

FORM B - BUILDING

| | |
|------|----------------------|
| Area | Form no. 29-133-2 |
|------|----------------------|

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

JAN 24 1986

PHOTO (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
Staple to left side of form
Photo number _____

Town Brookline MRA

Address 20 Netherlands Road

Historic Name "The Dutch House"

Use: Original Exposition Building at Chicago World's Fair (1893)
Present residential

Ownership: Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Van Houten and Zoon Cocoa Company

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features.
Indicate north.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1893

Source The Brickbuilder (july, 1893)

Style Dutch High Renaissance

Architect M. Guillaume Wyuen

Exterior wall fabric cement

Outbuildings none

Major alterations (with dates) 1950-replace sill; 1962-install doctor's office in basement

Moved from Chicago Date 1893

Approx. acreage 15,850 sq.ft.

Setting Approximate 15 foot set-back from street, across from apartment house, one block away from the

Riverway (part of Olmsted Park system)

Recorded by Carla Benka

Organization Brookline Historical Com.

Date Fall, 1980

Atlas page - 29-133-2

(Staple additional sheets here)

See attached sheet for geographical information.

DEC 12 1985

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house was constructed in Holland and Belgium, erected in Chicago, and moved to Brookline. It is a direct copy of the Francker town hall in Friesland, Holland which was built in 1591, and as such, #20 Netherlands Road is considered by many to be the most authentic example of High Renaissance (Dutch) in America. (Friesland is one of the northernmost provinces of Holland.) The building is four stories high, but two of the stories are included in the high mansard roof which has a gable at either end and is topped by a dome and bell tower. There are over 1000 square feet of leaded green glass window surface, about 12,000 lights in all. When reconstructed in Brookline, the brick exterior was covered with Portland cement which, in some

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The Dutch House was designed to be the Van Houten Cocoa Company's display building at the Columbian Exposition of 1893. It was one of the few privately erected buildings at the Fair to win a medal. The doors and carved panels came from Hindeloopen, a small village also in Friesland, while the front doorway is an adaptation of the orphanage door at Enkhuizen. The highly ornate interior features massive ceiling beams supported by sculptured corbels as well as oak panelling from Flemish dwellings. In the dining room are blue and white delft wall tiles, many over 300 years of age, which depict Biblical stories.

While attending the World's Fair, Captain Charles Brooks Appleton of Brookline became so captivated with the structure that after the Fair, he purchased the building at auction and had it dismantled and transported to Brookline. Kingsbury and Richardson of Boston designed the plans for its reconstruction, while E.F. McIntire of Salem was responsible for the plans for the interior. At the time of the reconstruction, Netherlands Road was an unnamed private way laid out by the Aspinwall Land Company to connect with one of the Park drives which had been designed by Frederick Law Olmsted (the Riverway section of the Boston Parks System).

had
Captain Appleton, who came to Brookline in 1890 and lived on Aspinwall Avenue, was a member of many patriotic societies and was particularly interested in the cavalry, according to his obituary. Appleton wished house to be a haven for artists; it was long the home of Leo O'Donnell, an artist, book designer, and professor at the Massachusetts School of Art. O'Donnell also had a large collection of Delft pottery which found an appropriate setting in the Dutch House.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Brookline Chronicle - April 28, 1894; February 2, 1895; February 9, 1895,
April 5, 1935; February 16, 1938; November 13, 1955
Proceedings of the Brookline Historical Society - 1978, pp 69-71
1925, pp. 6-7

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

Brookline

Dutch House

Form No:

2A/133-2

Property Name: 20 Netherlands Rd.

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

areas, has been made to look like stone ornamentation. The Van Houten Cocoa eagle is perched over the door, one of the many fine decorative details to be found in the design of this house.

Although there are a number of residential structures in Brookline as well as a fire station whose styles reveal the influence of Dutch architecture, no other building rivals this one in terms of authentic design or detail.

20 Netherland Road meets NR criteria A and C, having been part of the Columbian Exposition of 1893 and a superb example of the High Dutch Renaissance style, unique to the town and the metropolitan area.

Boston South Quadrangle

UIM Reference: 19/325940/4689030

Map #: 49

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received 9-4-85
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Brookline MRA
State MASSACHUSETTS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

81. Twitchell, Ginery, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Bryan 10/17/85

Attest

82. Walnut Hills Cemetery

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Bryan 10/17/85

Attest

83. White, Benjamin, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Bryan 10/17/85

Attest

84. White Place Historic
District

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Bryan 10/17/85

Attest

85. Dutch House (The)

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Patrick Andrews 1/24/86

Attest

Betty Savage 1-24-86

86. Spooner, William, House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

Keeper

Attest

125

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Dutch House (The) (Brookline MRA)
Norfolk County
MASSACHUSETTS

Substantive Review

Working No. DEC 12 1985

Fed. Reg. Date: 2-3-87

Date Due: 1/9/86 - 1/24/85

Action: ACCEPT 1-24-86

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Excellent locally significant example of Academic Eclecticism manifested in the Dutch Renaissance Revival mode. Moved to Brookline by Capt. Charles Brooks Appleton following its construction at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, the residence is also

Recom./Criteria Accept A,C

Reviewer Jaeger

Discipline Architectural History

Date 1-24-86

_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below *significant for its associations with Appleton and the Exposition.*

1. Name _____

2. Location _____

3. Classification _____

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
| | Public Acquisition | Accessible | |

4. Owner of Property _____

5. Location of Legal Description _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Condition | Check one | Check one |
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> altered | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title date

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



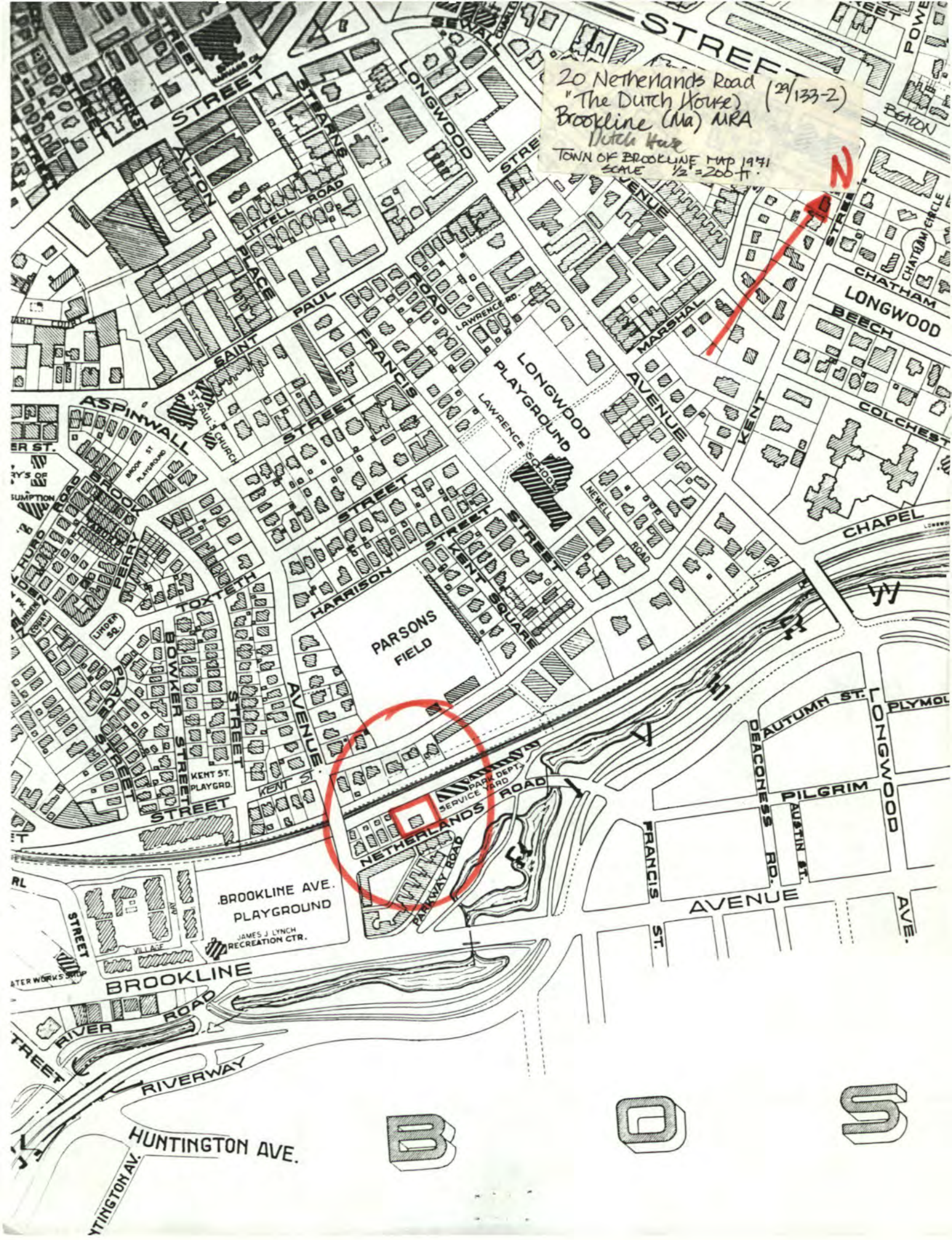
Dutch House
20 Netherlands Road
Brookline (Ma) MA



Dutch House

20 Netherlands Rd
Brookline (Ma) MRA

20 Netherlands Road (29/133-2)
"The Dutch House"
Brookline (Ma) MRA
Dutch House
TOWN OF BROOKLINE MAP 1971
SCALE 1/2" = 200 FT.



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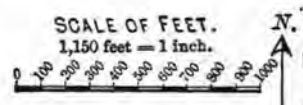
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INDEX TO STATE SITES AND BUILDINGS.

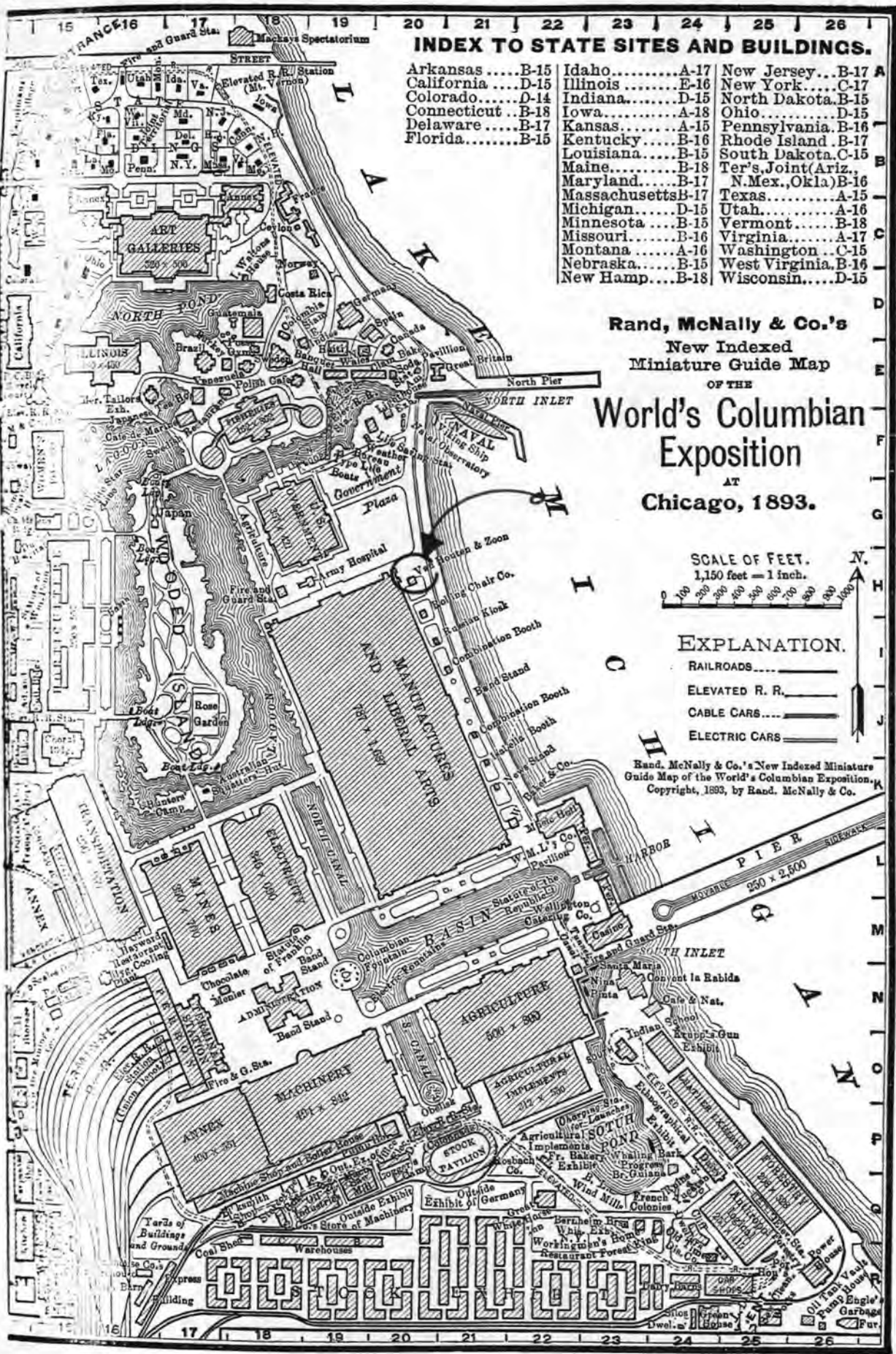
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|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Arkansas.....B-15 | Idaho.....A-17 | New Jersey...B-17 |
| California.....D-15 | Illinois.....E-16 | New York.....C-17 |
| Colorado.....D-14 | Indiana.....D-15 | North Dakota..B-15 |
| Connecticut..B-18 | Iowa.....A-18 | Ohio.....D-15 |
| Delaware.....B-17 | Kansas.....A-15 | Pennsylvania..B-16 |
| Florida.....B-15 | Kentucky....B-16 | Rhode Island..B-17 |
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| | Maryland....B-17 | N.Mex.,Okla)B-16 |
| | MassachusettsB-17 | Texas.....A-15 |
| | Michigan.....D-15 | Utah.....A-16 |
| | Minnesota...B-15 | Vermont.....B-18 |
| | Missouri.....B-16 | Virginia.....A-17 |
| | Montana.....A-16 | Washington...C-15 |
| | Nebraska.....B-15 | West Virginia..B-16 |
| | New Hamp....B-18 | Wisconsin.....D-15 |

**Rand, McNally & Co.'s
New Indexed
Miniature Guide Map
OF THE
World's Columbian
Exposition
AT
Chicago, 1893.**



- EXPLANATION.**
- RAILROADS.....
 - ELEVATED R. R.
 - CABLE CARS.....
 - ELECTRIC CARS.....

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Indexed Miniature Guide Map of the World's Columbian Exposition. Copyright, 1893, by Rand, McNally & Co.





59. The east (Lake Michigan) front of Manufactures, with the Viking Ship in the foreground, and the very Dutch little pavilion of Van Houten & Zoon cocoa snuggled near the northeast corner of the giant building.

building in the world (Figs. 52-61). It was 1,687 by 787 feet in area and cost \$1,837,601. Its semicircular, glazed, sea-green main roof was 245½ feet high. The corner pavilions (triumphal arches with single openings) rose 97 feet; the four center-of-facade pavilions (triple-opening arches), 132 feet. Of the standard 20-odd-foot bays, there were 22 on the north and south facades, 58 on the east and west! The Corinthian regularity of the facades was partially enlivened by numerous female figures.

Originally, Manufactures was to have consisted of two parallel "tunnels" connected by intersecting ones at either end, and spanned in the center by a depressed dome. Two six-acre courts were to have been left open within the area. De Young, the above-mentioned California member of the National Commission, urged that these courts be roofed over and that one vast central hall be spanned by steel trusses. The celebrated Galerie des Machines at the 1889 Paris fair was the model for this; in an explicit spirit of rivalry, Post's building beat Dutert and Contamin's by a few feet with its 368-foot clear-span hinged-arch roof structure, but the metal detailing on the French edifice was decidedly more elegant and graceful.

Inside, Manufactures had a gallery 50 feet wide, and 86 smaller galleries for viewing that projected 12 feet. Extensive mural decoration included work by such eminent painters as Gari Melchers, Walter McEwen, J. Alden Weir, Robert Reid, E. E. Simmons, Kenyon Cox, J. Carroll Beckwith, Walter Shirlaw, C. S. Reinhart and Edwin H. Blashfield, most of whom would in a few years be

decorating the Library of Congress, an important permanent showcase for White City ideals.

On the main floor of Manufactures were many national pavilions (with individual firms represented within) displaying such stylish manufactured products as ceramics, metalwork, textiles, furniture, glassware and jewelry. Germany's exhibit had a wrought-iron gateway made by Armbruster Brothers of Frankfurt am Main. These gates were purchased after the fair for \$20,000 by the owner of the mansion at 1000 Lake Shore Drive (built by Beman in the 1880s). In 1897 this became the honeymoon home of Harold and Edith Rockefeller McCormick, whose stormy marriage and intimate patronage of the arts and sciences were to supply newspaper copy for decades.

The main thoroughfare inside Manufactures, 50 feet wide, was called Columbia Avenue. At its center was the 120-foot-high clock tower of the American Self-Winding Clock Company. At the north end of the Avenue was the giant telescope that Yerkes had ordered for the University of Chicago observatory that was to bear his name.

The galleries of Manufactures were reserved for the Liberal Arts displays (physical development, medical apparatus, education, literature, public works, research instruments, government, commerce, institutions of knowledge, social associations, religious associations, music and theater). Many universities and publishing houses had important exhibits here; photography was not neglected. Musical instruments, alone of all Liberal Arts items, were shown on the main floor of Manufactures. The anthropology and ethnology division of the Liberal Arts Department had its own building elsewhere, as did the Manufactures division devoted to shoes and leather (similarly, the forestry division and the main dairy division were not in the Agricultural Building).