ORAHS 2012

SUPERDUTCHYPANTASNATURECULTURISTILICIOUS

1 Hampshire City Hotel (Eden Star), Hengelo
2 Hotel De Broeierd (Eden Star), Enschede
3 Drienerburght Conferentiehotel, Enschede
4 Ravelijn, Venue of the Sunday Welcome Reception
ON A “NEED TO KNOW” BASIS:

**Monday**

9:00 - We welcome you at Drienerburgt and catch the bus together to Roombeek, no need for cash

17:00 - Back to Drienerburgt where we join the delegates for a trip to the city hall and the evening with Dutch treats downtown

**Tuesday**

9:30 - We depart from Drienerburgt to Apeldoorn for a day trip

17:00 - Back to Drienerburgt and possibly joining a campus barbeque for the evening

**Wednesday**

9:30 - Together with delegates we set off to Giethoorn for a watery experience

21:00 - E.T.A. home

**Thursday**

9:30 - We depart from Drienerburgt to Rijssen

15:30 - By this time we hope to head to the hotel to prepare for the Gala Dinner
RECEPY FOR SUCCESS:

This booklet will not only give you the information that will make you enjoy your visit more, it also offers you some extra entertainment and even a chance for a prize.

There are different kinds of challenges you can do in this booklet, such as quiz questions or puzzles. With every correctly finished challenge you earn a certain amount of stickers that you can stick to the finished puzzle. The guest with the most stickers wins a nice prize!

Also there will be some space for you write things down or to store photographs, receipts or drawings, so you can treat this booklet as a holiday journal.

Have fun!
MONDAY

THE DUTCH MOUNTAINS

ROOMBEKE Guided tour on Monday

Departure 9:00 at location Ravelijn
On 13th of May 2000, 177 tons of fireworks exploded as a result of a fire in a fireworks factory. 23 people died, among them 4 firemen. 200 houses were demolished, 42 acres of the city area of Enschede were destroyed.

As powerful as the explosion was, so was the spectacular rebound of the city. A remarkable urban metamorphosis happened and the area was reborn. Now Roombeek is so famous for its modern urbanism and architecture, that the horrifying memories are powerfully pushed into the shadow.

By bus we go from Enschede to the small village of Deurningen where family of farmer Herbert awaits us for a FARMERS LUNCH at 12:30.

After the lunch we get a GUIDED TOUR through the cheesefarm and afterwards we can look around, look at the animals, play at the playground, shop in the farmshop or just chill.
'Kaaskop' or 'cheesehead' is a funny calname for a Dutch citizen and that has the obvious reason: We love cheese! And we make delicious cheese, thanks to our spacious green fields with fresh grass and our typical white black-stained cows grazing them.

The wellknown Gouda cheese is the typical Dutch kind of cheese and an important export product. Gouda is a town where this kind of cheese used to be and still is made, but the name doesn't mean that the cheese is produced in Gouda. The name refers to the form of the cheese, the form of a wheel and since 600 the geography marking 'Gouda Holland' is protected. Cheese with this mark has to be made in Holland and of Dutch milk only. Throughout the country Gouda cheese is made in many cheeseforms. The characteristics of local soil influence the taste of cheese.

The cheese originates from 600 years ago when nomads carried milk in cow stomachs. Because of naturally present bacteria in the stomach and the constant shaking of milk during travels, the milk would turn into cheese.

The first evidence of cheesemaking in Holland is from the year 300 B.C. Caesar wrote about the Dutch making this kind of cheese and eating it. During medieval times already almost 100% of Dutch cheese was exported to other countries.

Today we are visiting a Dutch Cheese farm called Kaamps, where we will see how cheese is made. This is not only an interesting and educational visit but also very entertaining for the children. There is a children's farm and a nice playground at the farm. Also we will enjoy a traditional farmers lunch from the region of Twente.
Some of the cheeses are different from the rest. Can you find them?

For every cheese that doesn’t fit in, you earn one sticker.
After the speeches of congress attendees, we all depart from the campus to the old city hall in the centre of Enschede for a reception.

The Dutch Lion is an important symbol of power and braveness of the country. In times of war or victory, even if it's only a soccer game, the lion has an important status. So it's not surprising that the geography maps during the longest war Holland ever had to deal with, “The 80 years war” (1568-1648), would show the outlines of the country in form of a roaring upstanding lion.
These pictures of festivities on the so-called “Queensday”, far out the biggest holiday in the Netherlands (30th of April, birthday of the deceased Queen Mother) give a vivid impression of how beloved the Royal Family is.

On this day, the Royal Family visits a town and people there and does this in a very approachable and easy-going manner. Throughout the country, the towns are traditionally filled with fleamarkets.

Royal Challenge

1. Which color represents the Royal Family and with that the Dutch Kingdom?

2. What does the surname of the Dutch Royal Family mean: “Van Oranje”?

3. Which animal is the symbol of the Dutch Kingdom?
(See picture: Connect the dots in the right order and the drawing will show this animal.)

For every correct answer you earn a sticker!
9:30 Departure for a visit to the Queen's palace Het Loo near Apeldoorn. We will spend the day there including a guided tour around the gardens and a lunch.
Introduction to the remarkable landscape of the Netherlands:

The Dutch landscape is very special and some of its features are unique! Some of the typical forms of landscape that define our country will be described on the next pages, such as:

DUNES, POLDER, DYKES, WAD, SCHORREN, TERP...

Difficult to believe, but:
There is NO PURE NATURE in Holland. Huh???

Well, that's because every square inch of this country has been worked by humans. This started already a thousand years ago when the people started digging peat already then, and for that they used special cow species with very wide hooves, so they wouldn't sink through the soft swampy ground.

Even the COSTVAARDERSPLASSEN (see lower picture) the National Park where now all of the nature is let to be and where all kinds of wild animals and plants can live without any intervention by the humans, even this piece of land lies on a POLDER (which is by definition marrmade) and was in the eighties designated to become an industrial area, but at certain point it flooded and because the building plans were not yet made and took a long time, people did nothing about it for years and noticed later that it attracted all kinds of wildlife. This was so extraordinary that it was left like that and made into a National Park.

The DUNES, along the Dutch coastline, are sandhills that move under influence of wind erosion and because of this they form a very dynamic landscape. Humans partly control this by planting trees here and there, so that the sand is partially fixed.

The WAD is very shallow sea, that it's exposed during low tide, not only along the beaches, but in large area's near or far from the coast. The Netherlands have five islands in the North sea, and the fun and very popular thing to do is to walk over from man land to some of the islands by foot through the muddy sand of the WAD.

A 'VISTRAP' or a fish ladder, is a structure on artificial barriers (such as dams and locks) to facilitate fishes' natural migration. Most fishladders enable fish to pass around the barriers by swimming and leaping up a series of relatively low steps (hence the term ladder) into the water's on the other side. This is just one of many ways men intervene with nature in Holland. Another example is an ECO-DUCT - a wide and fully grown bridge over highways to help animals walk freely and not be restricted by highways.

The SCHORREN (plural, no way to translate this) get formed on the outside of the dykes by natural accretion (slowly silt up land by water-conscious/tides). They get grown by plants and sometimes can form large areas that are so high that they only get flooded when there are serious stormwaves or very high tide.

The TERP is an artificial dwelling hill or a mound, created to provide safe ground during high tide and river floods. They can be so big to hold a whole village. The word Terp also means village in Frisian. These hills occur in the coastal parts (in the provinces of Zeeland, Friesland and Groningen).

The image shows a hightmap of terps:
high is red= 2m low is blue= 0 m, measured from the sea level.
red line a dyke (parallel to the sea= dark blue).
The POLDERS used to be shallow lakes (or sea), but they became land when people pumped out all of the water using windmills. This started at first in long and small strips, as a way to remove water from peat, so that peat could be dug out for making turf. Later whole lake areas were dried out for more land for agriculture. This started already in the beginning of 16th century.

The Beemster polder is special because of the systematic and esthetic approach to “poldering”, as it was first divided into strict squares by roads, then each square was divided into four smaller squares by watercourses, and then each square was divided in 5 long strips as real estate lots. The higher land in the picture (right map) used to be an island until 13th century.

A very special polder is Flevoland, a province, located in the centre of the country, at the location of the former Zuiderzee (sea). After a flood in 1916, it was decided that the Zuiderzee, an inland sea within the Netherlands, would be enclosed and reclaimed. The Zuiderzee Works started in 1932, the Afsluitdijk, the dyke, was completed which closed off the sea completely. The Zuiderzee was subsequently called IJsselmeer (lake at the end of the river IJssel). After that, reclaiming of land “poldering” started. The province was established on January 1, 1986 and contains completely of self-reclaimed land.

Top right image: The POLDER (Beemster) in a topography map, rectangular pattern visible on the right.

Bottom right image: Hightmap - highest is red = -1 m, lowest is blue = -5 m -5 m is 5 m under sealevel red line: a dyke, yellow part used to be an island

Bottom left piece of Flevoland, along the edges the protecting dyke with windmills.

Giothoorn is a small village in the Weerribben area. The canals, the uncountable characteristic wooden arch bridges and the little red covered farm houses and beautiful gardens have given Giothoorn the nickname the Venice of Holland. We will discover Giothoorn by a tour with small boats, stop painting on a small island and conclude the day with a diner by the waterside.

In the town there are different interesting museums and galleries. Most of them are also interesting for children. Here are some suggestions:
- In the Natuuractiviteitencentrum activities centre there is an exhibition about the National Park De Weerribben showing its history and unique plants and animals.
- Museumform ‘t Olde Maaich, a Weerribben farm from 1650 with an exhibition about 100 years of living and working in Weerribben. The interior is of typical old style complete with a fisherman home, hay storage, little theatrical programme, fisherman mill and haytower. There is a “mystery seek” game for children open from 11am to 5 pm.
Get Mommy Duck together with her little duckling and earn one sticker!
First at 10:00 we visit the windmill Pelmolen for a guided tour.
Today we are visiting a very nice windmill called Pelmolen. The name is a combination of two words: “pel” and “molen”. “Pel” is derived from verb “pellen” which means “to peel”. “Molen” means mill. In this mill barley grain can be peeled to make barley gruel, but this needs very high wind speeds. Grinding linseed to make linseed oil is a more common daily activity in this mill.

The mill lies on the picturesque river Regge. It was built in 1752 upon a shed, which was one of the ways to build higher and prevent wind reduction by surrounding trees and other buildings. Because of its location on the shore of a river and good approachability by roads, the mill became to be one of the most important mills of Twente. But industrial revolution led to redundancy of the mill and by 1913 it stopped working and the decay started. Luckily, in 1975, the foundation Ter Horst decided to renovate the mill in order to preserve its heritage. It was one of the best renovations in the country. Since then the mill is fully functional and still makes linseed oil.

Mills have to keep working, which means their wings need to keep rotating in the wind. Saying is: One year of no rotation has to be compensated by ten years of constant rotation. If the mill wings don’t turn, the weight of the base of the wings will wear down on the structure, as the base weighs more than 8 tons!

To keep the windmill in good shape, many volunteers work throughout the week because they see the importance of this heritage. The volunteers need to have extensive knowledge about the mill, they have to know how to operate it, but also how to maintain its parts and construction. They also have to have good insight in weather and the way the mill reacts to different weather types and what needs to be done in those circumstances. Therefore a volunteer has to have sufficient certificates to be allowed to work in the mill.
The “zomp” is an old type of ship that was mostly used in regions in the eastern part of the country mainly between 1670 and 1725. Because of its build, the ship has a lot of room and still doesn’t need very deep water. There was need for a way to transport bigger amounts of goods then was possible by horse and wagon and also a way to avoid bad muddy dirtroads. The “zomp” could carry 8.5 tons of weight, but is only 2.5 meters wide, so it could fit even in the narrowest waterpasses. It can be sailed and when this is not possible it could get pushed with long wooden poles and when the form of the shore lets it, it could get dragged from and along the shore.

The ships transported all kinds of goods: treetrunks, moving furniture, clogs, textile products and other products. All of the parts for the build of the Pelmolen were transported to the mill site by the Enters Zomp. The most of these ships were produced in the town of Enter and there could be more then hundred at the same time at this place only.

None of the original boats remained. The last ones were destroyed in the Second world war. This one here is a replica that was build following many saved construction drawings thoroughly. It is kept near the windmill “Pelmolen ter Horst” in Rijssen on the picturesque river Regge.
Then we go on a nice relaxed short boat trip with a typical Enterse Zomp, from 10:45 to 11:45.

Bus takes us to the next town, where we enjoy a lunch at a local restaurant.

At 13:30 we are expected at the Klompenmuseum (clogs) for a demonstration slogmaking and a guided tour.
Clogs making in Enter

In the 18th century Enter became a main producer of clogs in the region. At a certain point there were 23 clogmakers in Enter.

But in the beginning of the 19th century the clogmaking really exploded. This was because it became the main source of earnings after many of the other local industries, like brick making, textile and agriculture suffered from lack of resources, strong competition or general malaise. Clogmaking was easy to combine with farming, so many of the local workers and farmers picked it up.

By 1910 there were more than two hundred clogmakers in this small town.

Though the industry now seems to have been a success, it was still the last resort and people didn’t earn much from it, they were still practically starving poor.

The industry diminished more and more after the war and now there are only two clogmakers in the town, mostly making souvenirs.
18:00 Conference dinner at "De Vier Jaartijden"
Friday Visit: Your choice, our advice!

Twente Museum “De Twentse Welle” in Roombeek, Enschede.

You will not regret it!