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Provisional agreement between the Netherlands and Portugal over Ceylon

Translaet uyt het Latijn in de Nederlandtsche Tale.

Provisioneel ende Particulier

Tractaet/gemaeckt/gearresteert ende besloten in 's Graven-Hage/den 27. Martii/1645. tusschen de heer Francisco de Zousa Continho/ Raedt ende Ambassadeur van den Doorluchtighsten Grootmachtigen Koningh van Portugael/ Algarves/ &c. ende Gouverneur van Zijne Majesteits wegen/ als oock Capiteyn Generael van de Insulen van Cerzera; ende de Heeren Gedeputeerden van de Hoogh Mogende Heeren Staten Generael van de Vereenighde Nederlandtsche Provincien/ &c. aengaende de controersie over de Jurisdictie ende Territorie van 't Fort Galle/ &c.



IN 's GRAVEN-HAGE,
By de Weduwe ende Erfgenamen van wijlen Hillebrandt Jacobsz van
Wouw, Ordinaris Druckers van de Hoog Mog Heeren Sta-
ten Generael. Anno 1645. Met Privilegie.

1. [CEYLON]. Provisioneel ende particulier tractaet, gemaeckt, gearresteert ende besloten in 's Graven-Hage, den 27. Martii, 1645. tusschen de heer Francisco de Zousa Continho, raedt ende ambassadeur van den doorluchtighsten grootmachtigen Koningh van Portugael, Algarves, &c. ...; ende de ... Staten Generael van de Vereenighde Nederlandtsche Provincien, &c. aengaende de controersie over de jurisdictie ende territorie van 't Fort Galle [in Ceylon], &c.

The Hague widow and heirs of Hillebrandt Jacobsz. van Wouw, 1645 [= The Hague, Paulus Scheltus, ca. 1697?]. 4°. Modern plain-paper wrapper. € 300

A late edition, copying the original 1645 imprint, of a provisional agreement made between the Dutch States General and the Portuguese ambassador Francisco de Zousa Continho on the jurisdiction and territory of Fort Galle, one of the most important outposts in Ceylon (Sri Lanka), one of the most important outposts both strategically and as a trading centre. The Dutch had captured it from the Portuguese in 1640 and they had been fighting in the region since that time. As the Eighty Years' War was nearing its conclusion the present treaty was written in an attempt to settle the dispute. The dispute in fact continued beyond the peace of 1648 until the Dutch managed to drive the rest of the Portuguese out of Ceylon by 1658.

The treaty notes the losses and battles caused by the dispute between the two powers and the demands made by the Dutch government to secure their position in the East Indies. This includes their demand for a yearly supply of cinnamon, through which the Portuguese are to pay off their debt, and restitution by both parties for the losses they caused one another. The parties agree to honor the treaty and not trespass on each other's rights and territories. Copies were to be sent to the Viceroy in Goa and to various governors in the East Indies. With library stamps. In very good condition.

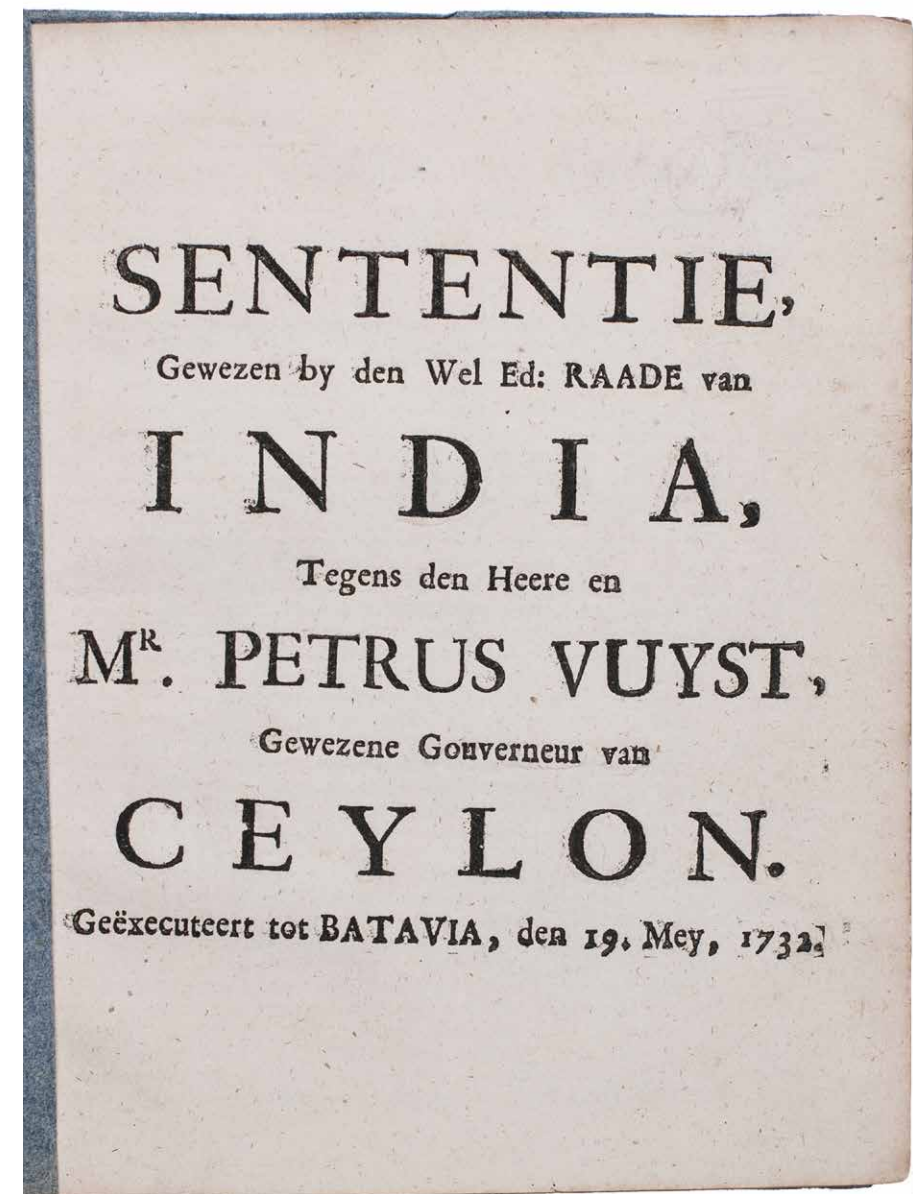
[8] pp. STCN (2 copies); cf. Knuttel 5202 & 5202b (other eds.); Landwehr 242 (other ed.) [More on our website](#)

Death sentence against Petrus Vuyst, former Governor of Ceylon

2. [CEYLON]. Sententie, gewezen by den Wel Ed: Raade van India, tegens den Heere en Mr. Petrus Vuyst, gewezene gouveneur van Ceylon. Geëxecuteert tot Batavia, den 19. Mey, 1732. [Batavia?, 1732]. 4°. Original blue wrappers. € 3500

Rare first edition, probably printed in Batavia, of the sentence against Mr. Petrus Vuyst, Governor of Ceylon between 1726 and 1729, pronounced by the Council of Justice at Batavia on 19 May 1732. Vuyst had sentenced 19 innocent people to death and mistreated and tortured many others. He faced trial for these severe charges, was found guilty and consequently executed at Batavia's castle on 3 June, 1732. Three other editions appeared in Holland, all printed after this original edition ("Na een origineel Copy van Batavia, zoo en gelyk het den gevangene is voorgelese" (Landwehr 1012–1014). Very good copy.

12 pp. *Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 1011; STCN (2 copies); cf. Knuttel 16915–16916.* [More on our website](#)



SENTENTIE

gepronuncieert den 25. Januarij 1662. tot

A M S T E R D A M,

Iegens

I S A A C C O E Y M A N S,

Koopman en Burger der selver Stadt.

Tot ROTTERDAM,

By FLORIS WILLEMSSEN,

1662.

Sentence of Isaac Coymans, who conspired against the WIC

3. **COYMANS, Isaac.** Sententie gepronuncieert den 25. januarij 1662, tot Amsterdam Iegens Isaac Coeymans, koopman en burger der selver stadt.


Rotterdam, Floris Willemsen, 1662. 4°. Disbound.

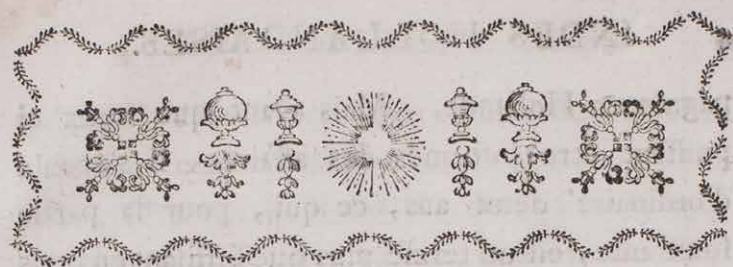
€ 750

First edition of a pamphlet on the sentence of the Dutch WIC merchant Isaac Coymans (1622–1673), who was convicted in 1662 to six years imprisonment in the Jan Roodenpoortstoren in Amsterdam. In service of the Dutch West Indian Company (WIC), Coymans “collaborated with two members of the Amsterdam vroedschap, Nicolaes Pancras and Hendrik Carloff, to establish a Glückstadter Africa Company. When Coymans schemed to involve the WIC in a war with Denmark in order to benefit this new enterprise and its backers, he found himself charged with treason. ... His supporters in the vroedschap saved him from the death penalty; he was however, condemned to six years in prison and eternal banishment” (Lindemann).

Slightly browned, otherwise in good condition.

4 ll. Knuttel 8644; Lindemann, *The merchant republics: Amsterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg*, p. 104; STCN (4 copies).

 More on our website



ÉTAT PRÉSENT
DES
INDES
HOLLANDAISES.
DU
GOUVERNEMENT.

PRINCIPAUX MEMBRES DE LA REGENCE.
Le Gouverneur-Général est le Chef
de la Regence de la Compagnie
Hollandaise des Indes-Orientales.
A bien des égards il jouit d'un pou-
voir trop peu limité. En effet,
il peut sur le champ prononcer sur toutes les cau-
ses, pourvu qu'il se charge des suites, & qu'il
en reste responsable aux Directeurs de la Com-
pa-

*Report on the present state of the Dutch settlements
in the East Indies*

4. [DUTCH EAST INDIES]. État présent des Indes Hollandaises, contenant une peinture varie et fidelle du gouvernement.

"Batavia" [= Amsterdam?], [ca. 1780]. 8°. Contemporary wrappers.

€ 1250

French translation of a thorough report and opinions on the present state of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, containing accounts of their government, administration, navigation, declining trade, military, and possessions. The original Dutch edition (*Nederlandsch India, in haaren tegenwoordigen toestand beschouwd*) appeared most likely in the same year. Landwehr & Van der Krogt suggest that the two were published simultaneously and may have been printed in Amsterdam.

Wrappers soiled. Very good copy.

96 pp. Cat. NHSM, p. 507; Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 1597; STCN (5 copies); cf. Smith Diehl, pp. 151-52.

More on our website

Encyclopaedic description of Jakarta and Java with folding plates


5. **EBERT, Johann Jakob (transl.)**. Beschreibung und Geschichte der Hauptstadt in dem Holländischen Ostindien Batavia nebst geographische, politische und physikalische Nachrichten von der Insel Java.

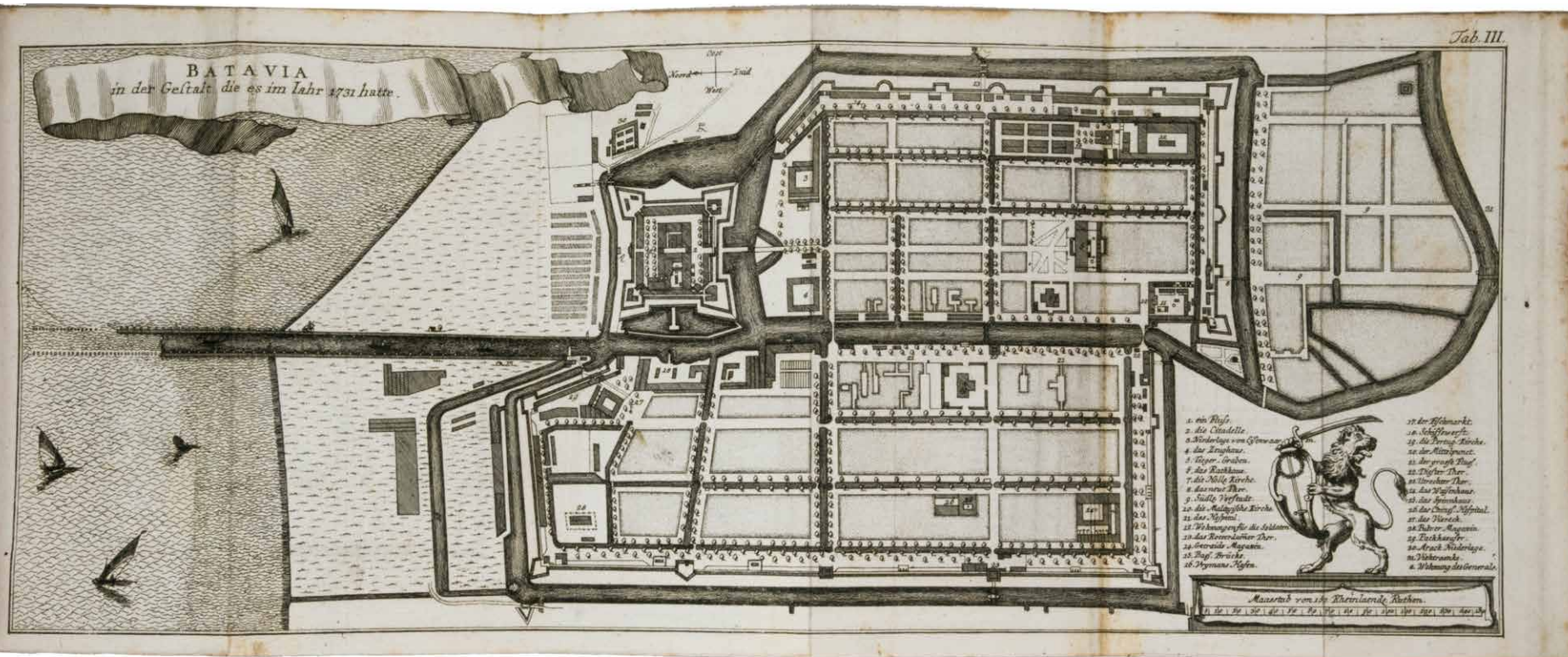
Leipzig, Weidmanns Erben und Reich, 1785–1786. 4 parts in 3 volumes. 8°. With 6 folding engraved plates: a map of Java, 3 plans of Batavia (Jakarta) and surroundings, and 2 depicting reptiles and birds. Contemporary half calf with raised bands, gold-tooled spine, title-labels and unidentified coat of arms. Marbled sides. € 3750

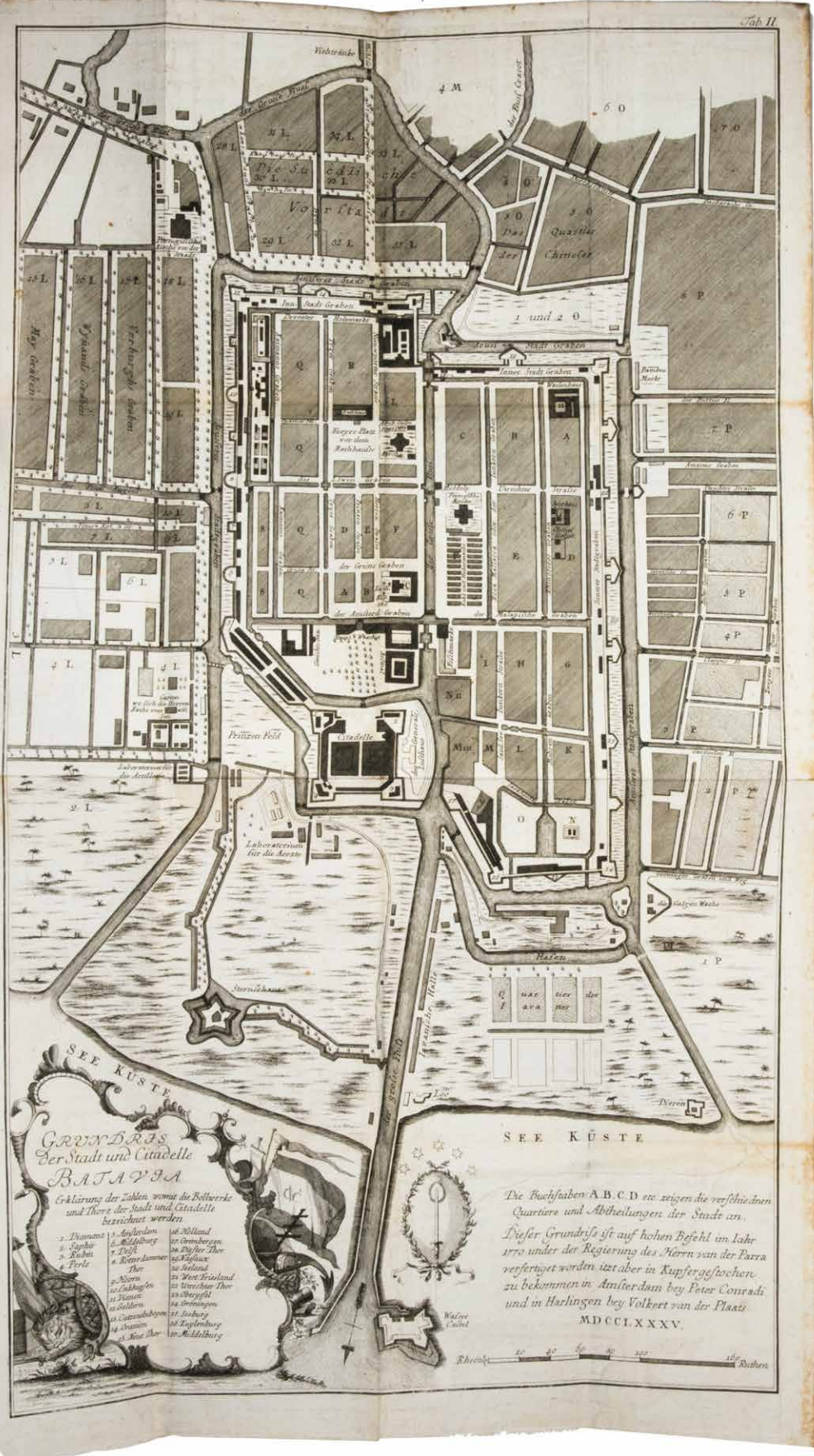
First edition of the German translation of a description of Batavia on the island of Java in the Dutch East Indies, now Jakarta in Indonesia. It was first published in Dutch as *Batavia, de hoofdstad van Neêrlands O. Indien* in 1782. The book not only provides a wealth of information on the Dutch colonial capital Batavia, but also describes Java's natural history, geography, climate and tropical diseases (including beriberi) and the trade carried on by the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in the East Indies. The information is presented in an encyclopaedic manner, elaborating on each subject in a well-ordered way. The plates in the present German edition based on those in the first Dutch edition. Johann Jakob Ebert (1737–1805) translated this anonymous Dutch work and dedicated it to the Saxon librarian Johann August von Ponickau (1718–1802). Interestingly the appendices of volume 2 that contain juridical documentation

are in the original Dutch, pp. 194–214.

Bookplate on front paste-down ("F. William Wickel 1893") and owner's inscription on title-page of each volume. Minor foxing, more on the endpapers. A few minor marginal defects. Otherwise in very good condition.

[16], 296; [4], 252; [4], 336; [4], 352 pp. *Landwehr*, VOC, 500; *Tiele, Bibl.* 77; *Van der Krogt, Advertenties voor kaarten, 1670*.  More on our website





Amsterdams Dam-Praetje,

Van

Wat Outs en wat Nieuws.

En

Wat vreemts.



TOT AMSTERDAM,

By Jan van Soest, Boeckverkooper op de Kalver-Dijck, ANNO 1649.

Conversation between five men concerning the WIC's conduct in Brazil


6. [MELYN VAN DOORNINCK, Cornelis?]. Amsterdams Dam-praetje, van wat outs en wat nieuws en wat vreemts.

Amsterdam, Jan van Soest, 1649. 4°. With a woodcut illustration on the title-page and repeated as a tailpiece. Modern half sheepskin parchment.

€ 1750

First edition of a pamphlet criticizing the conduct of the Dutch West India Company (WIC) in Brazil, in the form of conversations between five men on Dam square in Amsterdam. It's a vehement attack on the WIC and the Dutch government concerning their strife with Portugal in Brazil. Since 1645 the Portuguese had violently resisted Dutch rule in Brazil, which depleted the treasury of the WIC. This, exacerbated by internal corruption, nearly bankrupted the WIC. The Dutch government's debate whether to financially support the WIC or not, led to many pamphlets by opponents and supporters of the government's plans. The conversation is held between two Dutchmen, a Portuguese, an Englishman and a director of the WIC. The pamphlet argues that Portugal must protect itself against Dutch privateers and that the Netherlands should not try to retake Brazil and Angola. It also urges peace, and claims the Portuguese are making efforts in the peace negotiations in contrast to the "monster" WIC.

Slightly browned, with a few small spots, otherwise very good. Binding in very good condition as well.

20 ll. Asher 263 and pp. 197–198; Borba de Moraes, p. 33; Knuttel 6477; Sabin 1351.  More on our website

*First and only publication of the original text
of the primary logbook of the first Dutch expedition
to the Arabian Gulf by Cornelis Cornelisz Roobacker*

CORNELIS CORNELISZ ROOBACKER'S SCHEEPS-
JOURNAAL GAMRON—BASRA (1645);
DE EERSTE REIS DER NEDERLANDERS DOOR
DE PERZISCHE GOLF.

UITGEGEVEN, MET INLEIDING EN NOTEN,

DOOR

A. H O T Z.

(Met kaarten N^o. IV—V en Tabel).

INLEIDING.

Onderstaand journaal is afkomstig uit de nalatenschap van Wollebrandt Geleynsz de Jongh (1594—1674). Diens papieren berustten in het Archief van zijn geboorteplaats Alkmaar en werden in den zomer van het afgelopen jaar, voor zoover zij de Oost-Indische Compagnie betroffen, door de gemeente overgedragen aan het Rijksarchief¹⁾.

1) Dank zij een door zijn inhoud aantrekkelijk werkje: C. P. Bruinvis, „Beschrijving der Schilderijen enz., in het Burger Weeshuis te Alkmaar. Met toegevoegde geschiedkundige bijzonderheden...” bezitten wij, ook zonder de archiefstukken te raadplegen, meer nauwkeurige berichten omtrent Geleynsz de Jongh dan ons door Valentijn, Tavernier en diens censor Van Quellenburgh waren nagelaten (zie ook Mevr. Bosboom—Toussaint's korte schets „De Alkmaarsche wees”, waarvoor zij blijkbaar dezelfde gegevens gebruikte die den Heer Bruinvis ten dienste stonden). De bron van dit alles en ook van de bovenvermelde aanwinst van het Rijksarchief, was een kist papieren van Geleynsz die destijds (1870) bewaard werd in het kostershuis van de Groote Kerk, en later in bewaring kwam van het Archief te Alkmaar. In Perzië was Geleynsz in zijn beheer niet zeer gelukkig. Maar hij diende de Compagnie met toewijding, keert in 1648 als Commandeur eener rijke retourvloot van Batavia in het vaderland terug, voor welken dienst hem door de Heeren XVII een gouden ketting met eerepenning geschonken wordt (welke laatste nog in het Penningkabinet in den Haag aanwezig is), en vestigt zich in zijn geboortestad, waar hij in 1674 op tachtigjarigen leeftijd ongehuwd sterft.

7. [ROOBACKER, Cornelis Cornelisz.] A. HOTZ (publ.). Cornelis Cornelisz Roobacker's scheepsjournaal Gamron-Basra (1645); de eerste reis der Nederlanders door de Perzische Golf. Uitgegeven, met inleiding en noten, door A. Hotz.


In: **BEEKMAN, A.A. etc. (eds.)** Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap gevestigd te Amsterdam. Tweede serie Deel xxiv. No. 3 (15 Mei).

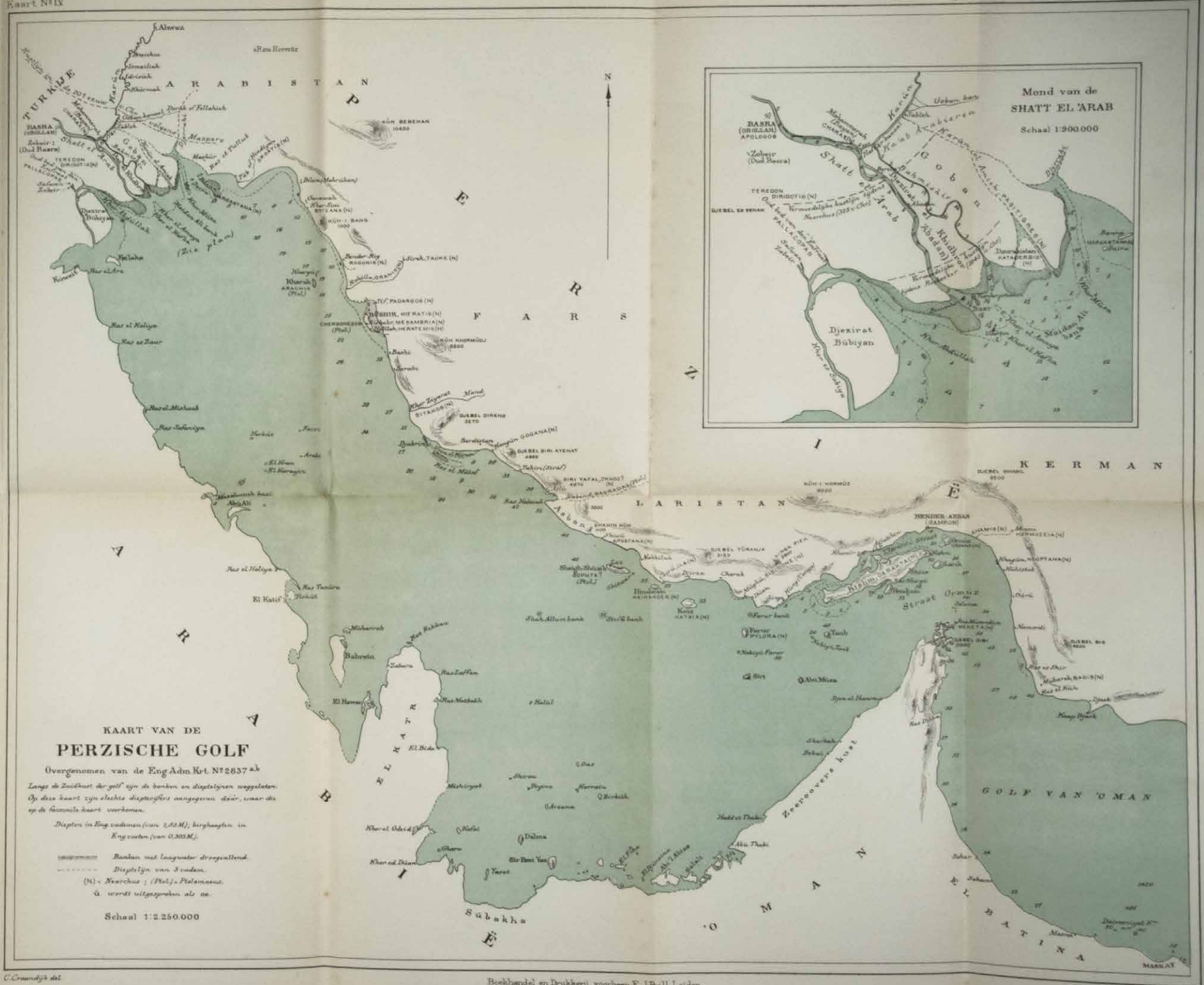
Leiden, Brill, 1907. 8°. One folding table and 3 folding maps (1 belonging to another article in the journal). Brown paper wrappers, with title information of the journal on the front and spine, and the contents on the back wrapper. € 750

This issue of the journal of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society contains the first and only publication of the original text of the primary logbook of the first Dutch expedition to the Arabian (or Persian) Gulf in 1645. This logbook was kept by the leader of the expedition, Captain Cornelis Cornelisz Roobacker, and it is one of three logbooks to have survived the journey. They are kept at the National Archives of the Netherlands as a part of the collection of the VOC official Wollebrand Geleynssen de Jongh (1594—1647). Roobacker's logbook was the only one of the three to have been selected for publication; it was edited by Albert Paulus Hermanus Hotz (1855—1930), a Dutch businessman in Iran and consul in Beirut. Hotz also wrote other articles on Dutch activities in the Arabian Gulf region and formed a large collection of Arabic manuscripts, early photographs and books on the Middle East.

The illustration of a chart Hotz added to his publication of Roobacker is one of a different Dutch nautical chart that was made during the second half of the 17th century, since Hotz did not know about the original in Karlsruhe. Regardless of what exact chart Hotz used, it is a useful addition to illustrate the locations in the Arabian Gulf region, mentioned in the text of Roobacker's logbook of the expedition.

Very slight foxing throughout, 2 of the 3 maps at the end of the work are loose, overall in very good condition.

289—405 [=117] pp. Slot, *The Arabs of the Gulf*, p. 11; Slot, *The origins of Kuwait*, pp. 18—19.  More on our website



Some of the founding documents of the Dutch Republic and memorabilia of the Eighty Years War


8. [NETHERLANDS – STATES GENERAL – TREATIES]. Recueil van de tractaaten, gemaackt en geslooten tusschen de Hoogh Mog. Heeren Staaten Generaal der Vereenighde Nederlanden ter eenre, ende verscheyde koningen, princen en patentaaten[!] ter andere zyde. The Hague, Jacobus Scheltus, [between 1742 and 1759]. 4°. With a general title-page, followed by an index and 73 treaties, each generally with its own title-page containing the original imprint and a woodcut of the Dutch lion (the arms of the States General) and a few with Van Wouw's woodcut device. Contemporary vellum, each treaty with a letterpress label attached, giving the index numbers. € 2950

Rare mid-18th-century edition of a collection of 73 treaties between the Dutch Republic and countries in Europe, including Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. Since most treaties concern both the ending of hostilities, and overseas commerce, many concern the Dutch East India Company (voc), the Dutch West India Company (wic) and the Dutch colonies. Several include translations of the treaties.

The collection opens with the Union of Delft signed on 25 April 1576 by Willem I (William the Silent), Prince of Orange, and representatives of the provinces of Holland and Zeeland, which made a definitive federation of the two provinces, and ends with the treaty of commerce signed on 15 June 1701 between the States General and the King of Denmark and Norway. These documents represent some of the founding documents of the Dutch Republic along with assorted political documents and memorabilia of the Eighty Years War.

Several other editions appeared under the same title, but including a varying number of treaties, ranging from 48 to 94.

With a bookplate and a library label on paste-down. A few of the labels attached to each treaty have been torn off, leaving a tiny tear in the right margin. Very good copy.

Myers, Manual of collections of treaties 1433a (doesn't distinguish eds.); STCN (6 copies); cf. Asher 176–180.
 More on our website



ARTICULEN,

Begreepen in den Accorde / verbonte-
 nissen en eenigheyt / gemaakt en opgerecht tusschen den
 Staaten der Provinciën van de Nederlanden / en den Dooz-
 lughtigen hooggebooren Vorst en Heere den Prince van
 Orangien / Grave van Nassau / Ic. Staaten van Hol-
 landt / Zeelandt en haare Geassocieerden / dooz Com-
 missarissen over beyde zyden respectivelijck gede-
 puteert. Beslooten tot Gent op den 8 No-
 vember 1576.



IN 's GRAVENHAGE,
 By de Erfgenaamen van wylen Hillebrandt Jacobsz van
 Wouw, ordinarij Druckers van de Edele Groot Mog. Heeren
 Staaten van Hollandt en Westvrieslandt. Anno 1661.

Tractaet van Vreede,
besloten den dertighsten Ja-
nuarii deses tegenwoordigen jaers
 1648. binnen de Stadt van Munster in Westphalen / tus-
 schen den Doozlughtighsten en Grootmaghtighsten Prince
 PHILIPS de vierde van dien naem / Koningh van His-
 pagnie / Ic. ter eenre / en de Hoogh Mog. Heeren Sta-
 ten Generael van de Geuniterde Nederlanden / ter andere
 zyde.



IN 's GRAVENHAGE,
 By de Weduwe en Erfgenaamen van wylen Hillebrandt
 Jacobsz van Wouw, ordinarij Druckers van de Hoogh Mog. Heeren
 Staaten Generaal Anno 1648. Met Privilegie.

ONPARTYDICH

Discours opte handelinghe vande Indien.

De klaerlijcken te moghen oordelen van het verschil ofte different vande Indien / soo is voor eerst noodich te verstaen het recht vande parthijen. Ten tweeden haere schade ende Interest / Ende ten derden / welke van beyde parthijen niet meerder redenen zijn recht ende schade te rugge behoort te stellen / om tot het ghenoth van eenen goeden vrede te geraecken tot ruste ende welvaren der gantscher Chri- stenheyt.

Aengaende het recht/het is gantsch zeecker / dat de Coopmanschap (tus- schen allen volckeren niet elckanderen in vreden zijnde) vry is. Ende dat vermoghen s het ghemeyne recht/vant menschelike geslachte/de zee-vaert eenen pegelijcken dooz alle de werelt niet min/dan het gebzupek des lichts/ vry ende open is.

Ghelijckelijck is oock de Coopmanschap ende handelinghe met allen volcken vry / al t welcke niet en can belet worden / als dooz t recht vanden Oorloghe/ende die anders daer teghen zijn ofte doen/ werden genocint zee- roovers ofte vry- buyters.

Ende het recht vanden Oorloghe is claer genoegh vooz ons/aengemeret/ dat wplieden nu soo langhe Jaren/ dooz soo veel versheyden Victorien/in een vry ghebuyck vande gantsche Zee/ende een alghemeyne Traffique ghe- weest zijn/sonder dat selve t eeniger tijt(dooz eenich voozdeel by den Spaen- gaerden teghen ons vercreghen) opt gheinterrumpeert ofte ghenomen is gheweest.

Waer upt van volcht / dat vermoghens desen rechte/de Heeren Staten hebben gedaen eene volcomen presentatie/ende dat den Coninck van Spaen- gien is ghehouden te kieser/den Heys met een vrye Coopmanschap / Han- delinghe ende navigatie dooz die gheheele werelt/ ofte den Oorloghe.

Het Interest vanden Coninck van Spaengnien.

Open kan geene schade pretenderen/dewijle het recht hem so claer tegens is: Want die gheen recht en heeft/en lijdt egene schade.

Den Interest die hy allegeert bestaet alleemacken daer inne (t geene ons ende alle staten eyghen is.) Dat de Traffique aldaer dooz hem bedorven wort/ deur dien wplieden ende andere staten daer comende hemdaer mede beletten Monopole ende gewelt te exerceren/

Dat het derwaerds gaen ende wederkeeren Spaengnien soude zijn sub- ject: Dat is soo veel/dat hy dooz soodanige middel van zijn groote Chollen vande 20. vant hondert/ende van al t gheene dat uptgaet ofte incoemt/soude werden ontbloot / zijnde t selve d'ernighe fordaient ende die zenuwen van

Monopole is eē
t samenhang
ninghe van
Coopmans
die enige wa
ren ofte goe
deren op roo
ven/ om die
tot haren con
rentementen
diersten te
vercroopen.

Usselinck's refutation of Spanish claims to end the VOC's free passage in and trade in the East and West Indies

9. [USSELINCK, Willem]. Onpartydich discours opte handelinghe vande Indien. [ca. 1608]. 4°. Modern blue paper wrappers, blank label on the front wrapper. € 1250

The first of two editions (Landwehr) of Usselinck's treatise on the importance of Dutch trade and commerce in the East and West Indies. This short book was part of the pamphlet war that accompanied the negotiations for an armistice between the Dutch States General and Spain that had been going on since 1606. During the negotiations, the Spanish side began to contest the right of the VOC to free passage and to free trade with the East and West Indies. The Flemish Dutch merchant Willem Usselinck (1567 – c. 1647) became one of the most outspoken critics of these planned restrictions that would seriously affect his and his fellow merchant's interest. His "Onpartydich discours opte handelinghe vande Indien" was, as could be expected, a not so much impartial comparison between the Spanish and Dutch interests in this matter. Usselinck took a firm stand on the Dutch side, arguing that the right to free passage and trade is a natural and innate freedom that should not become the bargaining chip of international politics. Similar arguments were brought forward just a year later in Hugo Grotius' influential "Mare Liberum", another work stemming from the conflict around access and trade.

The book is in very good shape, a small repair has been made to the paper in the blank top margin on the first sheet.

[8] pp. Asher 36, Knuttel 1436, Kress 305, Landwehr 51, Sabin 98206, STCN 860182541. [More on our website](#)

*Unique manifest and price lists of colonial wares
sold and brought in by the VOC in 1721, 1788 and 1853*

10. [VOC – COLONIAL TRADE]. [Drop-title:] Generale carga, ofte lading van twee-en-twintig Oost-Indische retour schepen; te weten, Valkenisse, Steenhoven; ... van Batavia; ... van Ceylon, voor de Kamer Amsterdam, ... Delft; ... Rotterdam; ... Hoorn en Enkhuyzen, ... zynde de Bataviase schepen, op den eersten December 1720 vertrokken, en die van Ceylon op den 15 November 1720, en alle behouden in de havenen dezer landen gearriveert.

Amsterdam, Jacobus van Egmond, [1721.]. 1 leaf (21 × 8 cm). Text printed on both sides, each in a border built up from typographic ornaments.

With:

(2) Prys-courant. Van de koopmanschappen, verkogt door de bewindhebberen van de generale Nederlandsche Oost-Indische Compagnie, in de respectieve kameren, en ten dage als volgt: ...

Amsterdam, Nicolaas Byl, 25 May 1781. 1 leaf (20.5 × 8 cm). Text printed on one side.

(3) Prys-courant der ruwe suikers.

Amsterdam, printed for A.E. de Wit & sons, 1853. 1 leaf (17.5 × 8 cm). Text printed on one side.
€ 3850

Ad. 1: Rare VOC ship's manifest for cargo shipped from the East Indies – Batavia and Ceylon (Sri Lanka) – on 22 East-Indiamen sailing on 1 December 1720 from Batavia and on 15 November from Ceylon. The list includes more than 100 different colonial wares and gives the weights in pounds or the lengths in feet: from pepper (more than 6.5 million pounds), cloves (694,000 pounds), cinnamon (604,000 pounds) and coffee (more than 1.77 million pounds), to 962 pounds of Javanese cardamom, some jewels and “rariora”, and many feet of silk and linen cloth. Small wormhole affecting two characters, otherwise in good condition.

Ad. 2: Rare list of the results of the auctions of colonial wares, organized in 1781 by the Chambers of the VOC (Amsterdam, 30 April 1781; Zeeland, 7 May; Delft, 15 May; Rotterdam, 17 May; Hoorn, 22 May; Enkhuyzen, 23 May), including pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, etc. with the prices fetched. With a small tear not affecting the text. Still in good condition.

Ad. 3: Price list of the various varieties of raw sugar: brown sugar from Martinique, Surinam, etc.; sugar packed in chests from Brazil, Havana; in bales from Bengal, Manilla, etc. Small hole not affecting the text.

Ad. 1: cf. Landwehr, VOC, 1123–1134 (other manifests).  More on our website

P R I J S - C O U R A N T			
DER			
RUWE SUIKERS.			
B R U I N.			
Martinique 1ste soort	à	gl.	
2de dito	-	„	
3de dito	-	„	
4de dito	-	„	
gemeen	-	„	
St. Thomas en St. Croix	-	„	
Van de Eng: Coloniën	-	„	
Surinaamsch	24	- 30	„
Demerary & Essequibo	-	„	
K I S T E N.			
Brazil wit	32	- 36	„
dito geel, met 18/m. rabat	31	- 34	„
dito bruin, » dito	24	- 30	„
Havana wit	37	- 43	„
dito geel	31	- 37	„
dito bruin	25	- 30	„
KANASSERS, KRANJANGS, KISTEN en MATTEN.			
Java wit	32	- 36	„
dito grijs	30	- 31	„
dito geel	29	- 30	„
dito bruin	24	- 28	„
Z A K K E N en M A T T E N.			
Bourbon geel	-	„	
dito bruin	-	„	
Bengaal wit	-	„	
dito geel	-	„	
dito bruin	-	„	
Manilla wit	32	- 34	„
dito bruin	24	- 31	„
Chineesch	-	„	
A M S T E R D A M ,			
den 19 September 1853.			
A. E. DE WIT & ZOONEN, Makelaars.			

Klaer Vertooch

Van de schadelijcke Directie der Bewinthebber
ren der Vereenichde Oost-Indische Com-
paignie in vier Jaren / nae dat het ac-
coort met d'Engelsche Compaignie
gemaeckt is gheweest.

In't Jaer onses Heeren M. DC. LXXIII.

T O T R E E S
By Pieter Gerritsz. Anno 1624.

Vn. 3537

The popular uproar against mismanagement in the VOC

II. [VOC]. Klaer vertooch van de schadelijcke directie der bewinthebberen der Vereenichde Oost-Indische Compaignie in vier jaren, nae dat het accoort met d'Engelsche Compaignie gemaeckt is gheweest.

Rees (?), Pieter Gerritsz., 1624. 4°. Wrappers.

€ 750

Complaints by shareholders of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) of mismanagement on the part of the directors of the company had a long history. Already around 1610, shareholders had alleged in print and through official petitions that the company was building too expensive fortresses in India and failed to issue new shares in 1612, as had originally been agreed. Excessive spending on defensive buildings, they argued, would chip away at the profit share particularly of small shareholders while the failure to issue new shares would allow longstanding shareholders to reap more of the increasing income produced by the company. In the end, the protest of the shareholders uttered in this and similar pamphlets was successful. The directors' powers were somewhat curtailed when the patent for the VOC was renewed in 1623. Their tenure as directors was limited to three years and it was explicitly stated that directors were only allowed to trade goods from India, Batavia and Bangladesh at public auctions under the same conditions as all others.

Good condition, small damage of removed label on paper wrapper binding.

[16] pp. Asher 83; Knuttel 3537; Landwehr, VOC, 903; E. Laspeyres, *Geschichte der volkswirtschaftlichen Anschauungen der Niederländer und ihrer Literatur zur Zeit der Republic*, p. 296, No. 56; STCN 860871568; USTC 1033594.

More on our website

*On the rights to and commitments of inheritances of deceased employees
of the Dutch East India Company*

12. [VOC]. Octroy bij haar Mogende verleend aan de Oostindische Compagnie dezer landen op 't Regt van de Successien Ab intestato in Oost Indien, en op de reyse gints en herrewaarts in dato 10e Januarij 1661.

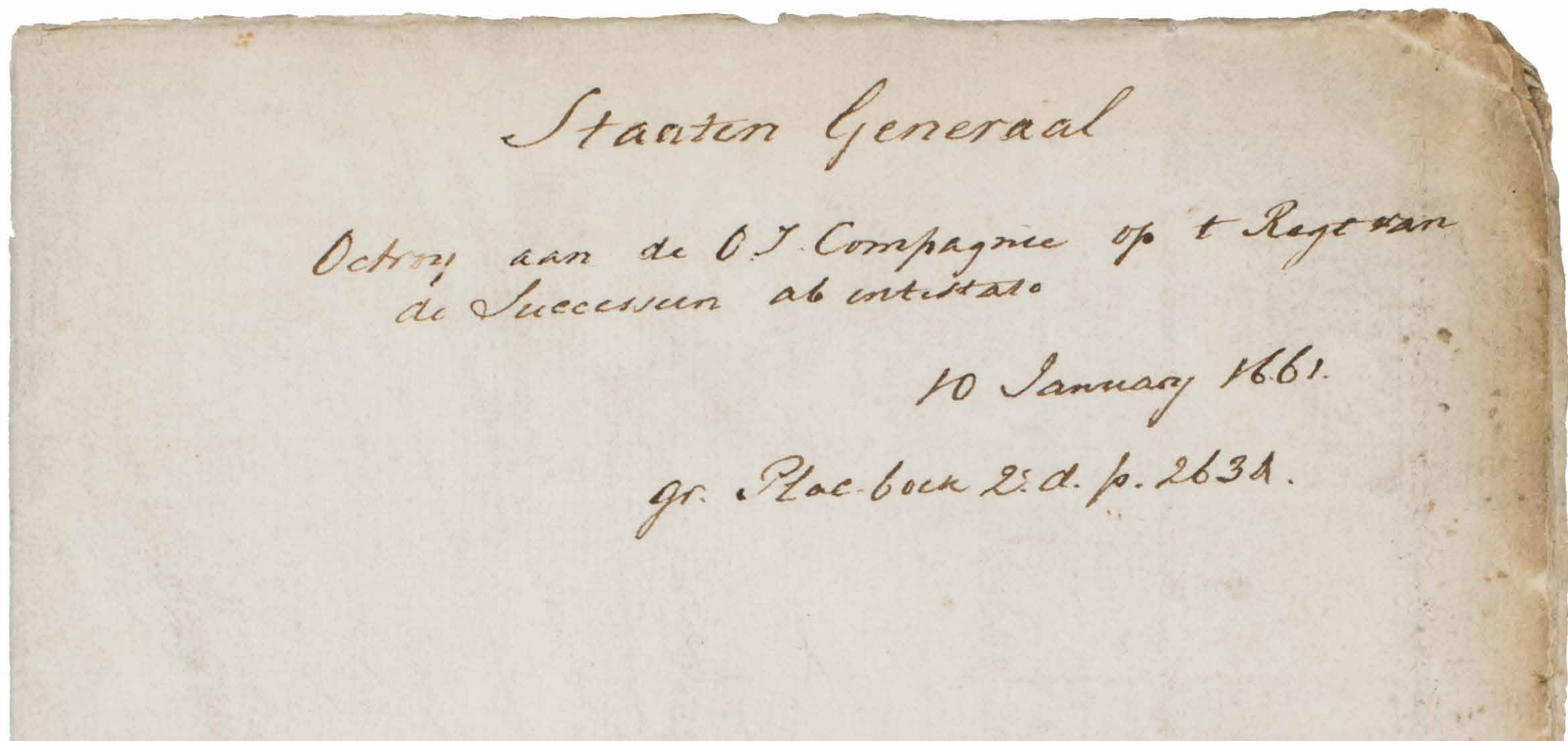
[Amsterdam], [Johannes Allart], [1661?]. Folio. Disbound, folded.

€ 750

Handwritten proclamation concerning the rights and commitments of the VOC (Dutch East India Company) with respect to the inheritances of employees of the Company who died in, on their way to, or returning from the East Indies without leaving a last will ("ab intestato") – especially with regard to their back pay. The States General promulgated the present proclamation based on a report by Huygens (Constantijn Huygens junior (1628–1697)?) and others. Contemporary copy from a pamphlet in the *Groot placaetboek*.

In good condition.

5, [3 blank] pp. *Groot placaetboek 1658–1770, II, p. 2634.* [More on our website](#)



*Compilation of all charters
granted to the VOC up until 1754*

13. [VOC]. Octroy, by de hoog mog. Heeren Staaten Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden verleend aan de Oostindische Compagnie. In dato den 20 Maart 1602. Mitsgaders reglement, limitatie, ampliatio en continuationen van het voorschreeve octroy, ...

The Hague, Jacobus Scheltus, 1743. 2 volumes. 4°. Contemporary marbled wrappers.

With: (2) Prolongatie van het octroy voor de Oostindische Compagnie, voor den tyd van twaalf jaaren, en sulks tot den jaare 1754 inclus.


(Colophon:) The Hague, Jacobus Scheltus, 1743.

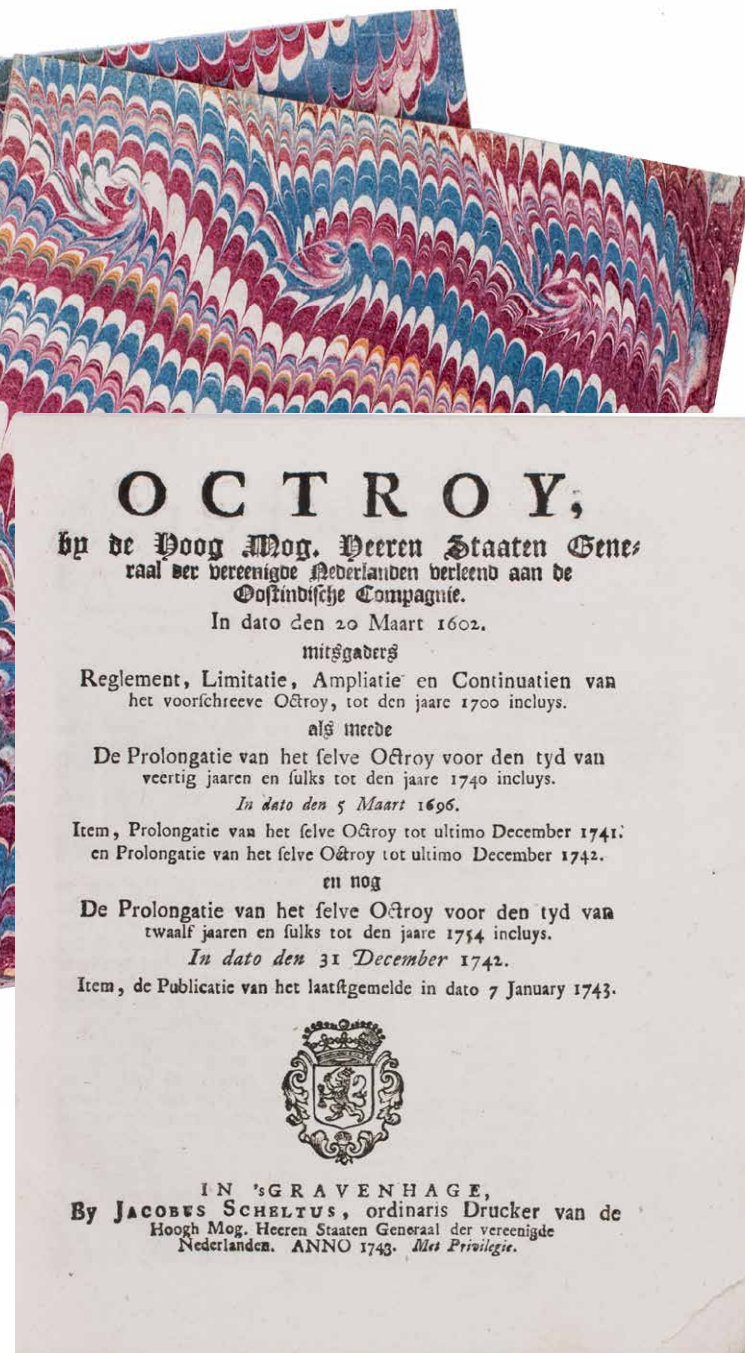
€ 1250

Ad 1: Compilation of all charters of the Dutch East India Company (voc), starting with the original charter of 1602 followed by all prolongations up until 1743, which prolonged the charter until 31 December 1754. The first charter was granted on 20 March, 1602 for 20 years, and was followed by 12 extensions, the last one expiring on 31 December 1800. The Dutch East India Company (voc) came into existence by merging various small trading companies into what was to become the world's largest trading company, building a trade empire with an extensive network of trade posts. The 1602-charter granted the VOC a monopoly on trade, warfare, minting, building fortresses, appointing officials, etc., for the entire area between Cape of Good Hope to the Strait of Magellan.

Ad 2: Very rare edition of the prolongation of the charter dated 17 December 1742 and valid for 12 years.

Very good copies.

47, [1 blank]; II, [1 blank] pp. *Ad 1:* Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 19 (3 copies of which 1 variant); STCN (7 copies); *ad 2:* cf. Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 17–18 (folio size copies printed on one side); not in STCN.  More on our website



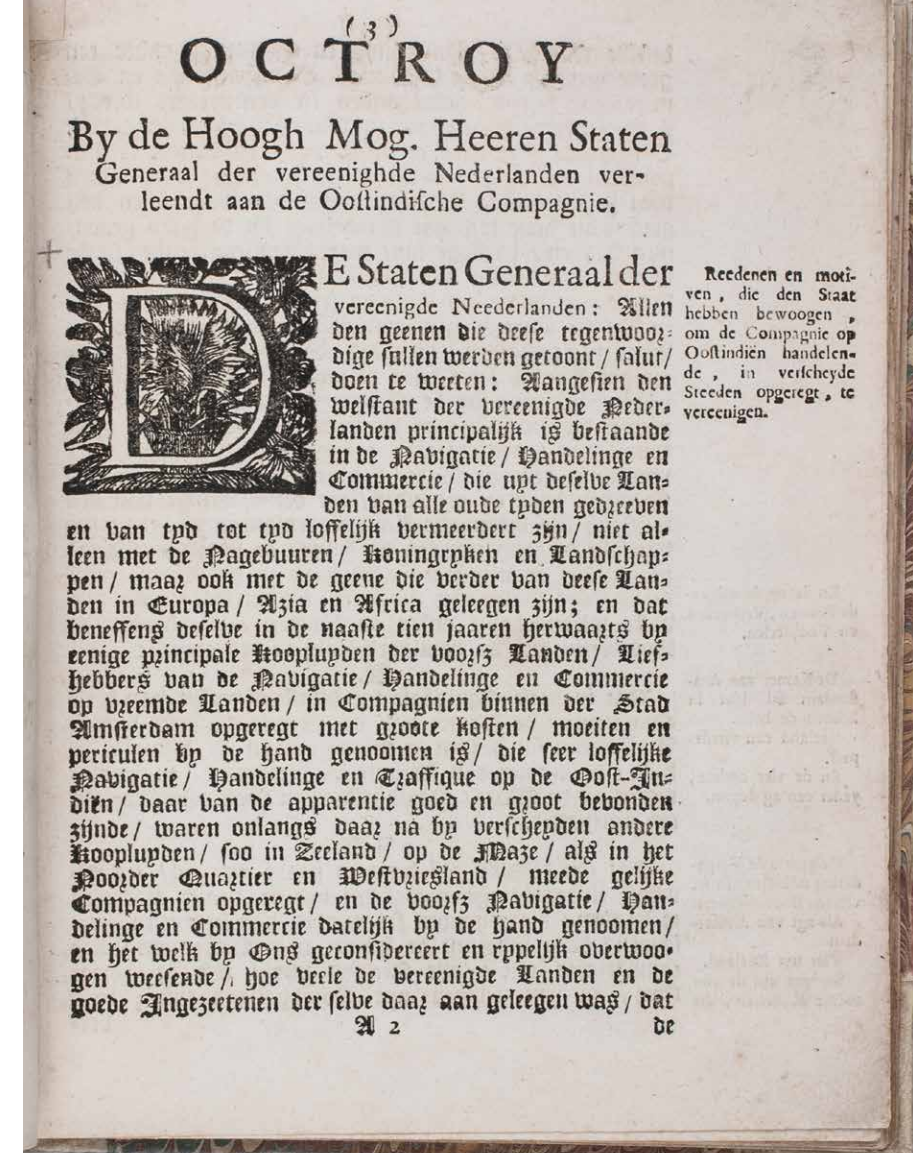
Charter of the Dutch East India Company

14. [VOC]. Octroy, by de hoog mog. heeren Staaten Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden verleend aan de Oostindische Compagnie. In dato den 20 maart 1602. mitsgaders reglement, limitatie, ampliatio en continuatien van het voorschreeve octroy, tot den jaare 1700 incluyt. ... En nog prolongatie en publicatie voor den tyd van twintig jaaren, en sulks tot den jaare 1774 incluyt. The Hague, Jacobus Scheltus, 1748[–1755?]. 4°. Later half vellum. € 950

Rare eighth extension of the charter (octroy) granting the VOC (Dutch East India Company) a monopoly on trade, warfare, government etc., in the East Indies. It includes the first charter, granted in 1602, and the several extensions of the charter up to 1774. The first 6 quires are a reissue of the 1743 edition by Jacobus Scheltus, the last quire contains the 20-year extension granted for 1 January 1755, which was valid to the end of 1774. The Dutch East India Company (VOC) came into existence by merging various small trading companies into what was to become the world's largest trading company, building a trade empire with an extensive network of trade posts.

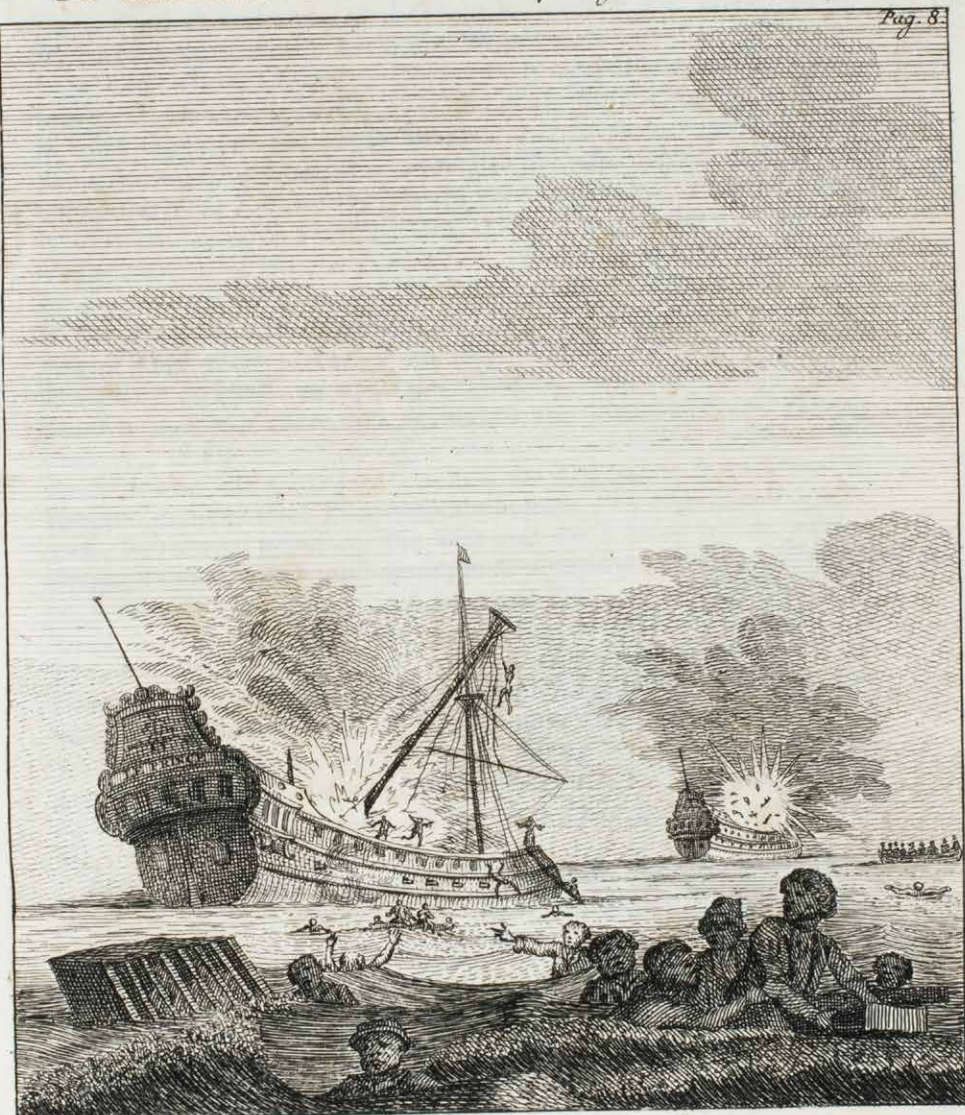
Title-page stained and restored at the gutter and head, a marginal tear on the last page, restored. Binding slightly soiled. A good copy.

51, [1 blank] pp. Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 21 (2 copies); STCN 204371082 (4 copies). [More on our website](#)



In den Brand Geraakt en Gesprongen, den 26 April 1752.

Fig. 8.



*Een Vreeselyke BRAND, in't Schip LE PRINCE Groot,
Maar Godt Behoud' er TIEN door REDDING in de Boot.*


Two East Indiamen, including a Dutch VOC-ship, defeated by fate

15. [VOC – SHIPWRECK & PIRACY]. Twee-rampspoedige zee-reyzen, den enen ... met een Fransch Oost Indiesch Compagnie-schip, genaamt *Le Prince*, ... Den anderen, met het Hollandsche Oost-Indische Compagnie schip, genaamt *Rustenwerk*, ...

Amsterdam, Bernardus Mourik, [1752 or soon after]. 4°. With 2 etched plates, the publisher's woodcut BM cypher monogram on the title-page, a woodcut tailpiece and 2 woodcut decorated initials. Boards covered with modern pink decorated paper. € 1500

Second and rare edition of an account of two fatal voyages with two ships. The first voyage was made with the French East Indiaman *Le Prince* and was commanded by Captain Morin. On 19 February 1752 this ship left the port of Lorient, sailing for Pondicherry. However initially the voyage went well, on 26 April 1752 there was a fire in *Le Prince*. It spread fast and it also reached the gunpowder magazine. Therefore the ship exploded, as the engraving shows, and only 10 persons survived. The second account concerns the seizure of the Dutch ship *Rustenwerk*, an East Indiaman of 650-ton. On 28 June 1752 this ship was taken by the pirate Frans Frasz after mooring of Ternate. He and his companions killed 12 people on board, which is depicted in the engraving. The survivors of this violent seizure by Frans Frasz reached Batavia and they sailed to Holland. Although the VOC succeeded in retaking the ship, Frans Frasz. Already escaped with the valuable cargo. A more historical addition to this report is the list it includes of 210 VOC ships lost in the period 1688–1752 through disasters, mutiny and piracy. These two ships are cruel examples of how East Indiamen could be defeated by fate. After this first edition, Mourik also published a second, also undated edition with the same plates. Spine slightly discoloured, otherwise in very good condition.

[2], 37, [1] pp. Landwehr & V.d. Krogt 437; STCN (1 copy); Tiele, Bibl. 1238; Worldcat (7 or 9 copies).

 More on our website

TWEE RAMPSPOEDIGE ZEE-REYZEN,

*Den Eenen gedaan door den Ed: Heer Capitein MORIN,
Met een Fransch Oost-Indische Compagnie-Schip, genaamt*

LE PRINCE,

*Behelzende een Verhaal van het door eigen Vuur in den
Brand geraaken en in de Lucht Springen, van 't voorge-
melde Schip, en de Elenden daar uit voortgekoo-
men; op Woensdag den 26 April 1752.*

*Den Anderen, met het Hollandsche Oost-Indische
Compagnie Schip, genaamt*

RUSTENWERK,

*Zynde ten Anker leggende, in de Straat en voor het Eiland
BOETON, door de Mooren en Bokkanceezen, Inwoonderen
van dat Eiland, Afgelopen; den Capitein en eenigen
van 't Scheeps Volk, jammerlyk Vermoord ge-
worden enz.; op Woensdag den 28 Juny 1752.*

Door Kunstige Platen Verbeeld.

TWEEDE DRUK.

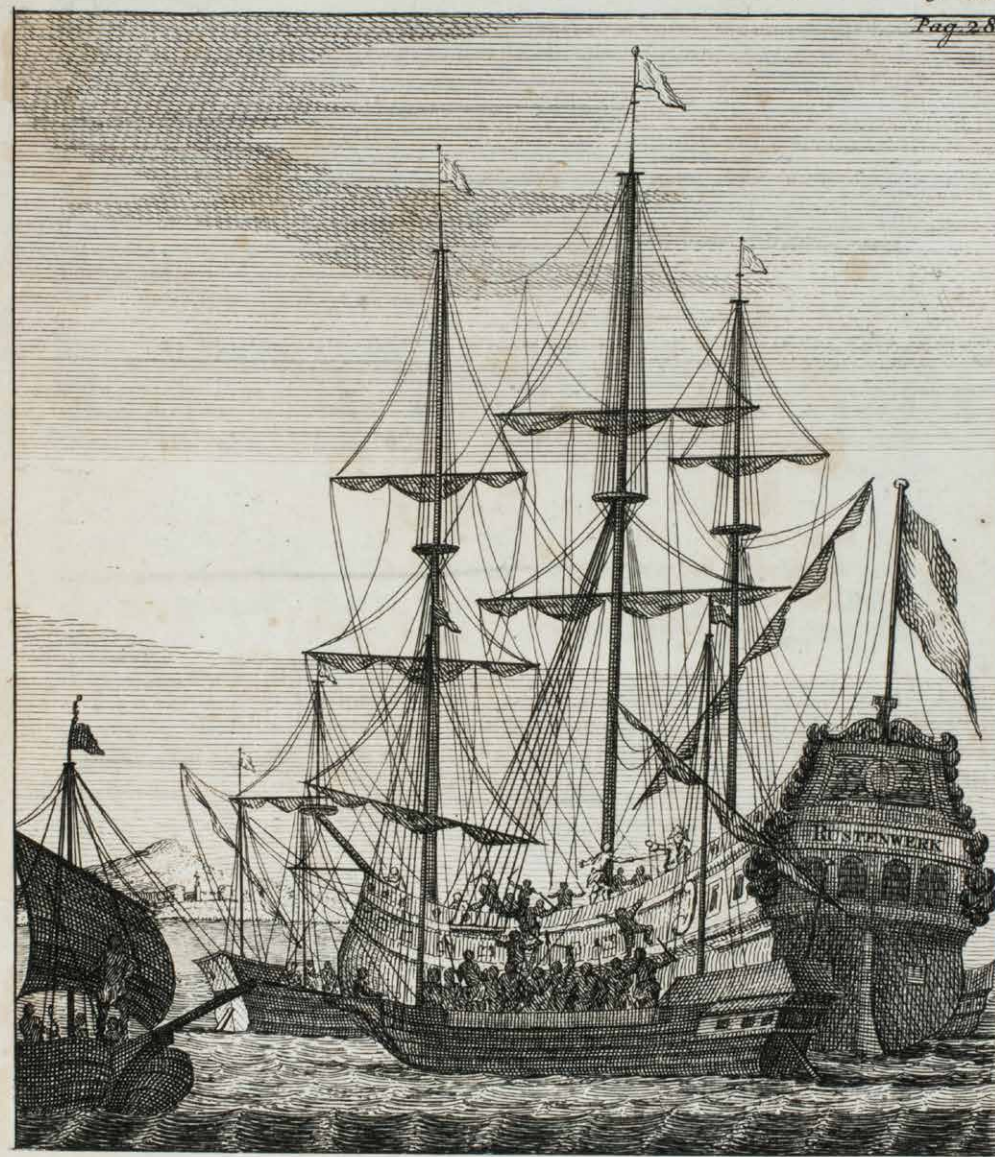


TE AMSTELDAM,

By BERNARDUS MOURIK, Boekverkooper in de Nes.

Thiele 1238. Nume 2. Udg. med. Tilleg. om Forlis 1688-1752

Voor 't Eiland BOETON door de Bokkanceezen AFGELOOPEN, den 28 Juny 1752.



*'t Schip RUSTENWERK, door den Roover Frans Fransz AFGELOOPEN,
Met Elf Mannen te VERMOORDEN, en de SCHAT te Sloopen.*

Extremely rare manual for sailing to the Dutch East Indies


16. [VOC – SAILOR’S MANUAL]. Korte onderwysinge in de mond examen, zijnde al het geene een stuurman nodig is te weten van het loopen der stroomen, banken, ... als mede goede ankergronden, de winden uit Texel na de Indien: het verleggen der compassen ... in korte vragen en antwoorden.

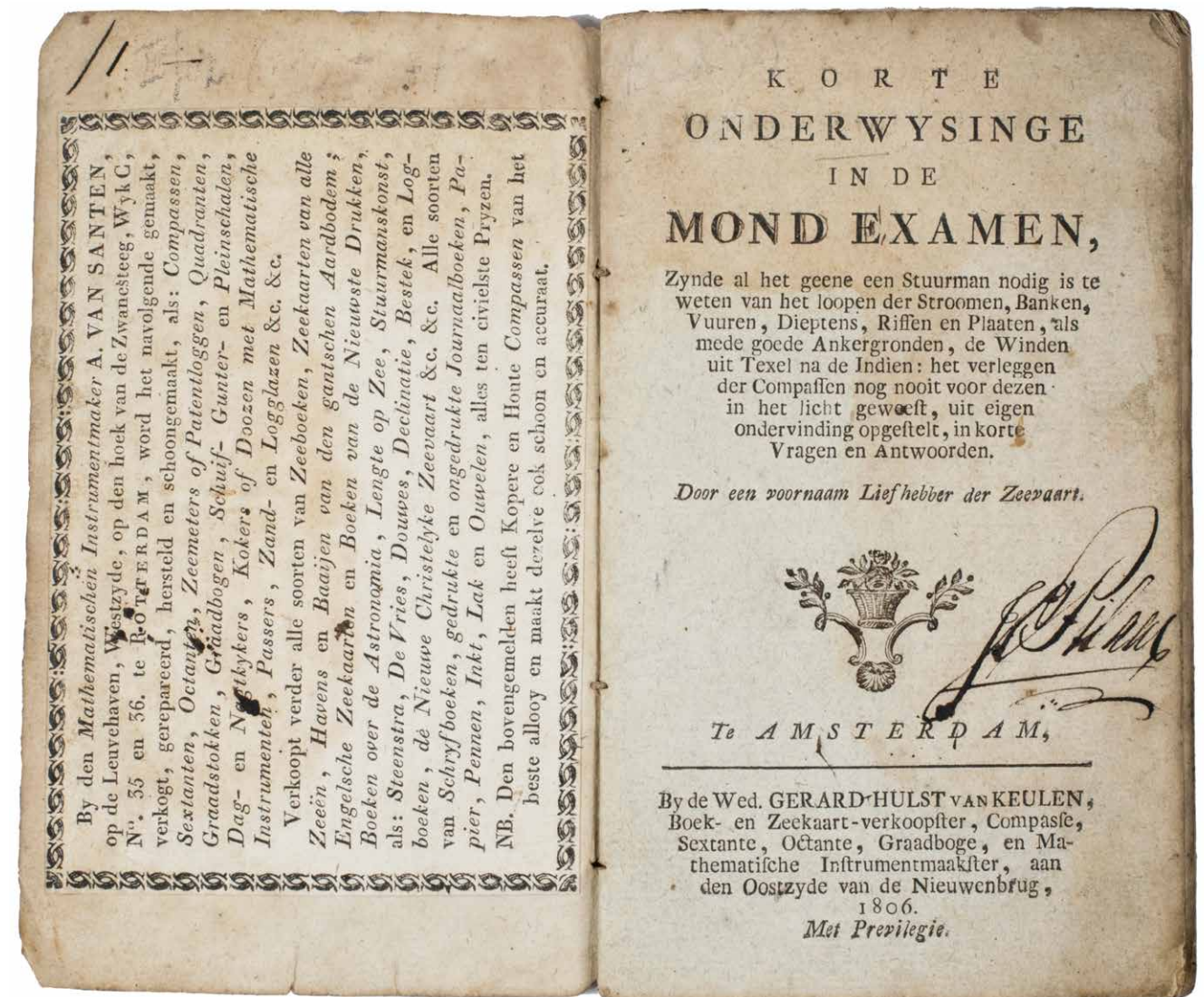
Amsterdam, widow of Gerard Hulst van Keulen, 1806. 8°. With a contemporary letterpress advertisement mounted on the inside of front board: “By den Mathematischen Instrumentmaker A. van Santen ... te Rotterdam, word het navolgende gemaakt, verkogt, gerepareerd, hersteld en schoongemaakt, als: compassen, sextanten, octanten, zeemeters of patentloggen Verkoopt verder alle soorten van zeeboeken, zeekaarten van alle zeeen ...”. Decorated stiff paper wrappers. € 1750

Little known Dutch sailor’s manual that aims to provide all the information necessary to sail a ship from Texel to the Dutch East Indies. It describes the places, currents, winds, depths and hazards that one should be aware of when making this journey. The identity of the author is unknown, the title-page describing him only as “een voornaam liefhebber der zeevaart”.

This title does not appear in any major maritime reference work. The Amsterdam Catholic bookseller Ferdinand(us) Orsanti or Orzanti announced publication of the first edition (with only 72 pp.) in *Nieuwe vaderlandsche letter-oefeningen*, 7 (1770), p. 140, but we have not located a copy. It appears to be the third and last edition. All editions are very rare and none is held by a Dutch maritime library.

The 1778 privilege in the prelims, “Copy van de previlegie”, states that the publishers Johannes van Keulen and sons planned to include this sailor’s manual with other maritime manuals in a future publication, *Handboek van de zeelieden*, but no publication with that title is known and Hulst van Keulen’s *Zeemans hand-boeck* (1781/82) does not include the present work. Owner’s inscription on the title-page, the first few pages slightly stained. Binding supports weak, one broken. Covers soiled and slightly frayed.

100 pp. NCC (2 copies); cf. J.H. Röding *Allgemeines wörterbuch der marine*, 1 (1793 or soon after), col. 240, item a (1770 ed.); STCN (2 copies of 1778 ed.); not in Cat. NHSM; Crone; *Maritiem digitaal*.  More on our website



Ooghen-Salve

Tot verlichtinghe, van alle Participanten, so

vande OOST,

Ende

WEST-INDISCHE COMPAIGNIEN,

Mitsgaders

Verscheyden notabele Consideratien, aengaende de
Vereeninghe van de OOST-ende-WEST-
Indische Compaignien, met malkanderen.

Leest zonder voor-oordeel totten eynde.



In 's GRAVEN-HAGHE,

By LIEVEN de LANGE, in April. An. 1644.


A plea for merging the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and the Dutch West India Company (WIC)

17. [VOC & WIC]. Ooghen-salve tot verlichtinghe, van alle participanten, so vande Oost, ende West-Indische Compaignien, mitsgaders verscheyden notabele consideratien, aengaende de Vereeninghe van de Oost- ende-[] West-Indische Compaignien, met malkanderen.

The Hague, "Lieven de Lange" [Ludolph Breeckvelt?], April 1644. Small 4°. With a woodcut factotum opening the text and a square decoration built up from typographic acorns and ornaments on the title-page. Modern half red faux snakeskin. € 2950

Anonymous pamphlet urging the Dutch East India Company (voc) and the Dutch West India Company (wic) to merge and form a single company. The voc, established in 1602, was a Dutch trade organization with a monopoly on the overseas trade between the Dutch Republic and the Dutch East Indies, including Persia, the southeast coast of India and Ceylon. The Dutch wic was established in 1621 and had a monopoly on all trade and shipping on the east coast of Africa and in the Americas. The author remains anonymous but the publisher Lieven de Lange also remains somewhat mysterious and may be fictitious (as Knuttel supposes). We know the name only from the imprints of three pamphlets: the present and a related one from the same year in The Hague (the related one explicitly saying it is printed *for* him, while the present one merely says [sold or published] by him), and the third at Amsterdam in 1652 concerning relations between England and the Dutch Republic (explicitly saying it was printed *by* him).

From the collection of prof. dr. Willy L. Braekman (1931–2006), although without his bookplate. Blue paper on the boards slightly discoloured, leaves very slightly browned, with a small stain on the title-page and a very minor stain on the last leaf, otherwise in very good condition.

35, [1 blank] pp. Asher 193; Knuttel 5123; Landwehr VOC 65; Sabin 57376; STCN (8 copies); Tiele 2942; not in Doorninck.  More on our website

*A passionate plea for the merger
of the Dutch East and West India Companies*

18. [VOC & WIC]. Schaede die den staet der Vereenichde Nederlanden, en d'inghesetenen van dien, is aenstaende, by de versuymenisse van d'Oost en West-Indische negotie onder een octroy en societeyt te begrijpen.

The Hague, Jan Vreely, 1644. Small 4°. Flexible boards.

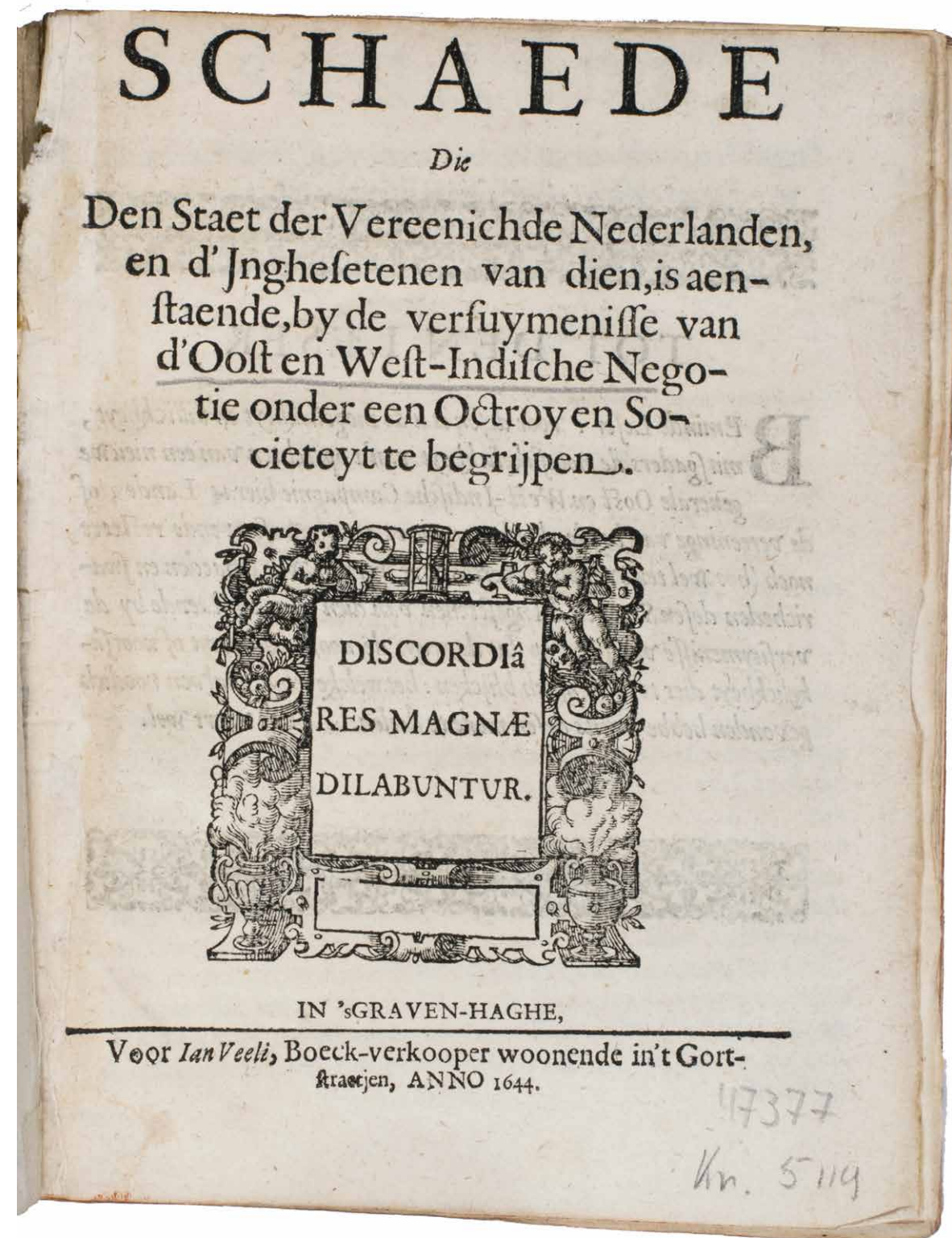
€ 1250

An anonymous pamphlet passionately urging the Dutch East and West India Companies (VOC and WIC) to join forces and form a single united company and lamenting what the author, in the title, describes as the “damage that the state of the United Netherlands and its people have suffered by the failure of the East and West India Companies to negotiate a single charter and company”. The author presents six detailed numbered arguments (he calls each a “reden”, literally a reason or the grounds) to support his claim, the first with parts numbered 1-xx. The proposed merger of the two companies never took place. Arguments one (part x) to four explicitly refer to the trade in or conquest of Brazil in general (it was in Dutch hands from 1630 to 1654) and the first to Pernambuco in particular, and nearly all refer to the West Indies (a term that at this time included Brazil).

Curiously, the back paste-down is made from a discarded title-page from *Verhaal van drie voorname reizen naar Oostindien* (Amsterdam, 1671) while four of the six copies known to the STCN lack the title-page. With the gutter margin of the title-page damaged, some minor stains and part of the paper covering the spine lost. A passionate plea for the formation of a united Dutch East and West India Company, giving detailed arguments based on circumstances in Brazil and other lands where they operated.

51, [1] pp. Alden & Landis 644/139 (5 copies); Asher 191; James Ford Bell Library, S121; Knuttel 5119; Landwehr, VOC 62 (2 copies); Sabin 77475; STCN 852673019 (8 copies); Tiele/Muller 2934; not in Borba de Moraes; JCB.

More on our website



*Extremely rare report documenting the fluctuating value of stock
in the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and West India Company (WIC)
from 1723 to 1770 and earlier, published shortly before their downfall*

19. [VOC & WIC – STOCK MARKET]. Aanwyzinge van het capitaal, en derzelver verdeeling by de respective Kamers, in de geöctroieerde Nederlandsche Oost- en West-Indische Compagnien, ... Benevens de ryzing en daaling der O.I. en W.I. actien zedert den jaare 1723, tot op heden toe. Amsterdam, the widow of Antoni Waldorp, 1770. Small 8° (16.5 × 12 cm). Sewn through 2 holes, but never bound. € 3750

AANWYZINGE
VAN HET
CAPITAAL,
en derzelver
VERDEELINGE
By de respectieve Kamers, in de Geöctroieerde
NEDERLANDSCHE OOST- en
WEST-INDISCHE COM-
PAGNIEN;
Benevens een nette
LYST
DER
UITDEELINGEN,
Door de Ed: Heeren Bewindhebberen, aan
de geïnteresseerden, zedert haare oprich-
ting tot nu toe, gegeven.
Hier is bygevoegd
Een nette aanwyzing der tyd, waarop de
UITDEELINGEN van eenige ENGEL-
SCHE FONDSSEN geschieden.
Benevens de ryzing en daaling der O. I. en W. I.
Actien zedert den Jaare 1723, tot op heden toe.


Te AMSTERDAM,
By de Wed. ANTONI WALDORP, Boek-
verkoopster, in de Kalverstraat, over de Spaar-
potsteeg, MDCCLXX.
*Met Ofschryf van de Ed. Groot Aeltbaare Heeren
Burgermeesteren der Stad Amsterdam.*

Extremely rare financial report recording the volume of shares issued, the share prices and the dividends paid to the shareholders for each of the chambers of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and West India Company (WIC) between 1723 and 1770. It reports the capital raised by the sale of shares and bonds by the VOC chambers in Amsterdam, Zeeland, Delft, Rotterdam, Hoorn and Enkhuizen, and by the WIC chambers in Amsterdam, Zeeland, Maze (Rotterdam), Stad en Lande (Groningen) and the Noorderkwartier (Hoorn). It also reports the dividends paid to the various shareholders of the East India Company and the West India Company in the years 1612–1770 and 1679–1769 respectively. Sometimes they were paid in money or bonds, but sometimes also in goods, for example spices, such as the cloves noted here (“capletten”). The report also contains an overview of the highest and lowest prices paid for stocks of both companies, from 1723 to 1769 for the VOC and from 1742 to 1769 for the WIC.

Both the VOC as the WIC were pioneering joint stock companies, financed by the sale of shares to a large pool of interested investors, who in turn received a share of future profits. This spread the risks of financial loss due to the dangers of the voyages to the West and East Indies. By issuing bonds and shares sold to the general public, the VOC – incorporated in 1602 – became the world’s first publicly listed joint stock company.

We have located only one other copy of the present publication, at the International Institute of Social History (Amsterdam): in their own catalogue and in WorldCat, it is misdated “1723”, the year mentioned in the title (perhaps their copy has the imprint, with publication date “MDCCLXX” torn off). We have found no record of a copy on the market. It appears to be the earliest publication of its sort, and no other records the intriguing course of the stock of these important trading companies in such detail. It is an outstanding witness to the financial history of both the Dutch VOC and WIC, reporting the capital raised, share prices and dividends paid before the WIC and VOC were declared bankrupt in 1792 and 1800 respectively and were closed after years of financial decline.

With the embossed stamp of Renatus [= René] Willemsen (b. 1953) on the final blank leaf. Edges of the leaves slightly frayed, but overall in very good condition and untrimmed, preserving the deckles and the holes from printer’s press-points.

[2], 16, [2 blank] pp. WorldCat (1 copy); cf. STCN 39547051X (similar title, dated 1780); Femme S. Gaastra, *De geschiedenis van de VOC* (1982); not in Landwehr, VOC.  More on our website

Famous Dutch voyages of discovery, with 2 maps, 1 plan and 61 plates


20. [VOC – WIC]. Nederlandsche reizen, tot bevordering van den koophandel, na de meest afgelegene gewesten des aardkloots. ... Met platen. Eerste[-veertiende of laatste] deel.

Amsterdam, Peterus Conradi; Harlingen, W. van der Plaats, 1784–1787. 14 volumes bound as 6. 8°. With 2 engraved folding maps, 1 engraved folding city plan and 61 engraved plates (56 folding) including many topographic views. Uniform half tree calf (ca. 1820?), gold-tooled spines. € 9500

First and only edition of an extensive and well-illustrated collection of Dutch voyages from the late 16th century to the second half of the 18th century, primarily to the East Indies, but also including voyages to China, Japan, Australia and Surinam. Volumes I-III contain voyages in search of a Northeast Passage and to the East Indies before the establishment of the VOC (Willem Barentsz, Houtman, Van Neck & Warwyk, Van Noort, Jacob Heemskerk, Spilbergen, etc.). Volumes IV-XIII are devoted to VOC voyages to the East Indies, Africa, the Indian Ocean, Japan, China and the Pacific (Warwyck, Van der Haghen, Matelief, Van Caerden, Verhoeven, Van den Broecke, Spilbergen, Bontekoe, Tasman, Schouten, Hagenaar, De Graaf, Hamel, Roggeveen, etc.) and include the ill-fated voyages of the *Arion* (shipwrecked in the Chinese Sea on a voyage from Batavia to Japan) *Blydorp*, *Rustenwerk* and *Nyenburg*. The final volume includes accounts of the West Indies (Piet Hein, Johan Nieuhof, Adriaan van Berkel and Jan Erasmus Reyning).

In very good condition, with only occasional very minor and mostly marginal foxing, volume 12 with some marginal water stains and the edge of 1 plate slightly tattered. The bindings show some light wear and bumped corners, but are still good. Well-illustrated accounts of dozens of Dutch voyages.

Landwehr & V.d. Krogt, VOC 272; Tiele, Bibl. 909; Sabin 52228.

 More on our website





BONTEKOE OP HET EILAND MASCARINAS.

*Against stock jobbing, stock manipulating
and other abuses relating to the trade in shares (actiën)
of the Dutch West and East India Companies*

21. [VOC-WIC SHARES FRAUD]. Relaes en contradictie op de motiven, om het koopen en verkoopen van Oost- en West-Indische actien, die niet getransporteert werden, ende optie partyen te beswaeren met een impost by de Heer Nicolaes Muys van Holy, advocaet tot Amsterdam, onwetende voorgesteld, en daer en boven getoont waer in waerlyyk Hollants intrest en welvaren bestaende is.


[Amsterdam or Rotterdam?, 1687]. 4°. Later decorated paper wrappers.

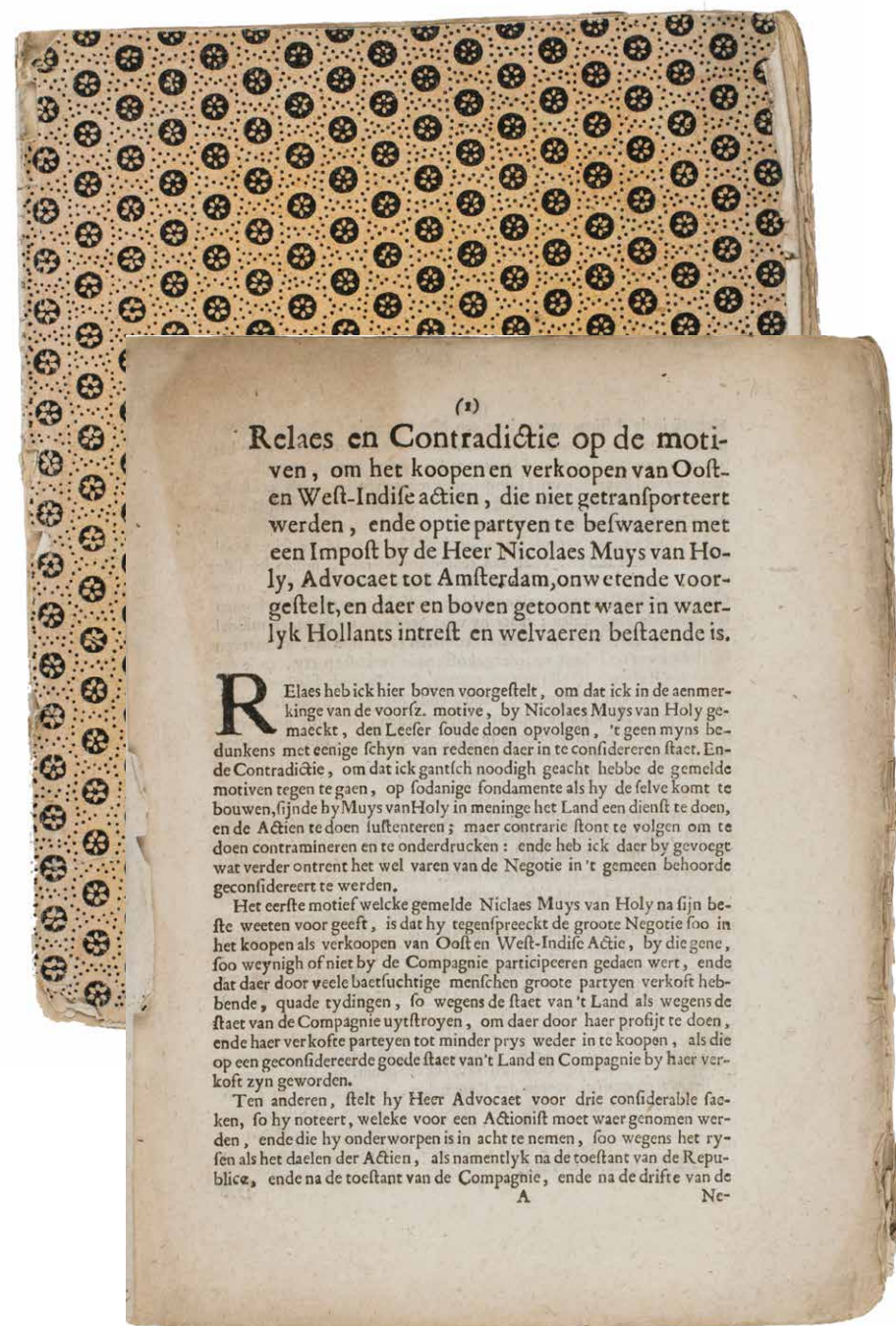
€ 3500

An anonymous and undated pamphlet rebutting one published at Amsterdam in 1687 by the Amsterdam solicitor (“advocaat”) Mr. Nicolaas Muys van Holy (1644–ca.1710), a descendant of a well-known family of Regents from Dordrecht. Muys van Holy’s pamphlet, *Middelen en motiven om het kopen en verkopen van Oost – en West-Indische actien, ... te beswaren met een impost*, opposes the rampant abuses in the trade in shares (“actiënhandel”) of the Dutch East and West India Companies, and he proposes an impost tax on these usually not very transparent and often fraudulent transactions by the “actionisten” (traders in shares) at the Amsterdam stock market, detrimental to the Republic in general and to the individual well-meaning shareholders. A host of pamphlets followed in the years 1687–1688.

The author of our pamphlet, probably a merchant from Rotterdam, also strongly opposes the abuses – he gives striking and shocking examples, mirroring the rise of early capitalism in the 17th century in general and the procedures, speculations and abuses at the stock exchange in particular. He is also, however, a fierce opponent of taxation, and says it would profit Amsterdam at the expense of nearly all other cities.

Edges and spine frayed, but otherwise in very good condition.

16 pp. *Knuttel*, 12622a; *STCN* (6 copies); *Tiele*, 54863; *Joseph de la Vega* (transl. By G.J. Geerts), *Confusion de confusions* (1939), pp. 23–25; *Mary Lindemans*, *The merchant republics* (2015), p. 242.  More on our website




Extremely rare pamphlet designed to reassure potential investors in the Dutch West India Company

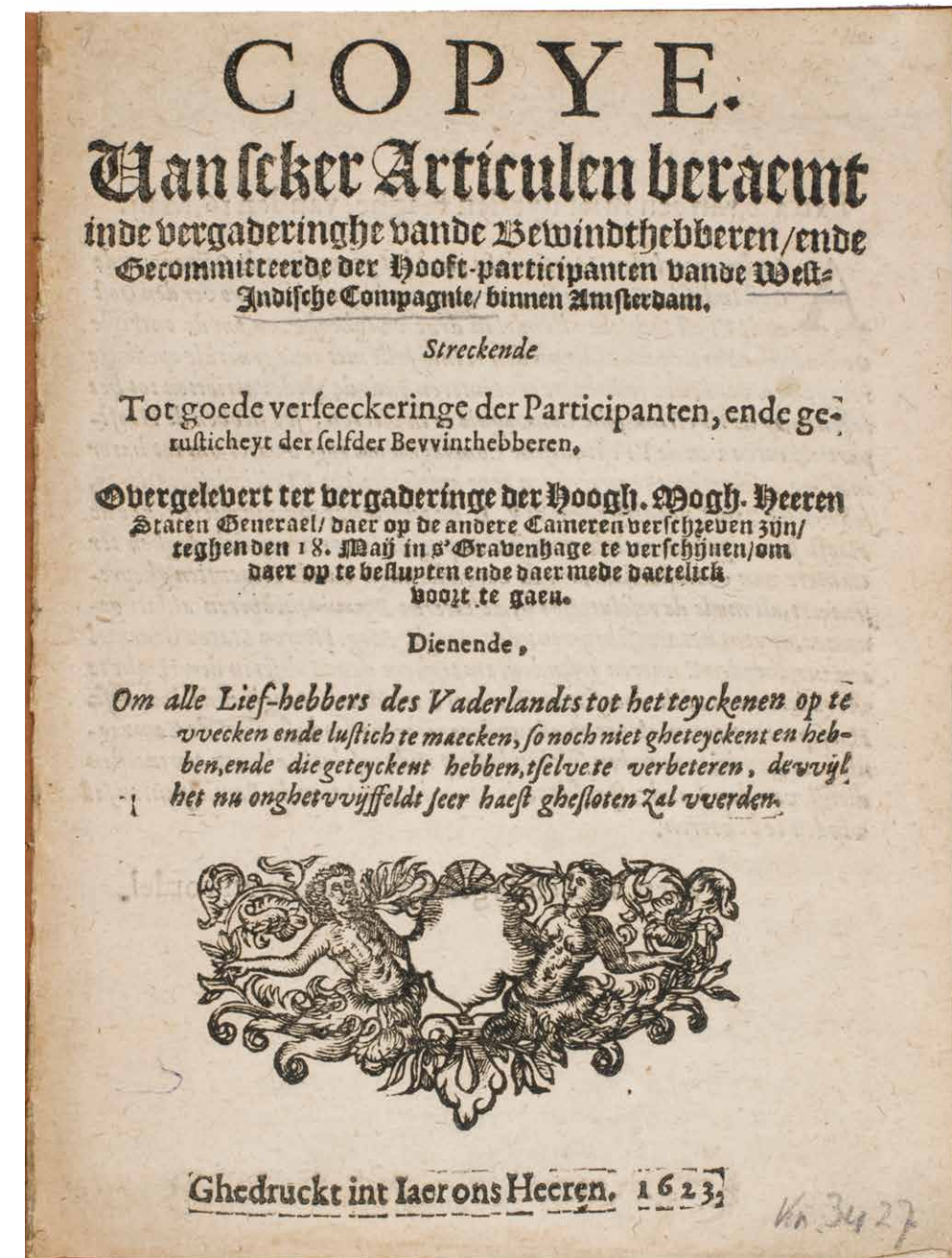
22. [WIC]. Cope. vansekerartculenberaemt inde vergaderinghe vande bewindthebberen, ende gecommiteerde der hooft-participanten vande West-Indische Compagnie, binnen Amsterdam.

[Amsterdam?], 1623. Small 4°. Sewn through 2 holes in a modern (ca. 1900?) reddish-brown paper wrapper. € 750

Fifth copy located of the first and only edition of an account of some additions made in 1623 to the 1621 charter of the Dutch West India Company (WIC), presented to encourage potential shareholders to join in the venture. In particular, it presents the suggestions made by the major shareholders who negotiated to convince the States General to make the additions. Facing the opening of the main text is a letter from the Hague, dated 16 May [1623] and referring to two publications (or two texts in a single publication) that had appeared in March: an expanded charter of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) and a discourse inviting the shareholders of the VOC to also take shares in the WIC. It also refers to related meetings that are to be held on 1 and 18 July [1623]. It must therefore have been published around June 1623, about six months before the WIC's fleet set off on its first major expedition, which led to the short-lived capture of Bahia in Brazil in 1624.

Showing some wear in the gutter folds, but generally in very good condition. An extremely rare pamphlet showing early workings of the WIC, balancing the interests of the shareholders, directors and the Dutch government.

[8] pp. Alden & Landis 623/87 (2 copies); Knuttel 3427; Petit 1404; O. van Rees, *Geschiedis der staathuishoudkunde in Nederland* (1868), vol. 2, p. 131, note 1; Sabin 16731; STCN 861567641 (3 copies); WorldCat 71732970 (2 copies); not in Borba de Moraes; Bosch; Broekema; JCB; Rodrigues; Rogge; Tiele/Muller; Wulp; Zijlstra.  More on our website



9.

CONSIDERATIEN
Op de
CAUTIE
Van
PORTUGAEL.



Gedruet Anno M.VIC.XLVII.


Kn. 5554

*Anonymous Dutch defence of Portugal
in its dispute with the Dutch in Brazil*

23. [WIC]. Consideration op de cautie van Portugael.
[Amsterdam?], [Johannes van Marel (pseudonym)?], 1647. Small 4° (20 × 15.5 cm).
Later blue paper wrappers. € 1500

First and only edition of a rare pamphlet defending Portugal against the claims of the Dutch Government and the West India Company (WIC) in Brazil: one of the earliest and one of the three “most remarkable works” published by Portugal’s supporters in the Netherlands (Asher, p. 194). In an effort to take back Brazil from the Dutch, the Portuguese had supported a local revolt in 1645 and the hostilities on land and sea between the Portuguese and the WIC had escalated rapidly. Portugal was suing for peace, and the present pamphlet presents their side. In a series of questions and answers, it sets forth the Dutch reservations about the peace and distrust of Portugal, and attempts point by point to refute all arguments against a settlement.

The author and printer of the pamphlet have not been identified, but the author himself refers to his own *Vertooch aen de ... Staten Generael*, published earlier in the same year. With some waterstains, otherwise in good condition.

15, [1 blank] pp. Alden & Landis 647/51 (6 copies); Asher 225 & pp. 192–194; Borba de Moraes, p. 200; Knuttel 5554; Sabin 15933; STCN (6 copies); not in Van Doorninck.  More on our website

[1686]

AMPLE DEDUCTIE,

Continerende de Justificatie van het goet
reght, de Generale Geoctroyeerde
WEST-INDISCHE COMPAGNIE,
deser Vereenigde Nederlanden com-
peterende, tot den privativen Handel
op de *Goud-Custe* van GUINEA.

Op ende Jegens

*De Ongefondeerde Prætensien en Sustenuen
van de Churfurstelycke*

BRANDENBURGSE AFRICAENSE
COMPAGNIE.

The Dutch West India Company tries to block Prussian aspirations in the slave- (and gold-) trade


24. [WIC – SLAVE TRADE]. Ample deductie, continerende de justificatie van het goet reght, de generale geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie, deser Vereenigde Nederlanden competerende, tot den privativen handel op de goud-custe van Guinea. Op ende jegens de ongefondeerde praetensien en sustenuen van de churfurstelycke Brandenburgse Africaensche Compagnie.

[The Netherlands, 1685]. Folio. Modern black cloth with gilt title on spine, marbled endpapers. € 6500

Very rare first and only edition of a collection of official documents, sent to Berlin by the Dutch West-India Company (WIC) arguing that their monopoly for trade in West-Africa was also valid for foreign ships and private trading in general.

Inspired by the economic success of the Dutch Republic, the Elector of Brandenburg founded the “Brandenburgisch-Afrikanische Compagnie” (BAC) in 1682 to partake in the profitable trade in gold, ivory and slaves from West-Africa. The Dutch WIC, a direct competitor, argued against the validity of the Brandenburg trade.

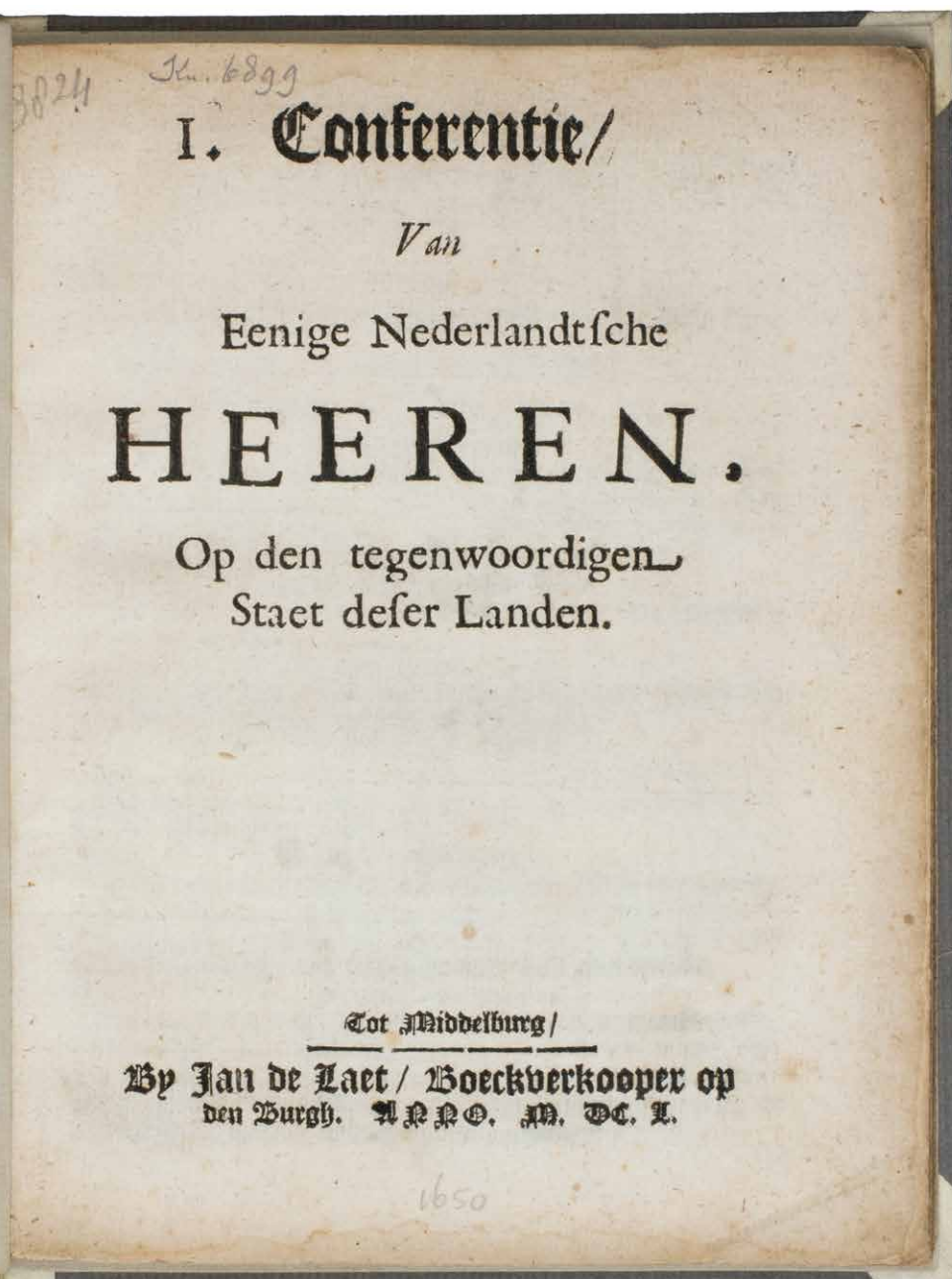
The core piece is a treatise by Johannes Althusius, the solicitor-general of the WIC (pp. 1–31). Defending the interest, legal structure and jurisdiction of the WIC, he refers to the founding premises of the WIC (and VOC), the history of international trade, and international and natural law, based partly on Hugo Grotius, *De mare liberum* (pp. 23–25), which makes his treatise also very important for the development of international law in the second half of the 17th century. With some contemporary corrections (the modern binder folded in some leaves to avoid shaving the annotations).

[6], 31, 45, [2] pp. *Van der Heyden, Rote Adler an Afrikas Küste; Brauner, Kompanien, Könige und Caboceers, pp. 428–430; Paesie, Lorrendrayers op Afrika, pp. 43–48; STCN (1 copy); not in Knuttel; Tiele.*  More on our website

Regarding the death of the Dutch stadtholder as fortunate and suggesting the former governor of Dutch Brazil as his successor

25. [WIC – BRAZIL – WILLIAM II PRINCE OF ORANGE – POLITICS]. 1. [= Eerste] conferentie van eenige Nederlandtsche heeren. Op den tegenwoordigen staet deser landen.

Middelburg, Jan de Laet, 1650. Small 4° (19.5 × 15 cm). 20th-century half vellum, dark grey laid-paper sides, paper spine-label with the letterpress title reading up the spine, light grey laid endpapers. € 950



An anonymous political tract in the form of a conversation between four fictional gentlemen (Van Blyenberg, Van Sorgdal, Van Vraegwel, Van Weetburgh), whose names suggest happiness, concern, questioning and knowing respectively. It begins with a reference to the “onverwachte en haestige” (unexpected and sudden) death of the Prince of Orange, meaning Willem II, Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau, stadtholder of the Dutch Republic from 1647 to his death from the plague on 6 November 1650 at the age of twenty-four. In 1649, Admiral Witte de With, commander of the Dutch West India Company’s (WIC’s) fleet fighting the Portuguese in Brazil, came into dispute with the WIC and returned to the Netherlands against orders, arriving in April 1650. Stadtholder Willem II and the States General supported the WIC against De With and sentenced him to death. The powerful city of Amsterdam and province of Holland supported De With, and Willem attempted a coup, arresting many of the opposing leaders and bringing an army to the gates of Amsterdam and other cities of Holland. Although his attack on Amsterdam failed and his attempted coup brought him into disrepute, the matter was settled by his sudden death and Admiral De With was released and was later to serve as an important statesman. With Willem II’s son and intended heir Prince Willem III born only eight days after his father’s death, the opposition party abolished the title of Stadtholder (a title Prince Willem III was able to claim only when it was reinstated in 1672 due to a political and military disaster).

In the present pamphlet, Van Vraegewel asks whether the others think the Prince’s death will greatly weaken or damage the nation, Van Sorgdal fears it will bring severe difficulties, while Van Blyenberg declares it was necessary, useful and profitable for the nation. Van Weetburgh notes the great difference in opinions and suggests they discuss it further to come to a good answer. Van Blyenberg is allowed to dominate the discussion and set the tone, with Van Sorgdal saying little after the setting out his views on pages 3 to 6, tacitly accepting Van Blyenberg’s arguments. Van Blyenberg proposes that Johan Maurits (1604–1679), Count (and later Prince) of Nassau-Siegen, who had been Governor General of Dutch Brazil and since 1648 governor of Cleves, Mark and Ravensberg, should be made Stadtholder. His arguments are largely accepted by Van Weetburgh, who generally presents the conclusions.


Van Blyenberg also declares Johan Wolfert van Brederode (1599–1955) too arrogant and lacking the diplomatic and military skills to lead the nation, saying he would not gain the support of the leading noblemen and would rule for the benefit of a small circle of his favourites, supporting his arguments with twelve points noting Van Brederode's bad character. Once again Van Weetburgh largely accepts his arguments. While the pamphlet clearly passes a harsh judgement over the stadtholder Willem II and Van Brederode, it does not argue for the abolishment of the title but for awarding it to a better recipient.

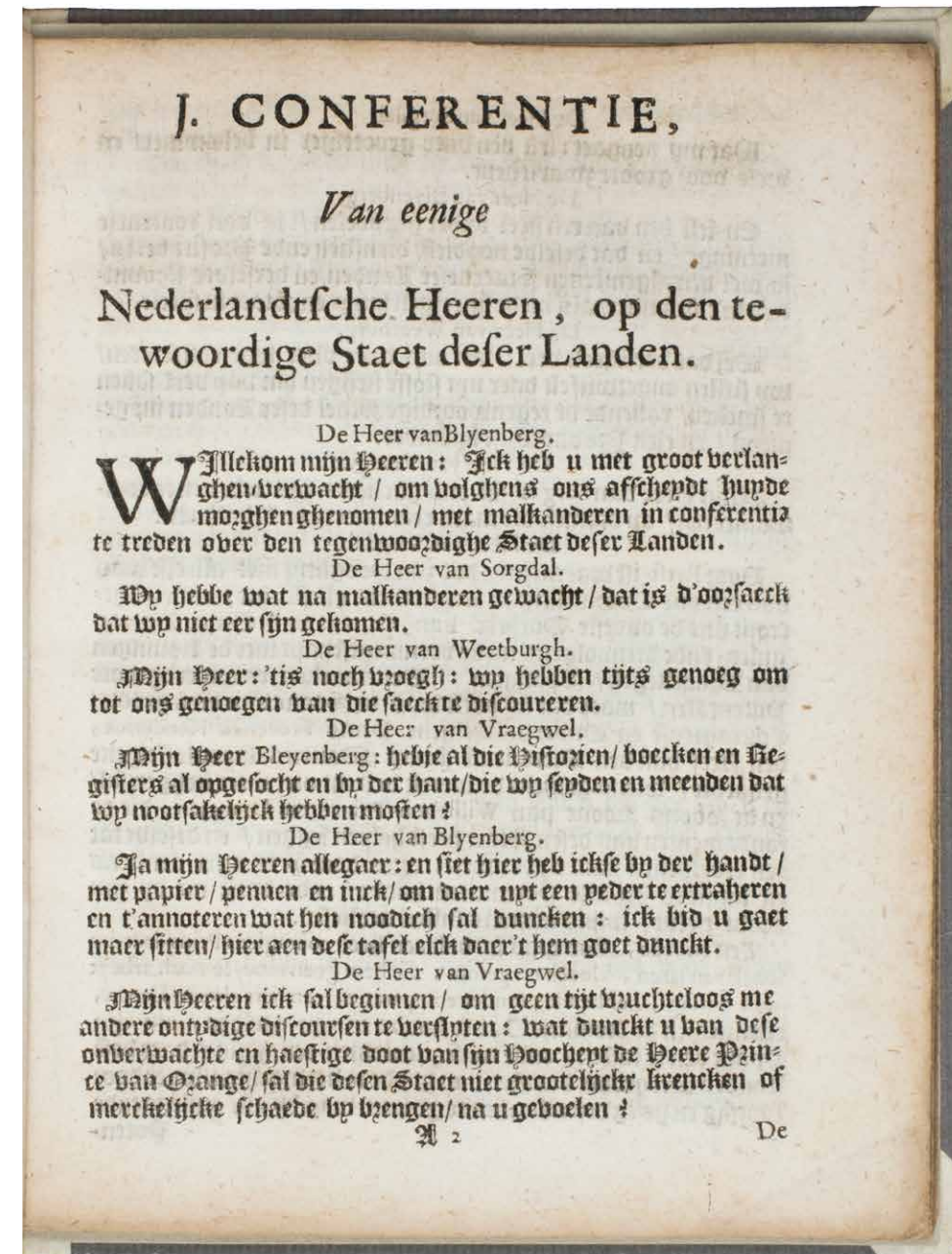
While the title calls this pamphlet the first conversation between these gentlemen, and it ends with their declaration that they should meet again to discuss matters further, no second conversation is known, but in February 1651 an anonymous pamphlet appeared (Knuttel 7010) attacking the present pamphlet.

Although events in Brazil greatly influenced the politics debated in the present pamphlet and the former governor of Brazil is a central figure in it, only Alden & Landis appear to have recognised it as *Brasiliana* or *Americana*. This is the first known publication of the Middelberg bookseller Jan de Laet, who published two more pamphlets in 1655. The printer has not been identified, and it is not clear whether he is the Jan de Later, presented as the printer in a 1656 Middelberg imprint. The N in the word "heeren" on the title-page is printed upside down, as in all copies we have seen.

Slightly browned and with a 2 mm hole in 1 leaf, nearly removing the letter e in "eygen", but otherwise in very good condition and only slightly trimmed, with some deckles preserved on the fore-edge. Binding also very good. A fascinating discussion of the future of the Netherlands after the unexpected death of stadtholder Willem II, proposing the former governor of Brazil as successor, a respected ruler who never attained that position.

[34] pp. *Alden & Landis* 650/62; *Knuttel* 6899 & 6899a; *STCN* 830027661; *USTC* 1026235; not in *Borba de Moraes*; *Bosch*; *Rodrigues*.

 More on our website



OCTROY, (14)

By de Hoogh Mog: Hee-
ren Staten Generael / verleent aen de
West-Indische Compagnie / in date
den twintighsten September seshien
hondert vier en tseventigh.



IN 'sGRAVEN-HAGE,
By JACOBUS SCHELTUS, Ordinarius Drucker van de
Hoogh Mogende Heeren Staten Generael der Ver-
eenighde Nederlanden, woonende op het
Binnen-Hoff. Anno 1674.

K_n III 12

*1674 Charter of the Dutch West India Company,
completely different from those in earlier years*

26. [WIC-CHARTER]. Octroy, by de ... Staten Generael, verleent aen de West-Indische Compagnie, in date den twintighsten September seshien hondert vier en tseventigh. The Hague, Jacobus Scheltus, printer to the States General, 1674. 4°. With a woodcut on the title-page. Sewn through 4 holes. € 1250

The rarer of two nearly identical 1674 editions of the charter of the Dutch West India Company (WIC) in 45 numbered articles. When the Dutch lost Brazil to Portugal in 1654 and their North American colonies, known as New Netherland, to England in 1664, it dealt a severe blow to the WIC, which went bankrupt in 1674 and was reorganised with the present new charter in that year. It still gives them a theoretical monopoly on trade in parts of Africa and the West Indies (the slave trade between them continued), noting in particular Saint Thomas, Principe, Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire and other islands, as well as the Pomeroon and Essequibo colonies in and around today's Guyana.

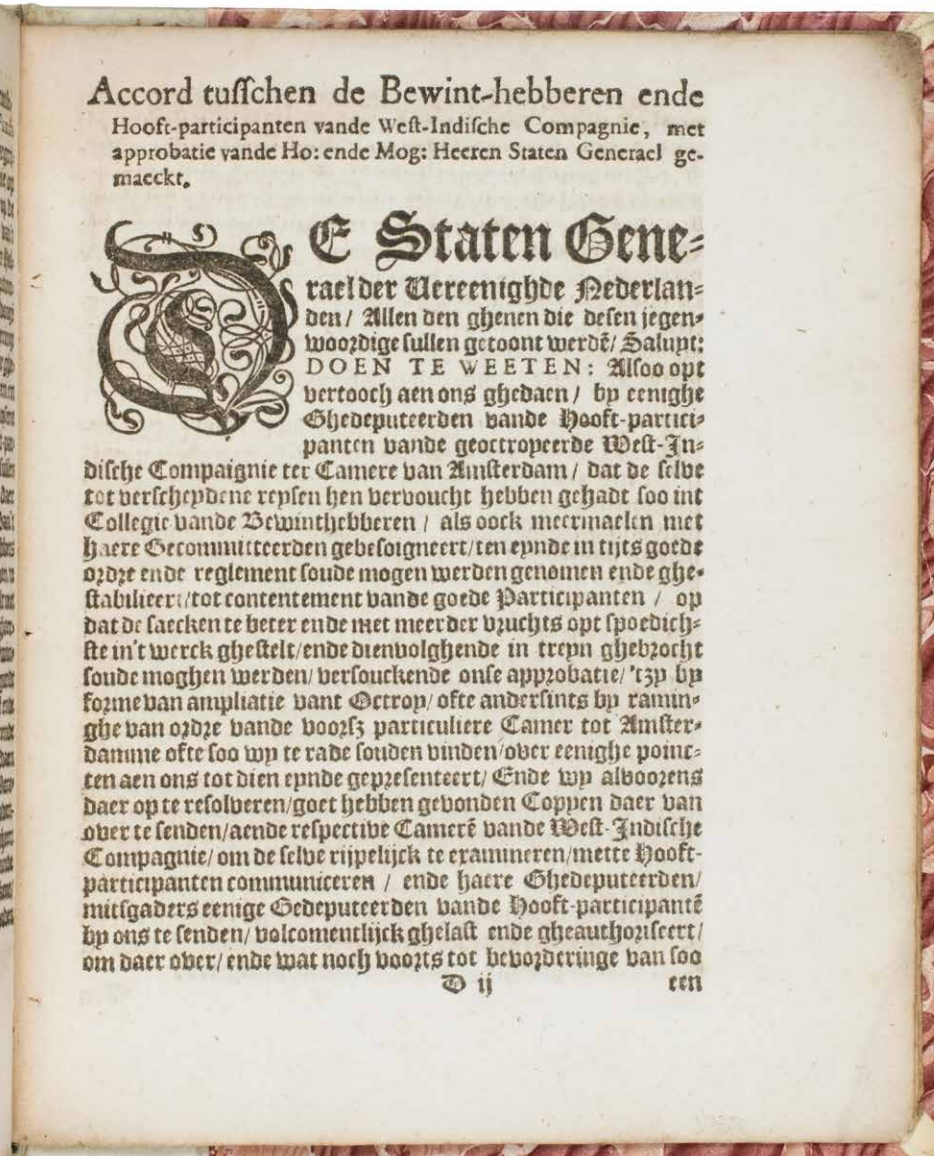
With the spine reinforced with transparent tissue. With a few brown water stains, but otherwise in good condition.

36 pp. Alden & Landis 674/139; JCB III, pp. 282-283; Knuttel IIII2a (cf. IIII2); STCN 85120855X 94 copies; Tiele/Muller 7124; Kress Library 1366; Sabin 56676; cf. Borba de Moraes, p. 624; Rodrigues 1794 (1623 ed.); not in Bosch. ➡ More on our website


*1621 charter granted to the Dutch West India Company (WIC) by the States General
second edition with important additions of 1622 and 1623*

27. [WIC – CHARTER]. [States General]. Octroy, by de Hooghe Mogende Heeren Staten Generael, verleent aende West-Indische Compagnie in date den derden Junii 1621. Mette ampliatiën van dien, ende het accoort tusschen de bewint-hebberen ende hooft-participanten ...

The Hague, widow (Machteld Aelbrechtsdr. van Leuninghen) and heirs of Hillebrant Jacobsz. van Wouw, printers to the States General, 1623.
4°. With a woodcut on the title-pagel. Half parchment (late 19th-century?). € 1500



Second and nearly definitive edition of the 1621 charter granted to the Dutch West India Company (WIC) by the Dutch States General, here for the first time with three additions from later proclamations by the States General. The 1621 charter established the WIC as a joint stock company on 3 June 1621, less than two months after the expiration of the Twelve Years' Truce with Spain during the Eighty Years' War for Dutch independence from Spain. The truce had forbidden Dutch incursions in the Spanish and Portuguese colonial trade, including that in the Americas, and the WIC was established explicitly to trade in their American territories and even to conquer their territories when possible and establish Dutch colonies. In fact, the WIC's first major expedition was intended to capture the Portuguese colonies in Bahia (the heart of the sugar plantations) and São Paulo (the centre of the American trade in African slaves) in what is now Brazil, and the fleet set off in December 1623 and 1624, less than six months after the present pamphlet appeared (they briefly captured Bahia). Book and binding in very good condition, with only a couple small marginal stains and with generous margins, the binding therefore proving a nice showing of the unusual marbled paper. Second edition (with important additions) of the 1621 charter of the Dutch West India Company, published only months before the Company's short-lived conquest of Bahia in Brazil.

[32] pp. Alden & Landis 623/88 (6 copies); Asher 55; Borba de Moraes p. 624; JCB II, p. 179; Knuttel 3424; Sabin 56666; STCN 852473486 (9 copies including both Knuttel 3424 and 3425); Tiele/Muller 1983; Wulp 1885; cf. Petit 1405 (French ed.); Rodrigues 1794 (as Knuttel 3425 but erroneously described as an 8°); Van Sommeren 597 (1637 ed.); Zijlstra 1003 (1642 ed.); not in Bosch; Broekema; Eberstadt; Rogge; Streeter.  More on our website


An urgent call for the merger of the Dutch East and West India Companies

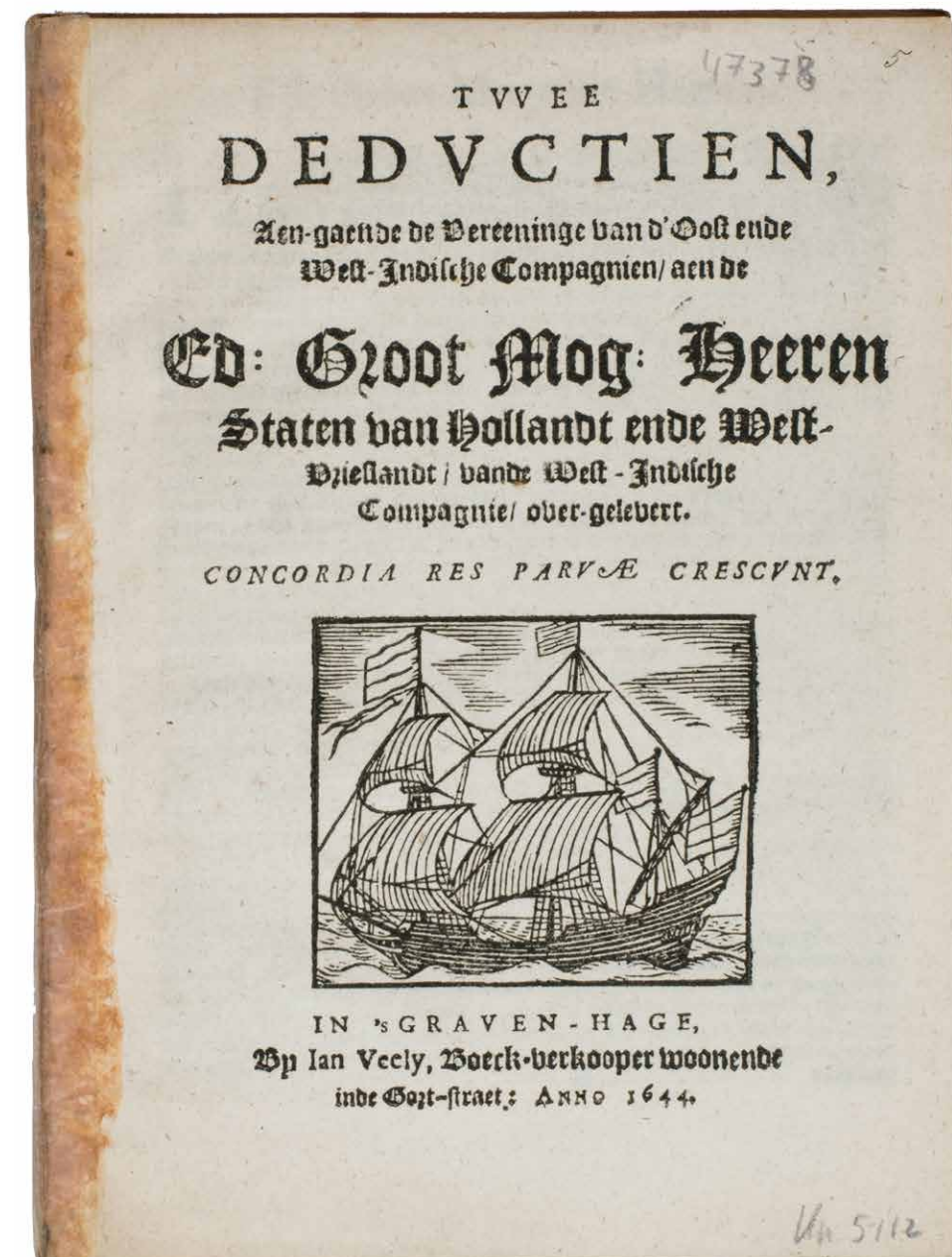
28. [WIC & VOC]. Twee deductien, aen-gaende de vereeninge van d'Oost ende West-Indische Compagnien, aen de ... Heeren Staten van Hollandt ende West-Vrieslandt, vande West-Indische Compagnie, over-gelevert.

The Hague, Jan Veely, 1644 Small 4°. With a woodcut on the title-page showing a Dutch ship in full sail. Reddish-brown wove paper back wrapper (ca. 1900?). € 1500

An anonymous pamphlet addressed to the States General of the Dutch Republic, urging them to merge the East India Company (VOC) and West India Company (WIC), noting in particular that it would strengthen their position in their competition with the English East India Company (the author notes the agreements made between the Dutch and English East India Companies in 1820). It refers to various events leading up to the present situation (giving their dates from 1596 to 1640), including explicit references to Brazil.

Lacking the final blank leaf C4 and the front wrapper, which has left traces of orange paper around the spine, and the spine reinforced with transparent paper. Otherwise in very good condition and with the woodcut of the ship crisply printed.

21, [1 blank] pp. Alden & Landis 644/108 (4 copies); Asher 198; James Ford Bell Library T181? (issue unclear); JCB II, p. 319; Knuttel 5112; Sabin 97527 & note between 102913 & 102914 (3 copies); STCN 852673140 (listing 2 issues – 1 in 2 variants – together); not in Borba de Moraes.  More on our website



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Images of the world in first edition, from the library of Joseph Fesh (1763-1839)

COLLEGIUM SOCIETATIS JESU.
Typus mundi in quo eius calamitates et pericula nec non divini, humanique amoris antipathia. Emblematicae propuntur a RR.C.S.I.A.
Antwerp, Jan Cnobbaert, 1627. 12mo. With an engraved title-page and 33 full-page engraved emblems on integral leaves. 18th-century (?) calf, gold-tooled spine. 240 [= 140], [3], [1 blank] pp. [Full description](#)

€ 2.750

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Christianity and children's education intertwined: a very rare Italian ABC book

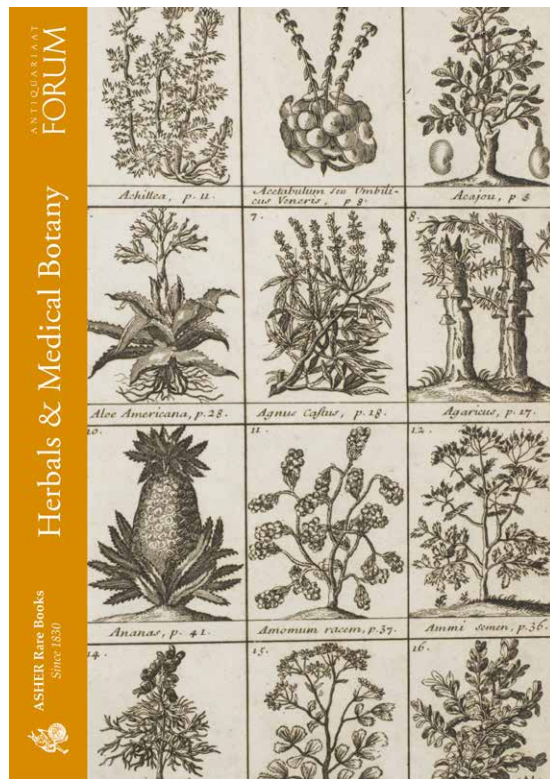
[ABC BOOK].
Correttissima Santa Croce per facilissima istruzione de' fanciulli.
[Rome], Francesco Ansilioni, [ca. 1750]. Small 8vo. With 2 nearly full-page woodcuts (the Holy Virgin on the front cover and a monk with a shining nimbus containing the word "charitas" around his head on the back cover) and 7 small religious woodcuts in text. Front and back cover and the first two pages with alphabets and numbers in ornamental woodcut borders. Sewn. [16] pp. [Full description](#)

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Pope Clement XI's copies of three important works concerning the Armenian language

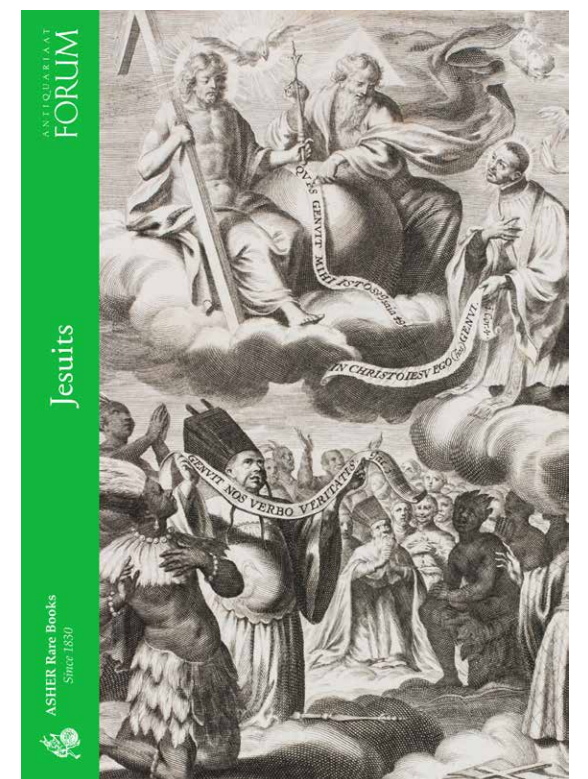


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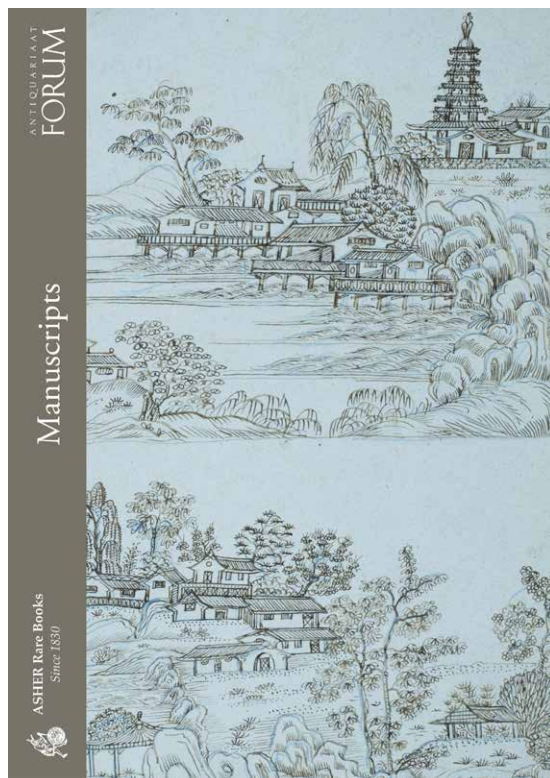
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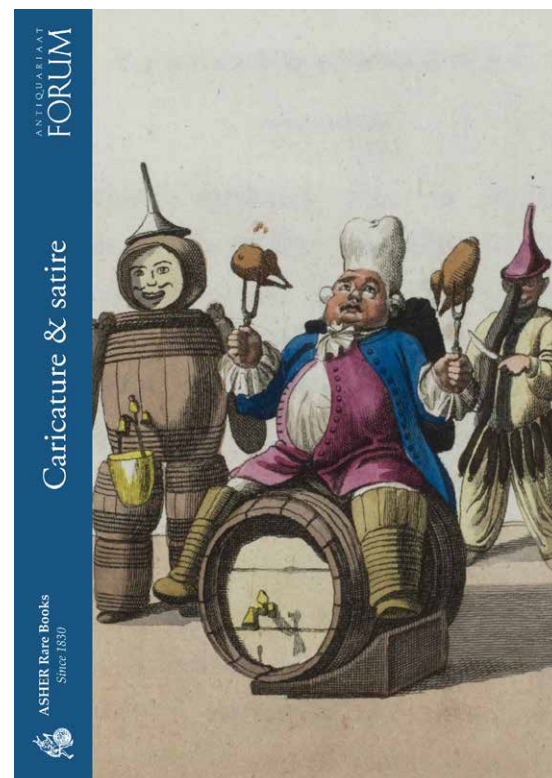
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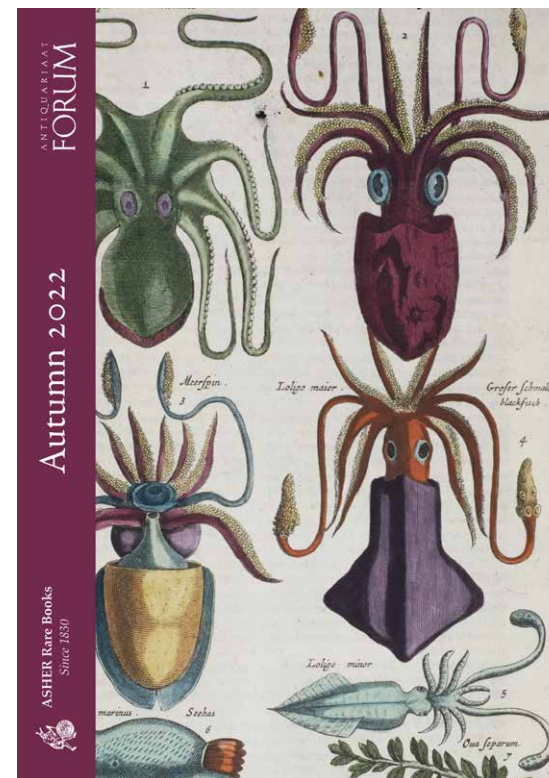
Jesuits



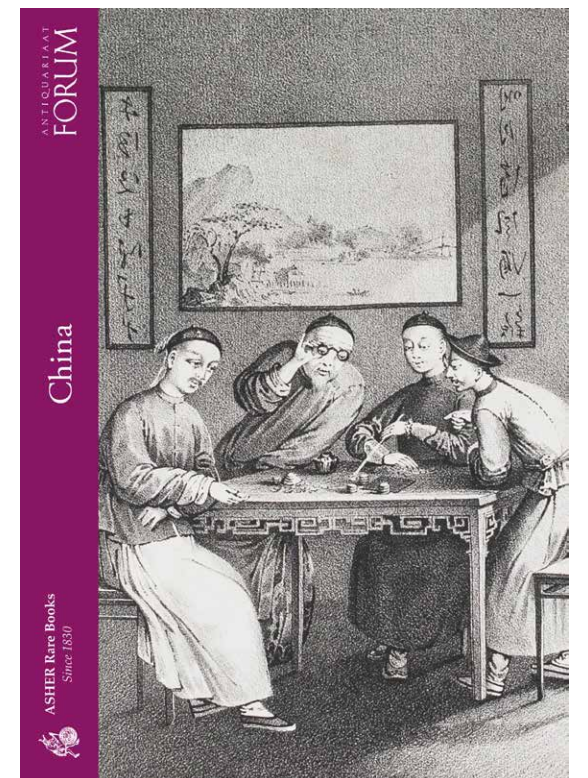
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