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The Dutch abroad

Rare books from the collection of Nicholas Ingleton

DOUGLAS STEWART FINE BOOKS
MELBOURNE • AUSTRALIA
SCHOUTEN, Willem Corneliszoon (c.1567-1625)

1. *Diarivm vel descriptio laboriosissimi, & molestissimi itineris, facti à Gvilielmo Cornelii Schovtenio, Hornano, annis 1615, 1616, & 1617. Cum à parte Australi freti Magellanici, novum ductum, aut fretum, in Magnum Mare Australe detexit, totumq[ue] Orbem terrarum circumnavigavit. Quas Insulas, & regiones, & populos viderit, & quæ pericula subierit.*

Amsterdami : apud Petrum Kærium, 1619. Second Latin edition. Small quarto, contemporary papered boards (rubbed), pp [8], 1-24, 17-71, nine folding maps and plates; title with large vignette of ships and a city and original owner's annotation 'This is in Dutch in ye. long booke pa : 145, [E.?] G.'; as in other copies, pages 14 and 15 misnumbered 4 and 5 (but amended in the original owner's hand); a fine copy in an unsophisticated contemporary binding, housed in a custom gilt lettered morocco and cloth clam shell box.

The rare second Latin edition of the account of Schouten and Le Maire’s important voyage.

Schouten and Le Maire’s expedition was sponsored by a group of Dutch merchants known as the Australian Company, a consortium in competition with the Dutch East India Company (VOC). The expedition’s primary aim was to search for Terra Australis from the east, and it was the last seventeenth century voyage to do so. In entering the Pacific from the Atlantic in 1616, Schouten and Le Maire sailed to the south of the Straits of Magellan, naming Cape Horn and discovering a new navigable passage to its south. Striking out westward across the Pacific in search of Terra Australis, they sailed through the Tuamotu archipelago, and were the first Europeans to visit the islands of Tonga. The expedition charted a substantial part of the coasts of New Ireland and New Guinea, before eventually reaching Batavia.

The subjects of the maps and plates are: Map of the world in two hemispheres; Map of the South Sea; Plate of Porto Desire or Leeuwen Eylandt; Map of Tierra del Fuego, etc.; Plate of the Indian sailing canoe; Plate of Cocos Eylandt; etc.; Plate of the meeting with the Indian kings; Map of Nova Guinea; Plate of Hoornse Eijlandt Isle de Hoorn.

The first Dutch edition of Schouten’s account was published in 1618. The first Latin edition (*Novi Freti, a parte meridionali Freti Magellanici, in Magnum Mare Australe Detectio . . .*) was published in Amsterdam by Jansson in 1619; this edition by Peter Kærius – a translation of the second Dutch edition – appeared in the same year; shortly after Jansson’s.

Sabin, 77958

Both the first and second Latin editions are of great rarity. We can locate fewer than ten copies of the second Latin edition at auction in the last hundred years, and none since 1960.

# 16547

$25,000 USD
DIARIUM
VEL
Descrip[tio laboriosissimi, & Molestissimi
Iatreris, facti à
GVILIELMO CORNELII
SCHOVTSNIO, HORNANO.
Annis 1615, 1616, & 1617.
Cum à parte Australis freti Magellantei, novum ductum, aut
fretum, in Magnum Mare Australi detexit, tosimq,
Orbum terrarum circumnavigavit.
Quas Insulas, & regiones, & populos viderit,
& quæ pericula subjicit.

AMSTERDAMI, Apud Petrum Keriam. A.D. 1619.
2. **Novvs orbis, sive Descriptio Indiae Occidentalis, auctore Antonio Herrera Metaphraste C. Barlaeo. Acc. et aliorum Indiae e Occidentalis descriptiones et navigationis nuperae Australis Jac. le Maire historia, uti et navigationum omnium per Fretum Magellanicum succincta narratio. Also titled: Descriptio Indiae Occidentalis per Antonium de Herrera Regium Indiarum et Castellae Historiographum.**

Amstelodami [Amsterdam] : Colinius [Colijn, Michiel], M. D. C. XXII [1622]. Folio, contemporary full limp vellum; [4], 81 [i.e. 82, 1], 9, 11 ff, title leaf with printer's device and early ownership signatures; second title leaf with engraved vignette illustrations; 5 copper engraved illustrations (lacking the portrait of Le Maire, present in some copies but not called for in the list of plates) and 17 double-page engraved maps; front free endpaper roughened at bottom edge and with short tear at fore-edge; occasional spotting, some browning at bottom margins of first section, mild damp staining to fore-edge margins of last few leaves; a very good copy; housed in a custom cloth covered clamshell box, the calf spine with raised bands and red morocco label in gilt.

Contents: I. Antonij de Herrera, Indiae Occidentalis descriptio.--II. Historia navigationis australis ductu & moderamine Iacobi le Maire institutae.--III. Descriptio omnium quotquot in hunc usque diem per Fretum Magellanicum instituta sunt navigationum.--IV. Itinerarium Indiae Occidentalis auctore Petro de Cevallos, presbytero, ex Hispanico latinitate donatum.--V. Descriptio Americae excerpta ex Tabulis geographicis P. Bertij.

The first edition in Latin of all three works.

The Amsterdam printer, Michel Colin, published collected editions of the three works in Dutch, Latin and French in 1622. Le Maire’s *Historia navigationis australis* (in Dutch, *Spieghel der Australische navigatie*) contains the first complete published account of the circumnavigation by the Le Maire-Schouten expedition in search of Terra Australis (1615-1617), which was the first to discover and round Cape Horn. Le Maire’s alternative route to the East Indies managed to avoid using the Cape of Good Hope or the Straits of Magellan, and thus did not contravene the Dutch East India Company's charter which stipulated that no other Dutch trading company could use those two particular routes to reach the East Indies. Herrera’s *Indiae Occidentalis descriptio* had first been published in Spanish in 1601 (*Descripción de las Indias Occidentales*), but Colin’s 1622 editions provided the public with a revised and expanded version of this important work by the official historian to the royal court of Spain. It contains numerous significant early maps of Central and South America and the Pacific Coast.
DESCRIPTIO INDIÆ OCCIDENTALIS

per Antonium de Herrera Regium

Indiarum et Castellæ

Historiographum

[Map of the Americas and illustrations of various cultures]
PELSAERT, Francois (c. 1595-1630)

3. Ongeluckige voyagie, van’t schip Batavia, nae de Oost-Indien.

Amsterdam : Jan Jansz, 1647. First edition. Small quarto, papered boards, pp. [ii – title leaf], 118, lacking final blank (as in most copies); six folding copperplates (plate V provided in expert facsimile), some very pale marginal water stains, tiny worm hole to margin of first few leaves, a clean and well preserved copy housed in a gilt lettered calf clam shell box.

The first book on Australia; the first European images of Australia; a legendary rarity.

The story of the shipwreck of the Batavia remains one of the most gripping in all maritime history. In 1629, the VOC ship Batavia under the command of François Pelsaert was wrecked on Morning Reef on the Houtman Abrolhos off the West Australian coast, during her maiden voyage from the Netherlands to Batavia, Java. There were over 300 passengers aboard, mainly settlers, merchants and their families, of whom 40 drowned while attempting to reach shore. The survivors were grouped on two small desolate islands, while Pelsaert and his crew searched the shore on the mainland for a fresh water supply, to no avail. Faced with disaster, Pelsaert and a few companions sailed by longboat along the West Australian coastline and north across the Indian Ocean to the settlement at Batavia, a remarkable feat of navigation which took 33 days and was achieved without fresh supplies.

The Batavian Governor-General gave Pelsaert command of a rescue vessel, the Saardam, and he sailed back to the site of the wreck, arriving two months after his original departure. Pelsaert made the horrific discovery that a brutal and sustained massacre had taken place under the authority of Jeronimus Cornelisz, the apothecary he had left in charge in his absence. During the Batavia’s voyage Cornelisz had already entertained thoughts of mutiny, and these manifested themselves during Pelsaert’s absence. Cornelisz, together with a band of mutineers loyal to him, imposed a reign of terror over the other survivors. More than 110 men, women and children were murdered; the women were subjugated to sexual slavery by Cornelisz and his followers, and Cornelisz eliminated any perceived threats to his personal authority.

As part of his strategy to seize control, Cornelisz had sent a party of soldiers to a nearby island in search of water, only to abandon them there to perish. In an ironic twist, this island did hold good supplies of fresh water, and at the time of Pelsaert’s return, the abandoned soldiers were engaged in combat with the mutineers; the soldiers had managed to capture Cornelisz, and now held him hostage. As Pelsaert’s ship approached, both the mutineers and soldiers raced towards it; the soldier Wiebbe Hayes arrived first and was able to recount the grisly tale of Cornelisz’s brutality. The island despot and his main supporters were tried, tortured and executed, and the other mutineers were taken to Batavia for punishment. Before his hanging, Cornelisz’s arms were amputated by hammer and chisel, a scene depicted in one of the copperplates. Two offenders, Wouter Loos and a cabin boy, Jan Pelgrom de By, were left abandoned on the Australian mainland and never heard of again.

The infamous story of the wreck of the Batavia was first published in Amsterdam in 1647; the first edition is of the utmost rarity. Five editions followed in the seventeenth century, including two pirated versions, and all of these are considered rare. The first edition of Pelsaert is one of the rarest of Dutch voyages and a foundation book for Australia. The last copy sold in Australia was in the Davidson collection (2005, AUD $466,000), while in 2014 Hordern House offered a copy in their catalogue The West Coast, European Discovery 1616-1829 for AUD $625,000.

Landwehr, VOC, 406; Tiele, Bibliography, 235; Tiele, Mémoire, 850.

# 16533 $325,000 USD
Ongeluckige Voyagie,
Van't 
SCHIP BATAVIA,
Nae de Oost-Indien.

Geheven op de Abrolhos van Frederick Houwman, op de hoogte van 28°, gezaaid by Zuiden de Linie Æquinoctiael. 
Opgevat ten onder den E. FRANCOYS PELSERT.

Verbatennde/
Soët verongeluckten des Schips als de grootwissche Woordeijen onder 't gehelegen Scheeps-volck op 't Eiland Batavias Kerck-hof voorzegheven, in de Strasse de Haartrijgers overgekommen, Geschiet in de jaren 1628 en 1629.

Nevens
Een Treur-bly-eynde Ongheluck, des Oost-Indische Compagnies Dienaers in 't jaer 1636, weder-vaeren, in 't Coninxcklijcke Hof van Siam, in de Stad Indien, onder de directie van den E. JEREMIAS van VLIET.

Als mede
De groote Tyrannye van A B A S, Coninxck van Persien/ Anno 1645, begaen aan zijn grootste Heeren des Rijcks in zijn Coninxcklijcke Hof tot Espahan.

Alles door een Lieftheber uyt verscheeye Schriften te samengheestelt; ende tot waartschouwinghe aller derwaerts varen de Persoenen, in 't licht gegeven; oock met veel schoone kopere Platen vertiek't.

Tot AMSTERDAM,
Voor JAN JANSZ, Anno 1647.
PELSAERT, François, (1595-1630)

4. Ongeluckige voyagie van het schip Batavia uytgevaren onder’t beleydt van den E. Francois Pelsaert, na Oost-Indien, en gebleven is op de Abrollos van Frederick Houtman, … Verhalende ‘t verongelucken des schips / en de grouwelige moordery onder ‘t scheeps-volck / op ‘t eylandt Bataviers Kerckhof, nevens de justitie gedaen sen de moetwillige in de jaren 1628 en 1629.

Amsterdam : Gillis Joosten Saeghman, n.d. [circa 1663]. Small quarto, later half vellum over marbled boards (rubbed), manuscript title to spine; ex libris bookplates to endpapers; pp 44, title page with woodcut vignette (paper repair to the gutter), allegorical woodcut verso; 6 copperplate vignette illustrations in the text, which is printed in two columns with occasional side notes; occasional pale foxing, else a very good example of this rare work.

A rare early illustrated edition of Pelsaert’s account of the wreck of the Batavia.

Landwehr, VOC, 411.

Provenance: Jan Francois Leopold de Balbian Vester (1861-1939), journalist and historian of the Dutch East Indies, his bookplate to the front pastedown; Govert L. de Leeuw (twentieth century), his bookplate to front free endpaper.

# 15496 $64,000 USD
Ongelukkige Voyagie
van het Schip Batavia,
van gebeuren onder 't beleid van den E. François Pelsaert, na Oost-Indien.
En gebleven is op de Abrollos van Fredrick Houtman, op de hoogte van 28°, gra. bezuiden de Linie Æquinoctiale.
Verhalende 't verongelukken des Schips / en de gruwelijke Moorederp onder 't Scheeps-boelei / op 't Eyland Bataviers Kerkhof, nevens de Auffrije gedaen aan de Noodwilligen in de Jaren 1628 en 1629.

P'AMSTERDAM, Gedrukt
By GILLIS JOOSTEN SAECHMAN, in de Nieuwe-straet/
Ordinair Dercker van de Journalsen ter Zee / en de Lande-Kranten.
[MARCO POLO] ; GLAZEMAKER, Jan Hendrik


A rare seventeenth century Dutch collection of early travels to the East.

This little-known work contains versions of the accounts of Marco Polo (1254-1324), the Armenian royal traveller Haithon (d. 1271), and Nicolas of Venice (Niccòlo de’ Conti, c. 1395-1469). The translations were made by Jan Hendrik Glazemaker, a prolific translator of early travel accounts and works by classical authors.

We can trace no copy at auction in the last hundred years.

# 16532 $12,500 USD
A Journal or Narrative of the Proceedings betweene the Commissioners appointed by His Majestie, and the Commissioners Deputed by the States Generall, pursuant to the Treaty of Peace made at Westminster 9 February 1673/4 Concerning a Treaty Marine to be observed throughout all the World. And also an Article particularly relating to the English and Dutch East India Companies Concluded in the yeare 1674.

An important contemporary manuscript record of the Mixed Commission established to draw up a Treaty Marine and numerous other trade agreements between the English and Dutch in the wake of the Second Peace of Westminster at the conclusion of the Third Anglo-Dutch War.

The Treaty of Westminster was signed by the United Provinces (Netherlands) and England in February 1674. It was of immense importance in shaping the history of North America, as it renewed the Treaty of Breda (1667), which had originally confirmed the conquest of New Netherland by the English, and produced the Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. The 1674 Treaty provided for a number of territorial exchanges, including the return to England of New Netherland (it had been briefly re-occupied by the Dutch during the war) and the colony of Suriname to the Dutch. It also provided for a Mixed Commission, comprised of delegates appointed by King Charles II and the States General of the United Provinces, to legislate the regulation of commerce conducted around the globe by both maritime powers. The war had not been profitable for England, and overall the Treaty and trade agreements favoured the Dutch. In particular, these agreements pertain to trade conducted in the East Indies.

We can trace only two other contemporary copies of this manuscript:


The present copy was sold by Maggs Bros. in 1919 (Catalogue 384) for £31.10s; this is the only sale record we can locate for any copy of the manuscript.

“This manuscript is of great interest and importance for the History of the East India Trade, as at this time the Dutch maritime power was supreme, and they owned a great number of islands and ports in the East Indies. The Journal starts with a copy of the Royal appointment of the Commissioners by King Charles II to meet with the Commissioners deputed by the States General of the United Provinces, to draw up the terms of a new Marine Treaty, including trade with the East Indies. Full particulars are given with the Minutes of the Meetings of the Commissioners at Fishmonger’s Hall, London, between July, 1674, and February, 1675. At the first meeting of the Commissioners it was decided that they should first proceed upon the Treaty Marine and then upon the business of the East Indies … Following these preliminary instructions is a letter from the King appointing Mr. Bedford to be Secretary, and giving a brief outline of what is desired of the Commissioners; after which is a copy of the preliminary terms in Dutch and English, with each article separately discussed.” (Maggs Bros.)
[ROGGEVEEN, Jacob]

7. Tweejaarige Reyze rondom de Wereld, ter nader Ontdekkinge der Onbekende Zuydlanden, met drie Schepen, in het Jaar 1721, ondernomen, door last van de Nederlandsche Westindische Maatschappy ... Nevens de Reyze van het Oostindisch schip Barneveld, uyt Holland tot aan de Kaap der Goede Hoope, in 't Jaar 1719.

Te Dordrecht: Gedrukt by Joannes van Braam, Boekverkooper, 1728. First edition. Quarto, contemporary blind tooled vellum boards (recased with later endpapers); frontispiece folding map, title in red and black, pp. 199, 4 copper engraved plates (3 folding); without the added frontispiece engraving known in some copies; a fine copy.

Rare first edition of the first full account of Roggeveen’s voyage into the Pacific, including the discovery and naming of Easter Island.

Regarded as the last major Dutch voyage of exploration in Polynesia, Roggeveen’s expedition was sponsored by the Dutch West India Company, and its primary aim was to rediscover Quiros’ southern continent, Terra Australis. Having departed Holland in August 1721, Roggeveen’s three ships entered the Pacific from the east and on Easter Day 1722 they made landfall at an uncharted island which they named Easter Island. The important account of the island, its Polynesian inhabitants and their customs and idols comprises the earliest impressions of Easter Island formed by European visitors.

Roggeveen’s ships then sailed west, charting islands in both the Tuamotu and Samoan groups. In Batavia the ships were confiscated by the Dutch East India Company, as they were considered a threat to the Company’s trade monopoly.

This anonymous account of the Roggeveen expedition contains, as an appendix, an account of the shipwreck of the East-Indiaman Barneved.

Landwehr, VOC, 431; Mendelsohn II, 243; Hill 1481; Howgego, R63; Sabin, 72770; Tiele, 933

# 16526 $12,500 USD

Te Batavia, Ter Lands Drukkerij, 1824. "Tweede druk" (second printing). Thick octavo, original printed orange wrappers (paper restored along spine), title with early ownership inscription, pp 48, 335, [2] index, 1 folding table, [10] blank; mild waterstaining to top edges of some leaves (not affecting legibility), otherwise clean and sound throughout.

A scarce early nineteenth century Batavia imprint.

Founded in 1778 by naturalist Jacob Cornelis Matthieu Radermacher (1741-1783), the Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen (Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences) was a Dutch learned society in Batavia. It remained in existence, later adding the word Koninklijk (Royal) to its title, until 1962.

The first four issued parts of the Society’s transactions were originally published between 1781 and 1787 in Rotterdam and Amsterdam. The present volume is the Batavian reprint (hence “tweede druk”) of the third part. It includes Radermacher’s extended descriptions of the island of Sumatra and of Japan; a report on the gold mines on the coast of Celebes (Sulawesi); ornithological studies relating to native species of the archipelago; articles on the preparation of sake and soy milk; a Japanese word list; a word list of the Batavian dialect; and essays on various Southeast Asian languages.

#16527 $1,000 USD
9. **Almanak en naamregister voor Nederlandsch-Indië, voor het jaar 1855.**

Batavia: Ter Lands-Drukkerij, 1854. Octavo, bound in recent marbled papered boards, upper board with blue calf title label with gilt lettering and ornament, pp 3-86 (i.e. lacking the front wrapper), [1] folding table, [1] contents page; internally clean, a good copy.

A mid-nineteenth century Batavia imprint.

The Almanak en naamregister voor Nederlandsch-Indië was published annually in Batavia between 1817 and 1863, after which it continued as Regeeringsalmanak voor Nederlandsch-Indië until 1942. The edition for 1855 contains the following: Islamic calendar; Old Javanese and New Javanese calendars; Chinese calendar; geographical co-ordinates of principal locations in the Netherlands Indies; price list of maritime charts of the archipelago; meteorological statistics; list of recorded earthquakes in Java from 1586 to 1852; height above sea level of principal locations in the archipelago; detailed chronology of significant events in the history of European discovery and settlement of the archipelago; birthdays of members of the Dutch royal family; complete list of Governors-General and Commissars-General of the Netherlands Indies from 1610 to the present; and a folding table explaining postal services and postage rates throughout the archipelago.

# 16522

$1,000 USD
OVERMEER FISSCHER, Johannes Gerhard Frederik van (1800-1848)


Amsterdam : J. Müller & Comp., 1833. First and only contemporary edition. Large quarto, original pictorial stiff wrappers (very light foxing, spine rubbed), all edges gilt, hand-coloured lithographic frontispiece, pp. vii, (3), 320, with a further 14 hand-coloured lithographic plates, all with tissue guards intact; scattered mild foxing; a very good copy, housed in a custom velvet-lined red cloth clamshell box with gilt lettered morocco title label.

An important and lavish Dutch publication on Japanese culture and society, produced in the heyday of Dutch-Japanese trade relations.

The plates in this beautiful publication, whose title translates to 'A contribution to the knowledge of the Japanese empire', show a wide variety of costumes, trades and occupations (including a fully armed warrior), the Japanese creation myth with the first two Japanese men, a map of Japan superimposed over a view of Mount Fuji, a Buddhist temple, a tea ceremony, men cutting woodblocks for printing (one man wearing glasses; betraying the influence of Western culture), an “alphabet” (syllabary) of Katakana calligraphy, a female artist at work, and musicians and other performers.

The author, Johannes Gerhard Frederik van Overmeer Fisscher (1800-1848), was a Dutch civil servant who worked as the secretary and director of the warehouses at Deshima at Nagasaki for nine years (1820-29). In this work he includes thorough descriptions of his voyage from Batavia to Japan, a description of the Dutch ‘factorij’ and his journey to the seat of power in Edo (Tokyo) in 1822.

Landwehr, Coloured plates, 385; Cordier, Japonica, 489-90

# 16581 $9,000 USD
CASEMBROOT, François de (1817-1895)


s’Gravenhage : de gebroeders van Cleef, 1865. First edition. Octavo, later half cloth over marbled papered boards (rubbed), new endpapers, pp. xii, [2], 150, with 5 folding tinted lithographed maps at rear; lacking the original wrappers; clean throughout, the maps with occasional short edge tears and browning; a good copy, housed in a morocco and cloth slipcase with gilt lettered morocco title label.

Rare first edition account by the commander of the Dutch corvette Medusa, of the battle in the Strait of Shimonoseki between the Medusa and the ships and naval batteries of the daimyo of Chōshū.

On July 11 1863, en route to Yokohama, the Medusa was passing through the Strait of Shimonoseki at the entrance to the Inland Sea when she was attacked by the Japanese forces of Mori Takachika, daimyo of Chōshū. During this action four members of the Dutch crew were killed. This act of aggression on the part of the Chōshū was the culmination of a number of circumstances which had arisen in the wake of the end of isolationism; specifically it was sparked by the signing of the various Ansei Treaties – trade agreements with European powers which were deemed unequal in many quarters in Japan – and by the new official policy of welcoming foreigners. The following year Dutch, French, British and American vessels would wage a military campaign against the Chōshū in retaliation for their hostility towards Western interests, with the Medusa taking part in the bombardment of Shimonoseki in September 1864.

Cordier, Japonica, 579

# 16524  $5,000 USD
SCHLEGEL, Gustave (1840-1903)


A study of the Chinese triads.

The rare first edition of this important work written by the Dutch sinologist Schlegel while he was working as a Chinese translator in Batavia. Complete with plate XIV, which is suppressed in most copies. Rare.

Cordier; Sinica, 1760

# 15557  $12,000 USD
POMPE VAN MEERDERVOORT, Johannes Lijdius Catharinus (1829-1908)


Desima [Nagasaki]: ter Nederlandsche Drukkerij, 1862. Octavo, contemporary Japanese binding of half calf over marbled papered boards, mauve endpapers, the front free-endpaper with early inscription in Japanese and straight-line stamp of the Deutsche Jesuiten-Mission Japan e. V. Köln, half title with circular stamp of the same library and early Japanese owner’s seal stamp in red, pp [2], xi, [1], 382; a fine copy; loosely inserted at rear is a cutting from an old Japanese bookseller’s catalogue illustrating the title page of this book; housed in a custom gilt lettered morocco and cloth clam shell box.

A rare and significant example of a book printed by the Dutch at their trading post on the tiny artificial island of Dejima in Nagasaki harbour, during the Bakumatsu (late Edo) period.

The author of this book, a Brief guide to medicine: for use of the Imperial Japanese Medical School in Nagasaki, was J.L.C. Pompe van Meerdervoort, a Dutch physician based in Nagasaki. Meerdervoort taught medicine, chemistry and photography at the Nagasaki Naval Training Centre, and also helped establish a medical school and hospital. His memoirs Vijf jaren in Japan (1857-63) were published in 1867-68.

Nineteenth century Dejima imprints are of the utmost rarity.

Not in Cordier, Japonica.

Not in OCLC; no copy located in auction records.

# 16575 $28,000 USD