

The Iconic Amsterdam School

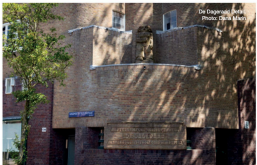


The iconic Amsterdam School

While the quaint gingerbread houses may serve as Amsterdam's charming emblem, the city has more to offer in terms of architecture. Wandering through Amsterdam, one might notice buildings that stand out with their undulating facades, intricate brickwork and intriguing decorations. Among the cobblestone lanes and leaning houses lies a movement that defied convention and celebrated elegance: the Amsterdam School.

TEXT: DANA MARTI

The Amsterdam School (or 'Amsterdam School' in Dutch) was an architectural movement that flourished from 1910 to 1930 in the Netherlands. With roots in Expressionist architecture, and sometimes associated with German Brick Expressionism, the style also borrows Art Deco elements. Once you learn about the characteristics of the Amsterdam School, you will see it everywhere around the city (in buildings, bridges and other architectural elements) and realize what a major role it played in shaping the Dutch capital of the 20th century.



58 | Issue 81 | August 2023

Green Netherlands' Top 5 National Parks



Chloeem Berenice | Feature | Green Netherlands

Green Netherlands' TOP 5 national parks

Despite its small size, the Netherlands is home to 21 unique national parks, each one telling a story of how the country developed and helping preserve nature and biodiversity. We invite you to expand your bucket list with five of the most beautiful Dutch national parks. Grab a map and start planning your next nature outing!

TEXT: DANA MARTI

Voluwebos - Gelderland Province
The Voluwebos is the oldest Dutch national park and one of the largest, spanning 5,000 hectares. Its landscape is defined by rugged woodlands, heathlands, old sand and terraces. The Voluwebos is inhabited by a variety of flora and fauna, including birds, deer and Scottish Highlanders.

What makes this park so unique is its picturesque and its landscape - a stark contrast to the otherwise flat Netherlands. These hills are part of a massive sand dune during the last Ice Age, some 150,000 years ago. Standing on the highest one, the Polders, at 30 metres above sea level, you can see all the way to Germany on a clear day. In late summer, the hills are covered in colorful heather, offering a magical view on misty mornings and attracting dozens of photographers in search of the perfect shot. In autumn, the last leaves remain on the landscape of the male deer looking for a mate.

On the southern edge of the park, there are a few country estates that can be visited, among them Huis en Bosch, located along the Horzevrouwe walking route.

Dunes of Texel

The Dunes of Texel National Park is situated on the island of Texel in the north of the Netherlands. A popular holiday destination for the Dutch and for many German tourists who want to spend a few days by the sea, Texel is dotted with only a few villages and boasts a serene landscape with grazing sheep, sand dunes and a beautiful lighthouse. The Dunes of Texel covers the entirety of the island's dunes and woodlands - from the southernmost tip of De Hore to the dunes close to the lighthouse at the island's most northerly point. Heaths, marshes, beaches and both freshwater and saltwater waterways are also part of this splendid national park. For birdwatchers, the area is a paradise as it is home to some 400 bird species.

Issue 78 | May 2023 | 39

Breaking Boundaries: The Life of Aletta Jacobs

PEOPLE



BREAKING BOUNDARIES THE LIFE OF ALETTA JACOBS

16-2023

In 1854, the Netherlands was a country where, like in many other places worldwide, women did not possess the right to vote and were prohibited from attending university. When a father got married, Aletta Jacobs was born on February 14th of that year, in the village of Lissewege in Groningen province. Her parents had no idea that she would be the one to help change these things and challenge many norms. Today, Aletta Jacobs is celebrated as the first woman to officially attend a Dutch university and obtain a doctorate. She was a fighter for women's rights and a suffrage activist. Jacobs was a leader in the Netherlands and also active internationally in various women's movements. Her life and accomplishments are a testament to the power of unwavering conviction, tenacity and the pursuit of justice - values that continue to resonate in today's ongoing fight for gender equality. To commemorate her centenary in the next article presents a considerable challenge, yet it is essential to spotlight its most interesting aspects.

Aletta Jacobs was the eighth child in a Jewish middle-class family of seven children. Her father, Abraham Jacobs, was a doctor, and her mother, Anna de Bree, was a homemaker. The family was Jewish. They intended an intellectual environment, encouraged their children to nurture their curiosity and educated them from an early age in many aspects of the, including French, which impressed her with its scientific and artistic nature. However, due to the fact that it was difficult (if not impossible) for a woman to achieve that, in her memoir (1916), she wrote: "At the age of six, I definitely announced that I wanted to be a doctor, not like Dad and like my brother, but like the women who were doctors. This would be a particularly difficult choice for a girl. Why should I have been at home, the boys and the girls were treated the same." After completing elementary school, the only path available was entering a training school designed to prepare women for societal roles. Jacobs attended such a school for two weeks before deciding it "completely idiotic" and leaving it in favor of home schooling. During Aletta's school years, during the period, when women were not allowed to attend university, that would bring her to see, in 1866, upon learning that a woman had taken the admission examination for a pharmacist's assistant course, Jacobs decided to do the same herself. She was encouraged by a family friend, the family friend, Dr. G. A. Cohen. She studied with the help of her father, her brother Sam and Cohen, and in 1870, she passed the exam. But Jacobs wanted more. Desires for her aspiration to become a doctor, she resolved to do everything in her power to fulfill that dream. After writing in

secret to Prime Minister Johan Rudolph Thorbecke, requesting to be allowed to attend the medical courses at university, she was allowed a probationary period at Wageningen University. This was not without drama, as Thorbecke was known to be a strict disciplinarian, but he eventually relented to her demanding further education for such a young expert. Jacobs was only seventeen years old, and her success was met with resistance, even from her family. These obstacles were overcome, and she was accepted into the medical courses. Her journey was not without challenges, but she was under no conflict and gratitude during the probationary period were crucial not only for her but also for all women. It implied the possibility of a future for them in the higher education. In 1872, after a short stay in Wageningen, she moved to Amsterdam, where she was granted permanent admission to medical studies. Jacobs wrote history when she graduated in 1875, obtaining a medical doctorate and becoming the first Dutch woman to earn a doctorate in medicine, thus breaking the national glass. It was the date that brought the Dutch medical and feminist Carl Theodor Gieseler into the life, the man who would later become her husband. Their correspondence began after he had sent her a letter congratulating her for her achievement.

Jacobs' wedding journey was fraught with challenges. At the age of twenty-five, she had already achieved a lot for a woman of her time, but that was just the beginning of her incredible journey. During the rest of her life, she would encounter numerous obstacles and struggles in her continued pursuit of knowledge and social progress. Having broken through the gender barrier in academia, Dr. Aletta Jacobs then proceeded to bring a path in the medical profession. Following graduation, she returned to Amsterdam to continue her medical studies, including Great Ormond Street Hospital, London School of Medicine for Women, and the New Hospital for Women. There, she met the first female medical practitioner in England, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, who had become a pioneer in the field. She was introduced to this group of women doctors by Carl Theodor Gieseler, who continued to be a friend and a big supporter of her work. During her stay in London, Jacobs not only expanded her medical knowledge, but she also engaged with the women's suffrage movement and other social issues like birth control.

In September 1876, she returned to the Netherlands and started a medical practice on Haarlemming only women and children. She quickly became acquainted with the health issues that working women were facing due to poor living and working conditions, and she helped guide various pregnancies. Jacobs established a free clinic

Issue 81 | August 2023

Issue 81 | August 2023

Issue 81 | August 2023

Best Dutch Christmas Markets



Ring Riding in Zeeland: from Medieval Tradition to Modern Sport



Discover Benelux: Out and About



Discover Benelux: Business Calendar

Discover Benelux | Business | Calendar

Business Calendar

TEXT: DANA MARIN

ICT Spring 2023
28-30 June
Luxembourg

The premier European tech conference is the highlight of Luxembourg's business calendar. Business leaders, regulators, strategists, researchers and venture capitalists will meet here for networking and showcasing innovations alike. The event features a two-day program with workshops, exhibitions and specific events on a range of topics including sustainability, finance, cyber and quantum computing by data, AI and quantum experiences.

www.ictspring.com

Green Digital
27 June
Brussels, Belgium

Taking place at the Egg in Brussels, this conference and meeting to discuss the latest in digital innovation. It's a great opportunity to find new business partners and hear about the latest news in green tech, AI, space tech and deep tech.

www.greendigital.be

GreenTech Amsterdam
13-15 June
Amsterdam, the Netherlands

GreenTech is the meeting place for green business in the horticulture industry. The stages will be packed with outstanding speakers covering various topics that are relevant to the sector. At the exhibition pavilion, experienced people and researchers in the industry will present the latest developments in areas such as AI, IoT, robotics, vertical farming and more. Participants can register their company for one of the two stands for the most high-tech and advanced technological innovation.

www.greentech.nl

Cosmeceutics Europe Annual Conference 2023
14-15 June
Brussels, Belgium

Cosmeceutics Europe is a unique event where cosmetic and personal care industry leaders from all over the world meet to discuss the latest industry trends and innovation. The conference focuses on topics such as cosmetics and sustainability, understanding microplastic reduction, new business trends and more.

www.cosmeceurope.eu

TWU Conference
10-16 June
Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Themed "Picturing the Future", The Next Wave Conference offers all the benefits of a conference with the energy of a festival. Innovators and industry leaders, policy makers, startups and investors come together to discuss a more sustainable, equitable and inclusive future for technology.

www.thewaveconference.com

A Special Project at the Amsterdam Museum: Women of Amsterdam: an ode



Zeeland Travel Guide: Experience the History and Beauty of Middelburg



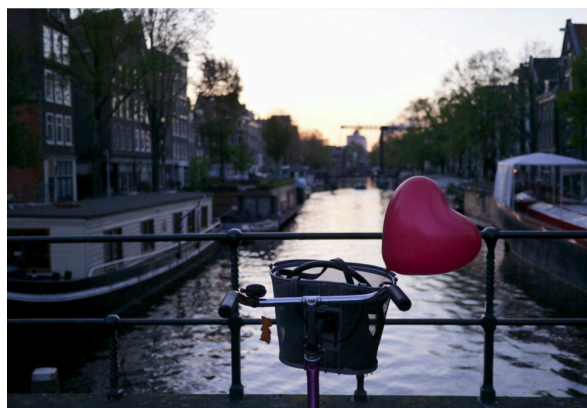
Scheveningen: A Charming Seaside Resort with a Rich History



A Library Where the Books Are People: Living Library



With My Feet in Two Boats



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