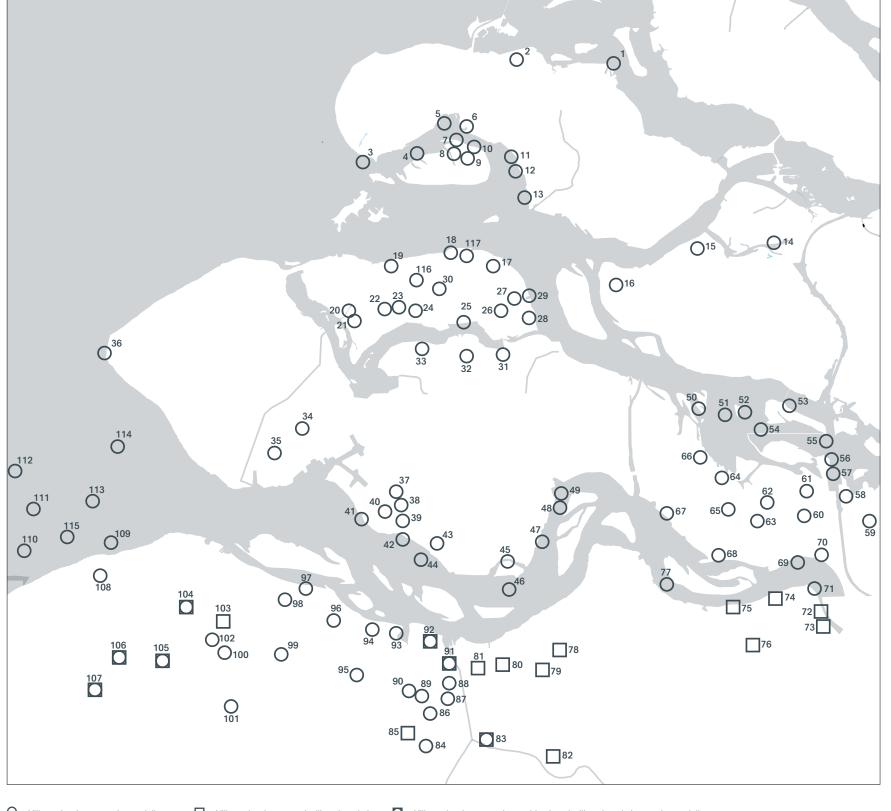
The sea takes

On Saturday 5 November, Zeeland is struck by a heavy storm. Large parts of Zeeland's islands are under water: Sint-Philipsland, Noord-Beveland and Zuid-Beveland, and the Land van Borsele. Dykes have broken on other islands and in Zeeuws-Vlaanderen, resulting in flooding. However, the central and eastern parts of Zeeland are the most heavily affected. Saturday 5 November 1530 goes down in history as Saint Felix's Evil Saturday.

At the beginning of the 16th century, Zeeland is a prosperous region. It conducts trade with flourishing cities such as Antwerp and Brussels, which are easily accessible by water. But the same water also poses a threat. The harvesting of peat for salt production and poor maintenance of the dykes means that many polders are insufficiently protected. Land reclamation also means that the water has less room. In a storm, the surging seawater seeks a channel, resulting in breaching of the dykes and flooding.

Several flooded areas are eventually reclaimed from the sea at the end of the 16th century or in the course of the 17th century. The eastern part of Zuid-Beveland, the so-called 'Drowned Land of Zuid-Beveland', is changed forever. Only two years after the Saint Felix Flood of 1530, on 2 November 1532, the island is again deluged by a heavy storm surge, which completely destroys the repairs that have been undertaken.

The Drowned Land of Zuid-Beveland continues to intrigue. In the 20th century, the remains of various flooded places have been visited at low tide. Interesting objects have been found, mostly by treasure hunters. In Nieuwlande, for example, large numbers of pilgrim's badges have been found with metal detectors. Today it is forbidden to visit these sites in the Drowned Land of Zuid-Beveland.



1	Bommenee
	Bommenede 1682, aban-
	doned 1684
2	Claeskynderkerke
	Klaaskinderkerke 1570
3	Westenschouwen 16th
	century
4	Clauskinderen
	Claeskerke,
5	Oostkerke 1511 Coudekerke
5	Koudekerke 1550-1600 left
	outside the dike
6	Zuidkerke 1542 left outside
•	the dike
7	Brieskerke 1542 left outside
	the dike
8	Westkerke before 1500
9	Oudekerke probably before
	1500
10	Sint-Jacobskerke
	before 1500
11	Rengerskerke 1662
12	Simonskerke 1534
13	Borrendamme 1642
14 15	Sinte-Philipslandt 1532 Moggershil 1570
16	Stevenesse 'Oud'-
10	Stavenisse 1509
17	Welle 1530
18	Soecke Hoeke,
. •	Houcke, Dijxhoeke,
	's-Gravenhoecke 1530
19	Weele 1530
20	Campen 1530/1532
21	Soelekerke
	Soetelinkskerke
	1530/1532
22	'Oud'-Wissenkerke
00	before 1352
23	'Oud'-Wissenkerke
24	'Oud'-Geersdijk
24	1530/1532
25	'Oud'-Kortgene
	1530/1532
26	Nieuw-Hamerstede
	Edekinge? 1530
27	Emelisse 1530/1532
28	'Oud'-Kats
	Subburchdijc 1530
29	Oud-Hamerstede 1304
30	Offliet Ghrutersdijc?
0.4	after 1460
31	Hongersdijk 1334, 1551
32	Oostkerke 1334 Westkerke 1377
33 34	'Oud'-Arnemuiden
J+	1440 and circa 1460
35	Welzinge
36	'Oud'-Westkapelle

39

Tewiik 1530/1532

Oostkerke 1530/1532

Sint-Katheriinekerke

40	Monster 1530/1532
41	Westkerke Raaskerke
42	Wolfertsdorp 1530
43	Coudorpe
44	Oud-Everinge second half
	15th century
45	Nieuw-Everinge 1530
46	Stuivezand beginning 17th century
47	Bakendorp 1530-1570
48	Vinninghen
	Vinningen shortly after the
	neighboring village Oostende partly
	left outside the dike
49	Oostende 1520/1521 left
	outside the dike
50	Kouwerve 1530/1532
51	Duvenee 1530/1532
52	Lodijke 1530/1532
53	Reimerswaal 1631
54	Nieuwkerke 1530/1532
55	Assemansbroek
	Broecke 1530
56	Kreke 1530/1532
57	Steelvliet Steenvliet
	1530/1532
58	Hinkelenoord 1552
59	Agger 1552
60	Ouderdinge 1530/1532
61	Everswaard 1530
62	Schoudee 1530/1532
63	Mare 1530
64	Nieuwlande 1530/1532
65	'Oud'-Krabbendijke
66	Tolsende 1530/1532
67	Nieuwkapelle 17th
	century
68	Valkenisse 1682 left outside
	the dike
69	'Oud'-Rilland 1530
70	'Oud'-Bath 1552
71	Saeftinghe
	Saeftinge, Saaftinge
	flood 1175, mil. inund. 1584
72	Stampaert 1584
73	Casuele 1584
74	Weele Saint Mary
75	Namen 1715/1717
76	Sint-Laureijns after 1580
77	'Oud'-Hontenisse 1508,
70	1509, 1511
78 70	Aendijcke 1584
79	Saemslach/
	Genderdijk
	Zaamslag 1584

'Oud'-Othene Noten 83 Peerboom mil. Sint-Janscapelle Moerkerke end 15t Niekerke 1393, 1488 Steelant 1488 Hughersluis 1493 Hertinghe 1488 Koudekerke 1375 Willemskerke storr Vreemdijke Vroondijk storm Pakinghe Sint-Laureinskerke 1214/en Wevelswaele 1375/1376 De Piet Ter Piete. Pieta, Pieten 1375 Boterzande 1375/1376 Hughevliet 1404 Gaternesse 1570 'Oud'-IJzendiike 143 100 Elmare 1375 Sint-Nicolaas in Varne 1377 102 Oostmanskerke 1404 103 Schoondiike 1583/1585 104 Nieuwerkerke 1570 and mil. inund. 1584 Sint-Catharina Sint-Cathelijne 1375/1376 and 106 Coxie Coxyde 1477, 1583 Hannekenswerve stor 108 Nieuwyliet 16th centur 109 Oostende before 1516 110 Westende before 1516 Reimersdorpe Remboudsdorpe 112 Waterdunen before 1516 Avenkerke before 1516 115 Sint-Lambert-Wulpen 1516 Schoonboom 142 Dekenskapelle

Reimerswaal

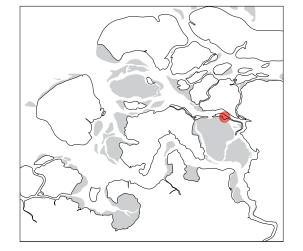
In addition to swallowing up many villages, the Saint Felix Flood also heralds the end of the city of Reimerswaal. Zeeland's third largest city manages to survive for another century but without the prosperity of former times. Following several more floods and fires, Reimerswaal is abandoned definitively in 1631. The States of Zeeland sells the remnants of the remaining houses and city walls as building materials.

after

Reimerswaal

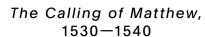
One, which itself no longer owns, is gifted to the mist. Bells too are drowned and chime the fact unendingly. But no one knows or sees the place, where all lies sunken

Gerrit Achterberg (1905-1962), from the collection 'Limiet' (Limit, 1945)



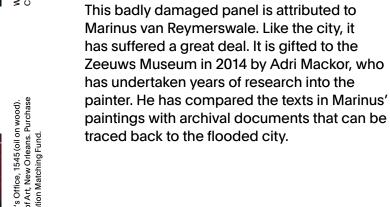
Marinus van Reymerswale

One of Zeeland's most famous painters comes from Reimerswaal. Today Marinus van Reymerswale's paintings can be found in museums in Madrid, London, Paris and New Orleans. Most of his approximately thirty known paintings depict money counters and tax collectors. Remarkably, his paintings include documents that can be traced back to purchases and legal cases conducted in Reimerswaal.









abuses.











