



City of The Hague

POWER & SPLENDOUR

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 14TH • SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 15TH
THE HAGUE HERITAGE DAYS

CONTENTS

HERITAGE DAYS IN THE HAGUE 2013	3
HISTORIC MONUMENTS PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT	4
POWER & SPLENDOUR	5
THE HAGUE HISTORIC BUILDING AWARD 2013	6
DIGITAL TOUR AROUND THE LANGE VOORHOUT	8
WALKING TOUR: DUTCH CLASSICISM	9
HISTORY APP, 'VORSTELIJK EN ADELLIJK LEVEN', COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN AND AROUND THE HAGUE	10
WALKING TOUR, DUTCH CLASSICISM	11
WALK AROUND THE COURT	12
BUS TOUR: ESTATES ALONG THE 'HOUT ZONE'	12
CLIMBING IN THE HAGUE TOWER	13
TOURS ON HISTORIC TRAM	14-15
BOAT TRIPS THROUGH THE HAGUE	16
THE STENEN KAMER THEATRE DAY 2013	17
ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN	18
PUBLICATIONS IN DE VOM SERIES	19
HISTORIC BUILDINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC - MAPS	20-29
HISTORIC BUILDINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC	30-79
COLOPHON	80

HERITAGE DAYS 2013

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 14TH & SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 15TH

Heritage Day is an annual nation-wide event in the second weekend of September. In this weekend it will be possible to see the interiors behind famous and less famous facades. More than 90 monumental buildings will be open to the public in The Hague. There will be various activities, such as a bus trip, conducted tours, boat trips and trips by trams. The participating monuments are recognised by the Heritage Day flag. The last hour mentioned on the monuments is the time the buildings will close. In order not to be disappointed, we recommend you to visit a building at least 20 minutes before its closing hour.



HISTORIC MONUMENTS PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT

DYNAMIC CONSERVATION

The Hague is a city with many aspects: royal residence and seat of parliament, city of international justice and city by the sea. But it is also an historic city with elegant town houses and villas, leafy parks and historic 19th century districts.

The city grew around the residence of the Count of Holland and a small civilian settlement. Over the centuries, the city has gradually expanded. The municipality of The Hague has around 2,250 protected historic buildings and 20 urban conservation areas; it is one of the 5 top historical cities in the Netherlands.

The Historic Monuments Preservation Department has wide-ranging responsibility. The dynamic preservation of all historic values is a huge task, but well worth it! The Department safeguards the city's historic buildings and is the knowledge centre and contact point for everyone interested in the heritage of The Hague. In order to raise awareness of our treasured historic buildings, the Department regularly issues publications on various subjects in this field (the VOM series). As the owner of an historic building, you can apply to the Historic Monuments Preservation Department for advice on building restoration and maintenance and for information on possible funding opportunities.

The Department also participates in the 'Cultuur Menu' (Culture Menu) of the Projectenbureau Haagse Musea (Project Department for Museums in The Hague). This project involves giving heritage lessons to primary school children in the historic 'Sociëteit De Vereeniging'.

You can contact the Historic Monuments Preservation Department in The Hague on weekdays on 070-353 48 00 and by e-mail monumentenzorg@denhaag.nl. More information www.monumentenzorgdenhaag.nl.



**ON SATURDAY WE WELCOME YOU AT OUR
INFORMATION STAND IN THE BINNENHOF**

MACHT & PRACHT

The theme of this edition of the Open Monuments Day is Macht & Pracht (Power & Splendour). Through the ages, influential people and institutions have provided a lot of monumental splendour in order to show their power. This weekend the doors of beautiful examples of Power & Splendour will open to the public. The brochure also includes a number of statues and memorials that have to do with the theme.



With the theme **POWER & SPLENDOUR**, attention will be paid to the various kinds of power, economic power, political power, the judiciary as well as the clergy, the army and royal power. The riches, the beauty and the splendour power could (and can) create is to be found all around us in buildings: palaces, town houses, villas or country seats and estates. There are also the grandeur and splendour of the buildings created by the various denominations, the richly decorated trade and office buildings and the buildings for the administration of justice and public administration.

Power & Splendour turns up wherever splendour, riches, beauty and grandeur have been created as manifestations of power. Houses and buildings are not only meant to be lived or worked in but are often symbols of status, power and ideals. From way back, influential persons and institutions have expressed in architecture their riches, social distinction, political power or higher ideals, such as learning or faith.

The faithful and church councils reached for Heaven with church towers, trustees lived behind impressive facades in town houses, manors and country seats; town councils expressed their powers in competitive town halls. But also mercantile houses and banks had

their richly decorated buildings be constructed, and the judiciary and public administration expressed their powers and authority in court houses, ministries and army barracks.

The start of the splendour in The Hague arising from power is to be found at the Binnenhof. He is still to be seen at the Binnenhof on top of the fountain: Willem II, Count of Holland, Holy Roman Emperor-to-be, the man who commissioned to build the majestic Ridderzaal (the Knights' Hall) in the 13th century. Count Willem was succeeded by a varied series of rulers: Counts, Dukes, the Stadtholders from the Van Oranje Nassau family, the members of the States of Holland and the States General and the Grand Pensionaries.

The Binnenhof developed into the focus of government. Still later it housed the Higher and Lower Houses of Parliament, the Ministries and the Prime Minister. In a small area around the Binnenhof, regents, judges and financial experts settled, in addition to a number of institutions. When the Netherlands had become a kingdom, the princes build their palaces in that area. Over a period of eight hundred years, the Binnenhof developed into what it still is: the centre of power in the Netherlands.

FILM: DEN HAAG, SPOREN VAN ORANJE

In the film *Den Haag, Sporen van Oranje*, narrator Paul Rem, art historian and expert in the history of our Royal House, takes you to a number of palaces, locations and monuments which directly refer to the ancestors of King Willem Alexander. In particular the first Kings from the House of Orange from the 19th century, Willem I, Willem II and Willem III, have left many traces in The Hague. On their return to The Hague in 1813, after twenty years of war, revolution and French rule, the Kingdom of the Netherlands was created.

The film was made at Palace Noordeinde, Palace Kneuterdijk, Palace Lange Voorhout, the Koninklijke Schouwburg (Royal Theatre), various halls at the Binnenhof, including the Ridderzaal, and the Royal Waiting Room at Hollands Spoor Railway Station, at Willemspark and at Plein 1813. The film was shot by Inge le Cointre and Paul Kramer and it was commissioned by the Municipality of The Hague in the context of the Open Monuments Day 2013 and the celebration of 200 years Kingdom of the Netherlands.



Den Haag, Sporen van Oranje will have its premiere on 12 September and will be continuously shown on Saturday, 14 September in the building of the Raad van State. A free performance will also take place each hour in the Kleine Zaal of cinema Pathé Buitenhof (at Buitenhof 20) on Saturday, 14 September. Alderman Rabin Baldewingsh will give a brief introduction at 12.00 hr. Cinema Pathé Buitenhof is housed in a building constructed in 1904-1906 in the style of the Wiener Sezession after a design of Joh. Mutters Jr. as an extension of Hotel 'De Twee Steden'. Since 1935 the building has been used as a cinema. The monumental staircase lets surmise how rich the furnishings of the former reception halls were.

- Saturday 14 September
- The Raad van State at Kneuterdijk 20, first performance at 10.00 last performance at 16.00 hr
- Cinema Pathé Buitenhof at Buitenhof 20, first performance at 12.00 last performance at 16.00 hr

DIGITAL TOUR AROUND LANGE VOORHOUT

The name Lange Voorhout reminds of the large primeval forest that once extended from the Hoek of Holland to beyond Haarlem. The Haagse Bos and the Haarlemmerhout are its last remnants.

The construction of Lange Voorhout was commissioned by Emperor Charles V who visited The Hague in 1536. He ordered four rows of lime trees to be planted at the Voorhout, after which this lane developed into a stately avenue. The buildings at Lange Voorhout were mainly built in the 18th and 19th centuries. The avenue with its grand houses and mansions is imposing.

For the purpose of the Open Monuments Day, the Historic Monuments Preservation Department has included a large number of buildings at Lange Voorhout in the mobile architecture application UAR (Urban Augmented Reality), so that you learn more about the rich history of this exceptional location during your tour.

The mobile architecture application UAR provides information about the buildings on the basis of texts, images, records and films on iPhones or Android devices. You can also see with UAR what is no longer there or what is hidden by the facades.



- All devices have to have at least GPS and cameras
- Operating systems: Apple (iPhone, iPad) and Android

HISTORY APP

VORSTELIJK EN ADELLIJK LEVEN', COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN AND AROUND THE HAGUE

Who lived in those beautiful buildings on the Voorhout in The Hague? What was life like behind those wonderful façades and in the leafy country estates in and around The Hague?

Even in days gone by, The Hague was a royal residence. A city of counts and countesses, princes and princesses. Since the 17th century, the Voorhout was the meeting place of the city's 'beau monde', of the wealthiest and most powerful residents in the country. Of nobles, very rich and owners of a lot of land. Of prominent governors and politicians.

On the Voorhout, you could promenade, have parties, do business, gossip and arrange meetings. In the summer, however, the residents left the smelly, unhealthy and busy city for their country residences around The Hague, and sometimes even further away. The whole household then moved with them, even their paintings. The country residence might be a medieval castle, a converted homestead or large farm, or a newly built palace or mansion. Buildings with a luxurious interior, proud façades and impressive gardens, with every convenience available at the time. Places with a story too, where extraordinary and amazing events took place. Places which have made The Hague and its surroundings so green.

The free app 'Vorstelijk en Adellijk leven' ('Noble and Aristocratic life') takes you back in time. The bicycle tour starts from the Vijverberg and the Voorhout and passes forty surviving and sometimes lost country residences in The Hague, Wassenaar, Voorschoten, Leidschendam, Voorburg and Rijswijk. The route is about 60 kilometres long.

The history app 'Vorstelijk en Adellijk leven' is part of the project Reis naar toen (Journey to the past), an initiative of Willem van der Ham and Arthur Meyer. Clients are the Haags Historisch Museum and the Historic Monuments Preservations Department of the municipality of The Hague

• The app can be downloaded via www.haagshistorischmuseum.nl, Iphone-app store or Google play



WALKING TOUR

DUTCH CLASSICISM

Stadtholder Frederik Hendrik, Prince of Orange (1584-1647), and his secretary Constantijn Huygens (1596-1687) tried to hold on to the best architects and keep them away from Amsterdam, Haarlem and Leiden. Hendrick de Keyser had built at Lange Voorhout before. However, with the arrival of the famous master builder Jacob van Campen (1596-1657), the development of architecture in The Hague boomed.

Mr Van Campen is considered as the founding father of Dutch Classicism. After having lived in Italy for some time, he combined the ideas of Andrea Palladio and the architecture of Vitruvius with Dutch brick architecture. The architecture had the aspiration to create once again a universal harmony as known from classical antiquity. In the wake of Mr Van Campen, illustrious names as Pieter Post, Bartholomeus van Bassen, Pieter Noorwits, Daniel Marot and Claes Dirck van Balkeneynde shaped the town of The Hague to what it is today. This walking tour will pass a number of buildings of these architects. Two contemporary architects, Leo Oorschot and Joop Bolster, will show with this tour what Dutch classicism means to The Hague and its architects.

PLEIN

1632	Het Prinsen Plein (Plein)	Frederik Hendrik, Huygens
1633/1644	Mauritshuis	Van Campen, Post
1634/?	Huis van Pauw, Korte Vijverberg 3	unknown
1636/?	St. Sebastiaans Doelen, Korte Vijverberg	's-Gravesande, Van Bassen

LANGE VOORHOUT / NOORDEINDE

1652	Johan de Witthuis, Kneuterdijk 6	Post
1611	Huis van Oldenbarneveldt, Kneuterdijk 22	De Keyser
1624	Huis van Wassenaer van Duivenvoorde	De Keyser
1639	Paleis Noordeinde	Van Campen, Post

BUITENHOF/BINNENHOF/GROENMARKT

1592/1598	Mauritstoren of Stadhoudersstoren	
1652/1657	Staten van Holland, De Eerste Kamer	Post, Noorwits
1639	Het Logement van Leiden nr. 21-24	's-Gravesande
1641/1643	Huis van Capiteyn Widerholt nr. 37	T.J. Hogendorp, 't Hooft
1660-1939	Het Gouden Hooft, Groenmarkt	Post

PRINSENGRACHT

1642	Prinsengracht, Boekhorststraat e.o.	Van Bassen
1650/1681	De Boterwaag	Van Bassen, Roman
Ca.1645	Huis van Isaak Vossius, nr. 4	unknown
1642	Huis van Dedel, nr. 15	Post
1662/1663	Het Koorenhuis	Urbanus van Yperen
1658/1662	Hofje van Nieuwkoop	Post, Van Bassen

SPIJKWARTIER

1647	Hofje van Wouw, Lange Beestenmarkt	Van Bassen (poort)
1645	Huis van Balckeneynde, Dunne Bierkade	Balckeneynde
1649/1656	Nieuwe Kerk, dominees huis	Noorwits, Van Bassen

- Organisation: Haags Architectuur Café (HaAC)
- Saturday 14 september - Departure: 14.00 hr. - Duration: 2 hours - Start: Binnenhof
- Tickets: available from 10.00 at our information stand in the Binnenhof

WALK AROUND THE COURT

The streets around the Binnenhof and Noordeinde Palace are the centre of The Hague, the origin of the town. From this point the town developed and grew to its current boundaries. The centre of the town has never been finished and will never be finished. New architectural styles and flavours, new functions, new means of transport and new ideas about the role of 'the centre' gave and give the centre of The Hague its varied and dynamic look.



The tour passes the most characteristic buildings as from the settlement of the count's court. The renovation of this part of the town will be emphasised. From success stories to terrible mistakes, with as a climax the beauty of centuries of architecture sitting cheek by jowl.

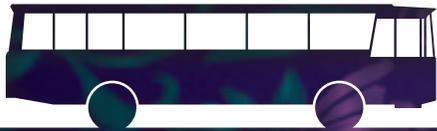
- Saturday 14 september Departure: at 12.00 and 14.30 hr Duration: 90 minutes
- Start from the Binnenhof
- Tickets are available at our information stand at the Binnenhof as from 10 a.m. Language English (at request in Dutch and English)

BUS TOUR - ESTATES ALONG THE 'HOUTZONE'

The so-called 'Houtzone' (wood zone) in The Hague is situated on the site of the shoreline and the beach. From the 16th century, farms became country residences.

In the 19th century, landscape parks were established. When residential areas were eventually constructed here, the remnants of the estates were incorporated into the layout of the districts. The various estates are often still recognisable. An historic bus takes you past the various estates, accompanied by a guide who tells you more about them.

- You can register for this tour at the Historic Monuments Preservation Department's information stand in the Binnenhof
- Saturday 14 september
- Departure: 11.00 and 13.30



BICYCLE TOURS

ON SEPTEMBER 14TH YOU CAN VISIT US AT OUR INFORMATION STAND IN THE BINNENHOF FOR MORE INFORMATION AND A BICYCLE TOUR MAP. OR YOU CAN DOWNLOAD IT AT:
WWW.MONUMENTENZORGDENHAAG.NL



CLIMBING THE HAGUE TOWER TOWER OF THE GROTE KERK

The tower of the Grote Kerk was a fixed marking point for centuries and determined the silhouette of The Hague. The tower was built with a donation of Duke John of Bavaria. The brick building is hexagonal. Since the fifties of last century the current graceful spire – highest point 92.5 metres – has replaced the nineteenth-century cast-iron spire that had caused cracks in the tower due to its weight. The spire was designed on the basis of old drawings, but has been made slightly larger than the original measurements in order to house the heavier carillon.

The wooden spire is copper-covered. Above the carillon lantern, the hexagonal roof ends in an onion-form top with a golden ball and a horizontal cross on top with as a final piece a 1.80 metres high stork (the symbol of The Hague) as a vane.

The sandstone balustrade of the gallery has pinnacles of French natural stone at its corners. Below it the clockfaces show the time in six directions. Initially this was not the case. The inhabitants of Boekhorststraat requested in 1647 to have a clockface made at their side of the tower as well at their own cost. At that time the clockfaces only showed the hours. The minute hands were added in the 19th century. When in 1810 the church was passed on to the church wardens, the tower remained the property of the municipality. The tower had an obvious safety function, especially because The Hague did not have any fortifications. It was possible to signal danger from the tower in time. In addition the tower served as a fire look-out. The tower guardsmen guarded the town at night in order to sound the alarm in case of fire. Every half hour they had to sound the trumpet to show that they had not fallen asleep.

The Open Monuments Day offers you the unique opportunity to climb the tower of The Hague (more than 300 steps!). The gallery offers a sweeping view over the town and its surroundings.

- Start 11.00, 13.00, 15.00 hr. Duration: 60 minutes
- Assembling at the access to the tower at Torenstraat
- Tickets are available at our information stand at Binnenhof as from 10 a.m.
- For safety reasons the number of tickets is limited



TOURS ON HISTORIC TRAMS

TRAM JOURNEY ON THE YELLOW TRAM

Saturday 10.00-17.20

The yellow route takes around 30 minutes and passes through the centre of The Hague, departing from Kerkplein (Grote Kerk) and from the Haags Openbaar Vervoer Museum. Passengers can get off to visit the Openbaar Vervoer Museum or other open buildings along the route.

The first tour leaves at 10.00 from the Haags Openbaar Vervoer Museum and at 10.20 from Kerkplein. A tram leaves every 12 minutes. Passengers can get on or off at any stop along the route. The last tour leaves at 17.00 p.m. from the Openbaar Vervoer Museum and at 17.20 from Kerkplein.

THE ROUTE IS AS FOLLOWS:

DEPARTURE: Kerkplein (Grote Kerk) - Gravenstraat - Buitenhof - Korte Voorhout - Centraal Station - Kalvermarkt / Stadhuis - Bierkade - Station Hollands Spoor - Jacob Catsstraat - Wouwermanstraat - Haags Openbaar Vervoer Museum -

DEPARTURE: Haags Openbaar Vervoer Museum - Wouwermanstraat - Jacob Catsstraat - Station Hollands Spoor - Bierkade - Centrum - Gravenstraat - Kerkplein (Grote Kerk)

Passengers may get on or off at any stop along the route on request.



- A ticket for (part of) a tour costs € 2; with discount € 1.50. The discounted price applies to children aged 4 to 11, 65+ and holders of the Ooievaarspas, only on presentation of this pass
- Tickets on the blue route are not valid on the yellow route. Season tickets and OV-Chipkaart are not valid



TRAM JOURNEY ON THE BLUE TRAM BETWEEN DE GROTE KERK AND SCHEVENINGEN (ZWARTE PAD) - BLUE ROUTE

Saturday 10:00-18:00

THE ROUTE IS AS FOLLOWS:

Kerkplein (Grote Kerk) - Buitenhof - Kneuterdijk - Plein 1813 - Vredespaleis - Scheveningseweg - Jurriaan Kokstraat - Gevers Deynootweg - Kurhaus - Scheveningen-Noorderstrand

From the Grote Kerk departure at 10.30, 11.15, 12.00, 12.45, 13.30, 15.00, 15.45, 16.30, 17.15 en 18.00 uur.

From Scheveningen departure at 09.50, 10.35, 11.20, 12.05, 12.50, 13.35, 14.20, 15.05, 15.50, 16.35 en 17.20 uur.

Passengers may get on or off at any stop along the route on request.

- Single journeys € 2.00 and € 1.00 for children aged 4 to 11 and 65+
- For a return journey, you need to buy two singles
- OV-chipkaarten, season tickets and tickets for the historic and yellow tram are not valid

OPENBAAR VERVOER MUSEUM

Parallelweg 224

Saturday 10.00-17.00

Sunday 13.00-17.00

The Haags Openbaar Vervoer Museum is housed in an old tram depot, which was built in 1906, based on a design by A.A. Schadee. Since its closure as a tram depot, it has been home to the sizeable museum collection of The Hague's historic trams and buses.

On the site, there are four wagon halls, a salt depot, a service house and along the Ter Borchstraat a series of long workshops and offices. The four linked wagon halls have staggered fronts, making the halls longer from left to right. During the restoration of the depot in 2008, a large hall was added for holding events and meetings and a modern entrance was constructed.



BOAT TRIPS THROUGH THE HAGUE

DE OOIEVAART - THEMED BOAT TRIP: POWER AND SPLENDOUR ON THE CANALS

Saturday 12.00 and 14.00 - Sunday 12.00 en 14.00r

The Ooievaart will organise on the Open Monuments Day a theme round trip by boat which focuses on 'Power and Splendour on the Canals.' The view from the canals on the exceptional buildings will surprise you. Against the background of the economic and political development of the town, the architecture, the initial functions but also the purposes in the course of time will be explained. The trip will pass the heritage buildings showing four centuries of dynamic urban development: from the Balckeneynde mansion, designed by the top architect Pieter Post in the 17th century, to the new office towers in the Wijnhaven Quarter near the Central Station.

PICK-UP POINT: Havenkantoor Bierkade 18B

- Price: Adults: (over 13 years) € 10 per person, children: (from 4 to 12) € 6 per person, under 4 years free, if sitting on an adult's lap
- Order tickets: tel +31 (0)70 4451869 (choice 2) or via the website www.ooievaart.nl



DE WILLEMSVAART - THEMED BOAT TRIP: POWER AND SPLENDOUR

Saturday 13.00-16.00 uur

The boats sail from the Hilton Hotel opposite of Noordeinde, we pass the working palace of the queen to the Jewish Island where the rich Jewish Community arrived in the 18th century.

PICK-UP POINT: Hilton Hotel - END OF THE TRIP: Koninginnegracht 14

- Saturday: 13.00, 14.00, 15.00 and 16.00
- Tickets: €€ 5,50 p.p.
- Duration: 45 min.

DE STENEN KAMER THEATRE DAY

The Stenen Kamer Theatre Day 2013 offers a new, dynamic outdoor programme for adults and children. The 13th century farm, with its restored wall contours, is situated in the woodlands of Old Madestein and now flourishes as an icon in the new Vroondaal villa district. The combination of song, theatre, nature and the cultural and historical heritage provides an unforgettable experience in daylight ... and at sunset.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING PROGRAMME SATURDAY 14 SEPTEMBER

From 13.00 and 19.00 arrival and ticket sales

- 13.30 - 13.40 uur The town archaeologist tells
- 14.00 - 15.00 uur Family show
'House with seven rooms'
- 15.15 - 15.45 uur Kids Workshops
Singing-Dancing-Theatre
- 15.45 - 16.00 uur Mini Show by Kids
'Three little rooms'
- 16.00 - 16.10 uur The town archaeologist tells
- 19.00 uur Arrival and ticket sales
- 20.00 uur Official Opening
- 20.10 - 21.40 uur Opera 'Palace Secrets'
- 21.45 - 22.15 uur Afterparty with the actors and
the town archaeologist
Corien Bakker'

- HOUSE WITH SEVEN ROOMS
- KIDS WORKSHOPS
- THREE SMALL ROOMS

First and foremost there is the theatre for children between 5 and 11 and their parents and grandparents. In all 'seven rooms of the house' adventures with strange persons and funny animals are waiting. Then the children enjoy themselves in the workshops Singing-Dancing-Theatre and after that they are allowed to perform before their parents/grandparents a dancing act, a pantomime, singing and recite poems in the smallest room of the house. At the beginning and the end of the afternoon matinee, the town archaeologist will tell about the rich history of The Stone Room and its surroundings.

PALACE SECRETS: ROYAL DRAMA AS A DRAMATIC OPERA

Inspired by sources of Dutch history, the opera tells about the sumptuous lives of Stadtholder Frederik Hendrik and his wife Amalia van Solms filled with balls and parties at their country estate behind the dunes. Prince Maurice and Constantijn Huygens are their illustrious family friends and they also play a role in the confrontations with the 'Winter Queen' Elisabeth of



Bohemia, which they express with powerful madrigals, fiery arias and shimmering duets. The music consists of adapted compositions of Constantijn Huygens and his contemporaries and are performed by a pianist and a clarinet quartet.

THEATRE GROUP DARIO FO

The theatre programme is performed by Dario Fo. All 40 actors of this group wear specially designed 17th century costumes. The garments of the leading characters are inspired by historic paintings.

- Admission afternoon programme: Children € 5,00/
adults €2,50
- Admission evening programme: € 15,00
- Directions and information:
www.bewonersverenigingvroondaal.nl

ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN

This year there will be special activities for children again:

WALK-IN COLLAGE WORKSHOP JUULS KINDERATELIER

Binnenhof

Emperors, kings, popes and bishops are powerful, important people. Just have a look in a book on history, you will see that they wore beautiful clothes and lived and worked in magnificent buildings. And our government still works hard in the beautiful buildings of the Binnenhof. On 17 September King Willem Alexander will hold his first King's speech in the Knights' Hall!

As an extra for the Open Monuments Day on Saturday 14 September, Juuls Kinderatelier will give walk-in collage workshops at the Binnenhof from 11 a.m. till 2 p.m.! Join us at the stand, we will make mighty and splendid kings and queens, emperors and prelates with all kinds of materials, such as fabrics, leather, jewels, paper, wool and the like, and let's not forget the Knights.



VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

- 1** *There is also a special children's programme at Madesteijn. See chapter on previous page.*
- 2** *The Historic Monuments Preservation Department plotted a Stork's treasure hunt. This can be obtained at our stand at the Binnenhof. Children can do a treasure hunt through the building of the Rekenkamer (no. 24).*
- 3** *In the Temple (no. 82) in the Archaeology Department. 'archaeological findings' can be dug up.*
- 4** *At the Meermann Museum (no. 14), an ongoing workshop will be held on Saturday and Sunday, in which a knight's casque can be made.*
- 5** *The Heilige Antonius Abt Church (no. 70) will have a creative workplace where children can make embroideries and drawings under supervision.*
- 6** *Furthermore, a visit to the Magic Lantern Museum (no. 69) certainly is worth it.*

PUBLICATIONS IN THE VOM-SERIES

Last year three new publications were printed in the VOM Series:



DE BINCKHORST, BEDRIJVENTERREIN IN BEWEGING

Voorgeschiedenis en ontwikkeling van de Binckhorst

Authors: E. Albers, M. Benjamins, K. Havelaar en L. Kannevorff

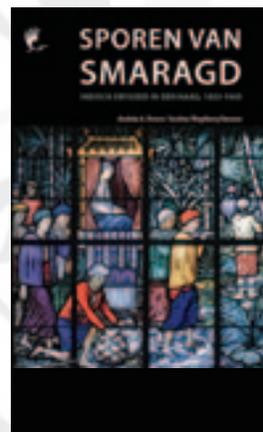
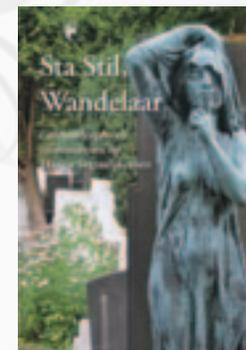
This publication does not only unravel the industrial history of the Binckhorst, but it also provides the previous history of this business park, which is still developing, on the basis of a large number of illustrations, including special maps. The area has a rich history and derives its name from the medieval castle The Binckhorst which still exists. The book extensively discusses the development of the business park The Binckhorst on the basis of the various companies that have settled here and the corresponding infrastructure. The book ends with an inventory of the industrial heritage still present in this area.

STA STIL WANDELAAR

Cultuurdragers en monumenten op Haagse begraafplaatsen

Auteurs: H. Ambachtheer, K. Stal en R. Hulsmann

This book briefly outlines the history of undertaking from ancient times up to now, followed by a concise history of burials in The Hague. The chapter on purveyors of culture and monuments tells stories about sometimes almost forgotten purveyors of culture. Stories about painters and writers, sculptors and balloonists, actors, architects and physicians, officers and entrepreneurs, politicians, sportsmen and sportswomen and many others. All of them have played an important role at a local, national or international level. The influence of many of them extends to our times. The memorial stones included are typical for the time in which they were put up due to their shape, symbols, decoration or texts.



SPOREN VAN SMARAGD

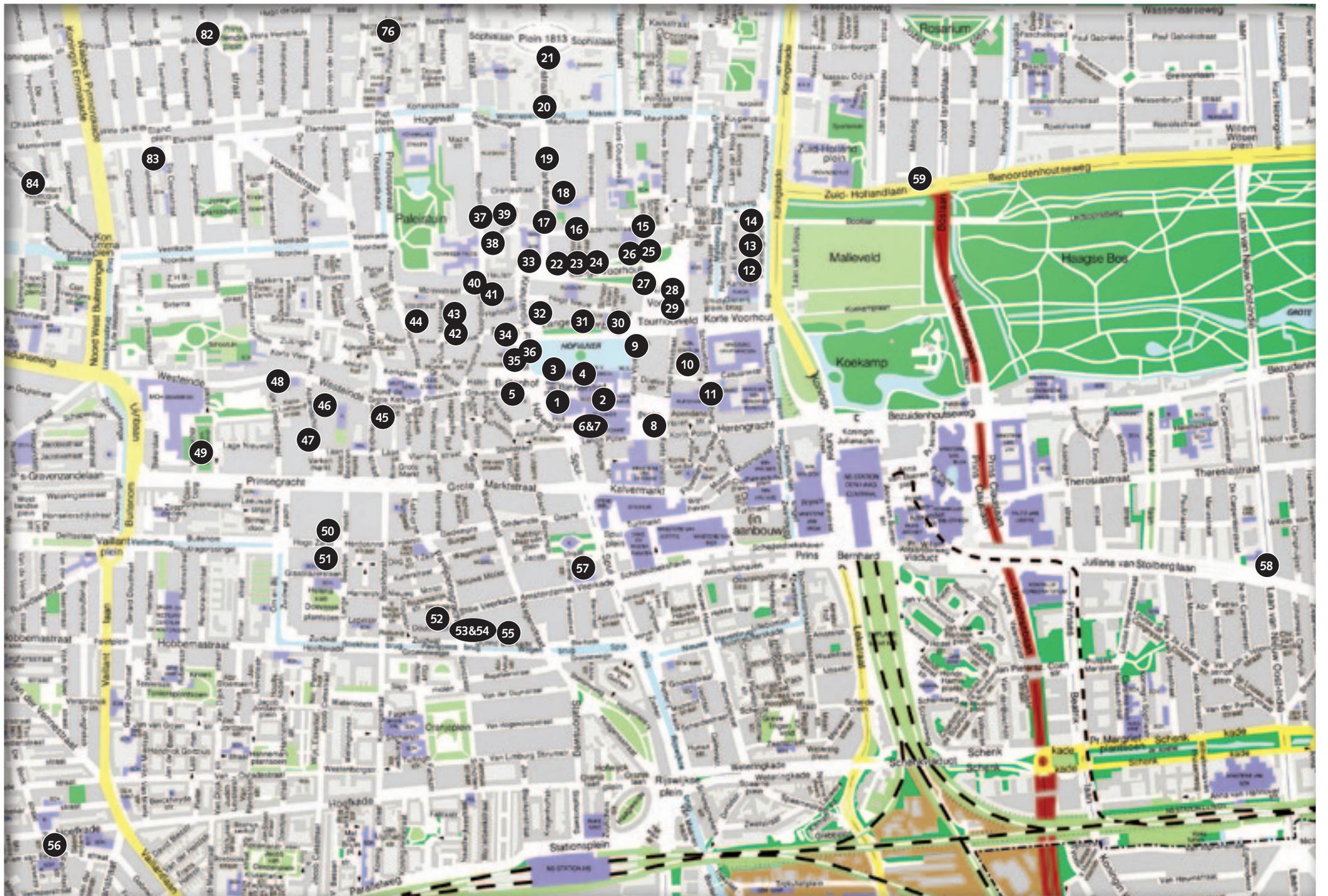
Indisch erfgoed in Den Haag, 1853-1945

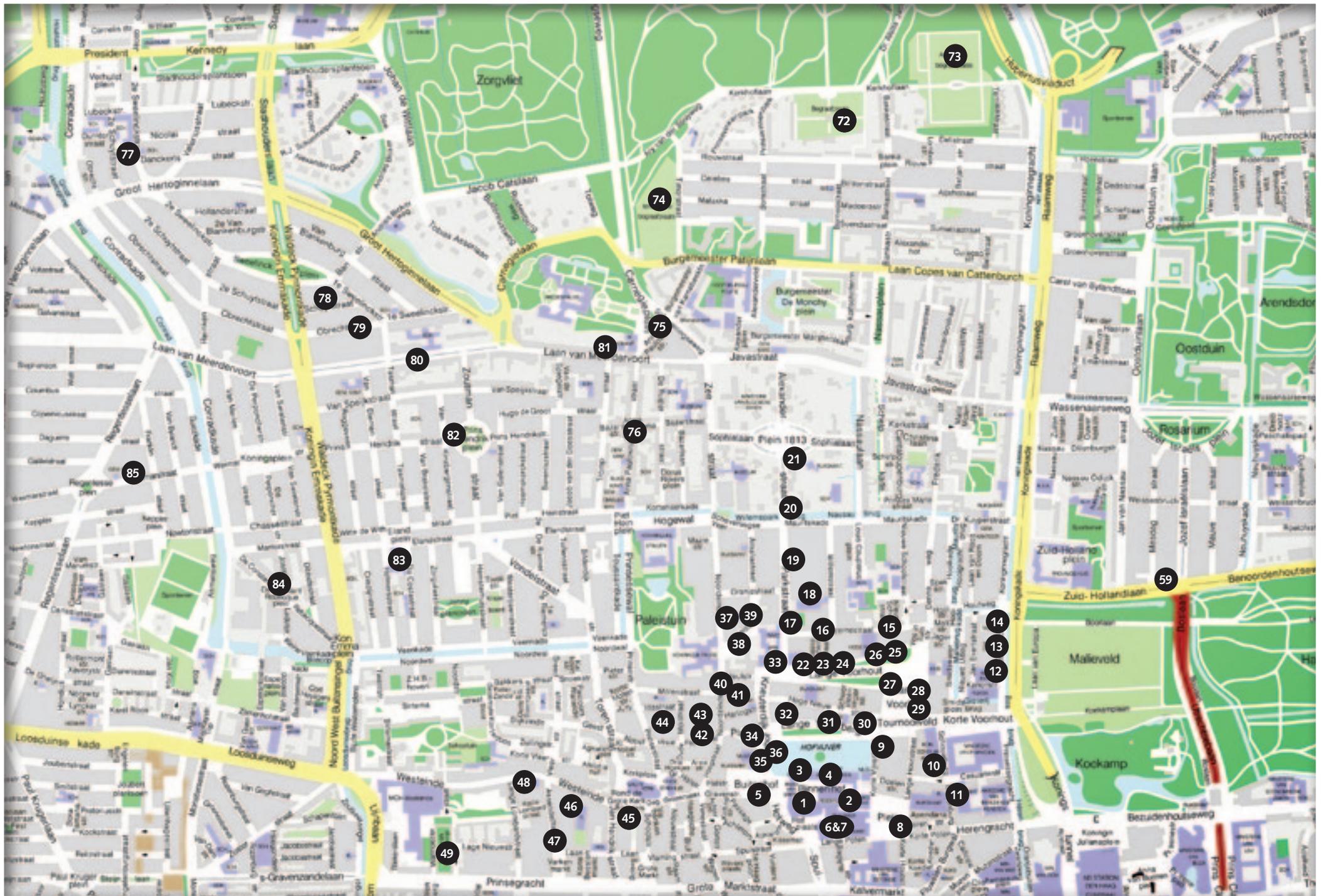
Authors: A. Kroon en A. Wagtberg Hansen

For centuries The Hague has been a focus of international traffic. In the history of this town, its connection with the former Dutch East Indies occupies an important place. The commercial and cultural exchange with the Indonesian archipelago (the 'Emerald Belt') has left traces in the town that are now considered to be 'typical The Hague'. From façade reliefs with the town arms of Batavia or Javanese figures to stained glass windows with images of Buddha or wayang puppets: all kinds of building elements in office buildings and mansions that remind us of the Indonesian archipelago. Because these characteristic traces of the Dutch East Indies can be lost in renovations, demolitions and urban renewal, the Municipality of The Hague has started the project Traces of Emerald. This publication is an introduction to the subject and lists dozens of exceptional buildings in The Hague with a Dutch East Indies past.

- 1 **RIDDERZAAL**
Binnenhof 14
- 2 **KELDER RIDDERZAAL**
Binnenhof 8A
- 3 **EERSTE KAMER DER STATEN GENERAAL**
Binnenhof 22
- 4 **FONTEIN BINNENHOF**
Binnenhof
- 5 **RUITERSTANDBEELD WILLEM II**
Buitenhof
- 6 **MINISTERIE VAN JUSTITIE**
Lange Poten 4
- 7 **MINISTERIE VAN KOLONIËN**
Lange Poten 4
- 8 **STANDBEELD WILLEM I**
Plein
- 9 **SEBASTIAANSDOELEN,**
Korte Vijverberg 7
- 10 **OPEN UNIVERSITEIT NEDERLAND**
Lange Houtstraat 11
- 11 **DUITS-EVANGELISCHE KERK**
Bleijenburg 5
- 12 **KONINKLIJK INSTITUUT VAN INGENIEURS**
Prinsessegracht 23
- 13 **ORDE VAN VRIJMETSELAREN**
Prinsessegracht 27
- 14 **MUSEUM MEERMANNO**
Prinsessegracht 30
- 15 **'S-GRAVENHAAGSCHE STADSRISCHOOLO**
Kazernestraat 50
- 16 **SOCIËTEIT DE VEREENIGING**
Kazernestraat 38b
- 17 **RUSTHOF**
Parkstraat 41 t/m 61
- 18 **JACOBUS DE MEERDERE KERK**
Parkstraat 65a
- 19 **WOONHUIS VAN VICTOR DE STUERS**
Parkstraat 32
- 20 **ROELEVELD SIKKES ARCHITECTS**
Alexanderstraat 1
- 21 **MONUMENT 1813**
Plein 1813
- 22 **KLOOSTERKERK**
Lange Voorhout 2
- 23 **HET PAGESHUIS**
Lange Voorhout 6
- 24 **ALGEMENE REKENKAMER**
Lange Voorhout 8
- 25 **HUIS HUGUETAN**
Lange Voorhout 34
- 26 **BEELDEN BIJ DE HOGE RAAD**
Kazernestraat
- 27 **PULCHRI STUDIO**
Lange Voorhout 15
- 28 **GEDENKTEKEN KONINGIN EMMA**
Lange Voorhout
- 29 **MONUMENT SAXEN-WEIMAR**
Lange Voorhout
- 30 **WOONHUIS VAN PIETER DE SWART**
Lange Vijverberg 16
- 31 **STANDBEELD J. VAN OLDENBARNEVELT**
Lange Vijverberg
- 32 **NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ**
Kneuterdijk 1
- 33 **PALEIS VAN WASSENAER-OBDAM**
Kneuterdijk 20
- 34 **GEDENKMONUMENT JOHAN DE WITT**
Plaats
- 35 **MUSEUM DE GEVANGENPOORT**
Buitenhof 33
- 36 **GALERIJ WILLEM V,**
Buitenhof 34 en 35
- 37 **GEDENKMONUMENT PRINS WILLEM I**
Noordeinde
- 38 **MONUMENT KONINGIN WILHELMINA**
Paleisstraat /Noordeinde
- 39 **DOOPSGEZINDE KERK**
Paleisstraat 8
- 40 **ANTIQUAIR S. VAN LEEUWEN**
Noordeinde 164
- 41 **WAALS HERVORMDE GEMEENTE**
Noordeinde 25
- 42 **OUDE MANNENHUIS**
Oude Molstraat 25
- 43 **WILLIBRORDUSHUIS**
Oude Molstraat 35
- 44 **OUD-KATHOLIEKE KERK H.H. JACOBUS EN AUGUSTINUS** - Assendelftstraat 53-89
- 45 **NUSSPAARBANK**
Riviervismarkt 4-5
- 46 **HEILIGE THERESIA VAN AVILA**
Westeinde 12
- 47 **HOOFDSHOFJES**
Assendelftstraat 53-89
- 48 **STADSKLOOSTER DEN HAAG**
Westeinde 101

- 49 **HOFJE VAN NIEUWKOOP**
Warmoezierstraat 44-206
- 50 **HOF VAN WOUW**
Lange Beestenmarkt 49-85
- 51 **DISTILLEERDERIJ VAN KLEEF**
Lange Beestenmarkt 109
- 52 **HET HEILIGE GEESTHOFJE**
Paviljoensgracht 51-125
- 53 **HISTORISCH TUINENCOMPLEX**
Dunne Bierkade 20c
- 54 **HUIZE BALKENEYNDE**
Dunne Bierkade 20C
- 55 **HAAGSCHE STOOMBOOT MAATSCHAPPIJ**
Dunne Bierkade 16
- 56 **R.K. KERK H. MARTHA**
Hoefkade 623
- 57 **NIEUWE KERK**
Spui 175
- 58 **CHRISTUS TRIUMFATORKERK**
Laan van NOI 154
- 59 **RODE OLIFANT**
Zuid-Hollandlaan 7
- 60 **BUNKER COMMANDOPOST**
Badhuisweg
- 61 **NIEUWE BADKAPEL**
Nieuwe Parklaan 90
- 62 **O.L. VROUW VAN LOURDES**
Berkenboschblokstraat 9
- 63 **LUCHTWACHTTOREN**
Zwarte Pad
- 64 **PAVILJOEN DE WITTE**
Pellenaerstraat 4
- 65 **GEDENKNAALD**
Zeekant
- 66 **BUNKER GROEPSSCHUIPLAATS**
Strandweg 2
- 67 **OUDE KERK**
Keizerstraat 8
- 68 **EBEN HAËZERKERK**
Keizerstraat 179
- 69 **BEGRAAFPLAATS TER NAVOLGING**
Prins Willemstraat
- 70 **TOVERLANTAARNMUSEUM**
Scheveningseweg 241
- 71 **HEILIGE ANTONIUS ABT**
Scheveningseweg 235
- 72 **R.K. BEGRAAFPLAATS ST. PETRUS BANDEN**
Kerkhoflaan 10
- 73 **ALGEMENE BEGRAAFPLAATS**
Kerkhoflaan 12
- 74 **JOODSE BEGRAAFPLAATS**
Scheveningseweg 21a
- 75 **STOOMTRAMSTATION**
Anna Paulownastraat 78
- 76 **BEELD VAN ANNA PAULOWNA**
Anna Paulownaplein
- 77 **MARANATHAKERK**
2de Sweelinckstraat 156
- 78 **NOORDERKERK**
Schuytstraat 9
- 79 **RUSSISCH ORTHODOX KERK**
Obrechtstraat 9
- 80 **GYMNASIUM HAGANUM**
Laan van Meerdervoort 57
- 81 **DE MESDAG COLLECTIE**
Laan van Meerdervoort 7f
- 82 **DE TEMPEL**
Prins Hendrikstraat 39
- 83 **OLV ONBEVLEKT ONTVANGEN**
Elandstraat 194
- 84 **ELECTRICITEITSFABRIEK**
Constant Rebequeplein 20
- 85 **ZWEMBAD DE REGENTES**
Weimarstraat 63
- 86 **HEILIGE FAMILIEKERK**
Kamperfoelieplein 29
- 87 **BEGRAAFPLAATS OUD EIK EN DUINEN**
Laan van Eik en Duinen 40
- 88 **BETHLEHEMKERK**
Laan van Meerdervoort 627
- 89 **PAPAVERHOF**
Papaverhof/Klimopstraat
- 90 **HEILIGE PASTOOR VAN ARSKERK**
Aaltje Noordewierstraat 4-6
- 91 **SCHIJNVLIEGVELD OCKENBURG**
Machiel Vrijenhoeklaan
- 92 **OLV HEMELVAARTKERK**
Loosduinse Hoofdstraat 4
- 93 **ABDIJKERK**
Willem III straat 40
- 94 **MOLEN DE KORENAER**
Margaretha van Hennebergweg 4
- 95 **'DE KORENSCHUUR'**
Margaretha van Hennebergweg 2a
- 96 **VOORMALIG LUCHTHAVENCOMPLEX YPENBURG**
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SCHEVENINGEN

66

65

67

68

69

70

71

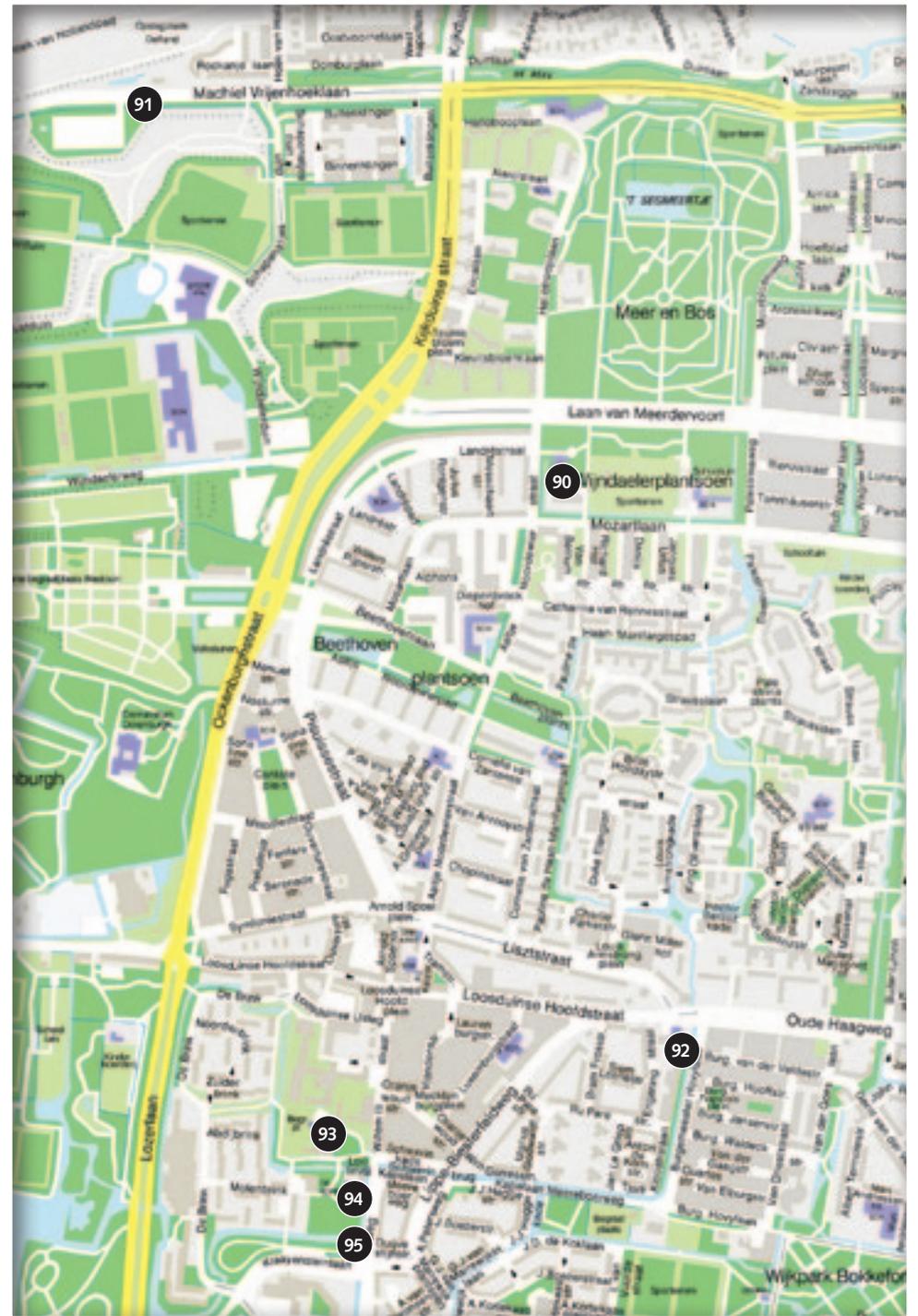
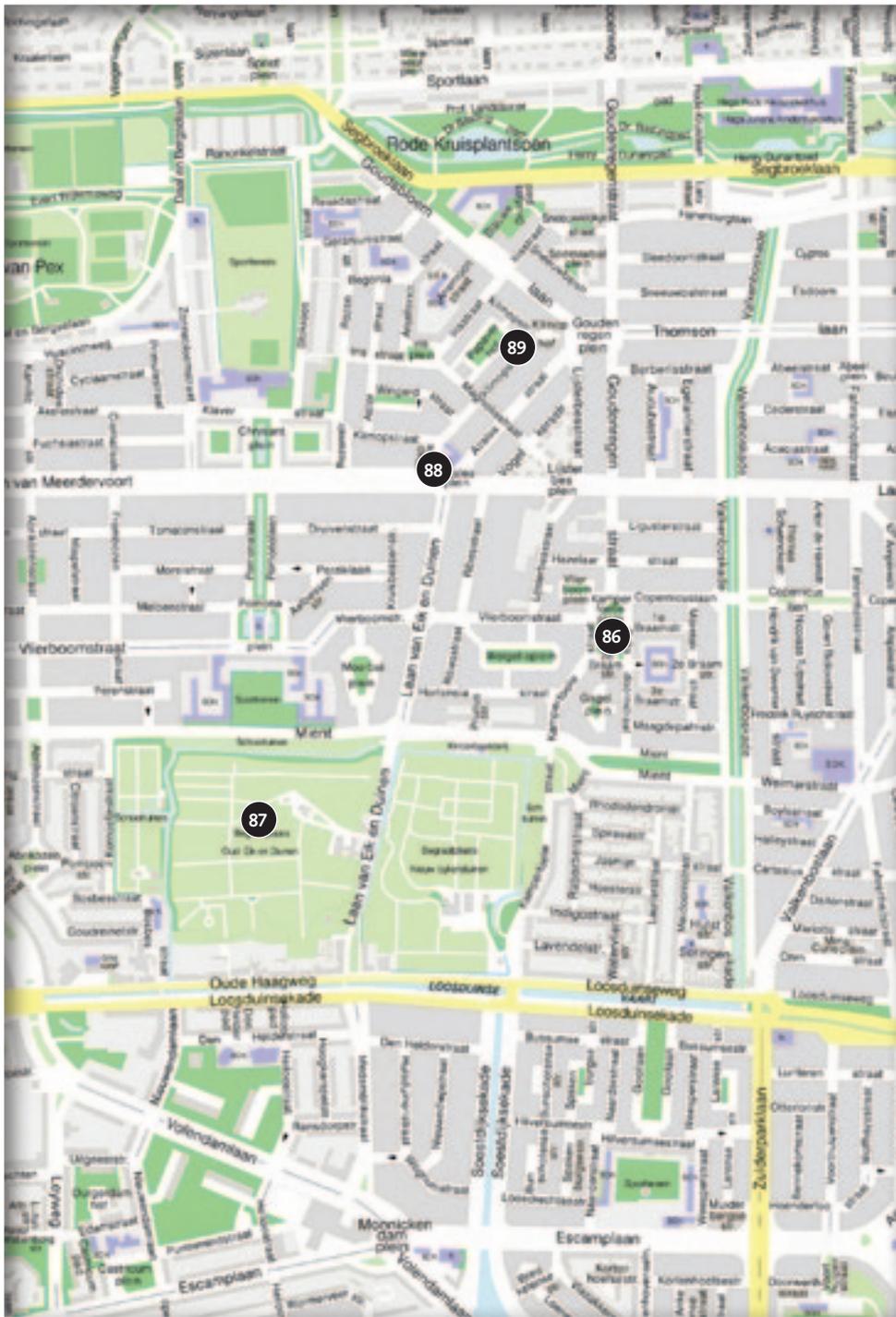
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1



RIDDERZAAL

Binnenhof 14

Saturday 10.00 - 16.00
Sunday 12.00 - 15.00

The oldest parts of the Ridderzaal, or Knights' Hall, date from the mid-13th century. It is presumed that Floris IV and Willem II started constructing a permanent residence for the Counts of Holland at that time. Floris V finished work on the complex between 1290 and 1295 by building the Grote Zaal, or Great Hall. The Ridderzaal finally acquired its definitive status as a throne hall in 1904, where the King reads his Speech from the Throne for the state opening of Parliament on the third Tuesday in September. If we enter the present-day Ridderzaal, we see an impressive wooden roof and a gigantic chimneypiece: these are pre-eminently features of an interior which we immediately associate with the Middle Ages. It conjures up a romantic picture of gallant knights enjoying a sumptuous banquet at long tables, with a huge fire burning in the grate and throwing shadows on the wooden rafters above. Unfortunately, appearances are deceptive, since the present hall underwent large-scale renovations in 1901.

- Saturday and Sunday: *de Knights' Hall is dressed up for the joint session at the two chambers of the Parlement (Prinsjesdag)*
- Sunday 10.00 : *Prinsjesdag dress rehearsal with horses and coaches*

2



KELDER RIDDERZAAL PRODEMOS, HUIS VOOR DEMOCRATIE EN RECHTSSTAAT

Binnenhof 8A

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00
Sunday 10.00 - 17.00

There is a cellar below the Knights' Hall. ProDemos (the House for Democracy and the Rule of Law) uses these vaulted rooms as an exhibition space. ProDemos is a Dutch foundation for citizenship, the rule of law and democracy. It informs citizens on what a state under the rule of law is and stimulates them to play an active role in it.

- There is a scale model of the cavalcade with the Golden Coach on the Day of the King's Speech, measuring about 20 metres in -al
- There is an exhibition of headgear from the cavalcade, and historic films can be watched

3



EERSTE KAMER DER STATEN-GENERAAL

Binnenhof 22

Saturday 10.00 - 16.30

The Assembly Hall was designed by architect Pieter Post and built for the States of Holland and West-Friesland at the end of the 17th century. It has been used as an assembly room for the Senate of the Dutch Parliament since 1848. The contrast between the interior and the exterior can be seen immediately. The side adjoining the Hofvijver pond in particular is very austere, with its smooth, dark-coloured stonework and complete absence of decoration. The interior, on the other hand displays an unrivalled opulence and elegance with unique 17th century paintings on the ceiling. This hall is imposing by its very height alone, because the wooden vault with the paintings soars right up to the top of the building. Pilasters divide the walls into panels, which extend along the vault like painted borders. These painted borders divide the vault into fifteen panels, each of which was designed by Pieter Post and painted by Andries de Haen and Nicolaas Wielingh between 1664 and 1665. The illusionistic viewing holes in eight of the panels are truly magnificent. They are mounted in cartouches against a backdrop of blue sky with clouds, and a number of people are depicted looking down into the hall with great interest to see what is going on. Along both the shorter walls are two historic chimneypieces going right up to the vault. Two large paintings, 'War' and 'Peace' adorn the top of these chimneypieces.

4



Fontein Binnenhof

Binnenhof

This ornamental fountain was made especially in Amsterdam for the Binnenhof. During the construction of the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, the fountain was exhibited at Museumplein (Amsterdam) in 1883 as an example of craftsmanship. The fountain was a gift of the citizens of The Hague by way of thanks for the restoration of the façade of the Count's Halls (now the Knights' Hall). The initiator of the gift was Victor de Stuers who personally bore a substantial part of the costs of the fountain himself. The government hesitated in accepting the gift because of the water costs. This problem was solved by the decree that the fountain would only play on certain important moments and days.

The fountain was installed at the Binnenhof as late as in 1885. The fountain was designed by Pierre Cuypers who was also responsible for the afore-mentioned restoration of the Knights' Hall.

During the most recent restoration in 2007, the fountain was painted in the original colours brown and gold as was the case in 1883. The fountain bears the following text:

'In memory of Willem II, Holy Roman Emperor-to-be and Count of Holland, Patron of urban liberties, protector of the arts, founder of the castles in The Hague and Haarlem, born in MCCXXVII, died in MCCLVI.'

5



RUITERSTANDBEELD WILLEM

Buitenhof

At the entrance of the Binnenhof at the side of the Hofvijver, the bronze equestrian statue of King Willem II (1772-1849) is to be found on a bronze plinth. The statue was made by the sculptor Antonin Mercié. It is a replica of a statue in the city of Luxemburg at Place Guillaume II that was unveiled in 1884 by way of thanks for all that Willem II had done for the grand duchy of Luxemburg. The replica was set up in 1924.

6



MINISTERIE VAN JUSTITIE TWEDE KAMER DER STATEN GENERAAL

Entrance at Lange Poten 4

Saturday 10.00 - 16.00

The former Ministry of Justice at Plein Square was designed by the architect Cornelis Hendrik Peters and was completed in 1883. The building contains various neo-classicist elements, such as pillars and sculpture groups. A lot of cast iron and wrought iron has been incorporated in the Handelingenkamer, for example in the galleries and in the spiral staircase. In the 19th century these materials could not be made in the Netherlands as yet and were therefore shipped to The Hague from England. The architecture of the Handelingenkamer is characterised by Chinese elements. Several small dragons' heads turn up in the room and 'oriental colours', such as red and green, have been used. The decoration was considered exotic by Mr Peters and it thus gave the ministerial building its necessary status. The name of this room can be misleading. For no actions were performed in this room, it was used to store documents of meetings. Handelingen (Proceedings) are verbatim records of the sessions of the Higher and Lower Houses of Parliament. The oldest Proceedings date from 1815, the year in which the Lower House was created. The Handelingenkamer has been part of the building of the Lower House since 1991.

7



MINISTERIE VAN KOLONIËN TWEDE KAMER DER STATEN GENERAAL

Entrance at Lange Poten 4

Saturday 10.00 - 16.00

Apart from the Handelingenkamer, the visitors of the Lower House of Parliament can also visit the 'Trustees' Room of the former Ministry of Colonial Affairs at Plein Square. It was built in 1860 by the architect Willem Nicolaas Rose. This Ministry directed the traffic of civil servants and troops to the overseas territories. Companies with international fields of activity had contacts with the Ministry and therefore they chose The Hague as their place of business. At the other side of Plein Square at no. 24, Sociëteit De Witte is situated, the club where in the 19th century wealthy people on furlough from the colonies and repatriates met to have drinks, to network and to do business. The interior of the Regents' Room has been preserved in the Ministry. During a restoration in 1981, the famous saying of Jan Pieterszoon Coen (1587-1629) over the entrance was rediscovered: 'Daer can in Indië wat groots verrigt worden' (1618) ('In the Dutch Indies very important things can be done'). In the ceiling the coats of arms of Batavia, Tegal, Makassar and Surabaya are to be seen. The portraits (or replicas) of 66 consecutive Governors General of the Dutch East Indies hang beside the mantelpiece. Meanwhile the Ministry of Colonial Affairs has been abolished and the premises have become part of the buildings of the Lower House of Parliament.

8



STANDBEELD WILLEM I

Plein

This statue of Prince Willem I (Willem of Orange, 1533-1584) designed by the sculptor Louis Royer was unveiled in 1848. In his left hand the Prince holds a document with the names of the cities that revolted against Spain. At his right side there is his dog which is said to have prevented one of the attempted assassinations on its master. Willem of Orange used the motto 'Saevis tranquillus in undis' ('Calm in the midst of the wild waves'). Therefore an ornament with a kingfisher is included in the plinth, because according to the legend this small bird nests in a small basket that floats on the sea waves and can withstand even the most violent gales. Louis Royer (1793-1868) was the most important Dutch sculptor of his time. He became 'sculptor to the Royal Household' and as such he created marble busts of the entire Royal Family. As a result of a reviving historic nationalistic consciousness, many national heroes in politics, the military or the arts were given their own statues around the mid 1890s, which were almost all designed by Louis Royer. When Plein Square was renovated, the statue was turned 90 degrees and since then the prince is no longer looking to the north (turning his back on the Binnenhof) but to the east.

9



SEBASTIAANSDOELEN

HAAGS HISTORISCH MUSEUM

Korte Vijverberg 7

Saturday 12.00 - 17.00

The museum is housed in the former archery house of the Sint Sebastiaan guild dating from 1636 and designed by Arent van 's-Gravensande. The façade with its high Ionic pilasters is a good example of Dutch Classicism. The interior of the building has undergone many changes, but the 17th century arches and columns in the hall, the 18th century ceiling and the monumental staircase have all been preserved.

- Expositions: Peace Palace and highlights of the The Hague Municipal Archives

10



17DE EEUWS WOONHUIS

OPEN UNIVERSITEIT NEDERLAND

Lange Houtstraat 11

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This building dates from about 1605; the oldest part is the section right at the front, where the roof runs parallel with the street. Later additions were built after 1611, and old maps show that the building might have attained its present height and depth in 1649. It was given a Louis XIV-style interior and exterior in 1731; the main staircase and the magnificent fireplace in the Prins Clauszaal hall also date from that period. The main staircase was not extended to the second floor until 1902. Alterations were also made to the stucco ceilings and shutters affixed in front of the windows in the 18th century. The building was used as an aristocratic residence until last century, and was eventually sold to the Dutch War Office in 1937. Many of the old fireplaces and stucco ceilings were dismantled as a result of adjustments made to suit the building's new function. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs moved into the premises in 1956 and allocated a study to Prince Claus for his development assistance work. The Ministry moved out again in the mid-1980s, and the building was subsequently rented to the Open University of the Netherlands, which has used it as a study centre ever since.

11



DUITS-EVANGELISCHE KERK

Bleijenburg 5

Saturday 11.00 - 16.00

This single-nave neo-Gothic church dates from 1860-1861 and was designed by H. Wentzel from Berlin and commissioned by the Deutsche Evangelische Gemeinde (German Evangelical Congregation). The church, including the front, has been incorporated into the street wall. The church is built of brick under a tiled hip roof perpendicular to the building line. The front of the building, on the street side, finishes as a step-gable crowned with pinnacles, and the brick tower is situated immediately behind. It has a square substructure with buttresses and are framed by neo-Gothic bluestone at the top. The steeple is covered with lead and embellished with crockets. The door at the entrance is decorated with intricate wrought iron, and the portal has a wimperg on top. The sides and rear of the building are built of plain smooth stonework. There are three tall neo-Gothic pointed arch windows in the wall on the right-hand side, with tracery ensuring the incidence of light in the church. The interior is decorated in the Willem II Gothic style, which is fairly uncommon, and the wooden ribbed vaults and the leaf capitals are stuccoed. The neo-Gothic fixtures have remained practically intact. The neo-Gothic organ dates from 1870 and was made by P. Flaes.

- 13.00 Organ-concert with Christian Faddegon

12



PATRICIËRSWONING

KONINKLIJK INSTITUUT VAN

INGENIEURS

Prinsessegracht 23

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This mansion, built between 1726 and 1728, became the property of the Koninklijk Instituut voor Ingenieurs (Royal Institute of Engineers) in 1919. This is the only building on the Prinsessegracht without a centrally positioned entrance. It therefore has a transverse passage on the first floor. Its current appearance is the result of renovations in the 19th century and in 1922. The staircase with sumptuous Louis XIV plasterwork dates from the time of construction. The building has seven magnificent rooms. At the front is the spacious Presidentkamer with its beautifully decorated ceiling and a fireplace hinting at a bygone age. At the back are the Stevinkamer and the Conradkamer which were created from the small room. On the first floor are the Molkamer with wonderful battened walls and the smaller Van Leeuwenhoekkamer and the Huygenskamer. In order to be able to accommodate the library, the truss was raised by a metre. This room offers a wonderful view over the Malieveld and the Haagse Bos.

13



PATRICIËRSWONING HOOFDGEBOUW ORDE VAN VRIJMETSELAREN

Prinsessegracht 27

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This building forms part of a row of early 18th century mansions which have survived more or less intact. Most of the first floor is still in its original state, with three lavishly-decorated rooms. The front room on the left is decorated in an opulent Louis XIV style. The paintings above the doors and on the chimneypiece dating from 1750. The ceiling in the room at the back was painted by Mattheus Terwesten in 1731. The allegorical tableau depicting mythological characters floating through the air is surrounded by four paintings in a greyish-brown hue, while paintings of birds in elegant Rococo frames hang above the doors. There is also a Louis XIV mantelpiece with a Rococo-style top. The interior of the room facing the garden is completely finished in the style of Louis XVI. Paintings dating from 1779 can be seen all around the room. These premises were the headquarters of the Dutch Red Cross from 1915 until the end of last century, and are now the principal seat of the Order of Freemasons. In the centre of the geometrically laid out garden you will see a garden vase shaped like a sundial and supported by a caststone plinth.

14



MUSEUM MEERMANNO | HUIS VAN HET BOEK

Prinsessegracht 30

Saturday 11.00 - 17.00

Sunday 11.00 - 17.00

This mansion, built in 1712, was converted into a museum in 1848 after the death of the last occupant, Baron van Westreenen, and displays his collection of books and manuscripts. The collection belonging to his cousin J. Meerman was subsequently added to this. Meerman bequeathed the house and library to the State of the Netherlands in his will, thereby stipulating that the front of the museum must be clearly inscribed with the legend 'Museum Meermano-Westreenianum'. The rooms on the ground floor retained most of their 18th century furnishings. In 1866, the passage and two rooms at the back on the same floor were combined to form one large room with a coffered ceiling. Most of the present furniture and fittings date from the 19th century. The walls in the rooms on the first floor are hung with 18th century handprinted wallpaper. The Garden of Letters contains sculptures in the shape of letters in Bauhaus Rounded font, and children can use them to form words or to play with.

15



'S-GRAVENHAAGSCHE STADSRIJSCHOOL

Kazernestraat 50

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

Sunday 10.00 - 15.00

The building on the corner was originally an 18th century coach house belonging to the 'Huguetan' house on Lange Voorhout, which has changed considerably throughout the centuries. There was a riding-stable behind the coach house, which became the Municipal Riding School in 1819 and was therefore the oldest riding-school building in the Netherlands. The actual stable comprises a high rectangular space that used to have a wooden roof, but this was replaced in 1884 by a modern iron covering reinforced with Polonceau trusses.

This construction distributes the weight of the roof using a network of round iron bars. There is a Neo-classical-style grandstand with glass walls along the shorter side of the stable, which has now been converted into a canteen, and the stalls for the horses are situated on the longer side.

16



SOCIËTEIT DE VEREENIGING

Kazernestraat 38b

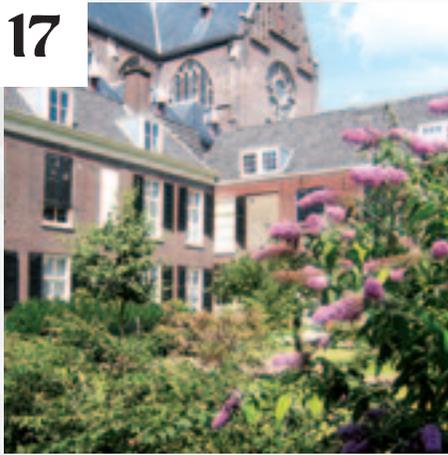
Saturday 11.00 - 16.00

Sunday 11.00 - 15.00

The building currently housing Sociëteit De Vereeniging was purchased two years after this social club was founded in 1853. There is a tableau above the entrance stating the club's name and the date of its formation.

De Vereeniging's meeting hall is sumptuously decorated in an eclectic style whereby the walls and ceiling are covered with ornamental and figurative paintings. Although the hall was completely repainted in 1885, its elevation - also in 1885 - is clearly visible in the architectonic sections of the walls. This is the part with the tapering pilasters and the stained-glass windows with round arches on the street side, and the conservatory on the opposite side. The ceiling is divided into panels, with a simple oval stained-glass skylight in the centre. Designs were stencilled onto the walls between the marble pillars. These motifs depict elegant Baroque figures that are obviously modelled on the frescoes in Pompeii, which was buried under the ash during the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D. The entrance hall is dominated by a richly-carved wooden seat.

17



RUSTHOF

Parkstraat 41 t/m 61

Saturday 10.00 - 16.00

The Rusthof courtyard was founded by Mrs Elisabeth Groen van Prinsterer-van den Hoop in 1831, and was originally intended as a home for retired Protestant women in straitened circumstances. Compared to the other courtyards used as charitable institutions, this one looks very small and unpretentious when viewed from the street. The courtyard has only one door on Parkstraat, opening on to a long passage between the houses leading to the Rusthof's patio, where ancient pear trees are growing. On the other side of the patio is the building that housed the first eight dwellings in 1842 (45). This building was later called the 'Long Passage' after the passage running along the entire length. A second block of four houses was built on as an extension to the Rusthof in 1849 (47-53).

A needlework school, which gave sewing lessons to maidservants and other girls aged 12 and over, was situated at no. 43 until 1930.

The Rusthof was renovated in 1986 and 1987. The necessary repair work was carried out, most of the dwellings were given a new layout. The Rusthof now comprises 17 dwellings and a service dwelling for the administrator. The dwellings show considerable diversity compared to those in other courtyards used as charitable institutions.

18



JACOBUS DE MEERDERE KERK

Parkstraat 65a

Saturday 11.00 - 16.00

Sunday 13.30 - 16.00

This neo-Gothic church, with its 91-metres-high tower, was built by P.J.H. Cuypers between 1875 and 1878. It is the only work of architecture in The Hague to be designed by this famous master builder. Most of the altars and other fixtures in the church, as well as the elaborate paintings and tile mosaic floor, were largely made at the Cuypers-Stolzenberg studio. The organ dating from 1890 and made by the organ builder Adema in Amsterdam. Most of the stained-glass windows were made by Messrs Nicolas in Roermond. A large-scale renovation of the church building commenced in 2002, and the pulpit has meanwhile been cleaned and repaired as well. Thanks to a donation, a new stained-glass window could be made, depicting the 20th century saints Titus Brandsma and Edith Stein. The mosaic floor has been replaced in the parvis.

- *Organ concert at 13:00 by Jos Laus*
- *Special exposition with christening-dress and chasuble*

19



VOORMALIG WOONHUIS VAN VICTOR DE STUERS

KANTOOR STEK, VOOR STAD EN KERK

Parkstraat 32

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

Victor de Stuers (1843-1916) is considered to be the founding father of the preservation of historic buildings and sites in the Netherlands. Parkstraat 32 is the former residence of Mr De Stuers. He became famous for his polemic article 'Holland op zijn smalst' ('Typical Dutch Narrowmindedness') which appeared in the literary magazine De Gids in 1873. He criticised in it the dereliction of historical buildings and works of art in the Netherlands. Finally the efforts of Mr De Stuers led in the first half of the 20th century to the foundation of the Agency for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Sites. This Department started with the inventory of the Dutch monuments and listed buildings dating before 1850.

He decorated his house in the Neo-Gothic style. Because of its construction principles, he considered the Gothic style as the most reasonable and rational architecture. He also propagated this style as Roman Catholic. Together with the architect Pierre Cuypers, he was a protagonist of Catholic emancipation. One room in the building with a mural and a painted ceiling recalls Mr De Stuers. Currently it is owned by the social welfare work of the Protestant Church and used by the foundation Stek (for Town and Church).

20



19DE-EEUWSE VILLA

ROELEVELD SIKKES ARCHITECTS

Alexanderstraat 1

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This detached villa dating from 1860 was designed by Eli Saraber. The villa is surrounded by a garden and built in the eclectic style. The building consists of a ground floor and a first floor and it has whitewashed facades. The façade at the side of the Mauritskade canal has a three-sided projecting mid-section with a veranda on both floors along the entire façade. The middle of the façade has an attic floor on top of the cornice. The building has an identical twin on the other side of Alexanderstraat at number 2. The villa was occupied by a family until 1900, after which it became an office (bank). In consequence part of the furnishings have disappeared.

The current user, Roeleveld-Sikkés Architects, has removed all additions and extras from the building. The original structure and ornaments are visible again.

21



MONUMENT 1813

Plein 1813

In the centre of Plein 1813 the monument arises that gives the square its place: the national memorial of independence (from France) and the foundation of the Kingdom in 1813. The monument was constructed between 1863-1869 in the neo-classicist style and was designed by W.C. van der Wayen Pieterszen. The sandstone monument consists of a square base against which on two sides square plinths and on the other two sides semicircular plinths have been placed. It shows King Willem I who takes the oath on the Constitution. The other gentlemen are Messrs. Van Hogendorp, Van der Duyn van Maasdamb and Van Limburg Stirum; the men who appointed Willem sovereign on behalf of the Dutch people. The crowning statue represents the Maid of Holland. At the restoration of 1956-1959 the original statues were replaced by bronze replicas. The sandstone reliefs of the plinths show scenes from the days of liberation in 1813. Below the statue of the Maid of Holland, the arms of Orange and the then nine provinces are to be seen. The memorial stands on a flight of steps.

22



KLOOSTERKERK

Lange Voorhout 2

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This Late Gothic church, built in 1400, is made up of two naves at right angles to Parkstraat, a northern nave with a five-faced apse facing east and a southern nave with a rectangular apse to the east (the Apostle Chapel). Under the apse of the northern nave is a crypt. On the Lange Voorhout side, there are three side chapels of all the same height and a choir. The side chapels were added around 1540. Before the reformation, the church served as a monastic church for the Dominican order. The monks departed in the last quarter of the 16th century with the arrival of the Reformation. In 1588, the church was used for stabling horses and, in 1589, the church and the choir were used as a canon foundry for the States of Holland and West-Friesland. The choir was used as a foundry and the church served to store ammunition. In 1617, part of the building was used by the counter-remonstrants. In a chapel by the choir, there is a stained Apostle window made by L. Asperslagh, as well as a mosaic by J. Thorn Prikker with a depiction of the Last Supper, from 1925.

23



HET PAGESHUIS

Lange Voorhout 6

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The Pageshuis, one of the few houses in The Hague with a step-gable, was built in 1610 as the official residence of the master artillery founder of the canon foundry that was then located in the Kloosterkerk next door. In 1747, the pages of the Stadtholder took up office here and lent their name to the house. They lived and were educated here. Pages were boys of the nobility, who were given the opportunity to study various subjects such as geography, history and writing. They were also instructed in fencing, dancing and drawing. In return, they provided various services to the Stadtholder, such as escorting at ceremonies. In the late 18th century, the building was expanded with a gate and a gate house. In 1851, King Willem III decided not to accept any more new pages. In 1876, the king made the Pageshuis available to the Dutch Red Cross to be used as their headquarters. When Prince Hendrik became chairman in 1908, he quickly indicated that the old building needed to be restored. This restoration took place in 1912, during which a meeting hall was returned to its original style. The leaded-glass windows contain stained-glass medallions with the eight quarterings (coats of arms) of Queen Wilhelmina's great grandparents.

- There are guided tours every half hour

24



ALGEMENE REKENKAMER

Lange Voorhout 8

Saturday 10.00 - 16.00

The first Court of Audit of Holland was founded in The Hague in 1447. It consisted of two financial experts and one auditor. Since 1868 the Netherlands Court of Audit has operated at Lange Voorhout 8 in a complex of buildings originating from the 14th century. The façade of the ground floor and the first floor dates from the 17th century. The rest of the façade is from the 18th century. After various extensions, a building designed by Aldo van Eyck was added in 1997. It was his last project. This new building is not visible from Lange Voorhout, but solely from Kazernestraat. The Netherlands Court of Audit checks whether the central government and its institutions function legally, appropriately, efficiently and incorruptibly.

- Guided tours paying attention to the architecture, history and activities of the Netherlands Court of Audit. The guided tours start every fifteen minutes (the last one at 3.30 p.m.). Members of the Board of the Court of Audit will be present
- A hunt through the building will be organised for children
- The building can also be visited via a stop-over of the boat trip Willemsvaart

25



HUIS HUGUËTAN

HOGE RAAD DER NEDERLANDEN

Lange Voorhout 34

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The monumental hall with staircase and the gorgeous reception hall are open to visitors. The building was originally constructed in 1734 as a city palace for the incredibly wealthy Adrienne-Marguerite Huguëtan following a design by Daniël Marot in Louis XIV style. In 1761, the building was expanded on both the left and right sides by Pieter de Swart. The sculpture on the façade is the work of Pieter Bourscheit of Antwerp. The exceptional interior is largely 18th century with many plaster ceilings, fireplaces and finishing touches on walls designed by Daniël Marot. The decorations on the staircase were produced by Italian plasterers M. Chiesa and C. Castoldi. At the time there were no Dutch craftsmen who could make such plasterwork in such a beautiful way. The Supreme Court of the Netherlands has been accommodated in Huis Huguëtan since 1988.

26



BEELDEN BIJ DE HOGE RAAD

Kazernestraat

Six statues from the 1930s stand in front of the new building of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands. These are legal scholars from the 17th and 18th centuries: Cornelis van Bijkershoek, Hugo de Groot, Ulrik Huber, Joan Melchior Kemper, Simon van Leeuwen and Johannes Voet. Until 1988 the statues could be found on Plein Square in front of the old building of the Supreme Court (it was pulled down to make room for the new building of the Lower House). Mr Bremer wished these statues to be in marble. An unusual choice, because the Netherlands did not have a tradition of marble statues. In the end Mr Bremer decided to have bronze statues made by the sculptors A.P. Termote, F.J. van Hall, J. Polet, H.L. Krop, M.S. Andriessen and L.O. Wenckebach.

27



PULCHRI STUDIO

Lange Voorhout 15

Saturday 11.00 - 17.00

Sunday 11.00 - 17.00

This building is made up of several houses that were joined together and expanded in the 17th and 18th centuries. On the ground floor, the ballroom was added around 1760. Richly decorated in Louis XV style (Rococo), it is one of the largest 18th century rooms in a Dutch residence. The antechamber between the entrance and the ballroom has an exposed-beam ceiling from the 17th century. In 1896 Pulchri Studio Artists' Society moved into the building. At the same time, the rear lot with a coach house and stables on Hoge Nieuwstraat was purchased. These buildings were demolished to make room for an exhibition hall. In the new building, which was integrated with the existing buildings by means of a connecting hallway with a staircase, there were originally four art galleries. A renovation in 1914 joined two galleries into one (the so-called square room).

- Guided tours at 13:00, 14:00, 15:00 and 16:00
- The Louis XV hall is closed on Sunday from 12:00 till 13:00

28



GEDENKTEKEN KONINGIN EMMA

Lange Voorhout opposite nr. 82

This memorial for Queen Emma consists of a stone wall with in front a wooden bank on steps. It was designed by the architect Jan Wils. The memorial bank was offered by the Freemasons in 1938. Jan Wils had been a member of the Masonic Lodge L'Union Frédéric in The Hague since 1929 and he was allowed to submit a proposal. He won the contest for the memorial in 1935. During World War II the bank was destroyed by bombs. In 1959 it was rebuilt. Queen Emma (1858-1934) was the second wife of King Willem III and she acted as Queen-Regent of the Netherlands after the death of her husband in 1890, until their daughter Princess Wilhelmina was old enough to ascend the throne in 1898. As Regent she was in fact the first female Head of State of the Netherlands. Palace Lange Voorhout was her winter residence.

29



MONUMENT SAXEN-WEIMAR

Lange Voorhout opposite nr. 100

This detached memorial from 1866 was erected for the Duke of Saxony Weimar. It is erected in the neo-classicist style. Charles Bernard Duke of Saxony Weimar (1792-1862) was the father-in-law of Prince Hendrik de Zeevaarder (Henry the Seaman). He was appointed Commander of the Armed Forces in the Dutch East Indies in 1848. The design is by the architect H.P. Vogel and the painter cum sculptor J.Ph. Koelman. The monument consists of an octagonal plinth with an octagonal pillar, both made of grey Udelfanger stone. The pillar is crowned by a bronze piece of armour. The medallion with the Duke's picture in profile, the wreaths of laurel leaves and oak leaves and the coat of arms, all situated on top of the plinth, are also cast in bronze. The memorial is placed on a bluestone plateau surrounded by octagonal posts with cast iron chains.

30



WOONHUIS VAN PIETER DE SWART

CORNELIS KRUSEMAN STICHTING

Lange Vijverberg 16

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The front façade of this former residence is part of Lange Vijverberg 14 to 16, built in 1755/1757 according to the design of Pieter de Swart. The complex in Rococo style consists of a wide central building (no. 15), flanked by two narrower buildings (nos. 14 and 16), which as corner pavilions are slightly prominent in relation to the representative central building. The façades radiate austerity, which is characteristic for the style in which Pieter de Swart designed his buildings.

Despite radical refurbishments, important parts of the 18th century residence have remained intact. The vestibule contains authentic stucco in the wall niches, depicting the four seasons. On the right-hand wall. The staircase still has its original oak 18th century stairs in Rococo style. It has an original 54-pane sash window on the second floor, framed with stylish Rococo stucco.

The collection of the Cornelis Kruseman - J.M.C. Ising Stichting is currently housed in the building. Cornelis Kruseman was a celebrated portrait painter from the 19th century.

31



STANDBEELD JOHAN VAN OLDENBARNEVELT

Lange Vijverberg

This statue in bronze of Johan van Oldenbarnevelt (1574-1618) is more than 2 metres high. The first plans for the erection of a statue for Johan van Oldenbarnevelt go back to before 1919. In 1936 L.O. Wenckebach was commissioned to design the statue that would be realised in the end. Even though the design was ready before World War II, it was only carried out after the liberation. The statue was unveiled in 1954.

Johan van Oldenbarnevelt was a beloved statesman during the Eighty Years' War against Spain. He was Grand Pensionary in The Hague and as such the most powerful man in the Republic together with the Stadtholder Prince Maurice of Orange. Mr Van Oldenbarnevelt lived at Kneuterdijk. In 1619 he was accused of high treason and executed.

32



NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ

RAAD VOOR DE RECHTSPRAAK

Kneuterdijk 1

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This sizeable corner property was built between 1920 and 1924 as an office for the Nederlandsche Handelsmaatschappij (Netherlands Trading Society). The neo-Renaissance style building was designed by the brothers M.A. and J. van Nieuwerkerken, who revived traditional building styles and meticulous detailing. The interior contains a vestibule with staircase and a stately main hall preceded by an entrance hall from everything finished in marble and precious woods in neo-Louis XIV style. In the hall, the marble floor in the middle has been partially replaced by a glass floor to allow light into the meeting room below. The floors of the entrance hall, main hall and staircase are marble; this material was also used for the lower parts of the pillars and the Corinthian columns around the main hall. The walls are plastered white and the stucco work shows neo-Louis XIV influences. At the entrance there is a 'service staircase', which is of the same high quality. The property gives a good picture of the rich decoration of an office of the time. A thorough renovation in 2004 included rigorous modifications to make the building suitable to accommodate the employees of the Council for the Judiciary, which promotes the interests of and represents the Dutch courts.

33



PALEIS VAN WASSENAER-OBDAM

RAAD VAN STATE

Kneuterdijk 20

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The former palace Van Wassenaer-Obdam was built in 1716 based on a design by Daniël Marot in Louis XIV style. In 1816, it was bought by King Willem I for his son, the future King Willem II. The Gotische Zaal (Gothic Room) was built in 1840-1842 based on a design by the Prince of Orange himself (King Willem II) as an extension to the Palace on the Kneuterdijk. In 1839, the King's art collection, which had been confiscated by Brussels since the Belgian Revolution against the House of Orange in 1830, was released. In order to provide a fitting home for his treasured collection, he designed the Gotische Zaal behind the palace, inspired by medieval English examples with an imposing wooden roof structure. In the inner courtyard there is an artwork by Joseph Kosuth: seven axioms from Spinoza's Ethics link the old and the new buildings of the Raad van State.

- You can join a tour during which you can learn about the history of the building
- Various concerts will take place in the Gothic Room
- You can attend a simulated court
- Non-stop performance of the film Den Haag, Sporen van Oranje

34



GEDENKMONUMENT JOHAN DE WITT

Plaats

This statue in bronze of the Grand Pensionary Johan de Witt (1625-1672) stands on a Bavarian Grey granite plinth (-al height 3.40 metres). The statue was made by Fré Jeltsema and unveiled in 1918 by the then Prime Minister P.W.A. Cort van der Linden. The statue faces the space at the other side, called Groene Zoodje, where Johan and his brother Cornelis were lynched in 1672.

Johan de Witt's right arm rigidly points downwards, with his first and middle fingers stretched parallel to each other. In all probability this represents his success with the Peace of Breda in 1667 and he does not point – as often assumed – in the direction of the place where he was murdered. He holds a document in his left hand, which could represent the treaty.

35



MUSEUM DE GEVANGENPOORT

Buitenhof 33

Saturday 12.00 - 17.00

Sunday 12.00 - 17.00

This gatehouse from the 14th century has a built-on prison from the 15th century. The interior of the building is dominated by wood. The unfinished oak boards and floors, walls and ceilings in rooms, corridors and cells give the interior its sober and medieval feel. Obviously, in such an old building that has been regularly altered, renovated and extended, not everything still dates from the 14th century. In 2010 the facades were renovated and the colours in the windows restored to the situation of 1883. The entrance and ticket office were combined with that of the adjacent museum, Galerij Prins Willem V.

- During the week preceding the Heritage Days, only 100 free tickets (including guided tour) can be collected from the Museum De Gevangenpoort ticket office
- Tickets: € 7,50, children under 12 € 5,50

36



GALERIJ PRINS WILLEM V

Buitenhof 34 en 35

Saturday 12.00 - 17.00

Sunday 12.00 - 17.00

This picture gallery was commissioned by Stadtholder Prince Willem V. The building was created in 1773 by combining two older and smaller houses. At the ground floor a former drive-through for coaches is still visible in the façade. The originally plastered framed façade now has a mainly 19th century character. The picture gallery is situated on the second floor of the building. The gallery in Louis XVI style has a stucco ceiling by Johannes van Gorcum. Prince Willem V housed the most important paintings of his own collection in this gallery. At the time of the Batavian Republic, many paintings were carried off to Paris. In 1815 most paintings came back. In the meantime the building had been used as a fencing school. In 1816 King Willem I donated a large number of the paintings to the State of the Netherlands. In 1822 a large number of paintings were moved to the Mauritshuis, at the time called the Royal Gallery. In 1977 the Gallery was reopened as a museum. A collection of paintings collected from various museums has been hung in the manner and to the taste of that time, the so-called Saint Petersburg style that was common in the 18th century; almost every square metre is used. The Gallery contains approximately 150 paintings, including works by Rembrandt, Jan Steen, Gerard de Lairese and Peter Paul Rubens.

37



GEDENKMONUMENT PRINS WILLEM I

Noordeinde opposite het paleis

This equestrian statue of Prince Willem I (also known as Willem of Orange, 1533-1584) in a cuirass is erected in bronze and is designed by Alfred Emilien, who was the director of the Louvre Museum in Paris. At the end of 1841, King Willem II commissioned the sculptor Louis Royer to design a statue of Willem the Silent. It was planned to be a standing or a sitting statue, but not an equestrian statue. However, the French sculptor had designed at his own initiative a model of an equestrian statue of Willem the Silent. The King was so impressed that he decided to commission this statue. Its unveiling took place in 1845. The statue stands on a bronze plinth. The memorial was widely criticised. The equestrian statue is the portrait of a ruler and emphatically symbolises the exalted position of the ruler literally and metaphorically enthroned above the people. He has taken up the rein and keeps it tight. This kind of statue has a long tradition all the way back from classical antiquity when Roman rulers preferred to be immortalised on horseback. Such a glorification of a person does not fit in well with Dutch tradition, however. In the end, the statue by Louis Royer was made as well and unveiled at Plein Square in 1848. In the 20th century, the equestrian statue of Prince Willem I was turned 180 degrees, so that it now faces Palace Noordeinde.

38

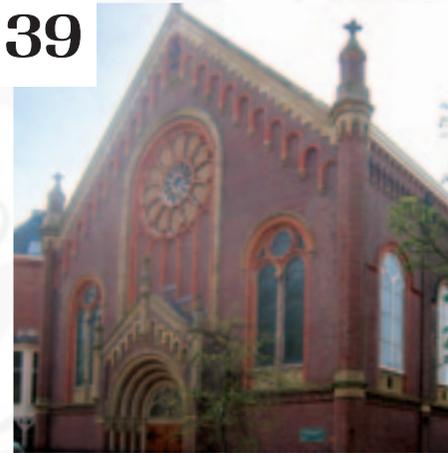


MONUMENT KONINGIN WILHELMINA

Noordeinde / Paleisstraat

This monument from 1987 as a memorial to Queen Wilhelmina stands diagonally opposite Palace Noordeinde. The statue is created by Charlotte van Pallandt and is a copy in bronze of the stone statue of Queen Wilhelmina in Rotterdam. Ms Van Pallandt had initially meant the statue to be in bronze, but the Municipality of Rotterdam preferred a monument in stone. The statue in The Hague was cast on the basis of the original plaster model. The statue stands in front of a triangular wall with the inscription 'Lonely but not Alone', the title of the Queen's autobiography. The monument reminds of the unyielding Queen during World War II. In the circular shaped pavement in front of the monument a compass has been laid.

39



DOOPSGEZINDE KERK

Paleisstraat 8

Saturday 11.00 - 16.00

This church was designed by architect K. Stoffels in Romanesque Revival style and built in 1885-1886. The windows have rounded arches; the rounded wooden ceiling is of special note. In 1964, the church was renovated by architect Sjoerd Schamhart. The building was expanded with the construction of extra rooms. During the restoration of 2002, church doors were again placed in the main entrance, which had earlier been bricked up. The church hall is a welcome venue for concerts because of its fine acoustics. The church is a rare example of Romanesque Revival style in church architecture.

40



18DE-19DE EEUWS WINKEL-WOONHUIS

ANTIQUAIR S. VAN LEEUWEN

Noordeinde 164

Saturday 11.00 - 17.00

This is a large shop/house with vestibule and outbuilding. The striking shop façade in Art Nouveau style was added around 1900. A colourful mosaic is displayed to the left in the entrance. The garden room has an Empire plaster ceiling and a marble hearth. The 18th century outbuilding still has its old kitchen, including pump, countertop, cabinets, woodwork and tiles. The famous court architect Daniël Marot lived and worked here from 1717 until his death in 1752.

There is a copper beech tree of more than 200 years old in the beautiful garden. The famous Dutch writer Louis Couperus was photographed here with his dog and described this garden in his novels, lending it the name Couperus Garden.

41



WAALS HERVORMDE GEMEENTE

Noordeinde 25

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The Wallonian Reformed parish has a long history. Since 1591 it held services in the old chapel of Maria ten Hove at the Binnenhof. When Louis Napoleon took up residence at the Binnenhof in 1806, the chapel had to be converted for use in Catholic services and the Wallonian Reformed community received a contribution from the king for the construction of a new church on Noordeinde. This sober building consists of a hall church with arched windows and a plastered cove ceiling. The pew boxes and pulpit with baptismal font date from the construction period. The organ was made in 1885 by renowned Parisian organ builder Aristide Cavallé-Coll.

42



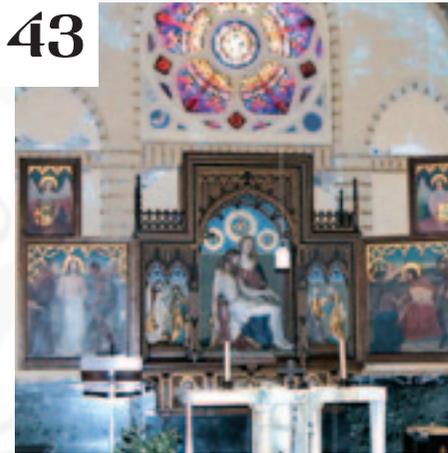
OUDE MANNENHUIS STICHTING NOODOPVANG HAAGLANDEN

Oude Molstraat 25

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The Oude Mannenhuis (Old Men's Home) was built in 1772. Jacob van Beieren van Schagen bequeathed money after his death for a 'foundation for the poor' with which the building could be financed. Trustees managed the old men's homes as well as the charitable homes for women. The trustees' room is a handsome room that has still kept almost all of its original features. Three walls are entirely covered by painted wallpaper with landscapes. The room has a continuous wainscot with austere panels. There are two windows with inside shutters in the fourth wall. The wall facing the windows contains an old-fashioned toilet without water that can be reached by a hidden door incorporated in the painted wallpaper. Till 1980 the building served as an old men's home. The men lived in the small rooms along the corridors. Meanwhile all the rooms have been modernised save one. This room has as far as possible been restored to its original state by the foundation Stichting Noodopvang Haaglanden (the current owner). Throughout the building you experience the atmosphere of bygone centuries, for instance in the marble corridors and in the old brick façades around the enclosed garden. The whole complex was restored these past few years.

43



WILLIBRORDUSHUIS KAPEL ZUSTERS DER LIEFDE

Oude Molstraat 35

Saturday 13.00 - 17.00

This is an enormous complex extending to include number 37. Parts date from the 17th century, but many more changes were made over the centuries. There is a magnificent chapel designed by Jos Duynstee and built in 1928. This chapel is a fine example of well cared-for monastic architecture of the inter-war period due to its stained-glass windows, murals and the pilgrimage altar, dating from 1908, displays the Pieta flanked by the Annunciation to Mary by the Archangel Gabriel on the right, with the Visitation of Mary to Elisabeth on the left. The right wing contains a depiction of Christ being stripped of his clothing and scourged, and to the left there is a scene of his mockery and crowning with thorns. Each of the flaps above the side wings depicts an angel with outstretched wings. The angel to the right holds the coat of arms of The Hague and the angel to the left holds the coat of arms of Kevelaer. The substructure in the centre has the Latin inscription 'My sorrows are as great as the ocean.'

44



OUD-KATHOLIEKE KERK H.H. JACOBUS EN AUGUSTINUS

Juffrouw Idastraat 7

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This building was originally a hidden church. The church has an ornate plaster interior seldom seen in the Netherlands and dating back to 1722. The design is in the style of Daniël Marot. The Baroque high altar displays a painting, by Mattheus Terwesten from The Hague, which depicts the Glorification of Christ on Mount Tabor. The extravagant pulpit, the communion pew, the marble baptismal font and the holy water basins near the entrance were made by Marot's apprentice Jan Baptist Xavery. The organ, decorated in Louis XIV style, was made by the renowned organ builder Rudolph Garrels in 1726.

- Magnificent portraits of bishops in robes from the 18th century
- 14.00 Organ music
- Choir 'Chavanon' performs Vespers of Rachmaninoff or other religious work of Purcell, Vaughan Williams or Saint Saens
- 16.30 Singing of Vespers

45



NUTSSPAARBANK

HET NUTSHUIS

Riviervismarkt 4 en 5

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The building at the corner of Riviervismarkt and Jan Hendrikstraat was built in 1919-1921 to be a bank for the Nutsspaarbank. It was designed by architects S. de Clerq and E.F. Ehnle a Dutch Renaissance and 'Um 1800'-inspired architecture. On the interior, many original details have been preserved. The main structure, of a central hall with surrounding rooms, is still intact. On the first floor, the former 'commissioners' room', with the original wainscoting, hearth and exposed-beam ceiling can be seen. The vault in the cellar can also be viewed. In the passage between the two buildings, a trace of the construction in the form of a historic wall segment has been preserved. Number 4 contains beautiful 18th century interiors in Louis XIV style, including plaster ceilings, marble mantelpieces and a staircase with a carved banister. The high hip roof has notable bricked corner chimneys, between which an iron sign with the text '1818 Hoofdkantoor Nutsspaarbank 1921' can be seen.

46



HEILIGE TERESIA VAN AVILA

Westeinde 12

Saturday 12.00 - 17.00

The church was built in 1839-1841 and designed by T.F. Suys in neo-Classical style. This was originally the site of the Spanish legation's chapel dating from 1649. This Waterstaatskerk has high Ionic columns and stuccoed timber cross vaults in the nave. The plastered neo-Classical front is unusual for the Netherlands and has clearly more affinity with Mediterranean church frontons. Statues have been placed in the recesses. The original inventory in neo-Baroque style still survives. This includes: the high altar from 1841 with statues of Maria and Teresia, two stuccoed angels above the high altar, a richly cut pulpit from 1848 with group of statues under the basin, depicting 'Suffer the little children to come unto me' and a series of stained glass windows in grisaille glass showing the twelve disciples.

47



HOOFTSHOFJE

Assendelftstraat 53-89

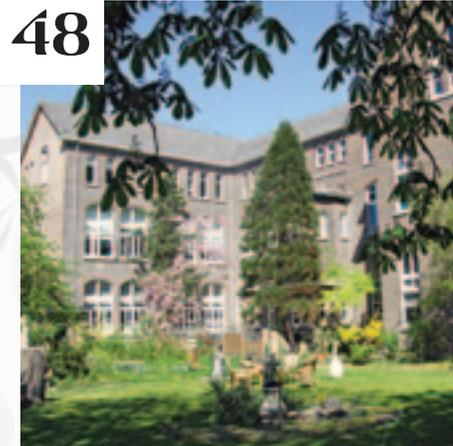
Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

Sunday 10.00 - 17.00

This court of almshouses was built in 1754-1756 from a legacy left by Mrs Angenis Hooft. The land on which the complex was built was part of a large herb garden planted by Simon de Beaumont, Secretary of the States of Holland, who was a big plant-lover. The complex comprises three wings framing the inner courtyard. The regent's room has been restored to its original lustre. The plaster ceilings in a late Louis XIV style, the ornate moulded doors, shutters and wainscoting and the hearth with the marble mantelpiece give the room a certain allure. Above the hearth, there is a painting depicting 'Suffer the little children to come to me'. Above the entrance gate, which draws attention with its decorative carved moulding in Rococo style, is an image of the head of Angenis on a diamondshaped background, flanked by the coat of arms and the last name of the first regents.

The garden was also redesigned in a formal style with clean lines and low-lying plants. The courtyard complex is bounded on the rear with a wall, but that is not the end of the garden. Behind the wall there is a second garden, which can be reached via a gate. Recently energy saving measures are completed without devaluing the historical context.

48



STADSKLOOSTER DEN HAAG

Westeinde 101

Saturday van 13.00 - 16.00

At the end of the 18th century, the Van Oosthuysen family's estate on Westeinde was developed. The property included a stately manor, outbuildings and a large garden. The Vincentius Vereniging, which was established in 1846 to serve the social and religious needs of the working class, acquired the estate in 1848. In 1849, the first Catholic school of The Hague was opened in one of the buildings. From 1861, the Broeders van Maastricht (Brothers FIC) looked after the educational tasks. They moved into the manor, which from that moment on became a monastery. In the years that followed, the estate's large garden was built up with schools. A remaining part of the garden forms the origin of the current monastery garden. The remaining wing with the various monastery rooms, including the chapel on the first floor, date from the period around 1877. The later extension, the present St. Carolus Roman Catholic elementary school is from the period 1890-1900. The monastery in its current form and design is from 1924. The monastery garden and its current design is the result of repairs around 1950. These were necessary due to the sawing down of trees in 1944, the Winter of Hunger. The arbour present in this garden dates from 1886. The old greenhouse is also from well before 1950.

49



HOFJE VAN NIEUWKOOP

Warmoezierstraat 44-206

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This is one of the largest courts of almshouses in the Netherlands. It was built in 1662 according to a design by Master Builder Pieter Post. He designed the courtyard to be a long, rectangular complex with residences on the long sides and two real eye-catchers on the short sides: the gatehouse on Prinsegracht and the regent's house on the other side. These two prestigious buildings proclaim the rich design of the courtyard complex. At the four corners of the courtyard are raised pavilions. The gatehouse is richly decorated with sculptures on the Prinsegracht side. Two Ionic embedded pillars carry a frame on which stand two cherubs carrying a banner reading 'Hofje van Nieuwkoop.' Above this are even more cherubs: two hold a cartouche in which the coats of arms of founder De Bruijn van Buijtenwech and his wife are painted. A large-scale restoration, which took place in phases between 1970 and 1983, is to thank for the current 17th century appearance. Pieter Post had designed the inner courtyard with bleach fields and decorative and working gardens with a cross-shaped pathway. During the restoration, the garden was rebuilt as much as possible in the 17th century geometric garden style.

50



HOF VAN WOUW

Lange Beestenmarkt 49-85

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This court of almshouses, founded in 1647 by Cornelia van Wouw to house unmarried women, is one of the most beautiful of its kind in The Hague. The complex consists of 18 houses surrounding an inner courtyard. In the middle of the wall on the street side is a magnificent Classicist gate that is somewhat higher than the wall and crowned with a pinecone, the symbol of hospitality. A plaque on the outside of the gate says 'Hof van Wouw' and the year 1647. Above the plaque, the brightly coloured swan can be seen. The swan has a golden band around its neck, symbolising that the family had the right to keep swans in the area. The pump in the middle of the court is an eye-catcher due to its adornment with the swan with its golden band. The court has yet another surprise: through a narrow passage between the houses on the rear you arrive in a second garden, which is now called the garden of Hesperides. The garden is named after the daughters of Atlas, who were called the Hesperides. In their garden stood the tree of life, which bore golden apples that gave eternal youth. The golden oranges in the garden represent these mythological apples.

51



DISTILLEERDERIJ VAN KLEEF

Lange Beestenmarkt 109

Saturday 11.00 - 17.00

In 1842, Van Kleef & Zoon, manufacturers of fine liqueurs and bitter extracts, opened a distillery on Lange Beestenmarkt. In this steam distillery they made jenever and liqueurs, which they then sold in the adjacent shop. The interior of the old steam distillery has been preserved as a museum and is, along with the shop, open to the public. All the equipment dates back from the 19th century. The preparation technics are still the same as 150 years ago.

52



HET HEILIGE GEESTHOFJE

Paviljoensgracht 51-125

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This picturesque court of almshouses from 1616 is the oldest of its kind in The Hague. It was founded by the 'Holy Spirit Masters' of the Grote Kerk, who were charged with caring for the poor. It was built in a square surrounding an inner garden. The houses are linked according to a mirror-symmetrical pattern. Above each pair of front doors, the saddle roof is interrupted by a fronton with a stair gable. In 1647, the entrance was converted into a gatehouse with a regent's chamber located above the gate. The old atmosphere of the regent's room is defined by the original exposed-beam ceiling and the 17th century hearth. The courtyard garden is absolutely beautiful. It is divided into four large sections bordered with hedges and paths with authentic old paving stones. The showpiece is the yat-pear tree, which was planted in 1647 and is therefore as old as the gatehouse. It is quite possibly the oldest pear tree in the Netherlands.

- Music performance by 'L'Harmonie Nouvell' with historical instruments

53



DUNNE BIERKADE HISTORISCH TUINENCOMPLEX

Entrance at Dunne Bierkade 20c (gate)

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

Behind the houses at Dunne Bierkade 16 to 20 and 28 is a unique garden complex with garden designs from the 17th, 18th and early 20th centuries. The decor is completed by the rear façades of the canal houses bordering the complex, a 'hidden' church and a former carpentry workshop built in the Romantic style. The latter building resembles a chalet, with an overhanging roof and a large balcony with stairs on the outside.

54



HUIZE BALKENEYNDE

Dunne Bierkade 20C
(access via the complex of gardens)

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The mansion Huize Balkeneynde was built in 1639 after a design by Pieter Post. The first occupant was Claes Dirck van Balkeneynde who had the official position of 'Town Carpenter'. In this capacity, he realised among other things the construction of the Catshuis, the Sint Sebastiaansdoelen (nowadays the Haags Historisch Museum) and the Royal Palaces in The Hague. No wonder that Mr Van Balkeneynde had a house built for himself that had to emphasise his position and prestige. The façade of the mansion is made of a special kind of sandstone: Gobertange. Since the time of its construction – still during the Eighty Years' War – little has been altered inside and outside. The basement still has its original kitchen with a water pump. On the first floor there is the Blue Salon that is nowadays used for weddings. The garden at the back of the mansion is in the French style with a wooden chalet at the bottom of the garden.

- *Only the Blue Salon is open to the public*

55



HAAGSCHE STOOMBOOT MAATSCHAPPIJ

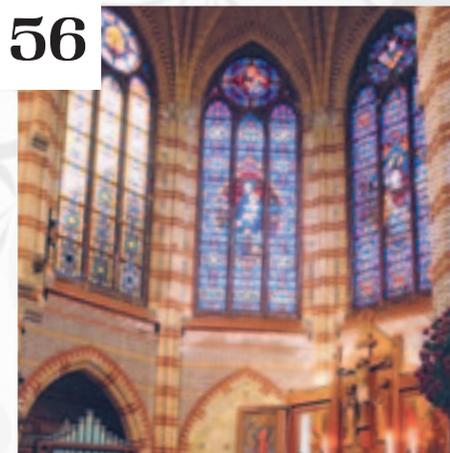
VERGADERING VAN GELOVIGEN

Dunne Bierkade 16

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

Before 1900, many homes and offices of cargo shippers were located on Dunne Bierkade. Number 16 was the office of the Haagsche Stoomboot Maatschappij (Hague Steamboat Company). The company had the house renovated in 1884, adding a coach house and stables to the right side. This is currently the entrance to the church hall for the meetings of the 'Darbisten'. The church was built in 1889 by architect K. Stoffels and expanded in 1912 by architect W. Verschoor. During this enlargement, a three-metre-long baptismal basin was dug into the middle of the hall and the entrance was moved from the left to the right side.

56



R.K. KERK H. MARTHA

Hoefkade 623

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The freestanding church on three sides in neo-Gothic style was built in 1908/1909 and designed by N. Molenaar Sr. In 1924, his son N. Molenaar Jr added the end bay of the nave and the tower. Inspired by the nave of the Grote of Sint Jacobskerk in The Hague, the interior of the church contains spacious side chapels with horizontal timber barrel vaults connecting to the nave along the length of the church. The vaults are decorated with ornamental paintings. The inventory includes a sculpted limestone pulpit basin, two neo-Gothic statues of the Sacred Heart and Mary, as well as a small communion rail with sumptuous carvings in neo-Baroque style dating from the first half of the 19th century. The Heilige Martha has been fully restored inside and out.

57



NIEUWE KERK

Spui 175

Saturday 11.00 - 17.00
Sunday 11.00 - 17.00

The Nieuwe Kerk (New Church) is one of the finest examples of Baroque church architecture in the Netherlands. The church was built between 1649 and 1656 to a design by Pieter Noorwits and Barthold van Bassen, and its Baroque style is particularly evident in the plan. The church has beautiful 17th century furnishings and a large organ by Joannes Duysschot dating from 1702, whose pipes largely date from 1867. After undergoing thorough refurbishment, the church was re-opened as a concert hall and event venue, and the acoustics in the hall were improved due to its new function. The interior of the church has been made smaller by screening off part of it with glass panels. Spinoza's tomb is situated in the garden, which was formerly the churchyard.

- Saturday 14.00 and 16.00: Concert by "Haags Renaissance Kamerkoor"
- Sunday 16.00 Jurriaan Berger on organ and piano

58



CHRISTUS TRIUMFATORKERK

Laan van Nieuw-Oost Indië 154
(entrance next to the tower)

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This church was designed by architect G. Drexhage and built in 1962. The 40-metre-high detached tower is a striking urban planning element at the intersection of Laan van Nieuw-Oost Indië and Juliana van Stolberglaan. The placement of the building a few steps above ground level gives it a certain podium effect. Churchgoers enter the church hall directly from a side building entrance during services. The church hall, which is located on the first floor, was designed in the abstract style characteristic of Drexhage. Some unique elements are the 144 pillars and the light provided by 144 glass strips. A large cross made of profile steel is mounted to the wall behind the liturgical centre. The artist, André Kruysen of The Hague, designed a modernist Stillness corner.

59



RODE OLIFANT

SPACES

Zuid-Hollandlaan 7

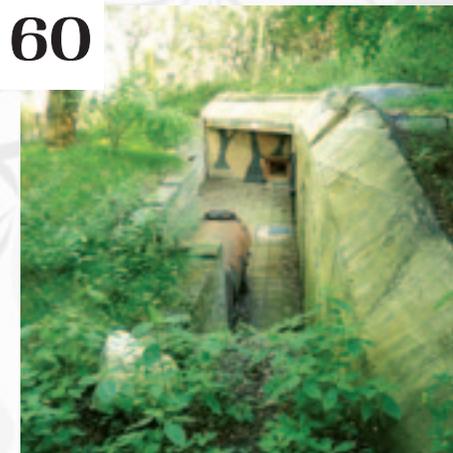
Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The Rode Olifant (Red Elephant) was built in 1924 for The American Petroleum Company (since 1947 Esso) by the architects J.H. de Roos and W.F. Overeijnder. They were endowed with a large budget. The proud building 'Petrolea' should be higher than that of the competitor Shell, hence the tower. And not only the height of the building should be impressive, the interior was to be in keeping. The interior in the fine Art Deco style is very unusual with a lot of stone, cherry wainscoting, parquet floors, stained-glass windows and an imposingly high and beautiful reception hall with an elegant curved ceiling of stained glass. The ground floor has a large atrium with a mural by Christiaan de Moor.

The current user Spaces has transformed the building into a shared office building. The ground floor has been altered in a surprising manner and has been restored. All the originally very handsomely finished and often very high rooms have been restored to their original state. Much of the new lighting has clearly been inspired by the 1920s.

- Guided tours of approximately 1 hour at 11.00, 14.00, 15.00

60



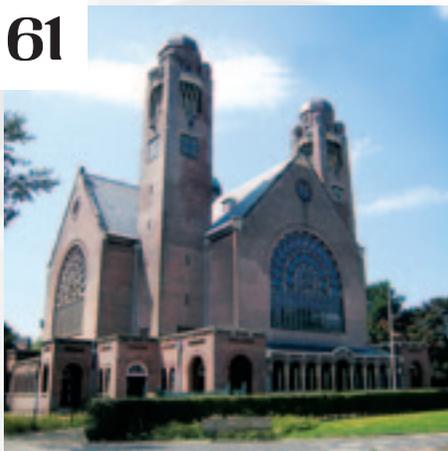
BUNKER COMMANDOPOST TYPE 608 EN 622

Badhuisweg (near the Nieuwe Parklaan)

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00
Sunday 10.00 - 17.00

During the German occupation in the Second World War, the Germans built a bunker complex on the edge of the Nieuwe Scheveningse Bosjes forest. They installed their 'Defence Staff' in this complex, as well as in the luxury homes on Badhuisweg, and used the bunkers to issue orders on the defence of the 'Stützpunktgruppe Scheveningen'. The complex formerly consisted of 13 bunkers that were used for different purposes. Most of them are still there, such as the operations room, the group quarters, the live-in shelters, kitchens, bathhouse and toilets. The most important bunker in this complex has been opened to the public: a type 608 operations room or 'Bataillons-, Abteilungs oder Regiments-Gefechtsstand', bearing the German construction number 8711. The command room is centrally situated in this big bunker, whose outside measurements are approximately 15 x 15 metres, with 2.5 metres-thick armoured concrete walls and roof. The command room is surrounded by other rooms for the commanding officer, the NCOs and equipment. The large munitions depot (type Fl 246) on the other side of Badhuisweg was also part of the operations room complex, and a luxury home was recently built on top.

61



NIEUWE BADKAPEL

Nieuwe Parklaan 90

Saturday 10.00 - 16.00

This Reformed Church, prominently located on the corner of Nieuwe Duinweg, was built in 1916 by architect W.C. Kuijper. It is a fine and balanced example of Protestant church architecture, influenced by Berlage and De Bazel. This cruciform church is covered with a wooden barrel vault and has narrow towers on each side of the front façade. The interior has been preserved in almost original condition. The walls of the church are plastered and the corner piers show the uncovered brickwork. De the arched way windows contain stained glass.

- 11.00 Performance of Close-harmony Choir 'Close to Kloos' and the bagpipers group 'de Gaita's'
- 14.00 Organ concert by Bert Mooiman
- Exhibition of religious heritage in Scheveningen and Royal Orange in Scheveningen

62



O.L. VROUW VAN LOURDES

CHIZONE

Berkenboschblokstraat between 9 en 9a

Saturday 11.00 - 17.00

Sunday 11.00 - 17.00

This church is flanked on two sides by a series of characteristic dwellings with gable roofs, designed by A.J. Kropholler. C.M. van Moorsel, one of Kropholler's students, is the architect of the church, which was built in 1925.

The church recently underwent a metamorphosis which did not change the character of the building. The original main church space was unobtrusively adjusted to suit its present occupier: Body & Mind Lifestyle Centre Chizone. This has resulted in a colourful and multifunctional area.

63



LUCHTWACHTTOREN

Zwarte Pad

Saturday 12.00 - 15.00

The lookout tower of the Air Observation Corps dating from 1953 according to the design of the 2nd Genie-Commandement in The Hague is built on a hill in the Oostduinen created from rubble resulting from the bombing of the Bezuidenhout during the Second World War. The tower is part of a national network of lookout posts that were erected in our country between 1950 and 1960 (during the Cold War) to identify low-flying aircraft in times of tension or war. Aircraft flying below 1500 metres could not be effectively observed and followed with the radar technology available at the time; this was done on sound and with binoculars. The lookout post in Scheveningen formed a triangle with a lookout post in Zoeterwoude and one on a bunker in Noordwijk. The national network was used until 1964. After losing its lookout function, until around 1973 the tower was used by Defence for shooting practice from the Waalsdorpervlakte. Since then, the tower has been used for meteorology activities. Of the 276 lookout posts set up throughout the Netherlands, half of them were erected on existing buildings. Of the other half, around 140 were individual towers built by order of the Engineering Corps, of which there are only 18 remaining. These are all towers made of prefabricated armoured cement elements, with the exception of the tower in Scheveningen which is made of brick.

64



PAVILJOEN DE WITTE (VON WIED)

Pellenaerstraat 4

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This elegant building is created in the neo-classicist style. This is obvious from the pillars and the triangular gable in the middle. It was commissioned in 1827 as a small palace by King Willem I for his wife Wilhelmina ('Mimi') of Prussia who suffered from asthma. Later Princess Marie von Wied inherited the Pavilion. She was the wife of a grandson of King Willem I and Wilhelmina.

Originally the Pavilion was built on a sand dune in a geometrically designed garden at a then still unspoilt North Sea beach.

Since 1918 the Pavilion has been the property of the Club 'Nieuwe de Littéraire Sociëteit De Witte'.

Architect J. Limburg added extensions to the complex in 1926. The existing flight of steps to the entrance hall was extended by a second flight of steps, for which the sand dune was levelled.

In 1994 the Museum Beelden aan Zee was realised in the sand dunes below the Pavilion and a bluestone wall around the dunes was built.

65



GEDENKNAALD

Zeekant

This obelisk was erected in 1865 as a memorial to the departure of Prince Willem V and the return of King Willem I in Scheveningen in 1813.

In the centre Prince Willem V is depicted on horseback riding to the left and seen in profile. Left on top a picture of the festive unveiling of the obelisk is shown, bottom left the departure of Prince Willem V in 1795. Bottom right the landing of King Willem I in 1813 at the beach of Scheveningen is shown.

The obelisk in natural stone is approximately 14.50 metres high and was designed by A. Roodenburg and J.M. van der Made.

66



BUNKER GROEPSSCHUIJ PLAATS TYPE 622

Strandweg 2

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

Sunday 10.00 - 17.00

On the site of the 'Surfdorp', there is a heavily reinforced subterranean bunker with German construction number 8598. This 'Doppel-Gruppenunterstand' type 622 was intended to accommodate two groups of ten men. These teams were involved in defending the main resistance line along the boulevard and around Scheveningen harbour.

This big bunker (exterior dimensions around 12 x 12 metres, with 2 metre thick reinforced concrete walls and roof) contained two waiting areas, each 20 m². The bunker has two entrances, giving access via a gas sluice to these two areas. For the construction of the bunker, 650 m³ concrete, 30 tons of reinforcing steel and 3.8 ton sectional iron were required. There are over 1500 bunkers in the style of type 622, making it the most commonly built type of bunker in the Atlantic wall. The Hague once had twelve such bunkers, eight of which survive. The bunker houses the Hague Bunker Museum.

67



OUDE KERK

Keizerstraat 8

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This is the parish church of the medieval village of Scheveningen. It was built in the second half of the 15th century as a late Gothic brick pseudo-basilica, with a higher single-aisled nave. The tower has an octagonal upper section and spire and was built in around 1525. The church's interior is characterised by round, stone pillars and wooden barrel vaulting. The church possesses a valuable collection that includes a Rococo pulpit and an organ in a Baroque cabinet from 1765. The Renaissance choir screen, from the church in Oegstgeest, dates from 1662. A Schuitengameesterbank is built in 1698.

- Organ concert by Bert den Hertog

68



EBEN HAËZERKERK

Keizerstraat 179

Saturday 10.00 - 16.00

This single-aisled church from 1892 has a T-shaped ground plan with neo-Renaissance style gables on the street side. The east end has a rose window outlined in brick. The nave is flanked by aisles with high hip roofs. The interior, which was white-plastered in the 1960s, has a wooden roof with braces and tie-rods. The building was originally built for the Dutch Nonconformist church and was then called Pniëlkerk. In 1921, the church was put into use by the Old Reformed Congregations (Oud-Gereformeerde Gemeente). In 2001, organ builder Scheuerman replaced the Van der Zwan organ from 1964 with a Fonteijn en Gaal electro-pneumatic pipe organ from the Netherlands Reformed Congregations' church in The Hague South. A.J. den Heijer designed and attached the organ front.

69



BEGRAAFPLAATS TER NAVOLGING

Prins Willemstraat/Scheveningseweg

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00
Sunday 10.00 - 17.00

This small cemetery is located on a levelled-off dune at the end of Scheveningseweg, where, on 11 May 1780, the first burial took place. The circular graveyard is fenced in by a brick wall. The current circumference dates from 1793, when the cemetery was increased from 30 to 72 plots. The entrance is a gateway with a moulded entablature. The gateway is closed with a richly styled iron gate. The round arch windows on either side of the gateway were added in 1864 and 1885. Famous people buried here include Groen van Prinsterer (memorial stone present, unveiled on 3 June 1884), Betje Wolff and Aagje Deken (memorial stone present, unveiled on 21 October 1895). The cemetery is accessible via two wrought-iron gates made in 1890 by iron foundry Enthoven in The Hague. The gates were restored in 2007.

70



19DE-EEUWSE VILLA TOVERLANTAARNMUSEUM

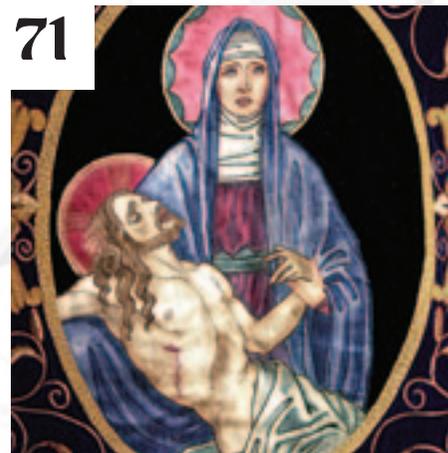
Scheveningseweg 241

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00
Sunday 10.00 - 17.00

The Magic Lantern Museum is situated in a 19th century house in what they call the architecture of the sea bath places. The museum exposures inventions needed for the birth of the cinema as well as the beamer. The main issues of the collection are the magic lanterns, a Dutch invention by Christian Huygens in the middle of the seventeenth century. In the collection you will find hundreds of lanterns, from very simple to highly decorate examples. A huge exclusive collection of lantern slides from all formats are displayed. There are very simple to highly complicate slides with several levers and racks and pigeons. This summer there was a lot to do about Constantijn Huygens, the writer, and Christiaan Huygens the inventor.

Missed the expositions? The Magic Lantern Museum shows you the follow-up from their behaviour with art and techniques in a special digital magic lantern show. A voyage through The Hague and his neighbourhood in the 17th century with fantastic views to later centuries.

71



HEILIGE ANTONIUS ABT

Scheveningseweg 235

Saturday 10.00 - 16.30
Sunday 12.00 - 16.00

This largely brick church, built in 1925 by Pierre and Jos Cuypers, is an eye-catching presence in the skyline of Scheveningen due to its tall tower. The church is primarily known for its impressive mosaic in the apse above the altar. This mosaic, made by A. Molkenboer in 1927, is the largest of its kind in the Netherlands and commemorates the so-called 'Cholera Miracle' that is said to have occurred in 1848. All of the church furnishings were made by brothers J.E. and L. Brom.

- Exhibition of religious heritage 'De Paramenten'
- Workshop for Children: drawing and needlework
- Organ music
- Guided tours

72



R.K. BEGRAAFPLAATS ST. PETRUS BANDEN

Kerkhoflaan 10

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00
Sunday 10.00 - 17.00

This cemetery was constructed around 1830. Distinctive of this Catholic cemetery is its monumental architecture: the neoclassical chapel from 1838 and the long, Romanesque Revival arcade from 1885, which also shows Byzantine influences. A highlight is the statues by W.B. Liefland in this gallery. The arcade was restored in 2008/2009 and a passageway was made leading to a field in the rear. Both buildings, as well as the two entrance buildings from 1829 have been preserved in their original forms. This alone gives these two buildings an unmistakable curiosity value, which is increased by the fact that, nationally, they represent types of cemetery architecture that cannot be encountered in this form and style elsewhere.

The cemetery, with its trees and many species of conifers, is a place of peace and quiet, a place that invites repose and meditation. The cemetery layout is austere and geometric, following the design by Adriaan Tollus. Various monuments and tombstones are decorated with sculptures by well-known artists, such as Altorf and Jan Toorop, who is also buried in this cemetery.

73



ALGEMENE BEGRAAFPLAATS

Kerkhoflaan 12

Saturday 08.00 - 21.00

Sunday 08.00 - 21.00

In 1827, a Royal Decree stated that no burials would be allowed within the city's urban area from 1 January 1829. In 1830, the Algemene Begraafplaats (public cemetery) was completed, on a location that at the time was still outside of the city. The location was determined by the rule that the distance to the city had to be at least 50 metres and that it had to be on higher ground and be open.

The cemetery was designed by city architect Zeger Reijers. The land on which the cemetery was built was previously an artillery range where cannons' ranges were measured. The cemetery has exceptional greenery with trimmed yew hedges and weeping beeches and contains many graves with beautiful sculptures, often with symbols like inverted torches and hourglasses. The layout is geometric, such that the tombs are situated on either side of a middle axis. The Schijndodenhuis (Apparent Death House) was built in the middle, at the highest point.

- The buildings on the premises are not accessible for the public

74



JOODSE BEGRAAFPLAATS

Scheveningseweg 21a

Sunday 12.00 - 17.00

At the start of Scheveningseweg lies the 17th century Jewish Cemetery for Sephardic and Ashkenazi Jews. In the centre of the cemetery is a metaheer house, where the dead were prepared for their funeral. A stone wall was built around the cemetery in 1867. There are currently more than 2,800 tombstones with Hebrew text on the slightly rolling terrain. Approximately 10,000 people lied buried here, including famous people such as the painter Jozef Israëls and the lawyer T.M.C. Asser.

The terrain is dominated by old oak trees that had to be preserved during the expansion of the Ashkenazi cemetery in 1814.

During the Heritage Days there will be a special focus on the painter Salomon Vermeer.

- Male visitors are required to cover their head when visiting the burial ground
- There are yarmulkes available on the premises
- Pets are not allowed

75



STOOMTRAMSTATION

SOEFI CENTRUM DEN HAAG

Anna Paulownastraat 78

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The Soefi Centre was built as a station for the steam tram service run by the Hollandsche IJzeren Spoorweg Maatschappij between Scheveningen and Hollands Spoor, in the period between 1886 and 1915. It was built in Chalet style. After 1915, H.G. baron Tuyl van Serooskerken used the building as a residence and meeting centre for the Dutch branch of the Soefi Movement which he founded. For this movement, in 1929 a Sufi hall was built at the back according to a design by P.L. Kramer. The Sufi hall is a plain brick structure on a rectangular base, with a semi-circular arched recess built into one of the long sides. On the other three sides, the hall is surrounded by a gallery. Above the middle section, there is a large rectangular lantern supported by round pillars on the two corners of the side opposite the recess. The lantern has square windows all around, with iron bar division. In The Hague, he also built the department store 'De Bijenkorf' in 1924-1926. In his work, the Soeficentre has a unique place due to the clear influence of the New Pragmatism, which is expressed in this building. Originally there was a roof garden on the church hall but this was removed in 1981.

- Only the ground floor is accessible

76



BEELD VAN ANNA PAULOWNA

Anna Paulownaplein

The Anna Paulownaplein was named after the Grand Duchess Anna Paulowna (1795-1865), the wife of King Willem II. She owned the land on which the Zeeheldenkwartier (Naval Heroes Quarter) was built after her death. A bronze statue of Queen Anna Paulowna sitting on a bench is erected in the middle of the circus. The statue was made by the Russian artist Alexander Taratynov. This statue was unveiled at the end of the 1990s.

77



MARANATHAKERK

2de Sweelinckstraat 156

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The Maranathakerk and its surroundings bear the traces of World War II and the reconstruction period that followed. The building was located in the defensive zone of the Atlantic Wall fortifications during the war. After 1945, under the direction of German architect Otto Bartning and with international support, several dozen temporary churches were built for the German cities devastated by the war. One of the prototypes of these temporary churches ended up in The Hague. The unique design of the Maranathakerk was transported from Switzerland to The Hague as a prefabricated construction package in 1949. The wooden beams, roof construction, windows and doors were designed by engineer Emil Staudacher from Zurich. Among the sober Dutch architecture of the reconstruction period, the Maranathakerk stands out as a friendly Swiss village church. The architect Frits Eschauzier filled in the pre-fabricated building frame with walls, an interior and the sexton's house. The interior of the church was decorated by one of Eschauzier's friends: painter and graphic artist Paul Citroen.

78



NOORDERKERK

Schuytstraat 9

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This church was designed by architect J.C. Wentink in a Romanesque Revival style and built in 1906. The brick building has a high top gable on the street side, with two round arched windows and a large rose window outlined in brick. The white-plastered interior has round-arched windows in stained glass. The room is roofed with wooden barrel vaults. The organ is from 1907 and is finished in a neo-Baroque style. The pulpit is composed of a wooden basin on a stone pedestal.

- Organ concerts

79



RUSSISCH ORTHODOX KERK VAN DE HEILIGE MARIA MAGDALENA

Obrechtstraat 9

Sunday 10.00 - 16.00

The Russian Orthodox Church of Saint Maria Magdalena has been situated at Obrechtstraat since 1937. The furnishings of this church were mainly part of the dowry of the Grand Duchess Anna Paulowna for her court chapel at Kneuterdijk Palace. As the wife of King Willem II, Anna Paulowna was Queen of the Netherlands from 1840 till 1849. After Anna Paulowna had died, the furnishings of her chapel were removed from Kneuterdijk Palace. In the end, these furnishings were housed in this Church of Saint Maria Magdalena at Obrechtstraat. Before that, the furnishings were moved around, but thanks to Anna Paulowna's testament, all objects were kept together.

An important piece in the chapel is the movable iconostasis (dividing wall), originating from a field church of Anna's brother Tsar Alexander I; an attribute that had been dragged along during a battle against Napoleon. The silver objects, the religious texts and the sacerdotal vestments are still used during the services.

This church is the oldest Russian Orthodox church still used in the Netherlands.

80



GYMNASIUM HAGANUM

Laan van Meerdervoort 57

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This impressive school building dating from 1905-1907 was built in neo-Renaissance style to a design by Chief Government Architect J. van Lokhorst and completed by J. Vrijman. Its most prominent features are its traditional appearance and distinctive tower. Visitors to the building first have to go through a gate, which is engraved with the name of the school and the foundation date of the building.

The façades are embellished with ornamental sculptures and picturesque gable ends and dormer windows, and the workmanship in the interior is also sumptuously executed. One striking feature is the spacious hall, with an arcade supported by sandstone columns on one of the long sides. The school has been renovated and enlarged during the past few years.

- Guided tours only

81



DE MESDAG COLLECTIE

Laan van Meerdervoort 7f

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

Sunday 10.00 - 17.00

The painter cum collector H.W. Mesdag commissioned a museum next door to his residence at Laan van Meerdervoort in 1887. The building was destined for his own paintings and it still houses this collection. The museum is detached on three sides and was built in the eclectic style from 1886-1887 and designed by the builder cum architect H. van Jaarsveld. The museum is situated far behind the building line of the other buildings at Laan van Meerdervoort, so that a spacious forecourt has been created. The interior, which has remained intact, was constructed for its museum function and contains, among other things, stairs with baluster banisters, doors with panelling and cornices, wainscoting and in the rooms on the ground floor groined slab ceilings. The rooms on the third floor have cove ceilings with skylights. Mr Mesdag donated the building and his collection to the State of the Netherlands in 1903.

- Each hour on the hour a free exclusive guided tour behind the scenes
- Apply via info@demesdagcollectie.nl

82



BANKGEBOUW DE TEMPEL

Prins Hendrikstraat 39

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The architect F.A. Bodde designed this former bank in the style favoured by the 'Um 1800' movement. The façade is decorated with sculptures executed by J.C. Altorf. 'De Tempel' is the first listed building to be awarded energy performance label A while preserving important historic values such as the original steel window frames with single glazing, stained-glass windows, and wooden and marble panelling. 'Warm Bouwen' (Building for Warmth) is an innovative energy concept for existing and listed buildings based on the idea that buildings are able to heat themselves. The starting point for developing this concept is the preservation of buildings' architectural and historical features. For example, a building is kept warm or cool by means of groundwater pumped up through pipes running through the walls and floors. The premises have also been restored and adapted to the needs of its new occupier: the Archaeology Department at the Municipality of The Hague. The beautiful central hall, the stairwell and the stained-glass windows have all been restored to their former glory. The archaeological depot is now situated in the former strong room of the bank.

- Lectures on various archaeological matters
- Guided tours

83



ONZE LIEVE VROUWE ONBEVLEKT ONTVANGEN

Elandstraat 194

Saturday 12.00 - 17.00

This is one of the largest neo-Gothic churches in the Netherlands, built by Nicolaas Molenaar in 1891-1892. It was inspired by 12th century French cathedrals, with two tall - 72 metre high - towers and galleries above the aisles. The rich, elaborate collection has been preserved in its entirety, including the high altar, the three side altars with sculpted altarpieces and the Sacred Heart altar, all of which were made by the Te Poel and Stoltefus atelier in The Hague. The pulpit, communion pew and the sculpted Stations of the Cross were also made by the Te Poel and Stoltefus atelier. Six confessional boxes with statues were made by the Ramakers atelier in Geleen and the baptismal font with brass lid was made by Jan Eloy Brom (1934). The church also possesses a number of images of saints from various periods. The organ, in its neo-Gothic cabinet, standing on the choir platform above the gallery against the west front, was made in 1904 by organ builder Franssen. The 66 stained-glass windows were made between 1892 and 1902 by Frans Jr. and Charles Nicolas from Roermond.

84



ELECTRICITEITSFABRIEK

Constant Rebequeplein 20

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

Sunday 10.00 - 17.00

In 1901 the Mayor and Aldermen of The Hague decided to manage the power supply themselves. The 'Electriciteitsfabriek' (Power Station) to be built, a design from 1904 by the municipal architect A.A. Schadee, was built at Kleine Veenjtje. This was a vacant area of allotment gardens just outside the canals. The technical design was by the Gemeentelijk Energie Bedrijf (GEB) (Local Gas and Electricity Board) in a joint venture with the German Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft (AEG) (General Electricity Company) that also supplied the power installations. The German power stations of AEG with their castle-like and palace-like architecture clearly influenced Mr Schadee in his design. The building has a richly decorated façade with decorative brickwork, battlements and turrets. Two tall brick chimneys close to the Verversingskanaal dominated the town. A part of the industrial complex is still used as a combined heat and power station for the district heating network.

- Volkspaleis shows the world premiere of 'The Lost' by the artist Reynold Renolds in the unique setting of the Power Station. The Lost is a project built around fictive black-and-white films shot in the 1930s in Berlin

85



ZWEMBAD DE REGENTES

THEATER DE NIEUWE REGENTES

Weimarstraat 63

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

Sunday 10.00 - 17.00

De Regentes used to be the largest covered swimming bath in Europe. Many residents of The Hague obtained their swimming certificate in this Art Deco building, which dates from 1920. The swimming pool had to close down in the 1990s because it no longer fulfilled modern requirements. After under-going a number of refurbishments, De Regentes eventually developed into a theatre with five auditoriums. The unusual architecture and the authentic elements of the former swimming pool such as tiles, signs and changing cubicles were preserved during the renovations.

- In all the former pool spaces: rehearsals and performances by artists and teachers from the neighborhood
- Music, dance, theatre and exhibition
- View program at www.denieuweregentes.nl

86



HEILIGE FAMILIEKERK

Kamperfoelieplein 29

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This church, designed by architect Jan Stuyt and built in 1921-1922, is a cruciform basilica inspired by early German Romanesque church architecture. The façades are richly decorated with ornamental masonry and Stuyt frequently applied his characteristic decorative fields with black and white tile work. The west front has a large tympanum with a tile tableau depicting the Holy Family. Above the entrance in this façade, there is also a mosaic depicting deer drinking from the fountain of life. The interior of the church has beautiful stained glass windows, as well as murals from the 1960s depicting the Wedding at Canaan on the north side, the Miraculous Multiplication of Bread on the south side and the Holy Trinity and Saints in the apse.

87



BEGRAAFPLAATS OUD EIK EN DUINEN

Laan van Eik en Duinen 40

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

Sunday 10.00 - 17.00

Oud Eik en Duinen in The Hague is in many ways an exceptional cemetery. Alongside the fact that it is the largest cemetery in The Hague, Oud Eik en Duinen is also one of the largest cemeteries in the Netherlands, with an area of 14 hectares and more than 20,000 graves. Yet the cemetery does not appear massive. Thanks to the natural beauty of the place, people often call Oud Eik en Duinen a burial park. Even the history of the cemetery is unusual. It started as a small churchyard in 1247, part of the old chapel of Oud Eik en Duinen. The chapel was dedicated to 'Our Lady of the Seven Woes'; the remains of this still protrude above the many monuments on the property. The first burials took place in 1247 near the chapel and the churchyard quickly expanded to become a cemetery with the allure that makes Oud Eik en Duinen so unique. Many famous people, including politicians, composers and poets have, for that reason, found their last resting place in this cemetery. There are also a number of very valuable trees, more than one hundred of which have been included on The Hague's List of Monumental Trees. The spacious layout and the beautiful natural elements offer visitors to Oud Eik en Duinen serene rest and privacy.

88



BETHLEHEMKERK

Laan van Meerdervoort 627

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This church was designed by J.C. Meischke and P. Schmidt and built in 1929-1931. The use of materials and the design were inspired by the traditional trend in architecture, but also showed influences from the New Hague School. The modernised interior is white-plastered and has a pointed-arch vaulted roof. The distinctive tower is located in the line of sight of the Laan van Eik en Duinen.

- Organ concert by Cees van der Zwan
- Free coffee and tea

89



PAPAVERHOF

Papaverhof/Klimopstraat

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The homes on Papaverhof are part of the Daal en Berg housing complex, which was built to a design by 'De Stijl' architect Jan Wils in 1921. Papaverhof is a listed complex which is regarded as one of the 100 most valuable historic complexes in the Netherlands. It comprises a total of 68 single-family houses and 60 flats constructed in a horseshoe-shaped ring around a sunken garden. We can see the influence of 'De Stijl' artists Gerrit Rietveld in the chimneys, Piet Mondrian in the colours and cupboard doors, and Vilmos Huzar and Theo van Doesburg in the stained glass in these homes. Theo van Doesburg actually lived at Klimopstraat 18 in the 1920s. The homes are part of the only housing complex that was built entirely in accordance with the principles held by the 'De Stijl' movement.

- Residents have organized professional guided tours of the complex at 10:00, 13.30 and 15:00

90



HEILIGE PASTOOR VAN ARSKERK

Aaltje Noordewierstraat 4-6

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

Sunday 12.00 - 17.00

This church, designed by renowned architect Aldo van Eyck and built of grey concrete blocks in 1966, is unique in the Netherlands. The church has two main elements: a closed triangle containing a low-lying area for the congregation, and a higher area across the church that Van Eyck describes as a street, a 'Via Sacra,' which contains two small chapels. A circle motif is repeated throughout the interior in various sizes, such as in the shape of the skylights and chapels. The church does not have a tower; only a cross indicates the building's function. The separate exit allows the churchgoers to exit the building without turning their backs on things regarded to be sacred.

91



BUNKER OP HET SCHIJN-VLIEGVELD OCKENBURG

Machiel Vrijenhoeklaan

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

The Foundation Atlantikwall Museum Scheveningen opens this bunker to the public in cooperation with the study group Studiegroep Historisch Ockenburg. The German bunker of the former sham airfield is situated across from the large parking lot and near the restaurant 'De Haagsche Beek'.

The Germans commandeered the former municipal camping site Kijkduin after the Dutch capitulation in May 1940 in order to use it as a sham airfield. They called this area the 'Gelande Maifeld'. The complex consisted of eight buildings with various functions. The remaining bunker is open to the public. It is a 'Schaltbunker mit MG-stand'. From this bunker the lights and the sham aeroplane were operated. The entire sham airfield could be commanded from this bunker.

After the liberation, the bunker was used for storing explosives for blowing up bunkers until the 1960s. Unfortunately, the bunker cannot be visited by people who have difficulty with walking, nor by wheelchairs or people with wheeled walkers.

- Exhibition about the auxiliary and sham airfield Ockenburg 1940-1945
- Guided tours at Ockenburg under good weather conditions at 10 a.m., 12 a.m. and 2 p.m.

92



ONZE LIEVE VROUW HEMELVAARTKERK

Loosduinse Hoofdstraat 4

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This neo-Gothic church, with its high tower, has remained a recognition point at the edge of the old part of the village. The church was built in 1881, based on a design by Eduard J. Margry. The transepts display stained-glass windows from the time of the building's construction. The southern window depicts the Baptism of Christ; the northern window depicts the Annunciation. The interior has been restored to the original condition as much as possible, and the Stations of the Cross have also been restored. The organ, built in 1903, is housed in a neo-Gothic cabinet by Maarschalkerweerd. The brass chandeliers are from the Engelbewaarderskerk on Brandtstraat.

93



ABDIJKERK

Willem III straat 40

Saturday 10.00 - 16.30

This is a medieval abbey church in the centre of Oud-Loosduinen. Around the year 1230, Machteld van Brabant and her consort Count Floris IV founded a Cistercian convent here. The only remaining trace of this convent is the abbey church. The church is a fine example of Schelde Gothic. The narrow lancet windows are characteristic of this early Gothic style. All of the windows are joined together by a 30 cm wide channel in the church wall. Some remarkable aspects of this church are the painted pulpit dating from around 1620 and an organ in a richly carved Louis XVI cabinet, made by J. Reichner in 1780. The cemetery behind the church is still in use and was renovated recently: the shell path was restored and new cypresses were planted.

- 15.30 Organ concert

94



MOLEN DE KORENAER

Margaretha van Hennebergweg 4

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

This was originally one of the oldest flourmills in the Netherlands. In 1595, Prince Maurits gifted a new, yet-to-be-built mill to the people of Loosduinen. The wooden upper section of the 'mill from Prince Maurits' was almost entirely destroyed by a storm in 1720. The following year, a large-scale renovation took place. Only the square foundation was preserved, on which the current stone smock mill was built. From then on, the mill has been called 'De Korenaer'.

95



HET LOOSDUINS MUSEUM 'DE KORENSCHUUR'

Margaretha van Hennebergweg 2a

Saturday 11.00 - 17.00

The Loosduins Museum is housed in the 19th century mill granary.

- Sale of products from Westland

96



VOORMALIG LUCHTHAVEN- COMPLEX YPENBURG

Ilsyplantsoen 1

Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

Sunday 10.00 - 17.00

Part of the former station building at the Ypenburg airfield is open to the public. The complex was built in 1937 following the designs by the architectural firm Brinkman en Van der Vlugt. The house, which originally served as the gatekeeper's residence, was designed in the New Objectivity style by M. Zwanenburg.

The brick buildings in the complex have all been whitewashed and provided with steel window frames and exterior doors. This colour theme is not only the result of the preference for abstraction characteristic of modern architecture, but also serves the functional purpose of increasing visibility from a distance. The building complex is the most complete Dutch example of an airfield dating from before the Second World War. Its history is of some importance due to the Battle of Ypenburg in 1940 and the food dropings in 1945.

COLOPHON

COMPOSITION:	Municipality of The Hague
CONCEPT & DESIGN:	Boas de Graaff (www.boasdegraaff.nl)
DTP & SLD:	Anna van Kampen
PRINTING:	Ricoh Nederland
PHOTO'S:	Afdeling Monumentenzorg en Welstand, iStockPhoto & Shutterstock
COPIES:	1.500

