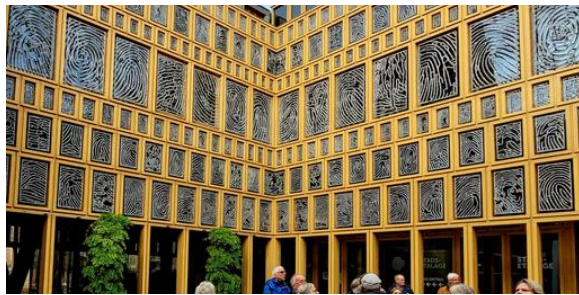




CITY WALK

H I G H L I G H T S D E V E N T E R



2,2

K I L O M E T R E S

60

M I N U T E S

25

L O C A T I O N S

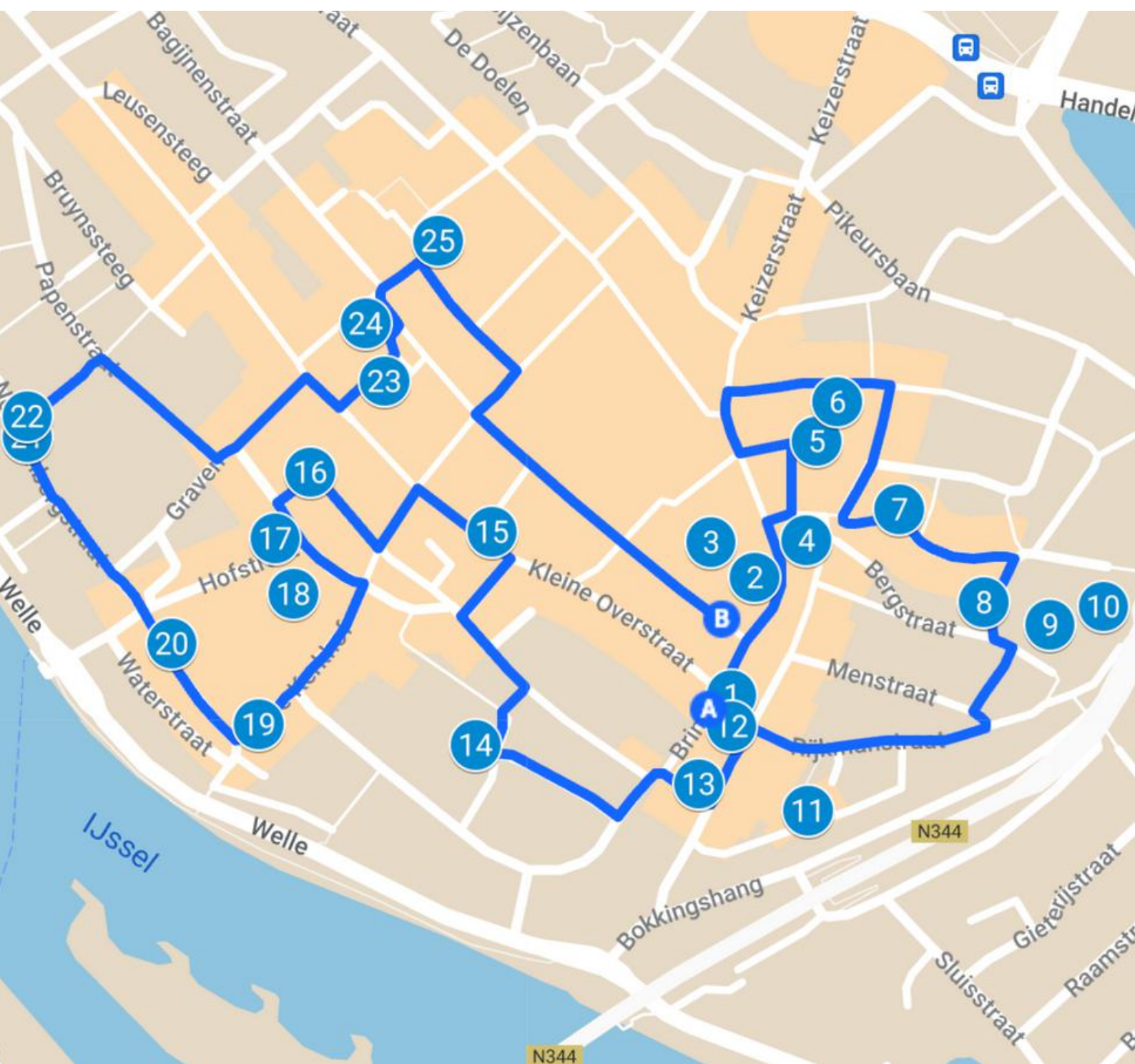
- 1 Museum de Waag | Brink 56
- 2 Deventer Koekhuis | Brink 84
- 3 Penninckshuis (Tourist office) | Brink 89
- 4 Wilhelminafountain | Brink
- 5 Court | Brink 12
- 6 Charles Dickens Kabinet | Walstraat 20
- 7 Etty Hillesum center | Roggestraat 3
- 8 Gate Meijershof | Bergkerkplein 7
- 9 Bergchurch | Bergkerkplein 1
- 10 Oldest stone civilian home Deventer | Bergkerkplein
- 11 Muntentower | Muntengang 2-4
- 12 De Drie Haringen | Brink 55
- 13 Toymuseum | Brink 47

- 14 Town hall | Grote Kerkhof
- 15 Jordenhofje | Treurnietsgang 22
- 16 De Proosdij | Sandrasteeg 8
- 17 Botermarkt | Hofstraat 2
- 18 Lebuinuschurch | Grote Kerkshof 38
- 19 Latin school | Grote Kerkhof 5
- 20 Old Mariachurch| Nieuwe Markt 35
- 21 Sajetbaal | Het Klooster 21
- 22 Athenaeumlibrary| Het Klooster 12
- 23 Geert Groote huis | Lamme van Dieseplein 4
- 24 Remainder chapel Lammert van Diezehuis | Pontsteeg 11
- 25 Broederenchurch | Broederenstraat 18



CITY WALK

HIGHLIGHTS DEVENTER



CITY WALK



The city walk through Deventer starts at Museum de Waag at Brink 56 in Deventer.

As early as the 14th century there was a butter weigh house at the Zandpoort and a wheat weigh house at the Noordenbergpoort. These were replaced in 1528 by a new late Gothic Waag. The chief guard lived in the front. In the rear part there were four gates on the long sides. The goods were weighed there by the city weighmaster: an important source of income for the city and a guarantee for consumers and traders. In 1644, a landing with stairs in Renaissance style was placed at the front of the Waag.



1



Walk across the Brink past the Deventer cookie house and the Penninckshuis where the Tourist office is located. A little further on you pass the Wilhelmina fountain.

2



Deventer and cake have been inextricably linked for five centuries. In 1593 Bussink started preparing Deventer Koek. This had to be baked according to the strict rules of the Deventer city council. For example, they determined the raw materials to be used. As a result, the cake had a long shelf life and could compete with cake from Bergen in Norway, among others.

The Penninckshuis was built around 1600 for Herman Pinninck. The six statues above the entrance door represent virtues. Later this building may have been used as a Catholic hidden church. In 1890 it was converted into a service building at the rear of the Baptist (now also Remonstrant) church. Now used by the tourist office of Deventer.



3

CITY WALK

4



The Wilhelmina Fountain in Deventer was unveiled in 1898 on the occasion of the investiture of Queen Wilhelmina. It was the intention to build a fountain in 1893 when the Deventer water pipeline was completed. This did not happen due to lack of money. In 1898 the opportunity arose to place a fountain. The fountain was demolished in 1960 to make way for the car on the Brink. The monument was re-erected in 1985.



Keep right on the Brink and you will find the Court on your right. Continue on the Brink and turn right into the Walstraat. In the Walstraat you will find the Charles Dickenkabinet on your right.

5



This national monument is the former Court of Deventer. You can see a number of slabs in the pavement in front of the building. This dates back to earlier times, when executions still took place here.

6



The Charles Dickenkabinet is located in the former women's prison in the Walstraat. Visit and learn about the life and work of Charles Dickens. Charles Dickens lived from 1812 to 1870 and is the best known and most influential English writer of the 19th century.



Walk further through the Walstraat and take the first street to the right, this is the Golstraat. Walk out and continue your route by following the bend to the left: the Roggestraat. In the Roggestraat you will find the Etty Hillesum Center.

CITY WALK

From 1799 to 1892, this building housed the first large synagogue of the Jewish community of Deventer. From 1900 to 1951 it was used as a Jewish School. In 1951 the strongly decimated Jewish community had to sell the entire complex of synagogue, school and bathhouse. On May 5, 1996, it was inaugurated as the Etty Hillesum Center. Etty Hillesum spent her school years in Deventer. She was killed by the Nazis in Auschwitz in November 1943 and became known from 1981 through the publication of her diaries and letters.



7

Walk through Roggestraat and turn right at the end to Bergkerkplein. Here you will find the Gate Meijershof and opposite the Bergkerk. Behind the Bergkerk is the oldest stone house in Deventer.

8



This gate dates from 1661 and belonged to the former Meijershof charity institution. It was brought here from its original location Achter den Broederen in 1971 as part of the restoration of the Bergkwartier.

The Bergchurch in Deventer is located on an old river dune in the Bergkwartier. The church was built in 1198-1209. It is originally a Romanesque cruciform basilica. The church was founded in the heyday of the Hanseatic city. The church was dedicated to Saint Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors. Nowadays the Bergchurch is used for exhibitions, meetings and concerts. Services are no longer held.



9

10



On the corner of Kerksteeg and Bergkerkplein is probably the oldest residential house in Deventer. The house dates from about 1300.

CITY WALK



Continue on Bergkerkplein and turn right into Kerksteeg. Keep left at the end to walk out of the alley and turn right into Rijkmanstraat. After about 120 meters you will find the Muntengang on your left. If you walk through it, you will find the Muntentower at the end of this corridor.

Walk back and walk all the way down the Rijkmanstraat until you reach the Brink again. You walk here to the building "de drie Haringen". Turn left until you get to the toy museum of Deventer.

11



At the end of the 10th century, coins were minted in this Muntentower, part of the Munttencomplex. Only very prosperous cities were given the right to mint coins in the Middle Ages. The last coin was minted here in 1708. The coin complex was destroyed in 1945 and restored in 1951. More than 9000 coins from the years 1040 to 1100 have been found in the Netherlands. More than 1600 of these found coins come from Deventer.

Schonenvaarder Herbert Dapper had this beautiful house built in 1575 in brick with natural stone decorations in accordance with the Renaissance building fashion of his time. He called his house 'in the three gilded herinck'. The herring trade on the Swedish peninsula of Schonen brought him his prosperity. The Schonenvaardersgilde was together with the Bergenvaardersgilde the most important merchant guild of the Hanseatic city of Deventer. The guild is first mentioned in 1378.

12



13



The Toy Museum Deventer is housed in two late medieval merchant houses. It has a large collection of toys from the distant and recent past.

CITY WALK



Go to the toy museum turn right into the Boterstraat. Follow the bend into Polstraat and turn right into Bursestraat. Keep right at the fork in Bursestraat. You are now walking past the town hall.

14



Town hall

The town hall of Deventer has a special extension. This was built in 2013 to a design by architects Willem Jan Neutelings and Michiel Riedijk. Artist Loes ten Anscher designed the framework, which contains 2,264 fingerprints of residents of Deventer. The new building opened in 2016. In 2017, its design was awarded the Abe Bonnema Prize.



Keep right again on the Bursestraat and you will end up on the Assenstraat. Go left here. Then turn right to the Vleeshouwerstraat and at the end left to the Kleine Overstraat. You will find the Jordenshofje here.

This is the last remaining courtyard in Deventer. It was founded in 1538 by Ewolt Keyser. Since 1571 to the present, it has been managed by the Jordens family. It was transferred here from the Pontsteeg in 1856 and rebuilt in 1930.



15

Jordenshofje



At the end of the Kleine Overstraat, turn left into the Lange Bisschopstraat. Then take the first to the right: the Sandrasteeg. At the end of this alley you will find the Proosdij.

16



Proosdij

De Proosdij is the oldest surviving stone house in the Netherlands. The oldest core of the building dates from around the year 1130. It is made of trachyte and tuff, types of stone that were brought in from the Eifel. The building has been inhabited as a squat since 1970. It was completely restored in the 1990s. In 1994, a roof was built in the alley adjacent to the facade to protect the nine-hundred-year-old masonry against further weather influences.

CITY WALK



Continue through the Stromarkt and turn left to the Kleine Poort. You pass the Botermarkt here. Walk further across the Kleine Poort and turn right to Grote Kerkhof. Here you will find the Lebuinus Church.

17



Botermarkt

This covered open market hall was built in 1899 from wood, glass and iron. The hall served as a butter market. The farmers from the area came to sell their homemade butter. The images of kegs of butter in the cornice are still reminders of this. The destination as a butter market was short-lived, it was discontinued shortly before the First World War. A sign on the front reads the Latin motto: FIDE SED QUI VIDE. This means: "Trust, but see whom you trust."

Lebuinus, a preacher from England, built a wooden church here in the area around 770. Bernhold, bishop of Utrecht, laid the first stone for a large Romanesque basilica on this site in the year 1040. In the second half of the 15th century, the basilica was rebuilt into the current Gothic hall church. The pulpit dates from 1800.

18



Lebuinuschurch



Walk past the church across the Grote Kerkhof and you will walk past the Latin school. Continue your way by following the Grote Kerkhof to the right. Here is the Old Maria Church.

19



Latin school

Until 1848, the Latin School of Deventer was a school where boys were prepared for religious office or university studies. From about 1150. The Latin school was a type of school that was widespread in Europe for centuries. The school originally belonged to the Lebuinuskkerk as a chapter school. Boys were trained for services in the church or chapter.

CITY WALK

20

At the end of the thirteenth century st Marie Church stood here. in 1591 plans were made to demolish the church. These have been partially implemented. It has been a courtyard ever since. The remainder of the church is owned by the municipality of Deventer and is operated by the Stichting Mariakerk. There are incidental activities.



Continue straight ahead and continue via Noordenbergstraat. Near the end you will find Sajetbaal. Turn right here to the Monastery and on your right you will find the Athenaeum Library.

21



The Jewish family of Mozes Salomon Noach (1864-1938) lived in this house, who founded the shop "de Sajetbaal". During the restoration, the name painted on the building was made visible again. Here they sold, among other things, sajetten (wool) stockings, various other woolen items, articles for gas and petroleum lighting, aprons, silk ribbons, tobacco pipes and various articles for seamstresses, tailors, druggists, hairdressers and wallpaperers.

This is a combination of five houses with the chapel and the dormitory from the northern part of the former Buiskens or Agnes House of the Sisters of Common Life. Gate of the former Van Sleeveijcks almshouse was added during the restoration in 1978. Furnished as a scientific library for Deventer and Overijssel.

22



Walk out of the Klooster and go straight to Papenstraat. At the end turn left to Graven and continue along the Stromarkt. Turn right to Lamme van Deseplein and immediately left again to stay on Lamme van Deseplein. You will find the Geert Grote Huis here.

CITY WALK

Geert Groote (1340 – 1384) is the most important resident of Deventer in history. He is known far beyond our borders as the founder of the 'Modern Devotion'. This renewal movement stood for a personal experience of faith and a simple and sincere life. In the museum Geert Groote Huis you can get acquainted with his story.



23



Walk past the Geert Groote house and turn left to the Pontsteeg. Here you pass the remains of the chapel of the Lammert van Diezehuis. Then walk on and turn right to the Broederstraat. You walk here to the last point of this route: the Broederenchurch.

24



This Ceclia Chapel was part of a (for that matter disappeared) home for Sisters of the Common Life. This nunnery, founded here thanks to a generous gift from the wealthy Lamberta or Lamme van Dieze in 1388, flourished under "masterly" Andries Yseren, who also promoted the construction of this chapel. the convent is famous for its "Deventer Liedboek" (manuscript kept in Berlin)

The Broederenchurch has a long and rich history. A monastery was established here in about 1300, and a church was built from around 1335. The Broederenkerk is still in use by the Lebuïnus parish for Deventer and the surrounding area.



25



This city walk ends here. If you want to return to the starting point, you walk out the Broederenstraat. At the end, turn right to Lange Bisschopstraat and left to Grote Overstraat. Run this one.