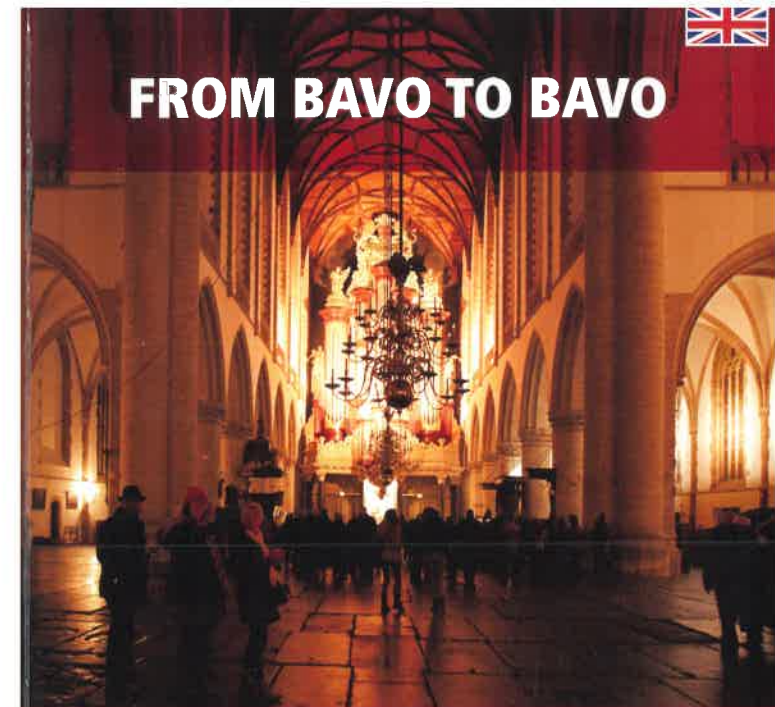
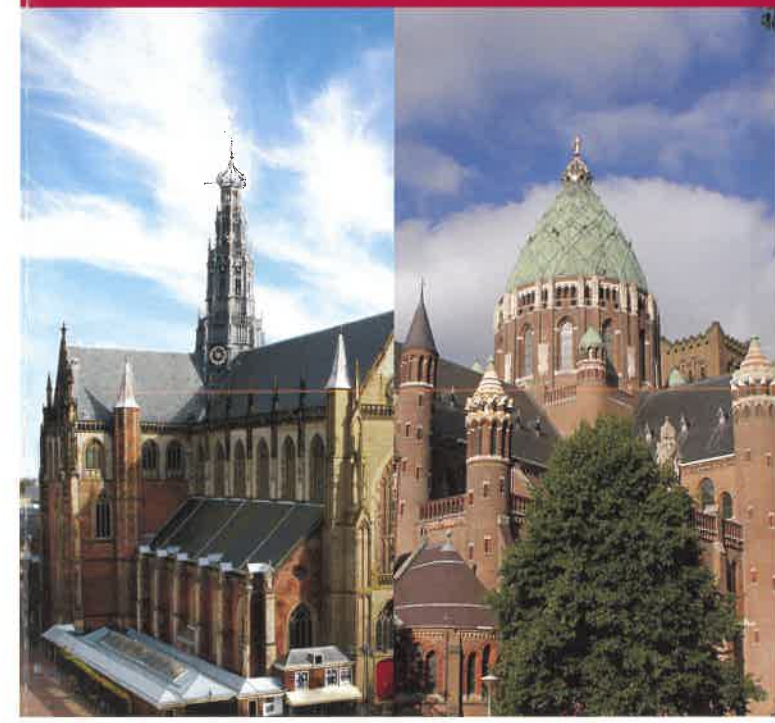




FROM BAVO TO BAVO



A WALK BETWEEN TWO ICONIC LANDMARKS



HAARLEM



Take the fourth road right, into **De Clercqstraat**. At the end of this road, you will come to **Leidseplein**. Situated in this square is the former **Badhuis (9, Bathhouse)**. Haarlem's second bathhouse served as public baths for the residents of Leidsebuurt until 1979. These days, the building has a sociocultural purpose and is managed by a group of enthusiastic local residents, who set up a foundation to ensure that the building can continue to be used by the community.

Walk left past the bathhouse towards the other side of **Leidseplein** and continue straight on in the direction of **Leidsevaart**. On **Leidsevaart**, turn left and walk on until you reach the zebra crossing on the right, where you can cross the canal via a small bridge into **Prins Hendrikstraat**. Cross at the end of this road and continue straight on via **Keizerstraat** to **Barrevoetestraat**. Situated halfway down this road, on the left is **Hofje van Loo (10)**.

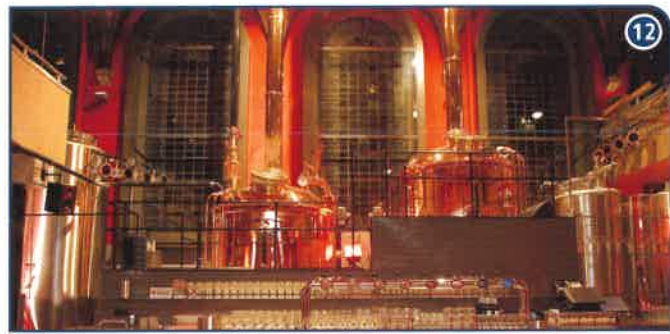


In 1489, the ownership of thirteen 'rooms with yards' was transferred to the governors of the Elisabeth's Gasthuis hospital with the stipulation that only poor people or priests would be allowed to live here. The hofje, or courtyard with almshouses, was originally surrounded by buildings on four sides, but because the alley known as Barrevoetesteeg had to be widened (now

Barrevoetestraat), one row of houses was demolished, so you can now see this hofje through a gate. The house diagonally across the entrance, on the right, is the governors' room. It was never used because the governors had their own quarters at the Elisabeth's Gasthuis. This hofje is not open to the public, but from the road, you do have a lovely view of the garden.

At the end of **Barrevoetestraat**, turn left into **Gasthuisstraat**. Here, a little bit further down the road to the left, you can see the **Doelengebouw (11, former headquarters of the civic guard)**, where the municipal library is now situated. This building used to serve as the headquarters of the harquebusiers, the civic guard who used harquebuses i.e. long-barrelled guns, known as cloven (or kloven) in Dutch. These harquebuses can be seen clearly in various places around the building. The civic guard, led by Ripperda, played a major role in 1572 when they joined the Prince of Orange in the fight against the Spaniards. Ripperda addressed his men at these headquarters in the run-up to the Siege of Haarlem, among other times.

Turn left further on, into **Zuiderstraat**. At the end of this road lies **Hortusplein** square where, among other things, **Jopenkerk (12)** is situated. This is a former church where Haarlem's Jopen beer is brewed according to an age-old recipe. In the 14th century, Haarlem was one of the major brewing cities in the Netherlands. The beer, which was transported in Jopen (112-litre barrels) via the river Spaarne, was of high quality and



was even drunk abroad. Jopenkerk is well worth a visit, not just to sample a real Haarlem beer, but also for its interior.

With your back to Jopenkerk, cross **Hortusplein** and turn right into **Drossestraat**. At the end of the road, cross **Gedempte Oude Gracht**.

On the corner, you can see **Boekhandel H. de Vries (13)**, a more than 100-year-old bookshop which has continued to expand in an unusual way over the years. Every time the bookshop outgrew its premises, a neighbouring building was bought and the dividing wall was knocked down. This created the present-day interior with its jumble of old rooms, filled with bookcases. A visit to this shop is not to be missed!

Continue your walk in the direction of **Jacobijnestraat**. Turn left into **Prinsenhof**. **Prinsenhof (14)** is actually the old herb garden of a former

convent, which now serves as city hall. In the back of the garden, you can see a small peace temple, built in 1648 on the occasion of the Peace of Münster. You will also find a statue here of Laurens Jansz. Coster, who, according to the residents of Haarlem, invented printing. Situated in the buildings around Prinsenhof are the Stedelijk Gymnasium secondary school, among other things.



Carry on via **'t Pand** and turn right into **Zijlstraat**. This brings you out on **Grote Markt square**, with on the opposite side Grote or Sint Bavokerk (St Bavo's Church). The entrance of the church is on the side of the building in Grote Markt square.

Colophon

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HAARLEM
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Grote or St. Bavokerk (St Bavo's Church) and Kathedrale Basiliek St. Bavo (St Bavo's Cathedral) are two iconic landmarks in Haarlem's cityscape. Why does the city have two Bavos? Grote or St. Bavokerk at Grote Markt square was originally a Catholic church but after the Reformation in the 16th century, it became a place of Protestant worship. When the episcopal hierarchy was re-established in 1853, Haarlem was once again a diocese. And every diocese needs a cathedral. So at the end of the 19th century, the construction of Kathedrale Basiliek St. Bavo began at Leidsevaart, also popularly referred to as 'Nieuwe' Bavo (New Bavo).

This is a there-and-back walk between the two Bavos, taking you along various interesting places in the city. You have the option to start your walk at Grote or St. Bavokerk (St Bavo's Church) at Grote Markt square (**route 1**) or at Nieuwe Bavo (New Bavo) at Leidsevaart (**route 2**). Once you have reached the end of the walk, simply follow the other route back to your starting point.

Grote or St. Bavokerk (1, St Bavo's Church) was built in Gothic style on the site of a smaller church, which had largely burnt down in the 14th century. Bavo is the patron saint of the Kennemerland region. In 1479, the building was renovated into a collegiate church. A special characteristic of this church is that it wasn't built on piles. Haarlem was founded on a sandbar and because of the sandy soil, not a single pile was needed.

Grote or St. Bavokerk (St Bavo's Church) is sometimes called 'Jan met de hoge schouders' (high-shouldered John) because the tower is rather small compared to the rest of the building. Inside the church, many magnificent sculptures were lost during the Iconoclastic Fury in 1566. The church houses the graves of Frans Hals, Pieter Teyler Van der Hulst and Pieter Jansz. Saenredam, among others. And you can also see the famous Müller organ here, which Mozart played as a child. You will find the entrance to the church on the north side, at Grote Markt square.



ROUTE 1 – STARTING POINT: GROTE MARKT SQUARE

In Grote Markt square, with your back to the church, you can see the **city hall (2)** of Haarlem in front of you. Originally, this is where the hunting seat of the Counts of Holland stood. Count William II used it as his residence whenever he visited Haarlem to collect taxes. After his son Floris V chose The Hague as his permanent residence, the remainder of the hunting seat was donated to the city. In the 14th century, the wooden building was all but destroyed in a city fire. After its reconstruction, the complex served as city hall. The current building with its famous Gravenzaal (Counts' Hall), which is now mostly used as a wedding room, dates from this period. The Vierschaar (Court of Justice), with its characteristic four pillars on the right side at the front of the building, was also built in this period. In front of it used to be the scaffold where justice was administered. The sculpture of Lady Justice in the façade is a reminder of the Vierschaar's former purpose. The building is now home to the VVV Haarlem tourist information office.

Continue into **Koningstraat** left of city hall. Halfway down this road, on your left at number 37, you can see an asymmetrical **former bakery (3)** in Berlage style (1900). The freestone shopfront frame is embellished with decorative Jugendstil sculpture work by G. Veldheer on either side of the frame. An image of a baker is depicted in the keystone above the shop window.

At the end of Koningstraat, cross **Gedempte Oude Gracht** and carry straight on into **Gierstraat**. Situated left on the corner of Gierstraat (nr. 3) is Chemist's **A.J. van der Pigge (4)**, recognisable by the traditional sign displayed above the entrance. There is a special story attached to this building. When Vroom & Dreesmann wanted to build a huge modern department store on the corner of Gedempte Oude Gracht in 1923, the company bought no fewer than twenty buildings located there at the time and demolished them. Except for one. Van der Pigge refused to budge. As a result, the former V&D department store was built around the chemist's. What's more, the latter even went on to survive V&D, which was declared bankrupt on 31 December 2015! The interior of Van der Pigge dates from 1849. Complete with cornets and apothecary jars, time seems to have stood still here. Well worth a visit!



Continue into Gierstraat and take the first road right. As you follow **Breestraat**, you are walking into the 'Vijfhoek' (Pentagon) neighbourhood, so called after the little square where five roads meet. Although this is now one of the trendiest and most popular neighbourhoods in Haarlem, things were quite different until the mid-seventies. Back then, it was known as a criminal and dangerous area, a place best avoided.

Cross the square, turning left into **Lange Raamstraat** and walk towards **Nieuwe Kerkplein**. Situated in this square is the first newly built Protestant church of Haarlem, **Nieuwe Kerk (5, New Church)**. It is characterised by a striking Renaissance tower, which was built between 1613 and 1616 by the city's

Flemish master builder Lieven de Key. On the site of this church is where Sint Annaklooster (St Anne's Convent) along with Annakapel (St Anne's Chapel) used to stand, against which the tower was built. In 1645, the chapel was replaced by a church building designed by Jacob van Campen. Church and tower form a special blend of two totally different architectural styles.



Walk along the church and turn right into **Nieuwe Raamstraat**. Continue straight on, past the little playground, all the way down to the traffic lights and cross the road. You are now standing diagonally across **Stadsschouwburg (6)**. This municipal theatre was donated to the city by a wealthy Maecenas in 1914 at the suggestion of the then mayor. The building is a design by architect J.A.G. van der Steur and was inaugurated in 1918 with the play 'De heks van Haarlem' (The Witch of Haarlem).

Walk left past the Schouwburg towards **Raambrug** and after you cross this bridge, immediately turn right into **Tuinlaantje**. At the end of the road, turn the corner towards **Noorder Emmakade**. In the distance, across the water, you can already see **Nieuwe Bavo (7, New Bavo)**. Turn right onto **Emmabrug** and at the traffic lights, cross **Leidsevaart**. Continue straight on, past the car park, towards the west side of the cathedral. The entrance to Nieuwe Bavo is situated between the two towers at **Bisschop Bottemanneplein** square.

Nieuwe Bavo (New Bavo), also known by its official name of Kathedrale Basiliek St. Bavo (St Bavo's Cathedral), is the biggest church in the Netherlands after Sint-Janskathedraal (St John's Cathedral) in 's-Hertogenbosch. Construction of the cathedral began in 1895 to a design by architect J. Th. J. Cuypers and was completed in 1930. The presbytery, sacristy and baptistery



were also designed by Cuypers and are part of the original cathedral design. The architectural style is a combination of Romanesque and early Gothic styles, with elements of Art Nouveau, Berlage, Jugendstil and Byzantine architectural styles.

The cathedral has stained-glass windows and other works of art by artists such as Han Bijvoet, Johannes Maas, Gerard Brom, Marc Mulders and Jan Toorop, and the in 2016 completed stained-glass windows by Jan Dibbets. Situated inside the cathedral, under the chancel, is the KathedraalMuseum. The museum's collection consists of paintings, sculptures, banners and religious silverware, from the former chapel of Louis Bonaparte at the Royal Palace Amsterdam, among other places. The cathedral also has several organs, including the Willibrordus organ, the biggest organ for French-Romantic organ music in the country.

Nieuwe Bavo (New Bavo) has been in scaffolding for renovation since the autumn of 2010. The domes and transepts were renovated first, followed by the chancel and nave. With the renovation of the nave, the interior of Nieuwe Bavo is virtually complete. Outside, final renovations include the restoration of the two towers on the west side, with the cathedral expected to be restored to its full glory by the end of 2017.

ROUTE 2 - STARTING POINT LEIDSEVAART

Standing in **Bisschop Bottemanneplein** square, with your back to entrance of Nieuwe Bavo (New Bavo), turn right. Then go straight on and turn right at the end of the road into **Jos Cuypersstraat**. At the end, follow the bend around and carry on via the footpath to **Westergracht**. Cross here and turn left into **Westergracht**. Situated at number 61, you will find **Koorschool (8, Chorister School)**. This primary school was founded in 1951 by Dr Kat, the cathedral curate, with the aim of helping to revive the church musical tradition in Haarlem's Nieuwe Bavo (New Bavo). Boys, and these days also girls, from Year 5 are offered a high-quality music education alongside the standard curriculum. All children play an instrument and sing in the cathedral choirs. These choirs take it in turns to provide the music during the weekly high mass. In addition, the choirs also regularly give concerts and collaborate on radio and TV recordings, CD productions and tours in the Netherlands and abroad.

Turn right into **Voorzorgstraat**. You are now walking through Leidsebuurt. This blue-collar neighbourhood was built around 1900, after a rise in employment in the second half of the 19th century had resulted in a rapid increase in the population of Haarlem and a lack of housing. When the development plans were being drawn up, the then mayor of Haarlem Mr E.A. Iordens pushed hard for decent, pleasant and healthy living conditions with streets which were minimum 10 metres wide. He argued that: 'If you give the working man a decent home with a garden, he is less likely to go to the pub.'