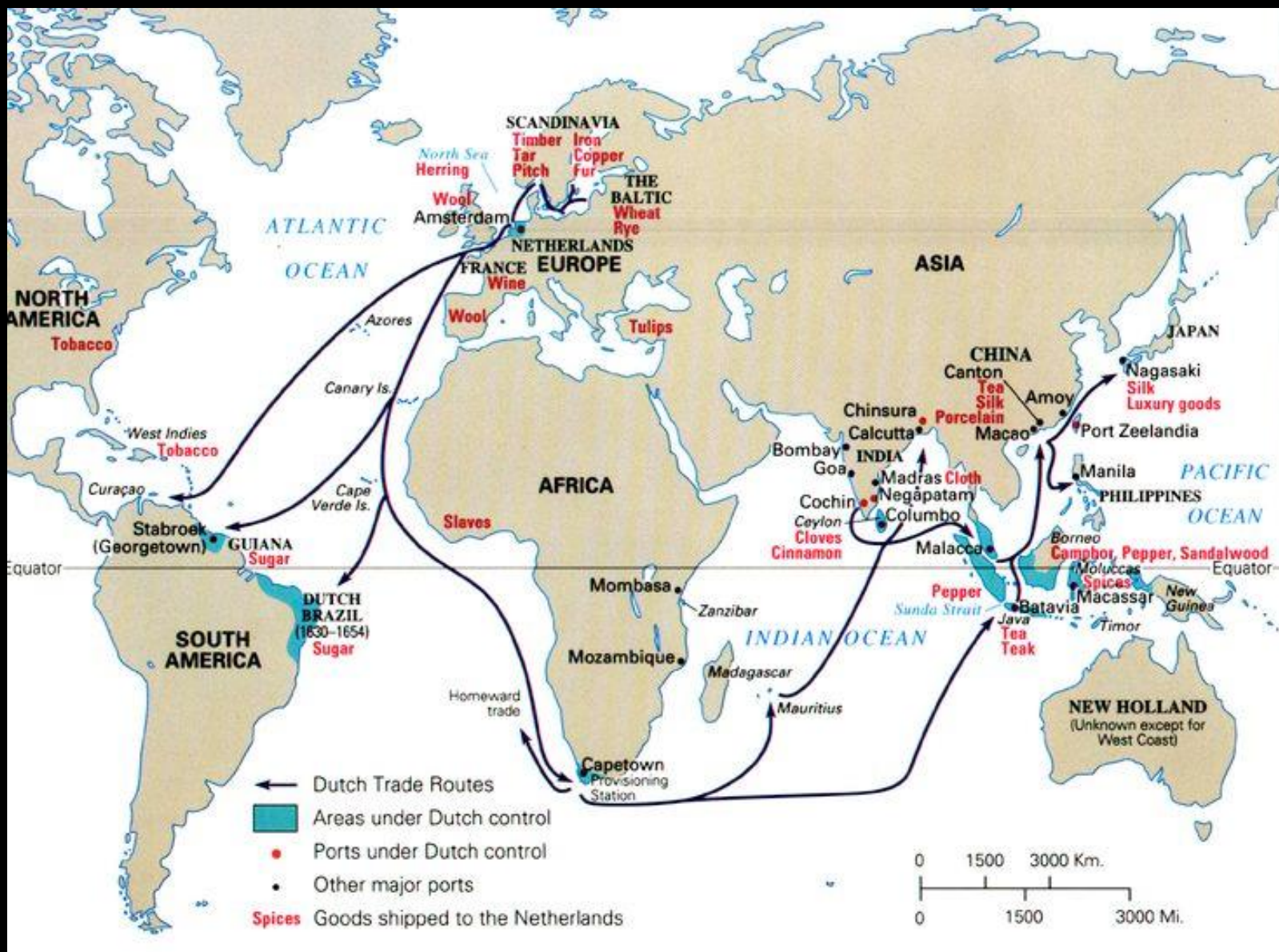


The Dutch in Asia



Hendrik Cornelisz. Vroom, *The Return to Amsterdam of the Second Expedition to the East Indies*, 1599. Oil on canvas, 40.3 x 86 inches.

Dutch trade routes, 17th-18th century



The VOC (Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie) Dutch East India Company

- Joint-stock monopoly chartered by States General in 1602
- Granted monopoly over Dutch trade in the region east of the Cape of Good Hope in Africa to Japan
- States General conferred on it the authority to:
 - maintain troops and arm warships
 - set up governors to rule over local populations
 - conduct diplomacy and sign treaties

The VOC was primarily formed to compete in the spice trade.



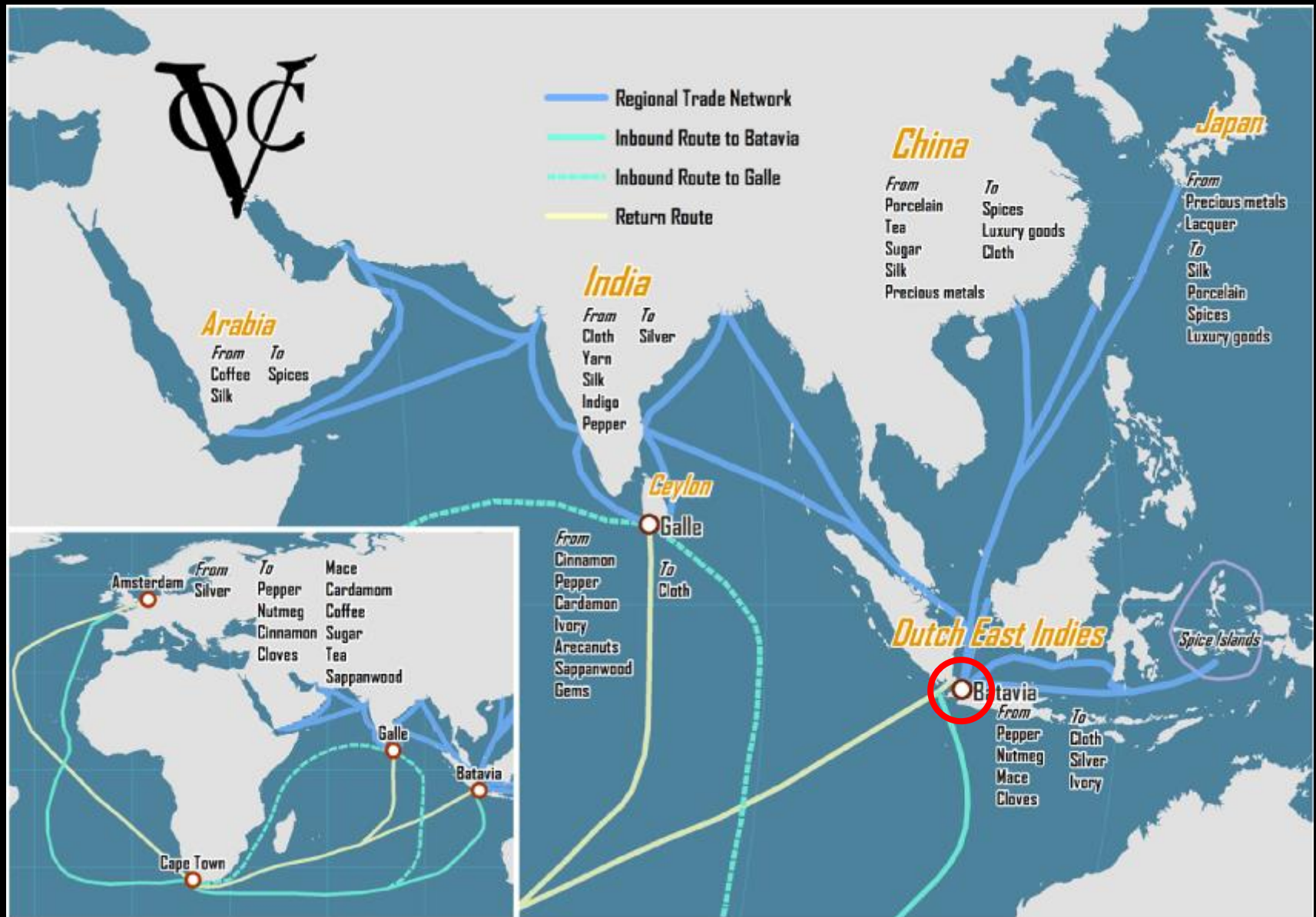
Spice shop at the Albert Cuyp Market, Amsterdam

Hendrick Jacobsz. Dubbels, *View of Batavia*, c. 1640-76



1619 VOC seized Jakarta, Indonesia. They rebuilt and renamed the city "Batavia," and made it their headquarters in Asia.

Trade routes of the Dutch East India Company (VOC)



Batavia served as the hub of the VOC trading network in Asia.

Andries Beeckman, *The Castle At Batavia*, c. 1661. Oil on canvas, 108 x 151.5 cm.



Andries Beeckman, *The Castle At Batavia*, c. 1661 (details)



Andries Beeckman, *The Castle At Batavia*, c. 1661. Oil on canvas, 108 x 151.5 cm.



Box, Ceylon, c. 1660-70.
Pine veneered with ivory



Casket, gold filigree, India, 1575-1600

Lacquer chest, Japan, c. 1575-1625.
Wood, gold lacquer, mother-of-pearl, 93.8 cm wide.





Dutchman Johan Nieuhof, who actually traveled to China, published the *Embassy from the East India Company*, 1665

AMSTERDAM,

By JACOB VAN MEURS, Plaatſnyder en Boekverkooper, op de Keyſers Craft; in de
Stadt Meurs, A^o 1670.

Johan Nieuhof, *Embassy from the East India Company, 1665*
Illustration showing “Chinese men”

46

DESCRIPTION GENERALE

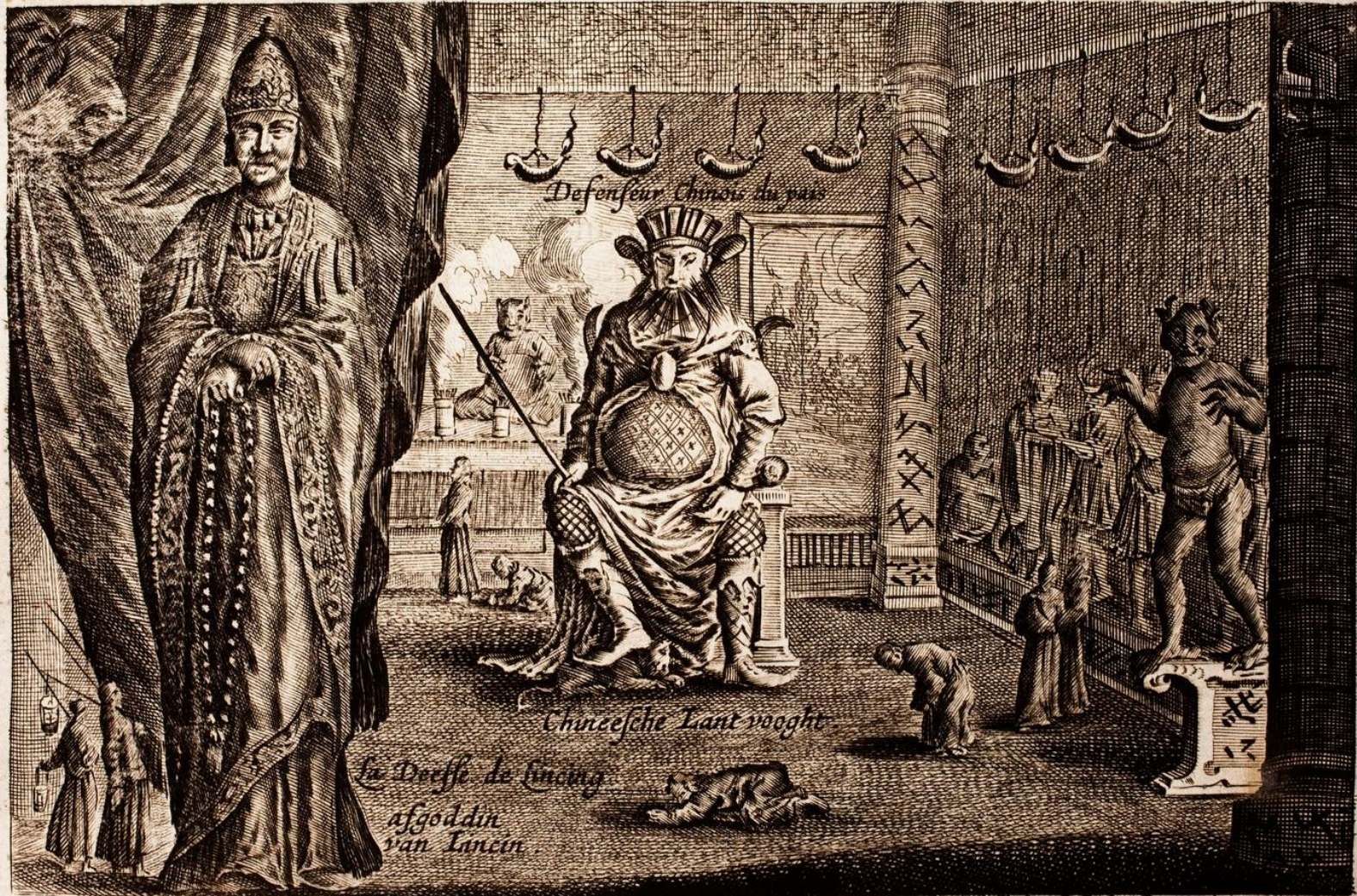


Despite his status as an “eye-witness,” Nieuhof’s illustrations were often filled with fantastical and stereotypical features.

“Interior of a Chinese Temple”

DE L'EMPIRE DE LA CHINE.

61



Bed cover, China, c. 1710-20. Embroidered silk, 330 × w 235 cm.



Vase, porcelain, China, Ming Dynasty, mid-16th century.



Dish, Jingdezhen *kraak* porcelain, China, Ming Dynasty, c. 1610-20



Imported pieces varied greatly in quality



Earthenware produced in the Netherlands in the 16th and early 17th century

Plate produced in Holland, c. 1590-1610



Lead-glaze majolica vase, Antwerp, c. 1550-1570





Porcelain pieces from China dated c. 1670-1700 now in the Rijksmuseum

Dutch ceramicists developed a new product to compete with the popular imported porcelain: Delftware

Dish with flower and bird, Delft, faience, c. 1660.



Dish, *kraak* porcelain, China, Ming Dynasty, c. 1610-20



Double gourd vases and covered pot, tin-glazed earthenware, Delft, 1680-1700.



Double-gourd bottles, China, c. 1590-1610



Decoration on a Delftware double-gourd bottle, 1680-1700



Compare the figures painted on the Chinese porcelain (right) and Dutch Delftware (left).

Figures on a porcelain cup from China, 17th century



What started out as an imitation of Chinese porcelain is now regarded as a quintessentially Dutch product.

