Baroque (II): Flanders, Dutch

Two worlds existed in a limited space:

• **Flanders:** The southern provinces, with their traditional policy and religion, remained attached to Spain and were the battleground for numerous wars before being handled over to Austria in 1715. Art there reflected the pious humanism restored by the council of Trent.

• **Dutch (Holland):** The United Provinces of the north, recognized by Spain in 1609. The political system was federative and the new religion, Protestantism, excluded most religious art; daily life was represented with a steadfastness that seemed to ignore the difficulties of the country.
The Catholic part is Belgium in the present day. It was occupied by Spain until 1713.

The Protestant part became Dutch. (1581~1609)
Religious Reformation: Protestants
Counter-Reformation: Catholicism → Baroque
Flemish Painters

1. Peter Paul Rubens (1577~1640)
2. Anthony van Dyck (1599~1641)
Peter Paul Rubens (1577–1640)

**Self-portrait**, 1639. Oil on canvas, 109.5 x 85 cm. Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna

**The Artist and His First Wife, Isabella Brant, in the Honeysuckle Bower**, 1609-10. Oil on canvas-covered panel, 178 x 136.5 cm. Alte Pinakothek, Munich
Venus in Fur-Coat, 1630s. Oil on wood, 176 x 83 cm. Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna.
Rape of the Daughters of Leucippus, c. 1618. Oil on panel, 224 x 210.5 cm. Alte Pinakothek, Munich
The Landing of Marie de' Médici at Marseilles, 1623-25
Oil on canvas, 394 x 295 cm.
Musée du Louvre, Paris
Anthony van Dyck (1599~1641)

Self-Portrait, 1625-30. Oil on canvas, 116,5 x 93,5 cm. The Hermitage, St. Petersburg
Charles I: King of England at the Hunt, 1635. Oil on canvas
Musée du Louvre, Paris
Marchesa Elena Grimaldi, c. 1623. Oil on canvas. National Gallery of Art, Washington
Dutch Painters

Figure Painting
- Frans Hals (c.1580~1666)
- Jan Vermeer (1632~1675)
- Rembrandt van Rijn (1606~1669)

Landscape Painting
1. Jan van Goyen (1599~1656)
2. Philip Koninck (1619~1688)
3. Jacoo van Ruisdael (c. 1628~1682)
4. Meindert Hobbema (1638~1709)

Genre Painting (風俗畫)
1. Pieter de Hooch (1629~ after 1684)
2. David Teniers the Younger (1610~1690)
3. Jan Steen (c. 1625~1679)

Still Life (靜物畫)
1. Willem Kalf (1619~1693)
2. Pieter Claesz
Franz Hals (c.1580~1666)

Banquet of the Officers of the St George Civic Guard, 1616. Oil on canvas, 175 x 324 cm. Frans Halsmuseum, Haarlem
Pieter van den Broecke, c. 1633. Oil on canvas, 71.2 x 61 cm. Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood House, London
Gypsy Girl, 1628-30. Oil on wood, 58 x 52 cm. Musée du Louvre, Paris
Jan Vermeer (1632~1675)

1. Psychological depth
2. Light as a character
3. The traces on the wall

The Milkmaid. c. 1658
Oil on canvas, 45.5 x 41 cm.
Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam
Girl with a Pearl Earring, c. 1665. Oil on canvas, 46.5 x 40 cm. Mauritshuis, The Hague
A room of her own?

1. Male space vs Female space
2. Male activities vs Female activities

Woman in Blue Reading a Letter, 1663-64. Oil on canvas, 46.6 x 39.1 cm. Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam
Woman with a Lute near a Window, c. 1663. Oil on canvas, 51.4 x 45.7 cm. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.
Woman with a Pearl Necklace, 1662-64. Oil on canvas, 55 x 45 cm. Staatliche Museen, Berlin
Allegory of Judgment:

1. Last Judgment: The painting behind
2. The balance on her hand
3. The judgment of the artist
4. The judgment of the audience

**Woman Holding a Balance, 1662-63. Oil on canvas, 42.5 x 38 cm. National Gallery of Art, Washington**
1. Map of Netherland
2. Death Mask
3. Clio, the muse of History: The book she holds is the works of Thucydides, the Classical Greek historian
4. A Chandelier with double-headed eagle
5. Curtain

Cf. Velazquez’s *Las Meninas*

**The Art of Painting**
1665–67. Oil on canvas, 120 x 100 cm. Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna
The map of the Netherlands was produced by Nicolaes Visscher, from 1592, when the Habsburgs still occupied the Netherlands.
The chandelier hanging from the ceiling has a double-headed eagle motif at the top, symbolic of the Habsburg empire, who had recently been ejected from the newly-democratic United Netherlands. There are no candles in the chandelier, showing Vermeer's opinion of the power of the Habsburgs.
Rembrandt van Rijn (1606~1669)

Self-Portrait
1669
Oil on canvas, 59 x 51 cm
Mauritshuis, The Hague
Jeremiah Lamenting the Destruction of Jerusalem, 1630
Oil on panel, 58.3 x 46.6 cm. Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam
The Anatomy Lecture of Dr. Nicolaes Tulp, 1632. Oil on canvas, 169,5 x 216,5 cm. Mauritshuis, The Hague
Danae, 1636-47. Oil on canvas, 165 x 203 cm
The Hermitage, St. Petersburg

Self-portrait with Saskia, 1636
Etching, state III (3), 104x95 mm.
Top left: Rembrandt. f./ 1636

In this double portrait Rembrandt has depicted himself drawing while looking in a mirror. Beside him sits his wife Saskia van Uylenburgh, whom he had married two years earlier.
Rembrandt and Saskia in the Scene of the Prodigal Son in the Tavern, c. 1635. Oil on canvas, 161 x 131 cm. Gemäldegalerie, Dresden
1642: Nightwatch

The Nightwatch, 1642. Oil on canvas, 363 x 437 cm. Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam
Christ and the Woman Taken in Adultery, 1644. Oil on wood, 83.8 x 65.4 cm. National Gallery, London
Hendrickje Bathing in a River
1654
Oil on panel, 61.8 x 47 cm
National Gallery, London
Bathsheba at Her Bath, 1654. Oil on canvas, 142 x 142 cm. Musée du Louvre, Paris
Jacob Blessing the Children of Joseph, 1656. Oil on canvas, 175,5 x 210,5 cm. Staatliche Museen, Kassel
Hendrickje Stoffels in the Window, 1656-57. Oil on canvas, 86 x 65 cm. Staatliche Museen, Berlin
Portrait of Hendrickje Stofells, 1659. Oil on canvas.
National Gallery, London
1660-1665

1660

1661

1665
The Return of the Prodigal Son, c. 1669. Oil on canvas, 262 x 206 cm. The Hermitage, St. Petersburg
The Last Self-Portrait: 1669
Genre Painting

Genre Painting (風俗畫)
1. Pieter de Hooch (1629~ after 1684)
2. Jan Steen (c. 1625~1679)
HOOCH, Pieter (b. 1629, Rotterdam, d. 1684, Amsterdam)

The Courtyard of a House in Delft, 1658
Oil on canvas, 73 x 60 cm
National Gallery, London
STEEN, Jan (b. 1626, Leiden, d. 1679, Leiden)

Doctor's Visit, 1658-62
Oil on panel, 49 x 42 cm
Apsley House, London
Celebrating the Birth, 1664. Oil on canvas, 89 x 109 cm. Wallace Collection, London
Landscape Painting

1. Jan van Goyen (1599~1656)
2. Jaco van Ruisdael (c. 1628~1682)
Jan van GOYEN (1596~1656)

Windmill by a River, 1642. Oil on panel, 29,4 x 36,3 cm. National Gallery, London
Village at the River, 1636. Wood, 39.5 x 60 cm. Alte Pinakothek, Munich
RUISDAEL, Jacob van (b. ca. 1628, Haarlem, d. 1682, Amsterdam)

Two Watermills and an Open Sluice near Singraven. 1650-52. Oil on canvas, 87,3 x 111,5 cm. National Gallery, London
Bentheim Castle, 1653. Oil on canvas
National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin

The Castle at Bentheim, 1651
Oil on canvas, 97,7 x 81,3.
Private collection, Norfolk
RUSTIC LANDSCAPE AND SENSE OF PLACE

- RUISDAEL, Jacob, View of Haarlem with Bleaching Grounds, c1665. Oil on canvas, 62.2 x 55.2 cm. Kunsthuis, Zurich
Dynamic change in Nature ➔ English “picturesque”

- The Jewish Cemetery, c 1657. Oil on canvas, 141 x 182.9 cm. Institute of Arts, Detroit
Still Life

Still Life (靜物畫)

1. Pieter Claesz (c 1597~1661)
2. W. Claesz Heda
3. Willem Kalf (1619~1693)
Pieter Claesz (c. 1597–1661)

Vanitas Still-Life, 1630. Oil on canvas, 39.5 x 56 cm. Mauritshuis, The Hague
Still-Life with Musical Instruments, 1623. Oil on canvas, 69 x 122 cm. Musée du Louvre, Paris
HEDA, Willem Claesz. (b. 1594, Haarlem, d. 1680, Haarlem)

**Breakfast Table with Blackberry Pie**, 1631. Oil on wood, 54 x 82 cm.
KALF, Willem (b. 1622, Rotterdam, d. 1693, Amsterdam)

Still-Life with Drinking-Horn, c. 1653. Oil on canvas, 86 x 102 cm
National Gallery, London.