



## Culture, Education, Art & Art History and Architecture

**Benjamin Schmidt**, *Innocence Abroad—The Dutch Imagination and the New World 1570-1670* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 2001). An academic study of the impact of the Americas on the arts in the Dutch Republic.

**Simon Schama**, *The Embarrassment of Riches—An Interpretation of Dutch Culture in the Golden Age* (Knopf, 1987). The modern classic on art in the Dutch Republic's "Golden Age."

**Mark Stevens and Annalyn Swan**, *De Kooning-An American Master* (Knopf, 2004). A brilliant biography on Dutch-born De Kooning, often referred to as America's Picasso.

**Annette Stott**, *Holland Mania—The Unknown Dutch Period in American Art and Culture* (Overlook Press, 1998).

From the cover: "For 40 years between 1880 and 1920, [this] remarkable period in American cultural history took place. In 1903, an editorial in Ladies' Home Journal announced to millions of American readers that Holland, not England, was the motherland of the United States...It came at the height of a craze for Holland that affected Americans from every geographic region of the United States." A detailed study of the cultural relationships between the United States and the Netherlands based on art, art history, historiography, and immigrant studies.

**John Michael Montias**, *Vermeer and His Milieu—A Web of Social History*, 1989, Princeton University Press. A biography of one of the great Dutch painters set in the broader context of the hustle and bustle of 17<sup>th</sup> century Delft.

**Lisa Jardine**, *Going Dutch- How England Plundered Holland's Glory*, Harper & Collins, 2008.

From the flap: "On November 5, 1688, William of Orange, Protestant ruler of the Dutch Republic, landed at Torbay in Devon with a force of twenty thousand men. The Glorious Revolution that followed forced James II to abdicate, and William and his wife, Mary, were jointly crowned king and queen....Jardine assembles new research... to show how Dutch tolerance, resourcefulness and commercial acumen had effectively conquered Britain long before...Going Dutch is the remarkable story of the relationship between two of Europe's most important colonial powers at the dawn of the modern age...Holland and England were engaged in an energetic commercial and cultural exchange that survived three Anglo-Dutch wars...Dutch influence also permanently reshaped England cultural landscape....*Going Dutch* demonstrates how individuals such as Christopher Wren, Isaac Newton and successive generations of the remarkable Huygens family... developed their ideas within a context of the easy Anglo-Dutch relations that laid the groundwork for the European Enlightenment and the Scientific Revolution....Jardine tests the traditional view that the rise of England as a world power took place at the expense of the Dutch...". Some reviewers have called Jardine's book "revisionist history"; William's invasion may have been motivated to thwart possible plans of France's Louis XIV against England or Holland. In any case, William and Mary's Glorious Revolution did introduce religious liberty, democratic institutions and the Bill of Rights in England which in turn inspired the Americans in 1776. (Note that, after New Netherland had fallen under British rule after the end of the second Anglo-Dutch war in 1664, William's arrival in London did not change the status of what had then become New York).



**Roderic H. Blackburn, *Dutch Colonial Homes in America*** (Rizzoli, 2002).

With an introduction by Harrison Frederick Meeske and beautiful photography by Geoffrey Gross and Susan Piatt, this book about Dutch Colonial architecture was made possible partially through a grant from the NAF. Most of the houses shown are open to the public and have considerable collections of artifacts, furniture and household items of the appropriate period.

**Roderic H. Blackburn and Ruth Piwonka, *Remembrance of Patria: Dutch Arts and Culture in Colonial America, 1609-1776*** (The Publishing Center for Cultural Resources for The Albany Institute of History and Art, 1988).

Written and compiled by two authorities on Dutch Colonial art and history, the book is the outcome of an exhibit at the Albany Institute and shows architecture as well as furniture and household goods of the period that have survived.

**David Steven Cohen, *The Dutch-American Farm*** (NYU Press, 1992).

While New Amsterdam and the Dutch governance of the Hudson Valley ceased in the 17th century, many of the traditions and customs in both building and farming survived well into the 19th Century and can be traced today.

**John Fitchen, *The New World Dutch Barn: A Study of Its Characteristics, Its Structural System, and Its Probable Erection Procedure*** (Syracuse Univ. Press, 1968) (Second edition expanded 2001 with material by Gregory D. Huber).

One of the first publications about a distinctive New York State barn type with framing and plan characteristics that are reminiscent of the 'los hoes' in Drenthe.

**Harrison Meeske, *The Hudson Valley Dutch and their Houses*** (Purple Mountain Press, 1999; revised edition, 2001). A more contemporary update on the earlier pre-World War II surveys of houses in the Hudson Valley, with some discussion about their typology.

**Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley Before 1776*** Payson & Clark, originally published in 1929, reprinted by Dover Publications in 1966, with foreword by Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

**Rosalie Fellows Bailey, *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern Jersey and Southern New York*** (William Morrow, 1936).

Both the Reynolds and the Bailey books were compiled on behalf of the Holland Society and were the first attempts at a detailed survey of Dutch Colonial heritage. They remain the most comprehensive resource today. Houses and farms identified in these surveys have since been lost.