# Appendix

## Material codes, artefact typologies and dating tables

This appendix explains the typological codes for certain find categories in the catalogue. These explanatory additions, including illustrated tables and relevant references, are presented in the order of the catalogue chapters in which the finds appear: the numerical code of the catalogue paragraph is included in brackets ( ) in the heading of the discussed finds. An introductory paragraph presents the coding system used for all ceramic and glass finds.

**Cataloguing system for ceramics and glass objects (Deventer System Catalogue)**

Ceramics and glass objects are classified according to the 'Classification System for Late- and Post-Medieval Ceramics and Glass', which covers the period 1250-1900. This typology was first used in the publication of an artefact assemblage from the city of Deventer in 1989, and is therefore known as the Deventer System (Clevis and Kottman 1989). Ceramic artefacts are classified according to a standardised description consisting of a combination of its fabric category and vessel shape. Specific object codes are composed of letter abbreviations of the fabric categories (*r* for red earthenware, *s1* for stoneware without glaze, etc: table 1), the vessel shape (*bor* for plate, etc: table 2) combined with a type number, separated by '–'. Glass artefacts are coded with *gl* combined with a vessel shape code and a type number.

Table 1 Explanation of the used fabric code for ceramic and glass

| Fabric Code | Description |
|---|---|
| ba | Badorf ware |
| bg | blue-grey ware |
| d | German faience |
| db | Dieburg ceramic |
| dw | West German ceramic |
| ep | European porcelain |
| f | Dutch faience |
| fb | faience biscuit |
| fr | French faience |
| g | greyware |
| gl | glass |
| ha | Hafner ceramic |
| i | Italian maiolica/faience |
| ib | Iberian redware |
| ik | industrial ware, coloured |
| ir | industrial ware, red |
| iw | industrial ware, white |
| iwb | industrial ware, biscuit |
| iz | industrial ware, black |
| jy | Jydepot ceramic |
| kp | globular pot greyware |
| m | Dutch maiolica |
| mb | maiolica biscuit |
| my | Mayen ware |
| p | Asian porcelain |
| pi | Pingsdorf-like ware |
| po | Portuguese maiolica/faience |
| py | ball clay |
| r | redware |
| ra | Asian redware |
| rf | French redware |
| ri | Italian redware |
| rm | Meuse region redware |
| s1 | stoneware 1 (without glaze/engobe) |
| s2 | stoneware 2 (with glaze/engobe) |
| s3 | stoneware 3 (industrial) |
| s4 | stoneware 4 (proto-stoneware) |
| s5 | stoneware 5 (near-stoneware) |
| s6 | stoneware 6 (French stoneware) |
| s7 | stoneware 7 (Asian stoneware) |
| s8 | stoneware 8 (stoneware with secondary applied glaze) |
| sp | Spanish maiolica/faience |
| te | terracotta (figurine) |
| w | whiteware |
| wa | Werra ware |
| wd | German whiteware |
| we | Weser ware |
| wf | French whiteware |
| wm | Meuse region whiteware |

Table 2 Explanation of the used vessel shape code for ceramic and glass

| Vessel shape Code | Description |
|---|---|
| ala | alembic |
| amf | amphora |
| app | apple roaster |
| aqu | aquamanile (ewer) |
| asb | ashtray |
| bak | frying pan |
| bee | figurine |
| bek | beaker |
| ber | berkemeyer |
| bla | chamberstick |
| blo | flower pot |
| bor | dish |
| bot | butter dish |
| bra | roasting spit support |
| bri | eye glasses |
| bst | glass of breast pump |
| bui | hot-water bottle |
| ddo | lidded box |
| dee | rolling pin |
| dek | lid |
| die | tray |
| dks | covered dish |
| dov | extinguisher |
| dri | drinking bowl |
| dru | tumbler |
| eid | egg-cup |
| ele | electricity, general |
| fle | bottle |
| flu | flute |
| fru | fruit cup |
| gat | pot with holes |
| gra | tripod pipkin, cauldron |
| haa | curler |
| hoo | pilgrim's horn |
| ink | ink pot |
| ins | ink stand |
| jus | gravy dish |
| kan | jar |
| kap | cooking pot |
| kar | carafe |
| kdl | candlestick |
| kel | goblet |
| ken | kendi |
| kmf | chafing dish |
| kni | marble |
| kno | button |
| kog | globular pot |
| kol | flask |
| kom | bowl |
| koo | drinking glass 'cabbage stalk' |
| kop | cup |
| kpg | cupping glass |
| kra | bead |
| kru | standing costrel |
| ktb | chandler's dipping container |
| kui | drinking bowl for chicks |
| kwi | spittoon |
| lam | lamp chimney glass |
| lav | lavabo |
| lek | colander dish |
| lep | spoon |
| luc | match holder |
| mai | maigelein (palm cup) |
| man | basket |
| min | miniature |
| mos | mustard-pot |
| nop | Nuppenbecher (drop beaker) |
| oas | oil and vinegar set |
| oli | oil lamp |
| ond | bedpan |
| ove | ornamental flower pot |
| pis | chamberpot |
| plo | lobed dish |
| pot | pot |
| pro | kiln spur |
| raa | ratskanne |
| ram | rattle |
| roe | roemer |
| rui | window glass |
| san | sanitary |
| sbe | barber's bowl |
| sch | serving plate |
| scs | skimmer |
| sdg | puzzle mug |
| sie | ornament |
| sir | syrup jar |
| slb | butcher tray |
| sme | crucible |
| sne | tankard |
| soi | shaker |
| spa | money-box |
| spb | scoop cup |
| spd | bird pot lid |
| spi | spindle |
| spr | bird pot |
| sta | stangenglass |
| stb | flat iron |
| stk | sauce pan |
| stm | pestle |
| sto | stove |
| stp | plug |
| str | linen smoother |
| sut | sugar cone mould |
| taf | cruet set |
| taz | tazza |
| ter | tureen |
| tes | brazier |
| thb | tea box |
| the | teapot |
| thl | teapot warmer |
| tmm | thermometer |
| tod | barrel-shaped vessel lid |
| ton | barrel-shaped vessel |
| tre | funnel |
| tro | trough |
| tui | spouted jug |
| twe | paired bowl |
| uri | urinal |
| vaa | vase |
| vat | barrel |
| vel | costrel |
| ver | colander |
| vet | dripping dish |
| vfl | bird whistle |
| vlo | flea trap |
| voe | cup on foot-stem |
| vog | bird feeder |
| vor | baker's mould |
| vst | fire bell |
| vyz | mortar |
| wie | incense boat |
| wyw | stoup |
| zal | ointment jar |
| zee | strainer |
| zou | pedestal salt |
| zui | feeding bottle |

# Appendix

## Diverse typologies

**Nail (1.9, 1.10)**
Nails are subdivided in eight main types on the basis of the shape and manufacturing of the nail head. 0-5+ = number of recognisable facets on the head (fig. 1) (typology: Jan Dirk Bindt). The type code is composed of the row number and column number, separated by a dot. A chrono-typological subdivision is deducted from the nail head typology (fig. 2).

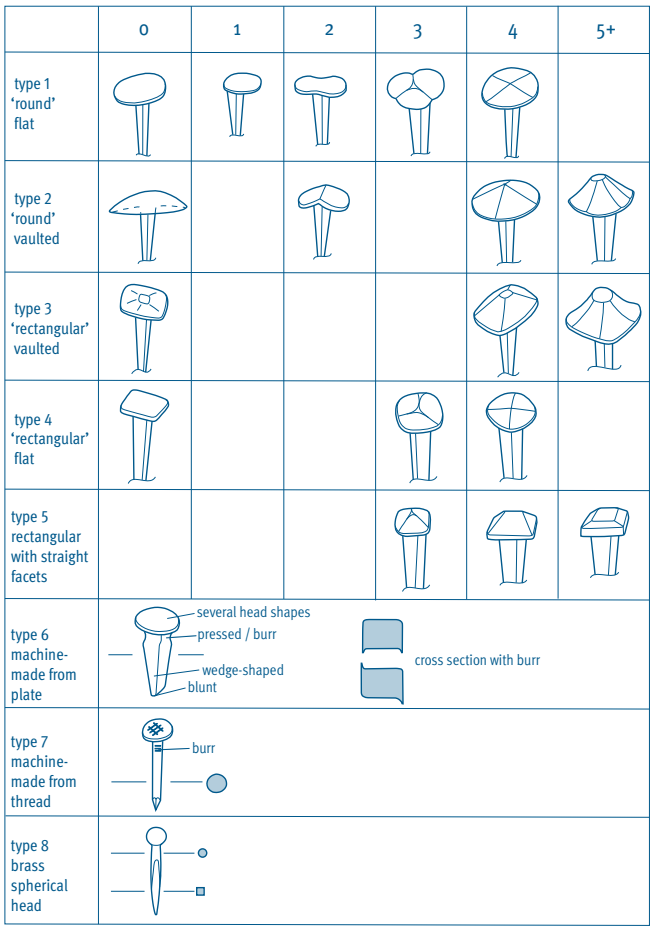



Fig. 1 Typology of nail heads (typology: Jan Dirk Bindt)

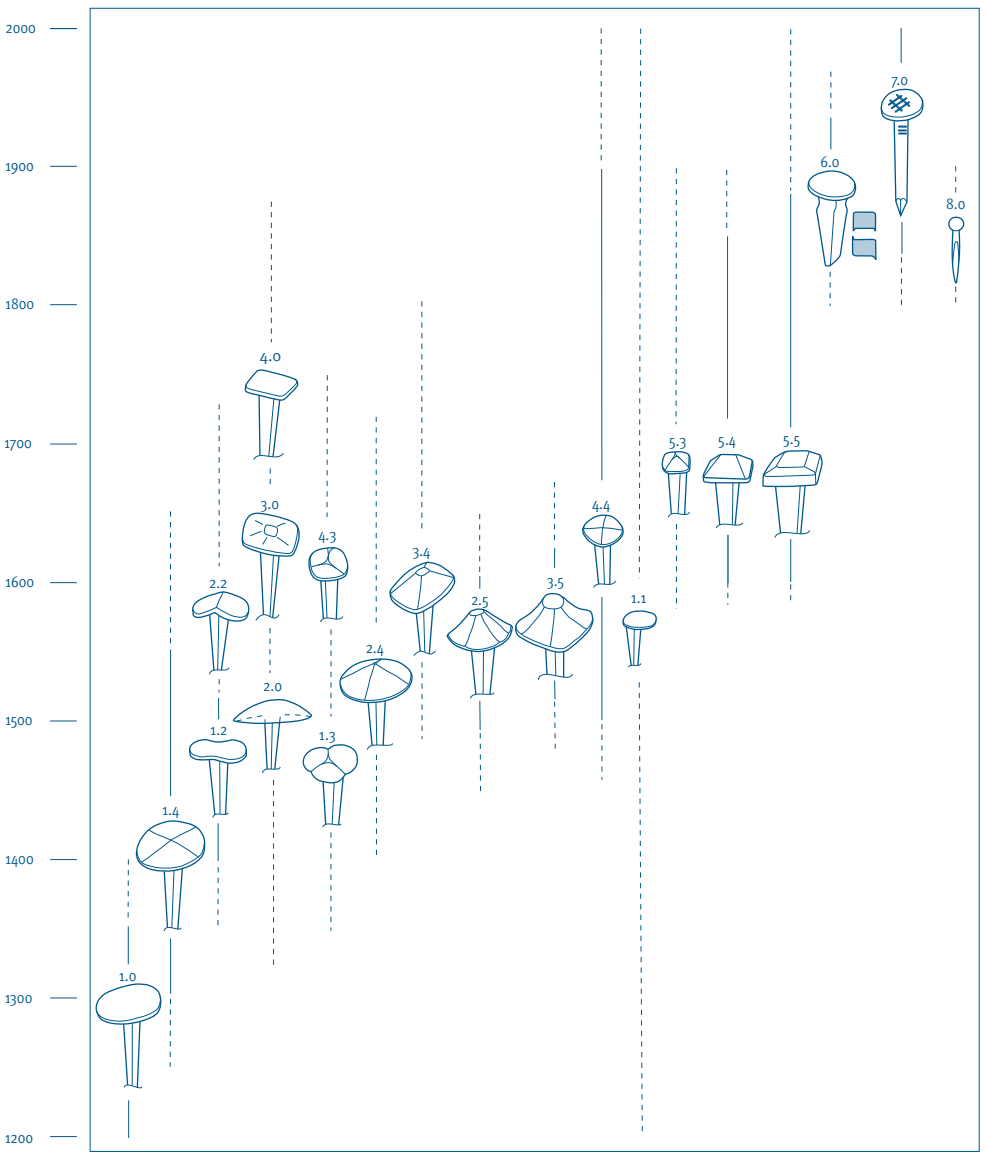
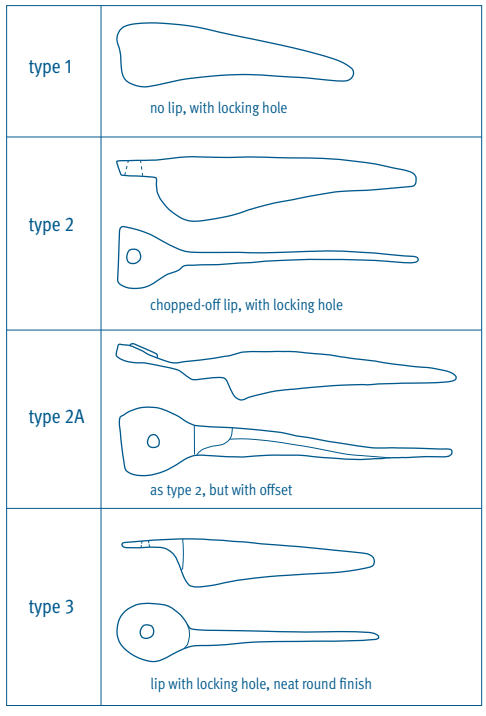
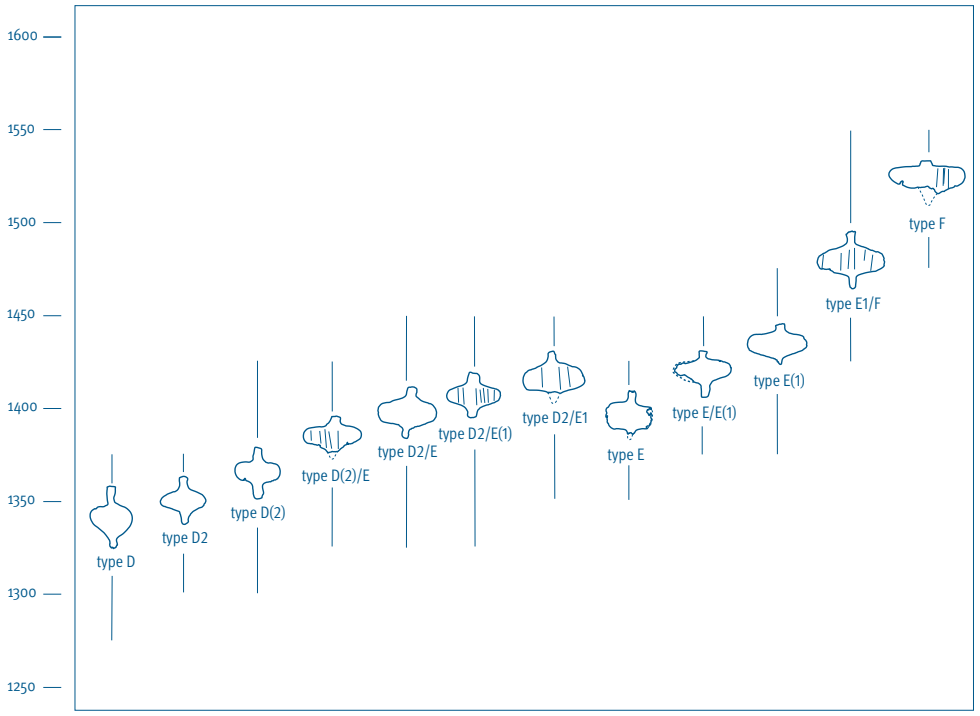



Fig. 2 Chrono-typology of nail heads (typology: Jan Dirk Bindt)

**Forelock bolt and forelock key (1.12.1)**
Forelock bolts are chrono-typologically subdivided into eight categories according to the section and shape of the shaft (typology: Jan Dirk Bindt): no drawing.
Type 1 Very irregular section (1300-1650)
Type 2 Irregular oblique rectangular section (1300-1650)
Type 3 Irregular rounded hexagonal section (1300-1650)
Type 4 Very irregular octagonal section (1300-1650)
Type 5 Rounded octagonal section (1500-1825)
Type 6 Round section with facets (1600-1825)
Type 7 Round section without facets (1600-1825)
Type 8 Square section (1500-1875)

Fig. 3 Forelock keys are morphologically subdivided into three basic categories (typology: Jan Dirk Bindt)






**Sintel (3.3.5)**
Fig. 4 Chrono-typology of sintels according to Karel Vlierman (Vlierman 1996)

**Boat hook (3.5.3)**
Boat hooks are classified (typology: Jan Dirk Bindt) by (a combination of) the morphological variables of eight features, which are coded individually: socket (S1-4) (fig. 5), orientation of the claw (left/right) (fig. 6), section of the claw (DK1-5) (fig. 7), shape of the claw (VK1-3) (fig. 8), section of the toe (DT1-5) (fig. 9), shape of the toe (VT1-3) (fig. 10), number of fastening holes (N gat) and shape of mounting strip (eind1-9) (fig. 11). The typological definition of a boat hook consists of a series of the eight variables separated by a dot. Where a find is damaged to such an extent that the feature (code) can not be established, a 0 is used as the code.

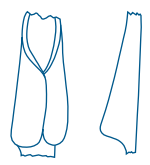
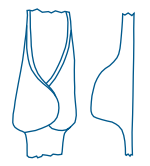
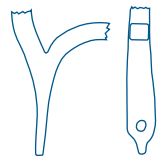
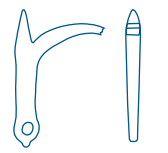
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S1 |  | long socket (cone shaped) |
| S2 |  | short socket |
| S3 |  | no socket mounting strip at right angle to claw |
| S4 |  | no socket mounting strip in line with claw |

Fig. 5

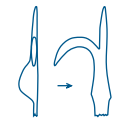
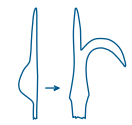
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| left |  | claw left, seen from the closed side of the socket |
| right |  | claw right, seen from the closed side of the socket |

Fig. 6

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DK1 |  | round(ed) |
| DK2 |  | square |
| DK3 |  | square, rotated 45° |
| DK4 |  | flat (rectangular) |
| DK5 |  | triangular |

Fig. 7

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DT1 |  | round(ed) |
| DT2 |  | square |
| DT3 |  | square, rotated 45° |
| DT4 |  | flat (rectangular) |
| DT5 |  | twisted |

Fig. 9

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VK1 |  | regular claw (unlike VK2 of VK3) |
| VK2 |  | widely welded claw, often circular |
| VK3 |  | protruding claw |

Fig. 8

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VT1 |  | straight |
| VT2 |  | receding |
| VT3 |  | offset |

Fig. 10

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| eind1 | no strip | |
| eind2 |  | short, no parallel sides |
| eind3 |  | parabola |
| eind4 |  | pointed arch |
| eind5 |  | blunt point |
| eind6 |  | sharp point |
| eind7 |  | pointed with hole |
| eind8 |  | heart shaped |
| eind9 |  | widened |

Fig. 11

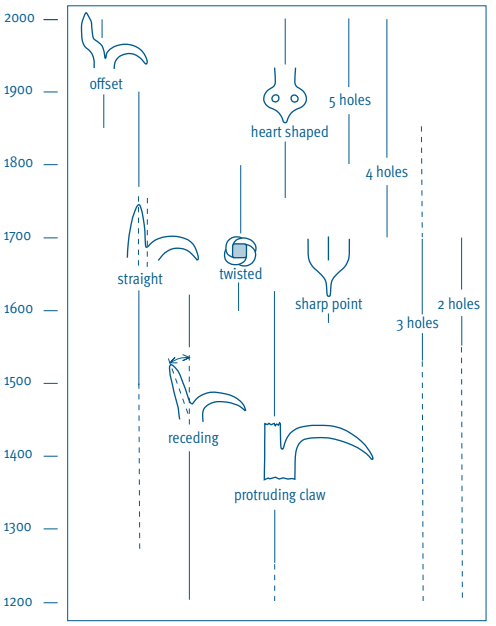
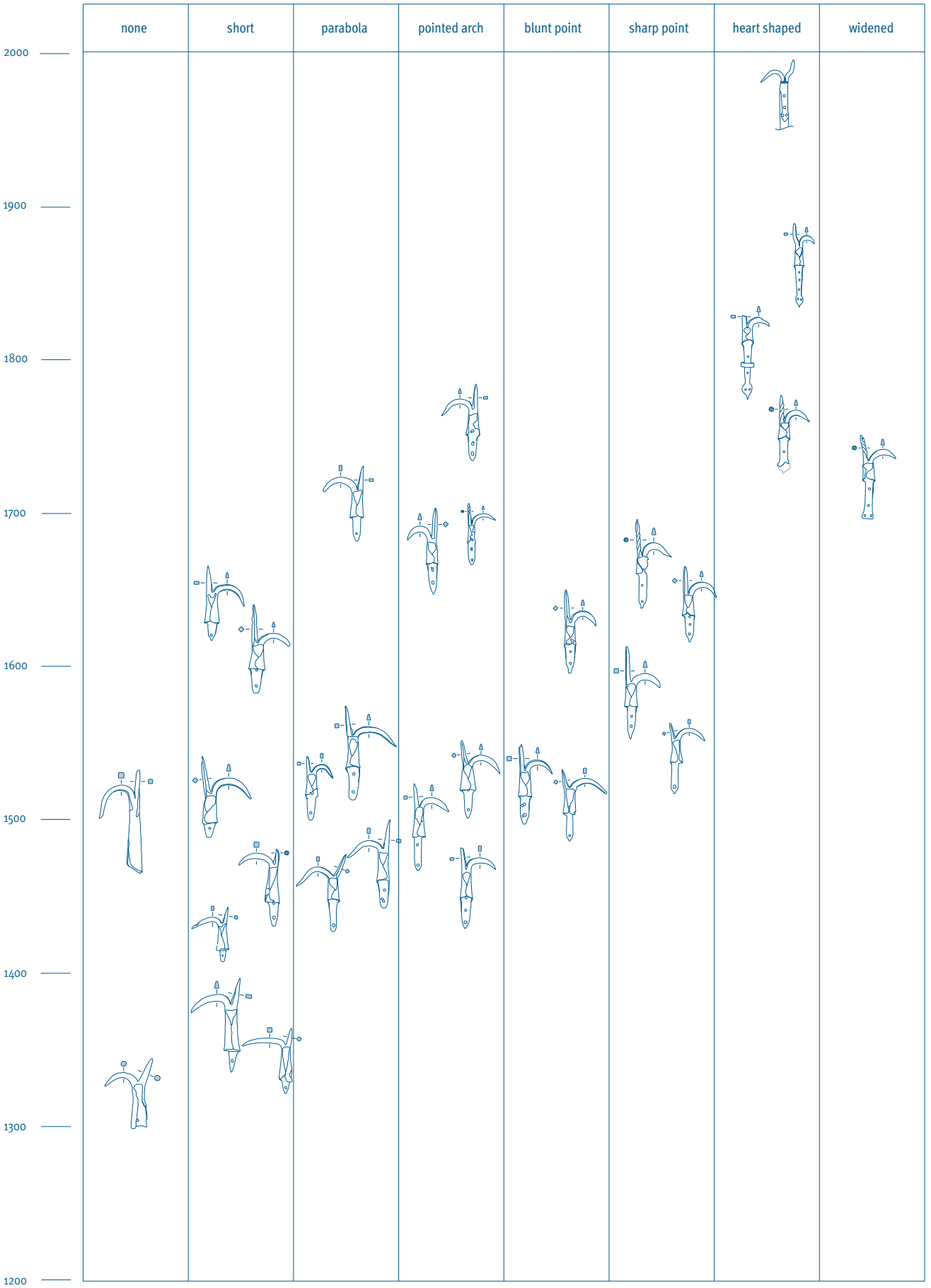



Fig. 12 Specific characteristics of dated boat hooks

# Appendix




**Boat hook (continued)**
Fig. 13 Chrono-typology based on the shape of the mounting strip

**Quant pole (3.5.5)**
Quant pole tips are classified (typology: Jan Dirk Bindt) by (a combination of) the morphological variables of six features, which are coded individually (cf. boat hooks): socket (S1-2) (fig. 14), section of toe (DT) (fig. 15), shape of toe (VT) (fig. 16), orientation slag inclusion in tip (DR1-2) (fig. 17) and number of fastening holes (N gat). The shape of the mounting strip (eind) is based on the boat hook typology (fig. 11).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S1 |  | long socket (cone shaped) |
| S2 |  | short socket |

Fig. 14

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DT1 |  | round(ed) |
| DT2 |  | square |
| DT3 |  | rectangular |
| DT4 |  | flat |

Fig. 15




Fig. 16

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DR1 |  | Slag inclusions lengthwise oriented to the toe |
| DR2 |  | Slag inclusions parallel at one face, and running outwards at the other face |

Fig. 17

**Fork-tipped end of pole (3.5.6)**
Fork-tipped end of pole fittings are distinguished into three types on the basis of manufacturing technique (typology: Jan Dirk Bindt) (fig. 18).
Type 1. Assembled from an iron band in two parts, the horn-shaped ends of which are welded together forming a more or less oval-shaped shaft with a flat tip on both sides. Dating: before 1600.
Type 2. Like type 1, forged out of two parts, but welded at the middle of the band in between the two tips.
Type 3. Manufactured like a boat hook. A strip of iron has been split to shape two tips, while the rest of the strip of iron has been forged into the shaft and, where necessary, a mounting strip.

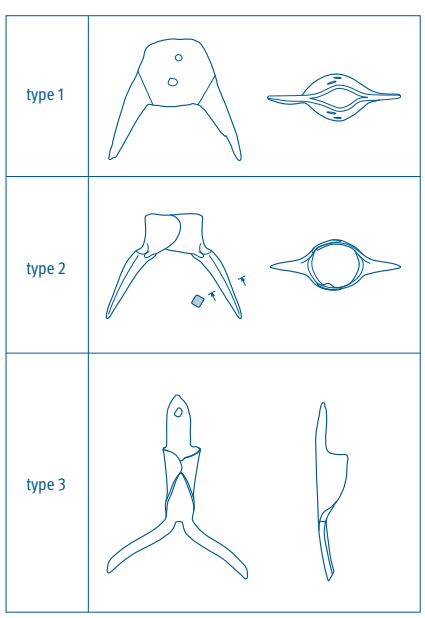



Fig. 18 Three types of forked-end fittings

**Knife (4.11.40 – 4.11.44, 5.7.10 – 5.7.12)**

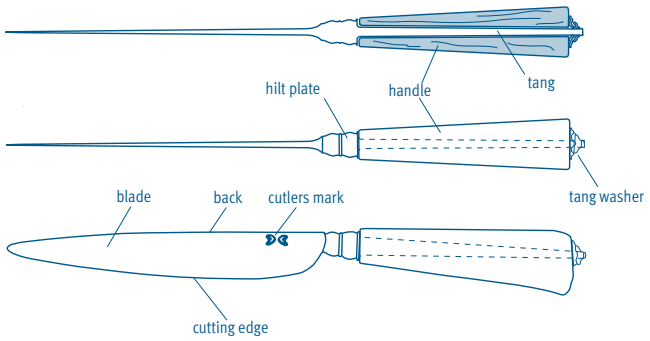



Fig. 19 The composition of a whittle tang knife

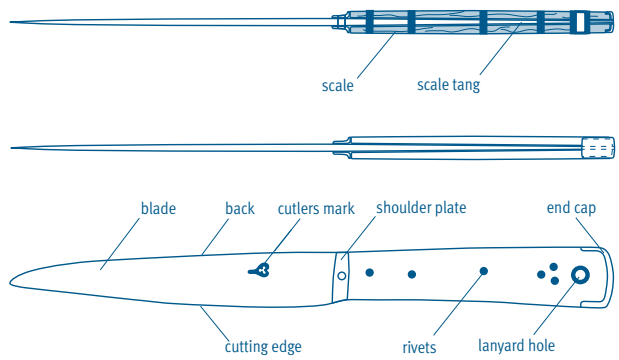



Fig. 20 The composition of a scale tang knife

**Shears (4.11.46)**

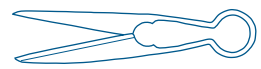
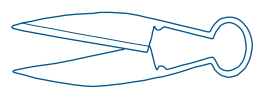
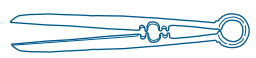
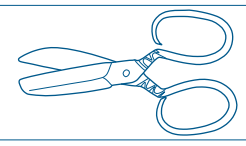
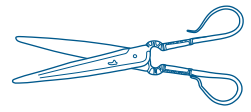
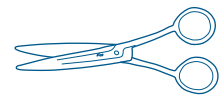
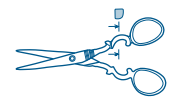
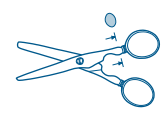
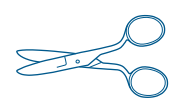
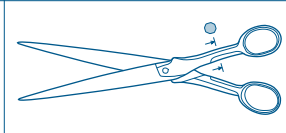
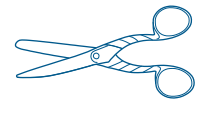
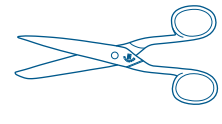
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| type 1B (1000-1450) | - circular loop<br>- the junction of the blade and handle forms a lancet arch<br>- no knob at the base of the handle<br>- narrow blade |  |
| type 2 (1350-1475) | - circular loop<br>- the junction of the blade and handle forms a semicircle<br>- a knob at the base of the handle<br>- narrow blade |  |
| type 3 (1375-1800) | - circular loop<br>- the end of the blade is almost perpendicular to the handle<br>- often a small knob at the base of the handle<br>- broad blade |  |
| type 4 (1550-1650) | - circular loop<br>- the junction of the blade and the handle is cut out in a number of semicircles<br>- narrow blade |  |

Fig. 21 Typography of shears according to Ward-Perkins (Ward-Perkins 1967, 154-155), with a broad chronological subdivision because of relatively long periods of use of the different types

**Scissors (4.11.47)**

Fig. 22 Typography of scissors (typology: Jan Dirk Bindt, based on Haedeke, Putch and Niegeloh 1998)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| type 1 | - not industrially manufactured<br>- large, heavy scissors mostly with broad stubby blades<br>- large open loops<br>- very short or absent handles |  |
| type 2 | - not industrially manufactured<br>- slim scissors, with narrow pointed blades<br>- open loops<br>- long handles<br>- extensively decorated |  |
| type 3.1 | - not industrially manufactured<br>- slim scissors, with usually narrow pointed blades<br>- loops round or tear shaped, attached in the middle<br>- handles long and straight<br>- halves are mostly flush and do not interlock |  |
| type 3.2 | - not industrially manufactured<br>- small scissors<br>- loops round or tear shaped, attached in the middle<br>- handles consist of a successive series of scrolls<br>- section of handle in the shape of a rounded rectangle |  |
| type 3.3 | - not industrially manufactured<br>- small scissors<br>- loops round to oval shaped, attached in the middle<br>- handles straight, baluster form<br>- section of handle is fully formed, no flat surfaces |  |
| type 3.4 | - possibly industrially manufactured<br>- loops round to oval shaped, attached in the middle<br>- handles bend outward<br>- section of handle is fully formed, no flat surfaces |  |
| type 3.5 | - not industrially manufactured<br>- non-typical model, possibly from Spain or France<br>- very heavily executed large slim scissors<br>- loops round to oval shaped, attached in the middle<br>- handles long and straight |  |
| type 3.6 | - possibly industrially manufactured<br>- scissors with modern design<br>- loops oval shaped, attached to the side<br>- handle decorated with oblique ribs on both sides |  |
| type 4 | - industrially manufactured, drop forged<br>- scissors with regular smooth shape<br>- loops oval shaped, attached to the side<br>- not decorated |  |

**Hilted weapons (7.13 – 7.22): conventions for describing (ballock) daggers from Amsterdam (descriptions by Jan Piet Puype)**

Daggers are hilted weapons with symmetrical grips. Hilted weapons with asymmetrical (shaped to the hand) grips are classified as 'knives', irrespective of the shape of their blades (straight or curved). This means that the grip and its parts, and not the blade, are the principal features in the classification of hilted weapons. Within the category of daggers a special group of ballock-hilted daggers is defined on the basis of their grips. In this catalogue a standard description of the ballock-hilted daggers (7.13-7.19) is applied on the basis of a number of coding conventions. These conventions are to be used exclusively for the purpose of formal descriptions and do not serve for creating chronological typologies. The encoding of the blade shapes is not limited to ballock-hilted daggers, but is also applied for the description of other categories of hilted weapons (see also Nieuwenhuis 2011). The following parts of ballock-hilted daggers are distinguished (fig. 23):

A Guard with blade-catchers (fig. 24)
B Ballock shapes (fig. 25)
C Grip profiles ( fig. 26)
D Pommel caps (fig. 27)
E Tang buttons (fig. 28)
F-O Blade shapes (fig. 29)

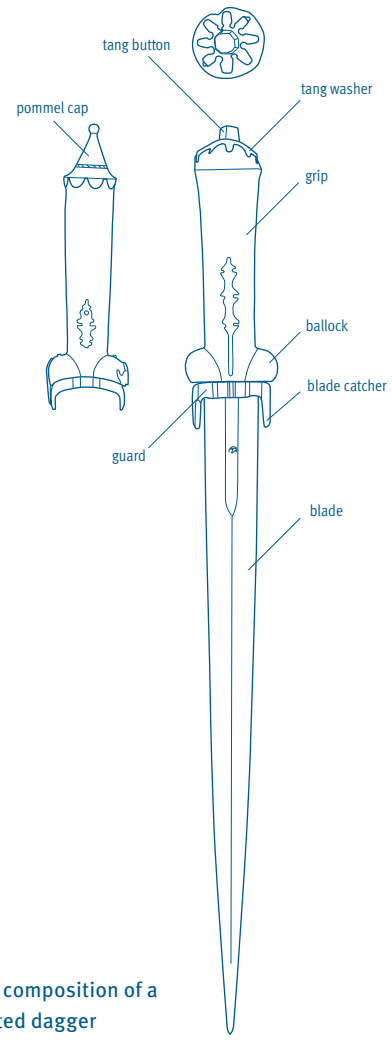



Fig. 23 The composition of a ballock-hilted dagger

# Appendix

**Hilted weapons (continued)**

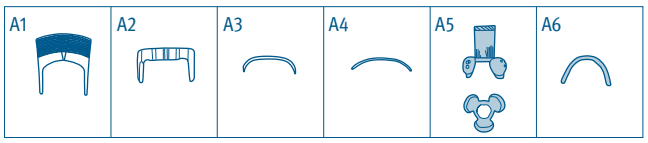



Fig. 24 Guard with blade catchers
A1 Guard comprising laminated iron and brass plates, including angular or strongly curved blade catchers
A2 Guard of solid iron including well-developed blade catchers
A3 Crescent-shaped solid iron guard with vestigial blade catchers
A4 Plate-shaped thin iron guard with vestigial or no blade catchers
A5 Brass pseudo-blade catchers consisting of three ball-shaped caps grouped in the round
A6 Solid, strongly curved, brass guard-plate

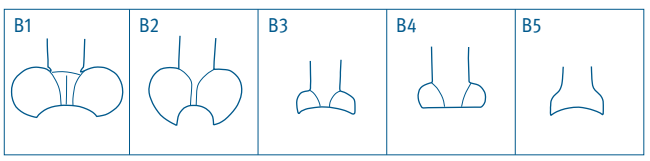



Fig. 25 Ballock shapes
B1 Substantial balls with wide V-shaped opening in between
B2 Substantial balls almost touching each other
B3 Smaller to flattened balls with wide V shape in between and curved underneath
B4 Smaller to flattened balls with wide V shape in between and straight underneath
B5 Indicated ball shapes and slightly curved underneath

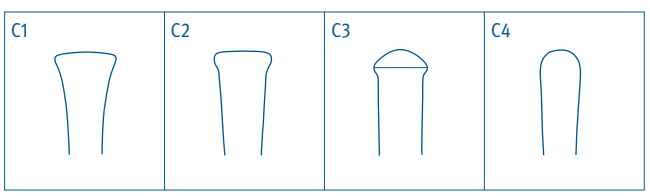



Fig. 26 Grip profiles
C1 Grip tapering upwards, the top flat and without protruding rim
C2 Grip tapering upwards, top flat and with protruding rim
C3 Grip tapering upwards, the top slightly rounded and with protruding rim
C4 Grip tapering upwards, the top rounded

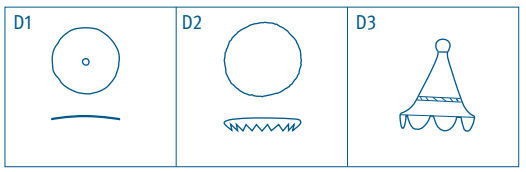



Fig. 27 Pommel caps
D1 Round flat brass disk
D2 Round flat brass or iron disk with serrated edge
D3 Round iron pommel cap shaped as a pointed cap

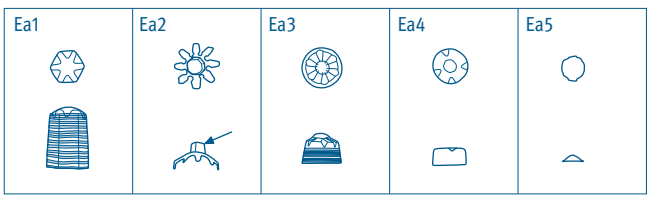
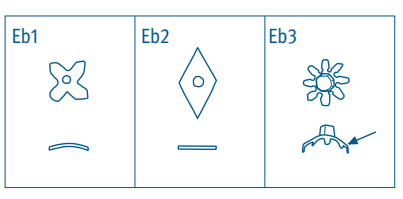



Fig. 28 Tang buttons (a) and tang washers (b)
Ea1 Hexagonal button, horizontally laminated in brass and iron. On basis of comparison, Ea1 can be classified as part of A1 ballock daggers
Ea2 Octagonal solid iron button
Ea3 Rounded, flat button, horizontally laminated in brass and iron. On basis of comparison, Ea3 can be classified as part of A1 ballock daggers
Ea4 Rounded, flat solid iron button
Ea5 Rounded, convex cap




Eb1 Four-armed pointed star
Eb2 Rhombical shaped tang washer
Eb3 Eight-armed star

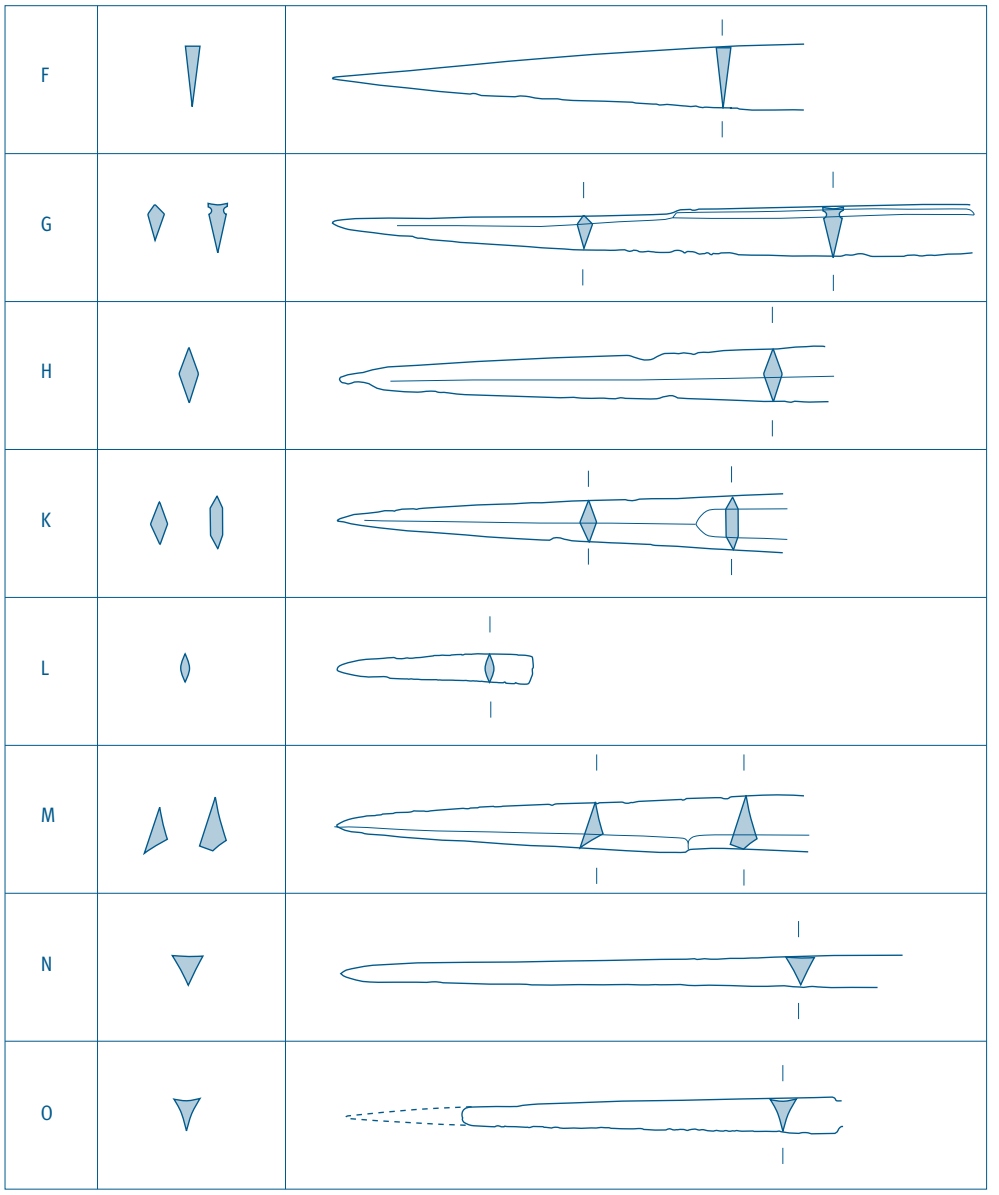



Fig. 29 Blade shapes
The numbers $_0$, $_1$ or $_2$ are added to the different blade categories to indicate if:
$_0$ the blade tip is not present
$_1$ the original shape of the tip is rounded
$_2$ the cutting edges of the blade extend to the tip
F Blade straight, uninterrupted tapering profile, wedge-shaped section with flat or concave faces
G Blade straight, uninterrupted tapering profile, section consisting of combination of diamond-, triangular- or wedge-shaped part, with flat back towards the grip and flat faces
H Blade straight and double-edged, lozenge-shaped section with ridges
K As H, but hexagonal section at the top
L As H, but flattened oval section throughout, without ridges
M Blade straight and multi-facetted, occasionally irregular profile
N Blade straight, regular triangular section and flat faces
O Blade straight, wedge shaped, almost regular triangular section and concave faces

**Arrowhead for siege-bows (7.27) and for handbows (7.29) (typology: Magén Klomp)**

Within the arrowheads two main categories can be distinguished by appearance and dimensions, each linked to a specific type of weapon: the larger arrowheads for siege-bows and the smaller ones for hand- and/or crossbows. A distinction between hand- or crossbow arrowheads, however, seems more problematic. Types K5, K8 and K9, in particular, could be used for both. Here a distinction in dimension/weight is less useful: although crossbow bolts are usually heavier than handbow arrowheads, it is primarily the experience, and therefore the strength, of the archer that will determine the dimension/weight of the arrowhead used. The professional archer can, and will, use larger and heavier bows and arrows than the layman. For the description and analysis of the North/South line arrowhead finds the available studies by Ward-Perkins (1967) and Jessop (1996) (Great Britain), Zimmermann (2000) (Southern Germany/Switzerland) and Serdon (2005) (France) were not sufficient to produce detailed descriptions. For this study, therefore, a new typology for the Dutch-Flemish region was introduced (typology: Magén Klomp).

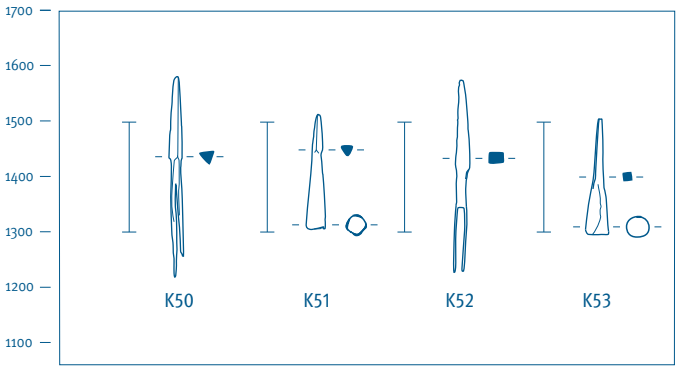
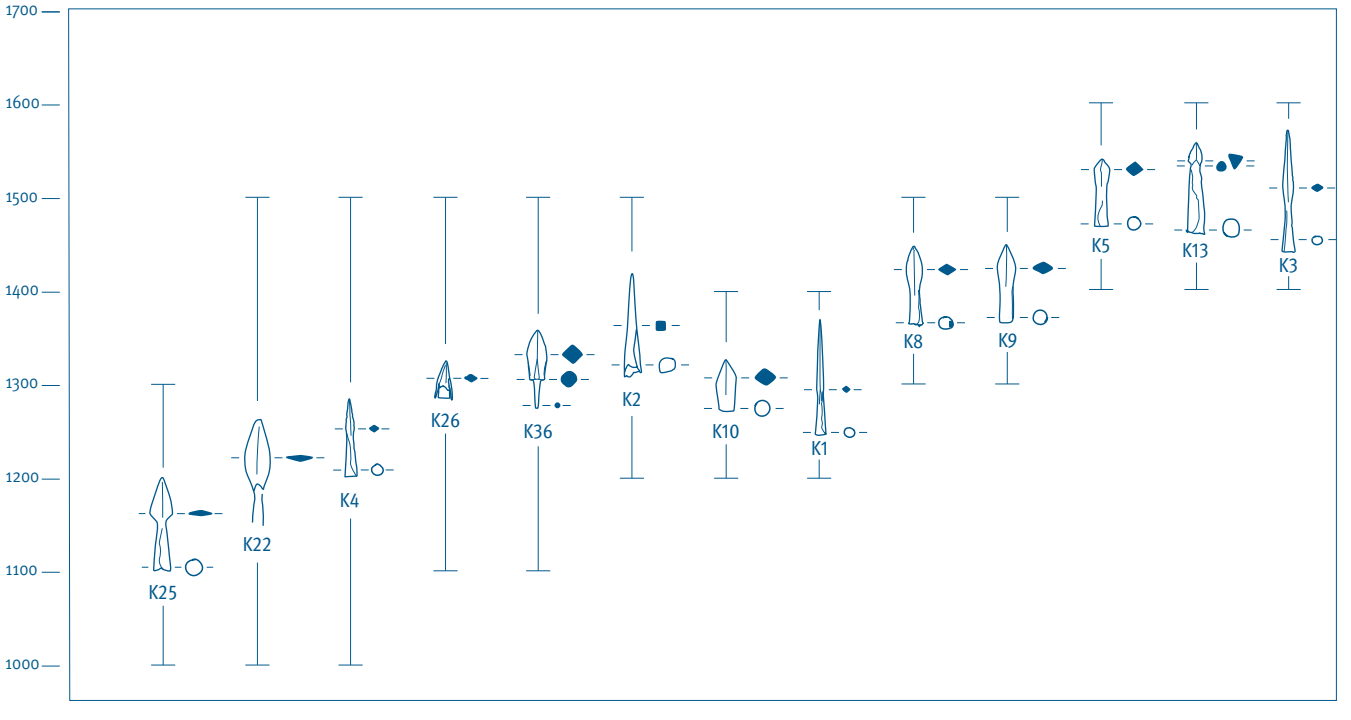



Fig. 30 A chrono-typology of arrowheads for siege-bows (typology: Magén Klomp)
Type K50, 1300 – 1500
Longitudinal arrowhead, cross-section triangular, clear shoulder, 2 long strips
Type K51, 1300 – 1500
Short arrowhead, cross-section triangular, clear shoulder, long conical socket
Type K52, 1300 – 1500
Longitudinal arrowhead, cross-section rectangular to square, clear shoulder, 2 long strips
Type K53, 1300 – 1500
Conical arrowhead, with conical socket and continuing square point without shoulder

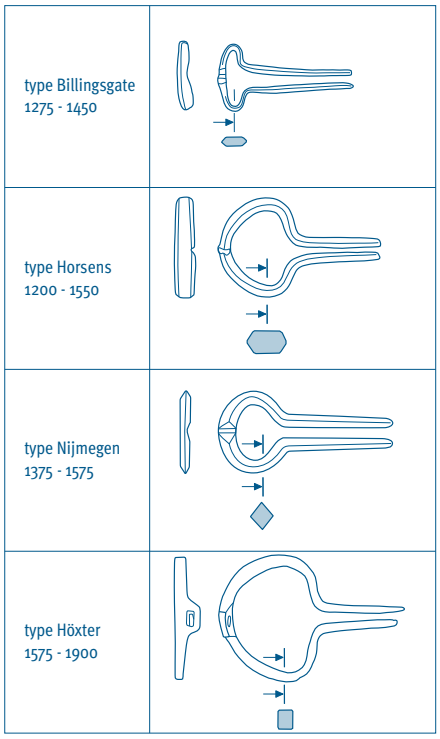
Fig. 31 A chrono-typology of arrowheads for hand- or crossbows (typology: Magén Klomp)
Type K25, 1000 – 1300
Flat, triangular arrowhead, conical socket, flattened double-cutting edged head with often a central ridge on the flat head
Type K22, 1000 – 1500
Flat, leaf shaped (hunting) arrowhead, short socket with clear shoulder, flattened lozenge shaped cross section
Type K4, 1000 – 1500
Short, pyramid shaped arrowhead, long straight socket, head with a square to slight lozenge shaped cross section
Type K26, 1100 – 1500
Barbed arrowhead, with socket, head with a flat lozenge shaped cross section, with long barbs reaching to at least the base of the socket
Type K36, 1100 – 1500
European Oriental arrowhead, head ogive shaped with four surfaces, with round tang and round base
Type K2, 1200 – 1500
Conical arrowhead, long pyramidal head with a square cross section, no shoulder, conical socket
Type K10, 1200 – 1400
Short, ogive shaped arrowhead, straight socket, point slightly square to lozenge shaped cross section
Type K1, 1200 – 1400
Elongated, pyramidal arrowhead, square cross section, with socket
Type K8, 1300 – 1500
Elongated, leaf shaped arrowhead, lozenge shaped cross section, long conical socket
Type K9, 1300 – 1500
Leaf shaped arrowhead, lozenge shaped to flat lozenge shaped cross section, slight conical to parallel socket
Type K5, 1400 – 1600
'Amsterdam' arrowhead, leaf shaped with truncated pyramidal point, conical socket
Type K13, 1400 – 1600
Truncated pyramid shaped arrowhead with long shoulder on long conical socket
Type K3, 1400 – 1600
Oblong, lozenge shaped arrowhead, square cross section, conical socket



# Appendix

**Jew's harp (9.16.1)**

Fig. 32 Typology of Jew's harps based on Gjermund Kolltveit (Kolltveit 2006), dating is determined by the length of the arms and the shape of the bow (Terhorst 2010)

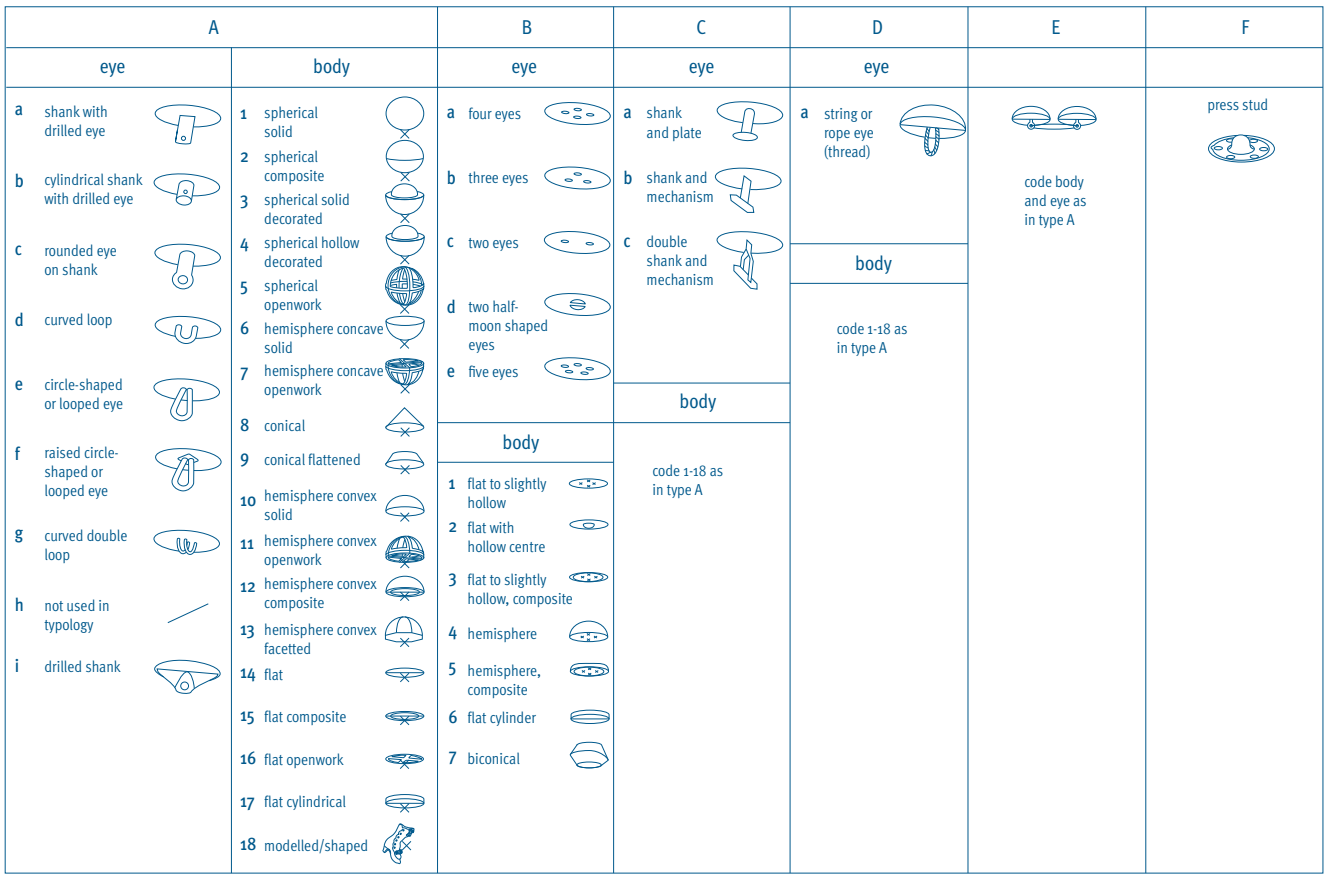



**Button ( 10.15.6 – 10.15.25)**

Buttons are classified (typology: Roeland Emaus, Emaus 2009, supplemented by Jurgen van der Klooster) by (a combination of) the morphological variables of three features, which are coded individually: the main shape (A-F); the shape of the eye (a-i); the shape of the body (1-18) (fig. 33). An x was used in case of a lacking feature. The following main morphological groups are distinguished:

A Multiform body with separate eye, cast or attached at the back
B Disc-shaped body with two or more holes
C Multiform body without eye, instead provided with a mechanical (stud) button or a plate (trouser) button
D Multiform body with a thread (string or cord) as eye
E Two multiform buttons, attached by a loose link, with an eye at the back of the body (cufflinks)
F Press stud

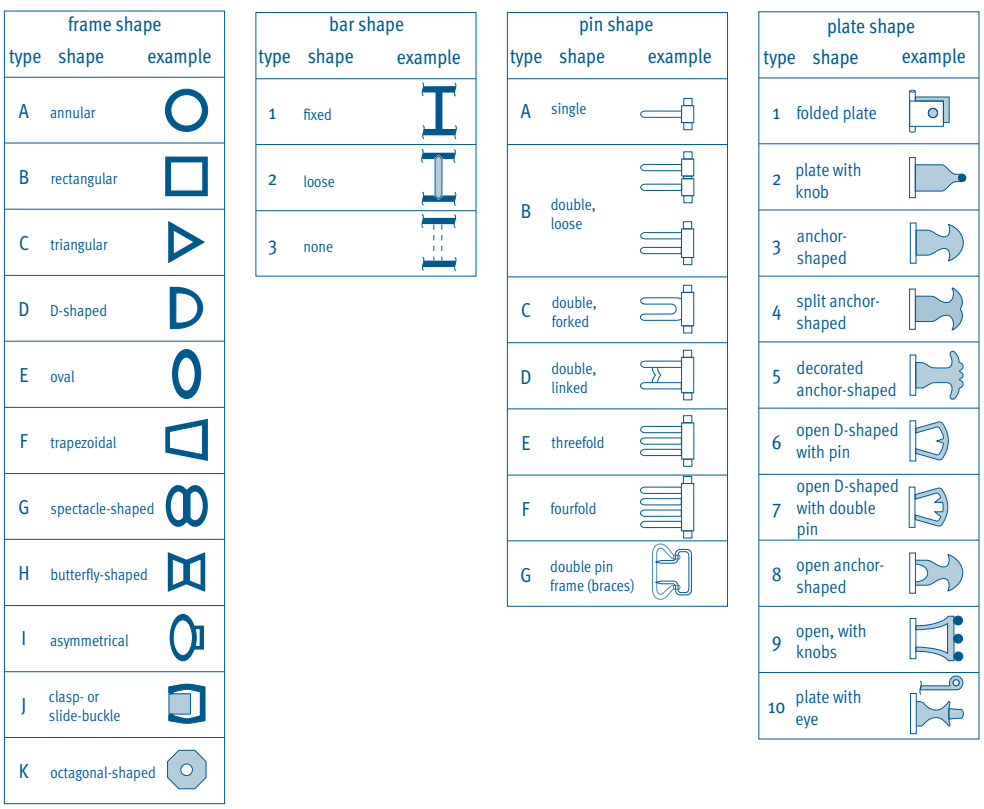
Fig. 33 Typological features of buttons




**Buckle and shoe buckle (10.17.1 – 10.17.9, 10.20)**

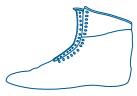
Buckles and shoe buckles are classified (typology: Jiri Wildbret, Wildbret 2010, supplemented by Jurgen van der Klooster) by (a combination of) the morphological variables of four features, which are coded individually: frame-shape (A-K), bar-shape (1-3), pin-shape (A-G), plate-shape (1-10) (fig. 34). If the feature (code) could not be established, an x was used.

Fig. 34 Typological features of buckles



**Footwear (10.19)**

Fig. 35 Typology of footwear according to Olaf Goubitz (Goubitz 2001), supplemented by Lisette Verspay

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| type 50-1<br>1300-1400 |  | Low (ankle-)shoe with side-laced fastening | type 100-3<br>1450-1500 |  | Ankle-shoe with laces combined with buckles at the front side of the shoe |
| type 60-1<br>1325-1450 |  | Ankle-shoe with frontal lace-up fastening | type 105<br>1500-1800 |  | Mule |
| type 60-2A<br>1700-1860 |  | Ankle-shoe with frontal lace-up fastening. With Modern Era shoe construction (type 60-2B is a low-cut variant, 1700-1860) | type 110<br>1300-1500 |  | Patten |
| type 65<br>1350-1550 |  | Ankle-shoe with tie-lace fastening. Fitted with correspondingly paired lace-holes along the medial side of the opening with a bifurcated strap | type 125<br>1500-1550 |  | Tudor shoe with broad shoe-toe ('cowsmouth') |
| type 70<br>1300-1600 |  | Low shoe with tie-lace fastening. At each side of the opening fitted with one or two lace-holes. | type 130-1A<br>1500-1800 |  | Latchet shoe with tie-lace fastening. Latchets overlap the vamp |
| type 75<br>1300-1600 |  | Ankle-shoe with tailed-toggle fastening | type 130-1B<br>1860-1937 |  | Like type 130-1A, but machine-made |
| type 85-1<br>1400-1600 |  | Shoe with buckle on the front side, in low and high model | type 130-2<br>1550-1600 |  | Latchet shoe with tie-lace fastening, like type 130-1. Type 130-2 features latchets overlapped by the vamp |
| type 85-2C<br>1500-1600 |  | Shoe with fastening, permanently attached buckle, usually at the side of the shoe | type 135<br>1500-1800 |  | Latchet shoe with detachable buckle |
| type 90-1B<br>1450-1500 |  | Slip-on shoe without fastening, with a long tongue-like extension of the vamp | type 145<br>1700-1750 |  | Ankle-shoe with tie-lace and with Y-shaped opening |
| type 90-2B<br>1775-1860 |  | Slip-on shoe without fastening (types 2C-2E are variants of type 2B: machine made slip-on shoes, 1860-1937) | type 160-1<br>1800-1860 |  | High shoe with hook and eye fastening or buttons. Usually made of two parts of composite leather, or with a lower leather part and textile upper part (type 160-2 is identical to type 160-1, but is machine-made, 1860-1937) |
| type 90-3B<br>1550-1600 |  | Slip-on shoe without lace fastening, with a reinforcement strap for connecting the vamp with the back | | | |

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