



CITY WALK

HIGHLIGHTS DOESBURG



2,2

KILOMETRES

60

MINUTES

22

LOCATIONS

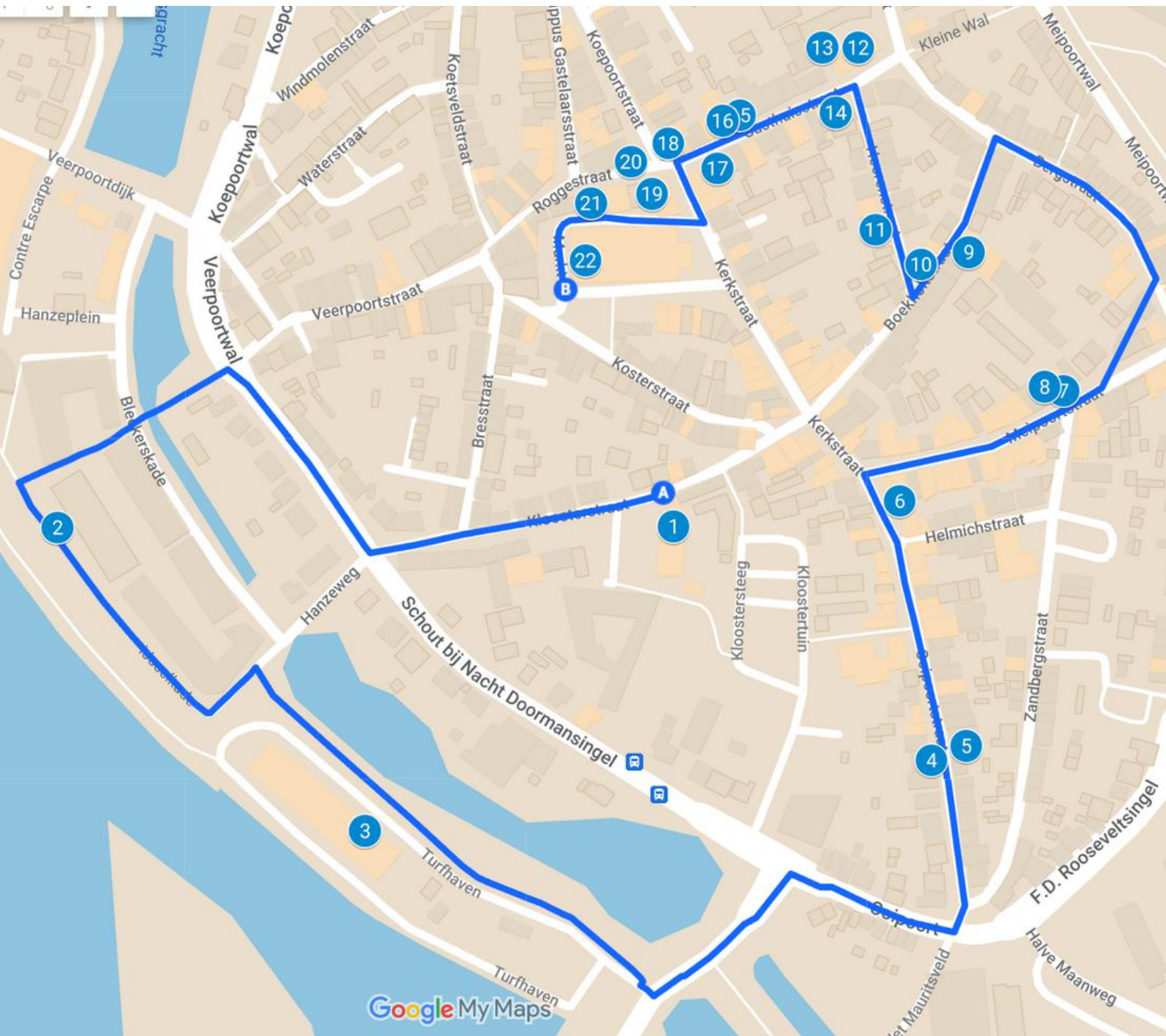
- 1 Het Arsenaal 1309 | Kloosterstraat 15
- 2 Passi d'Oro
- 3 IJsselkade/Turfhaven
- 4 Ooipoortchurch | Ooipoortstraat 52
- 5 Former grain warehouse | Ooipoortstraat 55
- 6 Former "zadelmakerij" | Ooipoortstraat 3
- 7 Het Gildehof
- 8 Toy and public transportmuseum | Gildehof
- 9 Doesburgsche Mustard and vinegar factory | Boekholstraat 22-26
- 10 Museum de Maurits 1940-1945 | Boekholtstraat 19

- 11 Op het Trepken | Heerenstraat 16
- 12 Gasthuischurch | Gasthuisstraat 41
- 13 Courtyard behind Gasthuischurch
- 14 Listed building | Gasthuisstraat 20
- 15 De twee Salmen | Gasthuisstraat 3
- 16 Lalique Museum | Gasthuisstraat 1
- 17 Het vergulde Hoorn | Gasthuisstraat 4
- 18 de Waag | Koepoortstraat 2
- 19 Sociëteit de Harmonie | Roggestraat 3
- 20 Townhall | Roggestraat 2
- 21 Regional museum de Roode Tooren | Roggestraat 9-11
- 22 Grote of Martinichurch | Kerkstraat 4



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HIGHLIGHTS DOESBURG



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The city walk through Doesburg starts at Arsenaal 1309 at Kloostertuin 10 in Doesburg.

The Arsenaal van Doesburg is one of the main buildings of a former medieval monastery, the Grote Convent. After the Reformation it was used for centuries as a barracks and weapons store. The Arsenaal has fallen into disrepair over the last eighty years, but it has now been completely restored and has become a hub of activity. You will also find the Tourist office van Doesburg in this building.



Arsenaal 1309

1



Walk via the Kloosterstraat to the Schout bij Nacht Doormansingel and turn right here. Continue along the Veerpoortwal and turn left at the Saltpoortdijk. Walk straight ahead until you reach the IJsselkade. Here you will find Passi d'Oro.



Passi d'Oro

On the IJsselkade is the artwork 'Passi d'Oro' ('Footsteps of gold') by the Italian artist Roberto Barni. The artwork consists of three males with golden faces, black hair and red coats. They seem to be walking from the IJssel, on their way to the center of Doesburg. Doesburg was once part of the large international European trade network of Hanseatic cities. A reference can be found in the pedestal of the work of art. This shows the map of Europe, so that the males walk across the country's borders in seven-league boots.



Walk along the IJsselkade and continue your way to the Turfhaven. Run this all the way out.

You walk here on the IJsselkade. This is the point where the Oude IJssel flows into the IJssel, the place where Doesburg originated. The quay exudes an atmosphere of harbours, rivers and shipping. The fence on this quay is a stainless steel railing that is also used in shipbuilding. In the wall of the high quay is a wide staircase with a beautiful view over the river.



IJsselkade/Turfhaven

3

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Turn left onto Barend Ubbinkweg and turn right onto Ooipoort. Then immediately turn left to the Ooipoortstraat. In this street you will find the Ooipoortkerk and opposite it a former grain warehouse.

4



This hall church was built in 1897 for the Reformed Church. The building is in a sober neo-Renaissance style. Characteristic for this are the protruding middle part of the facade with three round-arched windows with cast iron tracing and the pilasters that are crowned with a pinnacle. During the restoration in 2016, the rose window that disappeared in 1954 was replaced. The profiled cast-iron gutter, the 'seeing' roof construction and the wooden vault are special.

This building was built in 1884 as a grain warehouse. The lifting beam under a zinc roof still reminds of this function. The current storefront was added later to replace the semi-circular entrance gate.



5



Continue walking through the Ooipoortstraat. At the end of this street you will find a former saddlery. Then turn right to Meipoortstraat. In the Meipoortstraat you will pass the Gildehof, where you can also find the Toy and Public Transport Museum of Doesburg.

6



This originally 17th century transverse house was given a new facade in 1904. The text "Zadelmakerij" dates from 1922. The building has a vaulted cellar that is accessible from the street. A white letter K is visible on the wall. During the Second World War, this letter indicated that an air raid shelter was located here. The K stands for both "Kelder" and the German "Keller". It was the Germans who ordered that the cellars in Doesburg that were easily accessible from the street be marked with a white letter K.

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The Gildehof is a cozy square, set up in the old style with various old crafts and nice shops. The square has an authentic appearance. Nice to visit!



8



The Toys and Public Transport Museum at the Gildehofje shows the history of public transport in the Netherlands and in particular that of the Gelderse Tramways in the Achterhoek. Old utensils, photos and beautiful scale models of old trains and buses give you a good idea of public transport from the past.



Continue your way by walking through the Oliemolensteeg to the Bergstraat. Turn left into Bergstraat. Then take the first left again, this is the Boekholstraat. In this street you first walk past the Doesburgsche Mosterd- en Azijnfabriek on your left. Then you come to Museum de Maurits 40-45.

At this place you will find the Doesburgsche Mustard and Vinegar Factory. The museum was founded in 1974. In the museum you can view the old mills with associated equipment of various disappeared mustard factories ready for operation. Next to the museum is the Doesburgsche Mosterdfabriek, where the Doesburgsche Mosterd is still produced to this day.

9



10



Museum de Maurits 1940-1945 was opened in 1987. The founder Herman Riewald started collecting everything from the Second World War as a little boy. Eventually, his collection grew so large that he was able to set up a museum. The museum is named after the Maurits barracks in Doesburg. The museum can be visited by appointment.

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After Museum de Maurits turn right to the Heerenstraat. You will pass the monumental building "Op het Trepken". Exit the Heerenstraat. Here you will find the Gasthuiskerk and a nice courtyard behind the church. Turn left from the Heerenstraat to the Gasthuisstraat. You will immediately pass a monumental building on your left. A little further on you will find "De Twee Salmen" and the Lailique Museum on your right.

11



This house is one of the oldest buildings in the city. The very thick walls are visible at the windows in the side wall. The high house initially dates back to a 14th-century residential tower. However, a deed of sale from 1612 mentions a spieker (grain storehouse). There is a stone staircase in front of the house. In a deed of sale from 1733, the house is therefore called "Op het Trepken". From 1628 the house served as a presbytery for the Jesuits. The current facade was built around 1875.

The Gasthuiskerk or St Anoniuschapel was founded between 1337 and 1354, originally as a hospital and guest house for travelers passing through. The Gestichting van Benevolence in Doesburg sold the building in 1735 to the Lutheran Congregation in the city. Until 2004 the church was used by the Lutheran Congregation. The building is now used as a cultural center and the Remonstrant Brotherhood also holds church services here.

12



13



Behind the Gasthuiskerk you will find a lovely courtyard to visit.

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This listed monument has a medieval core with a beautifully vaulted cellar and the vaults of a former chapel on the ground floor. The facade was modernized in the 19th century. From 1817 to 1822, the French (boarding) school was housed here. After 1930 until 1988 it served as a post office. The pennant on the chimney still reminds of this.

This late medieval building consists of a front house and a slightly older, higher back house (early 16th century). The facade dates from around 1850. The window on the first floor used to be a loading hatch with a lifting beam. The polygonal stair tower at the rear, unique in Doesburg, has a 16th-century wooden spiral staircase. Important regent families lived here in the 17th and 18th centuries, and a jenever distillery was established here in the 19th century.

15



16



The Laliq Museum was established in 2011 and is dedicated to the world-famous French jewellery and glass artist René Laliq (1860-1945). In addition to the permanent collection, the Laliq Museum regularly hosts exhibitions, in which work by contemporaries can be admired in addition to work by Laliq. The exhibition radius covers the period from approximately 1850-1950.

Exit the Gasthuisstraat. In the Gasthuisstraat you walk past “Het gilded Hoorn” and the Waag. A short distance straight ahead is the town hall of Doesburg. At the end of Gasthuisstraat turn left into Kerkstraat. Immediately turn right again to the Markt. Here you will find successively: Sociëteit de Harmonie, Regional Museum de Roode Tooren and the Grote or Martinikerk.

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Het vergulde Hoorn

This is a partially medieval building. In the 17th century, a brewery was established here and it was given its current name. The facade dates from the 19th century. The stained glass window above the door with an open bible and a chalice with snake dates from ca. 1925 when the reformed parsonage was located here. Alexander Ver Huell, writer and humorous cartoonist, was born here in 1822.

This weighing house was built in the 15th century. Trade goods were weighed here and equators (lifting beams) and balances were set up. As an important additional function, the "Bierhuys" was housed in the building, which was used as such from 1478 under the name "New Gelre". This makes it the longest existing catering establishment in the Netherlands. The building was thoroughly renovated in 1947.

18



De Waag

19



Townhall Doesburg

Doesburg Town Hall is a late Gothic town hall on the corner of Koepoortstraat and Roggestraat in the Gelderland town of Doesburg. The building was registered in the monument register as a national monument on 23 May 1966. The complex consists of the Schepenhuis, on the Koepoortstraat, and behind it the Wijnhuis.

This building was built in 1856-1857 for the "Grootte Sociëteit de Harmonie". This still existing society, founded in 1806, initially met on this spot in coffee house De Beurs. In 1856, two medieval buildings were merged and given a new facade.

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Sociëteit de Harmonie

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The Roode Tooren was built in 1789 as a prison for the Richterambt Doesburg. From 1880 to 1975 it served as a police station. In 1977 the building was restored and turned into a museum.

When entering the church you will be surprised by its beauty. The incidence of light is magnificent. The church has a long history dating back to 1228. Many disasters have hit the building and tower since then. In 1532 the church was rebuilt as a late Gothic basilica in Lower Rhine style and the size and rich finish show that Doesburg was an important Hanseatic city at the time.



22



This city walk through Doesburg ends at the Grote Church.