

Walk East

9.9 miles

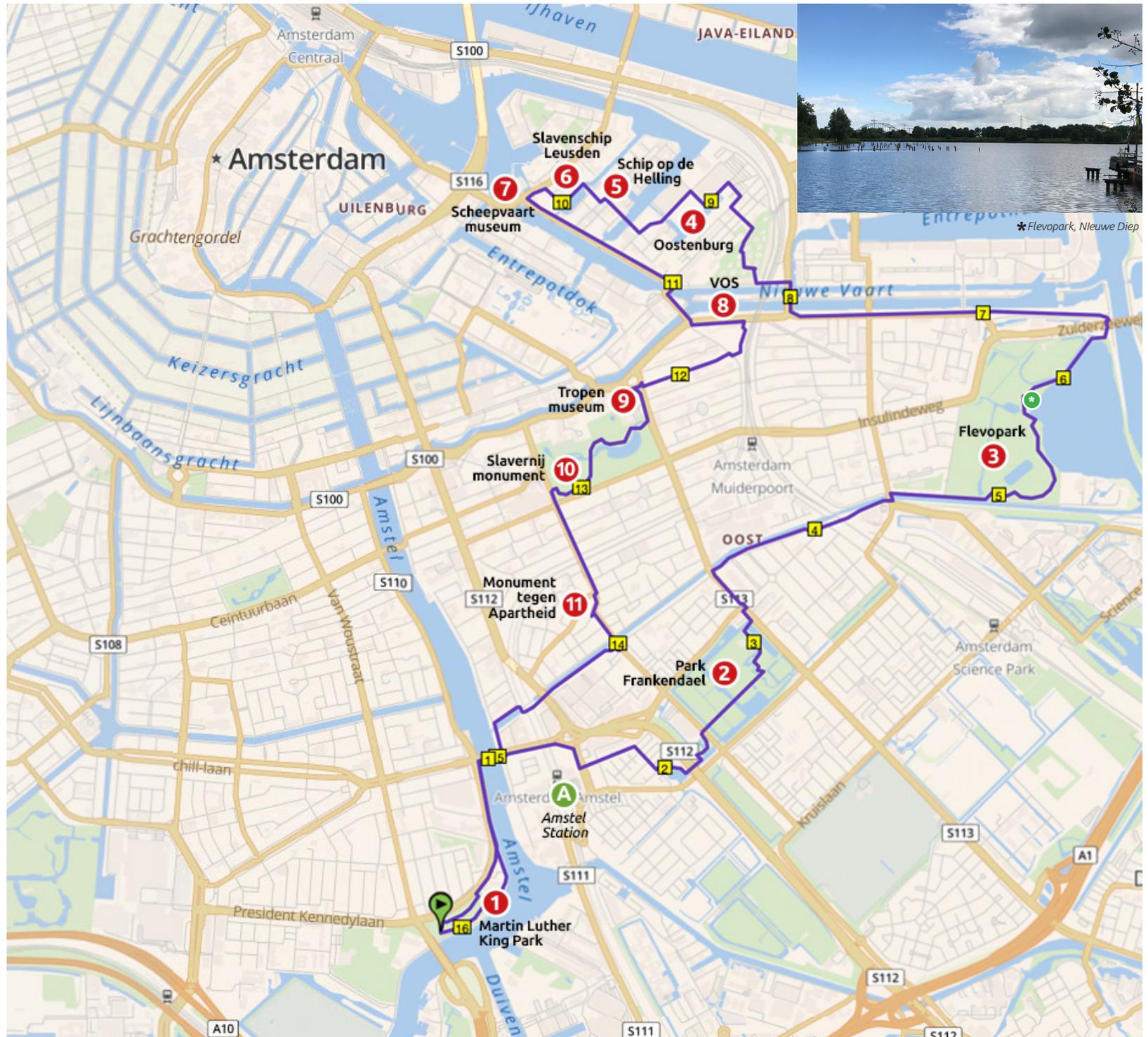
- Several restaurants & cafés - 4 parks
- Visit: Scheepvaartmuseum, The Black Archives, Tropenmuseum.

Alternative starting point:
A - Amstel Station

Martin Luther Kingpark >
Amstel > Berlagebrug >
(A) Amstelstation >
Park Frankendael >
Linnaeuskade >
Flevopark >
Zeeburgerdijk >
Funenpark >
Oostenburgereiland - VOC shipyards, slave ships >
Wittenburg - statue Ship on the Slipway VOC >
Bijltespad - wharf Eendracht, slave ship Leusden >
Scheepvaartmuseum - replica VOC ship Amsterdam >
Wittenburgergracht >
Zeeburgerdijk - The Black Archives >
Tropenmuseum - exhibition Afterlives of Slavery >
Oosterpark - Slavery Monument >
Beukenweg >
Krugerplein - Monument against Apartheid and Racism >
Ringdijk >
Amstel >
Martin Luther King Park

On www.mlk50.nl find more info and the other four walks that together are exactly the same distance as the March from Selma to Montgomery: 54 miles.

March 21-25, 2020
To remember the March from Selma to Montgomery 55 years ago.
Project by artist Airco Caravan



Walk East



Martin Luther King Park, Amsterdam

1. Martin Luther King Park

The park was named after Martin Luther King, Jr. to honor him after his assassination on April 4, 1968. Walk north to the Berlagebrug, cross Amstel river and go east along (A) Amstel Station to Park Frankendael.



Park Frankendael

2. Park Frankendael

In 1630 the lake Watergraafsmeer was reclaimed. In the 17th and 18th century more than 40 homesteads were built. House Frankendael is the only one that still exists today in Amsterdam. The park has three different styles, a park meadow, formal gardens and work gardens, with ponds and footbridges. Walk through the park to the Middenweg and follow the Ringvaart to the Flevo Park.



Flevo Park

3. Flevo Park

In 1928 this park was constructed and in 1943 it was named Flevo Park. The name is derived from Flevo Lake, from where Zuiderzee (today IJsselmeer) was originated. On the westside there is a Jewish cemetery, and is the park is a swimming pool, the Flevoparkbad. Walk along the lake Nieuwe Diep, and follow the Zeeburgerdijk through Funenpark to the island Oostenburg.



4. Oostenburg

Kattenburg, Wittenburg and Oostenburg are called the Eastern Islands, built in the 17th century during The Big Urban Expansion in Amsterdam. In 1661 the VOC bought the island where roughly 500 VOC ships have been built that also transported captured Africans to the Americas. In 1697 czar Peter de Great interned here for 4 months. Until 1925, ships were built on the island. Since 2003 the head quarters of Dutch newspapers Het Parool, De Volkskrant and Trouw are located here. Walk to the Poolstraat and cut across to Wittenburgerkade.



Ship on the slope,
VOC monument by
Marius van Beek, Wim Tap
and Hank Beelenkamp
(1983)

5. Ship on the Slope

On one leg the letter A and the VOC logo (United East India Company) is chiseled and the text: "There is a robber state located at the sea, between East-Friesland and the Schelde River" - Multatuli. This text is part of the complaint the famous book of Multatuli, Max Havelaar, ends with. In this book Multatuli accuses the Netherlands of exploiting 'Insulinde (Dutch East Indies) the archipelago that swerves around the equator like an emerald belt'. The entrepreneurship and technical skills of the OVC are in shrift contrast with the disgust we feel today for the cruelty of for example Jan Pieterszoon Coen, who massacred almost all of the 15,000 inhabitants of Banda Island. Cross the bridge to Kattenburgerkade.



Location of wharf De Eendracht, Kattenburgerkade/Bijltespad

6. Slavenschip Leusden

On ship yard De Eendracht slave ship Leusden was built by the WIC (West Indies Company) in 1719. This ship sank in the mouth of the Marowijne River on January 1, 1738, and 664 enslaved Africans drowned in the hold, that was boarded up by the crew. It is the deadliest and most horrifying shipwreck in the history of the Netherlands. Walk through the Bijltespad to the Scheepvaartmuseum.



VOC
warehouse
's Lands
Zeemagazijn,
today
Scheepvaart-
museum

7. Scheepvaartmuseum

The VOC warehouse 's Lands Zeemagazijn was built in 1656. In those days canons, canvases, flags and marine equipment for the battle fleet was stored. Later on it became a warehouse for the navy until in 1973 the Scheepvaartmuseum was located here, which has the world's second largest maritime collection. Follow the Wittenburgergracht and Zeeburgerstraat to the Zeeburgerdijk.



The Black Archives and VOS at Zeeburgerdijk 19A&B.

8. VOS and The Black Archives

The Hugo Olijveldhuis is located on Zeeburgerdijk 19, where Association Our Surinam (VOS) has their head quarters since 1919. After WWII VOS became a breeding ground for the independence of Dutch colony Surinam, under the leadership of Otto Huiswoud. Black Archives is a unique historical archive with more than 3000 books. The archive can be visited by appointment. Walk through Roomtuintjes and Commelinstr. to Tropenmuseum.



Tropenmuseum,
Linnaeusstraat2

9. Tropenmuseum

The Tropenmuseum was founded in 1864 to show the colonial possessions of the Netherlands. In the 1970's the focus shifted to more social issues. Nowadays there are several interesting exhibitions and also a permanent show called Afterlives of Slavery. Walk through the Oosterpark to the National Monument of Slavery History.



National Slavery
Monument, in the
southwest corner of
the Oosterpark by
Erwin de Vries (2002)

10. National Slavery Monument

Every year on July 1 during Ketikoti (broken chains) the abolishment of slavery in 1863 is commemorated and celebrated. After a colorful march through the city, there is a laying of wreath at the Slavery Monument and then the Ketikoti festival starts in the Oosterpark. After the abolishment the freed people were obliged to work another 10 years without payment. That's why sometimes the year of 1873 is seen as the real year of the end of slavery. Walk along the Beukenweg to the Krugerplein.



11. Monument against Apartheid

On the Krugerplein you find the Monument against Apartheid and Racism by P  p   Gr  goire that was revealed in 1986, to celebrate the opening of office of the South African anti-apartheid movement ANC (African National Congress) in Amsterdam. In 1990, apartheid

was abolished, and Nelson Mandela was set free, after 27 years of captivity. In 1994 Nelson Mandela became president. Follow Ringdijk and Berlagebrug to the Martin Luther King Park. ●