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**GUIDE TO THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MUSEUM HAARLEM**

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SHOWCASE 1



4,000 BC – 500 AD

Around 6,000 BC the coast of the Netherlands lay at the height of the Gooi, but by 5,000 BC a kind of wadden region had formed around the coast. The sea formed miles of sand banks, inland lakes and peat bogs. These sandbanks grew higher allowing forests to develop and become beach walls, this created a habitat for our very first 'Haarlemmers' – who lived on the high, dry beach walls.

We can chart the archaeology of these locations due to spores left behind in the different layers of soil, telling us where people lived and worked.

From top to bottom the layers are:

- Disturbed topsoil (up to and including 1 m below ground level). People have dug and built on this soil since the Middle Ages. The layer is very thin in some places, just 20 cm deep, and in other places a bit thicker, up to 1 m deep.
- Sand from the old dunes (1 - 4.5 m. Below ground level). This sand was blown by the wind onto the beach wall between 2,300 BC to the beginning of the Middle Ages; meaning the archaeology within this layer covers the Later Stone Age through to the Bronze Age.

- Sand from the beach ridge (4.5 to 11m below ground level). This layer of sand was formed by the sea between 6,000 - 3,000 BC, within it are a large number of fossilised shells.
- Basic peat (25 centimetres thick). This is a remnant of the swamps that were here between 8,000 and 6,000 BC.
- Pleistocene sand. (from 11 m below ground level) This layer was formed between 2.5 million years and 10,000 years ago, during the last Ice Age.



Late New Stone Age (4,000-2,000 BC)

The oldest known remains of human habitation in Haarlem date from the last centuries of the New Stone Age. During this time people in Haarlem had a nomadic lifestyle of hunting, fishing and gathering; the dunes were an excellent hunting ground, roamed by red deer, boar, and otters. The beginning of agriculture is also arising through this period, with crops and livestock such as cattle, sheep, and pigs supplementing the Haarlemmer's diets.

The amount of archaeology we find from this period is scarce and mostly consists of small find material, due partly to the nomadic nature of the people living here. Suitable housing locations were scarce and those places that were habitable are likely to have been disturbed by sand drifts and past excavations. Remains of human habitation can be seen through remnants of slaughterhouse waste, hearths, ditches, and post holes. The small

finds you can see here are emblematic of the period, such as pieces of pottery, and flint stone tools.

1. Flint tool

4000-15 BC, Waarderpolder

2. Chunk of yellow flint

4000-15 BC, Waarderpolder

Polished by the wind (this process is called patina).

3. Flint stone blade

4000-15 BC, Waarderpolder

By working flint working a raw blade of flint it is turned into a tool.

4. Flint stone arrowheads

4.00-800 BC, Hekslootpolder, Jansweg and Schalkwijk

5. Flint scraper

1,800-800 BC, Hekslootpolder

Axes

Hand held axes are one of the oldest human tools, stone handled ones are the most common to find in excavation as they remain well preserved in the soil – we can assume that wooden axes were used also, but these wooden axes are rarely well preserved (if preserved at all!). New Stone Age axes are usually made using flint blades, but other types of stone such as quartzite were cut and polished too.

6. Stone axe

4000-800 BC, Jansweg

7. Quartzite axe

4,000-3,500 BC, Schalkwijk

The oldest find in Haarlem is this stone axe that was dredged from the bank of the Meerwijkerplas. The axe is made of brown quartzite, a rock that does not naturally occur in our environment - meaning that the object has been exchanged through different regional networks.

By the end of the Stone Age and start of the Bronze Age, farming was a large part of people's everyday lives, however their diets were still supplemented by hunting and fishing. We also begin to see a shift in residential buildings, large wooden barns which would house both people and livestock (a living arrangement which we see well into the twentieth century).

The use of weaving weights also indicates that people were dressing differently, and cultivating sheep wool for new uses.

Inhabitants here were now truly cultivating their landscape: land division, roads, and burial mounds were being built. They were shaping their environment to suit their lifestyles and needs.

Flint gradually disappeared as the main resource for tools and weapons. More and more objects were made of metal: first copper, later bronze. The raw materials for this were not naturally available in the Netherlands, meaning Dutch farmers received these through extensive networks with other regions in Europe.

Bronze Age (2,000 – 800 BC)

We begin to see a surge in handmade earthenware in the archaeological record around this period, pottery that had been kneaded from one lump of clay or built using rolls of clay – much like we do today. These pots were often decorated with impressions of finger tips, reed, shells, or even brush strokes.

Other archaeological finds leftover in Haarlem from the Bronze Age include post holes, ditches, and plough scratches. Geometrical



lines have been left behind in the soil, created by the wooden ploughs of the farmers – sometimes even the footprints of cattle are left behind too. Most finds from this period relate to agriculture, sadly no remains of houses have yet been found.

Iron Age (800 BC-50 BC)

A farming life continued into the Iron Age, and bronze was phased out by the introduction of iron, something that could be made easily due to iron ore being available in the immediate environment. Iron became important to the farmers, with iron axes and ploughs making work on the ground much easier.

From the Iron Age onwards, peat growth increased and began to ride up around the beach walls – making the environment swampy and moist. The habitable surface and usable agricultural land became smaller and less attractive to live in. People used draining systems and ditches to try and keep the land hospitable for as long as possible – however the fields would remain too moist, and flooded too often, causing farmers to leave. The farmers would leave a location once it became uninhabitable and then return later on to try to cultivate the landscape again.

16. Pot fragments

200-15 BC, Hekslootpolder



Fragments from a decorative pot

17. Pot shards

200-15 BC, Delftplein

Wells

Two sod water wells have been found along the Dreef, the first ones ever found in Haarlem.



To make the wells, two pits would have been dug and the walls reinforced with sods. We can date the wells using shards of pottery which have been discovered within them, which dated back to the Iron Age (circa 800 - 500 BC). Before this find came to light, all prehistoric traces came from agricultural activities and animal husbandry: plough scratches, ditches, ditches and post holes. Traces of farms, wells and refuse pits had never been found before.

18. Wooden heel

800-15 BC, Dreef

This object is either a wooden heel or a leg stick, making it a very special object. It is an oak branch with a side branch, with which a trench could be drawn in the soil to plant seeds. It could also be an axe shaft, which has lost its actual axe over time. Both objects are very similar in shape, which is why it is not clear which of the two functions this object had. The processing traces on the wood are very fine, but still very visible. Based on the pit in which the object was found, the find can be dated back to 2,000 - 3,000 years old. Finds of this kind are very rare as wooden objects usually rot quickly, but this artefact has been well preserved due to the groundwater in the dune sand at the site.

Roman Era (50 BC-500 AD)

From the middle of the first century BC, the Netherlands was annexed within the Roman Empire, a military fort was held at Velsen (the



most northerly post of the Roman Empire). The Romans were only active in the Netherlands for a relatively short period of time, but their culture lived on. New objects, customs and techniques were brought by the Romans, other breeds of cattle were also introduced, as well as horses. This period of change is called the Indigenous Roman Period.

Many archaeological finds are again related to agriculture within this period, as well as objects including shards of native Roman pottery. Only a few shards of imported Roman pottery have been excavated, and the number can be counted on two hands. Fragments of this pottery, including amphorae and dolia, large storage pots, are found here and there.

19. Weaving loom weight

200 BC.-450 AD, Delftplein and Hekslootpolder

20. Shards used as spindle whorl

15 BC.-450 AD, Waarderpolder

The spider stones are cut from potsherds.

21. Pottery fragments with handle

200 BC.-450 AD, Hekslootpolder

22. Handles of jars

15 BC.-450 AD, Waarderpolder

23. Grinding stone

15 BC.-450 AD, Waarderpolder

Pot shard with sharpening mark from a grinding stone / pot

SHOWCASE 2



From Farmhouses, Tufstone, and Monastery Mops (750 – 1350 AD)

After the Roman era life was quiet in Haarlem for a while, and for a long time, Haarlem was struggling with the drift of dune sand – making it a less attractive area to live in. More peat formation occurred, with swampy areas becoming more apparent. We can see from the archaeological record that from the 8th Century Haarlem was inhabited, but it is around the 10th Century that the reclamation of peatlands had begun to take place – making that land once again habitable.

Haarlem is mentioned for the first time in writing in the 10th Century, meaning a large settlement was formed by this time. Haarlem was a settlement with wooden city farms and houses, noble residential towers, a church, monasteries, and a court of the counts of Holland.

The name “Haarlem”, according to historians, comes from the Frankish “Harulahaima”: house (heim, haima) on open sandy ground (hair, haru) in the forest (la, lo). And indeed, beach walls, forests and clearings have largely determined the landscape of Haarlem since prehistoric times.

1. Shards

Circa 800, Lange Veerstraat and Anegang

2. Pingsdorf pot fragment

1125-1175, Veerpolder

3. Spherical pot

1250-1275, Liewegje

Ball pots are spherical pots that were in use between 900-1300, these were used for cooking by placing them directly in the fire. They are handmade and initially baked gray. Later they also appear in red fired pottery. Occasionally they feature simple decorations such as strokes of fingers or brooms. The underside has often turned black due to use.

The Counts of Holland

The Counts of Holland began to expand their power in the 12th Century by establishing posts in various places, including Haarlem. Haarlem was a beneficial location due to its connections across the beach wall from Leiden to Alkmaar. The counts building went up in flames in the middle of the 14th Century, and due to the fairly peaceful mood in Kennemerland, the counts no longer needed a court in Haarlem. The counts residence is likely to have at one time been at the height of the current town hall on the Grote Markt.

4. Protosteen jug

circa 1200, Korte Houtstraat

5. Stoneware jug

circa 1300, Koningstraat

6. Protosteen jug

1240-1300, Begijnhof

City Law

On November 23rd, 1245, Haarlem was legally founded as a city by Count Willem II. Within a century and a half, Haarlem grew considerably in size and developed



into one of the most powerful cities in the county of Holland; politically and economically Haarlem was the second city, after Dordrecht.

The Haarlemse Beek

In the Middle Ages, the Haarlemse Beek flowed into the city from the dunes and peat area west of Haarlem. Via the Raaks, through the garden of the Dominican monastery, the south side of the Grote Markt and the Oude Groenmarkt, the Beek ended up in the Spaarne. De Beek provided clean water to the inhabitants of Haarlem and fulfilled an important function for the breweries and the textile industry. Archaeological research has shown that in the 12th and 13th centuries the Beek had a wide stream bed with very gently sloping banks and wooden shoring. Over the centuries, the Beek was gradually covered with a vault and was eventually completely underground.



Parts of the Beek are still being found at various places in the city, such as here at the Prinsenhof, in the garden behind the town hall.

The Grote or Sint Bavo Church

On the east side of t Sandt was a church dedicated to Saint Bavo. The veneration of Saint Bavo in Haarlem is explained in old historiography by a miraculous appearance of him during a siege of the city in 1275; but his veneration is probably via the counts of Holland and the Abbey of Egmond coming to Haarlem.

The St. Bavo Church as it now stands on the

Grote Markt was built between 1370 and 1520. Before that, several predecessors stood there. Older wall work of the church was found during recent excavation of the tombstone floor.

7 & 8. Tuff and Brick

1200-1300, Saint Bavo Church

Building blocks from the foundation of a former St. Bavo Church.

A paw print can be seen in the brick from when an animal walked over the drying stone.

9. The oldest Haarlemmer

1000-1145, Saint Bavo Church

Human skeletal remains were found during the archaeological investigation in the Bavo. Most of the remains were remnants of cleared graves, but some belonged to the older erections of the church.



Physical anthropological research and carbon analysis have indicated that the skeletal remains probably belonged to a male individual who lived in the 11th century and lived until he was 40-60 years old. This bone material is up to now the oldest surviving remnant of a human being: making him “the oldest Haarlemmer!”

Haarlem is growing

Many people began to move from the countryside to Haarlem, the population of the city increased and there was a great need for housing. All remaining space in the city



was used, every lawn and alley.

Unfortunately there are no images of Haarlem at that time. The first city map, which can be seen on the back wall in this display case, was made in 1539. The map was made because there was a dispute between the bailiff and aldermen, and the tavern owners, of Heemstede and the magistrate of Haarlem. The dispute concerned the ban on the duty-free beer and wine tapping within a distance of 500 Kennemer rods around Haarlem. The two vertical stripes indicate the area where it was forbidden to tap without paying excise duty to Haarlem.

At the beginning of the 14th century, the city (1) to the east of the Bakenessergracht was expanded by raising and building the marshy areas located here (2). Urban waste and sand, manure and peat obtained elsewhere had to make the subsoil suitable for large-scale habitation.

In the middle of the 14th century an area on the east side of the Spaarne was made suitable for habitation, which we now know as the Burgwal area (3).

The last medieval urban expansion took place around the 15th century to the south and west of the Grote Markt, in an area called De Broek, now known as the Pentagon, the Kamp and the Heiliglanden (4).

10. Wrist protector
1350-1500, Grote Markt
A special find that is in line with the residential towers and noble habitation is a bone wrist protector from a



15th century cesspool, made from horse or bovine bone. The wrist protector a long piece of bone with a strap attached to it. These wrist protectors protect the arm against the recoil of a bow string while shooting with a longbow. Longbows were owned by the elite during these times, so we can assume that this person was a member of that class.

Medieval Buildings

In the middle ages people were building their homes with older techniques such as with wood, branches, reeds and clay; the brick that the Romans had introduced was out of the picture for a long time. Only the monasteries of St. John, the Dominicans and the Carmelites, the St. Bavo Church and the Beguinage Chapel were (partly) made of stone.

From the end of the 13th Century, more buildings were being built with stone, but only the wealthiest merchants and nobles could afford stone, or even partly stone, dwellings.

11. Floor tiles

1300-1400, Saint Bavo Church
Part of a mosaic floor with broken tiles from a predecessor of the Sint Bavo Church has been found. Floors with broken tiles were especially common in the 14th century, in important ecclesiastical and secular buildings. The lead glaze of almost all tiles has largely worn away due to access. These tiles were probably laid in a decorative pattern. Most tiles have been damaged by fire on the top side.

12. Floor tiles

1300-1400, Gravinnesteeg



13. Floor tile of noble house or convent

1300-1400, Barteljorisstraat
Probably from a monastery or noble residence.

14. Decorative pin

circa 1500, Antoniestraat

15. Chess pieces

1200-1300, Grote Markt
These rare chess pieces of a rook and a king were found along with a pottery shard from the 13th century. The pieces are 3.5 cm high and are decorated with engraved lines and circle. A piece of cannon bone from a medium-sized animal was used for the round tower. The king is made from a rib. He has an elongated head with two eyes, a hat and hair on the back of the head.



16. Dice

1600-1700, Koolsteeg and Spaarnwouderstraat

17. Wooden flute

1450-1500, Kokstraat
This wooden flute has three holes and is played with one hand, the other hand hit a drum with a stick. The combination of melody and rhythm was ideally suited to accompany dances. The flute was also used to strike the drum from time to time, the underside therefore shows signs of wear. The flute is made of elderwood, a type of wood that is easy to work with. So far, just over twenty of these flutes have been found in the Netherlands, all in cesspools.

Highly decorated pottery

In the course of the 13th century there was the so-called "highly decorated pottery", a luxury product at the time. The pottery has a red, brown, yellow or green coloured surface. Characteristic is the use of two or more embellishment techniques. Most of the highly decorated objects are pitchers. Jugs with sculpted faces, the so-called "face jugs", were the most popular. More research needs to be done, but Haarlem appears to be the only known production centre of this material in the County of Holland so far.

18. Jug with ladies' decoration

1350-1400, Frankestraat
This jug was found in a potter's waste. It is a semi-finished product because the pot is not yet decorated with color, like the jugs below (20).

19. Jug with violin player decoration

1350-1400, Frankestraat
This jug was found in a potter's waste. It is a semi-finished product because the pot is not yet decorated with colour, like the jugs below (20).

20. Highly decorated jugs

1350-1400, Frankestraat

21. Beakers

1375-1425, Damstraat, Koningstraat and Lange Begijnestraat
These three thin, fine glass beakers are very fragile and it is therefore remarkable that they have been found in this condition. They are the oldest known glasses that have been excavated in Haarlem so far. The two thicker glasses are so-called "mageleins", drinking bowls that came on the table from the end of the 14th century.

Monasteries

In the 15th Century, monasteries were founded on any undeveloped areas; in the end there were twenty monastic complexes which

covered more than ten percent of the surface of the city. The city council was unhappy with the number of monasteries in the area; the monks also fell outside the jurisdiction and taxes of the city.

22. Wooden cups and spoon / wooden bowls and spoon

1450-1525, Vleeshal, Grote Markt
These wooden objects were found in a waste pit that probably belonged to the Carmelite monastery.

Expansion by embankments and fill layers

All over Haarlem city centre you can find placements and embankments. The city had to fill in the river's outer curve that was close to the centre to keep the water at bay. Archaeological research has shown that the Kleine Houtstraat and the Lange Veerstraat functioned as a dike amongst other areas.

Human presence in the landscape is often associated with a lot of waste, which we can see in the elevation layers. Many objects emerge, including residual products, discarded consumer goods, and last but not least, excrement. Waste flows were on the city people's minds in the late middle ages,

especially due to the increase in population. Waste pits were common from the prehistoric times to the 14th Century, in which we find remains of faeces, household goods, and kitchen waste.



The cesspool

The first cesspools are constructed at the beginning of the 14th century. In the centuries that followed, hundreds were built in courtyards, yards and backyards. A cesspool was often connected to a toilet via a chute.

Upstairs, at the beginning of the chute, a wooden house had been built, called a secret or private. Only in the 19th century did the first sewers arrive and the cesspool gradually disappears.

A cesspool is an important source of information about daily life in the past and therefore a real "treasure trove" for archaeologists. In recent years, more than four hundred have been found in the city in the past thirty years.

The number of cesspools is exceptional compared to many other places in the Netherlands. In cities such as Amersfoort, Eindhoven, Gouda and Groningen, for example, hardly any cesspools have been found.

23. Pewter dishes

1400-1425, House of the Cleves
During the excavation of Huis ter Klef Castle, 23 tin plates were found in a latrine cooker. The plates were folded in half to fit in the tube. They are 24.5 centimetres in diameter and have the Cleve family coat of arms on the rim. We don't know why the dishes were thrown in the chute. But the fact that it ended up folded in half in such a place suggests that they had to be hidden.

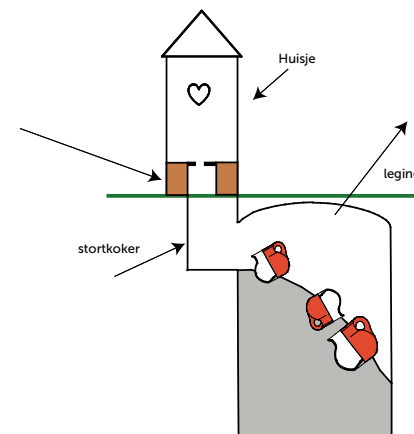


24. Chamber pots

1400-1500, Korte Begijnenstraat
1450-1550, Gravinnesteeg
The chamber pot, also called night mirror, is mainly intended for use at night, in case of emergency when you do not want to go outside in the dark and the cold. All sorts of pots and buckets are used to collect the "night trash" and then throw it into the cesspool during the day. The first potties specially made for that purpose are from around 1375. The oldest chamber pots are made of unglazed earthenware. The pottery is not very waterproof and liquids are quickly absorbed into the walls, making the pots very smelly.

25. Human coprolites (faeces)

1600-1700, Kokstraat
A cesspool contained human excrement and household waste. Sometimes those human excrement has been preserved by being fossilized like these "petrified" turds.



SHOWCASE 3



Medieval high time of sheets, beer, shoes and vessels (1350-1560)

Haarlem grew in the 14th century and the beginning of the 15th century from a trading post to an industrial and industrial city. The three major new urban expansions from that time had considerably increased the area of the city. In 1422, Haarlem was a densely populated city with an area of thirty hectares and approximately eight thousand inhabitants. The city council had city walls, gates and a moat constructed. It was a time-consuming and expensive job to realize these fortifications, with a circumference of no less than four kilometers.

Excise letters give a good picture of the flourishing industry and industry, including shipbuilding, the beer industry and the textile industry that made Haarlem great. Excavated ovens, yards and textile remains bear witness to this flourishing trade and industry. The numerous, excavated shoes and skeletons bring us closer to the Haarlemmer and his everyday life in the last period of the Middle Ages.

Flourishing period of the Haarlem trade and industry (1350-1450)

Industries that made Haarlem great included shipbuilding, the linen and cloth industry, the beer industry and potteries.

Ship-building

History does not tell where exactly the shipyards were located, sources from the 14th century only mention that they were on the periphery of the city. It is not surprising that the yards were mainly outside the city. Like many other industries and industries, shipbuilding posed a risk of fire, odors and noise pollution.

There were several yards for the new construction of small ships for inland shipping, short sea shipping and long sea shipping. Between 1470 and 1499, production in Haarlem was 500 ships. In the 16th century, 40 ships a year were built in the Haarlem yards, in the peak year of 1570 no fewer than 51 ships. The customers came from home and abroad.

From an archaeological point of view, few remains of shipbuilding have been found so far. Shipbuilding remnants mainly consist of organic materials, such as wood. Wood, like metal, is a material that is poorly preserved in the soil. Nevertheless, a few clues have been found in recent years, for example, part of a shipyard was found on Scheepsmakersdijk.

1. Caulking iron or caulking iron / caulking iron

14th and 15th century, Antoniestraat
These objects come from shipbuilding. Since the transition from the dugout canoe to multi-part vessels, the shipbuilder must be able to make a watertight hull. Since the 9th century, "embroidered work" has been used in Northwest Europe to seal seams in wooden vessels. Tar paper, animal hair or moss is pressed into the cracks or seams between two planks. All this is held together by caulking irons.

2. Chisel / chisel

11600-1700, Raamsteeg

3. Iron nails / iron nails

1600-1700, Raamsteeg

Beer

In the Middle Ages, almost everyone drank beer. It was the popular drink, there was no good alternative. Drinking water was of poor quality and, like milk, unsanitary, wine was too expensive and coffee and tea were not available yet. Beer was easy and cheap to produce and less risky to health because the water needed was boiled. The alcohol percentage was a lot lower than nowadays, around 0.5%.

In the 13th century it still concerned a small number of breweries, the beer that was produced was mainly intended for the local and regional market. But the city council soon began to encourage large-scale beer production.

Most beer breweries were located along the Spaarne and the Bakenessergracht. A good waterway connection was important for the supply of fresh water and the ingredients, but also for the transport of the beer barrels. The Haarlem beer was also very popular outside of Haarlem because of its high quality. In many cities in Holland and Zeeland, Brabant and Flanders, the brew was liked to be drunk. The greatest heyday of Haarlem beer was in the first half of the 16th century. Around 1500 the city had no fewer than 120 breweries with an average annual production of three million liters of beer.

4. Shovel bucket / container

1425-1500, Lange Begijnestraat

5. Pointed nose jug / face jug

1425-1475, Gravinnesteeg

The pointed nose jug is a pitcher for beer and owes its name to the pointed face with a pointed nose and beard on the shoulder of the jug. They are the forerunners of the bearded man jars that are adorned with faces and

long wavy beards. From 1475 these jugs were mainly made in Raeren (Belgium) and Aachen (Germany).

6. Bearded man / bellamine jug

1550-1600, Gravinnesteeg

7. Stop / stopper

1300-1400, Gravinnesteeg

This stopper was put in a hole in a beer or wine barrel.

8. Bronze faucet / faucet

11525-1575, Gravinnesteeg

9. Bronze faucet / faucet

1550-1675, Bakenessergracht

10. Glass

1550-1675, Raamsteeg

11. Glass

1550-1675, Raamsteeg

12. Pass glass / bear glass

1575-1650, Raamsteeg

A pass glass was distinguished by its special shape. The elongated, high glass was provided with horizontal glass threads that were more or less equidistant from each other. Pass glasses are depicted in paintings and engravings, usually as part of a drinking game: one had to try to drink in one gulp to exactly the next. If that did not work, the next pass had to be made. This game could lead to very drunken scenes and was undoubtedly accompanied by great hilarity.

13. Pass glass / bear glass

1600-1650, Koningstraat

14. Glass

1600-1650, Koningstraat

Textile industry

Around 1380 the first shoemakers and tanners settled in the area around the current Voldersgracht, then still called

Schoenmakerssloot. The city council designated this western part of the city as an area for environmentally unfriendly companies that produced a lot of waste and stench. That is why weavers soon came here and fullers with their laundries.

Due to the arrival of the Flemish, and later also Brabant and Walloon people, the cloth industry in Haarlem increased at the end of the 16th century. In 1596, for example, there were 4,000 looms, employing 12,000 people.

Haarlem linen had a very good (inter) national reputation. It was especially popular because it had been bleached so beautifully. From all over Europe, the elite sent the grayed laundry to Haarlem to have it made white again. The demand was so great that the Haarlemse Bleek is carried out in the fields far beyond the city.



15. Legs bobbin lace / lace bobbins

1650-1750, De Witstraat and Lange Hofstraat
Bobbins were used to make lace for hats, collars and cuffs. To be able to make lace, threads, a cushion and pins were needed in addition to the bobbins.



16. Thread spool / bobbin

1650-1700, Lange Hofstraat

17. Leg knot / button

1600-1700, Spaarnwouderstraat

18. Thimble / thimble

1600-1650, Ravelingsteeg

19. Spinstone / spindle whorl

1400-1450, Burgwal

20. Needle case / pinboxes

1600-1700, Spaarnwouderstraat

1650-1750, Bakenessergracht

Pins / pins

1650-1750, Bakenessergracht

21. Piece of wool fabric

End of the 16th century, "t Krom

22. Cloth seals / hallmarks for textile

1600-1700

The coat of arms of Haarlem is on the bobbin. A sheet seal was a label that was sealed to the fabric to indicate quality, quantity, or origin. The lead guaranteed that a batch of (sheet) fabric had been inspected and fulfilled certain conditions. These stamps had a house brand, often also the coat of arms of the city. Sometimes excavated textile lead even has a piece of sheet on it.

23. Cloth seal pliers or seal pliers / stamp tongs

1600-1700, Spaarne

A lead was squeezed shut with these pliers. This bob, for example, hung on cloth (fabric) as a quality mark. The image of these pliers shows the coat of arms of Haarlem. Next to it is an impression of the pliers. A negative shape has been made of the seal stamp. In this negative form a positive print has been made to make the seal and coat of arms of Haarlem clearly visible.

24. Majolica plate / majolica plate

1575-1600, Frankestraat

This plate shows a person with a "millstone collar". Haarlem weavers specialized in the manufacture of Cambrai cloth, a fine linen fabric. The famous 'millstone collars' were made from this fabric, which became very popular from the second half of the 16th century under the influence of the fashion of the Spaniards. The first millstone collars were stiff and pleated regularly, later they were worn looser and messier, especially among young, fashionable men.



RIGHT

From tanning to shoes

As mentioned, tanners and shoemakers settled around 1380 in the area around the current Voldersgracht, then still called Schoenmakerssloot. Shoemakers made all kinds of leather shoes and sold them locally. Other leather products such as handbags, pouches, saddles, belts and knife sheaths were sold at weekly and annual fairs. During excavations in the city center, many shoes and other leather objects have been found in medieval waste layers.

1. Bird shoe / shoe

circa 1375, Gravinnesteeg

A piece of leather was found in a medieval embankment layer; the top of a shoe from the end of the 14th century. The sides, heel and top are made of openwork leather. There is a bird on the nose of the shoe. This bird and other decorations are visible because a top layer of leather has been cut away. No such relief decoration has been found on shoes before. Only once before, in the Netherlands, in Dordrecht, a shoe was found with a bird gouged out in the same way. Such a beautiful piece was not an everyday shoe and probably for special occasions for a well-to-do lady or gentleman.

2. Beak shoe / shoe

1450-1500, Grote Markt

3. Clog / clog

1500-1550, Korte Begijnesteeg

4. Plates / words slipper

1400-1450, Grote Markt

Overshoes with a flat wooden sole.

Potters, their ovens and their waste

Another craft and an important industry in Haarlem was the pottery industry. The excavated shrapnel material shows that local pottery was made from the very beginning of Haarlem. The large amounts of pottery waste tell us where the pottery companies were located.

At the beginning of the late Middle Ages, cooking pots were mainly made of ball pot pottery: practical and simple pottery, often with broom strokes or finger smears on the outside. (see showcase 2) The ball pot pottery gradually disappeared and was replaced by red and gray fired pottery, which had many more shapes and functions. The red-fired pottery was in the beginning with a little, but later completely glazed. This made it waterproof and less sensitive to dirt. Gray fired pottery did not have this and therefore disappeared in the course of the 15th century.

5. Colander / strainer

circa 1650, Spaarnwouderstraat

6. Cooking pot / cooking pot

Circa 1650, Little Holy Land

Cooking pots (jokes) were usually put in the smoldering coals of the fireplace, so they are often blackened on the underside. They have three legs that make it easier for them to stand up.

7. Baking pan and leftover food / frying pan

1375-1450, Anthoniestraat

These flat pans with a handle are used for

baking cakes, eggs or other dishes. From the mid-13th century, the pans have a relatively deep, hollow handle. In the course of the 14th century the stems flatten.

Vegetable residues, such as seeds, seeds and pollen grains, are kept reasonably well in the bear of a cesspool, due to the oxygen-poor conditions. In order to be able to investigate these remains as well as possible, the soil is sieved from a cesspool. All material, large and small, remains on the sieve, including seeds and kernels. Seeds and kernels, bone and shell remains can say a lot about the food that people ate and about the local vegetation of plants and trees. Sometimes even the method of preparation of the food can be determined.

8. Grease trap / container to collect dripping fat

1300-1500, Lange Begijnstraat

The grease trap is in front of the fire. It collects the fat from the roast that is roasted on top.

The fat can be poured into a smaller pan through the gutter. After use, it can become hung by the eye.

An end to flowering (1450-1560)

In the 15th century, life was anything but quiet and peaceful. The Dutch cities were involved in, among other things, the Hoekse and Kabeljauwse disputes, a war that had started in 1345 and would last a century and a half. These disputes caused turbulent periods. For example, Haarlem, on the side of the Cods, was besieged in 1426 by the Hoekse Jacoba of Bavaria, countess of Holland and Zeeland. Natural stone bullets that they fired at the city with catapults have been found during excavations.

From time to time there were threats of a different nature, such as that of the plague. The Middle Ages regularly had periods when the plague broke out on a large scale and caused many victims. Large city fires also regularly took place, which sometimes destroyed large parts of the city.

Guest houses, courtyards and monasteries

Due to the bad economic situation, a growing number of people had to rely on charity. From the 14th century onwards, spiritual institutions, the rich bourgeoisie and the government were involved in this. Eight hospitals were founded in Haarlem between 1350 and 1450, in addition to the existing Leproshuis and the Ganggolfsgasthuis, which was founded at the end of the 13th century.



The original function of guest houses was to provide accommodation for travelers and foreigners. For example, the Ganggolfsgasthuis was located outside the city near the city gate to provide shelter for anyone looking for a safe haven for the night. Gradually the hospitals developed into hospitals or courtyards. In a hospital people were only offered temporary shelter and stayed together in halls, in a courtyard residents were permanently established in their own rooms. Courtyards were founded by wealthy Haarlemmers who tried to fight poverty by giving poor elderly people a well-groomed old age, and sometimes also underprivileged young people, such as brewers' maids and craft boys.

Not only did the charities grow in number, but more monasteries were also added. They were cut off from the outside world by a one and a half to two meter high wall and the monks were largely self-reliant between those walls. In addition to the monastery building

with library, dining hall and dormitory and a chapel, they also had a (vegetable) garden and orchard, bakery and brewery, bleaching fields, workshops, sheds and a cemetery at their disposal. They often owned lands elsewhere.

9. Statuette of a monk / statue of a monk

1300-1500, Vleeshal, Grote Markt

On hat and coat

Badges were small, inexpensive badges that were mass-produced in the Middle Ages. They were very popular and worn a lot. There are badges with religious images, for example of saints, but also with more worldly or historical images. There are even badges that have an erotic touch. Pins were worn on hats and cloaks. Pilgrims collected the badges on their long journeys to religious sites. That is why they are also called pilgrim badges.



10. Badge / insignia

1450-1500, 't Krom

The pelican symbolized the suffering of Christ. Legend has it that a pelican pierced her own breast to feed her hungry offspring with blood. As a result, the pelican brought her offspring to life. Christ's sacrifice, giving his blood and life, is expressed through the pelican.

11. Badge / insignia

1400-1450, 't Krom

This pin may have had a religious significance. The rooster is a symbol for Jesus Christ, as the conqueror of the power of darkness. The rooster is also a symbol of the apostle Peter,

who betrayed Christ before the rooster crowed three times.

12. Badge / insignia

1350-1400, "t Krom

This ampoule certainly indicates pilgrimage. A coat of arms is depicted on the convex front and a coat of arms on the back. Two eyelets on the top of the ampoule have broken off. It is not clear what was in this ampoule, but usually these types of ampoules were filled with sand or dust from a particular shrine. It could also contain moisture from a grave or tomb or oil or water from a church or sanctuary.

13. Reliquary / relic container

1650-1700, Gedempte Oude Gracht

There appears to be small hooks on one side that may be used to clamp an object in the inner ring,

Pipe horse figurines

Figurines of pipe clay and terracotta are regularly found in excavations. Pipe statues or "devotion statues" are small objects made in molds. In the 15th century, the large-scale production of pipe figurines started and the popularity rose to great heights. This was because a more individual religious experience arose during this time.

Devotion statues were used for prayer, as well as decoration and in some cases as toys. The objects were seen as the apparition of the saint they represent. The believer addressed the image in his prayer as if it were the saint himself. Most of them functioned on small altars in the house, where the residents performed their prayers. Maria was by far the most imagined person.

The small size made the figurines suitable to wear in or on clothing, as a talisman against all kinds of mischief. They also served as merchandise or souvenirs from pilgrimage sites, from where they were distributed throughout Europe by pilgrims, merchants and guild members.

14. Statuette of a monk / statue of a

monk

1300-1500, town hall

Almost complete pipe horse statue of a figure dressed in a loose-fitting habit with an open book in his hands. It is a reading monk in habit. Because it was found on the site of the former Dominican Monastery, it might be Saint Dominic?

15. Pipe clay saint statues / votive statues

Collection Friedrich

These figurines are different representations of Christ, Mary with Christ as a child and unidentifiable saints.

SHOWCASE 4



Well and well of cannon balls, gardens and platels (1560-1700)

The 16th century is a troubled time of political and religious strife. Haarlem reached an all-time low when the Spaniards besieged the city and overpowered it after protracted resistance. A castle was blown up and the city burned. Plague and famine ravaged the Haarlemmers even more. Religious differences created tensions and led to a new state religion. After all the misery, new times seemed to dawn at the end of the 16th century. The economy flourished and the city could be rebuilt. The future seemed to be a bit brighter for Haarlem.

The Siege of Haarlem (1572-1573)

The Siege of Haarlem is a disaster that has captured the imagination for centuries. It was

also followed with great interest elsewhere in the country and in Europe during the siege itself. Haarlem was seen as a militarily weak city in the 16th century. The city walls were outdated and poorly maintained, the land around the city could not be flooded and there were sheltered places everywhere for the enemy to entrench. The new combat methods were also followed with great interest. The defenders waged a kind of guerrilla war and the Spaniards tried to undermine the Haarlem fortresses by digging tunnels and blowing them up with gunpowder. A tiny Dutch town fights against the great, powerful Spanish Empire, how would that end?

For the first few days, the Spaniards fired at the Haarlem city walls and gates with no fewer than fourteen cannons for two days. Remnants of this bombing and the later shelling have been found all over the city center. Dozens of cannonballs have been excavated, especially at locations on the north side of the city.

The siege went reasonably well for the people of Haarlem as long as supplies to the city could continue. But the loss of the battle on the Haarlemmermeer on March 29, 1573 was the beginning of the end. Amsterdam ships closed the Haarlemmermeer, making Haarlem inaccessible for the supply of food, artillery and other material.

There was a great famine and there was a shortage of ammunition. On July 13, the city surrendered after a tough negotiation of the conditions for capitulation. The looting of the city and the massacre of the bourgeoisie was bought off. Haarlem had to pay a ransom of 240,000 guilders, an astronomical amount at the time.

1. Spanish helmet / Spanish helmet 1572-1578, Spaarne

This Spanish helmet from the period of the 80 years war was found in the Spaarne. The helmet most likely ended up in the water

during the siege of Haarlem (1572-1573) or shortly afterwards. The helmet has decoration in the form of small roses.

The helmet consists of two parts that are attached to each other at the top of the crest by means of a folded edge. This shape is known under the name morion: the typical Spanish spherical helmet with an upright comb and no visor.

2. Cannon balls / canon balls 1572-1573



Golden times for the city (1580-1700)

After all the misery of war, famine, plague and city fire, a period of construction and growth began for Haarlem. Many refugees and immigrants from the south came to the Spaarnestad and brought the cloth industry back to prosperity, among other things. The population grew steadily from the end of the 16th century, partly due to the large flow of immigrants. Just after the siege there were about 18,000 Haarlemmers, in 1622 there were already almost 40,000.

With increasing prosperity, the city could be expanded and embellished. For example,



within the city districts were built up and a new urban expansion outside the walls (Nieuwstad) increased the total city surface by almost half.

Existing buildings were renovated and new buildings were erected everywhere, often of great allure and according to the latest trends. Prosperity and the increase in trade and passenger traffic demanded new connections. This created a large network of inland shipping and barge shipping.

For a pleasant stay, the elite created prestigious gardens behind their houses and in the green areas around the city. For ordinary Haarlemmers, vegetable gardens were outside the city walls.

3. Bird cage / bird cage

Riviervischmarkt, 1500-1600

Has this bird cage housed a songbird or a special exotic one and was it perhaps hanging in the garden? Bird song was an important part of the atmosphere in the garden. But bird cages with finches, for example, were also hanging in the house, to have the sound of the garden inside. Eating and drinking bowls of glass and earthenware were placed in the cages.



Pottery by Willem Janszoon Verstraeten

Not only the Haarlem beer, the sheets and the bleached laundry went far beyond the national borders, the Haarlem pottery was also world famous. In the 17th century, Haarlem was an important producer of luxury earthenware such as majolica and faience earthenware.

Potter Willem Janszoon Verstraeten was the most famous producer. He offered the Haarlem city council to start a 'Geleijer Plateelbakkerije'. That would boost the economy of the city and the administration was interested in that. Verstraeten received a piece of land on the Begijnhof plus a 1,000 guilders subsidy to set up his company. The final company had 7 ovens and 3 mills and offered employment to 40 to 50 servants.

Verstraeten imitated Italian majolica and Chinese porcelain that was in great demand. Today we find his products all over the world in museum collections and in excavations. For example, the oldest pottery shard attributed to Verstraeten has been found in Japan. Research has shown that Verstraeten's 20-centimeter table and breakfast plates were his most popular sales item.

4. Weapon board / plate

1625-1650, De Witstraat
Majolica, attributed to Verstraeten.

5. Plate with putto, globe and crab rim / plate with putto decoration

1625-1650, Bakenessergracht
Majolica, attributed to Verstraeten.

6. Fragment of a bowl / bowl with lying putto

1645-1555
Faience, attributed to Verstraeten.

7. Fragment of a plate / plate fragment

1645-1555
Faience by Verstraeten with grotesques.

8. Plate / plate

1500-1525, Guest house
Italian majolica from Montelupo

9. Plate / plate

1500-1600, Lange Hofstraat
Italian majolica from Montelupo. This plate is decorated with Arabic motifs, the so-called arabesque.

10. Faience plate / plate

1650-1700, Bakenessergracht

11. Majolica dish / bowl

1675-1725, Wilsonplein
Lead and tin glaze with purple and yellow painting, unicorn in landscape with zigzag edge.

12. Crack porcelain dish / dish

1600-1650, Gravinnesteeg

13. Porcelain foot cup / porcelain cup

1600-1650, Gedempte Oude Gracht
Clay pipes / clay pipes
In addition to eating and drinking, smoking was also an everyday activity. The oldest mention of tobacco use in the Netherlands dates back to 1580. From 1615 onwards, smoking increased rapidly in size and another 15 years later it has become a habit in all walks of life.

The English businessman R. Fell made a tour of the Netherlands in 1800 and visited various cities, including Haarlem. He described various subjects, such as Dutch neatness and clothing. But what he did not appreciate was the many pipe smoking: "... it is impossible to go in a coffeehouse in the morning, even at an early hour, if a few guests are assembled, without being offended with the fumes of tabac".

The fact that there was a lot of smoking and that the pipes were regularly replaced by a new one is underlined by the large numbers of pipes and pipe stems that are excavated in Haarlem.

Clay pipes are a good means of dating

archaeological traces. Pipes have a short lifespan, the long thin stems were very fragile and easy to date. They often have a mark that points to the pipe maker and the pipe shape changes over time. The head was small and stocky in the 17th century, then funnel-shaped and by the end of the 18th century large and ovoid.

14. Pipes / Pipes

1610-1890, Spaarne and Spaanwouderweg
In the first half of the 17th century, tobacco pipe makers are known in cities such as Amsterdam, Leiden, Gouda, Enhuizen and Gorinchem. A few pipe makers were also working in Haarlem, but this industry never grew very large here. Later production was mainly concentrated in Gorinchem and Gouda.

15. Spittoon / spittoon

1600-1700, Beeksteeg
Tobacco was not only used in a pipe, it was also chewed. When chewing, the excess saliva and mucus had to be spit out now and then, eventually the chewed tobacco itself too. Before that there was a special object, the spittoon. The word spittoon is derived from the Portuguese "cuspidor" which means spittoon. The word and use of a pot for spitting came to the Netherlands through the personnel of the Dutch East India Company.

The other side of the golden age

All that prosperity and gold shine might have been reserved for the city and the elite, most Haarlemmers had to toil hard every day to keep themselves alive. Small craftsmen and laborers were generally poor despite their hard work. They lived in districts such as the Kamp and around the Volders and Raamgracht. A large part of the poorer population also lived in the Scheepsmakerskwartier and the eastern part of the Burgwal. The poorest Haarlemmers sought shelter in the spaces under the vaults of the city walls.





Common provincial city (1700-1927)

In the course of the 18th century, the Netherlands lost its economic lead. The textile industry collapsed under foreign competition and the potters also had a very difficult time for that reason. Everyone wanted the new factory-made English products. Crises regularly occurred in national politics, such as the wars with England. In trade and shipping, that country was now the emerging superpower, which caused tensions with the Republic.

Dilapidated provincial town

These developments were also felt in Haarlem. Due to the decline of Haarlem's industry and industry, employment fell and people moved away. The French occupation at the end of the 18th century did not do any good for the decline of the city.

In 1622 Haarlem still had exactly 39,445 inhabitants, in 1700 there were 33,000 and in 1750 that number had fallen further to 27,000. Around 1800 there were only 21,000 Haarlem residents and in 1815 even only 17,432 inhabitants. That is about the same as after the dramatic siege of Haarlem in the 16th century. Many houses were empty and fell into disrepair, entire blocks had to be demolished and streets were closed or demolished. Between 1734 and 1807, no fewer than 1,200 houses were demolished.

1. British pottery, cups and saucer /

British pottery
Grote Markt 16, 1780 - 1820

2. Coffee pot / coffee pot
1700-1800, De Witstraat



3. Cup / cup
1800-1900, Kokstraat
Besides coffee and tea, people also drank a lot of beer and wine. There were ordinary earthenware mugs and cups for this, but also more luxurious ones such as glass and pewter cups, sometimes beautifully decorated.

4. Tin cup / tin beaker
1668-1725, Wilsonsplein
A tin cup emerged from a cesspool. Metal objects were usually not thrown into cesspools because they were a precious material and could be melted down. This cup, with fine engraving, was still in good condition and hardly affected. The decoration consists of flowers, tendrils and doves with a twig between the beak, usually a symbol of peace. A richly decorated pewter cup like this one will certainly not have been on the table in every household.

Children's games
Games are timeless. Some have changed or disappeared over the centuries, new games have been added. Nevertheless, there are also games that have stood the test of time with

flying colors and are regularly all the rage. In the Haarlem soil we find all kinds of toys from earlier times, such as marbles, bouncing, skittles and spinning tops.

5. Bird whistles / bird whistles
1600-1700, Nassaulaan
These whistles were sold in the market for bird hunting and as toys for the children. By filling and blowing them with water you can imitate organ sounds. They are therefore also called water whistles. On the belly of the bird is a small piece of white clay with a yellow glaze edge. It seems likely that this is an eyelet that has fallen down during manufacture.

6. Marbles / marbles
1600-1800
Marbles have been around for centuries. Marbles were found in an Egyptian children's grave from the 4th century BC and marbles were also known to the Greeks and Romans. Marbles are often found in excavations. They are made of pottery, glass or metal. Medieval images show children playing marbles, in which marbles - called choice or kuysel in those days - have to roll over the ground in a dug hole or hit other marbles. Children's games per month are distributed in a small number of medieval books of hours. It also shows when the children would play marbles: the months of March and September.

7. Snorrebot / bone to make noise with
1400-1500, Burgwal
A mustache bone is a small pig bone in which a hole has been drilled. A rope was tied into a loop through this hole. By grasping the ends of the rope and swinging the bone with the rope between the hands, the rope is wound up. By then pulling it, the string twists and this causes the bone to make a buzzing or whirring sound.

8. Spinning top / spinning top
1375-1475, Lange Begijnestraat and Spaarne
These tops belong to the most famous types: the floating top. "Spinning" is a game that

has been played by people of all cultures for centuries. In the Greek Thebes, for example, a toll has been excavated from 1250 BC. Due to the lack of paving, no troling was done on the streets in the Middle Ages. Children spun in the church, on the hard stone tombstones of the cemetery or, if it had frozen, on the ice.

9. Knucklebones / bones
Bikkelen is an ancient game that was played in almost the same form all over the world. From the Egyptian, Greek and Roman times, for example, there are knucklebones or representations of girls who are tough on them. It was a popular activity from the Middle Ages to the 18th century. Four knucklebones and a knuckle ball were needed for the knuckle-knuckle. A real knucklebone is made from the ankle bone of a sheep's hind leg.

First a number of knucklebones are placed on the ground, after which a small ball is thrown into the air. The game consists of the art of making as many different 'figures' (actions) with the knucklebones as possible before the ball hits the ground. For example turning around or picking up as many knucklebones as possible.

Besides Verstraeten, beer and sheets and there turned out to be another famous Haarlem product

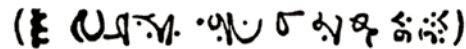
Haarlem oil / Harlem oil
Another Haarlem product that was world famous and can be found in excavations all over the world is Haarlemmerolie. The product was put together in 1696 by schoolteacher Claes Tilly. Although research has shown that such a remedy was known before it was made in Haarlem, Tilly is still seen by many as the inventor. Haarlemmer oil comes in a small bottle and can be drunk or smeared on the skin. Haarlem oil was touted as a medicine against almost all prevalent ailments and diseases. The

composition is secret, but in any case consists of terebint oil, herbs and sulfur. Its cold-expelling agent made it widely used by sailors and missionaries who made the oil famous in much of Europe and far beyond. The bottles are still available today at certain drugstores and pharmacies.

**10. Bottles, C. de Koning Tilly / bottles Harlem oil
Brass stamp with secret writing / stamp with secret writing**

Haarlem ca 1908. After original from 1749-1750
Donated by: R.A.E.B. van Dobben,
Former director of the Oprechte
Haarlemmerolie factory C. de Koning Tilly

Because it was so well known and loved, Haarlem oil was often copied. On the label of the real Haarlemmerolie there is a line with strange characters similar to Arabic script, followed by the text: 'And so that no one is deceived, he signs his letter like this'



Because the makers of the counterfeit bottles copied the first line on their label, but not the signature in the for them incomprehensible strange signs, it became easy to see which product was the original and which was the counterfeit. The indefinable signs were deciphered in 2003 by the Archeologisch Werkgroep Haarlem. It says: 'Inv. Master C.T.' or: invented by master Claes Tilly.

Factories and new inventions

After the French period, Haarlem became a quiet, official provincial town with the arrival of soldiers and the judiciary. Industrialization now also continued well in the Spaarnestad. First came the factories for textiles and for the gas supply in the city. After that more heavy industry arose, for example the Royal factory of carriages and railway wagons J.J. Beijnes, cocoa factory Droste and crane factory Figee. The medieval fortifications were destroyed by hammers, factories and new infrastructure

took their place. The first railway in the Netherlands was built, as well as water pipes, sewers and adequate street lighting. The population of Haarlem, which continued to decline for a long time, was on the rise again after the middle of the 19th century. The steadily growing number of people led the city council to build villa parks and working-class neighborhoods and then to annex parts of surrounding municipalities.



11. Liqueur bottle in the shape of a duck / liquor bottle

1600-1700, Spaarnwouderstraat

12. Kuttrolf bottle / Kuttrolf bottle

1650-1675, Lange Hofstraat
Kuttrolf is the name for a variety of bottle types with narrow and often composed of several tubes, straight or twisted neck. Kuttrolfen were widespread from late Roman times well into the 17th century. The shape is probably of Eastern origin. These bottles are likely to be drunk, although the liquid will appear only drop by drop.

13. Ring beaker / beaker

1580-1600, Lange Hofstraat

14. Lamp, bottles and spoons / lamp, bottles and spoons

20th century, Gravinnesteeg

15. Lid ointment jar / lid or ointment jar

circa 1900, Ravelingsteeg

16. Cup / beaker

1700-1800, De Witstraat

17. Whiskey bottle "VAT 69" / whiskey bottle

20th century, Spaarnwouderstraat

18. Gum bottle / glue bottle

20th century, Spaarnwouderstraat

19. Bicycle plates / bicycle plates

1935-1939, Gierstraat

20. Pack of cigarettes "AMATEURS" cigarette case

1940-1945, Gierstraat

