

Fishing

With the disappearance of the nobility in the French period, the merits of the population, who largely lived from those rich families, were in a bad way. Fortunately, fishing brought prosperity, especially in the latter part of the 19th century. The fleet doubled in 1859 with the arrival of 25 barges from Schokland. A shipyard was built, the castle moat of Oldehuis Castle became an inner harbour and later an outer harbour was constructed. However, smokers and fish auction were hit by the Afsluitdijk in 1932. In 1942 the Noordoostpolder fell dry and the fishing was over.



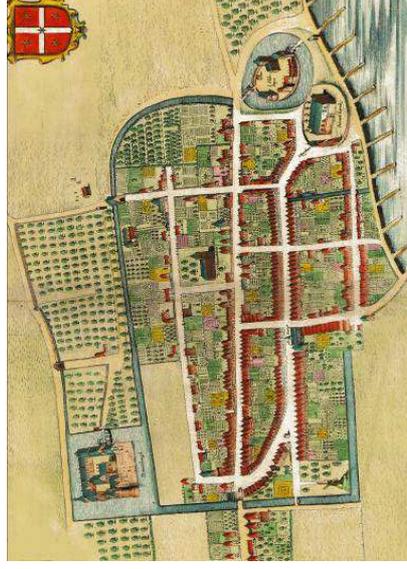
We tell this story with various objects, paintings and a model of the shipyard. On the screen many pictures from that time, the registration numbers of the ships and the call names of their owners. Peculiar is the story of the wonderful rescue in 1849 of three fishermen from Durgerdam from an ice floe on which they drifted for fourteen days over the Zuiderzee. You can see the monument behind St. Nicholas Church. With us the paintings and especially the explanation of the beating, the reason for their icy adventure.

Be surprised by the rich history of Vollenhove in our City Museum, Bisschopstraat 36, Vollenhove - near St. Mary's Church, in the city centre. Open: Mon 10 am - 2 pm, Wed. - Sun from 1 pm - 5 pm. Admission € 5. Internet: www.chcvollenhove.nl

Here is the starting point for your exploration of Vollenhove

The rich history of Vollenhove

For a glimpse into the history of the city and the region around Vollenhove you are very welcome in the City Museum, Bisschopstraat 36 in Vollenhove. You will be amazed by the rich history. There were two castles, fifteen possessions, three medieval churches and a monastery. Your walk through the city today starts with our large map from 1649, with a customized explanation!



The history covers ten centuries, and can be broadly divided into the time of the bishops of Utrecht as sovereign, the time of the nobility that made the City of Vollenhove the "city of palaces" and the heyday of fishing on the Zuiderzee. We take you to those times with objects, models and information. Captivating is the 3D animation of the city in the 17th century. In our coffee corner you will find a large collection of books about the city and region. The hostess or host will be happy to explain and answer all your questions about Vollenhove.

Population

The population of the region was and is largely agricultural. The time for the reclamation of peat areas is long gone, there is a large nature reserve and a reed culture. We have pottery remains from the life of the 1776 flooded village of Beulake. A farmer's living room has been reconstructed, with box bed and fireplace. Let your hostess explain to you where the children had to sleep.

You will probably recognize the grocer's shop from the past.



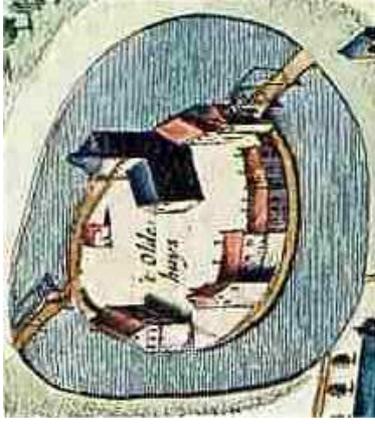
Castles

It all started with the arrival of the bishop of Utrecht as lord of the "Oversticht" in the tenth century. The settlers he brought with him began to mine the region. The villages of Giethoorn, Wanneperveen and IJsselham were created.

The Episcopal court was reinforced with a castle in 1165, defended by nobles who built their own houses around the castle, manors with a huge courtyard, called 'havezate'. This created employment and protection and that is how the city of Vollenhove came into being. The castle, surrounded by a moat, was enlarged several times with all kinds of buildings. It was not until the beginning of the 19th century that it lost its function as a management centre and was demolished. The moat became a fishing port. You will get an impression of this castle through the model in our museum.



A ruin remained as a romantic element in a park in English landscape style. In the museum we have some natural stone elements that give a good impression of what an impressive structure this castle once was. Furthermore, paintings and drawings of the castle, and the weather vane that stood on the highest tower of the castle.



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Churches and Monastery

Under the protection of the bishop, two monasteries were created here in the Middle Ages, including St. John's (5 km from here). With us you will find objects found in the soil from the Clarenberg women's monastery on the outskirts of the city.



After the Reformation, one noble family remained Catholic and housed a so-called shelter church. We show ecclesiastical paintings from that time plus the receipt of a remarkable fine for the Catholic pastor. Also church silver and the treasure chest of the pastor. On a screen a presentation of the interior of the medieval churches in Vollenhove.



Manors and Nobility

The knights on the estates had to defend the bishop's castle. After his disappearance as sovereign, the nobility continued to govern the region from Vollenhove. There were 15 'havezaten' (estates, manors or mansions) as their "nobly timbered" houses were called, in and around the city. Of these, five are left in the city, the nobility largely disappeared in the French period.



You can see them while walking through the city, we are happy to provide you with directions and with a guide for groups. You can read background information about all noble manors and mansions on a screen. An impression of the lifestyle of the last noble families is given in a specially furnished room, with crockery, tools for personal care and clothing. Quite peculiar was the tableware that King Louis Napoleon gave on his visit to Baron Sloet van Oldruitenborgh in 1809. Ask the host about the story behind the purple shoes of the former maid of honor of Queen Wilhelmina.