

CITY WALK

HIGHLIGHTS AMERSFOORT

4,7

KILOMETRES

120

MINUTES

27

LOCATIONS



- 1 Onze Lieve Vrouwetower | Krankeledenstraat 30
- 2 Tourist office | Breesstraat 1
- 3 St Jorischurch | Hof 1
- 4 Havik | Havik 15
- 5 Museum Flehite | Westsingel 50
- 6 Old Catholic parish | St Georgius | 't Zand 13
- 7 St Franciscus Xaveriuschurch | 't Zand 29
- 8 Koppelgate | Kleine Spui 2
- 9 Cotton printing company in the Volmolen | Plantsoen Noord 2
- 10 Jewish cemetery | Plantsoen Noord
- 11 White toll booth | Plantsoen Noord
- 12 Flint | Coninckstraat 60
- 13 Bull | Flierbeeksingel
- 14 Reconstruction Kampgate | Plantsoen-Oost

- 15 Hofje Armen de Poth | Pothstraat 16
- 16 St Rochuschapel | Pothstraat 16
- 17 Kamper inner gate | Kamperbinnenpoort 1
- 18 Thieves tower | Muurhuizen 99
- 19 Groot Tinnenburg | Muurhuizen 25
- 20 Mondriaanhouse | Kortegracht 11
- 21 Synagogue | Drieringensteeg 2
- 22 Bollenburg | Muurhuizen 19
- 23 House with the purple windows | Zuidsingel 38
- 24 Reconstruction Herengate | Plantsoen-Oost
- 25 Monnikendam water gate | Plantsoen-Oost 2
- 26 Civilian orphanage | Zuidsingel 25
- 27 Amersfoortse boulder | Arnhemsestraat 28



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Our city walk starts at the Onze Lieve Vrouwetoren at Krankeledenstraat 30 in Amersfoort.

The Onze Lieve Vrouwetower, also known as Lange Jan, was built around 1460 in a characteristic Gothic style. The tower was built on the foundation of an old city wall. This caused the tower to lean. The tower is equipped with about a hundred bells. A memorial lantern has been placed in the tower. This "watching light" is said to keep the memory of a loved one alive.

The Pilgrim's Door of the Lieve Vrouwe Tower is the largest bronze door in the Netherlands. The door is 20 m², has 23 panels and weighs 1700 kilos.



Near the Onze Lieve Vrouwechurch you will find the Tourist office (VVV) of Amersfoort with all kinds of tourist information about the city and the surrounding area.



Continue the route by crossing the Lieve Vrouwekerkhof and walking through the Zwanehalsteeg. At the end of this alley, turn right onto Lange Gracht and then take the first left onto Langestraat. On your left you will see the St Joris Church.

3



The monumental Sint-Jorischurch is located in the center of Amersfoort. The basis is a court chapel from 1200. Of this, the Romanesque tower remains. Around 1300, the chapel was replaced by a Gothic cruciform church. It will be expanded later. The most recent restoration took place from 2009-2011.

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Walk around St Joris Church or cross the square in front of the church. Continue your route "achter het stadhuis" and turn right into the Krommestraat. At the end of the Krommestraat, turn right onto the Havik. If you first want to visit the Flehite museum, walk straight ahead and you will soon see the museum on the left.

The medieval harbor of Amersfoort used to be located in this area. The street name "Havik" can therefore be translated as "Havenwijk" which means Harbor area. It is now a place where you can see many beautiful monuments and facades.



4

5



Museum Flehite is housed in three late medieval wall houses, built around 1540. Over the centuries, the original houses have also been used for other purposes, such as a warehouse or even a military hospital. The museum focuses on the history and art of the city and the Amersfoort region.



Follow the Havik over the bridge and walk to the Bloemendalse Binnenpoort. Turn left onto Het Zand. Here you will first find Parish St Georgius on the left and next to it the St Franciscus Xaverius Church.

This church dates from 1928. In the church you will find a famous panel that shows the discovery of the miraculous statue of Our Lady of Amersfoort from 1444. The remains of the statue are kept in the shrine.



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Originally, a Roman Catholic Schuilkerk stood on this site where prohibited services were held in the time of the Reformation. The current church building was designed in 1816 and extensively restored in 1982. The interior was restored to its original state.



Continue along Het Zand and take the second right to Kleine Spui. At the end you will see the Koppelgate.

The old center of Amersfoort is enclosed by city and water gates. The most striking gate is the Koppelgate. It dates from the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century. The gate could be closed. Above the gate was a square throwing hole through which one could pelt intruders with boiling water, oil or pitch.



8



Walk past the Koppelgate and just before you enter Plantsoen Noord, you will see the Volmolen on the left.

9



Built in 1645, the Volmolen is the symbol of the centuries-long textile industry in Amersfoort. This former watermill was built on the city wall and is attached to the 14th-century Koppelpoort on one side. Since October 2020, the Cotton Printing Company has been located in the Volmolen.



Follow the route across Plantsoen Noord. At a certain point you will see the old Jewish cemetery on the left and opposite the white toll booth.

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A Jewish cemetery was established here in 1700. Burials could be held here until 1873, after which there was no more space.



10

11



The white toll booth was probably designed by J.D. Zocher jr. and built in the time when the park was laid out. The house, together with a fence, had to replace the demolished Bloemendalsebuitenpoort. The fencing has disappeared, the house is now a national monument.



Continue walking across Plantsoen Noord. On the right you see theater and hall complex Flint.

Flint is a theater and hall complex in the center of Amersfoort that was built in 1977 to a design by Onno Greiner. Flint's program includes drama, musicals, cabaret and youth performances.



12



Walk further down Plantsoen Noord. At the end of Plantsoen Noord we turn right via the St Annastraat to the Kamp. Just before you turn, you will see a roundabout on the left with the artwork "the Bull" in the middle and the reconstruction of the Kampgate on the other side of the street.

STADSWANDELING

13



Bull

The Bull is a work of art by the Amersfoort artist Thijs Trompert. The bull seems lost in the city, but has found a piece of grass anyway. This makes it a subtle commentary on urbanization. The statue used to stand in a different place as a wooden statue, but was set on fire. Since 2011, the new steel bull has been standing on this spot.

Until 1838 there was a large fortress gate at the busy intersection, the Kampgate. A reconstruction has been made on the ruins of the wall on the south side of the crossroads with a large wall tower, battlements and brick wall walkway. The small arkel turret functions as a lookout post.



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Reconstruction Kampgate

Now walk via the Kamp to the Oliesteeg (1st road on the right). Then turn left to the Pothstraat and here you will find Hofje Armen de Poth and the St Rochuschapel.

15



Hofje Armen de Poth

The Hofje Armen de Poth is the only courtyard in Amersfoort and an oasis of peace. The current 48 houses are all inhabited, except for one that serves as a 'show house' and dining room. At each of the three gates that give access to the complex you will find a map or sidewalk stones that refer to the website or app for a digital tour.

The Sint Rochuschapel is a chapel belonging to Hofje de Poth. The late Gothic brick chapel dates from 1507 and is the oldest building in the Hofje. The chapel fell into disuse at the end of the 16th century, because masses are no longer celebrated in it, and has been used as a warehouse since 1650. In 1897, when the houses on the Hofje were built, people wanted to tear down the chapel to build houses there as well. The chapel was nevertheless preserved and restored in 1905. Since then, distributions for the poor householders have been held in this chapel.



St Rochuschapel

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Now walk out of the Pothstraat and turn left into the Coninckstraat. Then turn right again across the Kamp and you will arrive at the Kamper inner gate.

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Kamper inner gate

The well-maintained Little Kamper inner gate is one of the last remnants of the first city wall. At the end of the shopping street 'Langestraat' you walk under the gate. The Kamper outer gate is part of the second city wall.



Now turn left to Muurhuizen. After about 90 meters you will find the Dieventower on the left.

The Plompetower or Thieves tower is a medieval tower that is part of the monumental Muurhuizen. It is a national monument. The exact year of construction is unknown. The tower was first mentioned in 1434 when it was used as the second city prison, which gave the tower the name Thieves tower.



18

Thieves tower



Continue walking across Muurhuizen. After about 200 meters you will pass house Tinneburg.

19



Groot Tinnenburg

The Tinneburg house is first mentioned in 1414. Together with the Rommelenburg house, Tinnenburg formed a water gate on the other side of the canal. After the second city wall was completed in the 15th century, the first was demolished and the stones were used for the construction of wall houses. Due to the construction of the Monnikendam, the water gate at Tinnenburg became redundant and was demolished. Rommelenburg was demolished in the first half of the 19th century.

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Walk across the bridge and turn right onto the Kortegracht. Here you will find the Mondriaan House on the left.

The Mondriaan House is the birthplace of the world-famous painter Mondriaan. During his lifetime he could not have foreseen how immensely popular his drawings and paintings would become. For a long time he struggled with what would become his style. His works did not yield much. To be on the safe side, he therefore continued to paint flowers, because they guaranteed income. Under fairly austere circumstances, he eventually found his passion for lines and cubism.



20



Enter the Mooierstraat and almost immediately turn left towards the Schelvissteegje. This turns into Rozemarijnsteeg. At the end you turn left into Muurhuizen. After about 100 meters you will see the Synagogue on the left and Huis Bollenburg on the right.

21



This synagogue was built in 1726-1727. In 1843 the small square shul was enlarged, resulting in the synagogue as it stands today. A round back in Muurhuizen, with the entrance in the extension on Drieringensteeg. In 1927 the shul was due for a major restoration and the windows were decorated with Jewish symbols in Art Deco style.

House Bollenburg at 19 Muurhuizen is the house where Johan van Oude Barneveld grew up. It dates from the late Middle Ages and is a so-called wall house. It was built on the spot where the first city wall once stood. In the 2nd world war the house was called "Huize Volcano" and there was a hiding place. People in hiding helped in the printing house (which was located in the house at the time) with forging identity cards and illegal printing.



22



After Huis Bollenburg, turn right into the Weeshuisgang. Turn immediately left onto the Zuidsingel. Cross the water and here you will find the house with the purple windows.

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The merchant's house with the Purple Windows was purchased in about 1780 by Benjamin Cohen, tobacco merchant and banker. He had it renovated in the style of Louis XIV. The house owes its name to the manganese in the glass that discolours under the influence of sunlight.



Continue on the Zuidsingel and take the first right. You are now in Herenstraat. At the end of this street you will find the reconstruction of the Herengate on the left.

When the city was still enclosed by fortress walls, gentlemen of rank sought their entertainment outside the city in Sociëteit Randenbroek. To be able to go home after closing time, a simple opening in the wall was used at the beginning of the Herenstraat. During the restoration in 2003, a new Herengate was made on this site.



24



Turn right across Plantsoen Oost and you will pass the Monnikedam Watergate.

25



The Monnikendam water gate is located on the east side of the center. This was built around 1400 as part of the city wall. Today it is a popular wedding venue.



Continue walking across Plantsoen Oost. The moment you cross the Kleine Haag, you will find the orphanage on your left.

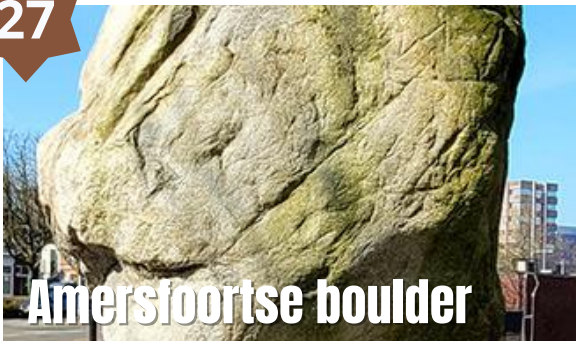
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The civilian orphanage is a former orphanage that was founded in 1551. 60 years later it moved to the now abandoned monastery Mariënhof.



Cross the Kleine Haag and continue the path through the greenery. At the end you will arrive at the Grote Haag and turn left here. At the end of the Grote Haag you will find the Amersfoortse boulder.

27



Jonkheer Everard Meyster, according to folk tale, made a bet with a number of friends that he would drive the Amersfoorters so crazy that they would pull the boulder from the Waelberch to the city. When the people of Amersfoort realized that they had been stupid enough to make an effort for something that was completely pointless, they buried the boulder in 1672 at the Varkensmarkt. In 1903 the boulder was excavated there again and placed on Utrechtsestraat. In 1932 it was moved to its current location. The boulder weighs 5157 kg, is 2 meters high and has a circumference of over 5 meters.



With the Amersfoort boulder, this city walk has come to an end. To return to the starting point, turn right into Arnhemsestraat. Follow this until you reach the Varkenmarkt. Here you turn left and immediately right again into the Langestraat. Then take the first left, the Krankeledenstraat, and you will arrive at the Onze Lieve Vrouwentower again.