

chapter 8

Golf in the Netherlands





Golf in The Netherlands

In the second half of the nineteenth century the modern or Scottish game of golf, continued to expand and finally reached the shores of the Netherlands. The first official golf club formed was in the country's Residency city The Hague in 1893. Very soon after the founding of the Haagsche Golf Club, more clubs followed, with the Doornsche Golf Club and Hilversumsche Golf Club in 1894 and the Rosendaelsche Golf Club in the following year became the fourth club formed.



G.M. del Court van Krimpen

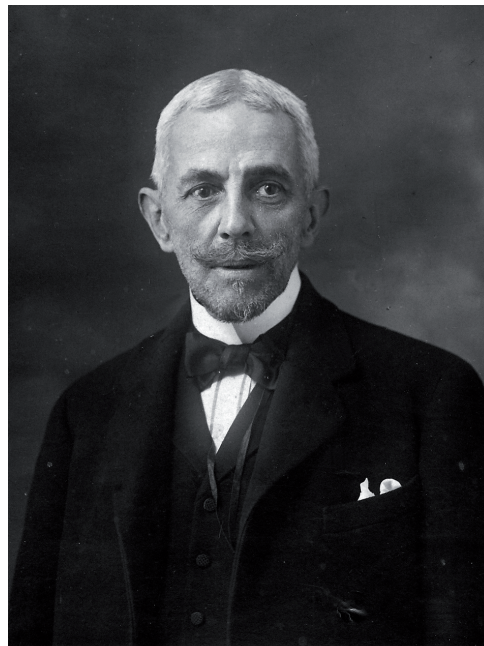
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SERENDIPITY OF EARLY GOLF

It would take another fifteen years before Kennemer Golf Club in 1910 followed as the fifth oldest club formed. It should be noted that Hilversum marks 1910 as its official founding date although the club was formed some fifteen years earlier. Further, the Doornsche changed its name to U.G.C. 'De Pan' in 1928 after it moved to its new premises. None of the oldest clubs is situated any longer at their original locations. From 1928, the Kennemer has had the oldest 18-hole course and the oldest clubhouse on record in the Netherlands.

In 1993, the Haagsche received the pre-nominal 'Royal' on its centenary, marking the club as the oldest golf club in the country. It is customary in the Netherlands that only the oldest club and the national federation receives the royal pre-nominal at its centenary.

In his book *Boek der Sporten* (1900) the Dutch golf pioneer A.A. del Court van Krimpen mentioned the four golf clubs existing in 1898, the Haagsche, Doornsche, Hilversumsche and Rosendaelsche, occasionally discussed matters of mutual interest with one another. It would nevertheless take another fourteen years before the Secretary of the Doornsche Golf Club, G.F. van Tets, would address a formal invitation to the four other clubs in 1912 for a meeting. The purpose of which was to discuss his proposal to set up a committee of golf club representatives in the Netherlands. Important matters to be decided by such a committee were the organization of a national championship tournament, the selection of a national team of players for international competitions, and the institution of a tournament between gentlemen amateurs and golf professionals.



A.A. del Court van Krimpen

Indeed, in 1912 the unofficial first open competition was organized for golf professionals and amateurs in the Netherlands. An Englishman George Pannell, who at the time was golf professional at Oostende in Belgium, won the competition.

Four of the existing clubs, Haagsche Golf Club, Doornsche Golf Club, Hilversumsche Golf Club and Kennemer Golf Club, decided to set up a federation for golf clubs in the Netherlands. For reasons unknown the Rosendaelsche Golf Club decided not to take part in the meetings. Committee representatives of the participating clubs prepared for the

founding of the federation. The initiator, G.F. van Tets represented the Doornsche. The Haagsche delegated its President A.M. Snoeck Hurgronje, while C.J.A. Hartzfeld of the Hilversumsche replaced B. Heldring, who was unable to attend because of illness. The Kennemer delegated J.W. Schorer as its representative committee member.

Proposals on the delegation of authority, finance, admission of new members, international relations with other federations and clubs, and the official handicapping system for golf players were presented to the committee representatives of the founding clubs and finally approved. The first suggested name was 'Het Centrale Golfcomité voor Nederland' but it was eventually decided to identify the federation simply as 'Nederlandsch Golf Comité' (NGC).

The founding of the NGC was formally approved on 16th March 1914. C. Ridder van Rappard of the Haagsche was appointed as its first President. Other committee members were G.F. van Tets of the Doornsche, B. Heldring of the Hilversumsche and J.W. Schorer of the Kennemer. The NGC drafted its first regulations and submitted these for approval to the participating four clubs. The regulations were concise and allowed the NGC ample room to manoeuvre in its first year.

The Rosendaelsche Golf Club later joined the NGC as a member. Over the next three decades, many new golf clubs joined the successful NGC federation. A strict application of the official rules of golf and the introduction of a uniform handicapping system contributed to a disciplined expansion of golf in the Netherlands. The Dutch golfer wanted to avoid being accused of 'simplicity of mind, if nothing else...' when seriously taking to golf.



Henry Burrows, golf professional Doornsche Golf Club 1910-1919 (UGC De Pan)

It was only after the formal institution of the NGC that the first official Open Championship was held in 1915 for both gentlemen amateurs and professional golf players. The hosting golf club presented a silver trophy to best amateur. The NGC presented a silver cup and prize money to the best professional. This was the “Wisselbeker voor Golf Professionals”, first won by Henry Burrows, who was professional at the Doornsche from 1910 to 1919. The amateur player G.M. del Court van Krimpen achieved the best overall score in 1915. The venerable English professional Henry Burrows won the competition for best professional for an un-

precedented fifth time in 1923 and became owner of trophy. The NGC decided to rename the championship officially as the ‘International Open Kampioenschap van Nederland’ and to present a new silver trophy for the overall winner and champion starting in 1924. The championship, now known as the Dutch Open, is considered one of the classics of the European tour championships. G.M. del Court van Krimpen replaced G.F. van Tets in 1916 following his resignation as Secretary of the NGC. In 1920, A.M. Snoeck Hurgronje succeeded C. Ridder van Rappard as President of the NGC. Both Snoeck and Del Court would remain actively



Wisselbeker voor Golf-Professionals, won by Henry Burrows in 1915, 1918, 1920, 1921 and 1923 (Nederlandse Golf Federatie)

involved in the NGC for a lengthy period and made substantial contributions to the development of the game of golf in the Netherlands.

In 1914, the Domburgse Golf Club was officially instituted as a new club after a golf course had been constructed a few years earlier to attract more vaca-



A.M. Snouck Hurgronje and G.M. del Court van Krimpen



Harry Shapland Colt, golf architect

tioners to this coastal resort in Zeeland. Noordwijk had similar motives when the Noordwijksche Golf Club was initiated in 1915. Domburg and Noordwijk were situated in the coastal dunes of the North Sea and their courses constituted a real 'links' golf challenge to players. The effects of the war temporarily halted any fur-

ther growth of golf in the Netherlands. In 1926, the Voornsche Golf Club in Oostvoorne was added to the growing number of clubs. This club was situated on a links course newly designed by Charles Warren, golf professional of Royal Zoute Golf Club in Knokke, Belgium. Unfortunately, the club was liquidated after World War II. Near Enschede, the

Twentsche Golf Club saw the light of birth as did Golf Club Enghuizen near Keppel.

All clubs only built new 9-hole courses in view of the limited financial means and limited number of playing members. After the Haagsche, the Kennemer Golf Club was also to give way to the growing ambitions of its committee members to construct a new challenging and professionally designed 18-hole golf courses. The renowned golf architect Harry S. Colt was commissioned to design a links course on the club's new premises in 'Zandvoortsch Duin' near Haarlem, a property owned by the Quarles van Ufford family. At the same time, a specially designed new clubhouse was built.

With the first Colt designed 18-hole golf course opened in 1928, the Kennemer had set the trend for other clubs to follow. And follow they did indeed. In 1929, the Doornsche opened an 18-hole course and clubhouse under the name U.G.C. 'De Pan' in Huis ter Heide near Utrecht. Golf Club Toxandria near Breda similarly followed suit with an 18-hole course in 1929. Eindhovensche Golf Club opened its 18-hole golf course and clubhouse in 1930.

All four clubs had commissioned golf architects Colt, Alison & Morrison Ltd. for the design and layout. The Hilversumsche earlier in 1928 had added a 9-hole course to the existing course, originally designed by Henry Burrows together with G.M. del Court van Krimpen as his advisor. The Noordwijksche also requested Colt to expand their seaside course to 18 holes. Unfortunately, the 9-hole course designed by Colt was destroyed during the war and never rebuilt.

Memorandum of Association

OF

COLT ALISON & MORRISON LIMITED.

Noordwijk finally moved to its present location and together with the Kennemer and the Haagsche belong to a select group of the finest links courses of the North Sea coast. The Golf Club De Dommel near Den Bosch in 1928, De Hattumse Golf Club in 1930, Golf Club Kralingen in 1933 and De Sallandsche Golf Club in 1934 built other 9-hole courses. In that same year Amsterdamse Golf Club opened an 18 hole golf course, designed by Colt, Alison & Morrison Ltd.

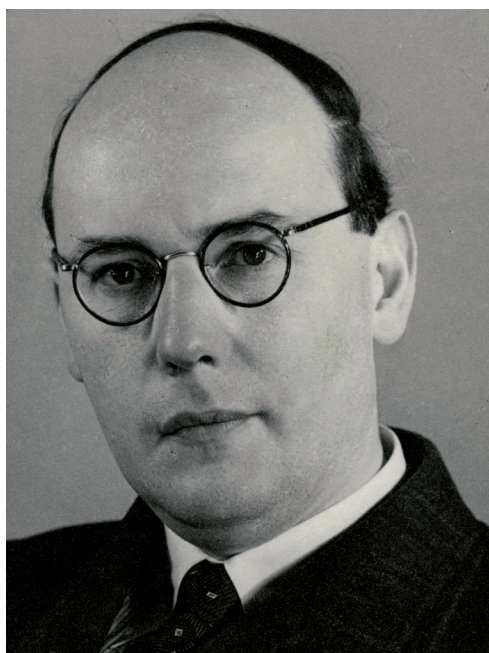
Daniel de Wolff, who had commissioned Colt, Allison & Morrison Ltd to design this wonderful course in 1938, originally privately owned the present 18-hole course of the Haagsche in the dunes of Wassenaar. The Haagsche had the opportunity given to them in 1947 to move from its original Clingendael location in The Hague, severely damaged during the war, and become the owner of the beautiful premises in Wassenaar. Without any doubt, it may be concluded that the golf

architect Harry S. Colt, together with his partners Alison and Morrison, made an enormous impact on the development of golf in the decade between 1928 and 1938. His personal influence and golf philosophy is clearly felt when playing one of the many Colt courses in the Netherlands. In total, his bureau received commissions to design nine courses, of which six 18-hole courses (Kennemer, De Pan, Eindhoven, Toxandria, Amsterdam and Wassenaar) and three 9-hole courses (Hilversum, Noordwijk and De Dommel). Of these two courses have now become defunct (Noordwijk and Amsterdam).

Before the Second World War, golf in the Netherlands was predominantly an elite game reserved for the happy few. This gradually changed and golf has now become one of the most popular and fastest growing sports in the country. In 1937, the NGC decided to publish its own monthly magazine 'Golf'. This was the initiative of B. Knol and the joint editors were A. Calkoen van Limmen and J.A. Brongers.

Aijolt Brongers was an early pioneer of golf history in the Netherlands and was a renowned connoisseur of the early game of golf in the Low Countries. As editor he contributed articles related to golf to the sports magazines 'Revue der Sporten' and 'Corinthian' before 'Golf' became the official NGC golf magazine. He inspired Steven van Hengel to continue researching the history of golf as played in the Low Countries. Unfortunately, this great pioneer of golf history in the Netherlands died in a plane crash in 1955 off the coast of Ireland.

His son Ayolt Brongers has continued in the tradition of his father to become a historian with an extensive archive covering the later game of kolf. He is

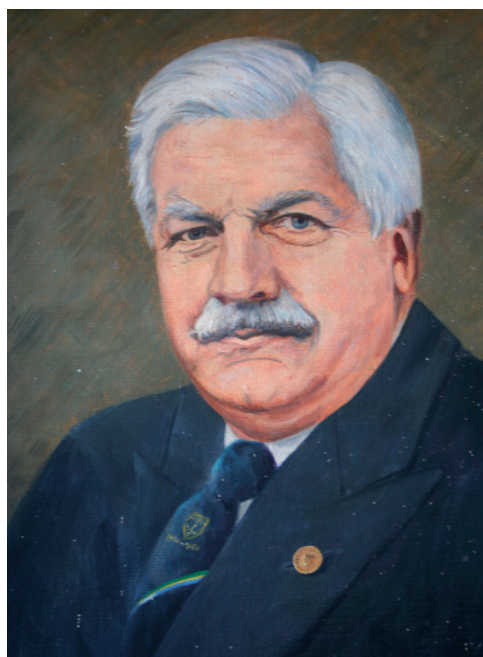


J.A. Brongers

actively involved in the Stichting Early Golf, which was built on the foundations of the elaborate historical research and collection of Steven van Hengel after his death in 1985.

Koninklijke Haagsche Golf & Country Club

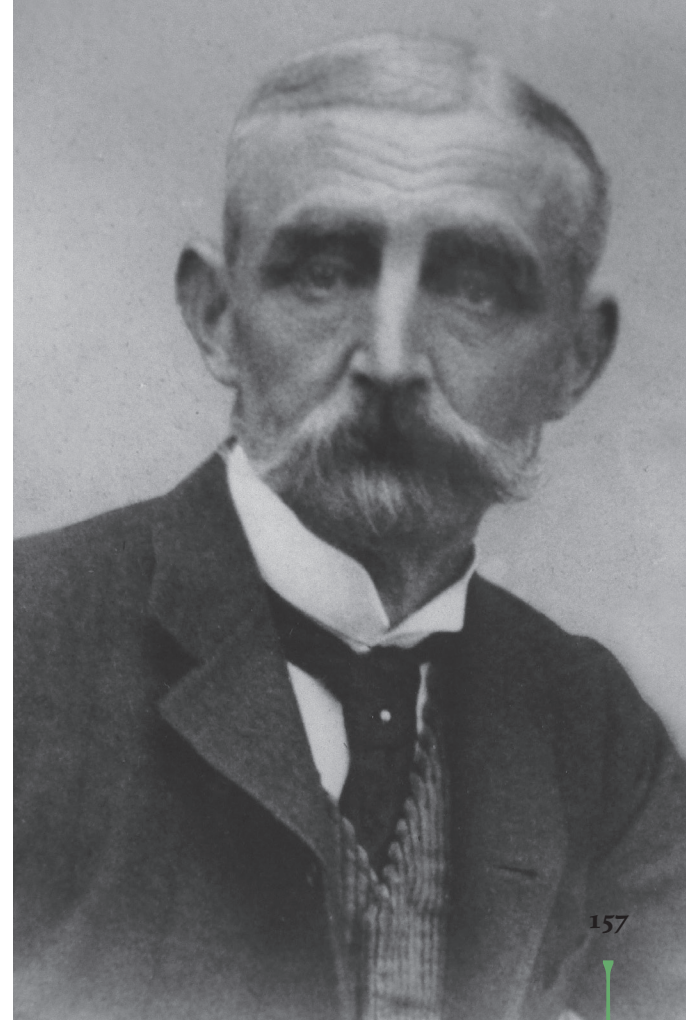
The oldest golf club in the Netherlands is the Haagsche Golf Club or The Hague Golf Club. Of all the British sports introduced in the Netherlands, the oldest was not golf. Football, cricket and lawn tennis had arrived earlier with clubs formed to facilitate enthusiasts of these sports. In The Hague, these sports clubs had become solidly rooted in society before golf players took to the grassy fields to demonstrate their odd golfing antics.



S.H. van Hengel, by Maria Molenaar - Karstens

The respectable banker Arnout, Baron van Brien van de Groote Lindt, who owned the Clingendael estate in Wassenaar near The Hague, took the initiative in 1889 to invite over John Duncan Dunn, a golf professional from Bournemouth. The invitation was to construct a 5-hole private golf course on the Schapenweide on his large Clingendael estate. This was the first time the game of golf was introduced to the Netherlands, albeit on an unpretentious scale. Van Brien had a great passion for horses and he built a grand oval racetrack with large public stands on the estate. His wife Mary van Tuyll van Serooskerken had a Scottish mother and this relationship had surely brought him in touch with golf passionates.

The wooden teahouse near the Schapenweide served as clubhouse and was renamed 'The Old Clubhouse'. This clubhouse very soon became the social centre point for family and friends interested in trying



A.N.J.M. Baron van Brien van de Groote Lindt, president The Hague Golf Club

their luck at this new game and taking lessons from Dunn. Viewing the growing enthusiasm for golf, Van Brien took the next step.

With his friends Sir Horace Rumbold, British Ambassador in The Hague, and Charles de Graz of the Embassy, he invited a group of thirty people to present his plans for founding an official golf club. In addition, they would appoint a committee to carry out the plans. The founding of The Hague Golf Club was formally approved and Van Brien was appointed the club's first President and De Graz the Secretary. Other committee members appointed were J.D. van Wassenaer van Rosande, E. van Limburg Stirum, D.J.G.J. van Pallandt, H. Dumonceau, F. Groeninx van Zoelen and H.A. Clifford. Sir Horace was appointed Honorary Chairman of the newly formed Hague Golf Club.

John Duncan Dunn was commissioned to construct a 9-hole course on the Clingendael estate and the neighbouring estate owned by Carl Jan Count van Bylandt. Because of cows and sheep grazing the fairways, there were wire fences built around the greens as protection. The layout of the course was still quite primitive with fairways crossing one another.

A new clubhouse, an imported cottage from England, was festively installed in 1894, and again enlarged in 1910. In 1900, a croquet lawn had been opened in front of the clubhouse to attract a variety of members.



Clubhouse and members of The Hague Golf Club in c1895



The Hague Golf Club in c1902 with clubhouse, croquet field and tennis courts



Tee-off, ladies golf competition The Hague Golf Club c1900



Members of The Hague Golf Club in 1910 at Clingendael

The hunting club Nimrod was invited to use a small area next to the croquet lawn for shooting practice and in 1902, there were two tennis courts added. A true country club was starting to evolve from a very primitive start.

In 1896, the first interclub challenge, the Challenge Cup, was organized against the Doornsche Golf Club. It was officially played according to the adopted rules of golf set by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews.

W.H. van Swinderen, the Treasurer of the club, who personally funded a loan of Fl 3,000, thereby effec-

tively resolved the clubs' financial difficulties in 1909. Noteworthy is the club's then reigning President, A.M. Snoeck Hurgronje, who was also President of the NGC, expressed his strong feelings in meetings to popularise the game of golf. This was despite any fears of overcrowding on the courses or any sentiments among members to keep golf exclusively for the 'happy few'.

In 1920, The Hague Golf Club elected to expand to an 18-hole course and the club bought grounds next to the existing 9-hole course from the Van Bylandt family. G.M. del Court van Krimpen, a committee member of the Haagsche and an experienced



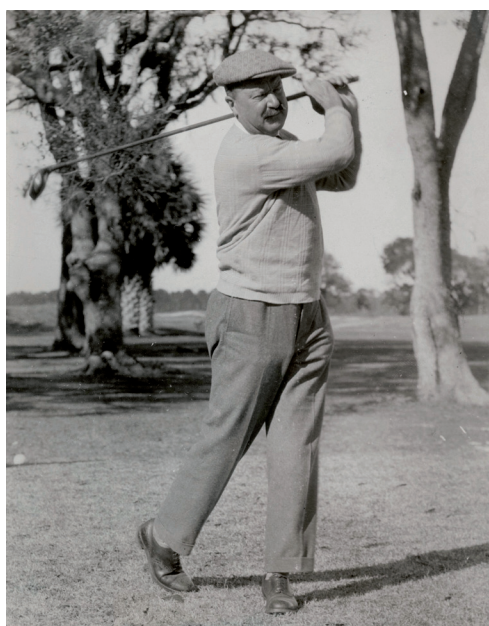
John Dunn, golf professional The Hague Golf Club



The Challenge Cup, presented by the Hague Golf Club in 1895



Clubhouse Haagsche Golf Club 'Duinzicht'



Arnaud Massy (1926)

golfer himself, worked with the golf architect J.F. Abercrombie to design the extra 9-hole. The farmhouse Duinzicht was bought and rebuilt to transform it into the new clubhouse.

In 1924 the 18-hole course measuring 5915 yards, the first in the Netherlands, was officially opened with an exhibition match between two well-known French golf professionals, Arnaud Massy and Jean Gassiat, both originating from Biarritz. Massey in 1907 had become the first foreigner to win the Open Championship, which was held that year at Royal Liverpool in Hoylake. Gassiat is best known for his incredible putting game and after whom the Gassiat putter was named.

Popularity of golf in the Netherlands continued to increase and in 1931, the membership of the Haagsche reached a record of 762 players. The Second World War brought the activities of the Haagsche almost

to a standstill when the German occupiers expropriated the terrain for military purposes. The original old 9-hole course of Van Brienen at Clingendael was restored and used again for a short while until it became too dangerous for members.

The German military blew up the characteristic Duinzicht clubhouse as it interfered with their defence systems. In 1944, a provisional shortened 9-hole course measuring only 2193 yards was built at the Roggewoning and club life gradually recovered until the whole area was finally evacuated because of the increasing military activity in the area. After the war, the golf course was left devastated.

The club did not have sufficient means to repair the damage, nor did members voluntarily step up to provide the necessary funds. Again, a shortened 9-hole course was provisionally set up although some members felt rather insecure because of the lurking danger of abandoned landmines. Clearly, the Haagsche needed to look out for suitable alternatives to safeguard its future. It was therefore fortunate to have been offered the rare opportunity to buy of the wonderful property of Golf Club De Wildhoeve from the family Daniel de Wolff, who had died in 1946. De Wolf in 1938 had bought the extensive estate Groot Hasebroek in Wassenaar through the prop-



Jean Gassiat (c1913)



Gassiat putter



Clubhouse and golf course of the Haagsche Golf & Country Club (pre-war Golf Club De Wildhoeve)

erty company Vijverberg and decided to develop an 18-hole golf course designed by the eminent golf architects Colt, Alison & Morrison Ltd. An experienced firm, H. Copijn and Zn. in Groenekan, handled the construction. This company had in the past regularly worked with Colt on the construction of other golf courses in the Netherlands.

The length of the course was 6710 yards and it was considered one of the best links courses ever built. The villa Huize Duinhoeve that had been built on the estate as a residence for the banker Jerome Heldring was converted to be the clubhouse and renamed 'Wildhoeve'.

A.M. Snoeck Hurgronje as President of the NGC of-

officially opened the course in September 1939 only a few months before the German invasion of the Netherlands in 1940. During the occupation, the German military command confiscated Wildhoeve. Although the course had lacked enough maintenance, it was still in reasonable condition after the war, certainly when compared with the deplorable state of the Haagsche in Clingendael.

Successful negotiations with the family De Wolf for the purchase of the grounds of Wildhoeve, including golf course and clubhouse, concluded in 1947. The club was able to source sufficient funds by way of an issue of equity and debentures to a limited circle of financial participants in a special purpose investment vehicle. Funds to both finance the buy, and to carry out the repairs the course needed. In 1956, the golf club acquired full ownership of all properties of Wildhoeve at a generous discount from this investor group. In 1947, the club moved and was renamed Haagsche Golf & Country Club. In 1993 was given the 'Royal' pre-nominal on its centenary.

Utrechtse Golf Club 'De Pan'

The 'puissant' rich and glamorous banker Arnout van Bienen had a specially built 5-hole course on his estate Clingendael in The Hague. He could now invite family and friends to join him to play this exciting new British game of golf. At about the same time, there was another similar initiative taken by the owners of the estate Nieuw Sterkenburg in Doorn not to far from Utrecht, where a few holes had been cut as a first tryout. Many members of the 'social upper crust' had already made acquaintance with golf through their colonial business contacts or social relations in the Netherlands East Indies and the British Empire in the East. They were eager to introduce this

increasingly popular game to their home country and to organize a golf club with friends and relatives. After a few years of informal play at Nieuw Sterkenburg, a number of enthusiast gentlemen golfers took the initiative to discuss their future. They met at Frederik van Rheenen's Huize Schaerweyde in late 1893 to review to discuss their options. Ernest Cremers, a member of the recently started Hague Golf Club, joined the meeting and shared his experiences of founding an official golf club. It was finally decided to meet on 28th January 1894 to form a new golf club and to review possible locations.

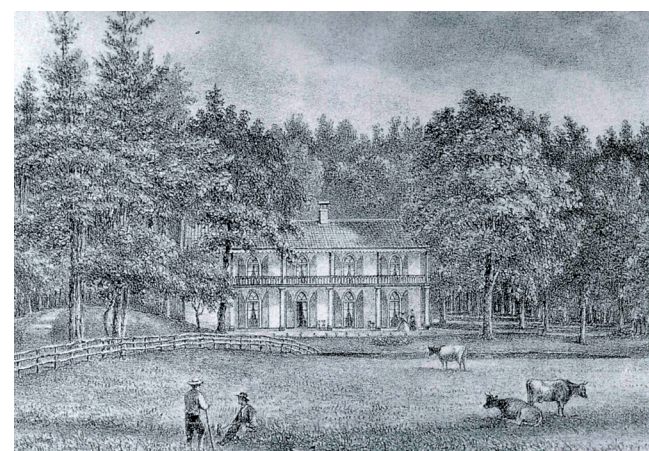
A provisional committee was appointed presided over by F. Labouchere. Other members were H.D.W. Hooft, L.M.J. Schuurbeque Boeye, W. van Son, Ch. H. Labouchere, A.E. Rutgers van Rozenburg, L. van Loon and H. Pauw van Wieldrecht. They decided the option to stay at the present location on the Nieuw Sterkenburg estate was not convenient as it provided inadequate space for a further expansion to a proper 9-hole course.

An attractive alternative was the location at Huize Borna with the extensive Heidesteijn properties in nearby Driebergen. It was therefore decided to consult with the contracted Scottish golf professional John Dunn, who was to arrive from England shortly. At the first general meeting of the Doornsche Golf Club, the regulations were approved and W.H. de Beaufort, Mayor of Driebergen, was appointed Honorary Chairman of the club. Honorary membership was awarded to Mrs. Knepelhout, owner of Nieuw Sterkenburg, and to J.D.C.W. Baron d'Ablaing van Giessenburg. The club adopted the official colours red and yellow of the town Driebergen. On the official opening of the course on 2nd July 1894, the Utrechts Nieuwsblad published the first ever newspaper article devoted to golf at the Doornsche Golf Club.

An annual competition between the Haagsche and the Doornsche was organized for the first time on 10th October 1895. The President of The Hague Golf Club, Arnout van Bienen, presented a silver trophy,



Centenary medal presented to Koninklijke Haagsche Golf & Country Club by Kennemer Golf & Country Club in 1993



Nieuw Sterkenburg in Doorn



Members of the Doornsche Golf Club at Heideseijn in Driebergen, 1895

the 'Challenge Cup', which the Haagsche won. The Doornsche won the next two editions in 1896 and 1897 and has since kept the trophy. Admittedly, there has not been another replay.

Interestingly the Rosendaelsche and Hilversumsche were also invited in 1896, but only for a friendly match. Not the official challenge because their level of play was 'not considered up to standard' according to the Haagsche. Since the 115th anniversary in 2009 of De Pan, it has been decided to reinstate the Challenge Cup.

It is now annually contested between Koninklijke Haagsche Golf & Country Club, U.G.C. 'De Pan' and Rosendaelsche Golf Club as a competition between the oldest three clubs all formed about the same time. Seemingly, it can be concluded tongue-in-cheek, the level of play of the Hilversumsche still needs further improvement before it can join this elite group of nineteenth century golf clubs.

The first club professional was John Dunn from Scotland, who had designed the 9-hole course at Heidesteijn and constructed the tees and greens. A.J. Ife, a well-known English golf professional succeeded him. He had previously worked as assistant of John Duncan Dunn, the professional of The Hague Golf Club. Ife shared his time between the Doornsche and Rosendaelsche but remained connected to the Haagsche as professional.

The young Henry Burrows, a golf professional from England, succeeded Ife as club professional of the Doornsche Golf Club in 1910. Burrows stayed with the Doornsche for almost ten years. He became one of the best golf professionals and won many contests and exhibition matches with other professionals. Henry Burrows picked Jos van Dijk, who had joined

the Doornsche as caddie at a young age, as his assistant. Having learnt the tricks of the trade from his former master, Jos van Dijk eventually succeeded Burrows as club professional and became one of the best professional golf players in the history of Dutch golf.

Staying longer on the Heidestein grounds of Huize Bornia became problematic for the Doornsche. The club decided to enter a long-term leasehold contract with NV Schaerweijder Bosschen and to move the club to the 'Panbossen' in Huis ter Heide in 1928. The Doornsche Golf Club changed its name to Utrecht's Golf Club De Pan and asked Harry S. Colt of the golf architects bureau Colt and Alison Co. to design an 18-hole golf course.

The construction was assigned to H. Copijn and Zn. in Groenekan. Colt and Copijn had previously worked together on the construction of the course for the Kennemer in Zandvoort and successfully repeated this cooperation several times in the next decade. The first nine holes were finished in 1928, with the course expanded two years later to the present-day 18-hole course. The architect Mertens from nearby De Bilt designed the clubhouse.

Rosendaelsche Golf Club

Very similar to the beginnings of golf in The Hague and Utrecht the early history of the Rosendaelsche Golf Club near Arnhem dates from a private initiative of a few pioneering enthusiasts in the 1890s. Most probably W. van Pallandt, as owner of the Rosendael estate had provisionally built a few holes on his grounds to entertain his family and friends. This was before he and his friend F.H. Huyssen van Kattendijke took the next initiative to invite a group of friends and acquaintances to call an official meeting. On the 17th February 1895 in Hotel des Pays-Bas, in Arnhem they met to decide on the proposed founding of an official golf club.

This first meeting was attended by F. Huyssen van Kattendijke, A.A. del Court van Krimpen, J. van Tuyll van Serooskerken, R.J. Rutgers van Rozenburg, M. van Pallandt, H. D'Abo, S.B.W. van Limburg Stirum, J. Creutz, A. van Nagell and W. van Pallandt. About fifty prospects had preliminarily subscribed as member and a pro forma financial plan was submitted to those present. F. Huyssen van Kattendijke was appointed President and W. Van Pallandt the club Secretary. The club was given the official name Rosendaelsche Golf Club and it copied the regulations of The Hague Golf Club in Clingendael, instituted two years earlier, to serve as the club's standard. The exact location and layout of the first 9-hole course is not exactly known but it was certainly situated on the grounds bordering both the Rosendael estate and the Velpsche Geerfden near the Emma Pyramide. The total length was 2244 yards. The flattened grassy fairways had replaced the local heather

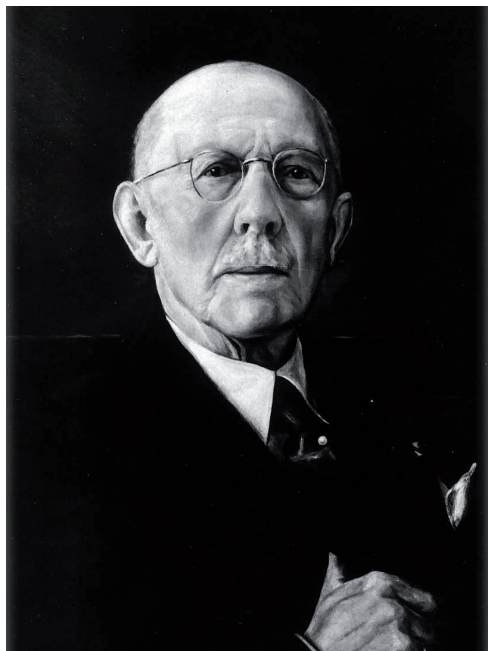
and rough terrain to create a beautiful course. The club was able to benefit from the extensive course design and maintenance knowledge of its founding member and golf pioneer A.A. del Court van Krimpen.

To encourage competitive golf a "Nationaal Kampioenschap" was organized between members of the four then existing golf clubs, the Haagsche, Doornsche, Hilversumsche and Rosendaelsche. The winner was decided over a 36 hole medal play competition. In 1898, the Rosendaelsche hosted this national amateur championship tournament. The golf professional E.J. Ife, who worked for the Haagsche, was invited by the club to provide his teaching services to the Rosendaelsche members starting in 1903.

The military exercises of the neighbouring horse-artillery regiments increasingly caused much annoy-



F.W. Ridder van Huyssen Kattendijke



G. André de la Porte



Hilversumsche Golf Club members in 1896, with Willem Boissevain with straw hat and his son Walrave sitting left

ance to the club and the committee requested A.A. del Court van Krimpen to take over as President from A. van Nagell in 1908 to find an agreeable solution. Del Court accepted on the condition the club move to the terrain of the newly founded Arnheemsche Golf Club. These grounds were part of the estate Delhuyzen owned by A.A. del Court van Krimpen personally. The golf course was managed by the 'Vereeniging tot Exploitatie van de Arnheemsche Golfbanen aan den Apeldoornschen weg'. Clearly, both the owner Del Court and the Rosendaelsche could benefit from this cohabitation and in 1909, the Rosendaelsche moved to the new premises at Delhuyzen and absorbed the new Arnheemsche Golf Club in the process. The financial situation of the club had never been rosy and in 1923, it faced a crisis. G.M. del Court van Krimpen



G.M. del Court van Krimpen, Mrs Van Tienhoven, Mrs Van Loon, and A. Calkoen van Limmen

temporarily took over the presidency and on behalf of the members, he invited G. André de la Porte to resolve the financial disorder. His actions with the financial injection by a group of involved members created a solid basis and ensured the long-term survival of the club.

The horrible events around Arnhem during World War II had unavoidable effects on the Rosendaelsche. Like many clubs in the Netherlands, the Rosendaelsche managed to find the means and the energy to rebuild and restore their course after the war.

In 1974, the Rosendaelsche bought full ownership of the Delhuyzen property and finally added a 9-hole loop in 1977 to create an attractive and challenging complete 18-hole course. Design and reconstruction were in the reliable hands of golf architect Frank Penning supported by Mr. Perris of the Sports Turf Research Institute of St Ives in England. To complete this final chapter the construction of a new clubhouse, designed by the architects Mrs C.Ch. Lamers-Koeleman and J. Rotshuizen (both members), was opened in 1979.

A tribute is to be made to Gerry del Court van Krimpen, who died in 1944. He is considered the greatest promoter of the game of golf in the Netherlands and a pristine player too. Dedicated to his memory, the Del Court Cup was introduced in 1946. Since then it remains as a fixed item on the member competition agenda of golf clubs in the Netherlands.

Hilversumsche Golf Club

The last of the 'old four' is the Hilversumsche Golf Club. Although officially registered as a club on the 1st January 1910, it is safe to say the Hilversumsche had already been in existence for at least some fifteen years before. The earliest history starts on a primi-

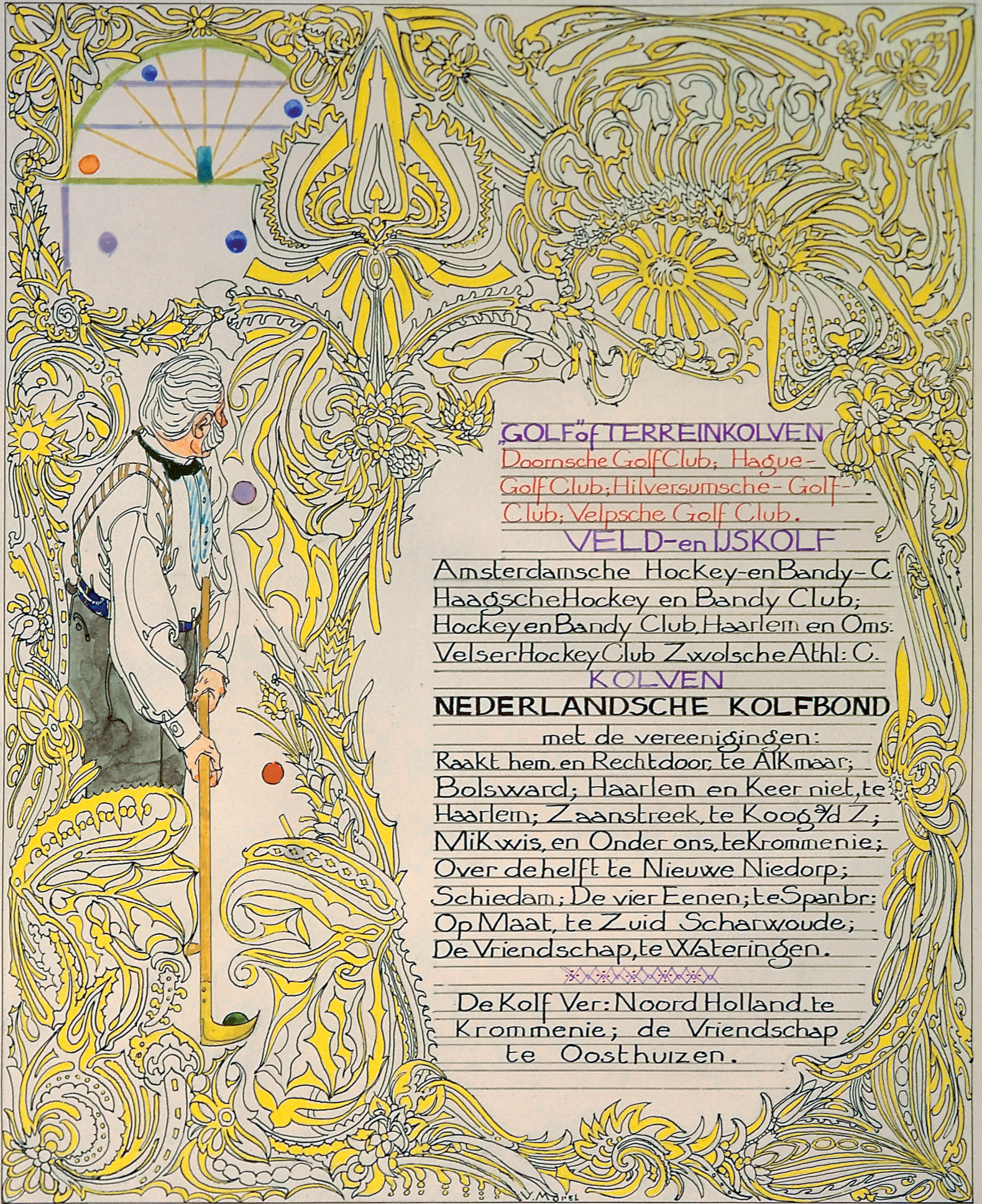
tive terrain of the gasworks of the town Hilversum. As plans for a new location of its golf course had to be made and funding for it was required from the players actively involved, it was decided to formally register the Hilversumsche as a golf club from 1910.

The newly appointed committee in 1910 under the presidency of W. Boissevain directly started reviewing plans to improve the poor conditions of the course and the shabby clubhouse. In the *Boek der Sporten* (1910), A.A. del Court van Krimpen had criticised the layout of the old course performed by John Dunn. The heather terrain was similar to the course of the Doornsche on Heidesteijn and it had sufficient water supply, but the chosen layout was too hilly making it almost impossible to create flat grassy fairways despite the grazing sheep. The total length of the course was 1996 yards.

The town council of Hilversum had plans to use the terrain for purifying the water in its drainage system. The club therefore needed to look for a suitable new location that they found near the Crailloosche Bridge on both sides of the sandy road leading to Laren-Huizen. A leasehold contract was signed with Stad en Lande, the regional municipal organization of the 'Erfgooiers'. A smaller ground was bought from the railroad company 'Hollands Spoor' for a simple but acceptable clubhouse.

A member debenture of Fl 8,000 was fully subscribed and in early 1912, the new 9-hole course and clubhouse officially opened. The club counted more than

Album illustration by Willem Vaarzon Morel, published in 1898 on the occasion of the Coronation of Wilhelmina as Queen of The Netherlands – page Golf, Field and Ice Hockey, and Kolf (Koninklijk Huisarchief)



GOLF of TERREINKOLVEN

Doornsche Golf Club; Hague-Golf Club; Hilversumsche-Golf-Club; Velsche Golf Club.

VELD-en IJSKOLF

Amsterdamsche Hockey-en Bandy-C. Haagsche Hockey en Bandy Club; Hockey en Bandy Club, Haarlem en Oms. Velsche Hockey Club Zwolsche Athl: C.

KOLVEN

NEDERLANDSCHE KOLFBOND

met de vereenigingen:

Raakt hem, en Rechterdoor, te Alkmaar; Bolsward; Haarlem en Keer niet, te Haarlem; Zaanstreek, te Koog'ld Z; Mikwis, en Onder ons, te Krommenie; Over de helft te Nieuwe Niedorp; Schiedam; De vier Eenen; te Spanbr: Op Maat, te Zuid Scharwoude; De Vriendschap, te Wateringen.



De Kolf Ver: Noord Holland, te Krommenie; de Vriendschap te Oosthuizen.



W. Boissevain, president Hilversumsche Golf Club 1910-1921



Henry Burrows, designer of the first 9-hole course of Hilversumsche Golf Club at Kievitsdal



Aalbert (Bertus) van Essen, greenkeeper of Hilversumsche Golf Club 1918-1965

100 playing members and a first interclub competition with members of the Kennemer Golf Club was organized in that year. The next step was to help organize the Nederlandsch Golf Comité, a national federation of golf clubs formed by the Haagsche, Doornsche, Hilversumsche and Kennemer golf clubs. A new age of golf was dawning. The player activity and membership increased, spurred on by the lessons of the professional Percy Hill and exhibition matches of professionals. Very soon, plans were made to add another 9 holes to the course on the north side of the road. The outbreak of the war delayed further plans and the club realised the grounds were less suitable than initially thought.

Several options and alternatives were reviewed. The first natural choice being the large landed properties of the Van den Wall Bake family. This family had close personal connections with the club with two members serving as committee members of the club. Unfortunately, lack of consensus within the family blocked an agreement. The Hilversumsche kept a preference for a location on the Amersfoortse Straatweg, now Soestdijkerstraatweg, and finally an agreement was reached with E.H.D. Insinger van de Pijnenburg on a leasehold for 15 years.

The agreement was signed on 30th March 1917 for a property of Kievitsdal grounds. The club would have preferred an outright buy but could not come

to terms with the owners on the price. The ground allowed for a suitable 9-hole grass course and a possible later extension to 18 holes. A debenture of Fl 25,000 subscribed by the members provided the necessary finance for the construction of the course.

The Hilversumsche commissioned Henry Burrows, the club professional of the Doornsche and a knowledgeable designer and green keeper, to undertake the design and construction of the new course in Kievitsdal. H. Burrows had the help of his brother-in-law, Aalbert (Bertus) van Essen, who remained attached to the Hilversumsche as green keeper for another 45 years.

Adviser of the whole project was the experienced

Interclub competition between members of Hilversumsche Golf Club and Kennemer Golf Club at Crailoo in 1912 (De Revue der Sporten - 796)





Original wooden clubhouse of Crailoo, transferred to Kievitsdal in 1920



Ladies competition *Brusse Beker*, prizegiving on the terrace of the clubhouse (1927)

golfer G. M. del Court van Krimpen. The club could not agree on terms with the prices offered by the *Nederlandsche Heide Maatschappij* for the seeding. However, the club was fortunate to have been offered the voluntary services of August Bieberstedt, an experienced seed manufacturer and trader based in England and known as Mr. Beverton.

As a German citizen, there were limits on his work and freedom of movement in Britain during war-time. He therefore decided to move to the Netherlands. The club offered Bieberstedt its first honorary membership in 1918 for his excellent work. It would take until 1920 before the construction of the new course was completed and delivered in good playing condition. The wooden structured clubhouse of Crailoo was transferred to Kievitsdal.

Already in 1923, the organization of the Dutch Open Championship was awarded to the *Hilversumsche* and won by Henry Burrows. As original designer and builder of the course, he clearly must have had a 'local knowledge' advantage over his fellow golf professionals and competitors. Burrows, at the time was connected as professional to *Golf Club St André* in Belgium, having spent a short period as professional with *Royal Antwerp Golf Club* after he had left the *Doornsche*.

W. Boissevain had decided to retire as President after

Greenkeeper Bertus van Essen and golf professional Douglas Monk with caddies

having completed the transfer of the golf club from Crailoo to Kievitsdal, and on 2nd May 1921, G.C. van de Wall Bake succeeded him as President.

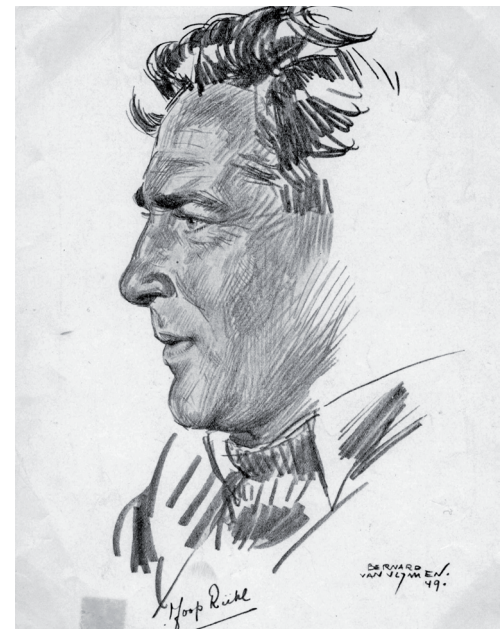
Because of illness, the club professional E.J. Hill retired in 1923. His successor was his fellow Englishman Douglas Monk, who remained professional of the *Hilversumsche* until his retirement in 1957. He served as professional for a period of 34 years of faithful service, interrupted only by a short repatriation to England during the war.

The promising young Dutch professional Joop Rühl, who moved to the *Kennemer Golf and Country Club* in 1948 after Monk's return to the *Hilversumsche*, temporarily replaced him. In 1947, Rühl won the Dutch Open, the first winner from the Netherlands of this international championship since it was played over 72 holes.

In 1926, the important decision was taken to buy the bordering grounds from the family Bosch van Drakenstein for Fl 36,000 to enable an expansion of the course to 18 holes. Colt and Alison Co., Golf Course Architects, Berkshire, England had the commission awarded to them, while the firm H. Copijn and Zn. in Groenekan undertook the construction. A mortgage loan of Fl 100,000 financed the whole project. The official opening of the new course was 30th September 1928, only four months after the new course of the *Kennemer* was opened, a first



Douglas Monk, by Bernard van Vlijmen (1947)



Joop Rühl, by Bernard van Vlijmen (1949)





Clubhouse Hilversumsche Golf Club (1933)

joint project of Colt and Copijn in the Netherlands. Because the old wooden clubhouse from Crailoo burnt down in the winter of 1932, the need for a more luxurious facility arose. The architect J. Baanders presented the design for a more prestigious clubhouse and by the firm Van Zeggelaar & Van Mourik completed the construction. The official opening was 7th October 1933, and the total expense was Fl 35,000, financed by Insinger. Unfortunately, fire destroyed this distinctive clubhouse in 1965 and a more modern functional building replaced it.

Kenemer Golf & Country Club

On 11th December 1910 Gérard van der Vliet had taken the initiative to invite several friends and acquaintances to a meeting in Hotel Hartenlust in Bloemendaal to discuss plans for a golf club. This first minuted meeting had a formal character with the aim to take a decision on the official founding of a new golf club.

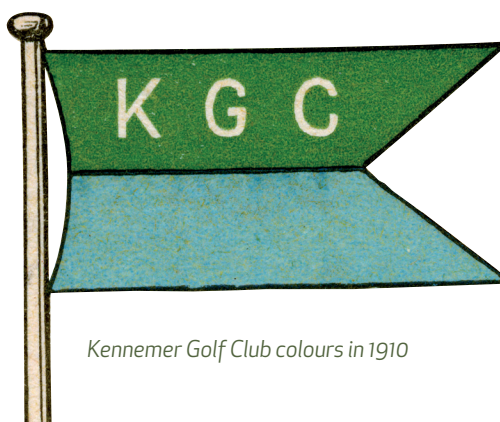
Gérard J. van der Vliet



Van der Vliet, had undertaken extensive preparations and reviewed various alternative locations for the construction of a suitable course before he finally reached an agreement with Jacob Th. Cremer, who had graciously offered grounds near the railway station Driehuis. The grounds situated in the surroundings of Huis te Velzen, formed part of Cremer's extensive Duin en Kruidberg estate in Santpoort.

A.A. del Court van Krimpen, founding member of the Rosendaelsche Golf Club and renowned golf pioneer in the Netherlands with a broad knowledge of course design and ground maintenance, attended the meeting. He had acted as adviser to Van der Vliet and with the golf professional A.J. Ife, had surveyed the intended grounds near Huis te Velzen. The conclusion reached was that the grounds were suitable for a 9-hole course and that as early as April the following year it could be ready for play.

Van der Vliet told the meeting that more than ninety members had provisionally subscribed and after having determined that sufficient funding was avail-



Kenemer Golf Club colours in 1910



Jacob Theodoor Cremer, appointed Honorary Chairman of Kenemer Golf Club in 1910, by Philip De Laszlo

able, the meeting formally approved the founding of a golf club.

At the suggestion of A. Koolhoven, the name "Kenemer Golf Club" was adopted. G.J. van der Vliet was appointed President, C.J. Tienhoven Secretary and G.L. Tegelberg Treasurer; other committee members appointed were A. Koolhoven and A. van de Poll. The meeting proposed to appoint J.Th. Cremer as Honorary Chairman for his kind willingness to make



Herbert Cremer and his wife Wilhelmina Cremer-van Marken, by Philip De Laszlo

the grounds of Duin en Kruidberg available to the Kennemer.

Other notable attendees of the first meeting in Hotel Hartenlust in Bloemendaal were Herbert Cremer and his wife Mien Cremer-van Marken and Herbert's younger brother Marnix Cremer, who jointly represented the Cremer family of Duin en Kruidberg. At the official opening of the club in 1911, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cremer-van Marken presented the first silver cup to the Kennemer known as the 'Cremer Cup'. The Cremer Cup served as the trophy for the men's annual medal competition, considered by all



Silver trophy cup, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cremer-van Marken in 1911

as the unofficial men's championship until the club formally instituted the Club Championship in 1921. Also attending was Herbert Cremer's brother-in-law G.F. van Tets, married to Herbert's sister Dora Cremer. He was Secretary of the Doornsche Golf Club, who in 1912 would invite the five existing golf clubs in the Netherlands to form a federation, the Nederlandsche Golf Comité. These clubs were the Haagsche Golf Club, Doornsche Golf Club, Rosendaelsche Golf Club, Hilversumsche Golf Club and Kennemer Golf Club. It is noteworthy that the four oldest golf clubs all had their historic roots in the period between 1890 and 1895. Why it took another fifteen years before the fifth club, the Kennemer Golf Club, eventually started is a matter for speculation.

On the grazing farmlands of De Kruidberg and Huis te Velsen, owned by J.Th. Cremer in Santpoort, the Kennemer Golf Club had its home

during the first eighteen years of its existence. Archaeological research shows that Huis te Velsen originates from before 1255 and is therefore the oldest castle house in Kennemerland.

J.Th. Cremer had bought the Huis te Velsen in 1906 and eventually would lease it to the Kennemer Golf Club in 1911. After the Kennemer left the building in 1928, it saw use by the parish of Driehuis as a centre for social activities and by the local hockey club 'Strawberries'. Huis te Velsen was last used by F.G. Starreveld as a café hotel. H. Rutte rented the farm. The history of Huis te Velsen sadly ended when



Silver box with engraving of Huis te Velsen, Sint Nicolaas prize Kennemer Golf Club (1917)



Area map of Santpoort in 1915 with the reconstructed course layout of the Kennemer Golf Club in 1910



Huis te Velsen, built by H.M. Mulder in 1854, served as clubhouse of the Kennemer Golf Club between 1910 and 1928 (c1920)



Huis te Velsen (1930)

the German military occupant blew the house up in 1944. The final resting place of the Kennemer's first clubhouse now lies under the railway track built for the Velsler tunnel in 1957.

Jacob Theodoor Cremer had Duin en Kruidberg built as his magnificent new residence in 1909. Cremer was a non-aristocrat and an extremely successful and wealthy entrepreneur, politician, banker and diplomat, who had made an enormous fortune in the Netherlands East Indies in the late nineteenth century.

The relationship between the Cremer family of Duin en Kruidberg and the Kennemer had always been warm and intense. The strong support and confidence bestowed on Gérard van der Vliet and his fellow co-founders by Jacob Cremer made possible the first steps of the Kennemer Golf Club.

Duin en Kruidberg preserves its past grandeur and breathes the special atmosphere of 1910 when Jacob Cremer and Gérard van der Vliet shook hands on welcoming the Kennemer Golf Club to this wonderful and esteemed estate. Both Duin en Kruidberg and the Kennemer benefited from this friendly partnership. By the end of 1911, the number of members of the Kennemer in the first year of existence had grown to almost two hundred. It was a flying start indeed.

The two ancestral homesteads of Duin en Kruidberg, Duin en Berg and De Kruidberg have a well-known history of their own. The family Cremer lived in the Duin en Berg house since 1895 until it was demolished and replaced by the new Duin en Kruidberg country house in 1909.

Stadtholder William III, Prince of Orange, once owned De Kruidberg and the estate, which was renamed *Princenbosch*. It is at this location that William



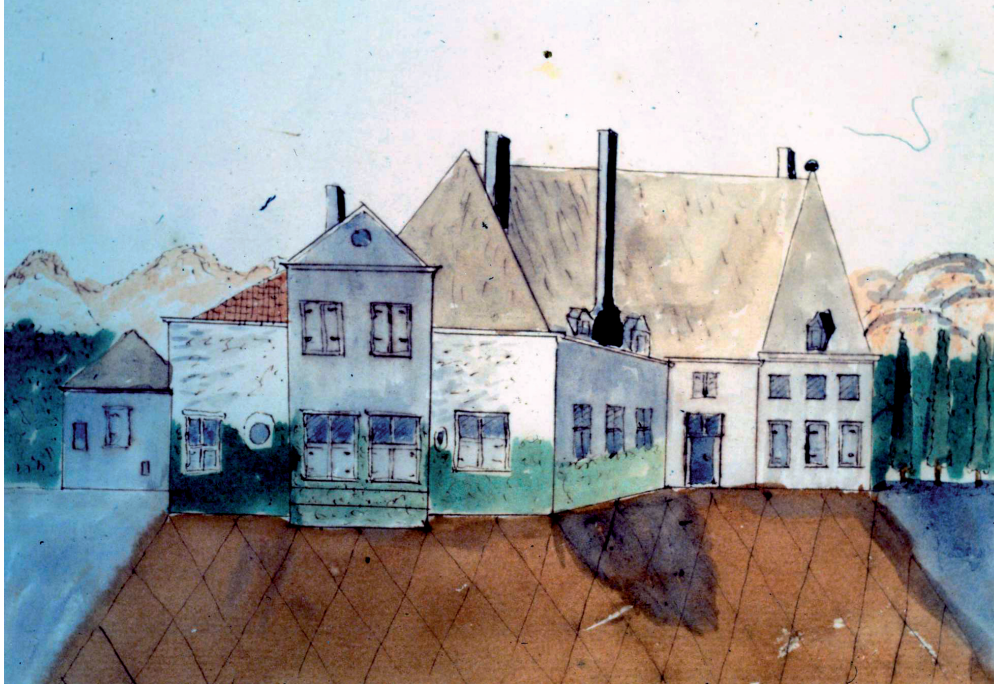
Jacob Theodoor Cremer, President of the Nederlandsche Handelmaatschappij 1907-1911



Duin en Berg, lithography by P.J. Lutgers (P. de Vries)

Duin en Kruidberg





De Kruidberg, by Andries Schoenmaker

in all secrecy prepared for the intended crossing of the North Sea with the purpose of invading England. The aim, to depose his father-in-law King James II of England (and James VII of Scotland) in the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and to become King William III of England and Scotland with his wife, Queen Mary II. Following King William III's premature death in 1702, the lustre of De Kruidberg ended and the



Stadtholder William III, Prince of Orange and later King William III of England - detail (1690) by circle of Jan van Wyck



Herbert Cremer Cup, back (detail)



De Kruidberg beside the 6th hole of Kennemer Golf Club in 1910

house rapidly fell into decline because of a severe lack of maintenance and regular sand-drifts from the nearby dunes.

In 1895, Jacob Cremer purchased both Duin en Berg house and estate, and De Kruidberg farmhouse. De Kruidberg was situated alongside the 6th hole of the Kennemer Golf Club in Santpoort and was a characteristic feature of the course then. This view is wonderfully preserved on the Cremer Cup, pre-

sented by Mr. and Mrs Herbert Cremer-van Marken in 1911. The old remaining part of the Kruidberg is pictured with grazing cows on the fairway in front of De Kruidberg. In the distance, there are trees and it is possible to identify the characteristic tower of Duin en Kruidberg.

Of the 9-hole course, seven holes were located on the farmland properties of Cremer. P.Th. van Hoorn leased the additional land needed. Here two holes were laid out on the west side of the road on the sandy dune grounds previously known as the 'Wildernis'. These two holes were considered as the first real 'links' holes.

Mowing machines were drawn by horse and pushed by hand. The course was primitive and cows grazed on the fairways. There were wire fences built around the mowed greens to protect them. It was then a local rule that a ball lodged in manure 'may be lifted and dropped over the shoulder within a distance of two club lengths but not nearer the hole'. Strangely, the penalty was one stroke leaving the unattractive choice 'to play the ball as it lies'.

The course was about 2249 yards and the 'bogey' was 42. The winning score of the Dutch Open champion Henry Burrows in 1920 was 155 strokes over 36 holes. It was not an easy course, especially with a railway running right through the middle as an added obstacle. Two holes, the 2nd and the 9th hole crossed the railway line that connected Haarlem and Alkmaar. With the help of green keeper Cees Twisk, who started in 1916 as a twelve-year-old caddy at the Kennemer, the club historian Steven van Hengel re-



Hole 9 crossing railroad line (Revue der Sporten 1913)

constructed the original layout of the course in 1985. Although the railway track has since been slightly altered, the site of the old club is hardly built on. It is still possible to retrace the original 9-hole course. Unfortunately the previous clubhouse Huis te Velsen no longer exists.

The first professional, who was green keeper at the same time, was the young and inexperienced E.J. (Percy) Hill, the son of an English green keeper. A.J. Ife, the professional of the Haagsche, who had

Photo album Jacob Oosterveer – participants of the international open championship of the Netherlands (Dutch Open) at The Hague Golf Club in 1917; from left to right (sitting) A. Theunissen (Domburgsche GC), E.J. Hill (Hilversumsche GC), H. Burrows (Royal Antwerp GC), J. Oosterveer (Kennemer GC) – winner, J. Theunissen, caddie J. de Jong, B. Dunn (Noordwijksche GC); behind two caddies standing, P. Oosterveer, and A.J. Ije (Haagsche GC).



Jacob Oosterveer, golf professional of the Kennemer Golf Club, winner of the Wisselbeker voor Golf-Professionals at the Haagsche Golf Club in 1917

been involved with the earlier course construction, had recommended him to the Kennemer. In 1913, after only two years with the Kennemer, the more experienced E.N. Kettley replaced Hill. Kettley too was an English golf professional, who was eventually mobilised by the British army during the war in 1917 and was forced to return to England.

His successor was Dutchman Jacob Oosterveer originating from The Hague. He had grown up near Clingendael as the oldest of three brothers and had learnt to play golf from the local professional A.J. Ije at the Haagsche Golf Club. His brothers, Dirk and Arie Oosterveer later served the Haagsche as professional and green keeper. He is the first Dutch golf professional on record and was reputedly a good player too, winning the Dutch Open in 1917. His brother Dirk repeated the same feat in 1919.

In 1920, Jacob Oosterveer married Annie Twisk and together they accepted the job of steward of the club, which they kept until 1928, when the club moved to its new and portentous building in Zandvoort. Jacob Oosterveer had done a good job as an old-style golf professional, teaching and playing competition or exhibition matches against other professionals, keeping the green, mastering the caddies and stewarding the club. When the Kennemer moved to Zandvoort, Jacob Oosterveer accepted the position of golf professional of the recently set up Toxandria Golf Club near Breda, which was to benefit from his vast golfing experience during his years with the Kennemer in Santpoort.

As President, Gérard van der Vliet held a tight rein on all club activities and committee meetings. The Kennemer was a mixed club, with women actively involved in all social activities and serving as committee members responsible for the clubhouse. Van der Vliet took special interest in the golfing skills of the ladies members. He made a special President's prize available to the winner of the woman's competition and named this the 'Middeloo Prize'. This

competition had the informal status of the women's championship until the institution of the official Ladies Club Championship in 1956.

In 1925, the Committee of the Kennemer Golf Club, presided over by Gérard van der Vliet, decided that they needed to look around for a suitable new club

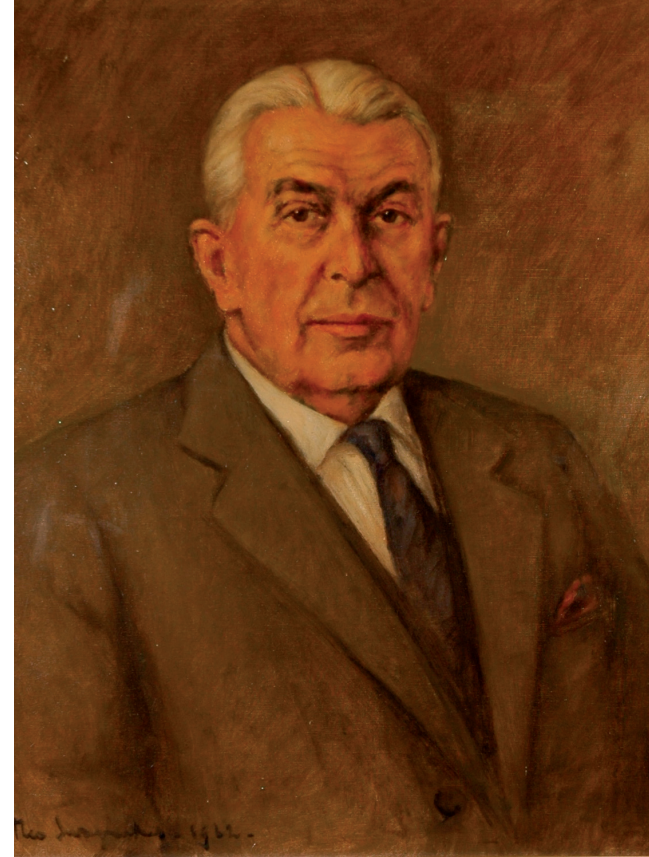


Middeloo (front and back), lithography by P.J. Lutgers (1844)

site. He turned to the experienced golf pioneer Gerry del Court van Crimpen, whose father had previously advised Van der Vliet in 1910 on the course lay out and construction in Santpoort.

Negotiations were previously held with the Noordwijksche Golf Club to merge both clubs and to expand the existing 9-hole course in Noordwijk to eighteen holes. The travel distance to Noordwijk, however, would have caused too much of an obstacle for this to be a viable alternative for the Kennemer members.

Finally, in early 1926 the family Quarles van Ufford, owners of the Zandvoortsch Duin property, offered a long-term leasehold contract on its grounds. Gérard van der Vliet had visited the grounds with the club Secretary A.A. Diemer Kool together with their adviser Gerry del Court. The conclusion was that Zandvoortsch Duin was 'from all angles judged to be quite suitable for golf.'



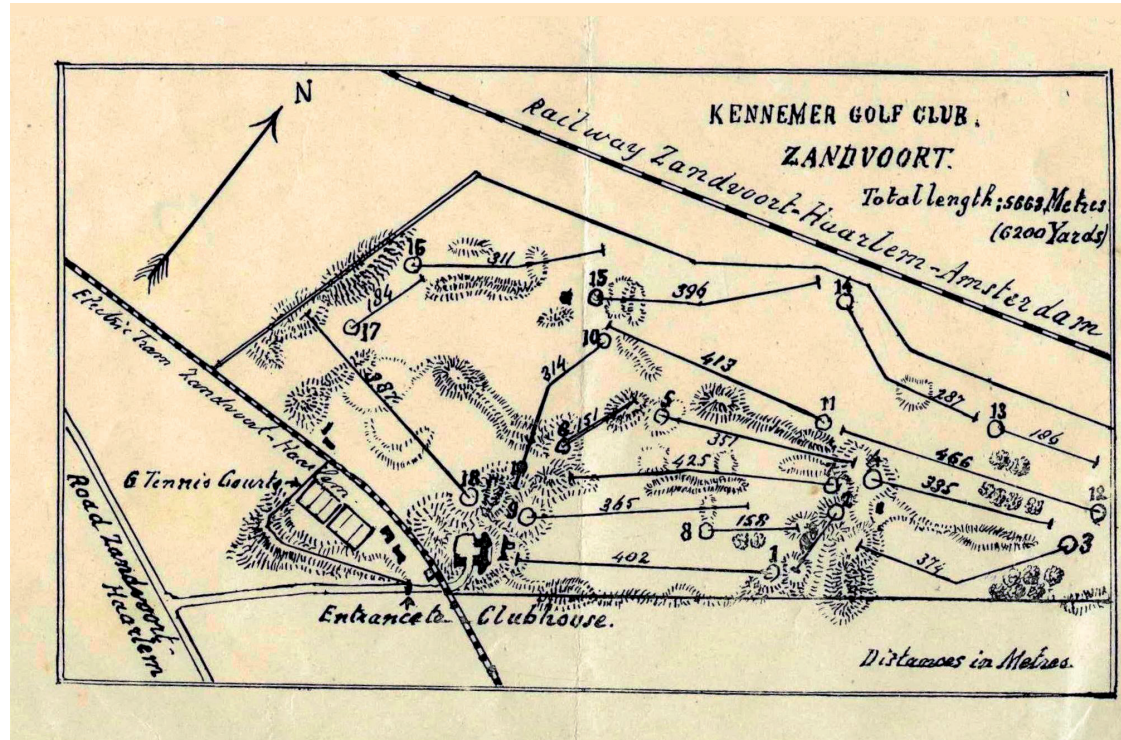
P.N. (Piet) Quarles van Ufford (1962), by Theo Swagemakers



Sphinx guarding Middeloo (model by Laura)



Harry Shapland Colt at Swinley Forest Golf Club



Course lay-out 1928, by Harry Colt

Both parties moved quickly and a Financial Committee was formed under the presidency of the energetic Committee member and capable financier, J.C. Beels van Heemstede. The old hands of the Committee of the Kennemer approved an investment budget of Fl 350, 000 to fulfil the ambitions for a full-fledged country club including tennis courts.

Beels van Heemstede passionately convinced his colleague Committee members to go ahead with the plans and to invite the renowned golf architect Harry S. Colt to present an initial plan for a golf course with an accompanying cost estimate. Construction started following the successful issue of an interest free non-redeemable debenture to the sum of Fl 300, 000.

Bankers Rhodius & Koenig provided the necessary pre-financing and funding for the project to start and through its director W. Sommerhoff, enthused by the new building plans, had sourced a substantial amount of all financing needed.

The Quarles van Ufford family firm Zandvoortsch Duin too had generously shown its firm commitment to this ambitious project with favourable terms of a long-term leasehold contract and financial funding.

Lex Diemer Kool with Harry Colt supervised the construction of the course according to the approved design. The well-reputed firm H. Copijn & Zn. was selected to do the construction work. The clubhouse was the architecture of A.P. Smits in English cottage-style, which with its symmetrical winged shape and characteristic thatched roof harmoni-

Kennemer G&CC clubhouse and tenniscourts (1928)



Kennemer Golf & Country Club 1928 debenture



Kennemer Golf Club 1928 advertisement





Kennemer G&CC clubhouse (1928)

services of the Quarles van Ufford family towards the Kennemer Golf & Country, the club gratefully appointed Pieter Quarles van Ufford to Honorary Chairman. He thus became the third Honorary Chairman, after Jacob Cremer and Gérard van der



Kennemer Golf & Country Club colours in 1928

ously fitted into the surrounding dune landscape. The role of Diemer Kool is worth mentioning here. As Committee member, he had been assigned to maintain the contacts with Colt and Copijn and supervise the construction. He developed a broad knowledge of course maintenance and green keeping. As Colt had done before him at Sunningdale, he switched his position as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the club to become paid Secretary. Gérard van der Vliet had handed over the presidency of the Kennemer to his confidant Gérard Quarles van Ufford in 1926. This was after the committee under the strong leadership of Van der Vliet had taken all the important decisions regarding the transfer of the club to Zandvoort. Gérard van der Vliet was appointed Honorary Chairman in 1926 for the vision, drive and perseverance shown from the founding of the Kennemer in 1910 to its transfer to Zandvoortsch Duin in 1928. At the official opening 19 May 1928 he thanked Gérard Quarles van Ufford and Lex Diemer Kool for their good work and presented the club with a silver trophy, the Van der Vliet Beker.

Fifty years after the initial long-term leasehold contract, which would have expired in twenty five years time, the Quarles van Ufford family kindly offered to sell the Zandvoortsch Duin grounds to the Kennemer. The ownership was transferred in 1978 and financed through a member debenture of Fl 1,000,000. It had been a long-standing wish of P.N. (Piet) Quarles van Ufford to hand over Zandvoortsch Duin to the Kennemer. His son P. (Pieter) Quarles van Ufford finally fulfilled this wish. Father, Piet Quarles and son, Pieter Quarles have both served the club as president. For all the great

Official opening drive by G.C. Quarles van Ufford on the 1st hole of Kennemer G&CC in 1928





Successive Club Championship trophies, won by John Gregory and Carel Braun



P. (Pieter) Quarles van Ufford (1978)

Vliet. All three Honorary Chairmen have substantially contributed to the well-being of the club and played an essential role in its history.

On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Kenemmer at Zandvoortsch Duin in 2008 and the appointment of Pieter Quarles van Ufford as Honorary Chairman, Emilie van Cutsem-Quarles van Ufford graciously presented the club with a silver trophy, the 'Zandvoortsch Duin Beker', in honour of her father.

Batavia

It is worth highlighting golf played in the Netherlands East Indies in the nineteenth century as close relations were established at the time with the British. These contacts were largely responsible for the eventual introduction and growing popularity of the game of golf in the Netherlands. During the nineteenth century, the relations be-



Zandvoortsch Duin Beker presented by Emilie van Cutsem-Quarles van Ufford in honour of her father Pieter Quarles van Ufford, Honorary Chairman of Kenemmer Golf & Country Club

tween the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Netherlands were more than excellent. Especially the colonial commercial trading relationships in the Far East between the British Empire and the Netherlands East Indies as these brought substantial wealth to both nations and solidified the close personal ties between the British and the Dutch. Contrast this with the latter part of the eighteenth century. The Dutch Republic had lost most of its important trading posts of the Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie in South Africa, Ceylon and India and its trading monopolies in the Orient to the British. This almost bankrupted the Dutch nation, who the French, instigated by the imperialist ambitions of Napoleon, subsequently overran. Finally, in 1810 the French Republic annexed the Netherlands. This meant the colony of the Netherlands East Indies had now become French territory and this caused the British some concern. The brilliant and zealous British officer, Lieutenant General Sir



Sir Thomas Raffles, Founder of Singapore 1819 remembrance medal



King William I of the Netherlands, by Joseph Paelinck (Rijksmuseum Amsterdam)

Thomas Stamford Raffles was ordered to occupy the Netherlands East Indies colony and replaced the Dutch Governor-General.

This he achieved without any significant resistance. In the Netherlands, the French forced the ruling House of Orange into exile and the Stadtholder William V and his family fled to England. After the disastrous campaign of the 'Grande Armee' in Russia and Napoleon's decisive defeat at Leipzig by the alliance of British, Prussian and Russian armies in 1814, Napoleon was forced to abdicate and accept exile on Elba. The Treaty of Vienna established the sovereign Kingdom of the Netherlands as a

new strategic buffer state between the French, German and British nations. The son of the deposed Stadtholder William V was crowned as King William I of The Netherlands.



*King William II of the Netherlands (1840),
by Jan Adam Kruseman*

The Dutch kingdom reunited the seventeen Provinces of the sixteenth century Habsburg Netherlands formed by the Emperor Charles V as a geopolitical entity. Although Raffles strongly opposed the decision, the sovereignty of the colonies in East India was nevertheless handed back to the Netherlands. This decision guaranteed a strong economic impulse to the new Dutch kingdom.

The Netherlands proved their strategically important political and military value for the British when Napoleon, having fled Elba, marched with his French army to Brussels in an attempt to defeat the Anglo-Dutch and Prussian alliances. The Anglo-Dutch alliance commanded by Wellington showed its strength with the remarkable defeat of the Napoleon's French army at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. The Prince of Orange, the later King William II, played an important role as deputy commander under Wellington by heroically withstanding the continuous assaults by the French army and cavalry. The definitive victory at Waterloo over Napoleon ensured a lasting close friendship between Great Britain and the Netherlands.

Especially in the Netherlands East Indies archipelago extensive commercial business between the two nations blossomed during the nineteenth century. During Raffles term as governor, many British companies had set up in Java, Sumatra and Borneo. They were active in the production and trading of tobacco, tea, coffee and rubber. Later tin mining and oil exploration developed and profitable concessions were granted to the British. German and British military personnel, especially Scottish officers, joined the KNIL (Koninklijk Nederlands Indisch Leger) army in the continuing process of pacification of the Dutch colony.

The contacts with the many British communities translated into cultural exchanges and joint social activities in sport such as sailing and rowing, horse polo and tennis. Golf too experienced a staggering growth after its first introduction in the Dutch colony. Input from the East certainly reached the home country and influenced the beginnings and further growth of golf in the Netherlands towards the end of the nineteenth century and first part of the twentieth.

It is said that Raffles was an avid golfer and there are clues that during his stay in Batavia as Governor there was a 9-hole course laid out in 1813. The course was placed between the Government House and the centre of Buitenzorg, the later Bogor.

The first officially registered club was the Batavia Golf Club in 1872 located in the large park premises of the Koningsplein in the centre of Batavia. Its initiator was John Campbell, who as club Secretary had sought and received permission from the City Council of Batavia on 8th July 1872. The President of the club was A. Gray. From 1875, the annual overview of listed golf clubs published by the R&A mentions the Batavia Golf Club under the category 'East Indies'. No later Dutch records of the first years of its existence have been found of the Bataviasche Golf Club. The Batavia Golf Club originally had few Dutch members and until 1930, no Dutchman had ever been President.

In the thirties, the course was expanded to an 18-hole course using the design of Simpson and Co. In 1937, the Mayor of Batavia, Mr Voorneman officially opened the rebuilt course and a new clubhouse.

In 1938 Gene Sarazen, the Open Champion and one of the world's top golfers played several exhibition matches at the Bataviasche. This event confirmed the prestigious standing of the club in the region. Unfortunately, there are no pre-war memorabilia left of this most important club of the Netherlands East Indies in that period. During the Japanese occupation, the clubhouse served as a police station and no club artefacts have since been recovered.

The 1872 founding date makes the Bataviasche Golf Club the oldest golf club of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Before the turn of the century two more golf clubs were initiated, the Tjandi Sports Club near Samarang in 1895 and the Soerabaja Golf Club in 1898. These first three clubs remained the only golf clubs for almost twenty years. Between 1917 and 1927 another eight clubs were added and between 1927 and 1937 again another seven. After 1937 until the war broke out in 1941, growth of the number of clubs amazingly increased with another sixteen new golf clubs.

Golf really started as a mostly British leisure activity in the Netherlands East Indies. By 1930 though, it was estimated that about half of the members was now Dutch. After 1935, the Dutch members formed a large majority. There were relatively more golf play-

ers in the East Indies than in the Netherlands and clearly, there was an interaction with the home country. Golf in the colonies understandably remained an isolated activity and little mention was made in the Dutch media or even the official 'Golf' magazine of the NGC.

In the end, it is still fair to say that golf in the East Indies contributed to the tremendous growth in popularity of the game back home in the Netherlands in the period between world wars in the twentieth century.

Portrait of Harry Shapland Colt

Harry Shapland Colt was 57 years old when the Kennemer commissioned him to design a new 18-hole course. When popularity of golf exploded during the last decennium of the 1890s course design was traditionally in the hands of renowned Scottish golf professionals. Harry Colt was the first to change this pattern and he gave a totally new dimension to the profession of golf course design.

After World War I Harry Colt met with two other former club secretaries, who too had decided to work professionally as golf architects. These were Alistair Mackenzie, a British surgeon born of Scottish parent-



Harry Colt

*Harry Shapland Colt (1869-1951),
drawing by Charles Ambrose 1933*



Alister Mackenzie

age, and Charles H. Alison. Together the three men formed a partnership named Colt, Mackenzie and Alison sharing new thoughts and ideas about golf course design. Mackenzie finally went his own way, mostly concentrating on design work in America. He is best known for his early design of the Royal Melbourne in Australia, Cypress Point in California and of course Augusta National in Augusta, Georgia, in cooperation with the legendary Bobby Jones, famous winner of the Grand Slam in 1930. Colt continued the partnership with Charles Alison, whom he had known since their days together at the



Hole 6 (C 15), short par 3, a Harry Colt signature hole

Cambridge and Oxford Golfing Society. Later in 1928, John S.F. Morrison, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, joined them. They formed a limited company under the name Colt, Alison & Morrison Ltd. As a member of this company, Morrison was responsible for the design of Toxandria Golf Club near Breda in the Netherlands. The Kennemer was the first course that Harry Colt designed in the Netherlands. Many consider it the 'alma mater' for all the Dutch courses designed by Colt. Almost simultaneously, Colt worked on the re-design of the original Henry Burrows 9-hole course

at the Hilversumsche and added another nine holes. The new 18-hole course opened in 1928, a few months after the Kennemer officially opened its new premises in Zandvoort.

In total Harry Colt and his company Colt, Alison & Morrison Ltd. worked on the design of nine different courses in the Netherlands: Kennemer, Hilversum, De Pan, Eindhoven, Noordwijk, De Dommel, (Old) Amsterdam, Toxandria, and The Hague. All in their own right are considered Colt and Co. designed jewels of golf heritage. Sadly, the Colt designed nine holes of Noordwijk were lost after World War II and the 18-hole course of (Old) Amsterdam is now defunct, although an original 6-hole Colt course remains.

The Kennemer had early ambitions to extend its 18-hole course with another nine holes and Harry Colt provided also the design. Construction began, but with only two holes completed, halted in 1933 because of the inadequate finances imposed by the economic depression of the thirties. The two holes with the addition of a short pitching hole were used as practice holes before the war.

After the war during the reconstruction phase, these two holes became holes 1 and 2 because holes 15 and 16 were taken out of service. In 1963, holes 15 and 16 were finally reconstructed and holes 1 and 2 again became practice holes, known as A and C.

Eventually in 1980 it was decided to extend the Kennemer to a 27-hole course. Golf architect Frank Pennink, supervised by Steven van Hengel and aided by the club's head green keeper Cees Twisk, made a



From left to right Charles Alison, Harry Colt and John Morrison

final design for the remaining seven new holes based on the original design by Harry Colt. It is therefore a fair conclusion to state that Harry Colt personally designed and supervised the construction of the original eighteen holes and two practice holes at the Kennemer. In addition he was responsible for the original design of the remaining seven holes. The Kennemer is justifiably recognised as a full 27-hole Harry Colt designed golf course.

Portrait of Henry Burrows

Henry Burrows was born on 2nd July in 1891 at Sunninghill, Berkshire, England. After a long and successful career as golf professional, he died in 1957 in Reading, Berkshire. Henry grew up in Sunninghill, where he attended the local school.

He started caddying as a boy at one of the many local golf clubs in Berkshire. This fired his interest in all matters about golf, the mechanics and technique of the golf swing, teaching and playing, golf club making and repairing, and finally golf course design, maintenance and green keeping.

Inspired by his golfing friends and colleagues in England he decided to travel to the European conti-

nent at a young age in order to gain experience and to develop a career as golf professional. He developed an interest in golf course design and green keeping too. He started his career at the Doornsche Golf Club in Driebergen in the Netherlands. The Doornsche was the second oldest Dutch golf club founded in 1894. Doornsche Golf Club moved to a new course, designed by Harry S. Colt, in 1928 and renamed Utrechtse Golf Club 'De Pan'.

The old course is now defunct, but the remainders of tees and greens are still visible today. Assistant professional to Henry Burrows at the Doornsche was the young Jos van Dijk, who eventually succeeded Burrows and became one of the leading Dutch golf professionals. His son, Wim van Dijk, who became a successful amateur golfer, is still a member at De Pan.

Henry Burrows is remembered for his remarkable course record 68 at the Doornsche in 1913 at the young age of 23 years. This golfing feat is recorded in the sports magazine 'Revue der Sporten' of 1913-1914. Henry Burrows was elected PGA (Professional Golfers' Association) Member in 1913.

In 1915, he married Catherine (Cato) van Essen (1896-



Henry Burrows with his wife Catharina van Essen in 1915

Revue der Sporten 1913-'14

Harry Burrows pro at Doornsche GC Holland recently brought his own course record down to 68 strokes. Picture shows Burrows driving.

Harry Burrows, de golfprof., verbonden aan de Doornsche Golfclub, heeft dezer dagen zijn eigen record verbeterd door 68 te maken. Zijn volledige cijfers luiden: out 4. 5. 3. 2. 4. 4. 4. 4. = 34. home. 3. 4. 4. 3. 4. 6 2. 5. 3. = 34. = 68. De foto stelt Burrows voor in een van zijn „drives”.



Henry Burrows, course record 68 of Doornsche Golf Club at Heidesteijn in Driebergen (Revue der Sporten)

1972). Cato was a local girl from Driebergen, whom he had met during his stay as professional at Doornsche Golf Club. Cato's brother Aalbert (Bertus) van Essen was Burrows' assistant in green keeping matters. Bertus van Essen later became green keeper of the nearby Hilversumsche Golf Club. He kept the position for 45 years when his son Ben van Essen took over from him. Ben retired after a career spanning 40 years. The Hilversumsche had commissioned Henry Burrows in 1917 to do the course design and construction of the first 9 holes of the club's new premises at Kievitsdal in Hilversum. The famous golf architect Harry Colt was responsible for the design of the second nine holes of Hilversumsche in 1929 at Kievitsdal.

From the marriage of Henry Burrows and Cato van Essen three daughters were born:

1915 - Caroline (Carrie) Christina, born in Utrecht, Holland. Carrie died in 2002. From her marriage with golf professional George Willard one daughter Anne Elizabeth was born in 1950. Anne married Philip Stant and has one son Edward Stant born in 1972. Anne later remarried Alan Smith.

1919 - Catherine Annie, born in Driebergen-Rijsenburg in the province of Utrecht, Holland. Catherine has one daughter, Celia Catherine born in 1950. She currently lives in Reading.



Henry Burrows watching Prince Felix, Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, driving at the 1st hole of Golf-Club Grand-Ducal in Luxembourg

1928 – Dolly, born in Oostvoorne, Holland. She recently died in 2010 in Reading.

Some facts of Henry Burrows golfing career (partially quoted from Alan Jackson’s “The British Professional Golfers 1887-1930” published in 1994):

Dutch Open Champion 1920, 1921, 1923

Golf professional at:

Doornsche Golf Club (Holland)	1911 – 1919
Royal Antwerp Golf Club (Belgium)	1920 – 1923
Golf Club St. André (Belgium)	1923 – 1926
Golf Club Voorne (Holland)	1927 – 1929
Royal Waterloo Golf Club (Belgium)	1930 – 1934
Golf-Club Grand-Ducal (Luxemburg)	1935 – 1939
Reading Golf Club (England)	1940 – 1955

Both St André (designed by Harry Colt) and Voorne (designed by Charles Warren) are now defunct. After Voorne, Burrows went to Royal Waterloo Golf Club (Belgium) from 1929 to 1934. He then joined Golf-Club Grand-Ducal in 1935 in Luxembourg as course designer, club professional and keeper of the green by special appointment of the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, a keen golf player himself. He returned to England in 1939 before the war broke out in Europe and was appointed golf professional at Reading Golf Club.

Extract taken from the autumn 1954 edition of “Turf for Sport”: ‘Originally, a golf professional on the European continent, Henry Burrows gained a wealth of experience in construction work in Holland, France and Belgium. In 1929, he was appointed Head Green keeper to the Royal Waterloo Golf Club, Belgium, and in this capacity did extensive advisory and construction work with the club’s Secretary, Major J. C. Symonds. In 1935, he built the Luxembourg Golf Course, which was sown entirely with Sutton’s Grass Seeds.

He won the Open Golf Championship of Holland in 1920, 1921, and 1923, and the Belgium Open Championship in 1920. He also won the Professional Championship of Holland in 1915 and 1918.

He joined the staff of Sutton & Sons Ltd in 1951, where he was in charge of the Grass Advisory Station in Reading.’

Henry Burrows was one of a group of successful British golf professionals working in Holland such

Henry Burrows in traditional Volendam costume celebrating his victory at the Dutch Open Championship held at Kennemer Golf Club in Santpoort, 1920





as J. Dunn, A.J. Hill and E.J. Iffe. Burrows won his first major Dutch Open title in 1920 at Kennemer Golf Club in Santpoort. For Kennemer, founded in 1910, it was the first and only Dutch Open championship organized by the club at its original 9-hole course in Santpoort.

After the club moved to Zandvoort, the Kennemer hosted eighteen more Dutch Opens. Famous winners at the Kennemer after Henry Burrows are Marcel Dallemagne (France), Sid Brews (South Africa), Bobby Locke (South Africa), Flory van Donck (Belgium), Dave Thomas (England), Severiano Ballesteros (Spain), José Maria Olazabal (Spain), Simon Dyson (England), Ross Fisher (England), and Darren Clarke (Ireland) to name but a few. For Ballesteros it was his first European tour victory following his sensational runner-up duel at the British Open with Johnny Miller at Royal Birkdale in 1976.

Burrows won three Dutch Open titles: 1920 at Kennemer Golf Club (155), 1921 at Domburgsche Golf Club (151) and 1923 at Hilversumsche Golf Club (153). He was the best professional in 1915, 1918, 1920, 1921 and 1923. Having won the title for best golf professional of the Dutch Open five times in total he was entitled to keep the trophy 'Wisselbeker voor Golf-Professionals'.

The family of Henry Burrows in 2009 decided to donate the original trophy, the first Dutch Open trophy, to the Nederlandse Golf Federatie in return for an exact replica.

The Boomer family had earlier presented the second Dutch Open trophy, won by Aubrey Boomer three times in a row in 1924, 1925 and 1926, to the British Golf Museum in St Andrews. The third Dutch Open trophy is now permanent.

The Dutch Open is one of the 'classic' open championship tournaments of Europe and the three successive trophies bear the names of many famous title-holders, Henry Burrows being the first of those.

Henry Burrows' granddaughter is Anne Willard. Her mother Carrie Burrows, eldest daughter of Burrows, married George Willard, who was Burrows' assistant professional at Golf-Club Grand-Ducal in Luxemburg. Willard later became the club professional of the Royal Calcutta Golf Club in India, a golf club founded by the British in 1829 as the first outside Great Britain.

Anne Willard became a successful golf amateur

Henry Burrows, golf professional at Golf-Club Gran-Ducal, Luxemburg (1935)

player in her own right. Her golfing records include:

1965	British Girls Champion
1967	English Girls Champion
1973	British Open Stroke Play Champion
1973 - 1976	English and British International
1994 - 1997	England Selector

Aubrey Boomer, winner of the Dutch Open Championship of the Netherlands in 1924, 1925, and 1926



Dutch Open Championship trophy, won by Aubrey Boomer in 1924, 1925, and 1926 (donated to the British Golf Museum in St Andrews by his brother Percy Boomer)

