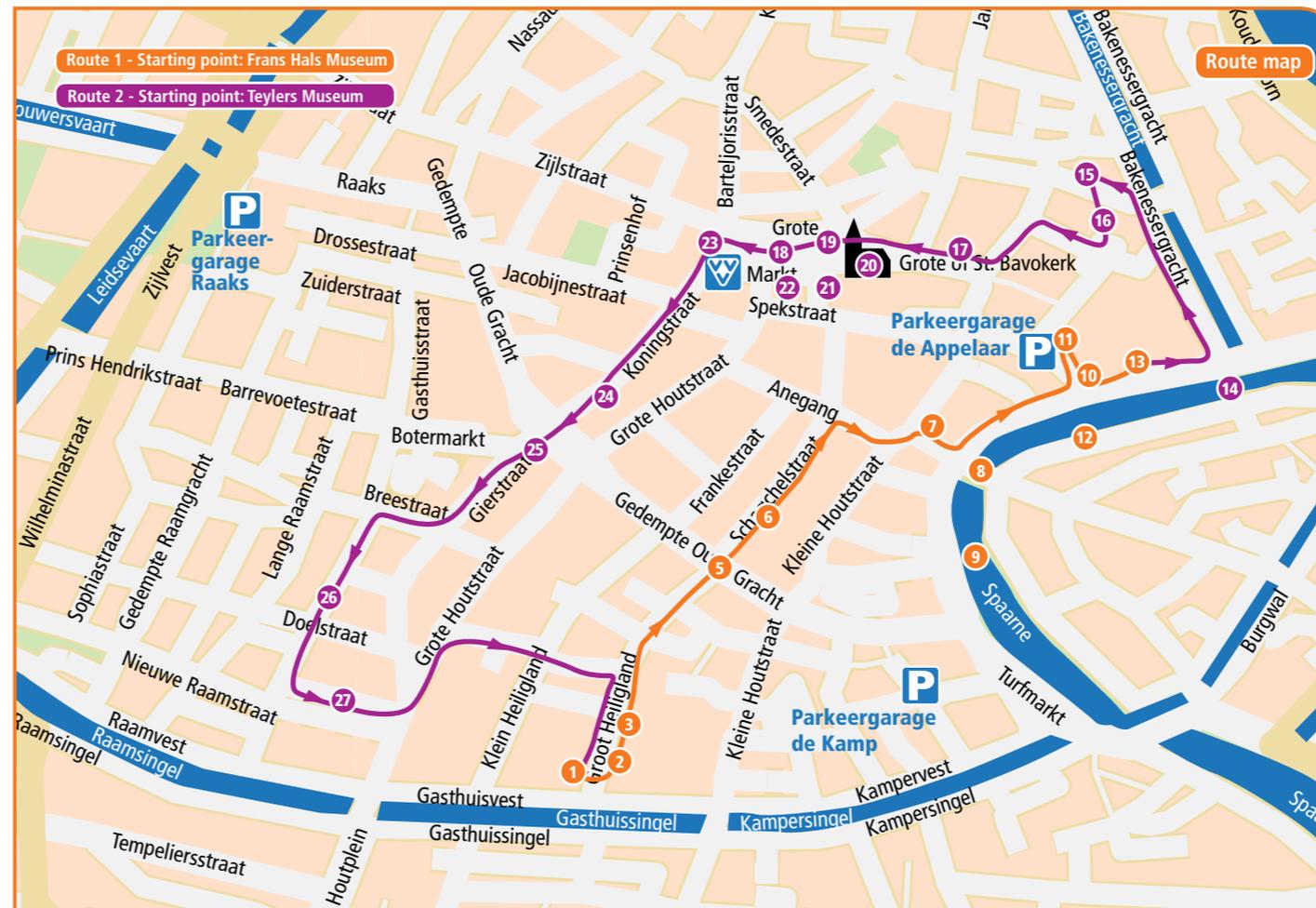




WALK AMONG TEYLER AND HALS



A WALK AMONG TWO GREATS



Grote or St. Bavokerk (20, St Bavo's Church) was built in Gothic style in the spot where a smaller church, which was largely destroyed in a fire in the 14th century, once stood. St Bavo is the patron saint of the Kennemerland region. In 1479, the building was rebuilt as a collegiate church. The remarkable thing about this church is that it was built without piles in the ground. Grote or St. Bavokerk is sometimes also referred to as 'Jan met de hoge schouders' (high-shouldered John) because the tower is rather small compared to the rest of the building. The church houses the tombs of Frans Hals, Pieter Teyler Van der Hulst and Pieter Jansz. Saenredam, among others. You can also admire the famous Müller organ here, which was once played by Mozart when he was boy.

As you continue past the church, you will see the **Vleeshal (21, Meat Hall)** at No. 18. The Meat Hall was built in 1602-1604 to an ornately decorated design (with ox and sheep heads) by the city's master builder Lieven de Key. The **Vishal (22, Fish Hall)** at No. 20 was where fresh saltwater fish used to be sold. The pollution and stench caused by the sale of fish at the market itself was the reason a fish hall was built in 1603.

Further ahead, you can see the **Town hall (23)** of Haarlem. Originally, this is where the hunting seat of the Counts of Holland stood. Count Willem II (William II) used it as his residence whenever he visited Haarlem to collect taxes. His son Floris V chose The Hague as his permanent residence, after which he donated the remainder of the hunting seat to Haarlem. The wooden building was almost completely burnt down in a city fire in the 14th century. After it was rebuilt, the complex took on a new purpose as the town hall. The current building with the famous Gravenzaal (Count's Hall), which these days is used mainly as a wedding room, dates from that time, as does the Vierschaar (Court of Justice), recognisable by the four pillars on the right side of the front of the building. Starting and end point (you start the walk at No. 23 and follow route 1 to Frans Hals Museum, after which you follow route 2 to Teylers Museum. From Teylers Museum, you follow the first part of route 1).

In front of the Vierschaar used to be a scaffold where justice was administered. The sculpture of Lady Justice in the façade is a reminder of this.



Walk left of the town hall into **Koningstraat**. Halfway down this street, on your right, you can see the former school for Catholic girls, 'Inrichting voor Onderwijs aan Katholieke Meisjes' and then on your left at No. 37, the asymmetrically shaped former **bakery (24)** in Berlage style (1900). Decorative Jugendstil carvings by G. Veldheer embellish both sides of the freestone façade frame. The figure of a baker is depicted in the keystone above the shop window.

At the end of Koningstraat, cross Gedempte Oude Gracht and continue straight on into Gierstraat. Situated on the left corner of **Gierstraat** (No. 3) is **Chemist's A.J. van der Pigge (25)**, recognisable by the traditional chemist's sign above the entrance. This is a building with its own special story. When Vroom & Dreesmann wanted to build a huge modern department store on the corner of Gedempte Oude Gracht in 1923, the company bought and demolished no fewer than twenty buildings that stood there at the time. Except for one. Van der Pigge refused to budget. This is why the former V&D department store was built around the chemist's, yet the chemist's ended up outliving V&D in the end! (Fortunately, new businesses have since moved in so it is once again a bustling place.) The interior of Van der Pigge dates from 1849. Complete with apothecary bottles and cone bags, time seems to have stood still here. Well worth a visit!

Continue into Gierstraat and take the first street right. **Breestraat** takes you to the district referred to as the 'Vijfhoek' (Pentagon), named after the small square where five streets converge. Although this neighbourhood is now one of the trendiest and most popular in Haarlem, things were quite different in the 70s when it was known as a dangerous, high-crime area, best to be avoided.

Take the first street left, **Lange Annastraat**. Situated at No. 40 is the **Hofje van Guurtje de Waal (26)**. This hofje, or courtyard with almshouses, was founded in 1616 by Guertie Jansdochter de Wael, the daughter of a cloth trader. Guertie (Guurtje) had this hofje for Reformed widows and spinsters built on the grounds of her own residence. (Open to the public: Mon - Fri 10:00 - 17:00, closed: weekends). As you leave the hofje, turn right. This brings you to **Nieuwe Kerksplein**. Open the door to your left, at No. 11 (red numbers). Walk through the passage which takes you to the **Proveniershof (27)**.



This is where St. Michael's convent used to be. After the Reformation, the building was donated to the St George Civic Guard. The convent was demolished in 1591 to make way for the civic guard's new headquarters. The former convent grounds were used as a shooting range. After the civic guard left, the building briefly served as an inn. In 1706, the complex was rebuilt into a type of care home for the elderly. Unlike other hofjes, Proveniershof didn't provide accommodation for the poor. What was special about this hofje was that the people who came to live here paid for the privilege of doing so. Hence the name Proveniershof. A provenier was someone who paid a one-off amount to live in one of the cottages. There are a total of 67 cottages, 38 of which surround the courtyard; the rest are situated in neighbouring alleys. This hofje was also open to married couples.

Walk through the hofje and leave through the big gate on the other side. This takes you to a three-forked road, take the second street left. You are now in the longest shopping street of Haarlem, Grote Houtstraat. Take the first street right into **Cornelissteeg**. At the end of the street, turn right and immediately left into **Ravelingsteeg**.

At the end of this alley, you arrive at **Groot Heiligland**. As you turn right, you will see the **Frans Hals Museum (1)**, the starting point of route 1, halfway down the street on your right.

Please note: We trust that you respect the privacy of the residents during your visit to the various hofjes.

Colophon

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The Frans Hals Museum is named after the most famous Haarlem painter of the Golden Age. Frans Hals (ca. 1582 – 1666) is known for his Regents' portraits and group portraits of the St George Civic Guard. Teylers is *the* museum of wonderment, founded in 1784 from the estate bequeathed by the wealthy banker and silk trader Pieter Teyler (1702 – 1778). Both museums are a must for any culture lover visiting the historic city (centre) of Haarlem.

This walk of about an hour and fifteen minutes takes you there and back between these two museums along various places of interest in the city. Before setting out on your walk, you can enjoy a cup of coffee or tea at one of the museum cafés. You have a choice of starting points: Frans Hals Museum (route 1), Teylers Museum (route 2) or the VVV Haarlem  tourist information office. Once you have arrived at your destination, you can have lunch at one of the museum cafés and simply make your way back to your starting point by following the other route. So you decide if and at which of the two locations you would like to have coffee and lunch.

Vouchers for coffee/tea and cake and lunch can be purchased at VVV Haarlem, Grote Markt 2

The Frans Hals Museum (1) is situated in a picturesque listed building that served as an old men's home from 1609. Frans Hals himself would have walked around here when painting the group portraits of the regents of this Oudemanshuis. The museum displays the largest number of portraits by Hals, including the unique and world-famous group portraits of the St George Civic Guard and of the Regents. In addition, the museum also has numerous world-class pieces by other famous Haarlem artists, such as Goltzius, Ruisdael and Saenredam. Enjoy the exquisite regents' rooms, the characteristic dining room and exceptional courtyard garden. Visit the museum in Groot Heiligland 62. Tue - Sat: 11:00 - 17:00, Sundays and public holidays: 12:00 - 17:00, Mon: closed



ROUTE 1 – STARTING POINT: FRANS HALS MUSEUM, GROOT HEILIGLAND 62

The 'Heiliglanden' district was absorbed into the city in 1404 during an urban expansion at the time. This district served primarily as a residential area for the many workers employed in the beer, shipbuilding and textile industries.

Visit the Frans Hals Museum (1). As you leave the Frans Hals Museum, turn left. On your right, you will pass some of the former 'gasthuisjes' (2, almshouses) situated at Nos. 63-85. These cottages were commissioned by the regents of St. Elisabeth's or Grote Ziekenhuis hospital. Older people who had some savings could buy in as a 'provenier', by paying a one-off amount they were guaranteed accommodation and care for the remainder of their days.

Situated at Groot Heiligland 47 (red numbers) is the Gasthuispoort (3). This was where the main entrance of St. Elisabeth's Gasthuis, the former hospital for the poor, used to be from 1581 to 1873. Above this gate, you can see a plaque depicting people carrying a basket. In this basket filled with rags, or 'lappen' in Dutch, is a sick person who is being transported. This is where the Dutch expression 'in de lappenmand zijn', to be laid up, originates from. Located to the left of the small gate (further down at No. 47 in black numbers) are ABC Architectuurcentrum Haarlem and Museum Haarlem.

As you continue straight on, you will walk past a former bakery at No. 36, later a horse stable, the horses' water and feed troughs of which still remain.

At the end of Groot Heiligland, you arrive at Gedempte Oude Gracht (5). This is where the city canal and walls of medieval Haarlem used to be. This major city canal with brick arched bridges ceased to exist in 1860. After Haarlemmermeer lake was drained in 1852, the canal water no longer flowed through properly to the Spaarne. The best solution to eradicate the resulting stench was to fill in the canal. Thus, a characteristic city canal with eight bridges disappeared from the cityscape and its name changed to Gedempte Oude Gracht (literally: Old Canal that has been Filled In).

Crossing Gedempte Oude Gracht, continue straight on into Schagchelstraat, one of Haarlem's 'Golden Streets'. Here, you can find many artisanal and arty shops. The listed building of Brandmeester's (6), at No. 29-31, used to house a dance school from 1851 which was run by the company J.G. Martin & Zonen. Before this, it was home to a fencing school, owned by the grandfather of author Simon Vestdijk.

At the end of Schagchelstraat, turn right into Anegang. Turn left at the end of this street, then immediately right into Korte Veerstraat.

On your left, you will pass 'Magazijn de Zon' (7). This building which dates from 1899 was the first department store of (the now defunct) Vroom & Dreesmann in Haarlem. The natural stone reliefs depict the shearing of sheep and weaving of wool, among other things. A reference to the textile industry and trade which, back then, were the main activities of Vroom & Dreesmann. Since 2014, the building has been home to 'Brasserie & Bar Seymour'.



Before turning left at the end of Korte Veerstraat into Spaarne, you will see the Melkbrug (8) in front of you. This bridge, built in 1886, is still a functioning swing bridge and offers wonderful views of the Spaarne. Spaarne (9) has existed for over four thousand years. Originally, this was a river that flowed from Haarlemmermeer lake in the south to the river IJ. Major industries such as shipbuilding yards and beer breweries used to be situated by this river.

As you continue your way along Spaarne, you will walk past a beautiful building with the inscription 'Korenbeurs' on the façade (the restaurant located here has the same name), after which you will automatically come to a building with red shutters, situated at Damstraat 29. This is the Waag (10, the Weighhouse). The construction of the Waag in 1598 was managed by the city's master builder Lieven de Key. Behind the gate-shaped entrances was the weigh room where goods would be weighed by the weigh master. Traders would have to pay taxes to the city council depending on the nature and weight of the goods brought in. On the Spaarne side, you can see the coat of arms of Haarlem with the inscription 'Vicit Vim Virtus' (virtue has triumphed over violence).

To the left of the Waag, at Damstraat 21, you can see Teylers Huis (11). This is where Pieter Teyler, who left his money for the promotion of art and science, used to live. Part of this house is taken up by the Lorentz Lab of Teylers Museum, the old laboratory of professor and Nobel prize laureate Lorentz. Famous scientists such as Einstein used to visit the professor here. For more information and opening hours, please go to www.teylersmuseum.nl.

As you return to Spaarne, facing away from the Waag, you can see Hodshon Huis (12) across the water at Spaarne 17. This house is one of the most important private buildings from the 18th century in Haarlem. It was built in 1794 for the wealthy Miss Cornelia Catharina Hodshon. The entire interior dates from the time of construction, and with several period rooms, is of great value. In the decorative sculpture work on the façade, you can see Minerva in the middle, who symbolises the arts and sciences. The seated figure represents architecture.

As you continue along Spaarne, you will arrive at No. 16, Teylers Museum (13).

ROUTE 2 – STARTING POINT: TEYLERS MUSEUM, SPAARNE 16

Teylers Museum (13) was the first and oldest museum to open its doors to the public in 1784. The money left by Pieter Teyler funded the building and filling of the impressive Ovale Zaal (Oval Room). Here, citizens could admire and experience the most beautiful and newest of the new. Later, other stunning rooms were added, which can still be seen in their authentic settings. A stroll through Teylers Museum is a voyage of discovery through time. A voyage that leads you past minerals and fossils, drawings and paintings, but also past scientific instruments, coins and farthings. Teylers Museum boasts a wonderful collection of Dutch masters and world-famous prints and drawings by Rembrandt and Michelangelo, among others. Visit the museum at Spaarne 16. Tue – Fri: 10:00 – 17:00, Sat – Sun: 11:00 – 17:00, Mon: closed



Visit Teylers Museum. As you leave the museum, turn left. On your right, you will pass Gravestenenbrug (14). This double lift bridge is named after 'Gravesteen', the stone manor of the Counts of Holland, which is believed to have stood where Bakenessergracht flowed into the Spaarne. In 1946, the bridge was put out of use due to its dilapidated state. Under pressure from local traders, it was decided in 1949 to build a new bridge for use by cyclists and pedestrians only.

Turn immediately left into Bakenessergracht. After walking straight on for a while, you will see the former Brood- en Meelfabriek (Bread and Flour Factory) across the canal at No. 71. As you arrive at No. 66, enter through the green door. At the end of the alleyways, in the garden, turn right first which brings you to Haarlem's newest hofje or courtyard with almshouses. This is Johannes Enschedé Hof (15) which opened in 2007. Named after the famous Haarlem printing company, it was designed by Haarlem strip cartoonist Joost Swarte and architect Henk Döll. Go back, turn left (and in just a few steps, you have crossed five centuries), making your way to



Hofje van Bakenes (16), sometimes also referred to as Bakenesserkamer. This is the oldest surviving hofje in the Netherlands. It was founded on 2 August 1395. (Open to visitors: Mon – Sat: 10:00 – 17:00, closed: weekends).

Leave the hofje via the gate next to No. 11M and take a quick look back at the inscription above the gate. 'Dirck van Bakenes voor vrouwen acht en twee maal ses' (Dirck van Bakenes for women eight and two times six). This refers to the number of women, eight + (two times six), so twenty in total that used to live here, as well as their minimum age (eight plus two) times six i.e. sixty. Today, it is home to eleven ladies.

Continue right into Wijde Appelaarsteeg. Towards the end of this street, you can see the plaque 'de drukkerij' (the printing company), this was originally situated on Gate C of the former Enschedé complex and depicts a traditional money printing company with money printing press. Before turning left into Lange Begijnestraat, you can see Toneelschuur on your right and the Philharmonie on your left, two of the city's major cultural venues.

Lange Begijnestraat brings you out onto Klokhuisplein which, before the construction of Grote or St. Bavo Kerk (St Bavo's Church), used to be a churchyard of an older church. The spot where Hotel Restaurant Stempels now stands is where printing company Joh. Enschedé & Zonen was situated. Before the church, turn right into Riviervismarkt. This is where the fish market was where freshwater fish was sold. Contrary to what the Jugendstil Vischhandel (Fish Shop) tile tableau may suggest, you can no longer buy fish at No. 13 (17).

As you continue straight on, you arrive at Grote Markt (18). This square is the old heart of the city of Haarlem. You will shortly pass the statue of Laurens Janszoon Coster (19), who, particularly in his native city, is credited as the inventor of printing. According to local lore, the idea for the invention came to him by accident while in the city's De Haarlemmerhout woods when he carved a few pieces of beech bark in the shape of the letter A. As it fell to the ground, it left a perfect imprint in the sand. Laurens can still be seen holding this letter in his hand. If you look behind him towards Café Studio, you can see a plaque stating that this was the house where he was born.