



CITY WALK

HIGHLIGHTS GRONINGEN



4,3

KILOMETRES

75

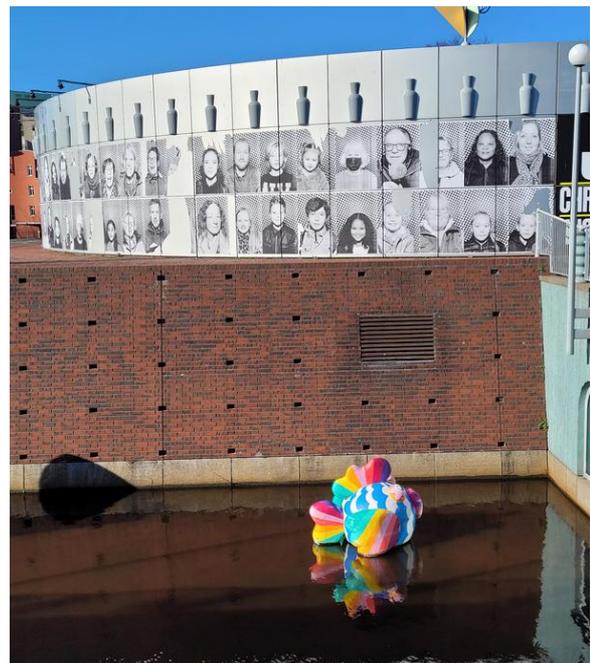
MINUTES

19

LOCATIONS

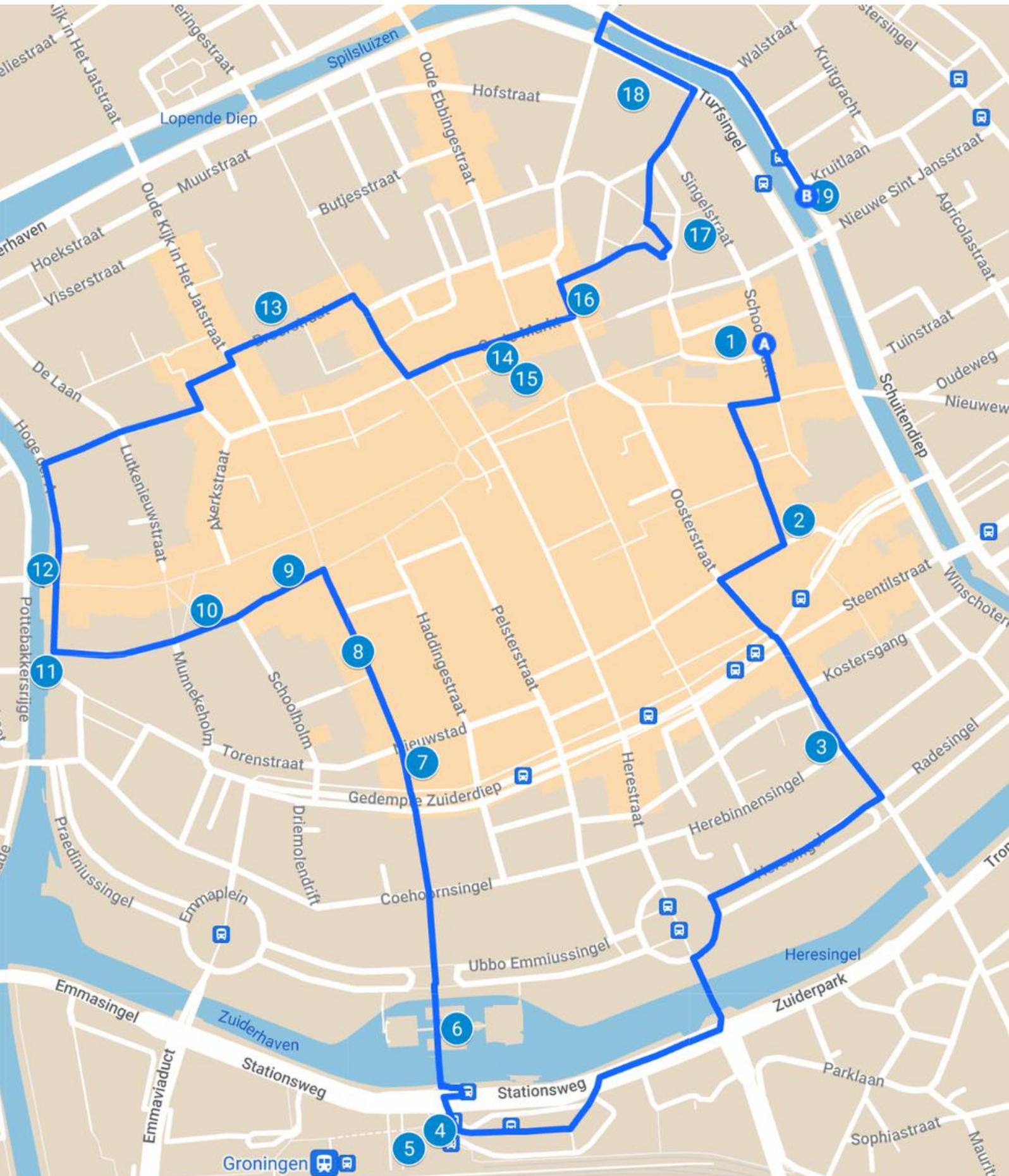
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The city walk through Groningen starts at the Forum at Nieuwe Markt 1.

Forum Groningen was opened on November 29, 2019. It is intended as a general meeting place for residents and visitors of the city of Groningen. A system of escalators in the central atrium connects the different floors of the building. A publicly accessible roof terrace was built on the 45-metre-high roof, which offers a spectacular view of the city. The building won several architectural awards in 2020 (the year after its opening).



Walk from the Forum towards the Poelestraat, turn right into the Poelestraat and immediately take the first right into the Peperstraat. Walk down this street and at the end of the Peperstraat you will find the Pepergasthuis on your left.

2



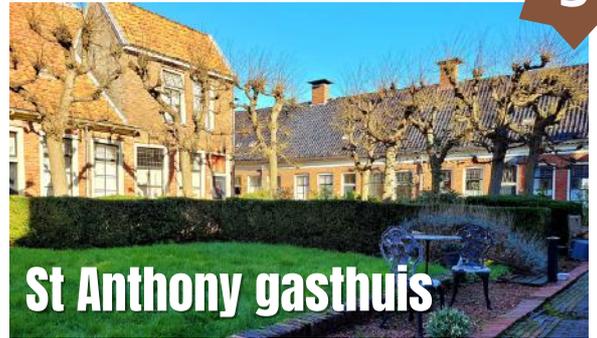
The official name of the Pepergasthuis is Geertruidsgasthuis, but it has always been known as the Pepergasthuis, after the name of the street on which it is located, the Peperstraat. The Pepergasthuis is one of the most beautiful courtyards in Groningen. It consists of two separate courtyards, which are connected by an alley. It was founded in 1405 and originally served as a guest house for pilgrims who came to Groningen. Nowadays the houses are rented out by a housing corporation and are very popular.



Turn right into the Kleine Peperstraat. Then turn left at the Oosterstraat. Walk straight ahead and after about 200 meters you will pass the Sint Anthony gasthuis.

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The Sint Anthony hospice was founded in 1517 to care for the poor and sick. This courtyard is an oasis of peace in the center of Groningen. The guest house was partly built with stones from the demolished Castle of Edzard on the other side of the road. The guest house originally served as a plague house. Later it was also used as a mad house. Part of the income came from the townspeople who came to watch the madmen or fools on Sundays for a fee. After 1844 it became a guest house for the elderly. Today, the homes are available for all ages.



3

Walk straight ahead along the extended Oosterstraat. Turn right onto Heresingel and continue until Hereplein. Cross the water via the Herenbrug and turn right onto the Stationsweg. Walk straight ahead and you will reach the main station and the Peerd van Ome Loeks in front of the main station.

4



The main station of Groningen is one of the most beautiful station buildings in the Netherlands. It is built in a "mixture of Renaissance and Gothic style elements". The building is a national monument. The platform roofs and the traverse with signal box have been designated as a municipal monument. The monumental hall was restored to its original state in 1999 and is certainly worth a visit. The current building was officially completed on April 16, 1896, although the plaque above the entrance indicates the year 1895.

The Peerd van Ome Loeks stands in front of the station building in Groningen. This statue, made in 1959 by artist Jan de Baat, is a very characteristic statue of Groningen.



5

Leave the Stationsplein and cross the Stationsweg. Walk up the bridge and you are standing in front of the Groninger Museum.

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The Groninger Museum was founded in 1847 and was then located in the university library of Groningen. Construction of a new building started in 1987, which was completed in 1994. The building's chief architect is Alessandro Mendini. In addition, parts of the building were designed by guest architects. The central part of the building was designed entirely by Mendini. The gold-coloured tower was originally conceived by Mendini as a depot. He deliberately placed this depot in the middle instead of a depot that is hidden from view as much as possible.



Continue straight ahead via Ubbo Emiussingel/Ubbo Emmiusstraat. Walk straight on until the road turns into Folkingestraat. At the beginning of the street you will find the Jewish synagogue.

The synagogue is a Jewish building completed in 1906 at Folkingestraat 60 in the Dutch city of Groningen. On the Nieuwstad side, the building adjoins the older Rabbinate House from 1890. Behind the building are remnants of the former Zwaantjesgang.



7



Continue through the Folkingestraat.

8



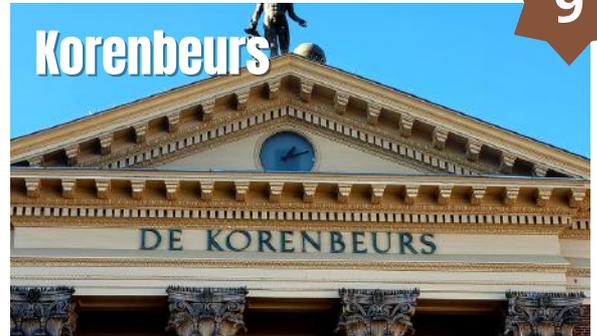
In the 19th and 20th centuries until 1942, the Folkingestraat was the center of the Jewish quarter. In the Folkingestraat, five works of art recall the pre-war Jewish character of the street. You will find 'The pre-cut showpiece' between 23 and 25. The edited photos from the early 19th century by Allie van Altena hang in three porches. High in the side wall of plot 9b the word 'removed'. On the corner with the Zuiderdiep a bronze door, which cannot be opened. And in the pavement of both sides ascending a series of crescents with a full moon in the middle of the street.

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At the end of the Folkingestraat, turn left onto the A-kerkhof. Here you will first find the corn exchange and then the Aa-Church.

The Korenbeurs van Groningen is a building on the west side of the Vismarkt. The stock exchange, with its striking neoclassical facade, was built between 1862 and 1865, replacing two smaller stock exchange buildings. It belongs to the 'Top 100 of the National Monuments Preservation Service'.



9

10



Der Aa-church, originally called Church van Onze Lieve Vrouwe ter Aa, is a church building in the center of the city of Groningen. It was built for Catholic worship and taken over by the Protestants at the Reformation.



Continue walking across the A-cemetery and then across the Schuitemakersstraat. Walk on to the Kleine der A and turn right here. You will then arrive at the Hoge en Lage der A. But first you will find the public toilet "A star is born" on the left of the route.

11



This public toilet was designed by architect Rem Koolhaas and photographer Erwin Olaf; they designed the urinal for the city manifestation A Star is Born (1996), a reconsideration of the use and design of public space. The event brought together urban design, architecture, art and theater in a dazzling mix with the overarching theme of 'water'.

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The names Hoge A and Lage A owe the streets to the quays. The city's oldest harbor quarter was directly connected to the sea for a long time. Waiting quietly until the water was the right height? The enterprising Groningen people had no time for that. They built a high quay, the Hoge der A, for loading and unloading during high tide. On the other side of the deep, there was a low quay during low tide, the Lage der A. This meant that trading could continue uninterrupted. There are beautiful buildings along the water, of which no fewer than 28 are national monuments and 11 are municipal monuments.



12



Walk across Hoge der A and turn right into Turftorenstraat. At the end of Turftorenstraat, turn left into Kleine Kromme Elleboog. Walk all the way out of the Kleine Kromme Elleboog until you are in the Oude Kijk in the Jatstraat. Turn left here and immediately right again into the Broerstraat. The academy building is located in the Broerstraat.

The Academy Building is located in the Broerstraat, the bustling heart of student life in Groningen. The city of Groningen has had a university since 1614. It was first located in an old monastery complex on the Broerstraat, but in 1850 a new academy building was built on that site in neo-classical style. In 1906 this building went up in flames, after which the current Academy Building was created. The Broerstraat was built in the sixteenth century. The street is named after the former Minderbroedersklooster and the Broederkerk that were located here.



13



At the end of Broerstraat, turn right into Oude Boteringestraat. Continue to the Grote Markt and turn left here. You are now walking past the Gold Office and around the corner is the Groningen City Hall.

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At the beginning of the 17th century, a presbytery stood on the site of the Goudkantoor. This 'predicant behuysinghe' was bought by the city for 6500 guilders to establish a tax office in anticipation of new construction. In 1635 the Gold Office was then built for the sum of 9000 guilders. The building is attributed by Cornelis Peters to city architect Johan Isbrants, who had succeeded Garwer Peters in 1629 and was also responsible for the Hoofdwacht (Corps de Garde). The client was Ecko Mensenborch, the provincial commissioner for buildings and water management works.

The city hall of Groningen is located on the Grote Markt in Groningen. The current building, designed by architect Jacob Otten Husly in Dutch classicist, neoclassical architectural style, stands on the site where a town hall has stood since the thirteenth century.



15



Walk straight across the Grote Markt and you will end up at the Martinitoren.

16



The Martinitower, standing on the Grote Markt, is with its 96.8 meters the highest tower in the city of Groningen. The tower belongs to the Martini Church. For the townspeople, the inhabitants of the city, the tower is nicknamed d'Olle Grieze, Groningen for the old gray one.

The Martinitower is about 500 years old and has a rich history. Over the centuries, the tower has survived a fire, lightning has struck and the tower almost collapsed. It is one of the most famous sights of the city of Groningen.



Walk behind the Martinitower onto the Martinikerhof. The provincial house is located at the Martinikerhof.

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The Provincial House of Groningen is the administrative center of the province of Groningen. The building complex is located on the east side of the Martinikerhof in the heart of the city of Groningen. The front building on the Martinikerhof dates from the early twentieth century, the rear, containing the State Hall, is the former Latin Sint Maartensschool in Groningen and dates from the late Middle Ages.



17



Leave the Martinikerhof via the Gardepoort. Walk into the Turfstraat and turn left at the Turfsingel. You are now at the Prinsentuin.

The Prinsentuin is a renaissance garden in the center of Groningen. This is located behind the Prinsenhof, a building from the 15th century. The garden was laid out in 1626 by order of stadtholder Willem Frederik and his wife Albertine Agnes. The Prinsentuin is completely walled and therefore an oasis of peace, in the middle of the busy city center of Groningen. The Sundial Gate, dating from 1731, is located in the wall on Turfsingel, which was restored in 1953. There is a tearoom in the garden, which is open from 1 April to 1 October in good weather.



18



Walk via the Maagdenbrug to the other side of the Turfsingel and walk back. After about 300 meters you will find yourself in front of the Stadsschouwburg. This is where the walk through the city of Groningen ends.

19



The City theater in the city of Groningen is the main theater of the province of Groningen. Artists from home and abroad feel at home there, partly because the audience is so close to the stage. The building has been a national monument since 1994.