

### **Story textile industry - Length route (in the order below) is 3 km**

In this example, there are two tour options available: A normal, in depth, tour and a tour specifically made for children. The tour guides the user towards 3 hubs and 5 AR places. At the AR places, stickers can be scanned to get information about the location and to see how certain buildings/squares looked in a certain time period. This example story focuses on the textile industry of Enschede.

## Intro tour

**Little working-class girl (around 8 years old):** Hi, welcome to Enschede and welcome to the year 1893! My name is Anna and I was born in 1885. Together with my parents and six siblings I work in the “Van Heek” textile factory and we live in a small house in a district called “De Krim”. I will tell you about my life if you follow me around the city. See you soon!

**Male voice over:** During this interactive city tour you will learn more about the textile industry in Enschede. By following the suggested route the experience will be the best, because the story will be chronologically correct. When you arrive at stickers or hubs activate them in the app and information will be told about the location you are.

## Hub at “Hendrik Jan van Heekplein”

**Anna:** Hey there! You now stand at the “Hendrik Jan van Heekplein”, the shopping area of the city, quite busy isn't it? Well, when I lived here it was also busy, but not with shopping people. The streets were mostly full with factory workers, like myself. I already saw you looking at my clothing. (*spotlight a mannequin with working clothes*) Quite different from yours, isn't it? Well, my clothing is made of bombazine, a fabric I make in the factory. It does not sit very comfortably, but at least I have an almost fitting dress. This one was from my older sister, but she grew out of it, so now it's mine. And yes, because I'm a girl I'm not allowed to wear trousers, a little bit unfair don't you think?

Well, I live very close to this square. See the Primark over there? Yeah indeed, on the other side of the square. On that spot my house was located. (*spotlight on photo 1*) The house had only one small chamber where I slept with both my parents and 7 brothers and sisters. I bet you don't have to share your bedroom with nine others, so lucky you! But I was not at home that often though, because all of us had to work in the textile factory seven days a week to earn some money, so our parents were able to buy us food and clothing.

Oh and by the way, you would get wet feet if you stood here a hundred years ago, because right there, where you are standing, there was a bathhouse: the “Van Heekbad”. (*spotlight on photo 2 and 3*) Maybe you find it difficult to imagine, but my house did not have a bathroom, so I didn't have a shower or bath or even a toilet! The toilet was outside and needed to be used by the whole neighborhood. Therefore, our street didn't smell nice if you ask me. But, as I just said, we didn't have a shower or bath, so every week on Saturday evening at 9 a.m. it was our time to go

to the "Van Heekbad". Here we could clean ourselves for free, because you get quite dirty when working in those factories. However, I have told you enough about this place. Till next time!

**Voice over:** Welcome to the hub at the "Hendrik Jan van Heekplein". The square is named after Hendrik Jan van Heek, ancestor of the most famous textile family of Enschede. Van Heek came to Enschede in 1778 and started the "Van Heeksbleek", a textile bleaching factory, in 1780. In the same year he became mayor of this city. After some years of having the bleaching factory, Van Heek decided to expand his business. In 1795, he built the first small textile factories in the centre of the city. The textile production moved from little workplaces at people's homes to the more centred factories. Both sons of Hendrik Jan, called Gerrit Jan and Helmich continued in their fathers profession under the name "H.J. Van Heek & Zonen", later "Van Heek & Co." which would become the biggest textile manufacturer of the Netherlands. The most produced fabric in the textile factories of Enschede was bombazine (*spotlight a mannequin with working clothes*). Bombazine is a mix of cotton and linen with a warp from linen and a weft of untwisted cotton. The resulting fabric was mainly used for working clothes and undergarments. This also meant that most factory workers wore their own product.

With the arrival of these factories, Van Heek & Zonen was not the only textile manufacturer, Enschede was able to grow. Many people immigrated to the city, because there was a lot of work to do in the textile factories. The population increased from 4.000 in 1860 till 25.000 in 1900. All these workers needed to have housing near the factories. Therefore, in 1861, the city started with the building of working-class neighborhoods. The first of these districts was "De Krim", located south from the Hendrik Jan van Heekplein (*spotlight photo 1*). The district consisted of so-called "roof houses". These were single room houses of 4 by 8 meters where the roof on the backside of the house was longer than on the front side. The houses did not have their own toilets, so the residents had to share these with their whole street. Often, families with an average of 10 people lived together in one of these small houses. During day-time most residents were at work in the factories. These were both adults and children. The only people at home during working hours were the very little kids and elderly, both not able to work. After the year 1900 De Krim changed from a working-class neighborhood towards a slum. Living conditions became even worse and most factory workers moved towards better houses in the newer districts, like Pathmos. In the end of the 1920's the city council decided to demolish the former working-class neighborhood, so in 1934 the last house of De Krim was thrown down.

As said earlier, most factory workers lived in small houses in special made working-class neighborhoods. These houses, like these in De Krim, did not have running water, so hygiene became a big problem. Therefore, the firma Van Heek & Co. decided to build a bathhouse with a swimming pool in the city centre: The "Van Heekbad" (*spotlight on photo 2 and 3*) located here at the Hendrik Jan Van Heekplein. This swimming pool was specifically made for the workers of the firma's factories and opened in 1892. The pool was 9 by 15 meters with a depth of 2 meters and was not comparable with a nice warm bath, because the water temperature was at a maximum of 22°C. However, Van Heek's factory workers got the chance to use the swimming pool for free on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. Other people needed to pay a small

compensation for using the pool. Over the years, more swimming pools were built in the city and the Van Heekbad wasn't nearly used anymore. Therefore, in 1973 the last parts of the bathhouse were demolished.

mannequin with working clothes: A mannequin with a dress made of bombazine



Photo 1



Photo 2

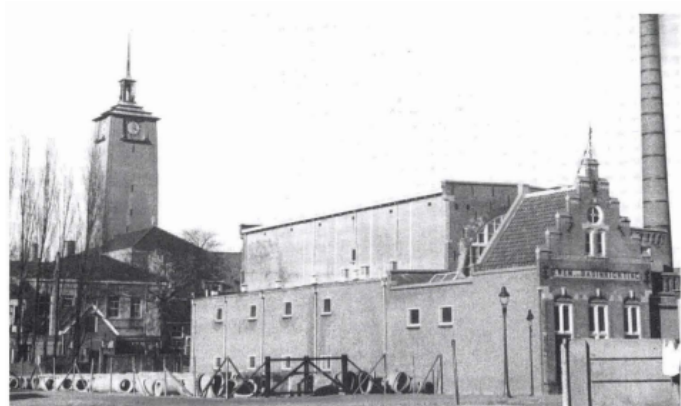


Photo 3

## Sticker at “Stadhuis”

**Anna:** Oh, hey! I didn't notice you were already here. I was just looking at the railing around the city hall's balcony. Can you see it? If you look very closely you should be able to see various figures in the railing. All these little images together tell the story about Enschede. Cool, isn't it? And that's not everything! If you walk a little bit further, you will see seven big stained glass windows. Also these ones tell the story of the city. Why do they want to tell the same story twice? Well, I don't know for sure, but maybe the city is just proud of our textile history. Oh, I hear the church bells ring and it is Sunday today. I better make it to the church quickly, bye!

**Voice over:** In front of you is the city hall of Enschede. When the city hall was built between 1930 and 1933, several references to the textile industry were integrated in the building. The two most visible examples from the outside are the balcony railing and seven big stained glass windows. Starting with the balcony railing. At first the railing will look like an ordinary one with a lot of different ornaments, but when looking closely at these ornaments it becomes clear that these are in fact several little images. For example, the most left part of the railing represents the origin of Enschede. Huntsmen kill deer and fight against the elements to be able to start their settlement. Also, take a look at the corner of the railing. On that spot several houses are shown with smoke coming out of them. Next to those, people are anxiously staring at those houses. This piece of the railing shows the great city fire of 1862. More information about this fire is given at the hub located at the “Oude Markt”. All these images together tell the story of Enschede between 1200 and 1930. Next to the story telling hidden in the balcony railing, the stained glass windows at the side of the city hall also tell about the city's history. The windows focus mainly on the textile industry. Most left the home workplaces where fabric was made in the late 1700's. The person pictured on the plane is Herman van Lochem, one of the first people who started to fabricate using cotton as raw material. The next two windows respectively represent the elements water and earth. The middle window represents Enschede as a modern industrial city with a lot of high buildings and modern architecture. The two windows to the right represent the remaining two elements, air and fire. The most right window shows the modern textile industry together with a portrait of Edo Bergsma, a former mayor of the city. Bergsma gave the instructions for the building of the new city hall.

## Hub at “Oude Markt”

**Anna:** Phew! I was just in time for the church service. My parents would get very angry if I didn't come. Talking about the church, quite an impressive building if I may say so. And maybe it looks to you as a very old building, but that's not completely true. Indeed, the church first was built a long, long time ago, already around 1200! But in 1862 there was an enormous fire in the city and everything, including the church was destroyed (*spotlight on photo 4*). My parents then became homeless, like almost all other inhabitants of Enschede. I hear you think. How could a whole city burn down? weren't there firefighters? Well, there were firefighters, but the fire was simply too fast. It was very dry and there was a strong wind and of course all houses were still

made of wood. One little spark was already enough to destroy everything. And yes, when I mean everything, I also mean the little factories. You would think that Enschede was now done with the textile industry, but then I have a surprise for you. Because everything was destroyed, also the city walls were no longer safe enough to use for protection. These were thrown down and this gave the city a lot more room to expand, meaning that new, bigger factories could be built. You can already guess, yes indeed, I work in one of those new factories, so in the end it even went better with the textile industry after the fire. Maybe we should thank Lodewijk van Voorst, the fire starter, for destroying the whole city! And have you noticed the fountain here on the square? Yes, indeed. It is to remember that very big fire! Let's watch the video in the hub together, because a man will explain all those images on the monument. *(Video 1 plays)*

Yeah, I know, maybe this was not that interesting, but I know something that really is interesting! Want to see how the city evaluated during time? Well, that is possible, because this hub consists of an interactive map. *(spotlight interactive map of Enschede + give option in app to interact with the map)* When sliding the bar on your phone the map inside the hub will change. Give it a try and see how my city developed!

That was fun, wasn't it? I have some more to show you about this square. Right behind the church you will find the restaurant "La Cubanita". Not very special, you think. Well, you are wrong! This house, formally known as "De Hoge Stoep", was the villa of the Van Heek family *(spotlight on photo 5)*. Indeed, the textile manufacturer where I work for. It was in that house, where the family began with building their textile imperium. And later on, as in 2008, very long after I was born, archeologists looked into the basement of the villa and found out how the house looked long, long ago. I can explain, but maybe you just should watch the video. They explain it a lot better! *(Video 2 plays)*.

**Voice over:** You are now standing at the "Oude Markt", one of the city's most important locations before the 1900's. As the name suggests, this square was used as a marketplace. Next to that, the "Grote Kerk" is located on the square. The church was first built around 1200 from Bentheimer sandstone and expanded in 1480 to be able to make a two-aisled hall church out of it. Later on, in 1842, the church was once more rebuilt into a hall space. This old church as described is not the same church as the one in front of you. Namely, in the morning of May, 7, 1862, a fire started in the backroom of a workers house at the Kalandersstraat. *(spotlight on photo 4)* The resident of this house was Lodewijk van Voorst, a weaver. Most houses, the same as the house of Lodewijk, were made of wood. Also, king Willem III visited the city a couple of days earlier, so the whole city was decorated with flowers and wooden decorations. Due to all the wooden decorations, houses, the dry season and a strong east wind the fire spread fast through the city. All buildings located on the inside of the city walls were destroyed and around 650 families became homeless. Next to that, all textile factories were destroyed, so the city didn't have any work left. Because of the fire, the city walls were no longer reliable and therefore needed to be thrown down. This gave the city the chance to develop at a fast pace. A lot of new textile factories were built, so in the end, Enschede became an even bigger industrial city than it was before the great city fire. In 1912 a monument for the fire was placed at the "Oude Markt".

The monument was moved towards the Kalandersstraat in 1970, because this was the place where the fire started. However in 1980 it was chosen to place the monument at the Oude Markt again, because of space technical issues. The monument consists of a fountain and several effigies, explaining and remembering the city fire. *(Video 1 plays)*

After the fire, the city was built up again and expanded rapidly. The interactive map, located in the hub, shows this development from the first settlement around 1200 till the modern city of today. *(spotlight interactive map of Enschede + give option in app to interact with the map)* Use the slider in the app to select a certain year and the map in front of you will change, showing the city map from that particular year.

Located just behind the church is the restaurant "La Cubanita". From 1946 on the city council was the owner of the building, but before that year the building was a property of the "Van Heek" family. *(spotlight on photo 5)* "Villa Van Heek", formally known as "De Hoge Stoep" was the residential building from Gerrit Jan Van Heek, the co-founder of "Van Heek & Co". Gerrit Jan was born in the villa and lived there till he was 24 years old. After 14 years he came back and spent the last 40 years of his life in the house. He died on December 28, 1915. The villa mostly served as both the house and office of the textile manufacturer. The name "De Hoge Stoep" was given to the building due to the high staircase leading towards the entry of the house. On the facade of the house a plaque of Gerrit Jan is placed to remind the time of the important textile industry in Enschede. In 2008 the villa was officially placed on the monument list by the city council. In the same year, archeologists got the chance to investigate the basements of the villa. They found interesting indications explaining how the villa would probably have looked like from the 13th century on. *(Video 2 plays)*



Photo 4

Video 1: [Leukste Plek van Enschede: Brandmonument - YouTube](#)

Interactive map: A flat rectangle consisting of very small little rectangles which can move up and down. When sliding the bar towards a certain year, rectangles will move up/down in such a way that a map of the city in this year is shown. (maybe the rectangles can even change colours, so important buildings/parks etc. can be distinguished)



Photo 5

Video 2: [Villa van Heek de Hoge Stoep - Stichting Cultureel Erfgoed Enschede](#) (einde pagina)

## Sticker at “Veldpoort”

**Anna:** I bet you don't look at the ground that often. You should do that more regularly, because right now you stand on the old “Veldpoort” one of the two old city gates of Enschede. Yeah, indeed, those light grey stones. Till the 1860's those gates were used to defend the city from intruders. As you see, there is no gate left, but I already explained to you why, you remember? Because of the big city fire, the gates needed to be thrown down for the city to be able to grow. A little bit sad, but at least we still have those stones to remind us of the city gates.

**Voice over:** On your current location the former “Veldpoort” was located. The “Veldpoort” was one of the two city gates which gave access towards the city of Enschede. In 1325 Enschede received the city charter. With this city charter Enschede got the right to organise annual fairs, and more importantly the right to defend their city. This defence includes two canals around the city and two entrance gates. The canals lay on the Walstraat, Noorderhagen and Zuiderhagen. The entrance gates were located on the west and east side of the city. The east gate was named the “Eschpoort” and the west entrance was called the “Veldpoort”. A few centuries later, in the year 1597, Enschede was taken by Maurits van Naussau (the future prince van Oranje) during the 80-year war. The city was in a bad condition at that moment and Maurits decided to drain one of the two canals. Because of this Enschede was in terms of military not an

important city anymore. The 80-year war ended on May 16, 1648. The city would need almost a hundred years to recover from this. At the moment Enschede was fully recovered the textile industry arose. The city grew and became more and more important till the great city fire broke out. More information about this fire in the hub at the "Oude Markt". The gates were no longer reliable, because the fire had affected them. The gates and city walls were broken down, given the city the chance to expand and grow bigger within the textile industry. Nowadays, the memorial stones on the street remember the old city centre and show where exactly the "Veldpoort" was located.

## Sticker at "Willem Wilminkplein"

**Anna:** Hi! Welcome to my school. It may sound strange, but next to working in the factory I also go here to the factory School. My school hours are not that logical though. Working days in the factory are from 9:00 till 19:00, so this means that I can not go to school between these hours. Therefore, my school starts at 6:30 and ends at 8:30. I use the half an hour in between to get from school to the factory. Fortunately, this is not so far. And you know, the teachers were quite strict. If I don't succeed in my tests I am not allowed to go to work meaning my parents can't buy food. Some girls in my class even follow voluntary courses, such as singing and cooking. However, I cannot be missed by my family and are therefore not able to follow these fun subjects. That's a pity, I know, but there's nothing to do about it. I wish I would have lived in your time. Then I would be able to go to school in a more normal way and without those long working days. But now I must hurry, because otherwise I will be late at the factory!

**Voice over:** Welcome to the "Willem Wilminkplein", named after a Dutch poet and writer who was born here in Enschede. On this square you will find the old factory school "Noorderhagen". This school was established in 1866 by several of the city's textile manufacturers. Children beneath the age of 14 years got mandatory education before or after their working hours in the factories. From 1867 on, children between 10 and 14 years old got 2 hours of education, 4 times a week starting at 6:30 and ending at 8:30. When passing the exams given at school, the child was allowed to start working in the factory. In this way safety regulations were taken into account. Starting from 1872 it became possible to also follow voluntary courses at the school, such as singing, cooking, gymnastics or handwork. From this year on, more girls started to go to school and in 1906, when the school existed 50 years, already half of the school was girls. At the time that the textile industry perished the school could no longer offer education, because there was no money available. Eventually, in 1974, the school function was abolished. Then, in 1982, it got the status of a national monument. Currently, the building is transformed into a number of apartments.



## Sticker at “Van Heek & Co” old factory building

**Anna:** So, now this is the place I work. The steam spinning mill of “Van Heek & Co”. My job consists mainly of cleaning the fibers before they can go into the machines. A quite nasty job, because those cotton and linen fibers are coming directly from the plantations. Especially cotton fibers are not that nice to clean. Those still have a lot of seeds attached to them and I need to pick them out one by one. If I like the job? No, not at all, but I could have had it even worse. One of my younger brothers needs to clean the floor beneath the machines. This means that he crawls over the ground and picks up all little bits of fallen fabric. He needs to be very careful and quickly, because machine parts can crush him. It wouldn't be the first time that one of my friends dies doing that work. Hopefully, the day is over soon, so I can still play a little with the other girls in my neighborhood. Bye!

**Voice over:** In front of you stays the old steam spinning mill of “Van Heek & Co”. This factory was firstly used in 1898 and as can be seen strategically built near the railway. The factory building was designed by the Englishman Sir Sidney Stott, because, at that time, the textile industry in the United Kingdom was better developed than in the Netherlands. The factory provided a lot of families from work, so not only adults, but also their children worked in the same factory. The whole process of making bombazine could be done in the steam spinning mill. Raw cotton and linen bales were brought to the factory as a starting material. These were taken apart to form rough fiber flakes. These flakes were cleaned and brushed, so afterwards they could use the spinning machines to make the linen warp and cotton weft for the loom. Especially cleaning the cotton flakes was a lot of work, because in most cases seed residues were still attached to the fibers. These needed to be picked out of the flakes one by one. The actual weaving process happened in the lower part of the building with so-called “Sawtooth roofs”. Windows in these parts were mostly directed north, because a lot of daylight was needed to follow the weaving process. After the textile crises the factory was no longer used. Nowadays, the national monument is transferred to a housing complex with the suiting name “Bombazijn”.

## Sticker at “Boerenkerkhof”

**Anna:** I already told you that quite a few children died in the factories. Of course not only children died. Also most adults didn't have a long life, because of the hard work. Here, at the “Boerenkerkhof” most of them were buried. Now is it possible to just walk around and look at those old graves, but I know something that's way more fun! When you use the app developed for this graveyard you are able to learn more about all people lying here. Just try it out! Maybe you even see some people who are not poor factory workers like I am.

**Voice over:** You now stand at the entrance of the “Boerenkerkhof”. This graveyard was used between 1829 and 1954. Most of the graves are from old farmers and factory workers, but also

some more rich people can be found, such as banker Blijdenstein. He was the ancestor of the "Twentsche Bank" the precursor of the current "ABN AMRO", a big Dutch bank. It is unclear how many people were exactly buried here, but they think around 2500. The "Boerenkerkhof" has its own mobile application which will give you more information about the people lying at this graveyard. When clicking certain names or by scanning graves information will appear in the form of visuals and speech.

App: [BoerenkerkhofAR - Apps on Google Play](#)

## Hub at "Museumlaan"

**Anna:** We are almost at the end of our story. A bit sad isn't it? But I still have some things to tell you! Right now, you stand in between two museums: "Rijksmuseum Twenthe" and the "Museumfabriek". "Rijksmuseum Twenthe" was originally started by the "Van Heek" family. (*spotlight on photo 6*) Yes, again this same family. They wanted to have a place to store their paintings and to be able to show them with other people.

However, this museum may not be of your interest, so I have an alternative. On the other side of this street the "Museumfabriek" is located. In this museum you will learn about the history of Enschede in an interactive way, just like in this tour! They even have an exhibition about the textile industry. (*machine starts working*) And yes! They have working machines! Just like this one here, but ten a little bit bigger.

**Voice over:** Welcome to the hub at the "Museumlaan". On both sides of the street a museum is located. One of those is "Rijksmuseum Twenthe". This museum was originally started by Jan Bernard van Heek. (*spotlight on photo 6*) He wanted to house his collection of paintings in a new building, so also other people could admire his circa 140 paintings. He never experienced the building himself, because he died in 1923, before the museum was built. His family decided to still make his dream come through, so in 1930 "Rijksmuseum Twenthe" opened with 140 paintings coming from the Medieval Ages till the 19th century. The designers of the building were Karel Muller and Anton Beudt, both well known for the manufacturer villa's they had built throughout the city.

On the other side of the street the "Museumfabriek" is located. This museum is recommended to visit when you want to learn more about the history of Enschede. Especially for children this museum offers quite some interesting and interactive possibilities. For example, the museum has several old factory machines which can be activated. (*machine starts working*) Just like the scale model visible in the hub. Furthermore the museum offers various city tours through the residential area "Roombeek" where you currently are. In this area the so-called "Firework Disaster" happened on May 13, 2000. During the tours you will learn about the disaster and how the city afterwards was built up again.

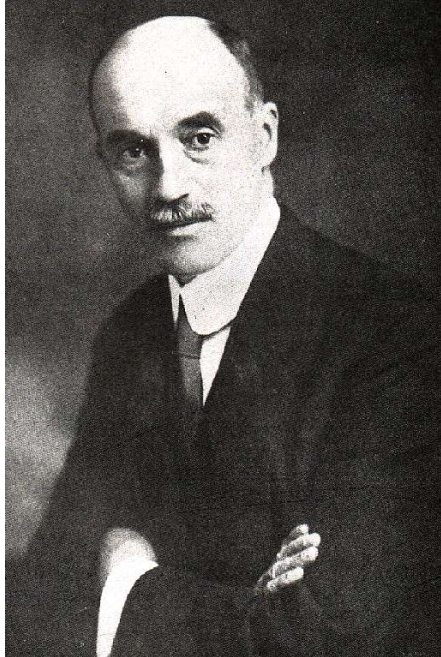


Photo 6

Machine: scale model of a loom as the ones that were used during the late 1800's.

## Outro tour

**Anna:** Unfortunately, it is now really time to say goodbye to each other. I hope you liked the things I showed you and maybe we will see each other back again. Bye!

**Voice over:** Thank you for taking the time for this interactive tour about the textile industry in Enschede. Hopefully, you learned something new. We would like to see you again on one of our other tours.

## References

### **[Textielverleden – Vereniging Familie van Heek](#)**

[Sociale problemen in de Twentse Textielindustrie aan het einde van de 19e eeuw \(historieonline.nl\)](#)

### **[Het zware arbeidersleven - IJzeren Eeuw](#)**

### **Van Heekplein**

[De geheimpjes van Enschede \(3\) - Uit in Enschede](#)

[Podcast: #3 Armoede was de grootste vijand in Enschedese wijk de Krim - 1Twente afdakswoning, arbeiderswoning \(joostdevree.nl\)](#)

[De Krim - enschededoorde jaren heen.123website.nl](#)

[Uit de oude doos: toen je nog kon zwemmen in het Van Heekbad - indebuurt Enschede Een octrooi op bombazijn - Canon van Nederland](#)

### **Stadhuis**

[De geheimpjes van Enschede \(3\) - Uit in Enschede](#)

[De geheimpjes van Enschede - Uit in Enschede](#)

[Stadhuis van Enschede in enschede \(overijssel\) | Monument - Rijksmonumenten.nl](#)

### **Oude Markt**

[Villa van Heek de Hoge Stoep - Stichting Cultureel Erfgoed Enschede](#)

[- Stichting Cultureel Erfgoed Enschede](#)

[Grote Kerk \(Enschede\) - Wikipedia](#)

### **Veldpoort**

[De geheimpjes van Enschede - Uit in Enschede](#)

### **Fabrieksschool Noorderhagen**

[Cultuurwijs - Kinderarbeid in de Twentse textielindustrie \(kunstelo.nl\)](#)

[Fabrieksschool Noorderhagen - Stichting Cultureel Erfgoed Enschede](#)

### **Oude spinnerij Van Heek & Co**

[- Stichting Cultureel Erfgoed Enschede](#)

[Enschede van Heek Noorderhagen \(watertorens.eu\)](#)

[Spinnerij - Wikipedia](#)

### **Boerenkerkhof**

[- Stichting Cultureel Erfgoed Enschede](#)

**[BoerenkerkhofAR - Apps on Google Play](#)**

### **Museumlaan**

[Rijksmuseum Twenthe - Het kunstmuseum van Enschede](#)

[De Museumfabriek – Het familiemuseum van Twente - te Enschede](#)