



CITY WALK

HIGHLIGHTS HAARLEM



3,9

KILOMETRES

80

MINUTES

33

LOCATIONS

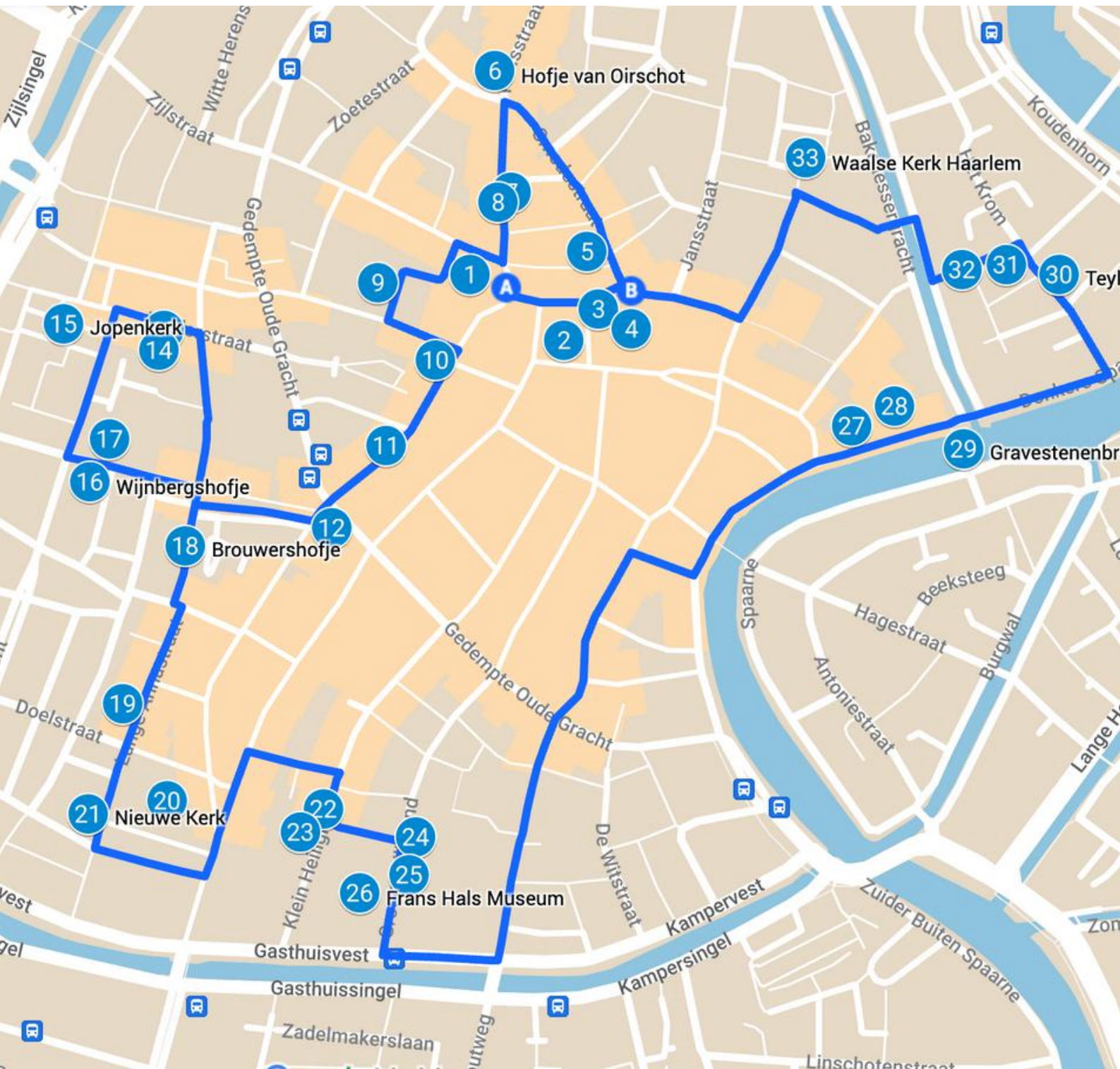
- 1 City hall | Grote Markt 19
- 2 Vleeshal | Grote Markt 18
- 3 Vishal | Grote Markt 20
- 4 St Bavochurch | Grote Markt
- 5 Hoofdwacht | Grote Markt 17
- 6 Hofje van Oorscot | Kruisstraat 44G
- 7 Corrie ten Boomhuis | Barteljorisstraat 19
- 8 Sculpture Malle Babbe | Barteljorisstraat
- 9 Prinsenhof | Prinsenhof 7
- 10 Huis van Schagen | Koningsstraat 18
- 11 Birth house Nicolaas Beets | Koningsstraat 38
- 12 Drugstore A.J. van der Pigge | Gierstraat 3
- 13 Kloveniersdoelen | Zuiderstraat 12
- 14 Zuiderhofje
- 15 Jopenchurch | Gedempte Voldersgracht 2
- 16 Wijnbergshofje
- 17 Hofje van Loo | Barrevoetstraat 7

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HIGHLIGHTS HAARLEM



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This city walk starts at the Town Hall on the Grote Markt in Haarlem. On the Grote Markt you will also find the Vleeshal, the Vishal, the Grote or St Bavochurch and the Hoofdwacht.

The location of the town hall used to be a hunting lodge belonging to the counts of Holland and a Dominican monastery founded in 1296. The hunting lodge, which served as a military and administrative center, was destroyed by fire in the 14th century. The town hall, with battlements and a tower, was erected in 1370 on the same site. In the following centuries, various renovations were carried out.



The meat hall is a historic building that currently houses the Hal location of the Frans Hals Museum. Here is the modern collection.

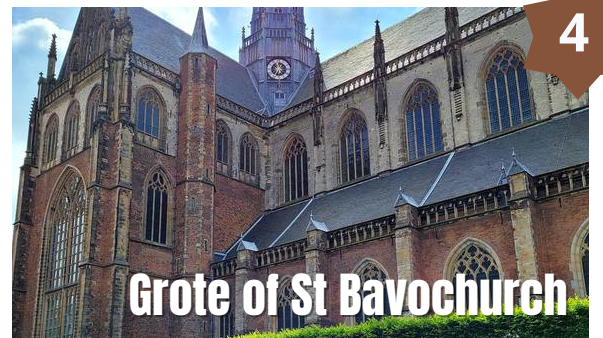


3



The Vishal is an exhibition space of the artists' association of the same name on the Grote Markt in Haarlem, right next to the Grote or Sint-Bavokerk. The building serves as a free exhibition space for changing exhibitions by visual artists from Haarlem and beyond

The Grote or St. Bavochurch is a late medieval church building. It was dedicated to Saint Bavo until the Reformation. The medieval cruciform church was built in the Brabant Gothic architectural style. On the cross of the transept and nave is a more than 78 meters high wooden, lead-covered, Late Gothic crossing tower. The church belongs to the 'Top 100 of the National Monuments Preservation Service' from 1990. The church was built for Roman Catholic worship. In 1559 it became the cathedral of the newly established diocese of Haarlem. As a result of the Reformation, the Protestants took over the house of worship in 1578. On Corpus Christi of that year, Calvinists stormed Sint Bavo.



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The Hoofdwacht is one of the oldest monuments in Haarlem. In the side facade, remnants from the 13th/14th century. Possibly the first town hall of Haarlem. The designation main guard refers to the function that the probably 13th-century building had from the 18th century for the militia that functioned as a city guard. The building is a national monument.



Leave the Grote Markt via the Smedestraat. Walk all the way down the Smedestraat and at the end you will come to the hofje van Oirschot.

This courtyard was founded from the estate of Wouterus van Oorschot on the site of the former H. Geesthuis and church. Built in 1769.

6



Walk back via the Barteljorisstraat. In this street you will find the Corrie ten Boom House and you will pass the statue of Malle Babbe.

7



The Corrie ten Boom Museum at 19 Barteljorisstraat in the North Holland city of Haarlem is a museum in memory of Corrie ten Boom. From 1837 to 1944, the clock and watch shop of the Ten Boom family was located in the building. The house above was occupied by the family, most recently by Casper ten Boom and his unmarried daughters Betsie and Corrie. Casper Ten Boom was internationally known as a watchmaker. The house was nicknamed B ej e, referring to the Barteljorisstraat. It was a hiding place for Jews in WWII.

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A bronze sculpture of Malle Babbe can be found in the Barteljorisstraat in Haarlem, the sculpture is from 1978 and is by Kees Verkade. Verkade depicted Malle Babbe similar to the figure in the painting by Frans Hals.



Walk out of Barteljorisstraat and at the end turn right into Zijlstraat. Immediately turn left again and walk via Het Pand to the Prinsenhof.



The Prinsenhof is a building in the center of the city opposite the Hortus Medicus at the Prinsenhof. Originally, the building was part of the Predikherenklooster, also known as Jacobijnenklooster or Dominicanenklooster. From 1590 onwards, the building was used as a lodging house for the stadtholder and was included in the complex of Haarlem's Town Hall. In 1708, the library of Haarlem was established on the first floor.

At the end of Prinsenhof, turn left into Jacobijnestraat. Take the first street on the right, this is the Koningstraat. You will pass the House of Schagen and the birthplace of Nicolaas Beets.

The house of Schagen is named after Johan van Beyeren van Schagen who lived in the house between 1584 and 1601 and had it extensively renovated. It is originally a medieval house. The entrance gate dates from 1631. In 1881 it was radically renovated and expanded into a school building annex monastery.



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Nicolaas Beets was born in a house at Koningstraat in Haarlem, where his father was a pharmacist. In 1948, a plaque commemorating his birth was unveiled.



After about 200 meters you pass Drugstore A.J. van der Pigge on your left. Continue your route by walking across the Botermarkt opposite the drugstore. At the end of the Botermarkt turn right to the Gasthuisstraat. Walk to the end and turn left at the end to the Zuiderstraat. Here you will find the Kloveniersdoelen and the Zuiderhofje.

In 1849 Antonie van der Pigge founded an 'affair in drying and spices' on the Gierstraat. Antonie van der Pigge had only daughters and his eldest daughter Anna married Joannes van Os. Since then, the company has remained in the Van Os family. The sixth generation is now working in the company. The building of Van der Pigge is enclosed on three sides by the building of Vroom and Dreesmann Haarlem. When the department store was built in 1929, the chemist refused to sell the building, forcing the chain store to adjust its building plans. In February 2015 V&D went bankrupt.

12



13



The main building dates from 1562. It was built by stonemason Frederik Jansen as the seat of one of the Haarlem civic guards. The arched gate from 1612 gives access to the older target field. The city library is now located there, the new building dates from 1972.

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This courtyard was founded in 1640 by Jacques van Damme. In 1891, the old courtyard was demolished and completely renovated, while the houses on the street side were also built. Limited access.



Go left to the Gedempte Voldersgracht and you will walk past the Jopenkerk.

15



The Vestekerk was inaugurated in 1910 as the Free-spirited Reformed Church is a church building in the center of Haarlem on the Vestestraat and Gedempte Voldersgracht. In 1958 the name was changed to Jacobskerk. The church is also known as the Raakskerk, Wijnkerk and Artellkerk. The building was sold in April 2010 to Jopen BV, a local Haarlem brewer. Since November 11, 2010, the restored and converted Vestekerk has been renamed Jopenchurch and houses a brewery of specialty beers, café and restaurant.



Turn left again at the Keizerstraat. Here you will find the Wijnbergshofje and Hofje van Loo.

Around 1662, a Mennonite community converted the house "de Wijnberg" into a courtyard. During the radical renovation in 1872, only the back house (originally regent's room) of this old courtyard was spared.



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This almshouse was founded in 1489 by Sijmon van Loo and handed over to the Gasthuismeesters of the Elisabeth Gasthuis. It was restored in 1963. In 1984 it was transferred by the St Elisabeth Gasthuis to the St. Jacob's Godshuis. After thorough restoration, it was reopened in 1987.



Go right to the Tuchhuisstraat and walk past the Brouwershofje.

The Brouwershofje was founded in 1472 by Jacob and Katharina Huyge Roeper and transferred to the Brouwersgilde. It was destroyed in the city fire of 1576 and rebuilt in 1586. It was restored in 1930. Restricted access.



18



Walk out of the Tuchhuisstraat and continue to the Lange Annastraat. In the Lange Annastraat you pass the courtyard of Guurtje de Waal on your right and a little further on Proveniershof and the Nieuwe Kerk.

19



This courtyard was founded in 1616 by Guertie Jansdr. de Wael, daughter of a wealthy textile merchant. Guertie founded the almshouse in the yard of her house. It was intended for Reformed widows and Reformed spinsters. Guertie managed the almshouse himself for the first twelve years. Her second cousin Jan de Wael, the mayor of Haarlem, was regent there and in 1661 had the court enlarged from six to eight rooms. He also had an entrance gate built with the coat of arms of the De Wael family above the gate. The house in the gate was the house of the overseer. The courtyard was largely renovated in 1783. In the eighties of the 20th century, the eight small houses were merged into four homes.

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The Proveniershof is a courtyard in Haarlem, located on the busiest shopping street in Haarlem. The Proveniershof does have the shape of a court, but unlike 'ordinary' courtyards, it was not founded by a guild, a wealthy private individual or a church. The name Proveniershof owes the courtyard to the fact that a Proveniershuis could be found here until 1866. Apartments have now been built in the former Proveniershuis.



21



The Nieuwe Kerk (New Church) dates from 1649 and is considered one of the most special church buildings built for Protestant worship in the Netherlands after the Reformation. The Nieuwe Kerk was the first stone church building in Haarlem that was built especially for the Protestants; Until then, the Reformed in Haarlem had only used a wooden sermon barn – long since demolished – outside the city walls and, of course, the church buildings that had been erected in the Middle Ages for Roman Catholic worship.



After the Nieuwe Kerk you turn left to the Korte Houtstraat. You walk out of this and at the end you turn left to the Grote Houtstraat. Continue until the Cornelissteeg on your right. Walk out of this alley. At the end of the alley turn right. Here you come to the Blokshofje.

The cube courtyard was originally a 17th-century courtyard that was supervised by the Oude Orphanage of the Anabaptists, located next to it. Both institutions belonged to the Mennonite congregation of van de Blok. Was used as a courtyard until 1968.



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After the small courtyard, turn left to Nieuw Heiligland. But not before you have admired the Lady and Antonie Gasthuis for a short stretch straight ahead. Walk out of Nieuw Heiligland. You walk towards the museum Haarlem. Turn right and you will pass the Sint Elisabeth Gasthuis and Frans Hals Museum.

23



The Onze Lieve Vrouwengasthuis and Sint Antoniegasthuis were foundations for accommodation for pilgrims. They were moved to this courtyard in 1787. The main building dates from 1648, the side wings from about 1730.

Museum Haarlem is a museum about the history and cultural heritage of Haarlem and Zuid-Kennemerland. The city museum is located in the historic center of Haarlem at Groot Heiligland 47, diagonally opposite the Frans Hals Museum and next to the ABC Architecture Center Haarlem.

24



25



Here is a series of proveniers houses of the former St Elisabeth's guest house. They were originally 20 in number and were built around 1610. In the early 1900s it was broken out for the hospital, while the facades were preserved. Restored in 1974,

The Frans Hals Museum (formerly Stedelijk Museum of Haarlem) was founded in 1862 and is known as the "museum of the Golden Age". The collection is based on the rich collection of the city itself, which has been built up since the 16th century. The museum owns hundreds of paintings, including more than a dozen by Frans Hals, from whom the museum owes its name. The collection of the Golden Age is located in the Hof aan het Groot Heiligland location, with the former Old Men's House from the 17th century at its core.

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CITY WALK



At the end of Groot Heiligland, turn left to Gasthuisvest. Then immediately take the first left. You are now walking in the Kleine Houtstraat. Walk about 350 meters along Kleine Houtstraat and then turn right into Turfsteeeg. At the end of Turfsteeeg, turn left and continue across the Spaarne. After about 200 metres, you will find the Waag on your left and Teylers Museum right next to it. Opposite Teylers Museum you will find the Gravenstenenbrug.

27



The weighing house was built between 1594 and 1599 in Renaissance style. The facade is made of bluestone, i.e. natural stone, which is quite unusual given the costly supply. The bricks were purchased from a supplier from Namur. The location on the Spaarne was favorable with a view to the supply of the goods to be weighed. The building stands on an irregular piece of land, but the building presents a harmonious appearance because the two facades (front and side) are identical. The Haarlem weigh house fulfilled its original function until 1915.

Teylers Museum is a museum for science and art that was founded in 1778 as a book and konstzael – a public space for art and science. Both the building and the museum interior have the status of a national monument. The museum has the oldest Dutch museum room, the interior of which has been preserved almost in its original state. The museum is named after Pieter Teyler van der Hulst, a wealthy Haarlem cloth and silk manufacturer and banker. In his will, he bequeathed his collection and assets to the Teylers Foundation, whose objectives included the promotion of art and science.

28



29



The Gravenstenenbrug is a drawbridge, intended for pedestrians in the center of the city of Haarlem. The current bridge dates from 1950 and served as a replacement for the bridge that had been here in the same place for about 600, and perhaps even 800 years.

CITY WALK



Walk further over Spaarne and continue your way over Donkere Spaarne. Turn left onto the Bakenesserstraat. In the Bakenesserstraat you cross Teylershofjesstraat and at the end you come to the Bakenesserkerk.

30



The most charming street in Haarlem.

31

The Bakenesserkerk is a church in the center of Haarlem, located in the Bakenes neighborhood. Striking is the white tower, which is almost identical to the tower of the Grote or Sint-Bavokerk on the Grote Markt in Haarlem.



After the Bakesserkerk you turn left to the Vrouwestraat. You pass a municipal monument here. At the end of the Vrouwestraat turn right to the Bakenessergracht. Cross the water at the first bridge and walk into the Korte Begijnstraat. At the end of this street you will find the Waalse Kerk van Haarlem a short distance to the right.

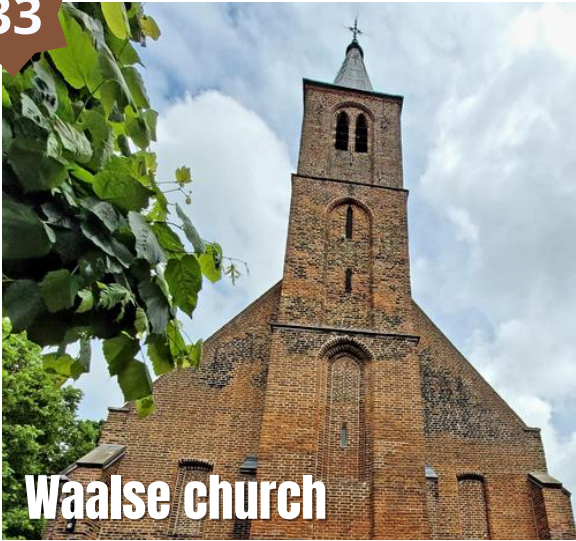
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Christian preschool education has been provided in this building since 1958. The school was closed in 1979. The building is a municipal monument.

CITY WALK

33



This is the oldest church of Haarlem. Until 1586 it was called the Beguinage Chapel. The tower and single-aisled nave were rebuilt after a fire in 1348. The frescoed raised choir dates from about 1400. The entrance with triangular pediment and garland from about 1670.



This is the last sight of this walk. To return to the starting point, turn left from the Korte Begijnestraat into the Lange Begijnestraat. At the end of the Lange Begijnestraat, turn right and you will end up at the Markt in Haarlem.