



PEETERS

NOTARIAL RECORDS PERTAINING TO THE PORTUGUESE JEWS IN AMSTERDAM UP TILL 1639

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NOTARIAL RECORDS PERTAINING TO THE PORTUGUESE JEWS IN AMSTERDAM UP TILL 1639

Nr. 1822 – Antonia Nunes, spinster, Portuguese in Amsterdam, assisted by her cousin Henrique Zacuto, declares that she received from Manuel Fernandes Castelomendo, alias Manuel Fernandes Franco³⁸, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, a sum of 185 pounds, 8 shillings, 4 groats Flemish, including a sum given to Diogo Gomes and a sum deposited with Jan Battista de Wael. Witnesses are Abrao Leon and Diego Gomes Mendes.

1619, August 8

Not. Arch. 611B, fol. 591-591v.; Not. Pieter Ruttens. Deed in Portuguese.

Nr. 1823 – A specified account of the expenses made by Vincent Franssen Baijert for the law-suit against Duarte Fernandes, Portuguese. The expenses that run from 1609 till August 9, 1619, amount to a total of 901 guilders, 4 stivers and 8 pennies. Cornelis van den Bogaerde, Pieter Anthonissen Schellingwou and Pieter Evertsz. Hulft, merchants in Amsterdam, curators of Vincent Franssen Baijert, declare that the notary is to pay to the said Baijert, his son-in-law, and others that which is due to them from the 900 guilders that Duarte Fernandes handed over to the notary.

1619, August 9

Not. Arch. 200, fol. 323-325; Not. Jan Fransz. Bruyningh.

Nr. 1824 – Eduard Pels, merchant in Amsterdam, authorizes Belchior and Manuel Ribeiro, brothers, living in Viana, to claim from Fernando de Valencia, sojourning in Spain or elsewhere, a sum of 521 guilders, 7 stivers, which the latter owes him and from Juao de Valencia, his brother, a sum of 821 guilders, 7 stivers which the said Juao de Valencia undertook to pay according to his letters.

1619, August 9

Not. Arch. 382, fol. 53-53v.; Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs. Deed in Portuguese.

Nr. 1825 – A difference of opinion has arisen about the interpretation of the verdict of August 6, 1619 of arbiters Pieter Belten, Laurens Joosten Baeck and Hillebrant den Otter, merchants in Amsterdam, concerning the dispute between Jacob de Caceres c.s. and Bento Osorio c.s. about the separation of the churches. The arbiters give a new verdict.

1. The two copper chandeliers and several candlesticks in the House of Jacob will remain there, but Jacob de Caceres c.s. will have to pay the other party 40 guilders.

2. The book of the law is to remain in the House of Jacob until James Lopes da Costa has written by whom it was given or paid.

3. The green ornaments and the rimonim with the holders³⁹ are to remain in Bet Jacob, but De Caceres c.s. are to pay the other party 550 guilders because they were paid from the communal fund.

4. The lamp of Rachel Pereira will remain in Bet Jacob. Her son is released from his yearly payment of 15 guilders for the oil.

5. The lamp of Sara Milao (Milana), aunt of David Osorio, will remain in Bet Jacob.

6. The torah cloak, given by four people, will remain in Bet Jacob.

³⁸ Of him three deeds are known from 1619 till 1623. In Portugal he traded under the name Martin Gonsalves (May 16, 1623; *Not. Arch.* 629, fol. 99v.-100, *Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.*). On June 15, 1618 he joins Dotar under his Jewish alias Abraham Franco Castelomendo (P.I.G. 1141, p. 103). In 1620 he acts as treasurer of Dotar. After his death in 1634 (De Castro, Carton 25/4a) he is succeeded in Dotar by his son Isack Franco Drago (P.I.G. 1142, p. 199).

³⁹ In the list it says casticaais (candlesticks); meant are the holders of the torah rolls with the silver bells.

7. The two candlesticks given by two people in the time that they served together, remain in Bet Jacob.

8. The lamp of Judique Henriques remains in Bet Jacob.

9. Concerning the two cases of sugar, the arbiters adhere to their previous verdict⁴⁰.

The books remain in Bet Jacob. If Osorio c.s. require a transcript, the expenses of this transcript must be paid by both parties. The cloak and belongings given by Isaac Salom and all other things remain in Bet Jacob.

1619, August 11

Not. Arch. 645A, p. 789-791; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1826 – Aert Spieringh, merchant in Amsterdam, requests from Francisco de Pas, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, payment of a sum of 148 guilders for an insurance premium, on the strength of a letter of July 28, 1619, from Gabriel Lopes from Hamburg, in which Lopes requests De Pas to pay this sum. Since De Pas refuses to pay, Aert Spieringh says that he will recover all costs and damages from Gabriel Lopes.

1619, August 12

Not. Arch. 625, p. 280-281; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1827 – Jacob Reepmaker, 44 years old, director of the United East India Company in Amsterdam, Cornelis Veldt, 42 years old, inspector of the delivery of spices of the same company, Leonart Paulesz., 36 years old and Joris Jorisz., 30 years old, workmen in the spice-house of the company, make a statement at the request of Antonio Nunes Torres, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. On July 29, 1619 Torres bought six quarters of cloves in the spice-house, weighing 2047 pounds. Torres said that he would ship the cloves to San Sebastian. At the request of Torres the cloves were poured into 13 cases with the intention to pass the cloves off as other goods so that they would not be confiscated in San Sebastian.

1619, August 12

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 797-798; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.¹

Nr. 1828 – Jacob de Caceres, Abraham Farar and Jeronimo Henriques, for themselves and their brethren on the one side and Bento Osorio, Matias Rodrigues and Abraham Israel Mendes, for themselves and their brethren on the other side, receipt each other for the documents and money that they had to give each other according to the verdict of August 6, 1619 of arbiters Pieter Belten, Laurens Joosten Baeck and Hillebrant den Otter and the later interpretation of this verdict.

1619, August 13

Not. Arch. 645A, p. 794-797; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.⁴¹

Nr. 1829 – Michael de Luna, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, authorizes Hendrick Boom, attorney before the Court of Holland and the Supreme Council, to take legal action against Matias Rodrigues and Simon Vas Silva, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam.

1619, August 14

Not. Arch. 625, p. 281-282; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1830 – Guillaume Bert, in Amsterdam, and Alexander de Backer, formerly skipper, make the following statement concerning a bale of goods that was loaded in the ship of the said skipper some five years ago by Miguel Lopes Homem, consigned to the licentiate Antonio Rodrigues Homem in Terceira. The skipper left this bale in the hands of the late Jan Bert in Sao Miguel. Bert was to send it to Antonio Rodrigues Homem. Since Lopes Homem claims the bale from De Backer, Bert and De Backer promise that within four months they will either produce a receipt from Rodrigues, or make good the value of the bale.

1619, August 14

Not. Arch. 611 B, fol. 593v.-594; Not. Pieter Ruttens. Deed in Spanish.

i On p. 793 rough draft.

j The deed is partly illegible due to damage by fire.

⁴⁰ These are not mentioned in the deed of August 6 (nr. 1816).

⁴¹ The documents and the sums of money are not further specified in the deed.

Nr. 1831 – Luis Pereira de Miranda, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, declares that he took out an insurance of 100 pounds Flemish with Pieter and Jaques de Bary on goods loaded in the ship *Nossa Senhora da Vitoria* of skipper Joan Viera, for a journey from Pernambuco to Porto, which ship was wrecked on that journey. He declares that he did not receive a report of this shipwreck.

1619, August 15

Not. Arch. 625, p. 282; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1832 – Estevao and Joan Cardoso in Amsterdam authorize Guilliame Rouze, merchant in Lisbon, to claim nine cases of white sugar from Antonio Mendes Soares in Lisbon. The sugar had been sent for their account from Pernambuco to Porto by Antonio Henriques Cardoso, addressed to Soares.

1619, August 15

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 801; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz. Deed in Portuguese.

Nr. 1833 – Rui Dias d'Orta, merchant in Amsterdam, authorizes Francisco Correa and Jacomo Machado in Lisbon to claim 200 ducats, that were loaded for his account in Lisbon in 1619 by Pero Gomes in the ship *De Bonte Koe* of skipper Cornelis Lucas and that were confiscated by the fiscal authorities in Lisbon.

1619, August 15

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 802; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz. Deed in Portuguese.

Nr. 1834 – Agge Ottens notifies Sijmon Gomes Dias, Portuguese, that he is not satisfied with the verdict of the Court of Amsterdam of August 9, 1619 and that he will appeal to the Court of Holland.

1619, August 17

Not. Arch. 349, p. 255; Not. Willem Cluijt.

Nr. 1835 – Notice served by Simon Gomes, Portuguese merchant, upon Agge Ottens, merchant in Amsterdam. On August 17, 1619 Ottens appealed against the verdict of the Court of Amsterdam of August 9, which sentenced Ottens to deposit with the Court the sum of 326 pounds Flemish for 45 bales of sumac that Ottens had bought from Gomes. Gomes holds Ottens liable for all costs and damages that will occur.

1619, August 21

Not. Arch. 625, p. 284-285; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1836 – Francisco Nunes Homem, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, authorizes Joan de Pas and Andre d'Azevedo, Portuguese merchants in Antwerp, to claim a sum of money from Nicolaes de Bruijn, living in Antwerp. Together with Pieter Bakelaroeth, De Bruijn stood surety for Marten Huibertz. from Rotterdam to the benefit of Homem, for the payment of 747 guilders, 8 stivers, of which sum 45 pounds Flemish have been paid.

1619, August 22

Not. Arch. 625, p. 285-286; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1837 – Jan van der Mart, merchant in Amsterdam, also acting in the name of his brother Isack van der Mart, who is abroad, authorizes Hendrick Boom, attorney before the Court of Holland, to represent them in a case against Matias Rodrigues, Portuguese merchant.

1619, August 23

Not. Arch. 283, fol. 60-60v.; Not. Frederik van Banchem.

Nr. 1838 – Luis Pereira de Miranda, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, declares to have received from Paulo Pinto, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, money and orders for payment from Zeeland. In payment he conveys to Pinto an insurance policy. In this policy Roelant van de Perre insured for Hendrick Thibaut and Hendrick Tonisz., to the benefit of the said De Miranda, goods at 250 pounds Flemish, for a journey from Amsterdam to Porto and from there to Pernambuco in other ships.

1619, August 30

Not. Arch. 625, p. 289-290; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1839 – Aeltgen Coenraetsdr. from Deventer, assisted by Harmen Jansz. as her guardian, maid in the service of Manuel Rodrigues d'Oliveira, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, declares at the request of the said D'Oliveira, who acts for his son Isaac Messia, that she never had sexual intercourse with Isaac Messia and that she has no claims on him, should she be pregnant. She declares that Elias Jansz. from Deventer, who left for the East Indies this summer, is the father of her child if she should be pregnant.

1619, September 2

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 809; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1840 – Elias Pereira and Matias Rodrigues Cardoso found a company in civetcats, beginning on September 2, 1619 and at first for a period of four years. Pereira binds himself to buy the cats on contracts with Julian Lanson, Cornelis Gilles, Francois van Limburg, Jacob Jansen de Groot, Cars den Dirksen and Henrique de Kemenar and to look after them. Cardoso will pay for the cats and other expenses. Two thirds of the profits will go back into the company. Pereira carries the risk for one third part and Cardoso for two thirds. On the same day Alexander Pereira binds himself to deliver all the cats that he buys to the said company on a penalty of 300 guilders.

1619, September 2

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 810-811; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz. Deed in Portuguese⁴².

Nr. 1841 – Estevao Cardoso in Amsterdam authorizes Melchior Ribeiro, inhabitant of Viana, presently in Amsterdam, and Manuel Folgeira Valadares, merchant in Bahia, to claim from Simao Nunes in Bahia a sum of 279,059 reis. He cancels the power of attorney he gave to Custodio Nunes in Bahia.

1619, September 2

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 811-812; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz. Deed in Portuguese.

Nr. 1842 – Estevao Cardoso in Amsterdam has a letter authenticated, sent to him by Simao Nunes de Mattos, dated September 10, 1617, in which the latter declares that he has paid Custodio Nunes. Diogo Nunes, Diogo Lopes Sardo and Simon Alvares de Crasto, merchants in Amsterdam, declare that the letter was signed by Simao Nunes de Mattos in Bahia.

1619, September 2

Not. Arch. 545 A, p. 819-820; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz. Deed in Portuguese.

Nr. 1843 – Freightcontract between Bento Osorio and skipper Jan Albertsz. from Etersheim, for a journey of the ship *De Witte Valck*, large 130 lasts. The ship is to sail from Amsterdam to Setubal and from there to Danzig with a cargo of salt, at a freight of 9 guilders, 15 stivers a last, at a rate of 1 Polish florin at 31 stivers. If the skipper has to pay some lasts of salt in the Sont in payment of shipping duties, the freight will be increased with one guilder a last.

1619, September 3

Not. Arch. 625, p. 291-292; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1844 – Jorge Vas Porto, 52 years old, and Antonio Pinheiro (Pinerao), 26 years old, Portuguese from Amsterdam, make the following statement at the request of Francisco Coutinho, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. In May last an Armenian merchant, called Jorge, came to Amsterdam from Danzig. Francisco Dias Nunes, merchant in Danzig, had recommended this Armenian to Coutinho, in order that Coutinho would help him with the sale of some bales of camlet that he had brought with him. Coutinho paid the shipping duties and other expenses and did everything to effect the sale of the camlet. This was not successful since the Armenian stuck to a high price.

1619, September 3

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 812-813; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1845 – Duarte de Palacios, 30 years old, and Francisco Nunes Mesquita⁴³, 28 years old, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam, make the following statement at the request of Simon Gomes Dias, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. De Palacios alone declares that Marcus de Gois de Morais, merchant in Porto and now emprisoned by the Inquisition, drew a bill of exchange of 500

⁴² Complete text printed in I. Prins, „Gegevens betreffende de Oprechte Hollandsche civet”, in *Economisch-Historisch jaarboek*, XX (1936), p. 51-53, nr. 7.

⁴³ In the deed he is mentioned once as Francisco Gomes Mesquita.

crusados at 10 groats a cursado, on July 15, 1618, on him and on his brother Pedro de Palacios, to be paid for the account of Diogo Gonsalves de Lima from Hamburg to the said Dias. The bill was protested by him and by his brother. Together with Mesquita he declares that for some time Dias traded in Amsterdam with Marcus de Gois de Morais and that Francisco Coutinho, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, is married to a sister of Michiel de Pas.

1619, September 4

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 818; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1846 – Isabel Duarte, widow of Manuel Mendes da Costa, living in Amsterdam, authorizes Pedro Rodrigues d'Espinosa, living in Nantes, to claim from D'Ardenne the rent from her house in Nantes, in which D'Ardenne is living and further from all other people what they owe her.

1619, September 4

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 825; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz. Deed in French.

Nr. 1847 – Jose Pinto, 52 years old, declares at the request of Simon Gomes Dias, that Antonio de Pas, father-in-law of Francisco Coutinho, acted as interpreter when he revoked a statement at the office of the town-clerk, made by him at the request of Coutinho, without knowing whether Antonio de Pas translated correctly. Together with Manuel Martins, 30 years old, Portuguese broker in Amsterdam, Pinto declares that Coutinho is married to the daughter of Antonio de Pas.

1619, September 5

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 818-819; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1848 – Joao (Jan) Cassado, 18 years old, and Gonsalo Fernandes, 17 years old, both from Viana, presently in Amsterdam, make the following statement at the request of Laurens Joosten Baeck, Nicolaas du Gardin and Leonart de Beer, merchants in Amsterdam, acting for themselves and for the other members of the crew. In May 1618 they sailed with a cargo from Viana for Bahia with the ship *Nossa Senora do Corporal* of skipper Fernandes Vidal. In June 1618, two degrees north of the equator, they were seized by the Dutch East India ship *Delft* and they were locked up in this ship. In the neighbourhood of Cape Sao Agostin they asked the commander to put them ashore, since they were only 18 miles from the mainland. This was not allowed. The ship sailed from there to Cape of Good Hope where six English ships were lying destined for the East Indies. The English general visited aboard the *Delft* and when he had inquired about the Portuguese ship, he disapproved of the actions of the commander of the *Delft*. The latter promised to sail the ship and the crew to Angola and only keep the cargo. When the English ships had left, the commander withdrew his promise. Fifteen days after their departure from Cape of Good Hope a part of the crew of the *Delft* was struck with tropical frenzy because they had eaten all sorts of wild fruit and had gone to sleep in the sun. The Portuguese were accused of having poisoned them. Some of them were tortured and eighteen of them were thrown overboard. The rest of the crew prevented all the Portuguese being thrown overboard. In Jacatra they were chained two by two and employed in the building of a fortification. They recently arrived in Amsterdam from the East Indies with the ship *Delft*.

1619, September 5

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 815-817; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1849 – Freightcontract between Antonio Vas, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, and skipper Albert Tonisz, from Enkhuizen for a journey with the ship *St. Pieter*, large 55 lasts. The ship is to sail with a cargo from Amsterdam to Malaga where the cargo is to be unloaded; then back to Amsterdam with sirup, wine, raisins and other goods, to be loaded in Velez-Malaga, Motril or Adra, at a freight of 2000 guilders. It was stipulated that sirup may make up no more than one third of the cargo.

1619, September 5

Not. Arch. 625, p. 293-294; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1850 – Simon Gomes Dias, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, authorizes Francois de Witte, attorney before the Court of Holland and the Supreme Council, to defend his interests against Agge Ottens.

1619, September 6

Not. Arch. 625, p. 295; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1851 – Simon Gomes Dias conveys to Paulo Pinto, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, one eighth share in the ship *St. Jacob*, large 110 lasts, of skipper Claes Willemsz. Gort from Amsterdam, that is on its way from Porto to Amsterdam. The risk of safe arrival is for Pinto.

1619, September 9

Not. Arch. 625, p. 299-300; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1852 – Notice served by Simon Gomes Dias upon Gracia Henriques, her guardian Antonio Henriques and her brother Diogo Henriques. Dias is willing to make the second payment at the Court of Amsterdam that he is due according to a contract of August 10, 1618 between Gracia and Gaspar Ruis and Antonio Nunes Torres and his associates⁴⁴, if Gracia will receipt him for the first payment that he made and for the second payment, and will also give the power of attorney for the sale of his house in Guarda and provide security that the house was not sold by her. According to Gomes Dias the house has a value of about 1000 pounds Flemish, which is more than he owes her.

1619, September 11

Not. Arch. 625, p. 300-301; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1853 – Francisco Gomes Henriques, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, requests the notary to translate extracts from letters from 1617 and 1618 from Francisco de Caceres in Porto and to authenticate them. The letters deal with baize, *blaulijsten*⁴⁵ and pipe-staves that were sent to De Caceres in Porto with skippers Cornelis Claesz., Dirck Cornelisz. and Claes Willemsz. Gort and with the ship *d'Orangeboom*. The baize and *blaulijsten* were partly shipped to Coimbra to be sold by licentiate Michiel Gomes. Two packages of baize were sent to Antonio Nunes Silva in Viseu. Michiel Gomes has repeatedly asked De Caceres to come to Coimbra, but the latter is afraid that he will be reported for being absent. In a letter of May 27, 1618 De Caceres writes that Paulo Gomes has transferred 100 milrees for the account of Henriques and that he will send this sum to Henriques in sugar. Estevao Cardoso, Manuel d'Oliveira de Pas and Sebastiao Nunes, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam, declare that the letters were written and signed by De Caceres. They know his handwriting because they corresponded with him in Porto before he was taken prisoner by the Inquisition.

1619, September 15

Nvt. Arch. 645 A, p. 828-831; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1854 – Matias Rodrigues, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, authorizes Dirck Boot, attorney before the Court of Holland and the Supreme Council, to defend his case against Michiel de Luria and Joan and Isack van der Merct.

1619, September 15

Not. Arch. 625, p. 303; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1855 – Freightcontract between Francisco Coutinho, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, and skipper Claes Cornelisz. from Hoorn for a journey of the ship *De Fortuijn*, large 60 lasts. The ship is to sail in ballast from Amsterdam to Danzig and from there to Aveiro with wheat and rye at a freight of 6 ducats a last, with the ducat at 3 guilders.

1619, September 19

Not. Arch. 625, p. 304-306; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1856 – Freightcontract between Thomas Nunes Pina, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, and skipper Jacob Egbertsz. Tel from Enkhuizen, for a journey of the ship *D'Orange Leeuw*, large 75 lasts. The ship is to sail with a cargo of goods from Amsterdam to La Orotava and from there or from Gomera back to Amsterdam with a cargo of goods at a freight of 2200 guilders.

1619, September 19

Not. Arch. 625, p. 306-307; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1857 – Jean Deutz declares that Jean de Navailors drew a bill of exchange on him for Francisco Dias Nunes, merchant in Danzig, of 400 pounds, dated September 3, 1619, to be paid to Daniel Colpin, the value received from Jan Benoit and according to Nunes's advice, for the account of

⁴⁴ See nr. 1499.

⁴⁵ Cloth with a blue border (selvage).

Mathieu Captan. Although Deutz has no commission from Captan, he is willing to accept the bill in honour of the drawer, if the provision does not come in time.

1619, September 23

Not. Arch. 611 B, fol. 596v. Not. Pieter Ruttens.

Nr 1858 – Luis Pereira de Miranda, merchant in Amsterdam, authorizes Melchior Rodrigues Ribeiro in Bahia, and in his absence Belchior dal Maras in Bahia, to claim from the fiscal authorities 11 cases of sugar, that were loaded in Rio de Janeiro in the ship of skipper Antonio Carvalho from Porto, by Pero Fernandes Mello for the account of De Miranda. These cases were confiscated because they were consigned to Francisco Caceres in Porto, who has been taken prisoner by the Inquisition. They are to claim all goods that are in the custody of Francisco Mendes Cardoso in Bahia and that belong to De Miranda and they are to demand a settlement of the accounts.

1619, September 25

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 831-833; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz. Deed in Portuguese.

Nr. 1859 – Francisco Mendes de Medeiros and Miguel de Crasto, administrators of the estate left by Manuel Pimentel, and Duarte Fernandes and Gaspar Ruis, co-administrators, also acting for Felipa Nunes, former wife of Jozef Viznaguen, on the one side and Viznaguen on the other side, make the following agreement. According to an agreement passed in Hamburg before notary Adriaen van Outhesuden between Viznaguen and his wife Felipa, Felipa was obliged to pay him a sum of 500 pounds Flemish besides the 1000 pounds that he declares to have received. Since he now notices that the estate of Pimentel did not receive the 120,000 Philips-dollars (*philippos*) it should have received for goods in Amsterdam, Constantinopel and Venice, Viznaguen – also for other reasons – makes the following agreement with De Medeiros and De Crasto through the intermediary of Pieter Belten, all three of whom were appointed by the Court of Amsterdam: Felipa will have to pay only 200 pounds Flemish of the 500 pounds; she and the estate of Pimentel are remitted the rest. He leaves Felipa free to remarry and will never take steps to get their daughter Anna back who is with her mother. Should he do so, he will not ask Felipa to pay for her upkeep or her dowry, but give this himself. De Medeiros and De Crasto remit Viznaguen of everything, in particular of a sum of 440 pounds Flemish, loaned to him by Manuel Pimentel, of which a *schepenkennis*⁴⁶ was drawn up.

1619, September 25

Not. Arch. 611 B, fol. 596v.-597.; Not. Pieter Ruttens. Deed in Spanish.

Nr. 1860 – Skipper Jacob Jacobsz., burgher of Amsterdam, declares at the request of Henrico Zacuto, Portuguese broker in Amsterdam, that he sailed as skipper of the ship *De Hoop*, that used to belong to Antonio Lopes Pereira, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, and that he arrived in Amsterdam at the end of June or the beginning of July 1618 after having sailed in the Mediterranean for some time, among other places to Genoa and Marseille.

1619, September 26

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 555-556; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1861 – Freightcontract between Philippe d'Orta Henriques, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, and Jan Jansz. Swan from Schermerhoorn, for a journey of the ship *De Fortuijn*, large 60 lasts. The ship is to sail with a cargo from the river Meuse to Velez-Malaga, Malaga and Motril and back with a returncargo to Amsterdam, Zealand or the river Meuse, at a freight of 1550 guilders and a primage of 12 guilders for the skipper.

1619, September 26

Not. Arch. 625, p. 308-310; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1862 – Albert Franz. in Amsterdam lets to Belchior Lopes, merchant in Amsterdam, a house with the sign The Five Herrings in Korte Houtstraat for a period of one and a half year with an option of one year, beginning on All Saints Day next. The rent will amount to 220 guilders a year, to be paid in advance in half-yearly instalments.

1619, September 27

Not. Arch. 611 B, fol. 598; Not. Pieter Ruttens.

⁴⁶ An I.O.U. drawn up before the judicial authorities (see *Amsterdamsche Secretary*, Amsterdam, 1737, p. 1-21). Registers of *schepenknissen* have been preserved in Amsterdam from 1594. The *schepenknissen* mentioned here was not found.

Nr. 1863 – Francisco Sanches, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, proxy of Diogo Pereira, merchant in Madrid, declares to have received from Gil Lopes Pinto, Diogo Lopes Romero and Alfonso Carillo, merchants in Antwerp, who had stood surety for Martin Fernandes Carillo to the benefit of his creditors, a sum of 63 pounds, 3 shillings and 4 groats Flemish, in payment of one third part of the sum that Martin Fernandes Carillo owed to Diogo Pereira.

1619, September 29

Not. Arch. 625, p. 312-312v.; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1864 – Juao Chaussecq, 45 years old, and Pierre Isaacq, 32 years old, merchants in Brest, declare that Fernao Pinto and Antonio Gomes Franco spent 300 escudos for legal expenses, accomodation and the unloading of a ship in connection with 90 pipes of wine that were saved from the ship *San Paulo* of skipper Adriaan Flores and that were released by the judicial authorities. This sum includes expenses made for the judge, the prosecutor, the notary and such. Both declare to have arrived in Amsterdam from Brest with the ship that carried the said wine.

1619, September 30

Not. Arch. 382, fol. 94; Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.

Nr. 1865 – Diogo Lopes Nunes, 54 years old, Lucas Mendes, 40 years old, and Duarte Rodrigues Preto, 30 years old, Portuguese in Amsterdam, make the following statement at the request of Maria de Conceição, daughter of Francisco Nunes Chaves, who was a merchant in Porto and has now been emprisoned by the Inquisition in Coimbra. The sum of 200 milrees plus interest, that was transmitted from Porto to Amsterdam 13 or 14 months ago by Jeronimo Rodrigues, master of ceremonies at the Court, brother-in-law of Maria, belongs to Maria. She had received this sum before her marriage from her uncle Pero Nunes Chaves because all her father's possessions had been confiscated by the fiscal authorities. This sum was transmitted in bills of exchange from Jacques Belten and Gijsbert Jansz., merchants in Porto, to be paid to Francisco Mendes Trancoso. Rodrigues, who was later also emprisoned by the Inquisition, transferred the said sum to his name on the request of Maria who was afraid that money in her name would be confiscated. Diogo Lopes Nunes declares that he knows this because in the same period he travelled from Porto to Amarante, where Pero Nunes Chaves was staying. He asked the latter to give the said sum to Maria. Pero Nunes Chaves then gave him a letter addressed to the said Rodrigues telling him to give 200 milrees to Maria of the money that he had in his custody from Chaves. Lucas Mendes declares that he wrote the letter to the said Trancoso that accompanied the bills of exchange. Duarte Rodrigues Preto and Manuel de Campos were present in Porto when Jeronimo Rodrigues handed the money over to Belten and Jansz.

1619, October 1

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 836-838; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1866 – Jorge Vas Porto, broker in Amsterdam, and Hendrik Bosman, cooper in Amsterdam, declare at the request of Fernan Gomes that 90 casks of wine from the Canary Islands arrived in Amsterdam from Brest in a very bad condition with the ship *St. Miguel* of skipper Pierre Isaacq.

1619, October 3

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 840; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1867 – Abraham Senior, 23 years old, Portuguese in Amsterdam, declares at the request of Lopo Ramires, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, that at the end of August he had told Ramires that he knew a parcel of musk for sale at a reasonable price. Ramires then inspected the musk together with him in the house of the seller, Gerrit van Hoorn. Senior bought the musk at the orders of Ramires at 50 stivers an ounce and brought it to Ramires's house one Friday. The following Monday Ramires had him take the musk back because he had found it to be of bad quality.

1619, October 4

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 841; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1868 – Freightcontract between Bento Osorio and skipper Jacob Jacobsz. Jonge Rot from Haarlem, for a journey of the ship *De Goude Wagen*, large 90 lasts, armed with 8 iron guns and 4 stone guns. The ship is to sail from this country to Heiligenhafen or Hohwachter Bucht and from there to Tangier or Ceuta with a cargo of wheat, at a freight of 11 crusados (at 10 reals a crusado) a Hamburger last, to be paid in Sevilla, Cadiz, Sanlucar de Barrameda or Lisbon.

1619, October 4

Not. Arch. 160, fol. 25v.-27; Not. Jan Fransz. Bruyningh.

Nr. 1869 – Agreement between Adriaen Rijser, Gerrit de Beer, Pieter and Jacques de Bary, merchants in Amsterdam, on the one side and Diego Vas de Sousa, Portuguese, assisted by Bento Osorio, on the other side. Adriaen Rijser and associates give De Sousa permission to sail to Cabo Verde in the ship *De Swarte Beer* of skipper Adriaen Claessen from Amsterdam, with a cargo to a value of 150 pounds Flemish, one half of which is for the account of De Sousa and the other half for the account of Rijser and associates. De Sousa will sell the cargo in Cabo Verde. He will first unload one half of the cargo and sell it and then the other half. Rijser and associates will sell the returncargo in Amsterdam and deliver half of it to the person that De Sousa will appoint. Rijser and associates will get for De Sousa's returncargo a freight of 15 stivers for each hide. If De Sousa wishes to buy some goods from Rijser and associates after the returncargo has been loaded, they will deliver to him as much as the skipper thinks fit. Bento Osorio, who also acts as interpreter for De Sousa, stands surety.

1619, October 4

Not. Arch. 160, fol. 28-29v.; Not. Jan Fransz. Bruyningh.

Nr. 1870 – Francisco Sanches (Canchies), 60 years old, and Francisco Fernandes Castanho, 30 years old, Portuguese in Amsterdam, make the following statement at the request of Fernandes Alvares Mello, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. When Francisca Lopes, widow of Fernan Gomes, arrived in Amsterdam from Rouen two and a half years ago, Mello put cases and boxes of household equipment under attachment because he had paid a sum of money for Gomes on a bill of exchange drawn on him by Gomes. Castanho had stood surety for 50 pounds Flemish, after which Mello had withdrawn his attachment. When she was living in Rouen, Francisca Lopes had an attachment put on some bags of wool in San Sebastian, that belonged to her husband. She then agreed with Manuel Alvares that she would get five of the bags of wool and that she would leave the rest to him. Sanches declares that he knows this because his cousin Manuel Dias wrote about this to him from Rouen; Castanho because Francisco told him.

1619, October 7

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 842-843; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1871 – Diogo Franquo, Portuguese merchant in Trancoso, sojourning in Amsterdam, authorizes his brother Antonio Gomes Franquo to collect from captain Tomas Pereira 4000 reals, from captain Anton Benites 1000 reals, from captain Diogo Benites 4000 reals en from the son of captain Luis Fresco, who lives in Santa Cruz, 1000 reals. The said people, who live in La Laguna, insured the ship *San Paulo* of skipper Adriaan Flores, for the journey from La Laguna to Bilbao. This ship was seized with its entire cargo by French privateers.

1619, October 7

Not. Arch. 382, fol. 118-118v.; Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs. Deed in Portuguese.

Nr. 1872 – At the request of David Osorio, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, the notary goes to the house of Dr. Joseph Pardo, who has recently died. David Pardo, the son of Joseph, declared there that he does not accept his father's estate but that he leaves it to his creditors. Witness is Abraham Aboab.

1619, October 9

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 549; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.⁴⁷

⁴⁷ Jacob Jacobsen (Jaques Jaques Sapatero), shoemaker in Amsterdam, authorizes Rippert Reijnersz., inhabitant of Grootebroek, to obtain payment from Gonsalo Loro in Galicia of the net proceeds of of the goods he sent to Loro on December 11, 1614 (October 10, 1619; Not. Arch. 625, p. 319-320; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.).

Nr. 1873 – Duarte de Palacios, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, acting for Duarte de Lima, Portuguese merchant in Hamburg, notifies Simon Gomes Dias, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, that he is to hand over the bill of exchange of 500 crusados, drawn by Marcus de Gois de Morais in Porto in 1618 on Duarte Palacios and his brother Pedro de Palacios, to be paid to the said Dias. This bill was protested by them in order that Duarte de Lima or someone else could do something with the bill in Porto to the benefit of the said Morais who had been taken prisoner by the Inquisition. Duarte de Palacios is willing to give Dias a note that the bill has not yet been paid. Dias answers that he will not hand the bill over before it has been paid.

1619, October 10

Not. Arch. 625, p. 320-322; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1874 – Cornelis Cornelisz. Schuijt, Isack Florianus, Mattheus Antonissen, Isack Warnaertsen Kistgens and Jacques van Wijnegem, masters of the brokers' guild in Amsterdam, declare at the request of Jeronimo Henriques, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, that there are 368 sworn brokers in Amsterdam.

1619, October 10

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 553; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz. Deed in Portuguese.

Nr. 1875 – Notice served by Cornelis Roovers, merchant in Amsterdam, upon Manuel Homem Vieira, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. Vieira gave Roovers bills of exchange on Lisbon, chargeable to Francisco and Rui Lopes Homem, Vieira's father and uncle, by whom they were accepted. On October 10 Vieira asked Roovers to deliver the documents that he was to deliver according to the agreement⁴⁸, after the bills were accepted. Roovers says that Vieira misled him by saying that if he wanted a rebate on the sums in the bills, this would be given by Francisco and Rui Lopes Homem. Vieira also failed to mention that his father and uncle had gone bankrupt. Roovers heard from Lisbon that it is doubtful whether Francisco and Rui Lopes Homem will live long and whether there will be enough left after their death. It is also uncertain whether the truce between the Republic and Spain will continue. Roovers is not willing to part with any documents before his claims have been paid. Vieira answers that he adheres to the agreement that was made.

1619, October 11

Not. Arch. 625, p. 323-324; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1876 – Notice served by Manuel Homem Vieira, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, upon Cornelis Roovers, merchant in Amsterdam. Vieira requests Roovers to hand over the documents as was agreed on June 7, 1619, now that the bills of exchange have been accepted by Francisco and Rui Lopes Homem. Roovers answers that he adheres to his notice of October 11.

1619, October 11

Not. Arch. 625, p. 324-325; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1877 – At the request of Dr. Francisco Lopes Rosa, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, who acts for Diogo Henriques Pina, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, who has been arrested in Amsterdam, the following statement is made by Ytgen Egbertsdr., 26 years old, Aechien Willems, 21 years old, Bike Harmans, 25 years old, Magdalena Damen, 25 years old, Justa Nunes, 30 years old and Lucretia Nunes, 27 years old. They declare that a certain Grietgen did not live in the house of Pina in Breestraat⁴⁹ as a maid for more than three weeks. Magdalena Damen and Bike Harmans further declare that some time ago they were in Pina's house, where Magdalena was serving as wet-nurse and where Bike collected money for Magdalena's child which was in her care as foster-mother. They were present when Pina paid Grietgen 30 stivers for her three weeks of service with which Grietgen was satisfied. Witnesses are Jeronimo Henriques and Joseph da Costa.

1619, October 11

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 553-554; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

⁴⁸ See nr. 1745.

⁴⁹ = the present Jodenbreestraat.

Nr 1878 – Francisca Lopes, 35 years old, widow of Fernan Gomes, Elisabeth Dore, 53 years old, widow of Joseas Teno, Maria Teno, her daughter, 17 years old, Annetgen Andries, 42 years old, all living in Korte Houtstraat, make the following statement at the request of Dr. Francisco Lopes Rosa who acts for Diogo Henriques Pina who has been arrested in Amsterdam. Francisca Lopes declares that a certain Grietgen, who had been previously employed by Pina, lived in her house as maid for about one year and that Grietgen behaved badly and lied a lot. When Grietgen had stayed out one night without permission, she only took her back because Elisabeth Dore and her daughter interceded. This is confirmed by the latter. Annetgen Andries declares that in the beginning of February 1619 Grietgen entered the service of Josua Castiel, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, and that Castiel complained more than once that Grietgen stayed out all night.

1619, October 14

*Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 556-558; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.*⁵⁰

Nr. 1879 – Cornelis Adriaensz. Minen from Rotterdam, skipper of the ship *De Vergulde zon mette Ster*, large 70 lasts, declares that Diogo Nunes Belmonte, Diogo da Silva, Manuel Aires, Michiel Esteves de Pina, Manuel Lopes de Leao, Manuel Alvares de Campos, Jeronimo Henriques and Pedro Lopes Rabelo, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam, are the owners of the said ship for the following shares: Belmonte $\frac{1}{8}$ share, Da Silva and Aires $\frac{1}{8}$ share, De Pina and De Leao $\frac{1}{8}$ share and the last three mentioned people each for $\frac{1}{12}$ share and that he was paid a long time ago. He promises to render accounts of his administration to them. The ship is now ready to sail to Viana.

1619, October 15

Not. Arch. 625, p. 327-328; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Nr. 1880 – Diogo Mendes, merchant in Amsterdam, declares that Francisco Dias da Villaviosa, merchant in Lisbon, paid him the proceeds of all cargoes that were sent to him in Lisbon from Amsterdam or elsewhere and all accounts from March 11, 1616 till October 16, 1619.

1619, October 16

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 561-561v.; Not. Sibrant Cornelisz. Deed in Portuguese.

Nr. 1881 – Manuel Aires, 46 years old, Simon Rodrigues Pinel, 30 years old, Dr. Josua Castiel, 26 years old, Portuguese in Amsterdam, make the following statement at the request of David Abudiente, Portuguese in Amsterdam. Aires and Castiel declare that on December 19, 1617 they went to the commissioners of matrimonial affairs in the *Oude Kerk*, together with David Abudiente and the latter's prospective bride, Branca Abudiente. Isbrandt Ben, commissioner, had asked them what the family-relation was between David and Branca. David answered that Branca was his sister's daughter. Upon the question of Daniel Mostart, secretary, whether such a relationship was allowed in his religion, David answered that this was allowed. Ben and Mostart then said that it was all right. All three declare together that one or two days later, Ben, Mostart and the sexton of the *Oude Kerk* came to Pinel's house, where David and Branca were present and that they asked the same questions once more and that they again agreed to the marriage.

1619, October 16

Not. Arch. 645 A, p. 562-563; Not. Sibrant Cornelis

⁵⁰ On October 15 Josua Castiel declares that Grietgen came into his service as maid after her service with Pina and he confirms the statement of Annetgen Andries.