



CITY WALK

2,2

KILOMETRES

45

MINUTES

17

LOCATIONS



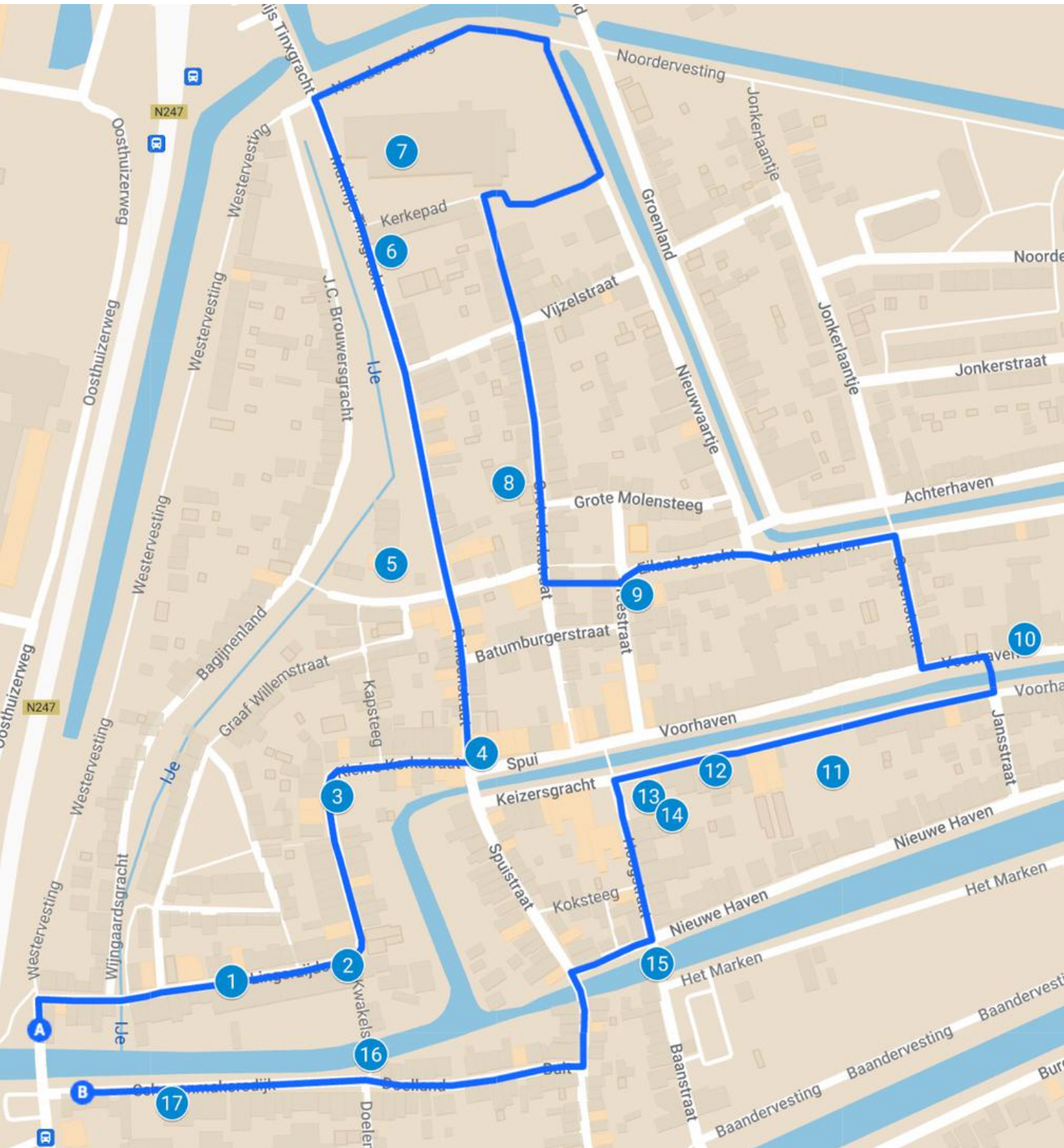
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HIGHLIGHTS EDAM



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Our city walk starts on the Singelweg, where you turn right onto the Lingerzijde.

The Lingerzijde is one of the oldest streets in Edam and has a rich history. The street is known for its beautiful architecture and traditional Dutch houses. Many of the buildings in the street date back to the 17th and 18th centuries and are well preserved. The facades of the houses are typical of the Dutch Renaissance style, with their characteristic stepped gables and ornaments. It's a nice place to start your walk through Edam.



After about 200 meters you will pass De Groot shipyard. This is the only remaining wharf of the 33 that existed in Edam in the sixteenth century. This yard is already mentioned in tax papers from 1514. This makes the yard by far the oldest yard in the Netherlands.



The yard built ships for centuries; botters, barges, barges and other stuff. Around 1800 the yard had 200 cow barges for rent.

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Another 100 meters further, at the beginning of the Lingerzijde you will find the Speeltoren (Play tower).

The speeltoren of the Onze Lieve Vrouwe or Kleine Kerk dates from the 15th and 16th centuries. The church itself was demolished in 1882. The Speeltoren owes its name to the chimes in the tower. The chime consists of a collection of bells that can play melodies. The melodies are played automatically by the clockwork of the tower.



The Lingerzijde changes here into the Kleine Kerkstraat. Follow the route to the end of the road. You can find here "The story of Edam Cheese"

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Curious why Edam has become so famous? At "The story of Edam Cheese" the history of Edam cheese is told. You can learn everything about Edam cheese from the past and now.



Walk through the Prinsenstraat and at the end - on the Jan Nieuwenhuizenplein - you will find Cheesewaag. The cheese market also takes place on this square in the summer on Wednesday mornings.



In 1526 Edam received the right of Waag. The current building dates from 1778. The building houses a permanent exhibition about cheese making. You can taste and buy cheese there.

The market was held until 1922. Today, a weekly cheese market takes place on Wednesday mornings in summer. The Edam cheese is then brought to the market by farmers by boat or horse and carriage. The cheese is 'put down' there by the cheese maker, who is a member of the cheese carrier guild. The trader takes a sample with a cheese drill and inspects the cheese. Then the old ritual of praise and bidding and the handshake starts. If the batch is popular, cheese carriers carry the cheese to the scales in the Waag. After which the cheese is charged again.

Continue the route over the Matthijs Tinxgracht. At the end you pass a large water cellar and you arrive at the Grote Church.

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There is a large water cellar in this place. The basement consists of three barrel vaults and was connected to the gutters of the Grote Kerk. This large water reservoir was of vital importance to the inhabitants of Edam during a siege or a period of great drought. It is believed that this cellar was built in the 19th century. The cellar was in use until 1923 and is 12 meters long, 6.5 meters wide and 2.5 meters high.



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The Grote Kerk (large church) is located on the outskirts of Edam. This monumental hall church is one of the top 100 national monuments in the Netherlands.

The church is famous for its stained glass windows and was built in stages from 1400. In 1602 a major city fire took place in Edam, which was caused by a lightning strike in the tower of the church. The rebuilding took no less than 24 years. In 1699 the tower was struck by lightning again. It was then decided to build the tower lower. The current tower was completed in 1701.



Walk around the church onto the Noordvesting and take the first path on the right. Then the first path on the right and the first on the left. You are now walking in the Grote Kerkstraat. After about 150 meters in the Grote Kerkstraat you will pass the Protestant Orphanage from the sixteenth century at number 23.

The Orphanage was founded in 1558 by a Catholic priest. The building on the Grote Kerkstraat was built around 1561 and was therefore originally an RC orphanage. It probably became a Protestant orphanage around 1572, the time of the Reformation. The facade of the sixteenth century orphanage looked different from the current facade. Sometime in the early 19th century, the building was "modernized", making the current facade look somewhat gloomy and dull.



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Continue on the Grote Kerkstraat and take the second alley to the left. You are now walking straight towards the oldest wooden house in Edam.

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Edam has known many city fires and it is therefore very special that this house has survived all the fires. The house was built around 1500.

With the exception of the rear house, which was added later, it is an entirely wooden house. The facade is still almost original, with its up and down folding shutters. The door probably also dates from the earliest construction period. The house was thoroughly restored around 1980.



Loop over de Eilandsgracht en vervolgens over de Achterhaven. Neem de eerste straat rechts, de Gravenstraat. Ga aan het eind linksaf de Voorhaven op. Hier vind je de Heilige St Nicolaaskerk.

Walk across the Eilandsgracht and then across the Achterhaven. Take the first street on the right, the Gravenstraat. At the end turn left onto the Voorhaven. Here you will find the Holy St Nicholas Church.



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Go over the bridge, turn left and continue on the other side of the Voorhaven.

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After about 100 meters you will find a small, picturesque park on your left: the deaconie garden. Here you can relax on the benches by the rose bushes.

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A short distance away is the Protestant church called De Swaen. In 1737, the then city council donated the plot on the Voorhaven, where the old town hall stood, to the Lutheran Community. They built the Lutheran Church there, as it can be admired today. The interior is simple and contains a pulpit, benches and other elements from the construction period or later additions. The Lutheran Church joined the Protestant Congregation of Edam a few years ago. Since then people speak of the church De Swaen.



Turn left onto Dam Square. Here you will find the Edam Museum, where the tourist office is also located, and the Town Hall of Edam.

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The Edams Museum, one of the oldest museums in North Holland, presents the story of Edam's rich history at two impressive locations in the city centre. The museum highlights various aspects, such as shipbuilding, the ceramic industry, architecture, prominent families and everyday life in the past. The collection is extremely varied and includes classic and modern paintings, ceramics, archaeological finds, furniture and a variety of other curiosities.

The Raadhuis, founded in 1737, offers visitors the opportunity to admire beautiful 18th-century paintings. In addition, an exhibition is regularly held in the Raadhuis from the Edams Museum. The building also houses a museum shop and serves as a popular wedding venue.



After the Damplein you walk straight ahead into the Hoogstraat. At the end of Hoogstraat, turn right to Nieuwe Haven. Just before you turn, you will pass the Baanbridge.

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Dating from 1881, the Baanbridge is a valuable monument as a well-preserved example of a single iron drawbridge. This bridge is operated manually by means of a back chain, according to the typical Dutch design from the second half of the 19th century. As part of Edam's protected cityscape, the Baanbridge contributes to the historic character of the city.

At the end of the Nieuwe Haven turn right to Bult. Go straight ahead via Doelland onto the Schepenmakersdijk. Before you walk up the dike, you pass the Kwakelbrug on your right. About halfway along the dike you will pass the Gemeenlandshuis. Walk out of the dike to complete the route.

Here is the Kwakelbridge, an impressive wooden drawbridge. This bridge takes its name from the common type of bridges called "kwakels", due to their distinctive shape. As a monumental heritage, the Kwakel Bridge adorns the landscape of Edam.



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The Gemeenlandshuis, located on the Schepenmakersdijk, dates from 1785 and consists of three buildings from the 18th century that are grouped around a courtyard. The oldest meeting room of the Hoogheemraadschap van de Uitwaterende Sluizen of Kennemerland and West Friesland is located in the middle building. This was the place where the members of the executive board gathered for meetings, and later the table was set for dinners, while there was also sleeping accommodation in a box bed. One of these bedsteads is still preserved. Statues on pedestals have been placed in the garden, symbolizing the four seasons.