

WALKING TOUR: GRONINGEN THROUGH EUROPEAN EYES

Groningen is an increasingly international city. That's clear not just from architectural styles and the global cuisine to be found; it's evident from the many international residents. But how do these Europeans actually see and experience the city? Two guides, one from Croatia and one from Switzerland, both living in Groningen, will give personal tours in which they show us their Groningen. Which places remind them of home, which are their favorite buildings and why?

TIME: 16.00 AND 19.30

DURATION: 2 HOURS

START: ENTRANCE TO THE GRONINGER MUSEUM, MUSEUM ISLAND 1

MANDATORY REGISTRATION: ONLINE VIA PLATFORMGRAS.NL/OMD18 (MAX. 20 PERS.)



EUROPE IN GRONINGEN

ON SATURDAY 8 SEPTEMBER 2018 GRONINGEN CELEBRATES THE 23RD EDITION OF THE NATIONAL OPEN MONUMENT DAY. THE THEME OF THE DAY THIS YEAR IS 'IN EUROPE'. GRONINGEN EMPLOYS THIS THEME TO SPOTLIGHT EUROPEAN INFLUENCES ON (AND ELEMENTS OF) THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE CITY. IN ADDITION, YOU'LL GET THE CHANCE TO VIEW THE CITY IN A DIFFERENT WAY, NAMELY THROUGH EUROPEAN EYES

Groningen reveals itself to be very much situated in Europe; European influences can be found everywhere in our cultural heritage.

The population is also international: many foreign students and expats have found their way to this bustling little city. For Open Monument Day we have compiled a special program around the theme. For example, there is a travel guide available that takes you past several monumental buildings in the city that all have a brother or sister elsewhere in Europe. The similarities are amazing! The beautifully designed booklet takes you on a voyage of discovery through the city that is simultaneously a journey through Europe. On the way you can read all about the building styles and their history.

As happens every year, various monumental buildings in Groningen open their doors to the public during Open Monument Day. In this folder you will find the opening hours for the most important locations in the city and additional information about these special buildings.

And there's more! On 8 September, various thematic cycling and walking routes are organized in and around the city centre, and you can sign up for special guided tours.

The Walking Tour: Groningen through European eyes, offered in English and / or German.

WWW.ERFGOED.GRONINGEN.NL/OPENMONUMENTENDAG

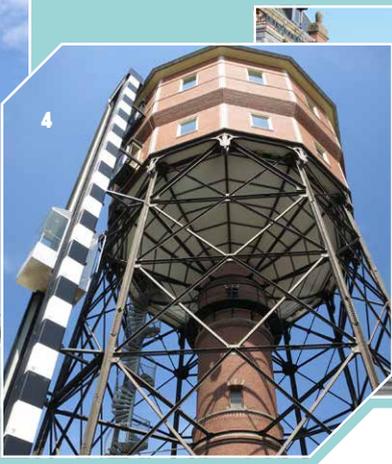
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SATURDAY
OPEN 8 MONUMENT DAY
SEPTEMBER
2018



EUROPE IN GRONINGEN



1 CITY HALL
GROTE MARKT 1
10.00 - 17.00

In 1775, a contest was drawn up for a new design of the Stadhuis (City Hall), because its medieval style no longer fitted the city's image. Jacob Otten Husly submitted the winning design, in a Neoclassical style. Its construction started in 1793 but due to external circumstances - such as budgetary problems, political tensions and the French occupation - it took a staggering 36 years to complete. It even took until 1872 before the west side of the building was fully finished, when expansion was necessary. In the end, the open courtyard was able to be realized just as Husley had imagined it almost a century earlier.

2 UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
BROERSTRAAT 4
10.00 - 17.00

The University Library Groningen has existed since 1615 and is one of the oldest libraries in the Netherlands. The library was housed in a wing of the former Franciscan monastery opposite the academy on the Broerstraat. In 1864 a new building was taken into use, built according to a design by architect J. W. Schaap. This too soon became too small and was replaced in 1919 by the new building by J.A. Vrijman. However, after the explosive growth of Groningen University after the Second World War, this building was again outgrown. In 1987, a completely new library was built on the site of the Broerkerk according to the design by P.H Tauber. The University Museum is now housed in the old building at the Zwanestraat.

3 MARTINI CHURCH
MARTINIKERKHOF 3
10.00 - 17.00

The current Martinikerk is the fourth church to be located at the Martini churchyard. The construction of this Romanesque style church in honour of St. Martin was started around 1220 AD. For Groningen, the 15th century was an economic golden age, causing the church to expand grow into the hall church it is today. Eventually, the iconic Martini Tower was built. It is still one of the highest towers in the Netherlands! The 17th century south portal, including the Bread and Butter House (almshouse), was rebuilt in a simplified form. The poor and homeless were welcomed there for a simple meal. The church houses the world-renowned Arp Schitger organ, partially dating back to the Middle Ages.

4 WATER TOWER NORTH
NOORDERBINNENSINGEL 14
10.00 - 17.00

When Groningen was hit by a cholera epidemic in 1866, the municipality decided to build a water supply network. Water towers were built at three different locations to guarantee the required water pressure: the Sterrebos (1880), at the Noorderbinnensingel (1908) and on Hofstede de Grootkade (1911). The northern water tower on the Noorderbinnensingel is the most special of these three. It was the first Dutch water tower with a steel substructure construction, and only three of these type were ever

built. The tower consists of three parts: a steel structure, a masonry shaft, and above it a large steel water reservoir. The tower is just over 45 meters high and can hold up to a million liters of water. The steel substructure was new to the Netherlands, but was more commonly used in Germany and Scandinavia. Perhaps because of this, The NV Groninger Waterleiding commissioned the German firm *A. Wilke & Co. Dampkessel und Gasometer Fabrik* from Braunschweig to build it. The design was probably done by a well-known industrial engineer, Carl Francke from Bremen.

5 CENTRAL STATION
STATIONSPLEIN 4

It's probably the most visited monument in Groningen: the central train station. Amsterdam native Isaac Gosshalk designed the building, which was built in 1895-96 in a masterful merging of neo-gothic and neo-renaissance style. The demolition of the city's bulwarks from 1874 onwards enabled the station to be built at this location. Its tall entrance hall and elongated side wings with open arcades made the station a new and appealing entryway to the city. The jewel in the station's crown is the central hall with its vibrant Jugendstil tile tableaux and its richly painted ceiling embellished with 'papier-collé': a very unusual and labour-intensive technique. The former third class waiting room features a map of the Dutch railroads.

6 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDING OF GRONINGEN
MARTINIKERKHOF 12
10.00 - 17.00

The Provinciehuis (provincial government building) is made up of various buildings from different periods. Its main building on the Martini churchyard dates back to the early 1900s. The building behind this, housing the historical Council Chamber, used to be a grammar school and dates back to the late Middle Ages. The school also housed the Board of City and Land until 1871. That year, a new government building was built in front of the old school building. Its extension, added in 1996, was of an unprecedented scale in this part of the city. The structure was built on a comb-like ground plan, designed by architect Mels Crouwel. A glass air bridge ties together the new and the old parts of the building. Since 1602, the Provincial Council States have been gathering in the Council Chamber. This fact is completely unique in the Netherlands; no other province has the same long-standing tradition of gathering in the same conference room.

7 CORN EXCHANGE
AKERKHOF 1
8.00 - 21.45

For a long time, Groningen was the regional and later national capital of grain trade. This originates in the medieval 'stack right', which meant that all the provincial grain had to be sold at the city market. During the second half of the 19th century, the grain trade expanded

enormously. The current Korenbeurs, constructed between 1862-1865, was designed by City Architect J.G. van Busekom. It is the third structure built on the same spot. Whereas the front building was designed in a classicist style, the trade hall was very modern for its time, due to its cutting-edge glass and cast iron structures.

8 WAREHOUSE LIBAU
HOGEDER A 5
10.00 - 14.00

This residence and warehouse dates from the 14th or 15th century. It was converted into a warehouse in the 19th century. Until the 1870s, Libau and the neighbor at number 6 formed a complex of grain warehouses. The building has three floors with a top facade under a so-called saddle roof. The four semi-circle closed hatches are flanked by narrow, semi-circular windows. The wooden house is still visible in the top façade. The name Libau, the old German name for Liepāja, a port city on the Baltic Sea, is a reference to the trade with Latvia, as well as the other Baltic countries. In the 18th and especially the 19th century there was a lot of export, especially of grain, from Groningen to these countries. The warehouse has been restored and is now used as an office.

9 PELSTERGASTHUIS
HEILIGEN GEEST GASTHUIS
PELSTERSTRAAT 43
10.00 - 17.00

The Pelstergasthuis is the largest and oldest guesthouse (or almshouse) in the city. In 1267, the guesthouse was mentioned for the first time when Pope Clement IV gave permission to have the cemetery of the guesthouse be blessed. The oldest parts of the guesthouse were the chapel, the infirmary and the lodgings at Pelsterstraat. Here the poor and also travellers were also taken care of. The infirmary was demolished around 1860. Now it's the building of a former school RHBS, which was built on the same spot in 1862. Around that time the chapel was decorated in the neoclassical style which it still has, after a design by J. Maris. In the chapel, that is used together with the Walloon church, the oldest piece of furniture is the pulpit which dates from the first half of the 17th century. You will also find a beautiful van Hinsz organ from 1774. Of special note is the stucco on the north wall in English neo-Gothic style. The weighing room and guardroom with beautiful rococo-mantelpiece are worth seeing, as well as the three courtyards with the house wings dating from different construction periods. The guesthouse is still managed by independent trustees.