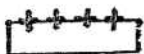
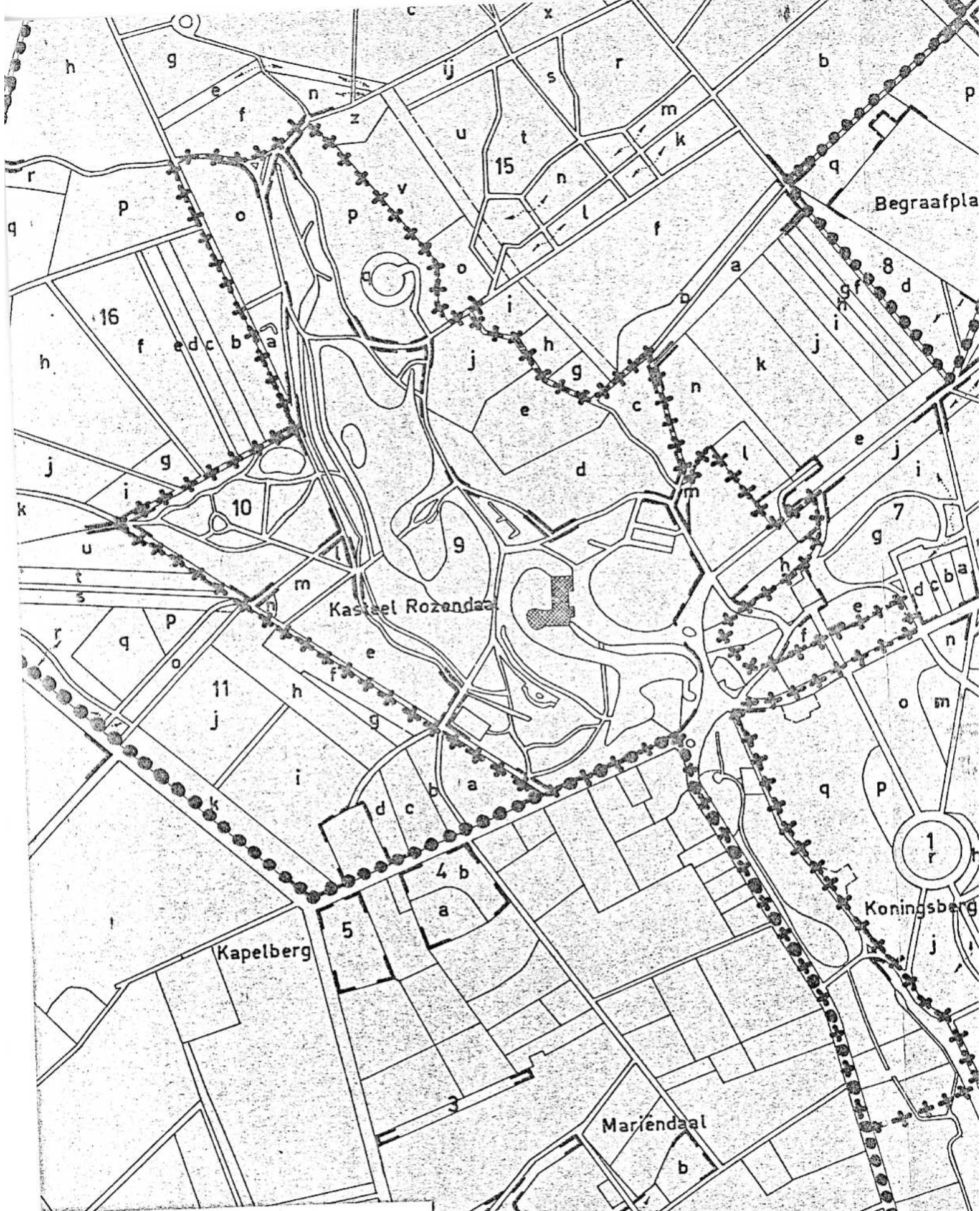
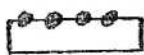


ROSENDAEL about 1750 ? ↑ ; present state ↓





restoration area



protected area



water

M I D D A C H T E N

Already in 1299 we find the castle of Middachten mentioned in the records. It has never been sold, but was inherited time and again.

We know the castle has been destroyed and rebuilt several times.

A tablet in the easternouthouse memorizes its reconstruction of 1572.

In 1629 the house was attacked by Henry Count van den Berg, but it has been rebuilt in 1643. In 1672 it was heavily damaged by quartering and by attacks by the army of Louis XIV.

The castle as we know it now was built in 1694-1697 by Godard van Reede, first Earl of Athlone, then the owner.

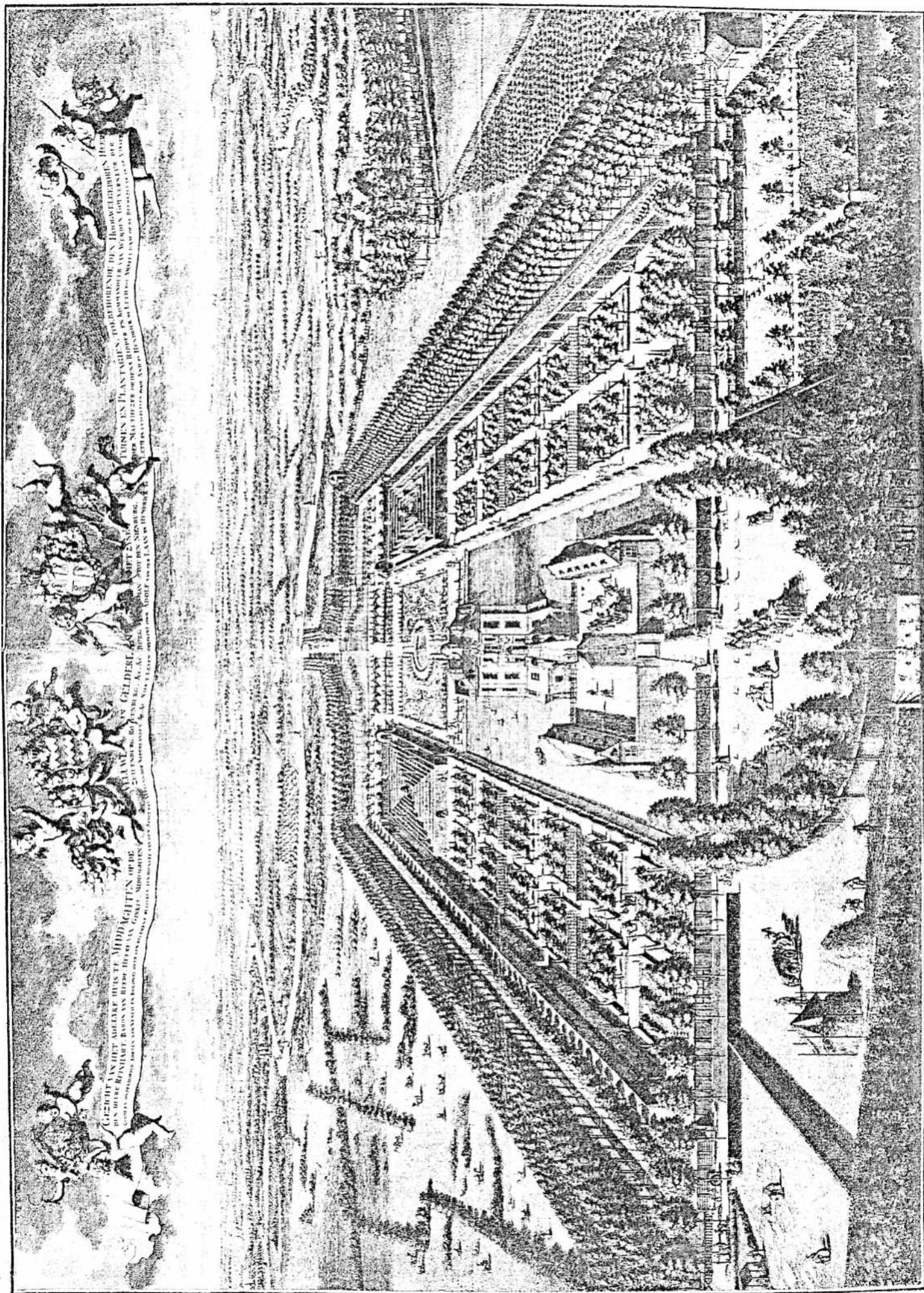
Probably assisted by Jacob Roman, the architect to the stadtholder, the architect Steven Vennecool (1657-1719) built a monumantal staircase in the former court of the castle over which he constructed a vault decorated with ornamental stucco. Projecting bays were added to the four fronts. The names we find in the vault of the staircase memorize the battlefields of the Irish war. Godard van Reede, a friend of William III, fought in this war as commander-in-chief.

When the house was rebuilt in 1694 formal gardens were laid out. These gardens disappeared in the 19th century. In 1900 Count Bentinck decided to remodel the gardens in the original style. The Dutch architect Mr Poortman made the design which was slightly altered later on by the French architect André and the German architect Petzold. Poortman designed a similar plan for the gardens of castle Weldam near Markelo, which was also the property of Count Bentinck.

Due to the high cost of maintenance it has been necessary to simplify Poortman's lay-out at Middachten.

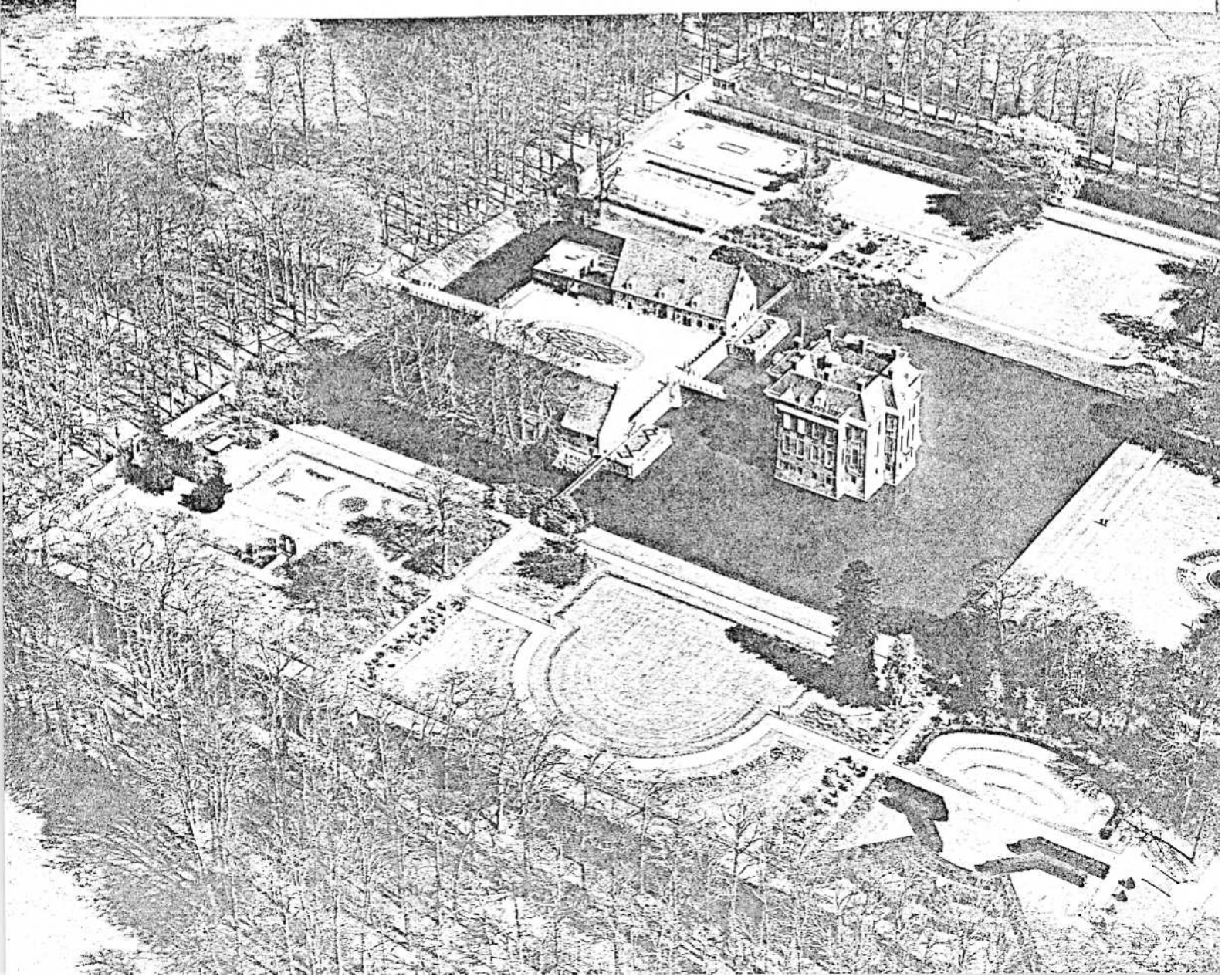
The garden is 15 acres and almost two people are needed for its maintenance.

The estate stretches over an area of about 2400 acres. By now several roads run across the property. The so-called "Middachter allee", an avenue originally lined by oaks, dates from the first half of the 17th century. In 1770 beeches were put in the place of the oaks. In 1945 and 1957 it was necessary to replace these once more by young beeches. Since 1864 a railroad crosses the grounds and since a few years a new highway passes the house at the distance of half a mile.





MIDDACHTEN ± 1940 ↑ ; present state ↓



D E N B E R G

The present mansion Den Berg was built for W.J. van Dedem (1655-1738) and his wife G. van Deelen (1733), shortly after they had bought the "havezate" (a house to which special rights are attached) in 1703.

The family coats of arms of both families can be found on the pediment of the house. Many houses in this district have a segmental pediment like the one which is applied here.

Not much is known about the history of the house. One thing is certain however, it was built near another house which dated from an earlier period. The latter has been allodial property until 1677 when it became feudal property of the Province.

Apart from the back-front to which a three-sided extension with a small tower was added in the second half of the 19th century, the building has never been changed.

Parts of the system of canals and lanes can still be found, as for example the canal which runs parallel to the back-front and is connected with the one surrounding the house.

The carriage drive which cuts through a hill, used to continue behind the house.

The forecourt is lined by two outhouses and a grand gate, the spherical shaped trees are birdcherry-trees. The vases of sandstone which we find on the pillars of the gate bear the coats of arms of the founders.

The grounds of the house are 1500 acres. The garden, a flower and a kitchen garden, used to be about 6 acres, but unfortunately nothing remains of the old plantation.

Due to the high cost of maintenance and repair, dredging the canal ($3\frac{1}{2}$ acres) alone amounts approximately to £ 20,000.-, it is not possible to see to the upkeep of house and garden properly.

Sectie E

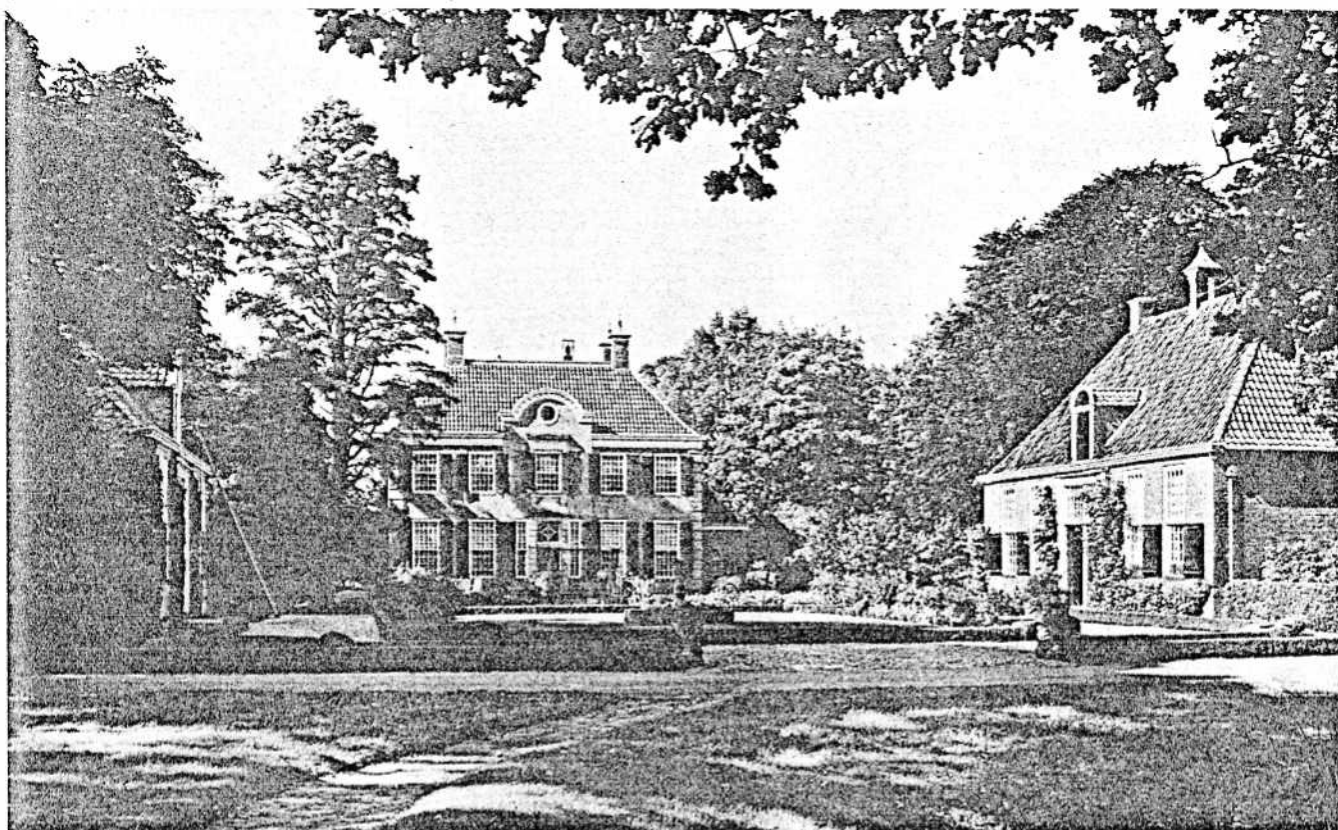
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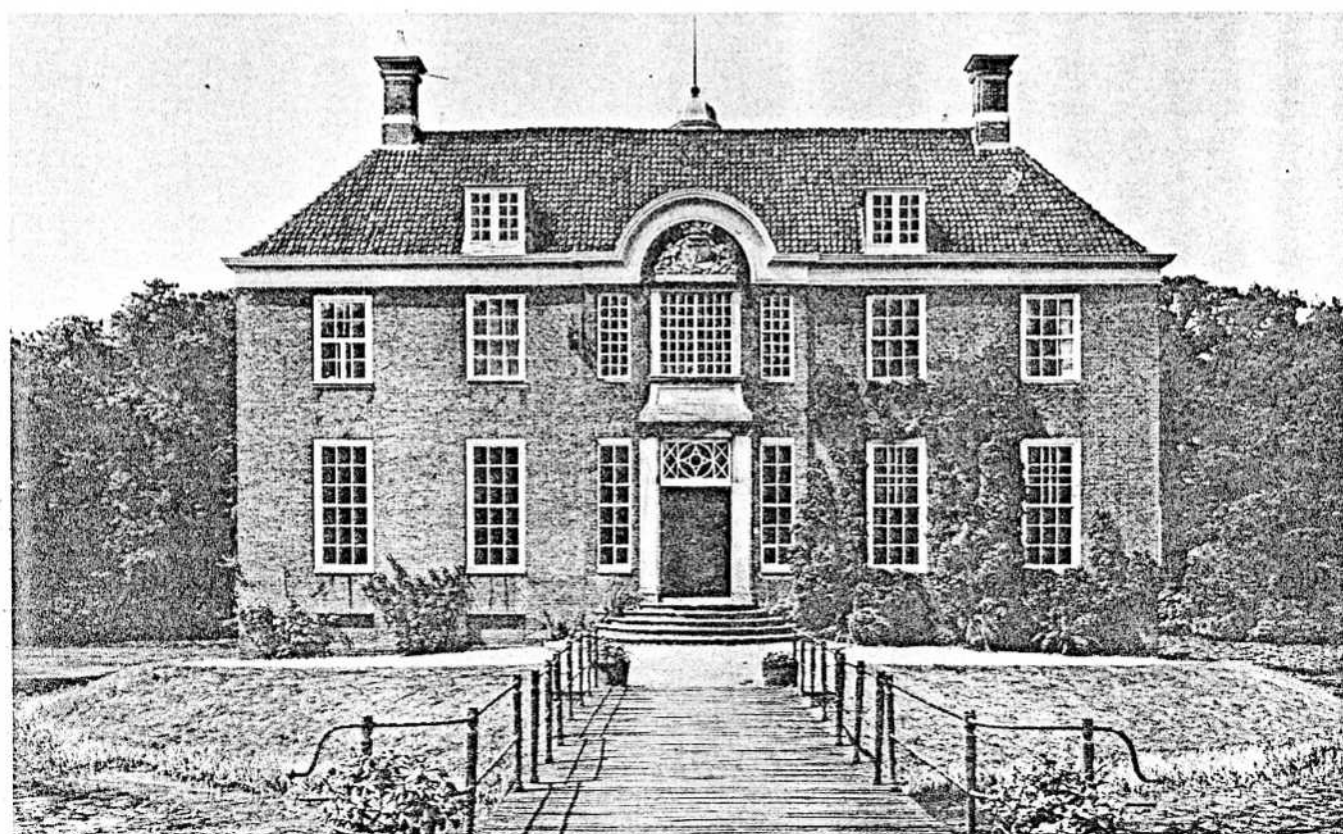
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Plan of DEN BERG, 19th century



10. De Aalshorst

blz. 10



11. Den Berg

blz. 10

A A L S H O R S T

The present mansion and its outhouses date from 1720. The architectural design closely resembles the one of Den Berg, but the rights attached to the latter were never granted to the owners of the Aalshorst. We do not have any data about the earlier history of the house.

At the end of the 18th century the house was the property of a dowager De Famars. We still have a map dating from this period which shows the lay-out of the garden. In line with the axis of the house we find a canal both in front and at the back of the house. The one which crosses the grounds at the back of the house still has its original outlook, but it has been tried to hide the straightness of the canal in front to give it a more natural appearance.

The house and a little garden next to it are surrounded by a moat. To the side of the house (south) there was a garden which stretched over an area of 5 acres and was divided up in smaller parts and surrounded by a canal. It is now in use as a vegetable garden. On the other side of the house there used to be a similar though smaller garden of about one acre.

We can still trace the original lay-out, the canals and ponds. During the days of Mrs Rhijnvis Feith (1790-1878) the park was altered in the English landscape style.

The house is owned by a company with limited liability the shareholders of which are the heirs of Baron van Dedem who bought the house in 1878 as part of the property of his late aunt Mrs Rhijnvis Feith.

This Baron van Dedem planted wall trees and fruit trees among other things.

The lay-out of the forecourt was planned by his son B.W. van Dedem. Looking for solution for the problem of the cost of maintenance of the estate the owners started by making an inventory of the gardens.

S. van Dedem made a map of the vegetable garden.

It is tried to pay part of the cost of upkeep and repair by growing products which can be sold.



SHILLING NEWS

In 1684 Stadtholder William III (1650-1702), who later became King of England, bought the small castle "Het Loo" near Apeldoorn. He wanted to built a country-seat in this part of the country, the Veluwe, to be able to hunt, one of his passions. According to a contemporary the Veluwe was en excellent hunting-ground, but good for nothing else...

On the site of the small castle a mansion was erected most probably based on a design from architects from the Académie d'Architecture in Paris. This consisted of a corps-de-logis which was connected to two L-shaped wings by colonnades. The Dutch architect Jacob Roman (1640-1716) architect to the stadtholder, supervised the building of the house, which was completed in 1686.

The garden at the back of the house extended as far as the avenue leading to the old castle, henceforth called the "Oude Loo". The corps-de-logis is situated in the middle of the area between this avenue and the road in front of the entire building, the "King's avenue". The width of the building almost equals the distance between those two lanes. This symmetrical, square-shaped design had a strongly accentuated axis, which continued in the lay-out of the park. The entrance-gate with two connected columns formed one end of the axis and standing in the hall of the mansion one could see its continuation in the garden because the Imperial staircase formed no hindrance to the view. The lane leading up to the wooden tower, which stood at the end of the park at about one mile's distance from the palace, was lined by double rows of beeches. The formal garden behind the house was surrounded by terraces on three sides from which one had have a splendid view of the parterres below. Apart from this garden, used to entertain guests, there were two other enclosed gardens beside the house, surrounded by the building, the wall of the terrace at the back and another wall to the side. In accordance with the apartments in the house there was the Princess', later to become Queen's, garden to the east with parterres, covered walks and a shell-work grotto, and the Prince's, later to become the King's, garden with parterres and a bowling green to the west.

The enclosed garden formed part of a park with a maze, a growth in star-pattern, ponds etc. The garden extended over an approximately 15 acres, while the park used to be about 250 acres in the time of William and Mary. Around the park there were heatherfields, sands and shubbery. In the course of the years the park has been extended to the size of about 1500 acres. Here and there one can still find remains of the old road-systems.

In 1692 both the mansion and the gardens were enlarged. Both colonnades