

Holland april 2022

Drejebog

Birgit og Ole Gottliebsen

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Holland 2022 kalender

Søndag den 17.4. afgang Aarhus, **mål mellem Hamburg og Bremen**, Aarhus Bremen 453 km

Mandag den 18.4. Ankomst Groningen, Bremen Groningen 184 km, Bremen Bourtange 154 km, Bremen Leeuwarden 248 km, Aarhus Camping Sollasi 850 km. Bremen Sneek 264 km

Groningen/ Leeuwarden/Sneek

Mandag 18.4. Ankomst middagstid Find campingplads i området	Tirsdag 19.4 Turforslag
Onsdag 20.4. Turforslag	Torsdag 21.4. Afgang tidlig formiddag Ankomst Camping Sollasi tidligst klokken 14 Afstand fra Groningen 217 km Afstand fra Leeuwarden 154

Camping Sollasi Ankomst torsdag den 21.4 Lejrslagning

Fredag den 22.4. Turforslag 1 Alkmaar ostemarked cykeltur	Lørdag den 23.4. Turforslag 3 Keukenhof Flower Parade on April 23, 2022
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Søndag den 24.4. Kattebåd+blomstermarked+ Sarphartipark, frokost markeder, cykel, Van Gogh kl. 16.30	Mandag den 25.4. Turforslag 2 Keukenhof Ankomst klokken 10-10.30
Tirsdag den 26.4. Vorherre på loftet kl. 10 Cykeltur til Ouderkerk aan de Amstel	Onsdag den 27.4. Kongens dag 27 April 2022 https://amsterdam.org/en/forum/1451/king-s-day-in-amsterdam.html
Torsdag den 28.4. Afslapning, opsamling	Fredag den 29.4. Hjemtur Afgang den 29.4. Så er det bare nordpå

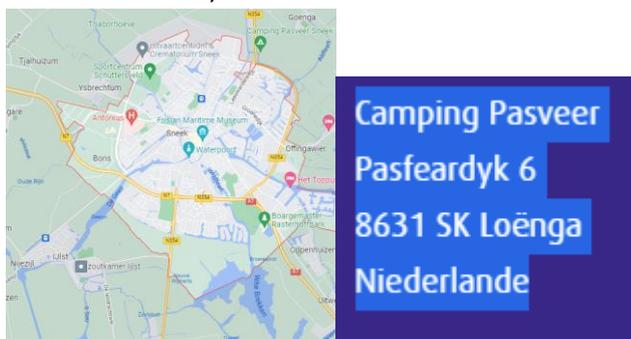
Holland april 2022

Søndag den 17.4.

Afgang Aarhus mod Bremen, overnatning tilfældig

Mandag den 18.4.

Videre til Sneek, total 717 km



Lejrslagning

Tirsdag den 19.4.

Udflugt til Schokland, 55 km syd, samt kanalbyen Giethoor

Cykler medbringes.

(eventuelt erstattes af lokal cykeltur)

Onsdag den 20.4.

Turistrundtur, bil med frokost, total 104 km

Sloten, Hindeloopen, Workum, Franeker

Torsdag den 21.4.

Kør til Camping Sollasi, total 152 km

Ankomst tidligst 14. Lejrslagning

Fredag den 22.4.

Turforslag 1

Alkmaar ostemarked cykeltur

Lørdag den 23.4

Keukenhof Flower Parade

Søndag den 24.4.

Mandag den 25.4.

Turforslag 2

Keukenhof

Ankomst klokken 10-10.30

Tirsdag den 26.4.

Onsdag den 27.4.

Kongens dag 27. April 2022

Amsterdam

Torsdag den 28.4.

Fredag den 29.4.

Så er det bare nordpå

Sneek

Campingplads i Sneek
Første campingplads

Sneek is situated in Southwest-Friesland, close to the Sneekermeer and is well known for its canals, the Waterpoort (Watergate,



The **Waterpoort** or **Hoogendster Pijp** is a water gate, a gate in a defensive wall that connects a city to a waterway. It is situated in Sneek, the Netherlands.

In the 15th and 16th century, a defensive wall had been built around Sneek. The city lay on the important trade route between Leeuwarden and Stavoren, from which the rich western parts of the Netherlands (now North Holland and South Holland) could be reached. To facilitate this trade, a new harbour called the "Kolk" was built to the southwest of the city and in 1613 the Waterpoort was erected to connect city and harbour. It formed part of the city walls, but when large parts of these were demolished in the early 18th century, it was decided to leave the Waterpoort intact.^[1]

The style of the gate, now the symbol of Sneek, can be described as Manierist. It is unclear who designed it, but names suggested include those of Thomas Berentsz. and Jacob Lous. Above the gate itself, which originally would have had wooden fences, is a loggia (gallery) and above that are what were the quarters of the gatekeeper. On each side is an octagonal tower. It is listed as a Rijksmonument, number 34075.^[1]

Places of interest[edit]

Sneek is well known as the center of watersports with over 130 watersport companies and 13 Marinas. It also has a historic inner city replete with houses of old upper-class families.

- Waterpoort (1613)
- Sneek Town Hall (1550)
- Grote of Martinikerk (Protestant, 1498), with a carillon of 50 bells
- St. Martin's Church (Catholic, 1872)
- Tonnema Candy Factory (1955)
- Dúvelsrak and Krúsrak, wooden bridges across the A7 motorway.

Dagstur 1 fra Sneek

Schokland

fra Sneek 55 km syd



Schokland, an ancient island in the former Zuiderzee, has been dry since the reclamation of the Noordoostpolder. It's a unique place full of gorgeous nature, culture and history. With countless monuments and its unique dwelling mounds, Schokland is an impressive place. Over 160 archeological sites show the development and history of the residents of Schokland. In 1984, human footprints dating back more than 4000 years were actually found here, which can be admired in Museum Schokland today.

The history of Schokland

For centuries, Schokland was a densely populated island where people made a living through fishing and overseas trade. But the ongoing battle with storm surges and floods forced the people of Schokland – with the exception of the lighthouse keeper – to leave the island. Later, when parts of the former Zuiderzee, now IJsselmeer lake, were reclaimed, Schokland lost its function as a beacon for ships and became an island in the polder.

When driving to Schokland, you will notice how proudly the island sits in the polder landscape, a symbol of the fight against the sea. Visit the remains of the lighthouse, the former harbor on the northern point, the church ruins in the south and the Schokland Museum. The cultural history of the island and the people symbolizes the unparalleled battle of the Dutch against the sea. You will immediately understand why Schokland became the first Dutch monument included in UNESCO's List of World Heritage Sites.

Kanalbyen Giethoorn

Byen Giethoorn er også kendt som Hollands Venedig, pga. de mange små kanaler, der går på kryds og tværs, gennem hele byen. De mange kanaler, og småøer der udgør Giethoorn, blev udgravet fra omkring midten af 1200 tallet, fordi området var helt ideelt som tørvegrav. Kanalerne er simpelthen resultatet af tørvegravningen, og man brugte så skråningerne på de små opståede øer, til at tørre tørvene. Under tørvegravningen fandt man en række gedehorn i moseområdet, hvilket var med til at give byen sit navn Giethoorn, gedehorn. Der er ingen veje i byen der understøtter bilkørsel, så al transport foregår enten pr. båd eller til fods langs stierne og over de små broer, som der findes mere end 150 af. Du kan sagtens selv leje en båd og sejle rundt i kanalerne, men med større rejsegrupper, er den nemmeste måde at komme rundt med en lidt større turbåd, hvor kaptajnen også fortæller om de forskellige huse og steder i byen.

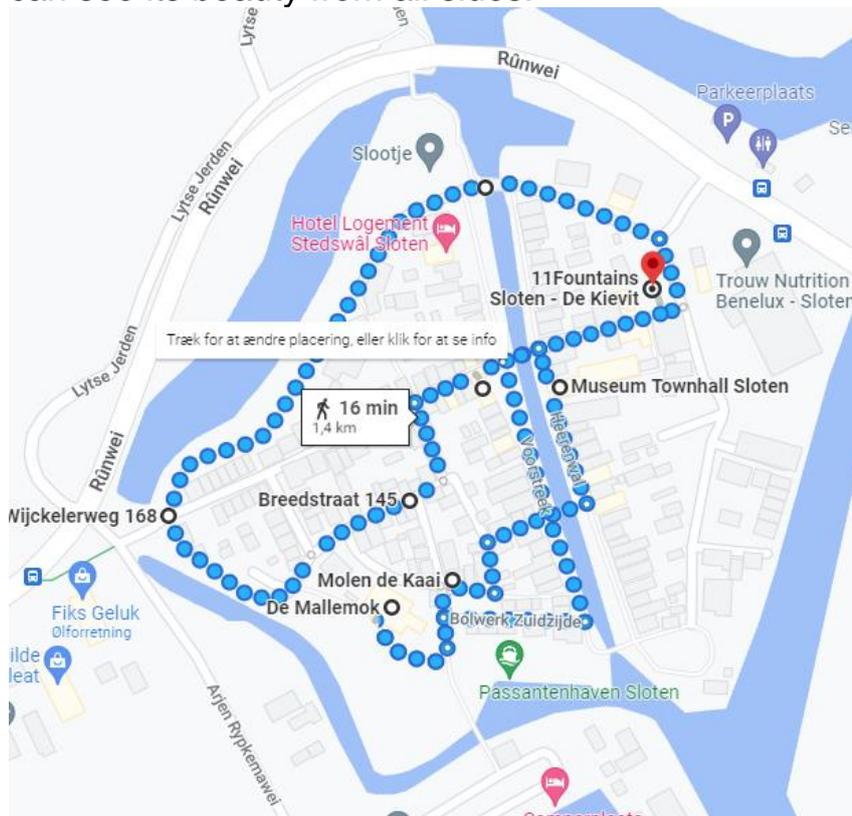


Dagstur 2 fra Sneek

Sloten

The fortification around Sloten was designed and built by the well-known engineer Menno van Coehoorn. We are not sure whether he purposely chose the shape of the fortification, which looks a lot like an union. Sloten was therefore also called the 'union city'. The residents of Sloten even named an annual market after it., called the 'siepelsneon'. Someone who knows the Frisian language knows that this is held on a Saturday. On top of the fort you will find a cannon that is still in operation and roars through the entire summer. On Friday evening the militia assembles at the cannon, loads it up with gunpowder and greets the evening with a bang.

Welcome to the smallest of the eleven cities: Sloten Although small, it is by no means less beautiful. Here you will find the loveliest façades of Friesland, and all this in a car-free environment. Trees that line the canal, flowers on the footbridges, and centuries-old cobblestones add colour to the streets and alleys of this natural gem. This short walk takes you through and around Sloten, so you can see its beauty from all sides.



Hindeloopen



Hindeloopen is one of the cities on the elfstedenroute or eleven cities itinerary in Friesland, and one of the most beautiful destinations in the Netherlands. It was established in the 13th century, yet prospered in the 17th and 18th centuries when it became a centre of international shipping trade. Though this Golden Age is long since passed, it left Hindeloopen a rich legacy that is still evident today in its colourful hand-painted artwork, distinctive traditional dress and even its language – a rare blend of West Frisian, English, Danish and Norwegian.

Today, Hindeloopen has a population of around 700 people and offers visitors a perfectly preserved snapshot of traditional Frisian life. With its well-ordered maze of old streets, canals and wooden bridges, the old centre of Hindeloopen is a joy to discover by foot or bike.

Things to do in Hindeloopen

Many Hindeloopen sights hark back to its maritime heyday, such as the historic captains' residences, the wooden lock keeper's house, and the 'Liars bench', where sailors would sit to exchange salty tales.

The Hindeloopen Museum tells the story of the town's remarkable history, from its 13th-century roots to its Golden Age prosperity. Visitors to the museum can also learn about origins of the town's distinctive costume, customs and traditional Hindeloopen hand-painted furniture.

In contrast to the peaceful pace of daily life, Hindeloopen is also a top destination for sports fans. Its pristine beach is a popular spot for surf and kite sports in the Netherlands. The village is famously one of the stops on the [Eleven Cities ice-skating tour](#), and visitors can learn more about this and the Dutch history of ice-skating at Hindeloopen's Eerste Friese Schaatsmuseum.

11 Fountains

Delving into the Hindeloopen's history, Chinese artist Shen Yuan was struck by the myths connected to its coat of arms: a crest featuring a tree, a stag and a doe. According to legend, the tree is a so-called 'tree of life', with its roots sunken into the underworld and its branches pointing up to heaven, symbolizing life force and wisdom. In Yuan's design, the fountain, titled 'Flora & Fauna', becomes the tree of life, and two large set of antlers refer to the primordial power of the stag and the doe, as well as representing the tree's roots and branches. Built by Frisian artisans, visitors can sit and relax on these wooden antlers in the beautiful surroundings of the fountain, and enjoy the Hindeloopen flower motifs which are planted under reinforced glass. The work was designed for the 11Fountains project, in which a fountain was created for each of Friesland's 11 cities as part of Leeuwarden-Friesland's European Capital of Culture 2018 celebrations.

Where to eat in Hindeloopen

Hindeloopen restaurants offer a good choice of cuisines and styles, and many enjoy enviable locations near the waterfront or harbour. From traditional Dutch restaurants like De Hinde and De Drie Harinkjes, with its idyllic rooftop terrace, to international cuisine and locally caught fish, all tastes are catered for. Head to popular seafood restaurant Sudersee to taste the catch of the day in historic surroundings.

Workum

The Jopie Huisman museum is a must visit when you're travelling to Workum. Jopie Huisman was a Frisian self-taught master painter. In the Jopie Huisman museum, you will discover the life and work of this famous Frisian painter who is especially known for his love of nature and his compassion. The most special thing about this museum in Workum, that makes it one of the things you have to do and see when you're here, is the fact that Jopie himself will guide you through his world with the help of a free audio tour. If that doesn't make you think that the Jopie Huisman museum is one of the best museums to visit in Friesland, then I don't know what will.

Admission fee

Adults 8,50 euros

Children 4- 12 2,50 euros

Museum card Free

Opening times Jopie Huisman museum

15th of February – 31st of March 13:00 – 17:00

1st of April – 31st of October 10:00 – 17:00

1st of November – 21st of December 13:00 – 17:00

22nd of December – 5th of January 10:00 – 17:00

Do a self guided walking tour of Workum

From the Jopie Huisman museum you will start walking along the street called **Noard** and you pass the Sint **Werenfriduskerk** (church), you will go into the gallery of **Kunsthuis Kort** in Workum. This art gallery in Workum opens up from the 1st of April – 31st of October from Tuesday – Friday 11:00 – 17:30. Saturday 11:00 – 17:00 and Sunday 13:00 – 17:00. From the 1st of November until the 31st of March it's opened from Wednesday – Sunday from 13:00 – 17:00.

After you've discovered some great art and maybe bought a souvenir it's time to continue on the street called **Dwarsnoard** and then walk the same way back until you arrive at the street called **Merk**. Then you will enter a small street called **Skil**. At number 8-11 you can find 4 old social housing projects that date back to the 18th century.

Now you will turn around and walk back to **Merk** where you will find the 'gevelstenenmuur'. There are old parts of facades that were all placed into this wall.

Now you will continue your way through the street called **Sud** and after that will head to **Seburch**. At Seburch 4 you can find old houses from fishermen that date back to the 18th century. On Seburch 5 you can find an old shipyard that also goes back to the 18th century. Then you will make your way to **Hylperdyk 3** because you can find an old windmill there. You can visit the windmill when the wings are turning, or if you make an appointment.

After that it's time to walk to **Pottenbakkerij Kunst** they even have a collection of old Frisian pottery that is for sale, so if you want really authentic Dutch / Frisian souvenirs from your trip to The Netherlands and Friesland then buying something at these two stores would make the perfect gift.

Eat the best lunch of Workum

There are several places to eat a great lunch in Workum. If you're only in need of a small meal then I would recommend you to visit **Boele's Frietfabriek**. At this place you will eat the best home made fries of the entire province of Friesland. The hamburger are very tasty as well. It's worth checking whether this place is open. This snackbar in Workum doesn't open often when it's low season, but opens for sure at Friday and Saturday. It's located at **Súd 23**.

Franeker

Franeker was founded around 800 as a [Carolingian](#) stronghold. The name probably derives from *Froon-acker*, meaning "country of the king"; the oldest street in the city is still called Froonacker. Beginning around the 11th century, Franeker developed into the administrative center [Westergoa](#).

Franeker received [city rights](#) in 1374. In the 15th century, [Albert, Duke of Saxony](#) established himself in Franeker. The city appeared for a time to be growing into the primary city of Friesland, but was eventually overshadowed in this role by Leeuwarden.

During the period of the [Dutch Revolt](#), the town sided early on with [William I](#).

From 1585 to 1811, the city housed the [University of Franeker](#), which was the second Protestant university in the Netherlands. It was closed shortly after the incorporation of the [Kingdom of Holland](#) into the [French Empire](#). A successor institution, the *Rijksatheneum*, was founded in 1815, but in 1847 it, too, closed.

Before 2018, the city was part of the [Franekeradeel](#) municipality and before 1984 the city was a municipality of its own.

Franeker is located in the municipality of [Waadhoeke](#) in the northwest of the province of [Friesland](#) in the north of the [Netherlands](#). It is east of the city of [Harlingen](#), north of the [Van Harinxmakanaal](#) and about 20 km (12 mi) west of the provincial capital [Leeuwarden](#).

Museums[[edit](#)]

The [Eise Eisinga Planetarium](#) and the [Museum Martena](#) are museums located in the city. The Planetarium is an [orrery](#) built by a local wool carder to explain a [conjunction](#) of the planets and to help mitigate local fears of what would happen during the planets' alignment. Built in Eisinga's own living room, it is one of the oldest operating orreries in the world.^[4] The Museum Martena, opened in 2006, is housed in a manor house built in 1498 and is devoted to the history of the city and the region.

Windmill[[edit](#)]

The windmill [Arkens](#) is a [hollow post mill](#) which has been restored. It originally stood in [Arkens](#) and was moved in 1972. It is the only windmill in the Netherlands equipped with *Vlinderwieken* (English: Butterfly sails).

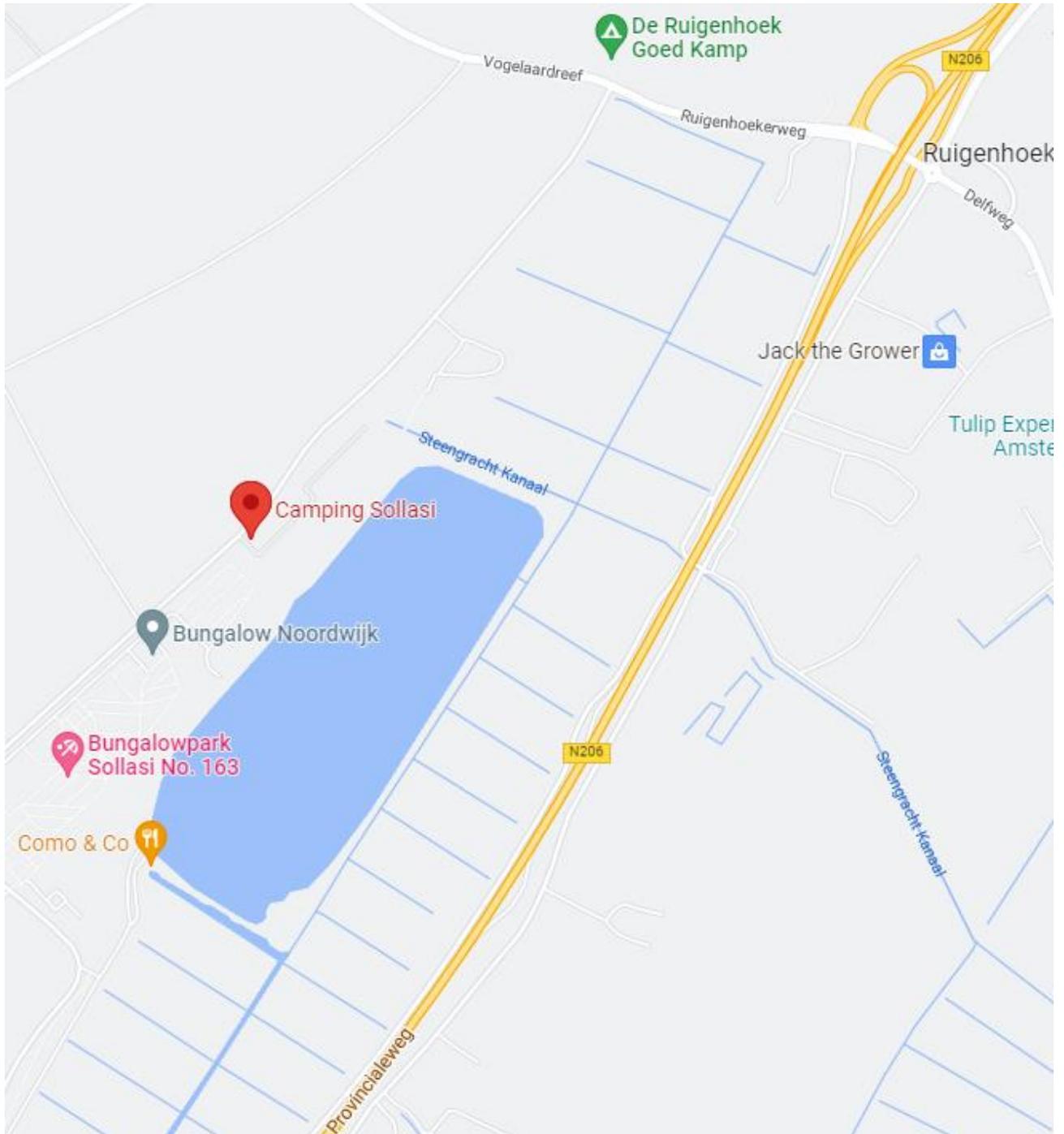
Leeuwarden

Frisian **Ljouwert**, *gemeente* (municipality), northern [Netherlands](#). Leeuwarden lies at the junction of the Harlinger-Trek Canal and the Dokkumer Ee Canal. Originally a port on the Middelzee (reclaimed since the 13th century), it was chartered in 1435, became the capital of [Friesland](#) in 1504, and was from 1582 to 1747 the residence of the Frisian stadtholders of the house of Orange-Nassau, ancestors of the present Dutch royal family. A noted centre of goldwork and silverwork in the 16th–18th centuries, it is now the economic centre of Friesland

Leeuwarden is a rail junction, has an important cattle market (Friesland Hall), and processes dairy foods; it also functions as a service centre, specializing in government activities, education, and financial services. The city's Frisian Museum is the most extensive provincial museum in the Netherlands, with [comprehensive](#) cultural exhibits. The Princessehof Museum has Oriental displays, and the Pier Pander Museum features works of that sculptor. Historic buildings include the Kanselarij, a Renaissance building and originally the seat of the Frisian government and law courts; the former Weighhouse (1598); the town hall (1724); the Oldehove (1529), an unfinished tower (130 feet [40 metres]) that leans slightly; and the Sint Bonifatius Church. Pop. (2007 est.) 92,342.

Camping Sollasi

Duinschooten 14, 2211 ZC Noordwijkerhout, Holland



Turforslag 1

Fredag den 22.4.

50 km fra Camping Sollasi

Alkmaar med ostemarked, frokost, super cykelområde



Parking P+R



OPENING HOURS CHEESE MARKET 2022

WAAGPLEIN ALKMAAR

After almost two full seasons, in which the cheese market could not take place due to the corona measures, the Cheese Market of Alkmaar will be held again in 2022!

The first Cheese Market of this year will take place on **Friday 25 March from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.** on the Waagplein in Alkmaar.

In July and August, the cheese market takes place on Tuesday evenings from 19.00 to 21.00 o'clock.

If you have any questions about the Cheesemarket or your trip to Alkmaar, call the Tourist Information Point of Alkmaar: +31 (0) 72 - 511 4284

WHAT HAPPENS AT THE CHEESE MARKET?

The cheese market of Alkmaar is the oldest and biggest of the Netherlands. Since 1365 Alkmaar owned one cheese scale only, but this increased to four in 1612. The cheese market, which has always taken place on the Waagplein, has been extended several times. This proves the importance of cheese trade for the city. Would you like to know more about the history of the cheese market of Alkmaar? Check [this page](#).

This year, you can visit the cheese market from the 29th of March until the 27th of September, every Friday from 10.00 a.m. until 13.00 p.m. on the Waagplein. Besides the Friday morning cheese markets, you can visit an evening cheese market on each Tuesday in July and August from 19.00 p.m. until 21.00 p.m. [Here](#) you can find an overview of all the dates and opening hours.

The Cheese Market at 07.00 – Placing the cheeses

Trucks full of cheese drive onto the Waagplein. Under the watchful eye of the market master, the 'setters' unload up to 30,000 kilos of Gouda and Edam cheese in long rows at the, as yet, still quiet Waagplein. Around 2.400 cheeses are placed on Waagplein. This all has to be done before 9.30 am.

The Cheese Market at 09.30 – Cheese carriers

The cheese carriers arrive at the Waaggebouw. Those who are late must pay a fine. Part of fines go to a school in the town of Alkmaar in Suriname.

[Find out more about the Cheese Carrier's Guild](#)

The Cheese Market at 09.45 - Appeal Cheese father

The head of the cheese carriers, the 'cheese father', assembles everyone in the Waaggebouw. Are all cheese carriers present? Are there any specials at the market today? Which cheese carriers will work at which part of the Cheese Market?

The Cheese Market at 10.00 – The Cheese bell

At 10 o'clock the cheese bell will ring. The honour of ringing the bell is usually reserved for Dutch celebrities or people with a particular relationship to the town of Alkmaar. After ringing the bell, the market starts.

The Cheese Market from 10.00 – The Cheese selection

After ringing the bell, judges will assess the quality of the cheeses by clogging, peeling and tasting them. They also look at the amount of holes in the cheese: these should be perfectly divided throughout the cheese. With a special cheese drill, the judges can drill a piece out of the cheese.

After a positive judgement, the bargaining on the price of the cheese can begin.

The Cheese Market from 10.00 – Cheese weighing

Once a batch of cheese has been sold, the cheese carriers carry the cheese on a barrow to the Waag. There the cheese is weighed by the so-called 'tasman' or 'bagman'. Where the tasman gets his name from? From the bag around his waist, where he keeps his money. The guardian ensures that the correct weight is passed on to the buyer. After the weighing, the tasman marks the wooden berrie by putting a stamp on it.

The Cheese Market from 10.00 – Carrying the cheese

Has a batch of cheese been weighed and sold? Then the cheese carriers carry the cheese across the market to the buyers' trucks. They carry the cheese in pairs on a barrow. This is, after all, more than 100 kilos of cheese! It is quite an act to keep the cheese barrow in balance while walking. The cheese carriers must run in a certain rhythm called the "cheese carrier dribble". By doing this

dribble, the berry is most quiet between the cheese carriers.

The Cheese Market at 12.30 - Cheese throwing

The throwers load the last cheeses into carts and bring them to the trucks on the Marktstraat. The cheese disappears from sight, and we are left with the bustling terraces of Waagplein. Perfect time to treat yourself to a cheese sandwich...

City walk' through the Alkmaar town centre

Take a 'city walk' through the ancient town centre on foot. This can be done in the following ways:
Get directions with background information at Alkmaar VVV (tourist information) on the Waagplein.

Turforslag 3

Keukenhof Flower Parade on April 23, 2022

One of the best points to view the Flower Parade is on the Keukenhof Boulevard in Lisse. It's located in front of main entrance of the famous [Keukenhof Tulip Gardens](#). More than one million people from all over the world enjoy the colorful flower floats. It's the most famous parade in Holland and it's unique because it uses spring flowers like **Hyacinths**, **daffodils** and **tulips** to decorate the parade floats. You will experience the ultimate spring feeling in the Netherlands.

Many people call this flower parade the **Keukenhof Flower Parade**. The real name is Bloemencorso Bollenstreek. Most visitors view the flower parade on the Keukenhof part of the route and combine the parade with a visit to the [Keukenhof tulip gardens](#) and the [tulip fields](#).



ROUTE

- 09.15 hrs Noordwijk
- 11.10 hrs Voorhout
- 12.10 hrs Sassenheim
- 14.45 hrs Lisse
- 16.30 hrs Hillegom
- 17.55 hrs Bennebroek
- 20.55 hrs Haarlem

Turforslag 2

Mandag den 25.4.

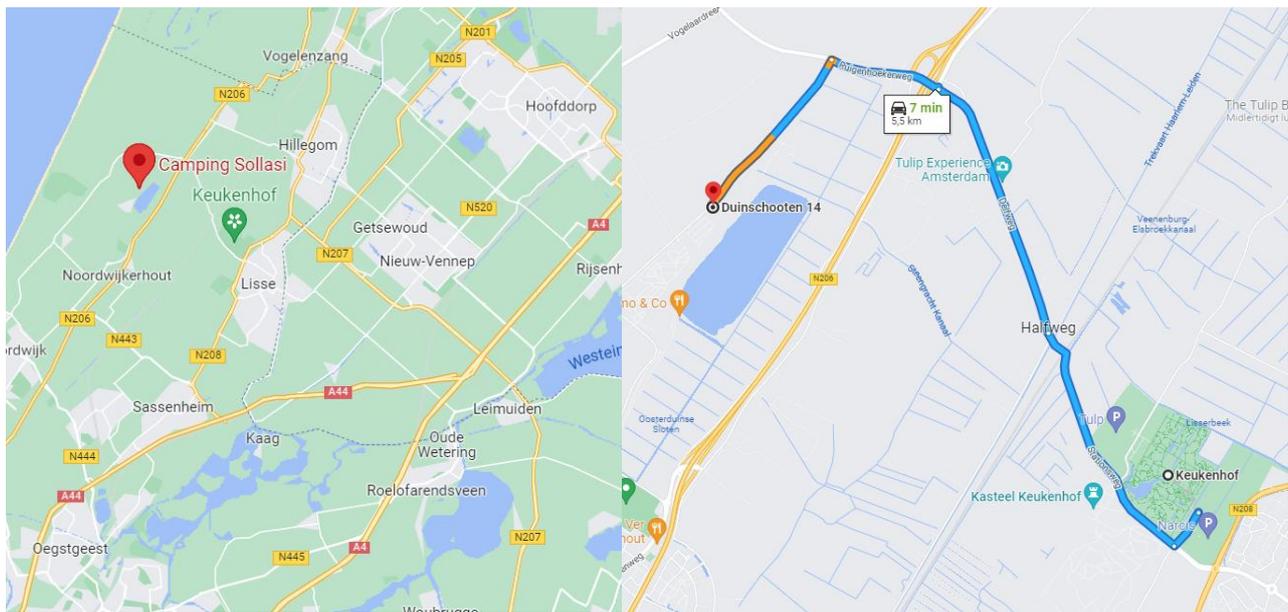
Keukenhof - verdens smukkeste "køkkenhave"

5.5 km fra campingpladsen

Cykelfafstand

Billetter købt hjemmefra

Mødetid 10-10.30



I Lisse, lidt sydvest for Amsterdam, ligger den 32 hektar store blomsterpark Keukenhof, som hvert forår slår dørene op til udstilling af mere end 7 millioner blomster, hvoraf størstedelen er Hollands nationalblomst tulipanen. Oprindeligt var Keukenhof køkkenhave for grevinden Jaqueline af Hainaut, hvorfra stedets navn også stammer. Haven blev omdannet til blomsterpark i 1949, for at skabe et udstillingsareal, hvor landets mange tulipanavlere kunne fremvise de forskellige tulipan hybrider de havde fremavlet. I dag består blomsterparken udover de mange udendørsbede, også af flere overdækkede pavilloner, der hvert år får nye temaer. Mere end 800.000 gæster besøger årligt Keukenhof, i de otte uger parken er åben for offentligheden. Da parkens areal er enddog meget stort, og der er så meget at se på, kan det anbefales at afsætte mindst 3-4 timer til et besøg.

Turforslag 4

18 km nord for campingplads

Haarlem

Ca. 20 km vest for Amsterdam

18 km fra campingpladsen

Overvejelse: udforsk byen, kombineret med cykeltur til havet.

Ellers er der jo mange andre småbyer at besøge.

Haarlem har både været under spansk og fransk herredømme i middelalderen. Byens forskelligartede arkitektur afspejler de forskellige indflydelser gennem århundrederne. Kirken ligger på byens centrale plads Grote Markt. To gange om ugen afholdes der marked på pladsen, hvor du blandt andet kan købe blomster, stof og mad. Lad dig fascinere af pladsens historiske bygninger som kirken og rådhuset fra det 14. århundrede, der er kendt som Stadhuis.

Besøg også Corrie Ten Boomhuis. Denne bolig, der er blevet omdannet til museum, var engang beboet af en hollandsk kristen, som skjulte jøder under 2. verdenskrig. Boligen ser ud, som den gjorde i 1940'erne. Se det skjulte rum bag en falsk væg i et af soveværelserne. Du kan også besøge Frans Hals Museum fra det 20. århundrede og se på kunst. Museet rummer blandt andet en samling med værker af den kunstner fra det 17. århundrede, som museet er opkaldt efter. Bygningen har en elegant murstensfacade. På Teylers Museum, der åbnede i 1784, kan du blive klogere på videnskabelige opdagelser og kulturelle ændringer gennem de sidste par århundreder i Haarlem.

Haarlem Markets are Must-sees

What better way to spend a few hours than browsing through one of Haarlem's markets? There is a market to be found every day in Haarlem. Find out about our favourite Haarlem markets here on Visit Haarlem.

Grote Markt Haarlem

Perhaps the best known of all of Haarlem's markets is the Grote Markt (which translates as great market). Located right under the Bavo Cathedral and ringed by terraces and bars, it's certainly picturesque and entertaining. All manner of things are sold here – from artisanal breads and pies to flowers and plants. And of course clothes, shoes, trinkets and accessories are in abundance. There's something to please everyone – and every wallet – at this historic Haarlem market.

Markets are held on the Grote Markt square on Mondays and Saturdays, from 09h00 to 16h00.



Haarlem's Grote Markt is under the Bavo Cathedral, and markets are held here on Mondays and Saturdays.

Botermarkt

The Botermarkt is also located in Haarlem's city centre, just a few minutes walk from the Grote Markt. It's not the biggest of markets, but is still very authentic and atmospheric – and is where the locals shop. Markets are held in Botermarkt square 4 days a week – each with a different focus. On Mondays, there's a large selection of second-hand and vintage clothes on offer. On Wednesdays, the focus is on books and antiques. And on Friday's you'll find a wide variety of organic wares for sale in the farmer's market. Whereas on Saturdays, a general produce market bursts with a wide range of flowers, vegetables, fruit, cheese and bread.



Haarlem's Botermarkt on a sunny Friday afternoon.

Haarlem-beach itinerary

Cykeltur gennem klitterne til havet

1. The Grote Markt is the starting point for this itinerary from Haarlem to the beach. From this central square, follow a straight line through the Zijlstraat and across the bridge to the Zijlweg, until you reach a T junction.
2. Turn right to cross the railway line and then turn left on the roundabout. You are now on the Militairenweg, which turns into the Zeeweg and takes you straight to seaside resort Bloemendaal aan Zee.

Kennemerduinen

Alternativ hjemtur til Haarlem

At the end of a day on the beach you can take the same itinerary to get back to Haarlem. You could also continue on through the Kennemerduinen nature reserve.

1. Return to the end of the Zeeweg and turn into the Parnassieweg in a northerly direction. Continue through the dunes along the coast until you reach the car park at Parnassia aan Zee after a few kilometres.
2. Turn right here. You are now riding through the Kennemerduinen dune field. At the end of the road turn left into the Grote Schapenkamp.

3. You will pass the Vogelmeer lake to your right. After several kilometres turn right into the Dronkendel.
4. For the next three kilometres you will cycle through forest, dunes and grasslands until you reach the junction with the Bergweg.
5. Cross the junction and continue south through the forest for another three kilometres until you reach the Zeeweg once again. Turn left to ride back to Haarlem's city centre.

This itinerary through the nature reserve takes about one hour.

Direkte vest for Haarlem, emne for cykeltur

Santpoort-Zuid is a village in the [Dutch](#) province of [North Holland](#). It is a part of the municipality of [Velsen](#), and lies to the west of North-[Haarlem](#) (Schoten). Santpoort-Zuid is bordered by the village of [Bloemendaal](#) to the south and the village of [Santpoort-Noord](#) to the north. There is a railway station in the village with a connection to [Amsterdam Centraal](#). A famous historic site in Santpoort-Zuid is the Ruin of Brederode, and the formerly well maintained Natuurbad, Velsarend. The village is an upscale neighborhood with Dutch professionals residing there. It is one of the rare coastal forested areas protected by large dunes.

The statistical area "Santpoort-Zuid", which also can include the surrounding countryside, has a population of around 3280.^[1]

Near the village is the ruin of the 13th century [Castle Brederode](#).

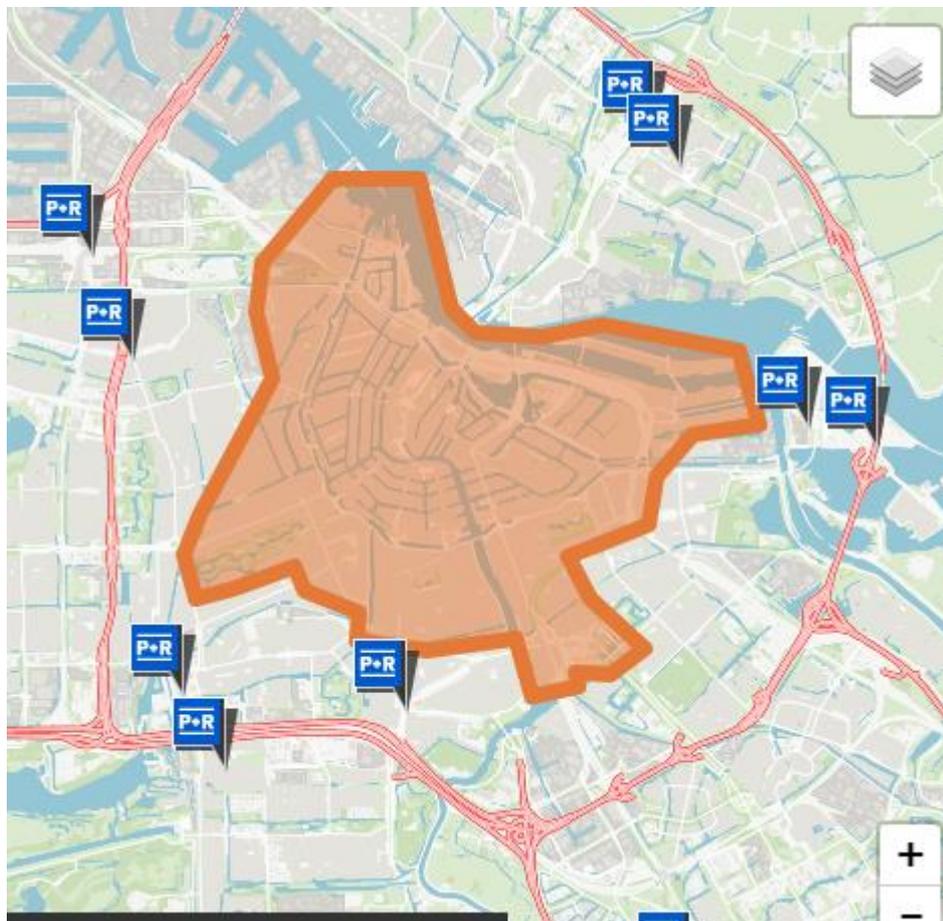
Brederode Castle ([Dutch](#): *Kasteel Brederode*), also called the **Ruins of Brederode** ([Dutch](#): *Ruïne van Brederode*), is located near [Santpoort-Zuid](#). The castle was founded in the second half of the 13th century by [William I van Brederode](#) (1215–1285). William was a descendant of the lords [van Teylingen](#), who were related to the counts of [Holland](#). The castle formed part of the *high lordship Brederode*, which had been given in loan in the 13th century to the [lords of Brederode](#) by the count of Holland.

The name Brederode is a reference to a wooded area called *Brede Roede* (literally: broad wood), that was cleared and on which the castle was built. The castle was at first not more than a tower, but around 1300 [Dirk II van Brederode](#) had the tower pulled down and replaced with a proper castle.



Amsterdam

P+R



P+R VUMC

Gustav Mahlerlaan 3004

1081 HV Amsterdam

Interparkering

Pakeergarage

Olympisch Stadion

Amsterdam søndag den 24.4.



De Poezenboot

History



It all began a very long time ago with a mother and her kittens. And a lady who took pity on them.

Her name: Mrs. v. Weelde, and back in 1966 she found the feline family sheltering under a tree opposite her house on Amsterdam's Herengracht canal. She decided to take them in and take care of them. Another stray soon joined them, then another and another... Henriette quickly became known as "the cat lady". People would bring her cats they were no longer able to look after themselves. Eventually they filled her home. Soon there would be no space left. But the cats kept coming. What could she do with them all?

The first 'Poezenboot' - 'Catboat'



The solution turned out to be right outside her front door. If people could live on the houseboats which lined the canals, why not cats? And so came the idea to buy one for them. The first vessel, an old Dutch sailing barge, was acquired in 1968. The interior was stripped and converted into feline-friendly accommodation. And soon the first residents started moving in: cats and more cats. Fortunately they were followed by people who wanted to help love and care for them: our first volunteers.



A second boat!

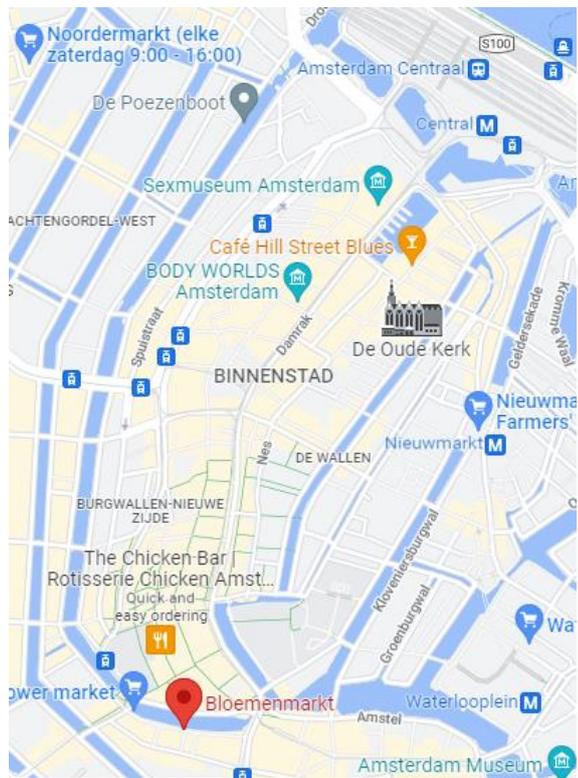
The barge was bursting at the seams after just three years. So a second boat was purchased and fitted out in 1971. By now more people were visiting, too. Not just to bring cats, but also to find a new pet of their own - or simply to take a look. After all, a floating cat's home was something totally unique. The original barge performed sterling service for more than a decade, but eventually had to be retired in 1979. Its replacement was a Dutch houseboat, of a type appropriately known as an "ark". This was specially fitted out to house cats by a shipyard, so it met all our requirements.



Official status

Nobody back in 1966 could have dreamed that one mother cat and her kittens would begin what was now the world's most famous cat sanctuary. The time had come to make things official. In consultation with the city authorities, it was decided to register as a charity. That status was achieved on 3 June 1987 with the creation of Stichting de Poezenboot - the "Catboat Foundation". We did not have to think long about the name! Also before we became a foundation, people called us: De Poezenboot - The Catboat.

Blomstermarked



Nyd de typiske hollandske blomsters farver og duft, eller køb blomsterløg og souvenirs i de flydende blomsterboder på en af Amsterdams ældste kanaler.

Der er intet andet sted i verden som Bloemenmarkt (blomstermarkedet) i Amsterdam. Denne samling af flydende boder har ligget i Singelkanalen siden 1862. Det er den eneste, der er tilbage af sin art, i Holland. Køb friske tulipaner eller frø, du kan så derhjemme, og andre hollandske souvenirs. Når du køber naturprodukter, skal du tjekke med de handlende, om det er lovligt at tage dem med til eller sende dem til dit hjemland.

De 15 boder på blomstermarkedet ligger på en række pontoner og vender ud mod gaden Singel. Vandet i Singelkanalen markerede byens udkant i det 15. århundrede.

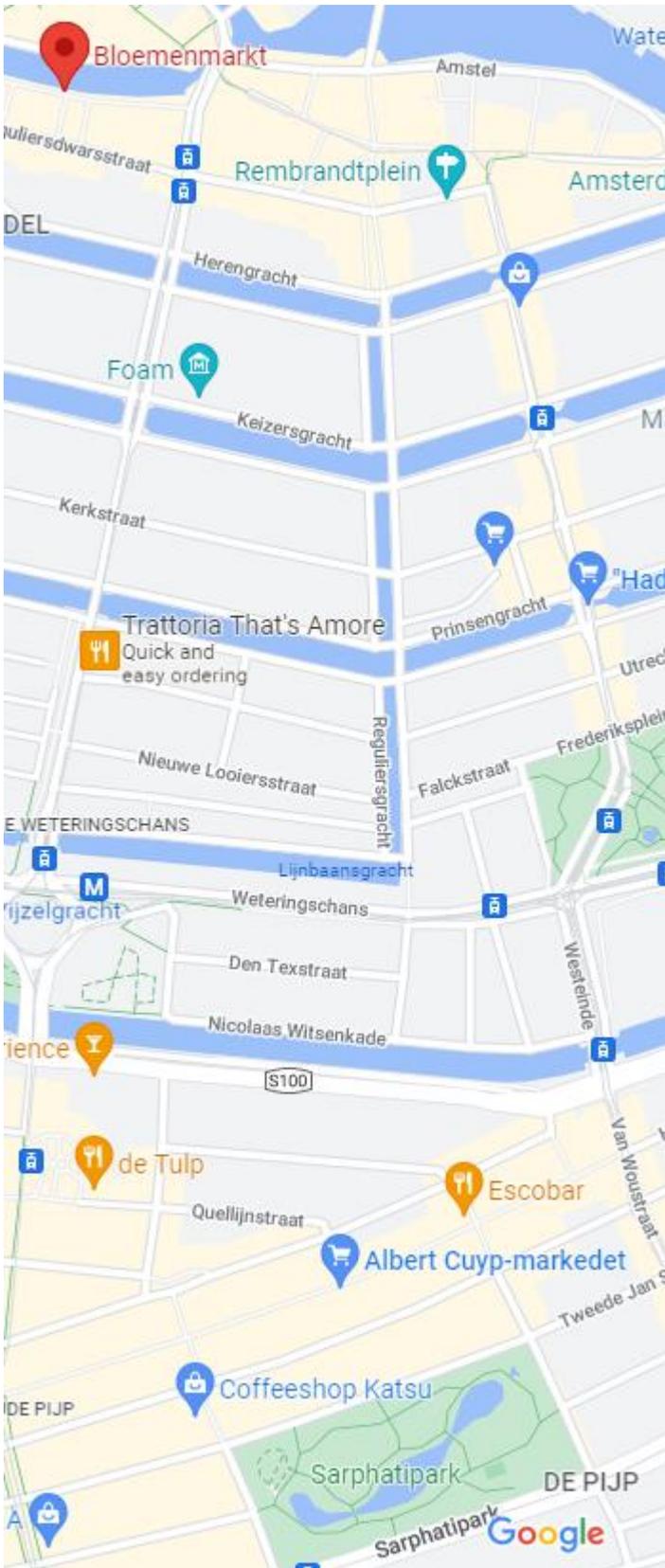
Det afhænger af årstiden, hvilke blomster der er til salg. De lokale kommer her for at købe tulipaner om foråret, roser om sommeren og juletræer i december. Der er endda en julebutik, som sælger julepynt og lys året rundt. Man kan nemt bruge omkring en time på at kigge på boderne og derefter gå op på broen for at tage billeder af dette enestående blomstermarked.

Lær om hollandske blomster, og indsnus den søde duft af arter som liljer, nelliker og roser. Blomstermarkedet er et godt sted at købe blomsterløg fra tulipaner og påskeliljer. Priserne er rimelige, hvilket gør det til et godt sted både at købe blomster og souvenirs. Der sælges også marihuanaplanter og cannabissæt.

Mange butikker her sælger det hollandske Delfts Blauw-porcelæn, malede træsko og hollandsk ost. Vær ikke bange for at prutte om prisen, da hollænderne har en lang tradition for handel og ikke har noget imod at forhandle lidt. Besøg caféerne, og få en ristet sandwich med Gouda eller Edamerost.

Blomstermarkedet flyder mellem broerne ved Koningsplein og Muntplein. Et besøg ved de overdækkede boder er gratis, og de har åbent hver dag, men der kan være mange mennesker i området. Mange sporvogne og busser fra hovedbanegården stopper ved Muntplein og Koningsplein. Hvis du kører i bil, kan du overveje at parkere din bil på en af park-and-ride-pladserne i udkanten af byen og derefter bruge offentlige transportmidler til at komme rundt. Der er parkeringspladser i centrum, men antallet af pladser er begrænset.

Sarphatipark



The **Sarphatipark**^[needs IPA] is a public [urban park](#) located in the [stadsdeel Amsterdam Oud-Zuid](#) in [Amsterdam](#), [Netherlands](#). The park is named after [Samuel Sarphati](#).^[1]

In 1942, the park was renamed "Bollandpark" after [G.J.P.J. Bolland](#), because Samuel Sarphati was a Jew. The old name was restored after the war in 1945.^[2]

The Dutch painter [Mommie Schwarz](#) and his wife [Else Berg](#) lived adjacent to the park from 1927 until their deportation to, and execution at, the [Auschwitz concentration camp](#) in 1942. Some of their last works were landscape paintings of the park.

Inklusiv

Albert Cuyp-markedet

Locals like to go to the Albert Cuyp Market to buy their daily groceries like fresh produce, such as seafood, cheese, chicken and vegetables. Make sure to browse all the stalls. You'll find great bargains. Throughout the day, don't forget to taste international treats.

For window shopping, one hour is enough to see the market.

Van Gogh Museum klokken 16.30



Address

Visit the Van Gogh Museum at:
Museumplein 6
1071 DJ Amsterdam

Plan your route via Google Maps →

Amsterdam tirsdag den 26

Museum Ons 'Liever Heer op Solder Klokken 10.00

Hidden in the heart of Amsterdam's inner city is a small miracle: Museum Our Lord in the Attic. Visitors discover a rare well-preserved canal house from the 17th century. Narrow corridors and staircases lead to historically decorated living quarters, kitchens and sleeping quarters, to end in what is literally the highlight of the museum: a complete church in the attic.

The church was commissioned by the then owner of the property: the wealthy Catholic merchant Jan Hartman (1619-1668). He lived there with his family in the period when public Catholic celebrations were officially prohibited in the Netherlands. The Protestants had taken over power in the city in 1578. Roman Catholics – some twenty percent of Amsterdam's population in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries – were then relegated to second place. They could no longer attend mass in official churches; from then on these were reserved for Protestant worship.

Herefter cykeltur langs Amstel til Ouderkerk. Sydpå, højre bred.

Ekstra 1

Volendam



På bredden af den inddæmmede sø Markermeer, ligger den populære turistdestination, og lille havneby Volendam. Byen er især kendt for de traditionelle fiskerbåde, de gamle huse og ikke mindst de smukke nationaldragter, som flere af de lokale stadig bærer, som en del af dagligdagen. Stemningen i byen og ikke mindst lyset fra vandet i Markermeer, har siden det 20. århundrede, været stor inspirationsfaktor for mange kunstnere, heriblandt Picasso og Renoir, der begge opholdt sig i Volendam, gennem længere perioder. Det ses også i de mange souvenirbutikker, der udover de mere udbredte souvenirs, også byder på et bredt udvalg af kunst fra lokale kunstnere. Har du kun en dag eller et par timer i Volendam, kan det anbefales at vandre en tur langs digerne ud til Markermeer, samt den lille havn, der stadig er end dog meget aktiv.

Henri Willig besøgsårde - hollandske oste og træsko

Osteproducenten Henri Willig, har flere steder i Holland anlagt mindre besøgsårde, hvor du kan komme helt tæt på produktionen af et bredt udvalg af traditionelle, økologiske hollandske oste, lavet efter de gode gamle håndværksmetoder. Som en del af oplevelsen bliver det demonstreret hvordan man producerer ostene, og efterfølgende er det selvfølgelig muligt både at smage på de mange varianter af oste, og købe en velsmagende souvenir eller to med hjem. På besøgsården **Alida-Hoeve**, lige uden for Volendam, er der også indrettet et værksted, hvor du kan opleve hvordan de traditionelle hollandske træsko bliver produceret. Det er yderst fascinerende at se hvordan de to mere end 100 år gamle maskiner, bruges til at kopiere en original træsko, præcis som man har gjort gennem generationer – og stadig gør den dag i dag. Samtidig fortælles der også om træskoens historie og udbredelse, både som arbejdssko og festsko. Mange steder bruges træskoene endda stadig som sikkerhedssko, f.eks. når man skal passe dyr på marken.

Edam is a town in the northwest [Netherlands](#), in the province of [North Holland](#). Combined with [Volendam](#), Edam forms the municipality of [Edam-Volendam](#).

The old city centre

The old town centre, within the borders of the old city walls, is nowadays protected by the government, both the main structures and architectural details. A number of notable buildings survive in good condition.

St. Nicolas church

Grote Kerk or St. Nicholaaskerk, of cathedral dimensions, was probably built at the beginning of the 15th Century. In both 1602 and 1699 the church suffered extensive fires after [lightning](#) strikes to the tower. Consequently, when rebuilt (in 1701) the height of the tower was significantly reduced. St Nicholas church is one of the largest 3-ridged churches in Europe. Built on [piles](#), the weight of the church was an important consideration and the vaulted ceiling is a wooden copy of a

stone ceiling. The church also contains many stained glass windows donated as gifts from neighbouring towns or by the flourishing Edam guilds (such as the guild of ships' carpenters) after the fire in 1602.

The Town Hall

Built in 1737 the town hall is on a somewhat larger scale than the rest of Edam. The entrance with its heavy double doors and [sandstone](#) surrounds are in the [Louis XIV style](#) and a wooden tower completes the picture. The town hall is still in active use for marriage ceremonies.

The Edam Museum

Opposite the Town hall, across the dam, is Edam's oldest brick house. This was built around 1530 as a private house and converted to a museum in 1895. The house represents typical Dutch construction of the period, and the internal layout is completely original. The house has a deeper kitchen with mezzanine living quarters above it. The kitchen leads to a floating cellar; a brick box room floating freely on [ground water](#). According to folklore the cellar was built by a sea captain who missed the sea. However, it is more likely that cellar was built simply to keep the contents dry, while at the same time not requiring waterproof [foundations](#).

Carillon

Records suggest that the Church of Our Dear Lady was present on the site since 1350 and its tower dates from the 15th and 16th centuries. Though the church was demolished in 1882 the late [Gothic](#) Carillon tower survives. In 1972 the tower threatened to fall, but it was shored up with steel girders and subsequently completely restored. The bells, protruding from the open lantern, were made by Pieter van den Ghein in 1566 and still ring out a short melody every 15 minutes. This melody may be varied for example typical [St Nicholas](#) songs ring out on December 5.

Ekstra 2

Zaandam

Hollands møller ved Zaanse Schanz



Få kilometer nord for Amsterdam, ved bredden af floden Zaans, ligger Hollands største frilandsmuseum, Zaanse Schanz, hvor du kan opleve hvordan livet så ud i Holland mellem 1600 tallet og 1900 tallet. Zaan distriktet var et af de første områder i verden, der blev industrialiseret, allerede under den hollandske guldalder. Udover en række eksisterende kornmøller, kom der allerede i slutningen af 1500 tallet og starten af 1600 tallet, et stort antal sav-møller, oliemøller, og papirmøller til og i midten af 1700 tallet var der omkring 900 forskellige møller langs flodens bredder, omkring Zaanse Schanz. Flere af møllerne er bevaret, og på frilandsmuseet kan du se, og komme ind i flere af møllerne. Samtidig er en række af de gamle huse og bondegårde bevaret, og i flere af dem er der aktive værksteder. Zaanse Schanz har derudover også et moderne museum, der fortæller om områdets historie. Her kan du uden problemer få en hel dag til at gå, med at opleve aktiviteterne, beundre bygningsværkerne og møllerne, og ikke mindst smage på f.eks. chokolade og bolcher, lavet efter de gamle metoder.

Ekstra 3

Horn

På en rejse til Hoorn i provinsen Noord-Holland kan du besøge den historiske havn, tage på shopping i den gamle bydel og udvide horisonten på de fascinerende museer.

Mange rejser til Hoorn, som er en ikonisk hollandsk by. I det 16. og 17. århundrede var byen en vigtig base for den hollandske virksomhed Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC), som du stadig kan se spor af i dag. Under et weekendophold i Hoorn kan du, udover de mange fredede bygninger og bydele, også opleve et spændende natteliv og flere hippe lystbådehavne. Der er også mange fantastiske restauranter og gode steder at gå tur.

Hoorns grundlæggelse er omgærdet af legender og mysterier, men de tidligste arkæologiske spor af byen kan dateres tilbage til ca. 1200. Efter at Hoorn fik stadsret i det 14. århundrede, blev byen hurtigt den vigtigste havn i Zuidersøen.

Westfries-museet, der har til huse i en historisk bygning, omfatter 27 sale med kunst og redskaber, malerier og VOC-klenodier, der fortæller dig mere om området historie mellem 1500 og 1800. Museet ligger ud til den historiske plads Roode Steen med den berømte statue af Jan Pieterszoon Coen, der arbejdede i VOC. På pladsen finder du også vejerhuset Waag, der er et andet af Hoorns højdepunkter. På det traditionelle torsdagsmarked, bliver der vejret ost i denne smukke bygning, nøjagtig ligesom i det 17. århundrede, da huset blev opført.

Museet for det 20. århundrede rummer møbler og genstande fra perioden mellem 1900 og 1980. Museet giver virkelig mulighed for at svælge i fortiden, hvis du har den rette alder. De fleste unge vil nok bare synes, det er helt skørt!

Hoorn er en skøn by til shopping og gåture. Nyd en øl eller en kop kaffe i solen ved havnen, eller udforsk de største shoppinggader og de hyggelige gyder. Sommer er ensbetydende med kulturtid i Hoorn: Under den tre dage lange Hoornse Stadsfeesten er der masser af gratis musik, dans og kunstneriske arrangementer.

Der er et stort antal indkvarteringsmuligheder i og omkring Hoorn, der spænder fra historiske bygninger i byens centrum til Bed & Breakfasts i landlige omgivelser.

Søfart, ost, en spændende historie og aktiviteter

for både unge og gamle: Tag til Hoorn, og oplev Holland fra den allerbedste side.

Ekstra 4

Fort Bourtange (Dutch: *Vesting Bourtange*) is a fort in the village of Bourtange, Groningen, Netherlands. It was built under orders of William the Silent and completed in 1593. Its original purpose was to control the only road between Germany and the city of Groningen, which was controlled by the Spaniards during the time of the Eighty Years' War.

After experiencing its final battle in 1672, the Fort continued to serve in the defensive network on the German border until it was finally given up in 1851 and converted into a village. Fort Bourtange currently serves as a historical museum.

