

were replaced by two pavilions. After this alteration the grounds at the other side of the cross-road formed part of the garden as well. This part was called the upper garden in contrast with the older part which was called the lower garden. The upper garden was surrounded by a curved wall, the central part of which was formed by the colonnades after they had been moved to this place.

We can not trace the architect of the garden, but probably Daniel Marot has helped finishing them as he did with the interior of the house. It is not unlikely that Hans Willem Bentinck, Earl of Portland (1651-1709) is responsible for some parts of the lay-out as well. He was a friend of William III and extremely interested in gardening.

In order to set the highest fountains working the water had to be brought down to this place from a distance of about twenty miles requiring quite an extensive tube-system.

After the death of William III Het Loo remained in the possession of the stadtholders. Until 1795 no important alterations took place apart from the fact that the upper garden was changed into a landscape garden according to a design by P.W. Schonck.

In 1795 the mansion was confiscated by the Bataafse Republiek and in 1806 it came in the possession of Louis Napoleon, King of Holland. He had the palace plastered in such a way as to imitate sandstone, furnished it and had the gardens leveled. The architect Dufour designed a landscape lay-out which altered the whole park. After having been leveled the formal garden became a lawn with groups of trees. We have found a plan regarding the grounds in front of the palace which shows a complicated system of lanes. But only the avenue which runs eastward from the palace has been realised.

After 1815 the palace was placed at the disposal of the reigning prince. King William I (1772-1843) regretted the loss of the ancient garden, but maintained Louis Napoleon's alterations. According to the reigning fashion William I made the original six fishponds into two. In 1828 he had build a house for the comptroller, which is called Het Kleine Loo (The Small Loo).

Between 1906 and 1910 new stables were constructed south-west to the palace. These were united with the palace by a new avenue leading from the entrance-gate towards the stables. The result of this that we now find a patte d'oie in front of the palace which is not the original one. The latter used to be situated in front of the entrance-gate with the connected columns, which stood in the neighbourhood of Het Kleine Loo. Finally the most important alterations were brought about between 1911 and 1913. In order to be able to receive foreign royalties it was

deemed necessary to add a floor to the palace and to add a large ball-room to the eastern wing among other things. All this took place under the direction of the architect C.H. Peters. The result of these alterations was that the symmetry of the palace was gone as had earlier been the case with the garden.

From 1969 H.M. the Queen has not used the palace any more. It was decided to turn the building into a museum which would pay special attention to the role which the House of Orange has played in the history of the Dutch people.

In 1972 the stables were opened to the public as a carriage-museum. In the western wing of the palace a museum showing a little part of the collection of the future museum is situated temporarily. Although this is rather small, quite a great number of people visit the museum.

At the moment the palace is in such a bad condition that renovation is quite necessary. As is the case with any restoration the question then arises which style must be followed.

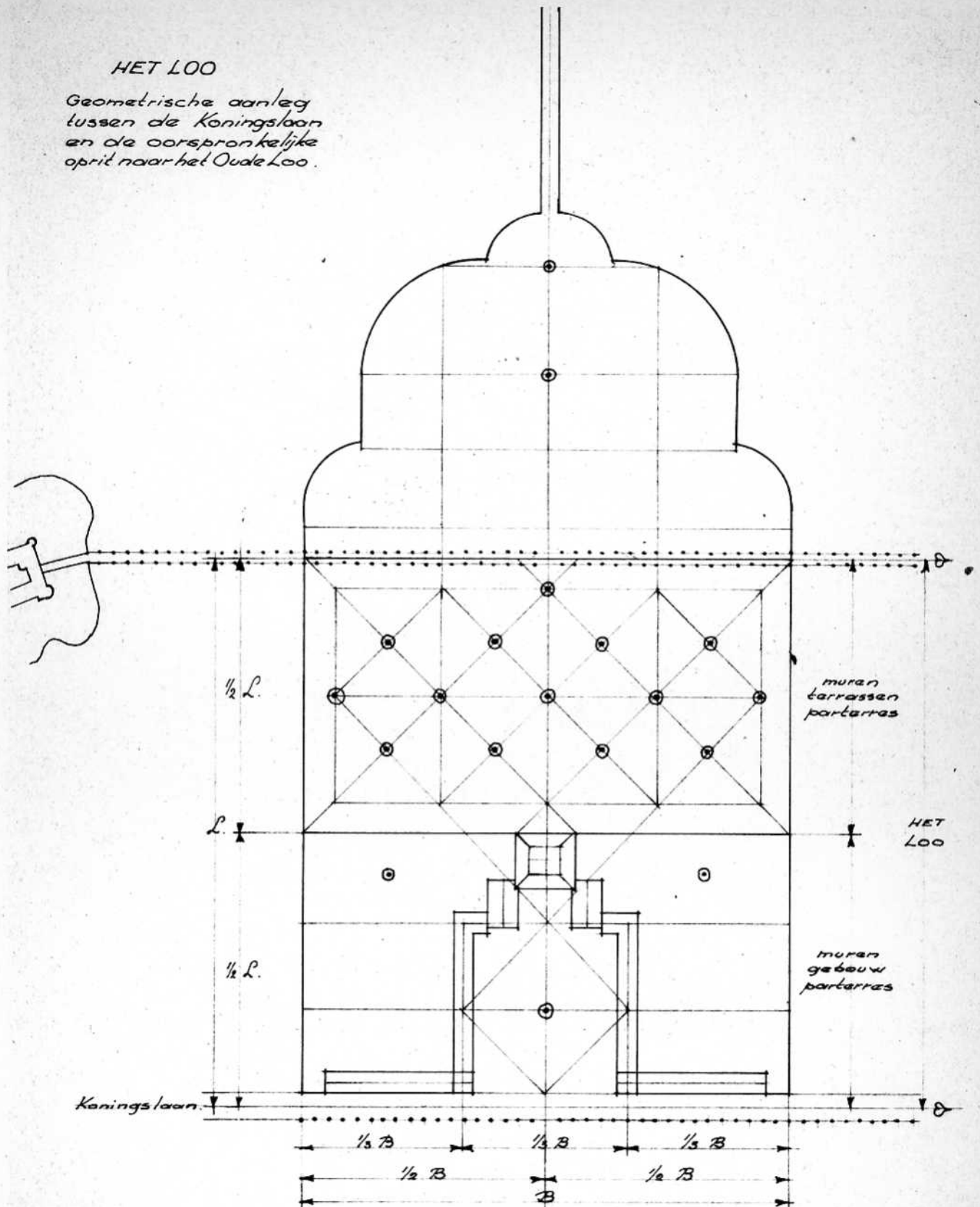
The many data we have about the house and its gardens in the 17th century make it possible to renovate it in the style of that period. These data are the results of research in the building and the gardens and are deducted from old descriptions (such as a very accurate one about the garden which was made by Walter Harris, personal physician of William III, in 1699), and from engravings and maps. The old building still remains in spite of the many alterations and many items belonging to the garden, such as statues, floors of the fountain-basins, the exact spots where the terraces used to be etc. have been traced. In order to be able to restore the original lay-out of the garden, the lawn with groups of trees just behind the palace which covers one percent of the park, should have to disappear. Most of the trees date from the beginning of the 19th century and some were planted by King William III (1817-1890). Although these trees are very impressive, especially in summer, it becomes clear upon taking a closer look at them that some groups of trees are incomplete (in the middle of the group east of the lawn trees are missing, while the group west of the lawn close to the palace is overgrown with ivy for instance) and that some trees are not very healthy anymore.

If this 19th century lay-out of the garden is to be maintained however, the building has to be consolidated in its present state as well due to the fact that house and garden are one. Apart from aesthetical objections there are some practical objections to this plan as well. The main ones

are that it is extremely difficult to change the present palace into a museum, the lawn is not suited to be used as a recreational area (an advantage of the restoration of the original lay-out will be the fact that the visitors will be concentrated on a rather small area so that the rest of the park will not be used so intensively) and that it is not possible to separate the grounds of the "Oude Loo", hunting-castle of the Royal Family, the museum and the house of H.R.H. Princess Margriet effectively.

HET LOO

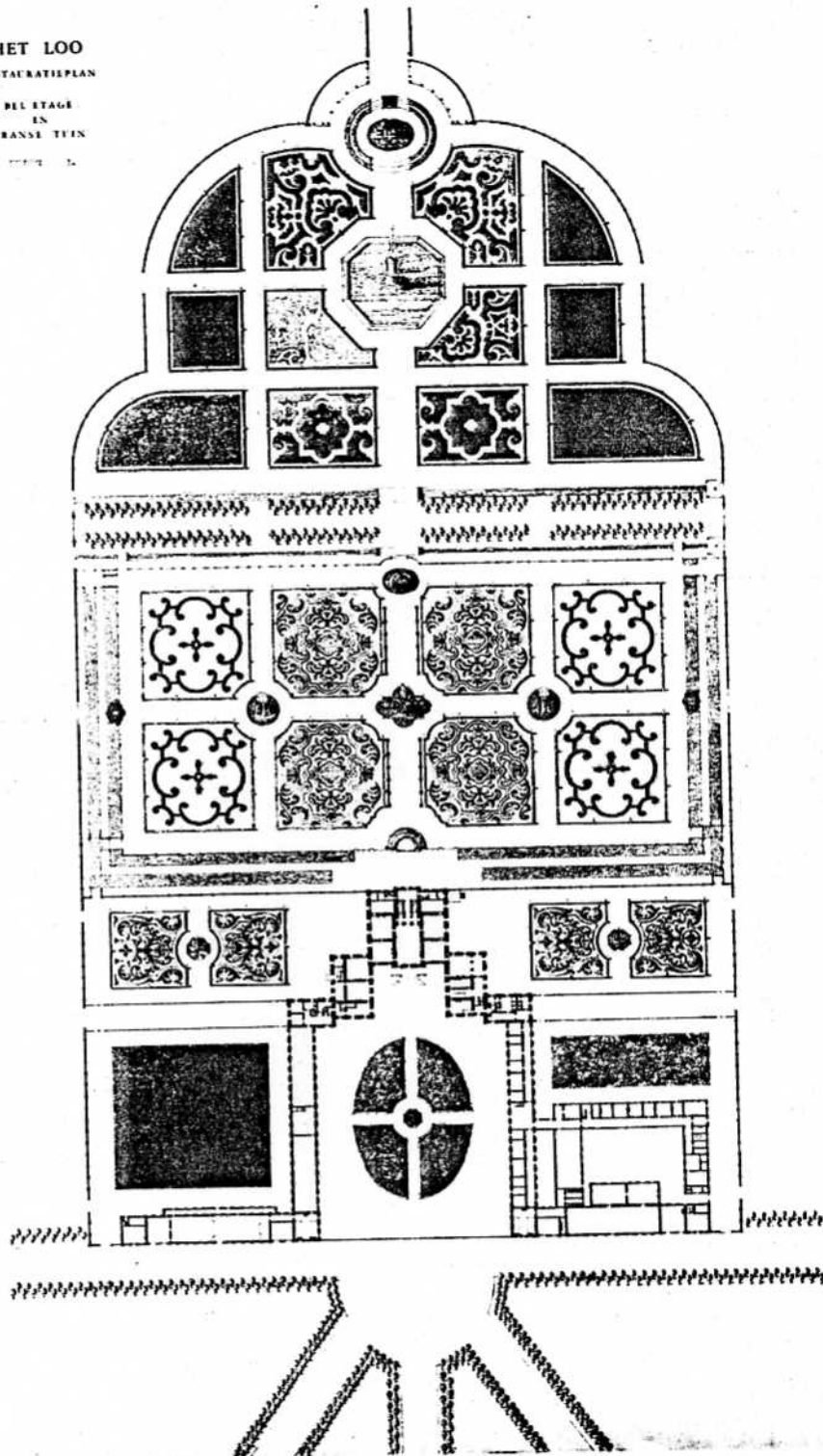
Geometrische aanleg
tussen de Koningslaan
en de oorspronkelijke
oprit naar het Oude Loo.



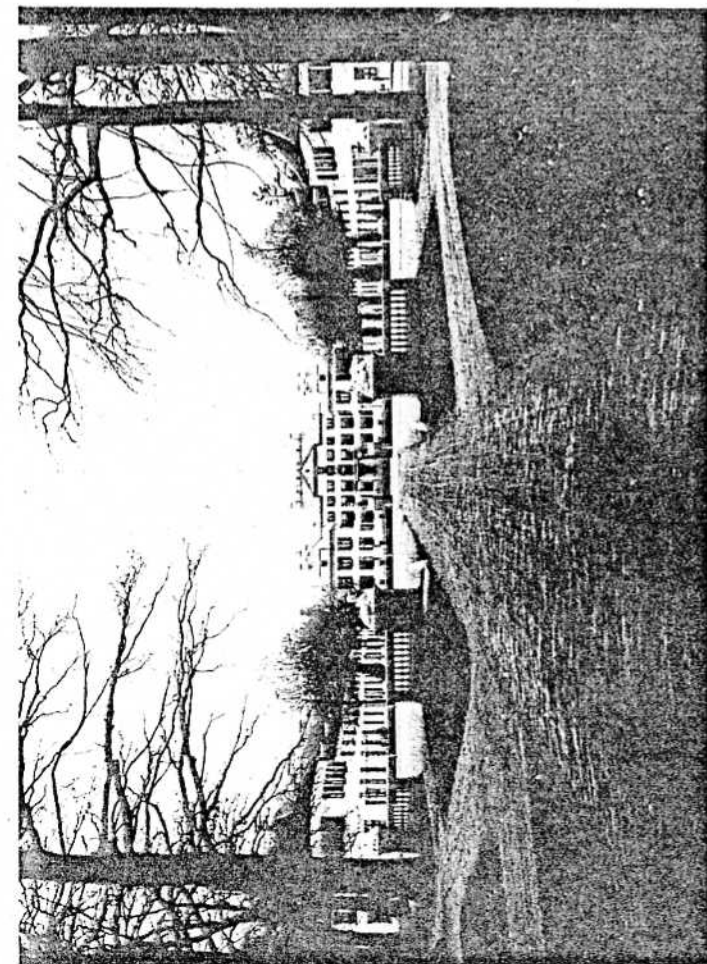
..... bomen
⊙ beeld, of waterwerk.

HET LOO
RESTAURATIEPLAN

DEL STAGE
IN
FRANSE TUIN



HET LOO, restoration-design based on the plan by C.P. van Staden



before 1913

HET LOO

plan of the park 1807



after 1913



D O O R N

The house "Doorn" which used to be a manor, has been rebuilt in the 17th and 18th century according to the classical style.

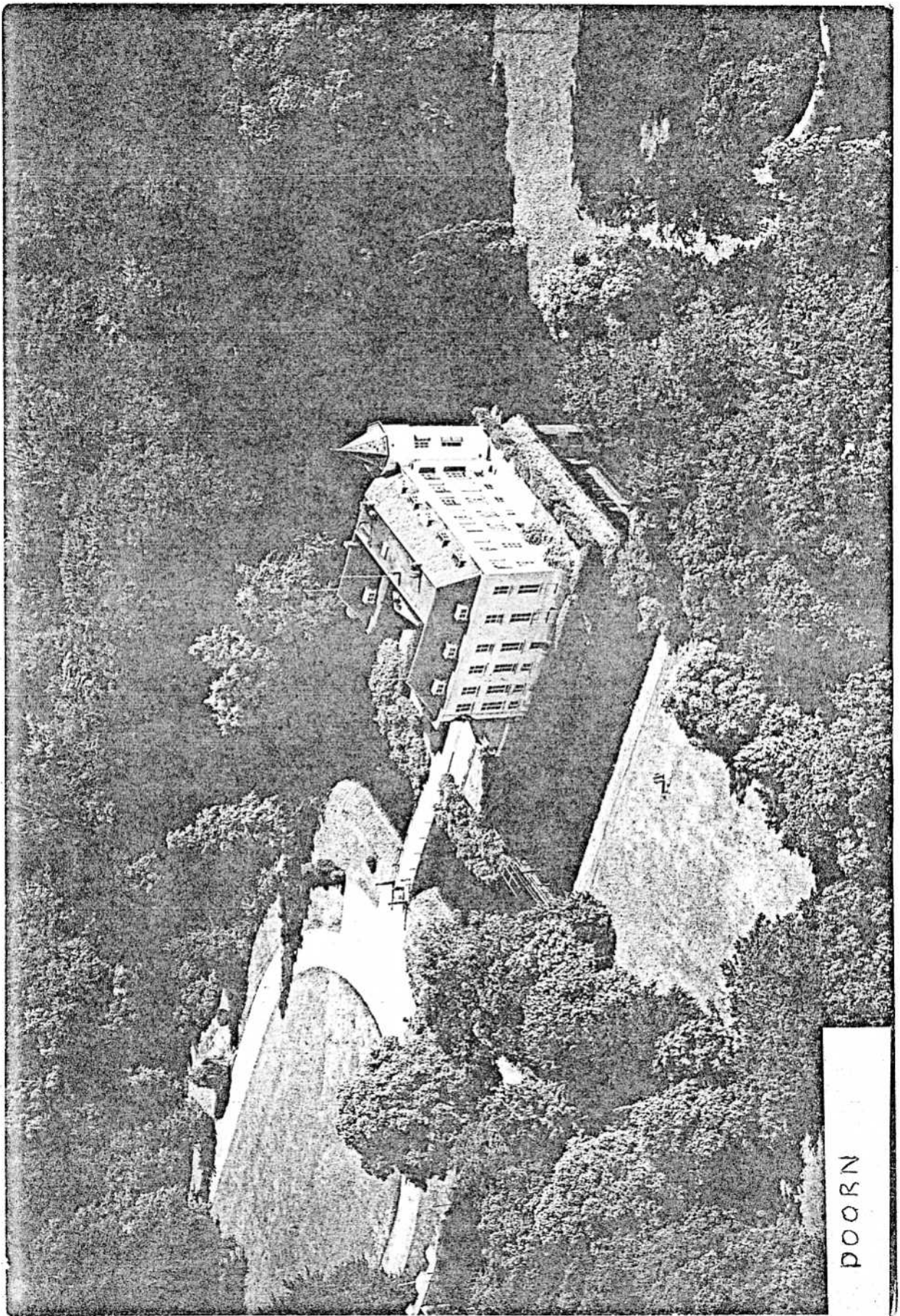
The house is especially well-known as the residence of the German Emperor William II who lived here from 1919 until his death in 1941.

During his stay the house was extended. About eighty vans brought his furniture from Germany to Doorn; it can still be found in the house.

Presently the estate contains a museum where apart from the furniture a large collection of silver belonging to the Hohenzollern family and the snuff-boxes and tobacco-boxes which used to be part of the collection of Frederick the Great can be admired.

H.A.C. Poortman made the design of the park after WW I.

The Emperor has been buried in a chapel on the grounds.



POORN

M A N P A D

The original house was built in 1623 by an Amsterdam merchant.

Since it became the property of the Van Lennep family several alterations have been made. The coats of arms placed above the front-door of the house are those of the Van de Poll and Van Lennep families.

In 1734 two separate outhouses were built which slightly curve.

Around 1770 the back-side of the mansion was extended in the style of the period. The wall-paintings by J. Andriessen (1748-1842) were made in the same period.

The lime trees in front of the house, which date from about 1730, have been planted both radially, with the front steps of the house as their centre, and paralelly to the façade of the house. Though still impressive at this moment, being affected with disease they are quite a problem for the present owner, Mr Visser. It is impossible to replace them gradually because young lime trees can not grow under old ones.

The Leidse Trekvaart (a canal which dates from the 17th century and runs from Leiden to Haarlem) runs along the back of the garden.

Only a few beeches remain of the two double rows of beeches which used to stand on both sides of the house from the front to the back of the garden.

On the grounds we also find a large vegetable garden (partly changed into a flower garden) with the longest serpentine wall in the Netherlands. This wall is completely covered with wall-trees (pear, prune, peach, fig etc.). Such a wall has many advantages: it needs no support, the trees can find sheltered spots, and finally one can enjoy ripe fruit for a longer period as a result of the fact that the fruit is exposed to the sun at different times.

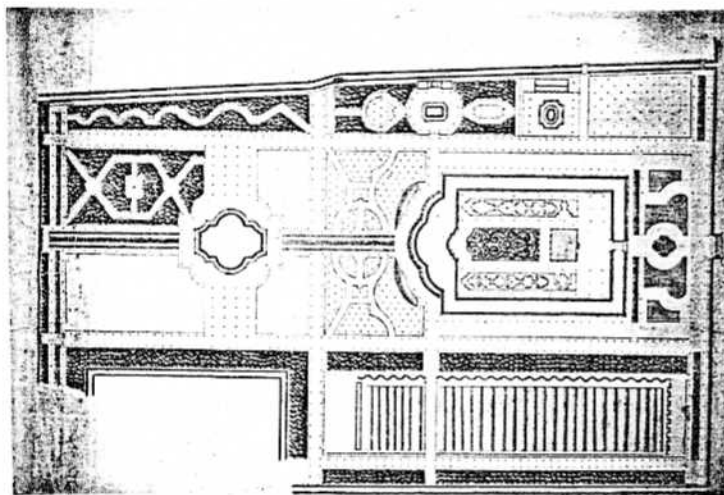
Then there is a onrangery, an old aviary with curved wings and ogee arches (both buildings will be restored) and a pinetum.

The grounds cover an area of about 40 acres, almost three men see to its maintenance.



the aviary

HUIS TE MANPAD



reconstruction of the
18th century lay-out

plan of the situation in 1861

