

LADINA

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Notarial Records relating to the Portuguese Jews in Amsterdam before 1639 ¹

Deeds from 3499 to 3544 and 3546 to 3642

No. 3499

Anna Jans, widow of Willem Claesz, living in Amsterdam, declares that she owes Samuel de Leon the sum of 70 guilders as the remainder of a larger sum concerning the sale and delivery of tobacco. She promises to repay 6 guilders a week, starting from 8 January 1627.

1627 January 3

Not. Arch. 394A, fol. 3

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.²

No. 3500

At the request of Thomas Nunes Pina, merchant in Amsterdam, the notary asks Jan Gerritsz Kinckhuijsen, merchant in Amsterdam, broker Hans Verschuere and Manuel Pinto, Portuguese in Amsterdam, whether they know that Francisco Lopes Gomes, Portuguese merchant, formerly residing in Lisbon, is now trading in Amsterdam and whether they are willing to declare what they know about this. Pinto declares that for some of time he and Cornelis Jansen Melcknap, sworn broker in Amsterdam, helped to negotiate an exchange agreement between Gomes and Lenart Lenartsz, merchant in Amsterdam. The agreement concerned 13 pipes of oil at 76 pounds Flemish a barrel, that Lenart Lenartsz delivered to Gomes, in exchange for a silver jug and some pieces of processed silver with a consignment of money that Gomes delivered to Lenartsz. The exchanged goods were worth 500 pounds Flemish. Before this he helped to negotiate some other exchange agreements between Gomes and other merchants in Amsterdam concerning paper, perpetuana and other goods. Kinckhuijsen declares that about a year and a half earlier he had sold a consignment of linen worth 1,500 guilders to Gomes in Amsterdam. Hans Verschuere declares that some time ago he had negotiated an exchange of goods as sworn broker and that he had been requested to do some others transactions and that Gomes is a peculiar person and is difficult to negotiate with. At the request of Pina, the notary declares that in August 1625 Gomes sold and delivered a string of pearls at 1,180 guilders to Johan Vernadt in Amsterdam. Later, when Vernadt left, the affair was settled through the intervention of himself and of Izak Florianus between Gomes's brother and Philibert Vernadt, brother of Johan Vernadt. Gomes received the sum of 800 guilders for this string of pearls, paid in installments.

1627 January 5

Not. Arch. 633, f. 129-129v.

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3501

Pieter Mefferdt, manufacturer of playing cards and Simao Vas de Fontes, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, make the following contract of sale in advance. Starting 1 January 1627 Meffert will deliver at the end of every month 32 dozen Spanish playing cards at a price of 30 stivers a dozen for a period of two years. Mefferdt has 90 or 92 dozen ready that he may deliver immediately instead of the 64 dozen that are due for the first two months at the end of March. During these two years Mefferdt is not allowed to make or to have Spanish cards made for others, to sell them or have them sold at a fine of 100 guilders to the benefit of the poor. Should either party fail to deliver or receive and pay, he will have to pay the other party a fine of 50 guilders, and he will have to comply with the contract if that is what the other party desires. Valerius van der Hoeven and Thomas Fernandes Junior stand surety for Pieter Mefferdt and Simao Vas de Fontes respectively.

1627 January 7

Not. Arch. 394A, f. 10-10v.

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.

No. 3502

Copy of the will of Jozef Nahemias, alias Gaspar Nunes Torres, dated 26 October 1626. He appoints his brother Jacob Nahemias Torres, alias Antonio Nunes Torres and Jacob Israel Dias, alias Gonsalo Dias Pato as the executors of his will.

He bequeaths a silver lamp that is used by the Beth Jacob congregation to the same. He leaves to his wife Reijna Nahemias 1,200 pounds Flemish and half of all gold and silver jewellery, in addition to what is due to her in the *ketuba*: he leaves the other half to his daughter Judica Nahemias Torres. He leaves to the congregations Beth Israel and Neve Salom 20 guilders each for *escava* to be divided among the poor. He leaves 1,500 guilders to his late brother Manuel Lopes's daughter, living in Livorno, for her dowry. He leaves to her brother Daniel, his nephew, 500 guilders for the necessary medicine for his mother. He leaves to the two daughters of his late brother Matthias Lopes 1,000 guilders each for their dowries. He leaves to each of the three daughters of his brother Jacob Nahemias Torres 1,000 guilders for their dowry. He leaves to the four sons of his sister Violante Nunes and Abraham Navarro 400 guilders each and additional 10 guilders to her eldest son Izak Navarro. To the daughter of his niece Felipa Nunes in Lisbon he leaves 3,000 guilders for her dowry. To the daughter of his cousin Clara Nunes, wife of Vastanho, he leaves 300 guilders for her dowry.

To the three daughters of his cousin Maria Nunes, who are living with her mother, the daughter of Manuel Laurenço in Amsterdam, 50 pounds Flemish each. To the daughter of Ergas and his cousin Ilena Nunes he leaves 40 pounds Flemish for her dowry.

To the three daughters of his cousin Sebastiao Nunes 500 guilders each. To Izak de Jonge, who is growing up in his house, 2,000 guilders. To his nieces, daughters of Felipa Nunes 120 guilders each for their marriage. To his nieces, daughters of his cousin Beatrix Nunes, wife of Laurenço Rodrigues, 120 guilders each for their marriage. He leaves 40 pounds Flemish to the poor of Amsterdam. He leaves to his niece Francisca Nunes, who is daughter of his sister Rodriga Nunes, and married to Vasco de Mesquita, 150 guilders. To his nephew Francisco Nunes, son of his sister Rodriga Nunes, he leaves 150 guilders. To his cousin Izak Israel Nunes, alias Domingos Nunes 100 guilders that will be administered for him by Diego Fernandes Dias.

He appoints his daughter Judica Nahemias Torres as his principal heir. He wishes her to marry his cousin David Nahemias Torres, son of Jacob Nahemias Torres, alias Antonio Nunes Torres. In which case he will give David Nahemias Torres 500 pounds Flemish. Should the relatives to whom he leaves a gift for their marriage, remain single, these gifts will remain with his daughter Judica. A

sum of 1,000 crusados (400 pounds Flemish) will have to be used to set up a fund, the proceeds of which should be used to support his relatives or for gifts at their marriage.

Witnesses are Rodrigo Fernandes, alias Abraham Navarro, Samuel Israel Dias, Izak Israel Dias, David (Israel) Dias, Jacob Baruch, Daniel Nunes, Jacob (Fernandes) Burgos and Izak Navarro. On 26 October 1626 Gaspar Nunes Torres ratifies his testament in the presence of Gaspar Febos, Daniel Nunes, Matias Rodrigues Cardoso and Jozua Egas as witnesses. He wants his wife Rifica Nahemias Torres to be the guardian of his daughter Judica.

1627 January 10

Not. Arch. 633, f. 134-135

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Instrument in Portuguese.

No. 3503

Isabel Rodrigues, widow of Manuel Rodrigues de Olivença, assisted by her son Jacob Messia, conveys to Diego Nunes Belmonte an insurance of 225 pounds Flemish in a policy of 350 pounds Flemish, the rest of which concerns another person. The insurance was taken out on money and goods loaded in Salé for the journey to Amsterdam in two ships. These ships are *De Bloempot* with Skipper Abraham Jansen and *De Blauwe Duif* with Skipper Aert Ariaensen. The insurance was underwritten by the following insurers.

Willem and Henk de Vries for 100 pounds, Jean le Roux for 100 pounds, Fernando de la Faille, Michel Cornelisz Blau and David Otsenborn each for 50 pounds. She further conveys to Belmonte her share in 20 cases of muscovado sugar that are in the hands of Manuel Esteves in Hamburg and further all securities that are administered by Aron Querido in Salé.

These conveyances serve in payment and reduction of 2,666 guilders and 9 stivers that Belmonte paid for her to her son Izak Messia. Witness is Jacob Jesurun.

1627 January 15

Not. Arch. 394A, f. 29-29v.

Not. Jacob and Nicoleas Jacobs

Instrument in Portuguese.

No. 3504

Guillaume Quibors, serge worker, 67 years old, makes the following statement at the request of Felipe Dorta Henriques, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. All serge workers who work outside the house of their employer, are given money by him to buy two warp frames and to pay for the spinning and combing. If the serge worker quits his master's employment, he will have to pay this money back. This money is reserved for the serge worker as wages because the masters, besides bringing each piece of serge to their homes, pay their serge workers for their labour and give them money to buy a new warp frame. These conditions were also drawn up in his presence between the said Henriques and Sijdrach Danielsz, also serge worker, who was employed by Henriques. On 22 January 1627 Aron de Pas, Portuguese merchant, 28 years old, declares, also at the request of Henriques, that he was present when this contract was drawn up between Henriques and Danielsz. Henriques then provided Danielsz with two warp frames and money for the spinning and combing of

two pieces. Danielsz still owes the greater part of this money.

1627 January 18

Not. Arch. 394A, f. 38-38v.

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.²

No. 3505

Willem Erick from Lübeck, aged 27, Claes Croon from Hamburg, aged 25 and Mattheus Vet from Hamburg, aged 25, skippers of the ships *De Twaelf Apostelen*, *De Eenhooren* and *De Paerle* respectively, make the following statement at the request of David Senior, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam.

On 10 August last they left from Lisbon with their ships, Willem Erick destined for Livorno, and the other two destined for Venice. After they had dropped anchor near Almeria, they were approached by captain Cornelisz Moens, who commanded a large man-of-war armed with 20 pieces and a crew of about 100 men, and by captain Anthony de Ledekerke, commander of a man-of-war with 10 pieces and a crew of about 60, who was accompanied by an English ship armed with 18 pieces and another six Dutch ships that were mostly well armed. When this fleet approached them, they neared the coast as much as they could. They were approached by a boat from this fleet twice and were ordered to come to the fleet, but they answered that they did not know if they were Moorish or what kind of ships they were. Then the whole fleet sailed up to them. When they saw this they went by boat to the man-of-war of Captain Moens who was the admiral of the fleet. When they showed him their passports he took over and occupied their ships. Their ships were looted and taken to Holland with the cargoes. The *De Twaelf Apostelen* arrived at Texel around 12 October last and was taken to Amsterdam. The ships were unloaded on the orders of the Admiralty and the goods were stored. Part of the goods from *De Twaelf Apostelen* was sold by the Admiralty.

1627 January 18

Not. Arch. 692B, p. 246-248

Not. Jan Warnaerts.

No. 3506

Wiggert Jansz, rope-maker, declares for himself and for Marry Jansz, Jan Olfert's widow, to have sold to Jeronimo Rodrigues de Sousa, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, 200 to 220 ship's pounds of rope-work of genuine Westkappel yarn with the Amsterdam hallmark, smooth and well structured and tarred. The sellers will have to have half or more of this consignment ready as soon as the ice has melted and the rest a fortnight or three weeks later if the waterways remain open. The rope-work is to be shipped from Amsterdam to St Malo at the expense of the sellers, to be delivered there to the buyer's agent. When news is received from St Malo that the rope-work has been delivered, the buyer will have to pay the sellers the sum of 33 guilders and 5 stivers for each ship's pound of rope (reckoning 300 pounds as a ship's pound). Juan Gonçales signs as broker.

1627 January 21

Not. Arch. 846, f. 32-33

Not. Jozef Steijns

No. 3507

Bartholomeus Sijmonsz and Hendrick Aggesz, rope-makers, sold to Jeronimo Rodrigues de Sousa, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, 200 ship's pounds of rope-work of genuine 'Westkappel' yarn with the Amsterdam hallmark, smooth and well structured and tarred. The sellers will have to have half or more ready as soon as the ice has melted and the remainder in a fortnight or three weeks after if the waterways remain open. The rope-work is to be shipped from Amsterdam to St Malo at the expense and risk of the sellers, to be delivered to the buyer's agent there. When the message is received that the rope-work has been delivered, the buyer is to pay the sellers in Amsterdam the sum of 34 guilders for each ship's pound, reckoning a ship's pound as 300 pounds.

1627 January 21

Not. Arch. 846, f. 41-42

Not. Jozef Steijns

No. 3508

Notice served at the request of the Tobacco Impostmasters of Holland and West Friesland upon Emanuel Lopes de Lion, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. The Impostmasters request Emanuel Lopes de Lion to have the five casks of tobacco that he received from outside the city and the cask that he is to receive at the Weigh House of Amsterdam or at his own home, to be weighed by sworn weighers in the presence of the Impostmasters or their collector in accordance with the third article of the Ordinance on the strength of which this impost was leased out. De Lion answers that he will comply with the notice.

1627 January 29

Not. Arch. 846, f. 51

Not. Jozef Steijns.

No. 3509

Notice served at the request of Rodrigo Alvares de Pas, acting for his father Francisco de Pas, upon Pieter Seullijn, Jan Bicker and Bartolomeus Bertels, merchants in Amsterdam, who insured for the said Francisco de Pas hemp and other goods loaded in the ship of Skipper Goosen Gerritsz. The journey went from Danzig to Porto and the said hemp was unloaded in Hoorn and is now in the hands of Francisco Coutinho in Amsterdam. Coutinho keeps the hemp as security for the bail that he put up for the freight price that is claimed by the skipper, with whom he is involved in a litigation. De Pas requests that the insurers collect the hemp according to the abandonment made to them and to reach an agreement with Coutinho as if it were their own case, and requests them to allow him to transfer the policy to the Insurance Chamber to be dispatched.

1627 February 3

Not. Arch. 394A, f. 64

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.

No. 3510

Notice served at the request of Barbara Thomasdr. upon Abraham da Costa, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. The rolls of tobacco that she bought from Da Costa at 1,400 guilders, of which the first payment of 350 guilders was made by her, are partly rotten and dried. She does not want to keep the tobacco and wants restitution of the sum she paid, with deduction of the tobacco that she

sold, possibly to be determined by arbiters. Abraham da Costa acknowledges receipt of the notice.

1627 February 4

Not. Arch. 634, f. 7v.

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3511

Dr Joseph Bueno, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, serves the following notice upon Jan van Nudt. Van Nudt bought from Bueno 6 bags of Segovian wool at 600 guilders. Van Nudt was to pay immediately but failed to do so. On the day of the sale, contrary to good business practice, he obtained letters of cession from the High Council of Holland, which letters are only meant for those who suffered damage and loss but not for those who transfer goods in bad faith to others or embezzle them and thus commit fraud upon the legal owner. He notifies Van Nudt to reconstitute the wool to him or to pay immediately. Van Nudt's servant asks for a copy of the notice.

1627 February 5

Not. Arch. 634, f. 8v.

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3512

Francisco de Caceres, 54 years old, burgher and Joao Rodrigues, 42 years old, inhabitant of Amsterdam, declare at the request of André Alvares that the said Alvares has lived in Amsterdam with his wife and children for more than 10 years. Some time ago, after his wife died, he made a trip to France and returned to his house and children in Amsterdam about two months ago. They have known Alvares for more than ten years and are well acquainted with him on the whole.

1627 February 15

Not. Arch. 394 A, f. 88

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.

No. 3513

Pieter Jansen Flassenbaert, Walich Cornelissen and Wijer Janssen, living at Wieringen, declare, also in the name of their helpers, to have received 340 guilders from Sebastiao Mendes Pimentel, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam.

This sum was awarded to them because of a verdict of arbiters Wessel Becker and Dirck de Leeu, merchants in Amsterdam for their trouble in salvaging the ship *Sta Maria* with Skipper Hendrick Schult from Lübeck and its cargo. This ship, coming from the Condado had been sailed aground at the northern side of 't Vlaeck, ⁴ by a pilot from Huisduinen after which they raised the ship and its cargo and sailed it around Wieringen and then to Amsterdam.

1627 February 23

Not. Arch. 634, f. 20v.-21

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3514

John Stuart from Dumbarton (Scotland) declares he has reached an agreement with Jozef Justo, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, concerning his claims on the late Francisco de Pas, Justo's father and Michael Cardoso and Rodrigo Alvares de Pas. It concerns expenses made by them for his ship on its journey to Malaga in 1623 and during his imprisonment there. He declares that Justo paid him a sum of 100 guilders.

1627 February 26

Not. Arch. 634, f. 32v.

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3515

Testament of Isabel Nunes, wife of Izak Chamis, living in Amsterdam in which she appoints her sister Francisca Rodrigues as her universal heiress.⁵

1627 March 5

Not. Arch. 394A, f. 133-133v.

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs

No. 3516

Statement made by Maria Nunes, Manuel Lourenço's widow. After the death of her brother Gonçalo Lopes a sum of money was handed over to her brother-in-law Diogo Lopes Estonçes. Moreover the late Gaspar Nunes Torres gave him a little money for some raisins (?)⁶ on the orders of Gaspar Nunes Castello. On 26 January last the said Estonçes gave her all the money, capital as well as interest through the intermediary of Diogo Fernandes Dias. She paid this sum to Dr Diogo Lopes Telles together with the value of 500 crusados for the account of her brother Antonio Nunes de Oliveira on 25 February last, all this for the marriage of her daughter Rachel. She declares that the said Estonçes gave her a sum of 29 guilders and 5 stivers, with which all accounts between her and her brother-in-law have been settled so that she has no further claims on him. Rodrigo Fernandes signs as witness.

1627 March 5

Not. Arch. 394A, f. 134-134v.

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs

Instrument in Portuguese.

No. 3517

Manuel d'Orta, merchant in Amsterdam, makes the following statement at the request of Duarte Fernandes. About three years ago he was in Paris where he heard that a certain Rusco, Italian merchant there, had been condemned to be hanged for having forged some notarial instruments but that through a petition for clemency to the queen he had been pardoned and released. The

notary however, with whom he had committed the forgery, was hanged.

1627 March 8

Not. Arch. 394A, f. 139

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.

No. 3518

Jan Werbrouck, merchant in Haarlem, acting for himself and as guardian of the minor children of the late Jan Verschuyren de Oude, gives power-of-attorney to Hans Collosijs, burgher of Amsterdam, to settle a dispute with Jan Gonsalvo, Portuguese. The dispute concerns certain pieces of woven cloth that were sold for him and for the said Jan Verschuyren de Oude, his grandfather, by his brother-in-law Hans Verschuyren, sworn broker, to Jan Gonsalvo in June 1617. He is authorised to collect the money due to them.

1627 March 18

Not. Arch. 550B, f. 78

Not. Jacob Westfrisius

No. 3519

Statement made by Antonio Martins Viegas, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam and his son Manuel Viegas. Mattheus de Quester, postmaster in London, and his son have committed themselves before the Court of the Admiralty in London as surety for the sum of 12,000 guilders concerning the release of goods loaded in Faro for the account of Antonio Martins Viegas in the ship, the *St Pieter* of Skipper Cornelis van Berchem. The ship ran into trouble in England and was released on bail paid by the said Mattheus de Quester. Now that IJsbrant Dobbesz, merchant in Amsterdam, has committed himself as counter-surety for De Quester and his son, Antonio Martins Viegas and Manuel Viegas stand surety for 12,000 guilders for the sureties and counter-sureties. On 27 April 1627 Pedro Homem de Medeiros stands surety for Antonio Martins Viegas and Manuel Viegas, his father-in-law and brother-in-law respectively.

1627 March 18

Not. Arch.634, f. 35-35v.

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3520

The notary makes the following statement at the request of Jeronimo Doria d'Andrade, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. Yesterday he went to Jan van Hoorn for Doria d'Andrade to notify him that because of his insolvency ⁷ he would not carry any risk for the 100 pounds Flemish that he had insured for Doria d'Andrade for a journey to the Azores and back with Skipper Claes Douwes from Vlieland, unless Jan van Hoorn provided security for his own signature. Moreover Doria d'Andrade would remain creditor to Jan van Hoorn for half of the premium at 10 pounds Flemish that was paid to him for the insurance. Van Hoorn answered that he was satisfied that he had been released from the risk and that he had not received any premium for the insurance from the broker.

1627 March 24

Not. Arch. 634, f. 42

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3521

Skipper Hijmrijck Schutte from Lübeck declares that Sebastian Mendes Pimentel, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, paid him the freight-price for a journey with the ship *Sta Maria* from Hamburg to the Condado and then to Amsterdam, which ship was freighted in Hamburg by André Fernandes Cardoso.

1627 March 25

Not. Arch. 634, f. 43v.

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3522

Statement made by the notary at the request of Pedro Homem de Medeiros, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. On 26 February last he went to the St Anthonisluis in this city to see a flatboat with a consignment of sugar that Simon de Goijer declared to have unloaded from the ship of Skipper Hendrick Hoijer, coming from Lisbon. He found that one case of muscovado sugar of this consignment that concerned the said Medeiros, was two-thirds empty. Apparently the sugar had been washed away by water and the remaining sugar was watery. Simon de Goijer had declared that this case had been stowed at the main mast and that other cases that had been stowed there and concerned other people, were also damaged. On 15 March the notary went to the Weigh House where De Medeiros delivered 10 cases of muscovado sugar to Hans Wijn, confectionner in Amsterdam, including the said case of muscovado sugar. This one appeared to have a gross weight of 302 pounds.

1627 April 12

Not. Arch. 634, f. 57v.-58

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3523

At the request of Jeronimo Rodrigues de Sousa, Portuguese merchant, Hans Hendricksz, aged 37 and Hendrick Claesz, aged 23, labourers at the Weigh House with the Scottish warehousing company, make the following statement. Around 24 December 1626, they were in the attic of De Sousa's warehouse with the 'De Morgenstont' signboard, handling four bales of Portuguese pepper in double bags. These bags had been cut open and had been inspected by the buyer Anthony Aertsz. They sewed up the holes of these four bales of pepper that were the foremost of 36 similar bales of pepper, and had them weighed at the Weigh House in the city. The bales were dry and in good condition at the time. They had not noticed any dampness or damage. ⁸

1627 April 13

Not. Arch. 846, f. 109-110

Not. Jozef Steijns

No. 3524

Daniel Nunes, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, makes the following agreement with Skipper Jan Willemsz from Amsterdam and his owner Daniel de Vos in Amsterdam. With the approval of Diego Fernandes Dias who transferred the charter to Daniel Nunes, the skipper will make four journeys according to the freight contract of 16 November 1626 adhering to the conditions specified in the contract. Nunes will make an advance payment of 150 guilders to the skipper and his owner for which 600 reals in silver will be deducted from the freight price. This sum is to be paid back plus 100 guilders if the journey is not made or if the ship is wrecked or seized by privateers. The skipper and his owner have been sentenced to pay this sum by the judicial authorities of Amsterdam and Nunes may charter another ship at their expense to make this journey. If after the release of the attachment the skipper does not begin his journey immediately or if he accepts another charter, this sum of 150 guilders should also be paid back.

1627 April 16

Not. Arch. 632, f. 232

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz. [9](#)

No. 3525

Copy of an affidavit of Pieter Janssen from Lübeck, skipper of the ship *Den Jaeger*, that lies ready in Viana to sail to Hamburg. He declares he has received from Gaspar Caminha Rego 14 cases of sugar for the account and risk of Diego Carlos in Hamburg, to be delivered to the said Diego Carlos at a freight price of 21 marks a case.

1627 April 18

Not. Arch. 634, f. 124

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3526

At the request of Pedro Homem Coronel, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, the notary declares that on 3 March last he went to Coronel's house in Breestraat near St Anthonispoort where 21 cases of panelado sugar were stored in the cellar. Coronel had received the sugar from Lisbon with the ship *Den Engel Gabriel* of Skipper Hendrick Hoijer from Hamburg. The notary established that some of the cases were wet and damaged by seawater. Some cases had a gross weight of 542, 618 and 420 pounds according to the Weigh House in this city.

1627 April 19

Not. Arch.634, f. 59v.-60

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3527

Francisco de Caçeres from Amsterdam, about 54 years old, makes the following statement at the request of Antonio Martins Viegas. In 1622 he mediated between Viegas and Leonard de Beer so that both parties would submit their dispute concerning certain accounts to arbitration by Francisco Mendes de Medeiros and Michael Corael. De Beer effected an attachment with some grocers who owed Viegas money. De Caçeres had the attachment lifted by Willem Pietersz, sheriff's officer, according to an instrument passed to that effect. From information supplied by De Beer, De Caçeres knows that Manuel Viegas, the son of Antonio Martins Viegas, looked after his father's affairs in Spiritu Santo in Bahia. De Beer had asked Viegas junior in a letter to help Dirck Pietersz with a ship with Brazil wood. All expenses, including gifts, would be refunded by him. In his letter De Beer promised De Caçeres a share in the wood. When the affair was discovered Dirck Pietersz was imprisoned and the ship sailed out. Manuel Viegas was suspected and arrested in Bahia and was found to be carrying De Beer's letter. Viegas junior was then tried and put in jail endangering his life. Through gifts he managed to get his sentence converted to 7 years forced labour in Africa. De Beer, who had told all of this to De Caçeres, said that he considered the expenses to be very high and that he would settle the matter with a verbal agreement. When Viegas senior noticed that De Beer failed to comply and was about to leave for Hamburg, he tried to have him jailed but failed. De Beer then went to Hamburg. Viegas senior then applied to the courts in Amsterdam and Hamburg to compel De Beer to settle the matter before he returned to Amsterdam and if he failed to do so, to have him tried in absence. De Caçeres refers to the applications to the courts for particulars.

1627 April 20

Not. Arch. 394B, f.278-278v.

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.

No. 3528

Freight contract between Francisco Vas de Leon and Ruy Gomes Fronteira, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam, as freighters, each for one half and Lucas Jansen from Enkhuizen, skipper of the ship *De Swarte Leeu*, large 60 lasts, armed with 4 iron pieces and 4 stone pieces and a crew of 10. The journey will go from Enkhuizen with a cargo to Salé, unload and load within eight weeks and back to Amsterdam. The ship is to sail around the back of England and Scotland or through the Channel in case of bad tides and heavy storms. The freight price amounts to 3,300 guilders. Arbiters in Amsterdam will determine the compensation for extra lay-days. The freighters will only pay the expenses for anchorage and piloting in Salé.

1627 April 20

Not. Arch. 634, f. 61-62

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3529

Protest of non-payment. Jeronimo Rodrigues Mendes, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, requests Michael Cardoso and Rodrigo Alvares de Pas, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam, to pay the remainder of a bill of exchange of 35 guilders and 1 stiver. The bill was drawn in Hamburg on 2 October 1626 for a sum of 1,080 thaler at 34 stivers a thaler, to be paid within 26 weeks. The drawer is Jacob Justo, the value received from Manuel Esteves. Cardoso and De Pas accepted the bill. The reason for non-payment is not given.

1627 ¹⁰ April 21

Not. Arch. 634, f. 62-62v.

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3530

Statement made at the request of Duarte Saraiva and Michael Cardoso, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam, by Albert Dauberck, alias Alberto Montera, sojourning in Amsterdam, also acting for Rodrigo Alvares de Pas.

He borrowed 2,400 guilders on bottomry conditions from Saraiva and De Pas on the ship *St Philippo* of which he was skipper. The ship later returned to this country as a result of the crew's lawlessness and was given a new skipper, Hendrick Pietersz from Norden. The destination was changed to Viana. The bottomry remained valid for the journey to Viana, according to the two letters of bottomry for Saraiva, Cardoso and De Pas that were passed before notary Sibrant Cornelisz for that sum.

1627 April 21

Not. Arch. 634, f. 63v.-64

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3531

Statement made by Gabriel Fernandes, merchant in Amsterdam, who has a conveyance from Philips van der Steijn, merchant in Antwerp, according to a notarial instrument passed before Guillaume Rousseau, notary in Antwerp on 28 September 1621. He owes Wilhelm van Welij, merchant in Amsterdam, the sum of 133 pounds, 6 shillings and 8 groats Flemish for money received from Van Welij. He promises to pay this sum on October 1 next. He gives the following items as security. First of all the sum of 600 pounds Flemish that is owed by Lamoral, Baron de Tassis, postmaster-general of Brabant to Philips van der Steijn, according to a bond of 8 February 1618, to be paid in three annual terms, the last term of which fell due on 8 February 1621. Secondly the sum of 500 pounds Flemish that the said Baron de Tassis owes to Philips van der Steijn, according to a bond of 10 December 1620, to be paid within three years that became due on 8 February 1621. Thirdly a bond of 250 pounds Flemish given by Philips van der Steijn to the benefit of Fernandes, to be paid to him or on his orders to someone else. Fourthly a bill of exchange of 100 pounds Flemish drawn by Harman van der Pellens on Nicolaes van der Pellens, which bill has been accepted. Even though the bill reads: value received from Wilhelm van Welij, to be paid to Daniel Deegbroot or order, this bill concerns him only. Fifthly a bill of exchange of 150 pounds Flemish drawn by Harman van der Pellens on Nicolaes van der Pellens, which bill has been accepted, to be paid to Jehan Paulo Dorco or order. Although the value was received from Gaspar Fernandes Vega, this bill concerns him only. Then twelve large maritime paintings, each three ells long and as high as the linen and one narwhal horn weighing more than ten ounces. Finally a 'Lucretia' of palmwood, supposedly made by Albert Dur.

1627 April 25

Not. Arch. 394B, f. 286-287v.

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs

No. 3532

Jacob Nehemias Torres and Jacob Israel Dias, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam, executors of the will made on 26 October 1626 by Josef Nehemias Torres, alias Gaspar Nunes Torres, authorise Israel and David Nehemias and Pascoal and Daniel Nehemias Torres, living in Livorno and Pisa respectively, to defend the said persons against David and Abraham Navarro and to collect from them the money that they owe to the estate of the late Josef Nehemias Torres.

1627 April 26

Not. Arch. 632, f. 33

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

Instrument in Portuguese.

No. 3533

Freight contract between Jeronimo and Duarte Rodrigues Mendes as freighters, both for one half and Michael de Pas and Francisco Coutinho for the others half, with Skipper Antoni Heijnderick, burgher of Amsterdam who is assisted by his owner Francisco Coutinho. The journey will be made by the ship *De Gratie Godes*, large 80 lasts, armed with 8 iron pieces and 4 stone pieces and a crew of 15. The ship will sail from Amsterdam with a general cargo and wood to Salé, where the ship will be unloaded and reloaded in 8 weeks by Abraham de Leon, agent of the freighters, or in his absence by Daniel de Leon and Jozef de Pas. Back to Amsterdam and unload there. The primage is 30 guilders for a new flag. The freight price is 3,950 guilders. Arbiters in Amsterdam will determine the compensation for extra lay-days. If one freighter cannot load his half completely, the other freighter can make use of this space at payment of the freight price pro rata. This freight price may not exceed 45 guilders a last.

1627 April 26

Not. Arch. 634, f. 67v-68v.

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3534

Sworn statement made by Pieter Bussel, 36 years of age, tailor and Jacob Harmanssen, 24 years of age, shoemaker, living in Amsterdam, at the request of substitute sheriff Tegnagel for Stijntgen Tijdsdr., widow. Bussel declares that on Saturday eight days ago he travelled to Delfzijl at the request of Tegnagel and the said widow to hear from a Jew called Samuel, brother of a certain Isack who recently received corporal punishment in Amsterdam, what had happened between this Samuel and a certain Julius Cruijsberghen who had been there earlier. Both declare that Samuel had a letter written about this by someone that he signed in Hebrew in their presence and that he handed it to Bussel to be delivered to the substitute sheriff. In this letter Samuel described what had happened; he also mentioned that he had given Cruijsberghen 80 guilders to be handed to the widow to compensate her for the goods that had been stolen from her and that had been sold by his brother Isack, this to prevent a scandal for his brother. He had also given Cruijsberghen 4 rix-dollars for his travel expenses and a diamond ring for his wife, which was confirmed by many Jews who were present. Both further declare that in Emden Cruijsberghen posed as a servant of the sheriff and that he showed a letter that, according to him, was signed by two Amsterdam burgomasters and by the said Izack, who was then in prison here, authorising Cruijsberghen to investigate certain articles of clothing and goods that were supposed to belong to Izack. The said Jews in Dam ¹¹ had confirmed that by these means Cruijsberghen had obtained clothing from some people and money from others, so that he would not bring trouble upon them.

1627 May 3

Not. Arch. 749, f. 410-412

Not. Pieter van Perssen (Jozef Steijns)

No. 3535

Freight contract between Francisco da Costa d'Elvas and Matias Rodrigues Cardoso, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam, as freighters and Skipper Pieter Franssen, burgher of Amsterdam. The ship *De Lieffde*, large 50 lasts, will sail from Texel to Madeira with goods; unload and load within two months and back to Amsterdam and unload there. The freight price amounts to 3,000 guilders. Arbiters in Amsterdam will determine the compensation for extra lay-days.

1627 May 11

Not. Arch. 634, f. 73v.

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz. [12](#)

No. 3536

Hendrick Pietersz from Hamburg, notifies Simao Pinto and Manuel Rodrigues to accept the 29 rolls of tobacco that he sold to them 10 days ago through the intervention of Manuel de Campos, sworn broker. Manuel Rodrigues answers that he will appear before the authorities and say to them what he has to say.

1627 May 12

Not. Arch. 704B, f. 124

Not. Jan Warnaertsz [13](#)

No. 3537

Protest of non-acceptance. Marten Aernouts requests that Duarte de Palaçios, merchant in Amsterdam, pay a bill of exchange of 500 thalers at 34 stivers a thaler. The bill was drawn in Hamburg on 15 January 1627 with a term of 21 weeks by Henrique de Lima. The payee is Diderich Boshart. The bill was endorsed by Marten Aernouts in Hamburg on 28 April 1627. Duarte de Palaçios answers that he accepted the first bill of exchange and that he therefore does not accept the second one and that he will pay either one of them on the date of maturity. The notary says that he has no evidence of the acceptance of the first bill and he therefore protests against the bill.

1627 May 19

Not. Arch. 543A, f. 18 (portfolio 1627)

Not. Jacob Westfrisius

No. 3538

Hendrick Ruben, living in Altena and sojourning in Amsterdam, husband of the daughter of the late Thomas Leamer, an Englishman who died in Amsterdam, authorises Thomas Couper, burgher of Amsterdam and Francisco Coutinho, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, to start legal proceedings

before the Court of Amsterdam against Fredrick Leker, merchant in Amsterdam.

1627 June 2

Not. Arch. 634, f. 87-87v.

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3539

Protest of non-payment. Pedro Homem de Medeiros, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, requests from Antoni and Leonardo de Schot payment of a bill of exchange of 800 thalers at 34 5/8 stivers a thaler. The bill was drawn in Hamburg on 21 April 1627 by Jean Rijcquelsmo and is due on 8 June 1627. The value was received from Louis Gomes. Antoni de Schot is rumoured to be insolvent. De Schot's servant answers that there are no orders for payment.

1627 June 10

Not. Arch. 634, f. 93

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3540

Protest of non-payment. Thomas Fernandes and Pedro Homem de Medeiros, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam, request Antoni and Leonart de Schot, merchants in Amsterdam, to pay a bill of exchange of 500 thalers at 33 a thaler, with a term of 8 weeks. The bill was drawn in Hamburg on 2 May 1627 by Antoni and Leonart de Schot. The value was received from Luis Gomes de Medeiros. Antoni de Schot accepted the bill. His servant declares that Antoni de Schot is not at home and that he has no orders for payment. Antoni de Schot is rumoured to be insolvent.

1627 June 10

Not. Arch. 634, f. 94-94v.

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3541

Protest of non-payment. Diego Fernandes Dias, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, requests Antoni de Schot to pay a bill of exchange of 303 1/3 crowns (écus) at 125 groats a crown. The bill was drawn in Rouen on 2 May 1627 by Henri van Okhuisen. The payee is Jacob Hendrix; the value received from Rene Pietersz and Nicolaes Dircksz; the endorsed party is Abraham van Cleef. Antoni and Leonart de Schot accepted the bill. Antoni de Schot's servant says that his employer is not at home and that he has no orders to pay the bill and advises Dias to go to Paulus and Samuel Timmerman. Antoni de Schot is rumoured to be insolvent. Hendrick de Picquer, merchant in Amsterdam, declares that he will pay the bill for the account of the drawer, in the name of the refinery in Rouen.

1627 June 12

Not. Arch. 634, f. 98-98v.

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3542

Protest of non-payment. Diogo Martins, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, requests that Antoni de Schot pay a bill of exchange of 917 thalers at 33 5/8 a thaler; the bill is due on 15 June. The bill was drawn in Hamburg on 14 April 1627 by Antoni and Leonart de Schot; the value was received from Louis Gomes de Medeiros. Antoni de Schot's servant answers that his employer is not at home. He is rumoured to be insolvent. The notary declares that the current rate of exchange from Amsterdam to Hamburg is 33 1/8 stivers a thaler if paid from Hamburg.

1627 June 12

Not. Arch. 634, f. 99v.-100

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3543

Stephanus Rodrigues da Costa, ¹⁴ Portuguese, at present in prison, 31 years old, makes the following statement at the request of Captain Benedictus de Rego, also in prison. About eight months ago he agreed with a button-maker that the latter would make 20 dozen buttons for him according to a sample, at 30 stivers a dozen. When these buttons were delivered it appeared that they did not match the sample and he refused to accept these buttons. At the insistence of the button-maker he accepted and paid 17 dozens of buttons but there was no mention of further buttons to be made. About 12 days ago the button-maker visited him in prison with a few other dozens of buttons that had been made perfectly according to the first sample. He refused to accept these since he had not given such an order, contrary to the button-maker's claims.

1627 June 21

Not. Arch. 550B, f. 168-168v.

Not. Jacob Westfrisius

No. 3544

Pedro and Jan Pinto, Portuguese merchants who have been living in Amsterdam for a long time, give power-of-attorney to Jean Letheullier, merchant in London. Letheullier is authorised to claim in Dover and elsewhere three casks of tobacco that were loaded for their account in Bayonne in the ship *De Schoenmaker* of Skipper Jan IJsbrantsz from Krommeniedijk by Jacomo Luis. The ship was arrested by English ships and taken to Dover.

1627 June 28

Not. Arch. 634, f. 109-110

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz. ¹⁵

Notes

1. Prepared by the staff of the Amsterdam Municipal Archives. Translations by S. Hart.
2. The instrument was not signed.
3. On f. 37 a combined copy of both instruments.
4. Probably Wieringer Vlack.
5. She revokes this will on 22 April 1627 (f. 133v.)

6. Litterally: 'pasas'.
7. The instrument reads: 'insolentie'.
8. Annexed to this instrument the following statement: On April 14 Antonio Fernanades, 35 years old, Portugese in Amsterdam, makes the following statement at the request of De Sousa with David Abiatar, Portugese, acting as interpreter. Around 23 December 1626 Artsz bought four fardels of cinnamon and four bales of Portugese pepper in double bags in the attic of De Sousa. Before the purchase Aertsz took some pepper from the bags and inspected it in a wooden bowl or dish and being satisfied, asked for the pepper to be delivered at the Weight House (Not. Arch. 846, f. 110-111, Not. Jozef Steijns. 1626 April 14).
9. This instrument is written in the margin of the instrument passed on 16 November 1626, f. 231-232.
10. Erroneously: 1626.
11. Probably Appingendam.
12. In the margin it is mentioned that this freight contract was not passed.
13. Draft instrument.
14. Notary: a Costra.
15. In the margin the notary refers to the following power-of-attorney as having been passed in a different form: Pedro and Jan del la Faya, brothers and Portugese merchants who have lived in Amsterdam for a long time, authorise Jean Letheullier, merchant in London, to claim 3 casks of tobacco in Dover or elsewhere. Jacomo Louis had loaded these casks for their account under the name of Pedro and Jan Pinto – which is the name they use in business because of the threat from the Inquisition in Spain – in the ship *De Schoenmaker* of skipper Jan IJsbrantsz from Krommeniedijk. This ship was taken by the English and brought to Dover. A similar power-of-attorney was passed on the same day by Diego Fernandes Dias, Portugese merchant in Amsterdam, for Jan Luce, merchant in London, to claim tobacco that had been loaded by Dias in the ship of Jan Ijsbrantsz from Krommeniedijk and Claes Fransz from Rotterdam (Not. Arch. 634, f. 115. Not. Sibrant Cornelisz. 1627 June 28).

No. 3546

Statement made by the notary at the request of Diego Fernandes Dias, Portugese merchant in Amsterdam, saying that he drew up for the said Dias two insurance policies concerning tobacco that was shipped from Bayonne to Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Jacome Louis loaded the tobacco in the ships *St Pieter* of skipper Claes Franssen from Rotterdam and in *De Schoenmaker* of skipper Jan IJsbrantsz from Krommeniedijk. The tobacco was consigned to the said Dias. The insurance of the tobacco, that belonged to Dias, was taken out on his account; various merchants and burghers of Amsterdam participated in the policies for certain sums. The said Jacome Luis is only a private correspondent and factor who acts on orders and receives a commission for loading and shipping goods that Dias and other Portugese merchants send him or that he receives for them from other places.²

1627 July 1

Not. Arch. 634 f. 113v.-114

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3547

Note made by the notary, saying that he registered an attestation for Pimentel (a), alias David Abeniacar by Cornelis de Cuijper and that 18 stivers are due to him plus the fee of the witnesses.

1627 July 7

Not. Arch. 373 f. 375

Not. Willem Cluijt

No. 3548

David Pallache in Amsterdam authorises Pieter Janssen Cachio-pin, merchant from

Rotterdam, to arrest in Rotterdam Manuel de Morais Tavares, Portuguese nobleman and to attach his goods in order to obtain payment of 1000 guilders that Tavares owes him.

1627 July 10
Not. Arch. 634 f. 118v.-119
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.3

No. 3549

Michiel Corssen Corael, merchant in Amsterdam, speaking for Diego Fernandes Branco, merchant in Madeira, declares that he received from Jeronima Gomes, widow of Diogo Gomes Duarte, the sum of 661 guilders and 12 stivers, which sum Jeronima Gomes had received from skipper Evert Jansz Waterhondt from Rotterdam, for the delivery of candied peel. Branco had allowed this sum to be paid out to Corael in a letter dated 13 December 1626.

1627 July 13
Not. Arch. 633 f. 19
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.4

No. 3550

Statement made by Diogo Martins and Bartholomeus Sijmons about the following. A controversy involving a few consignments of rope-work has arisen between Francisco and Manuel Ramires Pina, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam on the one side and Jan Ibesz, Wiggert Jansz and Hendrick Agges, rope-makers on the other side. The consignments were sold to the Portuguese merchants to be delivered in La Havre at their, that is the buyers', risk and cost. The merchants maintain that the rope-makers should pay all expenses for the rope-work including the toll, labourers' wages, warehouse rent etc. The rope-makers say that they only have to pay the freight-price and the pilotage and harbour dues. After a court suit both parties agreed to adhere to the verdict of Diogo Martins and Bartholomeus Sijmons as chosen arbiters. The arbiters' verdict is that the rope-makers are only responsible for the freight-price, pilotage and harbour dues and that they have found that this is the customary procedure with such consignments of rope.

1627 July 17
Not, Arch. 846 f. 246
Not. Jozef Steijns

No. 3551

Notice served at the request of Jan Kuijsten, Aernout van Liebergen, Cornelis Michielsz Blau and Pieter van den Trille, merchants in Amsterdam, upon Diego da Silva, Portuguese merchant, presently sojourning in Amsterdam. These people are willing to pay Da Silva immediately the sum of money to which each of them has been sentenced, with the interest of six and a quarter percent a year, provided that Da Silva puts up sureties in case they should win when the case is revised, because Da Silva does not reside in Amsterdam. They promise that they will deposit the money with the court's clerk. Da Silva answers that he adheres to his lawful right. Witnesses are Manuel Rodrigues d'Espinoza and Thomas de Mercado.

1627 July 19
Not. Arch. 634 f. 123-123v.
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3552

Antonio Martins Viegas, aged 60, Philippe Dorta Henriques, aged 32 and Diego Fernandes Dias, aged 31, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam, declare at the

request of Jan Kuijsten and associates that Diego da Silva and Manuel Aires, who have lived and traded in Amsterdam, left this city to settle in Gl,ckstadt but that Diego da Silva is staying in Amsterdam to continue a lawsuit.

1627 July 20
Not. Arch. 692B f. 444
Not. Jan Warnaerts.

No. 3553

Francisco Coutinho, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, authorises Duarte Pires Brandao and Lopo Nunes, Portuguese merchants in Hamburg, to claim from Gabriel Gomes, Portuguese merchant in Hamburg, certain goods including some baize and to collect outstanding debts.

1627 July 23
Not. Arch. 634 f. 125-126
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3554

Diego Nunes Belmonte and Francisco Vas de Leon, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam, authorise Willem Tristran, merchant in London, to claim for them the goods that had been loaded for their account in SalÉ in the ship De Blauwe Duijff of skipper Aert Adriaensz from Rotterdam, if necessary by law, or in case the goods have been sold in London, to collect the proceeds. The ship was seized by the English and taken to London.

1627 July 24
Not. Arch. 634 f. 126-127
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3555

Freight contract between Joan de Haro, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, as freighter on the one side and skipper Harman Kramer from Danzig on the other side. The ship De Fortuijne, large 80 lasts, armed with four iron guns and four stone guns, will sail with goods from Amsterdam to Faro, sailing around England and Scotland. Unload and load with figs and other goods within eight weeks and back to Amsterdam even if the bills of lading mention other places. The freight price amounts to 84 guilders a last. One last equals 160 small baskets of figs, 4000 pounds of figs in caskets, 3600 pounds of almonds, four pipes of oil and 8 cases of sugar. If the skipper is the first to arrive in Amsterdam with figs, he will get a new coat.

1627 July 25
Not. Arch. 634 f. 128v-129
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3556

Affidavit by the notary, saying that a certain letter was written and signed by Pero Machado in Faro. The notary then makes the following statement at the request of Antonio Martins Viegas. Around April 26 Viegas showed him this letter in Portuguese at Nieuwmarkt in Amsterdam. The notary translated this letter into Dutch. On March 20 or 22 he served a notice upon Viegas at the request of IJsbrant Dobbesz and Dirck Corver, together with Willem Muijman the insurers' chosen representatives. These insurers had underwritten an insurance for Viegas concerning figs and other goods coming from the Concado with the ship of skipper Cornelisz from Berchem. In the notice Viegas was requested to give immediate orders for the sale of wet and damaged figs that came from this ship in order to prevent more decay and damage. Viegas and Izak van Geleijn, grocer reached an agreement on March 26 in the inn De Hertog van

Cleef at the back of the Exchange here. Garbrant Dobbesz, son of the said IJsbrant and the notary were present at this occasion.

1627 July 28
Not. Arch. 634 f. 130v-131
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3557

Freight contract between Cornelis Adriaensen Backer, merchant from Haarlem and Diego Fernandes Dias, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam on the one side and skipper Frans Gerritsz from Frederikstad on the other side. The ship St Paul, large 50 lasts, will sail with goods from Rotterdam to Frederikstad. There the ship will be armed with four stone guns and then proceed to Aveiro; unload and load with salt within a fortnight and then to Sicioen⁵ in Galici; unload within a fortnight and then to Vigo, also in Galicia and load goods within 3 weeks and then to Amsterdam, where the ship will be unloaded. The freight amounts to 2.780 guilders. The primage is 20 guilders for a new flag. In Aveiro or Galicia the skipper can receive an advance of up to 150 guilders, with one real at 6 stivers. The skipper may have to take on board one person whose salary will be paid by the freighters, but whom the skipper will have to feed.

1627 July 30
Not. Arch. 634 f. 131v-132
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

NO. 3558

Freight contract between Pedro Homem de Medeiros, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, on the one side and Gerrit Cornelisz from Schiedam on the other side. The journey will be made with the ship St. Pieter, large 50 lasts and armed with two iron guns, two ball headed stone guns and another two stone guns. The ship will depart from Amsterdam with a cargo of goods to Faro around the north of England and Scotland; unload and load with figs and other goods within 8 weeks and back to Amsterdam and unload there, even if the bills of lading mention Hamburg or another place. The freight price is 84 guilders a last, reckoning as one last: 160 small baskets of figs, 4000 pounds of figs in casks, 3600 pounds of almonds, 4 pipes of oil and 8 cases of sugar. The skipper will be compensated for extra lay-days in Faro, which sum will be determined by arbiters in Amsterdam after the journey.

1627 August 2
Not. Arch. 634 f. 132v-133
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3559

Gerrit Cornelisz from Schiedam, skipper of the ship St Pieter, large 50 lasts, makes the following statement. Pedro Homem de Medeiros, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, is the owner of the said ship for a 1/8 share. The ship is ready to depart for the Condado and De Medeiros paid for the fitting out of this ship for 1/8 share.

1627 August 2
Not. Arch. 634 f. 133v.
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3560

Francisco Gomes Henriques, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, who has a power-of-attorney from Eduart Henriques, doctor of medicine in Bordeaux according to an instrument of 27 September 1626, authorises in his turn Pieter

Lombaert, merchant in Middelburg. Lombaert can claim from the Admiralty in Zeeland or elsewhere five cases of sugar and 2 sheets of cinnamon that were loaded in Lisbon in the ship La Michelle of skipper Jean Simonce by Francisco Vaz d'AlcobaÁa for the account of the said Eduart Henriques. The goods were consigned to Nuno Alvares de Mattos in Nantes. Lombaert can also collect the proceeds of these goods, should they have been sold. He revokes an earlier power-of-attorney that he gave to Abraham de Nan.⁶

1627 August 6
Not. Arch. 634 f. 134v.
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3561

Protest of non-payment. Francisco Vas de Leon, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, requests Francisco Coutinho, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, to pay a bill of exchange of 1000 thaler at 34 plaques a thaler. The bill was drawn in Hamburg on 16 June 1627 with a term of 17 weeks. The value was received from Luis Dias de Lemos, to be put to the account of Gonsalo Lopes Coutinho. The bill was drawn by Lopo Nunes to the benefit of Luis Dias de Lemos and in his absence of Francisco Vaz de Leon. Coutinho is rumoured to be insolvent. His maid says that he is not at home.

1627 August 6
Not. Arch. 634 f. 135
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3562

Protest of non-payment. Jozef da Costa asks Francisco Countiho to pay a bill of exchange of 500 thaler at 34 1/2 plaques a thaler. The bill was drawn in Hamburg on 28 January 1627 with a term of 29 weeks. The value was received from Mordechay da Costa, to be put to the account of Gonsalo Lopes. The bill was drawn by Lopo Nunes. Coutinho's maid says that he is not at home. Coutinho is rumoured to be insolvent.

1627 August 6
Not. Arch. 634 f. 135-135v.
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3563

Protest of non-payment. Denis Jenes asks Francisco Coutinho to pay a bill of 500 thaler at 34 plaques a thaler. The bill was drawn in Hamburg by Lopo Nunes on 11 June 1627 with a term of 17 weeks. The value was received from Miguel Romes for the account of Gonsalo Lopes Coutinho. Francisco Coutinho's maid says that her master is not at home. Francisco Coutinho is rumoured to be insolvent.

1627 August 6
Not. Arch. 634 f. 135v.
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3564

Protest of non-acceptance. Duarte de Palacios, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, asks Francisco Coutinho, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, to accept a bill of exchange of 1600 thaler at 34 plaques a thaler. The bill was drawn in Hamburg on 28 July 1627 by Lopo Nunes with a term of 11 weeks, the value received from Duarte Esteves Pina to be put to the account of Gonsalo Lopes. Philip Dorta, Francisco Coutinho's brother-in-law, says that Coutinho is out of town and that there are no orders to accept the bill.

1627 August 6
Not. Arch. 634 f. 135v.-136
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3565

Protest of non-acceptance. Joseph da Costa asks Francisco Coutinho, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, to accept a bill of exchange of 1200 thaler at 33 3/4 plaques a thaler. The bill was drawn in Hamburg on 28 July 1627 by Lopo Nunes with a term of 4 weeks, the value received from Migel Romes, to be put to the account of Gonsalo Lopes. Philipe Dorta, Countinho's brother-in-law, says that there are no orders to accept the bill.

1627 August 6
Not. Arch. 634 f. 136
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3566

Protest of non-acceptance. Francisco da Costa Delvas, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, asks Francisco Coutinho, also Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, to accept a bill of exchange of 450 thaler at 33 3/4 plaques a thaler. The bill was drawn in Hamburg on 23 July 1627 by Lopo Nunes with a term of 6 weeks. The value was received from Abraham and Jacob Fidanque.

Philipe Dorta, Coutinho's brother-in-law, says that Coutinho is out of town.

The holder of the bill, Francisco da Costa Delvas, had his cousin Balthasar Cardozo hand over the bill to Coutinho on 2 August last, to be accepted.

Coutinho did neither return nor accept the bill and left Amsterdam on the same day. Philipe Dorta does not want to return the bill because he has no orders to do so.

1627 August 6
Not. Arch. 634 f. 136-136v.
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3567

Protest of non-payment. Miguel de Pas, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, asks Francisco Coutinho, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, to pay a bill of exchange of 952 17/64 dollars at 34 stivers a dollar. The bill was drawn in Hamburg on 30 June 1627 with a term of 16 weeks to the benefit of Francisco Fernandes Homem and in his absence of Miguel de Pas. The value was received from Francisco Fernandes Homem. The maid says that Coutinho has left town. Coutinho is rumoured to be insolvent.

1627 August 6
Not. Arch. 634 f. 136v-137
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3568

Protest of non-payment. Adriaen and Gerrit Veen ask Francisco Coutinho to pay a bill of exchange of 1000 dollars at 34 stivers a dollar. The bill was drawn in Hamburg on 17 April 1627 with a term of 22 weeks. The value was received from Julio van de Moere for the account of Gonsalo Lopes Coutinho. Francisco Coutinho is out of town and is rumoured to be insolvent.

1627 August 6
Not. Arch. 634 f. 137-137v.
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3569

Nathaniel Aernouts, merchant, declares at the request of Jan Pietersen van

Nes, merchant, acting for Gerrit Cornelisz Finckert from Norden, that on the strength of a proven IOU of 2 August, he had to pay Francisco Coutinho 2400 guilders. The latter asked him to pay first and then talk to Pietersen.

1627 August 7
Not. Arch. 441 f. 159v.
Not. Palm Mathijsz.

No. 3570

Around three o'clock in the afternoon the notary, acting at the request of Jan Ras and Agge Ottens, farmer and associate of the impost of tobacco respectively, goes to the house of Francisco Coutinho in 'de Ververijen', accompanied by the above said people, in order to investigate the back and front cellar with the assistance of Carsten Hendricksz d'Angst and Lourens Claesz, servants of the sheriff. In the back cellar they found two cases with 11 large rolls and 2 small rolls of tobacco and some parts of rolls and a few loose pieces of tobacco. Although Jan Ras and Agge Ottens said that there should be more tobacco, none of the Portuguese who were there in great numbers, admitted to this.

In the same afternoon around six o'clock the notary returns with Ras and Ottens and with Jan Rogge, another associate of the impost, to the house of Coutinho to investigate further. In the front cellar a white case with six large rolls of tobacco was found. This case had been in the cellar earlier but they had not been told that it contained tobacco.

1627 August 7
Not. Arch. 846 f. 275-276
Not. Jozef Steijns

No. 3571

Notice served at the request of Jacques Boursse, merchant in Amsterdam, upon Francisco Coutinho who is rumoured to be absent because he is insolvent. Boursse says that on March 30 last he underwrote an insurance for Coutinho concerning the ship De Gratie Godts of skipper Anthony Henricksz for a journey from Amsterdam to SalÉ and back at a premium of 20 percent for the outward bound and return journey and that he received only half of the premium. Now that the ship is on its return journey and Coutinho is absent without having paid the remaining half of the premium for the return journey, Boursse considers the insurance for the return journey null and void and refuses to carry any further risk. Coutinho's wife answers that she knows nothing about this and that her husband is out of town.

1627 August 13
Not. Arch. 395A f. 120
Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.

No. 3572

Jozef da Costa, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, declares that on 23 September 1626 he received from Cornelis van Coeschot de Jonge two gilded covered cups, one silver platter, one silver jug and twelve silver spoons for which he paid some money in advance. He received the sum due to Van Coeschot of 177 guilders and twelve stivers from Valerius van Gistelen de Oude, merchant in Amsterdam, to whom he handed over the said silver ware.

1627 August 13
Not. Arch. 700A f. 545
Not. Jan Warnaeertz.

No. 3573

Statement by Francisco Rodrigues Crasto, Portuguese in Amsterdam, aged 50 and by Samuel de Leon, Portuguese, aged 25, made at the request of Duarte Rodrigues Mendes. The statement is made in Portuguese and translated into Dutch by the notary.

Crasto declares that around June 20, 1624 he received from Mendes 29 guilders and 7 stivers that Mendes had to pay him on the orders of Jacques Masuere, wine seller as the brokerage fee for 587 bound cask staves. Masuere had sold these to Mendes in several consignments from 29 May till 8 August 1623. De Leon declares that he was present and that he heard Masuere order Mendes to pay this sum to Rodrigues.

1627 August 15

Not. Arch. 395A f. 126

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.

No. 3574

Statement made by the notary at the request of Rodrigo Alvares de Pas, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. In February of this year Jan Stuart from Scotland asked him several times to talk to the said De Pas about the fact that Stuart had been imprisoned in Spain in his capacity as skipper of the ship St Andries, which ship belonged to De Pas and associates. He had had to make quite some expenses because of this. Stuart threatened to harm De Pas financially and bodily if he would not comply with his demands.

1627 August 16

Not. Arch. 634 f. 140v-141

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3575

Freight contract between Francisco and Manuel Mendes Trancoso, Diogo and Rodrigo Drago, Francisco Lopes de Azevedo and Manuel Alvares Henriques as freighters on the one side and skipper Michiel Dircksz from Huisduinen as hired skipper on the other side.

The ship Bia Ventura, large 60 lasts will sail with goods from Amsterdam to Terceira, sailing around England; unload and reload with goods and back to Amsterdam. The freight amounts to 220 guilders as rent for the whole journey. There is a primage of about 100 guilders for the skipper. The skipper will engage six men and a boy with the owners' advice. The crew will be paid two months' wages in advance and the rest upon return. If there is no return cargo the ship will either be sold in Terceira or wait there. The skipper and the crew can return to the Netherlands with other ships. The crew's wages will run until their return to Amsterdam.

1627 August 18

Not. Arch. 395A f. 133-134

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobsz.

No. 3576

Maria Marcijns from Koningsbergen, single, aged 22, makes the following statement at the request of deputy sheriff Tegnagel. From March of this year until about a month ago she had intercourse with Mozes Nunes Pina, son of Thomas Nunes Pina. This took place in her home at Anjeliensgracht for about six weeks and then at the house of master Jeremias in De Meerman in Koningstraat. From May until one month ago he paid her one crown a week for her food and also her rent till All Saints' Day next. She never knew that Mozes Nunes Pina was a Jew. She agreed to pay the deputy sheriff 30 guilders for this mistake, which money he received from her.

1627 August 20

Not. Arch. 395A f. 141
Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.

No. 3577

Statement made by Michael de Crasto, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. He has bought a ship in Enkhuizen from the widow of Lambert Cornelisz Cruyff. The ship, called Estrele Dourada (Gouden Ster) was rebaptised as St Miguel. The ship is about 50 lasts large and its skipper is Harke Gerritsz from Enkhuizen. Michael de Crasto and the other shareholders agree that this ship will sail to Terceira and from there back and forth to Brasil with a Portuguese skipper and a Portuguese crew. Shareholders are: Diogo Martins, David Abeniacar, Jacob Franco, Manuel Lopes Nunes, Afonso Henriques, Thomas Fernandes, Antonio Lopes Pereira, Felipe Henriques. In Terceira also: Sebastiao d'Andrade and Manuel Roiz d'Oliveira.

1627 August 20
Not. Arch. 634 f. 142-142v.
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.
Instrument in Portuguese.

No. 3578

Daniel Nunes, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, authorises Duarte Fernandes Vega, Portuguese merchant in Rotterdam, to attach in Rotterdam the ship St Pieter, formerly skippered by Jan Willemsz. The ship was taken there by ships of the Rotterdam Admiralty. Fernandes Vega is to claim from the Admiralty the goods that had been loaded in this ship for his account or the proceeds of the goods.

1627 August 20
Not. Arch. 634 f. 143-143v.
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3579

Bento Osorio, Denis Jenes and Manuel Baruch, Portuguese in Amsterdam, make the following statement. In Lisbon Pieter Cornelisz. loaded in the ship De Eenhoorn of skipper Nicolaes Croon, 44 cases of sugar, among which 20 cases of white, 19 cases of muscovado and 5 cases of panelado sugar and 19 bags of pepper. The ship was destined for Venice and its cargo was consigned to Martin Hurean and Aluise du Bois. Bento Osorio received the goods from the warehouse of the Admiralty in Amsterdam in the name of Lucanelli, proxy of the interested parties and living in Venice. In all probability three to four hundred pounds of sugar were removed from 5 or 6 cases of white and muscovado sugar and four to five hundred pounds of pepper from eight bags of pepper. They believe that one will find that there is also a shortage in the other cases of sugar and bags of pepper.

1627 August 20
Not. Arch. 634 f. 143v-144
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3580

Philip Dorta Henriques, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, relinquishes his right as preferential creditor of the estate of Jan van den Eijnde de Jonge and is content to act as co-creditor with the other creditors. He also abandons all cases and suits brought before the Court or elsewhere.

1627 August 23
Not. Arch. 846 f. 288-289
Not. Jozef Steijns

No. 3581

Agreement in which Guiomar Henriques buys from Jullien Lauson a consignment of French cloth or linen for 325 pounds Flemish. Lauson receives in payment a similar sum in insurances underwritten for Guiomar Henriques, viz. by Albert Schuyt for 100 pounds Flemish, IJsbrant Dobbesz for 200 pounds Flemish and by David Otsenborn for 25 pounds Flemish according to several policies, transferred with the verdict given by the Amsterdam Insurance Chamber. Guiomar Henriques will give this to Lauson at the earliest opportunity, at the most within 17 months. Should she fail to do so, she will have to pay the 325 pounds Flemish in cash promptly. If the transference takes place after six months, Guiomar will have to pay an interest of 7 percent a year for the remaining period. In any case she will have to pay three months interest.

1627 August 24

Not. Arch. 395A f. 150-150v.

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.

No. 3582

Statement made by Bento Osorio, Abraham da Costa, Joan Peres da Cunha and Denis Yanes (Jenes), merchants in Amsterdam. They have received a letter from their correspondents in Hamburg, informing them that Miguel Lopes Fernandes, who is presently living in Hamburg and who used to live in Amsterdam for eight or ten years, is now seriously ill. He is trembling all over his body as if he has been stricken with paralysis and there is nobody in Hamburg who can cure him. They have heard of a Dutch doctor or master who lives in Wormer and who can cure serious illness with God's help. After having discussed Fernandes's condition with them, this doctor had answered them positively, saying that he could cure Fernandes if Fernandes should decide to come to The Netherlands. They advise him to do this since Fernandes has little money and is burdened with a large family. After his recovery he could then provide for his family by working as a broker, in which capacity he has worked in Hamburg for quite some time and thus improve his financial position.

1627 August 25

Not. Arch. 634 f. 145-145v.

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3583

David Abeniacar, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, transfers to Diogo Martins Bondia a policy of 400 pounds Flemish. Willem Voermans and Arnout van Liebergen underwrote this sum for an insurance of the ship of Michiel Laurensen and its cargo. Besides this a 1/4 share of the ship St Michiel of skipper Harck Gerritsen and its cargo and 1/16 share of the ship St George of skipper Claes Duijs and the goods that remain with Sebastiao d'Andrade on the island of Terceira and the proceeds of these goods. Bondia declares that with this transference he is fully paid and content.

1627 August 27

Not. Arch. 395A f. 161-161v.

Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs

Instrument in Portuguese.

No. 3584

Freight contract between Francisco Lopes d'Azevedo, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, as freighter on the one side and skipper Jan Janssen Vollehoof, burgher of Amsterdam, on the other side. The ship De Swarte Leeu, large 40 lasts, will sail from Amsterdam to Faro with wood and other goods; unload and reload with goods within 2 months and back to Amsterdam (even if the bills of

lading mention Hamburg or elsewhere) and unload.

The freight amounts to 80 guilders a last, taking as one last: 160 small baskets of figs, 4000 pounds of figs in casks, 3600 pounds of almonds, 4 pipes of oil, 8 cases of sugar and other goods according to the customs of the Condado. There is a primage of 5 pounds Flemish. Extra lay-days will be compensated according to a verdict by arbiters in Amsterdam.

1627 August 27

Not. Arch. 634 f. 147v-148

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3585

Statement by Gerrit Mattheusz, 50 years of age, packer of linen in Amsterdam, made at the request of Pieter van Houten, seller of plumage in Amsterdam.

A few years ago he delivered for Van Houten a bale of linen to Francisco Mendes de Medeiros. This bale, that he inspected at the house of Pedro Homem about half a year ago, contained 40 half pieces of flatly folded crimson linen with a gold border. He declares that it was first quality Frisian linen with a length of more than 1000 yards, according to the notes that were attached. He himself had measured and packed the linen.

1627 August 30

Not. Arch. 846 f. 300

Not. Jozef Steijns

No. 3586

Freight contract between Joan de Haro, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, as freighter on the one side and skipper Harmen Wilkes from Enkhuizen on the other side. The ship De Fortuyne, large 40 lasts, will sail with goods from Amsterdam to Tavira in the Condado; unload and reload and further to Faro to load the rest there and back to Amsterdam after a lay-time of two months and unload. The freight amounts to 80 guilders a last, taking as one last: 160 small baskets of figs, 4000 pounds of figs in casks, 3600 pounds of almonds, 4 pipes of oil and 8 cases of sugar. Extra lay-days will be compensated according to a verdict of arbiters.

1627 September 1

Not. Arch. 635 f. 5-6

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3587

Statement made by Jeronimus le Febvre and Francisco Vas de Leao, merchants in Amsterdam. De Leao has delivered to Le Febvre 4000 pearls of 16 stivers each, amounting in total to 3200 guilders, one diamond of 400 guilders and further paid to Isack Ellis a bond of 2000 guilders, to Master Leendert in the house of correction (Rasphuis) 114 guilders and another 30 guilders in cash and on the orders of Le Febvre and accepted in his own name 41 guilders to be paid to Francisco Gomes, all together amounting to 6985 guilders. He further delivered to Le Febvre 40 pieces of Kersey cloth at 30 guilders a piece as part of the above amount of money.

In return Le Febvre has delivered to De Leao 21 half pieces of cloth, measuring 400 yards in total at 4 guilders a yard, another 60 pieces of Kersey cloth at 36 guilders a piece, another 43 pieces of Kersey cloth at 35 guilders a piece, 35 pieces of white Kersey cloth at 28 guilders a piece, 6 half pieces of burled cloth measuring 114 yards at 6 guilders a yard, another 36 guilders for 9 yards that were twice the customary size and 20 guilders for the exchange of half a piece of cloth, in total amounting to 6985 guilders. Manuel Pimentel act as witness.

1627 September 2
Not. Arch. 782 (folder 10) f. 45
Not. Jan Verheij

No. 3588

Johannes Huer, aged 24, hatter in Amsterdam, makes the following statement at the request of Pieter van Houten, plumage seller in Amsterdam. When around February 10, last Pedro Homem, Portuguese, arranged the sale of linen and plumage belonging to Van Houtem through the concilrge of Amsterdam, Pieter van Houten had travelled to The Hague. When Van Houten returned the day after the sale, he was extremely upset to hear that Homem had arranged the public sale of these goods. Willem Versteegen, 18 years of age and in the service of the said Huer, confirms that the above statement is true.

1627 September 8
Not. Arch. 846 f. 318
Not. Jozef Steijns

No. 3589

Diego Fernandes Dias, Portuguese merchant who has resided in Amsterdam for a long time, gives a power-of-attorney to Johan Helt, merchant in London. Helt is authorised to claim in London and elsewhere 5 pipes, 2 casks and 1 case of tobacco that had been loaded in Bayonne by Jacome Luis in the ships of skippers Claes Fransen from Rotterdam and Jan IJsbrantsz from Krommeniedijk, to be delivered in Amsterdam. Both ships were taken to Dover by English ships, where the tobacco was unloaded by officers of the English King.

1627 September 9
Not. Arch. 634 f. 153v-154v
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3590

Statement of skipper Pedro Alvares de Sette from Masarellas in the headland of Oporto in Portugal, sojourning in Amsterdam, made at the request of Antoni de CaÁeres, Portuguese merchant in Hamburg, also sojourning in Amsterdam. When his ship, loaded with sugar and other merchandise sailed from Bahia de Todos los Santos in Brazil destined for Oporto, it was seized by a ship of the West India Company (Amsterdam Chamber) and taken to Amsterdam. There this ship and its cargo were confiscated. The Admiralty assessed the goods to be sold.⁷

1627 September 10
Not. Arch. 635 f. 2
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3591

Statement made by Francisco Coutinho, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam and by IJsbrant Dobbesz, merchant and representative of the insurers who insured for Coutinho the hull of the ship De Gratie Goden. This ship, skippered by Antoni Hendricx, was captured on its journey by an Algerian pirate and taken to Algiers. After the ship had been robbed of all goods, it was released and sailed to Livorno. They authorise Jacomo Mille, Jan Noirot and David Machorra Leon, merchants in Livorno, to attach the ship there.

1627 September 13
Not. Arch. 635 f. 19-20
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3592

Freight contract between Francisco Vas Pinto, Simao Gomes Dias and Joao de la

Faya, Portuguese merchants on the one side and skipper Jan Jansz Spaignaert on the other side. The journey will be made with the ship De Coninck David, large 44 lasts, armed with 2 iron guns and 4 stone guns and a crew of 7. The ship will sail with a cargo of goods from Amsterdam to Texel and from there to Angra (Terceira); unload and reload there within a lay-time of 3 months minus 3 days and back to Amsterdam and unload there. The freight amounts to 3000 guilders. The primage is a new flag. The skipper is to take 15 passengers from Tereira to Amsterdam. They will provide for themselves. Jullien l'Ansou signs for the skipper.

1627 September 14
Not. Arch. 395A f. 224-225
Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs

No. 3593

Statement made by Jan de Wael, aged 50 and Jan Jansz den Uyl, aged 45, flatboat men, at the request of Joao de la Faya, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. This afternoon they transported to the house of De la Faya three casks of tobacco from the ship of Claes Cornelisz from Limmen that had arrived from Bayonne. One of the casks from which the bottom had broken and fallen into the cask that had been repaired a bit, was much lighter than the other two casks.

1627 September 15
Not. Arch. 395A f. 229
Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs

No. 3594

Freight contract between Francisco and Manuel Mendes Trancoso, Diogo and Rodrigo Drago, Francisco Lopes de Azevedo and Manuel Alvares Henriques as owners and freighters on the one side and hired skipper Mieuwesz Jansz from Zaandam on the other side. The ship St Pieter, large 30 lasts will sail to Saint-Malo with goods or ballast, unload and load with fish or other goods and then to Terceira and unload there. The freight price consists of a fee of 240 guilders for the skipper. The skipper, advised by the owners, will hire a crew of 5. The ship will remain in Terceira and the crew will have to return with other ships. The wages of the crew will run until return in Amsterdam. Two months' wages will be advanced.

1627 September 16
Not. Arch. 395A f. 248-249
Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs

No. 3595

Matias Rodrigues Cardozo, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, conveys to Samuel Sautin, merchant in Amsterdam, two parcels with 12 pieces of baize and 12 pieces of serge and a small case with 108 pairs of English stockings. He had loaded these goods in Rotterdam in 1626 in the ship St Andries of skipper Evert Jansz Waterhondt from Rotterdam. The ship had been destined for Madeira but was seized and taken to England. The ship was released because of the verdict of a judge from the Admiralty in London.

1627 September 17
Not. Arch. 635 f. 23
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3596

Janneke Alverman, Hendrik Alverman's widow, sojourning in Amsterdam, authorises Hans Stegeman, the husband of her daughter Anneke Alverman, living

in Hamburg, to claim from Gonsalvo Lopes Coutinho, Portuguese merchant in Hamburg, that which he owes her. Before he left for Hamburg Coutinho used to live in Gl,ckstadt.

1627 September 17
Not. Arch. 635 f. 25-26
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3597

Duarte Fernandes de Pas, merchant in Amsterdam, authorises his son Francisco Fernandes de Pas in Alkmaar, to renew the attachment of the money that was consigned by him to the clerk of the court's office in Alkmaar.

1627 September 23
Not. Arch. 395A f. 268
Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs

No. 3598

At the request of Jan Ras, impost master of tobacco, the notary is in the concilrge's warehouse at the Heiligewegspoort. A smith has opened an oaken chest in which there are four large rolls and two small rolls of tobacco. There are also five pieces from rolls of mouldy tobacco. Jan Ras declares that this tobacco comes from Francisco Coutinho's house.

1627 September 23
Not. Arch. 846 f. 340
Not. Jozef Steijns

No. 3599

Thomas Nunes Pina, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, declares that David Abeniacar, alias Sebastiao Mendes Pimentel, also Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, is shareholder for 1/8 share of the ship St Jago and its cargo. The ship with skipper Manuel Henriques from Viana will sail to Madeira and from there to Pernambuco with merchandise.

1627 September 24
Not. Arch. 634 f. 158v
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.
Instrument in Portuguese

No. 3600

Copy of an affidavit by Fredrick Pietersz from Hamburg, skipper of the ship De Hope, saying that he is lying ready in Viana to depart for Hamburg. He also declares that he received from Manuel Alvares Gondin 11 cases of sugar and 3 oxheads of tobacco for the account of Jacomo Coronel in Hamburg, to be delivered there to the said Coronel at a freight price of 252 marks.

1627 September 24
Not. Arch. 636 f. 20
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3601

Freight contract between Simon Gomes Dias, Francisco Vas Pinto and Joao de la Faya, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam as owners and freighters on the one side and Jacob Volckertz Bobbert as hired skipper on the other side. The ship De Engel Gabriel, large 35 lasts will sail from Amsterdam to Terceira with goods or ballast; unload there and deliver the ship to skipper Manuel Pinheiro, Antonio Alvares from Brazil and Joan d'Avila or one of them. The freight consists of a salary of 220 guilders, half of which will be paid

before departure and the other half after return in Amsterdam. The owners/freighters further hire Rut Andries Noortcaep, first mate, Adriaen Claesz, high boatswain, Pieter Jansz, carpenter, two sailors and a boy, who will receive a monthly wage of 36, 20, 19, 11, 11 and 6 guilders respectively. Two months of their wages will be paid in advance. The ship will remain in Terceira and the crew will have to return to Amsterdam on other ships. The crew's wages will start from the departure from Texel and run till arrival in Amsterdam. Should the skipper and crew have to return to Zeeland because of ice or other circumstances, the owners will pay for their trip on land including their luggage.

1627 October 4
Not. Arch. 395B f. 295-296
Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs

No. 3602

Beatris da Fonseca, Rui Fernandes Correa's widow, declares that she owed 185 pounds Flemish to Francisco Gomes Henriques, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. Miguel Fernandes da Fonseca, her son, pays 65 pounds Flemish and the remaining 120 pounds will be paid by Duarte Henriques from Bordeaux.

1627 October 4
Not. Arch. 635 f. 38
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.
Instrument in Portuguese.

No. 3603

Sebastiao Mendes Pimentel, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, conveys to Diego Martins, also Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, a 1/8 share of the ship St Jago, including a 1/8 share of its cargo and the insurance.⁸

1627 October 5
Not. Arch. 634 f. 158v.
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.
Instrument in Portuguese

No. 3604

Because he is ill Francisco Ramires Pina, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, authorises Louis Vas, also Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, to declare before the Court of Holland that his estate does not exceed 12000 guilders and that he cannot pay the double thousandth penny. Witnesses are Isac Zacuto and Manuel Baruch.

1627 October 8
Not. Arch. 635 f. 46-47
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3605

Mendo Lopes, aged 50, Michiel Despinoza, aged 38 and Jorge Fernandes Canero, aged 31, Portuguese in Amsterdam, make the following statement at the request of Diego da Silva, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. In April 1627 the said Da Silva came to Amsterdam from Gluckstadt. He has remained here because of a lawsuit that Da Silva and his brother-in-law have started before the High Council against Johan Kuysten, Arnout van Libergen and associates concerning an insurance they underwrote for goods from Viana to Hamburg, loaded in the ship of skipper David van der Heijden.

1627 October 8
Not. Arch. 635 f. 47-48

Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3606

Arent Vechteresse from Medemblik, skipper of the ship St Pieter, authorises Claes Pietersz to claim from Thomas Nunes Pina, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam and freighter of his ship on Terceira, the money due to him from this journey.

1627 October 9
Not. Arch. 259A f. 159
Not. Jacob Meerhout

No. 3607

Sebastiao Mendes Pimentel, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, conveys to Diego Martins, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, the following goods and shares for money that the latter has paid for him and will pay for him.

Firstly, half of his share of the ship Jonas of skipper Bartelt Olthuys from Hamburg and half of its cargo. The other half of the cargo concerns Andre Fernandes Pais, Portuguese merchant in Hamburg. In Faro the ship will be loaded by licentiate Pero Machado or someone else. This also includes the insurance for 1500 pounds Flemish from September 24 till October 6, 1627 that was first underwritten by Izak Bevelot and continued by Albert Velecar.

Secondly, a consignment of baize sent for his account from Hamburg to Lisbon in 1626 by Andre Fernandes Cardozo or Pais to Francisco Morelli and LaurenÁo Pestana with the ships of skippers Pieter Tam, Jacob Fox, Jochem Martens and Pieter Witgrove including the insurance taken out in Amsterdam in four different policies amounting to 500 pounds Flemish.

1627 October 14
Not. Arch. 634 f. 161-161v.
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3608

Copy of an affidavit by Fredrick Pietersz from Hamburg, skipper of the ship De Hope, that is ready in Viana to depart for Hamburg. The skipper declares that he received on board from Michiel Jacome Peixoto ten cases of sugar to be delivered in Hamburg to Francisco and Manuel Ramires Pina at a freight price of 19 marks a case.

1627 October 19
Not. Arch. 635 f. 170-171
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3609

Copy of an affidavit by Fredrick Pietersz from Hamburg, skipper of the ship De Hope that lies ready in Viana to depart for Hamburg. The skipper declares that Fernan Ferreira loaded six cases of sugar in his ship for the account and risk of Sebastian Aires to be delivered in Hamburg to Rui Gomes da Silveira at a freight price of 19 marks a case.

1627 October 20
Not. Arch. 636 f. 20-21
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3610

Power-of-attorney given by Francisco and Manuel Mendes Franco, Diego and Rodrigo Carlos, Francisco Lopes d'Azevedo and Manuel da Cunha, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam and owners of the ship De Goede Fortuijn. This ship, large 60 lasts and skippered by Michiel Dircxz from Huisduinen, was seized by

a French privateer from Vlissingen on its journey from Amsterdam to Terceira and taken to Vlissingen. The above ship owners authorise Joannes de Renialme, merchant in Middelburg, to claim from the Councils of the Admiralty in Zeeland and elsewhere this ship and its cargo and to obtain compensation for the damage that they suffered.⁹

1627 October 25
Not. Arch. 635 f. 61-62
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3611

Statement by Adriaen Dirckx from Huisduinen, aged 48, first mate and Pieter Adriaensz from Huisduinen, aged 24, both members of the crew of skipper Michiel Dirckx from Huisduinen, made at the request of Francisco and Manuel Mendes Franco, Diego and Rodrigo Carlos, Francisco Lopes d'Azevedo and Manuel da Cunha, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam. Recently they sailed on the ship De Fortuijn or Beneventura, skippered by Michiel Dirckx. Loaded with goods from Amsterdam they sailed from Texel around England and Scotland bound for Terceira on August 27. On 2 October, after a storm they came to the island St. Michiel.¹⁰ There they were attacked by a ship owned by a Frenchman from Vlissingen, a privateer. Heavy guns were fired at them and the privateers came on board and took over the ship. The crew, 13 men and a boy, were transferred to the privateer's ship and taken to Vlissingen on October 18. On the way the privateers opened all casks, cases and parcels and took goods from them and sold them in Vlissingen.

1627 October 25
Not. Arch. 635 f. 62-64
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3612

Copy of an affidavit by Pieter Witgrove from Hamburg, skipper of the ship St Pieter that lies ready in Viana to sail for Hamburg. Michiel Jacome Peixoto has loaded in his ship ten cases of sugar for the account and risk of Francisco and Manuel Ramires Pina in Hamburg at a freightprice of 20 marks a case. If other merchants pay less for the freight he will also charge less.

1627 October 25
Not. Arch. 635 f. 169-170
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3613

Gabriel Fernandes conveys as guarantee to Jacques Pietersz in Amsterdam a bond of 466 pounds, 13 shillings and 4 groats Flemish, chargeable to Cornelis van Nispen, issued in The Hague.

1627 October 26
Not. Arch. 704B f. 283
Not. Jan Warnaertsz. (b)

No. 3614

Ritchert Bae, aged 33, merchant in London makes the following statement at the request of Hillebrant den Otter, seigneur of Ravensbergen and Floris den Otter. He used to live in Viana for about 14 years and was well acquainted there with Jean Dies Geves, brother of Manuel Dies Geves. Jean Dies Geves is a highly respected man there and is clerk of 'three to a hundred' which is an extremely honourable position for which only the most honest people qualify. He further declares that he was in Viana on June 3, 1627 and that Jean Dies

Geves got into trouble with the judicial authorities about a ship with masts that had belonged to Geves for a few years and that, according to the authorities, had been sent to him from Holland. Jean Dies Geves had to pay a lot of money to the judicial authorities to solve these problems.

1627 October 27
Not. Arch. 692B f. 550-551
Not. Jan Warnaertsz.

No. 3615

Branca Lopes, alias Rifca Namias Torres, widow of Gaspar Nunes Torres, acting as her daughter's guardian, authorises the parnassim of the congregation in Livorno to collect from David and Abraham Navarro there the money due to her in the above capacity. Diego Fernandes Dias signs for his sister Branca Lopes.

1627 November 2
Not. Arch. 632 f. 34
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3616

Because of his illness Francisco Ramires Pina, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, authorises Steven Groulart in The Hague to swear under oath before the States of Holland and West Frisia that his estate does not amount to more than 12,000 guilders and that he cannot pay the double thousandth penny on that sum.

1627 November 2
Not. Arch. 635 f. 71-72
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3617

Copy of a notice served by Abraham Pina, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, upon Jan le Roux, merchant in Amsterdam. Pina had agreed with him about a shipment of 30 lasts of fine coal to be loaded in his ship that was skippered by Arie Schellinger and that was destined for St. Malo at a freight price of 6 guilders a last.

After the ship had been fitted out and had its ballast removed, a heavy storm hit it. Le Roux had failed to load the coal so that the ship, that had already been moved outside the palisade had gotten into danger. Le Roux answers that the coal had not been loaded because the lighter carrying the coal, had run aground inside the palisade. As soon as this boat is afloat again it will go to Pina's ship.

1627 November 2
Not. Arch. 635 f. 168
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3618

Freight contract between Diego Lopes Telles, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, as freighter and skipper Jan Bouwensz from Rotterdam. It concerns a journey with the ship De Fortuijne, large 50 lasts, lying in Rotterdam that is to sail to Santa Cruz (on Tenerife) with 150 pipes in sheaves, 5 or 6 parcels of retail goods and 3 or 4 pipes of goods. The freighter may load these goods free of charge. In Santa Cruz he will have a lay-time of two months to unload and reload with 25 lasts or 50 barrels of goods, consisting of wines, brandy or other goods and sail back to Amsterdam. The freight will be 90 guilders a last. During the lay-time the skipper can make a journey to Lanzarote to get salt. The skipper may have to load 8 or 10 lasts more in Tenerife.

1627 November 4
Not. Arch. 635 f. 75-76
Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3619

Freight contract between Joan de Haro, Portuguese merchant, as freighter on the one side and skipper Willem Jacobsz from Monnikendam on the other side. It concerns a journey with the ship St Pieter, large 70 lasts of French salt, that will sail from Amsterdam to Faro; unload and reload there and back to Amsterdam, even if the bills of lading mention Hamburg or elsewhere. The freight amounts to 4350 guilders. Extra lay-days will be compensated according to a decision of arbiters in Amsterdam. If necessary the skipper will be given 70 to 80 reals of eight in Faro, which will be deducted from the freight. If the authorities in Faro confiscate or attach the ship because of contraband goods, the freighter will have to pay the skipper and his owners 1000 guilders for the ship and its appurtenances. Should the ship be released later and return to The Netherlands, the skipper and his owners will regain possession of the ship if they repay the 1000 guilders with interest and expenses to De Haro.

1627 November 10
Not. Arch. 635 f. 80-82
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3620

Philips Bournon, burgher of Amsterdam, authorises Jan Willemsz Swart, attorney before the tribunal in Amsterdam, to affirm an IOU in his name before the Amsterdam judicial authorities to the benefit of Duarte Fernandes, to a sum of 260 guilders.

1627 November 11
Not. Arch. 721 f. 371
Not. Pieter Carels

No. 3621

Freight contract between Jeronimo Rodrgiues de Sousa, Francisco Vas de Leon, Francisco Gomes Henriques and Duarte de Palacios, Portuguese merchants, as freighters and skipper Willem Jansz Spangiaert from Monnikendam. It concerns a journey with the ship 't Postpaert, large 80 lasts, armed with 8 iron guns and 6 stone guns, that will sail from Amsterdam to Terceira with a cargo of goods; unload and reload within 8 weeks and sail back to Amsterdam (even if the bills of lading mention Hamburg or elsewhere). The freight amounts to 4600 guilders. The skipper will get 23 guilders for every extra lay-day in Terceira.

1627 November 17
Not. Arch. 635 f. 94-95
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3622

Statement by Harck Gerritsen, aged 48, and Foppe Gerritsz, aged 52, both from Enkhuizen, made at the request of Diego Martins and Sebastiao Mendes Pimentel, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam. On their last journey they sailed as skipper and first mate respectively on the ship St Michel, large 60 lasts. On August 8, 1627 they left Texel with this ship with goods loaded by Martins and Pimentel, destined for Terceira. Between Wight and Beachy Head their ship was seized by an English privateer. The parcels and cases with general goods that had been loaded in the ship, were opened and their contents divided among the privateers. Their ship and its remaining cargo were taken to Dover and

confiscated by the owners of the privateer. The ship was sold to an Englishman who equipped it for a journey to Barbary. Harck Gerritsen travelled from Dover to London where he appealed to the ambassador of The Netherlands and to Jan Luce and other merchants in order to try and get the ship and its cargo released. Their advice was to return home because it would be a waste of time and money, in view of the experiences of other skippers.

1627 November 17
Not. Arch. 635 f. 97-100
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3623

Pieter van Heijst, cloth merchant and Gabriel Fernandes, jewel merchant, both living in Amsterdam, stand surety for Joris Gijsen, attorney, for 160 guilders concerning the rent of the house in which he is living, this to the benefit of Jacob de Goijer, to be paid in May 1628.

1627 November 22
Not. Arch. 704B f. 308
Not. Jan Warnaertsz (c)

No. 3624

Hans Lorick, David Hansen, Severijn Nielsen and Christian Kullsen, all from Copenhagen, commit themselves to indemnify Ernst Roetert, former alderman, Paulus Wilhelm and Egbert Gerritsz Backer, merchants in Amsterdam, against the surety given by Roetert and the others for Boy Laersen to the benefit of Arent Querido, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, for the sum of 2000 guilders to be paid within 5 months.

Boy Laersen in his turn, promises to indemnify his guarantors of their commitment and to pay this sum of 2000 guilders with costs and interest in Amsterdam within five months.

1627 November 22
Not. Arch. 781 folder 17
Not. Jan Verheij

No. 3625

Freight contract between ship owner Joan Huijgens, merchant in Rotterdam and freighter Antonio Martins Viegas, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, on the one side and skipper Pieter Sijmonsz from Monnikendam on the other side.

The ship St Jacob, large 25 lasts, armed with four iron guns and two stone guns, will sail from Amsterdam to Faro with a cargo of goods; unload and reload within 6 weeks and sail back to Amsterdam (even if the bills of lading mention Hamburg or elsewhere) and unload there. The freight amounts to 85 guilders a last, taking as one last 160 baskets of figs, 3600 pounds of almonds, 4 pipes of oil and 8 cases of sugar.¹¹

1627 November 24
Not. Arch. 635 f. 104-106
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3626

Cogie Saharat, Persian, aged 65, makes the following statement assisted by interpreter Isack Chamis, a Portuguese who speaks Persian as well as Dutch. On several occasions, starting from 20 June 1626 he handed over to Dirck Alewijn, merchant in Amsterdam, 14 bags of Dutch talers, totalling 11566 talers, together with two golden chains. These have now been restored to him. He promises to pay within 8 or 10 days to Alewijn through the intermediary of Bartolt Bartoltsz, a sum of 1583 guilders, one stiver and eight pennies, which

money is due to Alewijn because of merchandise and cloth that he received from Alewijn.

1627 November 25
Not. Arch. 233 f. 194v.-195v.
Not. Jacob Meerhout

No. 3627

Joriaen Hendrixsz from Bergen in Norway, who is about to depart for the East Indies as sailmaker on the ship Schiedam, appoints his sister Geertuijdt Hendrix, who is presently living with Isack Marcusz, a broker living on Vlooienburg, as his only and universal heir. At the time of his death his father or mother or the surviving parent will get the legitimate share.

1627 November 27
Not. Arch. 782 folder 17
Not. Jan Verheij

No. 3628

Godge Sarhardt, Armenian merchant, authorises Dubbelt Worst, merchant in Amsterdam, to collect that which is due to him from the division of 2,843 1/2 reals of eight that came with other money from the ship De Drije Coningen of skipper Henrick Cornelisz Denijs. This ship was seized by the Emir Alij at midnight on June 23, 1624, after which the goods were robbed. He also authorises Izak Chamis, who acts as interpreter with Jean Sacharias to explain the case and to bring the divisions about, but not to collect the money. Dubbelt Worst can substitute his father or brother in his place.

1627 December 2
Not. Arch. 395B f. 478-478v
Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs

No. 3629

Notice served upon Abraham de Pina, Portuguese, at the request of Jean le Roux, merchant in Amsterdam. Le Roux chartered the ship De Hope, with skipper Aris Schellinger from Medemblik, from De Pina and loaded it with about 30 lasts of coal destined for Saint Malo in the beginning of November 1627. The stipulation was that the ship was to sail immediately and complete its journey without any loss of time. The ship left Amsterdam for Texel on November 10 and the whole fleet of ships that was lying there sailed to Saint Malo with a special convoy on November 17. Three well armed ships were also sent to Saint Malo with the fleet of Rouen and several other ships so that the above ship could safely go. Yet, Le Roux was informed that the said ship did not sail. Since it is very important for him to take the coal to market in Saint Malo as quickly as possible, he will claim all damage and expenses from De Pina. De Pina accepts the notice.¹²

1627 December 3
Not. Arch. 395B f. 482-482v.
Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.

No. 3630

Notice served at the request of Miguel and Lopo de Luna Montalto, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam, upon Jeronimus le Febvre, cloth seller in Amsterdam. They request him to pay the sum of 1000 pounds Flemish within 24 hours according to the agreement made on 29 October. Le Febvre had promised to pay this sum on penalty of 100 pounds Flemish to be paid to the poor. Le Febvre answers that he has always been willing to pay, provided that the Montaltos would also comply with the agreement.¹³ Montalto answers that they have

already complied with the contract and that it is up to Le Febvre to do the same.

1627 December 8
Not. Arch. 371A f. 254-254v
Not. Willem Cluijt

No. 3631

Matias Rodrigues Cardozo, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, declares that skipper Claes Cornelisz from Limmen paid him 130 guilders. This sum was paid because of the three rolls of tobacco that were part of a larger consignment that had been loaded in his ship in Bayonne by Antonio da Costa Cortissos. These rolls have been stolen. The sum is for half of the tobacco that was 'Varina' tobacco and weighed on average 11 pounds and costed 7 guilders a pound. If the skipper manages to find the tobacco and if the proceeds are more than 130 guilders, he will pay the extra money to Cardozo.

1627 December 10
Not. Arch. 635 f. 128
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3632

Freight contract between Diego Fernandes Dias, Portuguese merchant, as freighter on the one side and Sijbrant Cornelisz from Amsterdam, as skipper on the other side. The ship 't Postpaert, large (...) (d) lasts will sail in ballast or with some goods from Amsterdam to Aveiro. It will sail from Aveiro within a fortnight with salt to Betanzos in Galicia or Ribadeo or Siciren¹⁴ in Asturia and unload there within a fortnight.

The freight amounts to 75 guilders for every thousand salt. This is 21 guilders and 10 stivers a last, taking one thousand salt as 3 1/2 last. This sum is to be paid to the shipowners in Amsterdam. The primage is a new flag for the skipper. The skipper commits himself to three similar jounneys, that is from Aveiro with salt to one of the above mentioned places at the above conditions.

Expenses for letters and passports will be shared by the freighter and the skipper.

1627 December 15
Not. Arch. 635 f. 130-132
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3633

Notice served upon Bento Osorio by Jan Stassart, Albert Schuyt, Godert Kerckringh, Adriaen Andriesz, also acting for the widow of his brother Claes Andriesz and Jan Smit. In November 1618 Osorio took out an insurance for wheat with the above mentioned insurers. According to a verdict of the Insurance Chamber of 12 September 1620 the insurers had to provide surety for the sums underwritten by each of them respectively to the benefit of Osorio. The interest was 12 percent a year.

On November 1626 the judicial authorities decided that they agreed with the verdict of the Insurance Chamber. Osorio, however, did not return the surety notwithstanding several requests and he also kept back documents from the insurers.

In a similar case the insurers paid a surety to the late Barent Sweerts and Luca Claesz's children and this case proceded according to the rules.

On 10 December, Osorio failed to show the notice of the Insurance Chamber of 10 November 1620 to the judicial authorities, while all parties were to show all their documents, none excluded.

1627 December 15
Not. Arch. 662 f. 108v-109v.
Not. Jan Warnaerts

No. 3634

Notice served by Jean le Roux, merchant in Amsterdam, upon Abraham de Pina, Portuguese. Le Roux repeats his notice of 3 December, saying the following. On 17 November De Pina failed to allow the ship De Hope with skipper Aris Schellinger from Medemblik to depart with the fleet of ships that was lying ready to depart for Saint Malo with a special convoy. Le Roux had loaded two parcels of baize and about 30 lasts of coal in this ship. De Pina also let every good opportunity of wind and weather go by. He requests De Pina to let the ship depart, now that another fleet of ships destined for Saint Malo is lying ready at Texel. If De Pina fails to do this Le Roux will claim the damage of a possible lower price for the coal and baize from De Pina. De Pina answers that the attachments in France are still going on and that he asked Le Roux to rent a lighter to unload the coal and bring it back to Amsterdam. Since Le Roux did not do this, he himself rented a lighter with which the coal will arrive in Amsterdam today or tomorrow.

1627 December 16
Not. Arch. 395B f. 530-531
Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs

No. 3635

Notice served at the request of Jacques Boursse, merchant in Amsterdam, upon Sebastiaen Mendes Pimentel, Portuguese. On 18 December 1626 Boursse insured for Pimentel 100 pounds Flemish for a journey of the ship St Joris of skipper Claes Douwes from Amsterdam to Terceira and back. The ship went to Terceira and made several trips there from one island to the other so that because of the lengthy journey most of the crew left the ship. The ship was to have sailed back around England, which cannot be done now. Boursse says that the insurance is invalid for the return journey because he did not receive the premium. Pimentel answers that Boursse will have to carry the risk of the return journey. Boursse did not carry any risk for the trips made there.

1627 December 17
Not. Arch. 395B f. 540-540v.
Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs

No. 3636

Notice served at the request of Abraham de Pina, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, upon Jean le Roux, merchant in Amsterdam.
De Pina says that he notified Le Roux on 1 December that because of the continuing attachments in France, he does not intend to send the ship De Hope with skipper Aris Schellinger from Medemblik, in which ship Le Roux has loaded coal, to Saint Malo. He requested Le Roux to rent a lighter and have the coal unloaded and brought to Amsterdam. Le Roux failed to do so and that is why De Pina himself rented a lighter that brought the coal to Amsterdam. He asks Le Roux to accept the coal and pay the expenses.¹⁵ The notary notifies De Pina of the above answer on 23 December 1627. De Pina answers that he adheres to his earlier notice and says that Le Roux can collect the above mentioned goods, ship them or leave them, because these goods do not concern De Pina and that Le Roux should do as he thinks best.

1627 December 21
Not. Arch. 395 f. 559-559v.
Not. Jacob and Nicolaes Jacobs.

No. 3637

The notary makes the following statement at the request of Diego Martins and Sebastiaen Mendes Pimentel, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam. On September 21 or 22, 1627 Martins showed him a letter at the Exchange, written by Harck Gerritsz, skipper of the ship St Michiel or Den Engels St Michiel. In this letter he notified the insurers who insured goods in this ship for Martins and Pimentel, that this ship was brought to Dover by the English on its journey from Amsterdam to Terceira. On September 9, 1627 the notary drew up an insurance policy for Jeronimo Doria d'Andrade, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, concerning goods loaded in the above ship, which were underwritten and insured for D'Andrade for a sum of 50 pounds Flemish by Albert Schuijt, merchant in Amsterdam.

1627 December 22
Not. Arch. 635 f. 138
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3638

Freight contract between Lopo Ramires, merchant in Amsterdam, as freighter on the one side and skipper Jan Albertzen Poy, burgher of Amsterdam, on the other side. The ship De Abrahams Offerhande, large about 55 lasts, will sail from Amsterdam to Le Havre. The lay-time is 14 days. The skipper will receive 10 pounds Tournois for every extra day. The freight price amounts to 800 pounds of 20 sous Tournois each. If the skipper does not get paid in Le Havre for some reason, the freighter will have to pay the freight in Amsterdam plus interest. All expenses will be for the freighter, should the ship be attached. If the ship is impounded the freighter will have to pay 5000 guilders. Francisco Ramires Pina, merchant in Amsterdam, stands surety for Lopo Ramires.

1627 December 23
Not. Arch. 234 f. 26-27
Not. Jacob Meerhout.

No. 3639

Freight contract between Lopo Ramires, merchant in Amsterdam, as freighter on the one side and skipper Gerrit Jansse Bort, burgher of Amsterdam, on the other side. The ship Den Engel Gabriel, large 60 lasts, will sail from Amsterdam to Le Havre. The lay-time there is 14 days. The skipper will receive 10 pounds Tournois for every extra day. The freight price amounts to 850 pounds of 20 sous Tournois each. If the skipper is not paid in Le Havre for some reason, the freighter will pay him in Amsterdam plus interest. The freighter is to pay all expenses if the ship is attached. In case the ship is impounded, the freighter will have to pay 6000 guilders. Francisco Ramires Pina, merchant in Amsterdam, stands surety for Lopo Ramires.

1627 December 23
Not. Arch. 234 f. 27v.
Not. Jacob Meerhout

No. 3640

Statement by Juan GonÁales, 37 years of age, sworn Portuguese broker, made at the request of Miguel de Pas, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. On 13 January 1626 he acted as broker in an insurance of 50 pounds Flemish taken out by De Pas and company and underwritten by Dirck Honckelboer. The insurance concerns a journey with the ship of skipper Antoni Hendrixsz from SalÉ to Amsterdam at 12 percent. He received the premium of 6 pounds Flemish from De Pas and

settled it with Honckelboer with 9 pounds and 10 shillings Flemish that he received from Honckelboer for Matias Rodrigues, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. This sum concerned a premium of 10 pounds Flemish for an insurance that Honckelboer had underwritten for Matias Rodrigues. This insurance concerned a journey with the ship of skipper Robbert Word, whose ship was seized at the Azores before any goods had been loaded. At the request of the said Rodrigues GonÁales he agreed with the insurers who had underwritten the policy, viz. IJsbrant Dobbesz and Honckelboer, to return the premium they had received, minus one half percent for their signatures. He received from Honckelboer three pounds and 10 shillings Flemish from the remaining money. Honckelboer deducted three pounds Flemish because these were due to Honckelboer from Rodrigues for goods sold to him.

1627 December 27
Not. Arch. 636 f.15-17
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3641

Affidavit made by the notary at the request of Belchior Lopes, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam. At the request of Lopes he went to the cellar under the house of Diego Fernandes Dias, Portuguese merchant in Amsterdam, behind Breestraat near the lepers, on Thursday, 23 December. There was a case of sugar there, of which Lopes said that he had received it from Madeira with the ship of skipper Harmen Dirxcsz. The case had been opened by a cooper and appeared to have been damaged by water and had lost about a third of its contents. Lopes had declared that to prevent damages, he would sell the wet sugar as best he could and claim the damage from his insurer. The notary further declared that on that same day he went to see one of the insurers, Jean van Harinckhoucq and asked him to come and inspect the case of sugar and determine the damage. Harinckhoucq, however, did not come.

1627 December 29
Not. Arch. 636 f. 13-15
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

No. 3642

Statement by Dirck Conijnenbosch, aged 56, from Amsterdam, made at the request of Miguel de Pas. About six months ago he received from De Pas a bond of 154 guilders, 1 stiver and 8 pennies, chargeable to Dirck Honckelboer. The latter had promised to pay the bond, but after he had asked Honckelboer for payment several times in vain, he returned the bond to De Pas.

1627 December 29
Not. Arch. 636 f. 17
Not. Sibrant Cornelisz.

(a) No first name was mentioned. The alias of David Abeniacar is Sebastiao (Mendes) Pimentel: N.A. 634/158v., 24 September 1627.

(b) draft instrument, undated.

(c) Incomplete draft instrument.

(d) Not filled in.

Prepared by the staff of the Amsterdam Municipal Archives. Translations by S. Hart.

On the same day a similar statement is given at the request of the brothers Pedro and Joan de la Faija, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam.

In the margin it says that this authorisation was passed in another form. 10 June 1627. David Pallache in Amsterdam, authorises Pieter Janssen Cachio-pin, merchant in Rotterdam, to have Manuel Morais Tavares, Portuguese nobleman in Rotterdam, arrested and to attach his goods until Tavares will have paid him 1000 guilders and until the case between him and Tavares has been settled before the States General. (N.A. 634/121v.-122; not. Sibrant Cornelisz.)

See also: N.A. 633/18v-19, 20 February 1626

Place name is unknown. Perhaps Cedeira is meant.

Probably Abraham de Nantes.

On October 16 this is confirmed by Francisco da Costa d'Elvas and Diego Fernandes Dias, Portuguese merchants in Amsterdam. At the request of De CaÁeres they make the following statement. They were told by the skipper that his ship had been seized by the West India Company and that the cargo also contained a consignment of sugar loaded by Duarte Luis and consigned to Francisco de CaÁeres in Oporto.

On November 1, 1627 Diego Martins renounces the above conveyance.

The instrument contains a marginal note telling that on 25 October 1627 the power-of-attorney was transferred to Jeronimo de Haro.

Sao Miquel, Azores

The deed mentions that on December 22, 1627 Viegas and the skipper agree to change the destination to Madeira, this to prevent difficulties with the authorities in the Condado. The freight price will be calculated with 8 cases of sugar for one last, 4 pipes of wine or 4000 pounds of preserves. It is further stipulated that instead of 8 cases of sugar for one last, the usual measures of weight will be used, viz. 108 arrobas and 32 pounds an arroba.

On fol. 484-484v. the same instrument in French.

The deed also mentions that on December 10 the notary serves a notice upon Miguel de Luna Montalto at the exchange, at the request of Jeronimus le Febvre, saying that Montalto and his brother have to comply with the agreement they made with Le Febvre within 24 hours and that if they fail to do so, they will have to pay the fine for the poor.

It is uncertain which place is meant. Possibly Cedeira in Galicia.

The notice contains the following answers: Le Roux answers on 22 December 1627. He denies having received De Pina's notice of 1 December 1627 in which he was to have asked him to unload the coal. He adheres to his earlier notices and again notifies De Pina that he will have to ship the mentioned goods to Saint Malo, viz. 900 1/4 weights of coal, two parcels with seven pieces of baize and four small casks of fish. If De Pina fails to do so, he will have to pay the highest price that the goods would have fetched after the arrival of the ship De Roose of skipper Claes Wijboutsz, that sailed from Texel on November 17 and arrived in Saint Malo five days later. Le Roux is willing to collect the four parcels of baize and the four casks of fish.

He also requests De Pina to return to him the letters that he had written