



church Bakenesserkerk on your right. The steeple, which was restored in 1972, closely resembles the current steeple on the **Oude Bavokerk**, which you can see behind you. During the construction of the steeple on the St. Bavokerk, the material was found to be too heavy, causing the church to creak and a column to lean. On the advice of a Flemish expert, the steeple was dismantled and replaced with a new, lighter steeple made of wood with lead cladding. The fragmented remains of the stone steeple were used to raise the level of the churchyard next to the St. Bavokerk. The larger pieces of stone were used to construct a steeple on the old Bakenesserkerk in 1550 or thereabouts.

Continue the walking tour by taking the first street on the left, **Korte Begijnestraat**. On your left, you will see almost immediately a brown wooden door that leads to the newest 'hofje' (almshouse) in Haarlem, the **Johannes Enschedéhof**, which was completed in 2007. A hofje is a courtyard surrounded by buildings, formerly intended to house the poor. Adjacent to this hofje is the Bakenesserkamer, which was founded in 1395 and is the oldest hofje that still exists in the Netherlands. The hofjes in Haarlem are generally open to the public from Monday to Saturday from 10:00 to 17:00. They are closed on Sundays and public holidays.

Via **Korte Begijnestraat** behind the Johannes Enschedéhof (straight on), or via **Wijde Appelaarsteeg** at the exit to the Bakenes hofje (right turn), you will arrive at **Lange Begijnestraat**. As you turn left and walk past the Toneelschuur theatre and the Philharmonie concert hall, you will gradually see the Grote Kerk, or St. Bavokerk, looming up ahead. At the **Klokhuisplein**, turn right and cross the Riviervischmarkt (the former fish market) in the direction of the statue of Laurens Janszoon Coster on the **Grote Markt**. According to the people of Haarlem, Laurens Janszoon Coster was the inventor of the printing press.

On the right, on the corner of **Grote Markt** and **Smedestraat**, is the **Hoofdwacht**. Traces in the brickwork on the side wall of this building indicate that it is one of the oldest buildings in Haarlem. The Hoofdwacht was built in the thirteenth century and served as the city hall until around 1350. The current name of the building, which means Main Guard, is derived from the fact that the building housed the civic guard after 1755.

Opposite the Hoofdwacht at the top of the St. Bavokerk, just below the steeple, there is a low loft that functioned as a guardhouse. The city militia stood guard there, and it is

presumed that there was a link between this guardhouse and the Hoofdwacht for security reasons. If a fire broke out in the city, a red flag was waved from this guardhouse and the city militia in the Hoofdwacht came into action. The guardhouse on the St. Bavokerk was used until 1914.

The **Grote Kerk** or **St. Bavokerk** is the largest church in Haarlem. It was built in 1479 on the spot where a smaller church stood before it burned down in the fourteenth century. What makes this church special is that no piles were used for the foundations of the building. The city of Haarlem was built on a raised sandbank, and thanks to this sandy base no piles were needed for the construction of the church.

The church used to be adorned with figures, but much of its splendour was destroyed during the 'Beeldenstorm' (the iconoclastic fury in the sixteenth century), after which the church came into the possession of the Protestants.

The St. Bavokerk is sometimes called 'Jan met de hoge schouders' (Jan with the tall shoulders), as the steeple is rather small in proportion to the rest of the building. The tombstones of Frans Hals and Pieter Teyler can be found in the church, which also contains the famous Christian Müller organ, the largest organ in the world. Mozart played this organ as a boy aged 10 while visiting the city with his father, a famous violin teacher who came to collect a book from printer Johan Enschedé, which described his own violin method. In those days, Enschedé was the only printer who could print manuscripts.



As you walk past the church, you will see on your left the **Vleeshal** (Meat Hall) at Grote Markt 18. This can be recognised by the stepped gable and the striking ornamentation. The city needed a meat hall, as the mushrooming population led to a growing demand for meat. In the seventeenth century, the city council commissioned city architect Lieven de Key to design a finely decorated building using the best materials. He used natural stone, which had to be imported from abroad, and adorned the building with the heads of sheep and oxen, reflecting the original function of the building. The Vleeshal was used primarily for meat trading.

You have now reached the end of this walking tour. *If you started at the VVV tourist information office, read on from the beginning of these directions until you get back to Verwulft.*

Colofon

Production and editing: City Marketing Haarlem

Design and print: BWS-Excelsior

(Changes with reservation, june 2009)



Monumental Haarlem

ANNO 1849



Walking tour taking in Haarlem monuments



The historical city centre of Haarlem is a treasure trove full of exceptional monuments. This walking tour takes you past magnificent monumental architecture and introduces you to many of the interesting, beautiful and surprising buildings in the city.

This route starts at the Grote Markt and takes about ninety minutes. (It is also possible to start the walking tour from the VVV tourist information office at Verwulft. In that case, the directions start from ***)

The **Grote Markt** (Great Market), previously called 't Sant, is the original centre of the city of Haarlem and is considered by many to be the most beautiful urban square in the Netherlands. This square owes its distinction and character largely to its historical buildings. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the square was even larger, as there were no buildings on the south side. In those days a gallows stood on 't Sant, jousting tournaments were held in the square and traders sold their wares.



Standing on the **Grote Markt** with your back to the Grote Kerk (Great Church), also known as the St. Bavokerk, you can see the building that is now the **city hall** of Haarlem. The hunting lodge of the Counts of Holland

originally stood on this spot. Count Floris V lived in the hunting lodge whenever he came to Haarlem to collect his taxes. His son William II preferred to live in The Hague and donated the remains of the lodge to the city. The wooden building was almost entirely destroyed by a fire in the city in the fourteenth century.

When the complex was rebuilt, it was used as the city hall. The current building dates from that period, with the famous Gravenzaal (Hall of Counts) now used as a wedding room. During that same period, the courthouse called the Vierschaar was built. This can be recognised by the four columns on the right façade of the building. In front of the Vierschaar was the scaffold on which justice was administered. The complex has been renovated several times over the centuries.



Walk down the street to the left of the city hall. This is **Koningstraat**. Halfway down this street on your left, number 37, is a baker's shop that was built in 1900. The stone above the shop

window depicts the sculptured figure of a baker. At the end of **Koningstraat**, diagonally opposite on the left at **Verwulft 11**, is the 'Monument van de Twintigste Eeuw' (Monument of the Twentieth Century) housing the **VVV Haarlem** tourist information office.



*** Cross **Gedempte Oude Gracht** and enter **Gierstraat**. To the left, on the corner of **Gierstraat** at number 3, is the chemist's shop **Drogisterij A.J. van der Pigge**. This can be recognised by the traditional 'gaper' (yawning figure)

above the entrance. This chemist's shop sells 'Haarlemmerolie' (Haarlem Oil), a centuries-old remedy said to cure all ailments. Van der Pigge is worth a visit simply due to its fascinating interior, which dates from 1849.

Walk on down **Gierstraat** and take the first turning on the right. Via **Breestraat** you will arrive at a small square where five streets converge, after which the neighbourhood 'De Vijfhoek' (Pentagon) is named. Cross the square and enter **Lange Raamstraat** on the left side. This leads to the **Nieuwe Kerkplein**. On this square is the first newly built Protestant church in Haarlem, the Nieuwe Kerk (New Church). The distinctive feature of this church is its striking Renaissance-style steeple, built between 1613 and 1616 by the Flemish city architect Lieven de Key.

This church stands on the former location of the St. Anna cloister. The steeple was built against the former Anna Chapel, which made way for the church in 1645. The church, designed by Jacob van Campen, and the steeple form a peculiar combination of two entirely different architectural styles.

Walk past the Nieuwe Kerk and take the first street on the left, **Korte Houtstraat**. This is one of the greenest streets in Haarlem thanks to the gardening skills of its residents.



At the end of this street, turn right into **Grote Houtstraat**. At the traffic lights, cross over the bridge called Grote Houtbrug and walk on via the **Houtplein** to the **Dreef**, a wide avenue lined with trees on both sides. At the end of this avenue you will see the Provinciehuys (the current County Hall) on the left. At the junction, turn left straight into **Paviljoenslaan**.

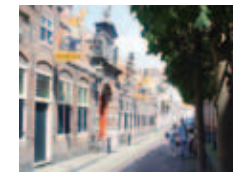
On your left, you will see the front of the **Provinciehuys** at **Dreef 3**. This was formerly the **Welgelegen Pavilion**. This pavilion was built at the end of the eighteenth century by Henri Hope, a prominent banker from Amsterdam. The house in neoclassical style served primarily as a storage place for his valuable collection of paintings and antiques. In 1808, Louis Napoleon purchased the Welgelegen Pavilion, which is why many people know it as his palace. After the period of French rule Queen Wilhelmina lived here, and since 1930 the pavilion has been the home of the

Noord-Holland provincial council.

If you stand with your back to the Welgelegen Pavilion, you will have a glorious view over the city park called the Haarlemmer Hout. This woodland is hundreds of years old but was redesigned in 1830 in the English country style by Haarlem landscape architect Zocher. About a hundred monumental trees can still be found in these woods.

Continue the walking tour with the Welgelegen Pavilion on your left and the Haarlemmer Hout on your right. Walk straight on towards the junction, then turn left into **Kleine Houtweg**. Walk on until you see the Frederikspark on your left. There is a man-made path that veers to the right. Walk straight on down this meandering path, past the white house. At the end of the path, cross over **Baan**, turn left and walk on until you return to the **Houtplein**.

Cross the **Houtplein** and then turn right after crossing the Grote Houtbrug. This bridge dating from 1933 is an urban monument and is adorned with sculptures on the Grote Houtstraat side of the bridge. City architect Lieven de Key is depicted on the Gasthuisvest side and painter Frans Hals can be found on the Raamvest side.



Walk up **Gasthuisvest** and take the second street on the left, **Groot Heiligland**. On your left at number 62 is the world-famous **Frans Hals Museum**. This building formerly served as an old men's alms house and was later in use as an orphanage. On the right, you will see some façades of former alms receivers' houses that belonged to the St. Elisabeth guest house, also called Groote Gasthuis.



Leave **Groot Heiligland** and turn right into **Gedempte Oude Gracht**. Take the first street on the left, **Kleine Houtstraat**. Walking down this shopping street, you will arrive at a place where four streets intersect. On the corner of **Lange Veerstraat** and **Korte Veerstraat**, you will see on your right the **second department store** in Haarlem that was built for V&D in 1899. On the front of the building, you can read what the store used to sell - haberdashery, coats, children's clothes etc.

Walk straight on down **Lange Veerstraat**. At the end, you will arrive at a square that offers a magnificent view of the



Grote Kerk (Great Church) or St. Bavokerk through the trees. Here you turn right into **Damstraat**. At the end of this street, on the corner of Damstraat and Spaarne at Damstraat 29, is the Waag (Weighing House).

The **Waag** was built in 1598 or thereabouts under the supervision of city architect Lieven de Key, based on a design by the painters Cornelis Cornelisz and Willem Thybaut. The building functioned as a weighing house for a variety of goods until 1915. The city council levied taxes on the goods brought to be weighed according to the type and weight of the goods. The Renaissance-style building has two virtually identical façades made from stone from the Belgian province of Namur. The characteristic features of the building are the round-arched and cross windows. The government function of this building is indicated by the coat of arms of Holland on the Damstraat side and the coat of arms of Haarlem on the Spaarne side.

Continue your tour by turning left and walking along **Spaarne**. At Spaarne 16, you will find **Teylers Museum**. Built in 1784, this is the oldest museum in the Netherlands. Many of the objects in the collection came from the estate of cloth merchant and silk producer Pieter Teyler van der Hulst, who bequeathed his private collection to the scientific community. Before his former home was turned into a museum, scientists came there to carry out research. The captivating historical display cases, lit only



by daylight, contain objects such as minerals, fossils, paintings, scientific instruments, coins and medals.

In front of you, diagonally to the right, is the white drawbridge called **Gravestenenbrug**. If you look past this bridge to the other side of the water, you will see two monumental buildings with authentic stepped gables, dating from around 1630. From 1550 the buildings behind these gables housed the brewery **De Olyphant** (The Elephant). For many centuries, Haarlem was one of the largest beer brewing cities in the Netherlands. A famous Haarlem beer called Jopenbier was reintroduced in 1994 and is brewed according to an authentic recipe found in the municipal archives. A stone depicting an elephant is built into the side wall of the building De Olyphant, on the Wijdesteeg side.

Walk farther along **Spaarne**. From Spaarne, turn left into **Bakenessergracht** and walk along this road with the water on your right until you come to a side street on the left called **Nauwe Appelaarsteeg**. From here, you have a fine view of the