs about £ 2.40. There are, in addition,unlimited-mileage one-day tickets, week passes and three-day passes, special express trains to special events, week-long all-in holidays. Information available from VVV's or direct from the railroads, Nederlandse Spoorwegen, Moreelsepark, Utrecht.

By private car:
If at all possible, hire a car in the Netherlands; rates are among Europe's lowest, and the service is near to perfect. One of the big national operators, Holland Rent-A-Car, with offices in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and at airports, is the

Amsterdam, the Dam.



Holland Holidays

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You can reserve space and obtain an attractive color brochure through:
Golden Tulip Hotels, P.O. Box 619, Hilversum, Holland, tel. (02150) 4 31 80, telex 1 16 51.
Golden Tulip Hotels, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 1 00 36, tel. 212 - 247 - 7950, telex 62 00 81.

Dutch licensee of the worldwide National system All but a few roads are hard-surfaced, arterial highways are multiple-lane and excellent. Roads are clearly marked. There is no better way to explore this little country on your own than by private car.

If you drive, make a note of these traffic signs and customs:

Right-of-way goes to traffic coming from the right unless:
it is slow-moving traffic (bicycles, motorbikes, carts);
one of the roads is a priority road
a tram is involved—trams have the right-of-way at all times.

Speed limits are clearly marked (single-axle trailers must be towed no faster than 50 mph; motorbikes are limited to 25 mph on the open road, 18mph in built-up areas).

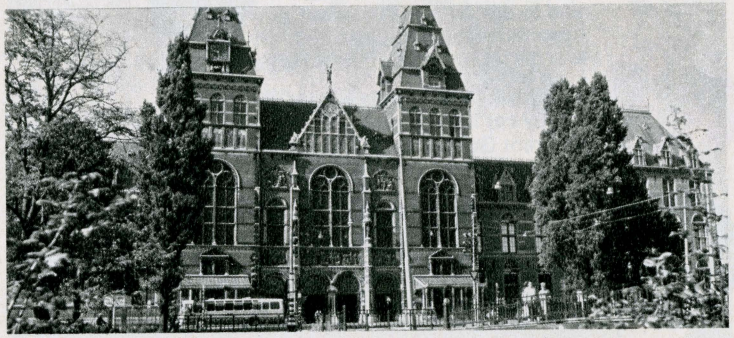
Stopping is prohibited where indicated and on motorways.

Rhine River Routes: Three days, two nights—three routes to choose from. All tours start from Amsterdam, drive through Holland, into Germany to Dusseldorf, then Cologne for the night. By Rhine steamer to Rudesheim, on to Wiesbaden and overnight in Frankfurt. Tour 1: Next goes to Heidelberg, Baden-Baden, the Black Forest, the Rhine Falls, Zurich or Lucerne. Tour 2: This is Tour 1 in reverse, from Lucerne or Zurich to Amsterdam. By Europabus coach. Rates, for any tour, from £ 35.00.

Romantic Rhine Cruises: Five days, five nights, a voyage from Rotterdam to Basle (or Basle to Rotterdam) by KD German Rhine Line. Overnight on board ship, on picturesque Rhine harbors. Accommodations are all first class, all vabins are outside cabins. Rates: Rotterdam to Basle, from £ 60.00.

Holland River Line Rhine Cruises: Four days to Strasbourg, three days back to Rotterdam, two ways to see the loveliest sections of the Rhine, from the decks and picture windows of brand-new Dutch river liners or from the overland tours available at every port. All-first-class ships, every stateroom with shower and toilet. Sailings Mondays and Fridays, March 31 through October 30 from Rotterdam, Tuesdays and Fridays from Strasbourg. Prices from £ 44.00.

The Rijksmuseum.



Notes on accommodations

How hotels are classified: +++++ indicates a lavishly appointed hotel, luxurious in all respects; top-quality food, drink and services. ++++ indicates a comfortably appointed hotel with every modern convenience; bedrooms and public rooms, food, drink and service of first class standard. +++ indicates a comfortable hotel with good service; good meals and correct service. ++ indicates a simple, comfortable hotel; well-prepared meals, correct service. + indicates a simply appointed hotel; good, simple meals at normal times.

Golden Tulip Hotels: These are top-quality hotels (bearing at least three stars), found all over the Netherlands. They offer several packages arranged to let you drive at your own pace, stop at the Golden Tulip Hotel of your choice for overnight stays. The rates given below are for dinner, bed and breakfast in any of the hotels belonging to this organization. Rates are £ 13.50 per person for two nights, include service charges, provide for rooms with bath or shower. (£ 6.75 per person for extensions.) For the hotels Krasnapolsky, Park Pulitzer and Cocagne, there will be a surcharge of £ 0.90. Golden Tulip Hotels: **Amsterdam:** Centraal Hotel, Grand Hotel Krasnapolsky. Pulitzer Hotel **Apeldoorn:** Hotel de Keizerskroon. **Arnhem:** Rijnhotel. **Boekelo:** Hotel Boekelo. **Breda:** Hotel Mastbosch. **Bussum:** Hotel Jan Tabak. **Eindhoven:** Grand Hotel de Cocagne. **Gieten:** Hotel Braams. **Heerlen:** Grand Hotel. **'s-Hertogenbosch:** Oranje Hotel. **Hilversum:** Grand Hotel Gooiland. **Leeuwarden:** Oranje Hotel. **Noordwijk:** Palace Hotel. **Oosterbeek:** Hotel De Bilderberg. **Groningen/Paterswolde:** 't Familiehotel. **Rotterdam:** Parkhotel, Rijnhotel, Atlanta Hotel. **Scheveningen:** Hotel Kurhaus. **Vlissingen:** Grand Hotel Brittannia, Strandhotel. **Zeist:** Hotel Figi. **Zwolle:** Grand Hotel Wientjes.

Book via the Central Office of the Golden Tulip Hotels, 2 Stationsplein, Hilversum, Holland (P.O. Box 619) Ph (02150) 49079, telex 11651.

Holland for a Free and Easy Motoring Holiday: The VVV's of Arnhem, Breda, Katwijk and Maastricht-Valkenburg have joined to offer prepaid hotel bookings to motorists from Great Britain. Vouchers purchased from British travel agents are then good for hotel accommodation in these five cities.

Camping: Camping in the Netherlands, permitted only on designated sites, is regulated as to hygiene and other facilities by law. To make use of any of these sites, you need no document other than a valid passport. Some of these sites charge per calendar day, some charge per night (for travelers on the move, per night charges are obviously cheaper; for travelers planning longer stays at one site there is little price difference). Rates range from about 100 Dutch cents per nights, from 1½ guilder per night for caravans. The Royal Dutch Touring Club gives daily telephone information on space at Dutch camps sites, May 15 to early August, call 264426. VVV's have lists of sites in their areas.

Sports to watch and enter into

Spectator sports:
Motor races, held at the circuit at Zandvoort throughout the summer.

Fierljeppen, or 'far-leaping', broadjumping with the aid of long poles over wide Frisian canals. International championships at Winsum in August each year. No admission charges. Get dates from Leeuwarden VVV.

Motorcycle races, the TT cross-country and circuit races in Assen, held on the last Saturday in June. Grandstand seats cost about £1.00, admission to the grounds is about £0.80 Book through a VVV office.

Contests of Frisian sailing ships, the Skutjes races, held in a succession of Frisian towns (the ships are the last of a great inland water fleet) June 30 through July 14.

Soccer matches, by Dutch professional teams, played throughout the country. The seasons runs from September to June.

Horseracing, both flat and sulky, at several racetracks around the country, and there is parimutuel betting. Best-known tracks are in The Hague, Hilversum and Groningen — Alkmaar's track is open in the summer season.

Participating sports:
Bowling, at indoor alleys, in Noordwijk, Scheveningen, Eindhoven, Amsterdam, Breda, Groningen, Venlo, Haarlem, Heerlen, Hilversum, Maastricht, Tilburg, Roosendaal and Zaandam. Rates start at £ 0.20 per game.

Fishing, as an individual sport, is possible throughout the country, but subject to complicated regulations as to licenses and types of fish which may be caught. Any local VVV can supply information on fishing possibilities in its area. Several Dutch companies operate charter fishing trips to the North Sea, sailing out from Scheveningen, Vlaardingen, Flushing, Den Helder, and other ports. Best way to get data on rates (which usually include meals and are not high—equipment is usually available, as well) is to write to the VVV in any Dutch seaport.

The Four-Day Hike, Nijmegen's Vierdaagse, is an event of international repute. It involves hikes out from Nijmegen and back again, four days running. Total distance covered can be 67 miles, 100 miles or 111 miles. Medals are awarded to everyone who completes the circuit.

Miniature golf courses in many Dutch towns. This is a specially popular sport in Scheveningen, Noordwijk, Zandvoort. Courses are usually open all day, and into the evening. Rates from about £ 3.00.
Riding, in most Dutch towns, especially attractive sport at seaside resorts, and in the forested areas around Arnhem, Nijmegen, the Frisian lakes. Formal attire not usually acquired. Rates from about £ 1.20 per hour. Hunting, by the Royal Dutch Hunt, from the first Saturday in November to the end of March, all meets on Saturdays. Here formal attire is required. Capping fee, exclusive of the hire of a mount, £ 2.80. All information available from the Secretary. Call 02153-5730.

Sailing, at any Dutch lake resort. Boats for hire by the day or by the week. It is not usually necessary to reserve a small sailboat in advance, but it is a good idea, on bright summer days, to arrive early at the docks. VVV's have lists of rates and locations for boat hire.

Ice skating is not an all-winter sport in Holland, despite the country's romantic reputation. At least, cross-country skating is not. There are 13 public links—in Amsterdam, Assen, Deventer, Eindhoven, Geleen, Groningen, The Hague, Heerenveen, 's-Hertogenbosch, Nijmegen, Tilburg and Utrecht, which are open from Autumn to Spring. Cross-country skating takes place only in midwinter (usually in January or early February) and is most likely to be possible in the northern provinces, which are a bit colder. The Eleven City Tour, held in Friesland during the rare winters when the shipping canals are frozen is a gruelling 120-mile trip which is held as race for professionals and as an endurance test for others.

The arts
The Holland Festival (June 15 through July 11), international performances in Amsterdam, The Hague, Scheveningen, Rotterdam, Hilversum, other towns. Apply for schedule of performances and reservations to the Holland Festival Office, Honthorststraat 10, Amsterdam, or any VVV.

Concerts by professional orchestras sponsored by the cities of Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Maastricht, Groningen, Utrecht during seasons which run from September to May.

Ballet by the two Dutch national companies, scheduled throughout the country, year-round. Ballet by a company which dances especially for children, the Scapino Ballet, usually in Amsterdam.



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Tatoos:
In Delft, evenings, end of August to beginning of September, by Dutch military groups, admission from £ 0.30 to £ 1.50.

Fairs and exhibitions:
Trade Fairs in Utrecht all year long. Spring Fair, early March, Autumn Fair, August 27 — September 5.
Household Fair in Amsterdam end of April.
HORECAVA (hotels, restaurants, cafés) Fair in Amsterdam mid-January.
Automobile Show in Amsterdam, mid-February, for trucks and industrial transport.
Camping Show in Amsterdam, end of February.
HISWA Watersport show in Amsterdam, mid-March.
Antique Fair in Delft, September 21 — October 12.

Tradition and Folklore
Leiden's Ontzet, celebrating the breaking of the siege of Leyden in 1574. General festivities, traditional free white bread and herring to all comers, commemorative meal is a stew of carrots, beef and onions. October 3.
Ring riding and flag waving. Two pastimes of southern provinces, Ring riding now done by farmers on draft horses, with wooden lances to snag the ring, especially popular in Zeeland, frequently done, dates from VVV's. Flag-waving is popular in Limburg, features tricks and tosses with huge banners reminiscent of feudal days, once again dates and detail sbest obtained from VVV's.
Prinsjesdag, the third Tuesday of September, when the Queen arrives in a golden coach to open Parliament, in The Hague. A splendid and traditional parade through the streets. Pageantry. Try to arrive early for a good vantage point.
Vlaggetjesdag, a Saturday in mid-May, when the Scheveningen herring fleet opens its new fishing season. Ships decked out in flags and streamers, costumes galore.
Traditional markets: In Alkmaar on Fridays (cheese and pageantry), in Schagen on Thursday (costumed farmers' market), in Hoorn on Wednesdays (costumed farmers' market), in Gouda on Thursdays (cheese and folklore), in Meppel on Thursdays. All during summer months only.

Climate
The Netherlands has a moderate climate—winters usually mild, summers not too hot. No clearly-defined rainy season, least rain between February and June. In summer be prepared to wear a light coat or wrap in the evenings, in winter bring warm clothing and an overcoat. Average temperatures in January, from—1–5°C (30°–41°F); in July and August from 10.5°–21°C (51°–70°F).

Currency
The Dutch guilder one of the world's most stabel currencies, is worth about *f* 8.30 in a pound. Dutch coins are for one, five, ten and 25 cents, one guilder, 2.50 guilders. Bank notes are for 2.50, five, ten, 25, 100 and 1000 guilders.

National holidays
New Year's Day, the Queen's Birthday (April 30), Christmas (December 25 and 26), plus Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Monday, Ascension Day, Whit Sunday and Monday.

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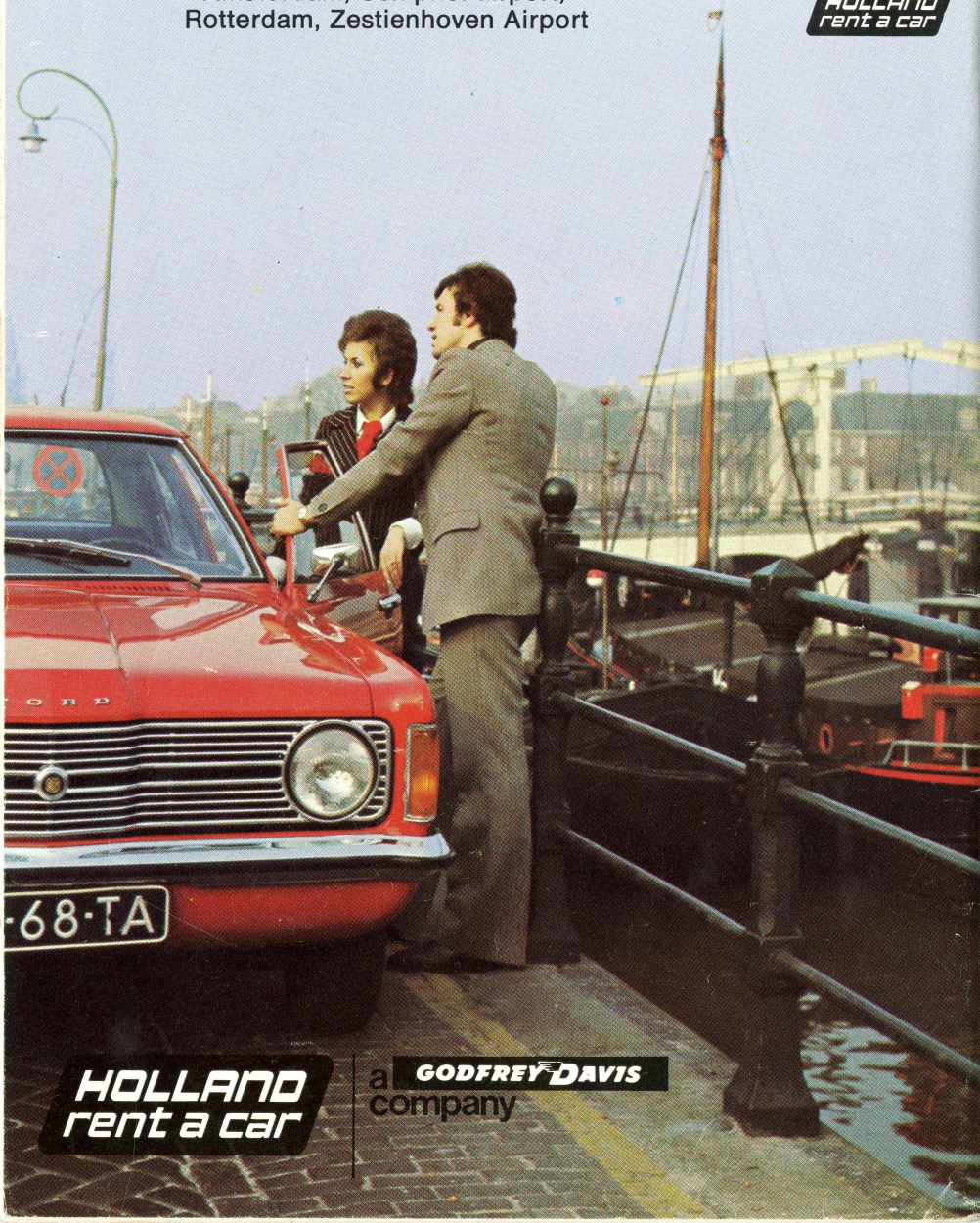
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Abridged Catalogue

of the

Pictures

and

Sculptures

Royal Picture Gallery Mauritshuis

The Hague

Government Printing Office

1958

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Printed by order of the Ministery of Education,

Arts and Sciences

Prince Willem V. Little remains of the art collections of his predecessors, although Prince Maurits had commissioned J. A. van Ravesteyn to paint his staff-officers and Esaias van de Velde to paint his battles, and Prince Frederik Hendrik had been an enthusiastic collector and a Maecenas, who gave commissions to painters like Rembrandt, Gerard van Honthorst, Gonzales Coques, Adriaen Hanneman and several others.

Prince Willem II and the King-Stadtholder Willem III had a beautiful collection of pictures, the latter at his hunting-castle called Het Loo. The Stadtholders of Frisia (Friesland) and Willem V were especially keen collectors of works of art.

Some pictures from the collection of Willem V and at Het Loo were formerly at the castles Honsholredijk and Oranienstein and at the palace at Leeuwarden; others were donations to him or chosen by this prince from the best private collections of that time, such at those of Lormier, d'Acosta, de Neufville, de la Court, Braamcamp and G. van Slingelandt.

This latter collection, bought by Willem V for fl. 50 000, consisted of forty pictures, which belong to the finest of the Gallery.

When Willem V left the Netherlands in 1795, the French carried off his pictures to Paris. They were exhibited in the Louvre together with the other works of art, looted from the most important galleries of Europe. The Government of the Batavian Republic tried to compensate this loss by forming a new collection in the "Huis ten Bosch" ("House in the Woods"), which in 1800 contained some 201 pictures. They however, were removed in 1808 to the first "Rijksmuseum" in Amsterdam.

After the battle of Waterloo the Dutch Government made attempts to recover as soon as possible the works of art taken by the French. Many difficulties had to be overcome, but thanks to the influence of the Duke of Wellington, most of the pictures were brought back in the autumn of 1815. In this year the gallery of pictures became a governmental institution. Since that date the expenses of keeping up and enlarging the collection have been paid out of the public treasury.

Provisionally the pictures were placed in the rooms of the old gallery of Willem V (near the Gevangenpoort = the prison). In August 1821 they were transferred to the Mauritshuis, where since early January 1822 they have been exhibited to the public.

Under the reign of King Willem I several pictures were bought by the State; the most important were VERMEER's "View of Delft" in 1822, and REMBRANDT's "Lesson in Anatomy" in 1828.

Between 1831 and 1874 the collection was not increased. Since then it has been enriched with several pictures, some of which are donations or bequests.

Among the most important acquisitions must be mentioned two portraits by Frans Hals, purchased in 1881. In 1896 the beautifully painted "Linnet" by Carel Fabritius returned to its native country; a self-portrait of Adriaen Brouwer was purchased in 1897, in the following year a little portrait by Frans Hals.

The collection was augmented in 1903 with twelve pictures, bequeathed by the late Mr. A. A. des Tombe of The Hague. Among these is the famous "Head of a Girl" by JAN VERMEER of Delft. In 1910 an important work by AERT DE GELDER was presented by Mr. Kleinberger of Paris.

In 1913 six important pictures out of the famous Steengracht-collection were acquired: the great JAN STEEN, pictures by A. VAN OSTADE, TER BORCH, HOBBEMA, BERCKHEYDE and BACKER, the last one the so called "Grey Boy" being a gift of Mrs. Rose. Since then Mr. D.A.J. Kessler has given Boerhave's portrait by DE GELDER and Mr. Goudstikker presented a beautiful DU JARDIN.

In 1923 a winterlandscape by A. VAN DER NEER, "The Resting Travellers" by ISAACK VAN OSTADE and the "Luteplayer" by JAN STEEN were added to the treasures of the Gallery.

The delicate picture of a young lady writing a letter by TER BORCH, formerly belonging to the Six Collection was presented to the Museum in 1928 by Sir Henry Deterding —, who also gave in 1936 works of J. v. d. CAPELLE, A. CUYP, F. v. MIERIS and JAN STEEN's little masterpiece "The Girl with the Oysters". A portrait study by CAREL FABRITIUS, of whom

only very few works exist, was presented in 1938 by Mrs. S. Larsen.

During the war 1940—45 the pictures were hidden in shelters. No picture of value has been lost. There were no gifts in these years. Several less important pictures belonging to the Museum and previously lent to the Dutch Legation in Berlin and the Provincial Commissioner of H.M. the Queen in Zeeland at Middelburg were destroyed.

Shortly after the war it was possible to acquire, by special arrangement of the late owner, Mr. Volz, a portrait of a man by JAN GOSSAERT, whose small Madonna the Museum has possessed since 1939. At the death of Dr. A. Bredius, director of the Museum from 1889 to 1909, the most important bequest which ever came to the Mauritshuis was given in 1946. This included several works of REMBRANDT (the Saul and David, the two Negroes, Homer, the portrait of Rembrandt's father, and Andromeda), others by JAN STEEN, a seascape by JAN VAN GOYEN, and a beautiful little still life by CHARDIN. Most of these pictures had been lent to the Museum for a great many years.

In 1947 the following gifts came to the Museum: PIETER DE HOOCH's View of a little court of a house at Delft, presented by Mr. and Mrs. ten Cate–van Wulfften Palthe, a Crucifixion by PIETER AERTSEN, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Lugt–Klever, a sketch by RUBENS ("Roma triumphans") presented by Mr. B. Katz and Mr. N. Katz. REMBRANDT's last known self-portrait (from the year 1669) could be acquired through the Rembrandt Society and with private support.

In Spring 1948 a considerable number of important works of art were received on loan from the Stichting Nederlandsch Kunstbezit (which is in charge of the restitution of the looted pictures from the Netherlands during the German occupation), a. o. works by G. FLINCK, N. MAES, I. v. OSTADE, F. v. MIERIS, J. VERKOLJE, E. v. d. NEER, F. H. DROUAIS and N. B. LÉPICIÉ.

The expansion of the collection made it necessary to lend several pictures belonging to the Mauritshuis to other Dutch Museums. So nearly all the works of the Italian and Spanish

schools, formerly shown in the Mauritshuis, are now to be seen in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. There they contribute sensibly to a more complete survey of this art than would have been possible while these works from both collections were exhibited separately. In exchange the Mauritshuis received on loan from the Rijksmuseum a number of Flemish Primitives and the bulk of the miniatures in order to round off its own collection.

In 1950 the famous picture of MEINDERT HOBBEMA, "The two watermills", was presented by the Dutch Government to the Canadian nation.

In 1951, with the support of the Rembrandt Society, it was possible to acquire the picture of PIETER SAENREDAM, "Interior of the St. Cunera church at Rhenen". An anonymous Dutch collector presented MEINDERT HOBBEMA's picture, "View of Deventer", to the Museum.

Between 1952 and 1958 pictures by the following masters were acquired: J. B Weenix, P. Pietersz, A. van der Neer, C. C. van Haarlem, Master of the Princly Portraits and H. Keynooch van Mechelen. The Foundation Johan Maurits van Nassau bought in 1955 a statue of the Virgin (Antwerp ± 1485) to be placed in the Mauritshuis and the same Foundation together with some friends of the museum in the U.S.A. supported the acquisition of a table in the style of Daniel Marot.

A "Still life" by Jan Fyt was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Wetzlar in 1955 and a Jan Steen representing "Caudlemakers" was given by Mrs. M. Chr. van den Honert in 1957. Jhr. W. A. van den Bosch bequeathed in 1956 "Falconers naer the Vijver at the Hague" by G. A. Berckheyde.

The "Assumption of the Virgin" by P. P. Rubens was bought in 1956 and thanks to the generous support of Mr. Sydney J. van den Bergh, in 1957 a "Portrait of a man" by Frans Hals could be acquired.

As director of the Mauritshuis Dr. Bredius was succeeded by Professor Dr. W. Martin, 1909—1945 with one years absence 1945—1946. Professor Dr. J. G. van Gelder, was appointed. As his successor, but in the summer of 1946 he joined the staff of

Utrecht University. The undersigned, successor to Professor van Gelder, assumed his function in May 1947.

This catalogue is the fourteenth edition of the "Abridged Catalogue of the Pictures and Sculptures in the Royal Picture Gallery (Mauritshuis) at The Hague", published in 1893.

The Director of the Royal Picture Gallery,

A. B. DE VRIES

FEBRUARY 1958

The Gallery is open to the public:

on weekdays: from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.;
on Fridays also in the evening from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.;
on Sundays and Church festivals from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

On New-Yearsday the Gallery is closed.

If the rooms become too much crowded with visitors the Director is authorized to close the Gallery.

Entrance fee: on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 50 cents; on other days 25 cents.

Children under 18: 10 cents.

Schoolchildren in groups, conducted by a teacher get free admission with a special ticket, which can be obtained by preliminary arrangement.

Abbreviations: In order to avoid repetitions of the names and titles of the same books, the following abbreviations are used:

HdG indicates C. Hofstede de Groot: Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Most Eminent Dutch Painters of the Seventeenth Century. Vol. I—VIII, Engl. ed. (German ed. I—X, 1907—1928).

M. J. Friedländer when quoted without title of a book means Friedländer: Die altniederländische Malerei, vol. I—XIV, 1924—1937.

Smith indicates John Smith: A catalogue raisonné of the works of the most eminent Dutch, Flemish and French painters, vol. I—IX, 1829—1842.

The pictures obtained on loan by the Dienst voor 's Rijks Verspreide Kunstvoorwerpen are indicated with the abbreviation: DRVK.

As in all the catalogues, published by the Direction of the Gallery, the artists are mentioned in alphabetical order.

The pictures and sculptures of unknown artists are catalogued under: Anonymous Dutch, Flemish, French and German schools, and arranged according to the inventory numbers on the frames.

The sizes of the pictures are given in centimeters, the height always before the width.

When using the catalogue in the Gallery first look at the name of the artist written on the frames and, after having found it in this catalogue, look for the corresponding number.

The catalogue numbers, marked with the sign *, indicate the pictures which are in store.

The catalogue numbers, marked with the signs **, indicate the pictures which are on prolongated loan.

If wanted, the staff of the Mauritshuis is willing to give information about all these pictures.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS

AELST. WILLEM VAN AELST.

Born at Delft 1627, died about 1683, probably in Amsterdam. Pupil of his uncle Evert van Aelst at Delft and of Otto Marseus van Schrieck at Florence. From 1645—1656 in France and Italy. Rachel Ruysch was one of his pupils.

2 FLOWERS.

Canvas, 62,5 × 49. Signed: Guill^mo van Aelst 1663. From The Loo. Cabinet of Willem V.

3 STILL-LIFE.

Canvas, 58,5 × 47,8. Signed: Guill^mo van Aelst 1671. Probably from the private apartments of Willem V.

AERTSEN. PIETER AERTSEN (called Lange Pier).

Born probably 1508 in Amsterdam, where he died 1575. Pupil of Allaert Claesz in Amsterdam. From 1535—1556 he lived in Antwerp.

836 THE CRUCIFIXION.

Oak, 27,6 × 26,5. Early work, painted in Antwerp under the influence of Jan van Hemessen. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Lugt–Klever, 1947.

ANONYMOUS. DUTCH SCHOOL. About 1625.

457 PORTRAIT OF AN OFFICER.

Canvas, 116 × 96,5. Belongs to the series of portraits of officers painted by J. Ravesteyn. Probably from the castle Honsholredijk.

ANONYMOUS. DUTCH SCHOOL. About 1660.

498 PORTRAIT OF PRINCE WILLEM III OF ORANGE (1650—1702), TEN YEARS OLD.

Oak, 74 × 60. Inscription: A°. 1661. Ætat: 10. An old copy after A. Raguineau.

ANONYMOUS. DUTCH SCHOOL. About 1660.

**547 MERRY COMPANY.

Oak, 38,5 × 54. Formerly attributed to G. Metsu and M. Naiveu. Purchased 1889.

ANONYMOUS. DUTCH SCHOOL. About 1630.

603 DEAD BODY OF AN INFANT OF THE HONIGH FAMILY.

Oak, 45,5 × 57,6. Presented by C. L. M. Lambrechtsen van Ritthem of Amsterdam, 1895.

ANONYMOUS. DUTCH SCHOOL. About 1650.

*654 STILL-LIFE (Vanitas).

Canvas, 45 × 56. Lent by A. Bredius, 1901. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

ANONYMOUS. DUTCH SCHOOL. End of the XVIIth century.

**680 CHILDREN PLAYING WITH AN ASS. GRISAILLE.

Canvas, 113 × 122,5. Bequest of A. A. des Tombe of The Hague, 1903.

ANONYMOUS. DUTCH SCHOOL. About 1660.

**701 THE DRINKER.

Oak, 31 × 24,5. Presented by L. Nardus of Arnouville, 1906.

ANONYMOUS. DUTCH SCHOOL. About 1700.

719 PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN.

Canvas, 59,2 × 46,8. Bequest of Miss M. J. Singendonck of The Hague, 1907.

ANONYMOUS. DUTCH SCHOOL. About 1690.

**723 PORTRAIT OF A MAN.

Canvas, oval, 79 × 63. Presented by Miss M. J. Singendonck of The Hague, 1907.

ANONYMOUS. DUTCH SCHOOL. About 1430.

831 PORTRAIT OF LYSBETH VAN DUVENVOORDE.

Married in 1430 to Symon van Adrichem, died 1472. Probably painted on the occasion of her betrothal, as the coat of arms points to the alliance of the houses van Adrichem and van Wassenaer-Duvenvoorde.
Oil on parchment, 32,5 × 20,5. Inscription: "Mi verdriet lange te hopen, Wie is hi die zijn hert hout open". (I am weary of waiting a long time, who is it who will open his heart.) G. J. Hoogewerff: Noord-Nederlandsche schilderkunst, II, 1937, p. 50. Purchased 1944.

ANONYMOUS. FLEMISH SCHOOL. About 1640.

297 BUST OF A LAD. STUDY.

Canvas, 46 × 40. Purchased by King Willem I, 1823.

ANONYMOUS, FLEMISH SCHOOL. 2nd quarter of the XVIth century.

694 VANITAS.

Oak, arched top, 34,2 × 26. Inscription: MEMENTO MORI. Bequest of T. H. Blom Coster of The Hague, 1904.

ANONYMOUS. FLEMISH SCHOOL. About 1615.

695 PORTRAIT OF A LADY.

Canvas, 112,3 × 94. On the scull following inscription: Sum quod eris (= I am what you will be). Formerly attributed to Cornelis de Vos. E. Greindl quotes this picture in her book on Corneille de Vos, 1944, p. 170 as wrongly attributed to this master. Bequest of T. H. Blom Coster of The Hague, 1904.

ANONYMOUS. FLEMISH SCHOOL. About 1690.

*702 PORTRAIT OF A LADY IN A WREATH OF FLOWERS.

Oak, 36,7 × 27,5. Bequest of Miss J. C. H. Roels of The Hague, 1906.

ANONYMOUS. FLEMISH SCHOOL. About 1690.

*703 PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN IN A WREATH OF FLOWERS. Oak, 37,2 × 27,8. Origin as nr. 702.

ANONYMOUS. FLEMISH SCHOOL. About 1480.

784 BUILDING THE TOWER OF BABYLON. See SANDERS BENING.

ANONYMOUS. FLEMISH SCHOOL? Late 16th century.

875 "EXODUS" OF WORKS OF ART.

Oak, 28 × 46,5. F. Lugt: Oud-Holland, LIII, 1936, p. 97. Lent by the DRVK, 1948.

ANONYMOUS. FRENCH SCHOOL. About 1500—1510.

896 DIONYSIUS THE AREOPAGITE IN PRAYER. (Author of a few well-known mystic works, written in the years 480—530.) Wood, 49 × 35. Inscriptions: Divus Dionysius Parisior Episcopus Theologus Areopagita. Magnum Mysterium et Mirabile Sacramentum. Grete Ring: A century of French painting 1400—1500, 1949, p. 234, nr. 275. From the coll. of Monseigneur Klönne, Amsterdam. Purchased by the Rijksmuseum 1930. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1951.

AST. BALHASAR VAN DER AST.

Born before 1590 at Middelburg, died in or after 1656, probably at Delft; lived at Utrecht from 1619, where he was under the influence of his uncle Ambrosius Bosschaert. From 1632 at Delft.

*399 SHELLS.

Copper, 7,8 × 12,5. Purchased 1876.

AVED. JACQUES ANDRÉ JOSEPH AVED.

Born 1702, probably at Douai, died in Paris 1766. Pupil of B. Picart in Amsterdam and later of A. S. Belle. Lived in Paris, where he became a member of the Academy in 1734. From 1751—1752 at The Hague, where he painted several portraits of Willem IV. In 1753 he returned to Paris.

*461 PORTRAIT OF PRINCE WILLEM IV OF ORANGE (1711—1751). Canvas, 113 × 87,5. Signed: J. Aved f. 1751. A similar portrait in the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, and a replica at The Loo.

AVERCAMP. HENDRIK AVERCAMP (called de Stomme van Kampen).

Born in Amsterdam 1585, died at Kampen 1634. Worked in Amsterdam and from about 1625 at Kampen.

785 SCENE ON THE ICE.

Oak, 36 × 71. Signed with monogram. C. J. Welcker: H, Avercamp, 1933, nr. S 16. Lent by the Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, 1924.

BACKER. JACOB ADRIAENSZ. BACKER.

Born at Harlingen (Frisia) 1608, died in Amsterdam 1651. Pupil of Lambert Jacobsz. at Leeuwarden, afterwards of Rembrandt in Amsterdam (about 1632), where he lived until his death.

**543 PORTRAIT OF A MAN.

Oak, 71 × 60,5. K. Bauch: J. A. Backer, 1926, nr. 166. Purchased in 1888 as a work of Ferdinand Bol.

747 THE GREY BOY.

Canvas, oval, 94 × 71. Signed: I: Debacker 1634. K. Bauch: J. A. Backer, 1926, nr. 167. Bought in 1913 by Mrs. Rose from the Steengracht Collection at The Hague and given by her to the Museum in 1914.

BACKHUIJSEN. LUDOLF BACKHUIJSEN.

Born in Emden 1631, died in Amsterdam 1708. Pupil of Allart van Everdingen and Hendrick Dubbels. He lived from 1649 in Amsterdam.

**6 THE ARRIVAL OF THE KING-STADTHOLDER WILLEM III OF ORANGE AT ORANJEPOLDER, January 1691.

Canvas, 53,5 × 67,5. Signed: 1692. L. Bakhuis. HdG 23. Study for this picture at Windsor Castle, cat. nr. 85 as Jan de Bisschop. From The Loo. Cabinet of Willem V.

BAEN. JOHANNES DE BAEN.

Born 1633 in Haarlem, died in The Hague 1702. Pupil of his uncle H. Pieman at Emden and of Jacob Backer in Amsterdam. From 1660 at The Hague and for a short time in London as a painter to the court.

5 PORTRAIT OF JOHAN MAURITS, Count of Nassau-Siegen, Governor of Brazil, founder of "Mauritshuis", born June 17th 1604, died at Cleves, Dec. 20th, 1679. Canvas, 157,2 × 114. Purchased by King Willem I.

BALEN. HENDRICK VAN BALEN, the Elder.

Born in Antwerp 1575, where he died 1632. Pupil of Adam van Noort. Anthony van Dyck and Frans Snijders were his pupils.

233 THE SACRIFICE TO CYBELE.

Oak, 106 × 70. The wreath of flowers and fruit is by Jan Brueghel I (known as "Velvet Brueghel"). A version in the Prado in Madrid. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

*234 NYMPHS FILLING THE HORN OF PLENTY.

Oak, 67,5 × 107. Painted about 1630. The landscape and the fruits painted by J. Brueghel the Velvet. Formerly attributed to Rubens. From The Loo. Cabinet of Willem V.

*235 A FESTIVAL OF GODS.

Oak, 53 × 77,5. Purchased with the Reghellini Collection in 1831.

BARBARI. JACOPO DE' BARBARI.

Born about 1450 in Venice, died before 1515. Between 1500—1511 recorded in Germany and Flanders.

898 PORTRAIT OF DUKE RUPRECHT OF MECKLENBURG, called "der Friedfertige".

Wood, 59,5 × 37,5. Inscription: HENRICV̄ REFERO DVCĒ MEGAPOLĒSĒ/ MAGNI FILIVM ANNOS NATV̄/OCTO ET VIGĪTI/ MDVII/A NATALI CRISTIĀO/CALENDIS MAIIS/. Painted in 1507 on the occasion of his marriage with the princess

Ursula of Brandenburg. In 1685 recorded in the inventory of the castle of Heidelberg. Luigi Servolini, Jacopo de' Barbari, 1944, p. 145—146. From the Coll. J. C. H. Heldring, Amsterdam. Lent by the DRVK, 1951.

BASSEN. BARTHOLOMEUS VAN BASSEN.

Born about 1590, probably in Antwerp, died 1652 in The Hague; 1613 he lived in Delft and from 1622 in The Hague. Influenced by the Steenwijcks. Esaias van de Velde, Frans Francken II and Palamedes painted figures in his pictures. Gerard Houckgeest was probably his pupil.

*9 INTERIOR OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Canvas, 61 × 83. Signed: B. van Bassen 1626. Some of the figures are by Esaias van de Velde. From the castle Oranienstein. Since 1776 in the Cabinet of Willem V.

BEELDEMAKER. ADRIAEN CORNELISZ. BEELDEMAKER.

Born at Rotterdam about 1625, died at The Hague 1709. He lived at Leiden 1650—51, 1665—68 and 1673—75. Otherwise at The Hague.

**10 FOX HUNT.

Canvas, 59,5 × 85,5. From the depot 1875.

BEGEYN. ABRAHAM JANSZ. BEGEYN.

Born in Leyden 1637 or 1638, died in Berlin 1697. In 1655 he is mentioned at Leyden, in 1672 he lived in Amsterdam and in 1681 in The Hague. Since 1688 a painter to the court in Berlin. His work shows the influence of Berchem and of Marseus. He travelled in England and probably also in France and Italy.

*391 THE QUARRY.

Canvas, 67,5 × 81. Signed: A. Begein 1660. Purchased 1876.

BELLEVOIS. JACOB ADRUAENSZ. BELLEVOIS.

Born in Rotterdam 1621, where he died 1676. He lived at Rotterdam, about 1671 in Gouda, 1672 at Hamburg, afterwards again at Rotterdam. Influenced by Simon de Vlieger and Julius Porcellis in Rotterdam.

**535 A BRISK GALE.

Canvas, 106 × 122,5. Signed: Jbellevois. Till 1886 in the Law Courts at The Hague.

BENING. SANDERS BENING.

Worked at Gent from 1467, chiefly as a miniaturist.

784 THE BUILDING OF THE TOWER OF BABYLON.

Oak, 20 × 18. P. Wescher: The Art. Quarterly, Summer 1946, p. 190. Formerly as Anonymous Flemish school. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1924.

BENSON. AMBROSIUS BENSON.

Mentioned at Bruges from 1519, where he died 1550. Influenced by Gerard David and Adriaen Isenbrant.

*725 PIETÀ.

Oak, arched top, 19,2 × 15,5. Lent by A. Bredius, 1907. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

BERCHEM. CLAES (NICOLAES) PIETERSZ. BERCHEM (or BERGHEM).

Born in Haarlem 1620, died in Amsterdam 1683. Pupil of his father, the painter of still-lives Pieter Claesz., of Claes Moyaert, Pieter de Grebber, Jan Wils and Jan van Goyen. 1642—1645 he visited Italy. He lived first at Haarlem, from 1677 in Amsterdam.

11 THE EDUCATION OF BACCHUS.

Canvas, 202 × 262. Signed: CBerrighem. 1648. HdG 42. Purchased 1827.

*12 BOAR-HUNT.

Canvas, 50,3 × 77,8. Signed: Berchem 1659. HdG 152. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

*13 FORDING A BROOK.

Canvas, 63,5 × 76,5. Signed: Berchem 1661. HdG 370. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

**14 TRAVELLERS ATTACKED BY BRIGANDS.

Canvas, 95,3 × 105. Signed: Berchem. HdG 122. Purchased 1816.

BERCKHEYDE. GERRIT ADRIAENSZ. BERKHEYDE.

Born in Haarlem 1638, where he died 1698. Pupil of his brother Job Adriaensz Berckheyde. He worked at Haarlem and travelled in Germany

**690 VIEW ON THE VIJVER AND THE BUITENHOF AT THE HAGUE.

Canvas, 53,7 × 63,3. Signed: Gerrit Berkheyde. Hughtenburgh. Figures by Jan van Huchtenburgh. Bequest of T. H. Blom Coster of The Hague, 1904.

*796 FALCONERS NEAR THE VIJVER AT THE HAGUE.

Canvas, 58 × 68,5. Signed: gerret: Berck Heijde. Bequest of Jhr. W. A. van den Bosch, Vught, 1956.

BERCKHEYDE. JOB ADRIAENSZ. BERCKHEYDE.

Born in Haarlem 1630, where he died 1693. Pupil of Jacob Willemsz. de Wet. Travelled in Germany. From 1654 he worked at Haarlem. He lived with his brother Gerrit.

746 THE CANAL CALLED "OUDE GRACHT" AT HAARLEM.

Oak, 44,5 × 39,5. Signed: J. Berckheyd: 1666. From the Steengracht Collection, 1913.

BERGHE. CHRISTOFFEL VAN DEN BERGHE.

Born at the end of the 16th century. From 1619 to 1622 he was on the board of the Guild of St. Luke in Middelburg. He painted under the influence of Jan Brueghel.

671 WINTERLANDSCAPE.

Copper, 11,5 × 16,5. Signed: CVB. L. J. Bol in: Oud Holland, 1956, p. 183/195. Bequest of A. A. des Tombe, The Hague, 1903.

672 SUMMERLANDSCAPE.

Material, dimensions, signature, bibliography and origin as nr. 671.

BEYEREN. ABRAHAM HENDRICKSZ. VAN BEYEREN.

Born in The Hague 1620 or 1621, died in Overschie 1690. Probably a pupil of Pieter de Putter. He lived in Leyden, The Hague, Delft, Amsterdam, Alkmaar and Overschie.

*401 FISHES AND CRAB.

Canvas, 75,8 × 68. Signed: AVB f. Purchased 1876.

**548 FLOWERS.

Canvas, 80 × 69. Signed: AVB f. Purchased 1889.

665 STILL LIFE.

Oak, 98 × 76. Signed: AVB. Lent by A. Bredius, 1902. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

*697 STILL-LIFE WITH MEAT AND POULTRY.

Canvas, 79,5 × 68. Presented by L. Nardus of Arnouville, 1905.

BLOEMAERT. ABRAHAM BLOEMAERT.

Born in Gorinchem (or Dordrecht?) 1564, died in Utrecht 1651. Son of the architect and sculptor Cornelis Bloemaert. Pupil of Gerrit Splinter and Joos de Beer at Utrecht. From 1580 till 1583 in Paris, where he was a pupil of Jean Bassot, maitre Henry and Hieronymus Francken. After having stayed in Amsterdam from 1591 till 1592, he lived in Utrecht. His four sons and also Cornelis van Poelenburgh, Jacob Gerritsz. Cuyp and the brothers Honthorst were among his pupils.

*17 THE WEDDING OF PELEUS AND THETIS.

Canvas, 193,7 × 164,5. Signed: A. Bloemaert. fe. 1638. R. Delbanco, A. Bloemaert, 1928, nr. 47. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

BOIS. GUILLIAM DU BOIS.

Born probably about 1620—1625 in Haarlem where he died 1680. He travelled in Germany and Switzerland 1652—1653. Influenced by Jacob van Ruisdael.

**554 LANDSCAPE WITH HILLS AND WATER.

Oak, 61 × 84. Signed: GD Bois. 1652 (or 1657). Purchased 1890.

*799 A SANDY ROAD.

Oak, 45,7 × 63,5. Signed: GD Bois 1649. Presented by L. van den Bergh at Berlin, 1929.

BOL. FERDINAND BOL.

Born in Dordrecht 1616, died in Amsterdam 1680. Pupil of Rembrandt in Amsterdam about 1635.

19 PORTRAIT OF VICE-ADMIRAL ENGEL DE RUYTER (1649—1683), son of Michiel Adriaensz. de Ruyter.

Canvas, 131 × 112. Signed: F. Bol 1669. The background to the right, a calm sea with vessels, has been painted by Willem van de Velde the Younger. Purchased 1817.

*530 PORTRAIT OF MAERTEN VAN JUCHEN, COMMANDER OF WESEL FROM 1642—1672.

Canvas, oval, 74 × 60,5. Purchased 1885.

585 PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL MICHIEL ADRIAENSZ. DE RUYTER (1607—1676).

Canvas, 157,5 × 135,5. Signed: F. Bol. fecit. A° 1667. The sea with vessels in the background has been painted by Willem van de Velde the Younger. Several replicas, a. o. in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. Transferred to the Gallery in 1894 from the Admiralty.

795 PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

Canvas, 128 × 99. Signed: F Bol. 1652. Purchased 1927.

826 PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN.

Canvas, 127 × 99. Presented by Ed. J. Philips, The Hague, 1939.

BORCH. GERARD TER BORCH.

Born 1617 in Zwolle, died in Deventer 1681. Pupil of his father Gerard ter Borch the Elder at Zwolle and of Pieter Molijn at Haarlem, where he came under the influence of Frans Hals. He visited England (1635), Spain, Italy, France and Germany (Münster in Westphalia 1646—1648); from 1650—1654 he stayed in Zwolle, then, until his death, at Deventer. Caspar Netscher was one of his pupils.

176 UNWELCOME NEWS.

Oak, 66,7 × 59,5. Signed: GTB (monogram) 1653. HdG 28. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

177 PORTRAIT OF THE PAINTER.

Canvas, 61 × 42,5. Painted about 1665—1670. HdG 204. Purchased by King Willem I.

744 MOTHER COMBING HER CHILD.

Oak, 33,5 × 29. Signed: GTB. Painted about 1654. HdG 46. From the Steengracht Collection, 1913.

797 LADY WRITING A LETTER.

Oak, 39 × 29,5. Signed GTB. Painted about 1655. HdG 167. From the Six-collection in Amsterdam. Presented by Sir Henry W. A. Deterding, London, 1928.

883 PORTRAIT OF CORNELIS DE GRAEFF.

Canvas, 38,5 × 28,5. Later inscription: Cornelis de Graeff Out XIIII jaer MDCLXXIIII. HdG 229. 1912 in the coll. of Jonkvrouwe van Lennep–Deutz van Assendelft. Lent by Jonkvrouwe Ida Baronesse van Zuylen van Nijevelt, 1950.

BOSSCHAERT. AMBROSIUS BOSCHAERT.

Born 1573 in Antwerp, died at The Hague 1621. Imitator and probably a pupil of Jan Brueghel I. He lived in Antwerp, Middelburg, Bergen op Zoom, Utrecht and Breda. His three sons were also painters of flowers.

679 FLOWERS.

Oak, 64 × 46. Signed: AB. (monogram). Bequest of A. A. des Tombe of The Hague, 1903.

BOTH. JOHANNES BOTH.

Born about 1618 in Utrecht, where he died 1652. Pupil of Abraham Bloemaert. He visited France and Italy, where he came under the influence of Claude Lorrain. From 1640 he stayed in Utrecht. Willem de Heusch was his pupil.

**20 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE.

Canvas, 108,2 × 125,8. Signed: J Both. HdG 56. Study (drawing) for this picture in the collection A. Welcker, Amsterdam. Purchased 1816.

*21 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE.

Copper on oak, 51 × 70. Signed: J Both. HdG 166. Purchased 1817.

BRAY. SALOMON DE BRAY.

Born 1597 in Amsterdam, died in Haarlem 1664. His sons Jan, Jacob and Jozef where painters too, his son Dirck was a woodcarver.

437 DECORATIVE PAINTING IN HONOR OF THE STADHOUDER FREDERIK HENDRIK.

Canvas, 103,5 × 255. Inscription: FR. HENR. NASSAVIVS AVRIACVS NASC. DELF. IV. CAL. FEB. CI I XXCIV. Signed and dated: S. D. BRAY 1651. J. W. von Moltke, Marburger Jahrbuch f. Kunstw. XI/XII, 1938/39: Salomon de Bray, nr. 64. Belonged in the large hall in the Huis ten Bosch.

BOUTS. AELBERT BOUTS.

Born in or shortly after 1455, probably at Louvain, where he died 1548; son of Dierick Bouts.

762 THE RESURRECTION.

Oak, 28,5 × 23,5. Friedländer, III, nr. 56. W. Schöne: Dirk Bouts und seine Schule, 1938 (Aelbert Bouts), nr. 104. A similar composition in the Museum at Stuttgart. Purchased 1920.

BRAKENBURGH. RICHARD BRAKENBURGH.

Born 1650 in Haarlem, where he died 1702. Pupil of Adriaen van Ostade and Hendric Mommers, perhaps also of Jan Steen, whom he imitated. He lived in Haarlem and for a short time in Leeuwarden.

544 PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG GIRL.

Canvas, 88,5 × 70,5. Signed: R. Brakenburg 1683. Purchased 1888.

BRAY. JAN DE BRAY.

Born about 1627 at Haarlem, where he died 1697. Son and pupil of Salomon de Bray.

808 THE ORPHAN.

Oak, 59,5 × 47. Signed: 1654 Oudt 6 J D Braij. J. W. von Moltke, Marburger Jahrbuch f. Kunstw., XI/XII, 1942, Jan de Bray, nr. 168. Purchased 1932.

BREENBERCH. BARTHOLOMEUS BREENBERCH.

Born 1599 or 1600 at Deventer, died in Amsterdam 1657. He lived from 1620 till 1627 in Italy, chiefly in Rome, where he was influenced by Adam Elsheimer and became a pupil of Paulus Bril.

*134 MERCURY DISCOVERS THE BEAUTIFUL HERSE.

Oak, 18 × 27. Falsely signed: C P (= Corn. Poelenburg). From the Cabinet of Willem V.

BREKELENKAM. QUIRINGH GERRITSZ. BREKELENKAM.

Born in Zwammerdam about 1620, died 1668 in Leyden, where he lived already before 1648. Influenced by Gerrit Dou.

562 THE BLOOD-LETTING.

Oak, 48 × 37. Signed: Q V B (monogram). Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

BROUWER. ADRIAEN BROUWER.

Born in Oudenaarde in 1605 or 1606, died in Antwerp 1638. He lived in Amsterdam about 1626 and was a pupil of Frans Hals at Haarlem in 1628. After 1631 he stayed at Antwerp.

607 PORTRAIT OF THE PAINTER HIMSELF (?).

Oak, 23 × 16. HdG 229. F. Schmidt-Degener: A. Brouwer, 1908, p. 57. Bode: A. Brouwer, 1924, p. 24, ill. 6. Purchased 1897.

847 A PEASANT'S PARTY.

Oak, 19,5 × 26,5. Signed: AB. HdG 102. Bode: A. Brouwer, 1924, p. 40, ill. 14. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1948.

919 A PEASANT'S FIGHT.

Oak, 25,5 × 34. Traces of signature on a piece of wood. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1948.

BRUEGHEL, JAN BRUEGHEL I, called the Velvet Brueghel.

Born in Brussels 1568, died 1625 in Antwerp. Son of Pieter Brueghel the Elder, pupil of Pieter Goetkint the Elder in Antwerp. He visited Italy (1593—1596), lived in Antwerp and for some time in Brussels.

233 See under VAN BALEN.

234 See under RUBENS.

*236 THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Copper, 13,5 × 19,5. S. Speth-Holterhoff: Apollo, April 1942, p. 16. Came to the Museum after 1817.

253 See under VAN BALEN.

*283 THE REST ON THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

Copper, 21,5 × 29. Figures by H. Rottenhammer. Replica in the Nat. Museum in Vienna. From The Loo. Cabinet of Willem V.

285 CHRIST DELIVERING SOULS OUT OF LIMBO.

Copper, 26,5 × 35,5. Signed: I. BRVEGHEL 1597. Some of the figures are by H. Rottenhammer. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

BRUYN. BARTHOLOMEUS BRUYN THE ELDER.

Born 1492 or 1493 probably in Cologne, where he is recorded since 1515. Died in Cologne 1555. Influenced by Jan Joost van Calcar and Joos van Cleve.

739 DIPTYCH. PORTRAITS OF A GENTLEMAN FROM THE FAMILY ROLINXWERTH AND HIS WIFE. On the outside of the portrait of Frau Rolinxwerth is painted the suicide of Lucretia.

Oak, each wing 68 × 48,5, arched top. Dated 1529. Bequest of baron A. W. J. van Pabst van Bingerden of The Hague, 1912.

889 PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

Oak, 31,5 × 24, arched top. On the back a painted coat of arms with a sign of the house. Presented to the Rijksmuseum by C. Hoogendijk, 1912. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1951.

CALRAET. ABRAHAM VAN CALRAET.

Born 1642 in Dordrecht, where he died 1722. Probably a pupil of Aelbert Cuyp, whom he imitated.

*754 STILL-LIFE WITH PEACHES AND OTHER FRUIT.

Canvas, 89 × 73. Signed: A v Calraet. Lent by A. Bredius, 1918. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

CAPPELLE. JAN VAN DE CAPELLE.

Baptised 25 January 1626 in Amsterdam, where he died 1679. Autodidact, influenced by Simon de Vlieger.

567 A WINTER SCENE.

Canvas, 51,8 × 61,8. Signed: I. v. Cappelle fe. 1653. HdG 148. As an Isaack van Ostade in Sir Joshua Reynold's Collection. Purchased in London, 1893.

820 VESSELS COMING TO LAND.

Canvas, 72,5 × 87. HdG 133. Presented by Sir Henri W. A. Deterding, London, 1936.

CEULEN. See JANSON.

CHARDIN. JEAN BAPTISTE SIMÉON CHARDIN.

Born 1699 in Paris, where he died 1779. Pupil of Cazes and Noël Coypel.

656 STILL LIFE.

Canvas, 33 × 41. Signed: chardin. G. Wildenstein: Chardin, nr. 1001, ill. 141. Lent by A. Bredius, 1901. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

CLAESZ. PIETER CLAESZ.

Born 1596 or 1597 in Burgsteinfurt, died 1661 in Haarlem, where he was painting already before 1617. Father and first teacher of Claes Pietersz. Berchem.

403 STILL LIFE.

Oak, 45 × 65,5. Signed: P C (monogram) 1644. Purchased 1876.

CLEEF. JOOS VAN CLEEF.

See MASTER OF THE DEATH OF THE VIRGIN.

COCK. JAN DE COCK.

He is mentioned at Antwerp between 1506 and 1527. His work was recently attributed to Lucas Cornelisz. Kunst (born in Leiden 1495) or Cornelis Cornelisz.

880 CIRCUMCISION OF THE INFANT JESUS.

Wood, 48 × 27. Apparently the left wing of an unknown triptych. On the back a full-length figure of a female Saint in grisaille. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam 1948.

CODDE. PIETER CODDE.

Born in 1599 or 1600 in Amsterdam, where he died 1678. Influenced by Frans Hals. Willem Duyster was his pupil.

392 THE DANCING PARTY.

Oak, 50 × 76,5. Signed: P. Codde Aº. 1636. Purchased 1876.

*445 TRIC-TRAC PLAYERS.

Oak, octogonal, 20,4 × 27. Originally oval 12,5 × 18,5;

enlarged by the master himself. Signed: Codde fecit 1628. Purchased 1878.

857 PORTRAIT OF A COUPLE.

Oak, 43 × 35. Signed with monogram and dated 1634. From the collection of the counts Bentinck, Middachten. Lent by the DRVK, 1948.

COLLIER. EDWAERT COLLIER (COLYER).

Born in Breda (date unknown), died between 1696 and 1702. He worked at Haarlem and since 1673 at Leyden, where he is still mentioned in 1686.

810 STILL-LIFE (Vanitas).

Oak, 19,5 × 17. Signed: E. Collier 1675. Presented by W. E. Duits, London, 1934.

COQUES. GONZALES COQUES.

Born 1618 in Antwerp, where he died 1684. Pupil of Pieter Brueghel the Younger and David Ryckaert II. He painted for Prince Frederik Hendrik of Orange and other princes.

*238 THE PICTURE GALLERY.

The architectural part is by WILLEM SCHUBERT VON EHRENBERG (born in Germany about 1637, died about 1676 in Antwerp).
The whole is painted on canvas, 176 × 210,5. From The Loo. Cabinet of Willem V.

The principal pictures are: In the left hand corner in the foreground: JOHANNES DE DUYTS (1629—1676). Cimon and Iphigenia. Signed: J. de. duijts f. 1671. — JAN PEETERS (1624—1676/80). Marine. Signed: i P. — In the right hand corner in the foreground: PEETER GYSELS (1621—1690). Still-life. Signed: Peeter gijsens. — KASPER JACOB VAN OPSTAL THE YOUNGER (1654—1717). Venus and Adonis. Signed: C. van Opstal (1706(?). — To the left of the entrance, beginning at the top: PETER IJKENS (1648—1695). Christ with the Centurion. — Beneath it, in a cartouche: ERASMUS QUELLINUS THE YOUNGER

(1607—1678). The city of Antwerp (allegory). Signed: E. Q. — ANTONIE GOUBAU (1616—1698). Italian landscape. Signed: A Goubay F. — CAREL EMANUEL BISET (1633—after 1691). Ascalaphius transformed into an owl. Signed: C E Biset f. — PIETER VAN BREDAEL (1629—1719). Landscape. Signed: P. V. B. f. — UNKNOWN MASTER. Landscape with moonlight. — JOHAN VAN KESSEL (1626—1679). Landscape. Signed: I. V K. — PEETER BOEL (1622—1674). Boarhunt. — UNKNOWN MASTER. Oriental harbour. — JOHAN VAN KESSEL (1626—1679). Butterflies and other insects. — UNKNOWN MASTER. Marine. — Above the entrance: THEODOOR BOEYERMANS (1620—1678). The judgement of Paris. — Beneath it: THEODOOR BOEYERMANS (1620—1678). Leda. — In the background, in the second room, to the left of the chimney: Copy after TITIAN. Portrait of Charles V. — Copy after VAN DYCK. Portrait of the Earl of Arundel and Lady Talbot. — Copy after RUBENS. Portrait of Philip IV of Spain. — Copy after VAN DYCK. Portrait of two cavaliers. — Above the chimney: UNKNOWN MASTER. Hero and the daughters of Nereus. — To the right of the chimney: Copy after VAN DYCK. Portrait of Philip II of Spain. — Copy after RUBENS. Portrait of Charles the Bold. — Copy after RUBENS. Portrait of the Cardinal-Infant Ferdinand of Austria. — Copy after VAN DYCK. Portrait of the Earl of Newport and Lord Goring. — To the right of the entrance, beginning at the top: JAN COSSIERS (1600—1671). The triumph of Bacchus. Signed (nearly illegible): Cossie . . . — Beneath it, in a cartouche: THEODOOR BOEYERMANS (1620—1678). The Scheldt (allegory). Signed: T. B. (monogram). — THEODOOR BOEYERMANS (1620—1678). The four seasons. Signed: T. Boeijermans. F. — UNKNOWN MASTER. Italian landscape. Illegibly signed: I H (?) perhaps for I. B. HUYSMANS. — JOHAN VAN DEN HECKE (1620—1684). The descent from the Cross. Signed: Signed: I V H. — JOHAN VAN DEN HECKE

(1620—1684). Landscape with a castle. Signed: I V H F. — PEETER BOEL (?) (1622—1674). Still life with fruit. — UNKNOWN MASTER. Landscape. — PEETER SPIERINCKX (1635—1711). Village fair. Signed: P v Spirinckx. — JOHAN VAN DEN HECKE (1620—1684). Men bathing. Signed: I V HECKE.

CORNELIS. Formerly attributed to AELBERT CORNELIS, see under MASTER OF THE BRANDON PORTRAITS.

CORNELISZ. CORNELIS CORNELISZ VAN HAARLEM.

Born 1562 in Haarlem, died in 1638. Pupil of Pieter Pietersz at Haarlem and of Gilles Coignet at Antwerp. He travelled in France in 1579. He was also an architect.

918 BEFORE THE FLOOD.

Copper, 12×15. Signed: C . . . H . . . Purchased in 1954.

COURTOIS. JACQUES COURTOIS (called le Bourguignon).

Born at St. Hippolyte (East France), died 1675 in Rome. He lived from about 1635 in Italy.

*290 CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT.

Copper, 12×15. Purchased 1821.

CRANACH. LUCAS CRANACH THE ELDER (I).

Born in Kronach in Upper Franconia, died in Weimar 1553. Settled at Wittenberg. In 1502—1504 in Vienna, in 1508 in the Netherlands. From 1550 to 1552 in Augsburg and Innsbruck. Court painter to three Saxon Electors. Returned to Wittenberg in 1552.

891 PORTRAIT OF THE RELIGIOUS REFORMER PHILIPP MELANCHTON (1497—1560).

Beech-wood, 36×23. Signed with the letter L and Cranach's mark, the crowned snake. One of the many replicas of this portrait. Presented to the Rijksmuseum by C. Hoogendijk, 1912. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1951.

CRANACH. LUCAS CRANACH THE YOUNGER (II).

Born in Wittenberg 1515, died at Weimar 1586. Pupil of his father Lucas Cranach the Elder.

890 PORTRAIT OF A MAN WITH RED BEARD.

Linden-wood, 64×48. Signed with Cranach's mark, the crowned snake, 1548. Presented to the Rijksmuseum by C. Hoogendijk, 1912. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1951.

CUYLENBORCH. ABRAHAM VAN CUYLENBORCH.

Born at the beginning of the XVIIth century in Utrecht, where he died 1658. Pupil and imitator of Poelenburgh.

*24 DIANA WITH HER NYMPHS.

Oak, 32×40. Signed: A V Cuylenborch f. Came to the Museum after 1817.

CUYP. AELBERT CUYP.

Born 1620 in Dordrecht, where he died 1691. Pupil of his father Jacob Gerritsz. Cuyp. In his youth influenced by Van Goyen and S. van Ruysdael.

25 LANDSCAPE WITH A HORSEMAN (representing a member of the De Roovere family).

Canvas, 123,5×154. Signed: A. cuijp. HdG 42. Purchased 1820.

*627 FOWLS.

Oak, 55×74. Signed: A: cuijp A° 1651. HdG 800. Lent by A. Bredius, 1899. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

*821 COWS NEAR A RIVER.

Oak, 46×74. Signed: A. cuyp. HdG 372. From the collection of Earl Howe, London. Purchased by means of the Van Weel-bequest to the Rembrandt Society, 1936.

*822 LANDSCAPE WITH CATTLE AND RUINS.

Oak, 51×74. Signed: A. cuijp. Early work. Presented by Sir Henri W. A. Deterding, London, 1936.

829 LITTLE GIRL WITH PEACHES.

Canvas, 63,5 × 48,2. Signed: A. cuyp ft. About 1645. Purchased 1939.

DASHORST. See MOR.

DAVID. GERARD DAVID.

Born about 1460 at Oudewater near Utrecht, died 1523 at Bruges. Worked at Bruges, where he was since the death of Hans Memling the most important painter.

843 TWO FOREST LANDSCAPES – WINGS OF AN ALTARPIECE (OUTSIDES).

Oak, 90 × 30,5 (each). The centralpiece with the Adoration of the Kings and the inner sides of the wings in the collection Jules S. Bache, Metr. Mus. New York. M. J. Friedländer, VI, nr. 160; XIV, p. 106. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1948.

DITTMERS. HENRICH DITTMERS.

Born probably in Hamburg, died 1677 in Copenhagen. Influenced by Dutch painters, such as J. de Bray and A. v. d. Tempel.

*228 PORTRAIT OF A MAN.

Nutwood, oval, 50 × 37,5. Signed: H. Ditmars Fec: 1664. Purchased after 1817.

DOES. SIMON VAN DER DOES.

Born in Amsterdam (?) 1653, died in Antwerp or Paris 1717. Pupil of his father Jacob van der Does, of Karel du Jardin, Caspar Netscher and Gerard de Lairesse. He worked principally at The Hague and for a short time in London, Brussels and Antwerp.

*31 SHEEP WITH SHEPHERDESS.

Canvas, 60 × 70. Signed: S: van der Does. MDCCXI. Acquired 1825 with other pictures through an exchange with the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam.

DOU. GERRIT DOU.

Born 1613 at Leyden, where he died 1675. Pupil of his father Douwe Jansz., a painter on glass, of Bartholomeus Dolendo, an engraver, Pieter Couwenhoven and principally of Rembrandt (1628—1631). With his pupil Frans van Mieris the Elder, Dou is the head of the Leyden school of extremely finished interiors.

32 THE YOUNG MOTHER.

Oak, arched top, 73,5 × 55,5. Signed: G DOU 1658. HdG 110. W. Martin: G. Dou, 1913, p. 90. Presented by the States-General to King Charles II of England in 1660. Collection of King James II and of the King-Stadtholder Willem III; Cabinet of Willem V.

*33 YOUNG WOMAN HOLDING A LAMP.

Oak, 19 × 14. HdG 230. W. Martin: G. Dou, 1913, p. 155. From The Loo. Cabinet of Willem V.

DUBOIS. See BOIS.

DUJARDIN. See JARDIN.

DUSART. CORNELIS DUSART.

Born 1660 at Haarlem, where he died 1704. Pupil and imitator of Adriaen van Ostade.

440 INTERIOR WITH PEASANTS.

Oak, 40,5 × 49,5. Signed: Corn: dusart. Above the signature is the overpainted signature of A. v. Ostade, who had begun the picture, that was finished by Dusart. Purchased 1877.

DUTCH SCHOOL. See ANONYMOUS, DUTCH SCHOOL.

DUYSTER. WILLEM CORNELISZ. DUYSTER.

Born in Amsterdam 1599, where he died 1635. Probably a pupil of Pieter Codde.

*408 AN OFFICER.

Oak, 40 × 31,5. Purchased 1876.

DYCK. ABRAHAM VAN DYCK.

Born 1635 or 1636, died 1672 in Amsterdam. Probably a pupil of Rembrandt. Some of his works also show the influence of Nic. Maes and G. Metsu.

*791 OLD MAN SLEEPING.

Canvas, 50,8 × 47. Signed: A V DYCK f. Presented by J. Goudstikker of Amsterdam, 1926.

DYCK. SIR ANTHONY VAN DYCK.

Born 1599 in Antwerp, died in London 1641. Pupil of Hendrick van Balen and principally of Rubens in Antwerp, who influenced his art. He lived in Antwerp until 1620, 1620/21 in London, 1621—1627 in Italy, 1627—1632 in Antwerp, 1632 in Holland. After 1632 in London, where he became a painter to the court of Charles I. 1634/35 he stayed for some time in Brussels and 1640/41 in Paris.

239 PORTRAIT OF PIETER STEVENS (1590—1668), patron of art and painter in Antwerp.

Canvas, 112,5 × 99,5. Signed: ÆT. SVÆ 37. 1627. Antº. van Dijck, fecit. G. Glück: A. v. Dyck, 1931, p. 285. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

240 PORTRAIT OF ANNA WAKE (born 1606), wife of above.

Canvas, 112,5 × 99,5. Signed: ÆT. SVÆ 22. An 1628. Antº. van dyck fecit. G. Glück: A. v. Dyck, 1931, p. 284. Origin as nr. 239.

242 PORTRAIT OF THE PAINTER QUINTYN SIMONS (born 1592).

Canvas, 98 × 84. G. Glück: A. v. Dyck, 1931, p. 343. Origin as nr. 239.

DIJK. PHILIP VAN DIJK.

Born in Amsterdam 1680, died at The Hague 1753. Pupil of Arnold Boonen in Amsterdam, where he lived probably till 1708; 1708 he went to Middelburg. Since 1719 he worked frequently at The Hague and in 1725 and 1736 at Cassel, as a painter to the Elector of Hesse. He imitated Adriaen van der Werff.

*27 JUDITH.

Oak, 28 × 30,5. Signed: P. van Dijk 1726. A similar painting, representing Christ and the woman of Samaria by A. v. d. Werff, HdG 57. Principal Court at Leeuwarden. Cabinet of Willem V.

*28 LADY, PLAYING A LUTE.

Oak, 15,5 × 12,5. Signed: P V Dijk. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

*29 LADY AT HER DRESSINGTABLE.

Oak, 29,5 × 23,5. Signed: Ph: v. Dijk. F: Origin as nr. 27.

**30 THE BOOK-KEEPER.

Canvas, 26 × 21. Origin as nrs. 27 and 29.

712 PORTRAIT OF MR. MATHIAS LAMBERTUS SINGENDONCK (1678—1742), burgomaster of Nijmegen. His second wife (since 1723) was Agneta Catherina Hoeuft, mentioned under the following number.

Canvas, oval, 53 × 44,5. Signed: P. van Dijk. Bequest of Miss M. J. Singendonck of The Hague, 1907.

**713 PORTRAIT OF AGNETA CATHERINA HOEUFT (1689—1758), wife of above.

Canvas, oval, 53 × 44. Origin as nr. 712.

EVERDINGEN. CAESAR BOËTIUS VAN EVERDINGEN.

Born 1617 at Alkmaar, where he died 1678. He lived at Alkmaar and for some time at Haarlem and in Amsterdam. Brother of Allaert van Everdingen and perhaps a pupil of Jan van Bronchorst.

**39 DIOGENES IN SEARCH OF A MAN. Some of the figures in this picture are portraits of members of the Haarlem-family STEYN, partly painted after 16th century family portraits. The scene is the "Groote Markt" (market-place) at Haarlem.

Canvas on wood, 76 × 103,5. Signed: ANNO 1652 C V E. Bequest of Dowager Steyn to Prince Willem V, 1773.

FABRITIUS. BARENT (BERNARD) FABRITIUS, called also Barent Maesse.

Born 1624 at Midden-Beemster, died 1673 in Amsterdam. Brother of Carel Fabritius. Except for a short stay in Amsterdam in 1652, he lived at Beemster until 1657. He stayed at Leyden 1657—1659, in Amsterdam 1670—1673. He was an imitator of Rembrandt and probably his pupil.

*798 THE FAREWELL OF BENJAMIN.

Oak, 74×62. A drawing showing the same composition in the Museum Teyler at Haarlem, a copy after this drawing in the Printroom of the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. Lent by A. Bredius, 1929. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

FABRITIUS. CAREL FABRITIUS.

Born 1622 at Midden-Beemster, died in Delft, Oct. 12th, 1654, by the explosion of a gunpowder-magazine. He worked in Amsterdam, where he was a pupil of Rembrandt, probably 1641—1643, and at Delft from 1652.

605 THE LINNET.

Oak, 33,5×22,8. Signed: C Fabritius 1654. HdG 16. Purchased 1896.

610 STUDY OF AN OLD WOMAN.

Oak, 19,7×15,8. Formerly attributed to Rembrandt. The attribution to C. Fabritius however is equally doubtful. A version in the collection of the late Mrs J. Goekoop de Jongh. Lent by A. Bredius, 1897. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

828 STUDY OF AN OLD MAN.

Oak, 26×21. C. Hofstede de Groot, Jan Vermeer en Carel Fabritius, 1907 en 1930, nr. 55. An old copy was formerly in the collection of chevalier V. de Stuers. From the Harrach Collection, Vienna. Presented by Mrs. S. Larsen of Wassenaar, 1938.

FLEMISH SCHOOL. See ANONYMOUS, FLEMISH SCHOOL.

FLINCK. GOVERT FLINCK.

Born at Cleves 1615, died in Amsterdam 1660. Pupil of Lambert Jacobsz. in Leeuwarden and mainly of Rembrandt in Amsterdam.

676 GIRL NEAR A CHAIR.

Canvas, 114,2×87,3. Signed: G. flinck. f 1640. Bequest of A. A. des Tombe of The Hague, 1903.

*696 PORTRAIT OF A MAN.

Canvas, 72,5×58,7. Signed: G. flinck 165 . . . Bequest of T. H. Blom Coster of The Hague, 1904.

866 PORTRAIT OF SAMUEL MANASSE BEN ISRAEL (1604—1657), rabbi in Amsterdam, hebraic philologist.

Oak, oval, 75×59. Rests of signature and dated 1637. Inscription: Æt. 44. Lent by the DRVK, 1948.

FRANCKEN. FRANS FRANCKEN THE YOUNGER (II).

Born 1581 in Antwerp, where he died 1642. Pupil of his father, Frans Francken the Elder. Uncle and master of Frans Francken III.

*244 A DANCING PARTY AT THE COURT OF ALBERT OF AUSTRIA AND HIS WIFE ISABELLA CLARA EUGENIA. In the middle PRINCE PHILIPS WILLEM OF ORANGE eldest son of Willem of Orange, and his wife, ELEONORA OF BOURBON, PRINCESS OF CONDÉ.

Oak, 68×113,5. Signed: Den J. ffranck. Painted between 1611 and 1616. Some portraits have been painted by Frans Pourbus the Younger (1569—1622). From The Loo. Cabinet of Willem V.

FYT. JAN (JOANNES) FYT.

Born in Antwerp 1611, died there 1661. Pupil of Frans Snijders.

*687 DEAD BIRDS.

Canvas, 48,4×81,5. Purchased 1904.

867 STILL LIFE WITH DEAD BIRDS.

Canvas, 52,5 × 67,5. Lent by the DRVK, 1948.

925 DEAD GAME.

Canvas, 121,5 × 97,5. Signed: Johanes Fyt-pinx.:. Dated: 16 . . . . Presented by Dr A. Wetzlar, Amsterdam, 1955.

GEERAERTS. MARTINUS JOSEPHUS GEERAERTS.

Born 1707 in Antwerp, where he died 1791. Pupil of Abraham Godyn

**245 AUTUMN (Allegory).

Canvas, grisaille, 85 × 100. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

GELDER. ARENT (AERT) DE GELDER.

Born at Dordrecht 1645, where he died 1727. Pupil of Samuel van Hoogstraten and about 1661 of Rembrandt in Amsterdam. He lived at Dordrecht. He imitated Rembrandt's last, broad manner of painting.

40 JUDA AND TAMAR.

Canvas, 80 × 97. Signed: A De Gelder f. K. Lilienfeld: A. de Gelder, 1914, nr. 13. Presented by Count of Limburg-Stirum, 1874.

737 THE ENTRANCE OF THE TEMPLE.

Canvas, 70,7 × 91. Signed: A De Gelder. f. 1679. K. Lilienfeld: A. de Gelder, 1914, nr. 111. Presented by F. Kleinberger in Paris, 1911.

757 PORTRAIT OF HERMAN BOERHAVE (1668—1738), Professor at Leyden University, world-famous physician.

Canvas, oval, 79,2 × 63,5. Signed: . . e Gelder f. K. Lilienfeld: A. de Gelder, 1914, nr. 160. Presented by D. A. J. Kessler, The Hague, 1918.

GOLTZ. FRANCISCUS DE GOLTZ.

Unknown Dutch painter of portraits from the beginning of the XVIIth century.

*427 PORTRAIT OF A MAN.

Canvas, 147 × 96,5. Signed: Aet. 40. Ao. 1613. Fransise de Goltz. fecit. Belongs to the series of portraits of offiers painted by J. Ravesteyn. From the depot 1876.

GOSSAERT. JAN GOSSAERT, called Mabuse.

Born about 1478 at Maubeuge or at Wijk-bij-Duurstede, died at Middelburg between 1533 and 1536.

830 THE VIRGIN AND CHILD.

Oak, 25 × 19, arched top. Painted about 1520. M. J. Friedländer, VIII, nr. 29. Purchased 1939.

832 PORTRAIT OF A MAN.

Oak, 34 × 24. Early work, painted about 1512. M. J. Friedländer, VIII, nr. 64. From the Volz Collection at The Hague. Purchased with the support of the Rembrandt Society, 1946.

841 PORTRAIT OF COUNT FLORIS VAN EGMOND VAN BUREN—YSSELSTEIN (1469—1539).

Oak, 39 × 29,5. M. J. Friedländer, VIII, nr. 54. From the National Museum at The Hague, 1808 transferred to Amsterdam. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1948.

GOVAERTS. ABRAHAM GOVAERTS (GOYVAERTS).

Born 1589 in Antwerp, where he died 1626.

45 A FOREST SCENE.

Oak, 62,5 × 101. Signed: A Govaerts. 1612. From the castle Oranienstein. Cabinet of Willem V.

GOYEN. JAN JOSEPHSZ. VAN GOYEN.

Born 1596 in Leyden, died in The Hague 1656. Pupil of Esaias van de Velde. Visited France, Belgium and many places in Holland. Lived at Leyden, from 1634 in The Hague.

551 VIEW OF DORDRECHT FROM PAPENDRECHT.

Oak, 46,5 × 72,8. Signed: v. Goyen 1633. HdG 44. Purchased 1889.

624 RIVER SCENE.

Oak, 41,4 × 55,8. Signed: v G 1655. HdG 1033. Lent by A. Bredius, 1899. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

759 ON THE RIVER.

Oak, 37 × 64. Signed: v G. Painted about 1640. HdG 548. From the James Simon Collection, Berlin. Presented by A. S. van den Bergh of The Hague, 1919.

838 VIEW OF THE RHINE NEAR ELTEN AND SCHENKENSCHANS.

Canvas 81 × 152. Signed: v G and dated 1653. Not described by Hofstede de Groot. Lent by Mr. and Mrs. ten Horn of Nijmegen, 1947.

HAAGEN. JORIS VAN DER HAAGEN (VERHAGEN).

Born about 1615 in Arnhem or Dordrecht, died 1669 at The Hague, where he was already working about 1640 and where he lived until his death. 1650 and 1657 for a short time in Amsterdam.

*46 VIEW NEAR ARNHEM.

Canvas, 66 × 88,7. The date 1649 on one of the houses might be the date of the picture. J. K. van der Haagen: De schilders van de Haagen, 1932, nr. 22 S. This and the following picture are painted as a panorama seen from the same spot. From the castle of Honsholredijk. Cabinet of Willem V.

*47 THE "RIJNPOORT" (RHINE-GATE) AT ARNHEM.

Material, dimensions and origing as nr. 46. J. K. van der Haagen: ibid., nr. 21 S. A drawing of the same subject by Van der Haagen in the collection of Mrs. A. Gatacre—de Stuers, De Wiersse of Vorden.

HACKAERT. JAN HACKAERT.

Born 1628 in Amsterdam, where he died about 1700. 1653—1658 he visited Switzerland and Italy. After that time he lived in Amsterdam. Adriaen van de Velde, Johannes Lingelbach and Claes Berchem painted figures in his pictures.

*470 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE.

Oak, 28 × 34,5. Signed: I. H. The figures are attributed to Joh. Lingelbach. HdG 36. Purchased 1882.

HAECHT. WILLEM VAN HAECHT (VERHAECHT).

Born in Antwerp 1593, died there 1637. Son of Tobias Verhaecht. In 1615 he went to Paris, from 1619 till 1626 he was in Italy. On his return he lived in the house of Cornelis van der Geest, who made him a surveyor of his art collection.

266 THE STUDIO OF APELLES. In this picture, which shows a part of the Van der Geest Collection in Antwerp, one can see copies of a number of pictures of the XVIth and XVIIth centuries, hanging on the walls; e.g. TITIAN (Venus binding the eyes of Amor). — DOMENICHINO (Diana hunting), both now in the Galleria Borghese in Rome. — QUINTEN MASSYS (the Banker and his Wife), now in the Louvre in Paris. — RUBENS (Battle of the amazones) (painted by RUBENS for the collection of Van der Geest), now at Munich. — CORREGGIO (Jupiter and Antiope), now in the Louvre. — BARENT VAN ORLEY (Soldiers), now at Lützschena. — ALBANI (Apollo pursuing Daphne), now in the Louvre; etc.

Oak, 105 × 149,5. Purchased 1765 for the Cabinet of Willem V.

HAENSBERGEN. JOHANNES VAN HAENSBERGEN.

Born in Gorinchem 1642, died in The Hague 1705. Pupil of Cornelis Poelenburgh in Utrecht, where he is mentioned till 1668. Afterwards he lived in The Hague until his death.

*135 WOMEN BATHING.

Copper, 17,5 × 22,5. Form the Cabinet of Willem V.

*601 STILL LIFE.

Oak, 40 × 30,2. Signed: Joh: Haensbergh. Gorco: fec 1665. Presented by T. Humphry Ward of London, 1895.

720 PORTRAIT OF MR. PIETER DIERQUENS (1668—1714), bailiff of the Hague.

Canvas, 57,7 × 46. Signed: I. V. H. f 1690. Bequest of Miss M. J. Singendonck of The Hague, 1907.

721 PORTRAIT OF ANNA MARIA ROMAN (1680—1758), wife of above-mentioned. Material, dimensions and origin as nr. 720.

HALS. CLAES HALS.

Born 1628 in Haarlem, where he died 1686. Son of Frans Hals and probably his pupil. In his landscapes he imitated J. van Ruisdael.

623 WOMAN READING.

Oak, 30,8 × 24. Signed: CH. Purchased 1899.

HALS. DIRCK HALS.

Born 1591 in Haarlem, where he died 1656. Brother of Frans Hals and probably his pupil. Influenced by W. Buytewech and H. Pot.

*771—775 THE FIVE SENSES.

Oak, circular form, diameter 12. Signed: D H 1636. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Philips-de Jong of Eindhoven, 1923.

HALS. FRANS HALS.

Born probably 1580 in Antwerp, died 1666 in Haarlem. Worked at Haarlem. He had numerous pupils including his six sons, Adriaen Brouwer, Adriaen van Ostade and very probably Jan Miense Molenaer and Judith Leyster. Pieter Codde may also have been his pupil.

459 PORTRAIT OF JACOB PIETERSZ. OLYCAN (1596—1638).

Canvas, 124,6 × 97,3. Inscription: ÆTAT SVÆ 29. Aº 1625. HdG 208. W. R. Valentiner: F. Hals, 1923, p. 42. Purchased 1880 with the following number.

460 PORTRAIT OF ALETTA HANEMANS (1606—1653), wife of above-mentioned.

Canvas, 124,2 × 98,2. Inscription: ÆTAT SVÆ 19. ANº 1625. HdG 209. W.R. Valentiner: ibid., p. 43.

618 PORTRAIT OF A MAN WITH A HAT.

Oak, 24,5 × 19,5. HdG 279. W. R. Valentiner: ibid., p. 155. Purchased 1898.

928 PORTRAIT OF A MAN.

Oak, 31,6 × 25,5. HdG 257. W. R. Valentiner: ibid., p. 286. Purchased 1956.

HALS. HARMEN HALS.

Born in Haarlem 1611, where he died 1669. Eldest son and pupil of Frans Hals. Influenced by A. Brouwer and J. M. Molenaer. Worked in Haarlem, Vianen and Gorinchem.

*756 PEASANT ASLEEP.

Oak, 63,3 × 48. Purchased 1918.

HANNEMAN. ADRIAEN HANNEMAN.

Born about 1601 in The Hague, where he died 1671. Pupil of Anthony van Ravesteyn and Daniel Mytens, imitator of Anthony van Dyck. He lived in The Hague; from 1623—about 1637 in London.

241 PORTRAITS OF CONSTANTIJN HUYGENS AND HIS CHILDREN. In the centre Constantijn Huygens (1596—1687), well-known poet and statesman; above him, to the right, his son Constantijn, who succeeded his father as a secretary to the Prince of Orange; above him, to the left, his son Christiaen, famous scientist and astronomer; to the left below Lodewijk, afterwards Drossart of Gorinchem and deputy to the Admiralty of the Meuse; to the right below Philips, who died in Sweden. At the top Suzanna, later wife of Philips Doublet.

Canvas, 204 × 173. Inscription: ECCE HEREDITAS DOMINI. Dated: Anno 1640. C. A. Crommelin: Maandblad voor

Beeldende Kunst, Nov./Dec. 1945, p. 123. Purchased 1822.

429 PORTRAIT OF MARIA HENRIETTA, PRINCESS OF ENGLAND (1631—1660), wife of Prince Willem II of Orange.

Canvas, 130,5 × 120,8. Formerly attributed to Johannes Mijtens. From the castle Honsholredijk.

*693 PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN.

Canvas, 73 × 62. Bequest of T. H. Blom Coster of The Hague, 1904.

HEDA. WILLEM CLAESZ. HEDA.

Born in Haarlem 1594, died 1680/82. Floris van Dyck has probably had some influence on his development. He worked at Haarlem.

596 RESTS OF BREAKFAST.

Oak, 46,2 × 69. Signed: HEDA. 1629. Purchased 1895.

HEEM. JAN DAVIDSZ. DE HEEM.

Born in Utrecht 1606, died in Antwerp 1683 or 1684. Pupil of his father, David de Heem the Elder at Utrecht. He painted from 1626—1636 at Leyden under the influence of Pieter Potter and the Steenwycks, afterwards (until 1669) in Antwerp under the influence of Daniel Seghers; from 1669—1672 at Utrecht, from 1672 until his death in Antwerp. He had many pupils, a.o. his sons Cornelis and Jan, Maria van Oosterwijck and Mignon.

*48 FRUIT.

Canvas, 94,7 × 120,5. Signed: J. D. De Heem f. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

49 WREATH OF FLOWERS AND FRUIT.

Canvas, 60,2 × 74,7. Signed: J. D. De Heem. fecit. From The Loo. Cabinet of Willem V.

613 STILL LIFE.

Oak, 36,1 × 48,5. Signed: Johannes. de Heem 1628. Purchased 1910.

HEERSCHOP. HENDRICK HEERSCHOP.

Born 1620 or 1621 in Haarlem, died after 1672. He was probably a pupil of Rembrandt in Amsterdam. Pupil of Willem Claesz. Heda at Haarlem. Afterwards he is mentioned in this town in 1648 and in 1661.

**801 A VISIT TO THE DOCTOR.

Oak, 53 × 43,5. Signed: HEERSCHOP: . Presented by B. Svenonius, Stockholm, 1930.

HELST. BARTHOLOMEUS VAN DER HELST.

Born in Haarlem 1613, died in Amsterdam 1670. Probably a pupil of Nicolaes Eliasz. Lived in Amsterdam.

54 PORTRAIT OF THE PAINTER PAULUS POTTER (1625—1654).

Canvas, 99 × 80. Signed: B. van der. helst. 1654. J. J. de Gelder: B. v. d. Helst, 1921, nr. 117. Purchased 1820.

545 PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG LADY.

Canvas, 78 × 67. J. J. de Gelder: ibid., nr. 548. Purchased 1888.

*568 PORTRAIT OF A MAN, PROBABLY A MEMBER OF THE PERSYN FAMILY.

Oak, 77 × 62,5. Signed: B. vander helst. 1660. J. J. de Gelder: ibid., nr. 112. Presented to the Gallery in 1893, with the following number.

*569 PORTRAIT OF A LADY, PROBABLY A MEMBER OF THE PERSYN FAMILY.

Oak, 77 × 62,5. Signed: B. van der. Helst 165 . . J.J. de Gelder: ibid., nr. 113. Origin as nr. 568.

HENDRIKS. WYBRAND HENDRIKS.

Born 1744 in Amsterdam, died 1831 in Haarlem. Pupil at the Academy in Amsterdam. He visited England and from about 1775 he lived in Haarlem. For some time he worked in Ede (Guelderland); 1786 he was back in Haarlem.

827 THE PORTRAITS OF JACOB FEITEMA (born 1726) and his wife Elisabeth de Haan (born 1735).

Canvas, 85,5 × 69,5. Signed: W. Hendriks pinxit 1790 Purchased 1937.

HEUSCH. WILLEM (GUILLIAM) DE HEUSCH.

Born at the beginning of the XVIIth century in Utrecht, where he died 1692. Pupil of Jan Both at Utrecht. About 1640 he visited Italy. A. v. d. Velde a.o. painted figures in his pictures.

*55 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE.

Copper, 21,5 × 29. Signed: G D Heusch: f: (also at the back of the picture). Purchased 1816.

*56 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE.

Material, dimensions, signature and origin as nr. 55.

HEYDE. JAN VAN DER HEYDE.

Born 1637 in Gorinchem, died in Amsterdam 1712. Pupil of an unknown glass-painter. Probably the works of Jacob van der Ulft have had some influence on him. While still young, he moved to Amsterdam, where he lived until his death. He travelled for a short time in Germany, Belgium and England. He was also distinguished for his inventions: streetlanterns and fire-engines. Adriaen van de Velde sometimes painted figures in his pictures.

53 VIEW OF THE CHURCH OF THE JESUITS AT DUSSELDORF.

Oak, 51 × 63,5. Signed: V Heyde A 1667. The figures are by Adr. van de Velde. HdG 57. From the castle Oranienstein. Cabinet of Willem V.

531 STILL LIFE.

Oak, 27 × 20,7. Signed: I. v. d. Heyde 1664. HdG 334. Purchased 1885.

815 VIEW OF THE CHURCH AT VEERE.

Canvas, 31,5 × 36. Signed: J. V D H. HdG 189. From the Blumenthal Collection in Paris. Purchased 1935.

868 VIEW OF THE OUDE-ZIJDS-VOORBURGWAL IN AMSTERDAM. In the background the "Oude Kerk".

Oak, 41,5 × 52,5. Fully signed. HdG 25. From the Hermitage, Leningrad. Lent by the DRVK, 1948.

HOBBEMA. MEINDERT HOBBEMA.

Born 1638 in Amsterdam, where he died 1709. Pupil of Jacob van Ruisdael. After 1669 he only painted a few works. A. v. d. Velde a.o. painted figures in some of his pictures.

884 THE WATERMILL.

Oak, 60,5 × 85,5. Fully signed. HdG 66. Cabinet of J. Rombouts, Dordrecht, 1850. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam 1950.

899 VIEW OF DEVENTER.

Ponel, 59,5 × 69,5. Traces of a signature. HdG 20a? E. Broulhiet, Meindert Hobbema, 1938, nr. 132. From the Coll. Cahen, Antwerp. Bequest 1950.

HOLBEIN. HANS HOLBEIN THE YOUNGER.

Born in Augsburg 1497 or 1498, died in London 1543. Pupil of his father Hans Holbein the Elder at Augsburg. He was living in Basle as early as 1515. From 1526 until his death in London with a break of 4 years (1528—1532) in Basle. From 1536 he was a painter to the court of Henry VIII.

275 PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG WOMAN. About 1530.

Oak, 45 × 34. P. Ganz: Hans Holbein d. J., 1950, nr. 38. Formerly considered as a portrait of the Masters wife, Elisabeth Schmid. From the collection of Charles I of England. Cabinet of Willem V.

276 PORTRAIT OF ROBERT CHESEMAN (1485—1547), courtier of King Henry VIII of England.

Oak, 59 × 62,5. Inscription: ROBERTVS CHESEMAN. .ETATIS. SVÆ. XLVIII. ANNO. DM. .M.D. XXXIII. P. Ganz: ibid., nr. 72. From the English Royal collections, the collections of Willem III, of Prince Johan Willem Friso, The Loo and the Cabinet of Willem V.

277 PORTRAIT OF A MAN WITH A FALCON.

Oak, 25 × 19. Inscription: 1542. ANNO. ETATIS. SVÆ. XXVIII. P. Ganz: ibid., nr. 121. From the English Royal collections, the collection of Willem III, The Loo and the Cabinet of Willem V.

278 PORTRAIT OF JANE SEYMOUR (1509?—1537), Queen of England, third Queen Consort of Henry VIII.

Oak, 26 × 18. Workshop copy of a lost portrait. The original version in the Vienna Gallery differs as regards size and in the accessories. F. Grossman: The Burlington Magazine, February 1951, p. 40—41. Probably transferred from England by Willem III. From the collection of Prince Johan Willem Friso, The Loo and the Cabinet of Willem V.

HOLBEIN. SIGMUND HOLBEIN.

Worked from 1504 in Augsburg, died in 1540. Brother of Hans Holbein the elder.

897 THE BIRTH OF THE VIRGIN.

Oak, arched top, 110 × 97. Formerly attributed to H.S. von Kulmbach. E. Buchner thinks it may be S. Holbein, see: Münchner Jahrbuch der Bildenden Kunst, 1955 (p. 153). From the Coll. Lippmann, Berlin. Lent by the DRVK.

HOLLANDSCHE SCHOOL. See ANONYMOUS DUTCH SCHOOL.

HONDECOETER. GIJSBERT D'HONDECOETER.

Born 1604 in Amsterdam or Utrecht, died in Utrecht 1653. Pupil of his father, Gillis. He worked in Amsterdam; 1630—1632 mentioned in Utrecht.

**405 COCK AND HENS.

Oak, 52 × 70. Purchased 1876.

HONDECOETER. MELCHIOR D'HONDECOETER.

Born in Utrecht 1636, died in Amsterdam 1695. Pupil of his father, Gijsbert d'Hondecoeter and of his uncle Jan Baptist Weenix. Worked 1659—1663 at The Hague; afterwards in Amsterdam.

**59 THE RAVEN ROBBED OF HIS STOLEN FEATHERS.

Canvas, 176 × 189. Signed: M dhondecoeter A° 1671. From The Loo. Cabinet of Willem V.

*60 THE SO CALLED "ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN" OF THE STADTHOLDER WILLEM III AT THE LOO.

Canvas, 169 × 156,8. Signed: M d' Hondecoeter. The traditional name given to this picture "the zoological garden" of Willem III seems to be questionable. From The Loo. Cabinet of Willem V.

61 GEESE AND DUCKS.

Canvas, 115 × 136. Signed: M dhondecoeter. From the castle Oraniënstein. Cabinet of Willem V.

62 POULTRY AND DUCKS.

Canvas, 115 × 136. Signed: M D' Hondekoeter. Origin as nr. 61.

HONTHORST. GERARD VAN HONTHORST.

Born 1590 in Utrecht, where he died 1656. Pupil of Abraham Bloemaert, at Utrecht, worked about 1610—1621 in Italy (where he was called Gherardo della Notte) under the influence of Caravaggio. From 1622 in Utrecht, 1628 for a while in England and from 1637—1652 painter to the court at The Hague.

63 PORTRAIT OF PRINCE WILLEM II OF ORANGE (1626—1650).

Canvas, 117,2 × 92,6. Probably from one of the castles of the Stadtholders.

64 PORTRAITS OF PRINCE WILLEM III OF ORANGE (1650—1702) (William III, King of England) and of Maria of Nassau (1642—1688), when young.

Canvas, 130,5 × 108,2. Signed: G Honthorst 1653. Formerly used as a chimney-piece in the "Huis ten Bosch", The Hague.

65 CHILD PLUCKING FRUIT. Perhaps one of the daughters of Prince Frederik Hendrik.

Canvas, 108,5 × 83,5. Probably from the castle Honsholredijk. Cabinet of Willem V.

104 PORTRAITS OF PRINCE FREDERIK HENDRIK OF ORANGE (1584—1647) and of his wife Amalia of Solms-Braunfels (1602—1675).

Canvas, 213 × 201,4. Painted about 1637 for Constantijn Huygens and formerly in his house at The Hague.

428 PORTRAITS OF FRIEDRICH WILHELM I, ELECTOR OF BRANDENBURG (1620—1688) and of his wife Louisa Henrietta of Nassau (1627—1667).

Canvas, 220 × 181. Probably from one of the castles of the Stadtholders.

430 PORTRAIT OF PRINCE FREDERIK HENDRIK OF ORANGE (1584—1647).

Oak, 74,3 × 60. Origin as nr. 428.

HOOCH. PIETER DE HOOCH.

Born in Rotterdam 1629, died in Amsterdam after 1688. Before 1653 he was a pupil of Nicolaes Berchem at Haarlem, from 1654 he worked for some years at Delft. From about 1668 he lived in Amsterdam.

835 THE COURT OF A HOUSE AT DELFT.

Canvas, 78 × 65. Painted about 1656. HdG 297. W. R. Valentiner: Pieter de Hooch, 1929, p. 43. Nearly the same composition, but with four figures in the Nat. Gall of Art, Washington. From the collection of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. ten Cate-Van Wulfften Palthe of Almelo, 1947.

HOUCKGEEST. GERARD HOUCKGEEST.

Born about 1600 in The Hague, died 1661 in Bergen op Zoom. Lived first in The Hague, from 1635 in Delft, 1652 in Steenbergen and from 1653 or 1655 in Bergen op Zoom. He was probably a pupil of Bartholomeus van Bassen. The early pictures of Emanuel de Witte were painted under his influence.

57 THE INTERIOR OF THE NEW CHURCH AT DELFT. .

Oak, 65,5 × 77,5. Signed: GH (monogram). 1651. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

58 THE TOMB OF PRINCE WILLEM I OF ORANGE IN THE NEW CHURCH AT DELFT.

Oak, arched top, 56 × 38. Signed: GH. 1651. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

HUCHTENBURGH. JAN VAN HUCHTENBURGH.

Born 1647 in Haarlem, died 1733 in Amsterdam. Pupil of Thomas Wijck in his native town; afterwards he worked under the influence of A. F. van der Meulen in Paris (about 1667). He visited Rome and was back in Holland in 1670. He lived a long time in Amsterdam, and for a while in The Hague. He worked for Prince Eugene of Savoy (1708/09) and for the Elector Palatine of the Rhine Friedrich Wilhelm.

*68 A SALLY.

Canvas, 53,2 × 62,5. Signed: H B. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

*69 ATTACK ON A CONVOY.

Material, dimensions, signature and origin as nr. 68.

**690 VIEW ON THE VIJVER AND THE BUITENHOF AT THE HAGUE.

See G. BERCKHEYDE, nr. 690.

HUMPHREY. OZIAS HUMPHREY.

Born 1742 in Honiton, died 1810 in London. He studied in London (1757), Honiton (1758—1759), Bath (1760) and Dublin, where Samuel Collins was his teacher. On the advice of Gainsborough he settled in London in 1763. He visited Italy, France, Switzerland (1773—1777) and India (1785—1787).

*792 PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN. ATTRIBUTED TO OZIAS HUMPHREY.

Panel, oval, 11,5 × 9. Presented by C. Hofstede de Groot of The Hague, 1926.

*793 PORTRAIT OF A LADY. ATTRIBUTED TO OZIAS HUMPHREY.

Material, dimensions and origin as nr. 792.

HUYSUM. JAN VAN HUYSUM.

Born in Amsterdam 1682, where he died 1749. Pupil of his father Justus van Huysum.

*70 FRUITS.

Copper, 21 × 27. Signed: Jan Van Huijsum fecit. HdG 204. Purchased 1816.

*71 FLOWERS.

Copper, 21 × 27. Signed: Jan Van Huijsum fecit. HdG 149. Purchased 1816.

JANSON. CORNELIS JANSON (JOHNSON, JANSSENS) VAN CEULEN.

Born in London of Flemish parents 1593, died in Utrecht or in Amsterdam 1661 or 1662. Influenced by Anthony van Dyck. For a long time he lived in England. In 1643 he was at Middelburg, where he was a member of the painters guild. He worked also at The Hague, Utrecht and in Amsterdam.

688 PORTRAITS, REPRESENTING A FATHER WITH HIS SON AND FOUR DAUGHTERS, possibly members of the Auber family; each painted in a medaillon.

Canvas, 182 × 151,5. Signed: Cornelius Janson. van Ceulen fecit 1650. Inscription: 1650. Dulcia vallantur duris (agreeable things are surrounded with disagreeable things). Bequest of Countess C. van Bylandt of The Hague, 1904.

JARDIN. KAREL DU JARDIN.

Born 1622 in Amsterdam, died in Venice 1678. Pupil of Berchem; he visited Italy and Paris (1650); 1652 in Amsterdam. 1656—1659 he stayed in The Hague, where he was influenced by Potter's work. From 1659—1674 in Amsterdam. Afterwards he lived in Italy, where he was surnamed "Bokkebaard". Jan Lingelbach and Willem Romeyn were his pupils; Jan le Ducq imitated him.

*73 A WATERFALL IN ITALY.

Canvas, 64,2 × 69,5. Signed: K. DV. IARDIN. fe. 1673. HdG 184. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

*74 THE SPINSTER.

Oak, 32 × 40. HdG 57. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

760 THE YOUNG SHEPHERD.

Oak, 31,2 × 37,6. Signed: K: DV IARDIN f. HdG 58. From the Steengracht and Aug. Janssen Collections. Presented by J. Goudstikker of Amsterdam, 1919.

JONGH. LUDOLF (LEUF) DE JONGH.

Born 1616 in Rotterdam or Overschie, died 1679 in Hillegersberg. Pupil of Corn. Saftleven, Palamedes and Jan van Bylert. Travelled in France 1635—1643. Worked till 1665 in Rotterdam, afterwards in Hillegersberg.

**741 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE WITH HUNTING PARTY. ATTRIBUTED TO LUDOLF DE JONGH.

Canvas, 67,3 × 97. Falsely signed: JBoth. Bequest of Baron van Pallandt van Eerde, 1913.

JORDAENS. JACOB JORDAENS.

Born 1593 in Antwerp, where he died 1678. Pupil of Adam van Noort.

849 MARSYAS ILL-TREATED BY THE MUSES.

Canvas, 77 × 120. Cabinet of Van Heteren, 1809. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1948.

KALF. WILLEM KALF.

Born 1619 in Rotterdam, died 1693 in Amsterdam. Pupil of Hendrick Pot, later influenced by Rembrandt. He visited Paris (about 1645—1650) and perhaps Italy.

666 STILL LIFE.

Canvas, 70,7 × 58,8. Purchased 1902.

927 STILL LIFE.

Canvas, 49,9 × 42,4. Signed and dated: W. Kalf. 1658. Purchased 1957.

KEIL. BERNARD KEIL (KEIHL). Called Monsu Bernardo.

Danish-Italian painter of historical subjects and genre pieces, born 1624 in Helsingör, died 1687 in Rome. From 1642 till 1644 he was a pupil of Rembrandt in Amsterdam, where he worked until 1651. From that time until his death he lived in Italy.

825 GIRL TEASING A BOY.

Canvas, 59×72. Presented by Dr. V. Bloch of The Hague. 1936.

KEIRINCX. ALEXANDER KEIRINCX.

Born 1600 in Antwerp, died in Amsterdam 1652. At first he worked in Antwerp. From 1636 mentioned in Amsterdam. He probably lived for some time in Utrecht. He visited England at least twice (1625 and 1640/41).

79 A WOODY LANDSCAPE.

Oak, 64×92. Signed: A Keirincx. Figures by C. van Poelenburgh. From the English Royal collections. Castle Honsholredijk.

KEY. ADRIAEN THOMASZ. KEY.

Born about 1544, probably in Antwerp, where he died after 1589. He was probably a pupil of his uncle Willem Key. He was influenced by Anthonie Mor. Worked in Antwerp.

225 PORTRAIT OF PRINCE WILLEM I OF ORANGE (1533—1584).

Oak, 48×34. One of the very few later portraits of the Prince, painted from life. Other versions of the same portrait at the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam and in the Thyssen Collection at Lugano. E. A. van Beresteyn: Iconographie van Prins Willem I van Oranje, 1933, p. 13, nr. 62. Probably from one of the castles of the Stadtholders.

KEYNOOCH. HANS DOOVEN KEYNOOCH (KEYNOOGHE, KAYNOT).

Painter of Malines. Born 1520, still mentionned in 1570.

*923 PERSEUS LIBERATING ANDROMEDA. ATTRIBUTED TO KEYNOOCH. MARIAGE PLATE?

Oak, round, diameter 22,4. Signed with monogram. Acquisition 1955.

KEYSER. THOMAS DE KEYSER.

Born 1596 or 1597 in Amsterdam, where he died 1667. Son of the architect and sculptor Hendrick de Keyser. He probably studied under the influence of Aert Pietersz. and Cornelis van der Voort at Amsterdam. He was also an architect.

77 PORTRAIT OF A LEARNED MAN.

Oak, 82,5×61. Signed: TDK ANº. 1631. R. Oldenbourg: Th. de Keyser, 1911, nr. 64. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

689 PORTRAIT OF A PHYSICIAN, PROBABLY A MEMBER OF THE VAN HOGENDORP FAMILY.

Oak, 73,5×68,5. Signed: TDKEYSER Anº 1636 ÆTATISSVÆ 66. At the top on the left side, the coat of arms of the Van Hogendorp family, which has been added later with the date 1636. R. Oldenbourg: ibid., nr. 65. Bequest of the Dowager A.L.T.A. Grisart of The Hague, 1904.

806 PORTRAIT OF THE ENSIGN LOEF VREDERICX.

Oak, 92,5×69. Signed: ANNO TDK 1626. At the back of the picture the inscription: LOEF, VREDERICX, SOON. VAN. V, I. IST GEWORDEN ANº 1626 DEN 15 AUGUSTI. From the collection of the Czars of Russia at Gatschina. Purchased with support of the Rembrandt Society, 1931.

*869 PORTRAIT OF THE ARCHITECT PIETER POST? (1608—1669). Attributed to THOMAS DE KEYSER.

Oak, 72×54. Inscription: Ætatis 40 Aº 1643. The identification is doubtful. Lent by the DRVK, 1948.

KIPSHAVEN. ISAAC VAN KIPSHAVEN.

Born 1635, probably in Amsterdam, died after 1670. Lived in Amsterdam. In his still-lives he imitated Willem van Aelst.

*814 STILL LIFE.

Canvas, 84×73. Signed: I V Kipshaven 1661. Presented by D. Katz of Dieren, 1935.

KONINCK, PHILIPS KONINCK.

Born 1619 in Amsterdam, where he died 1688. Pupil of his brother Jacob and of Rembrandt in Amsterdam, where he lived.

*80 RIVER-SCENE. Attributed to PHILIPS KONINCK.

Canvas, 65 × 78. Copy after the picture in the National Gallery in London. H. Gerson: Ph. Koninck, 1936, nr. 31. Purchased 1830.

KONINCK. SALOMON KONINCK.

Born 1609 in Amsterdam, where he died 1656. Pupil of David Colijns, François Venant and Claes Moyaert. He worked under the influence of Rembrandt.

36 THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI.

Canvas, arched top, 81 × 66. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

KULMBACH. See SIGMUND HOLBEIN.

LAPP. JAN WILLEMSZ. LAPP.

Mentioned at The Hague 1625. In Italy he was influenced by Elsheimer. His work is rare.

*84 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE.

Canvas, 58,9 × 68,2. Signed: J Lapp. Purchased 1800.

*273 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE.

Copper, 16 × 12. Signed on the back: Gio lap. This and the following number have been formerly attributed to Adam Elsheimer. Purchased with the Rainer Collection, 1821.

*274 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE.

Material, dimensions and origing as nr. 273. Not signed.

LASTMAN. PIETER PIETERSZ. LASTMAN.

Born 1583 in Amsterdam, where he died 1633. Pupil of Gerrit Pietersz. (Sweelinck) about 1602 in Amsterdam. In Rome (1603—1607?) he worked under the infiuence of Elsheimer and Caravaggio; he lived afterwards in Amsterdam, where Jan Lievens (about 1618—1620) and Rembrandt (1623?) were his pupils.

**393 THE RESURRECTION OF LAZARUS.

Oak, 64 × 97,5. Signed: PLastman fecit 1622; and: FECIT A 1622. K. Freise: P. Lastman, 1911, nr. 67. Purchased 1875.

LÉPICIÉ. NICOLAS BERNARD LÉPICIÉ.

Born 1735 in Paris, where he died 1784. Pupil of his father Bernard Lépicié and C. van Loo.

870 PORTRAIT OF A BOY.

Canvas, 40 × 32. Lent by the DRVK, 1948.

LEYSTER. JUDITH LEYSTER.

Born 1609 in Haarlem or Zaandam, died in Heemstede 1660. Already working in 1627 in Haarlem, 1628 in Vreeland. About 1629 probably a pupil of Frans Hals, whom she imitated in an excellent way. She married in 1636 the painter Jan Miense Molenaer. She lived from 1636 (or 1639) until 1648 and 1655/56 in Amsterdam. The rest of her life was spent at Heemstede and Haarlem.

564 MAN OFFERING MONEY TO A YOUNG WOMAN.

Oak, 30,9 × 24,2. Signed: JLS 1631 (monogram with * of Leyster: ster means star). J. Harms: Oud Holland, XLIV, 1927, p. 237, Judith Leyster, nr. 13. Purchased 1892.

LIEVENS. JAN LIEVENS THE ELDER.

Born in Leyden 1607, died in Amsterdam 1674. Pupil of Joris van Schooten in Leyden and, like his friend Rembrandt, of Lastman in Amsterdam (about 1618—1620). From 1632—1634 in London, 1635—1643 in Antwerp. From 1644 he worked in Amsterdam, at The Hague and Leyden. His first works show the influence of Rembrandt.

85 BUST OF AN OLD MAN.

Oak, 66 × 52. H. Schneider: Jan Lievens, 1932, nr. 159. From the Princial Court at Leeuwarden and from the Cabinet of Willem V.

LOO. CHARLES ANDRÉ, called CARLE VAN LOO.

Born 1705 in Nice, died 1765 in Paris. Grandson of the Dutch painter Jacob van Loo. He visited Italy and lived from 1734 in Paris.

*776 WOMAN BATHING.

Copper, 38,5 × 30. Presented by Mr. J. F. W. van der Haagen of The Hague, 1923.

LOO. JACOB VAN LOO.

Born in Sluis about 1614, died in Paris 1670. Influenced by De Keyser and Rembrandt, later by B. van der Helst and Jacob Backer. In Amsterdam from 1642. In Paris from 1661 until his death. Grandfather of Carle van Loo.

*599 PORTRAIT OF A LADY.

Canvas, 88,5 × 75,5. Signed: J: v Loo fecit. Presented by H. W. Mesdag of The Hague, 1895.

885 PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG COUPLE.

Canvas, 73 × 66,5. Since 1911 in the Alfons Jaffé Collection, Berlin. A. von Schneider: Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst LIX, 1925/26, p. 72. Purchased 1950.

LORME. ANTONIE DE LORME.

Born in Tournay about 1610, died 1673 in Rotterdam. Pupil of Jan van Vucht at Rotterdam, where he worked until his death.

856 INTERIOR OF THE ST. LAURENS CHURCH AT ROTTERDAM.

Canvas, 39,5 × 46,5. From the Cook collection, Richmond. Lent by the DRVK.

LUTTICHUYS. ISAAC LUTTICHUYS.

Born 1616 in London, died 1673 in Amsterdam. From sometime before 1638 he worked in Amsterdam, where he was first influenced by Rembrandt, later on by Van der Helst.

**722 PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG LADY.

Canvas 126 × 101. In former catalogues as Dutch school (about 1640). A very similar portrait formerly on the New York art market; cf. W. R. Valentiner: Isaac Luttichuys; in The Art Quarterly, Vol. I, Summer 1938, p. 176, fig. 23. Both portraits are from the years between 1665 and 1670. Presented by Miss M. J. Singendonck of The Hague, 1907.

MABUSE, see JAN GOSSAERT.

MAES. NICOLAES MAES.

Born in Dordrecht 1634, died 1693 in Amsterdam, where he had been a pupil of Rembrandt about 1648. He lived in Dordrecht (1654—1673), then until his death in Amsterdam. He visited Antwerp, probably bewteen 1665 and 1667. In his first period he was one of the best pupils and followers of Rembrandt, from about 1665 he painted numerous portraits in the international French-taste of the day.

90 PORTRAIT OF JACOBUS TRIP (1575—1661), merchant of Dordrecht.

Canvas, 126 × 100,5. Signed: ÆT 84. .N. MAES 16 . . . . HdG 322. Transferred 1821 from the Admiralty to the Mauritshuis.

**717 PORTRAIT OF CORNELIS TEN HOVE (1658—1694), secretary of the Chamber of accounts of the Republic.

Canvas, 58 × 46. Signed: MAES. HdG 193. Bequest of Miss M. J. Singendonck of The Hague, 1907.

**718 PORTRAIT OF CATHARINA DIERQUENS (1664—1715), wife of above-mentioned.

Material, dimensions, signature and origin as nr. 717. HdG 194.

MAN. KORNELIS DE MAN.

Born 1621 in Delft, where he died 1706. Travelled between 1642 and 1654 for a long time in France and Italy. From 1654 until his death at Delft. Imitated H. van Vliet, J. M. Molenaer and P. de Hooch.

*91 A PEASANTS WEDDING.

Canvas, 69 × 84. Signed: K de Man. Cl. Brière—Misme: Oud-Holland, LII, 1935, p. 24. Purchased 1875.

MANCADAN. JACOBUS SIBRANDI MANCADAN.

Born 1602 probably in Groningen, lived in Franeker and Leeuwarden, where he died 1680.

*770 SHEPHERD AND SHEPHERDESS MEETING.

Oak, 34,8 × 27,7. Presented to the Museum 1923.

887 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE WITH A RUIN.

Panel, 31 × 50,5. Purchased 1951.

MARSEUS. OTTO MARSEUS VAN SCHRIECK.

Born in Nijmegen 1619 or 1620, died in Amsterdam 1678. He visited England, Italy (Rome in 1652) and France. After his return he worked in Amsterdam. Willem van Aelst was his pupil.

532 PLANTS AND INSECTS.

Canvas, 102,3 × 75,8. Signed: OTTOMarseus. D. Schrick 1665. Purchased 1886.

MASSYS. QUINTEN MASSYS (or METSYS).

Born at Louvain 1465 or 1466, died in Antwerp 1530, where he worked from 1491. Head of the school of Antwerp.

842 THE HOLY VIRGIN.

Oak, 75 × 63. Of the different versions this might be the original. M. J. Friedländer, VII, nr. 67. From the National Museum at The Hague. 1808 transferred to Amsterdam. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1948.

MASTER OF THE LEGEND OF ST. BARBARA.

Worked in Brussels at the end of the 15th century. Probably a pupil of Rogier van der Weyden.

844 THE IDOLATRY OF KING SALOMON?

Oak, 97 × 69. From an altarpiece; other parts of this are to be found at the Louvre in Paris (as by the Master of St. Gudule) and the Museum at Dublin. M. J. Friedländer, IV, nr. 66. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1948.

MASTER OF THE BRANDON PORTRAITS.

Working at Bruges about 1510. Influenced by Gerard David. He also worked for the court of Henry VIII of England.

752 THE MAN WITH THE MEDAL.

Oak, 34 × 24,7. M. J. Friedländer: Gentsche Bijdragen, 4, 1937, p. 12. Formerly attributed to Aelbert. Cornelisz. From the Collection Pallavicini—Grimaldi, Genoa. Purchased with support of the Rembrandt Society and with help of museum-friends, 1917.

MASTER OF THE LEGEND OF ST. CATHERINE.

Worked between 1470 and 1500, probably in Brussels. Influenced by Hugo van der Goes.

763 Triptych. Central piece: the Virgin and Child with St. Catherine and St. Barbara. On the left wing: the mass of St. Gregory. On the right wing: the Virgin and St. Ildefonso, with the donor. On the outside of the wings: the Annunciation.

Oak, central piece 85 × 71; wings 87 × 32. M. J. Friedländer, IV, nr. 54a. Replica of a similar triptych in the Cathedral, Granada. Lent by J. H. van Heek at 's Heerenberg, 1921.

MASTER OF FRANKFORT.

Worked in Antwerp 1493, about 1504 at Frankfurt a. M., after 1511 at Cologne. Under the influence of Massys, Joos van Cleve and Bartel Bruyn.

872 THE HOLY CHRISTOPHORUS.

Oak, 46 × 31. M. J. Friedländer: VII, nr. 155. Lent by the DRVK, 1948.

*854–THE HOLY CATHERINE AND THE HOLY BARBARA, WINGS
*855 FROM AN ALTARPIECE.

Oak, each 158 × 71. Copies after the wings of an altarpiece at Lisbon, attributed to Jan Gossaert. M.J. Friedländer: Jahrb. d. Preuss. Kunstsammlungen, XXXVIII, 1917, p. 149.

MASTER OF THE HALFLENGTHS.

Worked about 1520 in Flanders. Suggestion is made that he was Hans Vereycke.

845 THE HOLY VIRGIN.

Oak, 24×19. From the collection of Chevalier A. de Stuers. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1948.

846 THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS.

Copper, 10×15,5. M. J. Friedländer: XII, nr. 109, pl. XII. Presented by Sir Henry W. A. Deterding to the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1936. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1948.

MASTER OF THE PRINCLY PORTRAITS.

Worked about 1487 in Flanders. He is sometimes identified with the Master of the St. Magdalen.

921 JOSEPH EXPLAINING THE DREAMS OF THE BAKER AND THE BUTLER.

Oak, 31,3×24,7. Purchased 1955.

MASTER OF THE SOLOMON-TRIPTYCH.

Unknown painter, worked about 1525, probably in Antwerp.

433 TRIPTYCH. CENTRAL PIECE; SOLOMON, ADORING THE IDOLS.

On the left wing: the Queen of Sheba before Solomon. On the right wing: God appears to Solomon. On the outsides of the wings the coat of arms of Willem Simon Maertensz., called Stavenisse (1498—1557), and of Adriana Cornelisz. Eeuwoutszdr., his wife (1506—1546).

Oak, central piece 107,5×77; wings 107,5×32,5. M. J. Friedländer: XI, p. 122. Bequest of Jhr. Mr. J. de Witte van Citters of The Hague, 1876.

MASTER OF THE DEATH OF THE VIRGIN. (painted 1510—1530).

Antwerp school. The Meister des Todes Maria, so called from pictures at Munich and Cologne. Identical with Joos van Cleef the elder, or Joos van der Beke, who was born at Cleve, or Antwerp, in 1485, member of S. Luke's Guild, Antwerp, 1511; died at Antwerp 1540.

895 PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG MAN.

Oak, 58,5×43,5. M. J. Friedländer: IX, nr. 86. From the National Museum of the Hague, 1808. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1951.

School of the MASTER OF THE DEATH OF THE VIRGIN.

*348 CHRIST AND ST. JOHN THE BAPTISTE AS CHILDREN.

Oak, 39×58. Composition taken from Leonardo da Vinci. G. Glück: Pantheon, 1928, p. 502. Purchased with the Rainer Collection, 1821.

MEER. See VERMEER.

MEESTER. See MASTER.

MEMLING. HANS MEMLING (MEMLINC).

Born probably at Seligenstadt near Aschaffenburg about 1433, died at Bruges 1494. Probably a pupil of Rogier van der Weyden at Brussels. Mentioned after 1466 at Bruges.

595 PORTRAIT OF A MAN.

Oak, 30,1×22,3. On the back a coat of arms. Apparently the right wing of a diptych. M. J. Friedländer: VI, nr. 79. Purchased through the Rembrandt Society, 1894.

METSU. GABRIEL METSU.

Born in Leyden 1629, died in Amsterdam 1667. Probably a pupil of Dou at Leyden; in his youth influenced by Hals, afterwards influenced by Rembrandt and in some of his works by Knupfer, Steen and Vermeer. He worked at Leyden and from 1654 (or shortly after) in Amsterdam.

93 THE HUNTSMAN.

Oak, 28 × 22,8. Signed: G. Metsu. 1661. HdG 207. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

94 A COMPANY MAKING MUSIC.

Oak, 57,8 × 43,5. Signed: G. Metsu. HdG 162. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

*95 JUSTICE PROTECTING WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Canvas, 153 × 120,5. Signed: G Metsu. HdG 20. Acquired after 1817.

MEULEN. See VERMEULEN.

MIEREVELT. MICHIEL JANSZ. VAN MIEREVELT.

Born 1567 in Delft, where he died 1641. Pupil of Willem Willemsz. and of a painter named Augustijn, afterwards of Anthony van Blocklandt van Montfoort at Utrecht. He lived at Delft and for a time at The Hague, where he was painter to the court of the Princes of Orange. His pupils were a.o. his sons Pieter and Jan, Jacobus Delff, Willem and Hendrick van der Vliet, Paulus Moreelse and Jan van Ravesteyn.

749 PORTRAIT OF CORNELIS VAN AERSSEN (1545—1627), Clerk of the States-General.

Oak, 72,2 × 59,8. Signed: M. Mierevelt Fec. A°. 1597. Inscription: Cornelis van Aershen, Hr. van Somersdijk en Spijk, Gestorven A°. 1627 Aet. 83. Bequest of W. F. E. Baron van Aerssen Beyeren van Voshol, 1914.

750 PORTRAIT OF FRANÇOIS VAN AERSSEN (1572—1641), ambassador of the States-general to the French court.

Oak, 72,8 × 59,8. Signed: M. Miereveld A°. 1636. Inscription: François van Aershen Hr. van Somersdijk en Spijk gestorven A°. 1641. Act. 69. Origin as nr. 749.

MIEREVELT. Studio of M.JZN. V. MIEREVELT.

*97 PORTRAIT OF LOUISE DE COLIGNY (1555—1620), FOURTH WIFE OF PRINCE WILLEM I.

Copper, oval, 28 × 23. Signed: Mierevelt. Purchased 1828 with the following numbers.

*98 PORTRAIT OF PHILIPS WILLEM OF NASSAU, PRINCE OF ORANGE, ELDEST SON OF PRINCE WILLEM I (1554—1618).

Material, dimensions, signature and origin as nr. 97.

**99 PORTRAIT OF THE STADTHOLDER MAURITS OF ORANGE-NASSAU (1567—1625).

Signed: Ætatis 49 A°. 1617 Mierevelt. Material, dimensions and origin as nr. 97.

**100 PORTRAIT OF THE STADTHOLDER FREDERIK HENDRIK OF ORANGE-NASSAU (1584—1647).

Material, dimensions, signature and origin as nr. 97.

*101 PORTRAIT OF THE ELECTOR PALATINE OF THE RHINE, FRIEDRICH V, AFTERWARDS KING OF BOHEMIA (THE "WINTER KING") (1596—1632).

Signed: ÆTATIS 16. A°. 1613. False signature: Mierevelt. Material, dimensions and origin as nr. 97.

226 PORTRAIT OF THE STADTHOLDER MAURITS OF ORANGE-NASSAU (1567—1625).

Canvas, 119 × 94,5. Purchased 1819.

*507 PORTRAIT OF JOHANNES UYTTENBOGAERT, well known clergyman, head of the Remonstrants (1557—1644).

Oak, 48,5 × 40. The Nat. Konstgallery, since 1803.

MIERIS. FRANS VAN MIERIS THE ELDER.

Born 1635 in Leyden, where he died 1681. Pupil of a glass painter, Abraham Torenvliet, of Gerrit Dou and of Abraham van den Tempel. He lived at Leyden, where he had many pupils, a.o. Willem van Mieris, Arie de Vois and Karel de Moor.

106 A BOY BLOWING BUBBLES.

Oak, arched top, 25, × 19. Signed: M. DC.LXIII. F. van Mieris. fect Lugd. Bat. HdG 229. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

*107 PORTRAIT OF FLORENTIUS SCHUYL (1619—1669), Professor of physics and botany at Leyden University.

Copper, 21 × 16,5. Signed: F. van Mieris fa. Aº. 1666. HdG 275. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

108 A LADY AND A GENTLEMAN PLAYING WITH A DOG, probably portraits of the painter and his wife Curina van der Cock (1629/30—1700).

Oak, 27,5 × 20. HdG 211 and 217. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

819 A LADY A GENTLEMAN WITH AN OYSTER DISH.

Oak, 27 × 20. Signed: F. v. Mieris fecit Lugd. Bat. Aº. 1661. HdG 102a. Other versions of the same composition a.o. in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge (HdG 91) and in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London (HdG 99). Presented by Sir Henri W. A. Deterding of London, 1936.

860 INN SCENE.

Oak, 43 × 33. Signed: F. van Mieris 165 . . HdG 102. Nearly the same composition formerly in the Nostitz Gallery at Prague. Lent by the DRVK, 1948.

MIERIS. WILLEM VAN MIERIS.

Born 1662 in Leyden, where he died 1747. Pupil of his father Frans van Mieris. His son Frans van Mieris the Younger and Hieronymus van der Mij were his pupils.

109 THE GROCER'S SHOP.

Oak, 49,5 × 41. Signed: W. van Mieris. Fe. 1717. HdG 193. From The Loo and the Cabinet of Willem V.

MOEYAERT. See MOYAERT.

MOLENAER. JAN MIENSE MOLENAER.

Born about 1610 in Haarlem, where he died 1668. Probably a pupil of Frans Hals, whom he imitated in his early works. He married 1636 the painter Judith Leyster. From 1636 (or 1639)—1648 and 1665/56 he worked in Amsterdam. Worked also in Heemstede.

Supplement 1965
of the

Abridged Catalogue
of the
Pictures
and
Sculptures
from 1958

Royal Picture Gallery Mauritshuis
The Hague

Government Printing Office 1965

AERTSEN. PIETER AERTSEN (called Lange Pier).

965 STILL-LIFE with food and household utensils. In the upper right hand corner the men of Emmaus.

Oak 169 × 110 cm. On loan from the collection of the late Mrs. N. de Boer, Amsterdam, since 1960. The attribution to Joachim Beuckelaer (Aertsen's cousin) ± 1530— ± 1573 Antwerp, must be seriously considered.

ANONYMOUS. DUTCH SCHOOL. About 1530.

944 Front: MELCHIZEDEK BRINGING ABRAHAM WINE AND BREAD.

Back: THE SYNAGOGUE (Grisaille).

Oak 101 × 71 cm. Left wing of a triptych. Originally belonging to the Hospital at Goes (Zeeland). Since 1961 on loan from the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.

945 Front: THE GATHERING OF THE MANNA.

Back: THE ECCLESIA (Grisaille).

Oak 101 × 71 cm. Right wing of a triptych. Same origin as number 944.

ASSELIJN. JAN ASSELIJN (called Crabbetje).

Dieppe about 1610—Amsterdam 1652. Painter of landscapes, active in Rome during a long period.

950 ITALIAN HARBOUR WITH ANCIENT RUINS AS THE TOMB OF CAECILIA METELLA.

Canvas 52,2 × 45 cm. Signed with monogram A. F. at the bottom left hand corner. Collection Count Czernin, Vienna. Acquired by the Foundation Johan Maurits van Nassau in 1962. Lent to the Mauritshuis.

BREENBERGH. BARTHOLOMEUS BREENBERGH.

932 IN THE CAMPAGNA DI ROMA AND THE AURELIAN WALL.

Canvas 52 × 79 cm. Painted ca. 1645 Collection Orchard Wyndham. Acquired in 1958. The attribution is questionable.

BROUWER. ADRIAEN BROUWER.

962 THE SMOKER.

Oak 29,4 × 21,3 cm. Collection Dalton, Brodsworth Hall, Doncaster, England.

Bequest of Mr. and Mrs. de Bruyn-Van der Leeuw, Muri, Switzerland, to the Rijksmuseum in 1961. On loan from the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, since 1963.

G. Knuttel, Adriaen Brouwer, The Hague 1962, pp. 140—141, pl. 92.

CLAEZ. PIETER CLAESZ.

943 VANITAS.

Oak 39,5 × 56 cm. On the right signed with monogram Pc, dated Aº 1630.

Collection David Hultmark, Saltsjöbaden, Sweden. Acquired in 1960 with the aid of the „Rembrandt-Society" and the Foundation „Openbaar Kunstbezit".

I. Bergström, Dutch Still-Life Painting in the 17th Century, London 1956, p. 165, pl. 141.

947 STILL-LIFE WITH A BURNING CANDLE.

Oak 37,3 × 26,1 cm. Signed on the right Pc and dated Aº 1627.

Collection Oskar Hedberg, Stockholm. Acquired in 1961. I. Bergström, Dutch Still-life Painting in the 17th Century, London 1956, p. 120, pl. 105.

CUYP. ALBERT CUYP.

963 COUNTRY FOLK AND THREE MULES IN A HILLY LANDSCAPE.

Oak 38,6 × 52,2 cm. Signed at the bottom right hand corner: A. Cuijp.

Coll. Earl of Crewe. Acquired in 1963.

ECKHOUT. ALBERT ECKHOUT.

Born about 1610 at Groningen, died there before 1666. Painter and draughtsman. In Bresil with John Maurice van Nassau from 1637—1644. He was courtpainter to the Prince-Elector of Saxony from 1653—1663.

957 TWO FIGHTING BRAZILIAN TORTOISES.

Oil on paper, stuck on panel 30,5 × 51 cm.

Collection J. C. H. Heldring, Oosterbeek. Attributed to Albert Eeckhout by H. E. van Gelder in Oud-Holland LXXV 1960, pp. 5—30. Acquired by the Foundation Johan Maurits van Nassau in 1963. Lent to the Mauritshuis.

EVERDINGEN. ALLAERT VAN EVERDINGEN.

Born in 1621 at Alkmaar and died at Amsterdam in 1675. Painter of landscapes, probably pupil of R. Savery and P. Molijn. Worked in Sweden between 1640 and 1644. Afterwards he was active in Haarlem and Amsterdam.

953 VIEW OF THE CASTLE MONTJARDIN IN THE ARDENNES.

Canvas 73 × 95,5 cm. Acquired in 1962. See the drawing from the Albertina in Vienna, inventary number 9587.

H. A. J. Hos, Oud-Holland LXXVI, 1961, pp. 208, 209, 227, pl. 1.

HEDA. GERRIT HEDA.

About 1650 active at Haarlem. Painter of still-lifes. Second son and pupil of Willem Claesz. Heda.

936 STILL-LIFE.

Oak 68,5 × 50 cm. Signed at the bottom of the painting on the border of the napkin: Heda 1640. Bequest of Ir. B. H. van der Linden, New York, 1959, in remembrance of his wife.

N. R. A. Vroom, De schilders van het monochrome banketje, Amsterdam 1945, p. 134, pl. 116, p. 207 nr. 142.

HERRY MET DE BLES.

Bouvignes-les-Dinant 1485/90—Ferrara 1550. Landscape-painter active at Antwerp.

959 ACCOUNT OF THE CREATION.

Oak (round) 46 cm in diameter. Acquired by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam (inv. nr. A 780) at the auction of the collection H. G. van Otterbeek Bastiaanse, Amsterdam, 1882, nr. 9. Since 1963 on loan in the Mauritshuis.

M. J. Friedländer, Die Alt-Niederländische Malerei, XIII, nr. 57.

ISENBRANT. ADRIAAN ISENBRANT.

At Bruges between 1510 and 1551. Pupil of Gerard David, whose tradition he carries on until far into the 16th century.

958 THE MADONNA THRONES WITH THE CHILD IN A NICHE DECORATED WITH RENAISSANCE MOTIFS.

Oak 61 × 41,8 cm. In 1851 collection Thomas Baring, 1st Earl of Northbrook. Since 1929 collection de Bruyn-van der Leeuw, Muri; bequest to the Rijksmuseum (inv. nr. A 4045) in 1961. Lent to the Mauritshuis in 1963.

M. J. Friedländer, Die Alt-Niederländische Malerei, 1933, XI, pp. 81, 83, 135, nr. 173, pl. LXVII. Bulletin of the Rijksmuseum, 9th volume, nr. 2, 3, p. 64, pl.

JARDIN. KAREL DU JARDIN.

942 ITALIAN STREET-SCENE, ON THE RIGHT A CHARLATAN.

Copper 34,4 × 43,8. Signed at the bottom on the right: Karel du Jardin fe 1666. Since 1960 on loan in the Mauritshuis.

JORDAENS. JACOB JORDAENS.

937 THE ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS.

Oak 125,5 × 96 cm. Signed on the handle of the copper jug: I. Ior.

Until 1923 in the collection of Prince Lichnowski, Kuchelna, Silesia. Afterwards collection Rhodius, Bennebroek. Acquired in 1959 with financial support of the Foundation Johan Maurits van Nassau.
Another version of this composition is in the National Museum at Stockholm, inv. nr. 488, oak 124 × 93 cm., signed I. Jordaens. Fecit 1618. Our painting is supposed to be the first design of the artist, which he executed in 1618 or just before. Several versions with differences in details however and copies of this composition are known.

M. Rooses, Jordaen's Leven en Werken, Amsterdam/Antwerpen, 1906, p. 17.
J. Held in Revue Belge d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'art, volume III, part III, July 1933, p. 221.

LINGELBACH. JOHANNES LINGELBACH.

Born at Frankfurt am Main in 1622, died at Amsterdam in 1674. Landscape-painter, worked in Amsterdam since 1637, his stay in Paris (1642—1644) and Rome (1644—1650) excepted. Pupil of Karel du Jardin.

951 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE WITH COUNTRYFOLK AT A RESTING PLACE.

Canvas on panel 57,4 × 47,5 cm. Signed at the bottom on the right: J. Lingelbach f.

Coll. Count Moltke, Copenhagen; collection Holger Drucker, Copenhagen. Acquired in 1962.

MASSYS. QUINTEN MASSYS (OR METSYS).

961 CHRIST UNDER THE CROSS.

Oak 82,5 × 59 cm. Rounded at the top. Bequest of Mr. and Mrs. de Bruyn-van der Leeuw presented to the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1961. Since 1963 on loan in the Mauritshuis.

M. J. Friedländer, Die Alt-Niederländische Malerei, XIV, Leiden 1937, p. 108, Nachtrag T. XXIV.
L. Mallé in Commentari VI, 2, april—june 1955, pp. 92, 94, 95, pl. 6.

MONOGRAMMIST OF BRUNSWICK.

Called after a picture signed with a monogram in the Herzog Anton-Ulrich museum at Brunswick, inv. nr. 165, probably identical with Jan van Amstel (1500—1540/42), born at Amsterdam, member of the guild of Antwerp in 1528 and working there.

960 ECCE HOMO.

Oak 55 × 89,5 cm. In 1893 purchased by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam (inv. nr. 1652 E 2) from L. Dirix van Aubel, Maastricht. Since 1963 on loan in the Mauritshuis. There are numerous versions of this subject attributed to the Monogrammist of Brunswick, Pieter Aertsen or Jan van Hemessen.

F. Graefe, Jan van Hemessen, Leipzig, 1910, pp. 28, 29, pl. VI.; M. J. Friedländer, Die Alt-Niederländische Malerei, XII, Leiden 1935, pp. 88, 191, nr. 229; G. J. Hoogewerff, De Noord-Nederlandsche Schilderkunst, 's-Gravenhage, 1941—42, IV, p. 493, pl. 232.

MOSTAERT. JAN MOSTAERT.

Haarlem 1475—1555. Worked at Haarlem and Malines. According to Carel van Mander he was during 18 years the courtpainter of the regent Margaret of Austria.

921 JOSEPH EXPLAINING THE DREAMS OF THE BAKER AND THE CUPBEARER.

Oak 31,3 × 24,7 cm. Collection Edouard Aynard, Lyon; collection Baron Louis de Rothschildt, Vienna. Acquired in 1955.

POST. JOHANNES POST (attributed to).

Haarlem 1639—1685/93. Nephew of the painter Frans Post. As painter Johannes Post is known only from one signed portrait and documents.

967 VILLA WITH TERRACE AND AN ARCHITECTONIC LAYING OUT OF A PARK WITH PAVILION.

Oak 50,5 × 69,2 cm. Gift of Mr. E. Speelman, London, 1963.

The hypothetic attribution is based on the stylistic relationship between this painting and the paintings by Frans Post.

RUYSDAEL. SALOMON VAN RUYSDAEL (called De Gooyer).

941 RIVERSCAPE.

Oak 32,8 × 51,1 cm. Signed on the riverbank to the left SVR 1633.

Collection Earl of Mar and Kellie, Aloa House, Scotland. Acquired in 1960 by the Foundation Johan Maurits van Nassau. Lent to the Mauritshuis.

TERBRUGGHEN. HENDRICK TERBRUGGHEN.

Born at Deventer in 1588, died at Utrecht in 1629. Painter of biblical and mythological scenes and genre-pictures. Pupil of A. Bloemaert. Stayed in Italy from 1604 until 1614. Influenced by the art of Caravaggio.

966 THE LIBERATION OF PETER.

Canvas 105 × 85 cm. Signed on the background off the shoulder to the left: HTBrugghen/1624.

Coll. Count Moltke, Copenhagen. Collection A. Andersen, Copenhagen. Acquired in 1963 with financial support of the Rembrandt-Society.

B. Nicolson, Hendrick Terbrugghen, London, 1958, A 19, pl. 97.

VERSPRONCK. JOHANNES VERSPRONCK.

Haarlem 1597—1662. Painter of portraits. Pupil of his fahter Cornelis Engelsz. Verspronck. Worked in Haarlem.

948 PORTRAIT OF ANDRÉ DE VILLEPONTOUX.

Oak 55,6 × 45 cm. Signed at the bottom on the right: Joh. Verspronck A°. 1651.

Since 1961 on loan from C. Baron van Breugel Douglas, The Hague.

949 PORTRAIT OF MARIA HAMMIUS.

Oak 55,6 × 45 cm. Signed at the bottom on the left: Joh. Verspronck A°. 1651. Provenance as nr. 948.

VOSKUYL. HUYGH PIETERSZ. VOSKUYL.

Amsterdam 1591—1665. We know only four paintings from this artist, three portraits and one biblical scene.

955 SELFPORTRAIT.

Oak 31,9 × 42,2 cm. Signed at the bottom on the right: HPvoskuijl/fe.A°. 1636/Aetatis/suae 45. Acquired in 1963.

I. H. van Eeghen, Amstelodamum, June 1963, pp. 123—129, pl.

WEENIX. JAN BAPTIST WEENIX.

940 DEAD PARTRIDGE.

Canvas 50,6 × 43,5 cm. Signed on the right: Gio. Batta: Weenix f.

Acquired in 1960 by the Foundation Johan Maurits van Nassau. Lent to the Mauritshuis.

**407 A PEASANT'S MERRYMAKING.

Canvas, 111 × 148. Signed: J Molenaer 1653. Purchased 1876.

572 TOUCH (Belonging with the following four numbers to a series representing the five senses).

Oak, 19,5 × 24,2. Signed: I M R (monogram) 1637. Purchased 1893.

573 SIGHT.

Oak, 19,6 × 23,9. Signed: I M R (monogram). Origin as nr. 572.

574 HEARING.

Oak, 19,4 × 24,2. Origin as nr. 572.

575 SMELL.

Oak, 19,5 × 24,3. Signed: I M R (monogram). Origin as nr. 572.

576 TASTE.

Oak, 19,6 × 24,1. Signed: I M R (monogram). Origin as nr. 572.

691 PEASANTS WEDDING.

Oak, 43,5 × 56,7. Bequest of T. H. Blom Coster of The Hague, 1904.

MONOGRAMMIST B. E.

*692 THE "ROMMELPOT" PLAYER.

Canvas, 97 × 81. Signed: B. E. Bequest of T. H. Blom Coster of The Hague, 1904.

MONOGRAMMIST C.V.B. SEE BERGHE.

MOR. (SIR) ANTHONIS MOR (ANTONIO MORO) VAN DASHORST.

Born in Utrecht probably 1519, died 1576 in Antwerp. Pupil of Jan van Scorel at Utrecht. He visited Italy (in 1550 Rome). In Madrid he was a painter to the court of Philip II. He also worked at Lisbon (1550) and in England (1553). From 1559 he lived partly in Utrecht, later partly in Antwerp and Brussels.

117 PORTRAIT OF A GOLDSMITH, perhaps to be identified as Steven van Herwyk (about 1530—1565 or 1567), goldsmith at Utrecht.

Oak, 118,5 × 90. Inscription: A. .TATIS XXXV. 1564. G. Marlier: A. Mor, 1934, p. 84. M. J. Friedländer, XIII, nr. 368. H. E. v. Gelder: Nederlandsch Kunsthistorisch Jaarboek, I, 1947, p. 46. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

559 Portrait of a gentleman, formerly supposed to be the portrait of Prince Willem I of Orange.
Canvas, 69 × 55,8. Signed: Antonius morus pingebat A° 1561. M. J. Friedländer: XIII, nr. 366. Purchased 1889.

MOREAU. LOUIS GABRIEL MOREAU (L'AINÉ).

Born 1739 in Paris, where he died 1805. Pupil of De Machy. Known for his landscapes, which he chiefly painted in the surroundings of Paris.

*861 GARDENSCENE.

Oak, 30 × 25. G. Wildenstein: L. Moreau, 1923, nr. 50. Lent by the DRVK, 1948.

MOREELSE. JOHANNES MOREELSE.

Born before 1594, died 1634. Younger brother of Paulus Moreelse. Worked at Utrecht.

705 DEMOKRITOS, THE LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.

Canvas, 84,5 × 73. Signed: Jo M. C. H. de Jonge: P. Moreelse, 1938, Joh. Moreelse, nr. 3. Presented by L. Nardus of Arnouville, 1906.

MOREELSE. PAULUS MOREELSE.

Born 1571 in Utrecht, where he died 1638. Pupil of Michiel van Mierevelt at Delft. He visited Italy before 1604; after that date permanently at Utrecht. Dirck van Baburen is the best known of his 28 pupils, mentioned in the register of painters at Utrecht.

118 PORTRAIT OF THE PAINTER HIMSELF.

Oak, 72 × 62,5. Signed: P. M. Painted about 1630. C. H. de Jonge: P. Moreelse, 1938, nr. 123. Purchased 1875.

655 PORTRAIT OF A LADY.

Canvas, 117,5 × 95. Signed: 1627 P M. C. H. de Jonge: ibid., nr. 89. Lent by A. Bredius, 1901. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

MORO. See MOR.

MOUCHERON. FREDERICK DE MOUCHERON.

Born at Emden 1633, died in Amsterdam 1686. Pupil of Jan Asselijn in Amsterdam; he stayed in France for three years. He also, most likely, travelled in Italy. Adriaen van de Velde and Lingelbach generally painted figures in his pictures.

**121 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE.

Canvas, 93,5 × 125. Signed: Moucheron. ft. Figures by Lingelbach. Purchased 1827.

**122 THE AMBUSCADE.

Canvas, 89 × 72.5 Signed: Moucheron. Origin unknown.

MOYAERT. NICOLAES (CLAES) COENELISZ. MOYAERT (MOEYAERT).

Born 1592 or 1593, probably in Amsterdam, where he died 1655. He visited Italy, where he was influenced by Elsheimer. From 1630 he lived in Amsterdam. The works of his later period show Rembrandt's influence. Salomon Koninck, Nic. Berchem, Jac. van der Does, J. B. Weenix and perhaps Paulus Potter were his pupils.

394 MERCURY AND HERSE.

Oak, 53,8 × 84. Signed: C L Moeyaert. fc A° 1624. Purchased 1874.

395 PROCESSION OF BACCHUS.

Oak, 53 × 83. Signature and origin as nr. 394.

MULIER. PIETER MULIER THE ELDER.

Born about 1615 in Haarlem, where he died 1670. His son Pieter Mulier II, surnamed de Mulieribus or Tempesta, was also a painter.

**549 VIEW ON THE LAKE OF HAARLEM.

Oak, 40 × 60,7. Signed: .P M L. Presented by A. Bredius, 1889.

MIJN. GEORGE VAN DER MIJN.

Born 1723 in London, died 1763 in Amsterdam. Pupil of his father Herman van der Mijn. Worked from 1741 in Amsterdam.

729 PORTRAIT OF CORNELIS PLOOS VAN AEMSTEL (1726—1798), engraver, patron of art and collector.

Canvas, 55 × 45,7. Signed: G. van der Mijn. 1748. Purchased 1911.

730 PORTRAIT OF ELIZABETH TROOST, wife of C. Ploos van Aemstel. Material, dimensions, signature and origin as nr. 729.

MIJTENS. JOHANNES MIJTENS.

Born in The Hague about 1614, died there 1670. Probably a pupil of his uncles Daniel Mytens the Elder and Isaac Mytens. He lived in The Hague.

113 PORTRAIT OF HENDRICK (1638—1657) OR WOLPHART (1649—1679) VAN BREDERODE.

Canvas, 106,3 × 85. Signed: JAN Mijtens F. From the collections of the Stadtholders.

NASON. PIETER NASON.

Born in Amsterdam 1612, died at The Hague between 1688 and 1691. Lived until 1638 in Amsterdam.

*124 PORTRAIT OF WILLEM FREDERIK, COUNT OF NASSAU (1613—1664), Stadtholder of Frisia etc.

Canvas, 121 × 93,6. Signed: Nason. f 1662. Probably from one of the castles of the Stadtholders.

NEDERLANDSCH MEESTER. See MASTER OF THE DEATH OF THE VIRGIN.

NEEFFS. PEETER NEEFS THE YOUNGER.

Born in Antwerp 1620, where he died after 1675. Pupil of his father Peeter Neeffs the Elder and worked in Antwerp. F. Francken III, J. van Eijck and B. Peeters painted figures in his pictures.

*248 INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL IN ANTWERP.

Oak, 34 × 47,6. Signed: Peeter neeffs ffranck. Figures by Frans Francken III. From the English Royal collections. The court of the Stadtholders at The Hague, The Loo and the Cabinet of Willem V.

NEER. AERT VAN DER NEER.

Born in Amsterdam 1603, where he died 1677. His early works show the influence of Rafael and Govert Camphuysen and of Hendrick Avercamp. He lived in Amsterdam. His sons Jan and Eglon were also painters.

*682 DUTCH LANDSCAPE IN MOONSHINE.

Oak, 46,5 × 37,8. HdG 196. Purchased 1903.

787 ICE SCENE.

Oak, 25 × 36,5. Signed: A V D N 7 feb. 1655. HdG 494. From the De Ridder Collection, Cronberg. Purchased 1924.

912 A LANDSCAPE AT SUNRISE.

Oak, 46,2 × 63. Purchased 1953.

913 A LANDSCAPE AT SUNSET.

Material, measurements and origin as nr. 912.

NEER. EGLON VAN DER NEER.

Born 1635 or 1636 in Amsterdam, died 1703 at Dusseldorf. Travelled in France. From 1663—1679 he lived in Rotterdam, later in The Hague, Amsterdam and Brussels and from 1690 in Dusseldorf. Pupil of his father Aert van der Neer.

862 A LADY WASHING HER HANDS.

Oak, 49 × 39,5. Signed: Eglon. vander Neer 1675. HdG 44. From the Lord Alfred Rothschild Collection in London. Lent by the DRVK, 1948.

NETSCHER. CASPER NETSCHER.

Born 1639 in Heidelberg, died in The Hague 1684. He came to Holland when very young, where he became a pupil of Hendrick Coster at Arnhem and of Ter Borch at Deventer (about 1655). In 1659 he was at Bordeaux, from 1661 until his death at The Hague.

125 THE SINGING-LESSON.

Oak, 44 × 36. Signed: C Netscher. Ao. 1665. HdG 115. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

126 PORTRAIT OF MAURITS LE LEU DE WILHELM (1643—1724), pres. counsellor of Brabant. Formerly supposed to be a portrait of Mr. Johan Philips van Leeffdael.

Canvas, 48,5 × 39,8. Signed: C Netscher. 1677. HdG 222. Bequest of Mrs. P. E. A. de Forestier d'Orges van Waalwijk, 1885.

127 PORTRAIT OF MARIA TIMMERS (1657—1753), wife of above-mentioned, married in 1683. Formerly supposed to be a portrait of Henrietta Florentina van Vladeracken.

Canvas, 48,2 × 39,7. Signed: C Netscher: fec 1683. HdG 223. Origin as nr. 126.

*714 PORTRAIT OF ELISABETH TEN HOVE, born Bebber, wife of the following.

Canvas, 49 × 40. Signed: C. Netscher 167 . . . Bequest of Miss M. J. Singendonck of The Hague, 1907.

715 PORTRAIT OF MR. MICHIEL TEN HOVE († 1689), Pensionary of Haarlem, Grand Pensionary of Holland.

Canvas, 48,8 × 39,4. Origin as nr. 714.

NETSCHER. CONSTANTIJN NETSCHER.

Born 1668 in The Hague, where he died 1723. Pupil of his father Caspar Netscher.

686 PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN.

Canvas, oval 52,2 × 43,1. Signed: Consts: Netscher 1715. Bequest of General P. M. Netscher of The Hague, 1903.

NIEULANDT. ADRIAEN VAN NIEULANDT.

Born in Antwerp 1587, died in Amsterdam 1658. Pupil of Pieter Isaacsz and of Frans Badens at Amsterdam.

*476 PRINCE MAURITS OF ORANGE WITH ATTENDANTS ON THE SHORE AT SCHEVENINGEN.

Canvas, 137 × 199,7. Drawing for this picture in the Coll. Lugt, The Hague. Purchased 1884.

NOORDT. PIETER VAN NOORDT.

Born about 1592. From 1626—48 he lived in Leyden, later on probably in Zwolle.

**602 FISHES.

Canvas, 65 × 82. False signature: A: Cuyp. C. Hofstede de Groot: Oud-Holland, XIX, 1901, p. 143. Purchased 1895.

OCHTERVELT. JACOB OCHTERVELT.

Born 1634/35 in Rotterdam, died between 1708 and 1709, probably in Rotterdam. He was a pupil of Berchem. Influenced by P. van Noordt, Metsu and Ter Borch. In 1674 he lived in Amsterdam.

*195 THE FISHMONGER.

Canvas, 55,5 × 44. Signed: Jac° Ochtervelt. Purchased 1826.

OEVER. HENDRICK TEN OEVER.

Born in Amsterdam about 1640, died probably in Zwolle after 1705. Pupil of Cornelis de Bie in Amsterdam, where he lived until about 1675.

*681 VIEW OF THE HEERENGRACHT IN AMSTERDAM.

Oak, 37 × 42. Signed: H. Ten oever fecit. E. Plietzsch: Pantheon, XXIX, 1942, p. 136. Purchased 1903.

OLIS. JAN OLIS.

Born about 1610 in Gorinchem, died at Heusden 1676. In 1631 he lived in Rome and afterwards for a long time at Dordrecht. 1656 and later he is mentioned at Heusden.

*537 PORTRAIT OF A LEARNED MAN.

Oak, 26 × 20,6. Signed: J. olis. Purchased 1887.

OOSTERWYCK. MARIA VAN OOSTERWYCK.

Born 1630 at Nootdorp, died 1693 at Uitdam. Pupil of Jan Davidsz. de Heem. Under the influence of Willem van Aelst. She worked at Delft and Amsterdam.

*468 FLOWERS IN A VASE.

Canvas, 62 × 47,5. Signed: MARIA . . . AN OOSTERWYCK. Purchased 1882.

OSTADE. ADRIAEN VAN OSTADE.

Born 1610 in Haarlem, where he died 1685. Pupil of Frans Hals, influenced by Brouwer and Rembrandt. He lived at Haarlem. His brother Isaack van Ostade, C. Bega, C. Dusart a.o. were his pupils.

128 PEASANTS IN AN INN.

Oak, 47,5 × 39. Signed: Av. Ostade 1662. HdG 636. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

129 THE VIOLINIST.

Oak, 45 × 42. Signed: A v OSTADE. 1673. HdG 429. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

440 See under DUSART.

805 A PEASANT'S PARTY.

Oak, 47,3 × 63,6. Signed: Av. ostade. 163 . . . HdG 565. Purchased 1894.

745 PEASANT AND PIG.

Oak, 27,1 × 25,3. Signed: Av ostade 1644. HdG: Isaack van Ostade, nr. 122. Formerly attributed to Isaack van Ostade. The signature however is that of Adriaen van Ostade, as Dr. A. Bredius has pointed out. From the Steengracht Collection. Purchased 1913.

807 THE JOLLY PEASANTS.

Oak, 30,5 × 25. Signed: Av. Ostade. 1659. HdG 325. From the Steengracht Collection. Purchased 1932.

OSTADE. ISAACK VAN OSTADE.

Born 1621 in Haarlem, where he died 1649. Pupil of his elder brother Adriaen.

789 TRAVELLERS OUTSIDE AN INN.

Oak, 75 × 109,5. Signed: Isaack. van. Ostade 1646. HdG 22 and 56. Purchased 1925.

864 A WINTERSCENE.

Oak, 34 × 49. Signed: Isaak v. Ostade. HdG 249. From the Six Collection. Lent by the DRVK, 1948.

PACX. HENDRICK AMBROSIUS PACX (PACKX).

Born in Amsterdam 1602 or 1603, where he still worked 1658.

546 THE PRINCES OF ORANGE ON A RIDE IN THE BUITENHOF AT THE HAGUE.

In the foreground on horseback are the Princes Willem I, Maurits, Frederik Hendrik, Count Willem Lodewijk and the King and Queen of Bohemia.

Canvas, 145 × 214. On this picture, painted about 1625—1630, Prince Willem I of Orange, is portrayed though he died in 1584. More painters of that period have done the same, as people liked to see him immortalized with his great sons. Presented by Count Aug. van der Straten—Ponthoz, Ambassador of H.M. the King of Belgium at The Hague, 1888.

PALAMEDES. ANTHONIE PALAMEDES (STEVAERTS).

Born in Delft 1600 or 1601, died 1673 in Amsterdam. Probably a pupil of Van Mierevelt at Delft. Afterwards under the influence of the school of Frans Hals. He lived in Delft.

615 MUSIC AFTER DINNER

Oak, 47,4 × 72,6. Signed: A palamedes. 1632. Purchased 1900.

PAPE. ABRAHAM DE PAPE.

Born about 1620—1625 in Leyden, where he died 1666. Pupil of Gerrit Dou.

130 OLD WOMAN PLUCKING A COCK.

Oak, 49×41. Signed: A. DE PAPE. Purchased 1827.

PATER. JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS PATER.

Born 1695 at Valenciennes, died 1736 in Paris. Pupil of Watteau.

*850 FÊTE GALLANTE.

Canvas, 51×61. F. Ingersoll—Smouse: Pater, nr. 209. The companion picture in the Louvre in Paris. Similar paintings at Buckingham Palace and in the Museum at Valenciennes. Presented by Sir Henri W. A. Deterding to the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1936. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1948.

PATINIR. JOACHIM PATINIR.

Born at Dinant 1485, died at Antwerp 1524. Master of the Bruges Guild 1515, in Antwerp 1520.

894 LANDSCAPE WITH ST. ANTHONY. Attributed to Joachim Patinir.

Oak, 57×29,5. Possibly a fragment of the background to a picture. Presented to the Rijksmuseum by the family Kessler–Hülsmann, 1940. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1951.

PELLEGRINI. GIOVANNI ANTONIO PELLEGRINI.

Born 1675 in Venice, where he died 1741. Pupil of P. Pagani and probably of Seb. Ricci. Influenced by Luca Giordano and by the French art of his days. He worked in Italy, England, Germany, Flanders, Holland (where he in 1718 became a member of the Academy of painters in The Hague), France and Austria.

Decorative paintings in the great receptionroom on the groundfloor of the Mauritshuis. The chimney pieces represent the day and the night.

834 ALEXANDER AND THE WIDOW OF DARIUS (?).

Pen drawing, sepia wash 29×36. Signed on the back: Di Antonio Pellegrini Veniziano. Presented by J. G. van Gelder (former director of the Mauritshuis) of Utrecht, 1946.

PIERSON. CHRISTOFFEL PIERSON.

Born in The Hague 1631, died in Gouda 1714. Worked at Schiedam and Gouda.

*474 PORTRAIT OF JORIS GOETHALS.

Oak, 37,4×28,2. Signed: Chr: Pierson, 1667. Bequest of M. W. N. Lantsheer, 1883.

PIETERSZ. PIETER PIETERSZ.

Born in 1540 or 1541 in Amsterdam, where he died in 1603. Son and pupil of Pieter Aertsen. In 1573 registered at Haarlem. C. Cornelisz van Haerlem was his pupil. In 1585 mentioned at Amsterdam.

*5 PORTRAIT. PROBABLY OF CORNELIS SCHELLINGER (1555—1635).

Oak, 68×51. Inscription: Wert in dit Jaer tot Delft door schoten, Twelck veel menschen heeft verdroten, AN. 1584. Ae.t. 33. Obiit Aº 75. elck sijn tijt. Purchased in 1874.

914 PORTRAIT OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

Oak, round, diameter 42,5. See: Bulletin Rijksmuseum en Mauritshuis I, 1953, nr. 3—4, p. 69—81.

POEL. EGBERT LIEVENSZ. VAN DER POEL.

Born 1621 in Delft, died 1664 in Rotterdam. He lived at Delft and at Rotterdam.

**133 FISHERBOATS AT NIGHT.

Oak, 46,5×38. Signed: E. Van Der Poel. From the Nat. Konstgallery, The Hague, 1808.

**698 THE FISHMARKET.

Oak, 61,3×75. Signed: E van der Poel 1650. Presented by L. Nardus at Arnouville, 1905.

POST. FRANS POST.

Born in Leyden about 1612, died in Haarlem 1680. In 1637 he went with the Governor Johan Maurits of Nassau to Brazil, then a Dutch colony. In 1644 he had returned to Haarlem. Most of his pictures represent Brazilian views.

706 BRAZILIAN LANDSCAPE.

Oak, 50 × 69. Signed: F. Post 1667. Presented by P. J. D. van Dokkum of Utrecht, 1906.

915 VIEW OF THE ISLAND TAMARACA.

Canvas, 34,5 × 42,2. Signed: F Post 1637. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1953.

POST. PIETER JANSZ. POST.

Born 1608 in Haarlem, died 1669 in The Hague (?). Architect of Johan Maurits of Nassau, for whom he executed the plans for the Mauritshuis, made by Jacob van Campen. He accompanied his master to Brazil in 1637, but in 1639 he is mentioned in Haarlem. After 1642 he lived for some years in The Hague. His pictures are rare.

*765 CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT.

Oak, 34,7 × 53,1. Signed: P. J. POST 1631. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Philips–de Jong of Eindhoven, 1922.

*766 ATTACK ON THE BAGGAGE-TRAIN OF AN ARMY.

Material, dimensions, signature and origin as nr. 765.

931 LANDSCAPE WITH BLEACHINGFIELDS.

Oak, 43,3 × 61,4. Signed and dated: P. I. POST. 1631. Lent by F. Lugt, Paris.

POTHOVEN. HENDRIK POTHOVEN.

Born 1725 in Amsterdam, died 1795 in The Hague. Pupil of Philip van Dyk.

**764 THE GREAT HALL IN THE "BINNENHOF" AT THE HAGUE WITH THE GOVERNMENT-LOTTERY-OFFICE.

Canvas, 57 × 65,7. Signed: H. Pothoven P A°. 1779 Bequest of J. G. de Groot Jamin at Amsterdam, 1921

POTTER. PAULUS POTTER.

Born 1625 in Enkhuizen, died in Amsterdam 1654. Pupil of his father Pieter Potter in Amsterdam, of Jacob de Wet at Haarlem (1642) and perhaps also of painters like Nic. Moyaert at Amsterdam. He lived in Amsterdam, at Delft (1646—1648) and The Hague (1649—1652), afterwards again in Amsterdam.

136 THE YOUNG BULL.

Canvas, 235,5 × 339. Signed: Paulus. Potter. f. 1647 HdG 48. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

137 THE COW REFLECTED IN THE WATER.

Oak, 43,4 × 61,3. Signed: Paulus. Potter f. 1648. HdG 81 From the Cabinet of Willem V.

138 CATTLE IN THE MEADOW.

Oak, 35,8 × 46,9. Signed: Paulus Potter F. 1652. HdG 70. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

POTTER. PIETER SYMONSZ. POTTER.

Born about 1600 in Enkhuizen, died 1652 in Amsterdam. Worked about 1628—30 at Leyden, from 1631 at Amsterdam. In 1647 temporarily at The Hague. He was father and first master of Paulus Potter.

*409 HERDSMEN WITH THEIR CATTLE.

Wood, 54 × 81,5. Signed: P. Potter f. 1638. Purchased 1876.

POURBUS. FRANS POURBUS THE YOUNGER. See FRANCKEN.

POURBUS. PIETER POURBUS.

Born about 1523 in Gouda, died in Bruges 1584. Freemaster at Bruges 1543, where he lived.

881 PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG MAN.

Oak, 42,5 × 31. Attribution by M. J. Friedländer. From the cabinet of Van Heteren. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1948.

PROVOOST. JAN PROVOOST.

Born about 1465 at Bergen (Hainaut), died 1529 at Bruges. Influenced by Quinten Massys.

853 THE HOLY VIRGIN WITH SAINTS (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST AND ST. JEROME) AND A DONOR.

Oak, 75,5 × 65. Painted about 1505. M. J. Friedländer: IX, nr. 178. Presented to the Rijksmuseum by C. Hoogendijk, 1912. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 1948.

PROVOOST. Attributed to Jan Provoost.

783 TRIPTYCH. CENTRAL PIECE: THE VIRGIN AND CHILD. On the left wing: St. John the Evangelist. On the right wing: St. Mary Magdalen.

Oak, central piece, 44 × 30,5; wings 50 × 14,5. M. J. Friedländer: IX, nr. 122. Lent by the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, 1924.

PYNACKER. ADAM PYNACKER.

Born 1622 in Pijnakker near Delft, died 1673 in Amsterdam. Influenced by Jan Both; travelled in Italy and lived 1649 in Delft, 1657 and 1658 in Schiedam, afterwards in Amsterdam.

*132 THE TORRENT.

Canvas, 101 × 91. Signed: A. Pijnacker. Came to the Museum by exchange with the Museum in Amsterdam in 1825.

QUAST. PIETER JANSZ. QUAST.

Born 1606 in Amsterdam, where he died 1647. He imitated Adriaen Brouwer and was also influenced by Adriaen van de Venne. He lived in Amsterdam and at The Hague.

658 THE CARD-PLAYERS.

Oak, circular, 32,4 × 33,7. The picture had originally an oval form, with more figures. Purchased 1901.

RAVESTEYN. JAN ANTHONISZ. VAN RAVESTEYN.

Born about 1572 (?), died in The Hague 1657. The works of Van Mierevelt and of Jacob Delff the Elder influenced his style. Worked at The Hague, where he stayed nearly all his life.

119 PORTRAIT OF AMALIA ELISABETH, COUNTESS OF HANAU (?) (1602—1651), wife of Willem V, Landgrave of Hessen-Cassel. If the picture is correctly dated 1617, it does not represent Amalia Elisabeth, but very likely her mother Catharina Belgica (1578—1648), wife of Ludwig II, Count of Hanau, daughter of Prince Willem I of Orange and Charlotte de Bourbon.

Oak, 64 × 56. Dated: Anno 1617. Inscription: FIL'DE HANNAV Probably both date and inscription added in later times. From the castle Honsholredijk. Purchased 1820.

120 PORTRAIT OF ERNESTINE YOLANDE, PRINCESS OF LIGNE (died 1663), wife of Jan, Count of Nassau-Siegen.
Oak, 64 × 54. Inscription added later: ERNESTINA, FEMME DE CONTE IAN DE NASS . . . Probably from the castle Honsholredijk.

418–423–438 PORTRAITS OF OFFICERS.

*141–144–455–457 **139–140–142–143–417–419–420–421–422–424–425–426–439–456 The others of this series of 21 portraits are in the depot of the Museum. They are all on canvas. The dimensions vary from 117,5 × 97,5 to 112 × 94. Three of them are signed: J. Ravesteyn F.; four: RF., two: JR, and one: R.; seven are dated 1611, five 1612, two 1615, one 1616, two 1621 and one 1624. Probably painted by order of Prince Maurits. From the castle Honsholredijk.

418 PORTRAIT OF COUNT JAN II OF NASSAU (1561—1623).

Canvas, 115 × 97. Signed: Anº 1611, J V Ravesteyn Fecit. From the castle Honsholredijk.

**419 PORTRAIT OF COLONEL NICOLAES SMELSINC (1560/1561—1629), Lieutenant-Governor of Overijssel in 1622.

Canvas, 115 × 97. Signed: Anº. 1611. Raveste . . . From the castle Honsholredijk.

REMBRANDT. REMBRANDT HARMENSZ. VAN RIJN.

Born July 15th, 1606 in Leyden, died Oct. 4th, 1669 in Amsterdam. Pupil of Jacob van Swanenburch at Leyden and 1623 (?) for nearly six months of Pieter Lastman in Amsterdam. He lived at Leyden until about June 1631; afterwards in Amsterdam until his death. Rembrandt had many pupils a.o. Dou, Backer, Flinck, Bol, C. Fabritius, Maes, De Gelder. His son Titus van Rijn was also a painter.

145 SIMEON IN THE TEMPLE.

Oak, 61 × 48. Signed: R H L. 1631. HdG 80; A. Bredius: Rembrandt, 1937, nr. 543. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

146 THE ANATOMY LESSON OF PROFESSOR NICOLAES PIETERSZ. TULP (1593—1674).

The names of the persons, who are indicated by numbers, on the paper in the hand of one of them, are: 1. Nic. Tulp, 2. Jac. Blok, 3. Hartman Hartmansz., 4. Adr. Slabran, 5. Jac. de Witt, 6. Math. Kalkoen, 7. Jac. Koolvelt, 8. Fr. v. Loenen.
Canvas, 169,5 × 216,5. Signed: Rembrandt fe. 1632. By this picture, painted for the guild of Amsterdam Surgeons, Rembrandt immediately became the most celebrated portrait-painter of this town. HdG 932. A. Bredius: ibid., nr. 403. I. H. van Eeghen: Amstelodamum, XXXV, 1948, p. 34. Purchased 1828.

147 SUSANNA BATHING.

Oak, enlarged 47,5 × 39. Signed: Rembr(andt f) 163(7). HdG 57; A. Bredius: ibid., nr. 505. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

148 PORTRAIT OF THE PAINTER.

Oak, 37,5 × 29. Painted about 1629. A very similar etching by Rembrandt, dated 1629. HdG 544; A. Bredius: ibid., nr. 6. A study for this portrait in the British Museum, London (HdG 895; Valentiner, II, nr. 653). From the Cabinet of Willem V.

149 PORTRAIT OF THE PAINTER IN FANCY DRESS ("THE OFFICER").

Oak, 62,5 × 47. Signed: Rembrandt. f. Painted about 1634/35. HdG 545; A. Bredius: ibid., nr. 24. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

556 PORTRAIT OF REMBRANDT'S MOTHER, NEELTGEN WILLEMSDR. VAN ZUYTBROUCK (died 1640).

Oak, 17,3 × 13,5. Painted about 1628. Several replicas and copies known. The presumable companion picture, a portrait of the artist's father, is in the Brooklyn Museum in New York (A. Bredius, nr. 75). HdG 686. A. Bredius: ibid., nr. 67. Lent by A. Bredius, 1890. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

560 PORTRAIT OF AN ELDERLY MAN. Probably the artist's brother Adriaen Harmensz. van Rijn (1597/'98—1652/53).

Canvas, 80 × 67,1. Signed: Rembrandt. f. 1650. HdG 384. A. Bredius: ibid., nr. 130. Purchased 1891.

565 STUDY OF A MAN'S HEAD. Probably a portrait of Rembrandt's father; Harmen Gerritsz. van Rijn (1565—1630).

Oak, 47 × 39. Painted about 1629. HdG 676. A. Bredius: ibid., nr. 77. Lent by A. Bredius, 1892. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

*579 TRAVELLERS RESTING.

Paper on wood, 38,3 × 34. Signed: Rembrandt. f. The attribution is rather doubtful. HdG 139; A. Bredius: ibid., nr. 556. Purchased 1894.

584 HOMER.

Canvas, 108 × 82,4 (cut off at the right and the left). Originally larger composition where the poet was seen dictating his poems to an attendant (of this figure only the fingertops are left).

Signed: . . . . . andt. f 1663. Rembrandt has painted Homer from the wellknown hellenistic bust, mentioned in his inventory 1656. Sketch for the composition (pen and wash) at the National-Museum in Stockholm. This picture ordered by the Marquess Vincenzo Ruffo at Messina. HdG 413; A. Bredius: ibid., nr. 483. Lent by A. Bredius, 1894. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

598 A LAUGHING MAN (Portrait of the painter?).

Copper, 15,4 × 12,2. Etched 1633 by J. G. van Vliet. The attribution is disputed. HdG 543; A. Bredius: ibid., nr. 134. Purchased 1895.

621 SAUL LISTENING TO DAVID PLAYING ON THE HARP.

Canvas, 130,5 × 164. Painted about 1658, or perhaps some years later. HdG 36. A. Bredius: ibid., nr. 526. Lent by A. Bredius, 1898. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

626 MINERVA.

Oak, 61,7 × 53,5. Attribution by A. Bredius. HdG, p. 467: not by Rembrandt himself. Lent by A. Bredius, 1899. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

685 THE TWO NEGROES.

Canvas, 77,8 × 64,4. Signed: Rembrandt f 1661. HdG 336; A. Bredius: ibid., nr. 310. Lent by A. Bredius, 1903. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

707 ANDROMEDA.

Oak, 34,5 × 25. Painted about 1631. HdG 195; A. Bredius; ibid., nr. 462. Lent by A. Bredius, 1907. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

840 PORTRAIT OF THE PAINTER.

Canvas, 59 × 51. Signed: Rembrandt f. 1669. The last known of the artist. HdG 527. A. Bredius: ibid., nr. 62. From the Kappel Collection, Berlin. Purchased by the Government of the Netherlands, with support of the Rembrandt Society and museum friends, 1947.

REYGER. JACOB DE REYGER.

Born in Amsterdam, died about 1645 in England.

*608 PORTRAIT OF A MAN.

Oak, 21,8 × 19. Signed: J. D. Reyger. f. Purchased 1897.

RIGAUD. HYACINTHE RIGAUD.

Born 1659 at Perpignan, died 1743 in Paris. Pupil of the Academy of Arts in Paris, where he worked nearly all his life.

294 PORTRAIT OF A PRINCE, PERHAPS A PRINCE OF NASSAU-SIEGEN (Wilhelm Hyacinth? 1666—1743).

Canvas, 130 × 106. Attributed until 1920 to Nicolas de Largillière (1656—1746), but probably identical with a portrait mentioned in the inventory of the Stadtholders from 1763 as a work of Rigaud. From the depot in 1875.

ROOS. JOHANN HEINRICH ROOS.

German painter of portraits, animals and landscapes. Born 1631 in Ottersberg in the Palatinate, died in Frankfort 1685. Pupil of Guilliam du Gardyn, Cornelis de Bie and Barent Graat at Amsterdam. After many travels he lived in Frankfort (after 1668).

**280 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE.

Canvas, 64 × 53. Signed: J. H. Roos fecit 1670. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

ROTTENHAMMER. HANS ROTTENHAMMER.

Born 1564 in Munich, died 1625 in Augsburg. Pupil of his father Thomas Rottenhammer and 1582 of Johann Donauer at Munich. Afterwards he worked in Rome influenced by the art of Michelangelo and in Venice under the influence of Tintoretto. He worked together with Jan Brueghel and Paulus Bril.

*284 THE FALL OF PHAËTON.

Copper, 39 × 54,1. Signed: 1604 Hns. Rotteh. F. The landscape is perhaps by Paulus Bril (1553—1626). From the Cabinet of Willem V.

283) See BRUEGHEL.
285)

RUBENS. PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS.

Born at Siegen 1577, died in Antwerp 1640. Pupil of Tobias Verhaecht, Adam van Noort (1591—1594) and Otto van Veen in Antwerp (1594—1598). From 1600—1608 in Italy and Spain; afterwards in Antwerp. Painter to the court of the Archduke Albert, Governor of the Netherlands (1609). Between 1622—1625 he worked several times in Paris for Maria de Medici. Between 1628—1630 he went on diplomatic missions for the Archduchess Isabella to Spain and England. Head of the Flemish school of the XVIIth century which was entirely dominated by his personality. He worked with a large staff of pupils.

234 NYMPHS FILLING THE HORN OF PLENTY.

Formerly attributed to Rubens, now ascribed to Hendrick van Balen the Elder. See BALEN.

250 PORTRAIT OF ISABELLA BRANT, the painter's first wife, born 1591, married 1609, died 1626.

Oak, 97×67,8. Painted about 1620 in the studio of Rubens. Oldenbourg: Rubens (Klassiker der Kunst), 1921, p. 442 (doubtful work). A similar portrait in the Wallace Collection, London. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

251 PORTRAIT OF HELENA FOURMENT, the second wife of Rubens, born 1614, married 1630, died 1673.

Oak, 98×76. Painted about 1638—40. According to L. Burchard the portrait represents an unknown lady. The head probably by the master himself, whereas the costume and background are painted by a pupil. K. Oldenbourgh: ibid., p. 436. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

252 PORTRAIT OF MICHIEL OPHOVIUS (1571—1637), Bishop of Bois-le-Duc, afterwards living in Antwerp, where he is said to have been the painter's confessor.

Canvas, 111,5×82,5. Painted about 1625. R. Oldenbourg: ibid., p. 167. Purchased 1822.

253 ADAM AND EVE IN PARADISE.

Oak, 74×114. Signed: PETRI PAVLI RVBENS . .FIGR and: IBRVEGHEL FEC. The figures are by Rubens, the animals and the landscape by J. Brueghel the Velvet. Painted about 1620. R. Oldenbourg: ibid., p. 219. A drawing with the figures in the Museum Boymans, Rotterdam. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

837 THE TRIUMPH OF ROME. The young emperor Constantine brings his tribute to Rome.

Oak, 54×69. Sketch for a tapestry belonging to a series with scenes from the life of Constantine, ordered by Louis XIII of France. A drawing of the same subject (by a pupil) in the Albertina in Vienna. Another sketch, representing the same subject, painted in oils in the Museum at Antwerp but shows a different composition. From the Cook Collection at Richmond. Painted about 1622/23. R. Oldenbourg: ibid., p. 233. J. Burckhardt: Rubens, 1938, ill. 150. Presented by B. and N. Katz, Dieren and Basle, 1947.

926 ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN.

Oak, 90×61. The panel is rectangular, but the representation has an arched top. Modello for the altarpiece in the Church of Our Lady at Antwerp. Purchased in 1957.

SCHOOL OF RUBENS.

*254 THE FAREWELL OF ADONIS.

Oak, 59×81. Free copy from a composition by Rubens, which is in Berlin, Dusseldorf and Leningrad. All three are considered as original works of Rubens. Compare R. Oldenbourg: ibid., p. 29. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

COPIES FROM RUBENS.

246 FAUN AND NYMPH.

Oak, 108 × 78. The original of this composition is lost. Several copies exist. Compare R. Oldenbourg: ibid., p. 442 l. Presented by Jhr. J. L. Cremer van den Berch van Heemstede, 1844.

*247 WITHOUT CERES AND BACCHUS VENUS IS BENUMBED WITH COLD (Since Cerere et Baccho friget Venus).

Canvas, 183 × 205. One half of the original is in the Museum in Brussels, the other half in the Dresden-museum. Compare R. Oldenbourg: ibid., p. 137. Probably from The Loo.

*255 THE HERMIT AND THE SLEEPING ANGELICA (Scene taken from Ariosto's Orlando Furioso).

Oak, 42 × 56. The original is in the Vienna museum. Compare R. Oldenbourg: ibid., p. 220. Purchased with the Rainer Collection, 1821.

RUISDAEL. JACOB ISAACKSZ. (VAN) RUISDAEL.

Born 1629 in Haarlem, died 1682 probably in Amsterdam and buried at Haarlem, 1676 he got the doctorsdegree of physics at Caen in France and practised as a surgeon in Amsterdam. Probably a pupil of his uncle Salomon van Ruysdael. In his early works chiefly influenced by Cornelis Vroom. About 1650 he travelled in West Germany. He lived in Haarlem and probably from about 1655 until his death in Amsterdam. Meindert Hobbema and Johannes van Kessel were among his pupils. Nic. Berchem, A. v. Ostade, A. v. d. Velde, Ph. Wouwermans and J. Lingelbach sometimes painted figures in his works.

153 THE WATERFALL.

Canvas, 69 × 53,3. Signed: JvRuisdael. Painted about 1665. HdG 225. J. Rosenberg: J. v. Ruisdael, 1928, nr. 164. Came to the Museum by exchange with the Museum in Amsterdam, 1825.

154 THE BEACH.

Canvas, 53 × 64,5. Very likely an old copy. Two other versions and several similar paintings are known. HdG 924. J. Rosenberg: ibid., ill. 143 as a work of J. van Kessel. Origin as nr. 153.

155 VIEW OF HAARLEM. As seen from the dunes at Overveen.

Canvas, 55,5 × 62. Signed: JvRuisdael. Painted about 1670. HdG 65. J. Rosenberg: ibid., nr. 48. Purchased 1827.

728 EVENING-TWILIGHT.

Oak, 29,7 × 37,3. Signed: JvRuisdael 164 . . . Painted under the influence of C. Vroom. HdG 614. J. Rosenberg: ibid., nr. 296. Presented by C. Hofstede de Groot, 1909.

802 WINTERLANDSCAPE.

Canvas, 37,3 × 32,5. Signed: JvRuisdael. Late work. Possibly identical with HdG 1008d and 1009c. Not mentioned by J. Rosenberg. Presented by the Princess of Croy of Paris, 1931.

803 VIEW OF THE DAMRAK AT AMSTERDAM.

Canvas, 46,8 × 43. Signed: J v Ruisdael. Probably HdG 18. Not mentioned by J. Rosenberg. Origin as nr. 802.

RUYSCH. RACHEL RUYSCH.

Born 1664 in Amsterdam, where she died 1750. Pupil of Willem van Aelst. In 1693 she married the portrait-painter Jurriaen Pool. Worked in Amsterdam, for a time at The Hague (1701) and at Dusseldorf (1708—1716), where she was a painter to the court of the Elector-Palatine of the Rhine.

*151 FLOWERS.

Canvas, 79,5 × 60,2. Signed: Rachel Ruysch F: 1700. HdG 22. Purchased 1826.

**152 FLOWERS.

Canvas, 46 × 38. Signed: Rachel Ruysch 1715. HdG 23. Purchased 1802.

RUYSDAEL. SALOMON VAN RUYSDAEL (called DE GOOYER).

Born in Naarden about 1602, died in Haarlem 1670. Under the influence of Esaias van de Velde, of Jan van Goyen and Reyer Claesz. He lived in Haarlem and travelled through a great part of the United Provinces. His nephew Jacob Isaacksz. van Ruisdael and his son Jacob were probably his pupils.

**566 A BRIDGE.

Oak, 36 × 40,5. Signed: S. Ruysda. l (signature hardly authentical). Early work under the influence of P. Molijn, about 1628/29. W. Stechow: S. v.Ruysdael, 1938, nr. 481. Purchased 1892.

699 A DUTCH CANAL.

Oak, 47,3 × 69. Signed: SVR 16 . . . . W. Stechow: ibid., nr. 398. Purchased 1905.

738 DUTCH RIVER WITH CHURCH (Herwen, Guelderland).

Oak, 75 × 106,5. Signed: SVRUYSDAEL 1644 or 1647. W. Stechow: ibid., nr. 361. Lent by A. Bredius, 1912. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

RIJCKHALS. FRANS RIJCKHALS.

Born after 1600 in Middelburg, where he died in 1647. He was a member of the Guild of St. Luke at Dordrecht in 1633/34.

929 STABLE-INTERIOR.

Oak, 36,5 × 32,8. Signed: FR . . . A . . . Purchased in 1956.

SAENREDAM. PIETER JANSZ. SAENREDAM.

Born in Assendelft 1597, died in Haarlem 1665. Son and pupil of Jan Pietersz. Saenredam. Studied under Frans Pietersz. de Grebber at Haarlem, where he lived. Often worked in Utrecht.

888 INTERIOR OF THE ST. CUNERA CHURCH AT RHENEN.

Oak, 50 × 69. Inscription: reensche kerk Pieter Saenredam dit met schilderen volleijnt 30 April 1655. The figures, which were later painted in, were removed at recent cleaning. Drawing of this interior dated 1644, formerly in the coll. of Jhr. Dr. J. P. Six. Swillens: Pieter Saenredam, 1935, nr. 200. Before 1887 in the von Aretin Coll., castle Haidenburg. Museum Ferdinandeum, Innsbruck, cat. 1928, nr. 679. Purchased 1951.

SAFTLEVEN. CORNELIS SAFTLEVEN.

Born 1607 in Gorinchem, died in Rotterdam 1681. Probably a pupil of his father Herman Saftleven the Elder. The works of Adriaen Brouwer, Teniers and v. d. Poel had a great influence on him. His brothers Herman and Abraham were also painters.

**538 LANDSCAPE WITH CATTLE.

Oak, 36,3 × 49,5. Signed: 1660 C. Saftleven. Purchased 1887.

SAVERY. JACOB SAVERY THE ELDER.

Born ± 1545 in Courtray, died in Amsterdam 1602. Brother of the painter Roeland Savery; pupil of Hans Bol. Worked chiefly in Amsterdam.

156 DUTCH FAIR.

Oak, 41,5 × 62. Signed: Jaqs. Savery. Presented by A. A. des Tombe of The Hague, 1874.

SAVERY. ROELAND SAVERY.

Born 1576 in Courtray, died insane in Utrecht 1639. Pupil of his brother Jacob Savery the Elder in Amsterdam. He worked for the Emperor Rudolph II.

*157 THE ANIMALS LISTENING TO ORPHEUS.

Oak, 62 × 131,5. Signed: ROELANDT SAVERY 1617. K. Erasmus: R. Savery, 1908, nr. 64. From the castle Oranienstein. Cabinet of Willem V.

SCHALKE. CORNELIS SYMONSZ. VAN DER SCHALCKE.

Born 1611 in Haarlem, where he died 1671. He imitated the manner of Jan van Goyen, Salomon van Ruysdael and Isaack van Ostade.

800 SLAUGHTERED PIG.

Oak, 34×33. Signed: C S vd Schalck 1644. J. Q. van Regteren Altena: Oud Holland, XLIII, 1926, p. 52, ill. 2. Presented by C. W. Matthes of Breukelen, 1929.

SCHALCKEN. GODFRIED SCHALCKEN.

Born 1643 in Made near Geertruidenberg, died in The Hague 1706. Pupil of Samuel van Hoogstraten at Dordrecht and of Dou at Leyden. From 1654 he worked in Dordrecht. For some time (1692) he lived in England as a painter to Willem III, whose portrait he painted several times. From 1691 in The Hague. In 1703 for some time in Dusseldorf at the court of the Elector-Palatine of the Rhine.

*159 LADY DRESSING BY CANDLELIGHT.

Canvas, 76×64. Signed: G. S.h.lcken. HdG 235. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

**160 THE USELESS REMONSTRANCE.

Oak, 35×28,5. Signed: G. Schalcken. HdG 92. From The Loo. Cabinet of Willem V.

**161 THE DOCTOR'S VISIT.

Material, dimensions, signature and origin as nr. 160. HdG 144.

*162 YOUNG LADY WITH PIGEONS.

Oak, 21,5×17. HdG 80. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

708 PORTRAIT OF MR. DIEDERICK HOEUFT (1648—1719).

Copper, 43×34. Signed: G. Schalcken. HdG 308. Bequest of Miss M. J. Singendonck of The Hague, 1907.

709 PORTRAIT OF ISABELLA AGNETA DEUTZ (1658—1694),

daughter of Jan Deutz and Geertruida Bicker, from 1680 wife of the above-mentioned.

Material, dimensions, signature and origin as nr. 708. HdG 309.

SCHALL. JEAN FRÉDERIC SCHALL.

Born 1752 at Strassburg, died 1825 in Paris. Pupil a.o. of Fr. Casanova and N. B. Lépicié.

*851 YOUNG LADY IN HER DRESSINGROOM.

Oak, 25×18. Presented by Sir Henry W. A. Deterding, London, to the Rijksmuseum. Amsterdam, 1936. Lent by the Rijksmuseum, 1948.

*852 YOUNG LADY IN HER DRESSINGROOM.

Material, dimensions and origin as nr. 851.

SCHOEFF. JOHANNES PIETERSZ. SCHOEFF.

Born 1609, died after 1660 probably in The Hague, where he worked under the influence of Jan van Goyen between 1639 and 1660.

**536 LANDSCAPE WITH FIGURES.

Canvas, 93×86. From the building of the Court of Justice at The Hague, 1886.

SCHRIECK. See MARSEUS.

SEGHERS. DANIEL SEGHERS.

Born 1590 in Antwerp, where he died 1661. Pupil of Jan Brueghel (Velvet Brueghel). He joined 1614 the order of Jesuits as a lay-brother and later visited Rome. He was much esteemed by the Stadtholder Frederik Hendrik and other princes. He lived in Antwerp, where he formed a school of flowerpainters. With many artists a.o. Rubens and Van Dyck he cooperated as a specialist in flower-painting.

256 STATUE OF THE VIRGIN IN A WREATH OF FLOWERS.

Canvas, 151×122,7. Signed: D. Seghers. Soc^{tis} Jesu 1645. The Statue has been painted by Thomas Wille-

boirts Bosschaert. Probably from the Huis ten Bosch at The Hague. After 1817 in the Museum.

257 THE BUST OF THE KING-STADTHOLDER WILLEM III (1650—1702) IN A WREATH OF FLOWERS.

Canvas, 122,5 × 107. Signed: D. Seghers Soc^{tis} JESV. In 1842 this picture was transferred from the house of Huygens to the Museum.

SEISENEGGER. JACOB SEISENEGGER.

Born in Austria 1505, died at Linz 1567. In 1530 he became a painter to the court of Ferdinand I. In 1532 he painted the portrait of Charles V at Bologna, at the same time as Titian, whose style he afterwards imitated. Between 1535 and 1545 he visited Belgium and Spain. About 1561 he settled at Linz.

269 PORTRAIT OF ELISABETH OF AUSTRIA (1526—1545), FOUR YEARS OLD.

Panel, 43,4 × 34,4. Signed: I S. Inscription: ELISABET. FERDINANDI. HVNGARIE. ET. BOHEMIE. REGIS. FILIA. ANNO. 1530. ETATIS. SVE. 4 Painted with two following portraits in 1530 during the "Diet" at Augsburg. G. Glück: Oesterr. Jahrb. d. K. K. Kunstslgen., Vienna, 1933, p. 202; 1934, p. 179. Purchased with the two following nrs. with the Rainer Collection, 1821.

270 PORTRAIT OF ANNA OF AUSTRIA (1528—1580), TWO YEARS OLD.

Panel, 43,5 × 34,5. Signed: I S. Inscription: ANNA. FERDINANDI. HVNGARIE. et BOHEMIE. REGIS. FILIA. ANNO. 1530. ETATIS. SVE. 2. Lit. and origin as nr. 269.

271 PORTRAIT OF MAXIMILIAN OF AUSTRIA (1527—1576), THREE YEARS OLD.

Panel, 42,8 × 34. Signed: I S. Inscription: MAXIMILIANVS. FERDINANDI. HVNGARIE. ET. BOHEMIE. REGIS. FILIVS. PRIMO. GENITVS. ANNO. 1530. ETATIS SVE. 3. Lit. and origin as nr. 269.

SLABBAERT. KAREL SLABBAERT.

Born at Zierikzee about 1619, died in Middelburg 1654. In 1645 he lived in Amsterdam. Influenced by Rembrandt.

*410 A CAMP SCENE.

Oak, 50,5 × 39. Signed: K. 'S LABBAERT. Purchased 1876.

SNIJDERS. FRANS SNIJDERS.

Born 1579 in Antwerp, where he died 1657. Pupil of Pieter Brueghel II (1593) and of Hendrick van Balen. About 1608/09 in Italy, afterwards continually in Antwerp. He worked a.o. for the King of Spain. Rubens and Van Dyck painted figures, Jan Wildens a.o. landscapes in his works. Fyt, Pauwel de Vos a.o. were his pupils.

258 DEAD GAME.

Canvas, 113,7 × 205,5. The huntsman has probably been painted by an imitator of A. van Dyck. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

794 STILL LIFE.

Canvas, 121 × 180. Replica with variations in the Museum at Hamburg. Purchased 1926.

SOOLMAKER. JAN FRANCISCUS SOOLMAKER.

Born in Antwerp about 1635, died probably in Italy after 1665. In 1654 a member of the Antwerp Guild of St. Luke. In 1665 he lived in Amsterdam. Imitator of Berchem.

**164 ITALIAN LANDSCAPE WITH NUMEROUS FIGURES.

Canvas, 115 × 133. Signed: J. v. Soolmaker ff. Purchased 1821.

SOUTMAN. PIETER CLAESZ SOUTMAN.

Born in Haarlem, where he died in 1657. Pupil of Rubens, but also under the influence of Jacob Jordaens. He worked in Antwerp and Haarlem, where he died in 1657. Pupil of Rubens, but also under the influence of Jacob Jordaens. He worked in Antwerp and Haarlem.

755 PORTRAIT OF A LADY.

Oak, 129,3 × 100. Attributed by Prof. Dr. J. G. van Gelder. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

STEEN. JAN HAVICKSZ. STEEN.

Born 1626 in Leyden, where he died 1679. Pupil of Nicolaes Knupfer at Utrecht (?) and of his father-in-law Jan van Goyen. At first he worked at Leyden, from 1649—1654 at The Hague, from 1654—1656 at Delft, from 1656—1661 at Warmond and from 1661—1669 at Haarlem, afterwards at Leyden again. Richard Brakenburgh was his principal imitator.

165 THE QUACKDOCTOR.

Canvas, 32,5 × 26,7. HdG 180. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

166 THE POULTRY-YARD. The girl is Jacoba Maria van Wassenaer tot Warmond, nearly 10 years old. The castle in the background represents the House "Oud-Teylingen".

Canvas, 107,4 × 81,4. Signed: J. Steen. 1660. HdG 330. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

167 THE SICK GIRL.

Oak, 58 × 46,5. Signed: J. Steen. HdG 131. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

168 THE DOCTOR'S VISIT.

Oak, 60,5 × 48,5. Signed: J. Steen. HdG 130. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

**169 THE PAINTER'S FAMILY.

Canvas, 84 × 92,6. Signed: Steen. Inscription: „Soo de ouden songen, so pypen de jongen" (The old folk sing, the young folk chirp). HdG 90. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

170 THE BREWERY OF JAN STEEN.

Canvas, 68,2 × 82. Signed: J. Steen. HdG 595. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

553 A PEASANT'S MERRY-MAKING.

Oak, 40 × 58. Signed: Steen. Early work. HdG 624. Lent by A. Bredius, 1890. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

*664 THE COUNTRY-FAIR.

Oak, 47,2 × 66. Signed: J. Steen. Early work. HdG 625. Lent by A. Bredius, 1901. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

736 THE TIPSY WOMAN.

Canvas, 86 × 72. Signed: J. Steen. HdG 753. Lent by A. Bredius, 1911. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

742 MERRY COMPANY.

Canvas, 134 × 163. Signed: J. Steen fest. The family of the painter (Jan Steen himself giving the pipe to one of his sons). HdG 529. From the Steengracht Collection. Purchased with support of the Rembrandt Society 1913.

779 THE PAINTERS WIFE PLAYING ON A LUTE. Margaretha van Goyen, daughter of the painter Jan van Goyen. (Married Jan Steen in 1649, died 1669).

Oak, 31 × 27,5. Signed: J. Steen. HdG 441a. Purchased with private support 1928.

818 A GIRL WITH OYSTERS.

Oak, arched top, 20,5 × 14,5. Signed: I S. HdG 853. From the Six Collection in Amsterdam. Presented by Sir Henri W. A. Deterding, London, 1936.

920 THE CAUDLEMAKERS.

Oak, 41 × 31,5. Signed: JSteen. HdG nr 351. Presented by Mrs. M. Chr. v. d. Honert, 1957.

STEENWIJCK. HENDRICK VAN STEENWIJCK THE YOUNGER.

Born about 1580 in Amsterdam or in Francfort-on-the Main, died in London (?) about 1648. Pupil of his father Hendrick van Steenwijck the Elder. He worked for some time in Antwerp and perhaps in Amsterdam. Already before 1617 in London, where he painted for Charles I.

*171 TERRACE OF A CASTLE.

Copper, 47×70. Signed: H.V.S. 1614. From The Loo. Cabinet of Willem V.

* STOOP. DIRCK (THEODORUS OF RODRIGUEZ) STOOP.

Born about 1618 in Utrecht, where he died 1686. Pupil of his father, the glass annealer Willem Jansz. van der Stoop. Worked at Utrecht, for a long time at Lisbon and (1662) for a while in England and Hamburg. After 1678 he was back in Utrecht.

*172 VIEW OF THE MONASTERY OF BELEM NEAR LISBON.

Canvas, 111,5×179. Purchased with the Reghellini Collection in 1831.

STRALEN. See VERSTRALEN.

SWEERTS. MICHIEL SWEERTS.

Born 1624 in Brussels, died 1664 at Goa, in India. In 1646 he was in Rome, where he lived till after 1652. In 1656 he was in Brussels, in 1661 in Amsterdam.

*657 SCENE FROM ITALIAN POPULAR LIFE.

Canvas, 78,5×71. W. Martin: Oud Holland, XXV, 1901, p. 145.

886 PEASANT FAMILY.

Canvas, 66,5×50. Maandblad voor beeldende kunsten, XXVI, 1950, p. 218. Purchased 1951.

TENIERS. DAVID TENIERS THE YOUNGER.

Born 1610 in Antwerp, died in Brussels 1690. Influenced by Adriaen Brouwer. He lived in Antwerp till 1651; then in Brussels as a painter to the court. His works and the works of his pupils and imitators are extraordinarily numerous. In Holland he influenced particularly some painters at Rotterdam and at Dordrecht. Jan Wildens painted landscapes, and J. de Heem among others still lives in his works.

260 THE KITCHEN of the Archduke Leopold Wilhelm, Governor of Belgium (on the pastry the emblems of the House of Habsburg).

Copper, 57×77,8. Signed: Aº. 1644. DAVID TENIERS. Smith, nr. 35. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

261 THE ALCHEMIST.

Oak, 27,6×37,5. Signed: D. TENIERS: FEC. Smith, nr. 524. From The Loo. Cabinet of Willem V.

848 INN SCENE.

Oak, 35×32,5. Signed: DT. Different versions are known, a.o. replica at the Galleria Borghese in Rome. From the Nat. Konstgallery, The Hague 1808. Lent by the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, 1948.

930 PEASANTS PLAYING CARDS.

Oak, 39×52,5. Signed: D. TENIERS. F. Lent by H. Kohn, The Hague.

TERBORCH. See BORCH.

TILBORGH. GILLIS (AEGIDIUS) VAN TILBORGH.

Born about 1625 in Brussels, where he died about 1678. Pupil of David Teniers, whom he sometimes imitated, also under the influence of Coques.

262 A FAMILY DINNER.

Canvas, 80,3×104. Signed: TILBORGH. Purchased by King Willem I about 1826.

TISCHBEIN. JOHANN FRIEDRICH AUGUST TISCHBEIN.

Born in Maastricht 1750, died in Heidelberg 1812. Pupil of his father Johann Valentin Tischbein and of his uncle Johann Heinrich Tischbein at Cassel. He visited Paris, Italy, Vienna, Arolsen, The Hague (1781, 1786 1788/89), Amsterdam (1791/94) and Dessau. From 1800—1809 he worked at Leipzig and afterwards a short time in St. Petersburg.

*286 PORTRAIT OF FREDERIKA LOUISA WILHELMINA, PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA (1774—1837), wife of Willem Frederik, Prince of Orange, who became the first King of the Netherlands.

Pastel on paper, oval, 63×53. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

TOORENBURGH. GERRIT TOORENBURGH.

Born about 1737 in Amsterdam, died at Nykerk 1785.

178 VIEW OF THE AMSTEL, AMSTERDAM.

Canvas. Signed: TOORENBURGH PINXIT. Purchased between 1827 and 1830.

TROOST. CORNELIS TROOST.

Born 1697 in Amsterdam, where he died 1750. Pupil of Arnold Boonen. He worked in his native town and was the most important Dutch painter of the 18th century. His art might be compared with that of William Hogarth, who was born in the same year as Troost.

179 HYPOCRISY DISCOVERED (from the comedy of the same name by D. Lingelbach, 1690). Filibert, pretending to go on a journey for business, returns unexpectedly and finds his wife in a tête-à-tête with her cousin Volkert, who is discovered in a linenbasket, and at the same time Dirk, the lover of the servant in a cupboard.

Pastel on paper, 61 × 48,5. Signed: C. Troost 1739. This pastel and the nrs. 180—185, 191—193 were bought in Amsterdam, 1829.

180 SAARTJE JANS'S MARRIAGE PROPOSAL (from a comedy of Thomas Asselyn: "Jan Claesz. or the disguised Servant", 1680). Saartje Jans, secretly engaged to Jan Claesz., is met by two Mennonites, who ask her father to grant her hand to their friend Reinier Adriaensz. The father gives his consent.

Pastel on paper, 61 × 48,5. Signed: C. Troost 1738. Origin as nr. 179.

181 REINIER ADRIAENSZ. CONFESSES HIS LOVE TO SAARTJE JANS (from the same comedy). The virtuous Reinier confesses hesitatingly his love to Saartje Jans, but is much laughed at by her.

Pastel on paper, 60,5 × 52. Signed: C. Troost 1737. Origin as nr. 179.

182 THE DISCOVERY OF JAN CLAESZ. (from the same comedy). Saartje uses a trick to get consent of her parents to marry her lover Jan Claesz. She introduces him, disguised as a female-servant, into the house of her parents, who, taking him for a real woman, tell her to take good care of Saartje and to sleep in her room in order to prevent her being carried away by Jan Claesz. Next morning everything is discovered; Saartje is about to faint, when, after a violent scene, the two lovers get betrothed.

Pastel on paper, 60,5 × 49. Signed: C. Troost 1738. Origin as nr. 179.

183 THE DECEIVED LOVERS (from a farce of W. van der Hoeve "Harlequin, Magician and Barber", 1730). Harlequin, who wants to help his master in winning Sophia, plays a trick on his rivals Belloardo, a halfmad physician, and Capitano, a bragging military man, by making a fool of them before Sophia's father, who thinks them too ridiculous and gives his daughter to Harlequin.

Pastel on paper, 62 × 50. Signed: C. Troost 1738. Origin as nr. 179.

184 THE OLD HUSBAND DRIVEN OUT OF DOORS (from J. van Paffenrode's farce: "Hopman Ulrich", 1670). The wanton Sybilla drives her old miserable husband out of doors by introducing her lover Godefroi in a frightening disguise.

Pastel on paper, 56,5 × 72,5. Signed: C. Troost 1738. Origin as nr. 179.

185 PEFROEN WITH THE SHEEP'S HEAD (from the comedy of that name after Poisson, 1713). Pefroen's wife, who is on very good terms with her cousin Ritsaart, teases her husband in every way. Here she sends him to the butcher with a sheep's head which is not to her taste.

Pastel on paper, 63 × 50,5. Signed: C. Troost 1739. Origin as nr. 179.

186–190 A CLUB AT BIBERIUS'S.

The five following pastel paintings are known by the name: N E L R I, being the five first letters of their Latin headings.

186 NEMO LOQUEBATUR (= nobody spoke).

Pastel on paper, 56,5 × 72,5. Signed: C. Troost 1740. Purchased 1829 with the four following nrs.

187 ERAT SERMO INTER FRATRES (= the brethern began to talk).

Material, dimensions, signature, origin as nr. 186.

188 LOQUEBANTUR OMNES (= they all talked together).

Material, dimensions, signature, origin as nr. 186.

189 RUMOR ERAT IN CASA (= there was a noise in the house).

Material, dimensions, signature, origin as nr. 186.

190 IBANT QUI POTERANT, QUI NON POTUERE CADEBANT (= those who could, went away, those who could not, fell down).

Material, dimensions, signature, origin as nr. 186, but dated 1739.

191 THE QUARREL OF THE ASTRONOMERS (from P. Langendijk's "The astronomers or the eloped Damsel", 1715). In an inn at Loenen, two astronomers, Dr. Raasbollius and Dr. Urinaal, quarrel about the solar system of Ptolomy and Copernicus and make use of dishes and bottles to illustrate their ideas. Eelhart, the secret lover of the damsel, her father Anselmus and the hostess are attending.

Pastel on paper, 64 × 83,5. Signed: C. Troost 1741. Origin as nr. 179.

192 TWELFTH NIGHT. Men and children sing along the houses on Twelfth-night the song: "O starre je moet er

soo stille niet staen" (O star you must not stand so still), carrying a star made of oiled paper.

Pastel on paper, 56 × 74. Signed twice: C. Troost. Origin as nr. 179.

193 THE WEDDING OF KLORIS AND ROOSJE (from a comedy of the XVIIth century, attributed to D. Buysero). The young married couple dance in the open air in front of the house of Thomasvaer; many guests are attending.

Pastel on paper, 64 × 83. Signed: C. Troost. Sketch dated 1739 in a private collection at The Hague. Origin as nr. 179.

194 THE PAINTER'S PORTRAIT.

Pastel on paper, 65 × 52. Signed: C. Troost. 1745. Purchased 1874.

411 THE SINGING GIRL. We read on a music paper the song: „Maar wagt y zoet meisje voor 't eerste snoeprijsje" (Beware o sweet girl of the first merry trip).

Pastel on paper, 48,5 × 63. Signed: C. Troost. 1745. Purchased 1876.

609 THE ORGAN-GRINDER.

Pastel on paper, 50 × 67. Sketch in the Collection H. Schneider at Basle. Presented by Miss G. J. L. van Dijk of The Hague, 1897.

ULFT. JACOB VAN DER ULFT.

Born 1627 in Gorinchem, died at Noordwijk 1689. He visited Italy and lived afterwards at Gorinchem, where he was town major.

**196 A MARCHING ROMAN ARMY.

Canvas, 81,8 × 113,3. Signed: Jacob van der Ulft F 1671. Purchased 1825.

VELDE. ADRIAEN VAN DE VELDE.

Born 1636 in Amsterdam, where he died 1672. Pupil of his father Willem van de Velde the Elder, afterwards also of Jan Wijnants and perhaps of Philips Wouwermans at Haarlem.

197 LANDSCAPE WITH CATTLE.

Oak, 29 × 35,5. Signed: A v Velde 1663. HdG 140. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

198 BEACH SCENE.

Oak, 42 × 54. Signed: A. v velde f 1665 (the date almost illegible.) HdG 356. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

VELDE. ESAIAS VAN DE VELDE.

Born about 1590 in Amsterdam, died 1630 in The Hague. He lived already in 1610 in Haarlem, and from 1618 in The Hague, where he was painter to the court of Prince Maurits and Frederik Hendrik. Jan van Goyen was his pupil.

199 THE DINNER-PARTY.

Oak, 28,5 × 40. Signed: E VANDEN. VELDE. 1614. Purchased 1873.

673 WINTERLANDSCAPE.

Oak, 26 × 32. Signed: E. V. VELDE. 1624. Bequest of A. A. des Tombe of The Hague, 1903.

VELDE. JAN JANSZ. VAN DE VELDE.

Born in Haarlem 1619 or 1620, buried 1662 at Enkhuizen. 1642 in Amsterdam. Son and pupil of the engraver and draughtsman Jan van de Velde II, who was a brother of Esaias and Willem Sr.

533 STILL LIFE.

Canvas, 54 × 47,5. Signed: IAN VAN DE VELDE (monogram) An°. 1660 Fecit. Purchased 1885.

VELDE. WILLEM VAN DE VELDE THE YOUNGER.

Born 1633 in Leyden, died at Greenwich 1707. Pupil of his father Willem van de Velde the Elder and of Simon de Vlieger. At first he worked in Amsterdam. By order of the States-General he was present at the naval battles against the English and the French. From 1673 he was a painter employed by the King of England and lived at Greenwich. In 1686 he worked for some time in Amsterdam.

200 VIEW OF THE Y(?) WITH MEN-OF-WAR.

Canvas, 66,5 × 77. Signed: W vande velde f. HdG 109. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

201 CHARLES II OF ENGLAND BEFORE DORDRECHT, ON HIS JOURNEY TO DELFT (1660).

Canvas, 66,5 × 77,2. Signed: W. V. V. The drawing for this picture in the Maritime Museum, Amsterdam. HdG 19. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

563 SUNSET AT SEA.

Canvas, 36 × 61,5. Signed: W. vvelde f. HdG 193. Lent by A. Bredius, 1892. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

VERBEECQ. PIETER VERBEECQ.

Born in Haarlem, incribed 1635 in the registers of the painter's guild of Alkmaar, 1645 in those of Haarlem. Philips Wouwerman was probably his pupil.

*611 TWO HORSEMEN NEAR A BROOK.

Oak, 27,5 × 35,2. Signed: P V B. Gerson: Pieter Verbeecq, 1940, nr. 6. Purchased 1897.

VERHAECHT. See HAECHT.

VERKOLJE. JAN VERKOLJE.

Born 1650 in Amsterdam, died 1693 in Delft. Influenced by G. P. van Zijl and J. Ochtervelt.

865 THE MESSAGE.

Canvas, 59 × 53,5. Signed: I. VERKOLJE 1674. From the Lord Alfred Rothschild Collection in London. Lent by the DRVK, 1948.

VERMEER. JOHANNES VERMEER (VERMEER OF DELFT).

Born 1632 at Delft, where he died 1675. Probably influenced by Carel Fabritius who came to Delft in 1652.

92 VIEW OF DELFT, TAKEN FROM THE ROTTERDAM CANAL.

Canvas, 98,5 × 117,5. Signed: J V M. Painted about 1658. HdG 48; A. B. de Vries: Jan Vermeer van Delft, 1939, nr. 9. Purchased 1822.

406 DIANA AND HER COMPANIONS.

Canvas, 98,5 × 105. Signed: . V Meer. Painted about 1653. HdG 3; A. B. de Vries: ibid., nr. 1. Bought as by N. Maes, 1876.

670 HEAD OF A GIRL.

Canvas, 46,5 × 40. Signed: I V Meer. Painted about 1660. HdG 44; A. B. de Vries: ibid., nr. 17. Bequest of A. A. des Tombe of The Hague, 1903.

VERMEER. JAN VERMEER (VAN DER MEER 1) (OF HAARLEM).

Married 1627 at Haarlem, died there 1670. Influenced by Jacob van Ruisdael and Philips Koninck.

724 DUTCH LANDSCAPE.

Oak, 52 × 68. Signed: Jvmeer 1648. Purchased 1907.

*809 A FARM NEAR THE DUNES.

Material, dimensions as nr. 724. Signed: J V Meer. Lent by the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, 1933.

VERMEULEN. J . . . . . VERMEULEN.

Working about 1660—1670, probably at Leyden.

*662 STILL LIFE OF BOOKS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Oak, 30 × 38,5. Signed: J. V. Meulen. Lent by A. Bredius, 1901. Bequest of A. Bredius, 1946.

VERNET. CLAUDE JOSEPH VERNET.

Born 1714 in Avignon, died in Paris 1789. Pupil of his father Antoine Vernet and of Bernardino Fergioni in Rome. Influenced by Salvator Rosa and his school. He lived in Rome until 1753, afterwards in France.

*292 THE PORT OF LEGHORN IN A STORM.

Canvas, 101 × 138. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

*293 THE FALLS OF MECENATE NEAR TIVOLI.

Material, dimensions and origin as nr. 292.

VERSCHURING. HENDRIK VERSCHURING.

Born in Gorinchem 1627, died near Dordrecht 1690. From 1646 to 1654 he was in Italy. Afterwards he worked at Gorinchem.

606 HUNTING DOGS IN AN ITALIAN LANDSCAPE.

Panel, 41,3 × 31,5. Signed: H. Verschuring. Presented by M. A. Stengelin, 1897.

VERSTRALEN. ANTHONIE VERSTRALEN.

Born 1593 or 1594, probably in Gorinchem, died 1641 in Amsterdam.

*659 WINTERLANDSCAPE.

Oak, 26,2 × 43. Signed: A V S 1623. The date has been read erroneously as 1603. Presented by C. Hofstede de Groot of The Hague, 1901.

VINCKBOONS. DAVID VINCKBOONS.

Born in Mechlin 1578, died in Amsterdam 1629. Probably a pupil of his father Philip Vinckboons. From 1591 until his death he lived in Amsterdam.

542 A VILLAGE FAIR.

Oak, 40,5 × 67,5. Signed: DVINCK—BOONS An°1629. Purchased 1888.

VLAAMSCHE SCHOOL. See ANONYMOUS FLEMISH SCHOOL.

VLIEGER. SIMON JACOBSZ. DE VLIEGER.

Born in Rotterdam 1601, died probably 1653 in Weesp. He lived until about 1633 in Rotterdam, 1634—1638 in Delft, 1638—1649 in Amsterdam, afterwards in Weesp. Probably a pupil of Julius Porcellis and Willem van de Velde the Elder. Willem van de Velde the Younger, Hendrick Dubbels and probably also Jan van de Cappelle were his pupils.

558 THE BEACH AT SCHEVENINGEN.

Oak, 60,6 × 83,5. Signed: S DE VLIEGER A 1643. Purchased 1892.

VOIS. ARIE (ADRIAEN) DE VOIS.

Born in Utrecht between 1631 and 1634, died in Leyden 1680. Pupil of Nicolaes Knupfer at Utrecht and Abraham van den Tempel at Leyden, but influenced by Dou and Frans van Mieris. Worked at Leyden, about 1673 at Warmond.

*204 PORTRAIT OF THE PAINTER.

Oak, 29 × 22. Signed: A D Vois f. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

VONCK. ELIAS VONCK.

Born in Amsterdam about 1605, died there 1652. Painter of still lives.

*404 DEAD BIRDS.

Oak, 35,5 × 54. Rests of a signature: . . . . . ck. Purchased 1876.

VOS. MAERTEN DE VOS.

Born 1532 in Antwerp, where he died 1603. Pupil of his father Pieter de Vos and of Frans Floris in Antwerp. He visited Italy and worked at Venice in the studio of Tintoretto. From 1558 until his death in Antwerp, where he had numerous pupils.

249 MOSES SHOWING THE TABLES OF THE LAW TO THE ISRAELITES.

This picture contains several portraits of members of the Panhuys family.

Oak, 153 × 237,5. Painted about July—Oct. 1575. Bequest of P. van Panhuys, 1835.

WEENIX. JAN WEENIX.

Born 1640 in Amsterdam, where he died 1719. Pupil of his father Jan Baptist Weenix, whom he imitated, and perhaps of his uncle Gijsbert d'Hondecoeter. Worked chiefly in Amsterdam, from 1664—1668 (or later) at Utrecht, from 1702—1712 at Dusseldorf.

206 THE DEAD SWAN.

Canvas, 245,5 × 294. Signed: J. Weenix fc. Purchased 1821.

*207 DEAD GAME.

Canvas, 79,2 × 69,5. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

**642 THE DEAD HARE.

Canvas, 115,3 × 92,3. Signed: J. Weenix. f 1689. Presented by the Countess Dowager C. J. van Lynden-van Pallandt, 1900.

788 DEAD HARE AND TURKEY.

Canvas, 121 × 98. Signed: J Weenix f. 1704. Lent by the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, 1925.

WERFF. ADRIAEN VAN DER WERFF.

Born in Kralingen near Rotterdam 1659, died in Rotterdam 1722. Pupil of Corn. Picolet and of Eglon van der Neer. Worked at Rotterdam. He was also an architect and from 1697 painter to the court of the Elector-Palatine of the Rhine, who knighted him. He visited Dusseldorf several times.

*208 PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN.

Canvas, 48,5 × 39,5. Signed: Adr^{n}. vand. Werff fec. an^{o}. 1689. HdG 201. Purchased 1822.

*209 THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

Cedar, 47 × 36,5. Signed: Chev^{r}. v^{r}. werff. fe an^{o} 1710. HdG 41. From the Cabinet of Willem V.

WESTERBAEN. JAN JANSZ. WESTERBAEN THE ELDER.

Born about 1600 in The Hague, where he died 1686. Pupil of Evert Crijnsz. van der Maes (1619). His pictures are very rare. His son and pupil Jan Westerbaen the Younger was also a painter of portraits.

*210 PORTRAIT OF ARNOLDUS GEESTERANUS (1593—1658). He was a clergyman in Schelluinen and in The Hague. 1624—1631 he was in prison at the castle Loevestein.

Oak, 67,5 × 57,5. Signed: Aº 16 . . . . f. Presented with the following picture by H. P. van Ede van de Pals to King Willem III, 1863.

*211 PORTRAIT OF SUSANNA PIETERSDR. OOSTDIJK (born 1597), wife of Arnoldus Geesteranus.

Material, dimensions, origin as nr. 210.

WEYDEN. SCHOOL OF ROGIER VAN DER WEYDEN, also called ROGER DE LA PASTURE.

Born 1399 at Tournay, died in Brussels 1464. Pupil of Robert Campin at Tournay. He lived in Brussels. 1449—1450 he was in Italy.

264 THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS, WITH THE DONOR PIERRE DE RANCHICOURT, BISHOP OF ARRAS.

Oak, 87 × 130,3. E. Panofsky in The Art Bulletin, XXXIII, March 1951, p. 33. By M. J. Friedländer, II, nr. 46; XIV, p. 88, acknowledged as an original work of Rogier van der Weyden. Purchased 1827.

WIT. JACOB DE WIT.

Born 1695 in Amsterdam, where he died 1754. Pupil of Albert van Spiers in Amsterdam and Jacob van Hal in Antwerp where he worked from 1708 till 1717. Came under the spell of Rubens art. Returned to Amsterdam 1717.

731 THE MUSIC. PAINTED CEILING IN ROOM X.

Canvas, oval, 395 × 636. Signed: I D Wit F. 1743. Painted ceiling from a house in Leyden. Bought together with the following numbers, 1910.

732 THE PASTORAL SONG.

Grisaille. Canvas, 270 × 398. Part of the same painted ceiling as nr. 731.

733 THE WAR-SONG.

Material, dimensions and origin as nr. 732.

734 THE COMICAL SONG.

Material, dimensions and origin as nr. 732.

735 THE MOURNING SONG.

Material, dimensions and origin as nr. 732.

WITTE. EMANUEL DE WITTE (DE WIT).

Born about 1617 probably in Alkmaar, died in Amsterdam 1692. Pupil of Evert van Aelst at Delft. Influenced by G. Houckgeest, H. van Vliet and afterwards by Rembrandt. Lived in Alkmaar, in Rotterdam, in Delft and from 1566 (or earlier) until his death in Amsterdam.

473 INTERIOR OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Canvas, 110 × 85. Signed: E De Witte fecit Aº. 1668. Purchased 1883.

824 THE INTERIOR OF THE OLD CHURCH IN AMSTERDAM.

Canvas, 50,5 × 41,5. Purchased with support of the Rembrandt-Society, 1936.

WOUWERMANS. PHILIPS WOUWERMANS.

Born in Haarlem 1619, where he died 1668. Pupil of his father Paulus Joosten Wouwerman, of Pieter Verbeecq, Jan Wijnants at Haarlem and of Evert Decker at Hamburg. He was strongly influenced by Pieter van Laer at Haarlem. He painted figures in the works of J. Wijnants, J. v. Ruisdael and perhaps also in those of Hobbema.

214 THE ARRIVAL AT THE STABLE.

Oak, 43 × 59. Signed twice: P H S W (monogram). HdG 487. From the cabinet of Willem V.

215 THE DEPARTURE FROM THE STABLE.

Oak, 43 × 59. Signed: P H S W (monogram). HdG 488. Origin as nr. 214.

**216 A HAWKING PARTY.

Oak, 39,5 × 50,5. Signature as nr. 215. HdG 652 and 676. Origin as nr. 214.

*217 THE RIDING SCHOOL.

Canvas, 66 × 76,2. HdG 51. Signature and origin as nr. 214.

*218 THE LOADING OF THE HAYCART.

Oak, 40 × 48. HdG 937. Sinature and origin as nr. 214.

219 A BATTLE.

Canvas, 127 × 245. HdG 746. Signature and origin as nr. 214.

220 THE ENCAMPMENT.

Canvas, 70 × 100. HdG 853. Signature and origin as nr. 214.

221 A HUNTING PARTY RESTING.

Oak, 35 × 40,5. HdG 653. Signature and origin as nr. 214.

222 HUNTSMEN RESTING.

Oak, 35 × 44. Signed: P H W. Early work. HdG 654. Origin as nr. 214.

WTEWAEL. JOACHIM ANTONISZ. WTEWAEL.

Born in Utrecht 1566, died there 1638. Pupil of his father Anthonis and of Joos de Beer. Visited Italy and France.

*223 MARS AND VENUS SURPRISED BY VULCAN.

Copper, 21 × 16. Signed: Joachim Wtewael .ecit. Lindeman, J. A. Wtewael, 1929, p. 251, nr. XXI. The Loo, 1763, nr. 147.

WYCK. THOMAS WYCK.

Born in Beverwijk about 1616, died in Haarlem 1677. Visited Italy. From 1642 he lived in Haarlem.

**469 THE ALCHIMIST.

Oak, 48,5 × 41. Signed: T. Wijck. Purchased 1882.

WIJNANTS. JAN WIJNANTS.

Born 1625 (?) in Haarlem, died in Amsterdam 1684. At first he was under the influence of the early works of J. v. Ruisdael. He worked till 1659 at Haarlem and from that time in Amsterdam. A. v. d. Velde, who was one of his pupils, Ph. Wouwermans and J. Lingelbach painted figures in his works.

**212 VIEW OF A FOREST.

Canvas, 67 × 87. Signed: J Wijnants 1659. Figures attributed to Adriaen van de Velde. HdG 481. Purchased 1829.

**213 THE ROAD IN THE DUNES.

Canvas, 77,2 × 101,5. Signed: J. Wijnants. f. A°. 1675. HdG 536. Purchased 1830.

ZIESENIS. JOHANN GEORG ZIESENIS.

Born 1716 in Copenhagen, died 1776 in Hannover. Pupil of his father. From 1765 in The Hague, where he painted the Stadtholder Willem V and his wife several times. He later worked in Hannover, Brunswick and Berlin.

462 PORTRAIT OF PRINCE WILLEM V OF ORANGE (1748—1806).

Canvas, 141 × 101. Probably from the collection of Willem V.

463 PORTRAIT OF PRINCESS FREDERICA SOPHIA WILHELMINA OF PRUSSIA (1751—1820), wife of Prince Willem V.

Material, dimensions and origin as nr. 462.

ANONYMOUS. FLEMISH SCHOOL. Antwerp, about 1485.

922 THE VIRGIN.

Wood with polychromy H. 56,4. Purchased 1955.

ANONYMOUS. FRENCH SCHOOL XVIIITH CENTURY.

374 BUST OF MR. PIERRE LYONET, solicitor at The Hague, Secretary of the States-General, entomologist and engraver (1706—1789).

H. 77. Terra cotta. Attributed to J. B. Lemoyne (1704—1778) as well as to Jacques Caffieri (1678—1755). Staring: Fransche kunstenaars en hun Hollandsche Modellen, 1947, p. 127, 128, fig. 44 as anonymous French. W. H. SETERS: Oud Holland, LXII, 1947, p. 156 where the bust is attributed to Marie-Anne Falconet—Collot; for several reasons this attribution can not be accepted. Presented by Mr. G. T. B. Croiset to King Willem I; since 1881 mentioned in the catalogue of the Museum.

ANONYMOUS. MASTER OF THE NETHERLANDS, about 1580.

550 BUST OF A MAN.

Terra cotta, H. 40,5, polychrome. Attributed by some connoisseurs to Johann Gregor van der Schardt (about 1530—1581 or later). Presented by Mr. Henry Willett of Brighton, 1889.

BLOMMENDAEL. JAN BLOMMENDAEL.

Born about 1650 in The Hague or in Breda, died probably 1703 in The Hague. He worked chiefly in The Hague, where he had many pupils. He was the sculptor of the sepulchral monument of admiral Johan van Brakel in the St. Lawrence Church at Rotterdam, badly damaged in 1940

360 FULL LENGTH FIGURE OF THE STADTHOLDER WILLEM III (1650—1702).

White marble. H. 79. Signed: J. Blommendael. F: An: 1676. Origin unknown. Since 1801 in the museum.

361 BUST OF THE KING-STADTHOLDER WILLEM III (1650—1702).

White marble, H. 80. Signed: J. Blommendaal. F. 1699. HAGAE COMITIS. Probably from the collection of the Stadtholders.

FALCONET. ETIENNE MAURICE FALCONET.

Born 1716 in Paris, where he died in 1791. Pupil of Jean Baptiste Le Moyne. He worked in Paris till 1766, then till 1778 in St. Petersburg. He visited Amsterdam, The Hague and Frisia, and returned to Paris in 1780.

906 AMOR (called: L'amour menaçant).

On a white-marble original pedestal. H. 87. H. pedestal: 98. Signed: E. Falconet. Inscription: QUI QUE TU SOIS, VOICY TON MAITRE IL L'EST LE FUT, OU LE DOIT ETRE (Voltaire). Lent by the DRVK.

FALCONET. MARIE ANNE FALCONET, BORN COLLOT.

Born in Paris 1748, died at Morimont near Nancy 1821. Pupil of Etienne Maurice Falconet and married his son, the portrait painter Pierre Etienne Falconet. She visited Russia 1766, where she modelled among others the head of the statue of Peter the Great in St. Petersburg. She returned 1778 to Paris; about 1782, she was in The Hague and then again in Paris.

379 BUST OF THE STADTHOLDER WILLEM V (1748—1806).

White marble, H. 79. Signed: par M. A. falconet née Collot 1782. A. Staring: Fransche kunstenaars en hun Hollandsche modellen, 1947, p. 88.
In the Museum since 1808.

380 BUST OF FREDERIKA SOPHIA WILHELMINA, PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA (1751—1820), wife of the Stadtholder Willem V.

White marble, H. 84. Signed: par M. A. falconet née Collot 1782. A. Staring: Ibid. p. 89.
In the Museum since 1808.

FRANSCHE SCHOOL. See ANONYMOUS FRENCH SCHOOL.

HOLLANDSCHE SCHOOL. See ANONYMOUS, MASTER OF THE NETHERLANDS, about 1580.

HOUDON. JEAN ANTOINE HOUDON.

Born 1741 at Versailles, died 1828 in Paris. He was influenced by such artists as Slodtz, Lemoyne and Pigalle and especially by Canova in Italy (1761—1771). From 1771 he worked in Paris; for some time in Philadelphia, where he made among others Washington's bust.

373 BUST OF THE FRENCH VICE-ADMIRAL PIERRE ANDRÉ DE SUFFREN SAINT-TROPEZ (1726—1788). De Suffren defended the Dutch possessions at the Cape of Good Hope and recovered the colonies Trinconomale and Goudalour in Ceylon from the English.

White marble, H. 92. Inscription on the pedestal: PETRUS ANDREAS DE SUFFREN, GROOTKRUIS VAN ST JAN, GENERAAL VAN MALTA, RIDDER VAN DEN HN. GEEST, VICE-ADMIRAAL VAN VRANKRIJK, VERDEDIGER VAN DE NEDERLANDSCHE COLONIEN, IN OOST-INDIEN. 1781. This bust was made in 1787. From the office of the East India Company at Middelburg.

MONNOT. MARTIN CLAUDE MONNOT.

Born in Paris 1738, where he died 1803, Pupil of Vassé. From 1763—68 he was in Rome.

*378 Bust of Friedrich Wilhelm II, King of Prussia (1744—1797).

White marble, H. 85. Two similar busts executed in stucco, both signed Montbijon (one dated 1782) formerly in the Museum Montbijou, Berlin. From the palace of the Stadtholders at The Hague.

REYN. THEO VAN REYN.

Born 1884 at Breda. Pupil of Bart van Hove.

812 BUST OF DR. ABRAHAM BREDIUS, art-expert and collector. Born 1855 in Amsterdam, died 1946 in Monaco. Director of the Royal Picture Gallery from 1889 to 1909. His bequest (1946) is the most important one which ever came to the museum.

Bronze, H. 68. Signed: Theo van Reyn 1933. Presented by the "Rijkscommissie van Advies voor Beeldende Kunstenaars", 1933.

VERHULST. ROMBOUT VERHULST.

Born at Malines 1624, buried in The Hague 1698. Pupil of Rombout Verstappen and François van Loo at Malines. About 1646 in Amsterdam, afterwards in Italy, 1654 again in Amsterdam, 1659—1663 at Leyden. From 1664 he worked chiefly in The Hague. His most celebrated works are the monument of admiral De Ruyter in the New Church in Amsterdam and that of admiral Tromp at Delft.

364 BUST OF THE STADTHOLDER FREDERIK HENDRIK (1584—1647).

White marble, H. 77. Signed: R.V.H. 1683 fe. From the castle Soestdijk.

365 BUST OF THE STADTHOLDER WILLEM II (1626—1650).

White marble, H. 78. Signed: R.V.H. 1683 fe. Origin as nr. 364.

366 BUST OF MARY STUART, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND (1662—1695), wife of Willem III.

White marble, H. 79. Signed: R.V.H. 1683 fe. Origin as nr. 364.

367 BUST OF THE KING-STADTHOLDER WILLEM III (1650—1702).

White marble, H. 77. Signed: R.V.H. 1683 fe. Origin as nr. 364.

XAVERY. JEAN BAPTISTE XAVERY.

Born 1697 in Antwerp, where he died 1742. Probably a pupil of his father Albert Xavery. He visited Italy and lived for a long time in Holland (from 1720), chiefly in The Hague.

371 BUST OF THE STADTHOLDER WILLEM IV (1711—1751).

White marble, H. 82. Signed: J: B: XAVERY. F.: 1733. Probably from the "Oranjezaal" in the "Huis ten Bosch" at The Hague.

372 BUST OF ANNA, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND (1709—1759), wife of Willem IV.

White marble, H. 85. Signed: J: B: XAVERY. F: 1736. Origin as nr. 371.

806216

A day in the country



FLEVOHOF

A day in play-away

A paradise for children. At Flevohof they never get bored and parents never have to worry about them. Toddlers can play in the nursery where they are supervised by an experienced staff. Older children have a special village of their own, where they can bake bread, fry pancakes, or ride ponies and try their hand at „tilting at the ring", a game enjoyed by medieval knights.
Tucked away in the depths of the woods are an Indian village and cowboy saloon where visiting youngsters can recreate the adventures of Bonanza and Rawhide.
A day at Flevohof is a fascinating, fun-filled experience for children of all ages.



A day in the country

City dwellers, accustomed to frozen foods and plastic packaged meats, are so far removed from rural life that few stop to think about the source of their food. Fewer still ever have had the chance to really get to know about farm life in all its fascinating diversity.

Do you know what a mushroom nursery looks like; how cows are really milked; how butter is made; or what happens to vegetables before they are picked and packaged?

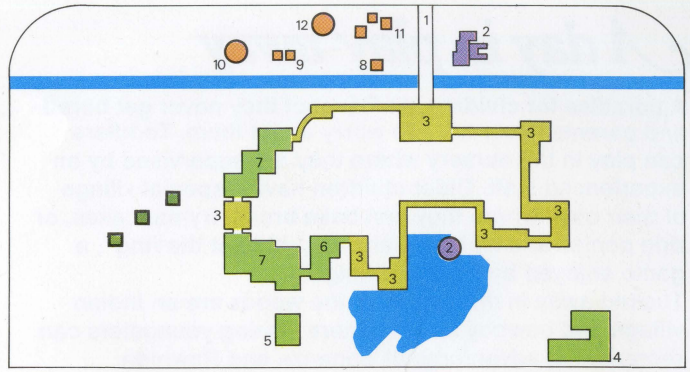
Experience farming life first hand. Flevohof bustles with activity - sowing, reaping, feeding and milking - in all seasons of the year. There are two different farms on its 350 acres: a 165-acre agricultural farm where corn, wheat, potatoes and other crops are grown, and an 88-acre cattle farm where pigs and chickens are also raised. In addition, there are greenhouses for vegetables and flowers and a mushroom nursery.

Flevohof adds excitement to dry-sounding words like agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry.

Room to roam. All of Flevoland is open to you. Visitors can explore the fields, greenhouses and barns, perhaps take a hand in churning butter or sorting eggs. Or you may enjoy leisurely walks through landscaped gardens and pastoral picnics at the water's edge.

More than just a farm. Flevohof has a wide variety of recreational facilities. In modern exhibition buildings a variety of performances and demonstrations are held - everything from scientific displays to the making of wooden shoes. Covered, heated promenades provide protection from inclement weather. Horse-drawn trains carry visitors on scenic tours of the area.

Meals and snacks - made, of course, with fresh produce from the surrounding countryside - are prepared and served in two different restaurants, both with terraces on the lakes.



A bird's-eye-view of Flevohof's 350 acres of recreation. 1 - Entrance and parking lots. 2 - Café-Restaurant with terraces on the lakes. 3 - Exhibition halls with covered promenades. 4 - Cattle farm of 88 acres. 5 - Agricultural farm of 165 acres. 6 - Mushroom nursery. 7 - Greenhouses for vegetables and flowers. 8 - Children's nursery. 9 - Children's farm. 10 - Pony farm. 11 - Children's village with indoor and outdoor playgrounds. 12 - Indian village and cowboy saloon.





How to get to Flevohof

Located about 75 miles northeast of Amsterdam, Flevohof is in eastern Flevoland just opposite the town of Elburg. By car from the west, drive diagonally across Flevoland, via Lelystad and Dronten, crossing new polders - large areas of below-sea-level land which has been reclaimed from the former salty Zuiderzee. Or drive along the magnificent Zuiderzeestraatweg, passing the beautiful Veluwe woods and secluded beaches.
Flevohof provides shaded parking space for more than 8000 cars.

Combined train and entrance tickets are available; information about these can be obtained at all Dutch Railway stations.

Special tourist service buses carry visitors right to Flevohof's gates.

Entrance fees

Adults	f 4,—
Children under 13:	f 2,50
Children under 3:	free

All of Flevohof's attractions are included in the admission fee. Special reductions are available for groups of 20 or more, school excursions and youth groups (up to 16 years of age). For every group of 20 children, one adult is admitted free.

Hours
Flevohof is open everyday of the week from 08.30 a.m. till 18.00 p.m.

FLEVOHOF

Information

Write: Flevohof, Postbox 40, Biddinghuizen/Holland, Spijkweg 30. Telephone: 03211 - 514.

PRINTED IN THE NETHERLANDS

"BETH SJALOM" AMSTERDAM



BILDER VON

ANTON WITSEL

EINE WELT - EINE MENSCHHEIT!

FRIEDE DURCH FREIHEIT - RECHT FÜR ALLE!

BEDENKE DIE WORTE! - KEINE DENKMALER!

DENKMALER FÜR DEN FRIEDEN SIND DENKMALER DER KRIEGE!

"Beth Sjalom" - Haus des Friedens.
Geöffnet seit 11. Oktober 1966.

Ständige Ausstellung von Bildern des ehemaligen jüdischen Viertels von Amsterdam vor, während und nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg. Bilder von dem Anne-Frank-Haus vor der Restauration.

Anton Witsel, geboren 1911 in Amsterdam, verkaufte bereits mit 14 Jahren Zeitungen und fuhr dann als Kohlentrimmer zur See. Während der Wirtschaftskrise ergriff er jede sich bietende Gelegenheit zur Arbeit. Die Menschen, ihre Freude und ihr Leid, werden von ihm in seiner freien Zeit gezeichnet.

Obwohl Nichtjude, weigerte er sich bei der Besetzung Hollands 1940 - 1945 den Ariernachweis zu erbringen. Der Kunsthandel wurde ihm untersagt und wie so viele aufrechte Menschen in dieser Zeit war er gezwungen, von der Hand in den Mund zu leben.

Durch sein Eintreten für die Gerechtigkeit, seine aufrechte Haltung und seine Bereitschaft die Leiden seiner Mitmenschen zu lindern, gewann er das Vertrauen der Juden in Amsterdam. Er wurde der Maler ihrer geheimen Gottesdienste in der Neue Keizersgracht, wo gleichzeitig seine Wohnung war. Auch wurde ihm die Rettung des Heiligtums der Jüdischen Gemeinde, der "Thora" übertragen.

1958 bewahrte er das Anne-Frank-Haus vor dem Abbruch und leitete die Aktion zur Erhaltung der baufälligen Haüser vom Anne-Frank-Haus bis Westermarkt Nr. 16 mit Zustimmung der Gesellschaft Texel unter den Worten: "Nicht für den Tag von Gestern, sondern . . . . für Morgen" - Internationales Jugend-zentrum"!
Hier errichtete er die Ausstellung "Eine Welt - eine Menschheit", deren Ertrag von ƒ 400.000,-- für die Stadt Amsterdam bestimmt war zum Ankauf der abbruchreifen Haüser. An ihrer Stelle entstand das "Studentenhaus Westermarkt".

Auf Einladung der Stadt West-Berlin stellte er seine Arbeiten aus in Berlin-Reinickendorf, -Schöneberg, und -Charlottenburg von Oktober 1960 - März 1961.

Als Gast der norwegischen Regierung zeigte er 1966 seine Werke.

Im Juli 1966 wurde von der Tschechoslowakei in seinem Atelier eine Fernsehaufnahme von der Ausstellung gemacht.

Seit 4 November 1967 ist er Ehrenmitglied der Freie Universität in Amsterdam vom Disput Olympos.

Am ersten Mai 1970 war die Ausstellung in einer Bildfunkübertragung in Niederland, spezial die geheimen Gottesdiensten während des zweiten Weltkrieges.

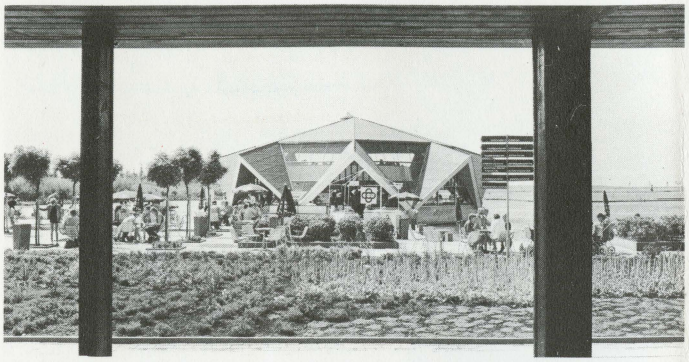
Die Weltpresse berichtet wiederholt mit groszer Anerkennung über den Maler Anton Witsel (siehe die aufliegenden Zeitungsartikel).

"Beth Sjalom"
Amstel 7
Amsterdam.
tel. 23 78 51

FLEVOHOF

A day in the country

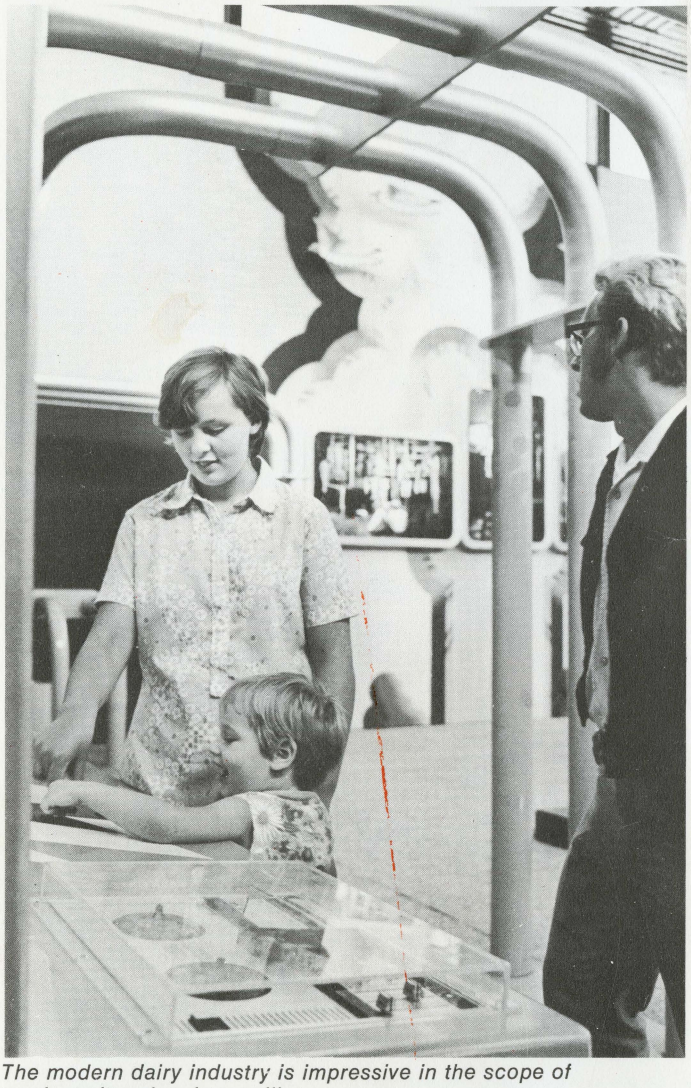




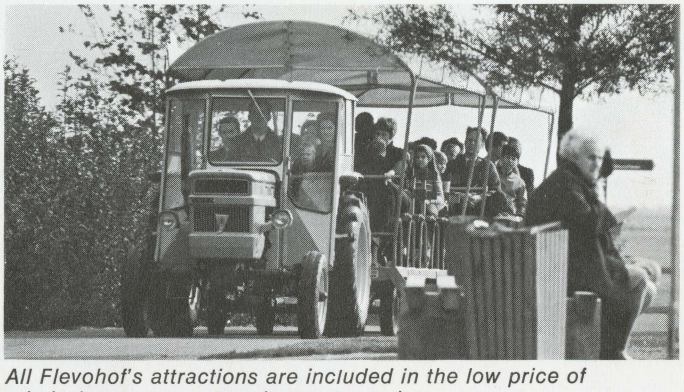
Flevohof's own products provide high-quality ingredients for delightful dining.



Children are delighted with the fun and freedom of Flevohof's children's village.



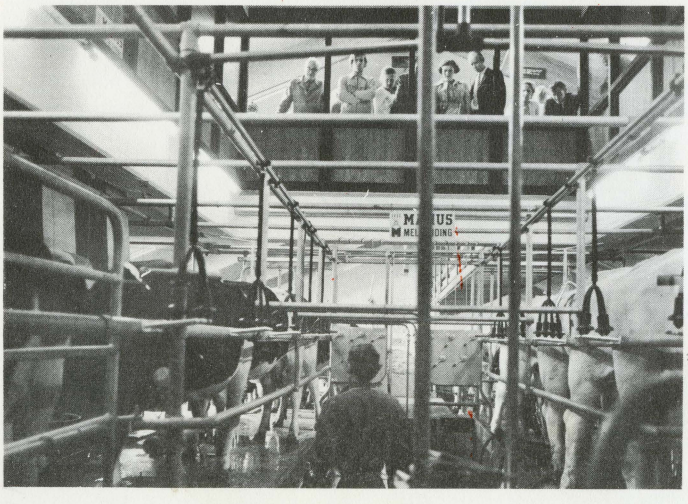
The modern dairy industry is impressive in the scope of products it makes from milk.



All Flevohof's attractions are included in the low price of admission — even a tour by tractor train.



One of the nicest things to do at Flevohof is to roast your own kebabs.



An overhead bridge carries Flevohof visitors into the warm surroundings of a modern dairy barn.

A day in the country

The official name is the National Agricultural Manifestation. But most people call it, simply, a day in the country. For there is very little of the official at Flevohof - no formal exhibitions, no dull demonstrations. Flevohof opens its doors to visitors, takes them up in its daily life. It is a real, working farm and a lively, bustling, friendly one. The fields, the greenhouses, the barns, all are open. Farm life goes on all around you - you'll find you can't help joining in. Flevohof draws no fine lines between education and recreation. The one becomes the other as visitors divide their time among the dairy industry, a picnic in fragrant grass, a tour by tractor train.

Flevohof is spread over 350 acres, 250 are taken up by two super-modern farms, where all the daily activities are open to visitors. 75 acres have been devoted to exhibition areas, restaurants, outdoor cafés, a rose garden and paths for walks, parking lots and a wood. 25 acres are the exclusive domain of children, with a village of their own that's full of marvelous things to do.

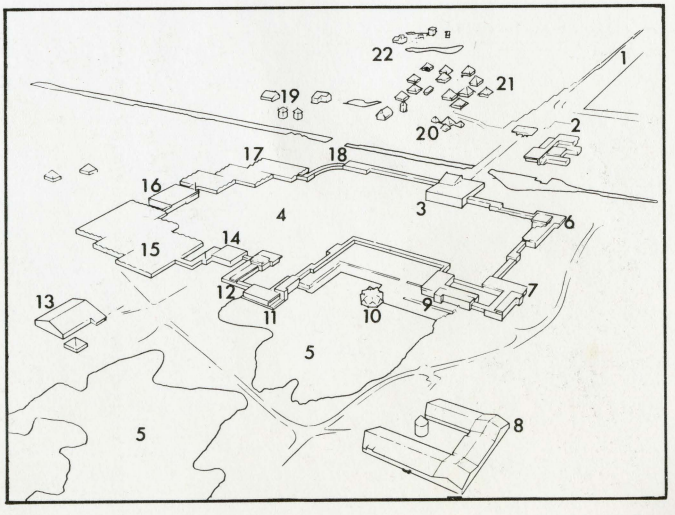
Flevohof is fun to visit, year round. In rainy weather, visitors are protected by covered, heated pathways. And since the winter season is less crowded, it is ideal for groups, special tours and lectures.

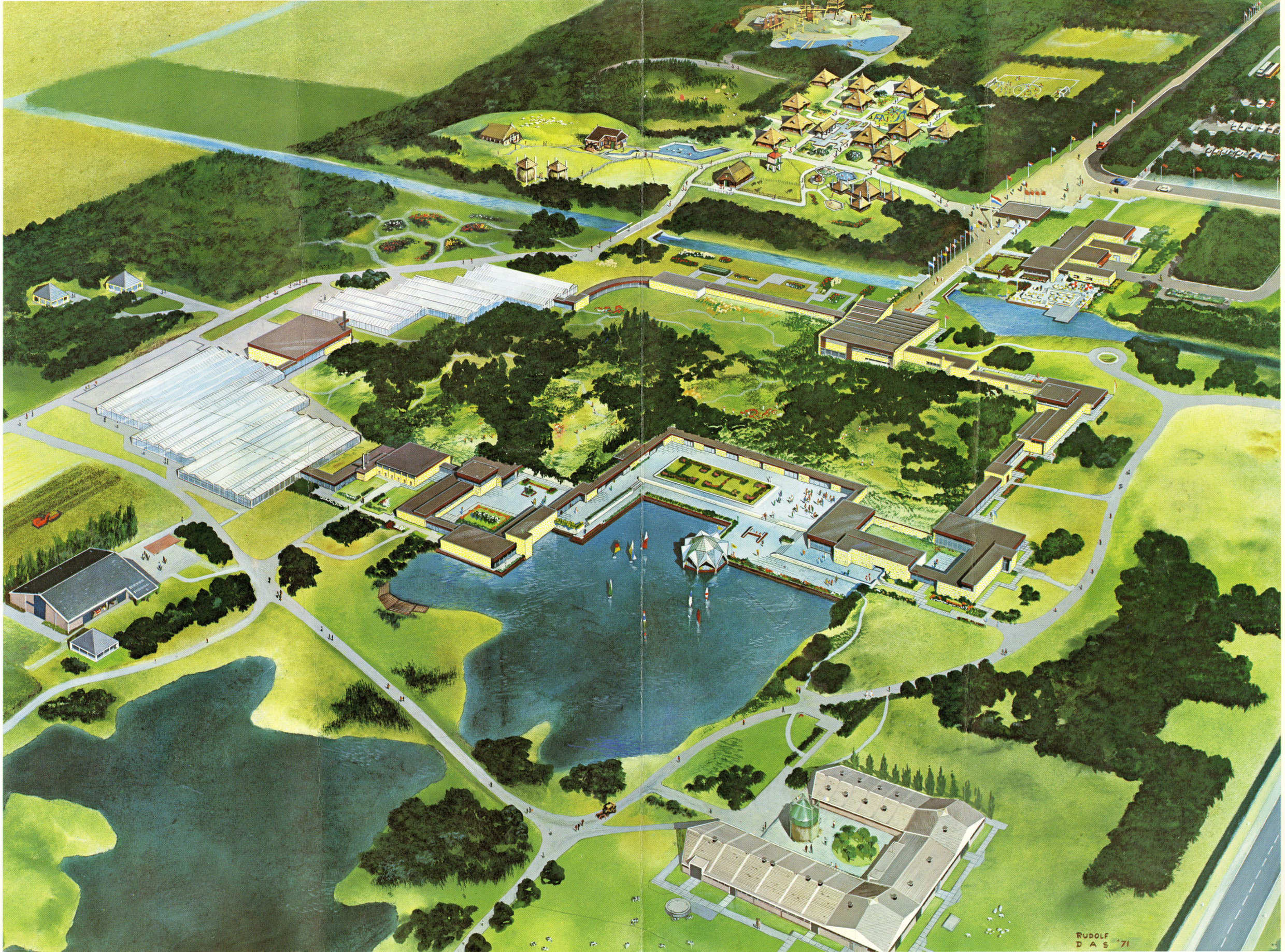
Flevohof is unique. Its spaciousness, the freedom it grants to visitors, the simplicity of an all-in-one entry price, contribute to make a Flevohof-style day in the country a pleasant and unforgettable one.

Flevohof activities.

1 Parking lot with space for 8000 automobiles and 100 buses.
2 Restaurant seating 1000.
3 Main pavilion with information and Dutch agriculture in general.
4 & 5 Hills and ponds to add an element of surprise to an otherwise flat landscape.
6 Dairy pavilion, including fascinating audio-visual presentations.
7 General pavilion devoted to the relationship between science and nature.
8 The 88-acre livestock farm, whose modern barns have overhead walkways for visitors. With 100 cows, 36 pigs and 5000 chickens.
9 Poultry pavilion, with grilled chicken and egg snacks for sale. Meat and meat products pavilion, with luncheon meats and barbecued kebabs for sale.
10 Self-service café-restaurant, with terraces overlooking the ponds.
11 Potato pavilion.
12 Sugar and grain pavilion, bakery.
13 Arable farming, with agricultural machinery and the harvesting and storage of grain potatoes and onions.
14 The mushroom nursery, with continuous harvesting.
15 Greenhouses for vegetables - 6500 square yards of lettuce, cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers and green beans.
16 Work and demonstration shed for vegetables and flowers with auction
17 Greenhouses for flowers - 4400 square yards of cut-flowers and potted plants.
18 Beehives and candle factory.
19 Children's farms, for children of all ages.
20 Children's nursery, with trained supervisors.
21 Children's village with unlimited possibilities for creative play, indoors and out.
22 Indian village and cowboy saloon, in the „jungle".

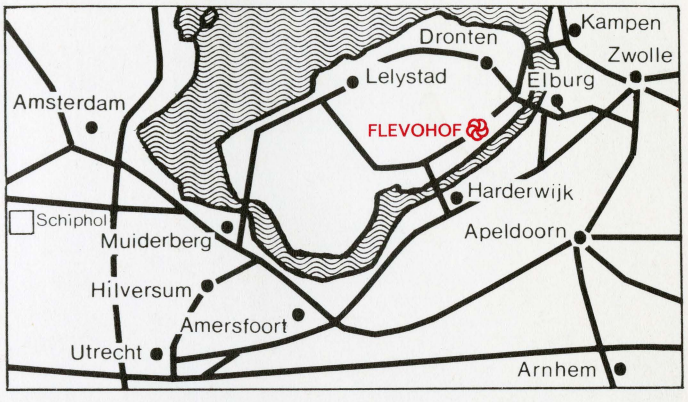
Attention is devoted to several old Dutch arts and crafts along the pathways that link Flevohof activities.

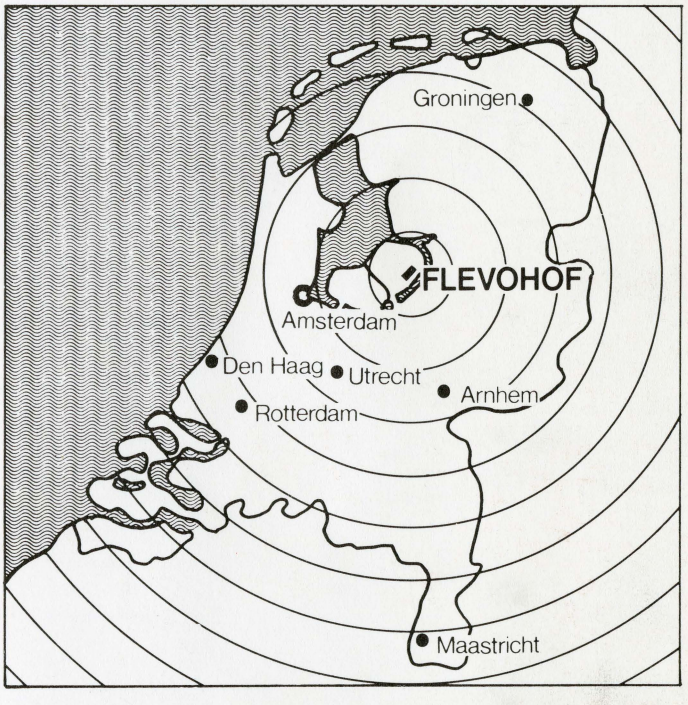



RUDOLF
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FLEVOHOF

How to get to Flevohof





Located about 75 miles northeast of Amsterdam, Flevohof is in eastern Flevoland just opposite the town of Elburg. By car from the west, drive diagonally across Flevoland, via Lelystad and Dronten, crossing new polders - large areas of below-sea-level land which has been reclaimed from the former salty Zuiderzee. Or drive along the magnificent Zuiderzeestraatweg, passing the beautiful Veluwe woods and secluded beaches.
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Information
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PRINTED IN THE NETHERLANDS
Foto's Paul C. Pet, Illustrations Rudolf Das, Zwanikken Design

ANNE FRANK HUIS
263, Prinsengracht
Amsterdam
Telephone 242837-241097

BRIEF GUIDE TO THE ANNE FRANK HOUSE

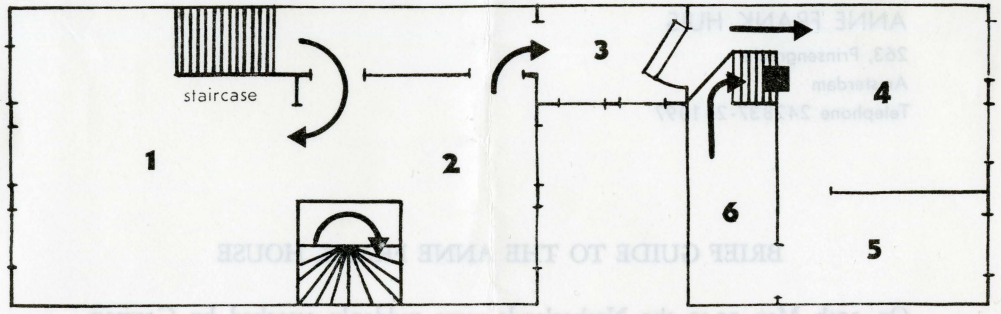
On 10th May 1940 the Netherlands were suddenly attacked by German troops with the result that it was now this country's turn to witness the National Socialist persecution of the Jews: jewish citizens were discriminated against, brutally persecuted, and deported to the extermination camps in Germany and Poland.
The fate of the Amsterdam Jews was shared by the Frank family who had emigrated from Frankfurt am Main to Amsterdam in 1933. When Mr. Frank, the father of the family, realized that the only hope of escaping persecution and deportation was to find a safe hiding place, he started to prepare a refuge of this kind in the back of his office. (the so-called 'Backhouse'). The family moved into hiding when the eldest daughter, Margot (in 1942) received a deportation order for Germany. The Van Daan family and the dentist Dussel, also threatened by deportation, were taken into the refuge shortly afterwards.

The House

The house as it stands today was built in 1635 in the style of that period. In view of the transportation facilities existing at the time, it was built like many of the Amsterdam merchants' houses, beside a canal so goods could be brought by boat right to the doorstep.
A glance at the construction of the house shows that it is narrow at the front but extends for a long way to the rear. The reason for this is that the cost of building-sites along the canals has always been extremely high. In view of the lightning problems created by this backward extension, the building was divided into a fronthouse and a backhouse or annex. As a visitor to the Anne Frank House can see for himself, this made it possible for light to enter into all parts of the house. The annex which served the Frank family as a hiding place was rebuilt in 1740.

The documentation

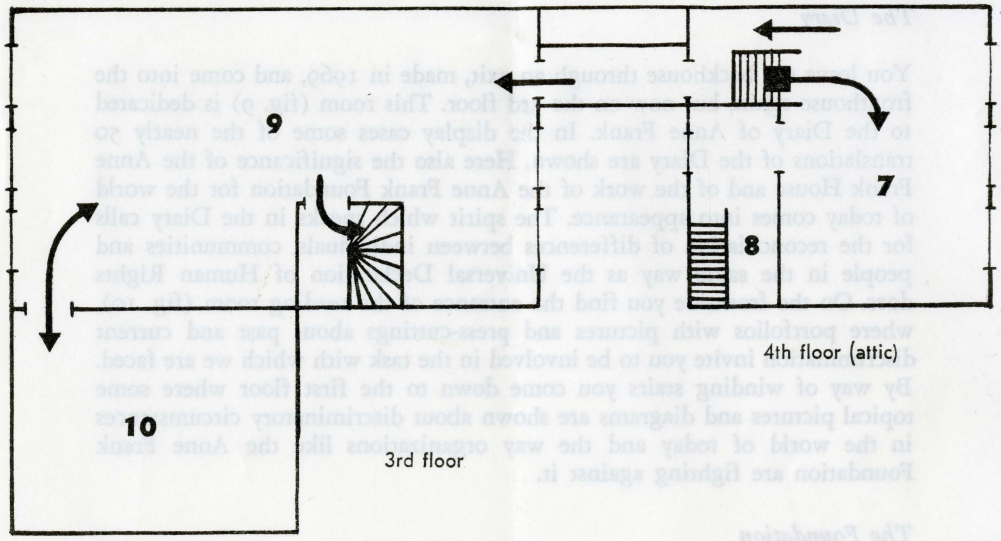
Via a steep staircase you come into the documentation section on the second floor.
In the room indicated on the plan by fig. 1 the display on the walls gives a general, overall view of the rise of Nazi-Germany, the history of the 2nd World War and the persecution of the Jews.



In the documentation room indicated by fig. 2 an overall impression is given of the methods of persecution and extermination of the 6 million Jews, one of whom was Anne Frank.

The Annex

Leaving the documentation rooms you enter a small recess which is, in fact, the connecting passage between fronthouse and backhouse (See Plan fig. 3. On the right hand side you will see the window wich looks onto the inner courtyard. The panes still bear traces of the paper which was pasted on to prevent light from spoiling the spices. This meant, of course, that the annex was hidden from the prying eyes of unauthorized visitors.
The door leading into the annex was so cleverly concealed from the outside by the bookcase which Anne describes in her Diary that no one could suspect that it existed. The door was held in place from the inside by a hook which could only be unfastened by the inmates of the annex. It is beyond this door that the annex really begins.
If you go to the left, you come into Mr. and Mrs. Frank's bedroom (See Plan, fig 4). This room was also shared by the eldest daughter of the family. As there were offices below this floor which were in use throughout the working week and the slightest sound would carry, the bedroom had to remain out of bounds during the day. On the walls you can see the little map on which the allied advance through Normandy is marked by pins. You will also see the pencil marks recording the heights of the growing children. It was in this room that Anne's Diary was found.
We now come to the room which Anne shared with the dentist Dussel (fig. 5). Here we can still see the pictures which Anne cut out of different magazines and pasted on the walls. It was here too that she wrote part of her Diary. Next door to Anne's room is the bathroom (fig. 6). The lavatory and washing facilities could only be used out of office hours: anybody flushing the toilet during the daytime would almost certainly have been heard by the people working below and the family would have given itself away.



On leaving the bathroom we come to a steep staircase which leads to the third floor where we find the room marked with the number 7. This room served a threefold purpose: it was Mr. and Mrs. Van Daan's bedroom, the communal diningroom and living-room, and kitchen. The stove which we can still see here was used for cooking and for burning refuse. The stove could be safely used by the inmates of the annex because the neighbours knew that there was a small laboratory somewhere in the building.
In the evenings all the windows were blacked out; the visitor can still see the boards which were used for this purpose.
Passing through Peter Van Daan's little room (fig. 8), we come to another steep staircase this time leading up into the loft. Visitors are not allowed to enter the loft.
As we know from the Diary, Anne spent many happy hours, in this attic. The attic also served as the storeroom for provisions (potatoes etc).
On 4th August 1944, the hiding place was betrayed to the Gestapo, its inmates were arrested and deported. All furniture and clothing was confiscated; some books and papers were left scattered on the floor. When Miep and Elly, the loyal friends of the family in hiding, were cleaning up they found the exercise books in which Anne had kept her diary.
At the time when Brussels was being liberated by the allied forces (september 1944) the last convoy of cattle trucks left for Auschwitz. All eight of the former inmates of the Annex went with it. Anne's father returned to Amsterdam after the war as the sole survivor of the group. It was then that he was handed the diary of his youngest daughter which was to provoke so great a response throughout the world. Currently Mr. Otto Frank lives in Basel (Switzerland). From the day of arrest until now the Annex has been left unchanged.

The Diary

You leave the backhouse through an exit, made in 1969, and come into the fronthouse again, but now on the 3rd floor. This room (fig. 9) is dedicated to the Diary of Anne Frank. In the display cases some of the nearly 50 translations of the Diary are shown. Here also the significance of the Anne Frank House and of the work of the Anne Frank Foundation for the world of today comes into appearance. The spirit which speaks in the Diary calls for the reconciliation of differences between individuals, communities and people in the same way as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights does. On the frontside you find the entrance of the reading room (fig. 10), where portfolios with pictures and press-cuttings about past and current discrimination invite you to be involved in the task with which we are faced. By way of winding stairs you come down to the first floor where some topical pictures and diagrams are shown about discriminatory circumstances in the world of today and the way organizations like the Anne Frank Foundation are fighting against it.

The Foundation

The Anne Frank Foundation has set itself a twofold task:

a) To ensure that the annex is preserved for the present and the future as a perpetual reminder of the extremes to which hatred and discrimination against people with other ideas and beliefs can lead;
b) To awake in men an awareness of the responsability which each bears towards his fellows in an attempt to overcome divisions between individuals, communities and peoples, and to fight against prejudice and discrimination in the world of today by means of courses, conferences and other forms of adult education.

Would you like to know more about the work of the Anne Frank Foundation? You only have to ask and we shall be only too glad to provide you with more detailed information.

Financial Assistance

As there is no entrance fee the Foundation will be most grateful for any financial contribution you may care to make in support of this work. You will find a box provided for this purpose on the first floor.

An annual contribution of U.S. $ 5, or £ 2,— entitles you to enrol as patron of the Anne Frank Foundation.

Your attention is drawn to the illustrated booklet relating to the work of the Anne Frank Foundation which can be obtained at the reception-desk for *f* 3,50. The book shows something of the practical application of the Foundation's principles and ideals, the history of the Frank family, the Diary etc.

P.9



The Dutch double back

THE DUTCH village of Sparkenburg is slowly changing its way of life; it has modern houses, cars and, of course, Holland's inevitable bicycles. But for many women of the village there is only one way to dress—in replicas of the clothes worn by fashionable Amsterdam ladies when the village was created on one of the first polders to be won from the Zuyder Zee in the seventeenth century.

Although only 25 miles from the sex supermarkets of modern Amsterdam, Sparkenburg is little known to tourists, to whom Dutch costume usually means the wide-brimmed linen hats and clogs which are in fact the dress of the island of Marken, where many a foreign camera clicks.

The Sparkenburg women wear a crocheted cap over rolled back hair, voluminous ankle-length dresses, and a kind of breast plate of starched linen, through which they put their heads. Traditionally, they tie their aprons with a bow if they are single but use a hook if they are married. Today few bows are to be seen. The younger Sparkenburg women buy their clothes in the multiple stores of Amersfoort and Hilversum.

And in the harbour many of the boats which used to fish in the Zuyder Zee are laid up. Now the Sparkenburg creek does not even lead out into the Isselmeer, which has replaced the Zuyder Zee. It opens on to a narrow lake which faces the huge new Flevoland polder. Many Sparkenburg men now work in light factories set up in the neighbouring village of Bunschotten but most still own farm land, too—long narrow strips of polderland, less than a hundred yards between their drainage ditches but sometimes a mile in length.

But until the world of C & A takes over entirely, several hundred of the village wives still dress as they did when as their ancestors moved to this pioneer land.



Report—Malcolm Stuart

Pictures—Peter Johns

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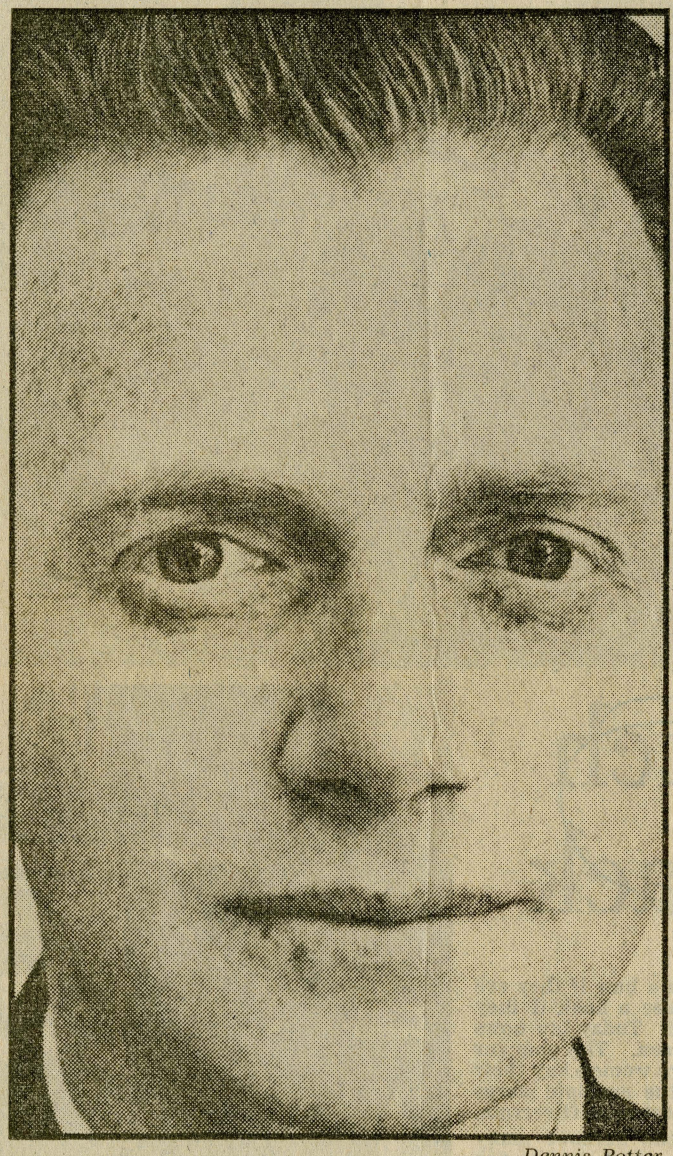
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Dennis Potter

STANLEY REYNOLDS

'Potter loves the idea of Mrs Whitehouse. He sees her as standing up for all the people with ducks on their walls who have been laughed at'

about a looney American who goes around chanting Fee fi fo fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman, and

was a play about a man who thought Al Bowlly was the greatest man who ever lived.

so Few" about the fellow who to be an angel because ange free from all the horrid sord and pieces of life. (The ang figures in Potter's play the othe "Only Make Believe" which wa a TV playwright writing a T about a man who thinks he's an

The pattern is easily seen Potter writes about that most d and wonderful of all areas of existence: the horrible black which separates us from our d Potter is well equipped to work this particular black mine shaf people know about it, but he is t crippled. His fingers are bent with the tips pressing into his He can straighten his index finge they are not strong enough to w typewriter. He has to write w felt pen which doesn't take a pressure to mark a page. He tur plays into the BBC in longhand.

Potter was in hospital for months last summer and he has into hospital seven times in th ten years. He doesn't like to talk his illnesses just as he doesn't talk about how really well he along with the BBC. "I think i remarkable organisation," he "but I don't think this should b too often in public." Potter also the idea of Mrs Whitehouse. He her as standing up for all the p with ducks on their walls who been laughed at and treated lik bish by the sophisticated metrop minority. He likes Mr Ross McW too. "The worst thing you can England is, 'I'll get the law on and here comes this man and he it."

And then, of course, there i whole point of this piece whi Dennis Potter's dislike of the th "Son of Man" has been done a Roundhouse and the enterpi Anthony Tuckey, when he was a Bristol Old Vic in 1968, manag talk Potter into letting "Vote Vote for Nigel Barton" on the s But Potter has stood out against tremendous pressure to write s plays and, of course, to be tho of as a serious, as a real playwr

Potter is not too sure of his re for disliking the theatre. Michael F who is the only other man I know actually dislikes the theatre, seer get annoyed by the walls shaking doors close. Potter has the na working-class prejudice about theatre being middle class and lit and élitist. He was 18 before he a play and he now feels an odd of embarrassment at seeing "flesh blood people bounding across boards in front of you." He say last play he saw was Ted Whiteh "Alpha Beta" and he itched ur fortably watching Albert Finney a pot of tea and Rachel Roberts ing wallpaper.

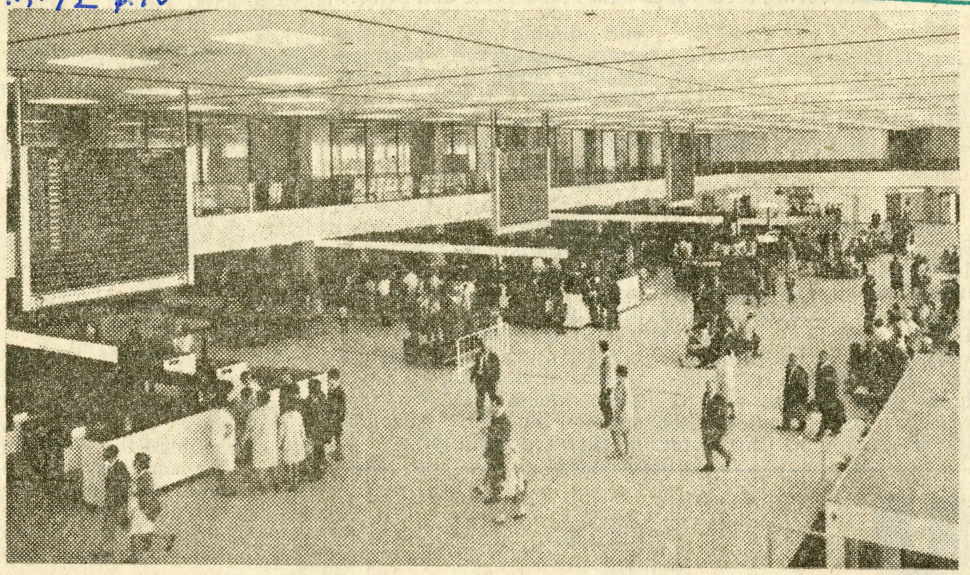
"Just boiling the water beca sort of production. And there is of time-wasting in the theatre that don't have on television, like whe actor is going to leave a room and have to sit and watch him actually up and walk across the stage and the door and leave."

But his real reason is the audie Like everybody who loves televi he likes the idea of his audi sprawled about a living-room where, drinking tea, talking, and

How to avoid a nightmare of missed appointments

Times Nov. 1, '72 p. iv

by Pauline Clark



Concourse at Schiphol airport, Amsterdam.

A British businessman visiting Holland for the first time commonly comes into one of two categories. The first gets around as smoothly as a box of chocolates on a factory conveyer belt, finishes his business earlier than expected and arrives back in England smiling. The second never sees a tulip again without recalling a nightmare of missed appointments, social embarrassments and reasons why Britain should keep well clear of the EEC.

The joy of Holland is that almost everyone speaks English, including telephone operators, barmen and taxi drivers. Phrase books are a lost cause, for although written Dutch appears merely to be a form of misspelt German every Dutchman is born with a special brace in his mouth which enables him to emit sounds you cannot hope to imitate in just a few days.

He also has other eccentricities worth noting. Do not, for instance, misinterpret his habit of giving flowers. Just warn the office gossip before you leave England that if Van der Whatsit sends a bouquet to await your return it is only a Dutch custom. A Dutchman also eats early in the evening, commonly drinks port before meals, and is curiously cagey about his first name. Asking for his Christian name on first acquaintance is equivalent to inquiring into the colour of his underwear.

Getting to Holland presents no problem. There are almost hourly flights from Heathrow to Schiphol airport and four a day from Gatwick to Rotterdam airport. Schiphol is justly reputed to be the most efficient airport in Europe. Its frequent KLM bus services to Rotterdam (every 40 mins; takes 55 mins), The Hague (every 40 mins; takes 45 mins), and Amsterdam (every 20 mins; takes 30 mins), make it readily accessible to all major business areas in the country.

Most painless way of travelling

The night and day boat train from Liverpool Street Station, London, to Amsterdam takes roughly 12 hours and is as convenient for Rotterdam and The Hague. The most painless way of doing it is by night, although the service's insistence on waking passengers at 6 am, two hours before the trains leave, may be a major irritation.

Food is a problem to those who insist on typical Dutch food. It does exist—as anyone will tell you who has tramped the back streets of Dutch cities for hours only to find an obscure cafe serving pea soup, stewed beef and spinach.

The only typical food which makes an interesting meal is Indonesian fare, and Indonesian restaurants are a popular haunt for Dutch businessmen entertaining foreigners. The most publicized one in Amsterdam is the exotic Bali on the Leidsestraat. But I would choose a rijsttafel (the typical 22-dish meal) at the smart Indonesian restaurant in the Carlton Hotel on the Vijzelstraat.

Atmosphere seekers should try the famous Five Flies restaurant in the Spuistraat, Amsterdam. It has a fascinating seventeenth-century interior, but better meals in calmer surroundings can be found in the exclusive French-Dutch restaurants. Restaurant Adrian in the Regulierdwarstraat is superb with its antique, intimate atmosphere and excellent wine list, but a table must be booked well in advance—from England if necessary (020 239582). Other leading restaurants include the Excelsior in the Hotel de L'Europe, the elegant Dikker en Thijs at 444 Prinsengracht or, for seafood, the Oesterbar on the Leidseplein which is an "in" restaurant at present among Amsterdammers.

In The Hague the Saur seafood restaurant, 47 Lange Voorhout, has an exclusive atmosphere and excellent menu. Among the best French-Dutch restaurants is the House of Lords, 4 Hofvijver, The Hague (070 469469). Reservations are essential.

Hotels are generally expensive, but good. Most are modern, with private bathrooms, and provide excellent services, and are first class or luxury, offering high standard rooms with baths.

AMSTERDAM

The Amstel Hotel, 1 Professor Tulplein (020 226060): the aristocrat of the city's luxury hotels. Old-fashioned elegance and good French-Dutch restaurant. By cab, 15 min to centre. Single—about £9.40.

The Amsterdam Hilton, 138 Apollolaan (020 730622): not too American in atmosphere. Smart bar popular among Dutch businessmen. KLM bus stop. Food good but plain. By cab, 15 min to centre. Single—about £9.

The Pulitzer, 315-333 Prinsengracht (020 228333): American owned. Converted seventeenth-century canal houses with charming rooms which preserve the old character of the buildings. The bar is pleasant at lunchtime but too noisy, I think in the evening. Central. Single—about £7-£9 seasonal.

Okura Hotel, 46 Jan Israëlskade (020 787111): Japanese-Dutch owned new hotel. Vast and plush but rather impersonal and expensive. Excellent Japanese restaurant. By cab 15 min to centre. Single—about £8-£12 but from November to March, 1973, all rooms about £6.

THE HAGUE

Hotel Des Indes, 56 Lange Voorhout (070 184545): exclusive antique elegance. Historic aristocrat's city residence. Enormous private bathrooms. Dark but useful lunchtime restaurant. Central. Single—about £5.50-£8.60.

Bel Air Hotel, 30 Johan de Wittlaan (070 572011): modern skyscraper. More efficient than elegant but with a charming heated swimming pool. By cab, 10 min from centre. Single—about £5.20-£7.

Kasteel Oud-Wassenaar, Tennispark Park, Oud-Wassenaar (01751-9045): superb setting in a park just outside the city. Traditionally a diplomats' hotel, but becoming more popular with businessmen who prefer a relaxed atmosphere for discussions. Elegant and comfortable. Ten minutes by cab from centre. Single—about £6.50 to £8.

ROTTERDAM

Atlanta Hotel, Aert van Nesstraat (010 110420): old English style and good restaurant. Central. Single—about £4.80-£5.50.

Rotterdam Hilton, 10 Weena (010 144044): busy American atmosphere but efficient and smart and conveniently sited. Central. Single—about £8-£10.50.

Park Hotel, 70 Westersingel (010 363611): again old fashioned cosy style but almost exclusively a businessman's hotel. Central. Single—about £5-£6.

In Europe it pays to talk the same language

In the search for office, industrial and development possibilities in Europe it pays to be familiar with the kind of problems you are likely to have to face. It pays to talk to people who have a professional knowledge of the area.

may prefer to book a first-class berth well in advance because Amsterdam is still the "in" city for hippies, and the tourist class lounges are often strewn with strangely clad bodies and guitars.

Northern businessmen can use the North Sea ferry service from Hull to Rotterdam which takes about 15 hours, starting at 5 pm. A first-class single cabin costs approximately £24 in the high season and £16 in the off season (meals included).

There is only one good reason why a businessman should go by boat—a dislike of flying. Those who want to bring their cars with them have the worst reason of all.

Dutchmen admit they are undisciplined drivers, which is a patriotic way of putting it. In addition, the rule giving priority to cars approaching from the right, and the switching off of traffic lights after midnight, not to mention the presence of bicycles and trams, have sent more foreign drivers careering into canals than the police care to count.

However, those whose business takes them to some obscure and distant polder should know that Avis and Hertz car hire firms are well established with branches at Schiphol and in all larger towns. Reservations can be made through their London offices, and the hiring terms are similar to those at home. Roads are first rate: on the motorway from Amsterdam to The Hague and Rotterdam the average driver can travel from city to city in under an hour.

Foreign businessmen should keep to trains and taxis. Fast trains from Amsterdam via Haarlem to The Hague (45 min) and Rotterdam (55 min) run every 15 to 30 minutes and there are frequent connexions to other towns such as Delft and Utrecht. And, by the way, there is no such machine in Holland as a late train.

In the cities, trams are best used by those who know the routes. Taxi fares are standardized and notices in each cab state that you are not obliged to tip. However, a 10 per cent tip is expected, although Dutch cab drivers tend to look more hurt than aggressive if you forget. A useful fare to remember is 23 guilders (about £2.60) from Amsterdam to Schiphol.

Eating in Holland is only minute cab ride to visit the village of Wassenaar for a quiet dinner in Auberge de Kieviet."

Rotterdam is less well off for restaurants, but the Old Dutch, 20 Rochussenstraat, and Le Coq d'Or, 25 Van Vollenhoven Straat, are good. The Rotterdam Hilton Hotel provides an excellent businessman's buffet lunch, and there is also a good restaurant on the top of the Euromast tower which is pleasant for visitors.

Night entertainment is somewhat underdeveloped. Night clubs in Amsterdam, the Blue Note off the Leidseplein for instance, are not exceptional and in The Hague they tend to be risky. Apart from one or two safe places like the Alexandra on the Herengracht, even the most respectable looking clubs may stage a pornographic show usually enjoyed only by the most hardened Dutchmen.

In Rotterdam the El Amra at 26 Hartmanstraat is cosy, but if you are alone and want an informal and sociable evening, go to the Rijnhotel restaurant at 1 Schouwburgplein. It is modern, well designed and popular among younger businessmen.

Clubs apart, the best social evenings are to be had in the famous Amsterdam bars. A typical and tasteful bar is the Eland on the Prinsengracht 296 (crowded in the late evening), but for a lively old Dutch atmosphere away from the hippies, go to the Carousel just off the Rembrandtsplein. The barmen, who are accomplished comedians, will keep you entertained.

The best tourist literature is supplied by the many VVV (Dutch tourist organization) offices but first buy a street map or *falksplan* from a newsagent. In Amsterdam there is a good chatty guidebook called *Surprising Amsterdam* by Arthur Frommer, but there is no equivalent for The Hague or Rotterdam.

The following list of hotels should help you to avoid the more holiday oriented establishments. All are reasonably near the city centres, all have telex and international secretarial

Help with the pictorial preparation of this Special Report was given by DAF, Jones Lang Wootton, KLM, Robin Laurance, Martinair, Philips, Unilever.

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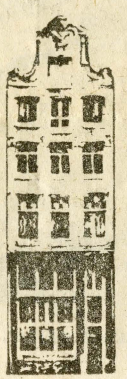
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DAF

Turnover : 1971, 963.6m fl ; 1970, 819.3m fl.
After-tax profits : 1970-71, 14.1m fl ; 1969-70, 17.2m fl.
Employees : 12,750.
Head office : Eindhoven.

DAF, or Van Doorne's Automobielfabrieken NV, founded in 1928 by Dr H. J. van Doorne and still firmly guided by the same family, has subsidiaries in Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, South Africa and the United Kingdom. The British headquarters is in High Wycombe.

During 1971 the company reached an agreement with International Harvester under which the latter obtained a 33 per cent share in DAF's heavy transport vehicle activities in return for an exchange of know-how, sales outlets and research. DAF predicts that its production in this sector will double within a few years as a result of an expanding share in the market. This year a similar agreement has been reached with Volvo for a share in DAF's car manufacture.

DAF's trademark has always been its Variomatic transmission system which has eliminated the traditional gear lever. Inflation, rising costs of raw materials and the monetary instability within Europe meant a decrease in profits in 1971 despite an increasing turnover. Nevertheless DAF's prospects on the European market are healthy.

Advertisement

VAN HILTEN EXPANDS INTO EEC

Amsterdam, Nov. 1st 1972. VAN HILTEN NV, the leading financial and industrial public relations consultant in The Netherlands, is embarking upon an ambitious expansion programme in the enlarged Common Market.

Dr. H. W. van Hilten, who heads the Amsterdam-based concern, explained that the rapid growth of international business within the Common Market countries means that there is an increased need for communication. This is particularly true of British organisations about to set up or already established in Western Europe.

" Because of our knowledge of Europe, especially in the industrial and financial field, we are able to help these companies in the all-important communications field," said Dr. van Hilten. Van Hilten NV is fully equipped to introduce a company to governments, banks and other financial institutions, press, radio and television, and investors.

In addition, Van Hilten NV can provide information and guidance on joint ventures, take-overs, and mergers. It also organises press conferences and press visits, as well as more general seminars. Speech-writing and preparation of annual reports is also handled by Van Hilten's multilingual staff.

Another important part of Van Hilten's operations is the writing and placing of advertisements on an international basis. The combination of financial public relations and advertising enables Van Hilten NV to offer clients a formidable communications programme.

Dr. van Hilten offers this piece of advice: " If you

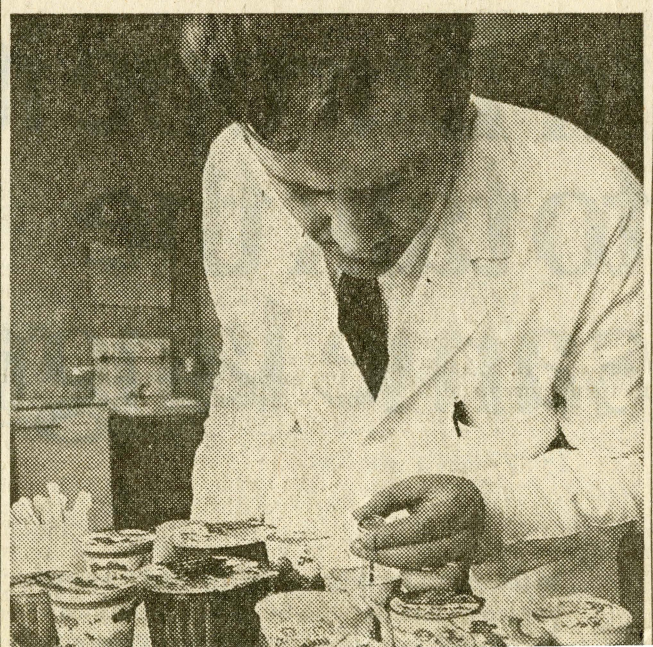
Unilever

Turnover : 1971, 26,483m fl ; 1970, 24,917m fl.
After-tax profits : 1971, 859m fl ; 1970, 668m fl.
Employees: total 324,000 ; in Holland, 19,000.
Head offices : Rotterdam and London.

Unilever is the classic example of a Dutch-British firm. Under an equalization agreement the firm has two points of control, Unilever NV in Rotterdam and Unilever Limited, London. Both firms have identical boards of directors. There are subsidiaries in more than 70 countries.

Principal products are foods (including margarine, other fats and oils, ice cream, quick frozen foods, packaged convenience foods, meat and fish products), detergents and toilet preparations, paper, plastic, packaging materials, chemicals and animal feeds. This year business has again shown a general improvement, although high meat and fish prices have depressed results in the food sector, and bad weather has decreased the sales of ice cream.

In its last annual report Unilever's directors appealed for better cooperation between the EEC countries, and noted that progress towards harmonization of taxation and food legislation had again made little progress. Unilever welcomes the expansion of the EEC and the prospect of arrangements between the EEC and the Efta companies.

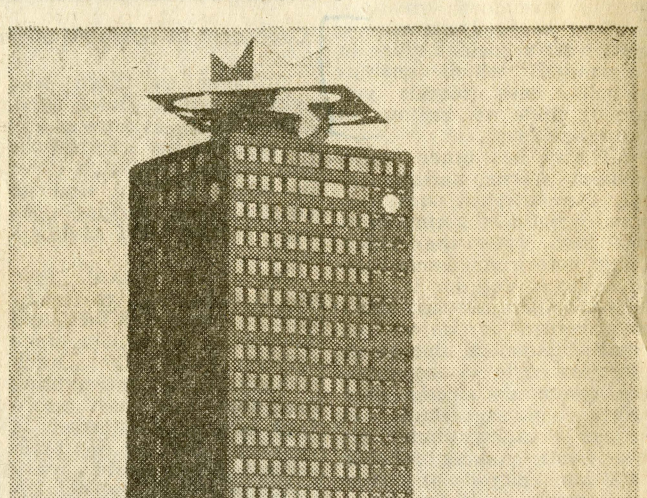


the chairman, Mr G. A. Wagner, stated : " 1971 was a year of mixed fortunes for the companies of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group." World currency movement had hit Shell hard and continued to depress the group's results during the first half of this year. With the gradual picking up of the American economy, and the signs of recovery in Europe, however, Shell's prospects are beginning to look more healthy. Investors have certainly not been bolted into selling out on what is still considered one of the most stable internationals.

Shell companies supply about one-eighth of the oil consumed in the world, and income tax and royalties alone accounted for £800m in 1971. The activities of the two parent companies are widely spread. There are some 600,000 Royal Dutch shareholders and more than 300,000 Shell shareholders.

Natural gas is another Shell activity with a high rate of growth, and the group has an important stake in natural gas fields in Holland, and on the continental shelf in the North Sea. Supplies of pipeline gas by associated companies in The Netherlands and West Germany rose by about one-third.

Shell's chemical division had a poor year in 1971, caused by slower growth and rising costs, and the mining interests, including Billiton NV which was assimilated in 1970, shared the generally disappointing year, but they are expected to benefit as world economy gets back into its stride. In spite of the temporary recession Shell continues in its policy of ploughing back large investments into research and development. Short term prospects are improving, and long term prospects are good.



The Shell building in Amsterdam.

PHILIPS

Turnover : 1971, 18,120m fl ; 1970, 15,070m fl.
After-tax profits : 1971, 388m fl ; 1970, 446m fl.
Employees : total, 367,000 ; in Holland, 99,000.
Head office : Eindhoven.

Philips is gradually emerging from a difficult period under the influence of the period of recession in Europe and the United States. Stocks reached a value of 35 per cent of the turnover in 1970. The firm has spent two years working towards a healthier relationship between stocks and sales, and vision, radios, gramophones, tape recorders and small household machines is picking up again. Philips has reduced its number of household machine lines, as it has done in its traditional market, electric lamps.

The NKF group, an important cable manufacturing subsidiary, has also seen its turnover rise in volume but decrease in value because of

need help in your communications, don't hesitate to call us. We will be pleased to send you a copy of our brochure."

Van Hilten is situated at : Damrak 62A (Exchange Building), Amsterdam, Holland. The telephone numbers are : 22 31 91 and 25 58 89 and the telex number is 16215.

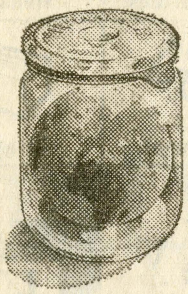


Yoghurt and dessert products undergo a temperature check during a rigorous daily test procedure.

has cut back its staff to compensate for the rise in wage costs in The Netherlands.

The company's late venture into the computer market has also led to large short-term investments without an immediate growth in return. Sale of colour tele-

the lower copper price in 1971. For 1972 the Philips board of directors predicts a further cutback in investments and staff. As national economies recover from the recession and Philips completes its period of consolidation, the firm hopes that results will soon resume their previous rate of growth.



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Part of Martinair's fleet.

Martinair
Turnover : 1971, 90m fl ; 1970, 74.3m fl.
After-tax profits : 1971, 5.4m fl ; 1970, 4m fl.
Employees : 523.
Head Office : Schiphol.

Martinair is a remarkable example of how a shipping firm, having seen the gradual demise of the passenger boat and the difficulties confronting cruise operators, switched a large part of its activities to a more modern form of transport. Martinair's shares are for 49 per cent in the hands of the NV Nederlandsche Scheepvaart Unie, for 25 per cent in the hands of KLM (owned by the Dutch state) and for 26 per cent in the hands of financiers.

The company was founded in 1958 by J. Martin Schröder as Martins Air Charter to supplement the services provided by KLM. This policy has led to spectacular growth and success. Martinair owns a fleet of aircraft including three DC8s and four DC9s, a Cessna 402, and 12 Piper Super Cubs for a subsidiary which runs air advertising.

In 1971 Martinair carried 504,000 passengers and was running scheduled charter flights for KLM, SAS, Swissair, Lufthansa, BEA, Aer Lingus, Sabena, El-Al and UTA. The shipping companies joined Martinair in 1963, KLM in 1964. By retaining its original flexibility Martinair has managed to build its own place in one of the world's most competitive markets.

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DUTCH ISLANDS

Silence in Schiermonnikoog

Michael Woods



Birds of Texel (not to scale): 1. Montagu's Harrier, 2. spoonbill, 3. avocet, 4, ruff, 5. black-tailed godwit

TEXEL (pronounced Tessel by the locals) is for the birds.

They come in their thousands, the great waders and some of the rarer species of this Continent among them. They come in the spring and in the autumn, staying for a while, nesting, rearing their babies, many interrupting strenuous migratory treks. They come so close to Britain, to a chain of small islands easily accessible where the sea laps long, quiet gold beaches, the beaches are backed by dunes and sleepy villages of infinite charm.

In spring the sounds of Texel are no more than the wind sighing through banks of nodding cow parsley, rustling tall grasses, ruffling water. Wild orchids hazing meadows are fanned into changing patterns of purple. Texel gives back something of the peace of the land. Disturbing noises are no louder than a "weet," "peep" drawing your attention to almost imperceptible movements.

You swing binoculars in time to catch sight of an avocet, a redshank, or see a black-tailed godwit lifting in flight, letting the wind bear the weight of its long thin legs so that its tiny feet appear to float like little kites behind its body.

Irrigation windmills stand out against the horizon, low box-shaped structures squatting in the fields house electric water pumps, scattered farmhouses look as if someone had sliced them down the centre: each has only one "weather side" with a lean-to barn built against the house as protection from northern winter winds.

You drive, walk or cycle—but slowly, being ready to stop and scrutinise those dots bobbing on the sea—could they be eider duck? You can leave a car, walk a few paces from the road on to unfenced meadow and look down on four or five speckled eggs lying in a hollow at your feet; the hollow the size of two cupped hands made when the bird creates this nest by shuffling its body to and fro in the sandy soil. While you look on the nest the bird will probably be strutting round a few yards away in an attempt to divert you.

There's little traffic about, but you are always ready for a car ahead to stop while the driver fishes for his binoculars; you pull up too. Maybe he's a knowledgeable ornithologist, perhaps his eyes are trained and sharper than yours—a spoonbill, half hidden by tall yellow grasses, a ruff a little farther away. A short-eared owl hunting by day comes within a few feet while you sit quietly with the engine switched off.

All this was happening on the Wadden Islands, a chain of five islands three miles north of Holland, ringed by the North Sea and the quieter sheltered waters of the Wadden Sea which separate them from the Dutch mainland.

All the islands—Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland, Schiermonnikoog—have migratory birds in abundance: Vlieland—not much more than beaches and a village, cut off from car ferries—is famous for its eider duck; Terschelling, rather more agricultural, has a wider selection of pensions and small hotels and gets its fair share of tourists—particularly yachtsmen who know its lovely harbour and ancient lighthouse which is open to visitors. To take a car over costs about £10 return, and there is only one road when you get there, so better to go without transport, hire a bicycle. Terschelling's Boschplaat nature reserve holds the European Diploma awarded by the Council of Europe.

Ameland, alas more on the shipping lanes of oil freighters, is little more than beaches, heathland and wooded glades; a motor boat goes from here to the blond beaches and dunes of Schiermonnikoog. There are no cars and few people to share the place with the busy bird population. Schiermonnikoog is the most northerly of the West Friesian islands and the most remote.

Texel, the southernmost in the chain, is the largest and most developed with the widest choice of accommodation. Car ferry from the mainland at Dan Helder in northern Friesland takes 20 minutes. Features typical of Texel and not to be found on the other islands are sheep barns and sod walls separating the meadows, providing cosy shelter for the large flocks of sheep which graze here. The greater variety of landscape means a greater variety of birds, even though one or two species shun it for the isolation of the less accessible islands.

When the birds have flown in late June, July and August, family groups, teenagers and campers move in: the Wadden Islands are popular for a purely seaside holiday in high summer. During the migratory season, however, I can think of few better places to awaken in young people a naturalist interest.

Texel's immediate impact is not one of beauty. You need to stay and delve before you come under the spell of its flat polderland and curious diluvial centre. De Hogeberg (high mountain), the island's highest point, is 50ft above sea level. But you can camp, hike, fish, swim, paint, yarn in harbourside cafés, or visit the more remote bird reserves in small parties, guided by wardens who lead the way expertly round nests of arctic terns, red-backed shrikes, Montagu Harriers, mealy redpolls, snipes and sandpipers. . . . All birds are protected.

On one memorable occasion we watched them being protected in the most practical and painstaking manner. A force eight gale was lashing the polders, bludgeoning fragile flowers and bouncing the spring tide high over tiny beaches which lay outside the dike; birds were nesting there completely unprotected.

In freezing cold and gathering darkness, two wardens from the bird reserve began collecting the eggs, carefully putting sets from each nest into cardboard egg boxes—the sort we buy our eggs in. Box and nest were numbered, then carried to safety — a meticulous, painstaking job in treacherous conditions.

The storm spent itself eventually, and the eggs were gently returned, the correct number to each nesting place. But it had not been possible to rescue everything—rarity dictated selection—and the little beaches, quiet now in the early morning sun, were littered with the drowned embryos of gulls.

How to get there: Den Helder, the port for Texel, is two hours drive from Amsterdam. Train Amsterdam-Den Helder, £2.30 return. Sea-Rail Harwich-Den Helder £15 return. Car ferry Immingham-Amsterdam from £28 car and driver. North Sea Ferries Hull-Rotterdam (£11.15 for small car and driver off season, best time for birds). By Air KLM London-Amsterdam £31.15 return. **Further information:** Tourist Information Office 9, Groeneplaats, Den Burg, Texel, North Holland for hotels, furnished houses, summer bungalows, chalets, caravans. Bungalows (larger ones accommodate six to eight) with hot water, shower, stove, often fridge, from £17 to £35 a week. Wooden chalets are less. Good camp sites and youth hostels.

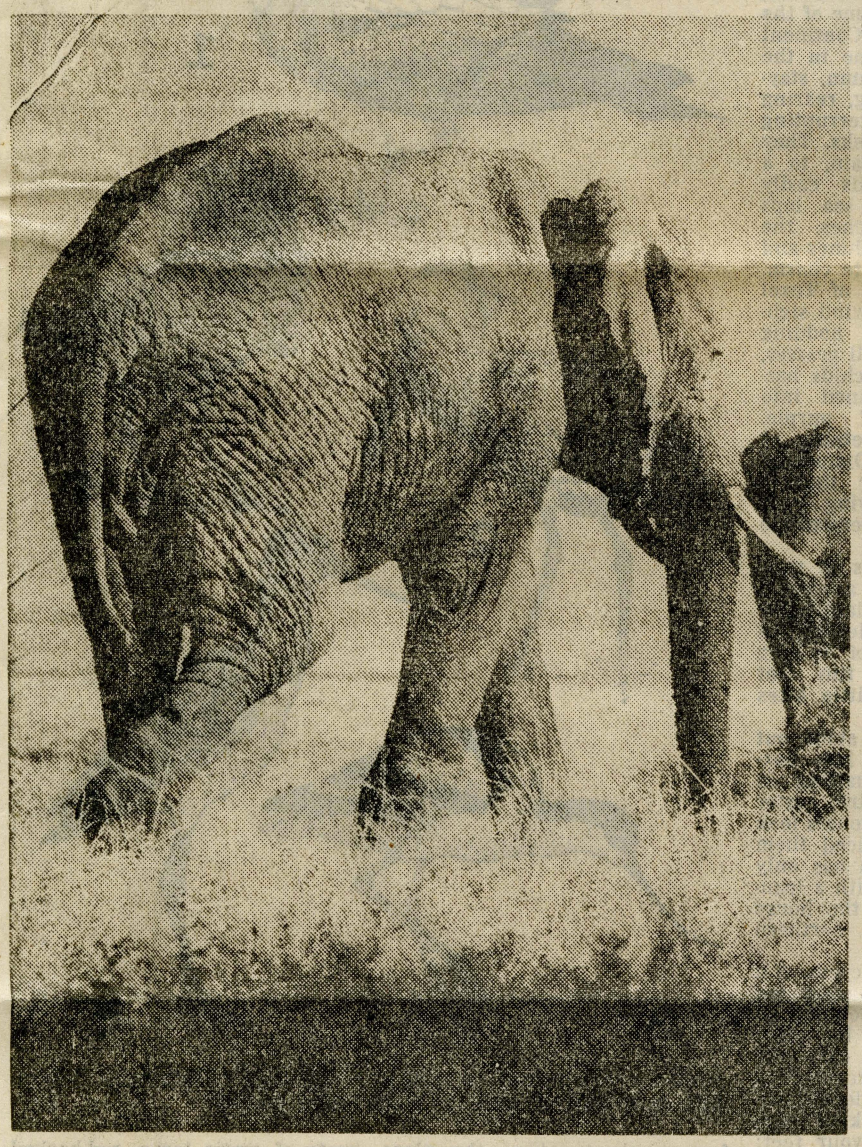
Margaret Hides

Crete booklet

We apologise to all readers who have not received their copies of Twelve Days in Crete. The demand for this Sunday Times booklet has been so great that it has temporarily gone out of print. It has been immediately re-ordered, however, and we hope to start despatching copies by Wednesday.

The Sunday Times,
January 21, 1973
COMPASS

THE ANI





In East Africa, where the wildlife comes in jumbo sizes, big game is big business no
Cathedral. And even in countries closer to home, where the wildlife is on a mor

White men speak with noisy tongue

ON SAFARI YOU are constantly cut down to size: a road sign, "Elephants have right of way"; searing sunsets with no one between you and the horizon; the myopic, piggy-eyed scrutiny of three tons of rhino with lowered, neckless, battering ram of a head tapering to lethal horn. There is the man at your side, hunter turned conservationist, riding shotgun just in case; a momentary glimpse of soaring, snow-covered peaks before obscuring clouds return; a tiny plover reared to full height as your car, pursuing a pride of lions, bears down on its unseen nesting place; anguished shrieks drowned by the engine. Almost too late you spot the outstretched, flailing wings, the cluster of eggs in the ground-hollow.

You fear for the vulnerability of lovely Thomson's Gazelle, its only defence fragile, slender hooves fashioned for speed. Dainty, black-button, moist noses check the wind, constantly twitching. Your one consolation is that most predators, unlike man, kill for food only. When they have gorged their fill they will not strike again until hunger dictates two or three days later, but you rarely see a big cat—lion, leopard, cheetah—looking thin.

No country offers both this irresistible involvement with the call of the wild plus the comforts of good food and excellent accommodation better than Kenya.

Yet safari minibuses and private cars, like hyenas, hunt in packs. You no longer look for lion in most of the big game parks, you seek a cluster of stationary vehicles and find your game right in the middle, impervious to the clicking and whirring of cameras. But this does not have to be so.

Good fortune and the time of year play a major part. You might search or wait for hours seeing nothing and then have the good fortune, as I did, to find a leopard lying nonchalantly in your path when you are driving to rejoin the main road outside the reserve.

The arid months (January-March, to a lesser extent August-September) bring every kind of animal to the waterholes where most of the modern viewing lodges are. In the rainy seasons (March-May, October-November) movement patterns become unsettled, animals might desert a drinking place for a week or two. At these times I would choose to stay where a salt lick is the primary attraction (The Ark, Treetops).

Rainy season advantages are that, with the sudden appearance of drinks all round, animals become frisky and more interesting; flowers spring up, insects lure out Kenya's abundance of colourful birds, and there are fewer tourists.

A noisy group can be disastrous to your chances of seeing anything, despite appealing notices: "At this lodge animals are requested to be quiet while guests are drinking and vice versa." Swinging Safari at its worst is gales of laughter over cocktails with names like Hippopotamus-for-the-lot-of-us; shouts and whoops from swimming pools; lieder singing round the camp fire; animals startled off by camera flashbulbs; tape recorders playing back yesterday's tribal dancing; the list-toting tourist who stays at the bar when a cheetah and her cubs come in sight; and, oh, those fishermen's tales.

You wonder why some people come. A true story told at one lodge is of the woman whose non-stop chatter ruined hours of patient waiting for everybody. Despite constant appeals she could not keep quiet until finally a herd of elephants ventured into the clearing. Overawed she fell silent at last. Her husband turned to the hunter and whispered: "I'd like to buy a couple from you."

The worst thing that can happen is to find yourself overnight in a hotel full of tourists with not a traveller in sight. But travellers do come. Join them. See the miracle of flowers in waterless bush, and the delicate tracery of weaver birds' nests hanging like coconuts from trees. Marvel at spiralling ant columns and mirages which change "lakes" into will o' the wisp dust coils as you approach. Enjoy the fun of watching a monkey slyly pinch tomatoes at a camp site, and the hilarity of acting as pacemaker to a couple of ostriches running parallel with your vehicle. Delight in the leap of a bushbuck as it springs across your path, experience the foreboding of circling vultures.

At its best the safari is a never-to-be-forgotten moment when you reached out of time and touched the very roots from which man sprang.

Further Information: Kenya Tourist Office, 318 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London WC2.

Margaret Hides



NETHERLANDS

NETHERLANDS

Population: 13,200,000
Area: 15,800 square miles
Capital: Amsterdam
Currency Unit: Guilder
(1 Guilder = $.275 U.S.)
Language: Dutch

THE HISTORY of the Netherlands is a grim story of a struggle for survival—against the sea and foreign invaders. The early tribes who settled this land are thought to have been of Germanic origin. They built homes on artificial mounds of earth which proved to be unequal to the ever-threatening sea. The 9th century introduced the building of dikes, moats and walls to repel both the ocean and invaders. By the end of the 15th century, windmills covered the landscape, constantly pumping to keep the country above water. During these years the Netherlands was frequently under siege, changing hands time and again.

The conglomeration of counties, lordships and duchies that comprised the Low Countries during the Middle Ages were united in the 15th century by the Dukes of Burgundy. These powerful rulers maintained one of the most splendid courts in Europe and reigned over a nation that extended from the North Sea to the Rhône Valley in the south of France. With the passing of this family control of the Netherlands passed to the Spanish Habsburgs.

The rise of Protestantism in the north and growing dissatisfaction with the Spanish culminated in a revolt led by William the Silent, Prince of Orange. While William's forces engaged in the enemy in several disastrous battles, thousands fled the country to escape the Inquisition. This unsuccessful revolt marked the beginning of an 80-year-struggle for independence that finally ended when Maurice of Nassau drove the Spanish out of the north. An independent republic, the United Provinces, was established in this area with the House of Orange assuming positions of leadership. The Catholic southern provinces, today's Belgium, remained under Spanish rule.

The 17th century was the Netherlands' Golden Age. Through the Dutch East and West India Companies, the country established commercial supremacy on the seas and founded colonies in the East Indies, South America and New York. The latter, known as Nieuw Amsterdam, was soon seized by the British, however. Also at this time the Netherlands assumed artistic leadership. Painters such as Rembrandt, Vermeer and Steen became renowned throughout the world.

Following a series of wars with France and England, Dutch naval power began to decline. In 1798 the armies of Revolutionary France crossed the border and established the Batavian Republic. Twelve years later, Napoleon incorporated the country into his Empire of the French. After the emperor's downfall, the Low Countries were once again united when the Congress of Vienna combined the United Provinces and Spanish Netherlands into the kingdom of the Netherlands. William of Orange was crowned king but the union proved unworkable; in 1830, the southern provinces proclaimed their independence as the Kingdom of Belgium. In the ensuing years the Dutch regained their artistic importance with the emergence of several great painters, including Israels, Mesdag and Van Gogh.

The Netherlands escaped the ravages of World War I but were not so fortunate 20 years later. German troops invaded the country in 1940 and Queen Wilhelmina

and the government were forced to flee London. Today, the centuries-old struggle against the sea continues with land reclamation commanding top priorities. The country is governed by the bicameral States-General, minister-president and Council of Ministers. Queen Juliana of the House of Orange-Nassau is chief of state.

THIS LAND of windmills, tulips, Rembrandts and canals has long been popular with vacationers. The scenery ranges from below sea level flat polders that are intersected by ditches and dikes to hills and forests. There are picturesque villages and large cosmopolitan cities, medieval castles and modern buildings, attractive valleys, soft white beaches and dark pine forests. In spring, the countryside is a splash of color—daffodils, narcissus, hyacinths, lilacs and, of course, tulips. During winter, the frozen canals recall scenes from "Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates."

Perhaps the greatest charm of the Netherlands is its people. The staid Dutch are renowned for their tolerance, though not necessarily approval of, the unusual. This attitude has resulted in the Netherlands becoming the capital of the youth cult. The country's laws regulating personal behavior are among the world's most liberal. So long as no one is harmed, the Dutch will accommodate nearly all lifestyles, including some that are extralegal in the United States. Consequently, most Dutch cities offer diversions suitable to practically every taste imaginable.

Because the Netherlands is small and crisscrossed by fine highways and modern electric railways, it is only a few hours journey from one end of the country to the other. As a result, nearly all major attractions can be seen in a short time. Also, the Netherlands is convenient to several other popular European countries. It borders Belgium and Germany; is close to the north of France and is linked to England by cross-channel sea services. Further, there are ocean connections with the Scandinavian countries by way of the North Sea. Most visitors enter the Netherlands through modern Schiphol Airport, ten kilometers from Amsterdam. Tourists should note that advance hotel reservations are essential in the flower districts of Aalsmeer and Haarlem during the tulip season.

DUTCH FOOD is delicious, bountiful and features rich meals with various vegetables, potatoes, steaks and stews. Popular dishes include erwtensoep or snert, a thick pea soup with bits of sausage or pork; boorenkool met worst, a combination of broccoli,

(Continued)



The famous Dutch costumes are seen today in very few communities.

NETHERLANDS *(Continued)*

mashed potatoes and sausage; hutspot, a mashed mixture of vegetables; and rolpens, minced beef usually served with fried apples. Visitors should sample rijsttafel, an exotic Indonesian meal consisting of 20 or 30 varieties of food served with rice. The novice, however, should be warned that the delicacies accompanying the rice are often extremely spicy. Luncheon is usually a cold meal of selected meats, cheeses or open-faced sandwiches called uitsmijter. Dutch cheeses are among the world's finest and include such outstanding mild varieties Gouda, Edam and Cumin. For desserts or snacks there are thin pancakes, flensjes, and waffles. Breakfast is a substantial meal of cheese, meat, eggs, bread and coffee or tea. Dutch beer is excellent.

SOCCER is the most popular Dutch sport. Cycling is also a favorite pastime for there are over eight million bicycles in the Netherlands. The annual spring Tulip Rally at Noordwijk—for cars, not flowers—attracts a large following and auto and motorcycle races are held every year at Zandvoort. Water sports come naturally to the Dutch, who enjoy miles of uninterrupted coastline and lakeshores. Boats may be hired on most large canals, rivers and lakes where ice skating is popular in winter. Excellent golf courses are near The Hague, Amsterdam, Utrecht and Zandvoort.

SHOPPING in the Netherlands can be fun and rewarding. Diamonds from the industry's world capital, Amsterdam, pipes and ceramics from Gouda, silverware from nearly all parts of the country and Delft china are among the more outstanding items to tempt the shopper. The latter is still made in the city of Delft by the same time-consuming process that made the town famous in the 17th century and may be purchased throughout the country. Visitors should be wary of cheap imitations though. Also worth investigating are copperware, Overijsel textiles and Maastricht crystal. Pewter also can be a good buy but do not purchase any with a high lead content—it is of inferior quality. Of course the traditional souvenirs, costumed dolls, wooden shoes and ice skates, are available nearly everywhere in the Netherlands. The duty-free shop at Schiphol Airport near Amsterdam offers many bargains.

AUTOMOBILE CLUBS

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Automobiel Club, 4 Sophialaan, The Hague, and **Koninklijke Nederlandsche Touring Club (A.N.W.B.),** 220 Wassenaarseweg, The Hague, have branch offices in various cities throughout the Netherlands. A sign ▲ beside the city name indicates the presence of an automobile club.

THINGS TO KNOW

PASSPORT: Required for U.S. citizens.

VISA: Not needed for stay up to 3 months.

DUTY-FREE ITEMS: 400 cigarettes or 100 cigars or 200 cigarillos or 500 grams of tobacco; 2 liters of wine; 1 liter of spirits; 1 liter of eau de cologne; 50 grams of perfume; 2 still cameras with 24 roll of film and 2 movie cameras with 10 rolls of film.

CURRENCY: No limit on import or export of Dutch or foreign currency.

BANK HOURS: Mon. through Fri. 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

SHOP HOURS: Mon. through Sat. 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; shops are required to close one morning or afternoon a week and most large department stores are closed Mon. morning.

BEST BUYS: Silverware, Delft porcelain, diamonds, pipes, pewter and copper items.

HOLIDAYS: New Year's Day, Jan. 1; *Good Friday, Mar. 31; *Easter Monday, Apr. 3; Queen's Birthday, Apr. 30; *Ascension Day, May 11; *Whitmonday, May 22; Christmas, Dec. 25; Boxing Day, Dec. 26.

*Movable holidays; 1972 dates.

PRINCIPAL TOURING AREAS

Delta

The Netherlands Delta is a favorite of water sportsmen for here the Rivers Meuse and Rhine flow into the North Sea. The waters of these rivers form several large estuaries that divide the area into a series of islands and peninsulas. The cities of Middelburg and Vlissingen are of interest.

Holland and Utrecht

Composed of the provinces of Noordholland, Zuidholland and Utrecht, this region is most popular with travelers. It includes the Netherlands' principal tourist destinations, Amsterdam, Haarlem, The Hague, Rotterdam and Utrecht. A land of sand dunes, windmills and bulb fields, this area is also renowned for its excellent cheese and beer. The IJsselmeer, formerly the Zuider Zee, is a freshwater lake worth a sightseeing excursion.

The Golden Coast, a thin strip of white sand beaches extending from the Hoek van Holland or Hook of Holland to Texel Island, is noted for its seaside resorts. Some of the more outstanding beaches are at Hoek van Holland, Scheveningen, Katwijk aan Zee, Noordwijk aan Zee, Zandvoort, Castricum, Bergen aan Zee, Den Helder and Texel.

IJssel Valley

Noted for its castles, the IJssel Valley is a peaceful land of forests and orchards. Geithoorn, north of Zwolle, is a village without streets where everyone travels by canal and Staphorst, one of the most unusual cities in the country, is renowned for its strange costumes and customs. Forest parks in the area include De Branding near Arnhem, Posbank at De Steeg, Leonermark at Apeldoorn and De Hoge Veluwe at Otterlo.

North

Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe provinces are in a major dairy area. This region, with its many lakes and canals, is excellent for swimming in summer and ice skating in winter. There are countless quaint market towns, picturesque farmhouses and marshes that are now national parks. The offshore islands of Friesland, Ameland, Terschelling and Vieland, are good bathing resorts.

Southeast

The southeastern provinces are not well-traveled by tourists, although they have much to offer. North Brabant is a land of folklore, forests, moors and farmsteads and industrial Maastricht is an excellent center for exploring the numerous castles of Limburg.

Places of Interest

ALKMAAR (pop. 49,000)

This enchanting town of tree-lined canals threaded between 17th-century houses, is 37 kilometers northwest of Amsterdam. Its Friday Cheese Market, held from May through September, is one of the most colorful sights in the country.

AMERSFOORT (pop. 74,000)

This industrial town, about 20 kilometers northeast of Utrecht, combines the old and the new. Among its most interesting landmarks is the Koppelpoort, the splendid 14th-century gateway on the banks of the Ems. Also of interest are the Tower of Our Lady, St. Peter Hospice, the Flehite Museum and the Church of St. George.

▲AMSTERDAM (pop. 868,445)

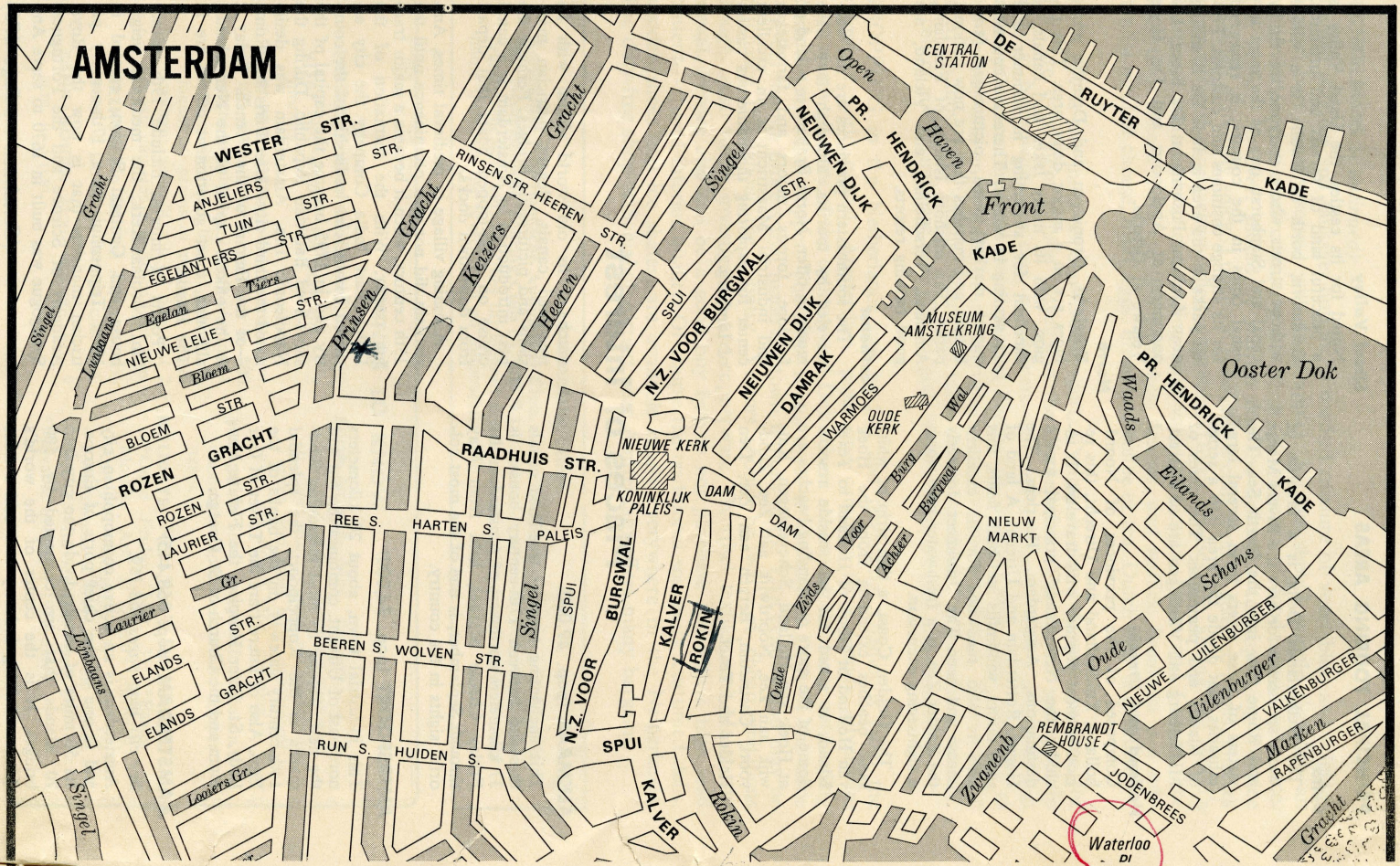
See city map pages 168-169.

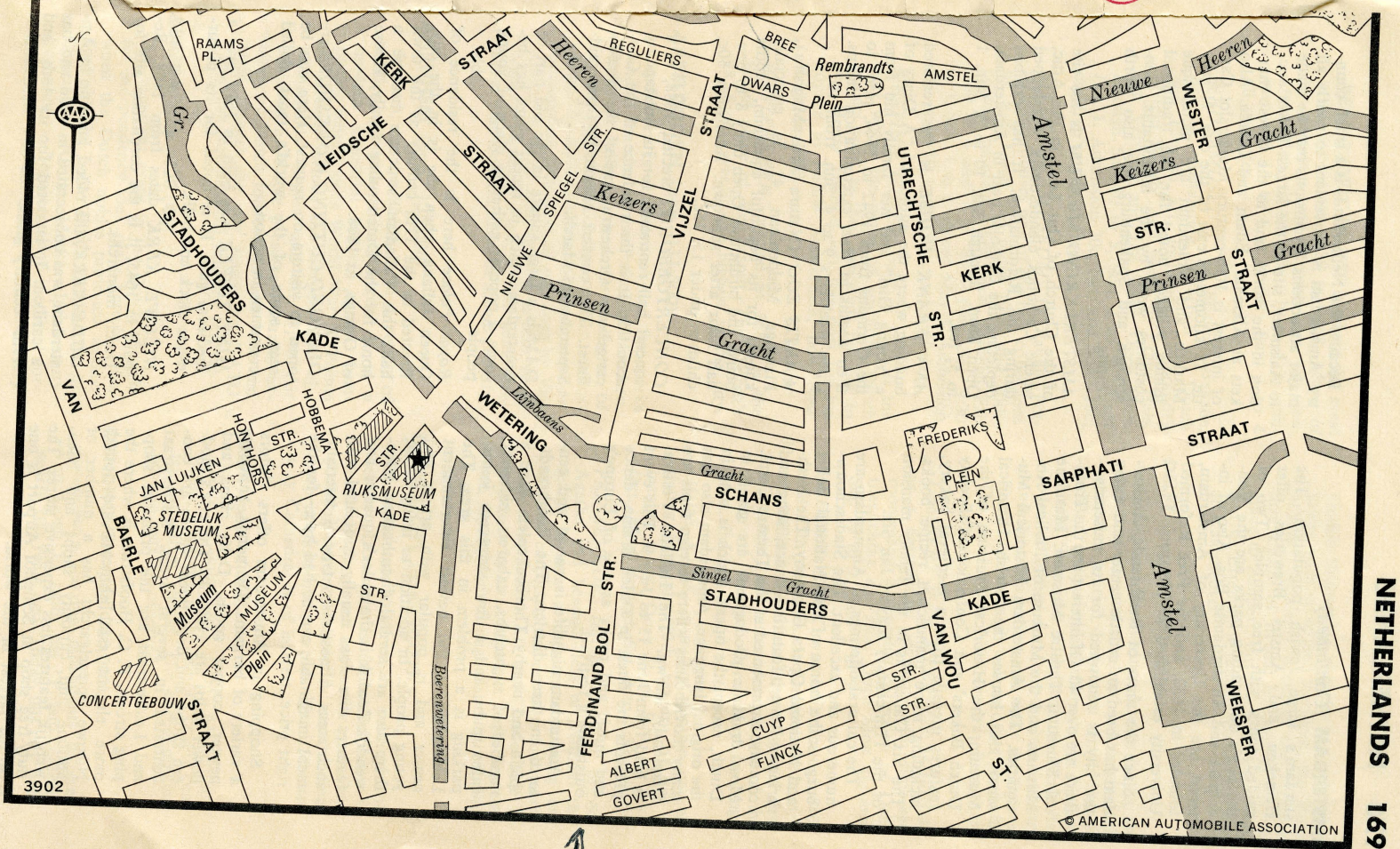
Amsterdam is an active cosmopolitan city and is one of the chief ports of Europe. Its 50 miles of canals divide the city into 70 islands that are connected by 500 bridges. It is the center of the world's diamond-cutting industry and still retains much of its old world charm with its tree-lined canals, elegant patrician mansions and picturesque bridges. Perhaps the best introduction to Amsterdam is a canal cruise on glass-topped boats that depart from downtown docks.

A fishing village in medieval times, Amsterdam did not gain prominence until the 15th century, when it became a major trading center. With the formation of the Dutch East India Company the city assumed commercial leadership of the country and in 1795 became the capital of the short-lived Batavian Republic. During the Napoleonic Era, Amsterdam was designated the third city—after Paris and Rome—of the Empire of the French. Today it is the official capital of the Netherlands; although, most government offices are in The Hague.

Points of interest include 19th-century Sint Nicolaas-Kerk, the medieval weighhouse and Centraal Station, erected in 1889. Trippenhuis is a 17th-century patrician mansion that is now the Royal Academy of Science and the Portuguese Synagogue was built in 1670 to serve Am-

(Continued on Page 170)





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AMSTERDAM *(Continued)*

sterdam's large Jewish population. The Heineken and Amstel Breweries offer guided tours with free samples. Two of the city's outstanding parks are the Vondelpark and Amsterdamse Bos. Also of interest are the University of Amsterdam, founded in 1632, and the Free Reformed University established in 1880.

Since the times of Rembrandt, Amsterdam has been an artistic center and today the city is renowned for its museums—there are over 40. Of interest are the Tropical Museum, Theatre Museum, Maritime Museum and the Museum of Biblical Antiquities. The Amsterdam Historical Museum also houses the Jewish Historical Museum; the Historical Museum of the Dutch Bakers' and Confectioners' Society features utensils from a medieval bakery, including some manuscript recipe books. The Six Gallery is in the family mansion of the 17th-century mayor, Jan Six.

The cultural offerings of Amsterdam are numerous and excellent. The Stadsschouwburg is the home of the National Ballet and National Opera Company. The Netherlands Revue, featuring dance, song and comedy, is presented at the Theatre Carré. Most dramatic productions are given in Dutch, except the opera, which is sung in the original language. Amsterdam also has many moviehouses where foreign films are frequently shown. The Holland Festival is held from June 15 to July 9. This event presents the finest in Dutch drama, dance and music and ranks as one of Europe's outstanding festivals.

Amsterdam nightlife is varied and centered in three districts. The Rembrandtsplein and nearby Thorbeckeplein have a number of nightclubs, cabarets, sidewalk cafes, pubs and a few striptease joints; parking is a problem in this area. The Leidseplein is the newest entertainment center and is popular with artists and young people. In addition to many clubs, there also are several discotheques. Nieuwendijk-Zeedijk is the sailor's quarter and features diversions usually associated with such areas. Almost every type of entertainment imaginable can be had here—for the right price.

Shopping in Amsterdam offers visitors a variety of bargains. Diamonds, antiques, pewter, copper goods, Delft china and flower bulbs are available. The city's modern shops and department stores are concentrated in several areas. Kalverstraat and Leidsestraat are the principal shopping streets. P. C. Hoofstraat is where the more elegant establishments are found. Nieuwe Spiegelgarcht has a number of antique and curiosity shops and Nieuwerdijk features less expensive stores. The duty-free shop at Schiphol Airport is one of the largest in the world.

Because the Netherlands is a small country, Amsterdam is convenient to nearly all major attractions. Excursions may be made to Aalsmeer, site of the largest flower auction in the world, and to the cheese markets at Alkmaar, Edam and Gouda. Also of interest is 10th-century Muiderslot Castle, 18 kilometers east of the city. Nearby Marken and Volendam are picturesque fishing villages noted for the traditional costumes worn by the inhabitants. Bunschoten and Spakenburg are also worth visiting.

AMSTERLKRING MUSEUM is the site of the Church of Our Lord in the Attic, where Catholics clandestinely worshipped during the Reformation. It has exhibits depicting the Catholic past in Amsterdam. Open Mon. through Sat. 10 to 5, Sun. 1 to 5; fee.

ANN FRANK HOUSE is the restored building where the author of "A Diary of a Young Girl" and her family hid from the Germans from 1942 to 1944, prior to their deaths in Nazi extermination camps. Open weekdays 9 to 4, Sun. from 10.

★*ARTIS ZOO* (Natura Artis Magistra), Plantage Middenlaan 43, is especially known for its beautiful aquarium, reptile house and birdhouse. Open daily 8 to one-half hour after sundown. Admission 50c, children under 15, 15c.

CONCERTGEBOUW, erected 1888, is a concert hall renowned for its outstanding acoustics. It is the residence of the Concertgebouw Orchestra, one of the world's finest. The concert season is from mid-September to March.

DAM is a large square in the old part of Amsterdam which in recent years has become a popular gathering place of young people.

Royal Palace here is the residence of Queen Juliana when she is in the city. Erected in the 17th century as the town hall, this Palladian structure became a home for the Dutch ruling family, House of Orange, in 1808.

DIAMOND-CUTTING WORKSHOPS are open to visitors on request. Here can be seen some of the world's most skilled craftsmen in action.

MINT TOWER was built in 1618 over a medieval gate. It is noted for its picturesque clock and bells.

NIEUWE KERK dates from 1408. Rebuilt in 1645, it is the coronation site for Dutch monarchs.

OUDE KERK, the oldest building in Amsterdam, was consecrated in 1306 and has a carillon. It is noted for its 16th- and 17th- century glass.

REMBRANDT HOUSE is where the great artist lived from 1639 to 1658. Many of his paintings and sketches are on view. Open Mon. through Sat. 10 to 5 in summer and 10 to 4 in winter; Sun. 1 to 4 all year; fee.

★*RIJKSMUSEUM*, 42 Stadhouderskade, has an outstanding collection of Dutch and Flemish art, including Rembrandt's "Night Watch" and works by Frans Hals, Jan Vermeer and Jan Steen. Open Mon. through Sat. 10 to 5, Sun. 1 to 5; closed Jan. 1. Admission 30c, Sat. and Sun., 15c; children under 12 free.

STEDELIJK MUSEUM, 13 Paulus Potterstraat, houses one of the best collections by Van Gogh and other 19th- and 20th-century painters. Open Mon. through Fri. 9:30 to 6 and 7 to 10:30 p.m., Sat. 9:30 to 5, Sun. 1 to 5; closed May 5. Admission 50c, ages 10 to 16, 15c, under 10 free.

WEEPING TOWER, built in 1482, is the port where the wives of seafaring Dutch traders wept as their husbands put out to sea. Henry Hudson left this port for his voyage to Nieuw Amsterdam, now New York, in 1609.

WESTERKERK, erected in 1681, is the burial place of Rembrandt. The church's 282-foot tower is the highest in the city.

▲APELDOORN (pop. 111,300)

Apeldoorn is a garden city of fine parks and is the site of the Palace of Het Loo. Built in 1686, it was the residence of Queen Wilhelmina following her abdication. The Kröller-Müller Museum, with an outstanding collection of paintings by Van Gogh, is here and nearby is the Hoge Veluwe National Park, a fine game preserve that includes miles of scenic countryside.

▲ARNHEM (pop. 135,000)

Arnhem, on the Rhine, is in a region of castles, gardens and orchards. It is a modern industrial center, almost completely rebuilt since World War II. Points of interest include the Burgers Zoo, the Netherlands' largest, and the Open Air Museum, a 75-acre preserve featuring exhibits of Dutch folklore. In late June and early August the city hosts the NATO Tatoo, an international military festival.

▲BREDA (pop. 120,000)

An important event in the Dutch struggle for independence took place here in 1566, when the Dutch nobles protested against Spanish rule. Today Breda is noted for its Burgundian Grote Markt, 16th-century Begijnhof or Beguinage and medieval fortifications. The Grote Kerk, a 13th-century Gothic Brabantine church, has a 320-foot tower with a 45-bell carillon; the Royal Military Academy occupies the 16th-century Castle of Breda. Excursions may be made to Zundert, birthplace of Van Gogh, and to Efteling, a famous children's park at Kaatsheuvel.

DELFT (pop. 78,000)

Gothic and Renaissance houses facing ancient streets and tree-lined canals give this popular tourist destination an old-world charm unequaled elsewhere in the Netherlands. Since the 17th century, Delft has been renowned for its porcelain industry and the city's potters still make the famous Delft blue china as well as other products. The painter Jan Vermeer was born here in 1632.

LAMBERT VAN MEERTEN MUSEUM is a magnificent mansion with timbered rooms and a valuable collection of Delft tiles, china and lace. Open Mon. through Sat. 10 to 5, Sun. 1 to 5.

NIEUWE KERK was built in the 14th and 15th centuries. It contains the tombs of William the Silent, the country's first stadholder, and other descendents of the House of Orange. Open May to Aug., Mon. through Sat. 9 to 6; fee.

OUDE KERK is a vast Gothic church dating from the 13th century. It has a leaning tower. Open Palm Sun. to mid-Oct., Mon. through Sat. 9 to 5:30; fee.

PRINSENHOF, former Convent of St. Agatha and headquarters of William the Silent, is now a museum containing exhibits of carpets, silver, ceramics and paintings. The annual Art and Trade Fair is held here in late August or early September. Open Mon. through Sat. 10 to 5, Sun. 1 to 5.

DORDRECHT (pop. 90,000)

On the Meuse, 20 kilometers south of Rotterdam, Dordrecht is the oldest town in South Holland and an active port and yachting center. Its beautiful surroundings have inspired many artists. The 15th-century Cathedral is of interest.

EDAM (pop. 4,000)

About 20 kilometers from Amsterdam, Edam, a seaport, is the famous cheese center for Edam cheese. The cheese-making process may be observed.

▲EINDHOVEN (pop. 180,000)

Eindhoven's starving inhabitants inspired Van Gogh to paint his "Potato Eaters" nearly 100 years ago. Today this city near

(Continued)



Souvenir hunters find this wooden shoe store in Zeeland hard to resist.

EINDHOVEN *(Continued)*

the Belgian border is one of the most prosperous in the country. Its phenomenal growth resulted from the vision of the Dutch industrialists Anton Philips, founder of Philips Electric Co.

EVOLUON, a unique modernistic structure, was built by Anton Philips. It contains an excellent museum devoted to science and technology.

▲GOUDA (pop. 47,000)

On the River IJssel, Gouda is famous for its cheese, candles and pipes. The city's major attraction is the cheese market, held every Thursday morning in the weighhouse. Also of interest are the Tertiary Gothic town hall, constructed 1447-50, and the de Moriaan Museum, which has exhibits of pipes and pottery.

Gouda is a good starting point for exploring the surrounding countryside. Excursions may be made to Reeuwijk Lake, excellent for yachting and other water sports, and to Boskoop, a large horticultural center celebrated for its fertile soil and beautiful flowers. At nearby Oudewater the witches balance, dating from 1595, is still in use. Today tourists may undergo the test and—if found too heavy to ride a broom—they receive a certificate of innocence.

CATHARINA GASTHUIS, a classical patrician house, was built in 1665. Among its exhibits is a medieval torture chamber. Open Mon. through Sat. 10 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, the country's longest, is noted for its outstanding stained-glass windows. Open Mon. through Fri. 9 to 5, Sat. 9 to 4; fee.

▲GRONINGEN (pop. 152,594)

The capital of Groningen province is the leading business center of the northern part of the country. It has maintained its old-world atmosphere and has many attractive old buildings. Points of interest include the Municipal Museum, featuring paintings by Dutch masters, and the University of Groningen, which was founded in 1614 and has a copy of Erasmus' New Testament. Excursions may be made to the National Coach Museum, in an old manor house at Leek, and to Menkemaborg Castle at Uithuyzen.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, a Gothic structure, was built in 1477. Its 315-foot tower is the city's most outstanding landmark and provides a wonderful view.

▲HAARLEM (pop. 172,087)

Haarlem, an interesting old town, is the main center of the bulb-growing industry of Holland. West of Amsterdam, with lovely surroundings and an unusually mild climate, it is one of the most luxurious residential areas of the country. Around the great market square, the whole story of Dutch architecture can be traced in a chain of majestic buildings from the 15th to the 20th centuries. Haarlem is the birthplace of the artist Frans Hals.

Haarlem has several fine museums. The Episcopal Museum has interesting exhibits of Catholic art. The Frans Hals Museum contains a fine collection of paintings, including many by Haarlem natives, and the Meat Market, an outstanding Renaissance structure, has displays of artistic importance. Also of interest is the 14th-century Amsterdam Gate. Excursions may be made to the Castle of Brederode, the Gardens of Bloemendaal and to Zandvoort, a popular bathing resort.

★*BULB DISTRICT* stretches from the southern limits of Haarlem to the northern edge of Leiden. It includes three major towns: Sassenheim, Hillegom and, between them, Lisse, noted for its Keukenhof Gardens founded in 1950 by the country's leading bulb growers. From late March to mid-May, this 60-acre tract flaunts crocuses, narcissuses, hyacinths, tulips and daffodils along avenues and in wide borders. At Bennebroek, entrance to the district, is the well-known Linnaeushof Gardens, open Apr. to Oct.

▲THE HAGUE (pop. 610,000)

Seat of the government and part-time residence of the Queen, The Hague is a royal, aristocratic city with large squares, broad streets, imposing buildings and fine mansions. It is the most cosmopolitan city in Holland, although throughout the centuries it has maintained its reputation as Europe's largest village. The city is famous as the home of the International Court of Justice and for its modern residential sections.

ANTIQUE MARKET, Lange Voorhout, is a series of tent-like stalls that offers quality antiques at reasonable prices. Open May 1 to Sept. 30, Thurs. 10 to 9.

BINNENHOF, the inner court, includes the towering parliament buildings and the well-preserved Ridderzaal or Hall of Knights. Built in 1250, the latter now serves as the Throne Room. Open when not in use Apr. to Sept.

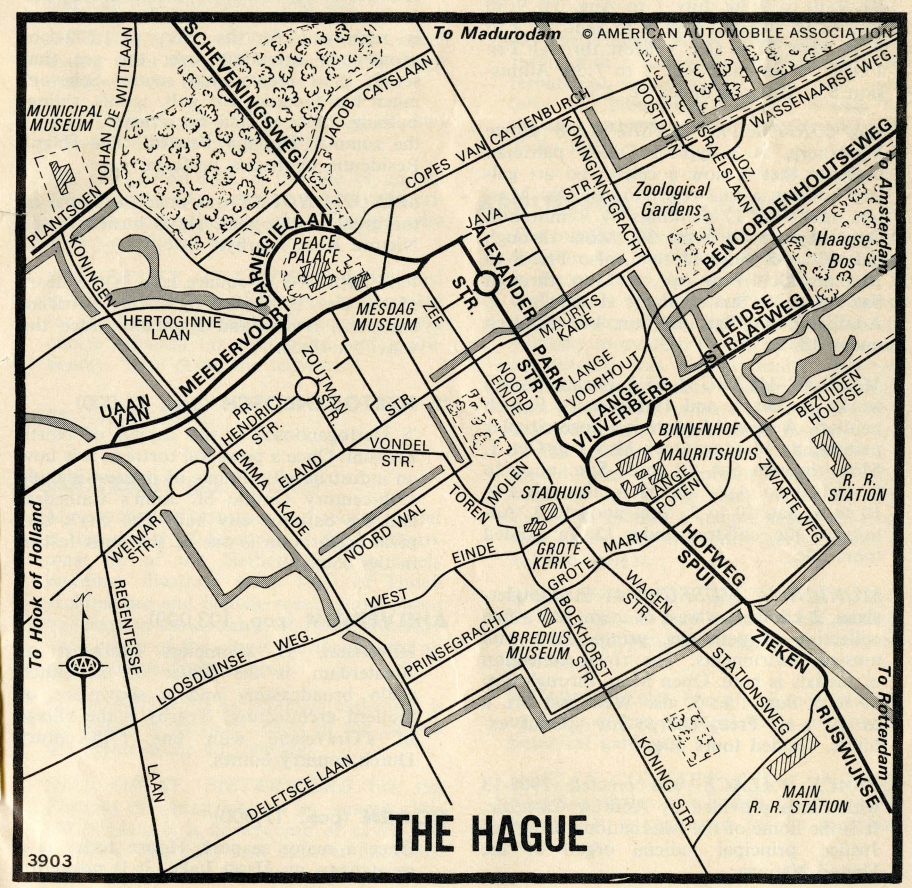
DIERENPARK WASSENAAR (Zoo), 667 Rijksstraatweg, is in a heavily wooded area in Wassenar, 4 kilometers north of town, and is renowned for its extensive bird collection. Open daily 8 a.m. to one half hour after sundown. Admission 85c, children under 10, 45c.

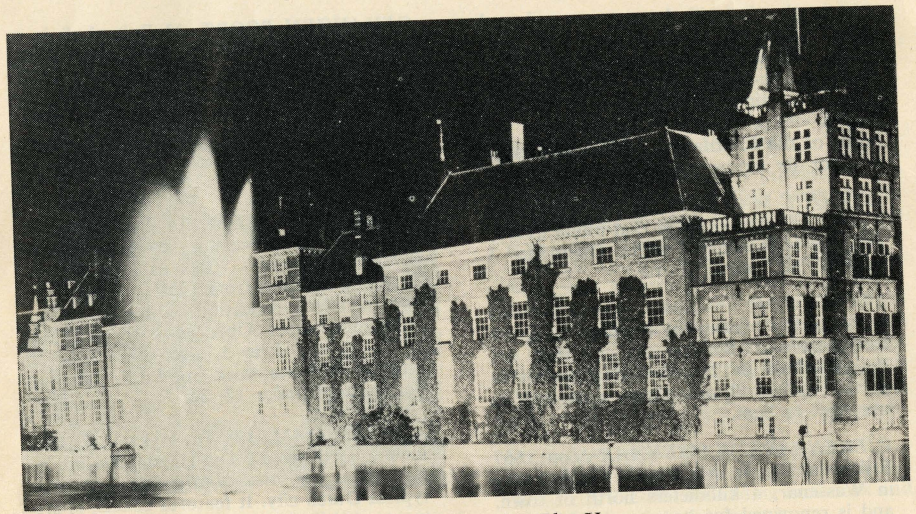
GEVANGEN POORT, 33 Buitenhof, is a well-preserved 16th-century jail that houses a display of various torture tools. Open Sept. 30 to Apr. 1, Mon. through Fri. 10 to 4, Sat. 10 to noon; Apr. 1 to Sept. 30, Mon. through Sat. 10 to 4, Sun. 1 to 5. Admission 15c, children under 12, 7c; free guide service.

KOSTUUMMUSEUM, 14 Lange Vijverberg, is in a 17th-century townhouse with period furnishings. Its exhibits depict changing fashions from 1750 to the present and include a collection of dolls and lace christening robes. Open Mon. through Sat. 10 to 5, Sun. 1 to 5, also Wed. 8 to 10 p.m.; closed one week in Mar. Admission 7c, children under 12, 3c.

MADURODAM, 175 Haringkade, 2 kilometers northwest of The Hague, is a miniature town one twenty-fifth the size of a typical Dutch city. It features canals, apartments, public buildings and farm country and its harbors, airports and highways are constantly busy. Open daily Apr. 1 to June

(Continued)





Parliament Buildings in The Hague

THE HAGUE *(Continued)*

30, 9:30 to 9:30; July 1 to Aug. 31, 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.; Sept. 1 to Sept. 20, 1 to 9:30; Sept. 21 to Oct. 1, Mon. through Fri. 1 to 5:30, Sat. and Sun. 1 to 7:30. Admission 85c, children under 12, 35c.

★*MAURITSHUIS MUSEUM,* 8 Korte Vijverberg, is a typical Dutch patrician mansion that is now a celebrated art gallery housing a fine collection of Old Masters, including 17 paintings by Rembrandt. Open Apr. 1 to Sept. 30, Mon. through Sat. 10 to 5, Sun. 11 to 5, also Fri. 8 to 10 p.m.; Oct. 1 to Apr. 1, Mon. through Sat. 10 to 5, Sun. 1 to 5; closed Jan. 1. Admission 30c, Sat. and Sun. 14c; children under 18, 7c.

MESDAG MUSEUM, 65 Zeestraat, houses works by Dutch and 19th-century French painters. A special feature is a huge circular painting by Mesdag. Open May 1 to Oct. 1, Mon. through Sat. 10 to 5, Sun. noon to 5; Oct. 1 to Apr. 30, Mon. through Fri. 10 to 4, Sat. 10 to 3, Sun. noon to 3. Admission 30c, children under 13, 7c; guided tours 20c.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM, 41 Stadhouderslaan, 2 kilometers west of town, has a fine collection of paintings, prints, china and musical instruments. The royal collection of medals is here. Open Mon. through Sat. 10 to 5, Sun. 1 to 5, also Wed. and Fri. 8 to 10 p.m. Free; charge for special exhibits. Guided tours 30c.

PEACE PALACE was erected 1908-13 with funds provided by Andrew Carnegie. It is the home of the International Court of Justice, principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

SCHEVENINGEN, a delightful suburban seaside resort, is one of the most popular in Europe. It has miles of fine beach and is renowned for its pier, a 1,200-foot promenade extending over the sea that serves as a recreational center. Scheveningen has facilities for golf, tennis, riding, bathing, bowling and horseracing. During the summer Holland Festival, The Hague Residentie Orchestra performs here.

SPINOZA HOUSE was once the home of the great philosopher. He is buried in the Nieuwe Kerk nearby.

VIJVERBERG, a square lake in the heart of the city, is flanked by stately patrician mansions. Swans and fountains grace the water's surface.

'S HERTOGENBOSCH (pop. 78,000)

'S Hertogenbosch is the capital of North Brabant. Once a powerful fortress, it is now an industrial city. Points of interest include 15th-century Gothic St. John's Cathedral and the baroque city hall. The city's carnival celebration is one of the most festive in the country.

▲HILVERSUM (pop. 103,000)

Hilversum, 31 kilometers southeast of Amsterdam, is the center of all Dutch radio broadcasting and a showplace of modern architecture. Nearby is the village of s'Graveland with fine 17th-century Dutch country homes.

HOORN (pop. 17,000)

Once a major seaport, Hoorn today is a quiet town on IJssel Lake. It is noted for its numerous 15th- to 17th-century houses. Of particular interest are the baroque weighhouse, Renaissance gate and 17th-century town hall.

▲LEEUWARDEN (pop. 86,500)

The capital of Freisland, Leeuwarden is in a region of lakes and canals and is the second largest cattle market in the Netherlands. The ancient town defenses are now shaded promenades with flowered borders. Points of interest include Oldehove Tower, which has been leaning since 1533, and the Princesshof, a museum featuring Eastern art. The National History Museum and the Frisian Museum have extensive collections depicting past Frisian life.

LEIDEN (pop. 100,000)

Leiden or Leyden is an old university town with fine historic buildings. It is renowned for its beauty and as the birthplace of Rembrandt and Jan Steen. The Pilgrims lived here for 11 years before sailing for America in 1620. Excursions may be made to the nearby seaside resorts of Katwijk aan Zee and Noordwijk aan Zee.

DE BURCHT CASTLE is an old citadel dating from the 11th century. It is decorated with the coats of arms of Leiden.

LAKENHAL MUSEUM contains art and historic souvenirs of the city.

ST. PIETERSKERK is the site of annual Thanksgiving Day services held by Americans to commemorate the Pilgrims who once worshipped here.

UNIVERSITY OF LEIDEN was founded in 1575. The Prince of Orange, as a reward for resisting the Spanish, offered the city the choice between tax exemption and a university. They chose the university.

LISSE—*see Haarlem.*

▲MAASTRICHT (pop. 96,000)

Maastricht, an industrial and tourist center is the capital of Limburg at the southernmost tip of the Netherlands. Its lovely buildings illustrate every style of Dutch architecture and include some of the oldest buildings in the country. The contemporary importance of the city is the location of an international flight control.

ST. SERVATIUS, a cyclopean cathedral, is the oldest in Holland. Parts of the church were built in the 6th century.

HILL OF ST. PIETERSBERG has the Fortress of Maastricht on its summit. The hill beneath is a honeycomb of caves and galleries. This labyrinth of over 322 kilometers in length is the result of 2,000 years of tunneling for limestone. Paintings and hundreds of inscriptions, including those of Napoleon and Voltaire, cover the walls. The caves have also served as a shelter during many wars.

▲MIDDELBURG (pop. 23,500)

Middelburg, the capital of Zeeland province, is on the island of Walcheren. The region has been unchanged for 300 years, although it was badly damaged during the war. The town has a quaint charm on Market Day when the inhabitants wear ancient costumes. The Abbey of St. Nicholas and the Scientific Museum of Zeeland are of interest.

KLOVENIERSDOELEN, a 17th-century Dutch Renaissance building, is the headquarters of the *Guild of Crossbowmen.*

TOWN HALL, an outstanding example of the late Gothic architecture, has a fascinating model of the island, which shows how it was inundated during World War II.

NOORDWIJK AAN ZEE (pop. 18,200)

Noordwijk aan Zee, 26 kilometers north of The Hague, is a fashionable coastal resort with a lovely seaside boulevard. International tennis matches are held regularly and Noordwijk aan Zee is also the finishing point for cars in the annual spring Tulip Rally.

▲ROTTERDAM (pop. 732,232)

The bustling city of Rotterdam, gateway to Germany on the Rhine, is the largest port in Europe and the second largest city in Holland. It symbolizes the heart, courage and industry of the Dutch people. The city, a tribute to modern Dutch architecture and engineering, was almost totally destroyed in 1940, but has since regained its position as a world port. At least 150 shipping lines link Rotterdam with foreign lands. A tour of the harbor is of interest and no one should miss the Lijnbaan Shopping Mall with its fascinating array of shops. The Euromast affords a magnificent panoramic view of the city and entire harbor from its 365-foot height.

★*BOYMANS-VAN BEUNINGEN MUSEUM* contains a collection of old, modern and contemporary paintings, sculptures and ceramics.

BLIJDORP ZOO, one of the most modern in Europe, has tropical birds in unusual botanical gardens.

DOELEN CONCERT AND CONGRESS HALL contains the largest auditorium in Europe. It is renowned for its acoustical excellence.

(Continued)

ROTTERDAM *(Continued)*

KINDERDIJK, 20 kilometers east of Rotterdam, is the most famous windmill area in the country. Here are 19 of these picturesque structures and most are operated for the benefit of tourists. Open in July and Aug., Sat. 1:30 to 5:30; fee.

RAADHUIS, the largest town hall in Holland, miraculously withstood the bombings of World War II.

WAALHAVEN DOCK is the largest artificial harbor in the world.

WHOLESALERS' BUILDING, the largest building in Western Europe, is almost a self-contained village, with garages, banks, theaters and clubs.

SCHEVENINGEN—*see The Hague.*

TEXEL ISLAND (pop. 11,000)

Largest of the Wadden Islands, Texel is a popular seaside resort with fine beaches. It has several bird sanctuaries, including a colony of spoonbills. There are opportunities for fishing, horseback riding and tennis. The island is accessible by ferry from Den Helder.

▲UTRECHT (pop. 268,583)

This city is the capital of Utrecth Province and is one of the oldest towns in the Netherlands. Founded about 695 by St. Willibrord, it is renowned for the Treaty of Utrecht, which concluded the War of the Spanish Succession in 1713. Today the city is a religious, scientific, communications and trade center. Among its many curiosities and antiquities are high-gabled houses, winding canals and picturesque watergates. Most of the unusually large number of churches are grouped around the cathedral. Twice yearly, in March and September, Utrecht hosts the Royal Dutch Industries Fair.

Utrecht is a good starting point for exploring the castles in the surrounding countryside. Sijpestein was started in 1288, destroyed in the 16th century and has since been restored. The 15th century Castle of Haarzuilen, 15 kilometers from the city, is noted for its attractive gardens and lavish interior. Castle Doorn is 20 kilometers from Utrecht and was the residence of Kaiser Wilhelm II following World War I, It contains a collection of articles that once belonged to Germany's ruling family, the Hohenzollerns. The Royal Palace is at Soestdijk.

★*CATHEDRAL OF ST. MARTIN* dates from the 13th century. Although the nave, which collapsed during a storm in 1674, has never been rebuilt, the church remains in use and has several chapels and a series of modern stained-glass windows. The 365-foot Dom Tower, no longer connected with the church, has 465 steps and contains two chapels: St. Michael's at the tower's midpoint and Egmont near the top.

CENTRAL MUSEUM contains valuable old paintings and a 55-foot Viking ship. Open Mon. through Sat. 10 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5.

PAUSHUIZE was built in the 16th century for Adrian VI, the Dutch pope. It is now the governor's residence.

UNIVERSITY, shown to the public on request, contains the famous Treaty of Utrecht Hall.

VLISSINGEN (pop. 29,300)

Vlissingen or Flushing is a leading seaport, holiday resort and fishing center. On the South Beveland Peninsula, it is the only major Dutch port directly on the ocean. The city's magnificent boulevard faces the River Scheldt high above the water and the 14th-century Grote Kerk, Museum of Local Antiquities and Oude Markt are also of interest.

VOLENDAM (pop. 8,000)

Volendam is a much visited and photographed tourist center. Its inhabitants dress in the starched caps, wooden s and pantaloons of an era three centu past and live in typical, charming li Dutch homes. Volendam is usually visite on a sight-seeing excursion from Amsterdam. A number of souvenir shops offer Dutch mementos.

ZANDVOORT (pop. 15,000)

About equidistant between Amsterdam and The Hague, Zandvoort is next to Scheveningen, the second largest bathing resort in Holland. It has a wide beach and a wonderful golf course. There is a 3-mile racing circuit for motorcycles and cars where a Grand Prix is held in June and July.

ZWOLLE (pop. 59,000)

Zwolle, the capital of Overijsel, is at an intersection of important roads and railroads. It is a charming city whose ramparts have been replaced by delightful parks and shaded retreats. Points of interest include the Church of Our Lady, with its 15th-century Pepperpot Tower, and the town hall, noted for its attractive Gothic marriage room.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM contains relics of the famous ecclesiastic and writer, Thomas á Kempis, who lived here for 70 years.

HOLLAND

Save

General Information



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Amsterdam Tel. 020-442444

GENERAL INFORMATION
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We trust that this booklet will provide useful information both for those contemplating a trip to Holland and for those who have already arrived.
As much of the information given is liable to sudden change, we cannot guarantee that what was correct at the time of writing will also be correct when you consult this General Information.
We wish you a pleasant trip and happy stay in our country.

NETHERLANDS NATIONAL BUREAU
FOR TOURISM (NBT)

1972

HOLLAND

Area and population

In 1830 12,600 square miles and 2.6 million inhabitants

In 1900 12,800 square miles and 5.1 million inhabitants

In 1971 13,600 square miles and 13.1 million inhabitants

More than half this area lies below sea-level and 6-7% is covered by lakes, rivers and canals, not including the IJsselmeer (the former Zuider Zee). With a population density of over 900 persons per square mile, Holland is the world's most densely populated country. The increase in the country's area is due solely to the reclamation of land from the water.

Language and religion

Dutch is a Germanic language, which is also spoken by about five million Belgians. 41% of the population is Protestant (of various denominations, of which the Dutch Reformed Church is the largest), 40% is Roman Catholic and 19% does not belong to any church.

Livelihood

41.2% of the working population finds a living in industry, 51.5% in trade, transport and other services and 7.3% in agriculture, horticulture and fisheries. The national income in 1971 was calculated as 102,050 milliard guilders.

History

At the close of the Middle Ages the northern Netherlands formed a loose political entity with the southern Netherlands (which more or less coincided with the Belgium of today). The Burgundian Dukes Philip the Good and Charles the Bold endeavoured to strengthen the unity. Under Charles V the Netherlands became attached to the Spanish monarchy. Charles' son Philip II found it necessary heavily to tax the Netherlands (which had meanwhile adopted Protestantism in part) to pay for his wars waged in the Catholic cause, and for this reason attempted to turn the self-governing regions and cities into a centrally administered state with the assistance of Spanish governors. This gave rise to the celebrated revolt against him which developed under the leadership of Prince William of Orange into the Eighty Years War (1568-1648). From this struggle the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands emerged as an independent nation. In the seventeenth century, the Golden Age, it flourished greatly in many a field (commerce, seafaring, colonies, painting, science), but in the eighteenth century it was gradually eclipsed by Britain. After the French occupation in the days of Napoleon the Kingdom of the Netherlands, a constitutional monarchy under the House of Orange, gradually developed into a parliamentary democracy. A number of earlier extensions of the suffrage were followed in 1919 by the introduction of the general franchise for men and women. After the Second World War Indonesia gained its independence, whilst the two colonies in Central America, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, were included in the Kingdom as equal partners.
Holland is a member of Benelux, NATO and the European Common Market.

Climate

As every season has its own charm and the winter is usually not severe, a visit to Holland is worth while whatever the time of year. But it is advisable to bring along rainwear and a sweater. The least rain falls in the months February to May. The following table shows the average temperatures and hours of sunshine a month, calculated from measurements made by the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute during the years 1931 to 1960 at five places scattered throughout the country.

	Average temperature in Holland		Average hours of sunshine
	Centigrade	Fahrenheit	
January	1.9	35	52
February	2.1	36	68
March	4.7	41	123
April	8.1	47	164
May	12.0	54	212
June	15.1	59	222
July	16.9	62	202
August	16.9	62	191
September	14.6	58	146
October	10.4	51	101
November	6.3	43	49
December	3.4	38	40

Travelling to Holland

By road

Good E (for Europe) highways lead to Holland; one of them is the continuous motorway from Oberhausen to Arnhem, which links up the Dutch and German motorway systems.

The principal frontier posts are combined with those of the neighbouring countries, cutting delays to a minimum. At the Nieuwe Schans and Bergh Motorway frontier posts branches will be found of the local VVV's of Groningen and Arnhem, which among other things can attend to hotel bookings elsewhere in the country. If you enter by other routes you can contact for this purpose the VVV's in all larger towns, such as Emmen, Almelo, Hengelo, Enschede, Nijmegen, Venlo, Maastricht, Eindhoven, Breda (which has a branch in the motel at the roundabout on the Antwerp-Rotterdam road) and the Hook of Holland.

"Europabus", the attractive tourist bus service operated by European Railways, operates a network of scheduled services to Holland in the summer months from, among other places, Bad Harzburg, Frankfurt am Main (via Cologne), Freudenstadt, Munich, Salzburg, Innsbruck, Lucerne and London (via Ostend). These bus trips may be combined with train journeys, and hotel accommodation en route can also be arranged (Information from most travel agencies, railway stations and offices of the Netherlands Railways). Fares (1971) are considerably lower than the corresponding rail fares. A return Amsterdam-Bad Harzburg by Europabus costs *f* 61.50, Amsterdam-Frankfurt am Main *f* 55.50, Amsterdam-Cologne *f* 34, Amsterdam-London *f* 103.50 Amsterdam-Ostend *f* 43, Amsterdam-Freudenstadt *f* 69, Rotterdam-Salzburg *f* 94, Utrecht-Innsbruck *f* 96 and Arnhem-Lucerne *f* 114. The returns are valid for two months.

Some distances from Amsterdam

AUSTRIA	
Vienna-Passau-Nuremberg-Würzberg-Autobahn ...	725 miles
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	
Brussels-Antwerp-Breda-Gorinchem	120 miles
Luxembourg-Bastogne-Liège-Hasselt-Eindhoven ...	244 miles
Ostend-Bruges-Flushing-Rotterdam	173 miles
or **Ostend**-Ghent-Antwerp-Breda-Gorinchem	162 miles
DENMARK	
Copenhagen-Puttgarden-Hamburg-Bremen-Hengelo	494 miles
FRANCE	
Biarritz-Tours-Paris-Brussels-Breda	770 miles
Paris-Laon-Brussels-Breda	320 miles
Lyons-Dijon-Nancy-Luxembourg-Liège	555 miles
GERMANY	
Berlin-Autobahn-Hanover-Oberhausen	470 miles
Frankfurt-Autobahn-Arnhem	275 miles
Hamburg-Bremen-Hengelo-Apeldoorn	290 miles
Cologne-Arnhem	165 miles
Munich-Autobahn-Würzberg	500 miles
ITALY	
Milan-St. Gotthard-Basle-Autobahn	710 miles
Rome-Florence-Innsbruck-Augsburg-Autobahn ...	1090 miles
SPAIN-PORTUGAL	
Lisbon-Coimbra-Salamanca-Biarritz-Paris-Brussels	1440 miles
Madrid-Burgos-Biarritz-Paris-Brussels	1100 miles
SWEDEN	
Gothenburg-Puttgarden-Hamburg-Bremen-Hengelo	670 miles
Stockholm-Copenhagen-Puttgarden-Hamburg-Bremen	875 miles
SWITZERLAND	
Basle-Autobahn-Karlsruhe-Arnhem	480 miles
or **Basle**-Colmar-St. Dié-Metz-Luxembourg-Liège	435 miles
Zürich-Donaueschingen-Stuttgart-Autobahn	530 miles

By train

Many direct trains connect other countries with the "lowlands by the sea", while Holland is also linked to many European cities by the Trans-Europ-Express (TEE), fast and comfortable first-class-only trains with a special supplement. Booking is obligatory in TEE trains (See also p. 18, "Travelling about Holland").
North American and Canadian citizens can obtain a EURAIL-PASS which entitles its holder to travel first-class in 13 countries of Western Europe with the exception of Britain. Not obtainable in Holland.

Car sleepers operate from spring to autumn between:
Frejus/St. Raphaël-Avignon and Amsterdam;
Narbonne and Amsterdam;
Genoa-Milan and Amsterdam;
Biasca (in Switzerland, near Lugano) and Hook of Holland;
Villach-Salzburg and Hook of Holland.
Ljubljana and Hook of Holland

Some fares 1971

Second-class return to Amsterdam from:

BELGIUM	
Antwerp	B.Fr. 387
Brussels	B.Fr. 513
Ostend	B.Fr. 787
Liège	B.Fr. 459
Namur	B.Fr. 603
LUXEMBOURG	
Luxembourg ...	L.Fr. 882
GERMANY	
Berlin	DM 127.90
Hamburg	DM 91
Bremen	DM 68
Hanover	DM 71
Essen	DM 40.60
Cologne	DM 52.60
Frankfurt	DM 93.60
Stuttgart	DM 117.60
Nuremberg ...	DM 125.60
Munich	DM 147.60
DENMARK	
Copenhagen ...	D.Kr. 285
NORWAY	
Oslo	N.Kr. 569.10
SWEDEN	
Gothenburg ...	S.Kr. 328
Stockholm	S.Kr. 423
AUSTRIA	
Vienna	Sch 1379
SWITZERLAND	
Zürich	Sw.Fr. 180
Geneva	Sw.Fr. 203

ITALY

Milan	L. 32,800
Rome	L. 44,000

FRANCE

Lille	Fr.Fr. 95.40
Paris	Fr.Fr. 146
Strasbourg	Fr.Fr. 158
Lyons	Fr.Fr. 238 retour touristique
Marseilles ...	Fr.Fr. 306 retour touristique

SPAIN

Barcelona	Pes. 5292
Madrid	Pes. 5316

By ship

Passenger vessels and freighters with passenger accommodation of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. and a number of other companies operate scheduled services from practically every corner of the world to the ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
There are the following scheduled services between **Britain** and Holland:

Car ferries with the roll-on, roll-off system:

1. **Harwich**-Hook of Holland and back (Stoomboot Mij. Zeeland and British Railways), daily;
2. **Felixstowe**-Rotterdam Europoort and back (Transport Ferry Service), daily except Saturdays;
3. **Hull**-Rotterdam Europoort (North Sea Ferries) daily;
4. (Gothenburg)-**Immingham**-Amsterdam (Tor Line), once a week;
5. **Great Yarmouth**-Scheveningen (Norfolk Ferry Service), daily, outside the season: daily except Sundays.

Other boat services with car-carrying facilities:

Hull-Rotterdam (Ass. Humber Lines), several times a week.

Scandinavia. From the Norwegian cities of Bergen and Stavanger there are scheduled services to Amsterdam (Bergen Line), which also carry cars, all the year round. The Tor Line (see above) operates between Gothenburg and Amsterdam, while Fred Olsen Lines during the season operate a roll-on, roll-off ferry service between Kristiansand and Amsterdam.

Via the Rhine passenger ships operate scheduled services between **Basle (Switzerland)** and Strasbourg (France) and Rotterdam and between Basle and Amsterdam (season only). Many towns en route in **Germany** are called at.
In both directions between **Antwerp** and Flushing and Antwerp and Zierikzee the "Flandria" Shipping Co., Antwerp, organizes one-day boat trips between Whitsun and the beginning of September and on some Sundays in July and August respectively.

By air

Royal Dutch Airlines KLM operate direct services to and from all parts of the world.
Many major foreign airlines regularly serve Schiphol, thus linking Holland direct with some 130 cities throughout the world. Schiphol Airport lies 13 feet below sea-level. The Tax-Free Shopping Centre may be used by passengers leaving Schiphol for a flight abroad. Transit passengers may make Minitours, excursions to Amsterdam with a cruise through the canals (lasting from nearly 2 hours to over 4 hours). Intercontinental passengers should ask their travel agent about the VVV Amsterdam-scheme "Day-on the House". Bus services link Schiphol with many places in Holland.
Rotterdam Airport has direct flights to and from Britain and Switzerland. A car ferry flies between Rotterdam and Southend in England.
In addition, from Monday to Friday incl. there is a service on the route Lille-Central Zeeland-Rotterdam-Amsterdam and back.
For details of the domestic air system see "Travelling about Holland", p. 27.

Some fares 1971

Tourist class return to Amsterdam from:

Antwerp	B.Fr. 1540	Milan	L. 69,400
Bremen	DM 180	Montreal	Can. $ 474
Brussels	B.Fr. 1540	Munich	DM 314
Copenhagen	D.Kr. 896	New York	$ 496 ($ 596
Dublin	£ 47.50		high season)
Frankfurt	DM 204	Oslo	N.Kr. 1186
Hamburg	DM 206	Paris	Fr.Fr. 342
London	£ 28.50	Rome	L. 96,000
Madrid	Pes. 11,650	Stockholm	S.Kr. 948
Manchester	£ 33.30	Vienna	Sch. 3328
		Zürich	Sw.Fr. 336

Special returns are available on many routes. Further information: KLM, Netherlands Headquarters, Schiphol Oost.

Customs and immigration formalities

Passports and visas

Citizens of the European countries listed in the following tables 1) and 2) do not require a visa for a stay of more than three months. A valid passport will suffice. In many cases a national identity card will also be enough, or a

passport that is not more than five years out of date, these cases are given in table 2). For children below the age of 16 no passport is required if they are travelling with their parents or an accompanying person, are of the same nationality as the person accompanying them and are entered in the latter's passport. Above the age of 16 years a separate document is required.
Delegates of international organizations require only an identity card (Council of Europe) or a Laissez Passer (European Coal and Steel Community, E.E.C., Euratom and United Nations).
Members of the armed forces of one of the NATO member countries need only a military identity document and a movement order; members of the armed forces of Canada, Britain and the United States stationed in Europe need only a military identity document and a movement order or leave order.

1) Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland (Republic of), Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Vatican City and Yugoslavia.

2)	National identity card	Passport not more than five years out of date
Andorra	×	×
Austria	×	×
Belgium	×	×
France	×	×
Germany (Federal Republic)	×	
Great Britain	×	
Greece	×	
Italy	×	
Liechtenstein	×	×
Luxembourg	×	×
Malta	×	
Monaco	×	×
San Marino	×	
Switzerland	×	×

Besides the above-mentioned delegates, military personnel and citizens of the European countries listed above, the citizens of the following countries also require only a valid passport without visa:

Africa: Ivory Coast (only if a diplomatic or an official passport is used), Gambia, Malawi, Mauritius Morocco, Nigeria, Upper Volta, Senegal, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia and South Africa.

America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras (Rep.), Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Phillippines, Salvador (El), Uruguay, U.S.A., Venezuela.

Asia: Iran, Israel (3 months), Japan (3 months), Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand (only if a diplomatic or official passport is used).

Australia and New Zealand

VISAS

Visitors requiring a visa are advised to consult the Dutch embassy or consulate in their country.
Benelux visas, which are issued by the embassies and consulates of Belgium, Luxembourg or Holland, are valid for visits to all the three countries mentioned.
For a stay of longer than one week visitors must report to the local police (In most cases the hotels attend to this).

HEALTH REGULATIONS

Vaccination

A valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox is required for travellers to or via Holland (except transit air passengers who continue their journey on the same plane) coming from:
1. an infected area
2. outside Europe (Europe is considered to include Cyprus, Greenland and Turkey) **with the exception of:**
Canada, United States of America, the Azores, the Canary Islands, Madeira, French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion, Saint-Pierre, Miquelon, Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles, Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Israel, Mexico, the Caribbean islands and Bermuda, Guyana and, insofar as trans-polar, trans-Pacific and trans-Siberian flights are concerned, also Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

Dogs and cats

When dogs and cats are imported into Holland, a valid certificate of vaccination against rabies is required, stating the name, number and date of manufacture of the vaccine and the date of vaccination (at least 30 days prior to importation).
The certificate must have been legalized by the Veterinary Service of the country where vaccination took place and where more details must be obtainable.
This is also required if a transit stop-over requires a stay in an animals' hotel at Schiphol Airport.
The health inspection of dogs and cats has been abolished at the frontiers inside Benelux.

FOR TEMPORARY IMPORT (MAXIMUM 1 YEAR)

Cars, motor-cycles and scooters

No frontier documents required if the vehicle is to be used for private purposes.
Visitors from countries that are signatories of the International Traffic Convention of 1949 are not obliged to be in possession of an international driving licence provided that they bring along a valid national driving licence and a national identity document for the vehicle. Information on this can best be obtained from recognized motoring organizations.
Motor vehicles must carry a nationality plate (GB, USA, etc.).

DOCUMENTS FOR MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Trailers

No frontier documents required for all kinds of trailers, providing that these display clear signs of use or a valid national registration certificate can be produced.

Bicycles and mopeds

No frontier documents required.

Boats (sport and pleasure craft)

No frontier documents required if imported for touristic purposes. It is necessary to report to the nearest harbour with customs facilities upon entering Dutch waters; outward clearance is also necessary upon leaving Holland. Ship's stores, fuel, etc., that are clearly intended for use on board ship may be freely imported.

Insurance

Third-party insurance, valid for the whole of Benelux, is obligatory for:

a. cars (incl. trailers) — a "green card";

b. motor-cycles, scooters and mopeds — a "pink card" 10 days);

c. buses — a "yellow card" (10 days) or a "golden card" (5 days).

If you are not in possession of such a card, temporary insurance cover can be obtained from the ANWB or a frontier exchange office at the larger frontier posts of the external frontiers of Benelux at a cost of *f* 15 (a.), *f* 6 (b.) and *f* 60/30 (c.).
Extension is possible (only at the frontier) for periods of 10 days (or 5 days respectively), at a respective cost of *f* 15, *f* 6 or *f* 60/30.

Importing and exporting goods

The quantities stated below may be freely imported, provided that they are declared to the Customs. Imports of non-preserved meat products are forbidden. Other perishable foodstuffs must be declared.

Residents of:	European countries	Countries outside Europe
▲ cigarettes	200 or	400 or
cigars	50 or	100 or
small cigars □	100 or	200 or
pipe tobacco	250 grams	500 grams
▲ spirits	1 litre or	1 litre or
sparkling wine □	2 litres or	2 litres or
liqueur wine	2 litres and	2 litres and
non-sparkling wine	2 litres and	2 litres and
non-sparkling Luxembourg wine	8 litres or 10 bottles	8 litres or 10 bottles
perfume	50 grams	50 grams
eau de cologne, lotions, etc.	¼ litre	¼ litre
▲ coffee	500 grams or	500 grams or
coffee essence	200 grams	200 grams
tea	100 grams or	100 grams or
tea essence	40 grams	40 grams
△ goods for re-export up to	*f* 400 °	*f* 2000
△ other goods from EEC countries, up to	*f* 270 *	*f* 270 *
from countries, other than EEC ones, up to	*f* 90 *	*f* 90 *

▲ only for persons of 15 years and older
△ only for non-commercial purposes, e.g. holiday souvenirs
° except for inhabitants of Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland; see for these "other goods"
* the maximum is *f* 270; a combination of *f* 270 and *f* 90 is **not** permitted.
□ or a proportionate quantity of these goods together.

Foreign exchange

For non-residents in Holland there are no import and export restrictions regarding money and foreign exchanges, except that silver coins beyond a maximum of *f* 25 may not be exported. Silver Liberation ten-guilder pieces do not fall under this exception.

Exporting goods

There are no export duties. However, visitors from abroad should bear in mind that their own country does not allow unlimited imports free of duty of articles bought outside that country. In case of doubt it is advisable to enquire of your travel agency, motoring organization, touring club or the Customs.

Flower bulbs (for blossom times see p. 48)

All flower bulbs to be sent or taken out of the country must be inspected by the Plant Pathological Service. Most countries forbid imports of bulbs without a certificate from this service. You are therefore advised not to export bulbs yourself. Dutch bulb dealers are fully conversant with legal provisions, and ship bulbs all over the world.

Your stay in Holland

Accommodation

You can obtain information on accommodation from your travel agency or the local Tourist Information Office (VVV) in Holland. On the inside back cover you will find the addresses of the provincial and some city VVV offices. The Netherlands National Bureau for Tourism (NBT) offices abroad also publish multilingual lists of hotels, motels, camp sites, holiday bungalows and camping farms, and also of youth hostels and similar accommodation.
The VVV's at the seaside resorts and in the leading tourist centres have lists of boarding houses and private addresses renting furnished rooms. Every VVV supplies information on accommodation, whether for business or pleasure. Exact details will be furnished if the following is stated:

1. date of arrival;
2. date of departure;
3. number and kind of persons forming the party (women, men, married couples, boys or girls, the age being stated for the last two categories) and the number of single and double rooms required;
4. kind of accommodation required (hotel, boarding house, furnished room, holiday chalet or camping facility) and the price class;
5. other details regarding holiday accommodation (bed and breakfast, semi-board or full board).

Please enclose an international reply coupon in applications. The offices of the National Bureau for Tourism abroad cannot make any bookings. For this purpose you must contact your travel agency or the local VVV if a city, seaside resort or other tourist centre is concerned. These VVV's sometimes request a small fee for this service.

Cancellation

Cancellation of a firm booking may lead to a demand for compensation (Sometimes a percentage of the cost of accommodation is demanded upon booking, which is regarded as compensation if the booking is cancelled).

Hotels and motels

It is advisable to reserve rooms well in advance during the bulb season (April-May), around Easter and Whitsun, in the holiday months of July and August and in Christmas week in the tourist centres. If no reservation has been made and you have difficulty in finding accommodation upon arrival, the best thing is to contact the local VVV office, which will nearly always be able to find you somewhere to stay. Clerical charges are made for this service.
In addition, it is possible to book accommodation at a large number of VVV's for elsewhere in the country. Of particular importance in this respect to visitors entering the country are the VVV information posts at Schiphol, the airport of Amsterdam, at the Hook of Holland, the port of arrival of the Harwich boats; at Emmen; Almelo; Hengelo; Enschede; Groningen (with a branch at the Nieuwe Schans frontier post); Arnhem (with a branch at the Bergh Motorway frontier post); Nijmegen; Venlo; Roermond; Maastricht; Eindhoven; Tilburg; Breda (branch in the motel at the roundabout on the Antwerp-Rotterdam road).
The hotels charge prices upwards of *f* 12.50 for a single room with breakfast. In luxury hotels the minimum price for this is about *f* 35. The hotels are classified. They are obliged to display the price of accommodation in the rooms and to have a price list available for inspection at the reception desk. Hotels often give a reduction for a longer stay, and many also charge lower prices outside the height of the season; in general breakfast is included in the price.
For addresses (with rates) of hotels and motels (about 30), see the hotel lists of the National Bureau for Tourism. "Holiday Inns" near Leyden and Utrecht (the latter under construction).

"Horecaf" Lunch Coupon System

A large group of "Horecaf" hotels and restaurants in Holland operate the "Horecaf" Lunch Coupon System. The purpose of this system is to enable the guests boarding at "Horecaf" hotels to lunch at one of the other establishments working the system during their trips. For this purpose the guest can ask in his hotel for a lunch coupon instead of a lunch packet. This coupon is valid only on the day of issue and is non-transferable. The guest is then served a lunch in one of the other establishments operating the system on presentation of this coupon, without any further charge at all (not even a tip). The host establishment determines the lunch menu.
Further information may be obtained from the reception desk at your hotel.

Tips

10 or 15% service is charged on hotel bills, depending on whether you stay longer or shorter than five days. When the bill is presented the amount due inclusive of service must be stated.

Youth hostels

The 60 youth hostels of the **Stichting Nederlandse Jeugdherberg Centrale (NJHC),** Prof. Tulpstraat 2-6, Amsterdam, tel. 020-226045, are open all the year round - except for the holidays of the hostel wardens - to young people of Dutch and other nationalities holding an international youth hostel card. For the height of the season you are advised to book ahead on specially obtainable application cards.
Besides being active in international youth tourism, the NJHC plays an important part in providing accommodation and programmes for school working weeks, creatieve working weeks, conferences, etc.
The 1971 charges are: a night's stay *f* 4.50 (Amsterdam *f* 4.75), incl. breakfast *f* 5.25, incl. hot meal *f* 7.50, incl. breakfast and hot meal *f* 9,50 incl. breakfast, lunch packet and hot meal *f* 11.25, hire of linen sleeping bag *f* 1.50.
In some youth hostels you can cook your own meals in a kitchen especially provided for that purpose.
Information on youth hostels is also provided by the local VVV's.

Boarding houses

Holland has ample boarding house accommodation. Many boarding houses are of a family nature. A national list does not exist, but the local VVV's can supply addresses of professional and private boarding houses. For a stay in July or August booking several months in advance is advisable.

Holiday chalets

Holiday chalets should be rented even further in advance than boarding houses and private accommodation. The offices of the National Bureau for Tourism and the VVV offices can supply lists of holiday chalets.

Camping sites

Camping is regulated by local and provincial by-laws. In general it is permitted only on specially designated sites. Foreign tourists need no special documents for a stay on a camp site. Presentation of their passport or other identity document will suffice. Prices usually lie between *f* 1.00 and *f* 2.00 per person per night; some sites charge per day or per calendar day. It is therefore best to enquire about charges immediately upon arrival to avoid disappointment. Efforts are being made to arrive at a uniform system of charging. Extra charges are generally made for caravans, tents and cars. The offices of the National Bureau for Tourism and the VVV furnish lists of camp sites.

Conference centres,

Camping houses and farms

Lists of these forms of accommodation, which resemble youth hostels in their facilities, are available from the NBT and its offices abroad and from the VVV offices in Holland

They are particularly suitable for accommodating groups of young people (schoolchildren, students, etc.) and are usually booked up well in advance for the holiday periods, especially around Easter and Whitsun and in July and August.

Congress facilities

Holland is particularly attractive as a congress country.
Details of both large and small congress facilities are available from the office of the National Bureau for Tourism.

Children's holiday homes

The list of children's holiday homes contains a variety of addresses of children's camps run in the summer only and children's boarding houses and hotels open all the year round in most cases. Some of these also take very young children. This list is obtainable from the offices of the National Bureau for Tourism.

EATING AND DRINKING

Every country has its own customs in this respect. The Dutch usually eat a fairly hearty breakfast with coffee and tea, then drink one or more cups of coffee with milk between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, and usually lunch on sandwiches with coffee, the "koffietafel", sometimes with a salad or a small hot dish. Between three and five in the afternoon tea is often drunk, sometimes with a biscuit (cookie). The main meal is customarily eaten between 6 and 8 p.m., and consists traditionally of potatoes, meat and vegetables, often preceded by soup and usually followed by a dessert.
Dutch cuisine is sound. The ingredients are of very high quality but are prepared simply.
It goes without saying that the many excellent restaurants offer the visitor a much wider range of possibilities than the family boarding houses, with the usual plain cooking. Good restaurants generally serve French cuisine. In many towns there are Chinese and Indonesian restaurants, some very cheap, others rather expensive. The more expensive ones are almost always good, but many of the cheap ones are also excellent. Whilst in most of the cities of Europe one can nowadays find good Chinese restaurants, nowhere outside Indonesia can one get as good a "rijsttafel" as in Holland. This will certainly be an experience for anyone not afraid of a copious, highly seasoned meal. Beer is the traditional drink with it. In the cities you will also find very good Italian and Spanish restaurants.

Tourist menu

Many Dutch restaurants offer a tourist menu, consisting of three courses, for *f* 7.25 all-in.
These restaurants may be identified by the emblem shown here.
A folder listing the establishments taking part is obtainable from the offices of the National Bureau for Tourism and the VVV.



Specialities in the better restaurants

Although every good restaurant does its best to develop its own specialities, the choice must be somewhat determined by the products of the country. With this in mind, it is worth while looking out for:

Oysters. The big Zeeland oysters are celebrated. Through the Delta Plan, which will change the breeding grounds into fresh water lakes, they are doomed to die out, but they are still available in abundance in the months of September to March.

Lobsters. The Zeeland oyster breeders also breed lobsters which are partly imported from Scandinavia.

Fish. Fillet of **sole** in particular is often very well prepared. As a hors d'oeuvre salt raw **herring** (June-September) and smoked **eel** on a slice of bread or toast are greatly to be recommended to the connoisseur. Many kinds of tasty dishes are also made with **shrimps.**

Asparagus and fresh vegetables. In Holland particularly large and white asparagus is grown which is obtainable fresh in May and June. Fresh vegetables are available all the year round, thanks to glasshouse cultivation.

Cheese. In other countries the round Edam cheese is the best-known Dutch variety. But many connoisseurs prefer Gouda cheese. Old Leyden or cumin cheese likewise has its adherents. It is not the custom to eat cheese as a dessert in Dutch families; it is eaten either on bread or in cubes with an aperitif. Recently Dutch dessert cheeses have appeared on the market, the best known of these being the soft, creamy "Kernhem" cheese. The better restaurants, of course, also serve French and Italian varieties of cheese.

Strawberries, grapes, apples and pears. These products of highly developed fruit growing are almost always of excellent quality.

What to select in simple establishments

The visitor whose wanderings bring him to a simple restaurant with only a Dutch menu may find the following list of dishes useful. They will nearly always be well prepared:

Uitsmijter. This consists of two slices of bread with roast beef or ham topped by two fried eggs.

Biefstuk (beefsteak). Meat of good quality is always used for this; usually the steak is served rare. If you want it well done, ask for a **doorbakken biefstuk.** In restaurants chopped beefsteak is called "duitse biefstuk".

Gebraden kip (roast chicken) is also one of the most common dishes.

Boerenomelet. An omelette filled with pieces of potato, vegetables and diced bacon is a nourishing dish likewise found on many menus.

In places not too far away from the sea **gebakken tong** (fried sole) is offered, especially on Fridays. You will rarely be disappointed in it.

The **koffietafel** mentioned above is likewise a reasonable guarantee of a tasty lunch for those who do not precisely want a hot midday meal.

In conclusion, an excellent means of warding off a sudden onset of hunger is to buy a bag of chips (French fries to the American visitor) from quick-lunch counters and the many roadside stalls.

Typically Dutch dishes

Besides the **new herring** and **smoked eel** already mentioned, many kinds of pancakes are obtainable, often in restaurants specializing in them, and varying from heavy **bacon pancakes** to **apple pancakes.** Also typically Dutch are various kinds of vegetables and potatoes mashed together, which are served in particular in the winter months, such as **sauerkraut with bacon, curly kale with sausage** and **hutspot met klapstuk,** carrots mashed with onions and potatoes and served with thin flank. An even more substantial dish is **snert** or **pea soup** (with pork and a knuckle-bone), which must be so thick that a spoon can stand up in it.

Sweets and confectionery

There is a wide choice and a considerable number of regional differences. Various excellent chocolate factories market chocolate and sweets in many forms and all kinds of attractive packing. Children love **chocoladehagelslag** (chocolate hail) on their bread. Owing to the widespread custom of eating biscuits (cookies) with coffee and tea, a wide variety of these are available.

Only a few of the many regional and local sweet specialties can be mentioned here.

The **Limburgse vla** is a well-known fruit tart, of which there are again all kinds of local varieties. Zeeland has its **bolussen** (treacle cakes), **profetenbrood** (fine bread rolls) and **babbelaars** (bull's eyes). Then there are various kinds of **spiced gingerbread,** eaten in buttered slices, the most famous being the Groningen and Deventer **koek.** Friesland is famous for its **suikerbrood** or sugar-cake and The Hague for its **hopjes,** chewy toffees.

Drinks

The most common drink is probably **coffee,** which is drunk with milk and sugar and plays a big part in the lives of the Dutch. In the cities Italian espresso coffee is becoming increasingly popular.

Tea is drunk less than in Britain and often without milk.

British visitors would be advised to ask for strong tea **(sterke thee).**
As regards alcoholic drinks, the many excellent kinds of **beer** and **jenever** or Dutch gin are the best known, but in addition there are many good **liqueurs** and a number of typical Dutch drinks like **lemon and blackberry gin** and **advocaat,** a kind of eggnog. A number of breweries and gin distilleries can be visited.
Jenever (40%) is drunk mostly as an aperitif, sometimes with angostura or other bitters, in which case the "borreltje" (glass of jenever) becomes a "bittertje". In addition to old jenever there is young jenever, which has a somewhat sharper taste.
There are no vineyards in Holland, but French, German and Luxemburg wines are available everywhere, as are foreign aperitifs, of which sherry, vermouth and port are drunk the most. Coffee or milk is usually drunk with the midday meal. Many Dutch people do not drink with the evening meal, which is why you sometimes have to ask specially for water, mineral water, beer or wine in restaurants.

Tips

Restaurants and cafes usually charge 15% service. When the bill is presented the amount due inclusive of service must be stated. In snackbars, cafeterias and quick-lunch counters 10% service is charged.

Travelling about Holland

By rail

There are few countries that lend themselves better to sightseeing by train than Holland. That is due to the location of the country, the dense railway network and the short distances.
Modern electric and diesel-electric trains operate frequent services between all parts of Holland at least once an hour, and twice an hour or more on the busy lines. Timetables are obtainable for *f* 1.95 from stations, newspaper kiosks and bookshops.
In 1970 Netherlands Railways introduced the **Intercity network,** a national system of express trains between the cities, calling at only a few stations in between.
You may break your journey at any station en route, visit the town or village and continue the trip later in the day.
Some fares 1971
Travel by train in Holland is relatively cheap, as the following fares show:

Amsterdam-The Hague (40 miles)		
single	1st class *f* 7.40	2nd class *f* 5.20
day return	1st class *f* 10.80	2nd class *f* 7.00
Rotterdam-Arnhem (70 miles)		
single	1st class *f* 12.60	2nd class *f* 9.00
day return	1st class *f* 18.60	2nd class *f* 13.00

Children up to and including the age of three travel free of charge, children aged from four up to and including nine travel half-fare.

Returns

Returns are valid for one day.

Evening returns are valid in trains that leave at 6 p.m. or later (not on Fridays and Sundays). Price: single + *f* 0.25.
Weekend returns: leaving Saturday, returning Sunday. Price: day return + *f* 1.

8-day criss-cross season ticket

A very suitable method of exploring Holland by rail is the eight-day general season ticket, with which you can travel criss-cross through Holland for eight days. 1971 price: 1st class *f* 66, 2nd class *f* 44. Children from four up to and including nine travel half-fare.
You can also use this season ticket on practically all interurban bus lines for half-fare in June, July and August.

3-day West of Holland season ticket

For someone with less time to spare, the 3-day West of Holland season ticket is ideal. It gives you unlimited travel in the area bordered by the Hook of Holland and Rotterdam in the south, Hilversum and Utrecht in the east and Den Helder and Enkhuizen in the north. It also entitles you to use free of charge the trams and buses in Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam. The price is *f* 35 for first-class and *f* 25 for second-class travel (children half-fare).

Day season ticket

For *f* 20 (first class *f* 30) you can travel a whole day as long and as far as you want. Extension *f* 5 (first class *f* 7.50) a day to a maximum of 5 days.
For all these season tickets a Netherlands Railways identity card, with passport photograph, is necessary. It is free and valid for five years.
In addition to the above season tickets there are also possibilities of reductions for teenagers, persons above the age of 65 and two to five persons.
For information on season tickets and identity cards, and to obtain them, you can apply **in** Holland to the railway stations and **outside** Holland to the representatives of the Netherlands Railways and the recognized travel agencies.

Rail Europ Junior

Young people between 10 and 21 years can, for *f* 4, obtain a "Rail Europ Junior" card. This card can be applied for at any station in Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland. The following information has to be given: name full address, date of birth, passport number (for young people under the age of sixteen

the number of the parents' passport). No passport photograph is required.
This card gives the holder a 25% reduction on international tickets from and via the countries listed above to Holland and back. It is valid for 3 years, but not later than the holder's 21st birthday.

Excursions and "Mini-trips"

Netherlands Railways run 30 different "holiday day-trips" to well-known and less-known - but equally attractive - touristic sights from the beginning of May to the end of September. At most stations you can buy the combined tickets covering the train journey with boat or bus trips and admission fees, etc., which means a considerable reduction. You can then make the trip at your leisure. Detailed illustrated booklets on these day-trips in Dutch, German and English are available from the stations and from the representatives of Netherlands Railways from the beginning of May.
In the autumn and winter months you can make "Mini-trips", short all-in tours covering several days.

Carriage of pets

Small pets in a kennel, basket or bag not exceeding the size of a seat are admitted to the trains free of charge. Dogs on a lead travel half-fare.
Only lap dogs are allowed in the first-class compartments. No dogs are permitted in the dining car.

Porters

Porters are available at the following stations: Amsterdam (Centraal), Roosendaal, Rotterdam (Centraal) and Utrecht (Centraal).
Charge *f* 0.55 per piece of baggage.

Left-luggage offices

Most stations have a left-luggage office. Charge: *f* 0.25 per piece of baggage per day. A number of large stations have automatic lockers. Charge: *f* 0.50 per 24 hours. After 72 hours the baggage is transferred to the left-luggage office for safe-keeping.

Wheelchairs

At many stations the Red Cross provides wheelchairs free of charge for use by the public (see list in timetable). The chairs can be wheeled by the invalid's companion or by a porter. The latter's assistance is free of charge. Netherlands Railways would be grateful if the companion returned the wheelchair to where it came from.

By road

Interurban bus services

A dense network of interurban services operated by comfortable buses provides frequent connections between the cities and the smaller places. In the cities these buses generally have their terminal in the immediate vicinity of the railway stations. Various bus companies have cheap day tickets for their whole system. The VVV's can supply information on times of departure and fares; they will usually also be able to furnish details of bus services and coach trips elsewhere in the country.

Public urban transport

Public urban transport is provided by trams and buses, while Rotterdam also has its Metro (underground or subway). In Arnhem some trolley buses run in addition to the buses. Fares differ from place to place; a single ride may cost *f* 0.40 to *f* 0.75. In many cases such a ticket may be used for unlimited transfers to other lines of the same system. In most cities cheaper tickets are available for children below a certain age.
If you are staying for some time in a given city, you would do well in most cases to buy a ticket valid for a number of rides, which often gives you a considerable reduction on the normal fare. In Rotterdam and The Hague these tickets are available from kiosks, etc., throughout the city, and are cheaper from these addresses than in the buses or trams.
Travellers by train can, when buying their ticket, also purchase a **national reduction ticket** (4 rides for *f* 1.80). This ticket is valid on local buses and trams throughout the country.
Rotterdam has weekly tickets valid for Metro, trams and buses (*f* 7 for all city lines and *f* 8.25 for the whole system, including places on the outskirts. Day tickets valid for the whole system are obtainable for *f* 2.25). Amsterdam and The Hague make available "bejaardenkaarten", i.e. tickets for all persons older than 65, enabling them to travel at the same fare as children. You need not be a resident of Amsterdam or even of Holland to qualify for these. These tickets are valid every day, but not during the rush-hour (before 9 a.m. and between 4.30 and 6.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday). Amsterdam also has day tickets costing *f* 2.50 which are also valid in night buses running on various routes.

Taxis

You may hail empty taxis in Holland, but few will be found. They can often be recognized by the illuminated sign "taxi" on the roof. There are taxi ranks at the railway stations and at various other points in the cities, and for the rest you have to telephone for a taxi, which usually has an immediate result. The fares differ from place to place. Usually meters are fitted to the dashboard of the taxi, showing the fare inclusive of tip. Fares, August 1971. In Amsterdam a fixed charge of *f* 1.20 plus about *f* 0.70 per laden kilometre. In Rotterdam a fixed charge of *f* 1.40 and about *f* 1 per laden kilometre. In The Hague a fixed charge of *f* 1.40

(taxi from a rank) or *f* 1.60 (taxi from a garage) and about *f* 0.85 per laden kilometre. In other places and for trips outside the towns the price per kilometre varies from *f* 0.50 to *f* 1. Waiting costs from about *f* 6 to *f* 9 an hour, and in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague *f* 12, *f* 10 and *f* 10.80 an hour respectively.

Car hire and purchase

Renting a medium-sized (European) car in the summer season costs from *f* 15 to *f* 35 a day, often with 100 free kilometres a day. Above the free limit 7 to 21 cents per kilometre must be paid. Rates are cheaper if you rent a car by the week, and prices are considerably lower out of season. A deposit is required. The big American car rental firms have representatives in Holland, for instance at Schiphol. Addresses of car rental firms are obtainable from VVV offices and some (11) information offices at the main railway stations (see railway timetable).

Non-residents may receive a considerable tax concession on a car bought in Holland. At Schiphol Airport tax-free cars can be purchased on the spot. For further information apply to car dealers, the big car rental firms and the agents of KLM.

Petrol (gasoline) and oil prices as per 1 August, 1971

litre of normal petrol, octane number 90	from *f* 0.647 to *f* 0.652
litre of premium petrol, octane number 98	from *f* 0.675 to *f* 0.68
litre of diesel oil	from *f* 0.223 to *f* 0.228
litre can of lubricating oil	from *f* 2.45 to *f* 4.15
greasing	approx. *f* 5
2-stroke fuel for mopeds	approx. *f* 0.83

Bicycle hire (see "Cycling", p. 36).

Roads

Holland has a dense and modern road system which includes four-lane and six-lane motorways. The small country roads, which often give you a much better opportunity to see the scenery, are also in excellent condition. Along these local roads a number of tourist routes have been marked out by special signs (see "Signposting" below).

Some distances

From Amsterdam to:

The Hague	35 miles	Alkmaar	23 miles
Rotterdam	45 miles	Den Helder	48 miles
Groningen	118 miles		
Arnhem	63 miles	From The Hague to:	
Utrecht	24 miles	Arnhem	75 miles
Eindhoven	75 miles	Gouda	19 miles
Maastricht	130 miles	Venlo-Middelb.	125 miles
Enschede	100 miles	Arnh.-Groningen	102 miles

Signposting

The signposting of Dutch roads is done by the Royal Dutch Touring Club (ANWB). Along the motorways and a number of other important main roads stand large blue signs with white letters. Elsewhere tall white signs with black letters are used, which often do not easily catch the eye of strangers. It is therefore advisable when driving in a city to consult a map of the chief through routes. The VVV, which sometimes has a branch office on the roads leading into the cities, will be able to provide you with such a map. Through routes in the cities are also often indicated by the sign "Doorgaand Verkeer" or by rectangular blue signs with a slender white arrow. If you should happen to lose your way, do not hesitate to ask a passer-by. Foreign languages (especially English and German) are widely known in Holland, and most Dutch people are only too happy to take every opportunity to put what they have learned into practice. On small country roads and cycle tracks you will further find low signs known as "toadstools".

Of particular utility to the visiting motorist who wants to see something of the many kinds of scenery to be found in Holland are the six-sided "route" signs likewise placed by the ANWB. These lead along particularly picturesque routes, often with certain sights such as castles, windmills, etc..

The routes (39 in number) cover the whole country, are usually 60 to 120 miles long and can be followed in whole or in part.

A description of these routes with route map is obtainable — solely in Holland — from the ANWB and/or VVV offices (upon payment and only in Dutch).

In the appropriate season the ANWB also marks out a route in the bulb district, signposted by a tulip emblem.

In the Betuwe district of South Gelderland blossom routes are marked out by the VVV's, indicated by arrows with a fruit emblem.

Road services

1. All the main roads are patrolled by the ANWB's Wegenwacht, similar to the British AA patrols, in yellow cars. These patrols will also assist visitors whose cars break down.

This assistance is free if you show a membership card of a touring club or motoring organization (affiliated to the AIT) in your own country. You can also obtain ANWB maps at member's price upon presentation of this card. Non-residents can become temporary members for *f* 10.

2. In Amsterdam you can get technical assistance for your car day and night by ringing the local Wegenwacht service of the ANWB, tel. 224466. In The Hague the same facility can be obtained by ringing 264426.

3. Information on road conditions, regarding both hold-ups and weather, may be obtained by ringing the road information service of the KNAC-ANWB in The Hague, tel. 070-264455, which is open day and night, including the weekends.

Ferry services and tolls

In Holland there are many ferry services on secondary roads crossing rivers and canals. Ferries form the link with the Wadden Islands in the north of the country, some of the islands in the province of South Holland, and Zeeland Flanders in the south-west. Most ferries are equipped to carry motor vehicles (incl. buses). In general fares are not high.

The principal ferry services are:

a. Wadden Islands	Den Helder-Texel (booking for cars impossible) Harlingen-Terschelling Holwerd-Ameland and **not for cars:** Harlingen-Vlieland and Lauwersoog-Schiermonnikoog
b. South-West Holland	
New Waterway:	Maassluis-Rozenburg
Zijpe (Schouwen-Duiveland):	Zijpe-Anna Jacoba
Western Scheldt:	Flushing-Breskens Hoedekenskerke-Terneuzen and Kruiningen-Perkpolder

Since the end of 1965 the whole of Zeeland - with the exception of Zeeland Flanders - has been accessible from the north by road without ferries. Coming from Rotterdam, you go via the following tunnels, bridges and dams: the Heinenoord Tunnel under the Old Maas, Haringvliet Bridge (toll bridge), Grevelingen Dam (no toll), Zeeland Bridge (three-mile-long) toll bridge linking Schouwen-Duiveland with North Beveland), the Zandkreek Dam (between North and South Beveland) and the Veersegat Dam (between North Beveland and Walcheren). The toll for the Haringvliet Bridge is *f* 1 for all motor vehicles on more than two wheels. The same for the Zeeland Bridge: car without trailer *f* 3 and for a bus-passenger *f* 0.50.

Rules of the road

In Holland you drive on the right and overtake on the left. You must use your indicator when overtaking.

Priority

Police cars and **fire engines** with their sirens in operation always have priority. In addition, the **tram** occupies a special position. It has priority over all traffic that is not itself travelling on a priority road; finally, **funeral processions** and **military columns** may not be intersected.

Apart from these special categories the following rules apply successively:

1. Traffic on priority roads and priority crossings has priority over traffic from side-streets.
Priority roads are indicated by diamond-shaped orange signs; priority crossings are indicated by the sign used internationally; a triangle with a red border containing against a white background a thick black arrow with a thin transverse line. The approach to a priority road or crossing is always indicated by the well-known inverted triangular signs.

2. **Traffic continuing straight ahead** has priority over traffic turning off the same road (When turning right always watch out for cycles and mopeds coming up behind!).

3. **Fast-moving traffic** (i.e. cars, motor-cycles, trucks, etc.) has priority over slow-moving traffic. The latter is formed by bicycles and mopeds (which, to distinguish them from motor-cycles, are fitted with a yellow plate on the front mudguard), farm tractors, horses and carts, etc.

4. Fast traffic **coming from the right** has priority over fast and slow traffic coming from the left; slow traffic coming from the right has priority over slow traffic coming from the left.
This fourth rule also applies to roundabouts (traffic circles), so that cars coming on to the roundabout have priority over those already on it.

Pedestrians' priority

Pedestrians on zebra crossings (indicated by black and white stripes on the road) must be given priority. At junctions traffic turning off must give priority to pedestrians going straight ahead, even if there is no zebra crossing in the side-street. Blind persons, who may be identified by their white stick, and all persons proceeding with difficulty must be given unimpeded passage. Tram passengers must be allowed to board and leave the vehicle without hindrance.

Speed limit

There is a speed limit of 50 kilometres (30 miles) an hour in built-up areas. The speed limits applicable to roads outside the built-up area are indicated by signs. For cars with single-axle trailers a maximum of 80 kilometres (50 miles) an hour applies at all times on roads outside the built-up area; for those with other trailers 60 kilometres (37½ miles) an hour.

Turning off and choosing your lane

At many junctions the lane which must be chosen for a certain direction is indicated by arrows painted on the road surface.

Lighting

Lighting-up time is from 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise. Inside built-up areas only sidelights (parking lights) or dipped headlights are permitted. Headlights must be switched on in fog.



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Level crossings

Many level crossings are automatically protected (for 27 seconds) by barriers guarding only one side of the road. You may not cross on the other side of the road.
When the barrier is raised, wait until the bell stops ringing and/or the red light goes out; a train may be coming from the other side. Never cross in file (always keep a car's length in between!).

Divided carriageways; motorways

When driving on a divided carriageway you must keep to the right-hand lane unless there are signs to the contrary. This also applies to roads divided by public gardens, but not to those divided by water (for instance a canal). You may not stop on a motorway, not even on the hard shoulder at the side, unless you have mechanical trouble or to refuel out of a spare tank or when taken ill. The filling stations along the motorways are obliged to have clean toilets, use of which is free. For picnics and resting separate parking places have been and are being made, designated by signs showing a "resting man".

Road signs

A number of road signs applicable to Holland that are not generally known in other countries are illustrated in the four-language folder of the Verbond voor Veilig Verkeer obtainable from the offices of the NBT.

Parking

In supervised car parks a fee of *f* 0.25 to *f* 0.50 is charged. The fees are usually posted up. Almost all cities have installed parking meters and/or have introduced blue zones, in which parking is permitted for limited periods only and parking discs must be displayed; these discs are obtainable from the ANWB and police stations.
When parking by canals it is advisable to set the handbrake.

Rules of the road for cyclists and moped-riders

Cyclists may ride side by side in pairs as long as they do not impede other traffic in so doing; moped-riders may never do this. Holland has an intensive system of separate cycle tracks, many of which may also be used by moped-riders. **Compulsory cycle tracks** are shown by a round blue sign with a white bicycle on it; where there is such a track, cyclists and moped-riders may not make use of the roadway. **Optional cycle tracks** are shown by a small rectangular black sign bearing in white letters the inscription "rijwielpad" or "fietspad"; these tracks may not be used by moped-riders unless their engines are switched off. There is a speed limit of 30 kilometres (19 miles) an hour for mopeds in the built-up area of towns and villages; outside the built-up area this limit is 40 kilometres (25 miles) an hour. Pillion-passengers must be seated on a proper saddle and must rest both feet on foot-rests on **both sides** of the vehicle.

By water

The ferry services to the Wadden Islands and across the Western Scheldt in Zeeland have been listed under "Ferry services and tolls", p. 24. In addition there are scheduled boat services in other parts of the country, too, for instance between Enkhuizen and Urk (from April to the beginning of October, **but not on Sundays)** and between Enkhuizen and Staveren (mid May to mid September).
Tours and cruises can be made in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Arnhem, Groningen, Giethoorn, Delft and Maastricht, among other places, and also over the Frisian lakes, over the lakes of the province of South Holland (from Leyden and The Hague), to the Delta Works (for instance from Rotterdam and Scharendijke, on the north side of Schouwen-Duiveland), to the Biesbosch (from Gorinchem, Dordrecht and Lage Zwaluwe, among other places) and over the waters of Zeeland (Zierikzee to Veere and back). In the summer months there are several boat services in both directions between Flushing and Antwerp. Many Rhine cruises are also operated.

By air

Domestic services

The Nederlandse Luchtvaart Mij N.V., a subsidiary of the KLM, operates the following services with Fokker Friendships:
Amsterdam-Enschede-Groningen/Assen and back;
Amsterdam-Eindhoven-Maastricht and back.
The 1971 fares are:

From Amsterdam to	Single	Return
Eindhoven	*f* 28	twice the single fare
Enschede	*f* 32	
Groningen	*f* 36	
Maastricht	*f* 36	

90% reduction for children up to the age of two; 50% reduction for children aged between 2 and 12; 25% reduction for persons aged between 12 and 22 and 65 and over.

Pleasure flights

Amsterdam - Moorman Air (tel. 020-159098) operates pleasure flights over Amsterdam from Schiphol Airport. The charge for a 15-20 minutes flight is *f* 25. Flights over other parts of Holland (Delta Works, IJsselmeer polders, etc.) are also possible.
The charges for the latter flights depend on the wishes of the passengers.
The pleasure flights can be made in the weekends from mid April to mid September, and daily in July and August.

Rotterdam - Nationaal Vliegtuigbeheer (tel. 010-241151) operates from Rotterdam Airport: a. 15-minute flights over Rotterdam and immediate vicinity, *f* 20; b. 30-minute flights above the Delta Works (short Delta flight) and Scheveningen, *f* 30; c. long Delta flights (45 min. to 1 hour), *f* 45 to *f* 60.

Bosschenhoofd - (between Seppe and Roosendaal) King Air Service (tel. 01652-3377 operates from Seppe Airfield (a) 15-minute flights to Breda for *f* 20, (b) ditto to Bergen op Zoom, (C) 60 minutes via Haringvliet to Delta Works and back via Tholen for *f* 75.

Eelde - King Air Service (tel. 05907-2464) operates flights above Groningen and North Holland from May to mid August. Rates: 15 minutes *f* 20, 30 minutes *f* 36 and 60 minutes *f* 72.

Beek - Aero Limburg (tel. 04402-1559) operates from Zuid Airfield flights above Maastricht and South Limburg all the year round. Rate *f* 45 per 3 persons.

Texel - King Air Service (tel. 02225-267) operates flights above Texel from Texel Airfield, Eierland, in June, July and August. Rate: 15 minutes *f* 20.

Art, entertainment and sightseeing

Museums and art galleries

Art: Among the best advertisements for Holland are its many outstanding painters, whose works are among the most valuable possessions of numerous European and American collections. Fortunately, many of the best 17th century paintings may still be seen in Holland, as also the majority of the works of Van Gogh, the most famous of modern painters. The principal art galleries are:

Amsterdam - Rijksmuseum (16th-19th century painting; sculpture, arts and crafts); **Stedelijk Museum** (Modern art, incl. Van Gogh); **Rembrandthuis** (etchings and drawings by Rembrandt); **Historical Museum** (paintings, prints, objects, etc., relating to the history of Amsterdam); Rijksmuseum Vincent Van Gogh (opening approx. end of 1972).

Haarlem - Frans Hals Museum (portraits of civic militia and trustees by Frans Hals, paintings by Haarlem masters from the 16th century to the present day).

Leyden - Lakenhal (painting 16th century to the present day incl. Lucas van Leyden and Jan Steen; antiquities relating to Leyden).

The Hague - Mauritshuis (Dutch painting from 1450 to 1800; some foreign paintings); **Gemeentemuseum** (mainly modern art, old musical instruments), **Panorama Mesdag** (large panoramic painting of Scheveningen around 1880).

Rotterdam - Museum Boymans-Van Beuningen (works of sculpture and paintings from the 15th to the 20th centuries, incl. Hieronymus Bosch, 17th century landscapes).

Utrecht - Centraal en Aartsbisschoppelijk Museum (medieval religious art; old and modern art).

Hoge Veluwe (near Otterlo, north of Arnhem - **Kröller-Müller Museum** (modern art, Van Gogh collection; Sculpture park).

Eindhoven - Stedelijk Van Abbe Museum (20th century art).

Enschede - Rijksmuseum Twenthe (paintings from the Middle Ages to the present day).

Other subjects: the Dutch are great believers in education, which may explain the large number of excellent museums and exhibitions (indoor and open-air). Only a few of the most important ones can be mentioned here. The local VVV's can inform you on the many fascinating possibilities in this field (such as the museums devoted to taxation, the art of cutting, stamps, shells, typewriters and tiles, to mention only a few).

Transport

Amsterdam - Dutch Historical Shipping Museum.

Rotterdam - "Prins Hendrik" Shipping Museum

Groningen - Northern Shipping Museum

Sneek (F) - Frisian Shipping Museum

Utrecht - Railway Museum

Leidschendam (ZH) - National Automobile Museum

Leek (near Groningen) - "Nienoord" National Carriage Museum

Heerenveen (F) - Two-Wheeler Museum

Weert (L) - Netherlands Tram Museum

Schiphol Airport - "Aviodome" National Aviation Museum

Dutch folklore:

Arnhem - Open-Air Museum (farms, windmills, costumes)

Enkhuizen (NH) - Zuiderzee Museum (ships, costumes)

Ethnology:

Amsterdam - Tropical Museum

Leyden - National Museum for Ethnology

Other museums, exhibitions, etc.

Vijfhuizen, Heemstede (near Haarlem) - Cruquius Polder Museum (reclamation and water control in an old steam pumping station)

Amsterdam - various diamond cutting establishments

Delft - De Porceleyne Fles (Delft pottery; demonstrations and showrooms)

Zaandam (NH) - "Zaanse Schans" (occupied windmills and old wooden houses from the district)

Eindhoven - Evoluon (permanent exhibition, in which Philips depicts the evolution of industry, science and technology in modern society)

The Hague - Miniature City of Madurodam (existing buildings, trains, boats, aircraft (jumbo jet Boeing 747), etc., to a scale of 1/25). Peace Palace (seat of the international Court of Justice), Stamp Museum

Utrecht - Gold, silver and clock museum and (in the same building) music box and street organ museum

Kaatsheuvel (north of Tilburg) - De Efteling. Fairytale Park, a special favourite of children

Middelburg - Miniature Walcheren. Park in the form of a map of Walcheren with the principal buildings to a scale of 1/20

Overloon in North Brabant (20 miles NW of Venlo) - Netherlands National War and Resistance Museum

Arnhem and Hilvarenbeek (N.B.) - Safari parks.

Valkenburg (L) - Miniature Cosmorama with 50 buildings from Holland and abroad to a scale of 1/25.

Visiting churches

Most Protestant and many Catholic churches are open only during services. In such cases you must apply to the sacristan (the "koster") to visit the church.
Some important churches (such as those in Delft, Haarlem and Gouda) may be visited upon payment of a small admission fee. This conveys an inhospitable impression, and irritates visitors from abroad who are not used to this at home. They should bear in mind that it is the rule for Protestant churches to be closed and that opening them for tourists should be accompanied by a modest degree of supervision and surveillance which entails extra costs. Insofar as the proceeds of the admission fee exceed these costs, the excess is used for maintenance and restoration.
For church services, see p. 48.

Windmills

The windmills have since of old been among the most celebrated structures in Holland. As they have to stand in an open space to catch the wind, they are always very conspicuous. They figure prominently among the favourite subjects of painters and photographers.
Of the 10,000 windmills that were once to be found in Holland, about 955 remain, of which some 300 are still occasionally in use.
The windmills probably came into use in Holland at the end of the Middle Ages. They proved to be particularly useful in this flat country, where the wind blows frequently, not only for grinding corn and industrial purposes such as sawing wood, but also and in particular for pumping up water from the low-lying polders - which otherwise would be constantly under water. In the 17th century large lakes north of Amsterdam (such as the Beemster, Purmer and Schermer) were drained entirely by wind power. Most of the windmills still extant date from the 18th or 19th century. They are regarded as national monuments and maintained and restored as much as possible.
The most famous group of windmills still remaining is formed by the sixteen 18th century windmills near Kinderdijk just north of Alblasserdam (on the road from Rotterdam to Gorinchem). These windmills plus one of the three surrounding mills turn their sails on Saturday afternoons in July and August. One windmill can be seen in operation every weekday in these two months.
In the Open-Air Museum in Arnhem a number of Dutch windmills of various types can be visited. In the Zaanse Schans in Zaandam (see p. 31) there are three windmills of the Zaan type, of which the spice mill De Huisman may be inspected on Saturdays. In addition a visit can be paid to the following windmill museums: "Zaansch Molenmuseum" and the "Het Pink" oil mill attached to this museum in Koog aan de Zaan, Molenmuseum "De Valk" in Leyden and Molenmuseum "Asuumburg" in Nieuw-Vossemeer (NB).
Particularly impressive are the tall stone windmills built on the ramparts which formerly surrounded almost every town. Several such windmills have been preserved in Schiedam; elsewhere you rarely see more than one at once.
In the eastern part of Overijssel and Gelderland and in Limburg there are still a number of water mills (i.e. operated by water power), which are often located in a particularly picturesque situation.
For information: Vereniging "De Hollandsche Molen", Reguliersgracht 9, Amsterdam, tel. 020-238703.

Music, ballet, drama

Holland has excellent orchestras, ballet companies and drama groups and is also visited by many foreign artists. In the cities in particular concerts, chamber music recitals, ballet and dramatic performances are very numerous; on the other hand, operatic performances are rather infrequent. You can obtain from most of the VVV's programmes of events. It is often necessary to book in advance, which usually can be done by telephone or in writing, or via booking agencies. The VVV's in the larger places have a theatre booking office. Your hotel will also be able to attend to this.
Performances usually begin at 8 p.m. or 8.15 p.m. The prices for normal performances are approximately as follows; concert *f* 6 to *f* 12, theatre *f* 3.50 to *f* 10. The performances for the annual Holland Festival (15 June to 9 July) are often somewhat more expensive. Seats for these performances can be booked by means of coupons at the back of the program-

mes. These programmes are available abroad from the NBT offices.
It is the custom to tip the usherette a "kwartje" (*f* 0.25).

Cinemas. Cinemas always show the films in the original language with subtitles in Dutch. As a rule prices range from *f* 2.50 to *f* 10.

Dance-halls, cabarets and nightclubs

These may be found in particular in the cities of Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam and, during the season, in the big seaside resorts of Scheveningen, Zandvoort and Noordwijk. In these places there is thus a wide choice in appointments, music and prices. Some cabarets and many nightclubs (with floor show) offer an international programme. In the larger cities you will also find establishments especially for teenagers with the appropriate beat music.
Most nightclubs are open until 4 a.m. Cafes usually close at 1 a.m., though this differs from place to place. In the larger cities the cinemas sometimes give late-night performances of good films from a few years back. The local VVV's will be pleased to inform you of the possibilities in their area.

EXCURSIONS (see also "Travelling about Holland", p. 18)
Anyone staying for some time in Holland will want to make one or more day-trips from the place where he is staying. For those without a car, the day-trip programme of Netherlands Railways offers excellent possibilities. Such day-trips may be made from most stations to numerous attractive places and sights at your own pace for a moderate price. In addition various travel agencies organize coach trips. In many places VVV sightseeing tours can be made in the season, (e.g. in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht, Arnhem, Apeldoorn, Groningen, Leeuwarden, Enschede, Dordrecht). For boat tours and cruises see "By water", p. 27. A number of VVV's publish folders listing trips. Elsewhere the VVV will be pleased to inform you orally and will in many cases be able to make the booking for you. NBT folders tell you more about the sights and places that can be visited.

Principal annual events

(subject to change)

February West Frisian flower bulb show at Bovenkarspel (NH), in 1972: 22 to 27 Feb. Carnival celebrations, chiefly in the provinces of North Brabant and Limburg, in 1972: 13 to 15 Feb. Metworstrennen, traditional horse races in Boxmeer (NB), in 1972: 14 Feb.

March Spring Industries Fair in Utrecht, in 1972: 27 Feb. to 3 March. Haarlem Spring Fair/ "Lenteflora" (flower show) in Haarlem, in 1972: 3 to 12 March. Hiswa international water sport and camping exhibition in Amsterdam, in 1972: 10 to 19 March.

April 1 April celebration in commemoration of capture of Den Briel in 1572 (in 1972: celebration of 400th anniversary), in Brielle (ZH), many of inhabitants in historical costume. Performance of Bach's St. Matthew Passion in the Great Church, Naarden (NH), on Maundy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Saturday, in 1972: 30, 31 March and 1 April. Large open-air bulb show in the Keukenhof, Lisse (between Leyden and Haarlem), in 1972: probably 30 March to mid May. Big floral parade in the bulb district on the last Saturday in April. Netherlands Art and Antique Fair in Breda, around Easter. Queen's Birthday celebrations throughout the country (Queen's Birthday: 30 April).

May Traditional cheese market in Alkmaar (beginning of May to end of September, Friday mornings) and historical farmers' cheese market in Gouda (beginning of May to end of September, Thursday mornings). "Day of the Dutch Fisheries" (Flag Day, opening of the herring season in Scheveningen), second half of May, Saturday.

June Holland Festival (concert, ballet, drama and opera performances) in Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht and other places (15 June to 9 July). International TT motor-cycle races for the Dutch Grand Prix in Assen (last Saturday in June). Sound and Light at Middelburg (beginning of June to beginning of September on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings) and illumination of the Ruin of Brederode at Santpoort (beginning of June to end of August). Folkloristic market in Hoorn, in 1972: 14 June to 30 August on Wednesdays, Zandvoort Dutch Grand Prix car races, in 1972: 18 June.

July "Liliade" lily show at Akersloot near Alkmaar (beginning of July, 5 days). International rose show in The Hague/Scheveningen, Westbroek Park. Folkloristic markets: in Schagen and Meppel (beginning of July to mid August on Thursdays). Four-day long-distance marches in Nijmegen and Apeldoorn. "Skûtsjesilen" (races

with old cargo yachts) in Sneek and other places in Friesland, in 1972: first half of July.

July/ August Many events in tourist centres, such as fireworks, folkloristic contests, floral parades, yacht races, etc.

August Delft Tattoo (end of August to beginning of September), International show jumping (C.H.I.O.) in Rotterdam. Opening of the new parliamentary year by the Queen ("Prince's Day") in The Hague (on a Tuesday at the end of August or September).

September Floral parades in Aalsmeer (first Saturday) and Zundert (first Sunday) Fruit and floral parade in Tiel (2nd Sunday). Autumn Industries Fair in Utrecht, in 1972: 27 August to 1 September. Old Art and Antique Fair, Delft, in 1972: 21 September to 11 October.

October Celebration of the relief of Leyden (procession, funfair, fireworks) on 3 October. "Herfstflora" autumn flower show in the Singer Museum, Laren (NH). Horse market in Zuidlaren (D) (3rd Tuesday).

November International show jumping "Jumping Amsterdam" (C.H.I.) (beginning of November). Entry of St. Nicholas into various cities (second half of month). St. Nicholas represents a bishop who lives with his coloured servant (Black Peter) in Spain. He celebrates his birthday (5 December) in Holland by giving presents, often accompanied by a moralistic poem, to all the children who have been good. "Cynophilia" international dog show in Amsterdam.

December St. Nicholas celebrations on 5 December. Shop windows decorated during preceding days. Christmas hothouse show, Hillegom. "Christmas by candlelight" (Town Hall and market square illuminated by candles) in Gouda (one evening in mid December).

For further details of events apply to the offices of the National Bureau for Tourism and the local VVV's in Holland.

SOME SPECIAL EVENTS IN 1972

30 March to 1 October - "Floriade", international horticultural show extending over three seasons in the Rai Building and surrounding parks, Amsterdam.

13 to 21 April - European table tennis championship in the Ahoyhal, Rotterdam.

4, 5 March - women's world skating championship in the Thialf Ice Stadium, Heerenveen (F).

From mid June, with as highspot a festival week that will probably be held from 11 to 17 September, Gouda's 700th anniversary is to be celebrated.

Sport

78 national sporting associations are combined in the Netherlands Sport Federation (NSF), Burgemeester van Karnebeeklaan 6, The Hague, tel. 070-632963. For information on and addresses of sporting associations and organizations in Holland, contact this federation.
Information on the following sections can also be obtained from the offices of the National Bureau for Tourism and the local VVV's.

Swimming

Holland offers ample opportunity for swimming in the open air. There are countless open-air pools and lidos. Moreover, you can swim out in the open in the lake districts and along the North Sea coast, with its 160 miles of sandy beach. When swimming in the sea you must strictly observe the instructions given by police and life-savers in connection with the possible presence of dangerous currents. Open-air pools and swimming beaches are open from May to about mid-September. In many places there are indoor swimming baths. In the Rembrandt Hotel in Noordwijk aan Zee is the only open-air, heated **seawater** swimming pool. For information on other swimming pools, apply to the VVV's or the offices of the National Bureau for Tourism.
Information on **underwater sport** may be obtained from the Netherlands Underwater Sports Association. Address: Balistraat 96, The Hague, tel. 070-639721.
There are no healing springs in Holland.

Angling

Sea fishing is subject to no restrictions at all. There is no close season. From many places on the coast trips for anglers are organized. Fishing in **coastal waters** (Wadden Sea, a part of the New Waterway and the Eastern Scheldt) is likewise without restriction. Here too there is no close season. Fishing in **inland waters** is forbidden from 16 March (in rivers from 1 April) up to and including 31 May, and moreover from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise for all inland waters, with the exception of a part of the lower rivers.
For fishing in inland waters persons of 15 years and older must be in possession of a. a fishing licence ("hengelbewijs") for fishing with one ordinary rod or b. a permit ("kleine visakte") for fishing at most with two ordinary

Golf

Holland has excellent golf courses, which are open to members of clubs abroad on presentation of their membership card (Some golf courses are also open to non-members of Dutch and/or foreign golf clubs). Information: Netherlands Golf Committee, general secretary L. Poldervaart, Van Alkemadelaan 676, The Hague, tel. 070-240698 (this committee organizes all national and international matches).

Bowling and skittles

Bowling alleys are to be found in Breda, Eindhoven, Groningen, Haarlem, Heerlen, Hilversum, Maastricht, Noordwijk aan Zee, Roosendaal, Scheveningen, Venlo, Zaandam and Zandvoort. In addition there are various mini-bowling alleys. Address of the Netherlands Bowling Federation: Laan van Mecklenburg 9, Breda, tel. 01600-38950.
Skittle alleys are to be found in very many places. The Royal Netherlands Skittles Association, R. Visscherstraat 28, Alkmaar, tel. 02200-17050, can give you information about them.

Tennis

Almost every Dutch holiday resort has tennis courts. The hire of a court varies in price. Some examples: in Amsterdam *f* 6 an hour until 5 p.m., from then on *f* 7 an hour; Saturdays and Sundays *f* 8 an hour throughout the day. The Hague: *f* 8 an hour; *f* 16 for a morning, afternoon or evening. Visitors from abroad can take part in tennis tournaments. The tournaments are listed in the monthly "Lawn-tennis" of the Royal Netherlands Lawn Tennis Association, Nijenburg 152, Amsterdam-Z, tel. 020-421420. Every year after Wimbledon, matches are held between the world's top players at Scheveningen (METS), "Exhibition by Winners of the Wimbledon Tournament". In the last week of July the Dutch Open Championship are always held at the "Melkhuisje", Hilversum. In mid August the Dutch National Championships take place. During the winter months there are facilities for indoor tennis in the cities. A number of Dutch hotels have their own tennis courts.

Walking

Annual events are the National Trim Walking Day (22 April, 1972) and the four-day marches around Nijmegen and Apeldoorn in july. About mid-September the Airborne Walk is held at Oosterbeek. Along the North Sea coast a six-day beach walk (90 miles) is held at the end of July/beginning of August from the Hook of Holland to Den Helder. The participants must bring their own tent. Meals and transport for baggage are provided. Information from the VVV Den Helder (you should enter for the walk as far as possible, preferably two months, ahead).
During the summer months marches are organized at

various places on many weekends. Information: Netherlands Walking Association, Buys Ballotstraat 39, Utrecht, tel. 030-717545, and the Royal Netherlands Physical Training Association (KNBLO), Valkenbosplein 18, The Hague, tel. 070-394846. The local VVV's can supply information on walks and marches in their area.
Also obtainable from many VVV's are their own walking routes, together with routes in forestry districts planned by the State Forestry Service. Netherlands Railways organize walks through woods and moorland, past orchards, along beaches and through the dunes.

Skating and ice hockey

In the winter months the (13) artifical ice rinks are open at Amsterdam, Assen, Den Bosch, Deventer, Eindhoven, Geleen, Groningen, The Hague, Heerenveen, Nijmegen, Rotterdam, Tilburg and Utrecht.
When the canals and waterways are frozen over, the regional skating associations organize races and tours (e.g. windmills and lakes tours) over various distances.
Of international importance is the Eleven Towns Race over some 125 miles of waterway in the northern province of Friesland. Because of the strict requirements made of the reliability of the ice, this race, which in theory should be held once a season and is announced about a week beforehand, is often cancelled and by no means held every year! Information on this Eleven Towns Race is available from the Frisian Eleven Towns Association, Voorstreek 99, Leeuwarden, tel. 05100-22046 and, for other skating events, from the Royal Netherlands Skaters' Association, J. W. Brouwersplein 27, Amsterdam, tel. 020-762752.

Gliding

During the weekend various clubs scattered over the country organize gliding, in which visitors from abroad can also participate. Further information is available from the Royal Netherlands Aviation Association (KNVVL), gliding division, J. Israëlplein 8, The Hague, tel. 070-245457.
Near Arnhem, also possibilities outside the weekend at the national gliding centre, Terlet, near Arnhem, after an appointment with the Management, Apeldoornseweg 203, Arnhem, tel. 085-436435. Minimum age 14 years.

Miscellaneous

Changing money

At major frontier posts and also at the ports and airports exchange offices are open almost permanently, including Sundays. In the international trains there are facilities for changing money and cashing cheques. Exchange offices are also to be found on the big railway stations and at a

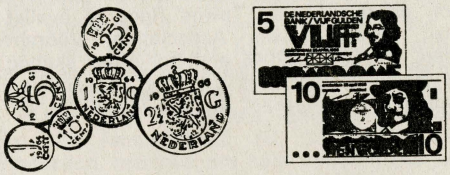
number of KLM bus stations. In the provinces the banks, with their many branches in towns and villages, have departments for exchanging foreign money. These are open Mondays to Fridays from 9 to 3. As per August 1971 the following approximate rates of exchange were applicable:

£ 1	f 8.40	DM 100	f 101
B.Fr. 100	f 7	Sw.Fr. 100	f 86
Fr.Fr. 100	f 63	N.Kr. 100	f 48.75
D.Kr. 100	f 46 2.93	Pes. 100	f 5
US $ 1	f ~~3.46~~	L. 100	f 0.55
Can. $ 1	f 3.40	Austr. Sch. 100	f 14
S.Kr. 100	f 67.25		

DUTCH MONEY

Coins: Cent = 1/100th of a guilder • Stuiver = 5 cents • Dubbeltje = 10 cents • Kwartje = 25 cents • Gulden = f 1,— • Rijksdaalder = f 2,50

Paper money: Rijksdaalder = f 2,50 • Vijfje = f 5,— • Tientje = f 10,— • f 25,— • f 100,— • f 1.000.—



EXCHANGE

60 offices all over Holland at frontier crossings. And in railwaystations Amsterdam CS (head office), Rotterdam CS, The Hague HS and Utrecht CS etc., open day and night, including Saturdays and Sundays.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN:

GWK BANK

Postal rates

(valid from 1 July, 1971, until further notice)

	Holland, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, and EEC countries	Other countries
Letters up to 20 grams incl.	25 cents	45 cents
Postcards	20 cents	30 cents
with no more than five words	15 cents	15 cents
Printed matter up to 20 gr.	15 cents	15 cents
Printed matter up to 50 gr.	20 cents	20 cents

Letters inside Europe (incl. the islands in the Mediterranean, the Azores, Greenland, the Canary Islands, Madeira, the Asian parts of the Soviet Union and Turkey and the countries of North Africa and the Middle East), postcards and air letters obtainable from post offices for 45 cents are sent by airmail without any extra charge.

Philatelic service

All Dutch stamps circulating during the period of issue (including those from Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles) are obtainable for foreigners from the Philatelic Service of the Dutch Post Office, Prinses Beatrixlaan 11, The Hague, tel. 070-852700. They can also open a current account with this Service.
Every year the summer stamps appear in the spring, the Europe stamps in May, and the children's stamps in November, plus a number of special stamps without surcharge.

Telegrams

f 4 for the first seven words plus f 0.30 for every following word. Telegrams can also be telephoned in.
For letter-telegrams half the normal telegram rate is charged, but a minimum of 22 words must be paid if the telegram is to be sent abroad; the use of this kind of telegram is therefore cheaper only if more than 10 words are used.

Telephone

The telephone system is automatic. Moreover, from various places it is possible to make automatic calls to many European countries. There are two rates in Holland: the local or basic rate (within a diameter of 30-60 kilometres, f 0.10 for calls of unlimited duration) and long-distance or time rate (f 0.20 a minute. For long distance calls made between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. and during the weekend - from 6 p.m. on Friday to 8 a.m. on Monday morning (free time rate) - the price is half the normal daytime rate. From a number of telephone booths long distance calls can also be made and telegrams telephoned in.

The instructions for doing so are in many cases given in French, German and English as well as in Dutch. Local, long-distance and international calls can be made from post offices. Telephone information is also given in French, German and English. In general calls from Holland to other European countries, and also to the USA and Canada, are put through quickly.

What does a telephone call home cost?

To give you an idea: from any place in Holland you can make a three-minute call to the following places at the rate stated:
New York or Chicago: *f* 24 (reduced rate *f* 18 on weekdays from midnight to 10 a.m. and from 10 p.m. to midnight, and Sundays); Buenos Aires: *f* 43.35; London *f* 2.10; Naples *f* 3.60; Stockholm *f* 3.60.
The PTT (Post, Telegraphy, Telephony) wishes you a pleasant stay in Holland.

COMPARATIVE SIZES OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

Women's clothing

Holland	36 - 38 - 40 etc.
France/Italy	38 - 40 - 42
Britain	30 - 32 - 34
America	8 - 10 - 12

Men's clothing

Suits

Holland	44 - 46 - 48 - 50 etc.
America/Britain	34 - 36 - 38 - 40

Shirts

Holland	36 - 37 - 38 - 39 - 40 etc.
America/Britain	14 - 14½ - 15 - 15½ - 16

Shoes

Holland	36 - 37 - 38 - 39 - 40 - 41 - 42 - 43
Britain	3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10
America	5 - 6 - 7 - 7½ - 8 - 9 - 10 - 10½

Some prices

(valid on 1 August, 1971) (all prices are approximate)

Food

1 kilogram of sugar	*f* 1.19
250 grams of butter	*f* 1.83
250 grams of margarine	*f* 0.43 - *f* 0.97
Loaf of bread (800 grams)	*f* 0.77 - *f* 1.05
100 grams of cheese	*f* 0.56 - *f* 0.78
1 egg	*f* 0.16 - *f* 0.23

Cafe and restaurant

cup of coffee	*f* 0.80
roll/sandwich	from approx. *f* 0.80
dinner in a simple restaurant	*f* 8.10
dinner in a first-class restaurant	*f* 20 - *f* 35
tourist menu (3 courses)	*f* 7.25
glass of beer	*f* 0.85

Miscellaneous

20 cigarettes	from approx. *f* 1.75
cigar	from approx. *f* 0.36

Shopping

In the centres of the cities and towns you will find many shops offering a wide range of goods in every field. Nobody will be offended if you ask prices and examine goods without buying. Shopping is, as a result, a very popular pastime.

Hours of business

Shops are in general open on weekdays from 8.30/9 to 5.30/6. Some places have introduced late closing. Sometimes the shops are closed from 1 to 2. In addition, they are obliged to close one morning or one afternoon a week. In general department stores and shops selling durables close on Monday mornings and shops selling consumer goods on Wednesday afternoons. In the holiday centres and at the seaside resorts the shops are often also open in the evenings and at the weekends.
The banks are open from Monday to Friday from 9 to 3, and sometimes also on an evening. In general the post offices are open from Monday to Friday from 9 to 5.
Dispensing chemists are open Monday to Friday from 8 to 5.30. (During the evening, night and weekend dispensing chemists take turns to stay open.)

Art and antiques

Amsterdam is an important centre of the art and antique business, and in The Hague and other cities too excellent shops and interesting auctions in these lines will be found. The leading dealers in old art and antiques display their assortment annually at the Old Art and Antiques Fair in Delft (in 1972: 21 September to 11 October) and in Breda (in 1972: around Easter). You should not expect to pick up valuable antiques for a song. But the lovers of ancient objets d'art will nevertheless be able to find attractive pieces suiting their purse. In various places art and antique markets are also held during the season.
At exhibitions by young Dutch painters it is often possible to get a Government grant of one third of the price upon purchasing one of the works.

Souvenirs

The best-known Dutch souvenirs include dolls in costume, wooden shoes and Delft blue pottery. There are many imitations of the latter on sale. The genuine Delft pottery - in

addition to blue, there are also white, red and multicoloured Delft ceramics - is made today by two factories only. Attractive traditional pottery is also made in the small Frisian towns of Makkum and Workum. Other high-quality products of Dutch arts and crafts are silverware from Schoonhoven, glass and crystal from Leerdam and cut diamonds from Amsterdam.
Finally, there are many typically "Dutch" foods and drinks often attractively packaged, available as souvenirs: chocolate, liquorice and many local kinds of sweets and confectionery, Edam and Gouda cheese and Dutch gin.
It is best not to take bulbs out of the country with you but to have them sent on later, as explained in the chapter on "Customs and immigration formalities" (p. 12).

Tax-Free Shopping Centre

At Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam, there is a Tax-Free Shopping Centre where visitors from abroad leaving the country or in transit can buy tax-free articles, including the following: liqueurs, spirits, port, sherry, champagne, cigars and cigarettes, perfume, films, photographic equipment, binoculars, tape recorders, watches and many other articles of daily use.

Touristic publications, newspapers and magazines

The following travel guides are obtainable in English:
"Holland", Blue Guide (London)
Fodor Modern Guides - "Holland"
Temple Fielding - "Travel Guide To Europe"
Arthur Frommer "Europe on $ 5 a day"
The Shell Guide to Europe
Kiosks and many bookshops sell newspapers and magazines in English, French and German, and also in many other languages.

Time

Like most continental West European countries, Holland observes Central European Time and has no Summer Time.

Public holidays

New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday (30 April; most shops open, in any case in the morning), Ascension Day, Whit Monday, Boxing Day (26 December).

Days of commemoration

4 May: commemoration of the fallen in the Second World War (this is not a holiday);
5 May: Liberation Day (a public holiday once every five years: 1970, etc.).

Church services

Church services are held at fixed times, which differ from place to place, however. There are Roman Catholic, Reformed and Calvinist churches in practically every community. In the cities various foreign churches also hold services in their own languages. Drive-in services are held in some places. Information on church services may be obtained from the local VVV's.

Voltage

Almost everywhere in Holland the main voltage is 220 V. In a steadily decreasing number of places the voltage is still 127 V.

Medical aid to visitors from abroad

Under various international conventions, enactments, etc., concluded by the Dutch Government with the authorities of various countries with respect to the social security of migratory workers, compulsorily insured persons and pensioners from other countries, including their families, are entitled during a temporary stay in the Netherlands to medical care in accordance with the Dutch Sick Fund Act.
In this case "foreign insured persons" who are visiting Holland as tourists are also regarded as migratory workers, on condition that they:
a. come from a country with which an international agreement has been concluded;
b. call in medical aid in the same way as the Dutch sick fund members, if this aid cannot be postponed until their return to their country of residence;
c. identify themselves by an international insurance document issued to them by their foreign insurance body before they left for Holland.
The body implementing these international regulations is the Ziekenfonds A.N.O.Z., Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 56, Utrecht, tel. 030-25643, and also the local sick funds. The costs of medical care of the tourist and/or of the members of his family, who must satisfy the requirements laid down, should be settled direct between the doctor, chemist, dentist and so on on the one hand and the Ziekenfonds A.N.O.Z., Utrecht, on the other.
There are international agreements with the following countries in the field of medical care:
Member-countries of the EEC: Belgium/Luxembourg, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy. Identity document E6 or E47 (white).
Greece: exclusively for Greek workers in Holland a. with paid leave or b. without paid leave. Identity document a. G.H. 2A, b. G.H. 2.
Portugal: Identity document P.H. 5 (yellow).
Spain: mainland, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands and the province in North Africa. Identity document S 2/Ch. 2 (orange).

Turkey: exclusively for Turkish workers in Holland. Identity document T.H. 5A (white).
Yugoslavia: identity document: specimen certificate without further designation.

Blossom times

Daffodils, tulips and hyacinths - end of March to mid May
Blossom - April and May
Coleseed - April and May
Rhododendrons - May
Lilac - mid May/mid June
Gladioli - mid July/end of August
Heather - August and September.

Services

Guides

The members of the Dutch Amateur Guides Association BBTBBA - most of whom are students and schoolchildren - place themselves in their free time at the disposal of visitors from abroad as guide. They accept no payment for their services. The national secretariat of the BBTBBA is located at Statenlaan 51, The Hague, tel. 070-554376.
The local VVV's will often be able to arrange for a guide, paid or unpaid.

Contact with private persons

Visitors desirous of getting to know the Dutch on a personal basis can have this arranged for them by a number of VVV's. The VVV Amsterdam has a special programme for this, "Get in touch with the Dutch".

Ladies' committees

In Amsterdam and The Hague there are ladies' committees which organize contacts and excursions for foreign ladies. The local VVV's can supply information on this.

Stichting Oriëntatie-Centrum voor Vreemdelingen

The Information Centre for Foreigners, Begijnhof 35, Amsterdam, tel. 020-222310, open daily from 10 to 5.30, provides services for visitors from abroad by informing them in every field, co-operates with other organizations fostering the interests of foreigners and collaborates with international contacts.

At the office, Begijnhof 35, information is provided on religious, cultural and social aspects of life in Holland, on religious services, church architecture, etc. The centre also issues booklets on the Begijnhof and the Miracle of Amsterdam. In addition you can buy maps of the Begijnhof, of Amsterdam wall tablets, Catholic churches, etc., and religious articles are obtainable. Most booklets and folders are obtainable in Dutch, French, German and English. Mass is said in the chapel of the Begijnhof every Sunday at 8.45

a.m., 10 a.m. (high mass), 11 a.m. (mass in French), 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. (mass in English).

Maatschappelijk Advies- en Inlichtingenbureau ("MAI")

The social Advice and Information Bureau is affiliated to the "Union", Federation of Institutions for Social Advice and Information, Jan Willem Brouwersplein 9, Amsterdam, tel. 020-765246/765248. Its main functions are:

a. helping to find rooms and boarding houses;
b. supplying addresses of eating places, clubs, courses;
c. advising on spending holidays in Holland and abroad;
d. helping to find young Dutch people domestic or child-care work abroad;
e. checking the reability of addresses.
f. providing information to all who come with questions in the cultural, recreational and social field.

Offices in:

Amersfoort, Bergstraat 25, tel. 03490-19063; on weekdays, except Saturdays, from 9.30 to 4 (Wednesdays 6.30 to 8.30).

Amsterdam, Zeedijk 1, tel. 020 - 246223; open on weekdays except Saturday and Monday mornings to 12.30 p.m., from 9 to 5 (Thursdays to 7.30);

Amsterdam, Jan Willem Brouwersplein 9, tel. 020-765246/765248;

Arnhem, Sonsbeekweg 4, tel. 085-421890; on weekdays, except Saturdays, from 9 to 5;

Groningen, opening at the beginning of 1972 (address unknown);

Haarlem, Stationsplein 2, tel. 023-310545; on weekdays, except Saturdays, 9 to 5.45 (Thursdays to 7.30);

The Hague, Tasmanstraat 182 (corner of Van Speykstraat) tel. 070-335441; on weekdays, except Saturdays, 9 to 6

Rotterdam, Mauritsweg 58, tel. 010-117925/144140; on weekdays 9 to 6 (Fridays to 9), Saturdays 9 to 1;

Utrecht, Lange Nieuwstraat 52, tel. 030-22428/26732; on weekdays, except Saturdays, from 9 to 5.30 (Thursdays to 7.30);

Baby-sitting

The services of baby-sitters can be obtained in a number of Dutch towns and cities through students' organizations, baby-sitting services, etc., especially for the evening. The rates vary from place to place: during the day up to midnight from *f* 1.50 an hour (Sundays and public holidays from *f* 2 an hour). After midnight the rate is *f* 2 an hour, and *f* 5

extra for spending the night at the address. With light domestic work about *f* 3 an hour. Reduced rates for longer lengths of time. A baby-sitter is engaged for at least two consecutive hours.
The local U.V.V. branches and VVV offices can tell you more about this.

Universities, courses for foreigners, students, etc.

In Holland there are universities at Leyden, Groningen, Utrecht, Amsterdam and Nijmegen. There are technological universities at Delft, Eindhoven and Enschede. Wageningen has an agricultural university, Rotterdam a school of economics and social sciences as well as a medical faculty and Tilburg a school of economics, social sciences and law.
Specialized post-graduate courses with English as the language of instruction are given at a number of universities and other institutes, and at independent institutes. Information on international courses and on higher education in general is supplied by NUFFIC, Molenstraat 27, The Hague, tel. 070-630550. The Foreign Student Service, Oranje Nassaulaan 5, Amsterdam, tel. 020-715915, and the S.B.B.S., F.C. Dondersstraat 16, Utrecht, tel. 030-715644, maintain contact with foreign students.

Nederlands Bureau voor Buitenlandse Studenten Betrekkingen (N.B.B.S.)

The Netherlands Bureau for Foreign Student Relations, Rapenburg 6, Leyden, tel. 01710-43941, organizes in collaboration with foreign students trips, excursions, etc., both in Holland and abroad. It provides pupils and students' between 15 and 30 years with cheap travel facilities by means of special charter flights and train and boat journeys, and also arranges daily day-trips from Amsterdam (in that city and throughout Holland). For American girls: 52-day tours throught Europe.

International students' yachting camps are held from the end of June to mid September, with accommodation in "De Dromedaris", Enkhuizen, and international students' riding camps at Ratum from the beginning of April to mid September. The Hans Brinker Stutel, Kerkstraat 136, Amsterdam, is open all the year round for students aged between 15 and 30. It has a capacity of 225 beds. There is a bar in the cellar, a recreation room in the chapel, left in its former authentic state, a "communication centre" and a garden with terrace.

In the Hans Brinker complex there is also the Amsterdam sales office, tel. 020-234737. There is also a Welcome Service of the NBBS at Schiphol.

Stichting Internationale Werkkampen (S.I.W.)

The International Work Camps Foundation, c/o Breestraat 53, Leyden, tel.: Langebrug 5, tel. 01710-32722, organizes work camps in Holland for young people in an international context, for three weeks in the Easter and summer vacations. Physical work in the public interest is performed.

International Youth Travel

The Stichting voor Educatieve Reizen, Correspondentie en Uitwisseling RQ, Statenlaan 51, The Hague, P.O. Box 9375, tel. 070-559483, arranges school, study, holiday and exchange trips for Dutch and foreign young people, and supplies addresses of pen friends.

TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES IN THE NETHERLANDS



LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

Throughout the Netherlands, in every large city and in most smaller places which are of interest to tourists, this triangular sign marks the spot where a local Tourist Information Office can provide assistance. All manner of tourist information is available, often including assistance in booking accommodations. If you would like specific information in advance, write to the VVV in the town that interests you. VVV, the name of the town, the Netherlands, is all the address you'll need.

In Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague there are also other information offices established, such as those at the main highways entering the cities.

VVV offices in the large towns and cities:

City	Address	Telephone
Amsterdam	5 Rokin	020-66444
Rotterdam	19 Stadhuisplein	010-136000
The Hague	38 Parkstraat	070-394950
Utrecht	3 Tunnelweg	030-22847

If you want detailed information in advance on a certain province, please apply to the Provincial VVV:

Province	Part of the Netherlands	Town	Address	Telephone
Friesland	North	Leeuwarden	Stationsplein	05100-32224
Groningen	North-east	Groningen	1a Grote Markt	050-121541
Drenthe	North-east	Assen	20 Markt	05920-14324
Overijssel	East	Almelo	35 Marktplein	02150-51642
Gelderland	Middle-east	Arnhem	45 Stationsplein	085-452921
Limburg	South-east	Valkenburg	Kasteel „Den Halder"	04406-3993
North Brabant	South	Breda	17 Willemstraat	01600-32150
Zeeland	South-west	Middelburg	3 Stroopoort-gang	01180-8051
Utrecht	Middle	Utrecht	6 Stationsplein	030-18377
North Holland	West & North-west	Hilversum Haarlem Alkmaar	2 Stationsplein 1 Stationsplein 7 Bierkade	02150-51642 023-319059 02200-19841
South Holland	West	The Hague	22 Nieuwe Parklaan	070-542503

HOLLAND

Netherlands National Tourist Office

Head-Office:

Holland — The Hague-2005, 17 Mauritskade, Tel. 183303

Branches:

Great Britain and Ireland — London W.1, 143 New Bond Street, Tel. 499/9367

United States — New York-N.Y. 10036, 576 Fifth Avenue, Tel. 245-5320

Western United States — San Francisco-Cal. 94105, 681 Market Street, Room 941, Tel. 781-3387

Canada — Toronto-III, Ont., 3310 Royal Trust Tower, P.O. Box 311, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Tel. 364-5339

Belgium and Luxembourg — 1000-Brussels, Central Station, 16 Cantersteen, Tel. 124409

West Germany — 5-Cologne, Schildergasse 84, Tel. 215101

1-Berlin-12, Schlüterstrasse 39II, Tel. 8817822

Switzerland and North Italy — 8001-Zürich, 58 Talstrasse, Tel. 276127

Austria — A1010-Vienna, Stubenbastei 12, Tel. 526761

Japan — Tokyo 100-91, C.P.O. Box 1722, Tel. 211-1766

South Africa — Representatives: Holland-Africa Line (PTY) Ltd.: Capetown, P.O. Box 2124; Johannesburg, P.O. Box 874; Durban, P.O. Box 1285; Port Elisabeth, P.O. Box 1217; East London, P.O. Box 396

At all of these offices full information material on all touristic matters is available gratis on request.

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HAAGSCHE DRUKKERIJ HD