

The Cambridge Companion to the Dutch Golden Age

During the seventeenth century, the Dutch Republic was transformed into a leading political power in Europe, with global trading interests. It nurtured some of the period's greatest luminaries, including Rembrandt, Vermeer, Descartes, and Spinoza. Long celebrated for its religious tolerance, artistic innovation, and economic modernity, the United Provinces of the Netherlands also became known for their involvement with slavery and military repression in Asia, Africa, and the Americas. This *Companion* provides a compelling overview of the best scholarship on this much debated era, written by a wide range of experts in the field. Unique in their balanced treatment of global, political, socio-economic, literary, artistic, religious, and intellectual history, its nineteen chapters offer an indispensable guide for anyone interested in the world of the Dutch Golden Age.

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The Cambridge Companion to the Dutch Golden Age

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CAMBRIDGEUNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA 477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia 314–321, 3rd Floor, Plot 3, Splendor Forum, Jasola District Centre, New Delhi – 110025, India

79 Anson Road, #06-04/06, Singapore 079906

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning, and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107172265 DOI: 10.1017/9781316771549

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First published 2018

Printed in the United Kingdom by TJ International Ltd. Padstow, Cornwall

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library.

ISBN 978-1-107-17226-5 Hardback ISBN 978-1-316-62353-4 Paperback

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Acknowledgements

Until not so long ago, to study the Dutch Golden Age meant learning Dutch first. Outside art history, the scholarship on the culture and history of the Dutch Republic was written for the most part by Dutch historians, and mostly in Dutch. Primary sources, too, had been only haphazardly translated into English, German, and French. The vibrant history of one of the most remarkable countries in early modern Europe had effectively been put behind lock and key for generations of non-Dutch students who did not have the time or stamina to learn the Dutch language. In recent decades, this has changed considerably. From the 1990s onwards, a productive and highly visible generation of both Anglophone and Dutch scholars have published major works on the Golden Age in English, thereby opening up the relatively closed world of Dutch scholarship and enthusing a large international public for the subject. Providing a broad overview of a thriving and by now thoroughly international field of study, this book very much builds on their collective work.

In editing this book, we have profited from the stimulating environment offered by the University of Amsterdam. We are also grateful for the support of the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) and the Huntington Library, San Marino. The wonderful people at Cambridge University Press could not have been more helpful and supportive, and Karen Anderson's careful editing has been indispensible in turning our manuscript into a book. Anne-Rieke van Schaik did a great job on the index. It was the exchange students in our Englishlanguage courses on the Dutch Golden Age who first opened our eyes to the need for and potential of a *Companion* on the subject. It is to all those talented time travellers around the world this book is dedicated.



Notes on Terminology

Changing borders and linguistic preferences in seventeenth-century Europe can be confusing, and a few words on the use of terminology may therefore be helpful. Regarding place names we follow common practice in English, which is not always consistent. Notably, the towns of Den Haag and Antwerpen have been anglicized (The Hague, Antwerp), but not Leiden or Vlissingen. It has long been customary in academic scholarship to adopt the geographical vocabulary of Dutch colonialists when referring to their conquered possessions in Asia, Africa, and the Americas. For pragmatic reasons this companion follows common practice but also provides alternative, current names where possible. Batavia (Jakarta), New Amsterdam (New York City), and Formosa (Taiwan) are cases in point. The personal names and titles of the leading aristocratic family in the Dutch Republic, the House of Orange-Nassau, have been anglicized throughout. Stadhouder Frederik Hendrik thus becomes Stadholder Frederick Henry and the Brazilian governor Johan Maurits van Nassau-Siegen is here referred to as John Maurice of Nassau-Siegen. The names of other statesmen (e.g. Johan van Oldenbarnevelt, Johan de Witt) are given in Dutch. The irregular use of patronyms in seventeenth-century Dutch calls for pragmatism. Jan Pieterszoon Coen has been spelled out, but Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn just becomes Rembrandt – as the master himself liked it.



Chronology of the Dutch Golden Age

War and peace	Domestic politics	Economy and global presence	Arts and publishing
1579: Union of Utrecht			1575: Leiden University established; 1580: William of Orange's Apology
1585: Taking of Antwerp by Habsburg forces	1584: William of Orange assassinated in Delft 1585–1625: Maurice of Nassau stadholder		1585: Franeker University established; 1586: Coornhert, Zedekunst
1590–1600: Maurice of Nassau's reconquests	1585–1609: Holland and Zeeland towns accommodate immigrants from Southern Netherlands	1595–7: First voyages to East Indies	1596: Jan Huygen van Linschoten's Itinerario; Stevin, Constructing Fortifications
1600: Battle of Nieuwpoort	1586–1618: Oldenbarnevelt Land's Advocate of Holland	1600: Dutch ship <i>De</i> <i>Liefde</i> reaches Japan	1604: Karel van Mander's Schilder- Boeck
1609–21: Twelve Years' Truce	1606–9: Debates on peace	1602: VOC founded	1608: Teellinck, Philopatris
1609–10: States Army under Maurice besieges Jülich	1610: Arminians submit their Remonstrance	1607–12: Beemster polder 1609: Amsterdam Exchange Bank	1609: Hugo Grotius' <i>Mare liberum</i> 1611: Bourse of Amsterdam built by Hendrick de Keyser



Chronology of the Dutch Golden Age

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(cont.)

War and peace	Domestic politics	Economy and global presence	Arts and publishing
1612: Maurice elevated to the Order of the Garter	1612: Jewish Synagogue opens in Amsterdam	1614: New Netherland established	1613: Heinsius' Cupid's Craft
1614: Second War of the Jülich Succession threatens Truce	1617–19: Arminian controversy; fall of Oldenbarnevelt regime; Synod of Dordt	1619: Batavia (Jakarta) becomes VOC headquarters in Asia	1617: Opening of the Nederduytsche Academie (Dutch Academy)
1618: Bohemian Revolt, start of Thirty Years War	1619: Execution of Oldenbarnevelt	1620s: Massacres at Banda Islands (Indonesia)	1617: Bredero, Spaansche Brabander
1620: Fall of Prague; king of Bohemia flees to The Hague	1621: Anthonie Duyck grand pensionary of Holland	1620: Pilgrim Fathers leave Leiden 1621: WIC founded	1618: First newspaper published in Amsterdam
1621: Truce ends		1623: Amboyna massacre	1621: Starter, Friesche Lusthof (songbook) 1625: Cats, Houwelick
1625: Breda taken by Spanish	1625–47: Frederick Henry stadholder	1625: Fortress at New Amsterdam (New York)	1625: Vondel's Palamedes 1626: Elzevier printer of Leiden University
1629: Imperial troops briefly occupy Amersfoort; Frederick Henry takes Den Bosch	1629–31: Jacob Cats grand pensionary of Holland	1628: Piet Heyn captures Spanish silver fleet near Matanzas (Cuba)	1629: Honthorst, Allegory of Lust
1630: Peace negotiations with Spain 1632: Frederick Henry takes Maastricht	1631–6: Adriaan Pauw grand pensionary of Holland	1630–54: Dutch in Brazil	1634: Van Ostade, Carousing Peasants 1637: Descartes' Discours de la méthode
1635: Treaty with France	1636–51: Jacob Cats grand pensionary of Holland	1637: Dutch take slave-trading fortress of Elmina (Ghana) from Portuguese; tulip mania	1637: States' Bible published 1638: Amsterdam Theatre opens 1640: Lakenhal built in Leiden
1637: Frederick Henry takes Breda	1638: Maria de Medici visits Amsterdam	1639: VOC becomes Japan's exclusive European trading partner	1642: Rembrandt paints Night Watch; Hooft's Dutch Histories



xviii Chronology of the Dutch Golden Age

(cont.)

War and peace	Domestic politics	Economy and global presence	Arts and publishing
1642–8: English Civil Wars	1641: William II marries Mary Stuart	1640s: VOC conquers Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and Malacca (Malaysia)	1645: Bontius, Siege of Leiden (play)
1643–5: Wappinger War in New Netherland	1647: Frederick Henry dies		1647–55: Amsterdam Town Hall built
1648: Peace of Münster	1647–50: William II stadholder	1642–4: Abel Tasman reaches Tasmania and New Zealand	1648–50: Huis ten Bosch decorated 1650: Casteleyn's Hollandtsche Mercurius
1650: William II assaults Amsterdam, dies of smallpox soon afterwards	1651: Grote vergadering States General	1651: English Act of Navigation	
1652–4: First Anglo-Dutch War	1650–72: Stadholderless regime		1653: Huygens, Hofwijck
1653: Battle of Ter Heijde, first naval battle in Anglo-Dutch War	1653–72: Johan de Witt grand pensionary 1653: Orangist riots in Holland and Zeeland	1652: VOC settles at Cape Colony (South Africa)	1654: Vondel, Lucifer 1654: Rembrandt, Portrait of Jan Six
1658–60: War in Sound with Sweden; Dutch alliance with France and England (Haags Concert)	1660: Controversy on the education of William III	1661: VOC lose Formosa (Taiwan) to Chinese	c. 1658: Vermeer, The Milkmaid 1662: Rembrandt, Syndics; Blaeu's Atlas Maior
1664–7: Second Anglo-Dutch War 1665-6: First Munster War	1666: Orangist Captain Buat executed for high treason in The Hague.	1667: English take New Netherland, including New Amsterdam; Dutch acquire Suriname	1668: Koerbagh's radical treatise A Light Shining in Dark Places published
1668: Triple Alliance between Dutch Republic, England, and Sweden		1667: Makassar (Sulawesi) taken by VOC	1670: Spinoza's Tractatus Theologico-Politicus



Chronology of the Dutch Golden Age

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(cont.)

War and peace	Domestic politics	Economy and global presence	Arts and publishing
1672: Invasions by France, Cologne, and Münster; Third Anglo- Dutch War 1678: Peace of Nijmegen	1672–1702: William III stadholder 1672–88: Gaspar Fagel grand pensionary of Holland	1674: WIC dismantled	1675: Portuguese Synagogue in Amsterdam
1685: Revocation of Edict of Nantes	1685: Influx of Huguenot refugees	1684: VOC makes peace with Bantam	1686–92: Loo Palace built
1688: Invasion of England by William III	1692: William III intervenes in religious conflict between Cocceians and Voetians		1688: William III's Declaration of Reasons published
1697: Peace of Rijswijk			1690: Christiaan Huygens' Traité de la lumière







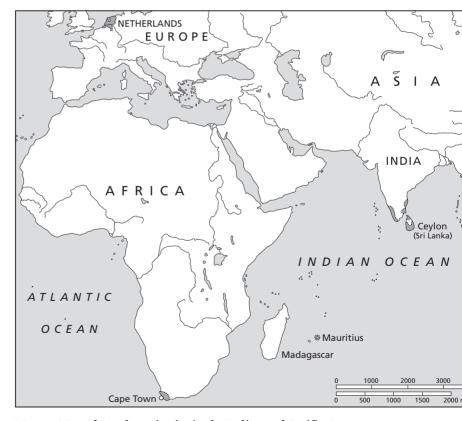
Map 1. Map of the Dutch Republic





Map 2. Map of Dutch territories in the Atlantic





Map 3. Map of Dutch territories in the Indian and Pacific Oceans

