

# NETHERLANDS PHILATELY



JOURNAL of the American Society for Netherlands Philately

Volume 8/5

5

## IN MEMORIAM

It is with a deep sense of sorrow and personal loss that we must announce the passing away of

Dr. Albertus Marinus Benders

of Odijk, Holland on February 21, 1984 at the age of 79 years. Our heartfelt sympathy goes to his wife and children.

"Bertus" as he preferred to be called, had been in ill-health for some years, with circulatory problems in the legs and also failing eyesight. However, he managed to maintain a steady correspondence with some of us, as well as writing his regular column for *Het Maandblad voor Philatelie*. He served also for some years

on the ASNPN Board of Governors.

His many contributions to Netherlands philately spanned more than 60 years, including co-authorship of the definitive handbook, "A Postal History of Curacao", which received a "Gold Award" at Amphilex '77. Similarly, his willingness to share his knowledge with fellow collectors is legendary.

Mere words are never adequate at times like this. For those of us who were privileged to know him, Bertus was the personification of all that is good in human nature. We shall miss him, but the memories he leaves make our loss less severe. Rest in peace, Bertus.

### Encyclopedie van Suriname.

Editors-in-chief CFA Bruyning and J. Voorhoeve.

Published by Elsevier 1977, 704 pages. Price Hfl 98.50

Collecting stamps brings us in contact with a country, a people. Often, once interest is raised, one wants to strengthen that contact and deepen one's understanding of that country, far beyond the original confines of philately. One does not review Encyclopedias; one merely calls attention to their existence.

By way of exception then, here is a non-philatelic book, printed of course in Dutch, but which you still might want to possess. A similar Encyclopedia for the Netherlands Antilles is in the works and should be published shortly.

F.R.

### Leidraad voor den Speciaalverzamelaar van Nederland

(Guide for the advanced collector of the Netherlands)

Price Hfl 24.50, ASNPN price

This is a photostatted reprint of the famous 1922 guide. Crammed full with detailed information, including exhaustive treatment of plate errors, this booklet of 98 pages has been a must for all specialized Netherlands collectors. Postage Dues alone take up thirty pages with the complete details of settings and plate errors. Mind you, a new and updated "guide" is in the making with a target publishing date of 1984. Much of the old data will be repeated in the new Leidraad, but it is a sure bet that the new "guide" will not be as exhaustive as the 1922 issue.

Hurry, before it is sold out again.

F.R.

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# ASNP



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# Netherlands Philately

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From the Editors:

April 1984

It is now quite apparent that the Editorial Offices of ASNP are in little danger of being beseiged by applicants for the position of Editor-in-Chief. With this fact in mind, it has been decided to reorganize the entire operation into a number of smaller segments, none of which will put an excessive burden on any one individual.

In the new line-up, co-editors Frank Julsen and Larry Rehm will stay on in this position, although the word "interim" no longer applies. These two will continue to be responsible for editorial content of each issue of *Netherlands Philately*, and will be ably assisted in this by Dr. F.H.A. Rummens, a familiar name in these pages.

Final typing and assembly however, will now be taken over by Jan Enthoven, who has been the ASNP Corporate Representative for some time. Jan (who contributed the fine reverse listing of small rounds starting in this issue) was the last editor of *The Post Coach*, which some of you may remember, and has a word processor - computer which he is adapting to the requirements of this Journal.

After printing, the finished Journals are distributed by member Dennis Finegan. This is somewhat more of a job than it might appear, as our use of a not-for-profit mailing rate requires special sorting according to basic zip codes, and the foreign mailings are far from simple.

Although some operations in the previous issue were handled by the new set-up, this issue is the first to be produced almost entirely under the new arrangement. You will note quite a change in the appearance of our pages, most of which are now two columns in width, a much more normal format.

We do want to apologize for the delay and for the poor reproductions in the previous issue. The delay was a result of the organizational change, and we unfortunately picked a printer who could not handle halftones properly. Needless to say, we have made a change in printers, and hope this issue will have more acceptable illustrations.

The only piece of business still awaiting resolution is the matter of an editor for our Newsletters. If anyone would like to take this on, even on a trial basis, they would be most welcome to become a part of the editorial team.

In view of the regrettable omission of our Newsletters, we will publish a total of six numbers in current Volume 8 of *Netherlands Philately*. Therefore there will be one more issue between now and the end of August, thus bringing the publishing year back into line with our membership year, which as you know is September through August.

**SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS  
OF CURACAO**

By: Frank Julsen

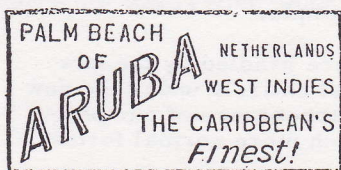
These interesting cancellations have not been used in the Antilles to the degree employed in Holland, but there are enough versions to make the search rewarding. They appear first in January 1949 at Willemstad, and a few months later the Oranjestad office on Aruba received a supply. It is to be noted that these represent the first usage of an automatic or "machine postmark" in the Antilles.

Over the years various versions of these slogans were placed in use, but only at Willemstad and Oranjestad. Also, in the early years these were used on letters and postal cards. In recent years use has declined; mostly now the machines are used to process postal cards during the tourist season.

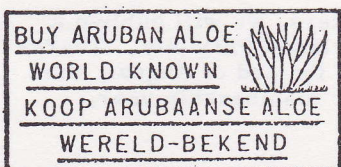
Three slogans are known to have been used at Oranjestad and five different slogans at Willemstad. The Willemstad slogans appear in various forms and combinations which will be detailed in this chapter.

ORANJESTAD - ARUBA:

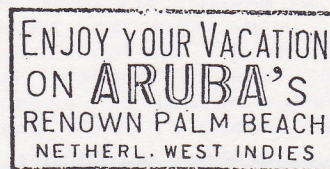
We have been unable to determine the exact "First day of Use" for the Aruba slogans, nor their chronology. Based on examples available to us, however, it is likely that all three slogans were received during 1949; we estimate this order of appearance:



Our earliest date is July 1949, and examples are known for as late as 1972. However, this and other slogans saw very limited use over the years, and they are quite scarce. Ink is always black, and impressions are clear.



This bi-lingual slogan was placed in use almost concurrently with the "Palm Beach" version during mid-1949; we record its use through 1954. Thereafter, it appears to have been retired. Naturally, it is the scarcest of the three Aruba slogan postmarks.



This slogan has seen limited use, usually on picture post cards. The slogan "plate" is still at the Oranjestad post office and was used as late as 1970. We suspect, however, that it will not see frequent use because of the mis-spelling of the word "Renowned".

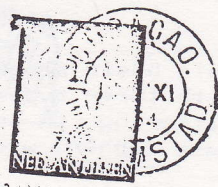
WILLEMSTAD - CURACAO:

Five slogans have been used in various formats at this office since 1949. In these early years it was customary to issue the slogan in two versions. One version contains only the text of the slogan. The other contains the text plus a suitable illustration. Thus, the first three slogans result in six different types. In addition we note variations in the small double-circle and single-circle date stamps paired with each of the slogans.

Although our prime interest is in the slogan types, the pairings with each of the two types of date stamps must be recorded. First, then, let us describe the variations found within these date stamps:



a



b

Type 'a' is the original date stamp, seeing use until November 1954; it was retired at that time due to a progressively expanding break in the outer circle above 'Curacao'. Type 'b' enters the scene and continues in use until the early 1960's, when this group of slogans was retired.

The damage to the first date stamp began in December 1950 when the outer circle was dented above the second 'c' of 'Curacao'. Over the following years the metal broke away until there was a large gap at the top of the circle.

The damaged date stamp will be found in conjunction with all of the seven slogan types used during this period.

According to examples we have seen, the illustrated form was not used after the mid-1950's and the other was last seen in 1961. Both of these occur in combination with either of the two types of dated postmarks.



a

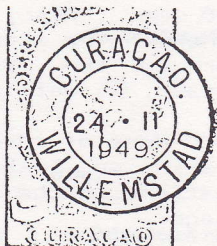


b

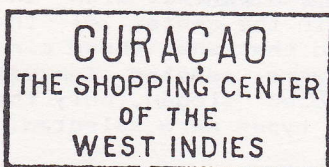
2. "Curacao/A Bit of Holland/in the Caribbean"

a. Illustrated b. Text only

According to another notice in the philatelic press this combination was introduced on April 22, 1949. However, the text slogan is known for April 14, 1949. Our latest examples are dated in 1954.



a

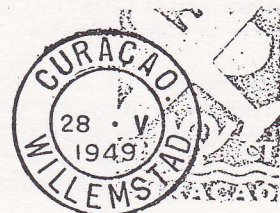


b

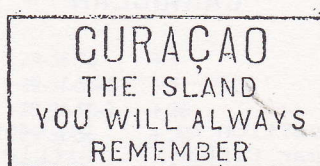
1. "Curacao/The Shopping Center/of the West Indies"

a. Illustrated. b. Text only.

According to a notice in the philatelic press the illustrated postmark was placed in use on January 15, 1949. We know of no official notice regarding the companion marking, but we have examples dated in May 1950. Due to the lack of official information regarding these postmarks, and their relative scarcity, we can only estimate the length of use of each type.



a



b

3. "Curacao/The Island/You will Always Remember"

a. Illustrated b. Text only

This slogan made its appearance early in 1949. Our first recorded date is February 9, 1949. Thus, within the space of a few months the Willemstad post office was supplied with a wide variety of slogan cancellations with which to publicize the attractions of the island. Unfortunately, the authorities did not see fit to use these regularly. Regardless, the illustrated version did see occasional use until 1962, but the other version is not known after 1956.



4. "Uw Telegrammen Gaan Sneller Via Landsradio!" ("Your telegrams (Go Faster) (Via Landsradio)!")

This next slogan employed Dutch rather than English, probably being meant more for local use as almost all of our examples appear on mail addressed within the six-island group. It was used for a short time only, our examples being dated between 1952 and 1955. Obviously, this is the scarcest of the Willemstad slogan cancels. Note also that for the first time an illustrated slogan is not paired with a rectangular counterpart.

Beginning in 1956 we note the introduction of a new series of slogan formats. The illustration technique is abolished and a new single-circle companion date stamp makes its appearance.

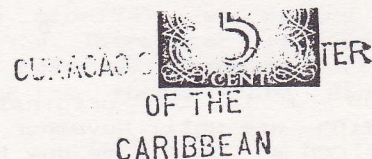


CURACAO SHOPPING CENTER OF THE CARIBBEAN

TYPE	Position of Year Cipher	Distance Between Circle and Slogan	Position of Circle/Slogan	Dates of Use
5a	Lower	16 mm	Circle/Slogan	1956-64
5b-1	Upper	16 mm	Circle/Slogan	1963-66
5b-2	Upper	40 mm	Slogan/Circle	1963
5c	Center	40 mm	Slogan/Circle	1966

5. "Curacao Shopping Center of the/Caribbean"

This basic slogan is known in combination with three types of circular date stamps, differing in the position of the year-date ciphers within the circle:



There are additional variations of these pairings in the position of the circle in relation to the slogan. In some the distance between the slogan and the date stamp is 16 mm; in others the distance is 40 mm. Also, there are combinations wherein the slogan is either to the right or to the left of the circular date stamp, as well as sometimes inverted.

For ease of identification and classification we list the various known combinations in the table at the bottom of the page.

The 40 mm types must be very scarce, as we know of them only for the single years recorded. In fact, the variety with the year date cipher in the center of the circle is unique in that when these circular date stamps were adapted for use with the current "boxed" slogan, only the "upper" and "lower" types were selected.

Sometime during 1968 a return was made to the use of an illustrated slogan. The cancellation made its appearance unannounced, and we have been unable to determine its "First Day". In fact this cancellation has seen very limited use:



This 'current' slogan reverts to the non-illustrated format and occurs in combination with circular date stamps 'a', 'b' and 'c' thus three types:

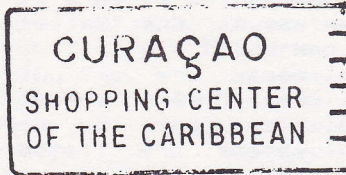
- 7a. With year date in lower portion of circle
- 7b. With year date in upper portion of circle
- 7c. With year date in center of circle

6. "Bonbini/Welcome/to Curacao"

The local, Papiamentu expression 'Bonbini' means 'Welcome!'. To the best of our knowledge, this slogan appears in conjunction only with the circular date stamp with the year date at the bottom of the circle. According to the Director of Posts, this slogan has now been retired.

The earliest dates we record are in February 1971; apparently it is the only slogan now in use although it too is used sparingly.

*The above is excerpted, with permission, from "A Postal History of Curacao" by members Benders and Julsen. Copies of the complete book, 626 pages, hard cover, are available at \$37.50 plus postage from Harry B. Walton, Jr., 560 Greenfield Road, Lancaster, PA 17601.*



7. "Curacao/Shopping Center/of the Caribbean"

*Slogan Cancellations*

(1949- )

Island	Postoffice	Item	Catalogue number	On Cover*	
Aruba	Oranjestad	1. 'Palm Beach of Aruba ...'	29-1a-1	+8	
		2. 'Buy Aruban Aloe ...'	29-1a-2	+12	
		3. 'Enjoy Your Vacation ...'	29-1a-3	+8	
Curacao	Willemstad	1. '... Shopping Center ...'			
		a. Illustrated	29-3f-1a	+6	
	b. Text only	29-3f-1b	+6		
	Willemstad	2. '... A Bit of Holland ...'			
		a. Illustrated	29-3f-2a	+6	
	b. Text only	29-3f-2b	+6		
	Willemstad	3. '... Always Remember ...'			
		a. Illustrated	29-3f-3a	+6	
	b. Text only	29-3f-3b	+6		
	Willemstad	4. 'Uw Telegrammen ...'	29-3f-4	+20	
	Willemstad	5. '... Shopping Center ...'	a. Lower - 16 mm	29-3f-5a	+4
			b. Upper: - 16 mm	29-3f-5b-1	+5
			40 mm	29-3f-5b-2	+20
			c. Center - 40 mm	29-3f-5c	+20
Willemstad	6. 'Bonbini ...'	29-3f-6	+25		
Willemstad	7. '... Shopping Center ...'	a. Lower	29-3f-7a	+2	
		b. Upper	29-3f-7b	+2	
		c. Center	29-3f-7c	+2	

Note: to the best of our knowledge only black ink was used for these postmarks.

\* On piece: 50% of 'on cover' valuation.

AN AID IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE "SMALLROUND"  
AND OTHER CANCELS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Compiled by: Jan Enthoven

As everybody knows, the collecting of the smallround cancellations of the Netherlands is a widespread and well-liked area of specialization in Netherlands philately.

However, it is sometimes very hard to identify a specific cancellation, especially if one has only the last half of the word to work with.



For this reason I have compiled this list in which the names of the towns are in alphabetical order but instead of starting with the first letter, I started with the last letter of each name. In my opinion this will help considerably in the identification of some cancels you might have, but were never able to classify.

For the lists of names I used the following books:

Vellinga, O.M.:  
De Poststempels van Nederland  
1676-1915 (1932)  
Hoogerdijk, D.C.:  
De Kleinrond- en Dubbelletter-  
stempels van Nederland met de  
prijznoteringen (1968)

If there was any difference in the spelling between the two lists, I used both, since I am unable to tell the correct one.

I also want to point out that in the Dutch alphabet the letters ij are used in the same way as the letter y in the English one.

The names are all put in the list without regard for commas, periods, brackets, etc., but the different ways they may appear are listed as fully as possible.

As pointed out in D.W. de Haan's fine article in the Po en Po Jubilee Book, some of the offices in this listing might not exist in the Small Round cancellation.

Editor's Note:

Due to the amount of material in this compilation, the listing will be spread over two issues.

A reverse alphabetical listing of the smallround cancels  
of the Netherlands

-A-	St Nicolaasga	Beers (N:B:)	Jaarsveld
	St Johannesga	Aalst (N:B:)	Hardinxveld
	Minnertsga	Amsterdam R.P.S.B.	Boven-Hardinxveld
Ouderkerk a/d A:	Augustinusga	Haarlem R.P.S.B.	Beek (Gld:)
Breda	Appelscha	Utrecht R.P.S.B.	Alfen (Gld:)
Amsterd:-Breda	St Agatha	Kapelle Z.B.	Loenen (Gld:)
Vlissing:-Breda	Amsterd:Houtmanka:	Kapelle. Z:B:	Laren (Gld:)
Bokstel-Breda	Oude Pekela		Hengelo (Gld:)
Amsterdam-Breda	Nieuwe Pekela	-D-	Hengeloo (Gld:)
Arnhem-Breda	Beerta		Velp (Gld)
Nieuwolda	Nieuw-Reerta	Willemstad	Velp (Gld.)
Scheemda		Zorgvlied	Velp (Gld:)
Midwolde (Scheemda)	-B-	Beuningen (Geld:)	Aalst (Gld)
Oostwolde (Scheemda)		Velp (Geld.)	Aalst (Gld:)
Steggerda	Mechelen (Lb:)	Echteld	Elst (Gld:)
Gouda	Beek (Limb:)	Amst:Amsteld:	Oude-Schild
's Gravenhage-Gouda	Beek:Limb:	Barneveld	Oudeschild
's Gravenh:-Gouda	Afferden (Limb:)	Varsseveld	Ruinerwold
Jubbega	Wagenberg (N:B:)	Simpelveld	St Annaland
Oudega	Rijswijk (N:B:)	Herveld	Zuidland
Parrega	Andel (N:B:)	Lemelerveld	Misdland
Wolvega	Berlikum (N:B:)	Hollands:Veld	Vreeland
Nijega	Alphen N:B:	Hardingsveld	Zeeland
Makkinga	Haren (N:B:)	Gronsveld	Vlieland
Warga	Etten (N:B:)	Warnsveld	Nes Op Ameland



's Graveland	-E-	Princenhage	Kuinre
Hoog-Bloklant		's Graevnhage	Schore
Rilland	Oudade	Baambrugge	Joure
Hoek van Holland	Amsterdam P:H:Kade	Woubrugge	Blesse
Mijnsheerenland	Amst:P:H:Kade	Koekange	Renesse
Nieuwlekkerland	Rotterd:Veerkade	Wemeldinge	Lisse
Kamperland	Made	Nieuw Weerdinge	Nisse
Zuid-Beijerland	Oldeholtgade	Biezeldinge	Bruinisse
Oud-Beijerland	Kerkrade	Kloetinge	Spijkenisse
Nieuw-Beijerland	Amstenrade	Ezinge	Scherpenisse
Maasland	Wedde	Oudetonge	Stavenisse
Kruisland	Vlachtwedde	Nieuwetonge	Colmschate
Dirksland	Onstwedde	Lage-Vuursche	Raalte
St Jansland	Ede	Wehe	Uffelte
St Philipsland	Eede	Wijhe	Gasselte
Nuland	Neede	St Annaparochie	Havelte
Nijland	Goedereede	Vrouwenparochie	Grave
Kadzand	Enschede	St Jacobi-Parochie	Bodegrave
Hoogezand	Zwolle-Enschede	Overschie	Oldehove
Ovezand	Groede	Krommenie	Vollenhove
Loon Op Zand	Haamstede	Drachstercompagnie	Kerkwerve
Heinkenszand	Heemstede	Waterlandkerkje	Lage Zwaluwe
Sas van Gend	Wijk bij Duurstede	Rokanje	Hooge Zwaluwe
Haarl:-Bloemend:	Hoogerheide	Ierseke	Noordgouwe
Overveen-Bloemend:	Ameide	IJerseke	Heeze
Purmerend	Lange Ruigeweide	Oudkerke	Peize
Woudsend	Eelde	Biggekerke	Gilze
Breda-Rozend:	Wapenvelde	Wissekerke	Godlinze
Helmond	Smilde	Aagtekerke	
Zoelmond	Rolde	Meliskerke	-F-
Warmond	Silvolde	Hoedekenskerke	
Valthermond	Schildwolde	Grijpskerke	Bleskensgraaf
Roermond	Noordwolde	Tilburg-Goirke	Molenaarsgraaf
Leksmond	Bellingwolde	Krabbendijke	Egmond a/d Hoef
Hazerswoude (Rijnd:)	Terwolde	Duivendijke	Kortenhoef
Baard	Finsterwolde	IJzendijke	Hijpolitushoef
Birdaard	Oosterwolde	Schoondijke	Hippolijtushoef
Ternaard	Liemde	Rottevalle	Wervershoof
Schraard	Dudelande	Brielle	
Dodewaard	's Gravezande	's Greveld-Capelle	-G-
H: Hugowaard	Zuidzande	Moerkapelle	
Wieringerwaard	's Gravenzande	Westkapelle	Beetsterzwaag
Goudswaard	Kloosterzande	Oostkapelle	Zaamslag
Valkenswaard	Leende	Noordwelle	Overslag
Sittard	Opende	Zwolle	Heeg
Aduard	Gemonde	Groningen-Zwolle	De Steeg
Bolsward	IJselmonde	Dieren-Zwolle	Haarsteeg
Tjalleberd	Bunde	Utr:-Zwolle	Arnh:-Nijmeg:
Leiden-Woerd:	Nistelrode	Utrecht-Zwolle	Scherpenzeel-G.
Arnhem-Rotterd:	St Oedenrode	Heerle	Sprang
Utr:-Rotterd:	Waarde	Oerle	Terschelling
Amst:-Rotterd:	Heerde	Goorle	Oude-Wetering
Weiwerd	Holwierde	Amsterdam E	Rotterd:Goud:Sing:
Tjerkwerd	Lichtenvoorde	Rotterdam-Rheine	Schiermonnikoog
Holwerd	Abcoude	Philippine	Zandberg
Ferwerd	Suawoude	Linne	Geertruidenberg
Jorwerd	Veenwoude	Borne	Hardenberg
Kimswerd	Zuidscharwoude	Nijehorne	Nederhorst den Berg
Rauwerd	Noordscharwoude	Oostvoorne	Woudenberg
Dinteloord	Murmerwoude	Deurne	St Odilienberg
Heinenoord	Rijnsaterwoude	Epe	's Heerenberg
Schoonoord	Renswoude	Zuiddorpe	's Herenberg
Nieuweroord	Hazerswoude	Westdorpe	Muiderberg
Frederiksoord	Ee	De Knijpe	Soesterberg
Willemsoord	Westerlee	Veere	Hillegersberg
Rijsoord	Elkersee	Zonnemaire	Drieborg
Goidschalxoord	Noordwijk a/Zee	Waalre	Wijk En Aalborg
Midwoud	Zierikzee	Tongelre	Culemborg
Hoogwoud	Egmond Aan Zee	Wintelre	Culenburg
Nibbikswoud	Wijk Aan Zee	Wilre	Terborg
Westwoud	Katwijk Aan Zee	Wijlre	Norg

Wijk En Aalburg	-I-	Almkerk	Voerendaal
Valburg		Ridderkerk	Rozendaal
Elburg	Venraai	Meerkerk	Poortugaal
Middelburg		Lekkerkerk	Stadskanaal
Tilburg	-K-	Nieuwerkerk	De Waal
Domburg		Ouwerkerk	Zwartewaal
Aardenburg	Gouderak	Heemskerk	Klaaswaal
Waardenburg	Oud-Schoonebeek	Grijpskerk	Tulle En 'T Waal
Doornenburg	Sambeek	Nijkerk	Nieuwaal
Doreenburg	Hilvarenbeek	Westerbork	Oldenzaal
Batenburg	Eerbeek	Urk	Arnhem-Oldenzaal
Rustenburg	Dosterbeek	's H: Arendsk:	Nijverdal
Rozenburg	Giesbeek	Rotterd:-Kruisk:	Bladel
Voorburg	Groesbeek	Amsterd:-Handelsk:	Hedel
Doesburg	Vierlingsbeek	Twisk	Schijndel
Rijnsburg	De Leek	Kwadijk	Budel
Oostburg	Oterleek	Noorddijk	's Gravendeel
Oost-Souburg	Sneek	Koedijk	Panheel
Amsterd:-Uitg:	Reek	Gorredijk	Viane (Zeel:)
Haarlem-Uitg:	Krimpen a/d Lek	Stoppeldijk	Vechel
Balkbrug	Zevenb:Hoek	Poeldijk	Veghel
Schagerbrug	Mookhoek	Amsteldijk	Driel
Burgerbrug	Bergschenhoek	Amsterd:Amsteldijk	Kerk-Driel
Diemerbrug	's Heerenhoek	Amst:Amsteldijk	Tiel
Echterbrug	Holterhoek	Broek op L: Dijk	Eck En Wiel
Scharsterbrug	Puttershoek	Amst:-Haarl:Dijk	Brakel
Dieverbrug	Zuidbroek	Zijldijk	Boekel
Nieuwerbrug	Noordbroek	Andijk	Winkel
Gld:-Ov:Loc:Spwg:	Oldebroek	Zaandijk	Arkel
	Bennebroek	Koog-Zaandijk	Berkel
	Grootebroek	Oudendijk	Borkel
-H-	Neerlangbroek	Nieuwendijk	Wamel
Serooskerke (Walch)	Benningbroek	Odijk	Bemmel
Bokstel-Goch	Spanbroek	Oosteinderdijk	Limmel
Boxtel-Goch	Abbenbroek	Kinderdijk	Den Bommel
Heesch	Leerbroek	Moerdijk	Maasbommel
Zwolle-Ensch:	Donkerbroek	Sloterdijk	Zaltbommel
Almelo-Ensch:	Polsbroek	Ellewoudsdijk	Dreumel
Osch	Hensbroek	Sommelsdijk	Vrijhoeven-Kapel
Oudenbosch	Westbroek	Honselersdijk	Blaauwkapel
's Hertogenbosch	Schaik	Wolfertsdijk	Ter-Apel
Schevening:Badh:	Bergeik	Baarn-Soestdijk	Keppel
Rotterd:-Eindh:	Medemblik	Soest (Soestdijk)	Meppel
Terborgh	Hoorn-Medemblik	Bergeijk	Leeuwarden-Meppel
Dieren-Terborgh	Melik	Enspijk	Oudkarspel
Doesborgh	Bunnik	Cuyk	Hoogkarspel
Burgh	Lopik	Cuijk	Bovenkarspel
Vlissingen-	Waspik	Naaldwijk	Steensel
Queensborough	Varik	Randwijk	Eersel
Het Zand (N:H:)	Blerik	Baardwijk	Gassel
Oosterend (N:H:)	Kamerik	Noordwijk	Kessel
Bergen (N:H:)	Amsterdam-Emmerik	Slijk-Ewijk	Gorssel
Laren (N:H:)	Hemrik	Schalkwijk	Reusel
Huizen (N:H:)	Maurik	Waalwijk	Ouderkerk a/d IJssel
Oudorp (N:H:)	Nieuwkuik	Stolwijk	Oud-Gastel
Amsterd:-Arnh:	Balk	Steenwijk	St. Mich:-Gestel
Oudesluis (N:H:)	Amst:-Hout:M:K:	Ommelanderwijk	Utr:-Bokstel
Amsterd-Zutph	Amst:-Houtmk:	Harderwijk	Utrecht-Bokstel
Rotterd:-Delftsh:	Wildervank	Oisterwijk	Amsterd:-Amstel
Kerk-Avezaath	Amsterd:Westerdok	Beverwijk	Aarle-Rixtel
Bath	Amst:W:Dok	Heeswijk	Boxtel
Lobith	Beek En Donk	Vreeswijk	Utr:-Boxtel
Lith	Raamsdonk	Bleiswijk	Utrecht-Boxtel
Nuth	Mook	Winterswijk	Kaatsheuvel
Kapelle (Z:H:)	Rotterd:Veerk:	Zutphen-Winterswijk	Axel
Valkenburg (Z:H:)	Oudkerk	Sleeuwijk	Texel
Noordwijk (Z:H:)	Abbekerkerk	Reeuwijk	Duizel
Rijswijk (Z:H:)	Oldekerk		Twijzel
	Koudekerk		
	Streefkerk		
	Hoogkerk		
		-L-	
		Veenendaal	(to be continued)

# HEROES OF THE SEA

By Frans H.A. Rummens

This issue: THREE GREAT ADMIRALS

## Piet Pietersz Heyn (1577-1629)

When, in 1623, Piet Heyn was appointed a Vice Admiral of the West-Indische Compagnie, he stepped from relative obscurity into the history books. At the age of 46, this was a rather late moment to start a career. Just enough is known about him prior to 1623 to know that he did not accept this position for need of money.



figure 1

Piet Heyn was by that time a well-respected burgher, an alderman of Rotterdam and financially very well off. How exactly he had amassed his fortune is less well-documented. Yet, there are tid-bits of information which are tantalizing. It is known, for example, that approximately around 1600 he spent four years as a galley-slave with the Spaniards and that somewhat later again he was a prisoner in Havana. By the time he made his only voyage to the East Indies (1607-1612), he knew the Spaniard well. On the out-voyage he was engaged as mate, but on the home-voyage we already see him as Flag-captain. Upon his return he apparently sailed for his own account, as well as three years in the service of the Venetian Merchants. His exact activities are not very clear, but his appointment by the W.I.C. shows that the "Lords XIX" of the W.I.C. saw in him a master Buccaneer, one who could exact the heaviest toll from the Spanish in the Americas.

The W.I.C. had been founded in 1621 at the end of the so-called Twelve Years Truce. Overtly a Trading Company, they held also a Charter from the States General to fight the Spaniards where and whenever possible. That is why Piet Heyn's fleet consisted mainly of warships and why, in addition to the sailors, there were several hundred soldiers on board. Their first goal was the "Bahia de todos os Santos" (the All-Saints Bay near the present-day city of Bahia, Brasil was actually a Portuguese colony, but at this particular time Portugal and Spain were one kingdom.). Arriving at the spot, Piet Heyn took personal command of the attacking forces, consisting of sloops full of soldiers and in no time flat they were master of the colony. They burned most of the Portuguese ships and impounded all the trading goods they found; sugar, wine, skins, wool, silk and train-oil. They also left behind a governor and some soldiers, so that for the first time there was a Dutch colony in the Western hemisphere.

For five years Piet Heyn sailed for the W.I.C., fighting on the West coast of Africa or on the Brazilian coast or in the Caribbean Sea. On his second voyage through the Caribbean, in 1628, he sailed past Saba and St. Eustatius, but it is not known whether he went on land there. This voyage brought him instant fame, because it was then that in the Bay of Matanzas (just east of Havana, on Cuba) he surprised and captured a Spanish Silver Fleet. Upon his return he was feted as a national hero. This episode, more than anything else, gave everyone the feeling that the might of the Spanish empire could be broken and that the Dutch were now the Masters of the Seven Seas.

Piet Heyn then resigns from his admiralty with the W.I.C., only because an even more prestigious position is offered to him, viz: the lieutenant-admiralty of Holland. Under his command (and with M.H. Tromp as flag-captain) the Holland fleet went to sea to do battle with a group of Dunkirker pirates. During the fighting he was mortally wounded, so bringing to an end a most illustrious career. Piet Heyn is buried in the Old Church in Delft where his white alabaster tomb still stands in splendiferous silence.

Piet Heyn is best known for his buccaneering acts, but he was much more than that. Although the Dutch Marine Corps was not officially created till 1665 (see Netherlands NVPH 855, Neth Antilles NVPH

368), we consider Piet Heyn the first Marine Commander, who knew exactly how to carry out amphibious landings. He is also the father of the "Article for the War at Sea", the first-ever regularization of order and justice aboard ships, which as a standard for decades and a model for all later military discipline regulations.



Piet Heyn's stamp (NVPH 255) is designed after an engraving by an unknown artist, made just prior to his death (see figure 1).

Witte Cornelisz. de With (1599-1658).

It is difficult to imagine a career more varied and more distinguished than that of Witte de With. Barely seventeen years old, he signed up for his first voyage to the East, initially as cabin boy and cook for P.C. Coen, but on the home-voyage he was already the master on the admiral's ship. In 1622 he obtains his first command in the service of Holland, a service that would span 38 years, fifteen of which were as captain and 21 as vice-admiral. In between, there were short periods of service for the V.D.C. and the W.I.C. (he was flag-captain under Piet Heyn during the 1628 voyage to the Caribbean) as well as periods as a settled burgher, but for the most part he did what he knew best, viz: convoying and protecting the merchant fleets and fighting the enemy. Witte de With was a true fighting admiral; his courage knew no bounds and his reputation as a fighter was so high, that time and again he was given high commands, in spite of his notoriously difficult character, and his often arbitrary and headstrong conduct, sometimes bordering on insubordination.

Witte de With complained constantly about his bad luck, some of it real, most of it imagined. Bad luck had it that he,

while sailing under Piet Heyn, was sent out to investigate a sail on the horizon, hours before Piet Heyn with his main fleet unexpectedly fell upon the Spanish Silver Fleet; Witte de With thus missed sharing the rich booty prizes that everyone else was awarded.

But, Witte de With was also a callous man, who would cruelly punish his crew and captains alike, when he thought their performance was not entirely up to his own standards (which was quite often). He constantly had trouble finding crew for his ship and twice he suffered the gross ignominy of being refused on board of a ship by a crew that rather risked a terrible punishment than to serve with this man on deck. By that time Witte de With was a vice-admiral and he had every right to select any ship as his flag ship. That appointment had come in 1637 and it was a source of great pride to Witte de With. Wisely he had not applied for the top job, that of lieutenant-admiral of Holland, but it hurt him nevertheless that the job went to Maarten Tromp, who was only one year older, and with whom as a boy he used to play in the streets of Den Briel.

From the time of his appointment as vice-admiral of Holland stems the portrait of figure 2, the same portrait that served as model for the stamp (NVPH 417).



figure 2

By that time the balance of power had shifted. Spain, for almost a century the arch-enemy, was slowly collapsing from within. In 1648 came an official end to the war with a Spain which finally recognized the United Provinces as a sovereign

State. But now the English were vying for control of the trading lanes and this resulted in a series of wars between England and "Holland". Similarly the Swedes became restive under the monopoly of the Dutch Merchant Fleets in the Baltic. And so we see Witte de With fighting the English in the North Sea and the Shetlands, and then the Swedes before Danzig. His end came as he must have wanted it. During a fight with the Swedish fleet he made sure to be up front, attacking the Swedish admiral's ship. Wounded twice, he died aboard his ship. The King of Sweden gave him a hero's farewell; his body was embalmed and laid in state for ten days in Helsingor's city hall; a guard of honour of twelve Swedish lancers escorted the body to Kopenhagen and thence to Holland. He was buried in the "Large Church" in Rotterdam.

He left a country in deep trouble. The English kept blockading the coast,



thus preventing the merchant fleets from coming home. Trade and industry became paralyzed and great poverty set in. William II, prince of Orange, only child of Frederik Hendrik, had proven a liability, particularly because of his marriage to Henriette Mary Stuart, and his ambitions in England. But William II had suddenly died a victim of the smallpox in 1650; his only child was born a few days later. And so the United Provinces had embarked on a policy of no lieutenant-governor, no lieutenant-captain for the army, and absolutely no place at all for William III or any of the other members of the Orange-Nassau family.

#### Jan Evertsen (1600-1666).

Jan Evertsen was one of the many of that name, who crop up in Dutch 17th century history. The Evertsens were



figure 3

Zealanders (or "Zeeuwen", as the Dutch say) and that fact has played a large role in his career. Not initially, since in captaining ships and fighting the Spanish and the Portuguese, he simply carried out orders. But when he rose to vice-admiral of Zeeland, political overtones began to enter his considerations, not by choice, but unavoidably so. One must remember that there were five admiralties, each in theory independent of the other and responsible in the first instance to his own province. Surely it was in their mutual interest that the admiralties worked together in close coordination, but remember that Zeeland and Holland were not only member states but also rivals in commerce. And it was the money of the merchants that paid for the war fleets.

Jan Evertsen learned the job from his father (Jan Evertsen the Elder) and when barely eighteen years old, he already was captain on a convoy ship. By the age of 26 he was flag captain on Laurens Reael's expeditionary fleet to fight the pirates of Barbary. It was Jan Evertsen who, in 1628, was sent with a squadron to meet up with Piet Heyn and to protect the latter on the last traject of his booty-laden home-voyage from the Caribbean.

Jan Evertsen had many disappointments but also his successes. One of his more celebrated victories was in 1636 when he defeated a fleet of Dunkirker pirates, who under charter of the King of Spain had been raiding the Dutch herring fleet time and again. Particularly satisfying was the fact that the leader of the

Dunkirkers (a Jacques Colaert) was taken prisoner. This feat was celebrated throughout the land and established Jan Evertsen's name for good. Small wonder that, when an opening occurred, he was appointed vice-admiral of Zeeland in 1637.

As it happened, this was eight months before Maarten Tromp and Witte de With were appointed as lieutenant-admiral and vice-admiral of Holland. Jan Evertsen had no trouble placing himself under the command of Tromp, but he insisted upon his seniority with respect to Witte de With and the latter never forgave him. When in 1639 during the battle of Duins, Jan Evertsen refused to watch an English fleet, saying that it was not in the interest of Zeeland to commit an unfriendly act against England, Witte de With was there to accuse him of cowardice. The fact was that Evertsen, rather than standing idly by, had mixed in with the main battle, picking particularly on the monstrously large Portuguese flag ship and helping substantially to sink it. This battle was decisive and would eventually force Spain to seek peace.

When Maarten Tromp got killed during the first English War (1653), one might expect to see Jan Evertsen appointed as lieutenant-admiral of Holland, since he was the senior flag-officer, but this was politically not acceptable. Witte de With was next in line but he had spoiled his chances by his intemperate conduct, whereas Michiel de Ruyter roundly refused a post where he would have to deal with infighting of his vice-admirals. So a complete outsider was appointed, but he got himself killed in the second English War, in 1665.

The States of Zeeland found time and time again that their champion was not dealt with fairly by the "Hollanders". So they made Jan Evertsen in 1664 a lieutenant-



ant-admiral of Zeeland. An empty gesture, since Zeeland had only one fleet, but a move to ensure that Holland would accept Evertsen as Second-in Command. Unfortunately, the States of Holland replied by promoting four additional vice-admirals to the rank of lieutenant-admiral of Holland.

His portrait stems from this period and was used as model for the stamp (NVPH 413). The other Evertsen's in the set are of Jan's youngest brother Cornelis (NVPH 418), who also became a lieutenant-admiral of Zeeland and finally of Cornelis' son Cornelis Evertsen the Younger, who not only is represented in the Dutch set (NVPH 421, but also in the 1934 300-year Dutch power set (Curacao NVPH 116-118).

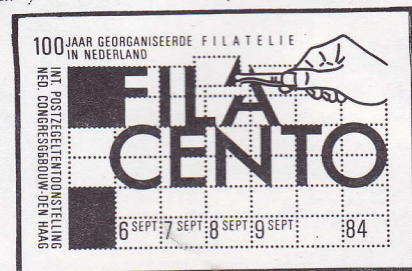
Jan Evertsen died the way he had always wanted. Aged 66, he was once more sent to sea, this time to fight in the second English War, when a bullet killed him. He and his brother Cornelis are buried in the St. Peter Church in Middelburg, Zeeland.

#### Centenary of Philately in the Netherlands

#### 5 ct. Error Update

Things are looking up in our efforts to bring you the complete story behind the question concerning the validity of the 5 ct. orange Hanging Hair "error", which was the subject of the lead article in the last issue of Netherlands Philately.

If our efforts are successful, we plan to run the full story of this fascinating piece of research in our June issue, as well as a rebuttal by author Gert Holstege which appeared in a subsequent issue of Maandblad.



The above publicity seal, now being widely used on philatelic mail in the Netherlands, is in recognition of the hundredth anniversary of organized philately in the Netherlands. The centenary will be capped by the international philatelic exhibition at The Hague September 6-9, 1984.

## COLLECTING COMBINATIONS:

### A DIFFERENT APPROACH

By Frans H.A. Rummens

We confess it readily: we collect combinations (and single stamps) from booklets. Why? Well, to begin with, because we have great fun doing so and that is perhaps the most important point too. Perhaps we might add that we are not ashamed of that fact and that in all honesty we do not understand why some so-called philatelists voice such condescension and depreciation when talking about this branch of philately. "Rippers" we are called then, because we use the contents of whole booklets to form desired combinations. As if they have only whole sheets and coils in their collections! In an article in the Bulletin of the contact group of collectors of booklets and coils the notion of "tearing penalty" was introduced, this being "the amount by which the catalogue value of the combinations from a booklet is less than the catalogue value of the entire booklet". Wrong, completely wrong! That difference is the premium by which a complete booklet is worth more. It means the same thing, but psychologically speaking the latter notion is completely different from the negativism of "penalty" and "worthless". With cornerblocks we also speak of premiums, don't we? We also don't feel that the normal stamps in our collections are depreciated because they don't have the selvedge any more.

After this outpouring, let us come to the heart of the matter. To a great extent, the fun we had (and still have) with combinations, is due to our experimenting with various methods of setting up such a collection. There exists quite a variety of methods, all depending on the criteria one applies, and on the priorities one subsequently assigns to those criteria.

Let us first look at the possible criteria. We can classify the combinations according to:

1. booklet of origin
2. chronology
3. water mark
4. kind of paper
5. kind of gum
6. U.V. characteristics
7. design (picture)
8. perforation or the lack thereof
9. franking value
10. catalogue value
11. multiplicity (single, pair, strip of three, etcetera)
12. printing direction

Some of these criteria seem more suitable as secondary characteristics than as a

major division. Paper, gum and U.V. reaction appear to be of that secondary character, whereas "chronology" and "booklet of origin" appear to be more primary. Why is this so, and how do we know what is primary and what is secondary or tertiary? The reply to that is that there is no objective reply. Whatever norm of importance and priority we think up, it will always remain totally subjective. But we already hear protests: "Certain characteristics have a larger philatelic content, haven't they?" As if that would help the objectivity! Philately is no more than what the philatelists do. What is philatelically important is apt to change in time. Fashion fads, one might say, or better yet: shifts in the subjective value judgments. For example, there used to be a time when no self-respecting philatelist would put mint stamps in his collection. It also took to about 1920 before perforation differences would be listed in catalogues.

Provided we have now reached a sufficient level of humility, we can now have a look at the various existing classifications and give our (oh so subjective) judgment over them.

#### A. The "NVPH speciale catalogus".

Main division is "with watermark" and "without watermark"; subdivision according to the nature of the straight edges (left, right, left and right, etcetera). The main division is rather farfetched: one has actually to hold the stamp upside-down in order to establish the main characteristic. The disappearance of the watermark had actually to do with the introduction of the Juliana Regina design; the watermark circles interfered with the portrait. This is not to say that the division by watermark coincides with a division by design. Both the 5 ct Van Krimpen and the 10 ct Delta occur with and without watermark. Watermark also does not run chronologically. The first booklet without watermark was number 9, after which the booklets number 10 and 11 appeared with watermark. For that matter, the NVPH is not consistent. From the 1983 catalogue onward one finds that part of the combinations from the booklets 27 and 28 are indeed under the main category of "without watermark", whereas others have been put in a new main category whose main characteristic appears to be "exclusively from booklet 27 and 28". A curious situation!

The subdivision (according to type of straight edge) appears practical at first sight, but it harbours many problems nonetheless.

For example, the number of subdivisions seems excessive. There are 10 in the main group "with watermark", then 15 in the group "without watermark", and finally 17 more to accommodate booklets 27 and 28. Combinations from one booklet are there-

(booklets 27 and 28), the unsuitability of this subdivision has been clearly demonstrated.

B. The "De Rooy - Hali" catalogue.

Starting with 1981-82, De Rooy and Hali have included combinations in their booklet catalogue. The system used is a definite improvement compared to NVPH, mainly

## Juliana, en profile 1964-'71

all with w.m circles

1,2  
Dull  
A gum



10aD  
Dull  
B2 gum



10aW  
white fluor.  
B2 gum



10aF,bF  
yellow  
phosphor.  
B2 gum



fore strongly scattered. Those who, like the author, use blank pages, know what that means. If the contents of a booklet are divided over, say, 10 subdivisions, then the written-up documentation (booklet, date, paper, gum, watermark) has to be repeated 10 times. That means a colossal multiplication of labor, and a loss of clarity to boot. Particularly since the introduction of straight-edged ends

because the illogical and inconsistent main division has been totally abandoned and the former subdivision of type of straight edge is now the main division. In the 1981-82 catalogue there were only six such main categories (left, right, left and right, top, bottom, top and bottom) but since the introduction of straight ends (with booklet 27) six new main categories (such as left and top,



etc.) are possible, of which five are already employed.

The subdivision is per multiplicity (single, pair, strip of three, block of four, block of six), and within such a subdivision the order is according to franking value. Finally there is a further classification, which is - wherever applicable - according to type of paper, watermark and gum. When we look back at our table of criteria, one realizes that the methodology is according to the criteria 8-11-9-4-3-5.

As we said, a better methodology than the NVPH, partly because it avoids the latter's inconsistencies, partly also because it allows far-reaching specialization according to paper, gum and the like. The disadvantage remains that combinations from a given booklet are spread over many sub-subdivisions. Also there is the fundamental objection that a relatively secondary aspect (the perforation or lack thereof) has been promoted to the status of a main division.

#### C. The "Janssen - Van Apeldoorn" catalogue.

This catalogue distinguishes itself by its unique system of divisions. The main division is by booklet of origin, followed by 15 subdivisions based on type of straight edge and multiplicity. Another distinct characteristic is that a further subdivision is based on manner of printing which is the direction in which the printing ink flowed.

Main division by booklet catches on immediately as a sympathetic trait; the combinations are seen in their relation to their origin. Seen philatelically, this is an advantage; there is a clear explanatory feature in this system. We are willing to let it be known that our own collection used to be set up in this manner. On one page one sees the complete booklet plus all the combinations from that booklet. For an elementary collection we can absolutely recommend this system. The disadvantages one notes as one specializes deeper: there is for example no logical place for booklets with production peculiarities, and in some cases there is not enough space for booklet plus combinations on one page. A typical problem now surfaces, namely that of duplication. By collecting all possible combinations with each booklet many combinations will be represented more than once. This may refer to absolutely indistinguishable combinations or to duplicates with very minor differences. Such duplication is nothing but an unwarranted attack on our wallet, but it is unavoidable in the present case.

#### D. Division by picture: the wheel reinvented.

Starting with the earliest days of philately, collectors have brought together sets of stamps of the same design. For definitives, chronology is often violated, but one forces those similar designs together, cost what may. Such a set breathes a certain kind of aesthetic beauty which expresses itself through the repetition of the image, the design. Why not apply this same pattern to stamps and combinations of booklets?

Let us first consider the main designs:

- 1.0 Juliana profile
- 2.0 Juliana Regina
- 3.0 Beatrix
- 4.0 Van Krimpen numerals
- 5.0 Crowel numerals
- 6.0 Delta
- 7.0 St. Andrew's Cross

The above constitutes not just a listing, but it is also an expression of hierarchy of designs. It means, for example, that the queen's portrait takes priority over a numeral. It should also be noted that the St. Andrew's Cross is not a genuine main design inasmuch as it is not collected by itself, but exclusively in combination with the other designs.

Next follow the combination-designs:

- 1.1 Juliana profile - St. Andrew's Cross
- 1.2 Juliana profile x ct - Juliana profile y ct
- 1.3 Juliana profile - Van Krimpen numeral
- 1.4 Juliana profile x ct - Juliana profile y ct - St. Andrew's Cross
- 1.5 Juliana profile - Van Krimpen numeral - St. Andrew's Cross
- 2.1 Juliana Regina - St. Andrew's Cross
- 2.2 Juliana Regina - Delta
- 2.3 Juliana Regina x ct - Juliana Regina y ct
- 2.4 Juliana Regina - Van Krimpen numeral
- 2.5 Juliana Regina - Crowel numeral
- 2.6 Juliana Regina - Crowel x ct - Crowel y ct
- 2.7 Juliana Regina - Delta - St. Andrew's Cross
- 2.8 Juliana Regina - Van Krimpen numeral - St. Andrew's Cross
- 3.1 Beatrix - Crowel numeral
- 4.1 Van Krimpen numeral - St. Andrew's Cross

- 5.1 Crouwel numeral - St. Andrew's Cross
- 5.2 Crouwel numeral x ct - Crouwel y ct
- 5.3 Crouwel x ct - Crouwel y ct - St. Andrew's Cross
- 6.1 Delta - St. Andrew's Cross

We have therefore six main groups which start with the "pure" single designs, followed by the respective subdivisions, 19 in total, of combinations and designs. Within such a subdivision one can still create a hierarchy according to franking value - or better yet - first according to chronology, followed by variations in paper, watermark and gum.

What does such a collection look like? Let us describe page 1, which shows part of the group 1.0, namely that with the 15ct Juliana profile. First we see the single 15ct, left side straight edge, then the single 15ct with right side straight edge, followed by the pair 15+15 ct left and right side straight edge, all as from booklets 1 and 2. We notice immediately the economy of description; documentation is given only once for these three different items. Furthermore we see on the same page similar sets repeated as from the booklets 10 aD, 10 aW and 10 aF/10 bF. In total a beautiful page with four times three stamps/combinations, all showing the 15ct Juliana profile and nothing else.

A similar economy can be seen with the combination subgroups. Here one often encounters, side by side, a vertical pair, a horizontal pair and lock of four and then such sets of three items repeated for different types of paper or gum. Often one single denomination fills a whole page, but occasionally several denominations can be combined on the same page. Normally, different subdivisions go on different pages but some of these are so small, that they may be combined. For example, there is only one item in the subdivision 6.1, which is the reason why it is displayed on the 6.0 page.

As a postscript we may add that we have not included the varieties due to different printing direction. This is a production-technical matter that, in our view, is better displayed with complete booklets.

All told, no lack of opinions. But what does one expect? In the relative isolation of the Canadian prairies there was no one to contradict us. That may now change though, having put it all publicly into print!

*Note: a Dutch language version of this article first appeared in the Bulletin of the contact group of collectors of booklets and coils in the Netherlands, No 39, May 1983, pages A 612-A 616.*

#### Postal Booklets Notes

The first booklet to be issued in some time, will appear April 3 in conjunction with the Summer Set, which features birds of the pasture this year.

Each booklet will contain two of the 50 + 20 cent and two of the 70 + 30 cent Summer Stamps. Price of the booklet is f 3.40. They will be on sale until May 18 of this year. This is the first semi-postal booklet to be issued by the PTT since 1940.

#### Coil Corner

There has been very little activity lately in Netherlands coils, except for the Contact Group auctions, which always have lively participation. The most recent auction, held just last month, included over 350 lots of Dutch coils.

In general, prices are holding fairly steady, with the more elusive coils still bringing f 200.- or more. In the previous auction (December), one lot consisting of two single varieties of the 10 ct Delta-work coil, brought f 700.-.

Officiële postzegelcatalogus Suriname 1983  
F.R.  
Publisher: Zonnenbloem, Amsterdam. Price Hfl 9.90 (ASNP price)

This is a catalogue of stamps issued by the Republic of Surinam, since its independence in 1975. Most "Netherlands and Colonies" collectors will have used 1975 as a natural termination point for their collection. This catalogue is for those who continued to collect stamps of the Republic and its inhabitants. For the latter category it is fascinating to see how the stamp issues have developed since 1975. To be sure, there is a pronounced catering to topical collectors, with plenty of stamps of fish, flowers, birds, dogs and the like. But there are also very interesting commemorative issues such as those in celebration of the 100 years since the first passenger steamer between the Netherlands and Surinam (1977), or 75 years of motorized airtravel (1978) and the splendid set of reproductions from the paintings illustrating P.I. Benoit's book "Voyage a Surinam" (1981).

The catalogue is printed in full colors and contains the booklets and postal stationery as well. For a small price it is something which can be recommended if only to buy once every ten years or so.

Nola Hatterman and the Design of Surinam Stamps

Frans H. A. Rummens

We know Nola Hatterman as the designer of the 1954 Surinam Youth stamps (see Figure 1), but her influence on the design of Surinam stamps is much larger than one would suspect.

Nola Hatterman was born and educated in Amsterdam where she worked as a painter and art teacher. During this period she already displayed an avid interest in dark-skinned people as models for her paintings. This interest precipitated a voyage to Surinam in 1953, but what began as a limited period of study, turned into a lifelong commitment to what became her new homeland.

She started a school of painting in Paramaribo which was initially unsubsidized but which was later converted into the Cultural Centre Surinam School of Visual Arts, of which she became the Director in 1961. Later, in 1972, she created the New School for Visual Arts. Her absorbing interest has been in the indigenous aspects of Surinam life, but through her teaching she has influenced an entire generation of artists, several of whom later designed stamps.

In 1975 three of Hatterman's students were sent to the Netherlands for a course in stamp design. They were Jules Brand-Flu, Doelmandjit Soekinto and Rudi Chang, who have since that time designed many stamps for the Republic of Surinam.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Returning to the Youth Work stamps of 1954, Hatterman's design shows the heads of five children Negro, Javanese, Indian, Hindustani, and Chinese. In the background we see a sketch of the Youth Centre of the Evangelical Brethren Community which had just opened, and which occasion had been the reason for the emission of this set of stamps.

In Figure 2 we show another design by Nola Hatterman. This is from a 1976 set of four (the other three designs are by students of Hatterman). All four are reproductions of paintings, and they clearly illustrate the monumental-indigenous style of the Hatterman school. The one shown in Figure 2 is called "The Lament".

Nola Hatterman, now well into her seventies, lives in the Surinam inlands of the Brokopondo district, and still paints and paints.

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BOOK REVIEW

Catalogus Postzegels op Brief (Catalogue of Stamps on Cover)  
Third Edition, 1983-84. H. Buitkamp and E. Müller  
Price: Hfl 17.50 (in the Netherlands)

Two years ago, when the first edition of the cover catalogue appeared, we were very critical and could only express the hope for improvement in subsequent editions.

Fortunately, there has been plenty of improvement to report. Most conspicuous are the tables of postal rates which are presented throughout. We counted no fewer than 15 of these tables. This enables one to verify the correct rate at any given date in time. We noticed major changes too in the prices quoted; we can say that a wholesale revision of prices has taken place. Finally, the entire format has been changed; it is now a small booklet which is easily carried in the pocket.

The catalogue is now an official presentation of the NVPB, who will also take care of future editions. Warmly recommended.

F. R.