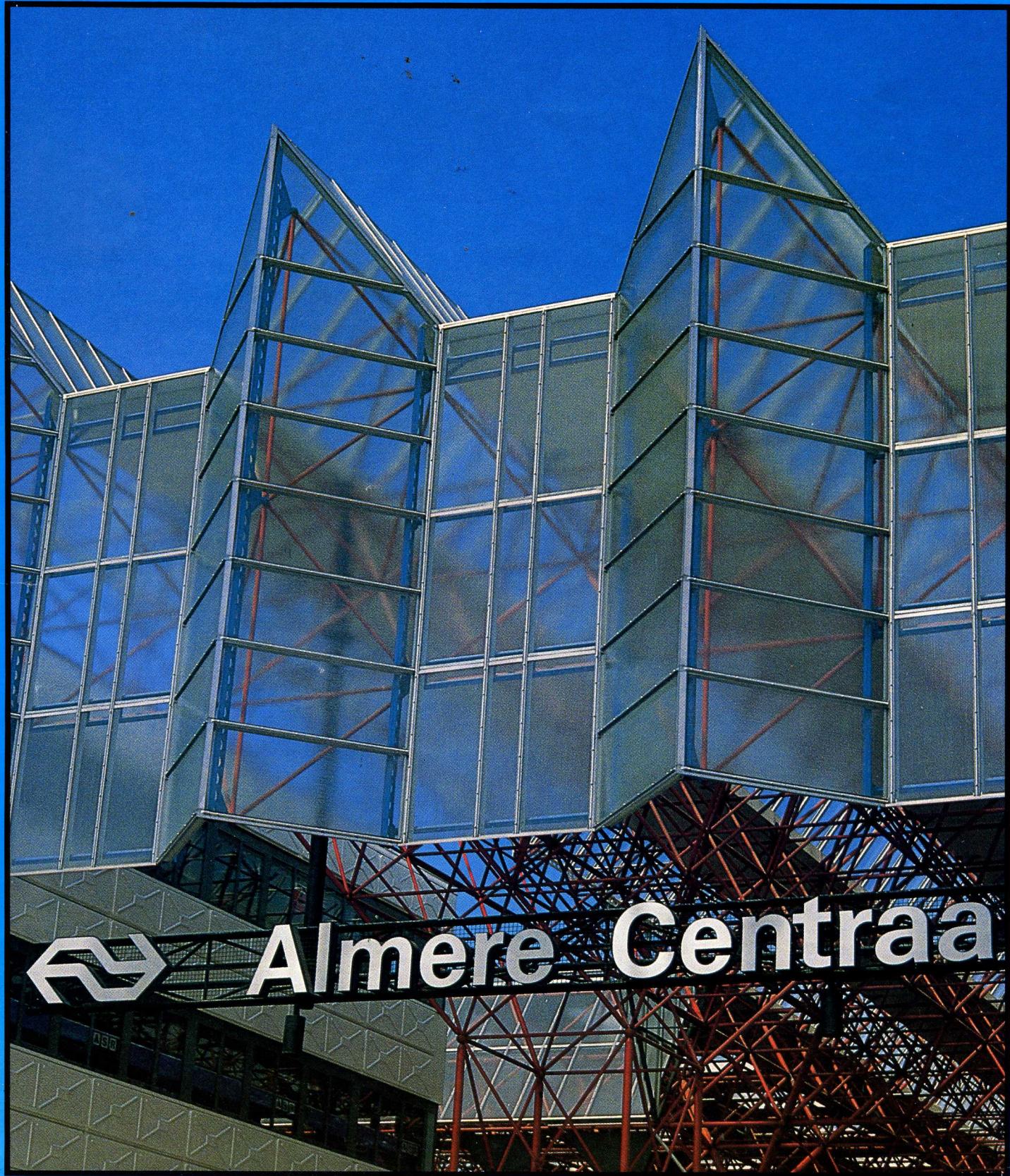




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Vogelvlucht

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**Uitgave voor Australië en Nieuw Zeeland
van de Koninglijke
Luchtvaartmaatschappij N.V.**

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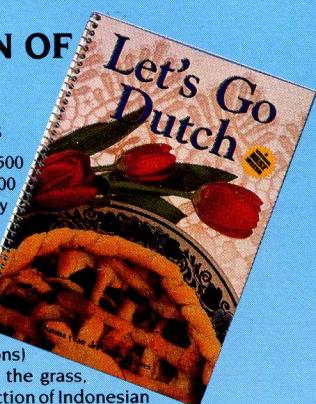
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LET'S GO DUTCH

ANOTHER COLLECTION OF DUTCH RECIPES

by Johanna (van der Zeijst) Bates

A Canadian woman of Dutch descent spent 1500 hours collecting, testing and writing down some 200 Dutch recipes. She did this in a very personal way with accompanying anecdotes which some will appreciate more than others but the recipes reach us loud and clear in bold print with 10 coloured pictures in a handsome book (26x28cm, 224 pages, wire coil binding) at A\$27 or NZ\$30-. Food measurements are given in both U.S. standard (measuring cups and spoons) and metric. Apart from the Little bare bums in the grass, Hot Lightning and Chuckle Out there is also a section of Indonesian dishes with more sensible names. Send your order to Windmill Promotions, P.O. Box 2316, Auckland. ☺☺☺



IN HET SPOOR VAN VAN GOGH

Het kan zo langzamerhand niemand meer ontgaan zijn dat in 1990 Vincent van Gogh grootscheeps wordt herdacht. Rondom de overzichtstoestellingen is er van alles georganiseerd zoals Van Gogh-tours, Van Gogh-packages, Van Gogh-dinners, en het ziet ernaar uit dat van deze mogelijkheden massaal gebruik gemaakt gaat worden. Maar degene die werkelijk een band met de kunstenaar voelen, gaan liever buiten de grote stroom om en genieten op hun eigen manier van de tekeningen, etsen en schilderijen die permanent in o.a. het Van Gogh-museum in Amsterdam en het Kröller-Müller-museum in Otterlo te zien zijn. Wilt u ook de plaatsen bezoeken waar Vincent gewoond en gewerkt heeft, dan kan ik u een perfect gidsje aanbevelen: "In het spoor van Van Gogh" door Rob van den Dobbelaer, Uitg. La Rivière en Voorhoeve, Kampen. De prijs is Dfl.24,90, A\$15,00,60 pag., 35 ill. in kleur, 10½ x 21cm. De auteur beschrijft op tegelijk gezellige (De steentjes zingen onder onze fietsbanden) en ontwikkelde manier de plaatsen en streken in Nederland, België, Frankrijk en Engeland die voor Vincent bekend terrein waren. De Schilder zelf komt in brieffragmenten aan het woord. Elk van de 12 hoofdstukken wordt afgesloten met uitgebreide gegevens over vervoer, verbindingen, kaarten, accommodatie, restaurants en bezienswaardigheden. Een uitstekend gidsje voor de onafhankelijke reiziger maar door de sfeerijke en levendige verteltrant ook heel leuk voor de "armchair-traveller". ☺☺☺



SOME EVENTS IN 1990

Here is a selection of some events in the Netherlands planned for 1990, which you might like to visit during your holiday in the country.

For notes on the Van Gogh exhibition and Sail '90 see the previous issue of Vogelvlucht.

May 11-July 22	Frans Hals exhibition, Frans Hals Museum Haarlem
May 12	National bicycle and windmill day
June 1-10	Dordrecht steam festival
June 4	"Elfstedentocht" by bicycle, Bolsward
June 30-July 27	International organ festival, Haarlem (church and barrel-organs)
July 17-20	Vierdaagse, Nijmegen
July 25th	Frisian wedding, Joure
August 9-14	Sail '90
Sept. 1	Flower parade from Aalsmeer to Amsterdam
Sept. 18	Prinsjesdag (opening of States General)

For further information: enquire at the VVV offices! ☺☺☺

ZEELAND EERT GEËMIGREERDE ZOON

Op 7 October 1989 onthulde Mr M.A. Vis uit Elizabeth Field, South Australia, in het beeldschone Zeeuwse dorpje Noordgouwe het naambordje van een straat die naar hem genoemd werd: de Merientje Visstraat. Meer dan 36 jaar later toonde een Zeeuwse gemeente dat de mensen van nu nog niet vergeten zijn wat zich afspeelde in de eerste dagen van Februari 1953.

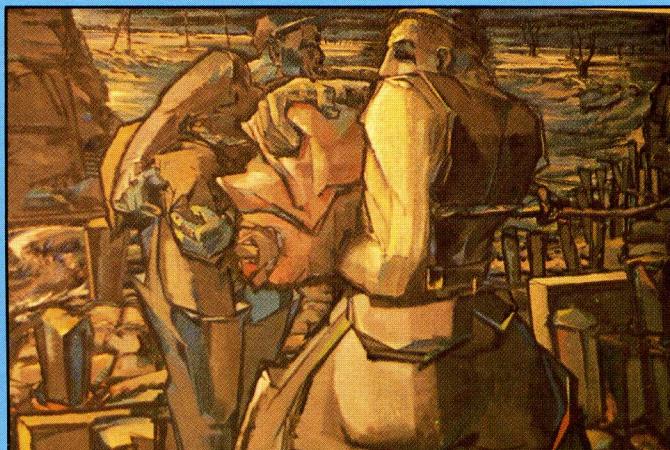
Op uitnodiging van de gemeente Brouwershaven waartoe Noordgouwe behoort, waren wij bij dit feestelijk gebeuren aanwezig en omdat Merientje een bescheiden mens is gebleven, hebben we de historie uit de mond van andere inwoners van de gemeente opgetekend. Vooral de Heer J.A. Rotte was een uitstekende bron van inlichtingen: hij was op die gedenkwaardige nacht ooggetuige (als een van de velen die zakken zand aansjouwde) en is door zijn vroegere functie als griffier van het Waterschap natuurlijk uitstekend op de hoogte van wat we "waterkeringen" noemen.

De Vloed

In het weekend van 2/3 Februari 1953 vond de overstromingsramp die de Zeeuwen eenvoudig "de Vloed" noemden plaats. Op Schouwen-Duiveland liep een grote polder onder, maar een binnendijk hield stand — tot in de nacht van Maandag. Pogingen het gat met zandzakken te dichten faalden omdat de zakken wegspoelden. Merien Vis daalde toen als vrijwilliger in het gat af, met een touw om zich heen zodat hij niet door het woedende water zou worden weggespoeld. Hij sloeg paaltjes in de bodem van het gat, waardoor de zandzakken werden vastgehouden en op die manier werd de dijk weer gedicht. Het belang was niet alleen dat de dorpen achter die dijk gespaard bleven, maar ook dat de dijk als enige verbindingssweg tussen Zierikzee en Brouwershaven de hulpverlening mogelijk maakte.

Herinnering leeft voort

In het najaar van 1953 emigreerde het gezin Vis naar Australië, waar Merientje nu van zijn pensioen van de spoorwegen geniet. In die herfst werd ook het laatste gat in de dijken gedicht en toen het leven weer zijn gewone



Painting commemorates events

gang hernam ontstond het idee in de gemeente de gebeurtenissen te herdenken in de vorm van twee schilderijen: een dat het leven op het eiland uitbeeldt, en een dat het dichten van het gat weergeeft. Op dat laatste staat "de man in het gat" — Merien Vis, die daar in Australië niets van wist. Maar er zijn nu eenmaal veel contacten over en weer, en zo leidden de herinneringen aan die ramp er uiteindelijk toe dat het gezin Vis werd voorgesteld aan Hare Majesteit Koningin Beatrix en Zijne Koninklijke Hoogheid Prins Claus

tijdens hun bezoek aan Australië — en tot de onthulling van het naambordje.

Toen en nu

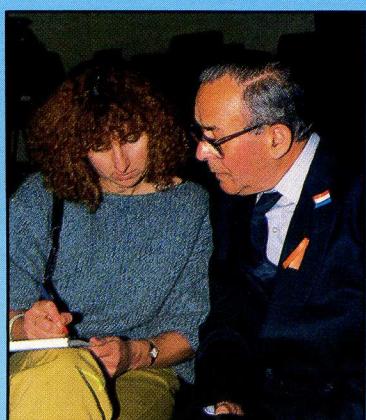
"De Vloed" leverde de aanzet tot het Deltaplan, dat onder andere de vroeger zo geïsoleerde eilanden veel gemakkelijker bereikbaar maakte. Maar ook de lokale schade moest worden hersteld, en het zout in de landbouwgronden zou nog lang blijven doorwerken. Nu ziet de bezoeker in het algemeen geen sporen meer van die ramp, en Zeeland heeft zich ontwikkeld tot een touristenbestemming van de eerste orde.

In de gezellige drukte na de officiële plechtigheid vroegen we de familie Vis naar hun indrukken van Zeeland nu, en Merientje vatte het zo samen:

"Wij en onze kinderen voelen ons al heel lang volkomen in Australië "thuis", maar als we zien wat er hier in Zeeland is gebeurd zijn we er net zo trots op alsof we het zelf hadden gedaan, en we zijn dankbaar dat we deze dag hier hebben mogen meemaken!" ☺☺



Band prepares for celebration



Reporter is gathering material



Mrs and Mr Vis in newly christened street

CYCLE-SAIL HOLIDAYS IN HOLLAND

In 1981 two Dutch cycle-enthusiasts tentatively started organising tours in France. The idea ballooned and now Cycletours operates all over Europe, covering some 30 destinations. A few years ago cycle-weeks in Holland were added to the programme. To avoid costly hotels a river-barge was converted to house the participants. An interesting route was planned along rivers and polders, past towns and villages, castles and windmills and to characterise the typically Dutch atmosphere of small-scale "gezelligheid" a coffeeshop at Gerrit and Ria's near the Stokkelaarsbrug at the tiny village of Waver is an official item on the programme.



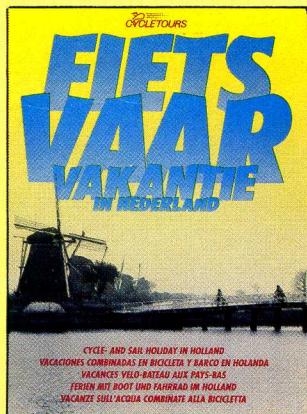
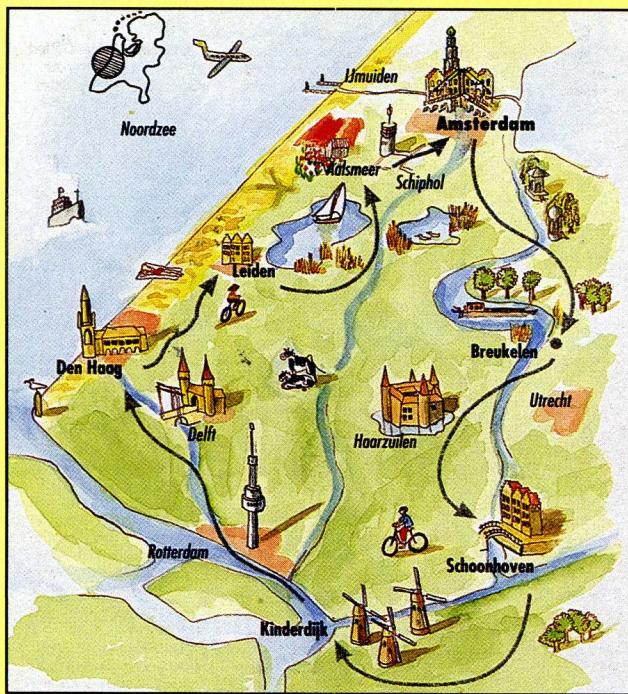
On board ship

We spotted the "Waterland" outside the Zijlpoort in Leiden. While the skipper was busy taking in loads of clean linen we talked to Michael Bruynesteyn, a Canadian of Dutch descent who herded cyclists as a holiday-job. He was very keen on meeting people of different nationalities and as there had been guests from Germany, Italy, France, America, Spain, Algeria and Switzerland this summer, he was thoroughly enjoying himself. Language-problems did arise occasionally but the hostess being a real language-buff (she even speaks a little Japanese) there is always a way

out. "Not everyone is an experienced cyclist to begin with and even if they manage to pedal along after a fashion, some people have their difficult moments when applying the brakes proves less easy than it seems", Michael tells us with a grin. The leader tries to keep his herd away from heavy traffic and they cycle in easy stretches of 40 to 50 km a day, taking plenty of time for coffee and lunchbreaks.

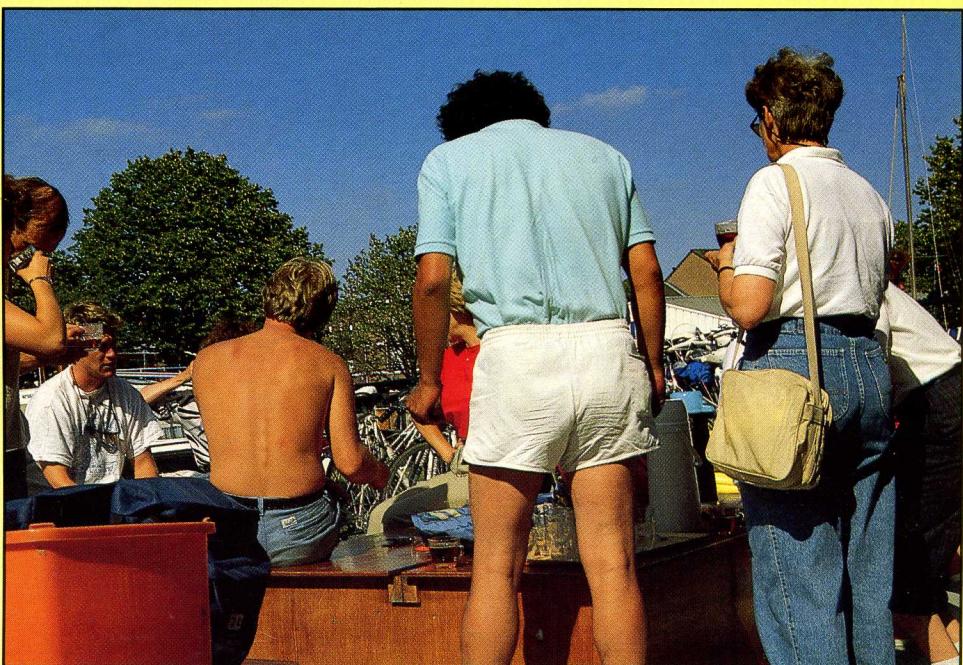
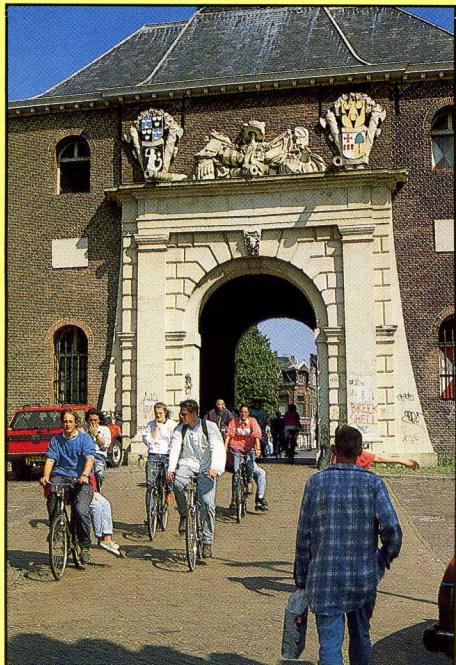
While we talked people gathered on the sun-deck for 4 o'clock tea and although it had been a hot day, none of them looked exhausted.

After dinner on board most guests go out again to do some sightseeing, usually in groups because after a few days in the saddle together old-comrade-feelings develop fast. Although the company may vary in age and nationality, the participants have one thing in common: the right amount of sportsmanship. Rain or shine, the party leaves the barge every morning as a unit. And according to people from the hotter climates there is nothing like cycling on a wet and windy day to give you a feeling of triumph and exultation! ☺



If you are interested write for a brochure to Cycletours, Keizersgracht 181, 1016 DR Amsterdam. From the beginning of May until September the tour departs from Amsterdam every Saturday and on Friday-night it is back again in the capital. The boat contains 2 shower cubicles, 8 two-berth cabins and 2 four-berth cabins, all with wash-basins. Do not expect anything in the way of luxury but friendly prices (Dfl. 795 a week per person on the basis of sharing a two-berth cabin) and a friendly atmosphere will make up for it. All meals, guidance and the use of a sports bike are included.

Stop-press: starting July 28th a northern route will be added to the programme, including Zaandam, De Rijp, Alkmaar, Medemblik, Enkhuizen and Hoorn.



"OPEN MONUMENT DAY" IN ELBURG

In 1987 a new initiative was taken by several organisations including the ANWB, Netherlands Tourist Bureau (NBT) and the Ministry of Culture. On the second Saturday in September, some 4000 monuments, many of them never open to the public. Townhalls, lighthouses, churches, mansions and castles, ancient farmhouses and military fortifications of bygone centuries — a wide variety of beautiful or intriguing buildings welcomed visitors.



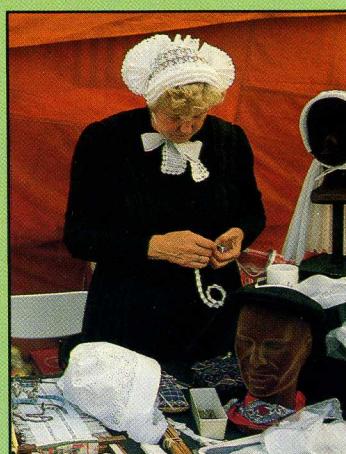
The response exceeded all expectations: some 350.000 people used this unique opportunity. No wonder, then, that the event was repeated the next year — when attendance grew to half a million! In 1989 the decision was taken to make this an official, regular feature held each year on the second Saturday of September. And the idea was taken up in other European countries, such as Belgium and Sweden. The Council of Europe has decided

to model a "European Heritage Day" on the Dutch event.

Now if you combine this opportunity to take a closer look at some sort of interesting building with the fact that in all these cities, towns and villages "Open Monumentendag" is seen as an excellent occasion for a kind of local holiday, you'll understand why we think this is a perfect idea for you to follow up. There are

mini-concerts, fairs, markets, demonstrations of crafts, lots of activities for kids and all in all Open Monumentendag has become a part of Dutch traditions as much as Koninginnedag, you might say.

In August, a special publication called the Open Monumentenkrant is available in most VVV and ANWB offices — and everything is free!



Elburg: perfect choice

In 1989 we chose Elburg for a visit and afterwards we concluded that a better decision could hardly have been made. For Elburg is a monument by itself: one of the best-preserved cities in the country. As the pictures show, quite a few people had the same idea and the outcome was a pleasant festive atmosphere with lots of people enjoying themselves in the setting of a city that basically looks like it did 400 years ago.

Of course Elburg is just as good on any other day, but for some extra activity Tuesday morning is market day and during the tourist season Wednesday sees special festivities too.

Two points before you take a real look at Elburg. If you have forgotten where it lies: close to Harderwijk, see the small inset. Second: one of the best books on any city I've ever seen is "Elburg goed bekoken", see the box. It will not only tell you a lot about the city, but also about history, architecture and social life in general. It's very well illustrated too and the anecdote about the ghost ship of Ternuten it contains is worth the six guilders alone, I think.

Plenty of sights

Although only some stretches of the city walls remain, your impression of Elburg will be just like in the 16th century, because the ramparts are still there. They have been converted into a sort of park that circles the city, so that you can walk around for a survey. The moat is still there too and you will notice that some tiny



houses are actually part of the city wall. The best way to enter Elburg is from the North, through the Vischpoort, one of the picturesque spots in the city.

Using the plan in the booklet, you can't go wrong because the city was very logically planned. Besides, it measures only 250 by 350 metres!

The man most responsible for Elburg's character was Arent thoe Boecop, steward of the

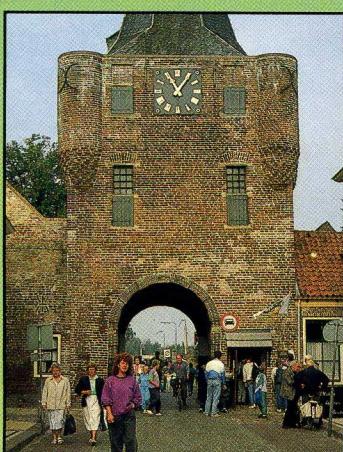
Duke of Gelderland. When this nobleman decided that Elburg had to become a walled city (it was as simple as that in those days!) Arent was given the job of doing it. The house of this early "project developer" is still there: from 1400 to 1954 it was the townhall!

The St. Nicholas Church is quite beautiful inside and has a lovely organ. If the church tower is open, the climb is not easy but the magnificent panorama is well worth it.

The streets have cobblestones and the sidewalks are very special in Elburg, as in many places there are simple but highly decorative black-and-white pebble mosaics.

A herb garden created in 1980 by the local historical society, a 15th-century convent, a rope walk where the same family has made rope for almost three centuries, a smithy where a genuine blacksmith has again taken up the old craft, several nice restaurants with tables and chairs outdoors along the canal, tasty smoked eel for sale and the friendly locals — together they will make for a lovely trip! 

Elburg... goed bekoken is published by the "Oudheidkundige Vereniging 'Arent thoe Boecop'. Write to: Mr G. Ruys, Secretary, Smedestraat 10, 8081 EH Elburg.



"STEAM-AGE NOSTALGIA AMI

Why not visit a brand-new city for a change?

Of course tourists are more inclined to visit historic city-centres than utilitarian commuter suburbs. But the brand-new city of Almere is perhaps an exception in this respect. And if you plan your visit in the weekend of May, 24th, 1990 (Hemelvaartsdag), you can sniff some steam and coal smoke as well, because that is when the yearly Steam Festival is held there.

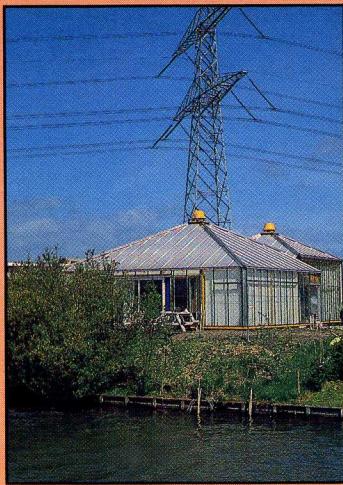
Creating a new city

The original purpose of land reclamation in the former Zuiderzee was to increase agricultural production. But in the Sixties, priority had shifted to reduction of congestion, especially in Amsterdam. Urbanisation thus became one of the factors in structuring of the new land. Two new cities were planned, Lelystad and Almere. The "Zuidelijk Flevoland" polder fell dry in 1968 and construction in Almere began in 1975.

Almere was planned in 5 districts: Haven, Stad, Buiten (all under construction and started in that order), and two future extensions. The number of inhabitants will be 250,000; at present there are some 70,000 and Almere is the fastest-growing city in the country.

Of course, facilities were primitive or non-existent in the beginning, but by now that picture has changed.

There may be some windy open spaces left, but Almere Stad has a nice shopping-centre, Haven already has a cosy "nautical" atmosphere and because woods and parks figured prominently in the plans, the landscape in the polder certainly no longer has the "empty" look it had in the early Seventies. About 25% of the area of the polder has been designated for recreation or forestry.



DST MODERN ARCHITECTURE

Planned . . . and unplanned

There is logic behind the planning of Almere and its surroundings, then. For instance, all houses are within 400 metres of a bus stop. The bus route is closed to other traffic. Another example: 80% of the buildings are low-rise so that the gruesome mistake of Amsterdam Bijlmermeer was avoided.

But near Almere Stad you can look at two projects where official planning went overboard. They are called "De Fantasie" and "De Realiteit". To find them, you will definitely need a city-map: the former is in Stedenwijk, the latter near the Noorderplassen.

In 1982, a contest was held for designs for new and creative solutions to building a house. No holds were barred, all

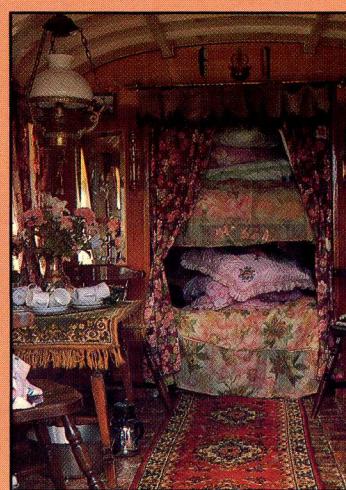
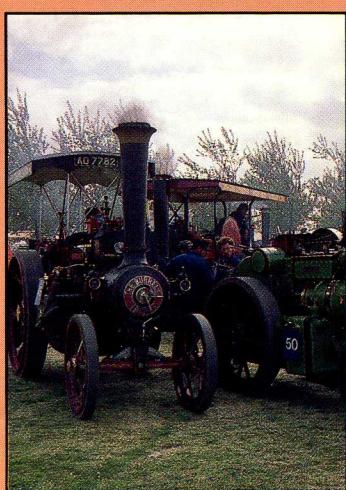
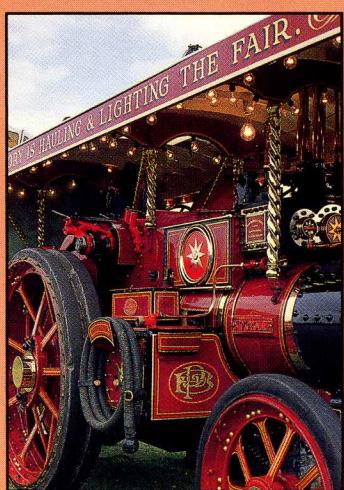


Steam Festival

Of course, Almere has not had time yet to develop its own traditions, especially in the way of entertainment. The first, perhaps, is the Steam Festival. When we visited it, the location was in Almere Haven and that's where you'll be likely to find it in 1990 too. Although "steam" is the central theme, as usual the festival attracts quite a lot of other entertainment as well. For instance, there were some pretty good Rock and Roll outdoor concerts —and by now, Rock and Roll has become nostalgia too!

So if you love steam carousels, model locomotives, fire engines, ships and even steam cars, that's another good reason for a visit to the newest Dutch city.

restrictions on building normally in force were lifted. However, the houses should be "temporary" — they had to be removed after 5 years. Whether that will actually happen is another question, but for the time being the highly unconventional results are there for you to see — and doubtlessly: to comment on! One of the better planned projects was the railway connection to Amsterdam, now extended to Lelystad. Another connection — to Schiphol Airport — is to be made in the near future. Almere's Central Railway Station is certainly different from that in Amsterdam!



ORANJE BOVEN

Bent u een Oranje-fan en tussen maart en oktober in Nederland, breng dan even een bezoekje aan het Oranje Museum in Baarn. Het ligt op een steenworp afstand van het NS-Station, achter het voormalige Buurtstation aan de andere kant van de spoorbaan. In dit Jugendstil Juweeltje is nu een gezellig cafe gevestigd waar museum-bezoekers bij koffie met gebak en Oranje-lunches hun koninklijke herinneringen ophalen. En wilt u na afloop Paleis Soestdijk (aan de buitenkant) met eigen ogen aanschouwen, wandel dan door het bos dat naast het museum ligt, via laantjes en "kommen" aangelegd in de tijd van Koning-Stadhouders Willem III, naar de woonplaats van Prinses Juliana en Prins Bernhard.



Johannes Dalfuisen

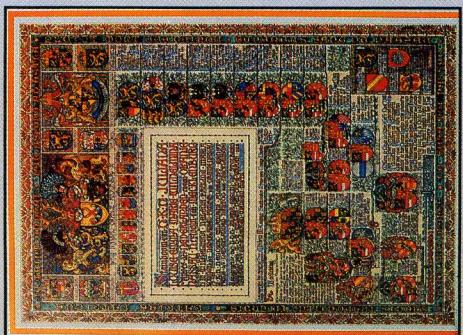
Tijdens een streekbezoek aan Drenthe vorig jaar ging Koningin Beatrix op de koffie bij boer Ge de Graaf en zijn vrouw Adri in hun boerderij in Leulingewolde (gemeente Roden). De boerin had extra lekkere cake gebakken voor die gelegenheid!

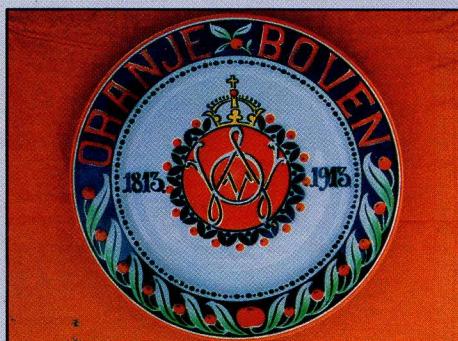
Het is Oranje en het blijft Oranje

Bij binnenkomst in het museum hoeft je geen moment af te vragen of je wel op de juiste lokatie bent. Toegangskaartjes, stoelen, brochures, servetjes, alles is oranje! Bij toerbeurt doet een aantal enthousiaste vrijwilligers dienst en "onze" vrijwilligster, Lisette Veldhuysen, werd dubbel enthousiast toen we het doel van ons bezoek vertelden: "Wat enig voor mijn tante in Australië, want die komt uit Baarn!" Onnodig te zeggen dat alle medewerking stralend werd gegeven.

De collectie die in wisselende opstelling ten-
10

toongesteld wordt, kunnen we ruwweg verdelen in plechtige en nietplechtige items. In de eerste categorie horen de maquettes van de koninklijke paleizen Soestdijk, Huis ten Bosch en Dillenburg, het stamslot van de Oranje-Nassau's, replica's van de Gouden Koets en de Krongingsmantel, schilderijen en borstbeelden, vaandels en vlaggen. De tweede categorie omvat beeldjes en foto's, speldjes en medailles, trommeltjes en vingerhoedjes, al die artikelen die bij belangrijke gebeurtenissen in de koninklijke familie als een oranje-golf over ons land spoelden.



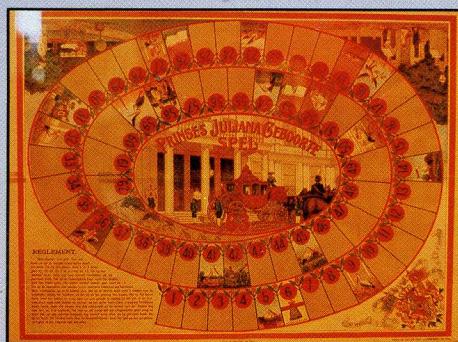


Wilhelmina-bekers en Juliana-bordjes

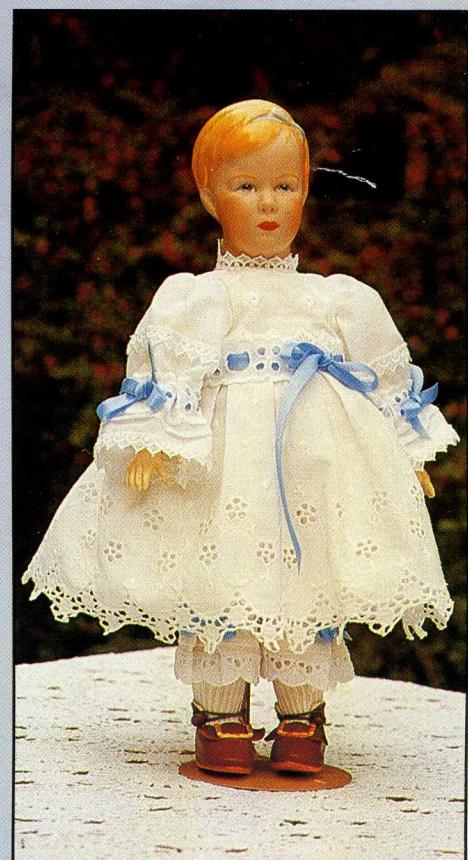
Vooral in voor-oorlogse tijden was er vrijwel geen huis in Nederland zonder een tastbare herinnering aan belangrijke koninklijke gebeurtenissen. Een worteldoek met een stukje koperwerk en een Oranje-wandbord boven de schoorsteenmantel gold als de standaardopstelling en in een rekje prijken de Oranje-bekers, waaruit zeker niet gedronken mocht worden. Precies aan die houding dankt het museum nu een groot deel van de collectie en ik moet zeggen dat het deze memorabilia zijn die me de oh's en de ah's ontlokken. Deels uit pure nostalgie maar ook vanwege een nieuwe waardering voor de verschillende stijlkenmerken. En het leuke is dat het publiek zo royaal is met schenkingen, dat het museum dubbele stukken voor een redeijke prijs weer verkoopt aan de bezoekers.

Hetzelfde geldt voor publicaties over het Koninklijk Huis waarmee een hele boekenkast gevuld is. En naast de Oranje-franje uit vroeger tijden is er ook weer een nieuwe productie souvenirs waaruit u kunt kiezen. Het schitterende stuk drukwerk dat de stamboom van Prinses Juliana weergeeft, is daar een geslaagd voorbeeld van.

Oranje Museum Baarn; Lt.Gen.van Heutselaan 7 is geopend van maart t/m oktober, dinsdag t/m zaterdag 10-17 uur, zondag 12-17 uur. Correspondentieadres: Postbus 101, 3743 AC Baarn.



In het artikel Holland Toys (89/2) noemden we terloops de Juliana-pop. Tot onze verrassing ontdekten we nu dat deze historische pop weer te koop is. Koningin Wilhelmina liet destijds bij de Duitse firma Heubach een pop maken naar het evenbeeld van het toen 2½ jarig Juliaantje. Blijkbaar had ze geen exclusiviteit bedongen want in Nederland en Indonesië kwamen nog meer van deze poppen in omloop. Van zo'n exemplaar zijn nu weer mallen gemaakt en poppenmaker Meina van der Horst, Schoutenstraat 8, 3771 CJ Barneveld heeft er een van in haar bezit. Daarvan maakt ze volgens een zeer arbeidsintensief proces met drie bakgangen de porseleinen kopjes, die ze ook zelf beschildert. De poppen krijgen een geleed houten lijf, leren schoentjes en een jurkje van oude kant. De productie is uiteraard beperkt maar in principe zijn ze te koop. Er zijn twee maten: de grootste meet 50 cm en kost ongekleed Dfl.350., gekleed Dfl.695-, de kleinere meet 35 cm en kost ongekleed Dfl.250.- en met kleertjes Dfl.450.-.



THE LADY OF SIJBEKARSPEL

Spectacular discovery in West-Friesland

Sijbekarspel is a small and quiet West-Frisian village where not much is likely to happen. Certainly one would not expect it to make the headlines in the papers and TV news bulletins. Yet this is what happened on a fine day last autumn and because your editors happen to live there, we had a grandstand view.

Find draws crowds

The news broke in the morning papers, and in the customary village tradition the location was specified as "Zwarte Kees' land". Off we went to Zwarte Kees. What had happened was this: unnoticed by most people, archeologists had been exploring Sijbekarspel's soil and had discovered a complete skeleton. This had been very carefully uncovered and on that one day it could be viewed by the public, while scientists answered questions.

The road was packed with cars, more people came to see the Lady of Sijbekarspel than actually live in the village. The pictures I took tell the story of a complete skeleton of a young woman aged about 20, buried on her left side as was usual in those ancient times. Listening to the people, I noticed that they were definitely impressed: three feet below the peacefully grazing cows, this young woman had lain undisturbed for forty-five centuries . . .

Oldest West-Frisians?

I spoke to Mr. P.J. Woltering, who supervises such fieldwork for the Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek, the state service exploring the Dutch soil for relics of the past. Woltering:

"Basically, we try to preserve as many archeological sites undisturbed for the future. When this is not possible, e.g. because of development or re-allotment projects, which will be carried out in the future in West-Friesland, we do an archeological survey. By examining the fields for potsherds, by taking samples of the soil by drilling, and by small exploratory "digs" we plot traces of former human settlement on



"Zwarte Kees'" Land

the map. When we dug a small excavation in Sijbekarspel, we had the good fortune that in one corner of the pit a heelbone stuck out of the ground. If we had dug 10 centimetres to the side we wouldn't have found it!"

Why is the find so special? Woltering:

"This young woman belonged to a people that made a particular type of pottery beaker standing upright on a small foot — as we have now. These people also lived in the higher sandy areas, but although we have found graves there, the skeleton is not preserved in those soils. Now we do have a practically undamaged skeleton. Secondly: we knew that this area was settled, but we had never found such an old grave, of some 4500 years ago in this region."

And what did the countryside look like then? Woltering:

"Well, it was even quieter than now! The sea still had access through wandering creeks, but there were meadows and arable land as well. A farm was the home of an entire family — from grandparents to grandchildren — and they were lying far apart. These people did not do too badly: they had cattle, knew agriculture, and there were lots of birds, game and fish around. Were they West-Frisians? Well, the northern area of North Holland was probably never entirely deserted since then, so some people in West Friesland might theoretically be very distant relatives still . . ."

What will happen?

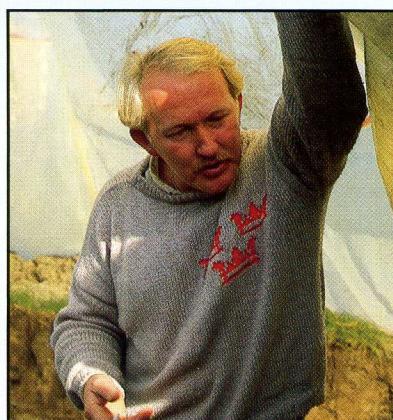
A block of soil with the young lady of Sijbekarspel has been very carefully lifted and moved to the lab. The bones are given special treatment for preservation, are measured and studied to obtain data on the woman's health and mode of life. The soil is examined for burial gifts such as a small flint knife, for instance.

Studies of the "garbage" left by these people in the settlements shed light on what they ate and how they lived. Then such finds are stored in special depots. And some of them may be on display in a museum, for an exhibition, for instance.

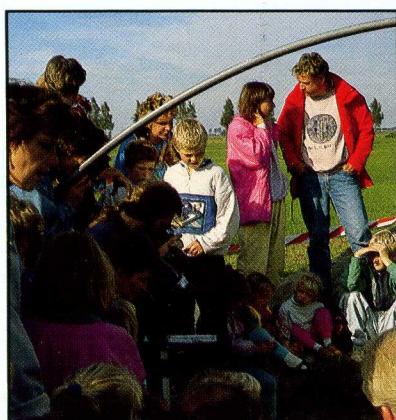
Peace and quiet have returned to the village, but many villagers will occasionally look at the wide horizons and think of the people that settled here when that horizon still showed the glint of the sea . . .



Laid here for 4,500 years . . .



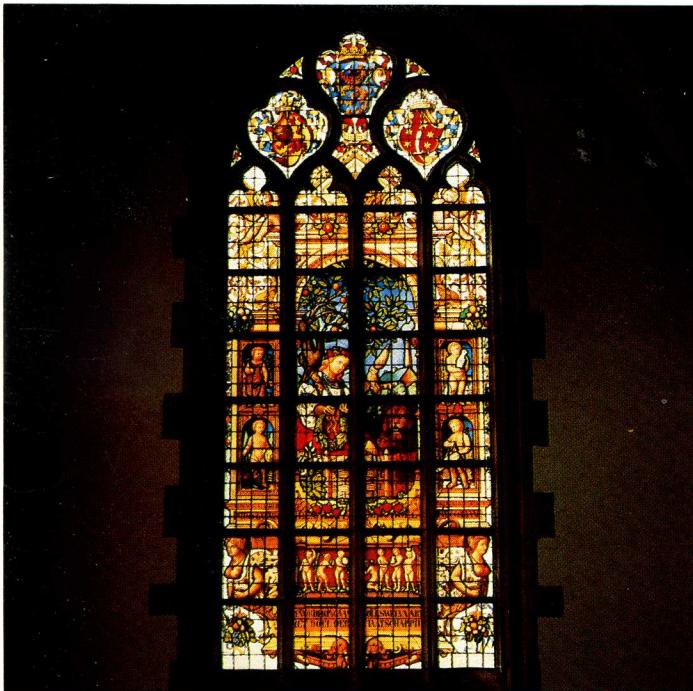
Friendly scientists explains



Lively interest in the dead

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Recently, attention has been drawn to the alarming situation in a field of applied art that has almost vanished: stained glass windows.
The idea of using small pieces of glass set in lead for windows goes back to the Middle Ages, when large window panes could not yet be made.



P. Cuypers, St. Bavo, Haarlem (1876)



Harry op de Laak, Gereformeerde Kerk Espel, 1962



Theo van Doesburg, house in Broek in Waterland, 1916

Although not truly "stained", the old glass mostly has a faint colour from green to purplish due to impurities and such a simple window in old buildings like churches have great charm. Using glass with rich hues was the next step, and this resulted in the world-famous windows in the St. Jan, Gouda, made near the end of the 16th Century.

Then the art was lost completely, only to be rediscovered at the beginning of the 19th Century. In the second half of that century, many churches built in the Neo-Gothic style were so decorated. And stained glass windows also became very popular for interior decoration in houses for the well-to-do, in shops and public buildings or offices. At the end of the Sixties, this form of applied art had practically disappeared. In addition, stained glass windows are very delicate: through breakage and corrosion

from air pollution their number steadily dwindles.

In 1989, several exhibitions highlighted this vanishing art and for the first time a scientific study was made of the subject. The result has been a revival of interest and a book that is in one word superb:

"Glas in lood in Nederland 1817-1968", Carine Hoogveld (Chief Editor), SDU Uitgeverij, Christoffel Plantijnstraat 2, 2500EA Den Haag.

In some 400 pages and with 332 illustrations (most in full colour), this beautiful volume describes the artists of the period, gives examples of their work and especially draws attention to magnificent windows NOT in churches, but in public buildings. With the book as a guide, you could plan your own discovery trip! The book

is not cheap, of course (almost f80.-), but for the quality and information this is actually a bargain. One very good application I can think of is as a source of inspiration for your own designs, from painting to embroidery.

The selection on this page, shows some pictures we received from the Rijksdienst Beeldende Kunst.

SEA RESEARCH IN THE NETHERLANDS

The oceans have been called "the last frontier" for mankind to explore. Certainly we know only a fraction of what there is to know about the mysterious processes taking place there. But it is becoming increasingly clear that the sea forms a vital part of our environment. Some of the questions raised in the papers — in the Netherlands as well as in Australia and New Zealand — are concerned with a rise in the sea-level ("will we have to increase the height of the dikes?", "will we have to evacuate the Cook Islands?"), while others concern the oceans as a food-source that is being polluted. Sea currents and climatic changes, spectacular plankton "blooms" on our coasts, we simply cannot ignore the sea.

One would expect that the Netherlands, as a sea-oriented nation, is actively involved in sea research, and that is perfectly true. I visited two institutes: The Delta Institute for Hydrobiological Research (DIHO) in Yerseke (Zeeland) and the Netherlands Institute for Sea Research (NIOZ) on the island of Texel and spoke to Professor Piet Nienhuis deputy-director, DIHO and Professor Egbert Duursma director of NIOZ respectively.

Why two?

Two institutions in a small country may seem a bit like "overfishing the pond", but both have their hands full of interesting projects. Instead of competition there is excellent co-operation, with scientists often shuttling between institutes. There is a clear division of work, and the type of research differs too. NIOZ is the older of the two and was founded in 1876 as a field station of the Netherlands Zoological Society. The DIHO was founded in 1957 for the express purpose of studying the effect of the Delta Project then started on the plants and animals in the region. But in the course of time, the wealth of expertise gained in these two centres has found other applications as well. Very broadly speaking, NIOZ is concentrating on the open North Sea and the blue oceans, DIHO on the coastal areas — and where these overlap, the people from the two centres shake hands . . . Both institutes co-operate with universities, scientific organisations and government departments, and both have research vessels operated under the auspices of the Foundation for Sea Research (Stichting Onderzoek der Zee).

Some projects

Some of the projects are only understandable to the specialist, but others will give a good idea of the importance of sea research to us all. Here comes a small selection for each institute:

NIOZ:

— what toxic industrial pollutants including heavy metals reach the oceans, and what is



Beautiful sea-anemones from an underwater garden of the Ooster-schelde estuary. Picture Rene Kleingeld, DIHOP, Yerseke

their effect on life there?

- how far does the effect of large rivers extend into the ocean?
- what factors are involved in the growth of coral reefs?
- when the seabirds of North and West Europe migrate to warmer waters during the winter, what sort of food changes occur?
- what organisms live on the bottom of the North Sea, how are they distributed and what changes are seen near oil rigs or when waste is dumped?
- how do ocean currents affect world climate?

DIHO:

- the concrete and rocks of the Delta Project



Fascinating patterns in Dutch shoals. Picture courtesy NIOZ, Texel



Collecting animals living in the bottom sediments of the Oopster-schelde estuary. Picture Rene Kleingeld, DIHO, Yerseke.

structures (e.g. the Storm Surge Barrier) have attracted organisms formerly found only on the rocky coasts of France!

- how do living beings cope with the pollutants dumped into our large rivers — starting in Germany, France and Belgium?
- how much life-giving oxygen is produced by micro-algae in the sea? How do they serve as food for animals?
- what toxic substances are concentrated in mussels?

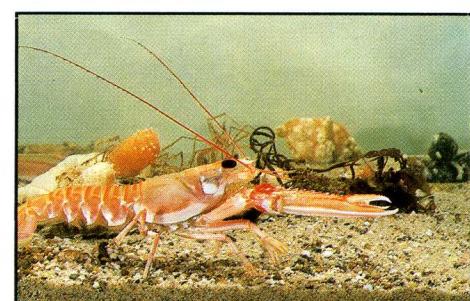
Far-ranging studies

As you can see, the studies are far-ranging as regards the subjects covered. But they also range far in the most literal sense.

Both institutes have gained a very high international reputation for the quality of their research. And as a result, they do not only study Dutch or West European waters, but are asked to handle research projects far from home. That is why you may meet Dutch scientists from the DIHO or NIOZ in places as widely apart as the Indonesian Archipelago, Antarctica, China or Mauritania (West Africa)!

Visiting the offices and labs, I noticed how many foreign scientists are there working on their own project as guests. And interest in sea research is high, as is evident from the large percentage of young people among the staff, the courses held for students in this field and the projects planned.

The interest of the Dutch in the sea may be a bit different than it was for the old seadogs, it is certainly not less!



Many animals are studied in NIOZ's aquarium facilities. Picture courtesy NIOZ, Texel

OPENLUCHT PATRONENBOEK

Dat Elburg een plaatje van een stadje is, hebt u elders in dit blad al gezien. Voor handwerksters is er nog een toegevoegde waarde: een king-size patronenboek in de vorm van ingelegde keitjesstoepen ligt losbladig voor de winkels, voor de huizen en bij de kerk. Maak met schetsboek of fototoestel bij de hand een extra rondje door de stad, ditmaal met gebogen hoofd...



Symbolen

De voorstellingen in donkere en lichte keitjes hebben vaak betrekking op de aard van de winkel waarvoor ze aangebracht zijn. Elders zien we verwijzingen naar de geschiedenis zoals de Vischpoort, symbool voor de ommuring van de stad, een botter die aan het visserij-verleden herinnert, een koggeschip als beeldmerk van het Hanzeverbond. Een vis wordt gezien als symbool voor het kerkelijk karakter van Elburg, twee symmetrisch geplaatste zwanen, ook bekend van de Friese uleborden en van de merklappen, speelden in het volksgeloof verschillende rollen waarvan "het dier van de minne" en "de lichtdrager" wel de aardigste zijn.



Elburger keitjes. Papierknipwerk en applikatie-techniek lenen er zich uitstekend voor, borduurwerk idem, maar vanwege de overeenkomst in vorm liggen kraaltjes het meest voor de hand.

U begint met de schaal te kiezen waarop u wilt werken, maakt een schets van de voorstelling (op knipt hem uit papier wat vooral voor symmetrische figuren makkelijker is), en brengt de

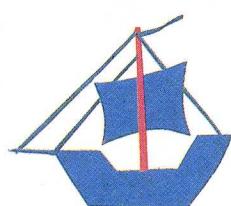
omtrek aan op de stof. Dan wordt de vorm opgevuld met kraaltjes en dat kan op verschillende manieren gebeuren.

Bij de Vischpoort naaide ik voor dak, omtrek en torens de kralen er liggend op een zijkant op, de rest werd opgevuld met dezelfde kraaltjes maar ditmaal met de opening naar boven, wat een heel ander effect geeft. Bij de vis gebruikte ik verschillende soorten kralen in combinatie met borduursteken om wat schaduwwerking te suggereren, bij het kog-

scheepje borduurde ik eerst de omtrek, het vlaggetje en de touwen, keurige rijtjes roodbruine kralen suggeren de planken, lichtblauwe het zeil. Ook bij de zwanen werd eerst de omtrek in steelsteek aangegeven waarna de witte kralen er luchtig opgestrooid op werden vastgezet. De snauwels, de vleugels en de hartvormige middenpartij werden in een afstekende kleur weer netjes kraaltje-aan-kraaltje opgenaaid.

Van keitjes naar kralen

De gestileerde vormen zijn heel gemakkelijk uit te voeren in andere materialen dan



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