

Zutphen

Zutphen (Dutch pronunciation: [ˈzʊtfə(n)] (listen[ⓘ]) is a city and municipality located in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands. It lies some 30 km north-east of Arnhem, on the Eastern bank of the river IJssel at the point where it is joined by the Berkel. The name Zutphen (first mentioned in the eleventh century) appears to mean 'zuid-veen', or in English, south-fen. In 2005, the municipality of Zutphen was merged with the municipality of Warnsveld, retaining its name. In 2017, the municipality had a population of 47,423.

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History



"Snaphaanschelling" struck in Zutphen

In about 300 AD, a Germanic settlement was the first permanent town on a complex of low river dunes. Whereas many such settlements were abandoned in the early Middle Ages, Zutphen on its strategic confluence of IJssel and Berkel stayed. After the incorporation of the IJssel lands in

Charlemagne's Francia, Zutphen became a local centre of governance

Zutphen	
City and municipality	
 View of St Walburga's Church in Zutphen's city centre	
 Flag Coat of arms	
 Location in Gelderland	
Coordinates: 52°8′N 6°12′E﻿ / ﻿	
Country	Netherlands
Province	 Gelderland
Government ^[1]	
 • Body	Municipal council
 • Mayor	Carry Abbenhues (PvdA)
Area ^[2]	
 • Total	42.93 km ² (16.58 sq mi)
 • Land	40.98 km ² (15.82 sq mi)
 • Water	1.95 km ² (0.75 sq mi)
Elevation ^[3]	10 m (30 ft)
Population (August 2017) ^[4]	



Zutphen taken by Fadrique Álvarez de Toledo on 16 October 1572 during the Eighty Years' War



1649 map of Zutphen in Willem and Joan Blaeu's "Toonneel der Steden"



Zutphen (1654)

under a count. The Normans raided and ravaged it in 882. Afterwards a circular fortress was built to protect the budding town against Viking attacks.

In the eleventh century Zutphen was a royal residence for a number of years; a pfalz was built, together with a large chapter church, the predecessor of the present St.

Walburgis. The counts of Zutphen acquired a lot of power, until the line of counts became extinct in the twelfth century. After the death of her father and her brother, Ermgard, the heiress of Zutphen married the count of Guelders; her son Henry I, Count of Guelders was the first to wear both titles.

The settlement received town rights between 1191 and 1196, making it one of the oldest towns in the country. This allowed it to self govern and have a judicial court. Only Utrecht, and Deventer preceded it in receiving town rights. Zutphen, in turn, became the mother town of several other towns in Guelders, such as Arnhem, Doetinchem, Doesburg, Lochem, Harderwijk, Venlo and Emmerich. It also became part of the Hanseatic League, a group of towns with great wealth; this league was the economic centre in that part of Europe.

During the 12th century coins were minted in Zutphen by the Counts of Guelders and Zutphen: Henry I (circa 1150–1181) and Otto I (1182–1207). Although the city had minting rights for a few centuries this was only actively used during four periods: 1478–1480, 1582–1583, 1604–1605 and 1687–1692.

The largest and oldest church of the city is the St. Walburgis (Saint Walpurga) church, which originally dates from the eleventh century. The present Gothic building contains monuments of the former counts of Zutphen, a fourteenth-

century candelabrum, an elaborate copper font (1527), and a monument to the Van Heeckeren family (1700). The chapter-house of library ("Librije") contains a pre-Reformation library which includes some valuable manuscripts and incunabula. It is considered one of only 5 remaining medieval libraries in Europe (the other 4 being in England and Italy). The old books are still chained to their ancient wooden desk, a habit of centuries ago, dating from the times when the library was a "public library" and the chains prevented the books from being stolen.

Having been fortified the town withstood several sieges, specially during the Eighty Years' War, the most celebrated fight under its walls being the Battle of Zutphen in September 1586 when Sir Philip Sidney was mortally wounded. Taken by the Spanish in 1587 by the treachery of the English commander Rowland York, Zutphen was recovered by Maurice, prince of Orange, in 1591, and except for two short periods, one in 1672 and the other during the French Revolutionary Wars, it has since then remained a part of the Netherlands. Its fortifications were dismantled in 1874. In World War II the town was bombed several times by the allied forces because the bridge over the IJssel was vital to support the German troops at Arnhem after the Operation Market Garden. After two weeks of battle the town was liberated on 14 April 1945. After the

• Total	47,423
• Density	1,157/km ² (3,000/sq mi)
Demonym(s)	Zutphenaar
Time zone	CET (UTC+1)
• Summer (DST)	CEST (UTC+2)
Postcode	7200–7207, 7230–7232
Area code	0575
Website	www.zutphen.nl (http://www.zutphen.nl)

war a renovation program started. Nowadays Zutphen has one of the best preserved medieval town centres of North-Western Europe, including the remains of the medieval town wall and a few hundred buildings dating from the 13th, 14th and 15th century.

Modern city

The old center survived the Second World War almost in its entirety, though some parts of the city were lost, especially the area around the railway station, in the northern part of the city center, known as the Nieuwstad (English: New City). The city center includes many monumental buildings dating back to the 14th and 15th centuries, and some even date back to the 13th century such as a retirement home area. There are also remains of the old town walls in several places.

Today, Zutphen is a modern small city. The urban area, which includes the village of Warnsveld, has about 51,000 inhabitants. Food shops are open from 8.30 and other stores are open from 9:30 to 18:00 (6 p.m.) on weekdays, on Friday evening until 21:00 (9 p.m.) and on Saturday until 17:00 (5 p.m.). Some stores open earlier, and the larger supermarkets usually stay open until 22:00 (10 p.m.).



Topographic map of the city of Zutphen, 2014

Regional center

Juridical centre

Zutphen, although a relatively small town, houses one of the Netherlands' 13 courts, the national training institution for judges and public prosecutors (SSR), the national police academy for senior police investigators, three prisons and a large number of lawyers. It is the early emergence of Zutphen in the Middle Ages as the main town of a county that explains its current position in the juridical system.

Besides a 'normal' prison, one may find in Zutphen the JPC de Sprengen penitentiary facility for boys. There are several buildings: new institutions replacing the old facilities, but the old prisons remained open after completion of the new facilities. Only the old prison called Lunette did not meet today's standards and has closed in 2008.^[5]

Medical centre

Located in Zutphen is the "Spitaal", location of the Gelre Ziekenhuizen (Gelre Hospitals) group. This is a regular hospital offering all common specialities (no cardio-thoracic or neurosurgery) and a 24/7 emergency department. It is located in the southeastern part of the town, in the district of Leesten. A sizable number of practitioners of alternative medicine are located in Zutphen.



The IJssel river in Zutphen



Zutphen's old city centre

Educational centre

Zutphen is home to several well-known schools for secondary education on all levels. These include the "Het Stedelijk" (Dalton plan education and bilingual education), "Baudartius College", "Vrije School Zutphen", (a "Vrije School" being a Waldorf School) and "Isendoorn College" (with bilingual education, located in Warnsveld). Students from a wide area around Zutphen learn at these schools.

Transport



Port of Zutphen

Rail

The Zutphen railway station is an important regional railway centre. The main electrified lines, to Deventer and Zwolle in the north, and to Arnhem in the south, are run by the national railway company Nederlandse Spoorwegen (NS). The secondary lines to Winterswijk, Hengelo and Apeldoorn are operated by Arriva. The regional rail service is run by a special subsidiary of the NS. All secondary lines run diesel trains. Zutphen's old station building (1863), upgraded in 1875, was partly destroyed during World War II. In the early 1950s a modern new station was built, a typical post-war building with concrete as its main material.^[6] However, in October 2007 the station building

was designated as a State Monument. In 2006 and 2007, the area surrounding the railway station was completely renovated: a new bus terminal and an underground bicycle parking lot were constructed, and the main road leading from the railway station to the town centre was turned into a road for pedestrians and cyclists only.

Road

Zutphen lies 10 kilometers south of the A1 motorway, which can be entered where it passes Deventer. From there the A1 leads East to Hengelo and West past Apeldoorn to Amsterdam. Main roads are the N348 (Arnhem to Zutphen, Deventer and Ommen), N314 (Zutphen to Doetinchem), N319 (Zutphen to Vorden and Winterswijk), N345 (Zutphen to Lochem and Hengelo), N826 (Zutphen to Almen and Laren).

Bus

Almost all buses in and around Zutphen are operated by Arriva. There are three internal city bus lines, and regional lines to Doetinchem, Deventer, Almen-Laren and Vorden. The bus lines towards Apeldoorn and Dieren were cancelled in the past; these towns and the destinations in between can now only be reached by car or by train.

Sister cities

Zutphen is twinned with:

-  Satu Mare, Romania
-  Tartu, Estonia
-  Shrewsbury, England
-  Villa Sandino, Nicaragua
-  Horstmar, Germany

Delegations including the mayors of the cities visit each other, and developmental aid programs are in place with Satu Mare, Tartu and Villa Sandino.

Notable residents

- Pieter and François Hemony (c. 1609–1667 and 1619–1680), bell founders, who built the world's first tuned carillon, installed in Zutphen's Wijnhuistoren tower in 1644.
- Gerard Zerbolt of Zutphen (1367–1398), mystical writer
- Herman Hendrik Baanders (1849–1905), architect who was primarily active in Amsterdam
- Jan Brandts Buys (1868–1933), composer
- Margo Scharren-Antink (1869–1957), poet
- Lambertus Doedes (1878–1955), sailor
- Hendrik Mulderije (1888–1970), politician
- Joop Westerweel (1899–1944), Dutch World War II resistance leader, the head of the Westerweel Group
- Jo Spier (1900–1978), illustrator
- Alexander Fiévez (1902–1949), politician
- Dolf van der Scheer (1909–1966), speed skater
- Robert van Gulik (1910–1967), orientalist, diplomat, and writer
- Marlous Fluitsma (born 1946), actress
- Kees Luesink (1953–2014), politician
- Paul de Krom (born 1953), politician who served as Secretary of State for Social Affairs and Employment in the Cabinet Rutte I
- Hans Kelderman (born 1966), rower
- Mitchell van der Gaag (born 1971), footballer and football manager
- Josephus Schenk (born 1980), darter
- Mirte Roelvink (born 1985), footballer, international in Dutch Nationale female team

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External links

- Official Website (<http://www.zutphen.nl>)
- Photo Album of Zutphen (in Dutch only) (<http://www.kijkopzutphen.nl>)
- Hanseatic Cities in the Netherlands (<http://www.hanzesteden.info>)
- Official tourism office Website (<http://www.vvvzutphen.nl/>)

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