

THE WORLD OF AMBASSADOR JACOBUS COLYER: MATERIAL CULTURE
OF THE DUTCH 'NATION' IN ISTANBUL DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE
18TH CENTURY

by
MARLOES CORNELISSEN

Submitted to the Institute of Social Sciences in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History

Sabancı University

December 2015

THE WORLD OF AMBASSADOR JACOBUS COLYER: MATERIAL CULTURE
OF THE DUTCH "NATION" IN ISTANBUL DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE
18TH CENTURY

APPROVED BY:

Assoc. Prof. Tülay Artan
(Dissertation Supervisor)

Asst. Prof. Hülya Adak
(Jury Member)

Assoc. Prof. Hülya Canbakal
(Jury Member)

Prof. Suraiya Faroqhi
(Jury Member)

Dr. Hans Theunissen
(Jury Member)

DATE OF APPROVAL: 18.12.2015

© Marloes Cornelissen 2015

All Rights Reserved

ABSTRACT

THE WORLD OF AMBASSADOR JACOBUS COLYER: MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE DUTCH 'NATION' IN ISTANBUL DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE 18TH CENTURY

MARLOES CORNELISSEN

Ph.D. Dissertation, December 2015

Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Tülay Artan

Keywords: material culture and consumption – the Dutch 'nation' – inventory records –
eighteenth-century Ottoman Istanbul – recirculation of goods

This dissertation concerns the study of material culture of the Dutch 'nation' residing in Istanbul between 1700 and 1750. This 'nation,' connected to each other through Ambassador Jacobus Colyer (d. 1725), was a community of diplomats, merchants and other individuals that enjoyed Dutch protection in Ottoman realms. The topic of this dissertation, then, stands at the crossroads of the study of Ottoman and Dutch history as well as material culture and consumption studies. Its main objective is to recreate the material 'world' of the members of the Dutch 'nation' through an analysis of personal belongings, which they left behind when they died or departed the Ottoman capital. This dissertation is primarily based on their inventory records, auction records and final wills which were recorded in multiple languages and infused with Ottoman terms. The Dutch community was nearly all but Dutch and consisted mainly of people whose families had lived in the Ottoman Empire for several generations. Many of them enjoyed Dutch protection because they shared religious beliefs, worked for the Dutch Embassy or had managed to set up (a connection with) merchant companies on Dutch grounds. They not only had close ties with other Europeans but they were also in contact with Ottoman merchants, brokers and members of the local elite. They navigated between multiple consumption cultures, and created a cultural context of their own of mixed European, Ottoman and Asian material culture. While most studies on material culture and consumption focus on supply and demand, this dissertation shows that the understudied topic of re-circulation of goods was equally important in eighteenth-century Istanbul.

ÖZET

ELÇİ JACOBUS COLYER'İN DÜNYASI: 18. YÜZYILIN İLK YARISINDA İSTANBUL'DAKİ HOLLANDA TAİFESİNİN MADDİ KÜLTÜRÜ

MARLOES CORNELISSEN

Tarih, Doktora Tezi, Aralık 2015

Danışman: Doç. Dr. Tülay Artan

Anahtar Kelimeler: Maddi kültür ve tüketim – Hollanda taifesi – tereke – on sekizinci yüzyıl Osmanlı İstanbul'u - eşyaların yeniden kullanılması

Bu doktora tezi, İstanbul'da yaşayan Hollanda taifesinin 1700 ve 1750 seneleri arasındaki maddi kültürü hakkındadır. Hollanda elçisi Jacobus Colyer (ö. 1725) üzerinden birbiriyle ilişkili olan bu taife, geniş Colyer ailesi ve Osmanlı topraklarında yaşamakta olan diplomatlar, tüccarlar ve Hollanda himayesinde bulunan diğer bireylerden oluşan bir topluluktur. Bu sebeple, bu tezin alanı Osmanlı ve Hollanda tarihleri ile Materyal Kültür ve Tüketim Çalışmalarını ilgilendirmekte ve kapsamaktadır. Tezin ana amacı, öldükleri ya da Osmanlı başkentini terk ettiklerinde Hollanda taifesinin geride bıraktıkları kişisel eşyalarının analiziyle İstanbul'daki maddi 'dünyalarını' yeniden kurmaktır. Sözkonusu topluluk çoğunlukla etnik ya da kültürel olarak Hollandalı olmaktan uzaktı ve genellikle birkaç nesildir Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda yaşamış ailelerden gelen kişilerden oluşuyordu. Bu kişilerin Hollanda devleti himayesinde olmalarının nedenini inançlarının ortak olması, Hollanda sefareti için çalışıyor olmaları ya da Hollandalılara tanınan ticari ve hukuki imtiyazlardan faydalanmak istemeleri idi. Hollanda taifesi yalnızca diğer Avrupalılarla değil aynı zamanda Osmanlı tüccarları, simsarları ve seçkinleriyle de yakın ilişki içindeydi. Avrupa, Osmanlı ve Uzak Doğu'ya ait farklı tüketim kültürlerini aynı pota içinde eriterek kendilerine has kültürel bir ortam oluşturmuşlardı. Bu tez esas olarak, İtalyanca, Fransızca, Almanca ve Hollandaca gibi çeşitli dillerde tutulmuş ve Osmanlıca terimlerin de sıklıkla nüfuz ettiği Hollanda taifesine ait terekelere, vasiyetlere ve müzayede kayıtlarına dayanarak hazırlanmıştır. Maddi kültür ve tüketime yönelik çalışmaların çoğunluğunun arz ve talep üzerine odaklanmasına rağmen bu tez, şimdiye kadar az çalışılmış olan eşyaların yeniden kullanılması konusunun on sekizinci yüzyıl İstanbul'u için onlar kadar önemli olduğunu göstermektedir.

Voor Meryem

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to my advisor Tülay Artan, for her enthusiastic support and constructive advice. Without her initial interest in Dutch Ambassador Jacobus Colyer, I would never have discovered the topic of this study and its importance in the field of material culture and Ottoman history. Throughout the years Metin Kunt and Annedith Schneider also provided me with essential advice. At the same time the comments and support offered by the members of my jury, Hülya Adak, Hülya Canbakal, Suraiya Faroqhi and Hans Theunissen have been most important to bring this dissertation to a successful end.

I am indebted to Ertuğrul Ökten, Davut Erkan and Francesca Penoni for their assistance with transcriptions and translations. I owe a further debt of gratitude to Aikaterini Tsinaslanidou, the Greek Patriarchate and the representatives of the various Aya Dimitri Churches scattered over Istanbul that assisted me in my hunt for the Greek grave of the Dutch Ambassador's spouse. I am very grateful for the help I received from Daniel Lee Calvey, Esbie van Heerden, Nancy Karabeyoğlu and Özge Olcay with editing and improving this dissertation.

Possibly being the first PhD student of Dutch background able to come to Turkey for a doctorate degree, I am especially grateful to VSB Fonds and Prins Bernhard Cultuurfonds. These two Dutch funds provided me with the initial support and funding to start my studies in Turkey. In Turkey, TÜBİTAK BİDEB and Sabancı University also provided me with generous scholarships to continue my research and present my findings at international conferences. I would also like to thank those libraries and archives that provided me with a place to work and where I could continue my research: İSAM Library, Utrecht University Library, the National Archives in The Hague, Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivleri, Şehbenderler Konağı Kütüphanesi, Bursa Şehir Kütüphanesi, İdris Güllüce Kütüphanesi, the National Archives in Kew (London), Mustafakemalpaşa Halk Kütüphanesi, İbrahim Hakkı Konyalı Arşivi ve Kütüphanesi (Selimiye Camii), Tuzla Kütüphanesi and Sabancı University Library.

On a personal level, I am most grateful for the support from my family and friends both in the Netherlands and Turkey, who supported me in so many ways. In particular I would like to thank Marian Nijeboer, Corine Cornelissen-van Duijvenbode, Nezahat

and Beklen Aydemir. Finally, I thank my husband Uygur and my daughter Meryem who were there with me during each and every day of the research and writing process.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Research Parameters	2
1.1.1. Identity and Community in the Early Modern Mediterranean	6
1.1.2. Purpose, Goals and Contributions	8
1.1.3. Methodology and Approach	10
1.2. The Structure of the Dissertation	12
1.3. Material Culture: Historiography and Debates	13
1.3.1. (New) Material Culture Studies	18
1.3.2. Debates and Approaches.....	22
1.3.2.1. Material culture and semiotics.....	23
1.3.2.2. What is a thing, an object or an artifact?	26
1.3.2.3. The (intrinsic) meaning of objects	27
1.3.2.4. Material agency	30
1.3.2.5. The birth of a consumer society or consumption revolution	35
1.3.2.6. The Netherlands.....	38
1.3.2.7. Domestic interior and the Renaissance.....	40
1.3.2.8. Luxury and comfort	47
1.3.2.9. Respectability and comfort	52
1.3.2.10. Private and public	57
1.4. The Study of Inventories.....	62
1.4.1. Inventories in Europe.....	63
1.4.2. Inventories in the Netherlands	66
1.4.3. Usage of Inventories in European and American-based Research	69
1.4.4. Ottoman Inventories	76
1.4.5. Studies on Ottoman Inventories.....	78
1.4.6. The Usefulness and Truthfulness of Inventories	83
1.4.7. Other Limitations of Inventories	87
1.5. The Primary Sources	89
1.5.1. Dutch National Archives: Inventories, Final Wills, Auction Records and Correspondence	89
1.5.2. Ottoman Archival Sources.....	94
1.5.3. Other Primary Sources.....	95
2. THE DUTCH IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.....	99
2.1. A Brief History of Dutch and Ottoman Relations.....	101
2.1.1. The Dutch Embassy and the Ambassadors.....	105

2.1.2. The Dutch ‘Nation’	108
2.1.3. Trade Business and Legal Matters.....	115
2.1.4. Death in Istanbul.....	118
2.1.5. After Death	119
3. THE MATERIAL WORLD IN THE RESIDENCE OF DUTCH AMBASSADOR JACOBUS COLYER.....	122
3.1. Jacobus Colyer: Personality, Family and Friends.....	123
3.1.1. Family Ties	123
3.1.2. Descriptions and Depictions of Jacobus Colyer	133
3.1.3. Friends and Correspondents	143
3.1.4. Local Friends and Acquaintances.....	150
3.2. The Ambassador’s Residences.....	161
3.2.1. The Ambassador’s Palace or Pera Residence.....	161
3.2.2. Waterfront Mansion in Kuruçeşme	179
3.2.3. Country House in the Village of Belgrade	182
3.2.4. House in Edirne	184
3.3. The Ambassador’s Household	185
3.4. Jacobus Colyer’s Estate	191
3.4.1. Carpets and Furnishing Textiles	195
3.4.2. Clothes and Furs	199
3.4.3. Tables, Chairs and other Seating Arrangements.....	202
3.4.4. Book Collection	208
3.4.5. Kitchenware and Hygiene.....	215
3.4.6. Art Collections and Display.....	221
3.4.7. Garden and Flowers.....	226
3.4.8. Jewelry, Fads and Fancies	226
3.4.9. Hunting, Horses and Entertainment.....	228
3.5. Debts	230
3.6. Conclusion	239
4. MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE DUTCH NATION IN ISTANBUL.....	243
4.1. The Residents of the Ambassador’s Residence	259
4.1.1. Jan David de Reuter, Preacher of the Embassy	261
4.1.2. Maria Colyer, Colyer’s Sister	264
4.1.3. Jean de la Fontaine, Elder Son of Maria Colyer	273
4.1.4. Le Vaché, Former Valet of the Ambassador	275
4.1.5. Jean Jaques Omphraij, Secretary of the Embassy	275
4.1.6. Martin Hendrik Nieupoort, Preacher of the Embassy	276

4.1.7. Bastiaen Fagel, Secretary of the Embassy.....	279
4.1.8. Domenico Gasparini, Domestic of the Ambassador.....	284
4.1.9. François Barchon, Butler of the Ambassador.....	285
4.1.10. Jorgachi Ballomir Valagho, Coachman of the Ambassador.....	289
4.1.11. Fredrich Bourdsched, French Horn Player and Valet of the Ambassador	290
4.1.12. Ferdinand Ditte, French Horn Player and First Valet of the Ambassador .	291
4.1.13. George Brinkman and Maria Lamberts, First Valet and Linen Maid of the Ambassador	292
4.1.14. Matio Brusarospo, Manservant of the Ambassador	293
4.1.15. Jean Gonnet, Preacher of the Embassy.....	294
4.1.16. Lucia Artelli and Francesco Giroto, Housekeeper and Maestro di Casa of the Ambassador	299
4.2. Jacobus Colyer's Family Members.....	300
4.2.1. Catterina Colyer (de Bourg), Wife of Jacobus Colyer	300
4.2.2. Maria Engelbert, Jacobus Colyer's Mother	311
4.2.3. Maria de la Fontaine, Granddaughter of Maria Colyer	316
4.2.4. Pieter de la Fontaine, Secretary of the Dutch Embassy and Younger Son of Maria Colyer.....	319
4.2.5. Cornelia Maria and Pietro Leytstar, daughter and son-in-law of Maria Colyer	331
4.2.6. Johanna Francisca de la Fontaine, Daughter of Maria Colyer.....	333
4.2.7. Maria Jacoba Rombouts Van Diepenbroeck, Granddaughter of Maria Colyer, and Jan Carel des Bordes, Chancellor, Secretary and Merchant	337
4.2.8. Pieter Leytstar, Merchant in Ankara and Grandson of Maria Colyer.....	343
4.2.9. Abraham de la Fontaine, Merchant in Ankara and Grandson of the Brother of Maria Colyer's Husband.....	345
4.3. Merchants.....	347
4.3.1. Maria Violier, Merchant's Wife	348
4.3.2. Alida Croesen, Merchant's Daughter	350
4.3.3. Simon van Breen, Merchant	352
4.3.4. Justinus van Breen, Merchant.....	355
4.3.5. Gerardo Marchand, Watchmaker and Jeweler.....	359
4.3.6. Claire Alary, Fiancée of Merchant Pietro Marchand.....	362
4.3.7. Abraham Bisschop, Merchant	363
4.3.8. Leon de Ronceray, Beer Seller	373
4.3.9. Dionis Huset, the Sturdy Merchant	375
4.3.10. François Viala, Pawnbroker?.....	381
4.3.11. François Jercelat, Jeweler or Clockmaker	382

4.3.12. Abraham van Bellekamp, Treasurer of the Embassy and Merchant	383
4.4. Crew, Criminals and Consuls Who Enjoyed Dutch Protection	384
4.4.1. Louise Violier, Widow de Brosses	384
4.4.2. Willem Theyls, the Deaf Dragoman	387
4.4.3. Domenica Theyls, Dragoman's Daughter	392
4.4.4. Elenizza Mavrodi, Dragoman's Wife	393
4.4.5. Louis Monier, the Spy	394
4.4.6. Bartholomeo Annacleto Van Berti, Consul of Naxos and Paros and Elisabetta d'Andria	400
4.4.7. Frederik Willem van Frijbergen, Merchant and Consul of Salonika.....	401
4.4.8. Jan Gravius, Office Clerk at a Merchant Company.....	402
4.4.9. Carel Segenberg, Captain of the Dutch Ship Coning David	406
4.4.10. Don Antonio Halvagi, Priest.....	408
4.4.11. Gioia Benedetti, Fiancée of Domenico Chiundel	409
4.4.12. Gilles Fourneau, Master Brewer	410
4.4.13. Pietro Petronelli and Anna Franguli Boscaini	413
4.4.14. Signora Sima, Widow of Aretin Siohagi	413
4.4.15. Jean Michel Hesler, Oriental Pharmacist and his Daughter Clara Hesler and Her Fiancé Jean Mollet	414
4.4.16. Johann Friedrich Bachstrom, Pietist and Physician.....	416
4.5. Conclusion	421
5. DEATH IN ISTANBUL AND THE RECIRCULATION OF GOODS.....	434
5.1. Auctions in Istanbul	435
5.1.1. Goods from Europe.....	443
5.1.2. Goods from further East: Persia, India and China.....	446
5.1.3. Ottoman Goods	447
5.2. Material Culture in the Ottoman Empire	456
5.2.1. Alexander Ghika	458
5.2.2. The Inventories	464
5.2.2.1. Shelter	468
5.2.2.3. Storage, studies and sophistication.....	479
5.2.2.4. Kitchens and delicacies.....	481
5.2.2.5. Display on the body and in the home	483
5.2.2.6. Hunting and horses	484
5.3. Reasons for Consumption for the Dutch in the Ottoman Empire	490
5.4. Conclusion	500
6. CONCLUSION	503

BIBLIOGRAPHY	509
Archival Sources	509
Websites	543
APPENDICES	546
Appendix A: The Household of Jacobus Colyer around the Time of his Death.....	546
Appendix B: Architectural Features of the Ambassadorial Palace, drawn up by Chancellor Jan Coenraed Borelli on 1 June 1748	548
Appendix C: English summary of HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1047: Extra Aanwinsten 1748, by Chancellor of the Dutch Embassy Jan Coenraed Borelli Dutch Ambassadorial Palace, in its 1748 state	554
Appendix D: Inventories, Auction Records, Final Wills and Trousseau Records/ Marriage Contracts of the Dutch Nation in Istanbul.....	556
Appendix E. Inventories of Alexander Ghika, Ottoman Court Dragoman.....	1224
Appendix F: Record of the Real Estate of Alexander Ghika, Ottoman Court Dragoman.....	1294

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Number of Dutch Merchants and Trade Houses in Istanbul	110
Table 2: Recurring goods in Colyer's residence.....	194
Table 3: Recurring goods in Colyer's country house in Belgrade village.....	196
Table 4: Available estate inventories, auction records, final wills and trousseau records or marriage contracts of the Dutch nation in Istanbul between 1700 and 1750	247
Table 5: Goods in all estate inventories and auction records according to category....	428
Table 6: Goods in the inventory of Jacobus Colyer according to category	429
Table 7: Goods in the estate inventories and auction records of residents of the Ambassador's residence	430
Table 8: Goods in the estate inventories and auction records of the family members of Jacobus Colyer.....	431
Table 9: Goods in the estate inventories and auction records of Dutch merchants	432
Table 10: Goods in the estate inventories and auction records of other members of the Dutch nation.....	433
Table 11: Auctions in Istanbul between 1725 and 1750, in chronological order	438
Table 12: Commodities sold at the auctions of the Dutch nation 1725-1750.....	444
Table 13: Alexander Ghika's possessions	469

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Godfrey Kneller: Dutch traveler and artist Cornelis de Bruyn.	96
Figure 2: A <i>serpuş</i> headdress.....	96
Figure 3: Family crest of the Colyer lineage.	125
Figure 4: The Colyear family crest.....	126
Figure 5: Anna Beek. "Theatre de la Paix entre les Chrestiens et les Turcs." The Hague: Hungarian National Museum, Budapest, Historic Illustrations Collection, 1699..	135
Figure 6: Jacobus Colyer, in the conference room during the peace negotiations in Karlowitz, 1699.	136
Figure 7: Colyer in Karlowitz 1699.....	136
Figure 8: “Prospect des Kayserlichen Großen Conferenz-Zelts zu Pasarowiz, allwo der Friede tractiret und den 21. Julii 1718 geschlossen worden.”	137
Figure 9: Jacobus Colyer in Passarowitz, 1718	137
Figure 10: Treaty of Passarowitz, 1719. Alessandro dalla Via.	138
Figure 11: Foreign ambassadors and residents present at an Ottoman festival in Istanbul.	139
Figure 12: Procession of the return of Jacobus Colyer to Istanbul on 11 October 1718. Leonard Schenk (after Adolf van der Laan).	140
Figure 13: Anonymous, View of Izmir with on the foreground the reception of Dutch Consul Daniel Jan (Daniel Alexander?) Baron de Hochepped (1657-1723) in the Divan. 1723.	151
Figure 14: View of Izmir with on the foreground the reception of Dutch Consul Daniel Jan (Daniel Alexander?) Baron de Hochepped (1657-1723) in the Divan (detail). 1723.	151
Figure 15: Isaac Luttichuys. Geertruyd Spiegel (1635-1662) Pendant portrait. 1656..	152
Figure 16: Isaac Luttichuys. Jan Baptista De Hochepped (1634-1686) Pendant portrait. 1656..	152
Figure 17: Photo of the De Hochepped mansion in Seydikoy, taken in 1922.....	153
Figure 18: Photo of a detail of a portrait of Clara Catherina Colyer, two sons and a maid.	153
Figure 19: “Camel walk” of the present Dutch Palais de Hollande with imaginary garden design.	167
Figure 20: View of the Dutch (?) Embassy in Pera, ca. 1720-1744. (School of) Jean Baptiste Vanmour.	167
Figure 21: Rear view of the Swedish Palace in Istanbul of Swedish diplomatic representative Gustaf Celsing on the Grande Rue de Pera.	168
Figure 22: The location of the Dutch Embassy on Pervititch insurance map.....	168
Figure 23: First folio of the inventory of Jacobus Colyer, dated 6 March 1725.	180

Figures 24 and 25: Medicine box from the Grand Duke of Tuscany given to Sir John Clerk of Penicuik (Schotland) in 1698.	207
Figure 26: Palace Het Loo, Apeldoorn. P. Schenk, (engraving) and J. van Call (drawings).	224
Figure 27: Jean-Baptiste Vanmour. Lying-in room of a distinguished Turkish woman. ca. 1720-1727.	260
Figure 28: Jean-Baptiste Vanmour. Greek wedding. Ca. 1720-1727.	260
Figure 29: Family tree of the Colyers, with connections to the Leytstar, De la Fontaine, Rombouts and De Hochepped families.	265
Figures 30, 31, 32 and 33: Memorial of the transfer of the bodily remains of members of the Dutch nation, at the Protestant Feriköy cemetery.	266
Figure 34: Letter from Isaac Rombouts, Maria Colyer's second husband, to Coenraad van Heemskerck, dated 13 February 1694.	267
Figure 35: Nicolaes Maes. Pieter Fontaine (son of Maria Colyer?). Between 1649 – 1693.	267
Figure 36: David George van Lennep (1712-97) merchant in Izmir, with his wife and children, by Antoine de Favray (att.).	336
Figure 37: Family tree of the Violier sisters, with connection to the Van Breen, De Brosses and Sauvan (Chavanne) families.	349
Figures 38 and 39: Jean du Vivier, Le Jardin de Hollande (Leiden 1714).	366
Figure 40: Treatise on King Charles XII of Sweden by Willem Theyls.	366
Figure 41: Envelope with the seals of Chancellor Rumoldus Rombouts and Abraham Bisschop.	367
Figure 42: Signature on the last page of the final will of Abraham Bisschop.	367
Figure 43: Print of Jan Hendrik Meyer in 1762, accompanied by a Latin legend discussing his crime.	405
Figure 44: Textiles sold at the auctions of the Dutch nation.	451
Figure 45: A purse that belonged to Jacobus Bysantius de Hochepped, a nephew of Jacobus Colyer.	455
Figure 46: Alexander Ghika. Jean Baptiste Vanmour, ca. 1727 - ca. 1730 (detail). The meal in honor of Ambassador Cornelis Calkoen.	460
Figure 47: One of the inventories of Alexander Ghika.	466
Figure 48: Sixteenth-century Ottoman raincoat with distinctive headgear.	476

1. INTRODUCTION

On the morning of 4 March 1725, Pieter de la Fontaine, secretary to Dutch Ambassador Jacobus Colyer in Istanbul, received the sudden news that his uncle the Ambassador was gravely ill. Regardless of high fever, weakness and abdominal tightness, the Ambassador could rest assured that his nephew Pieter could assume his daily tasks at the embassy. His uncle had convinced Pieter to join the family in the Ottoman Empire, offering employment after a particularly difficult time for him in the Dutch Republic. Pieter seized the opportunity, and after a short detour in Izmir, he arrived in Istanbul to work as an ambassadorial secretary. His uncle had also had a hand in negotiating the release of Pieter's wife who had been captured by the Ottomans in Nafplio. During the international peace negotiations in Passarowitz in 1718, he had accompanied his uncle as usual. It was then that his uncle had assigned him as *chargé d'affaires*.

His uncle's health had not improved the following day, and Pieter prepared himself for the worst. By the evening of the sixth of March, he received the news that his uncle had passed away. Immediately the Ambassador's brother Jean was sent off to deliver the sad news to the States-General in the Netherlands. Pieter and his relatives ensured that the Ambassador received 'a decent and magnificent send off, worthy of his character and merits.'¹ On the ninth, the English Ambassador, the Venetian *bailo* and the (Roman) Imperial resident participated with their entourages in a march from the Ambassador's residence to a graveyard located just outside Pera in the countryside. Pieter must have been present at the funeral, although his name does not appear in the list along with his uncle's colleagues and their households, employees, close friends and merchants belonging to various European communities. Not shortly afterwards, Pieter

¹ Nationaal Archief, The Hague (NL-HaNA), *Staten-Generaal*, entry number 1.01.02, inventory number 6939. Letter from Catherina Widow Colyer to the States-General, 20 March 1725.

himself became indisposed and died the same month as his uncle. The ensuing crisis was quite severe: the Dutch community in Istanbul was now left without official representation. Jacobus Colyer had not only represented them for over 40 years, but for many his death had also meant the loss of a close relative or the head of their household.

1.1. Research Parameters

This dissertation investigates the Dutch community in Istanbul between 1700 and 1750: a microhistory that can be described best as “narrative constructions from archival sources, often intended to record other matters, such as the lives of individual people of no great account, and therefore able to shed light on “ordinary” conditions for “ordinary people.”² The study of the members of the so-called Dutch ‘nation’ is approached through a close examination of their material culture as recorded in estate inventories of their personal belongings. Due to the various limitations of this type of source, the study of inventories is supported by additional information from final wills, auction records, and private and official correspondence in the National Archives in The Hague, as well as primary sources in the form of travelogues, pamphlets and Ottoman archival records.

Special attention is given to the demise of the Dutch Ambassador Jacobus Colyer in 1725, exactly in the midpoint of the period of study. Colyer came to the Ottoman Empire with his entire family before the turn of the eighteenth century, when he was still a child. Over the course of the eighteenth century, his family became connected to most important European merchant families spread over the Ottoman Empire. He

² Peter N. Miller, Deborah Krohn, and Marybeth de Filippis, eds., Dutch New York between East and West: The World of Margrieta Van Varick (New York; New Haven and London: Bard Graduate Center: Decorative Arts, Design History, Material Culture; The New-York Historical Society and Yale University Press, 2009) 127. For the city of Izmir and the French community residing there during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, research on identity and social relations that touches upon various similar aspects as this dissertation has been conducted by Marie-Carmen Smyrnelis. See, for instance: Marie-Carmen Smyrnelis, Une Société Hors de Soi. Identités et Relations Sociales à Smyrne aux XVIIIe et XIXe Siècles (Paris: Éditions Peeters (Turcica, X), 2005); Marie-Carmen Smyrnelis, “Identités Inventées dans l’Empire Ottoman au XVIII^e Siècle,” Gens de Passage. Contrôle de la Mobilité, Procédures d’Identification et Falsifications en Méditerranée de l’Antiquité à l’Époque Moderne, eds. Claudia Moatti and Wolfgang Kaiser (Paris: Maisonneuve et Larose-Editions de la MMSH, 2007) 459-470; Marie-Carmen Smyrnelis, “Coexistence et Réseaux de Relations à Smyrne aux XVIIIe et XIXe Siècles,” Cahiers de la Méditerranée 67 (2003): 111-23.

provided many relatives and friends with employment, often at the Dutch Embassy or at consulates elsewhere. Many members of the Dutch ‘nation’ were part of his or of his successor Calkoen’s households, living in the Ambassador’s residence. Colyer also played an important political role in the history of the Ottoman Empire. He was appointed as a mediator during the international peace negotiations of Karlowitz in 1699 and Passarowitz in 1718. It is rather surprising that such a central figure in the history of European trade and diplomatic history in Europe and the Ottoman Empire has not been the subject of many studies.

The temporal limits of the research on the material culture of the Dutch community have been set between 1700 and 1750. The midpoint of the eighteenth century has been chosen for practical reasons as most estate inventories and final wills that are kept in the National Archives in The Hague cover this period. Several fires at the Dutch Embassy in Istanbul, including a major fire in 1700 in which the chancery burnt down, has made most of the seventeenth century files no longer available.³ Although records exist for the second half of the eighteenth century, the year 1750 has been set for three reasons. Firstly, the appointment of Colyer’s successor Cornelis Calkoen ended in 1744; thus, most of the records used for this dissertation not only concern relatives of Colyer but also various household members of Calkoen. Moreover, many of these members of the Dutch community lived in the Ambassadorial residence that Jacobus Colyer founded in its present location. Secondly, a study of all available records of the eighteenth century would be too vast for a qualitative approach of study. Lastly, because this dissertation has taken Ambassador Jacobus Colyer and his estate inventory as the focal point of study, the first half of the eighteenth century forms a proper framework that deals with the 25 years both before and after his death in 1725.⁴

The material goods of Jacobus Colyer and members of the Dutch community in Istanbul are interpreted in the light of material culture in the Dutch Republic. However,

³ For Istanbul for the year 1623 I found an inventory that concerns the merchants Bartolomeo Viatis and Martin Besser and for the period between 1668-1689 there are 7 estate inventories of the following individuals: Pietro Joncker, Abraham Meijer, Catherine Jarcelat, Hieronymus Harder, Jan van Breen, Jan van Dis, Mattheo van Zutphen. There was only one final will, which belonged to Henrico Wingarski.

⁴ The probate inventory of Jacobus Colyer is kept as file *Legatie Turkije*: 1.02.20 inventory number 1043: Chancery deeds and continuing series 1706 and 1720-1729 in the chancery archives and was meant to stay in Istanbul. The inventory was drawn up in 1725 by Chancellor Bastiaen Fagel. Together with the inventory of Colyer’s summerhouse in Belgrade village it was part of the extra acquisitions of 1725 and must have been left behind in Istanbul at first, while other records of the same archive had already been taken to the Netherlands. The other inventories in reality are set between the timeframe of 1712 and 1750, with Jacobus Colyer’s inventory executed in 1725 and only a few others dated earlier.

due to the problem of strong regional differences, rather than those between city and countryside, within the Dutch Republic, it is difficult to make an exact comparison in the same period. The best available source of comparison of material culture proves to be Thera Wijsenbeek-Olthuis' monograph on the material culture of the city of Delft, *Achter de Gevels van Delft: Bezit en Bestaan van Rijk en Arm in een Periode van Achteruitgang (1700–1800)* (1987).⁵ Delft had been a prosperous merchant and industrial city in the seventeenth century but by the eighteenth century had deteriorated. The economic decline of the city was mainly due to deterioration in the textile industry, pottery industry and breweries based in Delft. Due to the resulting unemployment, many citizens left the city. In 1680 the citizen population numbered at ca. 24,000; in 1733 the number decreased to approximately 15,000 and by mid-century to ca. 13,910 citizens. Only by the end of the century had the population increased slightly to 14,099 citizens. During the same time, important cities such as Haarlem and Leiden also witnessed a population decrease, while large cities such as Rotterdam, Amsterdam and The Hague witnessed a growth in population.⁶ Not only economic changes but also shifts in the rates of birth, death and marriage and changing migration patterns influenced Delft's decreasing population as well as those of other cities.

As a source of comparison, Wijsenbeek-Olthuis' work is selected, firstly, because the time period her monograph covers overlaps with the period discussed in this dissertation. Secondly, Delft was the centre of the Netherlands' bourgeoisie; many developments originated in this location due to Holland's role in international trade. Moreover, the city's decline during the period under study corresponds precisely with the decline in the Dutch trade in the East, after the Golden Age. The Republic's decline in trade must have influenced the Dutch in Istanbul, and this concern is reflected in the decreasing number of trade companies in the Ottoman Empire throughout the eighteenth century.

⁵ Thera Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft: Bezit en Bestaan van Rijk en Arm in een Periode van Achteruitgang (1700–1800)* (Hilversum: Verloren, 1987). This dissertation focuses on two of the three time periods Wijsenbeek-Olthuis' research covers concerning the city of Delft: the periods 1706-1730 and 1738-1762. The third period covers the years between 1770 and 1794, but that period falls outside the scope of this dissertation. The three periods were selected in this manner due to available data on taxes, population and households.

⁶ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 27-28.

Wijsenbeek-Olthuis based her research on quantitative data collected from probate inventories of 300 households.⁷ She looked at the material objects and taxes paid per household to focus on the livelihoods and possessions of both the rich and the poor in a time of decline. In studying the consumption patterns of durable commodities and goods, she thus examined the transmission of culture and innovations as manifested in the cultural possessions of the people of different social classes. Other aspects such as standards of living, welfare and hygiene are also part of her research.

Another comparison that will be made, to a limited extent, arises between Dutch and Ottoman material cultures, with regard to the goods that were clearly of Ottoman origin or making. Research on both material culture and consumption behavior is actually still in its infancy within the study of Ottoman economic and cultural history. Recently, there have been some publications on material culture by international scholars who work on the Ottoman domains, and an entire group of publications is also available in Turkish. Therefore, an increasing trend is discernible. There is, nevertheless, a lacuna in this historiography; numerous studies' restricted focus on a single or a few inventories do not enable broad comparisons. A therefore somewhat limited attempt to discuss the material culture of the Dutch in the light of Ottoman material culture is made. For this purpose the inventories of one Ottoman subject have been studied, alongside a number of previously published inventories and records of confiscation that belong to Muslim and non-Muslim male and female Ottomans in Istanbul and the provinces, as well as the inventory of a foreign merchant in the Ottoman Empire.

⁷ The probate inventories came from three sources: protocols of notaries, the archives of the orphanage ("weeshuis"), and the archives of the orphan chamber ("weeskamer"). There were ca. 3000 inventories for the entire eighteenth century and, of that a number of 2174 inventories were considered suitable for her research. A selection of 300 was made that covered five different tax groups in each of the periods under discussion. The lowest group of the five tax groups had capital that was worth less than 300 guilders, while the highest group had capital with an estimated value of over 12,000 guilders. Interestingly, there were large differences in prosperity within professions: some bakers fell in the lowest category, while other bakers belonged to the highest category of capital. Therefore, the information on Delft is not categorized according to profession but rather according to estimated capital. It appears that all categories except for the lowest are on a par with the members of the Dutch nation.

1.1.1. Identity and Community in the Early Modern Mediterranean

While the notion of the Levant, broadly referring to the geographical region of the Eastern Mediterranean, is not new, its meaning is subject of debate and varies according to scholarly discipline.⁸ Originally scholars referred to people from Europe (and America) that settled in the area and sometimes intermarried with local individuals, as Levantines. Notwithstanding its various meanings,⁹ the original, narrow understanding of the term ‘Levantine’ has recently received fresh attention.¹⁰ In spite of this renewed interest, the term ‘Levantine’ remains problematic. Firstly, as an exonym, the term was therefore not used by European settlers (and possibly also local Christians) in the Levant to identify themselves as a conscious community.¹¹ Secondly, because today’s scholars refer to these European foreigners with this term, its narrow meaning has become subject to debate. In order to deal with the fact that these Levantines did not consider themselves a community with a specific Levantine identity, a recent publication on Levantines in the nineteenth century claims that Levantines, although mainly from France and Italy originally (but also with the inclusion of local Ottoman non-Muslims), defined themselves neither as Europeans nor as Orientals but certainly culturally and communally as Roman Catholic (i.e. Latin Christians).¹² This latter understanding of ‘Levantine’ is too narrow to include the Dutch in the Ottoman Empire in the eighteenth century, and because it was not used by European foreigners (and Ottoman Christians) in the Ottoman Empire to identify themselves as a community, it is thus not a useful term to investigate the identity of the Dutch community in Istanbul in the eighteenth century.

⁸ For a proper discussion of the various meanings of the notion of ‘Levantine’, see the website of the recently launched (2011) Journal of Levantine Studies: <http://www.levantine-journal.org/AboutJLS.aspx> (accessed 7 November 2015). Another new journal (since 2012) on the Levant is the Levantine Review: <http://ejournals.bc.edu/ojs/index.php/levantine/index> (accessed 7 November 2015). The two journals focus on the modern/contemporary era of the geographical area of the Levant.

⁹ For instance, in the past ‘Levantine’ has also referred to native and minority groups in the ‘Levant,’ and gained a negative connotation in wake of colonialism.

¹⁰ The Levantine Heritage Foundation focuses on scholarship on, and education and preservation of Levantine heritage with relation to this narrow understanding: <http://levantineheritage.com/> (accessed 7 November 2015).

¹¹ Oliver Jens Schmitt, *Levantiner. Lebenswelten und Identitäten einer Ethnokonfessionellen Gruppe im Osmanischen Reich im “langen 19. Jahrhundert”* (R. München: Oldenbourg Verlag, 2005) 14.

¹² Schmitt, 15.

‘Nation’ in its usage for European foreigners in the Ottoman Empire, referred to “communities of merchants and diplomats living abroad under the aegis of a particular city or state.”¹³ Thus, the meaning of ‘nation’ denoted a community of people with a shared place of origin. In the Ottoman capital, a number of so-called European ‘nations’ resided mainly in the districts of Pera and Galata. Identity in the Ottoman Empire was rather fluid, and other Europeans as well as Ottoman subjects could fall under the protection of capitulations granted to the various existing communities of merchants, ambassadors and their staff members, dragomans and people of other professions. In early modern Istanbul, and elsewhere in the Ottoman Empire (as well as in the Mediterranean and Europe), people usually identified themselves with their birthplace, as national identity in today’s understanding did not exist.¹⁴

Scholars who dealt with similar European communities in the Ottoman Empire discuss their fluid identity in relation to this early-modern understanding of ‘nation’. One way to overcome the problematic term of ‘national’ is to call individuals in the early modern Mediterranean in the service of the Venetians, for instance, trans-imperial, rather than trans-national, because the communities they belonged to were far removed from any notion of ‘nation’ in today’s understanding.¹⁵ These individuals were “men and women who straddled and brokered political, linguistic, and religious boundaries between empires.”¹⁶ At that time religion was still one of the key constituents of identity on both individual and group level, but in spite of this, religious boundaries were for many easily overcome and confessional ambiguity was not uncommon in Europe or the Mediterranean.¹⁷ In addition, the Dutch in the Ottoman Empire did not strictly apply religion as the basis for extension of protection. Although most individuals under Dutch protection were Protestants, a minority of Catholics also existed. There was also a number of local non-Muslim Ottomans who enjoyed Dutch protection as they served the Dutch Embassy as (pseudo or honorary) dragomans or servants.¹⁸

¹³ Eric R. Dursteler, Venetians in Constantinople: Nation, Identity, and Coexistence in the Early Modern Mediterranean (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 2006) 15.

¹⁴ Dursteler, 13.

¹⁵ Ella-Natalie Rothman, "Between Venice and Istanbul: Trans-Imperial Subjects and Cultural Mediation in the Early Modern Mediterranean," unpublished Ph.D thesis (The University of Michigan, 2006).

¹⁶ Rothman, “Between Venice and Istanbul,” 2.

¹⁷ Dursteler, 11.

¹⁸ The term pseudo or honorary dragoman refers to those people who were registered as dragoman (‘servants’) in order to receive a dragoman *berat* or that of a dragoman’s servant, but were not actually working

Like the Venetian community in Istanbul, the Dutch ‘nation’ was rather inclusive and extended its protection to people from other birthplaces as well. Such inclusivity is how individuals of Italian, Hungarian, Portuguese or German descent were also part of the Dutch ‘nation’ and had become “Dutch by choice.”¹⁹ Additionally, the Dutch, in the eighteenth century at least, were gladly extending protection --even to people of ambiguous identity or profession, who were sometimes excluded from protection by other nations-- in return for a small tax or fee. Birthplace and religion were easily overlooked when a business opportunity or personal ties were involved. All in all, identity in the Mediterranean in the early modern period was fluid and multilayered: it was a dynamic process,²⁰ and boundaries were easily crossed when there was something to gain.

1.1.2. Purpose, Goals and Contributions

In this dissertation, I plan to investigate how the Dutch ‘nation’ lived in Istanbul, and I attempt to recreate the context of its material culture. I would like to answer the following questions: how did the members of the Dutch community live; and how can their identities be understood through the material possessions they owned? Is there a relation between their professions and their material wealth, as well as between their dwellings and material wealth? What was the role of the Ambassador’s residence within the Dutch community in Istanbul? What kind of lifestyle, employment and usage of interior space do their material possessions reveal? What was the Dutch community’s contribution to consumption culture in Istanbul?

The investigation and analysis of the material culture of the members of the Dutch nation through the study of inventories, final wills, and a variety of other documents provide insight in their manner of living, dressing, occupation and entertainment. Such a study will even tell us of their environment, as we learn about the available goods,

in that profession. They were often children, brothers or business partners of actual dragomans, but during the eighteenth century middlemen or brokers managed to get such *berats*. Maurits H. van den Boogert, The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System: Qadis, Consuls and Berats in the 18th Century (Leiden, 2005) 71-72.

¹⁹ Dursteler, 15.

²⁰ Dursteler, 19.

customs, daily practices, and so forth. We may understand how the members of the Dutch ‘nation’ adapted to their Ottoman environment, in absorbing certain local customs, keeping some of their own, and perhaps even creating new ones. Goods can be approached as identity and status markers; through the study of Dutch possessions, it is possible to unravel the identities the Dutch had adopted or created, through the possession, combination, and appreciation of their goods.

With this observation of material culture in the Ottoman Empire from a cultural-historical perspective, a new approach is given to material culture studies within the field of Ottoman studies. Even though renowned cultural historian Peter Burke does not define cultural history,²¹ in this dissertation cultural history is understood as the interpretation of the cultural traditions, expressions, manners and interactions of a society (or community in this case). Similar to the most recent trends within the field of cultural history, this dissertation attempts not to represent but rather to recreate or even construct the material world of the Dutch community in the Ottoman Empire. Thereby, because this research deals with residents of the Ottoman Empire, who often spent their entire lives within the confines of the Empire, this dissertation aspires to shed a new light on material culture within the Ottoman realm. As will become clear, the primary sources from the National Archives in The Hague provide valuable information on the combination, the location, context, and sometimes also appreciation, of specific goods in Ottoman domestic interiors. Additionally, this dissertation also touches upon the (also understudied topic of) cross-cultural contact between Ottomans and foreigners, as it will demonstrate that they met at the auctions that were organized in order to sell the estates of the deceased Dutch families. The impact of the Plague was especially evident during these auctions. The topic of the accumulation and recirculation of goods, as opposed to demand and supply, has scarcely been dealt with within studies of Ottoman inventories. The Dutch inventories at our disposal, however, offer information about trickle-down processes. At the same time, questions with regard to ownership in the Ottoman Empire of commodities originating from India, China, Europe, and the Ottoman Empire itself will be addressed.

²¹ Peter Burke, *Varieties of Cultural History* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1997). Burke admits that cultural history lacks any orthodox definition, and that there are as many sorts of cultural history as there have been understandings of culture. He states that cultural history has no essence, and that it can only be defined in terms of its own history.

This research will provide a significant contribution not only to Ottoman studies but also to material culture studies, as the sources (available in Dutch, Italian, French, German and Ottoman) will be made available to a larger audience through transcriptions and translations. At the same time, this dissertation contributes to the study of the history of Dutch trade done after, rather than during, the Dutch Golden Age.

1.1.3. Methodology and Approach

The possessions of the Dutch community in Istanbul and their context are studied from cultural-historical approaches and theories from within the discipline of material culture studies, and to a lesser extent, of consumption studies. At the same time, the topic of this dissertation also overlaps with a renewed interest in diplomatic history: new diplomatic history, a field that delves into the informal areas of diplomacy, where, rather than national governmental institutions, groups and individuals who perform diplomatic roles are at the center of study.²²

For this dissertation, material culture is confined to its usage in households. In line with Tim Dant and Daniel Miller's understanding of material culture, the material objects of a person should be seen as the setting or frame of the world in which an individual lived. Indeed, possessions should not so much be seen as symbolic, but rather, when studied within their context, as indicators of identity or identities that were adopted, forged or aspired. This approach constitutes my study of the inventories of the Dutch 'nation' in Istanbul. Although inventories do provide a relevant snapshot of reality to the study of material culture, this same aspect also limits their usefulness. Therefore, I have gathered secondary documentation on those members of the Dutch 'nation,' such as private and official letters, records of auctions, official decrees, art works, architectural descriptions, and travel accounts. Careful examination and comparison of source material offer a (speculative) understanding of these individuals' 'world(s),' rather than just an inventory of a specific moment in time.

²² One example of a recent publication of new diplomatic history, in relation to the Mediterranean, is Silvia Marzagalli, ed., *Les Consuls en Méditerranée. Agents d'Information, XVIe-XXe Siècle* (Paris, Classiques Garnier, 2015). Also see <http://newdiplomatchistory.org/> (accessed 12 November 2015).

This approach helps to overcome the problem of an overrepresentation of certain groups or classes, which is usually the case in studies based on monotype sources. Because only a relatively low number of inventories is available generalizing upon the existence and development of patterns in these households is rather difficult. Therefore, I opt in this dissertation for a qualitative, rather than a quantitative approach, to the inventories that are available for the eighteenth-century Dutch community in Istanbul. One problem with quantitative research is the representational value of the sample selection chosen. Qualitative research, on the other hand, can rely on small samples or even a single inventory, as long as it is supported by other relevant source material.

Margaret Ponsonby is one of the scholars who used a similar “qualitative cultural historical” approach to the various types of inventories and lists of house contents for her study of English domestic interiors between 1750 and 1850. Since Ponsonby focuses on the domestic interiors of the middle class until the second half of the nineteenth century, she argues that she cannot rely on visual material from either paintings or photographs, or on living memory. She seeks to reconstruct actual individual domestic interiors, by closely studying decisions on furnishings and the organization of the homes. Moreover, through the idea of “lived experience”, borrowed from cultural studies, homes are understood by Ponsonby as expressions of the particular circumstances of an individual’s life. With “lived experience”, she refers to what people actually exchanged, received, sold, and inherited, and if they valued new things more than they did old ones.²³

Other scholars focusing on the study of material culture also confirm that the most effective method to reconstruct material culture is to combine various sources ranging from archival documents, physical evidence of buildings, artifacts and images, and other written evidence such as didactic and informational literature.²⁴ Such a scholar is Amanda Vickery, one of the first to look at female consumers, in her study on an eighteenth-century Lancashire gentlewoman.²⁵ For the investigation of the meaning of

²³ Margaret Ponsonby, Stories from Home. English Domestic Interiors, 1750–1850 (Aldershot Hant; Burlington (VT): Ashgate, 2007) 2-8.

²⁴ Grassby, 602.

²⁵ Amanda Vickery, "Women and the World of Goods: A Lancashire Consumer and Her Possessions, 1751-81," Consumption and the World of Goods, eds. Brewer and Porter (London; New York, 1994) 274. Vickery claims that due to historical prejudices by social commentators and moralists, the female consumer has been a target for criticism or pity for a long time. Also see Amanda Vickery, The Gentleman’s Daughter: Women’s Lives in Georgian England (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1998): about consumption patterns of eighteenth century gentry women from Lancashire in relation to their domestic and social lives.

objects in the home, she analyzed the use of language in diaries and letters and thereby the relationship that existed between homemakers and their possessions.

Chandra Mukerji also opts for a similar approach. She attempts to reconstruct past material worlds or, what she calls “patterns of materialism”, with the help of a wide range of documentation such as diaries, account books, travel and trade journals, or shop records. She argues that a more dynamic account can be made of the role of objects in lived experience from a variety of sources.²⁶

Most scholars agree that objects or goods do not have an intrinsic meaning. Therefore, it is difficult to grasp meaning from possession. Instead, it becomes possible to understand social or cultural meaning attributed to possessions by looking at the combinations of items and the value of goods in contrast to other objects, and also by taking the voices of the appraisers and owners who made personal evaluations of their possessions into the inventory or final will.

This dissertation will take issue with a number of debates, mainly within the fields of material culture and consumption studies. These debates concern topics such as luxury and its definition, reasons for consumption such as respectability and comfort, the usefulness and truthfulness of estate inventories for the study of material culture and consumption, and the dichotomy between private and public domains.

1.2. The Structure of the Dissertation

This dissertation is divided into six chapters. This first introductory chapter serves to introduce the purpose of the dissertation, its goals and limitations. It also discusses methodology and the approach to the subject of material culture. It provides a historiography that includes the major debates within the study of material culture. Additionally, it discusses what inventories are and how they were set up in both the Netherlands and the Ottoman Empire in the Early Modern period. Finally, it introduces the sources that were used for this research.

²⁶ Paula Findlen, “Objects in Motion,” *Early Modern Things: Objects and Their Histories, 1500-1800*, ed. Paula Findlen (New York: Routledge, 2013) 8 (referring to Chandra Mukerji, *From Graven Images: Patterns of Modern Materialism* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1983)).

The second chapter deals with a brief overview of the Dutch in the Ottoman Empire. It goes over the relations between the Dutch and Ottomans as discussed in historiography and continues with a specified discussion of the embassy, ambassadors, merchants and other Dutchmen in Istanbul.

The third chapter is basically a microhistory of Dutch Ambassador Jacobus Colyer (d. 1725), his networks and household, and discusses his material possessions at length in order to (re)create his private (material) 'world'.

The fourth chapter, then, discusses the members of the Dutch 'nation' and their material culture in detail. Firstly, the residents of the Ambassador's residence are discussed. They are followed by the family members of Jacobus Colyer and merchants. Finally, other people who, for one reason or another, had chosen Dutch protection form the final category. Through this discussion, we will learn how the Dutch lived in Istanbul.

The fifth chapter focuses on various other aspects of the sources on the material culture of the Dutch. A discussion of the auctions that usually took place on the premises of the embassy covers topics such as the recirculation of goods and questions of ownership with regard to commodities from Europe, China, India and the Ottoman Empire. At the same time, the chapter looks into various categories of goods in attempting to answer questions of ownership. Chapter 5 does not discuss how the Dutch were necessarily 'Ottomanized,' but rather how their lifestyle was a mixture of European, Ottoman and Asian elements and how their material culture reflected or supported their identity and lifestyle.

In the final conclusion, Chapter 6, I will discuss the findings of this research and evaluate the future projects that can be conducted in relation to the material culture of the Dutch in Istanbul.

1.3. Material Culture: Historiography and Debates

Material culture and the study of it have led to a multiplicity of definitions from a number of disciplines. The term material culture seems self-evident; therefore, it has not been deemed necessary by many scholars to define it. There are also a variety of

approaches to material culture from various disciplines. This dissertation approaches material culture from a cultural-historical perspective in which one of the aims is to understand individuals' lives, either ordinary or elite. This understanding can be achieved by researching the material culture involved in daily life and its contexts of the family and the household, the neighborhood, and the workplace. Topics studied within such a historical approach can vary from gift-giving and gender history to luxury and food culture.

A 2012/2013 undergraduate course's reading-list at Cambridge University's Faculty of History suggests the most common and recent approaches to material culture in relation to the early modern world.²⁷ In this reading list, many publications try to answer the big questions of the field, such as whether there was a "consumer revolution" in this period, and if we could speak of the birth of "Western materialism", or rather that Europe was one of several centers in which consumption and goods proliferated in the early modern period. Other questions that this undergraduate course aims to address are:

- "How can historians find out about the meanings a greater number of things held for people in different milieus and how contemporaries approached question[s] of value?"
- "Did an engagement with things and appearances constitute identities, so that personhood must therefore be thought of as emerging in relation to objects and exchange, rather than as pre-existing entity?"
- "In what ways did the importance of domestic interiors and cuisine change [?]"
- "[S]hould we regard slaves and concubines as part of a contemporary material culture, where you could own people?"

Topics discussed in the course vary from the Renaissance, consumption, reformation(s), Enlightenment, globalization, silver, collecting, dress, drink and food, domestic worlds and street lives, to gender, state-building, courtly culture, warfare, science and

²⁷ <http://www.hist.cam.ac.uk/undergraduate/tripos-papers/part-ii-papers-2014-2015/specifieds-pdfs-2014-15/paper-14-material-culture.pdf> (accessed 8 January 2016).

technology. How, then, did the study of material culture evolve in time into the elaborate coverage of topics studied in this undergraduate course?

Thanks to agricultural historian Anton Schuurman and anthropological archeologist Dan Hicks, who both outline the different uses of the concept of material culture in fields of study and in a variety of countries, we have a clear view of the study of the development of material culture in its starting years.²⁸ The earliest mention of the concept of (class-sensitive) material culture appeared in a publication on Germany in the eighteenth century, written by German historian Karl Biedermann.²⁹ Likewise, in the nineteenth century, material culture became a subject of interest amongst ethnographers, anthropologists and collectors. They occupied themselves with the collection and understanding of material culture displayed in museums. The (cultural) anthropologists Franz Boas and his student Alfred Louis Kroeber were the main scholars during this period. But with new research of anthropologists such as Bronislaw Malinowski, the study of material artifacts in museums was replaced by ethnographic fieldwork.

In Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the term became institutionalized immediately after the Russian Revolution. In 1919, an institute was established for the study of material culture, which carried the name *Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej* [The Institute of the History of Material Culture], and in 1953 the journal started to publish a quarterly, to which archaeologists, historians and folklorists have contributed.³⁰ According to the journal, the history of material culture concerns (the study of) the fundamental means of production and the artifacts that play a key role in the processes of distribution, trade and consumption. The journal's focus was rather on

²⁸ Schuurman, "Materiële Cultuur en Levensstijl;" Dan Hicks, "The Material-Cultural Turn. Event and Effect," The Oxford Handbook of Material Culture Studies, eds. Dan Hicks and Mary C. Beaudry (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010) 25-98. Through the metaphor of an archaeological excavation Dan Hicks explains the complex game of back and forth by scholars on the different debates and approaches to material culture. It is not necessary to repeat his very comprehensive summary of the coming and going of these approaches.

²⁹ Karl Biedermann, Deutschland im 18. Jahrhundert (Leipzig, 1854 and 1856): "Die Verteilung des Erwerbes und Besitzes unter die verschiedenen Klassen der Bevölkerung [ist] eines der wichtigsten Momente der materiellen Kulturentwicklung" (the distribution of the acquisition and possession among the different classes of society is one of the most important moments of the development of material culture). Quote from Schuurman, "Materiële Cultuur en Levensstijl," 2 (translation is mine).

³⁰ Th. Wasowicz, "L'Histoire de la Culture Matérielle en Pologne," Annales ESC, 17(1962) 75-84; J. Pazdur, "Storia ed Etnografia nell'esperienza della Rivista "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" 1953-1974," Quaderni Storici, 31 (1976): 38-54; A. Wyrobisz, "Storia della Cultura Materiale in Polonia," Studi Storici 15 (1974): 164-173. Reference comes from Schuurman, "Materiële Cultuur En Levensstijl," 3.

technical aspects of material culture. This Polish initiative influenced research on material culture in Italy in turn.

Within anthropology, the concept of material culture also focused on technical and productive aspects, i.e. the composition of objects material things were made of or use of tools and equipment. According to Schuurman, within the field of sociology, one of the earliest scholars concerned with material culture was Pitirim A. Sorokin. He placed material culture alongside ideological and behavioral culture: ideological culture is a set of norms and values where behavioral culture constitutes the actions of a group or individual and material culture concerns all material and biophysical matters. Together they constitute culture.³¹

Around the 1960s, Schuurman argued, a new wave of interest resulted in a number of important works for the field of material culture, by scholars such as Fernand Braudel, Jean Baudrillard, Roland Barthes and Michel Foucault.³² Braudel actually reintroduced the term within the field of history in his *Les Structures du Quotidien* ([1967] 1979).³³ He variably uses “civilisation matérielle” and “vie matérielle”, but actually never speaks of “culture matérielle”. Braudel himself (as well as the historians Le Goff and Le Roy Ladurie) hardly makes any distinction between the terms “civilisation” and “culture;” therefore this fact is of minor importance.³⁴ He describes “la vie matérielle” as a thick zone of opacity; as the elementary fundamental activity of a fantastically simple volume, and explains that material culture can be found everywhere.³⁵ It is the base of a building of several floors high, that also houses “la vie économique” where the market rules, and the domain of capitalism that, as the most developed stage of economic life, wants to assert itself in the other two areas. The

³¹ P.A. Sorokin, *Society, Culture and Personality* (New York, 1947) 313. Reference comes from Schuurman, “Materiële Cultuur En Levensstijl,” 3.

³² Jean Baudrillard, *Le Systeme des Objets* (Paris: Gallimard, 1968) (translated by James Benedict as *The System of Objects* (London: Verso, 1968)); Roland Barthes, *Mythologies* (Paris: Edition du Seuil, 1957) (translated by Jonathan Cape as *Mythologies* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1972)); Michel Foucault, *Les Mots et les Choses: Une Archéologie des Sciences Humaines, Bibliothèque des Sciences Humaines* (Paris: Gallimard, 1966) (translated by Fabienne Durand-Bogaert as *The Order of Things: An Archeology of the Human Sciences* (London: Tavistock, 1970)).

³³ This work was first published in 1967, but was republished as the first part of a trilogy: *Les Structures du Quotidien* (the first volume of *Civilisation Matérielle, Économie et Capitalism, XV^e – XVIII^e Siècle*) (1979)).

³⁴ “[L]es cultures (ou les civilisations): les deux mots, quoi qu'on dise, peuvent s'employer l'un pour l'autre dans la plupart des cas...” F. Braudel, *Civilisation Matérielle, Économie et Capitalism, XV^e – XVIII^e Siècle, Part III: Le Temps du Monde* (1979) 51. This information was given in: Schuurman, “Materiële Cultuur en Levensstijl,” 1.

³⁵ Braudel, *Civilisation Matérielle, Économie et Capitalism*, 8. Cited by Schuurman, “Materiële Cultuur en Levensstijl,” 1.

relations between the three areas (“la vie matérielle”, “la vie économique” and capitalism) are not clearly defined, because, in reality, they do not exist separately from one another; rather, we should understand them as concepts Braudel used to arrange economic history.³⁶ Like the “longue durée”, “la vie matérielle” takes place in the same space where eternal repetition and unconscious routine activities exist. The material life, according to Braudel, encompasses the relationship between people and things, whereby things range from food, clothes, tools, and houses to villages and cities. What Braudel means in basic terms is the history of daily life. His understanding of material culture is, therefore, rather broad and flexible.³⁷

The French Annales School, and most importantly Fernand Braudel, reevaluated and sometimes criticized earlier accounts of conspicuous consumption and the origins of capitalism, such as those by Thorstein Veblen.³⁸ Although his work has its failings, Braudel demonstrated through his research on the history of items such as the knife, the table and the chest, how important it was to capture “the ordinary fabric of daily experience.”³⁹ More recently, social historian Alf Lüdtke had a similar approach. Lüdtke discusses the history of everyday life, or Alltagsgeschichte in *The History of Everyday Life: Reconstructing Historical Experiences and Ways of Life* (1995). In the beginning, he claims, scholars of history of everyday life wanted a shift of focus on the study of daily experiences of people in their concrete life situations, without necessarily having a focus on the history of the working class. They wanted to move beyond the conventional distinctions of the “private” and the “public.”⁴⁰ For Lüdtke this type of approach started with the study of “the history from below”; instead of examining the “great men” of history and their deeds, now the histories of men and women of modest substance were in focus. Lüdtke’s work was within the tradition of Alltagsgeschichte in Germany, together with the works of other German historians (such as Hans Medick), but they all became known to the English-speaking world. Their studies focus on eating habits and hunger, housing and homelessness, or the memories, hopes, and anxieties of

³⁶ Schuurman, “Materiële Cultuur en Levensstijl,” 2.

³⁷ Schuurman, “Materiële Cultuur en Levensstijl,” 2.

³⁸ Thorstein Veblen, *The Theory of the Leisure Class* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, [1899] 2007).

³⁹ Findlen, “Objects in Motion,” 11 (referring to Fernand Braudel, *Civilization and Capitalism, 15th-18th Centuries* (New York: Harper & Row, 1979)).

⁴⁰ Alf Lüdtke, ed., “Foreword,” *The History of Everyday Life: Reconstructing Historical Experiences and Ways of Life* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1995) Viii.

common people.⁴¹ The focus is on two distinct subjects: that of the repetitiveness in everyday activities that provide stability, and the linkage of the dynamism and contradictory character of radical historical change, production and reproduction of real life.⁴² The methodologies are part of microhistory and this field of study focuses on case-studies of individual people, local contexts or long-term continuity and change.

As for the study of everyday life, according to Giorgio Riello, the interest in the everyday started in the interwar period. He explains that by the 1960s and 1970s, scholars who concerned themselves with the study of the everyday felt the need that the everyday should be studied from within its material, cultural, economic, social and psychological contexts.⁴³ This, then, culminated in the discipline of the history of material culture. However, Riello does not see the field of history as equipped as the fields of anthropology, art history and archaeology to deal with things and their role in people's lives.⁴⁴

1.3.1. (New) Material Culture Studies

Archaeology played a major role in the increasing amount of literature on material culture since the 1980s. Symbolic, structural and structural-Marxist archaeologies reintegrated ethnographic and archeological conceptualizations of material culture. Thus, together with anthropology, archaeology formed the so-called “new material culture studies”, which is characterized by the combination of ethnographic fieldwork and anthropological debate.⁴⁵ Ever since then, scholars from a number of academic approaches have contributed to the field of new material culture studies: design, gender studies, history, cultural history, geography, folklore, and art history. This change has led to an even wider variety of definitions of material culture and how it ought to be approached. A rather all-encompassing definition comes from *The Journal of Material*

⁴¹ Lüdtkke, *The History of Everyday Life*, 3.

⁴² Lüdtkke, 5-6.

⁴³ Riello, “The Material Culture of Walking,” 42.

⁴⁴ Riello, “The Material Culture of Walking,” 42.

⁴⁵ Sophie Woodward, “Material Culture” on Oxford Bibliographies:

<http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199766567/obo-9780199766567-0085.xml>

Culture, founded in 1996: “the relationship between artifacts and social relations irrespective of time and place.”⁴⁶

Many scholars of material culture studies approach and understand their field as interdisciplinary since they make use of theories and approaches from different fields of study. Although these fields of study contribute to the study of material culture, there are still perspectives, methods and theories used only within specific disciplines.⁴⁷ What all definitions have in common is that they are based on the concrete products of a society, group or individual. The differences are in the approach towards these products and the purpose of their study.⁴⁸ More recent definitions of material culture, however, do not even share these commonalities. Sophie Woodward, who lectures on sociology and studies of material culture, says:

[Material culture studies] challenges the historical division between the natural sciences as being the place for the study of the material world and the social sciences as being where society and social relations can be understood. Instead, culture and society are seen as being created and reproduced by the ways in which people make, design, and interact with objects. It also challenges the assumption, perpetuated by disciplinary divisions and also philosophical trajectories, that the object and subject are separate, wherein the latter is assumed to be immaterial, and the former is assumed to be inert and passive. In seeing the material properties of things as central to the meanings an object might have, much work within material culture studies is critical of the idea that objects merely symbolize or represent aspects of a pre-existing culture or identity.⁴⁹

Not everyone was pleased with the expanding nature of material culture studies. The editors of *The Oxford Handbook of Material Culture Studies* (2010), anthropological archaeologists Dan Hicks and Mary Beaudry, were uncomfortable with the idea that material culture studies came to represent a new cross-disciplinary field of research; they rather preferred it to remain a place where anthropology and archaeology could meet.⁵⁰ They were dissatisfied with the purely culturalist studies on material culture, or

⁴⁶ <http://mcu.sagepub.com/> (accessed 21 February 2014).

⁴⁷ Sophie Woodward, “Material Culture”

⁴⁸ Schuurman, “Materiële Cultuur en Levensstijl,” 3-4.

⁴⁹ Sophie Woodward, “Material Culture”

⁵⁰ Dan Hicks, and Mary C. Beaudry, “Introduction. Material Culture Studies: A Reactionary View,” *The Oxford Handbook of Material Culture Studies*, eds. D. Hicks and M.C. Beaudry (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010) 1-21.

in other words, the “symbolic turn”, “material turn” or even the “material-cultural turn”, which they claim “served simply to reduce things to meanings, or else to social relations.”⁵¹ Hicks places the “material-cultural turn” in the 1970s and 1980s. This turn refers to the bringing together of studies of structuralism and interpretive/semiotic approaches under the title of “material culture studies”. Especially in the context of Claude Lévi-Strauss’ work at least British anthropology and archaeology witnessed this shift or turn.⁵² It emerged from efforts to solve several disciplinary problems within anthropology and archaeology. Thus, although new material culture studies emerged from anthropology and archaeology, it is not a field that encompasses all studies on material culture. It is especially associated with two centers for the development of British material culture studies that were founded in the 1980s: the Department of Archaeology at Cambridge and the Department of Anthropology at University College London (UCL).

Daniel Miller in particular, has analyzed material culture studies mostly from a social and cultural anthropological perspective. His topics are contemporary, and most of his works are published as popular-scientific books, as can be understood from titles such as *Tales from Facebook*, *Stuff*, *Au Pair* (with Zuzana Burikova), and *Global Denim* (with Sophie Woodward). His contributions to the blog “Material World (A global hub for thinking about things)” both as founding editor and occasional ‘blogger’, are invaluable.⁵³ The blog started as the brainchild of the anthropology departments of UCL and New York University and focuses on all areas of material and visual culture.

Miller fully embraces the interdisciplinary or rather undisciplined character of the field of material culture in his statement: “[m]aterial culture thrives as a rather undisciplined substitute for a discipline: inclusive, embracing, original, sometimes quirky researches and observations.”⁵⁴ He rather enjoys the fact that a proper discipline of material culture does not exist. According to Miller, it is therefore possible to study a range of subjects that do not fit any existing discipline. Instead, he praises the

⁵¹ Hicks and Beaudry, 2.

⁵² Hicks, “The Material-Cultural Turn,” 45.

⁵³ <http://www.materialworldblog.com> (accessed 2 June 2014).

⁵⁴ Daniel Miller, *Stuff* (Cambridge: Polity, 2009) 11.

contribution of the study of material culture to established disciplines, for instance in the form of theories and analytical approaches.⁵⁵

Victor Buchli published *The Material Culture Reader* in 2002.⁵⁶ This reader is associated with the “Material Culture Group” in the Department of Anthropology at UCL. Buchli is also a managing editor of the interdisciplinary *Journal of Material Culture* and his own works, of which the latest is entitled *An Archaeology of the Immaterial* (2015), are not confined to anthropology. Immateriality is yet another recent topic of material culture studies. In the case of Buchli’s work, immateriality is seen as the active rejection of the material world. It deals with how and why people disengage from the material world, through, for instance, anti-consumerism or asceticism.⁵⁷

The Handbook of Material Culture (2006) and *The Oxford Handbook of Material Culture* (2010) had similar goals to *The Material Culture Reader* (2002): to provide a study book for students. Both the editors and contributors to *The Handbook of Material Culture* are either schooled in archeology or anthropology but used each other’s sources for their own studies.⁵⁸ According to Tilley, the study of material culture “centers on the idea that materiality is an integral dimension of culture, and that there are dimensions of social existence that cannot be fully understood without it.”⁵⁹ While the other two handbooks clearly call for a selective approach to the study of material culture, that is, from the fields of archaeology and anthropology, Tilley’s reader is more welcoming to other disciplines. Tilley sees it as a strength that the field of study is undisciplined, as he claims there are no disciplinary restrictions regarding the validity, appropriateness and value of research.⁶⁰

There are many other scholars who embrace the multi-disciplinary approach to material culture. Archeologist and anthropologist Elizabeth Brumfiel is one of those scholars who acknowledge the importance of cooperation between fields such as

⁵⁵ Together with other colleagues of UCL, he edits the *Journal of Material Culture*, and acknowledges the invaluable contributions of his colleagues from the department to most of his works, be it on topics such as anthropology of art, museum studies, cultural heritage management or the anthropology of landscape and architecture.

⁵⁶ V. Buchli, ed., *The Material Culture Reader* (Oxford: Berg, 2002).

⁵⁷ <https://www.routledge.com/products/9780415840507> (accessed 5 November 2015).

⁵⁸ Chris Tilley, “Introduction.” *Handbook of Material Culture*, eds. Chris Tilley et al. (London: SAGE, 2006) 3.

⁵⁹ Tilley, 1.

⁶⁰ Tilley, 1.

archaeology and cultural anthropology. In her case, she foresees that the field of history will assist material culture studies further, and will produce a broader knowledge of past worlds and their construction in historical texts.⁶¹ Similarly, archeologist John Bedell calls for the comparison of probate inventories and findings from archaeological research for the study of eighteenth-century life.⁶² He argues that in this way a complete account of material culture can be given. Particularly for households of the poor, which are often (but not always) underrepresented in probate inventories, archaeology provides important data. I strongly doubt whether even these combinations could give a full account of material culture, as both inventories and archaeological research have their issues, but indeed the combination of the two could lead to a more accurate view.

In one of the most recent contributions to the field, historian Paula Findlen claims that material culture is the subject of scholars who look into global patterns of consumption, production and commodification.⁶³ She sees the study of the geography of objects as perhaps the most important recent addition to the study of early modern material culture. Art historian Craig Clunas is singled out with his study on the material culture of late Ming China as the most important contributor to this particular subject. With his research on the “Chinese appreciation for superfluous things” he provides an alternative for the notion of the birth of modern consumer society, which is normally placed somewhere in Europe between the Renaissance and the Industrial Revolution.⁶⁴

1.3.2. Debates and Approaches

Within the different fields that study material culture, a number of debates have risen over the years that contribute to a lively discussion and various approaches to material culture. Many of these discussions deal with the definition of material culture, what it signifies, and its relation to culture. There are also the debates with relation to how we label material culture: are certain objects luxurious through their intrinsic value

⁶¹ Elizabeth M. Brumfiel, "It's a Material World: History, Artifacts, and Anthropology," Annual Review of Anthropology 32 (2003): 205-23.

⁶² John Bedell, "Archaeology and Probate Inventories in the Study of Eighteenth-Century Life," The Journal of Interdisciplinary History 31.2 (2000): 223-45.

⁶³ Findlen, "Objects in Motion," 16.

⁶⁴ Findlen, "Objects in Motion," 15.

or rather because we classify them as such? Can we distinguish the public and private through the study of goods? What are the reasons for consumption? Finally the discussion arises as to whether we can we speak of one or multiple consumer revolutions. The debates that evolve around these questions are of importance for the discussion of the material culture of the Dutch in Istanbul, because they provide a background for the approach of this thesis to the subject of material culture.

1.3.2.1. Material culture and semiotics

Definitions of material culture tend to focus on two specific parts that comprise material culture: on the one hand, the object itself, with its properties and composition; and on the other hand, the meaning of the object. Subsequently, the study of material culture would assume the study of the relation between people and their things but can be more nuanced than that. Material culture studies consider not only the relation between people and things, but also an understanding of a culture and its social relations.

According to Henry Glassie, a folklorist with a specific interest in folk art and material culture, all artifacts acquire meaning through the examination of the framework of the contexts of creation, communication, and consumption that surround artifacts. He is of the opinion that artifacts are studied solely to understand their owners.⁶⁵ But, more importantly, Glassie was one of the first to approach material culture as language. By stating that an artifact is a text, he sees it as “a display of form and a vehicle for meaning.”⁶⁶ According to Glassie, a story (i.e. text) differs from the artifact in apprehension. Like texts, objects are parts of sets, to which meaning is brought by placing them in contexts. Glassie, then, gives a method to deal with the contextual variety within which artifacts absorb meaning. He suggests envisioning contexts as “a series of occasions belonging to three master classes – creation, communication, and

⁶⁵ Henry Glassie, “Vernacular Architecture,” *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* XXXV (1976): 293-95 (quoted by Flora Dennis, and Marta Ajmar, eds., *At Home in Renaissance Italy* (London: V & A Publishing, 2006) 28.

⁶⁶ Henry Glassie, *Material Culture* (Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1999) 46.

consumption – that cumulatively recapitulate the life history of the artifact.”⁶⁷ Hence, we should be able to learn about an individual by examining these contexts.

This linguistic approach is elaborated upon by other scholars within the field. Although archaeologist Carl Knappett’s work *Thinking through Material Culture* (2005) mainly deals with the relevance of cognitive studies for archaeology, the work also comments on the links between the object as a sign and as material. Knappett discusses the split between the functional and symbolic meanings of objects. He first looks for his ideas to the linguistic approach of Ferdinand de Saussure. According to De Saussure, a sign is constituted by the signified (the concept of “chair”) and the signifier (the word “chair”), and together they form a “bifacial unity”. Knappett considers this approach problematic when applied to culture, especially to material culture. In viewing material culture and its meaning from this perspective, there is a tendency to “see the sign properties of an object as being somehow quite separate from the materiality of the object.”⁶⁸ Therefore Knappett opts for the semiotic system of Charles Sanders Peirce. Peirce’s philosophy was based on what he called “pragmatism” and was very phenomenological.⁶⁹ Knappett unites the significative and pragmatic meanings. In place of De Saussure’s signifier and signified, Knappett uses Peirce’s triadic system of “interpretant, representamen [the so-called vehicle of meaning or substance of the representation] and object.”⁷⁰ Where De Saussure had a single sign type, the symbol, Peirce has three sign types: icon, index and symbol, with the icon being a sign that stands for its referent through similarity. In his rather complicated explanation, Knappett elaborates: “when the relationship between sign and referent is one of contiguity or causality, then the sign is acting as an index.”⁷¹ Examples of these are a footprint, a barometer, or a knock on the door. In the symbol, however, the sign and referent are mediated by a formal or agreed-upon link, such as a particular letter as a symbol for a sound.⁷²

⁶⁷ Glassie, *Material Culture*, 47.

⁶⁸ Carl Knappett, *Thinking through Material Culture: An Interdisciplinary Perspective*, Archaeology, Culture, and Society, eds. Ian Hodder and Robert Preucel (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005) 86.

⁶⁹ Knappett, 88.

⁷⁰ Knappett, 88.

⁷¹ Knappett, 90.

⁷² A more recent example of a similar understanding of materiality comes from anthropologist Webb Keane: Webb Keane, “Signs Are Not the Garb of Meaning: On the Social Analysis of Material Things,” *Materiality*,

Dinah Eastop approaches material culture from an anthropological perspective and sees material culture as encompassing the processes by which things and people interact, but through a linguistic approach. People give things meaning in action and language, she argues, and therefore things matter. Material culture can be understood in her opinion as the interplay between things, persons and language, because in the English language, “matter” refers as a verb to being important or of significance, while as a noun it refers to forms of materiality. The anthropological view of material culture, she argues, is concerned with both meanings: matter and mattering.⁷³ This deduction through the linguistic meaning of “matter” is not very convincing. More and more scholars have lately stepped away from this approach. Daniel Miller, for example, surpasses the theory and approach to the material culture of semiotics. He explains that when he started his career, the semiotic approach was the dominant theory to the study of things. This approach was often presented through the example of the study of clothing, as clothing was seen as “a kind of pseudo-language” that could explain who we are. Miller acknowledges the contributions by other scholars such as Mary Douglas and Baron Isherwood (who published *The World of Goods: Towards an Anthropology of Consumption* in 1979 and a revised version in 1996), in displaying this approach but he observes it as a limitation. The main problem with the approach of semiotics to clothing, for instance, is that it presupposes a specific relationship between the interior and the exterior. With one example, Miller explains exactly in which way this approach is problematic. The assumption that clothing is shallow is based on the idea that to find ourselves, we have to look deep inside ourselves, while on the surface there is falsity. Miller claims that the exact opposite is true for Trinidadians, for whom the truth resides on the surface where it can be easily seen by others, while lies are hidden deep inside. Clothes then can be used to present the truth, the self, he argues, along the lines of Trinidadians’ conceptions.⁷⁴ The linguistic approach to material culture is a bygone paradigm, only sometimes revisited by a handful of scholars.

ed. Daniel Miller (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2005). Keane deals with what he calls, “the lingering effects of certain models of the sign.” He explains that researchers of material culture are guided by these assumptions when they divide their attention between things and ideas. He wants to step away from the legacy of De Saussure: the radical separation of the sign from the material world. Instead, he aims, by using clothing as an example, to put forward a “better understanding of the historicity *inherent* to signs *in their very materiality*.” (Keane, 183).

⁷³ Dinah Eastop, “The Conservation of Garments Concealed in Buildings as Material Culture in Action,” *Everyday Objects*, 145.

⁷⁴ Daniel Miller, “Why Clothing is Not Superficial,” *Stuff*, 22-55.

1.3.2.2. What is a thing, an object or an artifact?

In some studies there is the need to first tackle the seemingly clear opposites of subject and object, or person and thing. Various scholars use thing, object, good or artifact to refer to “material” in their study of material culture. The dichotomy between object and subject is not as clear cut as one would assume. In *l’Encyclopédie*, Diderot claims that people were not things, but, as Paula Findlen rightfully observes, with the transatlantic slave trade people became commodities and were actually seen as nothing more than goods. Moreover, people also construct identities through things, and for these reasons, she says, humans are both subjects and objects.⁷⁵

One of the more recent approaches is to start with objects and work from there. One publication that takes such an approach is *Thinking through Things: Theorising Artefacts Ethnographically* (2007).⁷⁶ The editors argue that it is futile to segregate the study of artifacts and society. They are “separating out the transcendence of the dualism of thing/concept from that of subjects/objects”, through the methodological approach that they call “thinking through things”, which is basically a micro-analysis approach.⁷⁷

The discussion on what a thing or an object actually constitutes is taken a step further in two (or actually three) topics that are of importance within the study of material culture and the culture of consumption. These topics of debate concern the notion whether objects have an intrinsic meaning, how we can understand the meanings that objects have, and whether objects have agency. This last debate is not so much concerned with the meanings of the objects themselves or the meanings people invest them with as it is with their ability to provide an identity or status and therefore meaning to human beings.

⁷⁵ Findlen, “Objects in Motion,” 11.

⁷⁶ A. Henaré et al., eds., *Thinking through Things: Theorising Artefacts Ethnographically* (London: Routledge, 2007)

⁷⁷ <http://www.materialworldblog.com/2006/12/thinking-through-things/> (accessed 15 March 2014) and Lieselotte E. Saurma-Jeltsch, “Introduction: About the Agency of Things, of Objects and Artifacts,” *The Power of Things and the Flow of Cultural Transformations*, eds L.E. Saurma-Jeltsch and Anja Eisenbeiss (Berlin; München: Deutscher Kunstverlag, 2010) 18.

1.3.2.3. The (intrinsic) meaning of objects

One of the debates within the field of material culture involves the question whether objects or things can have meaning by themselves, or that culture is responsible for the creation of meaning in goods, in other words, that their meanings are invested by human beings, practices, understandings and social relations. A second related debate is concerned with the meaning of objects that can be read or understood.

Material objects are often treated by sociologists as signifiers of status or social class. The objects may tell us something about their owners as individuals and their ability to recognize the signs attached to the objects. Sociologist Tim Dant for instance criticizes the reduction of material culture to a signifiatory system. Material items are thought to stand as symbols for the status and identity of its owners. The same goes for the approaches of semiotics or functionalism, where objects symbolize something or are understood only through their function. Daniel Miller also objects to this functional approach in the following manner: “If our social and cultural customs were indeed, in any way, connected to such functions, then, that would have produced a relatively homogeneous humanity whose variation correlated largely with differences in its environment. But social anthropology exists because humanity developed quite otherwise.”⁷⁸ In other words, not every object can be solely reduced to its function, which, in many cases, would be directed at social relations. Moreover, he refutes the popular and most common academic concept that objects represent or signify us and that they are first and foremost signs or symbols that stand for individuals.⁷⁹ He demonstrates, as already explained above, through the example of clothing that things are, in the first place, created for us. So a question is raised on how someone’s ‘world’ could be understood by examining that person’s material possessions.

Tim Dant suggests researching on how objects are lived with, how their presence within a life affects the bodily experience of its user, and how their form may lead to certain actions.⁸⁰ An example of another scholar who preceded him in this approach is Grant McCracken. Dant explains that McCracken developed a theory of “patina”, in

⁷⁸ Miller, *Stuff*, 59.

⁷⁹ Miller, *Stuff*, 20.

⁸⁰ Tim Dant, *Materiality and Society* (Maidenhead, Berkshire: Open University Press, 2005) 25.

which marks of wear and tear are indicative of social status. This “history of patina” then is slowly substituted for new and fashionable objects. In contrast, in the modern world patina can no longer work as a proper indicator of social status, as there are simple ways of faking it.⁸¹

Daniel Miller shares Dant’s approach and states that we should see the material objects of a person as the setting or the frame of the world that person lived in.⁸² This is exactly what has been done in *Dutch New York Between East & West: The World of Margrieta van Varick* (2009). Although no physical items remained or are known to have belonged to the Dutch Margrieta, the authors worked with a very detailed probate inventory as the starting point to create her ‘world.’⁸³ This publication is part of an increasing interest in individual lives within microhistory at the start of the twenty-first century. However, they call this work not only a search for the world of a woman, but also a cultural biography of things. The authors speak of several layers of translation that lie between the inventory and the published catalogue and exhibition. Firstly, a person is translated into her belongings; the belongings are then named in the language of its users; then translated into the language of law, and finally translated back into the things, to constitute a human face.⁸⁴ They use a “technique” to tease out meaning and evidence from a recalcitrant past, which was termed the “historical operation” by Michel de Certeau.⁸⁵ By comparing the inventory to others, such as those of other local women of similar and different social and economic backgrounds, these researchers can assess a belonging’s value and interest.

Mary Douglas and Baron Isherwood believe that all goods carry meaning, but none by themselves.⁸⁶ This belief is quite similar to the ideas of Arjun Appadurai and Daniel Miller who also saw goods and commodities as bearers of meaning and artifacts

⁸¹ Dant, 25.

⁸² Miller, Stuff.

⁸³ Peter N. Miller, Deborah Krohn, and Marybeth de Filippis, eds., Dutch New York between East and West: The World of Margrieta van Varick (New York; New Haven and London: Bard Graduate Center: Decorative Arts, Design History, Material Culture; The New-York Historical Society and Yale University Press, 2009).

⁸⁴ Peter N. Miller, and Deborah L. Krohn, “Introduction: Seeking Margrieta,” Dutch New York between East and West, 1.

⁸⁵ Michel de Certeau, The Writing of History, trans. Tom Conley (New York: Columbia University Press, 1988) Chapter 2. Referred to in: Peter N. Miller, and Deborah L. Krohn, “Introduction: Seeking Margrieta,” Dutch New York between East and West, 1.

⁸⁶ Mary Douglas, and Baron Isherwood, The World of Goods: Towards an Anthropology of Consumption (London and New York: Routledge, 1979) 72.

of exchange.⁸⁷ This means that people invest objects with meaning, but objects do not have an intrinsic meaning. Jean Baudrillard, Jan Schuurman and Paul Glennie agree with them, and Schuurman adds that this meaning is culture- and group-bound, and the study of material culture is then concerned with identifying these meanings and through it the reconstruction of a mind-set and becomes the key to analysis of social groups.⁸⁸

Economic historian Richard Grassby has a slightly different approach when he states that “the meaning of objects becomes clear within narrative contexts.”⁸⁹ He prefers to look at culture when he deals with this question, as he believes the answer to that question lies there. As an illustration, he discusses Clifford Geertz, who explained that artifacts or performances are the way how patterns created by systematic relationships between diverse phenomena can be expressed.⁹⁰ Then, “[t]he inherent meaning of goods is dependent on a knowledge of beliefs and perceptions external to the objects involved.”⁹¹ It is, thus, the people who construct material culture, Geertz argues. Meaning or value is given to objects through “interaction” with objects, as people have the opportunity or desire to acquire the object.

In *Everyday Objects: Medieval and Early Modern Material Culture and its Meaning* (2010), the editors explain that their approach to material culture mainly differs from other publications on the subject because those works consider material culture in the context of wider concerns with gender, family life or consumer behavior, while this publication focuses on the materiality of everyday objects. They consider the objects in their original historical context, as being part of everyday practices or activities such as reading or praying. Their approach to objects as something “alive” is expressed in their discussion of how the afterlife and biographies of objects are explored.⁹² With biography they mean the changes that took place during the lifetime of an object, in its form, use and location and its lost or gained meanings.⁹³ This reminds

⁸⁷ Arjun Appadurai, ed. *The Social Life of Things: Commodities in Cultural Perspective* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992 [1986]); Daniel Miller, ed., *Material Culture: Why Some Things Matter* (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1998); Daniel Miller, ed., *Materiality* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2005); Miller, *Stuff*.

⁸⁸ Schuurman, "Materiële Cultuur en Levensstijl," 20; Glennie, 176.

⁸⁹ Grassby, 594.

⁹⁰ Clifford Geertz, *The Interpretation of Cultures* (New York, 1973) 44.

⁹¹ Grassby, 595.

⁹² Tara Hamling, and Catherine Richardson, "Introduction," *Everyday Objects*, 12.

⁹³ Hamling and Richardson, "Introduction," 14.

the reader strongly of Appadurai's idea of "the social life of things". When they say that they focus on "everyday objects", they refer with "everyday" to the routines in life and the daily practices of both individuals and groups that define and shape their cultural identity.⁹⁴ With the study of everyday objects they gain access to the "lived experience" of people in earlier times. Although "everyday" seems to refer to things relating to popular or low culture, this publication mainly deals with people of the middle class.

1.3.2.4. Material agency

One step further takes us to the debate within the study of material culture on the concept of "the agency of things". The notion of material agency is connected to the strong relationship between human actions and things. The concept basically deals with the question whether things have the possibility to influence human beings. After initial works, such as those of Baudrillard, Barthes and Foucault dealing with this relationship, Mary Douglas and Baron Isherwood published *The World of Goods: Towards an Anthropology of Consumption* (1979), and were shortly afterwards followed by Arjun Appadurai's work *The Social Life of Things* (1986). These works emphasize this relationship, and discuss how the consumption, possession and collection of things are social acts. They stress that things, as commodities, gain force by virtue of consumption.⁹⁵

Renata Ago explains that this role was firstly connected to technological objects, but that it can actually be applied to any kind of things.⁹⁶ Alfred Gell is named by many scholars in the field as one of the first to discuss the agency of things.⁹⁷ His theory of things' capacity to exert power puts forward the idea that there is a force inherent in a thing itself that possesses agency. With agency, he means that things are social and relational. Things, then, are ascribed agency as soon as they are immersed into social relationships.⁹⁸ Gell, who mainly focused on images and artifacts, was soon followed by

⁹⁴ Hamling and Richardson, "Introduction," 13.

⁹⁵ Saurma-Jeltsch, "Introduction: About the Agency of Things, of Objects and Artifacts," 15.

⁹⁶ Ago, 365.

⁹⁷ Alfred Gell, *Art and Agency: An Anthropological Theory* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1998).

⁹⁸ Kristian Kristiansen, "An Essay on Material Culture. Some Concluding Reflections," *Material Culture and*

sociologists, archaeologists, anthropologists and cognitive scientists, who called this notion “material agency”.

One work that deals with the concept of material agency in a number of articles by different scholars is *The Oxford Handbook of Material Culture Studies* (2010). For instance Andy Pickering uses the idea of “the dance of human and nonhuman agency” in his research on the implications of the focus on practice and performance in STS (science and technology studies) literature.⁹⁹ He claims that material agency leads to “an undoing of the ‘linguistic turn’ in sociology, since agency is no longer the sole preserve of humans.”¹⁰⁰ While describing the shift from epistemology to ontology, he uses examples such as animals, environment, and buildings as places of dances to identify agency. The concept of agency is even extended to entire interiors: Evangelisti and Cavallo argue in *Domestic Institutional Interiors in Early Modern Europe* (2009) that not only objects but also living interiors possess the ability to contribute to shape individual identities according to status, gender, class, and more.¹⁰¹

Andy Jones and Nicky Boivin focus on STS (science and technology studies) and ANT (“actor-network-theory”, in which objects are treated as part of social networks) in their discussion of the various approaches to material agency. They argue that due to works like those of Latour and Gell, the study of archaeology has passed the stages of concern with material culture and the notion of material culture as ‘text’, i.e. the linguistic turn. The researchers argue that it is not necessarily human social agency or the extension of human intentionality that concerns things’ actions. They suggest that ideas from ANT can prove very insightful for the field of archaeology.

Howard Morphy, who deals in his article in *The Oxford Handbook* with the study of art works in anthropology, has a different approach from that of Alfred Gell, with whom it all began.¹⁰² Morphy argues that the cross-cultural anthropological study of art

Other Things: Post-Disciplinary Studies in the 21st Century, eds. Fredrik Fahlander, and Terje Oestigaard (Vällingby: Elanders Gotab, 2004) 272.

⁹⁹ Andrew Pickering, “Material Culture and the Dance of Agency,” The Oxford Handbook of Material Culture Studies, eds. D. Hicks and M.C. Beaudry (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010) 191-208.

¹⁰⁰ Dan Hicks, and Mary C. Beaudry, "Introduction. Material Culture Studies: A Reactionary View," The Oxford Handbook of Material Culture Studies, eds. D. Hicks and M.C. Beaudry (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010) 7.

¹⁰¹ Sandra Cavallo, and Silvia Evangelisti, eds., Domestic Institutional Interiors in Early Modern Europe (Farnham (England); Burlington (USA): Ashgate, 2009) 2.

¹⁰² Howard Morphy, “Art as Action, Art as Evidence,” The Oxford Handbook of Material Culture Studies, eds. D. Hicks and M.C. Beaudry (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010) 265-290.

works should be understood as “a form of intentional human action.”¹⁰³ He is, rightfully so, not so much arguing that anthropologists should conclude that objects have agency, but rather that they should try to understand *how* the belief in the agency of objects takes place. The aim of an anthropologist is, then, first to find out how an object functions within its context, and then to try to explain why objects take the specific shape that they do. A case study on Yolngu circumcision paintings in Australia supports his ideas that a distinctive category of art should be retained, rather than seeing art as one of the many forms of material culture.

An edited work by Lieselotte E. Saurma-Jeltsch and Anja Eisenbeiss called *The Power of Things and the Flow of Cultural Transformations*, was published in the same year as the *Oxford Handbook*, with its foundation work on material agency (2010). Our attention is once more directed towards agency. This very debate constitutes the introduction by Saurma-Jeltsch.¹⁰⁴ She explains that the opposition of spirit and materiality as put forward by René Descartes (so-called Cartesian dualism), defines (or, rather, has defined) the Western worldview and methodological approaches in fields of study that deal with material culture. This dualistic view not only separates the meaning and spirit from material, but also material from the social and concepts from objects.¹⁰⁵ This view also extends to the distinction that is usually made between works of art, artifacts and objects. Of course, over time this simplistic categorization has been criticized, and other approaches have been put forward. Already in 1962, George Kubler suggested a history of things as opposed to the earlier distinction of spirit and material.¹⁰⁶

Additionally, Daniel Miller discusses material agency in *Materiality* (2005). He speaks of the unexpected capacity of objects to “fade out of focus”, or in other words, that they are invisible to us. It is this very aspect of objects that makes them even more powerful in determining what takes place, without us being aware of their capability to do so. This approach to material culture implies, in Miller’s words, that “much of what

¹⁰³ Dan Hicks, and Mary C. Beaudry, "Introduction. Material Culture Studies: A Reactionary View," *The Oxford Handbook*, 9.

¹⁰⁴ Saurma-Jeltsch, “Introduction: About the Agency of Things, of Objects and Artifacts,” *The Power of Things and the Flow of Cultural Transformations*, 10-22.

¹⁰⁵ Saurma-Jeltsch, “Introduction: About the Agency of Things, of Objects and Artifacts,” 12.

¹⁰⁶ George Kubler, *The Shape of Time: Remarks on the History of Things* (New Haven; London: Yale University Press, 1962).

we are exists not through our consciousness or body, but as an exterior environment that habituates and prompts us.”¹⁰⁷ This conceptualization reminds us strongly of art historian Gombrich’s *The Sense of Order* (1979),¹⁰⁸ which deals with the frames of art works, instead of the art works themselves. His finding is that when a frame is appropriate for the art work, we don’t notice or see it; but when the frame is inappropriate we suddenly become aware of its presence. Miller demonstrates, with an example of his studies on Indian pottery used at wedding ceremonies, that things (and in his case the pots), are the frame, a setting if you will.¹⁰⁹ Material objects then are like a frame of a painting; we only become aware of the frame when it is not appropriate. In this way, Miller devises his theory of “the humility of things.”¹¹⁰ However, this theory does not mean that things are unimportant.

Some works published in the last decade call for a holistic understanding of “thingness.”¹¹¹ Basing their ideas on Martin Heidegger’s thing-theory, these researchers state that the “thingness” of things is deeply grounded in the original locations of things and their use. They claim that this idea (or rather paradigm) is useful for their studies on things in non-Western and pre-modern societies. This last claim wrongly places non-Western societies on a par with pre-modern societies and assumes a certain essence in things that is now lost in both the “western” and the modern world(s). On the other hand, their call for a paradigm shift towards the things themselves has fulfilled itself already with recent works, such as *Early Modern Things: Objects and Their Histories, 1500-1800* (2013) and Saurma-Jeltsch and Eisenbeiss’s publication itself in 2010. In their work, the articles also focus on the idea of “thingness” of things and those things’ agency; their approach is, however, not confined to non-Western and pre-modern societies. They also base their approach to material agency on Heidegger, when they state that “a thing’s power lies in its obduracy, its obdurate existence and human reactions against it.”¹¹² Things, it is argued, have become agents in their own right as

¹⁰⁷ Miller, *Materiality*, 5.

¹⁰⁸ E. Gombrich, *The Sense of Order* (London: Phaidon Press, 1979).

¹⁰⁹ Miller, *Stuff*, 64.

¹¹⁰ Daniel Miller, *Material Culture and Mass Consumption* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1987) 85–108.

¹¹¹ For instance: Amiria Henaré, Martin Holbraad, and Sari Wastell, eds., *Thinking through Things: Theorising Artefacts Ethnographically* (London: Routledge, 2007); Esther Pasztory, *Thinking with Things: Toward a New Vision of Art* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2005).

¹¹² Saurma-Jeltsch, “Introduction: About the Agency of Things, of Objects and Artifacts,” 14.

“written traces” are left on them by the constant transformation of people and their culture, of time and throughout time. Perhaps vehicle rather than agent is the word they should have used, as another actor or agent that will leave traces on the thing for someone else to “read”.

As Saurma-Jeltsch further discusses material agency, she also focuses on the movement of things, through practices such as exchange and gift-giving. Often these movements are within a society or a social group but the movement could also take place between neighboring societies. In the case of her edited work, the things discussed often come from distant or unfamiliar contexts and have often lost their place in time or social and local context., They then require a new significance and their “thingness” is transformed, a process which may transform their new environment as well.¹¹³

Renata Ago, in her article “Denaturalizing things: a comment” also deals with this issue.¹¹⁴ As the title already suggests, she deals with the process of denaturalization of things, which, according to her, began with Igor Kopytoff’s 1986 essay on the cultural biography of things.¹¹⁵ He used the example of slaves to demonstrate that the divide between things and persons is, indeed, not that absolute. The category of ‘thing’, Ago concludes from works she has studied is artificial; things are not static, but rather fluid or like sand: always moving and changing shape. Moreover, persons, like things, she argues, are “made.”¹¹⁶ One example supporting these ideas is an article by Chandra Mukerji (appearing in the same publication) on clothes in Ottoman society, which is, incidentally, one of the few pieces on Ottoman material culture available in general publications on material culture outside the field of Ottoman studies.¹¹⁷ Clothes, according to Mukerji, played an active (but sometimes deceptive) role in shaping the moral qualities of people. Although Mukerji is quite careful in attributing this role to clothing, we should bear in mind, as she also acknowledges herself, that these ideas on

¹¹³ Saurma-Jeltsch, “Introduction: About the Agency of Things, of Objects and Artifacts,” 17.

¹¹⁴ Ago, 363-68.

¹¹⁵ Igor Kopytoff, “The Cultural Biography of Things: commodization as Process,” The Social Life of Things: Commodities in Cultural Perspective, ed. Arjun Appadurai (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992 [1986]) 64-91.

¹¹⁶ Ago, 364. Also see Ago’s recent study in which she demonstrates how inventories, final wills, visuals and other sources can be used to study the role of objects as markers of identity: Renate Ago, Gusto for Things. A History of Objects in Seventeenth-Century Rome, translated by Bradford Bouley and Corey Tazzara (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2013).

¹¹⁷ Chandra Mukerji, “Costume and Character in the Ottoman Empire: Dress as Social Agent in Nicolay’s *Navigations*,” Early Modern Things, 151-169.

the examination of clothes of Ottomans are based on the drawings of a ‘foreigner’ visiting the Ottoman Empire and therefore may say just as much about the artist as the Ottomans portrayed.

1.3.2.5. The birth of a consumer society or consumption revolution

Certain aspects of the field of consumption studies are also of importance to this dissertation. Consumption studies overlap considerably with the study of material culture, in the sense that the field deals with the significance of products for people and cultures, or according to the Centre for Consumption Studies, the consumption of identity and consumption within consumer culture.¹¹⁸ Although closely related to economic history, this field is also a part of sociology and cultural history. One major debate has been on the birth of modern consumer society, in other words, consumer revolution(s). As already discussed, the birth of the modern consumer society has been situated back in time earlier and earlier in history by scholars. Shamma and Weatherill placed it in eighteenth-century France and England, Jan de Vries in the seventeenth-century Netherlands, as well as several Italian Renaissance historians and art historians who argue that modern consumer society started in the late medieval and Renaissance cities of Florence, Genoa, and Venice. Not all scholars have the same in mind when they deal with the notion of the birth of a consumer society. Paul Glennie, in looking at consumption from a historical perspective, identified the common features shared by accounts of historians on the birth of consumer society. Even though they may not agree on chronology or emphasis, most historians agree on a number of attributes such as growing per capita consumption of commodities, increasing social mobility and growing individualism in social life. Most also stress important periods of transformation. And thirdly, Glennie, and Daniel Miller with him, observe a (con)fusion of mass consumption, modern consumption and mass culture in their argumentations.¹¹⁹

The notion of an industrious revolution, as introduced by Jan de Vries, provides a solution for the apparent paradox of the appropriation of new expensive goods in a time

¹¹⁸ <http://www.ccs.dcu.ie/> (accessed 19 May 2014).

¹¹⁹ Glennie, 164. Daniel Miller, “Consumption,” *Handbook of Material Culture*, 341.

of presumably declining income. There was a certain willingness to incorporate a certain way or type of consumption into their budgets. But, as Mark Overton rightly observes, even if we accept De Vries' concept, it is still unclear which came first, a change in production or consumption. Moreover, he states that for poorer families, it was not a desire for market goods, but rather "a lack of rights to land that pushed them into the commercial economy."¹²⁰ Poukens and Provoost also criticize the idea of an "industrious revolution", because it still does not account for the drive behind new consumerism.¹²¹ Then, what could have been its drive?

Perhaps, the most important question to be dealt with is why people consume what they do. Answers are based on time, geography, and identity factors. Looking at some answers prominent scholars offer to this question may clarify the debate. Many scholars discuss social emulation as the motivating reason for the growth of consumerism and the spread of goods in society. Consumption thus trickles down social hierarchy, i.e. the idea that the middle classes copy the elite, and the lower classes copy the middle classes because they wish to surpass peers and imitate the higher group's consumption out of envy. Like so many other ideas discussed here, this theory of emulation is now widely criticized. At first, many scholars adopted this idea that was most famously coined by Thorstein Veblen in his *Theory of the Leisure Class* (1899). The concept may provide an explanation for the wide diffusion as well as the accelerating growth in numbers of commodities, but this view is limited. At first, the theory of social emulation was further developed by Neil McKendrick, who based it on the thesis of Harold Perkin.¹²² Nevertheless, contrary to what most scholars argue, Lorna Weatherill, for instance, was able to show that fashionable goods did not trickle down the social hierarchy. Her research, based on England between 1675 and 1725, reveals that it was not the lesser gentry and professionals but merchants who ranked the top of the consumer society. Amanda Vickery's research on a Lancashire gentlewoman partially confirms the emulation theory on the transition of taste, but in many cases items were changed to suit the Lancashire environment, the age and position of the

¹²⁰ Overton, et al., 6.

¹²¹ Johan Poukens, and Nele Provoost, "Respectability, Middle-Class Material Culture, and Economic Crisis: The Case of Lier in Brabant, 1690-1770," *The Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 42.2 (2011): 160-61.

¹²² N. McKendrick, J. Brewer and J.H. Plumb, *The Birth of a Consumer Society: The Commercialization of Eighteenth-Century England* (London: Hutchinson, 1983) 9-194; H.J. Perkin, "The Social causes of the British Industrial Revolution," *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* LXXV (1968): 140 (both cited by Vickery, "Women and the World of Goods," 275).

person in question; furthermore on occasion, the products from the elite were downright rejected.¹²³ Thus, although social groups distinguish themselves through material goods and consumption, they often appropriate or re-fashion the cultural traits of others to meet their own ends.¹²⁴ They do not do this necessarily out of envy, or to satisfy certain needs, but rather to construct social and individual identities.¹²⁵ Then if the reason for consumption is not social emulation, what are we left with?

Historiography on the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Ottoman Empire has covered much ground, and a variety of approaches (economic history, political economy, social history) to these two centuries have made the Ottoman early-modern period a well-studied topic by now. After the anti-decline paradigm that focused on these two centuries came to a halt, the field of cultural history rose within Ottoman studies. Historians of Ottoman history and economy have also provided contributions to the discussion of modern consumer societies as well as consumption and material culture in general.¹²⁶ Two contributions come from Suraiya Faroqhi and Eminegül Karababa. Suraiya Faroqhi recognizes an eighteenth-century growth of private domestic culture and the establishment of what she hesitatingly calls “an early form of ‘consumer culture’” among Muslims and non-Muslims alike in the Ottoman Empire.¹²⁷ She noticed a trend of increasing quantities of textiles, horse-gear and decorated arms for men, jewelry for women from the study of Ottoman eighteenth-century estate inventories.

¹²³ Vickery, "Women and the World of Goods," 290.

¹²⁴ Overton, et al., 8 (referring to P. Bourdieu, *La Distinction: Critique Sociale du Jugement* (Paris: Les Editions de Minuit, 1979); Vickery, "Women and the World of Goods," 278).

¹²⁵ Overton, et al., 10. (referring to C. Campbell, "The sociology of Consumption," *Acknowledging Consumption: A Review of New Studies*, ed. D. Miller (London and New York, 2005 [1995]) 96–126).

¹²⁶ A few examples of edited volumes on consumption and material culture are Suraiya Faroqhi, and Christoph K. Neumann, eds., *Ottoman Costumes. From Textile to Identity* (Istanbul: Eren, 2004); Suraiya Faroqhi, and Christoph K. Neumann, eds., *The Illuminated Table, the Prosperous House* (Würzburg: Ergon Verlag, 2003), Sajdi, Dana. *Ottoman Tulips. Ottoman Coffee: Leisure and Lifestyle in the Eighteenth Century*. London; New York: I.B. Tauris, 2007 Donald Quataert, ed., *Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire, 1550-1922: An Introduction* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 2000). For an overview of the study of Ottoman consumption, see Suraiya Faroqhi, "Research on the History of Ottoman Consumption: A Preliminary Exploration of Sources and Models," *Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire, 1550-1922: An Introduction*, ed. Donald Quataert (Albany: State University of New York Press, 2000) 15-44. For an overview of the study of Ottoman material culture, see Suraiya Faroqhi, "The Material Culture of Global Connections: A Report on Current Research," *Turcica* 41 (2009): 403-31. For contributions to the discussion and theories on consumer culture see James Grehan, *Everyday Life and Consumer Culture in Eighteenth-Century Damascus* (University of Washington Press, 2007); Eminegül Karababa, "Origins of a Consumer Culture in an Early Modern Context: Ottoman Bursa," unpublished Doctoral thesis (Bilkent University, June 2006); and of her published articles Eminegül Karababa, "Investigating Early Modern Ottoman Consumer Culture in the Light of Bursa Probate Inventories," *Economic History Review* 65.1 (2012): 194-219.

¹²⁷ Suraiya Faroqhi, "Introduction," *The Cambridge History of Turkey* Vol. 3 *The Later Ottoman Empire: 1603-1839*, ed. Suraiya Faroqhi (Cambridge University Press, 2006) 16, 17.

Local products such as silk from Bursa and Chios were also very much in demand, besides goods from the East and the West.¹²⁸

Eminegül Karababa's study on consumption in early modern Bursa concludes with the observation that Ottomans had a consumption culture unique to themselves. Nevertheless, Karababa argues that this trend of a specific consumer culture did not continue during the modern era. She claims that the fashion process, at least in the time-frame she studied, was based on the relationship between novelty and mimesis instead of novelty and imitation. The latter understanding of the fashion process works only when there is a trickle-down process, where lower classes seek to imitate the upper classes. Karababa argues that mimesis, which concerns the relationship between a subject, an object and a third party or rival, better suits the Ottoman social structure. It was not necessarily the lower classes that tried to imitate the upper classes, but there was rather a tendency to acquire the trappings of these other classes. These 'other' classes were not necessarily upper ones, as there was inter-class mobility as well as a mixture of occupational and status groups when members of the *askerî* [tax-exempt military] class became involved in trade.

1.3.2.6. The Netherlands

The Dutch Golden Age forms one of the major topics within the historiography of material culture, and more specifically the culture of consumption. One of the most prominent publications is *The Embarrassment of Riches* (1987) by Simon Schama.¹²⁹ Schama had been criticized for occasionally assigning too much historical significance to certain paintings of the Dutch Golden Age; nevertheless, his work was an important publication that made use of an impressive number of art works (314 to be precise) to support his arguments.¹³⁰ His main argument is that Dutch culture was trying to deal

¹²⁸ Suraiya Faroqhi, "Introduction," *The Cambridge History of Turkey*, 16.

¹²⁹ Simon Schama, *The Embarrassment of Riches: An Interpretation of Dutch Culture in the Golden Age* (New York: Vintage Books, 1997 [1987]).

¹³⁰ Julia Adams and Ann Stoler, "The Embarrassment of Riches: An Interpretation of Dutch Culture in the Golden Age by Simon Schama" (review of *The Embarrassment of Riches: An Interpretation of Dutch Culture in the Golden Age*, by Simon Schama), *Contemporary Sociology* 17.6 (Nov. 1988): 760-762.

with the moral ambiguity of good fortune.¹³¹ They were ill at ease with possessing and enjoying the wealth that they had pursued. This discomfort led to a certain way of life in which the Dutch tried to cope with this dichotomy: they supported display and accumulation, but within the confines of the private home; they, however, avoided all too apparent display in clothing or architecture visible to the public.¹³² Schama demonstrates this dichotomy through a number of examples, supported by both textual and visual material. Because the original purpose of paintings from the Golden Age (showing reality, teaching a lesson on morals, etc.) is still debated, the evidence he draws from these paintings for his arguments is questionable, thus weakening his reasoning.¹³³ De Vries criticizes Simon Schama's ideas in *The Embarrassment of Riches*, as he ascribes arguments about moral hazards that are bound to the consumption of luxury to Calvinist preaching. His usage of paintings, which in De Vries' opinion refer to old luxury, also result in Schama's focus on the problems of old luxury.¹³⁴ Furthermore, De Vries claims that luxury consumption was an ordinary source of embarrassment, contrary to Schama's claims.¹³⁵

Related to the idea of "embarrassment of riches" is also the connection between frugality and consumption, especially in Dutch early modern society. The notion of frugality, or so Anne McCants argues, was perhaps seen as common in the Netherlands among its citizens and may have led the way to Dutch success in the Golden Age and its success as a republic. Nevertheless, her data demonstrates otherwise, as many people were actually not able to save money because most households spent more than they earned.¹³⁶ Instead, they made extensive use of pawn shops in order to cope with the then rather common situation of indebtedness but owning many possessions. Most of the pawned items she studied were clothing or related accessories to dress. Clothing formed a substantial part of what people owned as described in the estate inventories she studied of the *Burgerweeshuis* (orphanage) in Amsterdam.

¹³¹ Schama, *The Embarrassment of Riches*, 7.

¹³² Glennie, 180.

¹³³ Francis Haskell, "Visual Sources and The Embarrassment of Riches" (review of *The Embarrassment of Riches: An Interpretation of Dutch Culture in the Golden Age*), *Past & Present* 120 (Aug. 1988): 216-226.

¹³⁴ Jan de Vries, "Luxury in the Dutch Golden Age in Theory and Practice," *Luxury in the Eighteenth Century: Debates, Desires and Delectable Goods*, eds. Maxine Berg and Elizabeth Eger (Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007 [2003]), 50-51.

¹³⁵ Jan de Vries, "Luxury in the Dutch Golden Age," 53.

¹³⁶ McCants, "Goods at Pawn," 213-38.

1.3.2.7. Domestic interior and the Renaissance

Part of the investigation of the material culture of the Dutch nation in Istanbul attempts to reconstruct the domestic environment or the context of their possessions. The study of domestic interiors is one that largely overlaps with Renaissance Italy studies of material culture. Why the field of domestic interior or the domestic world is not necessarily studied as a part of a study of architectural history, but also as part of material culture, is that this area of research does not only include the interior of the house (the furnishings, decoration and layout) but also existing relationships associated with the house. Simply said, houses are turned into homes by their inhabitants. Robert St. George, in the *Handbook of Material Culture* (2006), calls domestic interiors “social spaces that shape human interaction according to the furnishings a given room contains.”¹³⁷

The study of the domestic interior basically concerns the drive to reconstruct a household, with special attention to family history and all aspects of daily life. Many scholars saw a growing division within the house, where certain areas were meant for private use while others had a more public function.¹³⁸ This division also impacted house-plans and room layouts. Other changes involved the increasing use of separate rooms for specific functions, such as the bedroom and the dining room and the usage of hallways unto which individual rooms would open.¹³⁹ Robert St. George calls this process of rebuilding and refurnishing in England during the second half of the sixteenth century, “enclosure”. As a result, an increasing subdivision of interior function and underlying demand for more privacy was seen. Concurrent to this process, St. George also distinguished a change in objects: enclosure was also applied to objects

¹³⁷ Robert St. George, "Home Furnishings and Domestic Interiors," *Handbook of Material Culture*, eds. Chris Tilley, et al. (London: SAGE, 2006) 221.

¹³⁸ Glennie, 170 (referring to F.E. Brown, “Continuity and Change in the Urban House: Developments in Domestic Space Organisation in Seventeenth-Century London,” *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 28 (1986): 558–590; D. Cruickshank, and N. Burton, *Living in the Georgian City* (London: Viking, 1990) and others.

¹³⁹ Raffaella Sarti, *Europe at Home: Family and Material Culture 1500-1800*, trans. Allan Cameron (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2002) 138. It is a well-known work that deals both with the family and domestic interior. On the one hand, it is praiseworthy that she discusses Europe overall in this work, but unfortunately her analysis sometimes remains on the surface because of it. It is, however, written in an attractive manner and meant for a wide audience.

such as chests: first tills were added to the chests, then chests were made with one or two drawers underneath and finally chests were transformed into a full set of drawers.¹⁴⁰

Furthermore, St. George raises two interesting points of the debate related to studies on the domestic interior. He states that general histories, since the nineteenth century on domestic furniture, have focused mainly on upper-class objects, a focus which has led to a social bias towards these aristocratic objects in publication, collection and conservation. He argues that with the increasing number of objects in an interior, the meaning, their rituals and display functions decreased in emphasis. Another problem he signals is that because of a heavy reliance on visual documentation of interiors in prints and paintings, some studies suffer from that same elitist social bias that conditioned those depictions themselves. He names, as an example of this, Peter Thornton's *Authentic Decor: The Domestic Interior, 1620-1920* (1984), which relies heavily on such visuals.¹⁴¹

Goldthwaite in *Wealth and the Demand for Art in Italy* (1993) continues in the line of Jacob Burckhardt who found the origins of modernity (and the rise of the West) in the Italian Renaissance. While Burckhardt focused on modernity as an understanding of perfecting the individual or self-improvement (the discovery of the world and the self), Goldthwaite's takes a step further and sees the origins of the consumer society in the same period as well.¹⁴² Goldthwaite calls the Italian Renaissance an "empire of things", where the role of the cities is most important in creating a dynamic world of patrons, artisans, markets, consumers and commodities.¹⁴³ He even suggests that his material cultural angle actually supplies the missing link between Burckhardt's famous essay "Civilization of the Renaissance" and his ideas on Renaissance art.¹⁴⁴ Goldthwaite argues that the manner of record-keeping on individual as well as courtly level in Renaissance Italy testifies of a preoccupation with things. He does not so much look at the art works themselves, but rather at their functional capacity. Moreover, he speaks of

¹⁴⁰ St. George, 221-22.

¹⁴¹ Peter Thornton, *Authentic Decor*.

¹⁴² Richard A. Goldthwaite, *Wealth and the Demand for Art in Italy, 1300-1600* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993) 5. Goldthwaite discusses the idea of the consumer revolution as something that happened in Italy, but actually focuses mainly on Florence and Venice.

¹⁴³ Richard A. Goldthwaite, "The Empire of Things: Consumer Demand in Renaissance Italy," *Patronage, Art and Society in Renaissance Italy*, eds F. W. Kent and Patricia Simons (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987) 153-75; For a discussion of this idea of Goldwaite see Findlen, *Early Modern Things*, 12.

¹⁴⁴ Goldthwaite, *Wealth and the Demand for Art*, 5; Jacob Burckhardt, *The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* (London: SGC Middlemore, 1878 [German original 1860]).

art in terms of demand and supply.¹⁴⁵ Goldthwaite contrasts Renaissance Italy with northern Europe in order to show the role of the Italian cities and their social characteristics of wealth in relation to the elite's rising consumption of commodities both of (new urban) religious and secular character. According to Goldthwaite, the reason for the increasing demand of art of the Italian aristocracy is two-fold. On the one hand, the rich elite had surplus wealth which they used to fulfill their needs for luxury, art, and architecture. On the other hand, Goldthwaite argues, the reason for the abundance of material goods was inherent to the particular socio-political situation of the Italian urban elite. In Italy, the aristocracy was firmly grounded in the cities, unlike (Northern) Europe where the aristocracy had their feudal estates in rural areas. Moreover, the urban environment of Italy had different demands (durable goods rather than services) than the rural areas of Europe. It was wealth that gave the Renaissance Italian elites their identity, and their material culture then re-emphasized their status and power. Art could then support or would work as propaganda for the elite's status.¹⁴⁶

Paula Findlen suggests in *Early Modern Things* (2013) that the birth of the modern consumer society has been placed back earlier and earlier in history by art historians and scholars. While first the origins of the consumer society were located in eighteenth-century France and England (by scholars such as Shamma and Weatherill), scholars of the Dutch Golden Age such as Jan de Vries challenged this notion and placed it in the seventeenth century. Italian Renaissance historians and art historians, in their turn, argued that the late medieval and Renaissance cities of Florence, Genoa, and Venice were examples of "old luxury", as defined by De Vries, who called the Dutch Golden Age the age of "new luxury."¹⁴⁷

While Goldthwaite used certain methodologies of social, economic, and cultural history, Lisa Jardine combined approaches from social and cultural history with that of new historicism, arriving at the conclusion that the Renaissance was an age of "worldly goods."¹⁴⁸ Using different approaches or paying attention to the works of scholars of other disciplines such as economic history has been very beneficial for art historians.

¹⁴⁵ Goldthwaite, *Wealth and the Demand for Art*, 6.

¹⁴⁶ Goldthwaite, "The Economic Background," *Wealth and the Demand for Art*, 12-67.

¹⁴⁷ Findlen, *Early Modern Things*, 12.

¹⁴⁸ Lisa Jardine, *Worldly Goods: A New History of the Renaissance* (London: Macmillan, 1996).

The use of different types of sources in order to study art works of the Renaissance is a rather new way of approaching material culture.

Several other reasons can be thought of as for why the Italian Renaissance is so overly present within the field of material culture. Within the field of art history, there is first of all a general turn from connoisseurship towards the materiality of things. Within the discipline of art history, on the other hand, there is, of course, already a “positive bias” towards the Italian Renaissance, but it is possible that the traditional focus on luxury high-art products has triggered a revisionist counter-wave of interest in the more mundane artifacts and the processes of circulation of goods. Scholars also suggest that the influence of the importance of the Italian Renaissance and its study may have supported the study of more humble, everyday objects.¹⁴⁹

Dora Thornton and Luke Syson acknowledge the (unfortunate) inferior status of those objects that most mainstream art historians label as “minor arts”. Although not necessarily focusing on everyday objects, they would rather classify these objects ranging from furniture and ceramics to vessels and jewelry as applied arts.¹⁵⁰ In *Objects of Virtue: Art in Renaissance Italy* (2001), Thornton and Syson conduct a close study of surviving art objects and at the time their manufacturing, documentation, classification and discussion. Thornton and Syson accomplish this feat because they are convinced that these objects convey something of the status and character of their owners as well as their individual histories. The title of their book relates to the development of legitimating guidelines for political and social behavior and status of the emerging mercantile class in Renaissance Italy. Models of behavior (notions of liberty, modesty, friendship and learning) from ancient Greek and Roman times were reassessed and reworked to suit the new era. Although the awareness of these ideas of virtue and rituals related to the important events of life were not new, they were now consciously and explicitly defined through the study of ancient texts.¹⁵¹ Naturally, the authors wonder the affect of this manner of thinking on patterns of consumption in fifteenth-century Italy. If money was spent on the right causes, it had the potential of increasing an individual’s status and honor. Spending on personal possessions in this way of thinking

¹⁴⁹ Hamling, and Richardson, “Introduction,” *Everyday Objects*, 3.

¹⁵⁰ Dora Thornton, and Luke Syson, *Objects of Virtue: Art in Renaissance Italy* (London: The British Museum Press, 2001) 7-8.

¹⁵¹ Thornton, and Syson, 12.

became legitimized, as the commissioning and buying of art was part of building one's reputation and honor, and spending money on art even became a sign of particular virtues, especially those of nobility, magnificence, splendor and *gentilezza*.¹⁵² Libraries, then, the authors argue, were repositories of virtue and much valued not only for the value of the ancient texts in the books but also because those works could be elaborately decorated, illustrated and bound.¹⁵³

In the catalogue for the exhibition *At Home in Renaissance Italy* (Victoria & Albert Museum, 2006), the focus is on the Italian Renaissance home. Flora Dennis and Marta Ajmar-Wollheim's approach to the domestic interior of Renaissance Italy is from the perspective of material culture; they therefore discuss the artifacts as signifiers of social and cultural meaning. This book is part of a recent focus on what Paula Findlen calls "the material Renaissance."¹⁵⁴ As the artifacts are placed within their cultural, social and special contexts and at the centre of historical narratives, this publication truly differs from Renaissance studies that focus solely on art works.¹⁵⁵ For instance, Dennis and Ajmar-Wollheim discuss the temptation to see the "civilizing process" in Renaissance interiors enforced by domestic artifacts, such as the emergence of the individual table setting that required separate chairs, cutlery, plate and glass for each individual at the dining table. These academicians view the house not as a static environment but rather as a "central location of social life and work, responding to novelty and change, and therefore a key site for the production of culture in all its guises."¹⁵⁶ The house (*casa*) is then in their understanding not merely an architectural structure, but a dynamic combination of people, things and space. These researchers acknowledge that not only people affect their surroundings, but also that surroundings

¹⁵² Gentilezza can mean gentle birth and social status, but also gentle manners or nobility of spirit. During the Renaissance the concept centred on knowing the right value and aesthetic quality of things; it was a proof of truly being civilized. Thornton, and Syson, 33.

¹⁵³ Thornton, and Syson, 16-29. Other items that the authors count towards "objects of virtue" are the objects that form a bride's dowry, as the dowry represented a woman's honor and social standing, as well as that of her family. Certain items of the dowry were also part of display in wedding rituals, such as expensive clothing and jewelry. Things that were part of such dowries were ready money, wedding chests (*cassoni*), birth trays, needles and needle cases, vessels, wedding pendants, brooches and pearl necklaces.

¹⁵⁴ Findlen, *Early Modern Things*, 13. Also part of this "material Renaissance" are the works of Evelyn Welch: Evelyn Welch, *Shopping in the Renaissance: Consumer Cultures in Italy, 1400-1600* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005); Evelyn Welch, and Michelle O'Malley, eds., *The Material Renaissance* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2007).

¹⁵⁵ Dennis, and Ajmar, *At Home in Renaissance Italy*, 27.

¹⁵⁶Dennis, and Ajmar, 12.

such as the domestic home and objects may in turn affect and shape the identity and behavior of the residents.

In conjunction with Ann Matchette, Flora Dennis and Marta Ajmar-Wollheim also edited the work *Approaching the Renaissance Interior*. Similar to *At Home in Renaissance Italy*, they challenge the traditional ideas that present domesticity as synonym to privacy, coziness and seclusion. These notions have long dominated the historiographic debate about the domestic sphere. The dualistic division of the public and private sphere and the theory of the progressive isolation of the nuclear family which emerged during the Renaissance, contributed to the idea of domestic life being dominated by women who participated in unchanging, repetitive and inward-looking activities.¹⁵⁷ The editors place themselves among the scholars who recently started to doubt these (often *long durée*) approaches to the Renaissance interior. Instead of seeing it as a static entity, they replaced this view with a more dynamic perspective that takes into account social changes in Renaissance Italy and domestic developments. A recent publication edited by Anna Contadini and Claire Norton also incorporated the role of the Ottoman Empire into the discussion of the artistic, socio-political and intellectual developments of the Renaissance.¹⁵⁸

By the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the field of cultural history attributed a central role to the domestic sphere in the Italian Renaissance; Burckhardt was a pioneer in this perception. He held the opinion that art ennobled ordinary objects, and that domestic life became a form of art on its own through a new rational approach to household organization and architecture.¹⁵⁹ In *Approaching the Italian Renaissance Interior*, the authors give a short overview of the most important works, ranging from Attilio Schiaperelli's essay of the Florentine house to Wilhelm von Bode on domestic furniture of the Renaissance, Mario Praz's history on interior decoration and Peter Thornton's *The Italian Renaissance Interior*.¹⁶⁰ Architectural historians had turned their

¹⁵⁷ Marta Ajmar-Wollheim, Flora Dennis, and Ann Matchette, eds., *Approaching the Italian Renaissance Interior: Sources, Methodologies, Debates* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2007) 1.

¹⁵⁸ Anna Contadini, and Claire Norton, eds. *The Renaissance and the Ottoman World* (Farnham; Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2013).

¹⁵⁹ Dennis, and Ajmar, *At Home in Renaissance Italy*, 18 (referring to in Jacob Burckhardt, "The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy" (1878 [German original 1860]).

¹⁶⁰ Attilio Schiaparelli, "La Casa Fiorentina e i Suoi Arredi nei Secoli XIV e XV," 2 fols (1908; repr. Florence 1983); Wilhelm von Bode, *Die Italienischen Hausmöbel der Renaissance* (Leipzig, 1902); Mario Praz, *An Illustrated History of Interior Decoration, from Pompeii to Art Nouveau* (London, 1964); Peter Thornton, *The Italian Renaissance Interior, 1400-1600* (New York: H. N. Abrams, 1991).

attention to the change of functions and sequence of rooms,¹⁶¹ while art historians started to focus on the home as a site for particular forms of art such as chests (*cassoni*).¹⁶² At the same time, the role of women was also highlighted in some studies,¹⁶³ and the use of account books, household inventories and wills resulted, from the 1980s onwards, in an increasing interest in the Renaissance interior by economic and social historians.¹⁶⁴ What the editors of *Approaching the Italian Renaissance Interior* correctly conclude from these studies is that there was a need for a deeper understanding of the meaning of the objects and the space, or in other words, the material culture and the domestic interior within their contexts.

Within the field of Renaissance interior, Dennis and Ajmar-Wollheim also observe a trend towards the adoption of anthropological approaches. The house is thus imbued with a more active role in relation to the rituals that surround it. The division between private and public is surpassed when the boundaries of the domestic are questioned. The general perception has been that the house became more and more secluded from the outside world, but more recent research now questions this finding and demonstrates that houses operated on various levels, separating functions such as business, hospitality and daily life. The role of the neighborhood and other exterior spaces are all taken into consideration when the notion of home is discussed. The emergence of specialized rooms, such as dining rooms, bedchambers and kitchens as well as less eminent spaces such as attics and mezzanines are discussed in *Approaching the Italian Renaissance Interior*.

This volume is also affiliated with the exhibition *At Home in Renaissance Italy* at The V&A Museum in 2006. Most of the articles published here were presented at two prior symposia connected to the exhibition. The contributions include an article about a Venetian dispute over sumptuary laws, in which two descriptions of the same space (a so-called “lying-in” chamber) conflict to such an extent that they serve as a warning to

¹⁶¹ For instance: Wolfger A. Bulst, “Die Ursprüngliche Innere Aufteilung des Palazzo Medici in Florenz,” *Mitteilungen des Kunsthistorischen Institutes in Florenz* 14 (1970): 369-92; Brenda Preyer, “Planning for Visitors at Florentine Palaces,” *Renaissance Studies* 12 (1988): 357-74; Ellen Callmann, “Apollonio di Giovanni and Painting for the Early Renaissance Room,” *Architè viva* 27 (1988): 5-18.

¹⁶² For instance: Patricia Fortini Brown, *Private Lives in Renaissance Venice: Art, Architecture, and the Family* (London, 2004).

¹⁶³ For instance: Christiane Klapisch-Zuber, *Women, Family and Ritual in Renaissance Italy* (Chicago, 1985).

¹⁶⁴ For instance: Sandra Cavallo, “What Did Women Transmit? Ownership and Control of Household Goods and Personal Effects in Early Modern Italy,” *Gender and Material Culture in Historical Perspective*, eds. Moira Donald and Linda Hurcombe (London, 2000).

scholars to always question the trustworthiness of interior accounts.¹⁶⁵ Some chapters deal with rooms that turned from a sacred to more secular space, and the private altars and chapels in Florentine *palazzi*.¹⁶⁶ These chapters actually demonstrate that although it seems that people became less religious, religion continued to play an important role in the domestic environment.

Evelyn Welch was one of the researchers of the research project “The Material Renaissance: Costs and Consumption in Italy 1300-1650” (between 2000 and 2004). In *Shopping in the Renaissance*, she discusses all kinds of purchases, such as those done at the market, or goods sold at auctions, gambling, and distribution of charity. Welch comes to the conclusion that shopping in the Renaissance was actually not a simple act of consumption but rather involved “a multi-layered set of deeply embedded assumptions and beliefs.”¹⁶⁷ Interestingly, she discusses the network of ambassadors, courtiers, producers and other agents or middlemen as participating in “connections that bound different levels of society together in mutual interdependencies” when they were lending, borrowing, selling or running errands for the people at the court.¹⁶⁸

1.3.2.8. Luxury and comfort

The term luxury has been mentioned already, but what luxury actually was or what it was not, has been a matter of debate, among intellectuals and writers in history as well as among scholars today. One of the more recent works on this debate *Luxury in the eighteenth century: debates, desires and delectable goods* (2003) gives an overview of these debates. The early debates, which actually had already existed in Ancient Greece and Rome and the early modern times, first emerged as critiques of luxury. Berg and Eger explain that classical writing on luxury reflected the fear of preserving social structures and a strong military state, while in the Middle Ages and Renaissance, luxury

¹⁶⁵ Patricia Allerston, “‘Contrary to the Truth and also to the Semblance of Reality’? Entering a Venetian ‘Lying-in’ Chamber (1605),” *Approaching the Italian Renaissance Interior: Sources, Methodologies, Debates*, eds. Marta Ajmar-Wollheim, Flora Dennis, and Ann Matchette (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2007) 7-17.

¹⁶⁶ Maria Ruvoldt, “Sacred to Secular, East to West: The Renaissance Study and Strategies of Display,” 18-35 and Philip Mattox, “Domestic Sacral Space in the Florentine Renaissance Palace,” 36-51.

¹⁶⁷ Evelyn Welch, *Shopping in the Renaissance: Consumer Cultures in Italy 1400-1600* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2005) 303.

¹⁶⁸ Welch, *Shopping in the Renaissance*, 235.

was connected with depictions of sin. In the early modern period, the critique of luxury focused on the conspicuous and excessive spending of the rich aristocracy and courts. In the eighteenth century, the period of focus in their study, luxury had assumed new forms and become available to a wider section of society; the critique now focused on this new presence of luxury and its moral implications. Luxury came, for instance, in the form of imported manufactured goods from the East, as well as new foods and raw materials from all over the world as they became available on a wider scale. At the same time, a new civility in the middling and upper classes of society emerged, which was linked to certain ways of eating, drinking and socializing.¹⁶⁹ These material novelties (the drinking of tea and coffee from porcelain cups, public leisure in the theater, shops, etc.) generated contemporary critiques and debates regarding luxury. Berg and Eger provide a history of contributions to this debate, which, for the first time, also allowed for some positive connotations. Of course, they discuss the satire provided by doctor and philosopher Bernard Mandeville, with his provocative poem “The Grumbling Hive” (1705) and the work it later became part of: *Fable of the Bees* (1714).

Mandeville actually declared luxury as a public benefit, and moreover challenged the defining boundaries between what counted as luxury and what as necessity. Some of the other names of importance that contributed to the eighteenth-century debate on luxury are David Hume, Montesquieu, Jean-François Melon, Adam Smith, Daniel Defoe, Malachy Postlethwayt, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. In the twentieth century, the debate was opened once more from a contemporary perspective and as a historical subject by, for instance, Georg Simmel and Thorstein Veblen. One of the more recent contributions to the debate is the book *No Logo* by Naomi Klein, which deals with the so-called branding-revolution.¹⁷⁰

Although Berg and Eger are indebted to recent studies on the history of consumer society, they also provide a new outlook on luxury (2003). They accomplish this by focusing not so much on the origins of consumer society, but rather on the integral relation between material and intellectual (Enlightenment) culture. While, on the one hand, luxury was seen as a positive social force, on the other hand, people feared luxury as a weakening social evil. As a result, they portray the debate on luxury of the

¹⁶⁹ Maxine Berg, and Elizabeth Eger, eds., Luxury in the Eighteenth Century: Debates, Desires and Delectable Goods (Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007 [2003]) 1-2.

¹⁷⁰ Naomi Klein, No Logo: Taking Aim at the Brand Bullies (Toronto: Knopf Canada and Picado, 2000).

eighteenth century as “an ongoing contest over the concept and the phenomena it might cover.”¹⁷¹ At first glance, most interesting from the perspective of material culture, would seem to be Part Two of the book, which is entitled *Delectable Goods*. In that part, past values and beliefs are combined with domestic material goods, such as writing desks in Paris and plebeian fashionable clothing in England. The second part of the book, however, does not live up to its promises. The same deficiency goes for some of the contributions to other parts. Two contributions to Part V “Luxury and the Exotic” discuss luxury, material culture and consumption outside of Europe: “Luxuries or Not? Consumption of Silk and Porcelain in Eighteenth-Century China” by Shelagh Vainker and “Luxury, Clothing and Race in Colonial Spanish America” by Rebecca Earle.¹⁷² Shelagh discusses the exclusive imperial ware, inferior export ware and a middle domestic market for certain high quality ceramics. She states that the consumption of porcelain was actually an unobtrusive part of daily life. The consumption of silk on the other hand, reflected higher incomes and increased in eighteenth-century China. Rebecca Earle paints a picture of a world figuratively upside-down, as the luxury debate concerned the consumption of European imports. Mexico and Peru had become rich due to the trade in silver and gold to Europe and China, and as a result excessive expenditure on jewelry and clothing according to the latest fashion extended across class and race.¹⁷³

Another contribution worth mentioning is that of Jan de Vries who argues that the debates on luxury turned from a critique of what he calls “Old Luxury” to an endorsement of “New Luxury”. It was in the Netherlands that New Luxury developed which was enjoyed by a large part of society, without oppositional politics or culture. De Vries claims that modern consumer behavior started in the seventeenth-century Dutch Republic. He argues that modern consumer behavior emerged before the people had a means to describe it or defended its existence.¹⁷⁴ According to him, in pre-commercial and pre-capitalist societies, luxury production was the material embodiment

¹⁷¹ Berg, and Eger, 2.

¹⁷² Shelagh Vainker, “Luxuries or Not? Consumption of Silk and Porcelain in Eighteenth-Century China,” 207-218. Rebecca Earle, “Luxury, Clothing and Race in Colonial Spanish America,” 219-227.

¹⁷³ Berg, and Eger, 205.

¹⁷⁴ Jan de Vries, “Luxury in the Dutch Golden Age in Theory and Practice,” *Luxury in the Eighteenth Century: Debates, Desires and Delectable Goods*, eds. Maxine Berg and Elizabeth Eger (Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007 [2003]) 41-56.

of high culture. The desire for it came mostly from the privileged layers of society, such as rulers, warriors, landowners and clergy, as they used luxury items as signs of their authority, status, and refinement of taste. This luxury was used to uphold the established order, and De Vries refers to it as “Old Luxury”. He argues that such an attitude even lives on today and remains associated with moral questions and excessive expenditure.¹⁷⁵ In contrast, also another kind of luxury exists, which he calls “New Luxury”. He acknowledges that such a division is not new, as others such as Sir James Stuart, Montesquieu, and Adam Smith also came up with quite similar dichotomies. This New Luxury is defined by the commercial and urban society, and strives for comfort and enjoyment, and lends itself to diffusion and duplication, as opposed to Old Luxury. Moreover, New Luxury served to communicate cultural meaning and served as a kind of sociability, says De Vries. The luxuries were now more directed towards the home rather than the body, and served to adorn the interior (of the home and the body); such luxuries were therefore related to comfort rather than refinement of taste.¹⁷⁶

De Vries’ boldest claim is that this New Luxury, and thus the birth of a consumer society, started in the Dutch Republic of the seventeenth century, well before the debate on its commencement in Britain by the eighteenth century. Because there was no theory or vocabulary available, this New Luxury did not create a debate at the time. Although it may be assumed that looking into Calvin’s views on the matter could illuminate thoughts on New Luxury, in reality his thoughts on the matter differ hardly from previous views from sixteenth-century humanism; Calvin recommended keeping material goods in a proper perspective by stating that one should follow an income-specific moderation. De Vries also looks at Republican theory on luxury, which was basically only found in material written by Johan and Pieter de la Court,¹⁷⁷ but the results from there are also meager. He argues that in the absence of such theories or state policy, there was no need to develop a theory defending new consumption.

Although in some cases the luxury products of New Luxury were imported, the goods offered in Holland were not meant to be unique. They were offered in a variety of

¹⁷⁵ Jan de Vries, “Luxury in the Dutch Golden Age,” 42-43.

¹⁷⁶ Jan de Vries, “Luxury in the Dutch Golden Age,” 51.

¹⁷⁷ De Vries refers to Pieter de la Court, True Interest and Political Maxims of the Republic of Holland (London, 1702 [Het Interest van Holland, ofte Grond van Hollands Welvaren (Amsterdam, 1662)]); Johan and Pieter de la Court, Politieke Discoursen 2 vols (Amsterdam, 1662); Anonymous (but attributed to the De la Courts), Zinryken Fabulen (Amsterdam, 1685 [translated as Fables Moral and Political, With Large Explications 2 vols. (London, 1703)).

qualities and prices and therefore it was possible that popular items such as wardrobes were present in the houses of the elite and farmers alike. Also in North America, for instance, seventeenth-century material culture was notably similar among different social layers of society. Nevertheless, after the turn of the eighteenth century, social differentiation became more clearly defined through the adoption by the elites of specific luxury lifestyles after English models.¹⁷⁸

Dutch art also became part of the New Luxury in the Netherlands, as it became available to the market at large, and paintings or similar works of art were available at a wide range of prices. The same could be said for the availability and affordability of clocks, books and tobacco pipes. Also imitations and adaptations of foreign luxuries or cheaper versions of European luxuries were part of the New Luxury, such as Delftware or silk from Amsterdam and Utrecht. De Vries makes an essential argument when he states that the crafts and industries of the Republic were shaped by the nature of Dutch urban bourgeois/civic demand and by the prevailing cultural imperatives. We should, however, label these imperatives not so much as Calvinist, but rather “confessionalist” as every Christian denomination was trying to consolidate religious revitalization through education, institutionalism and greater social control. Although this phenomenon was not specifically Dutch, De Vries claims that it resonated more fully and creatively with the Dutch social and economic structures than elsewhere.¹⁷⁹ Moreover, he declares that the striking feature of Dutch material culture in the late seventeenth century was in its uniformity. According to various studies, it was not the types of objects or general form of material goods as status markers and comfort achievers that served to differentiate between urban and rural environment or between rich and poor, but rather the cost and quality of the types of objects.¹⁸⁰

Woodruff Smith also participates in the discussion on luxury. He provides a historiographical framework of luxury as well as a discussion of contemporary sources discussing luxury. Smith provides a careful description of luxury, based mainly on Maxine Berg and John Brewer’s contributions. They relate the changing meanings of

¹⁷⁸ Glennie, 174-75.

¹⁷⁹ De Vries, “Luxury in The Dutch Golden Age,” 52-53.

¹⁸⁰ De Vries, “Luxury in the Dutch Golden Age,” 53 refers here to: Hans van Koolbergen, “De Materiële Cultuur van Weesp en Weesperkarspel,” *Aards Geluk. De Nederlanders en Hun Spullen*, eds. Anton Schuurman, et al (Amsterdam, 1997) 152; Jan de Vries, “Peasant Demand Patterns and Economic Development: Friesland, 1550–1700” *European Peasants and Their Markets*, eds. William N. Parker and Eric L. Jones (Princeton, 1975) 234–6.

luxury to the rise of a variety of commodities of “middle” quality and price that were appealing to the middle strata. Luxury thus refers to pleasures (mostly through commodities) that were up to that time restricted to the elite, but now became available to the middle strata. His problem with Berg and Brewer’s understanding of luxury is that their explanation of this behavior is based on the notion of classes.¹⁸¹ Thereby, they present luxury as some sort of extension of gentility. However, status and luxury are not the same, Smith argues; and therefore, luxury needs to be defined even more precisely. According to Smith, luxury is a cultural context that “incorporated a set of customs and practices, according to which sensual pleasures were identified, understood, sought, obtained, and legitimated, in terms of actual experience and of imagination.”¹⁸² Thereby, he also relies on Crowley’s discussion of comfort.¹⁸³

1.3.2.9. Respectability and comfort

Historian of early modernity John Crowley discusses the notion of comfort as an explanation for consumption patterns. He states that many important studies on the consumer revolution refer to the goods’ desirability based on their physical “comfort”. Moderate sensual pleasure, he claims, was converted into the concept of comfort, which helped in the legitimization of the consumption of luxury products. However, from the point of view of demand, comfort was actually not a major consideration, Crowley says. According to Crowley, comfort was hardly studied because it seemed a natural reaction to technological opportunity on the one hand; on the other hand, comfort normally went hand in hand with a desire for gentility.¹⁸⁴ Therefore, he researched to what extent people used the word “comfort” to explain their patterns of consumption. The idea of comfort as physical comfort began to increase by the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the exact period claimed by many of the start of the so-called consumer revolution. Crowley provides a number of interesting examples of novelties of that time,

¹⁸¹ Woodruff D. Smith, Consumption and the Making of Respectability, 1600-1800 (New York: Routledge, 2002) 65.

¹⁸² Smith, 66.

¹⁸³ J.E. Crowley, "The Sensibility of Comfort," American Historical Review 104 (1999): 749-82.

¹⁸⁴ Crowley, "The Sensibility of Comfort," 753. Also see his other publication: The Invention of Comfort: Sensibility and Design in Early Modern Britain and Early America (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001).

such as stays for women, which were not designed for more comfort, but rather for reasons of health and respectability. Easy chairs were mainly designed for people with disabilities; general seating was supposed to provide a more respectful and refined posture for the sitters. Furniture was primarily designed to represent taste, not comfort. All in all, according to Crowley, these terms suggest that much of the spending during the “consumer revolution” attempted to express gentility, (or civility, refinement, etc.) which was an explicit ideal of behavior since the Renaissance.¹⁸⁵

Crowley demonstrates that a “modern index” of consumption identified “ten items that most westerners now consider the basic household equipment needed to ensure a minimum of comfort and cleanliness: a mattress, a bedstead, some bed linen, a table, one or more chairs, pots for boiling food, other utensils for food preparation, some coarse ceramics, table forks, and some means of interior lighting.”¹⁸⁶ By the eighteenth century, ownership of these items became more general, but, according to Crowley, more people actually bought goods associated with gentility and elegance, such as fashionable clothing, glassware, mirrors, tea ware, and table knives and forks than they bought goods related to the increase of comfort.¹⁸⁷

What was seen for commoners as luxury was a means to uphold rank and social order for nobles. Although luxury was still understood as the antonym of necessity, comfort became increasingly associated with a middle ground between these two extremes. As a result, both luxury and necessity had to be rethought. While first traditional interpretations of luxury considered it a sin and a sign of social disorder, new arguments considered the patterns of consumption as social goods. Crowley also discusses the understanding of luxury, comfort, conveniences, and similar expressions as expressed in the writings of, for instance, David Hume, Adam Smith, Mandeville, Daniel Defoe and Thomas Malthus.

Crowley concludes that a culture of comfort was developed in Anglo-American society that “synthesized the notion’s new physical meanings with the traditional ones

¹⁸⁵ Crowley, "The Sensibility of Comfort," 757-58.

¹⁸⁶ Crowley, "The Sensibility of Comfort," 758.

¹⁸⁷ Crowley, "The Sensibility of Comfort," 758 (referring to Lois Green Carr, and Lorena S. Walsh, “Changing Lifestyles and Consumer Behavior in the Colonial Chesapeake,” Of Consuming Interests: The Style of Life in the Eighteenth Century, eds. Cary Carson, Ronald Hoffman, and Peter J. Albert (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1994) 130-33; C. Shamma, The Pre-Industrial Consumer in England and America (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990) 185-86; James J. Horn, Adapting to a New World: English Society in the Seventeenth-Century Chesapeake (Chapel Hill and London: University of North Carolina Press, 1994) 307-28).

of moral support.”¹⁸⁸ The public was “made sensible” of the discomfort of matters that were previously considered acceptable. Comfort was thus not so much physically natural, but rather culturally progressive. It transcended the notions of luxury and necessity.

A publication that confirms the ideas of comfort and convenience comes under the title of *Production and Consumption in English Households, 1600-1750* (2004). This study, which is based on over 8000 inventories, reveals that in Kent and Cornwall the major part of expenditure within the domestic environment concerned mundane and inconspicuous goods such as kitchen utensils, linen and plates, rather than objects used for the display of fashionableness or as a manner of copying the nobility. Instead, most items appear to have been purchased to increase personal comfort and convenience.¹⁸⁹

Two broad categories of new material goods were identified in this publication. Firstly, there were goods that improved comfort and convenience in the home, such as upholstered chairs and chests of drawers. Nevertheless, these goods did not imply any change in behavior of their users. With this statement, the authors agree with Crowley that the modern meaning of comfort emerged in the eighteenth century. However, they disagree with his statement that gentility was made much more explicit than comfort as an imperative in material culture of the early eighteenth-century Anglo-American population. Secondly, utensils for hot beverages, forks and differently-shaped tables that implied new social rituals can be associated with new ways of eating, cooking or entertaining at home.¹⁹⁰ While the first category of comfort-increasing goods was pioneered by the established gentry, the second category relating to new social rituals was initiated by service professions.

Woodruff Smith (2002), in his turn, claims people consumed what they did to signal and maintain their respectability. Smith questions the notion of a “consumption revolution” in the eighteenth century with origins in the seventeenth century, because there was “not enough consumption, not rapid enough change for a revolution.”¹⁹¹ Nevertheless, he acknowledges that in Western Europe, there were major changes in the

¹⁸⁸ Crowley, "The Sensibility of Comfort," 780.

¹⁸⁹ Overton, Mark, et al., 120.

¹⁹⁰ Overton, Mark, et al., 174.

¹⁹¹ Smith, 6.

quantity and types of goods demanded, and that some of these changes furthered the foundations for industrialization and consumer society.

He states that many of the major changes centered on the consumption of non-European products.¹⁹² Smith signals a problem in the research on this new consumption; he claims that economists look either at the causes of the changes in consumer demand or they focus on the supply factors, but they do not consider why consumers wanted those goods in the first place.¹⁹³ Sociologists, historians and some economists have stressed the importance of status and class distinctions, the desire of emulation or competition as creators of motives for this consumption. Smith criticizes these ideas, as put forth most prominently by Thorstein Veblen's theory of conspicuous consumption and Georg Simmel's ideas on fashion as a recurring cycle of innovation and imitation,¹⁹⁴ because they are class-based and the notion of class as a unit of social analysis is even questionable for him.¹⁹⁵ Other scholars approach the matter from a cultural perspective and look at inherent qualities of the goods themselves in order to explain the meanings of consumption.

Smith suggests another approach: that of cultural contexts.¹⁹⁶ Smith argues that the approach of cultural contexts provides "a way of looking for causes and defining effects that does not assume that only one cause, or even a small number of causes, predominates in any process of change."¹⁹⁷ A cultural context, then, is, in Smith's own words: "an assembly of factors or traits that make "sense" as an ensemble to people living in a particular time and area, as elements of their worlds are *meaningfully* linked to one another."¹⁹⁸ He distinguishes a number of categories of types of elements that might belong to such cultural contexts: cognitive, discursive, behavioral, structural and material. Change may occur within a context or between multiple contexts, which often intersect. Five chapters of *Consumption and the Making of Respectability, 1600-1800* constitute examples of contexts: gentility, luxury, virtue, masculinity and femininity.

¹⁹² Smith, 6.

¹⁹³ Smith, 7.

¹⁹⁴ Thorstein Veblen, *The Theory of the Leisure Class* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1899 (2007)); Georg Simmel, "Fashion," *International Quarterly* 10 (1904): 130-55.

¹⁹⁵ Smith, 8.

¹⁹⁶ Smith adopted the idea of Marshall Sahlins: "Cosmologies of Capitalism: the Trans-Pacific Sector of the 'World-System,'" *Proceedings of the British Academy* 74 (1988): 1-51.

¹⁹⁷ Smith, 12.

¹⁹⁸ Smith, 13.

Smith then continues to examine the process in the late eighteenth century, as he believes it was when these contexts intersected and were deliberately connected to each other to form a new cultural context of respectability. He argues that it was the bourgeoisie in the eighteenth century that “formed itself as a self-conscious class around a culture of respectability constructed from, among other sources, the older aristocratic context of gentility.”¹⁹⁹ For the self-definition of the bourgeoisie, virtue appeared to be the most important context for the rise of respectability in the eighteenth century. Smith even calls it the missing link in discussions of respectability, as many historians failed to recognize its importance as a phenomenon but instead focused on status and class considerations.²⁰⁰

Poukens and Provoost (2011) agree with Smith that respectability became closely associated with consumer behavior.²⁰¹ They argue that “seventeenth- and eighteenth-century middle-class households created a self-image of respectability, which was connected to trustworthiness, by participating in the new consumer culture.”²⁰² Markers of this trustworthiness and respectability were, according to Smith, the demonstration of polite and civilized behavior and the rituals of consuming tea and coffee in the context of a home that was furnished and decorated according to proper taste and comfort.²⁰³ Civilized behavior was especially apparent during meals, and much of the new material culture introduced was related to the table, such as individual plates, forks, knives and spoons.

We should be aware, however, of the data Smith used for his research. A general decline in birth as the determining factor of social position occurred around the end of the seventeenth century. Social standing depended more and more on the display of good taste and manners, or in other words, civility. Smith connected this cultural shift to changes in consumer demand, but he concentrated his research on the cultural significance of consumption on data from literary evidence from the English and Dutch

¹⁹⁹ Smith, 27.

²⁰⁰ Smith, 138.

²⁰¹ Poukens, and Provoost, 183.

²⁰² Poukens, and Provoost, 163.

²⁰³ Smith, 112–115.

elites. However, it is the middle strata that are said to have played an important role in the spread of new consumer goods.²⁰⁴

1.3.2.10. Private and public

The discussion of the notions of “private” and “public” is present in many studies of material culture. However, this dichotomy is also being questioned more and more. Anton Schuurman worked together with a number of scholars to publish works on material culture.²⁰⁵ One of those publications, together with Pieter Spierenburg is *Private Domain, Public Enquiry: Families and Life-Styles in the Netherlands and Europe, 1550 to the Present* (1996).²⁰⁶ Here, the notion of the trend of a unilinear development from public to private domain or the so-called “privatization” of the family is questioned.²⁰⁷ Schuurman and Spierenburg state that the very notions of “private” and “public” are ambivalent because “[t]hey were constantly shaped and reshaped, in interaction with changing relationships, the redefinition of social identities, processes of state formation and commercialization and shifts in the gender balance.”²⁰⁸ More recently, scholars have started to doubt this notion and state that even the notions of private and public themselves were constantly subject to change and in interaction with a number of aspects, such as changing relationships, changes in the gender balance or social identities.²⁰⁹ The contributions to this publication of particular importance are

²⁰⁴ As is demonstrated by Wijsenbeek Olthuis for Delft, by Blondé and Van Damme for Antwerp, and by Poukens and Provoost for Lier: Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*; Bruno Blondé, and Ilja van Damme, "Consumer and Retail 'Revolutions:' Perspectives from a Declining Urban Economy: Antwerp in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," *14th International Economic History Association Congress*, ed. 2006; Poukens, and Provoost, 159-84.

²⁰⁵ For instance: A.J. Schuurman and L.S. Walsh, eds., *Material Culture: Consumption, Life-Style, Standard of Living, 1500-1900: Proceedings B4 of the Eleventh International Economic History Congress* (1994).

²⁰⁶ A. Schuurman, and P. Spierenburg, eds., *Private Domain, Public Enquiry: Families and Life-Styles in the Netherlands and Europe, 1550 to the Present* (Hilversum: Verloren, 1996).

²⁰⁷ For instance the following works contributed much to the earlier assumptions a debate: L. Stone, and J C Fawtier Stone, *An Open Elite: England 1540-1880* (Oxford, 1984); Richard Goldthwaithe, "The Florentine Palace as Domestic Architecture," *American Historical Review* 77 (1972): 977-1012; Philippe Ariès, *A History of Private Life, Vol. III: Passions of the Renaissance* (Cambridge, Mass., 1989).

²⁰⁸ A. Schuurman, "Introduction," *Private Domain, Public Enquiry*, 11.

²⁰⁹ A. Schuurman, "Introduction," *Private Domain, Public Enquiry*, 11; M. Segalen, "The House Between Private and Public: A Socio-Historical Overview," *Private Domain, Public Enquiry*, 241.

by Maarten Duijvendak on the private and public life of elite families in the Netherlands and Martine Segalen on the division between private and public within the house.

Duijvendak discusses the role of “affective individualism”, which was seen as one of the important characteristics (supposedly coming from the middle classes) that contributed to the rise of the nuclear family in the eighteenth century.²¹⁰ The author looks at the relationship between elite families and the surrounding world, and therefore at the development of affectionate relationships and the modern family ideal among the Dutch elite. Often a link is made between a growing desire for privacy within the house, the rise of the nuclear family and the compassionate marriage around the turn of the eighteenth century. The elite changed the layout of their houses, starting to use bedrooms and corridors between rooms in order to keep servants and strangers separate from private quarters and affairs.²¹¹ Duijvendak, first of all, looks at who exactly constituted the Dutch bourgeois elite. He explains how most of the economic and political power became concentrated in the hands of city councils after the Dutch Revolution as the Republic decentralized. By the end of the seventeenth century, a stable oligarchy had grown out of the few rich bourgeois families that dominated these city councils. Not until the turn of the nineteenth century did the composition of the elite change, be it only slightly. Only by 1880-1890 were there any new changes.²¹² The relations these elite families maintained with the surrounding world were, it must be supposed, controlled by status and honor. Honor (in the Weberian sense) is exchanged between people (here of unequal social status), while they engage in a certain mode of behavior. People thus expected to be treated according to their status, but they were, at the same time, also expected to demonstrate their social station. Demonstrations of such occurred during important stages or transitions in human life, such as births, marriages and deaths. Duijvendak expects that by studying these cases, transformation of the distinction between private and public becomes visible. For example, one can look at the changing position of women in the family and their public activity. According to the sources he used from family archives and newspapers, births and marriages had nearly everywhere become a completely private matter in the eighteenth century. By the mid-

²¹⁰ Maarten Duijvendak, “Elite Families between Private and Public Life: Some Trends and Theses,” Private Domain, Public Enquiry, 72-88.

²¹¹ For instance among the English elite: L. Stone, The Family, Sex and Marriage in England, 1500-1800 (New York, 1977) 413-14.

²¹² Duijvendak, 74.

nineteenth century, public expression of grief and sorrow quite suddenly disappeared, and until 1940 dying became a private matter, except for the burials of illustrious heads of family.²¹³

Whereas Duijvendak discussed the private and public of family rituals and practices, Martine Segalen approaches the topic in relation to the home.²¹⁴ Her statement that households turn houses into homes relates to three different types of public or private human relationships with regard to houses. First of all, she argues, we should consider the house as a place of production. A factory or an office in the house serves as a public function of the house. The second set of relations is formed by the frontiers set between the outside and the housing place; and a third relationship is constituted by gender specialization of certain spaces or areas, because of the pattern of task allocation.²¹⁵ She investigates the relationship between and correctness of the theory of “privatization” of the family and the emergence of the conjugal pair on the one hand, and the shift of the household from a production unit to a consumption unit on the other.

In an article on floor coverings in domestic interiors of London, Sophie Sarin proposes an interesting method for describing domestic space. Often a division is made between the “front” and the “back” stage as an indication of certain public and private parts of a house as well as consumption patterns. Sarin adds a third category that could relate to well-being and comfort on a highly personal level.²¹⁶ Because of thinkers such as Adam Smith and David Hume, the consumption of luxury had become respectable; and thereby, luxury goods were able to enter the “front stage” of the house. However, this change in attitude towards luxury products calls for a more refined concept of “front and back”, Sarin explains. She suggests the following division: “intimate”, for the bedrooms and closets where the consumption of luxury products are governed by personal comfort or what she calls “luxuries of the body; “display”, for the parlors and withdrawing rooms, led by the wish to create a fashionable environment for public approval; and finally “utilitarian”, the areas for accommodation and domestic work,

²¹³ Duijvendak, 79-83.

²¹⁴ Segalen, 240-53.

²¹⁵ Segalen, 240.

²¹⁶ L. Weatherill, Consumer Behaviour and Material Culture in Britain 1660–1760 2nd ed. (London: Routledge, 1996 [1988]) based on the idea as introduced by E. Goffman, The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life (New York, 1959) 106-140.

such as the kitchen and passages.²¹⁷ She criticizes the use of “front and back” stage as it proved to be a premature analysis of social behavior before the year 1700 of at least non-elite interiors, as many rooms did not have their separate functions such as bedroom, dining hall, etc. but were rather spaces in transition, and therefore could not fall in one of the two categories.

Similarly, Peter Thornton suggests a division for European houses of the Baroque period. He identifies three distinct areas: one where the family lived, one for ceremonial purposes and one for services.²¹⁸ Mark Overton also argues that the dichotomy of “front” and “back” stage, or “private” and “public”, are too crude to capture the real usages of rooms.²¹⁹ There are types of rooms, such as the great chamber, that blur these distinctions because they were used for both private and public activities. Lastly, Amanda Vickery contributed to the discussion of “private” and “public” with her research on a Lancashire gentlewoman. The gentlewoman in question distinguished her goods by calling them either “common” or “best”. The common goods were those she deemed indispensable, but the best goods were not always new or fashionable. This dichotomy does not correspond with the distinctions of front/back or private/public many scholars make.²²⁰

Related to this debate is the research on the use of space within the house and the change of specific areas. Especially with the help of inventories, important transformations in the use of the house can be revealed. For instance, in the early modern period, the hearth often lost its place as the centre of the house, when new ways of heating and cooking were invented. Likewise, the parlor in early modern England lost its function as a public place and slowly turned into a more private area. In the Netherlands, the “voorsael” or “voorhuis” (front room or entrance hall) was used for a variety of activities ranging from work space to principal reception hall. It was there where this transition from public to private was the most apparent when it became a mere small entrance vestibule in newly built large houses.²²¹ The case of the “voorhuis”

²¹⁷ Sophie Sarin, "The Floorcloth and Other Floor Coverings in the London Domestic Interior 1700-1800," *Journal of Design History* 18.2 (summer 2005): 139-40.

²¹⁸ Peter Thornton, *Authentic Decor: The Domestic Interior, 1620-1920* (New York: Viking, 1984) 18.

²¹⁹ Overton, et al., 136.

²²⁰ Vickery, "Women and the World of Goods," 278.

²²¹ J. Kromm, "Domestic Spatial Economies and Dutch Charitable Institutions on the Late Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Centuries," *Domestic Institutional Interiors in Early Modern Europe*, eds. Sandra Cavallo and Silvia Evangelisti (Farnham (England); Burlington (USA): Ashgate, 2009) 103.

shows that the domestic interior was never simply private, as it was a place of production, consumption, hospitality and business at the same time.²²²

Looking at the Dutch case more specifically, a variety of explanations have been offered why domestic life during the Golden Age (the seventeenth century) seems to have been markedly inward-looking or, in other words, privacy-seeking. Some scholars claim it was caused by advanced urbanization and commercial capitalism that eroded traditional family ties and created new economic opportunities, as until the second part of the eighteenth century, the Dutch Republic had the highest standard of living within Europe.²²³ In the Netherlands, by the second half of the seventeenth century, the function of the rooms of the houses, and especially of those of the elite, was more precisely defined. Bedrooms were often located in upper stories, while kitchens were located in the basement or the rear of the house. It was considered “peasant-like” to eat in the kitchen, and more and more society started to eat elsewhere in the house, separate from the servants. At the same time, not only in the Netherlands, but also elsewhere in Europe, these developments in the house coincided with a growing importance of what they called civility.²²⁴

What we understand from this debate is that the dichotomy of “private” and “public” is increasingly deemed incorrect and misplaced. Studies on daily life, the domestic interior and material culture all acknowledge this problem of approach and provide a number of solutions, none of which are as successful. The division of “front” and “back” reflects in essence the same dichotomy as front and back and is no more enlightening. Amanda Vickery successfully demonstrates that these distinctions do not correspond to the actual terms used in contemporary language when referred to material goods in the house.²²⁵

²²² Jeremy Aynsley, and Charlotte Grant, “Introduction,” Imagined Interiors: Representing the Domestic since the Renaissance, eds. Jeremy Aynsley and Charlotte Grant (London: V&A Publications, 2006) 13-14.

²²³ John Loughman, “Between Reality and Artful Fiction: Representation of the Domestic Interior in Seventeenth-Century Dutch Art,” Imagined Interiors: Representing the Domestic since the Renaissance, eds., Jeremy Aynsley, and Charlotte Grant (London: V&A Publications, 2006) 73.

²²⁴ Loughman, 88.

²²⁵ Vickery, “Women and the World of Goods,” 274-301.

1.4. The Study of Inventories

One of the most important sources for research on material culture is the inventory. An inventory reveals what a person owns at the time of death, at the moment of bankruptcy, or, in some cases, when one intends to marry. Because inventories are official declarations, they are subject to certain types of contemporary validation that may guarantee their legitimacy. Other forms of historical documentation often lack this type of validation.²²⁶ The term probate inventory is specifically used for the inventories drawn up at the demise of a property owner. A more precise definition of the probate inventory is “[a list] of goods belonging to people valued on oath by their neighbors or executors after their death as part of the process of obtaining probate of their “movable” estate, i.e. all their possessions other than freehold or copyhold land.”²²⁷ Originally ‘probate’ referred only to the transmission of property through the testament and final will, but in practice it also covered the administration of intestate estates without a will.²²⁸

Within studies that use estate inventories as their source or as their subject, certain issues have arisen and are still subject of debate among scholars. Many of these debates overlap with those on material culture as discussed above, with regard to the interpretation of goods. A second set of debates concerns the documents themselves with regard to their usefulness and truthfulness. Their usefulness for the study of consumer demand is in particular questioned by scholars.

²²⁶ Peter N. Miller, Deborah Krohn, and Marybeth de Filippis, eds., Dutch New York between East and West: The World of Margrieta van Varick (New York; New Haven and London: Bard Graduate Center: Decorative Arts, Design History, Material Culture; The New-York Historical Society and Yale University Press, 2009) 2.

²²⁷ John S. Moore, ed., The Goods and Chattels of our Forefathers: Frampton Cotterell and District Probate Inventories, 1539-1804 (London: Phillimore, 1976) (quoted by Giorgio Riello, “‘Things Seen and Unseen:’ The Material Culture of Early Modern Inventories and Their Representation of Domestic Interiors,” Early Modern Things, 137).

²²⁸ “Probate 1500-1800: A System in Transition,” When Death Do Us Part: Understanding and Interpreting the Probate Inventories of Early Modern England, eds. Tom Arkell, Nesta Evans, and Nigel Goose (Hertfordshire: Local Population Studies, 2004 [2000]) 14.

1.4.1. Inventories in Europe

A European probate inventory often omits things such as objects of low value, children's toys, and after a certain point in some countries (most notably in England) also the deceased's clothing. In the early modern era, in England even real estate was omitted. Conversely, in the Netherlands realty was often recorded, but in most cases not appraised.²²⁹ In the category of food and drinks, expensive items such as cheese and wine may be mentioned, but fresh food of little value was usually omitted. Sometimes valuable objects, such as jewelry or silver, were not listed, as they were either considered to be personal items or were (to be) disposed of through a final will.²³⁰

A female spouse's belongings were sometimes included in her husband's inventory, and it is not always possible to understand whether this is the case. In England it was rare that a woman's original trousseau was noted down (separately at the end of the inventory), while in Italy it was very common to have separate records of trousseau inventories at the time of the husband's demise as well as at the moment of restitution of the trousseau to the bride's family.²³¹

As a rule, a notary drew up an inventory in continental Europe, but notaries were absent in England (a common law country). There, professional appraisers were only occasionally appointed to draw up an inventory.²³² The structure and layout were usually not the result of set rules but rather conventions adopted by the appraisers.²³³ The process of inventorying or appraising could have been accomplished in a variety of ways, but in most cases, it was done by perambulation of the house. Hence the inventory presents the contents of each room. Nevertheless, there is of course the possibility of the appraiser forgetting to note the transition to another room or space. If the body of the deceased was still in the house, another order may have been applied.

²²⁹ Mark Overton, et al., Production and Consumption in English Households, 1600-1750 (New York: Routledge, 2004) 14; Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, Achter de Gevels van Delft, 114-22. In the case of Delft, dwellings were usually mentioned, but often no taxation was made of their value. Also land was usually not valued.

²³⁰ Riello, "Things Seen and Unseen," 137.

²³¹ Riello, "Things Seen and Unseen," 137 (referring to Margaret Spufford, "The Limitations of the Probate Inventory" English Rural Society, 1500-1800: Essays in Honour of Joan Thirsk, eds. John Chartres and David Hey (Cambridge, 1990) 145. See also Margaret Spufford, The Great Reclothing of Rural England: Petty Chapmen and Their Wares in the Seventeenth Century (London: Hambledon, 1984) 40-41).

²³² Riello, "Things Seen and Unseen," 132.

²³³ Riello, "Things Seen and Unseen," 132 (referring to Stephen Porter, "The Making of Probate Inventories," Local Historian 12.1 (1976): 36). As we shall see, this was not the case in the Netherlands

Appraisers probably first paid their respects to the deceased and started with the evaluation of the deceased's most personal items. Occasionally a deceased's family could have clustered most goods into one room to make the appraiser's task easier.²³⁴

One of the main difficulties of inventories is that the physicality and meaning of spaces and objects that inventories refer to did not remain stable.²³⁵ Likewise, the process of inventorying changed over time, due to cultural and legal practices. Since inventories are concerned with the movable estate of a deceased, certain items are not mentioned. Here we can think of fixed cupboards, bed boxes, tiles on walls and wall hangings and floor covering. Similarly, certain spaces and architectural features are not mentioned, such as doors, corridors and staircases. In the case of inventories that are not based on perambulation of the house (see below), rooms are not mentioned at all, and a sense of space and place of the objects is completely lost.

Basically four types of conventions of inventory layout can be discerned:

1. A logical/German model: based on different typologies of objects based on their function or material. Used in Finland and Westphalia.
2. A piece-by-piece/English model: based on the listing of individual items, either room by room or randomly. Also common in France and the Netherlands.
3. A mixed model: all pieces are listed one after another, but with a logical order within each piece. Mostly used for sub-spaces (wardrobes or chests).
4. A poor model: no logical order. Found mostly in sale inventories or inventories of people who lived as lodgers.²³⁶

These models which were regionally or even nationally applied can be seen as an indication that the drawing up of an inventory was done according to accepted rules.

Inventories did not emerge everywhere at the same time; their emergence still remains a matter of debate among scholars. Except for a few exceptions such as the late medieval Burgundy registers, nearly all inventories came into existence (as far as is known) between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. Some historians suggest it may

²³⁴ Riello, "“Things Seen and Unseen,”" 134. Also referring to Lena Cowen Orlin, "Fictions of the Early Modern English Probate Inventory," *The Culture of Capital: Property, Cities, and Knowledge in Early Modern England*, ed. Henry S. Turner (New York: Routledge, 2002) 60.

²³⁵ Riello, "“Things Seen and Unseen,”" 138.

²³⁶ Riello, "“Things Seen and Unseen,”" 134-35.

be related to the general level of material culture that had been reached at that moment in time. On the other hand, it could also have been an expression of a mentality; as a sign of how the possession of material goods was valued. It may even be connected to changes in patterns of inheritance and the emergence of the conjugal family and decline of the extended family.²³⁷ Perhaps, we should focus more on social or cultural attitudes that attached importance to material culture, especially when we consider the fact that it is successfully demonstrated that identical material culture in the two neighboring Dutch provinces of Friesland and Groningen had different effects on inventories. While in Friesland inventories were common in the sixteenth and seventeenth century and declined by the eighteenth century, in Groningen inventories did not become widespread until the eighteenth century.²³⁸

In general, inventory-taking became obsolete by the middle of the nineteenth century, although not all around the world simultaneously. In some countries, however, inventories are still drawn up today. Therefore, there is no single answer that explains their disappearance. In countries like Italy and France there was a slow but steady decline of inventories, but the disappearance was quite abrupt in Great Britain during the second quarter of the eighteenth century. The reasons scholars have devised are rather contradictory and underline the fact that they are basically still unsure about the true reasons for the disappearance of inventories.

One explanation has it that because of praxis rather than legal regulations inventories were recorded. Riello argues that this finding does not seem to fit with the emergence of a more bureaucratic and central state in the early modern period.²³⁹ Nevertheless, why would inventories disappear when the state was actually more prone on controlling the circulation of wealth?²⁴⁰ Another explanation of their disappearance is that practices on the local level changed, rather than from a centralized initiative, and that long-established practices such as inventorying may have become obsolete over time. This explanation would indeed account for the process of slowly decreasing

²³⁷ Ad van der Woude, and Anton Schuurman, "Editor's Introduction," Probate Inventories: A New Source for the Historical Study of Wealth, Material Culture and Agricultural Development, eds. Ad van der Woude and Anton Schuurman (Wageningen: Hes & De Graff Pub B V, 1980) 4.

²³⁸ Van der Woude, and Schuurman, "Editor's Introduction," 4.

²³⁹ Riello, "Things Seen and Unseen," 140.

²⁴⁰ Van der Woude and Schuurman actually state that the emergence of the central state may be connected to the coming into existence of the inventory, rather than its decline: Van der Woude, and Schuurman "Editor's Introduction," 4.

numbers of inventories in Italy and France, but not for England. A third explanation is based on the idea that due to archival policies, when it came to record-keeping and archiving, other documents were given priority. Because of the bureaucratic state there may simply not have been enough space for the new practice of recordkeeping, and therefore selections may have been made.

The disappearance of inventories may have been connected to these reasons, but more importantly, to the increasing number of objects of lesser value and quality within estates, i.e. to the increasing level of material welfare. It became a laborious task to inventory all the consumer goods which people would have valued less and less. It may seem counterintuitive that higher levels of material culture led to shorter inventories, but if the value of each item declines (as goods also became cheaper during the course of the seventeenth century), those individual items may not have been deemed necessary to list any longer.²⁴¹ This change could have triggered a declining interest in the exact registration of most goods, as their value declined relatively.²⁴² It may even be that inventories became obsolete because they provided information (prices of items) everyone was already aware of, and no one needed to learn from inventories.²⁴³

1.4.2. Inventories in the Netherlands

In the Netherlands, estate inventories are legal documents that are, as a rule, executed by a notary. Although a study of law was not necessary, an exam was set (since 1525) for notaries to keep the level of their work high. By 1540, protocols of deceased or retired notaries had to be transferred to a governmental depository. By the end of the seventeenth century, this law was more strictly controlled, as it had not always been lived up to as carefully.

The reasons for the execution of an inventory in the Netherlands were inheritance matters, taxation, and other principles of justice. Sometimes, inventories were even drawn up on a voluntary basis. The lion's share of inventories was executed after demise when possessions that remained had to be sold or transferred to a new owner. In

²⁴¹ Riello, ““Things Seen and Unseen.””

²⁴² Van der Woude, and Schuurman, “Editor’s Introduction,” 4.

²⁴³ Riello, ““Things Seen and Unseen,”” 140-41.

terms of decisions that were to be made in inheritance issues, one could think of cases in which guardianship was involved, or when a final will was available. From the seventeenth century onward, mainly amongst the rich, it was common to appoint an executor (a private person in most cases). He was supposed to see to the correct execution of the final will, the management of the inheritance and the funeral. In addition, the executor had to have a record of goods composed, in order for his actions to be checked. The final will could also specify that an heir only was to receive the usufruct of (a part of) the inheritance. Not until 1811 was it possible for an heir to enforce an inventory to be drawn up before the division of inheritance. Heirs habitually agreed that the execution of an inventory would considerably ease the division of goods. If no heir came to claim the inheritance, local authorities had an inventory drawn up, and heirs had the opportunity to show up within a year and a day after the date of demise. After that date, such unattended inheritances were handed over to the landlord, after the Dutch Revolt in the mid-seventeenth century, to the provincial authorities and with the establishment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, to the state treasury.²⁴⁴

In the Netherlands, inventories were compulsory when there were minors among the heirs. Prenuptial agreements were another reason for inventories to be drawn up. To ensure that a family member would not become impoverished, the well-off often married on the basis of such an agreement. With the demise of one of the partners, the contributed capital would not automatically be transferred to the survivor. The contribution upon marriage was consequently determined in an inventory.²⁴⁵ Dutch matrimonial and inheritance law relatively favored women. Widows often managed extensive property, and women could arrange for marriage settlements that gave them the possibility to keep the property they owned prior to the marriage. In inheritance law, sons and daughters were given equal claims to the estate of their parents.²⁴⁶

If an indebted amount could not be paid, the creditor was allowed to confiscate the goods of the debtor and could pawn the goods. A bailiff would set up an inventory list during the confiscation, and the notary would subsequently compose a deed. When someone was sentenced or had fled, authorities were also allowed to confiscate the

²⁴⁴ Zeilmaker, 44.

²⁴⁵ Zeilmaker, 45.

²⁴⁶ Els Kloek, "Women of a Seafaring Nation: A Chapter in the History of the Dutch Republic 1580-1700," Dutch New York between East and West, 28.

goods. In case of structural payment issues, bankruptcy could be requested and in these cases, too, an inventory of the goods was drawn up.

Occasionally, possessions were voluntarily drawn up in inventories. As welfare rose in the Dutch Republic during the seventeenth century, material property likewise grew, and some people chose to have their possessions drawn up by a notary out of pride. They were, perhaps, also driven by a relative unfamiliarity with certain products from all over the world and were rather curious about their value. The collection of curiosities and exotica was very popular, and collectors aimed at describing the content of their curiosity cabinets as detailed as possible.²⁴⁷

During the Republic, handbooks for notaries were in circulation that provided models for acts or deeds. This dissemination led to uniformity in composition and layout of inventories. Generally the left column at the beginning of an inventory was left blank to leave space for notes and stamps after payment of the stamp tax. The introduction of an inventory provided information regarding the name of the owner or testator of the goods, the name of the (late) spouse, date of death, address or place of residence, profession and other occupations, age and the names of heirs.

There is not one single order in which possessions were itemized. Usually, first the premises and lands were mentioned (but frequently without appraisal), followed by securities and cash, debts and reclamations, crop or harvest and merchandise and finally movables. Sometimes, the recording of movables was arranged according to room, as was the case in inventories drawn up in the provinces of Holland, Utrecht and Zeeland. This type of inventory provided crucial information on how a house was set up, the function of a room, use of objects, and frequency of use. Jewelry, gold and silver, and livestock or cattle were described separately in those inventories.²⁴⁸ Inventories could also be ordered according to material or type. This ordering was the case with the inventories from the so-called *landgewesten* (the poorer, inland provinces) of the Republic, because the houses there normally consisted of only a single room.

Since 1811, valuation of goods in inventories became obligatory, but before that date it was not very common.²⁴⁹ In general, items that were most valuable were described in a more detailed fashion than objects of little value. Commonly, no

²⁴⁷ Zeilmaker, 46.

²⁴⁸ Zeilmaker, 47.

²⁴⁹ Zeilmaker, 47.

information is given on the age of an object, as much was kept, mended or repaired. Certain items are hardly ever mentioned, such as bed boxes, tiling and floor covering (except for expensive carpets), fixed cupboards, candles, toys, food and beverages (except for wine and beer) and fuel.

In the conclusion of the act or deed, the name and function of the executor of the inventory were stated. This individual could be someone else other than the notary, as he sometimes had an expert come in to evaluate the goods. Subsequently the witnesses and potentially their professions were stated. These disclosures were followed by the statement that no items were omitted and the date of the makeup of the act. The document ends with the signatures of the executor and the witnesses. If heirs were present at the act of taking inventory, they could also sign the act or deed.

In cases of bankruptcy, mortgage securities or runaway, it was quite possible that items were actually omitted. Jewelry and ornaments may be missing as valuable items could be easily taken or stolen. Items might also not be listed if a final will existed in which certain items were assigned. Clothing of the testator was not always mentioned but if enlisted, it usually belonged only to the deceased, not to his partner or children. Only the goods contributed by the testator were inventoried if someone were married on the basis of a prenuptial agreement.

1.4.3. Usage of Inventories in European and American-based Research

Since the 1950s, the field of economic history has been using inventories in large quantities as historical sources. These early studies involved mainly the examination of social and economic values of demand and consumption. The study of inventories for agricultural history has quite a long tradition. In the Netherlands and West Germany inventories were often published in regional or local journals, while in England entire studies containing larger groups of inventories (also regularly related to agricultural history) were published.²⁵⁰ By the 1970s, similar works also appeared in other

²⁵⁰ Examples for England: M.A. Havinden, ed., Household and Farm Inventories in Oxfordshire, 1500-1590 (London, 1966); R. Machin, ed., Probate Inventories and Manorial Excerpts of Chetnole, Leigh and Yetminster (Bristol, 1976).

countries.²⁵¹ These works were often edited publications of the inventories or the inventories that served to clarify arguments rather than providing analyses of the contents of the inventories. In the 1970s, a number of studies were published that made a more thorough analysis of inventories but focused on wealth and wealth distribution, credit and securities. Conversely, in Sweden, economic historian Jan Kuuse used inventories to study a selected number of consumer goods, such as silverware, books and clothes.²⁵² In Münster, innovations together with their origins and diffusion were studied, and in England, inventories were sometimes used in the study of architectural history.²⁵³ More and more people started to work with inventories to research consumption patterns, lifestyle and material culture. They basically followed up the study of what Braudel called the study of “les hommes et les choses.”²⁵⁴ Anton Schuurman essentially distinguished three research issues that studies of inventories focused on: the study of wealth, that of economic activity and that of daily life.²⁵⁵

These activities in the 1970s led to a truly renewed interest in consumption in the 1980s with fresh approaches to inventories. Inventories were used to comment on earlier consumption theories, such as the idea of the birth of a consumption society or a consumption revolution in early modern times. In place of the earlier topics that were studied with the use of inventories (the social and economic values of demand and consumption), scholars now turned to issues of the private versus the public, emulation, fashion, respectability, or taste. They also looked at the relationship between wealth and consumption, and between the acquisition and production of goods.²⁵⁶

²⁵¹ For the Netherlands: H.A. Enno van Gelder, Gegevens Betreffende Roerend en Onroerend Bezit in de Nederlanden in de 16e Eeuw (‘s Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff 1973 and 1973). For Belgium: W. Steeghers, De Staten van Goed van Ambacht Maldegem (Gent: V.V.F., 1977).

²⁵² Jan Kuuse, “The Probate Inventory as a Source for Economic and Social History,” The Scandinavian Economic History Review 22 (1974): 22-32.

²⁵³ In Münster there was the research group around Günter Wiegelmann. An exemplary publication is G. Wiegelmann, and Hans Jürgen Teuteberg, Der Wandel der Nahrungsgewohnheiten unter dem Einfluss der Industrialisierung (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1972). On architecture in England see D. Portman, “Vernacular building in the Oxford Region in the 16th and 17th Centuries,” Rural Change and Urban Growth 1500-1800. Essays in English Regional History in Honour of W.G. Hoskins, eds. C.W. Chalkin and M.A. Havinden (London, 1974) 135-169 (the latter reference comes from Anton Schuurman, “Probate Inventories: research issues, problems and results,” Probate Inventories: A New Source for the Historical Study of Wealth, Material Culture and Agricultural Development, eds. Ad van der Woude and Anton Schuurman (Wageningen: Hes & De Graff Pub B V, 1980) 20).

²⁵⁴ Quoted by Schuurman, “Probate Inventories: research issues, problems and results,” 17.

²⁵⁵ Schuurman, “Probate Inventories: research issues, problems and results,” 21.

²⁵⁶ Carole Shammas, Lorna Weatherill, and Annik Pardailhé-Galabrun are just a few of the scholars that were part of this new approach: C. Shammas, The Pre-Industrial Consumer in England and America (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990); Lorna Weatherill, Consumer Behaviour and Material Culture in Britain 1660–1760

Additionally, the field of history of architecture and the history of consumption use inventories in research. In history of architecture, inventories can be used to understand the changes in the usage of individual spaces or rooms in the home. One such example is the change of the parlor, which was a specialized space for sociability and the location for new fashions in furnishing and decoration, and slowly changed from a public to a private space in early modern England. Inventories also demonstrate how people started to store objects in cupboards, and changed from the usage of chests to cabinets, chests of drawers and wardrobes.²⁵⁷

It has become evident that it is crucial to look at or compare extensive samples of inventories, in order to understand such changes in the domestic household, as individual inventories can only partially demonstrate these changes.²⁵⁸ One major criticism of the first works that dealt with huge numbers of inventories by use of computer programs such as SPSS is that although the scope of their work is praiseworthy, the analysis of their results is quite meager.²⁵⁹

Thus, by the end of the 1970s, independently of each other, a number of scholars all over the world had a sudden interest in (probate) inventories as source material for their research. They decided to organize a conference to discuss the various research projects. The Leeuwenborch conference culminated in what is now one of the major works that deals with the study of inventories: *Probate Inventories: A New Source for the Historical Study of Wealth, Material Culture and Agricultural Development* (1980). The editors, Ad van der Woude and Anton Schuurman, state that if they use the narrow understanding of the “history of material culture” as the “history of the dispersion of durable consumer goods”, it reasonably well covers the idea behind their research project that led to the conference. As such, such an approach is strongly related to the history of the family.²⁶⁰

2nd ed. (London: Routledge, 1996 [1988]); Annik Pardailhé-Galabrun, *The Birth of Intimacy: Privacy and Domestic Life in Early Modern Paris* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1991).

²⁵⁷ For instance: Hester C. Dibbits, “Between Society and Family Values: The Linen Cupboards in Early-modern Households,” *Private Domain, Public Enquiry: Families and Life-Styles in the Netherlands and Europe, 1550 to the Present*, eds. A. Schuurman and P. Spierenburg (Hilversum: Verloren, 1996) 125-45.

²⁵⁸ Riello, ““Things Seen and Unseen,”” 139.

²⁵⁹ This criticism was uttered for instance by Giorgio Riello in “The Material Culture of Walking: Spaces of Methodologies in the Long Eighteenth Century,” *Everyday Objects: Medieval and Early Modern Material Culture and Its Meanings*, eds. Tara Hamling and Catherine Richardson (Farnham, Surrey and Burlington: Ashgate, 2010) 54: “In a sense this is the job of a lifetime that cannot be (better to say, has not been) done together with in-depth object-based analysis.”

²⁶⁰ Van der Woude, and Schuurman, “Editor’s introduction,” 3.

They understood that basically three mainstream areas of research were done with this type of source: the study of the distribution of agricultural structures and developments, the study of the material culture and the study of the distribution and composition of wealth.²⁶¹ It was evident that the topic of material culture was the least developed of these three strands.

Anton Schuurman published his doctoral thesis on the nineteenth-century development of material culture in the households of three regions of the Netherlands: the Zaanstreek, eastern Groningen, and eastern Brabant. The Zaanstreek was an early industrialized region near Amsterdam; rural eastern Groningen was dominated by large farmers and had a flourishing shipbuilding industry until mid-nineteenth century, which was then slowly replaced by other industries that used potatoes as raw material; eastern Brabant had small farmers and cottage industries. With the help of over 700 inventories Schuurman observed a trend towards greater domesticity, which was demonstrated by the growing ownership of certain goods (such as stoves, mirrors, bedsteads, clocks, etc.) and by the process of room-differentiation (kitchen, bedroom, etc.). He discovered that changes in material culture over time and differences between social classes within a certain region were more significant than those between the regions.²⁶² Schuurman looked at material culture in classes or groups present in these areas: laborers (although under-represented, and therefore of minor importance in his study), farmers, middle classes and upper middle classes/higher classes. The differences in material culture between regions were most significant in the richer farmers and middle classes, but these regional differences also became gradually less pronounced during the nineteenth century.

The inventories he consulted were generally set up as a room-by-room list of household goods. Schuurman states that material culture of a household implies durable consumer goods such as jewelry, tableware, furniture and textiles. His interest focuses especially on the consumption of these durable goods in their capacity of non-verbal media. He argues: “[c]onsumption is used by people to classify themselves and others. It is used to commit oneself to a social group striving for social identification and at the

²⁶¹ Van der Woude, and Schuurman, “Editor’s introduction,” 2.

²⁶² A.J. Schuurman, “Abstract,” *“Materiële Cultuur en Levensstijl. Een Onderzoek naar de Taal der Dingen op het Nederlandse Platteland in de 19e Eeuw: De Zaanstreek, Oost-Groningen, Oost-Brabant,”* published Ph.D Thesis (Agricultural University Wageningen, 1989).

same time to preserve a personal identity. This tension between striving for identity and commitment, between competition and solidarity, is one of the main forces of changes in ownership patterns and life styles.”²⁶³ He identifies the following categories for the material culture of the household: heating, illumination, sit- work- and storage furniture, bed and appurtenances, textile and decoration (of the house), reading- and writing culture, spinning, sowing and knitting, children’s furniture and toys, cleaning and personal hygiene, preparation of food and eating, jewelry and clothing, and materials.

He deliberately chose to base his research almost solely on inventories although he is aware of other sources that could be used for the study of the material culture of the household. He argues that until his study, researchers had mostly been led by real qualitative sources and visuals. He regards the use of those types of sources rather problematic. These problems are, for instance, the selective survival of the real objects and the unfamiliarity with their contexts. The selective survival of objects favors durable material, such as earthenware and metal, as other materials like wood perished. Other durable materials such as gold and silver have also often perished, because they were used for other purposes due to their intrinsic value. Other limitations of visual sources are their reliability and representativeness. Inventories on the other hand, Schuurman argues, are far less problematic, as they offer a quasi-objective representation of the contents of an estate.²⁶⁴ He also refers to their legal status because, at least in the Netherlands, they were drawn up by a notary. Inventories, he argues, also provide information regarding the period, place and social group they refer to, and can therefore easily be placed in their context.

Besides the identification of periods, regions and social groups, Schuurman also distinguishes so-called consumption groups as a subdivision of social groups: groups with a specific amount in durable consumer goods. In order to make meaningful comparisons, he sometimes had to make use of cluster-analyses and indices or artificial cohorts for each combination of region and period. He comes to the conclusion that most differences between periods were connected to another way of life, which he identifies as a rise in domesticity. Schuurman made a detailed analysis of the material culture of the household, according to social and economic dividing lines (as financial

²⁶³ Schuurman, “Materiële Cultuur en Levensstijl,” 447.

²⁶⁴ Schuurman, “Materiële Cultuur en Levensstijl,” 32-34.

circumstances are of major influence on patterns of consumption), in order to reconstruct the development of the material culture of the household. One of the many interesting conclusions he draws is that the upper middle and higher classes of the Zaanstreek (near Amsterdam) in 1830 were more directed towards interior decoration and embellishment within the house, while the farmers and middle classes paid relatively more attention to outward display of wealth.²⁶⁵ By the end of the nineteenth century, the character of material culture of the middle classes had moved away from that of the farmers and approximated that of the upper middle and higher classes due to several reasons, such as the introduction of new objects like sewing machines, the social diffusion of items like stoves and bedsteads, and because of a process of “traditionalization” of the farmers. This last term refers to the speed with which innovations were spread and accepted. The author’s words imply that the rejection of innovations is based on ignorance rather than finding a certain object unsuitable for a certain lifestyle.

Schuurman also relates the changes in the material culture of the household to the general context of industrialization, urbanization, social change and demographic growth. What he calls the “growing emphasis on domesticity” is explained through certain phenomena at play in the Netherlands, such as the start of “pillarization” (*verzuiling*) of Dutch society, emancipation of women and modernization.

Besides publications that deal with large samples of inventories, such as Schuurman’s, there are also monographs on the inventory of a particular individual, family, court or building. The inventories relating to court residences even form one major topic of study. A key source of contribution in this case is the research networking program *Palatium*.²⁶⁶ *Palatium* organizes workshops, conferences, summer schools and colloquia on court residences as places of exchange for late medieval and early modern Europe. Topics of contributions to these workshops and conferences are on European and even Ottoman courts.²⁶⁷

²⁶⁵ Schuurman, "Materiële Cultuur en Levensstijl," 448.

²⁶⁶ Website Palatium: <http://www.courtresidences.eu>

²⁶⁷ On the Ottoman court, (unpublished) contributions of recent years were in 2012 by Tülay Artan: “Reconstruction of the Defterdarburnu Palace on the Bosphorus, Istanbul: Building Inventories, Architecture and Space” and in 2013 by N. Zeynep Yelçe: “The 'Exalted Throne' of the Ottomans at Buda's Royal Palace” and by Ronan Bouttier: “France in the Ottoman world: Living at the French Embassy during the Seventeenth Century.”

One example of such monographs is the recently published art historian Richard Stapleford's inventory of the Palazzo Medici, the home of Lorenzo de' Medici (1449-1492).²⁶⁸ Lorenzo de' Medici was the head of the ruling political party in Florence, and his palace (*palazzo*) was filled with the household goods, collections of art, books, jewelry, coins antiquities and more of four generations of De' Medicis. The inventory of the estate was made after Lorenzo's death, which was common practice after the demise of an important head of family.²⁶⁹ Roughly twenty percent of the goods comprise household goods, while the remaining eighty percent are collectibles. Interestingly enough, books were not itemized in the category, nor were there any statues or ancient coins among the collectibles. One of the most interesting remarks the author makes is that Lorenzo, who is considered to be a great aesthete and promoter of Florentine art, rarely bought any paintings to decorate his home. Stapleford suggests that because the palace was already richly decorated, Lorenzo probably did not feel the need to acquire more paintings.²⁷⁰ He did, however, collect other objects, such as coins, cameos and vases and filled his study with them.

Another scholar who used De' Medici inventories and account books in his research is economic historian Marco Spallanzani.²⁷¹ In one of his studies, he focuses on De' Medici porcelain in the grand-ducal collections, but, interestingly enough, not when the examples of porcelain were produced (in the sixteenth century), but rather two centuries later, when the De' Medici family was on the verge of extinction.²⁷² The major problem with the inventories and account-books of the decorative art objects of the De' Medici family is that they are so abundant. The porcelain under discussion here was scattered over a number of residences and never united in one place. Alongside the article, Spallanzani publishes extracts of three inventories that deal with De' Medici porcelain, and one extract of a catalogue of the sale of certain De' Medici porcelain items. These abstracts are accompanied by an elaborate analysis, but nevertheless, due to limited descriptions of the pieces, it is impossible to match surviving plates of De'

²⁶⁸ Richard Stapleford, Lorenzo De' Medici at Home: The Inventory of the Palazzo Medici in 1492 (University Park, Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 2013).

²⁶⁹ Stapleford, 1.

²⁷⁰ Stapleford, 19.

²⁷¹ For instance: Marco Spallanzani, "Medici Porcelain in the Collection of the Last Grand-Duke," The Burlington Magazine 132.1046 (1990, May): 316-20.

²⁷² Spallanzani, 316.

Medici porcelain with those mentioned in the inventories and account books. Nevertheless, Spallanzani was able to suggest certain identifications of other porcelain, such as ewers.²⁷³

Comparable to these works is the publication of the will and inventory of Francesco Gonzaga (1444-1483) of the famous Gonzaga family of Mantua.²⁷⁴ Historian David Chambers not only publishes the original documents but also places them in a wider social and cultural context. He discusses the “milieu” of Francesco Gonzaga, and draws a detailed picture of the cardinal who spent more than his income allowed. One of the most interesting sections is dedicated to Gonzaga’s cultural profile: his studies, the books, gems, jewelry and works of art he collected and his patronage of scholars and poets.

Finally, an early example of such a monograph regards the inventories of the estates of the residences of the royal Dutch Orange family, between 1567 and 1795.²⁷⁵ This book publishes the inventories of the residences as well as collections of paintings, jewelry, works of art and the like, but does not provide an analysis or comparison of the inventories. Nevertheless, it is a highly useful source for further research and comparisons of courtly households.

1.4.4. Ottoman Inventories

In the Ottoman Empire, for both men and women, poor or rich, inventories were drawn up in cases when there were heirs who were minors, when there was no or only one heir, or when the deceased owed money to the state. Also, when one of the heirs requested an inventory in case of a dispute in order to have a fair and legal division made, a register of an estate was drawn up. Hence, non-Muslims were also able to make use of this system through the Islamic courts. The purpose of an inventory in the

²⁷³ Spallanzani also used inventories for his publication on Oriental rugs in Renaissance Florence: Marco Spallanzani, *Oriental Rugs in Renaissance Florence* (Florence: S.P.E.S., 2007).

²⁷⁴ David Sanderson Chambers, *A Renaissance Cardinal and His Worldly Goods: The Will and Inventory of Francesco Gonzaga (1444-1483)* Warburg Institute Surveys and Texts (London: The Warburg Institute, 1992).

²⁷⁵ S.W.A., Drossaers, and Th. H. Lunsingh Scheurleer, *Inventarissen van de Inboedels in de Verblijven van de Oranjes en Daarmee Gelijk te Stellen Stukken 1567-1795* (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1974). Also available on the website of the Huygens Institute: Huygens ING: <http://resources.huygens.knaw.nl/inboedelsoranje>

Ottoman Empire was to record the deceased's estate, its value in order for fair division of goods or liquidized liquidization if necessary, and the shares of all the heirs to be divided in accordance with practices of Ottoman accounting and Ottoman [*kânûn*] and Islamic [*shari'a*] law.

Ottoman inventories included categories which many European inventories normally exclude. For example, in English inventories, real estate is not recorded, whereas in the Ottoman case, for as far as is known, they were often recorded. In Dutch inventories real estate is frequently recorded, but normally not appraised, while Ottoman inventory records usually record the value of all itemized possessions, including any real estate. In Ottoman inventory records, the title and marital state and sometimes the profession of the deceased is mentioned as well as the names of the heirs (if there were any), whether there were any (minor) children and who were appointed as their guardians. The place of residence and demise and the date on which the inventory was recorded are also frequently reported. In Europe, inventories are sometimes accompanied by final wills, while for Ottomans, Ottoman and Islamic law ruled how the estate was to be divided, with legal opportunities of gifting such as *hibe* [donation or gift] and *vasiyya* [*vasiyet*: bequeathal].²⁷⁶ By law, Ottoman Muslims could only bequeath one-third of their estate.

The inventory records were drawn up by clerks who worked for a *kassam*: the official who was in charge of the recording, division and distribution of the estate of the deceased. There was a basic division between the registration of the estates of the *askeri* class and those of the other Ottoman citizens [taxpaying *re'aya*]. While the former estates were dealt with by the *kassam-i askeriye*, the latter were under the supervision of the municipal or provincial *beledî kassam*.²⁷⁷ Besides clerks and witnesses, also experts (so-called brokers) in appraising specific objects were part of the recording process. Any goods that could not be divided among the heirs were sold by public auction at the bazaar or *bedesten* under the supervision of the *kassam*. When there were no heirs, the remainder went to the Sultan or state treasury [*beyt-ül mal*] and the sale was arranged by

²⁷⁶ For *hibe* see: F. Rosenthal, et al., "Hiba," *Encyclopaedia of Islam* Vol. III (Leiden; London: Brill; Luzac, 1986 [1971]) 342-51. and A. Bardakoğlu, "Hibe," *TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi* Vol. 17 (Istanbul: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı, 1988) 421-26. For *vasiyet* see Abdüsselam Arı, "Vasiyet," *TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi* Vol. 42 (Istanbul: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı, 2012) 552-55.

²⁷⁷ Suraiya Faroqhi, *Artisans of Empire: Crafts and Craftspeople under the Ottomans* (London-New York: I.B. Tauris, 2004) 68.

a bailiff or deputy [*kâhya*] instead. In case heirs lived elsewhere, the goods were usually sealed and sent to the heirs.²⁷⁸

After the section that identified the deceased and his or her heirs, a list of all the possessions followed. If the deceased was a married woman, her dowry [*mehir*] was enlisted among her goods.²⁷⁹ After a total calculation of the estimated value of the real estate and goods, the deceased's debts were listed. The debts also include the cost and taxes related to the recording, division and distribution of the estate. If the deceased was a married man, this section would also include the amount of the dowry promised to his wife. Burial costs and bequests up to one-third of the estate [*vasiyet*] could also be mentioned in this section.²⁸⁰ The last section of an Ottoman inventory record concerns the division of the remainder of the estate among the heirs.

1.4.5. Studies on Ottoman Inventories

In the field of Ottoman studies inventory records are variedly called *kassam*, *tereke*, *muhallefât* or *metrûkât*. These terms are often translated into English as probate inventory, inheritance register or inheritance record. Such translations, however, prove to be somewhat problematic for various reasons. A 'probate inventory' usually refers to an inventory drawn up when there was no final will. Nevertheless, as demonstrated above, this narrow understanding of "probate" was not necessarily adhered to in Europe. In the Ottoman case, whenever an inventory was drawn up by a *kadı*, the deceased had died intestate, because the division of his or her inheritance was entailed

²⁷⁸ Cengiz Toraman, Sinan Yilmaz, and Fatih Bayramoğlu, "Estate Accounting as a Public Policy Tool and Its Application in the Ottoman Empire in the 17th Century," *DE COMPUTIS: Revista Española de Historia de la Contabilidad/Spanish Journal of Accounting History* 4 (June 2006): 127. The authors base most of their conclusions on the study of the collection of the *Kismet-i Askeriye* collection of Istanbul.

²⁷⁹ Especially in the case of royal women, the contents of trousseaus (*çeyiz*) were sometimes registered (in a so-called *çeyiz defter*). There are only a few studies on the trousseaus of Ottoman women, such as H. Aynur, "II. Mahmud'un Kızı Saliha Sultan'ın Cehiz Defteri," *Journal of Turkish Studies: Türklük Bilgisi Araştırmaları: Festschrift in honor of Cem Dilçin I Hasibe Mazioğlu Armağanı*, Duxbury 23 (1999): 65-85. Although it is very useful to have both the estate ledger and the trousseau record to speculate about possessions during a woman's lifetime, it is very rare that both records survive. An exception is discussed in S. Delibaş, "Behice Sultan'ın Çeyizi ve Muhallefatı," *Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi Yıllık* 3 (1988): 63-104. Without such records of the contents of trousseaus it is very hard to study a woman's material possessions, because while sometimes goods were added, other possessions were given away, to children or others. Of course this is also true for the inventories of the estates of men and women elsewhere in the world. Leslie Peirce, "The Material World: Ideologies and Ordinary Things," *The Early Modern Ottomans*, eds. Virginia H. Aksan and Daniel Goffman (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007) 216.

²⁸⁰ Toraman, Yilmaz, and Bayramoglu, 130.

and to be divided according to Islamic law.²⁸¹ An inheritance register would refer to the format (the *defter*), that usually includes multiple inventory records. The term inheritance record, as suggested by Joyce Hedda Matthews, would be the most suitable, but it becomes slightly problematic when the inventory record actually concerns a record of confiscation [*müsadere*] in which the goods were not inherited by heirs but transferred to the state treasury [*beyt-ül mal*]. For want of a better term, inventory record is used here to refer to Ottoman *tereke*s.

Ottoman inventory records have been used for the study of various topics. In the 1950s, Halil İnalçık and Lajos Fekete were the first to use Ottoman inventories within the field of Ottoman studies. They explored inventories as a source for Ottoman economic and social history. İnalçık studied the earliest samples of estate inventories in rural and urban Bursa, and was interested in Italian merchants and commercial textile production. Fekete presented a valuable discovery of an inventory of an Ottoman gentleman who died in Buda in the late sixteenth century. He focused on the gentleman's material world.²⁸² In the late 1960s, they were followed by Ömer Lütfi Barkan, who studied the vast collection of estate inventories of the Edirne military-class, i.e. of the privileged and the wealthy, from the mid-sixteenth to mid-seventeenth centuries. He was interested in processes and price history rather than single inventories.²⁸³ Around the 1980s, another group of scholars focused on the wealth of paşas and local magnates [*ayan*]²⁸⁴ and the phenomenon of confiscation [*müsadere*]

²⁸¹ Joyce Hedda Matthews, "The Ottoman Inheritance Inventory as an Exercise in Conceptual Reclamation (Ca. 1600-1675)," unpublished Ph.D dissertation (State University of New York at Binghamton, 2001) 19.

²⁸² H. İnalçık, "15. Asır Türkiye İktisadi ve İçtimai Kaynakları," İktisat Fakültesi Mecmuası 15.1-4 (1953-54): 51-75 (this article was later translated into English and republished: Halil İnalçık, "Sources for Fifteenth-Century Turkish Economic and Social History [Onbeşinci Asır Türkiye İktisadi ve İçtimai Tarihi Kaynakları]," The Middle East & the Balkans under the Ottoman Empire: Essays on Economy & Society, ed. İlhan Başgöz (Indiana University Turkish Studies and Turkish Ministry of Culture Joint Series: Bloomington, 1993) 177-93. Some selections of the Bursa estate inventories were published by İnalçık: Halil İnalçık, "Osmanlı İdare, Sosyal ve Ekonomik Tarihiyle İlgili Belgeler: Bursa Kadı Sicillerinden Seçmeler, I: Köy Sicil ve Terekeleri," Belgeler X (1980-81): 1-91; Halil İnalçık, "Osmanlı İdare, Sosyal ve Ekonomik Tarihiyle İlgili Belgeler: Bursa Kadı Sicillerinden Seçmeler II: Sicil: (1 Safar 883-Muharrem 886)," Belgeler XIII/17 (1988): 1-41; Halil İnalçık, "Osmanlı İdare, Sosyal ve Ekonomik Tarihiyle İlgili Belgeler: Bursa Kadı Sicillerinden Seçmeler, III: Köy Sicil ve Terekeleri," Belgeler XV/19 (1993): 23-167. L. Fekete, "XVI. Yüzyıl Taşralı bir Türk Efendisinin Evi," Belleten XXIX.115-116 (1965): 615-38; L. Fekete, "Das Heim eines türkischen Herrn in der Provinz im XVI. Jahrhundert," Studia Historica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 29/5, 1960: 3-30.

²⁸³ Ö. L. Barkan, "Edirne Askeri Kassamına Ait Tereke Defterleri (1545-1659)," Belgeler III.5-6 (1966): 1-479

²⁸⁴ Yuzo Nagata, "Karaosmanoğlu Hacı Hüseyin Ağa'ya bir Tereke Defteri," IX. Türk Tarih Kongresi (21-25 Eylül 1981) (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1989) 1055-62; Yuzo Nagata, Muhsin-Zade Mehmed Paşa ve Aylık Müessesesi (Tokyo, 1976). We may add to this list a few other recent studies which have dealt with the inventories of the period I am concerned with, i.e. the first half of the eighteenth century: Jülide Akyüz,

especially in the late eighteenth century.²⁸⁵ Material culture, then, became the topic of study with the use of inventories especially for a number of international scholars. In various publications, Colette Establet and Jean-Paul Pascual focused on material culture in Damascus in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.²⁸⁶ Tülay Artan's contribution

"XVIII. Yüzyılında bir Müteşebbis: Musa Ağa," Ankara Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü Dergisi 26 (2004): 247-61; Necmettin Aygün, "XVIII. Yüzyılında bir Osmanlı Valisi: Üçüncüoğlu Ömer Paşa ve Muhallefati," Uluslararası Karadeniz İncelemeleri Dergisi 7 (2009): 39-77; Meryem Kaçan Erdoğan, "Mülteci bir Macar Prensi ve Terekesi: Rakoczi Jozsef," SDÜ Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi: Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi 23 (May 2011): 81-102; Orhan Kılıç, "Harputlu Hacı Osman'ın 1725 Tarihli Terekesi ve Düşündürdükleri," Turkish Studies 2.1 (Winter 2007): 17-28; Özer Küpeli, "Yenişehir (Bursa) Âyanı Sarıcaoğlu Osman Ağa ve Muhallefati/Sarıcaoğlu Osman Ağa the Ayan of Yenisehir (Bursa) and His Inheritance," History Studies 3.3 (2011): 245-63; Tahir Sevinç, "Şam Valisi Emirü'l-Hac Süleyman Paşa'nın Muhallefati (1743- 1744)," Belleten LXXVII.279 (2013): 467-522; Cahit Telci, "Muhassılın Serveti: Aydın Muhassılları Polad Ahmed ve Veli Paşa'nın Muhallefatları," Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi XXIV.2 (2009): 179-208. Mainly in the late 1970s and 1980s Gilles Veinstein published various articles on material culture through the study of inventory records: Gilles Veinstein "Les Inventaires Après Décès des Campagnes Militaire: Le Cas de la Conquête de Chypre," Turkish Studies Association Bulletin 15.2 (Sept. 1991): 293-305; Gilles Veinstein, "Les Pèlerins de La Mecque à Travers Quelques Inventaires Après Décès Ottomans," Revue de l'Occident Musulman et de la Méditerranée 31.1 (1981): 63-71; Gilles Veinstein, "Note sur les Inventaires Après Décès Ottomans," Quand le Crible Était dans la Paille, Hommage à Pertev Naili Boratav, eds. M. Nicolas and R. Dor (Paris, 1978) 384-395; Gilles Veinstein, and Yolande Triantafyllidou-Baladic, "Les Inventaires Après Décès Ottomans de Crète," Probate Inventories. A New Source for the Historical Study of Wealth, Material Culture and Agricultural Development. Papers Presented at the Leeuwenborch Conference (Wageningen, 5-7 May 1980), eds. A. van der Woude and A. Schuurman (A.A.G. Bijdragen 23, Wageningen, 1980) 191-204.

²⁸⁵ Yavuz Cezar, "Bir Âyanın Muhallefati Havza ve Köprü Kazaları Âyanı Kör İsmail-Oğlu Hüseyin (Müsadere Olayı ve Terekenin İncelenmesi)," Belleten XLI.161 (1977). For an explanation of *müsadere*, see: Tuncay Ögün, and Cengiz Tomar, "Müsadere," TDV İslam Ansiklopedisi Vol. 32 (İstanbul: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı, 2006) 65-68. Other examples of studies on *müsadere* are (but not limited to): Sevgi Gül Akyılmaz, "Osmanlı Devleti'nde Yönetici Sınıf Açısından Müsadere Uygulaması," Gazi Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi Dergisi XII.1-2 (2008): 389-420; Mehmet Karataş, "18-19. Yüzyıllarda Osmanlı Devleti'nde Bazı Müsadere Uygulamaları," Ankara Üniversitesi Osmanlı Tarihi Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi Dergisi 19 (2006): 219-37; Mihai Maxim, "The Institution of Müsadere (Confiscation) in the Ottoman-Romanian Relations: An Inventory of Constantin Brâncoveanu's Property Seized To the Ottoman Public Treasury," Romano-Ottomanica. Essays & Documents from the Turkish Archives, Analecta Isisiana (İstanbul: Isis Press, 2001) 173-97; Tahir Sevinç, "Seyyit Fethi Efendi'nin Şam Defterdarlığı ve Muhallefatının Müsaderesi (1728-1746)," History Studies 4.4 (November 2012): 347-72; Cahit Telci, "Aydın Muhassılı Abdullah Paşa ve 1148 (1735) Senesinde Zabtedilen Muhallefati," Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi XV (2000): 199-219 and Cahit Telci, "Osmanlı Devletinde 18. Yüzyılında Muhallefat ve Müsadere Süreci," Tarih İnceleme Dergisi XXII.2 (December 2007): 145-66.

²⁸⁶ Two of their publications in English are Colette Establet, and Jean-Paul Pascual, "Damascene Probate Inventories of the 17th and 18th Centuries: Some Preliminary Approaches and Results," International Journal of Middle East Studies 24.3 (1992): 373-93 and Colette Establet, and Jean-Paul Pascual, "Cups, Plates, and Kitchenware in Late Seventeenth- and Early Eighteenth-Century Damascus," The Illuminated Table, the Prosperous House, eds. Suraiya Faroqhi and Christoph K. Neumann (Würzburg: Orient-Institut, 2003) 185-98. In French: Colette Establet, and Jean-Paul Pascual, Des Tissus et des Hommes. Damas vers 1700 (Damas: Institut Français du Proche-Orient, 2005); Jean-Paul Pascual, and Colette Establet, Familles et Fortunes à Damas: 450 Foyers Damasains en 1700 (Publications de l'Institut Français d'Études Arabes de Damas, 1994); Colette Establet, and Jean-Paul Pascual, La Gent d'État dans la Société Ottomane Damascène: Les 'Askars à la Fin du XVIIe Siècle (Damas: Institut Français du Proche-Orient, 2011); Jean-Paul Pascual and C. Establet, "Les Inventaires Après Décès, Sources Froides d'un Monde Vivant," Turcica 32 (2000): 113-143; Jean-Paul Pascual, and Colette Establet, Ultime Voyage à la Mecque. les Bagages de 135 Pèlerins Morts à Damas autour de 1700 (Publications de l'Institut Français d'Études Arabes de Damas, 1998); J.P. Pascual, "Du Notaire au Propriétaire en passant par l'Expert: Descriptions de la Maison Damascène au XVIIIème Siècle," L'Habitat Traditionnel dans les Pays Musulmans autour de la Méditerranée II, ed. J.-Cl. Garcin (Le Caire 1990) 387-403; J.P. Pascual, "Les Inventaires Après Décès: une Source pour l'Histoire Économique et Sociale de Damas au XVIIème siècle," Les Villes dans l'Empire Ottoman: Activités et Sociétés I, ed. D. Panzac (Paris 1992) 41-65; J.P. Pascual, "Meubles et Objets Quotidiens des Intérieurs Damasains au XVIIe Siècle," Villes au Levant, Hommage à André Raymond, special edition of Revue du Monde Musulman et de la Méditerranée 55-56 (1990): 197-207.

to the field of material culture with her studies on topics including but not confined to collecting objects, food consumption of the elite, and standards of living is invaluable to the field.²⁸⁷ Additionally, Suraiya Faroqhi's articles and books on the study of men and women from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century regarding consumption and material culture are of great importance as well.²⁸⁸ Other important studies in the study of (conspicuous) consumption and material culture come in the form of edited volumes.²⁸⁹ Quite recently, inventory records have also been used in the study of the spread and distribution of wealth, and demography.²⁹⁰ Other contributions are the unpublished dissertations of Yvonne Seng and Joyce Hedda Matthews which, respectively, focus on the inventory records of one register of sixteenth-century Üsküdar and 42 registers of

²⁸⁷ Examples of her work are: Tülay Artan, "Aspects of the Ottoman Elite's Food Consumption: Looking For "Staples," "Luxuries," and "Delicacies" in a Changing Century," Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire, 1550-1922: An Introduction, ed. Donald Quataert (Albany: State University of New York Press, 2000) 107-200; Tülay Artan, "Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Princesses as Collectors: Chinese and European Porcelains in the Topkapı Palace Museum," Ars Orientalis (Globalizing Cultures: Art and Mobility in the Eighteenth Century) 39: 113-46; Tülay Artan, "Hazine Defteri, 1675-1680", Filiz Çağman Armağanı, ed. Ayşe Erdoğan (Istanbul: Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi Yayınları, forthcoming); Tülay Artan, "Objects of Consumption and Mediterranean Interconnections, 1450- 1650," The Companion to Islamic Art and Architecture, eds. Gulru Necipoğlu and Barry Finnbar Flood (New York NY :Wiley- Blackwell, forthcoming); Tülay Artan, "Terekeler Işığında XVIII. Yüzyıl Başlarında Eyüp'te Yaşam Tarzı ve Standartlarına bir Bakış: Orta Halliliğin Aynası," XVIII. Yüzyıl Kadı Sicilleri Işığında Eyüp'te Sosyal Yaşam, ed. Tülay Artan (Istanbul: Tarih Vakfı, 1998) 49-64 and Tülay Artan, "The Departure Procession of 1672: Ottoman Antiquarianism or a Puritan Statement," Distant Neighbour Close Memories. 600 Years of Political and Cultural Relations (Istanbul: SSM Publications, 2014) 60-77.

²⁸⁸ A few of her numerous contributions to the field are collected in: Suraiya Faroqhi, Stories of Ottoman Men and Women: Establishing Status, Establishing Control (Istanbul: Eren, 2002); Suraiya Faroqhi, and Christoph K. Neumann, eds., The Illuminated Table, the Prosperous House (Würzburg: Ergon Verlag, 2003) and Suraiya Faroqhi, and Christoph K. Neumann, eds., Ottoman Costumes. From Textile to Identity (Istanbul: Eren, 2004). See also: Suraiya Faroqhi, "The Material Culture of Global Connections: A Report on Current Research," Turcica 41 (2009): 403-31.

²⁸⁹ Eminegül Karababa, "Investigating Early Modern Ottoman Consumer Culture in the Light of Bursa Probate Inventories." Economic History Review 65.1 (2012): 194-219; Idem, "Origins of a Consumer Culture in an Early Modern Context: Ottoman Bursa," unpublished Ph.D thesis (Bilkent University, June 2006); Amanda Phillips, "A Material Culture: Ottoman Velvets and Their Owners," Muqarnas 31 (2014): 151-72; Amanda Phillips, "The Historiography of Ottoman Velvets, 2011-1572: Scholars, Craftsmen, Consumers," Journal of Art Historiography 6 (June 2012): 1-26; Donald Quataert, Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire, 1550-1922 : An Introduction (Albany: State University of New York Press, 2000); John Michael Rogers, "An Ottoman Palace Inventory of the Reign of Beyazid II," Comité International D'études Pré-Ottomanes et Ottomanes. VIth Symposium. Cambridge, 1rst-4th July 1984, eds. Jean-Louis Bacqué-Grammont and Emeri van Donzel (Cambridge, Cambridgeshire; Istanbul: Divit Matbaacılık ve Yayıncılık, 1987); Dana Sajdi, Ottoman Tulips, Ottoman Coffee: Leisure and Lifestyle in the Eighteenth Century (London; New York: I.B. Tauris, 2007).

²⁹⁰ Fatih Bozkurt, "Tereke Defterleri ve Osmanlı Demografi Araştırmaları," İstanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Tarih Dergisi 54 (2011): 91-120; Metin Coşgel, Boğaç A. Ergene, and Atabey Kaygun, "A Temporal Analysis of Wealth in Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Kastamonu," University of Connecticut, Department of Economics: Working papers (February 2013): 1-33; Metin Coşgel, and Boğaç A. Ergene, "Intergenerational Wealth Accumulation and Dispersion in the Ottoman Empire: Observations from Eighteenth-Century Kastamonu," European Review of Economic History 15 (2011): 255-76; Gülser Oğuz, "Bir Osmanlı Kentinde Taşınır ve Taşınmaz Mal Varlığına Dayalı Servet Analizi: Edirne Örneği" unpublished Ph.D Thesis (Ankara Üniversitesi, 2013).

seventeenth-century Manisa.²⁹¹ Whereas Seng discusses socio-economic aspects of the Üsküdar inventories and singles out four study cases or individuals for a more detailed discussion, Matthews approaches her sources as a means to (re)create the context, or rather, “domestic shelter” of the Manisa inventories and thereby analyzed their cultural and social implications. One of the most recent topics that are studied with the help of inheritance inventories are dignitaries, and with it the focus of study also turned to the capital of the Empire, for instance in the unpublished dissertation of Selim Karahasanoğlu on consumer behavior and material culture during the so-called ‘Tulip Age.’²⁹²

A whole group of key publications is available, but, unfortunately, published in Turkish.²⁹³ Nevertheless, there is still not much published to make proper comparisons with, as many studies until now deal with a single or a few inventories only.²⁹⁴ Very few of these studies deal with foreigners²⁹⁵ on Ottoman grounds.

²⁹¹ Yvonne J. Seng, “The Üsküdar Estates (tereke) as Records of Daily Life in an Ottoman Town, 1521-24,” unpublished Ph.D. dissertation (University of Chicago, 1991); Joyce Hedda Matthews, “The Ottoman Inheritance Inventory as an Exercise in Conceptual Reclamation (Ca. 1600-1675),” unpublished Ph.D. dissertation (State University of New York at Binghamton, 2001).

²⁹² Betül İpşirli Argıt, “Manumitted Female Slaves of the Ottoman Imperial Harem (Sarayis) in Eighteenth Century Istanbul,” unpub. Ph.D dissertation (Boğaziçi University, 2009); Birol Çetin, “İstanbul Askeri Kassamı'na Ait Hicri: 1112-1113 (M.1700-1701) Tarihli Tereke Defteri,” unpublished MA thesis (İstanbul Üniversitesi, 1992); Selim Karahasanoğlu, “A Tulip Age Legend: Consumer Behavior and Material Culture in the Ottoman Empire (1718-1730),” unpublished Ph.D Dissertation (Binghamton University, 2009). Selim Karahasanoğlu, “Osmanlı Matbaasının Başarısını/Başarısızlığını Yeniden Gözden Geçirmek ya da İbrahim Müteferrika'nın Terekesinin Tespitine Katkı,” Journal of Turkish Studies: Türklük Bilgisi Araştırmaları: Festschrift in honor of Cem Dilçin I 33.1 (2009): 319-28; Orlin Sabev, İbrahim Müteferrika ya da İlk Osmanlı Matbaa Serüveni (1726-1746): Yeniden Değerlendirme (İstanbul: Yeditepe yayınevi, 2006) 350-369; Mehmet Akif Terzi, “İstanbul 1131/1719 Tarihli Askeri Kassam Defteri,” unpublished MA thesis (İstanbul Üniversitesi, 1995); Murat Yıldız, “Bir Osmanlı Veziriazamının Mal Varlığı: Amcazâde Hüseyin Paşa'nın Muhallefatı,” Türk Kültürü İncelemeleri Dergisi 26 (2012): 67-106.

²⁹³ A selection: S. Delibaş, “Behice Sultan'ın Çeyizi ve Muhallefatı,” Topkapı Sarayı Yıllık 3 (1988): 63-104; Ö Demirel, A. Gürbüz, and M. Tuş, “Osmanlı Anadolu Ailesinde Ev, Eşya ve Giyim-Kuşam (XVI-XIX. Yüzyıllar),” Sosyo-Kültürel Değişme Sürecinde Türk Ailesi Vol. II (Ankara, 1992) 704-55; Meryem Kaçan Erdoğan, “Mülteci Bir Macar Prensi ve Terekesi: Rakoczi Jozsef,” SDÜ Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi: Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi 23 (May 2011): 81-102; Zübeyde Güneş-Yağcı, and Serdar Genç, “XIX. Yüzyılda Balıkesir'de Giyim-Kuşam Zevki ve bir Kumaş Tüccarı,” Turkish Studies 2.1 (Winter 2007): 227-46.

²⁹⁴ On local rulers (*ayân*): Abdullah Bay, “Ünye Âyanından Canikli Genç Mustafa Ağa'nın Siyasi ve İktisadi Faaliyetleri,” Karadeniz Araştırmaları 7 (2005): 60-75; Vehbi Günay, “Batı Anadolu'da Âyanlık Mücadeleleri ve Bergama Voyvodası Sağancılı Veli,” Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi XXI.2 (2006): 93-118; Mehmet Güneş, “Karahisâr-ı Sâhib A'yânı Molla-Zâde Hacı Ahmed Ağa'ya Ait Bir Tereke Defteri,” Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi (2006): 65-92. On an artist: Talip Mert, “Hattat İsmail Zühdü Efendi,” Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Dergisi XVIII.2 (2014): 137-54. On a Grand Vizier: Gülser Oğuz, “Tereke Kaydından Hareketle Bir Osmanlı Vezirinin 18. Yüzyıl Başlarındaki Yaşam Tarzı: Amcazâde Hüseyin Paşa,” Millî Folklor 22.88 (2010): 91-100; Murat Yıldız, “Bir Osmanlı Veziriazamının Mal Varlığı: Amcazâde Hüseyin Paşa'nın Muhallefatı,” Türk Kültürü İncelemeleri Dergisi 26 (2012): 67-106.

²⁹⁵ Suraiya Faroqhi, “Representing France in the Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Empire: A Wealthy French Dwelling in the Peloponnesus, 1770,” The Illuminated Table, the Prosperous House: Food and Shelter in Ottoman Material Culture, eds. Suraiya Faroqhi and Christoph K. Neumann (Würzburg: Ergon Verlag, 2003) 255-74; Deborah Howard, “Death in Damascus: Venetians in Syria in the Mid-Fifteenth Century,” Muqarnas 20 (2003): 143-57; Serap Yılmaz, “İranlı Ermeni bir Tüccarın Terekesi ve Ticari Etkinliği üzerine

1.4.6. The Usefulness and Truthfulness of Inventories

Inventories are extremely useful historical sources for the study of material culture, but one always has to take into consideration that they provide a snapshot in time. Most scholars who work with inventories acknowledge the limitations of this type of source. Fernand Braudel called them “documents de vérité”, but that view of inventories is no longer commonly agreed upon by scholars working with them.²⁹⁶ Giorgio Riello states that the focus of concern with inventories was mostly with their demanding and complex processing (which has actually become easier since the use of computers), but not the “distorted” image they provide of household production and consumption. He describes inventories in the following manner:

[t]hey are neither uncontaminated records of an objective reality, nor simple literary manifestations divorced from materiality. They are instead forms of representation that are influenced by social and legal conventions and by the specific economic and financial values attributed to artifacts and commodities in the early modern period.²⁹⁷

Additionally, Riello argues that inventories are not “snapshots of reality”, but rather the results of biases, representational intentions and strategies. He is of the opinion that they *represent* rather than *present* a domestic space and its contents.²⁹⁸ Annik Pardailhé-Galabrun actually calls an inventory a “snapshot in time”, but because it demonstrates the moment when a family is broken up or a torn household after the death of one of its members, it becomes a problematic source.²⁹⁹ But no matter how incomplete a view they may give, inventories still remain a snapshot of *reality*, even if it is only of one moment in the lifetime of an individual. As long as we are aware of inventories’ limitations, they are excellent sources for research on material culture.

Düşünceler," Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi 7. 1 (1992): 191-215.

²⁹⁶ Fernand Braudel, Civilisation Matérielle et Capitalism, XVe-XVIIIe Siècle I (Paris: Colin, 1967) 212.

²⁹⁷ Riello, “Things Seen and Unseen,” 125-26.

²⁹⁸ Riello, “Things Seen and Unseen,” 126.

²⁹⁹ Pardailhé-Galabrun, The Birth of Intimacy, 3-7.

Often the key is to find out in which cycle or stage of life the deceased was at the moment of demise, rather than his or her real age. To know whether the deceased was married, had any children or was retired, is of importance in understanding the objects that are listed in inventories. Before marriage, a couple would save in order to buy clothes, textiles, and furnishings, while after marriage they would buy kitchen utensils. When they started raising children they would invest in a piece of land, which they would sell when the children left home. Furnishings and jewelry would serve as a pension during retirement. A household of a retired couple would then only have items necessary for a household of two people.³⁰⁰ Nevertheless, as Pardailhé-Galabrun correctly states, inventories which caught the attention of historians, involve in most cases people who reached an advanced stage in life, and therefore may give a rather single-sided view.³⁰¹

Besides pointing out the usual limitations of inventories for the study of material culture, also Ann Matchette calls for an awareness of life-cycles, in which people acquire certain goods, disperse them when offspring marries and sell possessions when they grow old and retire. She adds, moreover, that wills and household accounts or diaries are often cited to demonstrate the preoccupation with the accumulation of goods and the perpetuation of family history, but they present a rather distorted image of reality as they portray only one phase in the life-cycle.³⁰² Because of new consumption habits that developed in the Renaissance (as identified by Goldthwaite), the trade of dealers in second-hand goods proliferated and nearly doubled mid-sixteenth century. People disposed of their goods more easily and acquired other goods, which were often of lesser quality and cheaper, in order to keep up with the latest fashion.³⁰³

Inventories are useful in a variety of research areas ranging from the study of wealth, demography, family studies, and consumption of goods and luxury goods, to the economy of demand and supply and inheritance laws. Material combinations in which items appear, may say something about their specific meaning as opposed to their

³⁰⁰ Schuurman, "Probate Inventories: Research Issues, Problems and Results," 23. And also: Heilwig Schomerus, "Sozialer Wandel und generatives Verhalten," Sozialgeschichte der Familie in der Neuzeit Europas, ed. Werner Conze (Stuttgart, 1976) 173-183. Schomerus here bases his research on the Württemberger inventories, and sees a connection between wealth cycles and lifecycles.

³⁰¹ Pardailhé-Galabrun, The Birth of Intimacy, 3-7.

³⁰² Matchette, "To Have and Have Not," 83.

³⁰³ Matchette, "To Have and Have Not," 85.

meaning when the same item is possessed alone or in combination with something else. The position of goods in the house indicate the conduct of domestic activities, and the way items are described tell us a good deal about how owners and appraisers valued or appreciated them. While items have the potential to tell us a lot about material culture from the consumer side, there are certain limits to the extent of their information when it comes to actual consumption. Perishable goods such as food and drink as well as forms of entertainment are often missing. Therefore, it is difficult to say something about the coverage of spending, if we would want to investigate consumption behavior.³⁰⁴

Paul Glennie gives us a few other examples of problematic characteristics of inventories. He states that they give at best an indirect measure of demand, as inventories record net accumulation. The appraising practices or inventorying, the varying format and layout of the inventories and detail of recording over time and space make it more difficult to compare inventories. Moreover, inventories that attracted the attention of lawmakers at the time and historians today, more often belong to older people, which is why the information available favors people in certain phases of life and the accompanying material goods. Lastly, Glennie states that the coverage of inventories is temporally uneven and socially biased, as inventories were not compiled for everyone.³⁰⁵

The way how an inventory can or should be studied varies from one scholar to the next. According to Natalie Zemon Davis, the inventory is an opening into a set of relationships and a style of living.³⁰⁶ In some studies, inventories have been used as a starting point to describe the world of an individual person, such as the case with Margrieta van Varick in *Dutch New York between East and West: The World of Margrieta Van Varick* (2009).³⁰⁷ Margrieta was born in the mid-seventeenth century and travelled and lived abroad for most of her life. When she arrived in New York by 1686, she brought an array of objects from Europe and the (Far) East. After her death in

³⁰⁴ P. Glennie, "Consumption within Historical Studies," *Acknowledging Consumption: A Review of New Studies*, ed. D. Miller (London: Routledge, 1995) 168.

³⁰⁵ Glennie, 168-69.

³⁰⁶ "The World of Margrieta van Varick: About an Inventory: A Conversation between Natalie Zemon Davis and Peter N. Miller," *Dutch New York between East and West*, 118.

³⁰⁷ Peter N. Miller, Deborah Krohn, and Marybeth de Filippis, eds., *Dutch New York between East and West: The World of Margrieta Van Varick* (New York; New Haven and London: Bard Graduate Center: Decorative Arts, Design History, Material Culture; The New-York Historical Society and Yale University Press, 2009).

1695, an inventory was made, in which along with her household goods, also her shop goods were recorded. This inventory was used as the basis for the research and an exhibition on the world of Margrieta van Varick, her family and the possessions she accumulated during her lifetime. Although no physical items remained or are known to have belonged to her, a catalogue and the exhibition with objects that represent her possessions were designed. Authors and contributors of the edition came to see the inventory as a genealogy and were able to create Margrieta's world from that angle.

With regard to the research on and the exhibition of Margrieta van Varick, Natalie Zemon Davies states that one may look for sensibility in an inventory, but perhaps not for affect. It should be questioned whether interiority, a person's inner life, is accessible through material goods. According to Zemon Davies, one can instead think "about the kind of feelings people have about their possessions, especially if you see what room objects are in, or the care with which someone has arranged their possessions."³⁰⁸

Lena Orlin goes as far as to say that inventories should be seen as works of 'fiction', or that they at least contain fictional elements.³⁰⁹ Giorgio Riello agrees with Orlin to a certain point, and adds that if we were to see them as works of fiction, they also belong to a *genre* which follows established rules. In reply, Riello argues that inventories cannot just be taken as simple works of fiction as they are not completely detached from what they describe. We should acknowledge that appraisers connected the inventories to cultural and social values of their time. Thirdly, he argues that if we use large numbers of inventories together, most distortions of reality they may include should disappear.³¹⁰ Because of these concerns, Riello suggests calling inventories "subjective representations" instead of fiction, and compares them to a painting or picture, because they are "framed". Their subjective quality derives from *who* and *why* they include or exclude, because inventories are conditioned by cultural and social values, consumptions, beliefs, etc. We may agree with Riello, but when he states that inventories are subjective representations because they favor a notion of a stable society without including the poor, migrants or vagrants, he makes an overgeneralization.³¹¹

³⁰⁸ Miller, Krohn, and de Filippis, Dutch New York between East and West, 199.

³⁰⁹ Lena Cowen Orlin, "Fictions of the Early Modern English Probate Inventory," The Culture of Capital: Property, Cities, and Knowledge in Early Modern England, ed. Henry S. Turner (New York: Routledge, 2002).

³¹⁰ Riello, "Things Seen and Unseen," 135.

³¹¹ Riello, "Things Seen and Unseen," 136.

This notion was definitely not the case with Ottoman inventories, which were at times drawn up even for the poorest of subjects of the Sultan. Nor was this true for the Netherlands, where the inventories of orphans were drawn up on several occasions, for instance, when they left the orphanage or at their demise.³¹²

Although Riello has his reservations with calling inventories fictional, he argues that their written nature urges us to assess them as texts. Although many historians struggle with interpreting certain words and attributing meaning to them, the actual problem with inventories, is, according to Riello, that inventories are texts, and like other texts, they should be understood as a whole.³¹³ Nevertheless, the appreciation of inventories as texts is a difficult task, he argues, as most analyses of inventories produce databases that do not take layout, structure or spelling into account. Many scholars explain why they have to omit those details, and more often than not they actually find ways of staying as close to the original inventory as possible. Riello, of course, also delivers a nearly impossible critique there, when he states that scholars should first use as many samples of inventories as possible, and those inventories should not be understood as individual documents but as a group. On the other hand, when they are analyzed as a group, he comments on the fact that they are not approached and appreciated as texts with their full details and original spelling.

1.4.7. Other Limitations of Inventories

There is drawback that not all scholars acknowledge with respect to the usage of inventories. Inventories are fixed in time and static; therefore they may be good sources for the study of material culture. They are, nevertheless, less suitable for the study of consumer demands, unless they are accompanied by other sources such as account books, diaries or probate accounts. Economic historian Jan De Vries rightfully argues that the terms material culture and consumer demand cannot be used interchangeably.

³¹² The so-called *Burgerweeshuis* that existed in several cities in the Netherlands. Among others, inventories of the *Burgerweeshuis* in Amsterdam are used by Thera Wijsenbeek-Olthuis and Anne Elizabeth Conger McCants: Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*; Anne Elizabeth Conger McCants, "Goods at Pawn: The Overlapping Worlds of Material Possessions and Family Finance in Early Modern Amsterdam," *Social Science History* 31.2 (Summer 2007): 213-38.

³¹³ Riello, "“Things Seen and Unseen,”” 140.

Material culture, he says, refers to “that world of goods as it exists, is used, and is given meaning by the inhabitants of that world”. Because it is a static concept, probate inventories (which give a snapshot in time) are well suited to be used for the study of material culture. Conversely, inventories deal with stocks and can be used to count the frequency of goods, their value, to study disappearing goods, increase in the variety of goods, and so on. Consumer demand, on the other hand, refers to “behaviour that changes, augments, replenishes or diminishes the goods accessible to the individual.”³¹⁴ Because it is a dynamic concept, probate inventories do not address consumer demand directly, he claims. Renata Ago, professor of early modern history, agrees with him, adding that in contrast to inventories, consumption is “a typically dynamic phenomenon: objects are acquired, used, alienated, etc., in a never-ending process.”³¹⁵

In addition, social and economic historian Mark Overton makes a very important and reasonable comment when he states that the stock of material culture is not the same as consumption. Nevertheless from looking at material culture, one can deduce a good deal about consumption. In the study of material culture, the emphasis is regularly on the meanings ascribed to material goods.³¹⁶ Overton argued that it is difficult to understand the meaning of goods by just counting the objects; instead, meaning can be deduced from the objects’ location, their relation to or combination with other objects, and qualifying or evaluating adjectives that are used in the inventories to describe them. Overton’s remarks lead to a number of questions about the deduction of meaning from inventories. Is it impossible to retrieve moral or ethical meaning of goods or activities from inventories? Can we retrieve the products’ use in constructing identities from the inventories?³¹⁷

³¹⁴ J. de Vries, "Between Purchasing Power and the World of Goods: Understanding the Household Economy in Early Modern Europe," Consumption and the World of Goods, eds. J. Brewer and R. Porter (London: Routledge, 1993) 102.

³¹⁵ Renata Ago, "Denaturalizing Things: A Comment," Early Modern Things, 366.

³¹⁶ Overton, et al., 8.

³¹⁷ Overton et al., 9.

1.5. The Primary Sources

1.5.1. Dutch National Archives: Inventories, Final Wills, Auction Records and Correspondence

The main body of primary sources used in this dissertation consists of inventories, final wills and auction records of the Dutch ‘nation’ residing in Istanbul between the years 1700 and 1750. These files are kept in the collection of the secretariat records and the chancery records in the Legation Turkey [*Legatie Turkije*] in the Dutch National Archives in The Hague.³¹⁸ The secretariat archives (meaning the archives of the ambassadors), contain the correspondence with the authorities in the Netherlands, consuls and private persons, while the chancery archives contain everything related to the tasks of the head of the Dutch community according to the capitulations. The chancery archives contain final wills, bankruptcies and juridical matters. These archives also contain a large part of the correspondence with the Ottoman Porte. Whereas the Ambassador was supposed to take the secretariat archives back to the Netherlands (which often did not happen), the chancery archives were meant to stay behind in Istanbul. In 1811, all the archives were handed over to the French chargé *d'affaires* in Istanbul, because Emperor Napoleon had annexed the Netherlands. The archives were returned to the Netherlands with the recovery of Dutch independence. Some pieces that remained behind in the Ottoman Empire were added in 1894 as so-called “extra acquisitions”.

Since foreign trade communities fell under the protection of unilateral agreements [*ahdnâme*], judicial cases were generally assigned to the embassy and consulate of the nations in question, except when there were Ottomans involved. The case was then dealt with by an Ottoman *kadi*. Dutch law (on inheritance) was applied to the inventories, final wills and other legal records of the Dutch nation in Istanbul. It was common in the Netherlands to have such inventories prepared when a minor heir was involved, in the case of bankruptcy, problems relating to taxation, when there was a final will involved, or if no inheritor came to claim the goods left upon demise. Nevertheless, the reasons

³¹⁸ Nationaal Archief, Den Haag, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv.nr. 1043- 1048, 1059-1065 and 1106. The documents in the Legatie Turkije start in the year 1668 and end in 1810/1811.

for the drawing up of some of the inventories studied here are not always clearly stated.³¹⁹ Beyond doubt, they were not only recorded upon demise; sometimes in case of a marriage, as the trousseau or prenuptial agreement had to be recorded, or when the person in question fled the city or country. It is also very likely that some of the inventories were drawn up because the deceased had no heirs in Istanbul, or the heirs in the Netherlands were to receive the money that was collected from the sale of the goods. Sometimes the auction records of these inventories are also included, and those lists particularly provide information about the state or quality of the goods, once their value is compared to the other items in the lists. Wills provide extra information on how people valued certain items not only in terms of their economic value, but even more so, their emotional value.

For this dissertation the inventory records of 29 men and 7 women who resided in Istanbul between 1700 and 1750 have been studied. There are also 16 auction records (of 13 men and 4 women), 26 final wills (of 18 men and 11 women) and 5 registers of marriage contracts or trousseaus (of 2 men and 5 women) that provide additional information.³²⁰ The documents available for the Dutch individuals living in other cities of the Ottoman realm, such as Ankara, Izmir, Salonika, Edirne and Aleppo are not part of this research. Most records from the consulate in Izmir were first destroyed during an earthquake and fire on 10 July 1688,³²¹ only to be followed by other fires over the centuries, the latest of which in 1923. The remaining records are kept separately from those of Istanbul, while those of the other cities are registered together with the Istanbul records.³²²

Besides inventories, auction records, final wills, and other archival sources also provide clues and information on the Dutch nation in Istanbul and its material culture.

³¹⁹ Michel Zeilmaier, *Op Zoek naar het Historisch Interieur* (Hilversum: Uitgeverij Verloren, Erfgoedhuis Utrecht, Erfgoedhuis Zuid-Holland en Stichting Museaal en Historisch Perspectief Noord-Holland, Michel Zeilmaier, 2005) 44.

³²⁰ One auction record belongs to a married couple, three final wills were set up by couples and two of the marriage contracts concern couples.

³²¹ O. Schutte, *Repertorium der Nederlandse Vertegenwoordigers, Residerende in het Buitenland 1584-1810*, (The Hague/'s-Gravenhage, 1976) 309. According to the description of the archives of the consulate of Izmir, the earthquake took place in 1685. NL-HaNA, *Consulaat Smyrna*, 1.02.22. The 1923 fire and its damage are discussed in NL-HaNA, *De Hochepped*, 1.10.41, inv. nr. 73.

³²² The remaining inventories from Izmir are kept in NL-HaNA, *Consulaat Smyrna*, 1.02.22, inv.nr. 137-198, deeds of the chancery (covering the years 1741-1799 and 1802-1810) and 235 – 259, concerning heritages and bankruptcies. The records for those in the other cities are registered along with those of Istanbul in the secretariat and chancery archives.

Personal and official correspondence from and to Ambassador Jacobus Colyer from the secretariat archives have been consulted.³²³ From the archive of the consulate in Izmir several acts of the chancery in Izmir are used, as they concern some of the members of the Dutch nation in Istanbul.³²⁴ This archive includes the journal of Daniel Jean de Hochepped (Colyer's brother-in-law and Dutch Consul of Izmir between 1687 and 1723), in which he discusses his travels to and within the Ottoman Empire and his stay in Izmir and Istanbul. De Hochepped was a keen observer of all kinds of matters that concerned politics as well as private relations.³²⁵ A few official documents regarding Colyer and his relatives concerning Colyer's private matters and inheritance, right before and after his demise in 1725 have been obtained from the vast collection of the archives of the States-General.³²⁶ The Archive of the Directors of the Levant Trade and Navigation in the Mediterranean contains the correspondence of the four offices of the directorates of the Levant Trade in Amsterdam, Hoorn, Rotterdam and Middelburg between 1625 and 1826. Additionally, the Archive contains the letters of representatives in Istanbul and consuls and other officials in the Levant and the Mediterranean as well as information on expenses and collection of taxes. From this archive a selection has been made that covers mainly the letters of the representatives in Istanbul and Izmir and registries of the treasury of the Dutch community in Istanbul.³²⁷

Finally, there are five 'private' archives which have been consulted. Three belong to individuals who were in the Ottoman Empire during some time of their career for the States-General or in another official function. The archive of the Calkoen family holds official and private documentation of Ambassador Cornelis Calkoen, Colyer's successor.³²⁸ Most of the members of the Dutch nation, whose inventories have been registered in the chancery archives, lived in Istanbul during his ambassadorship. It appears that Calkoen, or at least the chancery during his time in Istanbul, was very precise in recording all legal matters. Calkoen found the chancery and secretariat in a

³²³ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8, 13, 19, 21,22.

³²⁴ NL-HaNA, *Consulaat te Smyrna*, 1.02.22, inv.nr.137, 144.

³²⁵ NL-HaNA, *Consulaat te Smyrna*, 1.02.22, inv.nr. 684.

³²⁶ NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv. nr. 6916, 6922, 6939, 6940, 6997, 7002.

³²⁷ NL-HaNA, *Directie van de Levantse Handel en de Navigatie in de Middellandse Zee*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 99-101, 238, 240, 280.

³²⁸ NL-HaNA, *Calkoen*, 1.10.16.01, inv. nr. 213, 369, 490.

mess, with private and public matters, letters and documents mixed up.³²⁹ One of the major causes of the lack of documentation concerning the period of Colyer's ambassadorship was probably the 1700 fire that ruined the embassy. Within the timeframe of this study, still 25 more years remained after the fire until Colyer's death during which record must have been kept; but, surprisingly, only a few records survived.

The archive of the De Hochepped family, too, provides ample information on the same period.³³⁰ One of De Hochepped's sons, Elbert de Hochepped, was Dutch Ambassador in Istanbul between 1748 and 1763. Another son, Daniel Alexander de Hochepped, succeeded his father as Consul of Izmir between 1724 and 1759. This archive is closely related to that of the consulate in Izmir.³³¹ But, unlike the archive of the consulate of Izmir which was handed over to the French Consul in 1810 (after Napoleon's annexation of the Netherlands), the archive of the De Hochepped family, apparently remained with the family. Therefore, this archive is more complete than is the archive of the consulate of Izmir, parts of which already were lost in fires and earthquakes before they were handed over to French authorities.

Coenraad van Heemskerck (1646-1702) was an envoy for the States-General to a number of cities in Europe, including Vienna. He was in Istanbul between 1692 and 1694. Together with Jacobus Colyer and English Ambassador in Istanbul, Lord Paget, he started the long process of establishing peace between the Ottomans and the Holy Roman Empire, so that the latter could focus on France instead and keep the Ottomans away from becoming too friendly with Louis XIV. Van Heemskerck found himself in a difficult situation when he was basically forced to remain in Edirne waiting for developments in the peace process.³³² In that period, he was not allowed to leave nor

³²⁹ NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6929 (old numbering 7089). The States-General, 20 June 1710. Nanninga, Vol. III, 3 (referring to NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 102, Calkoen to the Directorate of Levant Trade, 30 July 1727).

³³⁰ NL-HaNA, *De Hochepped*, 1.10.41, inv. nr. 2, 4-6, 97, 172, 173.

³³¹ The fact that the journal of Daniel Jean de Hochepped is kept in the archive of the consulate of Izmir rather than that of the family itself, is a good example of the tight relationship between the two archives.

³³² De Groot, Çelikkol, and Slot, *Lale ile Başladı*, 69-70. See for the conflicts between Colyer, Paget and Heemskerck: Colin Heywood, "An Undiplomatic Anglo-Dutch Dispute at the Porte: The Quarrel at Edirne between Coenraad van Heemskerck and Lord Paget (1693)," Alastair Hamilton and et al., eds., *Friends and Rivals in the East. Studies in Anglo-Dutch Relations in the Levant from the Seventeenth to the Early Nineteenth Century* (Leiden, 2000) and Colin Joseph Heywood, "English Diplomacy between Austria and the Ottoman Empire in the War of the Sacra Liga, 1684-1699, with Special Reference to the Period 1689-1699," unpublished Ph.D thesis (University of London, 1970). Also see Wouter Troost, *Istanbul en Den Haag: De Betrekkingen tussen het Ottomaanse Rijk en de Republiek (1668-1699)* (Dordrecht: Republic of Letters,

correspond with anyone and was even refused an audience with the Grand Vizier. It is mainly his correspondence with Jacobus Colyer prior to and after his period of ‘imprisonment’ in Edirne that has been used in this dissertation.³³³

The two other “private” archives belong to important officials in the Netherlands with whom both Colyer and Daniel Jean de Hochepped corresponded regularly. One of these correspondents was not only deputy of the States-General, but also a very productive writer of the Republic of Letters (a community of scholars and intellectuals that communicated by letter), scholar and antiquarian: Gisbert Cuper (1644-1716).³³⁴ Although he started his career as a professor in history and eloquence, Cuper soon turned to politics and became mayor of the city of Deventer. A year before his death, in 1715, he was appointed as member of the Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Cuper corresponded with both scholars and amateurs all over the world. Among his frequent correspondents were Jacobus Colyer and Daniel de Hochepped.³³⁵

Mayor of Amsterdam, cartographer and governor of the Dutch East Indian Trade Company (VOC), Nicolaes Witsen (d. 1717) was, like Cuper, a collector and hungry for knowledge from far-away places. He was interested in a wide variety of fields of science, such as geography, anthropology natural history and linguistics and also published on these topics. Witsen was married to Catharina de Hochepped (1654-1728), an aunt of Daniel Jean de Hochepped. Witsen corresponded with both De Hochepped and Colyer. I have consulted with the letters between Witsen and Colyer and De Hochepped through other publications.³³⁶

2014).

³³³ NL-HaNA, *Heemskerck*, 1.02.01, inv. nr. 15, 16, 62, 102, 103, 116, 118, 133, 158, 180, 181, 306, 337. Inv. nr. 167 contains an interesting plan of a country-house or villa of mixed “Christian and Turkish” architecture.

³³⁴ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12, 13. Several letters are used in the following publication: P. Bosscha, *De Geschiedenis van Oostelijk en Noordelijk Europa Gedurende het Merkwaardig Tijdvak van 1687-1716: Opgehelderd uit Onuitgegeven Brieven en Andere Oorkonden van Nederlandsche Staatsmannen [Voorn. van Gisb. Cuperus]* (Zaltbommel: Joh. Noman en zoon, 1860). This publication focuses on political events in Eastern and Northern Europe as described by these gentlemen. On Cuper’s correspondence and collections see the publication of the Koninklijke Bibliotheek lecture by Harold Cook: Harold Cook, *Assessing the Truth: Correspondence and Information at the End of the Golden Age* (Leiden: Primavera Pers, 2013).

³³⁵ 603 pages of correspondence between Cuper and Colyer, 74 letters between Cuper and De Hochepped, and at least 50 letters between Cuper and Witsen according to Bianca Chen, "Digging for Antiquities with Diplomats: Gisbert Cuper (1644-1716) and His Social Capital," *Republics of Letters: A Journal for the Study of Knowledge, Politics, and the Arts* 1.1 (May, 2009): 17-18.

³³⁶ Marion Peters, "Nicolaes Witsen and Gijsbert Cuper: Two Seventeenth-Century Dutch Burgomasters and Their Gordian Knot," *Lias: Sources and Documents Relating to the Early History of Ideas* 16.1 (1989): 111-51.

The other private archive of importance belongs to Anthonie Heinsius (d. 1720), Grand Pensionary of the provinces of Holland and West-Friesland. This position made him basically the most powerful man in the States-General, when stadholder William III moved to England after having been crowned king. Heinsius was also a member of the board of the Chamber of Delft of the Dutch East India Company (VOC). Besides his correspondence with William III, this archive also includes letters written between Heinsius and Colyer and De Hochepped. In a publication of Heinsius' correspondence that includes some letters to and from Colyer and De Hochepped letters predating 1702 are not incorporated,³³⁷ and, therefore, most of the correspondence of relevance for this dissertation has been studied directly from Heinsius' archive.³³⁸

1.5.2. Ottoman Archival Sources

A few collections of Ottoman archival records that refer to the Dutch 'nation' in Istanbul or Jacobus Colyer in particular have been consulted. Among them are the court records from Galata [*Galata sicilleri*], various decrees from Sultans Mustafa II and Ahmed III, and the *Felemenk ahidnâme defteri*, which concerns the dealings between the Dutch and Ottomans. In Chapter 5, the Ottoman possessions of the Dutch are discussed more thoroughly. Therefore, their possessions are discussed in the light of Ottoman material culture as portrayed in various studies on Ottoman inventory records. Additionally, a set of unpublished inventory records for this discussion were taken from a collection of estate and confiscation records [*Bab-ı Defteri Başmuhasebe Muhallefat Halifeliği and Muhallefat Defterleri*] of other Ottoman dignitaries, as samples for future research. Because the Dutchmen usually lived in privileged circumstances in Galata and Pera, and owned and dealt in luxurious items, it is more useful to compare their legacies to those of the Ottoman elite, than to those of the lower tax-paying "classes" (*re'aya*) of the Empire. Estate inventories and confiscation records

³³⁷ Anthonie Heinsius, ed. *Briefwisseling van Anthonie Heinsius 1702-1720* 19 vols. ('s-Gravenhage, 1976-2001). This publication is based on the correspondence of Anthonie Heinsius with Jacobus Colyer and Daniel Jean de Hochepped, among others (digitalized at <http://resources.huygens.knaw.nl/retroboeken/heinsius/> accessed 30 December 2014).

³³⁸ NL-HaNA, *Raadpensionaris Heinsius*, 3.01.19, inv. nr. 286, 325, 436, 551, 648, 705, 754, 985, 1391, 1496, 1586, 1991.

from the *Muhallefat Halifeliği* collection are numerous, and until now, scholars have selected one single or a few inventories from this collection, often in relation to the topic of confiscation or to discuss a particular Ottoman dignitary.³³⁹

1.5.3. Other Primary Sources

Much of the primary material from the Dutch National Archives is published in *Bronnen tot de Geschiedenis van den Levantschen Handel 1590-1826*.³⁴⁰ The publication is based on memoirs, letters, decrees, formal agreements and advisory notes from the archives of the *Directie van de Levantse Handel* [Directorate of the Levant Trade], the archives of the *Staten-Generaal* [States-General], and from the archives of Dutch envoys in Istanbul and the consuls in the different ports in the Levant (Salonika, Izmir, Aleppo, Egypt and the North-African Barbary states), in Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Malta and the Greek archipelago. Besides Dutch archival material, sources from foreign archives were also consulted. Often transcription of the sources is provided as well as a thorough study that focuses on the connections between the various sources.

A number of travelogues and contemporary publications have been consulted for references mainly to Jacobus Colyer, and to a lesser extent, for information on the Dutch 'nation.' The travelogues sometimes also give useful insights on the material culture of the Dutch, and how they lived in Istanbul. Among these travelogues are the travel journals by artist Cornelis de Bruyn (figures 1 and 2), the compiled account of Heyman and Van Egmond van der Nyenburg, the journals and accounts by Consul of Izmir Jacob van Dam, Aubry de la Motraye, Jean du Mont, and Friar Pacificus Smit.³⁴¹

³³⁹ A few examples of scholars who used the collection are Necmettin Aygün, "XVIII. Yüzyılda Bir Osmanlı Valisi: Üçüncüoğlu Ömer Paşa ve Muhallefatı," *Uluslararası Karadeniz İncelemeleri Dergisi* 7 (2009): 39-77; Abdullah Bay, "Ünye Âyanından Canikli Genç Mustafa Ağa'nın Siyasi ve İktisadi Faaliyetleri," *Karadeniz Araştırmaları* 7 (2005): 60-75; Özer Küpeli, "Yenişehir (Bursa) Âyanı Sarıcaoğlu Osman Ağa ve Muhallefatı," *History Studies* 3.3 (2011): 245-63; Nil Tekgül, "Reflections of an External World in the Ottoman Mind. The Production and Transmission of Knowledge in the 18th Century Ottoman Society," unpublished MA Thesis (İsan Doğramacı Bilkent University, 2011) and Cahit Telci, "Aydın Muhassılı Abdullah Paşa ve 1148 (1735) Senesinde Zabtedilen Muhallefatı," *Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi* XV (2000): 199-219.

³⁴⁰ K. Heeringa and J.G. Nanninga, *Bronnen tot de Geschiedenis van den Levantschen Handel 1590-1826* ('s Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1910-1966).

³⁴¹ Cornelis de Bruyn, *Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn door de Vermaardste Delen van Klein Assia, de Eylanden Scio, Rhodus enz...* (Delft, 1698); Corneille le Brun, *A Voyage to the Levant, or, Travels in the principal parts of Asia Minor ...* (London, 1702); Cornelis de Bruin, *Voyage au Levant: C'est-à-Dire, dans les Principaux Endroits de l'Asie Mineure, dans les Isles de Chio, Rhodes, Chypre, etc., de Même que dans les*

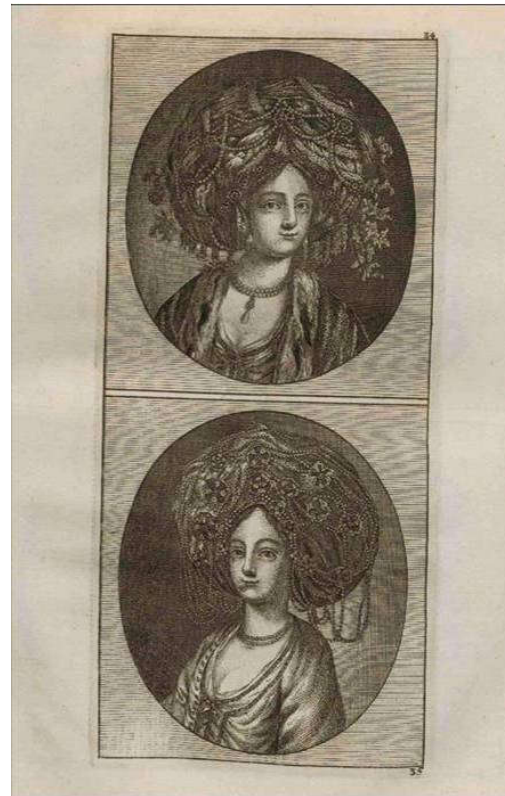
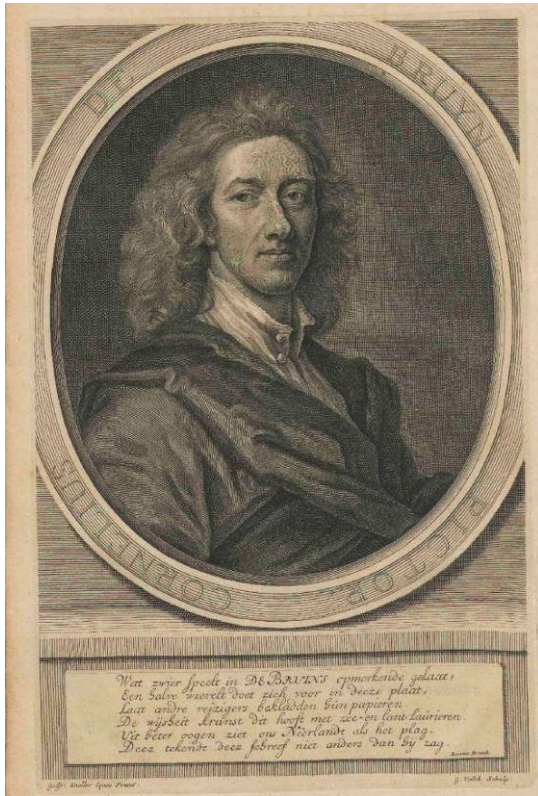


Figure 1: Godfrey Kneller: Dutch traveler and artist Cornelis de Bruyn. Cornelis de Bruyn, Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn door de Vermaardste Delen van Klein Assia, de Eylanden Scio, Rhodus enz... (Delft, 1698).

Figure 2: A *serpus* headdress. Cornelis de Bruyn, Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn door de Vermaardste Delen van Klein Assia, de Eylanden Scio, Rhodus enz... (Delft, 1698), plates 34 and 35.

plus Considérables Villes d'Egypte, de Syrie, et Terre Sainte... (Rouen: J.-B.-C. Bauche le Fils, 1725); Jacob van Dam, Relaes ofte Generale Beschrijving van de Voyagie Gedaen door den Heer Iacob van Dam (Amsterdam: Johannes van den Bergh, 1667); Johannes Wilhelmus Heyman, Reizen door een Gedeelte van Europa, Klein Asien [...] door Wylen Den Hoog-Edelen Wel-Gebooren Heer Johan Aegidius van Egmond van der Nyenburg en den Hoog-Eerwaarden Hoog-Geleerden Heer Johannes Heyman Vol. 1 (2 vols.) (Leiden, 1759); John Heyman and Johan Aegidius van Egmont, Travels through Part of Europe, Asia Minor, the Islands of the Archipelago; Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Mount Sinai, &c. ... (London, L. Davis and C. Reymers, 1759); Jean du Mont, Nieuwe Reyse naa de Levant of Het Oosten (Utrecht, 1695); Jean Dumont, Voyages en France, en Italie, en Allemagne, a Malte, et en Turquie (The Hague, 1699); Aubry de la Motraye, A. de la Motraye's Travels through Europe, Asia, and into Part of Africa (2 vols.) (London, 1723); Pacificus Smit, Vier Jaren in Turkije, of Reizen en Lotgevallen van Pacificus Smit, Minderbroeder.... (Hoogstraten: Van Hoof-Roelands, 1901). For an excellent and very elaborate recent list of other travelogues of the period, see the bibliography in John-Paul A. Ghobrial, The Whispers of Cities: Information Flows in Istanbul, London, and Paris in the Age of William Trumbull (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013) 164-188.

From the hand of Ambassador Justinus Colyer, the father of Jacobus Colyer, a few accounts have been published as well. These mainly deal with audiences they had with the Grand Vizier and the Sultan and were meant to be read in the Netherlands. The first account of Justinus Colyer was heavily criticized and republished, as it contained an unfortunate description of Sultan Mehmed IV concerning his age and appearance.³⁴²

There are multiple newsletters, yearbooks, gazettes and reports of events that took place in the Ottoman Empire in which the Colyers and the Dutch nation were involved. One of these yearbooks was the *Hollandsche Mercurius*, which was published in Haarlem by the brothers Casteleyn and discussed remarkable events over a period of forty years (1651-1691) during the seventeenth century. It mainly dealt with matters within Europe, but the activities of the Colyers in the Ottoman Empire were not left out.³⁴³ Another publication that describes events of Dutch history in the seventeenth century in a similar fashion is Lieuwe van Aitzema's chronologically ordered *Saken van Staet en Oorlogh, in, ende Omtrent De Vereenigde Nederlanden*. In six volumes, the historian discusses Dutch history between 1621 and 1669 with the help of numerous state documents, and moreover criticizes many of the Dutch statesmen in a cynical and sarcastic manner.³⁴⁴ Its sequence *Historien Onses Tyds, Behelzende Saken van Staet en Oorlogh*, published by Lambert Sylvius (pseudonym of Lambert van den Bosch) picks up the story where Aitzema finished in 1669.³⁴⁵ For the latter work, the famous

³⁴² The first account by Colyer was a pamphlet: Justinus Colyer, Dagh-Register van 't gene de Heere Justinus Coljer Resident wegens de ... Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden ... Is Gherencontreert op de Reyse van Constantinopolen, tot Andrianopolen, Aldaer Hy by den Turckschen Keyser Sijne Eerste Audientie Heeft Gehadt, met Overleveringhe der Presenten, Wegens Hare Ho. Mo. Hier inne Mede Gespecificeert ... (s-Gravenhage, 1668). He described the sultan as: "A pained, morose and extremely melancholy creature. A large scar on his countenance, which Sultan Ibrahim his father, with the intent of killing him, inflicted on him with a knife. A sharp nose, two pointy erected moustaches and no beard beneath. He has no less than seven fistulas or fontanels. Is absolutely no lover of women, but more so of hunting. Cruel and very bloodthirsty at heart" (translation from Merlijn Olon, "'Brought under the Law of the Land": The History, Demography and Geography of Crossculturalism in Early Modern Izmir, and the Köprülü Project of 1678," published Ph.D dissertation (Leiden University, 2014) 189, footnote 290). The second (altered) version was Justinus Coljer, Oprecht Journael, van 'tgeene de Heere Justinus Coljer Resident Wegens de [...] Staten Generael [...] in Sijne Intrede tot Constantinopolen Is Ontmoet (s-Gravenhage: H.J. van Wouw, 1668). And a French translation: Justinus Colyer, (and Vincent Minutoli), Journal du Voyage de Mr. Collier Résident à La Porte: Pour Messieurs Les États Généraux des Provinces Unies, trans. Du Flament (Paris: Gervais Clouzier 1672).

³⁴³ Hollantsche Mercurius. Vervatende, de Voornaemste Geschiedenissen Binnen Christenryck, Voorgevallen in den Jaere 1668 Vol. 19 (Haerlem: Pieter Cateleyn, 1669).

³⁴⁴ Lieuwe van Aitzema, Saken van Staet en Oorlogh, in, ende Omtrent de Vereenigde Nederlanden. Beginnende met het Jaer 1667, ende Eyndigende met het Jaer 1669 Vol. 6 (6 vols) (s-Gravenhage: Johan Veelt, Johan Tongerloo, ende Jasder Doll, 1672).

³⁴⁵ Lambert Sylvius, (pseudonym of Lambert van den Bosch), Historien Onses Tyds: Behelzende Saken van Staet en Oorlogh. Voorgevallen in, en Omtrent de Vereenigde Nederlanden, en door Geheel Europa Vol. II, III (1688; 1698).

engravers Jan Luyken and his son Casper Luyken provided prints. They are mainly known for the collection of allegorical illustrations or so-called emblem book, *Het Menselyk Bedryf* [“The Book of Trades”], which presents one hundred Dutch trades that mainly concern the textile business. For this dissertation I have consulted another publication of Jan Luyken, called *Het Leerzaam Huisraad* [“The instructive Household”], which shows the Dutch household in fifty prints accompanied by poems.³⁴⁶ Its prints and poems are extremely useful in the understanding and identification of various household goods and their uses in the eighteenth-century Dutch Republic.

Another collection of correspondence that provides additional information on the Colyers and the Dutch nation is that of Colyer’s colleague, French Ambassador de Ferriol, which was published in the nineteenth century.³⁴⁷ Also the letters of Lady Mary Montagu (although, supposedly not actually sent but written afterwards), spouse of the English Ambassador, provide interesting insights on material culture in Istanbul, as well as on several members of the Dutch nation.³⁴⁸

Lastly, Schönwetter, Pfeffel and Stampart deal with Jacobus Colyer’s participation in the peace negotiations of Carlowitz in 1699 and the years leading up to the 1718 Treaty of Passarowitz. A similar commemorative work has been published for this Treaty.³⁴⁹

³⁴⁶ Jan Luyken, *Het Leerzaam Huisraad* (Amsterdam: Wed. P. Arentz and K. van der Sys, 1711) digitalized by DBNL (Digital Library of Dutch Literature) at http://www.dbnl.org/tekst/luyk001leer01_01/ last accessed 4 January 2015).

³⁴⁷ Emile-Charles Varenbergh, ed., *Correspondance du Marquis de Ferriol, Ambassadeur de Louis XIV a Constantinople* (Antwerp: Buschmann, 1870).

³⁴⁸ Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, *Letters from the Levant During the Embassy to Constantinople 1716–18* (London: Joseph Rickerby, 1838); Mary Wortley Montagu, *The Turkish Embassy Letters*, ed. Malcolm Jack (London: Virago Press, 1994); Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, *The Turkish Embassy Letters*, eds. Teresa Heffernan and Daniel O’Quinn (Toronto, Ontario: Broadview Press, 2012).

³⁴⁹ Johann Baptista Schönwetter, Johann Andreas Pfeffel, and Frans Stampart, *Gründ- und Umständlicher Bericht von denen Römisch-Kayserlichen wie auch Ottomannischen Gross-Bothschaften, Wodurch der Friede oder Stillstand zwischen dem Aller-Durchleuchtigst-Grossmächtigst- und Unüberwindlichstem Römischen Kayser Leopoldo Primo und dem Sultan Mustafa Han III. Den 26. Januarii 1699. Zu Carlowiz in Sirmien auf 25. Jahre Geschlossen und darauß auch denen Respective Höffen zu Wienn und Constantinopel Bestätiget Worden* (Wien, 1702); Vendramino Bianchi, *Istorica Relazione Della Pace di Posarov* (Padova, 1719). Although I do not discuss the peace negotiations in detail, the first publication has wonderful prints of the arrival of the participating parties with their entourages, the location of the conference and a map of the total surroundings.

2. THE DUTCH IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

In the discourse regarding the relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Netherlands scholars have mainly focused on Izmir, due to the fact that it was the location where the major share of Dutch-Ottoman trade took place.³⁵⁰ Initially trade was focused in Aleppo, but Izmir saw a sudden rise during the mid-seventeenth century. This rise was due to the export of colorful Dutch cloth from Leiden to the Ottoman Empire, and the import of Angora wool as well as raw and spun cotton or yarn to the Netherlands.³⁵¹ Other areas, such as the Barbary Coast, and the cities of Ankara and Damascus which were of less importance to Dutch trade, have been the subject of a small number of studies concerning the Dutch presence and trade in the Ottoman Empire during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.³⁵² Further studies, many of which were published quite recently within the context of the celebration of 400 years

³⁵⁰ One of the most recent studies on Izmir are written by Merlijn Olon and mainly concern the city of Izmir in the 1670s and the involvement of the Köprülü family in that city: Olon, "Brought under the Law of the Land"). Previous studies are for instance: Maurits van den Boogert, ed., Ottoman Izmir. Studies in Honour of Alexander H. De Groot (Leiden: Nino, 2007); J. Schmidt, From Anatolia to Indonesia: Opium Trade and the Dutch Community of Izmir, 1820-1940 (Leiden: Nino, 1997); Jan Schmidt, "Johannes Heyman (1667-1737); His Manuscript Collection and the Dutch Community of Izmir," Frontiers of Ottoman Studies Vol. II., ed. Colin Imber, Keiko Kiyotaki, and Rhoads Murphey (London: I.B. Tauris, 2005) 75-89; Sabine Heylen, "Nederlandse Diplomaten en Ondernemers in de Levant - De Families De Hohepied en Van Lennep in Smyrna," Genealogie. Kwartaalblad van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie 14 (2008): 54-57; M. Wagenvoort, "Smyrna en Zijne Hollandsche Kolonie," Op de Hoogte. Maandschrift voor de Huiskamer II (1905).

³⁵¹ Sabine Heylen, "Kunst in de Levant," 7-8, 10; Marlies Hoenkamp-Mazgon, Palais de Hollande in Istanbul. The Embassy and Envoys of the Netherlands since 1612 (Amsterdam: Boom, 2002; Istanbul: Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, 2002) 23-24.

³⁵² A recent publication on the Dutch mainly in Ankara comes from İsmail Hakkı Kadı. First in his dissertation: İsmail Hakkı Kadı, "Natives and Interlopers. Competition between Ottoman and Dutch Merchants in the 18th Century," unpublished Ph.D dissertation (Leiden University, 2008), and later also in an edited form in his book İsmail Hakkı Kadı, Ottoman and Dutch Merchants in the Eighteenth Century. Competition and Cooperation in Ankara, Izmir, and Amsterdam, The Ottoman Empire and Its Heritage (Leiden: Brill, 2012). Also see: Alexander H. de Groot, "Ottoman North Africa and the Dutch Republic in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," Revue de l'Occident musulman et de la Méditerranée 39.1 (1985): 131-47; Jan Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara," The Joys of Philology. Studies in Ottoman Literature, History and Orientalism (1500-1923) LX ed. Vol. II. Analecta Isisiana (Istanbul: The Isis Press, 2002) 301-26.

of diplomatic relations, discuss the connections between the Dutch and the Ottomans in broader terms.³⁵³ Additionally, there are a number of studies that comprise more detailed subjects relating to both the Ottoman Empire and the Dutch 'nation'. Topics of such studies include dragomans, the ill-treatment of embassy staff, painting collections of Dutch merchants living in the Ottoman Empire and ghosts at the Dutch Embassy.³⁵⁴

³⁵³ Bülent Arı, and Levent Kirval, eds., Four Centuries of Diplomatic and Economic Relations between Turkey & The Netherlands (1612-2012): In Memory of Cornelis Haga. First Dutch Ambassador in the Ottoman Empire (Rotterdam: Panteia Press, 2014); Maurits van den Boogert, and Jan Jonker Roelants, eds., De Nederlands-Turkse Betrekkingen: Portretten van een Vierhonderdjarige Geschiedenis (Hilversum: Uitgeverij Verloren, 2012); Mehmet Bulut, "XVII Yüzyılın İlk Yarısında Hollandalı Tüccarların Osmanlı Bölgelerindeki Faaliyetleri," Osmanlı Vol. III (Ankara, 1999) 210-20; Mehmet Bulut, "The Dutch Merchants and Their Activities between the Atlantic and the Levant During the Mercantilist Ages," IEHA Congress Session 16 (Merchants Settlements as Intermediaries for European Influences in the Baltic North 1650-1850, or Elsewhere ed; Didericus Warnerus Canneman, "De Batavorum Mercatura Levantica," Ph.D dissertation (Leiden University, 1839); Muharrem Ekşi, "XVII. Yüzyıl Başlarında Arşiv Belgelerine Göre Osmanlı-Hollanda Münasebetleri," unpublished MA thesis (Istanbul University, 2001); G.R. Bosscha Erdbrink, "XVII. Asırda Osmanlı-Hollanda Münasebetlerine Bir Bakış," Güney-Doğu Avrupa Araştırmaları Dergisi 2-3 (1974): 159-80; Alexander H. de Groot, The Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic. A History of the Earliest Diplomatic Relations 1610-1630 (Leiden/İstanbul: Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut, 1978 [2012: revised edition]); Alexander H. de Groot, The Netherlands and Turkey: Four Hundred Years of Political, Economical, Social and Cultural Relations: Selected Essays (Istanbul: Artpres, 2007); De Groot, Çelikkol, and Slot, Lale ile Başladı; Theo Hermans, "De Drooglieden van de Levantse Handel. '...De Grootste Mobile van de Geheele Machine...,'" Filter. Tijdschrift over Vertalen 19.3 (2012): 23-31; A. A. Kampman, "XVII. ve XVIII. Yüzyıllarda Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda Hollandalılar," Belleten XXIII (1959): 513-23; J.H. Kramers, "The Netherlands and Turkey in the Golden Age," Analecta Orientalia I (1954): 113-29; Şenol Ocaklı, ed., Türkiye-Hollanda Belgesel-Dostluk Simgesi/Het Turks-Nederlands Vriendschapsbeeld in Documenten 2 ed. (Hoorn: Stichting Vriendschapsbrug Turkije Nederland, 2003); Jan Schmidt, ed., Nederland in Turkije - Turkije in Nederland. 400 Jaar Vriendschap (Leiden: Leiden University Press, 2012); H. Theunissen, A. Abelmann, and W. Meulenkamp, eds., Topkapı & Turkomanië. Turks-Nederlandse Ontmoetingen Sinds 1600 (Amsterdam: De Bataafsche Leeuw, 1989).

³⁵⁴ Maurits H. van den Boogert, "Ottoman Greeks in the Dutch Levant Trade: Collective Strategy and Individual Practice (C. 1750-1821)," Oriente Moderno XXV/LXXXVI.1 (2006): 129-47; Mehmet Bulut, "The Ottoman Approach to the Western Europeans in the Levant during the Early Modern Period," Middle Eastern Studies 44.2 (March) (2008): 259-74; G.R. Bosscha Erdbrink, At the Threshold of Felicity. Ottoman-Dutch Relations During the Embassy of Cornelis Calkoen at the Sublime Porte, 1726-1744 (Ankara, 1975); E.J. Hechtermans, "Witte Roos," Voorpost. Tijdschrift van de buitenlandse dienst 22 (1968): 6-9; Hermans, 23-31; Heylen, "Kunst in de Levant;" Colin Heywood, "An Undiplomatic Anglo-Dutch Dispute at the Porte: The Quarrel at Edirne between Coenraad van Heemskerck and Lord Paget (1693)," Friends and Rivals in the East; Colin Heywood, "Work in Progress?: William III's Ostpolitik after Forty Years," Dutch Crossing 31.2 (2007): 183-204; Marlies Hoenkamp-Mazgon, Palais de Hollande in Istanbul. The Embassy and Envoys of the Netherlands since 1612 (Amsterdam, Istanbul: Boom; Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, 2002); A.H. Huussen jr., and C. Wes-Patoir, "Hoe een Ambitieuze Predikant te Smirna Professor te Leiden werd. Brieven van Ds. Johannes Heyman en Gisbert Cuper, 1699-1710," Holland. Historisch Tijdschrift 31.2 (1999): 87-100; W.E. van Dam van Isselt, "De Mishandeling van de Legatie-Secretaris De Brosses te Constantinopel," Bijdragen voor Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde VII.VIII (1837): 77-103; İsmail Hakkı Kadı, "Dutch Consular Dues in the 18th Century Levant," Birinci İktisat Tarihi Kongresi Tebliğleri, eds. Rahmi Deniz Özbay, et al. Vol. 2 (Istanbul: İstanbul Ticaret Odası Yayınları, 2010) 57-63; İsmail Hakkı Kadı, "On the Edges of an Ottoman World. Non-Muslim Ottoman Merchants in Amsterdam," The Ottoman World, ed. Christine Woodhead (London; New York: Routledge, 2012) 276-88; Merlijn Olon, "A Most Agreeable and Pleasant Creature? Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Paşa in the Correspondence of Justinus Colyer (1668-1682)," Oriente Moderno, Nuova serie (The Ottoman Capitulations: Text and Context) 22 (83).3 (2003): 649-69; F.A. van Rappard, Ernst Brinck, Eerste Secretaris van het Nederlandsche Gezantschap te Konstantinopel ... (Utrecht Kemink & zn., 1868); Elaine van Rensburg, In God's House: 150 Years of the Union Church of Istanbul in the Dutch Chapel (Istanbul, 2007); Jan Schmidt, "The Travel Notes of a Dutch Pastor in Anatolia 1717-1727," The Joys of Philology. Studies in Ottoman Literature, History and Orientalism (1500-1923) LX ed. Vol. II (Analecta Isisiana Istanbul: The Isis Press, 2002) 279-300; Jan Schmidt, Through the Legation Window 1876-1926: Four Essays on Dutch, Dutch-Indian and Ottoman History (Leiden: Nino 1992); J.H. Hora Siccama, "De Vrede van Carlowitz en Wat Daaraan Voorafging," Bijdragen voor Vaderlandsche

This chapter starts with a short discussion of the foundation of the relations between the Netherlands and the Ottoman Empire, and it then focuses on Istanbul where the Dutch Embassy was established in the seventeenth century. By the beginning of the eighteenth century the Ambassador in Istanbul was surrounded by a relatively small community of family and household members (including ambassadorial staff), merchants and other individuals that were under Dutch protection. Collectively they formed the so-called Dutch ‘nation’ of Istanbul. The rules which governed the Dutch ‘nation’ with regard to their presence in the Empire were recorded in unilateral privileges granted by the Ottoman Porte [*ahdnâme*]. According to these types of agreements, Europeans in the Ottoman Empire were to adhere to the laws of their own home country. This chapter ends with a discussion of what the application and interpretation of the *ahdnâme*, Dutch law, and occasionally Ottoman law, meant for the Dutch ‘nation’ in matters related to trade, death and inheritance in Istanbul. Such a discussion is necessary to portray the context in which estate inventories, final wills and auction records that describe the material culture of the Dutch in Istanbul, between the years 1700 and 1750, were drawn up.

2.1. A Brief History of Dutch and Ottoman Relations

We owe our knowledge of the early years of the Dutch trade in the Levant or Eastern Mediterranean chiefly to K. Heeringa and J.G. Nanninga who published a four-volume book on the Northern-Dutch trade with Mediterranean countries: *Bronnen tot de Geschiedenis van den Levantschen Handel 1590-1826*.³⁵⁵ Heeringa chose the year 1590 as the starting point of the documentation of trade in the Levant. The northern

Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde Vol. 8 (1910) 43-185; B.J. Slot, "Zwischen Diplomatischer Spielerei und Ernsthafter Mittlung: Holland in den Türkenkriegen," *Mitteilungen des Bulgarischen Forschungsinstitutes in Österreich* 5.2 (1983): 16-28; Claudia Swan, "Birds of Paradise for the Sultan. Early Seventeenth-Century Dutch-Turkish Encounters and the Uses of Wonder," *De Zeventiende Eeuw* 29.1 (2013): 49-63; Sander Vergeer, "'Het Goede Werck'. De Vrede van Carlowitz en de Bemiddelende Rol van Jacobus Colyer in het Vredesproces Tussen de Sultan en Zijn Vijanden 1688-1699," *Ex Tempore. Verleden Tijdschrift (Radbout Universiteit Nijmegen)* 20 (2001): 3-19.

³⁵⁵K. Heeringa, *Bronnen Tot De Geschiedenis Van Den Levantschen Handel 1590-1826* ('s-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhof, 1917) has been digitalised and can be consulted online at <http://resources.huylgens.knaw.nl/retroboeken/levantschehandel/> (accessed 30 December 2014).

Netherlands had not shown any interest in the Ottomans before 1590, even though the southern Netherlands had already established relations with the Eastern Mediterranean prior to that year.³⁵⁶ What is more, direct shipping and trade with the Mediterranean had not commenced until southern Europe was in desperate need of grain and other food supplies from northern Europe. When, in the following years, trade with principally Italy and Spain was prohibited, this was not due to the dangers involved, but because of grain politics. In spite of both the ban on the export of grain and pressure from England, merchants still continued to transport grain to the south and trade with the Mediterranean carried on.

According to Heeringa, the first ship officially carrying the Dutch flag arrived in Istanbul in 1612. However, earlier the Dutch did sail to Ottoman territories under foreign (French and English) flags. The Dutch were allowed to trade with the Ottoman Empire under capitulations that had been granted to England and France. Prior to the reception of the actual permission, the Dutch had already made use of this arrangement.³⁵⁷

We may dismiss Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq (also known by his Flemish name van Boesbeeck, apr. 1521-1592) as a ‘Dutch’ traveler to the Ottoman lands, because he was born in West Flanders and sent by the Austrian emperor Ferdinand I to the sultan in Istanbul as the Imperial Ambassador. Instead, George van der Does (or Dousa, 1574-1599) may be considered as one of the first recorded cases of Dutch citizens to enter Ottoman territory. Van der Does did not travel over sea, but came over land in the 1590s. He attached himself to the household of Edward Barton, the English Ambassador in Istanbul. Several of his letters have been published as books and Heeringa used parts of his letters in his publication.³⁵⁸ We learn from a letter to his

³⁵⁶ Heeringa, Vol. I, “Introduction,” XVIII. The Northern Netherlands were the seven provinces of the Dutch Republic since 1581 (Friesland, Stad en Lande (Groningen), Gelre, Holland, Overijssel, Utrecht and Zeeland).

³⁵⁷ Heeringa relates how a Dutch navy ship appeared off the Barbary Coast in 1587, and he considers the ship of Jan Adriaanszn. Kant which was arrested by *Kapudan Paşa* Cigalazade Yusuf Sinan Paşa in 1594, as the first Dutch ship to arrive (unofficially) in Istanbul. It is, however, unclear whether Kant actually planned to sail to Ottoman lands, or had another destination in mind. Mehmet Bulut mentions a few cases found in Dutch archival material that Heeringa has not mentioned. For instance in 1585 Dutch merchant van der Meulen traded in Ottoman territories, and in 1589 he organized together with Jacques de la Faille a voyage with a merchant ship to the Levant. Also Claes Thonisz. traded in different parts of the Ottoman Empire and was actually sent to prison in Istanbul for illegal practices. Mehmet Bulut, Ottoman-Dutch Economic Relations: In the Early Modern Period 1571-1699 (Hilversum: Verloren, 2000) 113.

³⁵⁸ George van de Does relates his captivity and escape in his letter to his father in 1598 (G. van der Does, Georgii Dousae de Itinere suo Constantinopolitano Epistola (Leiden, 1599). Heeringa, Vol. I., 5, 164, 166.

father, Jan van der Does, register master of Holland and Lord of Noordwijk, and further correspondence between Edward Barton, Robert Cecil, Henry Lello, Sir Thomas Heneage, Sir Thomas Glover and Lord Salisbury, and the Dutch States-General with the Ottoman Porte between 1595 and 1609, that there was strong competition between the French and English.³⁵⁹

In the year 1604, the Dutch saw the occasion of the release of Turkish slaves from the city of Sluis in Zeeland as an excellent opportunity to write to Sultan Ahmet I regarding negotiations on free trade. It does not seem that the Ottoman Sultan was affected in any way by the Dutch letter at that time.³⁶⁰ The letter was written to the Sultan in order to inform him of the fact that the Dutch had released all the Ottoman slaves they had rescued from the galleys of their mutual enemy, the Spanish.³⁶¹ The Dutch authorities requested free trade opportunities in Syria and other territories under control of the Sultan. Finally, they also asked for the release of Dutch captives.

After a second letter sent to Sultan Ahmet in 1608,³⁶² the Ottoman Sultan replied with an offer of friendship in 1610.³⁶³ The Dutch now recognized the need for an ambassador in Ottoman lands, if they wanted to realize their commercial ambitions and secure the release of Dutch captives. At this point, the first letters were exchanged arranging the arrival of the envoy of Cornelis Haga (1578-1654) in Istanbul.³⁶⁴ By 1612, under the supervision of Cornelis Haga, the Dutch signed unilateral trade agreements or so-called capitulations (*ahdnâme*) with the Ottomans.³⁶⁵ The capitulations were awarded by the Ottomans under the condition that peaceful relations with the Empire

³⁵⁹ Heeringa, Vol. I, 154 and further, refers to letters from the Public Record Office - Foreign State Papers, *Turkey* 3, 4, 5 and 6.

³⁶⁰ There seems to have been no reply to the Dutch letters from the Ottoman side, until 1610.

³⁶¹ Heeringa, Vol. I, 170-1. "Resolutie der Staten-Generaal tot het schrijven van een brief aan den sultan van Turkije, 16 October 1604."

³⁶² Heeringa, Vol. I, 173-4: letter from the States-General to the sultan, dated 3 January 1608. NL- HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02 inventory number 7106 (old numbering, new numbering unknown).

³⁶³ Although the letters themselves have not survived one of the letters written by Halil Paşa to the States-General and Prince Maurits has been copied in E. Van Meteren, Historie der Nederlandscher ende Haerder Na-buren Oorlogen en Geschiedenissen tot den Jare 1612 (s' Gravenhaghe: Hillebrant Iacobssz, 1614) and subsequently by Heeringa, Vol. I, 180-81. An Italian letter of 10 July 1612 by Paul Antonio Bon that refers to the contacts between Halil Paşa and the Netherlands is kept in NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02 (*Secrete Kas Turkije*), inv. nr. 12593.14 and published in Heeringa, Vol. I, 195-202.

³⁶⁴ See for instance Bulut, Ottoman-Dutch Economic Relations; Bülent Arı, "The First Dutch Ambassador in Istanbul: Cornelis Haga and the Dutch Capitulations of 1612," unpublished Ph.D dissertation (Bilkent University, 2003).

³⁶⁵ Van den Boogert, The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System, 7. 9. Van den Boogert remarks that although capitulations were granted to separate nations, the rules set for and privileges granted to one nation, were automatically also applied to the other nations.

would be maintained. They were intended to stimulate trade with the West and to regulate the foreigners resident in the Ottoman Empire.

By 1625, the *Directie van de Levantse Handel en de Navigatie in de Middellandse Zee* [Directorate of Levant Trade and Navigation in the Mediterranean] was founded in Amsterdam. This semi-official trade authority represented the interests of private merchants who traded in the Mediterranean. Its main task was to ensure that Dutch trade in this area was protected from privateers and corsairs. It functioned as a board of control and advice, not as a company with a monopoly.³⁶⁶ Therefore, it differed from the United East India Company which was based on a national monopoly (the English model), as it was led by a federation of eight directors who did not own a dominant position (following the Venetian model). A number of extra boards were established subsequently in Rotterdam, Hoorn, Zeeland (Middelburg) and Ostend. Because of their decentralized, pragmatic and frugal approach the Dutch were so successful in their trade in the Eastern Mediterranean.³⁶⁷

The Directors were in charge of imposing taxes and fitting out ships, the correspondence with the ambassadors and various consuls in the Levant and the Barbary Coast, the appointment of ambassadors and consuls, and even the payment of a part of the ambassadors' and consuls' salaries. The Directors' income came from duties levied on the cargo of outbound ships. They oversaw the execution of orders that came from the States-General, and supervised a fund that was created in order to collect money for diplomatic gifts, to prevent so-called *avantias* [Ottoman demands on European nationals, considered unjust and in violation of the capitulations],³⁶⁸ and to "maintain" public clergymen. Merchants paid two percent of the value of all in- and out-going commodities into the consul's or ambassador's treasury in order to contribute to this fund. The payment of such consular fees remained an ongoing subject of dispute between the various consuls and the merchants during the eighteenth century.

During the seventeenth century, in their trade relations with the Ottomans, the Dutch were so successful because they negotiated with local officials and governors. In

³⁶⁶ Alexander H. de Groot, "The Organization of Western European Trade in the Levant, 1500-1800," *The Netherlands and Turkey* (2007) 94.

³⁶⁷ Merlijn Olon, "Nederland-Turkije, 1675-1678: Vier Jaar op het Snijpunt van Gouden Eeuw en Moderniteit," *De Zeventiende Eeuw* 29.1 (2013): 11.

³⁶⁸ See for an elaborate explanation of *avania*: Merlijn Olon, "Towards classifying *avantias*: a study of two cases involving the English and Dutch nations in seventeenth-century Izmir," *Friends and Rivals in the East*, 159-186.

general, this approach was more effective than holding on to the written capitulations, as France and the Venetians generally did.³⁶⁹ By the 1670s the States-General realized that it was time to restrict some of the privileges on the level of the merchants, cities and provinces for the greater good of the Dutch Republic. Nevertheless, these (in their eyes necessary) changes resulted in a less successful exchange between the Dutch and the Ottomans in terms of trade.³⁷⁰

2.1.1. The Dutch Embassy and the Ambassadors

After the appointment of Ambassador Cornelis Haga, who had administered the first capitulations, no other ambassador was assigned until 1668. Haga was succeeded by representatives, (temporary) *chargés d'affaires* or residents, such as resident and Orientalist Levinus Warnerus. Between 1639 and 1668, until the appointment of Justinus Colyer, these men were mainly of commercial professions and had a low status. The French and English, who did have an ambassador, actually tried to 'lure' Dutch merchants to come under their protection, in order to reduce the Dutch to their pre-1612 status. Consulate fees that were levied on foreigners in order to trade under the protection of one of the European nations provided a source of income for the consuls and ambassadors. There is no wonder this practice led to rivalry between them.³⁷¹

Regardless of the decision of the States-General in 1668 to promote Justinus Colyer to a fully empowered representative, he was still considered by his colleagues as of inferior status.³⁷² In 1679, after the Grand Vizier was notified by French Ambassador Guillerague of Colyer's status as representative rather than ambassador, the Grand Vizier returned Colyer's last petition with the remark that he should not call himself *elçi*, but *kapı kethüdası* (representative).³⁷³ It was also implied that, by sending representation of such low rank, the States-General showed disrespect towards the

³⁶⁹ Olnon, "Nederland-Turkije, 1675-1678," 7-8.

³⁷⁰ Olnon, "Nederland-Turkije, 1675-1678," 16-18.

³⁷¹ Bulut, "The Ottoman Approach to the Western," 264.

³⁷² Merlijn Olnon suggests it could have been out of frustration with preferential treatment the Dutch and Colyer received over the other nations that Colyer's colleagues pointed out to Kara Mustafa Paşa that Justinus Colyer was not an ambassador, but a resident. Olnon, "A Most Agreeable and Pleasant Creature?," 668.

³⁷³ Olnon, "A Most Agreeable and Pleasant Creature?," 669; Troost, 94.

Ottoman Porte. Colyer requested the alteration of his title to full ambassador, and the States-General granted him this request in 1680.

During that same year Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Paşa requested the first Dragoman of the Dutch Embassy to present the Dutch capitulations. The Grand Vizier took the capitulations and decided that they had to be renewed. He argued that the document was outdated and full of scraped out letters.³⁷⁴ After a payment of 33,072 lion dollars (Ld.)³⁷⁵ and extensive negotiations, Colyer managed to have the capitulations renewed.³⁷⁶ One explanation has it that Justinus Colyer probably managed to endanger the good relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic by refusing state secrets offered to him by Alexander Mavrocordato, the Imperial dragoman. The Dutch refused the offer and this may have been a reason for Mavrocordato's enmity towards Dutch interests later on. It may have been on Mavrocordato's instigation that the Grand Vizier threatened to cancel the capitulations and that a rather unnecessary new version had to be made.³⁷⁷ However, it is more likely that the sudden need for the renewal of the capitulations was an excuse to generate income for the state treasury as other ambassadors had received similar treatment. As a result, Justinus Colyer's successors were fully empowered ambassadors.

In Istanbul, most of the European 'nations' were constantly exposed to the presence, supervision and control of the Ambassador (or in the case of Venice, the *bailo*), whereas the European communities in other cities in the Ottoman Empire only experienced the Ambassador's authority through delegated powers in the form of consuls or vice-consuls.³⁷⁸ In 1657, a Dutch consul was also appointed in Izmir.³⁷⁹ Although the European communities in Istanbul were relatively small because they were not involved in as much trade as elsewhere, they were always closely supervised by their ambassadors. Because the Ottoman court was often not present in Istanbul

³⁷⁴ NL-HaNA, *Consulaat Smyrna*, 1.02.22, inv.nr. 684, folio 81a.

³⁷⁵ 1 lion dollar ('leuwendaalder') officially equalled 120 *akçe* and therefore had the same value as 1 *kuruş*. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the lion dollar was no longer produced as currency, but, apparently, it was still used in theoretical calculations. It appears that the terms "leuwendaalder" and "piaster" were both used instead of *kuruş*, while the term "asper" was used instead of *akçe*.

³⁷⁶ Olnon, "A Most Agreeable and Pleasant Creature?," 669.

³⁷⁷ De Groot, Çelikkol, and Slot, *Lale ile Başladı*, 69.

³⁷⁸ Edhem Eldem, *French Trade in Istanbul in the Eighteenth Century*, *The Ottoman Empire and Its Heritage* vol. 19 (Leiden: BRILL, 1999) 214.

³⁷⁹ De Groot, "The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985," 38.

(especially during the second half of the seventeenth century), but resided in Edirne, foreign ambassadors were also forced to be present in Edirne at times.

The Directorate sometimes tried to decrease the salaries of the Ambassador in Istanbul and the Consul in Izmir, but remained unsuccessful in doing so while Jacobus Colyer as ambassador and his brother-in-law Daniel Jean de Hochepped as consul in Izmir were alive.³⁸⁰ According to two visitors of Istanbul in the 1720s, the yearly income of the Dutch Ambassador, whom they had met personally, was 24,000 Dutch guilders. From this sum the Ambassador was expected to pay his dragomans, the preacher, secretary and guards.³⁸¹ On the other hand, consuls' and ambassadors' personal belongings were exempt from custom dues.³⁸² The Ambassador himself gained some fifteen percent of this amount and was able to add additional income from the sale of *berats* (deeds of appointment), for which he received at least 500 Rijksdaalders (Rix dollars) each. Hence, it was particularly the sale of these *berats* that provided a source of additional income, especially during the eighteenth and nineteenth century as European protection had basically become a commodity as artisans and shopkeepers were increasingly purchasing this type of protection.³⁸³ According to the aforementioned travelers, the Ambassador was also able to gain extra income from the granting of permission to merchants to carry products such as oil.³⁸⁴

It was commonly expected that ambassadors or residents had a large retinue. Jacobus Colyer had at least 38 people working for him.³⁸⁵ Similarly, Cornelis Calkoen and Elbert de Hochepped, successors of Colyer, both had a retinue of 38 people.³⁸⁶ Their French, English and Venetian colleagues in Istanbul had much larger retinues.³⁸⁷

³⁸⁰ For example in 1711 they unsuccessfully tried to reduce their salaries by a quarter. See Heeringa, Vol. II, 31, 151 (referring to Resolutions of the States-General 10 June 1711: NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 715).

³⁸¹ Heyman, Vol. 1., 228.

³⁸² Bulut, "The Ottoman Approach to the Western Europeans," 263 (referring to the Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi (Istanbul): Düveli Enebiye Defterleri, Dutch capitulations of 1612, article 9, 21, and 39).

³⁸³ De Groot, *The Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic* (1978) 215-16; Van den Boogert, *The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System*, 70, 76.

³⁸⁴ Heyman, Vol. 1., 228.

³⁸⁵ This figure includes also five Janissaries, and the bursar of the embassy, but not the national preacher. All the members of his household will be discussed in detail in Chapter 3. Also see Appendix A.

³⁸⁶ Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 119.

³⁸⁷ During the time of Calkoen's ambassadorship the French Ambassador's retinue counted 78 members, the British 55, and the Venetian *bailo*'s household consisted of 98 individuals. Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 119.

Apparently, in order to cut expenses, a ruse that ambassadors frequently employed was to hire a number of extra liveries that could be worn by men who were hired for the day. These men were normally recruited from the local Christian population, and were dressed in these uniforms, complete with wigs and hats. The English Ambassador Trumbull also borrowed servants from Ottoman officials, alongside the local Ottoman subjects he hired on occasion.³⁸⁸ Not only with servants, but also with the distribution of diplomatic presents Dutch Ambassadors were urged to be 'economical.'³⁸⁹ Even for the decoration of the Ambassador's Palace, the Directors of the Levant Trade preferred not to spend too much and refused Elbert de Hochepeid's request for new Brussels velvet wall hangings, and, as an alternative, suggested he could use cheaper Dutch sailcloth, which could be sent from Amsterdam.³⁹⁰

2.1.2. The Dutch 'Nation'

In the early modern era, the Dutch nation in Istanbul was rather small, compared to the French and Venetian nations that had hundreds to thousands of unofficial members in addition to the 'official' members (merchants and diplomats).³⁹¹ The Dutch also had a considerable community in Izmir in the seventeenth century, but by the eighteenth century, trade in Istanbul was not profitable for most merchants. Alexander de Groot is one of the most prominent scholars who has worked extensively on Dutch-Ottoman relations and also focused on the Dutch nation in Istanbul.³⁹² According to De

³⁸⁸ Ghobrial, 49-50 (information is based on a letter by Paul Rycout to William Trumbull, dated 20 November 1686, BL Add. MS 72557, f. 28).

³⁸⁹ Heeringa, Vol. II, 31 (referring to Resolutions of the States-General, 9 October 1713: NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 743).

³⁹⁰ Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 62.

³⁹¹ Julia Anne Landweber, "Venetian Vagabonds and Furious Frenchmen: Nationalist and Cosmopolitan Impulses among Europeans in Galata," *Osmanlı Araştırmaları/The Journal of Ottoman Studies* XLIV (2014): 200.

³⁹² Other publications by De Groot include Alexander H. de Groot, *De Betekenis van de Nederlandse Ambassade bij de Verheven Porte voor de Studie van het Turks in de 17e en 18e Eeuw* (Leiden 1979); Alexander H. de Groot, "Source Materials for the History of the Middle East in the General State Archives (ARA) of the Netherlands at the Hague," *Manuscripts of the Middle East* 1 (1986): 8-14; Alexander H. de Groot, "Die Dragomane 1700-1869. Zum Verlust Ihrer Interkulturellen Funktion," *Das Osmanische Reich und die Habsburgermonarchie: Akten des Internationalen Kongresses zum 150-Jährigen Bestehen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung, Wien, 22.-25. September 2004*, eds. Marlene Kurz, et al. Ergänzungsband ed. Vol. 48: Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung (Wien/München: Oldenbourg Verlag, 2005) 473-90.

Groot, the Dutch nation in Istanbul consisted of people from both the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands, and therefore included also subjects of the Holy Roman Empire. However, Roman Catholic priests and missionaries of Dutch origin often preferred protection from the French Ambassador. A number of Huguenots of French and Genevese origin were also accepted by the French Ambassador.³⁹³

Until now, information on the private lives of the Dutch nation in Istanbul during the seventeenth and eighteenth century is scarce.³⁹⁴ The Dutch community had always been very small in Istanbul: between 1612, the year of the first capitulations, and 1640, the Dutch nation of Istanbul counted probably even less than thirty people. During the following years, it seems that the community did not expand, but actually decreased in number, as is evident in table 1.

Table 1: Number of Dutch Merchants and Trade Houses in Istanbul

	Number of merchants	Number of trade houses
1612-1630 ³⁹⁵	< 30	
1663 ³⁹⁶	6	3
1675 ³⁹⁷	8	
1679 ³⁹⁸	7	
1708 ³⁹⁹		5
1725 ⁴⁰⁰		2
1750 ⁴⁰¹		3

³⁹³ De Groot, “The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985,” 36.

³⁹⁴ De Groot, “The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985,” 37.

³⁹⁵ De Groot, “The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985,” 37.

³⁹⁶ De Groot, “The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985,” 40.

³⁹⁷ De Groot, “The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985,” 37.

³⁹⁸ Namely François de Brosses, Gio. van Ris, Gasparo Chazelles, Abraham de Vivier, Gio. Croesen, Frederico Stolp, Gio. van Brune (Breen). Heeringa, Vol. II, 228-229 note 4 (taken from NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv. nr. 7085).

³⁹⁹ Heeringa, Vol. II, 153 and De Groot, “The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985,” 40.

⁴⁰⁰ De Groot, “The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985,” 41.

⁴⁰¹ NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 7096. Elbert de Hocephied to Fagel, 4 May 1750. Partial publication of the letter in Nanninga, Vol. III, 226-29. In that year the company of Des Bordes had bankrupted and shortly after Magrini & Company (which belonged to Magrini, merchant *cum* dragoman for Ragusa and second dragoman of the Dutch Embassy, and two merchants Joannes and Cingria) preferred French protection over the Dutch, only to be dissolved in 1751. The company Benisch, Chappuis and Bornman was dissolved in the same year. Nanninga, Vol. III, 231, n. 4.

In the first decade of the eighteenth century, there were at least five Dutch trade companies in Istanbul: Townley and Bisschop, Christoforo Rombouts and Henrico van Diepenbroeck, Pietro Croesen, Elias Chazelles and Pietro Heycoop, Pietro Reyger and Co. and finally Pietro Leytstar with Gerardo Leytstar and Pietro de la Fontaine. By the time of Jacobus Colyer's demise, only two Dutch trade companies had remained in Istanbul. This was mainly due to changes in international trade that had turned in favor of the French. Additionally, the Dutch now received competition from Ottoman *zimmis* (dhimmi: non-Muslim subject) who had previously worked for Dutch merchants in the Ottoman Empire, but had managed to establish themselves in Amsterdam to become Dutch subjects, in order to return to the Ottoman Empire as *berathlis* [so-called honorary dragomans who enjoyed the same status as dragomans without actually taking on that profession].⁴⁰²

Not all people who received Dutch protection in the Ottoman Empire were born on Dutch soil or could claim Dutch ancestry. The Dutch nation was rather inclusive and extended its protection to people from other nations as well. Individuals of Italian, Hungarian, Portuguese or French descent were among the members of the Dutch nation. Additionally, a group of dragomans, staff members of foreign embassies and consulates and other service providers formed (often unofficially) part of the foreign 'nations' in the Empire. Even though many official members of the Dutch nation in Istanbul were Protestant, Catholics were no exception either, especially since the Dutch had taken over the protection of the Catholic Santa Maria Drapéris convent in Pera sometime between 1672 and 1692.⁴⁰³ The changes with the new regulations that were set in 1675 by the States-General led to a schism within the Dutch nation, roughly along confessional lines. The Catholics were known to misbehave more often than the Protestants.⁴⁰⁴

⁴⁰² De Groot, "The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985," 41. On this subject, see İsmail Hakkı Kadi, Ottoman and Dutch Merchants in the Eighteenth Century. Competition and Cooperation in Ankara, Izmir, and Amsterdam, The Ottoman Empire and Its Heritage (Leiden: Brill, 2012) and Van den Boogert, The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System.

⁴⁰³ According to Van Droffelaar, the protection for this particular convent was probably related to the fact that during the Cretan War in the seventeenth century, Venetian diplomats (and those of other Italian states) had to leave the Ottoman Empire and the Dutch took over their diplomatic protection. Johan van Droffelaar, "Flemish Fathers" in the Levant: Dutch Protection of Three Franciscan Missions in the 17th and 18th Centuries," Eastward Bound: Dutch Ventures and Adventures in the Middle East, eds. Geert Jan van Gelder and Ed de Moor (Amsterdam - Atlanta GA: Rodopi, 1994) 82-83, 100.

⁴⁰⁴ W.E. van Dam van Isselt, "De Dertien "Discrepende" Kooplleden te Smirna (1685-1687)," Bijdragen voor Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde Vol. 4 (1910) 1-42; Olon, "Nederland-Turkije, 1675-1678," 12.

One interesting example is that of a Protestant French publisher, who opted for Dutch protection over French protection. Jean du Mont stated that he was offered protection by Consul De Hochepped when he visited him in Izmir. He did not feel obligated to request French protection, and did not fear that the French would discover him, as he stayed as a guest in De Hochepped's residence.⁴⁰⁵ After his travels, he would eventually decide to stay in the Netherlands exclusively; having written several pamphlets that disfavored the ministry of France.⁴⁰⁶

Within weeks after the death of Jacobus Colyer, his previously appointed substitute also passed away. The Dutch nation in Istanbul immediately requested (and subsequently received) the protection of the English Ambassador Abraham Stanyan. However, the Dutch nation in Izmir was not satisfied with the decisions that had been made by the Istanbul merchants Dionis Housset, Abraham Bisschop and Pietro Leytstar, who had been acting in the interests of the Dutch nation of the city. At that particular moment, the Netherlands were in the second so-called Stadtholderless period and England was ruled by King George I (1660-1727), who was said to have been a Lutheran. The question may be raised whether their choice of seeking the protection of the English Ambassador was motivated by religious reasons.

The Dutch Ambassador normally issued some five to six *berats* per year to Ottoman non-Muslims in the service of the Dutch Embassy. Dutch protection was extended to dragomans and to a limited extent to the Ambassador's servants and other staff members of the 'embassy'. In this manner non-Muslim Ottomans were able to enjoy the privileges the Dutch had acquired, such as levy from the *haraç* (poll-tax for non-Muslims). As a result, Ottoman Greeks, Armenians and Jews became part of the Dutch nation.⁴⁰⁷ As is described briefly, in the eighteenth century a number of these Ottoman merchants who were holders of Dutch *berats*, established themselves in Amsterdam and had become Dutch citizens. They were now able to return to the Ottoman Empire with the advantage of the Dutch capitulations as well as knowledge of

⁴⁰⁵ Jean du Mont, Vol. II, 30.

⁴⁰⁶ "Dumont, Jean." [Encyclopædia Britannica Vol. 8](#) (Demijohn to Edward the Black Prince) (11th ed. 1911) 665.

⁴⁰⁷ De Groot, [The Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic](#) (1978) 222.

the trading system and local languages.⁴⁰⁸ Although the States-General and the Directorate of the Levant Trade were aware of the threat this practice held to the Dutch trading houses in the Ottoman Empire, they decided that the general interests of Amsterdam trade were of greater importance. During the eighteenth century, mainly due to these 'new' Ottoman/Dutch merchants, the Dutch 'Levant' trade was not all together in decline.⁴⁰⁹

In 1675, new regulations were set by the States-General concerning the relationship between the nation, the ambassador and consuls and as a result, fixed salaries were allocated to the diplomats.⁴¹⁰ Previously, due to smuggling offences and cases of insubordination of Dutch citizens in the Ottoman Empire, the ambassadors and consuls had often only been able to claim a fraction of their rights. Therefore, they were frequently on the verge of bankruptcy. The Dutch communities in the Ottoman Empire had built up severe arrears because merchants refused to pay towards their representation.⁴¹¹ With these new regulations, which remained valid throughout the eighteenth century, a series of changes were made. They comprised such strict levying of taxes and the consolidation of the consular authority over the Dutch nation in the Ottoman Empire.

Dutch consuls were allowed to participate in and receive income through trade activities, but the Ambassador was not. Basically, the Ambassador had both a diplomatic and a commercial role. Most importantly, the consuls and ambassador had to make sure that the capitulations were observed and applied. Their actions were in turn controlled by a number of assessors, who were chosen from among the Dutch in each city where consuls were stationed.⁴¹² There was a marked difference between the tasks of Dutch consuls in the other countries surrounding the Mediterranean and those of Dutch consuls in the Ottoman Empire. In the other countries, the consuls were there to serve the private needs of the merchants, ship owners and captains, while in the

⁴⁰⁸ De Groot, "The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985," 41.

⁴⁰⁹ Alexander H. De Groot, "An Eighteenth Century Ottoman Turkish-Dutch Letterbook and Some of Its Implications," *The Netherlands and Turkey* (2007) 61. For a more detailed explanation and investigation of this proces see Kadi, "Natives and Interlopers" and its published and altered version Kadi, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants*.

⁴¹⁰ De Groot, *The Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic* (1978) 221-22.

⁴¹¹ Olnon, "Nederland-Turkije, 1675-1678," 11.

⁴¹² Bulut, "The Ottoman Approach to the Western Europeans," 28.

Ottoman Empire they levied consular duties on the merchandise in Dutch ships which passed through the ports where they were stationed.

There was a shortage of marriageable Protestant women among the Dutch in the Ottoman Empire. The Dutch merchants therefore married women from other nations, or local non-Muslim women. Some also converted to Catholicism, while the Dutch language was more and more substituted by French.⁴¹³ Foreigners were not supposed to receive *zimmi* status once they married local women. De Groot refers to the practice of a so-called *kâbin* or *kepēnon* marriage, through which forbidden marriages such as intermarriage between Muslims and Christians were made possible. This practice also applied to Christians who were intending to marry a fourth wife.⁴¹⁴ In early eighteenth-century Istanbul, a sub-category of this type of marriage was developed, especially because as the result of temporary marriages between European merchants and local Christian women. This practice led to a so-called contractual concubinage between the two involved parties.⁴¹⁵ A contract (*kâbin*) regarding the financial settlement or allowance the future husband would present his spouse-to-be was actually presented before the *kadı*.⁴¹⁶

On one occasion, in January 1678, a *ferman* (decree) was issued by Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Paşa, which stated that all European ambassadors were to hand over a list of merchants, dragomans and ‘servants’ of local origin who were married to Ottoman women.⁴¹⁷ The ambassadors also had to request new *berats* from the Porte within a period of three months. If they failed to do so, the present holders of *berats* were to be considered as normal Ottoman subjects, as opposed to *beratlis*. This *ferman* was a major threat to a number of merchants and non-Muslim brokers (through whom most European merchants conducted their trade) who had obtained *berats* from European embassies and consulates. This could result in a deprivation of their privileges and they would have had to pay *haraç*. Unmarried merchants were not considered as tributaries

⁴¹³ Alexander H. de Groot, “The Netherlands and Turkey: Four Hundred Years of Political, Economical, Social and Cultural Relations,” *The Netherlands and Turkey* (2007) 18-19. This process of using French over Dutch was also common in the Netherlands among the well-to-do citizens.

⁴¹⁴ Philomila Tsoukala, “Marrying Family Law to the Nation,” *The American Journal of Comparative Law* 58.4: Critical Directions in Comparative Family Law (Fall 2010): 885-86.

⁴¹⁵ Tsoukala 886; Dursteler, 95.

⁴¹⁶ Dursteler, 95-6.

⁴¹⁷ Olon, “A Most Agreeable and Pleasant Creature?,” 655, 662. Olon refers to a letter written by Justinus Colyer to the States-General: NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6913, dated 18 January 1678. Olon was not able to locate the Ottoman text of this *ferman*.

to the Ottoman State. However, Justinus Colyer and the other European representatives in Istanbul were not able to convince the Grand Vizier to apply the rules (according to the capitulations) to merchants who were married to local women. These merchants were certainly reluctant to pay *haraç*. Furthermore, if they were considered as subjects of the Sultan, Ottoman laws would be applied to matters related to inheritance. Colyer states that in such a situation, the Ottoman state would receive ten percent when there were children; or in the absence of children the state would keep control of the heritage until rightful claims were made.⁴¹⁸ Nevertheless, the *voivoda* of Galata started to collect *haraç* from some Europeans, and continued to do so until the execution of Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Paşa.⁴¹⁹

In Istanbul, the members of the Dutch community lived mainly in Pera, Galata and Tophane. Summers or periods where they were under the threat of infectious diseases were spent at their summerhouses or waterfront mansions along the Bosphorus or near the Belgrade Forest by the Black Sea coast. They often rented houses from local Christians, Jews or Armenians. There was a Dutch Protestant church, which was visited by a handful of Dutch merchants and the Ambassador's family members, in addition to a number of merchants and visitors from other countries, such as French-speaking Huguenots, and French and Genevese Calvinists. The congregation in the Dutch chapel during the first half of the eighteenth century counted roughly 160 members. The languages of the sermons were usually French or Italian.⁴²⁰ Although the Dutch churches in the Ottoman Empire were not involved in missionary activities, Roman Catholic missionaries tried to convert Eastern Orthodox Christians. There were several secret missionaries of the Pietistic movement from other countries who were also granted protection by the Dutch Ambassador.⁴²¹

⁴¹⁸ Heeringa, Vol. II, 228-29: publication of a letter from Justinus Colyer to the States-General, dated 13 March 1678: NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6913 (old numbering 7084).

⁴¹⁹ Olnon, "A Most Agreeable and Pleasant Creature?," 664-67.

⁴²⁰ De Groot, *The Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic* (1978) 219; De Groot, "The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985," 43. These clergymen served the Dutch nation: 1668-1676 Eduard Dankerts, 1676-1678 André Forestier, 1679-1700 Hendrik Mierckens, 1700-1709 Nicolaas Wright, 1710-1717 Pierre Harenc, 1717-1724 Johan David Reuter, 1727-1730 Martin Hendrik Nieuwpoort. Ocaklı, 87.

⁴²¹ De Groot, *The Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic* (1978) 220; Martin Kriebel, "Das Pietistische Halle und das Orthodoxe Patriarchat von Konstantinopel: 1700-1730," *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas Neue Folge*, Bd. 3.H. 1 (1955): 50-70.

2.1.3. Trade Business and Legal Matters

In the Ottoman Empire many Dutch merchants, similar to other European merchants, set up multiple, mostly short-term, commercial partnerships. These partnerships were generally based on ties of kinship or friendship, and, through them, ‘confidential’ networks of communication were established, which offered information, contacts, and expertise. Consequently, financing for trade involved ‘friends’ from the same networks, but it was possible that one person could be involved in several partnerships at the same time in a variety of ventures in which costs and profits were shared.⁴²² The capital that was raised for the individual shares often came from loans or the sale of bills of exchange through which many of transactions were done. This practice was particularly useful for merchants when the parties involved did not live in the same locality, because it could cancel out several debts without any direct transactions.⁴²³

In contrast to Izmir, where import and export trade were equally important, imports gained the upper hand in Istanbul. Dutch merchants had to pay one percent additional consular dues when they used foreign vessels to transport their merchandise, and were even obliged to take a national oath, stating they would pay these dues. In Istanbul, opportunities to transport commodities on Dutch ships were fewer than in Izmir, so the Dutch merchants in Istanbul often had to pay the extra consular duties. In 1748, the Dutch merchants in Istanbul actually refused to take the national oath.⁴²⁴ Considering this extra tax and fewer transport possibilities, Istanbul was not very attractive for Dutch trade firms or merchants. Nevertheless, in the period between 1700 and 1750 there were several Dutch merchants present in Istanbul (see Chapter 4.3). By 1750, there were only three trade companies left, two of which were even dissolved within a year.⁴²⁵

⁴²² Elena Frangakis-Syrett, "Market Networks and Ottoman-European Commerce, C. 1700-1825," *Oriente Moderno* XXV/LXXXVI.1 (2006): 122-23.

⁴²³ Edhem Eldem explains the idea of a bill of exchange in the following simple manner: “[a bill of exchange is] an order of payment issued by a trader (the drawer), to a correspondent (the drawee) in favor of a third party (the payee).” Eldem, *French Trade in Istanbul in the Eighteenth Century*, 122.

⁴²⁴ Kadi, "Natives and Interlopers," 253.

⁴²⁵ Nanninga, Vol. III, 231, n. 4.

There were certain laws and regulations pertaining to Europeans in the Ottoman Empire. Most affairs were regulated by the capitulations, but there were also matters that were not completely covered. Although it was theoretically prohibited for European merchants to own real estate in the Ottoman Empire, Europeans often bought real estate regardless of the prohibition.⁴²⁶ Even in cases where disputes regarding ownership of real estate were taken to the Porte, verdicts actually never made any mention of the illegality of the practice. The highest Ottoman authorities did not seem to mind much as long as no social groups or any individuals were provoked or their interests harmed.⁴²⁷ Foreign nations in Istanbul were allowed to consume alcoholic beverages and were exempted from the Ottoman sumptuary law on dress.⁴²⁸ Even though the wearing of European dress was permitted by the capitulations as well as consular *berats*,⁴²⁹ Alexander de Groot claims that only ambassadors, consuls, clergymen and treasurers of the Dutch nation continued to wear their western attire. On the other hand, it is understood that merchants adapted to the local fashion and dressed accordingly.⁴³⁰

The Dutch ‘nation’ had the right to complain about or comment on the representatives of the Dutch Republic in the Ottoman Empire. In October 1698, the gentlemen Vizier and Townley together with assessors Townley, De Reyger and Bisschop complained about the disloyalty and treacherous behavior of Treasurer Alexander Colyer, a younger brother of Jacobus Colyer. They were also concerned about his disobedience to the orders of the Directorate with regard to the purchase and provision of diplomatic gifts. In April 1699 it was decided to request the dismissal of Alexander Colyer, and the Directorate appointed a new treasurer. Obviously, Jacobus Colyer was upset, and stated that the proposed treasurer Cornelio van Persijn was “old,

⁴²⁶ Ismail Hakkı Kadı refers to NL-HaNA *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 167/383-385, 3 July 1762, Elbert de Hochepped to the Directors of the Levant Trade. Kadı, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants*, 137.

⁴²⁷ Kadı, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants*, 137-38. Kadı based his conclusion on evidence from the Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivleri: Düvel-i Ecnebiye Defterleri 22/1, 127/453, 140/449, 155/541, 164/579, 165/585, 182/666, 196/738, etc.; and BOA Bâb-ı Âsafî, D’îvan-Beylikçi-Kalemi, Düvel-i Ecnebiye, 81/43a. He also refers to Mübahat S. Kütükoğlu, “Tanzimat Devrinde Yabancıların İktisadi Faaliyetleri,” *150. Yılında Tanzimat*, ed. Hakkı Dursun Yıldız (Ankara 1992) 111-113.

⁴²⁸ Daniel Goffman, *Britons in the Ottoman Empire, 1642-1660* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1998) 34-5.

⁴²⁹ Van den Boogert, *The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System*, 32.

⁴³⁰ De Groot, *The Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic* (1978) 223.

twice bankrupted, Roman Catholic and married to a woman from Turkey”. He therewith claimed that Van Persijn was not a suitable candidate for the task.⁴³¹

The Ambassador always acted jointly with (at least) two assessors, who were elected by the members of the Dutch nation. They met weekly at the embassy and elections were held every other year. The assessors inspected the Ambassador’s conduct and also served as witnesses in inventorying estates of members of the Dutch nation. The Ambassador and consuls were allowed to arrange matters concerning the inheritances of people who died intestate, and to consign inheritances to the heirs.⁴³² Because they had notary power, they were allowed to register final wills and other types of official documentation such as marriage or business contracts and witness statements. As long as there were witnesses who verified the truthfulness of these documents, and their registration was done correctly by the chancellor in the presence of such witnesses, the documents were considered legal and of the same value as if they were administered in the Dutch Republic. Ottoman legal documents were accepted by all European consuls and ambassadors, but the Ottoman courts did not reciprocate equally. Therefore, *hüccets* (warrants or deeds) obtained from Ottoman courts were very important for the Europeans in legal matters.⁴³³

In some cases the Dutch preferred to take their judicial matters to the Ottoman court. Consul Daniel Jean de Hochepped always gladly informed the Dutch government with details of such matters, for example as in the custody case of the children of Istanbul-resident and (former) merchant Anthony van Breen and Clara de Brosses. In 1710, Anthony van Breen had not been on good terms with his mother-in-law from his first marriage, the widow of the late François de Brosses (in his lifetime secretary to Justinus Colyer). The widow, Louise Violier, was born in the Ottoman Empire, but of Genevese descent, and more interestingly, her younger sister was Anthony van Breen’s own mother, who in her turn had remarried another Dutch merchant: Abraham de Mons. Setting aside the other intriguing details De Hochepped added, when Anthony van Breen remarried, he did not allow his mother-in-law/aunt to see her two granddaughters. She was also forcefully removed from her lodgings in Istanbul. In the meantime one of the

⁴³¹ Heeringa, Vol. II, 293-94 (NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 8: Resolutions of the Directorate 11 March 1690).

⁴³² Van den Boogert, *The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System*, 40.

⁴³³ Van den Boogert, *The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System*, 41, 45.

two girls had passed away. Probably in a desperate attempt, De Hochepped explains, the widow decided to take the case to the Ottoman court. She presented an *arzuhal* (petition) to the Grand Vizier to be taken to the *Divan-i Hümayun* (Imperial Council), requesting the custody of the child until the age of seven, in accordance with Ottoman law. Subsequently, the Grand Vizier issued a *buyuruldu* (order), requesting the appearance of all parties in court. In addition to the female slaves of her daughter, the widow also requested the restitution of the trousseau of her deceased daughter and alimony in order to take care of the young girl. In the presence of a *çavuş* (sergeant) of the Grand Vizier, the widow renounced Dutch protection, proclaimed herself an Ottoman subject and hinted she may even convert to Islam. Ambassador Jacobus Colyer was very displeased with the situation and reprimanded the widow. The *kadı* of Galata heard the statements of a few witnesses and subsequently awarded the custody to the widow. De Hochepped saw the acceptance of the *arzuhal* by the Grand Vizier as a token of bad intentions, and as a means to get Dutch merchants married to local women under Ottoman jurisdiction.⁴³⁴

2.1.4. Death in Istanbul

Many Dutch citizens resided in the Ottoman Empire for an exceptionally long time, often until the end of their lives. Those members of the Dutch nation who died in Istanbul were buried in cemeteries in or near Galata and Pera. In the nineteenth century during the reign of Sultan Abdülmecid (1839-1861) the Dutch government ordered the remains of a number of Dutchmen to be relocated to the Protestant cemetery in Feriköy. Ambassador Justinus Colyer's first burial place was said to have been located somewhere in between the Hagia Sophia and Pera, together with the graves of fellow Dutchmen and Englishmen, where one of its visitors mentioned that Colyer's "beautiful marble tomb" was adorned with a "fine epitaph" in praise of the former Ambassador.⁴³⁵

⁴³⁴ Heeringa, Vol. II, 352-53. Published letter from Daniel Jean de Hochepped to the States-General dated 20 June 1710 (NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6929, old numbering 7089). Boogert also discusses this case: Van den Boogert, *The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System*, 170-71.

⁴³⁵ Heyman. Vol. 1, 205-206.

The remains of other Protestants and Catholics alike were transferred, as the older cemeteries had become enclosed by the city.⁴³⁶ Their remains still reside there today, but the graves and tombstones are in a rather neglected state. A number of old tombstones lies along the wall separating the main street, and a few other tombstones are to be found scattered in the cemetery. There is a large monument that refers to the transfer of the bodily remains of a number of Dutchmen in 1864. The tombstones and the monument itself provide visitors with some reminders of the names of the members of the Dutch community that were present throughout four centuries in Istanbul (figures 30 to 33).

Some of the major families that were present in Istanbul during the late seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century can be found among the names of the Dutch Protestants. There are graves of two children of Consul Daniel Jean de Hochepped, and a monument commemorating Pieter Leytstar, merchant and treasurer of the Dutch nation of Istanbul, the latter's wife Maria de la Fontaine and some of their children. The large freestanding monument refers to the remains of people transferred from elsewhere. Considering the significance of the names of the people on the stone, questions could be raised regarding to the fate of their original tombstones. Ambassador Justinus Colyer (1682), his sons Constantin (1688) and Justinus Byzantium (no date), Isaac Rombouts (1662) and Christophe Rombouts (no date), a Van Diepenbroek (1683), Henry van Diepenbroek (1744) and Joanna de la Fontaine van Diepenbroek (1740), Consul at Livorno Abraham de la Fontaine (1688), nephew and secretary of Jacobus Colyer Petrus (Pietro) de la Fontaine (1725), merchant Abraham Bisschop (1736), merchant Dionysius Houzet (Houset) (1737) and finally, most probably, Jacobus Colyer as Colyear de Robertzom (no date) with the reference that he was an ambassador, are all members of the nation whose private and material world will be discussed in the following chapters.

2.1.5. After Death

⁴³⁶ In the autumn of 1971 Alexander de Groot visited the Protestant cemetery of Istanbul, and published an article on the Dutch graves: Alexander H. de Groot, "Old Dutch Graves in Istanbul," Archivum Ottomanicum V (1973): 5-16.

The regulations set in 1675 (see above) also concerned the procedures to be followed after the demise of a member of the nation. Article six states that the resident and consul should have, under the supervision of three of the most qualified of the nation, an inventory made of the goods and effects of the deceased, to help administer matters concerning the heritage, until heirs have claimed whatever was assigned or belonged to them, and to whom they should send word of the demise and the state of affairs concerning the deceased.⁴³⁷ In fact, according to the capitulations, the resident or ambassador and consuls were assigned jurisdiction over the estates of the deceased, until the estates could be handed over to the rightful heirs. Before an inheritance could be handed over, outstanding debts and other financial obligations had to be paid off. When it concerned non-Dutch members of the Dutch ‘nation’, the division of goods was to be conducted according to the laws of their home-countries.⁴³⁸ When there were Ottoman creditors and debtors involved, the process became slightly more complicated if these Ottomans engaged the Ottoman court. The consul or ambassador in question would pay the creditors and collected debts that were due to the deceased. Before the balance of estate was given to the heirs several costs were deducted from the balance of estate, such as funeral costs and chancery fees for the services given after death.⁴³⁹

In general, the chancellor of the embassy in Istanbul made an inventory of all possessions of the deceased. There were always two witnesses present, and sometimes there is mention of a Janissary guard. However, in most cases, dragomans are not mentioned as playing a role in the inventorying process.⁴⁴⁰ Real estate or furniture and other personal belongings were occasionally sold in order to generate money to pay off debts or to simplify the division of the inheritance. The sale of properties usually took place by public auction at the embassy. Sometimes, the goods were appraised by experts before they were put up for sale. Prior to such auctions, announcements were made in

⁴³⁷ “Dat wijders den resident en consul, elck in de plaetse sijner residentie, in cas van aflijvigheyt van eenige van de natie, sonder testament of uysterste wille comende te sterven, insgelycx gehouden sullen sijn bij sich te assuraeren drie van de gequalifiseerste van de natie, om gesamentlijck, naer behoorlijcke inventarisatie der naegelatene goederen en effecten, de saecke van den boedel te helpen administreren, tot die tijt toe dat de erfgenamen daerover de nodige ordres sullen hebben gestelt, aen welke erfgenamen sij gehouden sullen sijn ten alderspoedigsten van 't overlijden en toestandt der saecken kennise te geven.” The regulations are published (among other publications) in Heeringa, Vol. II, 187-204. Citation from pages 191-92.

⁴³⁸ Van den Boogert, The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System, 159.

⁴³⁹ Van den Boogert, The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System, 163-64.

⁴⁴⁰ Van den Boogert, The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System, 163-64. According to Van den Boogert, the chancellor was often accompanied by one or two dragomans and a Janissary guard.

the form of catalogues listing all items, including books and worn clothes. An auctioneer recorded all the prices that were fetched during the auction and this list was copied into the chancery registers.⁴⁴¹ In the end, the revenues were transferred to the heirs of the deceased.

This chapter discussed the relations between the Dutch and the Ottoman Empire in broad terms. It focused on the Dutch ‘nation’ in Istanbul in the light of existing publications. The main reasons for the residence of these individuals in the Empire were briefly pointed out. Especially of importance for this dissertation is the discussion of the legal matters concerning the members of the Dutch ‘nation’ who died in Istanbul. The following chapter will focus on Ambassador Jacobus Colyer who died in the Ottoman capital, deep in debt. Part of the discussion will explore legal matters relating to his demise.

⁴⁴¹ Van den Boogert, The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System, 166-67.

3. THE MATERIAL WORLD IN THE RESIDENCE OF DUTCH AMBASSADOR JACOBUS COLYER

Jacobus Colyer, Dutch Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire between 1688 and 1725, formed an elaborate network of inter-cultural and international relations, family ties and mercantile connections within Europe and the Ottoman Empire. Despite such connectivity, Colyer's importance has long been overlooked. Recently, however, Colyer's influence in Dutch and other European diplomatic history was recognized by a publication which chose to examine his diplomatic achievements until the end of the seventeenth century.⁴⁴² In contrast, this third chapter focuses on the person of Jacobus Colyer, and, additionally, discusses his family and relations. Such relationships enabled Colyer's construction of, for example, the Palais de Hollande, the building that today houses the Dutch consulate in Istanbul. The evolution of this building from an ambassador's residence to a state-owned institutional complex forms the base of the following two chapters. The building itself is discussed in relation to Jacobus Colyer, including its functions, interior, decoration and furnishings. Chapter 4 will discuss some of the palace's other inhabitants, most of whom inhabited one or multiple rooms after Colyer's death. The material culture of these inhabitants is contrasted with that of other members of the Dutch 'nation', including family members of Jacobus Colyer, residents of the Ambassador's residence, and merchants.

⁴⁴² Wouter Troost, *Istanbul en Den Haag: De Betrekkingen Tussen het Ottomaanse Rijk en de Republiek (1668-1699)* (Dordrecht: Republic of Letters, 2014). Troost did not use any Ottoman or Turkish source material, but made an extensive analysis and discussion of the correspondence of both Justinus and Jacobus Colyer with the States-General and various other individuals, such as Coenraad van Heemskerck and Anthonie Heinsius. The main focus of this publication lies on the relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic between 1668 and 1699, supported by quotes and information from the Colyers' correspondence. Even more recently, in the light of Colyer's importance for Dutch and Serbian history through the peace negotiations of Karlowitz (1699) and Passarowitz (1718), the Dutch Embassy of the Republic of Serbia organized an essay competition or historians with Jacobus Colyer as subject. The winning essay can be found at http://istanboel.nlconsulaat.org/binaries/content/assets/postenweb/t/turkije/netherlands-consulate-general-in-istanbul/import/the_consulate_general/bas-de-boer---jacob-colyer.pdf (accessed 20 May 2015). Another submission to the competition was also published online: <http://istanboel.nlconsulaat.org/organization/juweeltjes-nl-tr/jacobus-colyer-bemiddelaar-tussen-de-europeanen-en-de-ottomanen.html> (accessed 20 May 2015).

This chapter focuses mainly on the palace itself (its location, architecture and evolution during the eighteenth century) and its first owner, Jacobus Colyer. Through a discussion of Colyer's personality and his material possessions, the material world of Jacobus Colyer in his residence is (re)created. By first focusing on the material world of Jacobus Colyer, and subsequently in the following chapter on the probate inventories of other members of the Dutch 'nation' who either lived in the Ambassador's residence or (mostly in the case of merchants) elsewhere in Istanbul between 1700 and 1750, these two chapters intend to give a glimpse, although fragmented, of material culture in the Ottoman Empire during the first half of the eighteenth century. Hence, through the discussion of the material culture of the Dutch nation in Istanbul, the history of this small group of individuals is brought to life and new knowledge about material culture in the Ottoman Empire is made available for future research.

3.1. Jacobus Colyer: Personality, Family and Friends

3.1.1. Family Ties

Jacobus Colyer was one of at least nine siblings and baptized in the Walloon Church (Waalsche Kerk) in The Hague on 18 February 1657.⁴⁴³ He moved with his family to Istanbul in 1668 after his father, Justinus Colyer, had been made resident in 1667. Already during the Colyers' journey to Istanbul, the beginning of an extended family had commenced; through the marriages of Jacobus Colyer's sisters and later also his nephews, nieces and cousins, the Colyers became connected to all the other large Dutch families present in the Eastern Mediterranean, such as Leytstar, De la Fontaine, Van Lennep and De Hochepped. The search of the family roots of the Colyers starts at the point when the name Colyear was adopted.

The Colyears are descendants from the noble, old Scottish clan of Robertson of Struan. It is unclear how and why the name Colyear was adopted, but J.H. Hora

⁴⁴³ He was probably born on 12 February 1657. According to his wife he died on 6 March 1725 after having lived for 68 years and 22 days. NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6939. Catherina Widow Colyer to the States-General, 20 March 1725.

Siccama, who conducted a thorough investigation into the family tree of the Colyears, provides a detailed ancestry of the family.⁴⁴⁴ A statement provided by King Jacob I on 13 August 1624 in Edinburg forms the basis of his findings. A so-called vidimus, or attested copy, produced in 1701, reveals the ancestry of the Colyers as well as the family crest (figures 3 and 4).

David Colyear de Struan married and had a son: George Collyear (Colleriarus) alias Robertson de Caskemola. From the latter's marriage, Jacob Colyear, alias Robertson, was born. Jacob married Helena Hay(e) and the couple had a son, David Robertson Colyear. With David the family line continued on Dutch grounds. He was born around 1600 and died circa 1657. David had settled in Holland, amassing a reasonable fortune, and became chamberlain to Prince Maurits of the Netherlands (as confirmed by the vidimus: "Servus clarissimi Mauritii Principis Aurelianorum"), captain in 1625 and sergeant-major by 1649. David had requested the statement of his descent, as he planned to use it on far journeys, according to the vidimus: "apud exterasnations peregrinare amantis". He married soon after, to Clara van der Poll from The Hague, in March 1625.⁴⁴⁵ This first marriage of David brought them two children: Justinus and Aletta.⁴⁴⁶ With Justinus, who altered his name slightly to Colyer, the Colyers continued their lives in the Ottoman Empire.⁴⁴⁷

⁴⁴⁴ J.H. Hora Siccama, Het Geslacht Colyear, reprinted from Maandblad van het Genealogisch-Heraldiek Genootschap "De Nederlandse Leeuw" (1902) 20

⁴⁴⁵ Before September 1643 David remarried in Scotland to Jean Bruce, daughter of John Bruce of Airth and Margaret Elphinstone, with whom he had 4 more children.

⁴⁴⁶ Another unknown daughter is sometimes mentioned, it is however still unclear whether she actually existed. She supposedly married Daniel de Hochepped (officer of Levantine slave trade in Amsterdam), but no further evidence points in this direction. Daniel de Hochepped is often mistaken for Daniel Jean de Hochepped, who married one of Justinus' daughters: Clara Catherina. Daniel Jean de Hochepped is also said to have been the one first married to one of Justinus' sisters, the unknown one, before he married his daughter. This is strengthened by the fact that Justinus Colyer calls Daniel Jean de Hochepped his 'swager': brother-in-law, in a personal letter. (K.J.R. van Harderwijk, "Iets over Justinus Colyer en Diens Zoon Jacobus, Ambassadeurs aan het Turksche Hof, Van Wege den Staat der Vereenigde Nederlanden," Bijdragen voor Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde, ed. Vol. VII (Nijhof, 1850) 70. However, 'Swager' had multiple meanings, unlike today, and could also have meant son-in-law (according to the Vroegmiddel Nederlands Woordenboek on <http://gtb.inl.nl/>, a project of the Instituut voor Nederlandse Lexicology). Therefore I assume Daniel Jean de Hochepped was only married to Clara Catherina Colyer, and not also to Justinus Colyer's "unknown sister," who probably never existed, but has been created by this misunderstanding of the word 'swager'. From David Robertson Colyear's second marriage to Jane Bruce, Alexander Robertson Colyear (1635-1680) was born, who served William III. One of their sons was David Colyear (1657-1730), the first Earl of Portmore.

⁴⁴⁷ Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 39.

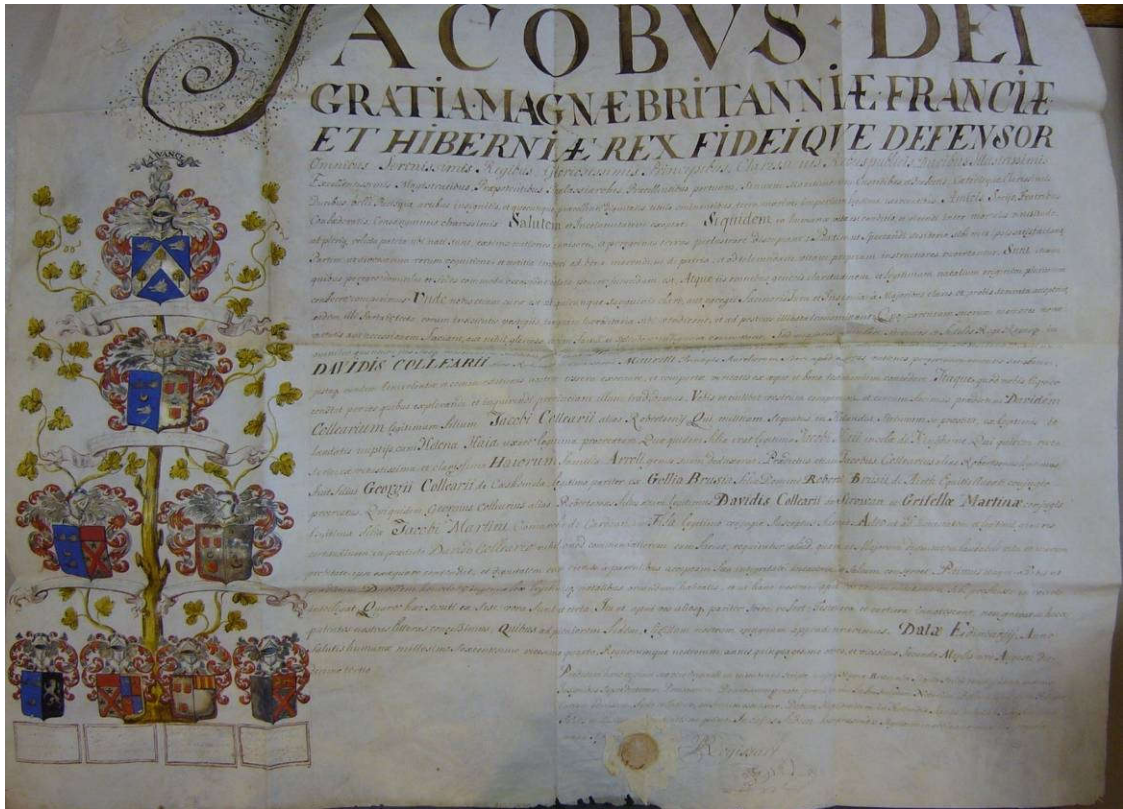


Figure 3: Family crest of the Colyer lineage. NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 22: Vidimus van een oorkonde uit 1624, uitgegaan van Jacobus I van Engeland met betrekking tot David Colyer en zijn voorgeslacht, 1701. (Vidimus of a charter from 1624, issued by Jacob I of England, concerning David Colyer and his ancestry, 1701)



Figure 4: The Colyear family crest (detail of figure 3)

Justinus Colyer, Jacobus Colyer's father, was born in 1624 in The Hague. He had studied in Leiden in the mid 1640s and was registered as a lawyer by 1661 at the Council of State (Hof van Holland, Raad van State). He married Maria Engelbert (ca. 1628 - 10 Feb. 1705) around the year 1656. Later on, by 1668, he moved to Istanbul with his family after having been made resident in 1667.⁴⁴⁸ He kept that title until 10 April 1680 when made ambassador.⁴⁴⁹ They arrived on 25 May 1668 and Justinus made his arrival known the following day to *kaymakam* [Deputy Grand Vizier] Uzun Ibrahim Paşa. The Ambassadors of England, France and Genoa too welcomed him that same day. On 31 May, Justinus Colyer had his public entrance into Istanbul and was accompanied by an entourage that included 80 Janissaries on horseback, 50 *çavuşes*, the *çavuşbaşı*, 51 servants of the *kaymakam*, two trumpeters, and the *kaymakam's* dragomans on horseback. His sons also participated in the procession.⁴⁵⁰ A crowd of hundreds had come to watch his entrance. He left for Edirne on 26 July 1668 in a *karos* [carriage] with six horses, accompanied by three of his sons, the Consul of Izmir, two *ağas*, four *çavuşes* of the *kaymakam*, the Dutch preachers of Istanbul and Izmir, the secretary of the Dutch Embassy, a doctor, two Dutch merchants, six dragomans and six Janissaries all on horseback, in addition to 24 servants. There was a total of 120 to 130 horses and 30 carriages with luggage.⁴⁵¹

Justinus was regaled with 40 sheep, 100 hens, 50 loaves of white bread, 20 sugar-breads, 20 wax candles and a freight of snow (as much as one horse could carry). Besides cash (25 pieces of eight per day and 230 pieces of eight for furnishing) Justinus Colyer was also sent 25 horses by the Sultan and during the audience with the Sultan, Colyer and his retinue were given 15 silver robes of honor. They were given another 25 silver robes of honor by the *kaymakam*.⁴⁵² In return Colyer offered the Sultan the 11 volumes of the Atlas Maior (printed by Joan Blaeu) in violet velvet binding, an "extraordinary and unusual" rifle that fired eight times with only one load, a beautiful gold plated air rifle, two lacquered cabinets, various lacquered boxes or cases and cups,

⁴⁴⁸ By the resolution of 21 July 1667. Schutte, 307.

⁴⁴⁹ Schutte, 308. Heeringa, Vol. II, 236: publication of the letter to Grand Pensionary Gaspar Fagel in which Justinus Colyer describes his situation, 18 December 1679 (NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 7085).

⁴⁵⁰ *Hollantsche Mercurius*, 134-35.

⁴⁵¹ *Hollantsche Mercurius*, 135-36. Van Aitzema, 638.

⁴⁵² *Hollantsche Mercurius*, 137-142.

two beautiful paintings of flower vases, two walking sticks that could be used for rifles and guns, a flask with nutmeg oil, an unusually carved cup of a rhinoceros horn, two “extraordinary and unusual” silver thread baskets made in China, two walking sticks containing telescopes, and six large dogs decorated with gold and silver covers.⁴⁵³ Justinus Colyer also had his public audience with the Sultan in the vicinity of Edirne in August that year. His salary amounted to 7500 plus 750 guilders “wisselgeld” (money that is received for or used for the payment of a bill of exchange) from the States-General and another 5000 Spanish dollars or eight-real coins to be paid by the Directors of the Levant Trade.⁴⁵⁴

As the processions in 1668 of Justinus Colyer and 1686 of Jacobus Colyer (see below) demonstrate, the Ottoman authorities did not discriminate between envoy and ambassador; awarding them the title of *elçi* [ambassador, envoy]. However, this distinction was of utmost importance for Justinus’ European colleagues. After his spectacular reception by the Ottomans, Justinus was ridiculed by Ottomans as well as by foreigners of higher rank, specifically by the French ambassador.⁴⁵⁵ Despite Justinus Colyer’s noble Scottish descent (which had probably not been taken too seriously in the Netherlands, because the title came from a foreign house), Colyer’s station was not regarded as equal to that of an ambassador. In the eyes of ambassadors of other nations, the title of ambassador should have been given more importance than that of a regular envoy or resident. Justinus however did manage to acquire a more favorable capitulation for Dutch trade with the Ottomans. In 1683, his request to return to the Netherlands and to appoint his son Jacobus as his successor was approved. Justinus had, however, already passed away on 28 December 1682.

Immediately prior to his death, on 26 November 1682, he appointed his son Jacobus as secretary and bursar of the envoy in order to observe the embassy after his demise.⁴⁵⁶ Prior to this appointment, Jacobus had already demonstrated that he was able to substitute for his father during official ceremonies; in 1675 Jacobus had represented

⁴⁵³ *Hollantsche Mercurius*, 144. Van Aitzema, 649-50. Gifts for other high ranking officials are also listed.

⁴⁵⁴ Schutte, 308.

⁴⁵⁵ Justinus’ son Alexander wrote to his sister-in-law Hester de Beveren that his father was indeed ridiculed by the French Ambassador and the ‘Turks’: ‘... waerop papa is ambassadeur gemaectt, hetwelcke seer nodigh was; want de Turcke ons hier seer beginne te plagen en de voorscreve ambassadeur oock der nu seer onder werckt om sich selve te revansiere...’ Alexander Colyer to Hester de Beveren, 1680 in: Harderwijk, 67-8.

⁴⁵⁶ The States-General approved in their resolutions of 12 April 1683.

the Dutch during the festivities in Edirne that were organized to celebrate the circumcision of Sultan Mehmed IV's son.⁴⁵⁷ After his father passed away, Jacobus was appointed to temporarily look after the interests of the Dutch Republic. On 5 July 1683 he had his first audience in his role as secretary, and on 29 November 1684 he was appointed as resident. Jacobus Colyer handed over his credentials on 10 May the following year.⁴⁵⁸ The following year he publicly took the function upon himself and was received with his entourage by the *kaymakam* (the representative of the Grand Vizier in Istanbul)⁴⁵⁹ on 18 June 1686, and on the very same day had his official procession into Istanbul. He was accompanied by his brothers Constantinus and Justinus Bysantius, his brother-in-laws Daniel Jean de Hochepped and Abraham de la Fontaine together with the latter's little son.⁴⁶⁰ Colyer was dressed after the 'Turkish manner': he wore a pelisse of black sable fur, and rode an 'oversized' and beautiful horse that belonged to the *kaymakam*. The horse had trappings that included a bridle, breast piece and blanket or saddle pad, set with jewels. When gifts were exchanged, Colyer and his entourage received 21 caftans.⁴⁶¹ The tone and style of the procession resembled that of his father, 20 years earlier. Upon his departure, Colyer was accompanied until the ship Juffrouw Jacoba upon which he sailed across together with 24 large barques.⁴⁶² No

⁴⁵⁷ Troost, 142.

⁴⁵⁸ Schutte, 308.

⁴⁵⁹ The *kaymakam* in June 1686 was probably Kara Hasanzâde Mustafa Paşa (d. 19 October 1686) or his successor Receb Ağa, who was appointed in 1686.

⁴⁶⁰ NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6916: a report prepared by Jacobus Colyer. The same list was also published in Sylvius, Vol. II, 95. The procession was led by 48 Janissaries on foot, with their "opperschout" (probably the chief bailiff: *muhzirbaşı*) of Istanbul and their captain (the *çorbacı*, or Janissary Ağa). They were followed by 48 sergeants (*çavuş*) on horseback, Jacobus Colyer's court or household, the latter's steward on horseback, 24 footmen, six lackeys dressed in 'the Turkish manner', the first horsemaster on horseback, the bottler and sommelier ("keldermeester") on horseback, two valets on foot, two pages on horseback, two language students, eight dragomans on horseback, the commander of the *çavuşes* (*çavuşbaşı*) on horseback, three of Colyer's elaborately adorned (after Ottoman and French manner) horses, first Dragoman Willem Theyls on horseback followed by Jacobus Colyer and the *çavuş başı* on horseback and four servants, Secretary Daniel Jean de Hochepped on horseback, Constantinus Colyer and Abraham de la Fontaine, Justinus Byzantius Colyer and De la Fontaine's son, the preachers Mierkens and Francken (of Istanbul and Izmir respectively) on horseback, captain Coppenol of a Dutch ship on horseback, the entire Dutch nation of Istanbul, a merchant from Ankara and several young merchants from Izmir and others with Dutch protection (all together 40 people) on horseback, 40 domestics of the *kaymakam* on foot and major Dirck van der Hage on horseback riding back and forth to keep everyone in line. Details on clothing of some of these people are provided as well.

⁴⁶¹ His audience with the sultan took place on 28 August 1686. Colyer offered the sultan 50 vests or robes, each of 12 and 6 ells long: 20 robes of golden cloth, 10 of woolen cloth, 10 of flowery satin, and 10 of Venetian flamed tabby. His audiences with the *Kaymakam paşa* on 18 June and with the sultan on 28 August 1686 are described in detail in 'Vervolch aen de Memorie.' Colyer signed the report on 22 January 1687. NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv.nr. 99.

⁴⁶² Sylvius, Vol. II, 96.

expenses were saved to display Colyer's status and acceptance as the new Dutch representative. Nevertheless, a few years were to pass until his final promotion of ambassador. Due to the Ottoman-Austrian War, and possibly also because of the Glorious Revolution, the news of his appointment did not immediately reach the Ottoman capital. He was officially promoted to ambassador on 11 August 1688, remaining so until his death in 1725.⁴⁶³

Jacobus had come to the Ottoman Empire at the age of 11, and soon he had mastered the languages necessary to communicate in the multicultural district of Pera: Ottoman-Turkish, Greek, French and Italian.⁴⁶⁴ International travelers and other observers claim that soon he managed his tasks at the court with ease and that he was a very capable diplomat, who was able to retrieve precious information even from the mouths of Ottoman officials, who visited him frequently in his home and, under the influence of wine, spilled state secrets.⁴⁶⁵ This report must have come from the writings of Dimitri Cantemir, the *voivode* of Moldavia, who personally knew Jacobus Colyer (although mistakenly wrote that Colyer was born in Izmir). Cantemir wrote in *The history of the growth and decay of the Othman Empire*: “[Jacobus Colyer] is reckoned the wisest and most civil of all the ambassadors among the *Turks*; and as he freely entertains at his house the courtiers, that are extremely greedy of wine, there is nothing so secret in the Vizir's court, but what he can sist [sic] froth them by that means.”⁴⁶⁶

Together with English Ambassadors William Paget and Abraham Stanyan, Colyer played an important role during the peace negotiations between the Ottomans and Habsburg Empire, an influence which led to the treaties of Karlowitz (1699) and Passarowitz (1718). In 1699, Emperor Leopold I made him a baron and magnate of Hungary (20 August 1699) and count of the Holy Roman Empire (4 September 1699). These commissions were presented to Colyer by Count Öttingen, the Imperial resident in Istanbul, and Colyer received permission from the States-General to use his new

⁴⁶³ A.J. van der Aa, "Jacobus Colyer," *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden* Vol. III (Haarlem: J.J. van Brederode, 1852) 640; P.C. Molhuysen, and P.J. Blok, "Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Woordenboek" vol. IV (Leiden: A.W. Sijthoff, 1918) 448-9. Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 34 (n. 76).

⁴⁶⁴ Colyer's mother, Maria Engelbert, claimed, that Colyer spoke Turkish, French and Italian and knew Turkish customs and manners ('Hij spreekt Turks, Frans en Italiaans, en kent de Turkse zeden en gewoonten' (Troost, 142-43, referring to a letter from Maria Engelbert to the registrar of the States-General, dated 5 Januari 1683. NL-HaNA, *Casper Fagel*, 3.01.18, inv. nr. 375).

⁴⁶⁵ Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 47.

⁴⁶⁶ Demetrius Cantemir, *The History of the Growth and Decay of the Othman Empire* (trans. Nicolas Tindal) Vol. II, book IV (London: James, John & Paul Knapton at the Crown, 1735) 384 (annotation 12).

titles.⁴⁶⁷ A few years later, Colyer started to use his new titles, besides the family coat-of-arms of the Scottish House of Colyear which was emblazoned on a few of his signets and tableware. Nevertheless, despite such accolades, even to this day, titles of well-known citizens of the Netherlands, such as Admiral Maarten Harpertsz Tromp, who, in the seventeenth century, rose within foreign aristocracy by receiving titles such as count or baron, like Jacobus Colyer, were not taken seriously. Admiral Tromp, for example, failed to gain membership of the Knighthood.⁴⁶⁸

According to French Ambassador De Ferriol, the Venetian Republic regaled both Colyer and English Ambassador Stanyan a golden basin that weighed 16,500 livres. Besides his titles, Colyer also received the appanage of a considerable piece of land from the Emperor.⁴⁶⁹ Colyer appears not to have mentioned this appanage to the Dutch authorities. The golden basin was in reality a silver gilded cooling vessel adorned with the lion of Saint Mark.⁴⁷⁰ He also received a portrait of the Emperor set with diamonds. The Polish government gave a gift of two silver decanters and a fire guard on a tripod which was ‘curiously wrought.’⁴⁷¹ When Colyer returned to Edirne after the treaty was signed, he received a costly pelisse and an Arabic horse from the Grand Vizier, as well as various caftans for his entourage.⁴⁷²

When his brother-in-law Daniel Jean de Hochepped departed for the Netherlands in 1687, Colyer gave permission to look for a respectable lady [*“jonckvrouwe van fatsoen”*] to marry.⁴⁷³ This apparently never happened, because Jacobus married the Greek Catterina de Bourg (or sometimes referred to as Boury) in 1713.⁴⁷⁴ She is referred to as Christian [*nasraniye*] and not *zimmi*, which suggests that she was of Greek descent but not necessarily an Ottoman subject. It is likely that she was captured from one of the (former) Venetian islands such as Crete, or came from the Morea peninsula

⁴⁶⁷ Heeringa, Vol. II, 146.

⁴⁶⁸ Wijssenbeek-Olthuis, “Noblesse Oblige,” 114.

⁴⁶⁹ Varenbergh, 107: Letter XXIII to the King of France, 20 March 1700, sent from Pera.

⁴⁷⁰ Siccama, “De Vrede Van Carlowitz,” 182 (referring to secret missives of 31 July 1699 and 21 March 1700).

⁴⁷¹ Siccama, “De Vrede Van Carlowitz,” 182 (referring to secret missives of 31 July 1699 and 21 March 1700).

⁴⁷² Siccama, “De Vrede Van Carlowitz,” 174.

⁴⁷³ Siccama, Het Geslacht Colyear, 15.

⁴⁷⁴ In one Ottoman archival document she is called Katerina de Bury, daughter of De Bur (“Katrina de Buri veled-i de Bur nâm Nasraniye”). *İstanbul Müftülüğü, Şer’i sicilleri arşivi*, Galata kadılığı, defter no. 266, fol. 87a-88a, 3 Ra. 1140 (19 October 1727).

in modern-day Greece, which was conquered by Venice by the end of the seventeenth century. A final suggestion is that she came from the area of Dalmatia, as she was particularly interested in the redemption of slaves from that area during the Second Morean War.⁴⁷⁵ In 1713, the preacher of the embassy, Petrus Harenc, according to his own statement, had been able to finally convince Jacob to a legal marriage in order to bring an end to “an unedifying life together”, which had lasted 22 years.⁴⁷⁶ As far as is known, Jacobus Colyer and Catherina de Bourg did not have any children.

In April 1712, Colyer signed a treaty of mediation between Russia and the Ottoman Empire and was assigned the task of *legatus mediator* by the involved parties at Passarowitz in 1718. Already towards the end of the year 1717, when he was still in Istanbul, Colyer had complained of pain in his left leg.⁴⁷⁷ By the time of the peace negotiations in Passarowitz, Jacobus had turned severely ill. He mentioned in one of his letters to Grand Pensionary Heinsius that just when he believed that he was slowly recovering, he suddenly had a high fever on the night of 20 and 21 July. When his fever dropped around midnight, he had to be carried to the negotiation table in a sedan chair; only then could he join the Ambassadors of the Roman (Habsburg) Emperor and of Venice, and Sutton the mediator of Great Britain.⁴⁷⁸ At that point in his illness, he appointed his nephew Pieter de la Fontaine as secretary and bursar of the embassy. Jacobus recovered, but business between the Ottomans and the Dutch gradually decreased in importance in the following years. Jacobus died seven years later on 6 March 1725 in Pera.

After his funeral, his wife Catterina de Bourg sent a letter to the States-General with the details of the last few days of his life and his funeral. She had sent his nephew Jean de la Fontaine (de Vicard) to the Dutch Republic to bring the news of his demise; she also informed the authorities in detail by letter. According to her account, Colyer was suddenly caught by weakness and high fever, followed by tightness in his stomach

⁴⁷⁵ De Mirone (pseudonym of Pierre-Lambert de Saumery), *Memoires et Avantures Secretes et Curieuses d'un Voyage du Levant* Vol. IV (Liege: Everard Kints, 1732) 195-96.

⁴⁷⁶ Siccama, *Het Geslacht Colyear*, 15 (referring to a letter kept in the National Archives in The Hague from Sir Petrus Harenc, preacher in Istanbul, Pera, dated 13 January 1713).

⁴⁷⁷ Heinsius, *Briefwisseling Van Anthonie Heinsius* Vol. XVIII, 362. Colyer to Heinsius, 9 November 1717.

⁴⁷⁸ Heinsius, *Briefwisseling Van Anthonie Heinsius* Vol. XVIII, 502. Colyer to Heinsius, 23 July 1718, from Passarowitz.

and difficulty in speaking for two days. Medicine did not relieve the pain and Jacobus died after two days of his deathbed of at the age of 68.

His body was interred next to that of his father, but in a new grave, just “outside this city [Pera] in the countryside”. It is known from another source that his father’s grave was “somewhere between Pera and the Hagia Sophia,” where also other foreign envoys were buried.⁴⁷⁹ Furthermore, his widow requested from the Dutch authorities the same status and benefits that her mother-in-law had received when Justinus Colyer died. As we shall see, Colyer’s wife was offered some assistance by her husband’s successor, but was shunned by most of her husband’s relatives. The court of the English Ambassador led the funeral procession starting with the Dutch Embassy. Stanyan was accompanied by four Janissaries, his equerry with 14 servants, six domestic officers, four dragomans, and two secretaries (in this specific order). The entourages of the Venetian Ambassador and the Roman Imperial resident were similar, but with slightly fewer people. Finally, the court of the Dutch Ambassador followed, accompanied by the body of the late Ambassador. This last party consisted of four Janissaries, six servants in livery, the equerry with three horses covered in black cloth and with the coat-of-arms of the Ambassador, and the following individuals in mourning: the steward with six servants, four domestic officers, four dragomans, the second secretary of the Ambassador as well as the preacher for the English Ambassador immediately in front of the body.⁴⁸⁰ The late Ambassador was covered with a black cloth of 48 ells in length, adorned with Colyer’s coat-of-arms. The cloth was carried by three Dutch, one German and nine English merchants. The procession continued with the “blood-friends” of the deceased and the merchants of the foreign ‘nations.’⁴⁸¹

3.1.2. Descriptions and Depictions of Jacobus Colyer

It is certain that at least three portraits of Jacobus Colyer existed, and another two portraits were made of Colyer together with his wife. One of these portraits was in the

⁴⁷⁹ Heyman, Vol. 1, 205-06.

⁴⁸⁰ The Dutch preacher, Jan David de Reuter had died on 29 December 1724 and a new preacher was not appointed until 1726.

⁴⁸¹ NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6939. Catherina Widow Colyer to the States-General, 20 March 1725.

possession of his secretary, Pieter de la Fontaine. Colyer's widow owned the double portraits and finally Maria Colyer had two other portraits of her brother in gilded frames. Neither the fate of the portraits nor the depiction of the subjects is known. Only a few prints or engravings of the treaties of Karlowitz and Passarowitz exist in which Jacobus Colyer is depicted. It is, however, unlikely that these images are true to nature. Colyer is generally depicted as the typical European ambassador or consul: sometimes wearing a large, long curly wig, a just-au-corps (type of vest), a dress-coat of nearly similar length, shoes with high heels and stockings (figures 5-12). This image is also how Ottoman miniature painter Levni depicted all foreign residents or ambassadors in his *Surname* (figure 11). A print of the arrival of Colyer in Istanbul after the negotiations in Passarowitz in 1718 even seems to have been situated in Amsterdam rather than in Istanbul, judging from the facades of the buildings (figure 12).

Besides these rather unreliable depictions, there are also a few descriptions of Colyer by the travelers who had personally met the Ambassador. Pierre-Lambert de Saumery, a traveler from the Southern Netherlands, came to Istanbul on the first of March of the year 1720 and stayed at Jacobus Colyer's 'palace' for several years.⁴⁸² De Saumery was quite frank in his descriptions of people and events and provides a very clear and rather endearing description of Colyer. Although he was mistaken when he claimed that Colyer was born in Istanbul, De Saumery was rather well-informed about Colyer's relatives and household. He wrote that Colyer was a very good and easy man who knew all manners and codes of behavior, the Oriental languages and was highly esteemed and loved by the local Ottomans. According to De Saumery, Colyer's nieces and nephews contributed highly to his ruin with their expenses and desire of luxury. De Saumery was, however, rather ill-disposed towards Colyer's Greek wife, Catterina de Bourg; her spend-thrift nature primarily had led Colyer to his ruin. He believed that she constituted a blemish on the memory of Colyer, who was otherwise one of the most affable men he had ever met: very polite, decent and fine. De Saumery regarded his subject as moreover gentle, debonair, and very complaisant, especially towards strangers. His table was always well served, and his house, albeit of wood, was the most beautiful and pleasant of all the ambassadors, and its court was likewise very large and

⁴⁸² De Mirone (pseudonym of Pierre-Lambert de Saumery), *Memoires et Aventures Secretes et Curieuses d'un Voyage du Levant* (Liege: Everard Kints, 1732). The English version: Pierre-Lambert de Saumery, *Curious Memoirs & Secret Adventures, of a Voyage to the Levant*. By Mr. De Mirone. Liège, 1732; translated to English 1738 (1738).



Figure 5: Anna Beek. "Theatre de la Paix entre les Chrestiens et les Turcs." The Hague: Hungarian National Museum, Budapest, Historic Illustrations Collection, 1699. Peace conference in Karlowitz 26 January 1699. Print. Size: 50.9 x 50 cm.



Figure 6: Jacobus Colyer, in the conference room during the peace negotiations in Karlowitz, 1699. He is seen from the back, in the center of the image (indicated with no. 16). (Detail of figure 5)



Figure 7: Colyer in Karlowitz 1699 (indicated with no. 8, detail of figure 5).



Figure 8: “Prospect des Kayserlichen Großen Conferenz-Zelts zu Passarowitz, allwo der Friede tractiret und den 21. Julii 1718 geschlossen worden.” Print.



Figure 9: Jacobus Colyer in Passarowitz, 1718 (detail of figure 8. Jacobus Colyer is indicated with the letter E).



Figure 10: Treaty of Passarowitz, 1719. Alessandro dalla Via. In Bianchi Vendramino *Istorica Relazione della Pace di Posarow*. Print (Jacobus Colyer is indicated with no. 7).



Figure 11: Foreign ambassadors and residents present at an Ottoman festival in Istanbul. Detail of Ottoman miniature from the *Surname* (text by Vehbi, artwork by Levni) 1720s. Folio: 140a.



Figure 12: Procession of the return of Jacobus Colyer to Istanbul on 11 October 1718. Leonard Schenk (after Adolf van der Laan): “Intredinge tot Constantinopelen van den Heer Graaf Coljer, Ambassadeur van de Heere Staaten der Vereenigde Nederlanden, by de Ottomannische Porte, op den 11 October 1718.” Amsterdam, ca. 1718-1720, published by Pieter Schenk. 160 mm x 183 mm, print.

pretty. All was perfectly fine, except for the wages that were almost never paid.⁴⁸³ He explained that Colyer had a debt of 200 thousand florins because he did not have the same resources as did other ambassadors, had a large family to support and that he was simply too good a person. Colyer was around 62 years old (72 according to De Saumery, but that is incorrect) when De Saumery met him; Colyer appeared large and kind; the wrinkles on his face did not hide his fine and delicate features, according to the traveler. He continues his description in this vein by explaining that his long moustache still gave him an air of grandeur, calling for respect from all around. He always wore Ottoman attire, except for his wig and hat, which he did not even take off at night.⁴⁸⁴ Hamel Bruyninx, Dutch Envoy to Vienna, mentioned in his letter to Grand Pensionary Heinsius that Sutton (at the time English mediator in Passarowitz) called Colyer a fine, honest and gentle man, for whom many had feelings of amity and respect.⁴⁸⁵ But because he liked his comfort and ease, he let his first Dragoman, Willem Theyls, deal with most of the work during the peace negotiations in Passarowitz.

Another description of Colyer comes from the account published by Johannes Wilhelmus Heyman. This publication is the result of a fusion of two travel accounts by his relative Johannes Heyman and Johan Van der Nyenburg. Of the two men, it was Heyman who traveled to the 'East' and the account of Jacobus Colyer must have come from his travel notes.⁴⁸⁶ Heyman was received by Colyer in his "handsome palace in Pera" and was offered to stay. Colyer was highly esteemed because of his friendly conduct and competence in dealing with state affairs. Due to his knowledge of the (Ottoman-) Turkish language, the 'Turkish' government gladly dealt with Colyer, and a dragoman was rendered unnecessary. Other foreign envoys often conducted their business through his mediation, Heyman claimed.⁴⁸⁷ According to Heyman, Colyer was presbyter of the chapel on his grounds and Colyer's permission was required before anything could be carried out.⁴⁸⁸

⁴⁸³ De Mirone, Vol. II, 193-197.

⁴⁸⁴ De Mirone, Vol. III. 48-49.

⁴⁸⁵ Heinsius, Briefwisseling van Anthonie Heinsius Vol. XVIII, 380-81. Letter from Hamel Bruyninx, 8 December 1717. "[...]een hupsch, eerlijck, saghtsinnig man [...] voor wie veele vriendschap en aghting heft."

⁴⁸⁶ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Cuper to Colyer, 21 May 1709. Cuper mentions that he heard from De Hochepped that Heyman arrived at Colyer's residence at the beginning of 1709.

⁴⁸⁷ Heyman, Vol. 1, 169.

⁴⁸⁸ Heyman, Vol. 1, 228.

Catholic Friar Pacificus Smit served at the Custodia della Terra Santa between 1687 and 1690 and was a direct neighbor of Colyer. Smit was appointed as schoolteacher to one of Jacobus Colyer's younger brothers and considered Hendrik Mierckens, the Dutch preacher who lived on the ambassadorial premises, as his friend, the two often speaking to each other from their windows. However, the relations between the two eventually deteriorated. Apparently Mierckens had been affronted by the fact that Colyer had asked Smit rather than Mierckens to teach his brother Bysantius Latin and etiquette.⁴⁸⁹ Smit in turn was rather dismayed by the fact that Mierckens had left Colyer's mother behind to manage the house when the Plague had taken the life of Colyer's younger brother Constantinus in December 1688. Colyer himself had left the house to live somewhere else, but he had done so because of his obligations as ambassador.

Jean du Mont was a French Protestant author and publisher who visited Jacobus Colyer and Daniel Jean de Hochepped during his journey to Southern Europe. Du Mont was offered protection by De Hochepped and the author did not feel obliged to request French protection. Du Mont referred to Colyer as possibly the most able person in the world to deal with state affairs and negotiations. According to Du Mont, Colyer was familiar with all the dignitaries of the Ottoman Porte, both great and minor, and knew of all their inclinations, interests and discussions. Because he was born as the son of a diplomat, state affairs were natural to him, and he observed these affairs with little fatigue or weariness and with so much good fortune. Moreover, he concluded, Colyer possessed a nearly unforgettable diligence and tirelessness, and he was "so perfectly informed of the differences of natural disposition and understanding between the Ottomans and the Dutch that he could even teach some of the *beşes*⁴⁹⁰ [Janissaries] himself."⁴⁹¹

⁴⁸⁹ Smit, *Vier Jaren in Turkije*, 99-102.

⁴⁹⁰ Beşe is a title that was adopted by many Janissaries, at least from the late sixteenth century onwards, according to Cemal Kafadar, "Janissaries and Other Riffraff of Ottoman Istanbul: Rebels Without a Cause?," *Identity and Identity Formation in the Ottoman World. A Volume of Essays in Honor of Norman Itzkowitz* eds. B. Tezcan and K. K. Barbir (Madison Wisconsin, 2006) 126.

⁴⁹¹ Du Mont, Vol. II, 103. "Want ik kan u / in waarheid verklaren / mijn heer / dat den heer Coljers mogelijk de bequaamste persoon des werlds is / tot de verhandelinge van een werk van die natuur / als dat gene / waar van wy hier spreken. Eerstelijk is hem bekend den opkomst van alle de grooten aan de Porte, van den meesten tot den minsten / nevens alle haare genegentheden / belangens en onderhandeligen. Ten anderen is hy de soon van een gezant / gedurende het gezantschap gewonnen / in staats-saaken opgequeekt / die hem soo natuurlijke sijn geworden / dat hy die waarneemt met soo weinig vermoeidtheid ende soo veel geluk als iemandt soude kunnen doen / die lange jaeren aan dit hof als ambassadeur hadde gelegen / by welk alle noch komt een by naa onvergelykelijke naarstigheit en onvermoeitheid. [...] Daar is soo veel onderscheid in den

3.1.3. Friends and Correspondents

Colyer had a vast network of friends and correspondents all over Europe. One of his long-term correspondents, Gisbert Cuper (d. 1716), was not only deputy of the States-General, but also a very productive writer of the Republic of Letters, scholar and antiquarian.⁴⁹² Although Cuper started his career as a professor in history and eloquence, he soon turned to politics and became mayor of the Dutch city Deventer. One year before his death, he was appointed as a member of the Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in Paris. Cuper corresponded with scholars and amateurs from all over the world, among whom were Jacobus Colyer and his brother-in-law Daniel Jean de Hochepped.⁴⁹³

Because of the interest in antiquity, the Mediterranean and the related Eastern languages among the ‘citizens’ of the Republic of Letters, Colyer and De Hochepped proved to be valuable informants who lived right in the center of their topics of interest. Most probably we should not see the two as on par with famous scholars such as Cuper, Voltaire and Erasmus who were the true ‘citizens’ of the Republic of Letters; Colyer and De Hochepped were rather their suppliers of information and antiquities, serving only as intermediaries of the Republic of Letters. Nevertheless, the nature of the relationship between Cuper on the one hand and Colyer and De Hochepped on the other was of mutual benefit.⁴⁹⁴ Besides De Hochepped and Colyer, the ‘citizens’ of the Republic of Letters also relied on other (scholarly) European residents in the Ottoman Empire who had lived there nearly all their lives and knew the local languages. These were ambassadors and consuls but also merchants, missionaries and chaplains as well as scholars such as the Dutchman Levinus Warner.⁴⁹⁵

aangebooren aard en begrip van dit volk en het onse / dat nauwlijks iets tegenstrijdigers kan werden bedacht. Den heer Coljers is in dese dingen tot de grond toe uitgeleerd en weet die soo volmaaktelijk / dat hy / aan sommige bassa'es zelve / daar ontrent wel soude kunnen lessen geven.”

⁴⁹² NL-HaNa, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12, 13. Several letters are used in the Bosscha, *De Geschiedenis van Oostelijk en Noordelijk Europa*. Also see Cook, *Assessing the Truth*.

⁴⁹³ 603 pages of correspondence between Cuper and Colyer, 74 letters between Cuper and De Hochepped, and at least 50 letters between Cuper and Witsen according to Chen, "Digging for Antiquities with Diplomats," 17-18.

⁴⁹⁴ Chen, "Politics and Letters," 84.

⁴⁹⁵ Alistair Hamilton, "Introduction," *The Republic of Letters and the Levant*, eds. Alastair Hamilton, Maurits

Colyer, De Hochepped and Cuper not only discussed politics but also matters of antiquity, antiquarianism and the collection of ancient coins and inscriptions. Cuper was a patron resembling Maecenas, as a client and agent at the same time.⁴⁹⁶ Cuper carefully classified and ordered his correspondence as well as his collection of art, coins and other objects. In the 1690s, for example, G. Hofstede van Essen's famous painting of a detailed overview of the ruins of the ancient city of Palmyra, was sent to Cuper by Coenraad Calckberner, the Dutch Consul in Aleppo.⁴⁹⁷

Cuper was also curious about other people's (travel) experiences and requested travel accounts and catalogues of coins and medals from, for instance, Johannes Heyman (1667-1737). Heyman had been a Dutch preacher in Izmir at the turn of the eighteenth century who later became professor of Oriental languages at Leiden University.⁴⁹⁸ Heyman published nothing substantial during his lifetime except for a six-volume catalogue of oriental manuscripts at Leiden University and a Turkish-Latin dictionary he composed was never published.⁴⁹⁹ His travel account, on the other hand, was published by his nephew Johannes Wilhelmus Heyman, together with that of Mr. Jan Aegidius van Egmond van der Nyenburg (1693-1747).⁵⁰⁰

Similar to many of his correspondents, Colyer and De Hochepped provided Cuper with manuscripts, silver and golden coins, paintings and notes of Greek and Latin

H. van den Boogert, and Bart Westerweel (Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2005) 9.

⁴⁹⁶ Bianca Chen, "Politics and Letters: Gisbert Cuper as a Servant of Two Republics," Double Agents: Cultural and Political Brokerage in Early Modern Europe, eds. Marika Keblusek and Badeloch Vera Noldus (Leiden: Brill, 2011) 71-94. Also see: Chen, "Digging for Antiquities with Diplomats."

⁴⁹⁷ Probably Cornelis De Bruyn saw the painting during his own travels. De Bruyn had permission of Cuper to make certain adjustments to the version that was available in the travel account of Palmyra supplied by Calckberner to Cuper (but written by a European preacher) he was copying and translating into Dutch and finally published in 1698. Cornelis de Bruyn, Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn door de Vermaardste Delen van Klein Assia, de Eylanden Scio, Rhodus enz... (Delft, 1698). De Bruyn had not been able to travel to Palmyra himself due to the dangers of the desert. Chen, "Politics and Letters," 92. The painting is nowadays kept in the Allard Pierson Museum in Amsterdam.

⁴⁹⁸ Huussen jr., and Wes-Patoir, 87-100.

⁴⁹⁹ Jan Schmidt, "Between Author and Library Shelf: The Intriguing History of Some Middle Eastern Manuscripts Acquired by Public Collections in the Netherlands prior to 1800," The Republic of Letters and the Levant, 42.

⁵⁰⁰ Johannes Wilhelmus Heyman, Reizen door een Gedeelte van Europa, Klein Asien [...] door Wylen den Hoog-Edelen Wel-Gebooren Heer Johan Aegidius van Egmond van der Nyenburg en den Hoog-Eerwaarden Hoog-Geleerden Heer Johannes Heyman Vol. 1(2 vols.) (Leiden, 1757). The young Heyman merged the two accounts into one, and created a "fictional character" who reported about his travels in the form of letters without dates. Because the time of the journeys of these two men were not in the exact same years it is possible to deduct that the story of the journey to the East must have come from Heyman and not from Van der Nyenburg. See Huussen jr., and Wes-Patoir, 99-100.

inscription.⁵⁰¹ In return, Cuper provided them with the latest news from Europe and occasionally with books.⁵⁰² Even De Hochepped's wife (Colyer's sister), Clara Catherina, wrote once to Cuper, providing him with the latest news concerning the battle between the Ottomans and Venetians.⁵⁰³

Cuper was not the only correspondent of the Republic of Letters who was supplied with information and other goods by Colyer and De Hochepped. Three other prominent correspondents within the same circle were the Grand Duke of Tuscany Cosimo III de' Medici (1642-1723), Grand Pensionary of the States-General Anthonie Heinsius (1641-1720) and Mayor of Amsterdam Nicolaes Witsen (1641-1717). It appears that all three were corresponding with one another, as well as with Cuper and with Colyer and De Hochepped. Cosimo III had a great fascination for the Dutch Republic and visited several scholars, publishers and artists during his two trips there in 1667/1668 and 1669. Among them were artists Rembrandt van Rijn, Ludolf Bakhuizen, and Willem van de Velde the elder as well as royalty and military figures— William III of Orange (when he was still a prince) and Admirals Michiel de Ruyter and Cornelis Tromp. In 1667 the Grand Duke was guided by Pieter Blaeu, son and grandson of the cartographers and publishers Blaeu, whose firm the Grand Duke also visited. Nicolaes Witsen, Mayor of Amsterdam, was also among the people to whom the Grand Duke paid a visit and to whose vast collection he was presented. With Witsen all connections merge: Witsen was married to Catharina de Hochepped (1654-1728), an aunt of Daniel Jean de Hochepped. Witsen corresponded with both De Hochepped and Colyer, and there are also connections between the latter two and Cosimo III. Cosimo III had asked

⁵⁰¹ For instance, twelve small paintings and portraits were sent by Daniel Jean de Hochepped to Gisbert Cuper on the frigate called *De Faam*. A note confirming the export of these paintings was sent to Cuper, probably as an appendix to the letter of De Hochepped to Cuper on 25 September 1697 (NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 13, page 227). There were portraits of the late Sultan Mehmet, the late Sultan Süleyman (perhaps referring to Mehmed IV and Süleyman II who died recently or otherwise perhaps the renown sultans Mehmet the Conquerer and Süleyman the Lawgiver/the Magnificent), the mufti (in ceremonial dress), the *Kapudan paşa* (in ceremonial dress with a turban), the Janissary commander, the *Bostancıbaşı*, the *Silahtar Ağa* (sword-bearer), the *Ibrikar Ağa* (water-bearer) two foot soldiers or guards (*solak*) who walk alongside the Sultan's horse, a Janissary with his ceremonial hat, and a "Turkish" female dancer. It is not clear who the artist of these works are, but it is likely that they were either made by De Bruyn or by G. Hofstede van Essen, who were both in contact with Cuper and travelling in the area in the 1690s.

⁵⁰² Bianca Chen makes reference to books that were exchanged: De Hochepped sent Cuper two books that had been given to him by the patriarch of Jerusalem, who was the author of the books. They were apparently pieces of anti-Papist writing. Cuper also sent De Hochepped books. NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 13. De Hochepped to Cuper, 30 December 1695; Cuper to de Hochepped, 24 April 1705; Chen, "Politics and Letters," 83-84.

⁵⁰³ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 13. Clara C. Colyer d'Hochepped to Gisbert Cuper, 13 July 1695, 155–158.

De Hochepped for protection for a few of his Portuguese Jewish subjects, which was granted by the States-General; therefore, De Hochepped could answer the Grand Duke favorably.⁵⁰⁴ When he initially left the Netherlands and was on his way to Izmir, De Hochepped had also stopped by Florence and had a tour of the apartments, library, basement and gardens of the Grand Duke but appears not to have met Cosimo III himself.⁵⁰⁵

The connections between Cosimo III and Colyer are slightly more indirect. Firstly, while one version of a manuscript carrying the title *The Turkish Secretary*, written by Edouard de la Croix (secretary of French Ambassador Marquis de Nointel) under the pseudonym M. du Vignau, Sieur des Joanats, was dedicated to Cosimo III, an earlier version was dedicated to the young Jacobus Colyer.⁵⁰⁶ Although this may be mere coincidence, a second instance connects the two more directly. In the inventory of Jacobus Colyer, a medicine box from the Grand Duke of Tuscany most likely refers to a gift that Cosimo III is known to have given to others as well.⁵⁰⁷ It is unclear during which occasion or for what reason Colyer received or obtained the medicine box, but it connects Colyer to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Mayor of Amsterdam, cartographer and governor of the Dutch East Indian Trade Company (VOC), Nicolaes Witsen was, like Cuper, a collector and hungry for knowledge from far-away places. He was interested in a wide variety of scientific fields, such as geography, anthropology, natural history and linguistics, and had published on these topics. Like Cuper, he functioned as a Maecenas for travelers and artists. A recent

⁵⁰⁴ NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 7087. States-General in reply to De Hochepped. 14 September 1691. De Hochepped discusses the preliminary extension of protection to Jewish subjects of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo III de' Medici. The States-General supported the extension of protection to these specific Jewish subjects, but also welcomed any others to come and ask for protection, provided they take the oath of paying consular dues. The Dutch merchants were rather displeased with the extension of protection to these Jews and the group gave both Colyer and De Hochepped a hard time. In the end De Hochepped pleaded his case against the Jewish merchants before the *kadi* in Edirne. See copies of letters from De Hochepped and Colyer on the matter during the 1690s in Nanninga, Vol. III, 254-268.

⁵⁰⁵ NL-HaNA, *Consulaat Smirna*, 1.02.22, inv.nr. 684. Journal of Daniel Jean de Hochepped, folio 13a-b.

⁵⁰⁶ The full title of Du Vignau's work is *The Turkish Secretary: Containing the Art of Expressing Ones Thoughts, Without Seeing, Speaking, Or Writing to One Another; with the Circumstances of a Turkish Adventure: as Also a Most Curious Relation of Several Particulars of the Serrail that Have Not Before Now Ever Been Made Publick* (1688). The manuscript dedicated to Colyer was called *Lettres Muettes, ou la Maniere de Faire l'Amour en Turquie /Sans Scavoir ny Lire ny Ecrire* (1679). At present, Dr. Gerhard F. Strasser of the Pennsylvania State University is working on the manuscript dedicated to Colyer, whose publication on this manuscript is planned in 2016.

⁵⁰⁷ H. Dingwall, and P. Worling, "'a Box of Chymical Medicines': An Italian Medicine Chest Presented to Sir John Clerk of Penicuik in 1698," *The Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh* 42 (2012): 361-7.

monograph on Witsen claims that he was the “Mercator Sapiens par excellence”: a wise merchant who seeks guidance in science for the benefit of his business.⁵⁰⁸ Witsen collected art and rarities in the form of naturalia and artificialia (manmade objects). Again similar to Cuper, Witsen was in contact with Cornelis de Bruyn, and had subscribed to his travel account.⁵⁰⁹ Witsen enabled De Bruyn to travel by providing him with letters of introduction, while Cuper actually criticized the drawings of Persepolis made by De Bruyn because they were dissimilar from depictions in other publications. This criticism, in turn, led De Bruyn to publish a printed defense of his own work.⁵¹⁰

Witsen and Cuper complemented one another. According to Peters, Cuper, as an antiquarian, helped Witsen to place his research into a wider context. Witsen provided Cuper with notes of his studies, and Cuper conducted literature studies for Witsen in return and proof-read Witsen’s publications. Cuper had more time than Witsen to keep up an elaborate correspondence network; therefore, he was able to advertise Witsen’s publications and research. Similar to the correspondence of Cuper with Colyer and De Hochepped, personal matters were rarely discussed; it was rather the scholarly matters that were of importance.⁵¹¹ Through the help of Daniel Jean de Hochepped, Witsen received not only books and rarities, such as marble statues from the Temple of Diana in Ephesus,⁵¹² but also 24 so-called “costume paintings” by the hand of Cornelis de Bruyn.⁵¹³ Witsen’s wife, Catharina, also ordered a number of paintings in 1695 with the assistance of her nephew in Izmir and François van der Wielen, another relative of the De Hochepped. These were probably made by G. Hofstede van Essen.⁵¹⁴ 30 “paintings of Turks” that belonged to Cuper were sold after his demise to a certain “L. Dumbar

⁵⁰⁸ From the English summary of her monograph on <http://mhpeters.home.xs4all.nl/e2b.html> (accessed 3 January 2015). Also see Marion Peters, *De Wijze Koopman. Het Wereldwijde Onderzoek van Nicolaes Witsen (1641 -1717), Burgemeester en Voc-Bewindhebber van Amsterdam*. Amsterdam: Bert Bakker, 2010.

⁵⁰⁹ Their subscription is published in the beginning of the travel account, among the names of a few members of De la Fontaine family and many others. De Bruyn, *Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn*. The connection between De Bruyn, Witsen and Cuper is discussed in Peters, “Nicolaes Witsen and Gijsbert Cuper,” 111-51. It is noteworthy that De Bruyn’s travelogue contains a preface (called ‘privilegie’) by Anthonie Heinsius.

⁵¹⁰ Peters, “Nicolaes Witsen and Gijsbert Cuper,” 141. De Bruyn’s reply to Cuper’s remarks was published as: Cornelis de Bruyn, *Aenmerkingen over de Printverbeeldingen van de Overblijfselen van het Oude Persepolis* (Amsterdam, 1714).

⁵¹¹ Peters, “Nicolaes Witsen and Gijsbert Cuper,” 142.

⁵¹² Peters, “Nicolaes Witsen and Gijsbert Cuper,” 392.

⁵¹³ Peters, “Nicolaes Witsen and Gijsbert Cuper,” 378.

⁵¹⁴ Peters, “Nicolaes Witsen and Gijsbert Cuper,” 381.

voor B. Suchtelen”, who was a relative of Cuper’s wife.⁵¹⁵ Cuper might have obtained these through the mediation of De Hochepped and Colyer.

Lastly, Colyer and De Hochepped corresponded with Anthonie Heinsius, Grand Pensionary (State Councilor) of the provinces of Holland and West-Friesland as well. He was a member of the board of the Chamber of Delft of the Dutch East India Company (VOC).

The contents of these correspondences varied from political matters to personal notes. In his letters to these Dutch statesmen Colyer frequently mentioned his relocation when he was residing outside Pera in order to avoid the Plague.⁵¹⁶ News like the death of Ilona Zrínyi, the wife of Count Thököli in Izmit, the burial of Prince Mahmud, the oldest son of the Sultan who died of smallpox, and the details of the funeral procession of Sultan Mustafa II in 1703 were among other topics of news that were shared.⁵¹⁷ Colyer also expressed his shock when the *silahdar ağa* (who had been appointed as *kaymakam* and was a favorite of the Sultan) married the Sultan’s eldest daughter (who was five years old) in May 1709, and the European ambassadors were not informed of the event, while all viziers, the Janissary Ağa and all high and lower ranking officials and other servants of the empire had been present.⁵¹⁸

Private matters, such as sickness or death of close family members or friends, were sometimes also dwelt upon. For instance, Colyer discussed his mother’s lingering illness and death with Cuper in February 1705.⁵¹⁹ The most recurring theme in their letters, besides news of events in Europe and the Ottoman Empire, was the collection of inscriptions and medals or coins for Cuper. In 1687 Cuper wrote to Colyer asking for inscriptions of medals and other antiquities.⁵²⁰ In 1688 Cuper also started corresponding with De Hochepped, who offered to be at his service for his entire life (in particular) in locating manuscripts and antiquities.⁵²¹ In 1705 Colyer explained to Cuper that it was

⁵¹⁵ <http://blog.kb.nl/cuper-s-library-and-artworks> (accessed 20 May 2015)

⁵¹⁶ For instance on 20 October 1703, he mentioned that he stayed in Arnavutköy, and on 25 November 1705 he stayed in the village of Belgrade.

⁵¹⁷ Heinsius, *Briefwisseling Van Anthonie Heinsius* Vol. II, 93, 321. 7 March 1703 and 4 July 1703, respectively. NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. No date on the note of the funeral procession of Mustafa II who died on 29 December 1703.

⁵¹⁸ Heinsius, *Briefwisseling van Anthonie Heinsius* Vol. VIII, 551-52. Colyer, 30 May 1709.

⁵¹⁹ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 7 March 1705, from Kuruçeşme.

⁵²⁰ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Cuper to Colyer, 8 February 1687.

⁵²¹ Chen, "Politics and Letters," 85-86 (referring to NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 13. De Hochepped

not so much antiquities or inscriptions that were being excavated in his area, but rather several copper and silver medals, some of which Colyer promised to try to collect in order to satisfy Cuper's curiosity.⁵²² According to Cuper, it was especially ancient Greek copper coins that were of interest and the rarest, while Latin ones were abundantly available in the Netherlands.⁵²³ As a result, Colyer once mentioned he had been able to obtain several Greek medals and promised to send them on the first occasion.⁵²⁴ Cuper asked Colyer to send him these medals over land, because in the previous year (1706) Cuper had lost a cabinet containing very precious medallions that Heyman had sent him over sea.⁵²⁵ Colyer sent them over land because he, too, had previously lost several goods that were sent via sea. There had been 14 medals, nine of which were silver and 5 copper, but none of them were of the rarest kind.⁵²⁶ By August 1708 Cuper wrote that he had received the medals. In the meantime, Colyer told Cuper that his good friend, a Greek Bishop, would look out for more Greek medals and coins.⁵²⁷ But with the change of the Greek Patriarch, a new Greek Bishop had also been appointed; therefore, Colyer would no longer be able to obtain any medals from the Bishop.

Along the same lines was also their discussion of the Sultan tearing down the 'colon historiael,' the column of Arcadius. Both Colyer and Cuper expressed their dismay at the event. According to Colyer, it was because of the prohibition of human depiction in Islam that the column was destroyed.⁵²⁸ In 1715, Cuper mentioned that he had two new correspondents in Izmir: the son-in-law of Daniel Jean de Hochepped, who was the French Consul in Izmir and had started to collect inscriptions and medals, and the superior of the French Capuchins, who promised to send him several rarities.⁵²⁹

During the first half of the eighteenth century, flowers and bulbs were (still) very popular in the Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic. Cuper and Colyer also shared a

to Cuper, March 1688).

⁵²² NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 25 November 1705.

⁵²³ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Cuper to Colyer, 1 August 1708.

⁵²⁴ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 25 October 1707 from Kuruçeşme.

⁵²⁵ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Cuper to Colyer, 2 January 1708, from Deventer.

⁵²⁶ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 15 April 1708, from Kuruçeşme.

⁵²⁷ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 18 December 1708.

⁵²⁸ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 16 November 1711 and 26 October 1712.

⁵²⁹ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Cuper to Colyer, 10 August 1715.

love for flowers. In 1709 Cuper requested a few blue ranunculus and anemones because he had heard that they were of good quality in the Ottoman Empire.⁵³⁰ Colyer sent a few ranunculus in reply. He explained that they came from Candia, as several years back the local ranunculus had been ruined in Istanbul due to a not further specified disaster. Anemones did not originate from the Ottoman realms, according to Colyer, but from elsewhere in Europe. Besides the normal ranunculus he also sent some seeds of double ranunculus.⁵³¹ The following year Colyer sent Cuper more ranunculus seeds and clovers, hoping that they would bring Cuper pleasure once they started blossoming.⁵³² To his disappointment, Cuper replied, the clovers did not flower.⁵³³ Also, to Heinsius, Colyer sent 30 bulbs of ranunculus in a box via Izmir as he knew that his correspondent specifically loved curious flowers.⁵³⁴

3.1.4. Local Friends and Acquaintances

Colyer's relations with other European and local people in the Ottoman Empire become apparent especially from Colyer's correspondences with statesmen in the Dutch Republic. Colyer had always been on good terms with his brother-in-law Daniel Jean de Hochepped (Amsterdam 1657- Izmir 1723, figures 13 and 14),⁵³⁵ the son of Geertruyd Spiegel and Jan Baptista Hochepped (figures 15 and 16). The latter was one of the Directors of the Dutch Levant Trade and, moreover, a merchant in silk fabrics in Amsterdam. In 1678 Daniel Jean decided to travel to the East and arrived in Izmir in the summer. During his journey he stopped at several places including Livorno, where he had the chance to meet the Dutch Consul Abraham de la Fontaine, and his wife Maria, a

⁵³⁰ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Cuper to Colyer, 21 May 1709.

⁵³¹ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 14 September 1709.

⁵³² NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 25 February 1710.

⁵³³ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Cuper to Colyer, 2 August 1710.

⁵³⁴ NL-HaNA, *Heinsius*, 3.01.19, inv. nr. 436. Colyer to Heinsius, 28 May 1696.

⁵³⁵ According to the analysis of Sabine Heylen, this artwork (the only remaining piece from the De Hochepped art collection), which is now in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, supposedly portrays Daniel Jean de Hochepped, but it is more likely that it is his son Daniel Alexander instead. Daniel Alexander succeeded his father in 1723 as consul, the year the painting was made. This painting may depict the receipt of the newly appointed consul. It must be depicting a member of the Hochepped family, because of the medallion worn around the figure in question. This medallion was a gift from the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, bearing his portrait, and reference was made to it in a letter from Daniel Jean de Hochepped to Cuperus, 30 December 1709. Heylen, "Kunst in de Levant," 60-61.



Figure 13: Anonymous, View of Izmir with on the foreground the reception of Dutch Consul Daniel Jan (Daniel Alexander?) Baron de Hoche pied (1657-1723) in the Divan. 1723. Oil paint on canvas, 155 x 242 cm. Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.



Figure 14: View of Izmir with on the foreground the reception of Dutch Consul Daniel Jan (Daniel Alexander?) Baron de Hoche pied (1657-1723) in the Divan (detail). 1723.



Figure 15: Isaac Luttichuys. Geertruyd Spiegel (1635-1662) Pendant portrait. 1656. Oil paint on canvas, 99 x 81.5 cm. Until October 1998 in the private collection of J.B. de Beaufort, and most probably still in a Dutch private collection. Source: <http://www.rkd.nl/> Rijksbureau voor Kunsthistorische Documentatie.



Figure 16: Isaac Luttichuys. Jan Baptista De Hohepied (1634-1686) Pendant portrait. 1656. Oil paint on canvas, 99 x 80.8 cm. Until October 1998 in the private collection of J.B. de Beaufort, and most probably still in a Dutch private collection. Source: <http://www.rkd.nl/> Rijksbureau voor Kunsthistorische Documentatie.



Figure 17: Photo of the De Hoche pied mansion in Seydikoy, taken in 1922. On the right the portrait of Clara Catherina Colyer, her two sons and maid. Source: <http://www.levantineheritage.com/> Also displayed in Nikos Kararas. *Het Rijke Dorp Bij Smyrna - Zijn Geschiedenis - Zijn Leven*, Seydiköy, 79. Athens, 1964.



Figure 18: Photo of a detail of a portrait of Clara Catherina Colyer, two sons and a maid. Source: Wagenvoort, M. "Photo of a Detail of a Portrait of Clara Catherina Colyer, 2 Sons and a Maid." *Op de Hoogte* II.96 (Ed. Seydiköy, 1905).

sister of Jacobus Colyer.⁵³⁶ De Hochepped had visited Colyer's father immediately upon his arrival in Istanbul, where he had come to witness the return of the Sultan in 1679. De Hochepped was introduced to several other residents by Jacobus Colyer's brother Alexander and since his frequent stays with the Colyers.⁵³⁷ De Hochepped's love for Jacobus' sister Clara Catherina (The Hague 1662- Izmir, 13 August 1733) must have been one of the main reasons for his close acquaintance with the Colyers.

In a journal De Hochepped kept for his children, he discussed how he had gained permission to married in Pera on 17 September 1679, and all members of the Dutch 'nation' were invited to the wedding celebrations that lasted three days. There was a dinner after the ceremony, where over a thousand glasses were broken in celebration while 'qui viva' was shouted. Afterwards, several "Turkish" comedies and farces were performed, "in the manner of the country". Similar events took place during the second and third day, but now the residents were replaced by their court families and merchants. Shortly after the wedding, Jacobus Colyer succeeded his father, and De Hochepped was made secretary. Another two years later, De Hochepped was promoted to consul of Izmir. In 1704, De Hochepped received the title of baron from Emperor Leopold I for offering services and assistance.

Also De Hochepped's wife, Clara Catherina, was an important figure in the official dealings of the Dutch nations in the Ottoman Empire. She was given the task of the coordination of the sale of *berats* for their 'nation' by her brother Jacobus Colyer.⁵³⁸ Clara Catherina was also known as the 'Madama'.⁵³⁹ According to Heyman, who met her personally, she was a woman who, through her clever ingenuity and affable attitude,

⁵³⁶ NL-HaNA, *Consulaat Smirna*, 1.02.22, inv. nr. 684. Journal of Daniel Jean de Hochepped, folio 13a-b.

⁵³⁷ NL-HaNA, *Consulaat Smirna*, 1.02.22, inv. nr. 684. Journal of Daniel Jean de Hochepped, folio 6a. Alexander Colyer introduced De Hochepped to the other foreign representatives: the French Marquis de Nointel, English Cavalier Finch, Jan Morosini of the Venetian Republic, and Agostin Spinola the resident of Genoa.

⁵³⁸ Van den Boogert, *The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System*, 97-98 (referring to Nanninga, Vol. III, 80-84: Publication of a letter from Calkoen to the mayors of Amsterdam May 1736, which is kept in the Municipal Archives of Amsterdam).

⁵³⁹ Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 37: referring to a letter sent by Jacobus Colyer to Ghisbert Cuper on 1 August 1699 from Edirne. There was even a han named after her in Izmir, the so-called 'Madama Han' and the street in Seydiköy, where the family's summerhouse was situated was named 'Madama Sokak:' see Wagenvoort, "Smyrna En Zijne Hollandsche Kolonie," 30 as quoted by Heylen, "Kunst in de Levant," 24. Also: NL-HaNA, *De Hochepped*, 1.10.41, inv. nr. 97: Notice sur Claire Catherine de Hochepped-Colyer, Smyrna, 24 January 1722. f2.

was able to achieve nearly anything with the ‘Turks.’ He also claimed that she had the permission to sell wine in 100 places in Izmir.⁵⁴⁰

It is certain that at least one portrait of Clara Catherina existed in the private collection of the De Hochepped family. It depicts her together with her two oldest sons and a nanny. The only image available of this painting is part of a set of photos of the interior of the De Hochepped mansion in Seydiköy near Izmir (figures 17 and 18). This painting has been described by Comte de Bonneval in a travelogue. Most probably the painting was made between 1685 and 1689 in Istanbul, by a local Greek or Armenian artist.⁵⁴¹ Comte de Bonneval writes:

La buyuk Madama porte un somptueux costume oriental, selon la mode que les dames franques étaient tenues de suivre alors. Près d’elle un garçonnet, vêtu dans le même style. A l’arrière plan apparaît un bébé, lui aussi costumé à l’orientale, entre les bras de la bonne. La physionomie de la grande dame respire l’énergie, le regard brille du feu intérieur qui rayonne des intelligences d’élite. Et, parmi tous les portraits d’ancêtres réunis autour d’elle, cette belle figure attire le regard, retient la sympathie curieuse, accapare l’attention et provoque l’admiration la plus vive.⁵⁴²

He also describes how the portrait was surrounded by other portraits of her ancestors, which proves that these ancestor portraits of the Colyer family were part of the art collection of the De Hochepped. The entire art collection disappeared when the family moved from Izmir to Dutch India (Indonesia).⁵⁴³

Coenraad van Heemskerck, Dutch diplomat in Vienna and partner in the negotiations towards a treaty in Karlowitz, was a much honored friend (“seer geeerde vrind”) of Colyer. Van Heemskerck was held captive in Edirne by the Sultan between 1692 and 1694, but when Van Heemskerck was released, Colyer was asked by Van Heemskerck to buy some of the best fabrics for his wife. Colyer obliged and had the fabrics shipped to Van Heemskerck.⁵⁴⁴ Colyer was usually not very fond of his English colleagues, with whom he was frequently quarrelling over authority issues. The power

⁵⁴⁰ Heyman, Vol. 1, 89.

⁵⁴¹ Heylen, "Kunst in de Levant," 87. Small portraits of her and Daniel Jean de Hochepped were part of Jacobus Colyer's painting collection; unfortunately no further information about the portraits is available.

⁵⁴² NL-HaNA, *De Hochepped*, 1.10.41, inv. nr. 101. Quoted in Heylen, "Kunst in de Levant," 54-5.

⁵⁴³ Heylen, "Kunst in de Levant," 87.

⁵⁴⁴ NL-HaNA, *Van Heemskerck*, 1.02.01, inv. nr. 181. Colyer to Van Heemskerck, 28 June 1695, from Adrianople; Colyer to Van Heemskerck, s.d. but probably in 1697.

struggle between the ambassadors of England and the Dutch Republic in the Ottoman Empire was a common phenomenon ever since Dutch Stadtholder and Prince William of Orange had become King William III of England in 1689. Colyer was involved in minor quarrels, especially during the Karlowitz negotiations and occasionally also in Edirne when ambassadors were summoned there. On the other hand, Colyer appears to have been on good terms with English Ambassador Abraham Stanyan, seeing that the latter led the march upon Colyer's demise.

The Dutch ambassadors were always cautious in their dealings with the French ambassadors for a number of reasons. Firstly, the ambassadors of the two states frequently clashed since the very beginning of their coexistence in the Ottoman Empire because the French were generally Catholic and the Dutch mainly Protestant. Secondly, the Dutch always suspected the French ambassadors of meddling in political affairs and thereby of conspiracy in order to persuade the Sultan to join specific pacts in their favor. Nevertheless, Colyer was said to have been good friends with his neighbor Charles de Ferriol, the Catholic French ambassador.⁵⁴⁵ When De Ferriol had "attacks of dizziness and lightheadedness" that led him to acts of "foolish debauchery" against his servants who had locked him up in his room, both Colyer and De Hochepped informed Grand Pensionary Heinsius of the unfortunate incident.⁵⁴⁶ Colyer was, however, always cautious in his dealings with De Ferriol, as well as the Ottoman statesmen who knew about the nature of the orders De Ferriol was receiving from the French King with regard to international affairs.⁵⁴⁷

Colyer sometimes informed his friends in the Dutch Republic with rather curious anecdotes. According to Colyer, who had received the news from De Ferriol, on the first of August 1700, the Sultan was looking through his telescope from his palace towards Pera and spotted what he thought to be a crucifix on top of a garden house in the garden of De Ferriol's palace. He immediately ordered the Grand Vizier to have it removed, and the French dragomans were summoned. The Ambassador explained that the Sultan had seen a gold-plated lily, the coat-of-arms of the French king. He had reasoned that he could not tear the wooden garden house down, as it was built by his predecessors, nor

⁵⁴⁵ Confirmed in De la Motraye, Vol. I, 289.

⁵⁴⁶ Heinsius, Briefwisseling van Anthonie Heinsius Vol. VIII, 665. Colyer to Heinsius, 30 June 1709; Vol. IX. 65. Colyer to Heinsius, 18 July 1709; 173-175; 313. De Hochepped to Heinsius, 17 August and 30 September 1709.

⁵⁴⁷ NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6997. Colyer to Fagel, 7 March 1705.

could allow someone else to tear it down, as the premises belonged to the French King. Subsequently, the French ambassador closed the gates of the embassy and stationed 150 men in front of the gates in case *çavuşes* and Janissaries were to come over. The case was hushed up in the end and nothing more was said of the event.⁵⁴⁸

When Colyer was evicted from his house in Kuruçeşme where he had been living since his house in Pera had burned down several years before, De Ferriol offered Colyer to stay in the French Embassy or otherwise in the house that the late Monsieur Jean Baptiste Fabre, the French envoy to Persia, had had built. The Grand Vizier had also offered Fabre's house to Colyer, and at the same time he had evicted Imperial resident Talman from his home on the Bosphorus.⁵⁴⁹ Colyer also tried to mediate between De Ferriol and Count Wolfgang von Öttingen-Walderstein, his other good friend. Colyer and the latter had been together in Karlowitz and their friendship continued when Öttingen was appointed Imperial resident in Istanbul.

Although it is usually thought that Europeans residing in the Ottoman Empire were only on friendly terms with local Jews and Christians, the contrary has been proven.⁵⁵⁰ Ottoman Court Dragoman Alexander Mavrocordato was at the very least an acquaintance of Colyer. The two knew each other for a long time and had been working together at the Karlowitz peace conference by the end of the seventeenth century. Mavrocordato had enjoyed his (medical) education in the Italian city states of Padua and Bologna and afterwards returned to the Ottoman Empire. He collected not only the latest books on medical topics but was also interested in publications on contemporary politics.⁵⁵¹

Colyer referred to treatment by the Ottoman Porte of Mavrocordato in 1684 in his letters to the Directors of the Levant Trade. Colyer mentioned in the beginning of the year, that one of the sealed houses in Istanbul of Ottoman officials had belonged to Mavrocordato. Colyer assumed that this outcome meant that Mavrocordato was going to be executed. But his goods were not confiscated as had been the case with others'.⁵⁵²

⁵⁴⁸ NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6997. Colyer to Fagel, 22 August 1700.

⁵⁴⁹ Varenberg, 313-14: Letter from French Ambassador Ferriol August 16, 1708; NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to De Hochepeid, 24 June and 23 July 1708.

⁵⁵⁰ Dursteler, 173-84.

⁵⁵¹ William B. Slottman, *Ferenc II Rákóczi and the Great Powers* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1997) 45.

⁵⁵² NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 99. Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 3 January 1684.

Mavrocordato was taken to prison in Edirne; it was said that he had been able to buy himself and his belongings out for 75,000 Rix dollars.⁵⁵³ According to Colyer, however, Mavrocordato was first transported from Edirne to the “*bloet put*” [blood well] in Istanbul, which must have been the Yedikule prison.⁵⁵⁴ By March, Colyer claimed that Mavrocordato was expected to pay 150,000 lion dollars to the Sultan. Mavrocordato was able to pay as much as 100,000 and as a result the *kaymakam paşa* also locked up his mother and wife. Subsequently, Mavrocordato was bastinadoed in front of his wife and mother.⁵⁵⁵ By June, Mavrocordato was transported to Edirne once more, to a harsh prison, while his wife and mother remained imprisoned in Istanbul.⁵⁵⁶ Colyer stated nearly a year later that, to everyone’s astonishment, Mavrocordato was reinstated as first dragoman on 22 April 1685, and had even received his dwellings back.⁵⁵⁷ Mavrocordato behaved to Colyer as before, and asked for a number of books from the Netherlands, and in particular: [*P*]neumaticum instrumentum circulandi sanguinis, sive disertatio de motu et usu polmon(or)um, which Mavrocordato had written himself. In addition, he asked for reprinted books of the last ten years on history and anatomy.⁵⁵⁸ On this occasion, according to Heeringa, the books were meant as presents when Mavrocordato was reinstated after he had fallen from grace. At least on one other occasion in 1696 Jacobus Colyer ordered books for Mavrocordato.⁵⁵⁹

⁵⁵³ NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 99. Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 1 February 1684.

⁵⁵⁴ NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 99. Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 3 March 1684.

⁵⁵⁵ NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 99. Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 30 March 1684.

⁵⁵⁶ NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 99. Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 8 June 1684.

⁵⁵⁷ NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 99. Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 9 May 1685.

⁵⁵⁸ NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 99. Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 16 July 1685.

⁵⁵⁹ Heeringa, Vol. II, 140, n.1. Specific dates of the resolutions are 12 and 19 September 1685 and 11 January and 12 April 1696. Heeringa found a note of the titles that were ordered for Mavrocordato. Although the note did not bear a date, it probably concerned the occasion in 1685. He found the list in NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 29. 483. The following list called “Memorie van de boeken voor den rijksdragoman Mavrocordati tot Adrinanopolen, gepakt in een casse gemerkt als in margine” was noted down by Heeringa:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Bibliotheca anatomica. 2 vol. | 1 Diemerbroek opera, fol. |
| 1 Bonet, Medicina septentrionalis. | 1 Mescelanis curiosae an. quarto B. |
| 1 Bartholini Acta medica. 2 vol. | 1 Castelli Lexicon medicina, quarto. |
| 1 Bartholini Cynographiae curiosae. | 1 Sturni Collegium curiosum, quarto compl. |
| 1 Bellinii D'Urinis. | 1 Sebaldi Scotia illustrate, fol. |
| 1 Bauchinii Pinax. | 1 Boneti Sepulchretum anatomicum, fol. |
| 1 Mekren (?) Observations. | 1 Ray Methodus plantarum, octavo (?). |

In his private correspondence, Colyer mentioned at least ten good friends among Ottoman dignitaries. In 1684, in a letter to the Directors of the Levant Trade, Colyer refers to the *kaymakam paşa* as his singular friend. Strikingly, it was the same *kaymakam paşa* (possibly Kara Hasanzâde Mustafa Paşa) who had imprisoned Alexander Mavrocordato, his mother and wife that same year.⁵⁶⁰ In one of his letters to Cuper, Colyer mentioned that a certain ‘Hussain pascia Caimacam van Konstantinopel’ was his great friend.⁵⁶¹ Possibly, he was referring to Sarı Dizveren (Bosnalı) Hüseyin Paşa (d. 1706), who was *kaymakam* of Istanbul around the time when the letter was written.⁵⁶² Merzifonlu Çalık Ali Paşa (d. 1698, a subordinate of Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Paşa), who had become Grand Vizier in 1692, had been friends with Colyer during his time as *kaymakam* of Istanbul. Colyer called him a ‘gentleman of wisdom and experience and not French-inclined at all’.⁵⁶³

Another one of his old and good friends, mentioned in a letter dated 1706, was the “newly appointed *kapudan paşa*.”⁵⁶⁴ This individual must have been Moralı İbrahim Paşa who had been appointed as *kapudan paşa* [Commander-in-chief of the navy] by that time and became governor of Egypt in 1709.⁵⁶⁵ Colyer mentioned that he had been First Chamberlain [*baş kapıcıbaşı*] to the Sultan and also Great Falconer [probably *şahincibaşı* or *doğancibaşı*] prior to his appointment. Colyer was very pleased with the promotion of his good friend but rather shocked at the news of the strangulation of the previous *kapudan paşa*.

In 1708 Colyer mentioned a fire on 7 and 8 November in the old city center of Istanbul that devastated the houses of several of the most important men. Among them were the residences of his good friends *kasapbaşı* [Chief Butcher] Mehmed Ağa (who

1 Bidlo, Anatomia.
1 Boile opera, quarto.
1 Boile opera, quarto.

6 Neumaticum instrumentum circulandi sanguinis, sive dissertatio de motu et usus (sic) polmonorum, auth. Maurocordati."

⁵⁶⁰ NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 99. Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 26 July 1684.

⁵⁶¹ Bosscha, *De Geschiedenis van Oostelijk en Noordelijk Europa*, 29. Partial publication of a letter from Colyer to Cuper, 14 July 1693.

⁵⁶² Mehmed Süreyya, *Sicill-i Osmani* Vol. II (Istanbul: Tarih Vakfi, 1996) 721.

⁵⁶³ Troost, 225 (referring to a letter by Jacob Colyer to the registrar of the States-General, dated 14 April 1692, NL-HaNA, 1.01.02. *Staten Generaal (Secrete Kas Turkije)*, inv.nr. 12593.86). Çalık Ali Paşa remained in office for a year.

⁵⁶⁴ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 14 January 1706. Also partially published in Bosscha, *De Geschiedenis van Oostelijk en Noordelijk Europa*, 129.

⁵⁶⁵ Süreyya, Vol. VI, 1775, 1813.

would be hanged in 1717),⁵⁶⁶ which had an unrivalled splendid interior, and that of “mobniesi” [sic] Ahmed Ağa.⁵⁶⁷ In the same year he also mentioned a former friend, Firari Hasan Paşa, who was attached to the household of Grand Vizier Amcazâde (Köprülü) Hüseyin Paşa (d. 1703) and, in Colyer’s words, met such a miserable end. Also a certain Osman Ağa, who had been the *kethüda* [steward] of the same Grand Vizier and later the *sipahiler ağası* (Cavalry Officer), was considered by Colyer as his friend.⁵⁶⁸ Yet another friend was a certain Hasan Ağa who was made *kethüda* of Amcazâde Hüseyin Paşa in 1701.⁵⁶⁹

In January 1717 Colyer also mentioned that the ‘reys efiendi’ or ‘groot-cancelier’ [the head clerk or chancellor] had been his friend for many years.⁵⁷⁰ This person was possibly Ramazanzâde Abdülkadir Efendi, who was *reisülküttab* between 1714 and 1717.⁵⁷¹ In the same year Colyer also claimed a close friendship with the son of the former Grand Vizier Sarı Süleyman Paşa, who was the *baş kapıcıbaşı* of the Sultan.⁵⁷² Sarı Süleyman Paşa himself had been a close friend of Jacobus’ father and probably maintained close ties with Jacobus as well.⁵⁷³

⁵⁶⁶ Süreyya, Vol. III, 939; Heinsius, Briefwisseling van Anthonie Heinsius Vol. XVIII, 250. In a letter to De Hochepped that is dated 17 September 1708, Colyer calls Kasapbaşı Mehmet Ağa his good friend.

⁵⁶⁷ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to De Hochepped, 9 November 1708.

⁵⁶⁸ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to De Hochepped, 14 April 1708. It appears that he was hanged.

⁵⁶⁹ NL-HaNA, *Heinsius*, 3.01.19, inv. nr. 705. Colyer to Heinsius, 5 September 1701, from Kuruçeşme; Heinsius, 1586. Colyer to Heinsius, 14 August 1711.

⁵⁷⁰ Heinsius, Briefwisseling van Anthonie Heinsius Vol. XVIII, 130. Colyer to Heinsius, 4 January 1717.

⁵⁷¹ Süreyya, Vol. I, 117.

⁵⁷² Heinsius, Briefwisseling van Anthonie Heinsius Vol. XVIII, 250. Colyer to Heinsius, 27 May 1717.

⁵⁷³ Troost 165-66 (referring to a letter from Jacob Colyer to Fagel of 10 January 1686: NL-HaNA, Casper Fagel, 3.01.18, inv. nr. 375).

3.2. The Ambassador's Residences

3.2.1. The Ambassador's Palace or Pera Residence

The Palais de Hollande or the Ambassador's residence, similar to a few other embassy buildings in Istanbul, has been discussed in an extensive publication.⁵⁷⁴ The history of the building is traced throughout the centuries, and the work offers a richly illustrated and thorough discussion of the change of locations, the fires and various ambassadors that occupied the Embassy. Therefore this section is confined to the discussion of the Ambassador's Palace during the period when the Colyers occupied it, and subsequently by Cornelis Calkoen and Elbert de Hochepped, until 1750. There are a few essential archival documents Hoenkamp-Mazgon has not consulted, which lead to a new and more detailed understanding and description of the Palais de Hollande during the late seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century.

When Justinus Colyer, Jacobus Colyer's father, arrived in Istanbul, he established himself in the house of the previous Dutch ambassador, Cornelis Haga. The rent of this wooden building was 400 lion dollars per year. After only two years of residence, this house burnt down in 1670. His new residence was built on the same plot and belonged to the same Armenian merchant, Antonio Boghos Çelebi. Antonio, or "Giaour Andon", an Ottoman businessman and financier, had by that time migrated to Livorno.⁵⁷⁵ Supposedly Antonio had managed to place himself under Dutch protection, by obtaining a *berat*. In 1675, Justinus Colyer became the owner of the building.⁵⁷⁶ Although Europeans knew that they were not allowed to own real estate, because it was (in theory) prohibited by the Ottoman Porte, many of them, including Justinus Colyer,

⁵⁷⁴ Marlies Hoenkamp-Mazgon, Palais de Hollande in Istanbul. The Embassy and Envoys of the Netherlands since 1612. Amsterdam; Istanbul: Boom; Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, 2002. Publications on the other Embassy buildings include Sture Théolin, The Swedish Palace in Istanbul. İstanbul'da bir İsveç Sarayı (Istanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları, 2000) and Jean-Michel Casa, Le Palais de France à Istanbul. Un Demi-Millénaire d'Alliance entre la Turquie et la France = İstanbul'da bir Fransız Sarayı: Fransa ile Türkiye Arasında 500 Yıllık İttifak (Istanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları, 1995 [second edition 2012]).

⁵⁷⁵ According to Alexander de Groot, his brother, a converted Muslim carrying the name Hasan Ağa, was the commissioner of the Istanbul Customs House (Gümrük Emini) for many years. De Groot, The Netherlands and Turkey (2007) 39. He refers to Van Dam van Isselt, "De Mishandeling van de Legatie-Secretaris," 77-103 and Eremya Çelebi Kömürçüyan, İstanbul Tarihi, XVIII. Asırda İstanbul, ed. H.D. Andreasyan (Istanbul 1952) 40-41, 248.

⁵⁷⁶ Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 12. She is also referring to Kömürçüyan, 41.

apparently ignored this prohibition. At least one way in which the ownership of real estate was achieved was to register the real estate and/ or plot of land in the name of a dragoman. Subsequently the property was transferred to the foreigner in question. Below we shall see that on one occasion, the same operation was executed, but the property was first registered as sold to the Secretary of the Dutch ambassador.⁵⁷⁷ A *hüccet* was then recorded with the local *kadı* in which the dragoman in question stated not to claim any of the contents of the *hüccet*. A third solution, it appears, was to pay a small ‘sum’ to the *kadı* to have the title deeds of the property transferred to someone else’s name. We shall see that this outcome happened in the case of Jacobus Colyer’s farm in Zekeriyaköy, when his wife had the name of the owner on the title deeds changed to her own.

The premises remained in the Colyers’ hands when Jacobus succeeded his father. His mother remained in the eastern building that had been used by her and her husband, and Jacobus owned the rest of the complex. While some of Colyer’s younger brothers remained in the complex, both his sisters married and lived elsewhere. In the beginning of 1690 yet another fire broke out and caused quite some damage. Colyer was in Edirne when his residence was caught in the flames, and was offered a “palace” on the Bosphorus by the Grand Vizier.⁵⁷⁸

After the great fire of 1700 caused by a lightning strike, a large part of Pera was in ruins. First, on the sixth of September, the newly built mosque’s minaret in Galata was completely ruined. On the following day, the kitchen and several rooms of the Topkapı palace had also burned down.⁵⁷⁹ During the night between the eighth and ninth of that month, the weather turned fatally destructive for the Pera quarter. A fire had started in the house of Maria Violier, widow of merchant Jan Croesen, which was situated opposite the Colyers’ residence. When the fire reached her stock of brandy, it spread to such an extent that there was no easy way to extinguish it. Jacobus Colyer related the disastrous event in his letter of 13 September 1700 sent from Kuruçeşme to the States-General in the following manner:

⁵⁷⁷ See Chapter 4.4.14 Signora Sima.

⁵⁷⁸ Heeringa, Vol. II, 308.

⁵⁷⁹ NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6922. Jacobus Colyer to the States-General, 13 September 1700, Kuruçeşme. Also published in Heeringa, Vol. II, 308-9.

Most serious for me, my mother, brother-in-law and sister Rombouts (...) and many servants of our household, however, is what happened in the night between the 8th and 9th (of September), when fire started in the house of one Maria Violier (Widow Croesen), which shortly afterwards reached the brandy and spread to such an extent, that it was impossible to extinguish. The Great Sovereign with all his viziers, high ranking and low ranking officers (...) and the militia came to help us and did everything possible, but all the effort and work was for nought in liberating my house (...) from the raging fire. I was here at the Canal [Bosphorus] and managed to reach Pera in time to rescue some of my belongings; in the meantime Count Ottingen, extra-ordinary ambassador of the Emperor had been so kind to fetch some of my furniture and took them to his premises. The furniture looks rather battered because of the jostling insolent Turkish soldiers' behavior; especially my beautiful paintings and precious mirrors, that are pierced in certain places and have been torn by mischief. The entire chancellery, along with half of my library is burned, as are all my provisions for the winter as well as two large warehouses with wines from this land and others imported from Christendom, which alone cost me eight thousand guilders.⁵⁸⁰

He continued explaining the major disaster the fire brought to his family and servants:

My mother was not spared from the disaster either, as the large eastern house, which my late father had bought and improved upon by making high costs, was also burnt to the ground, together with nearly all furniture as only few were rescued due to the fury of the Janissaries. Four of my dragomans and as many other servants of our court have lost together with their home all they owned in this world. [...] The house of my brother-in-law and sister Rombouts has fallen prey by the flames, and moreover another 18 private houses in our district have been ruined. [...] I am now trying to collect the remainder of my ruined furniture, whose severe damage I slowly begin to grasp better and better, from the dwelling of the Emperor's ambassador and transport them here. I am compelled to spend the winter here, because there is not a suitable dwelling left in Pera, where I could stay.⁵⁸¹

The value of Colyer's losses amounted to over 19,000 lion dollars, and he asked for compensation from the States-General in the letter quoted above; however, Colyer did not receive anything other than the promise that he could purchase new church books at the expense of the state.⁵⁸²

Colyer wrote a very similar letter to his friend Ghisbert Cuper, in which he added a few minor details. Not only had Janissaries ruined his mirrors and paintings, but also

⁵⁸⁰ NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6922. Jacobus Colyer to the States-General, 13 September 1700, Kuruçesme. Also published in Heeringa, Vol. II, 308-9. Translation is mine.

⁵⁸¹ NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6922. Jacobus Colyer to the States-General, 13 September 1700, Kuruçesme. Also published in Heeringa, Vol. II, 308-9. Translation is mine.

⁵⁸² Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 48.

his porcelain and tapestries had been torn to pieces or were broken and a costly closed carriage (a so-called *karos*) was burnt. His winter provisions and two large storages filled with local and European wine were also lost in the fire. The wine alone had cost him over 8000 lion dollars. Only his furniture and silverware had been saved by Count Öttingen, who, together with 200 men came to help out in Colyer's absence.⁵⁸³ He explained that the fire was only held from spreading further because of his large forecourt. The fire lasted for three more days and nights. In his mother's house, the precious library of his father was burned together with all the strange and rare medals as well as other antiquities his father had collected. Colyer asked Cuper for his help and to plead his case before the States-General as he had previously also given his protection and shown compassion.⁵⁸⁴ Cuper also asked for assistance and reimbursement from his correspondent Heinsius. He had not been able to examine the damage earlier as many goods such as furniture were scattered among other people's houses.⁵⁸⁵ Daniel Jean de Hochepped and his wife were also closely involved in the disastrous event. De Hochepped explained that his mother-in-law (Colyer's mother), was blind and unwilling to leave her burning house. She was forcefully carried from the house by a German Count called Brayner.⁵⁸⁶

During the same fire, traveler Aubry de la Motraye stayed in Maria Colyer's house, which was located next to the house where the fire started. The ambassador's sister was not at home but resided in her other house in Kuruçeşme. The fire then reached Maria's house and the Greek servant rushed to the neighbors for help in order to save some of the paintings and movables. According to De la Motraye, the Grand Vizier and the Sultan personally came to give orders, from the garden of the Ragusian Consul. He confirmed Colyer, and claimed that 18 houses burnt to the ground in total.⁵⁸⁷

For some time, Jacobus stayed in his house in Kuruçeşme on the Bosphorus. He was not too pleased with the situation, as he described in a letter to Cuper in 1700. He explained that there was not a decent house to be let worthy for an ambassador. His

⁵⁸³ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 13. De Hochepped to Cuper, 1 November 1700, from Izmir.

⁵⁸⁴ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 24 September 1700, from Kuruçeşme. Also published in Bosscha, *De Geschiedenis van Oostelijk en Noordelijk Europa*, 92-3. In 1707 Colyer asked for Cuper's help again concerning the fire that ruined his house in 1700. NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 7 February 1707, from Kuruçeşme.

⁵⁸⁵ NL-HaNA, *Heinsius*, 3.01.19, inv. nr. 648. Colyer to Heinsius, 28 December 1700.

⁵⁸⁶ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 13. De Hochepped to Cuper, 1 November 1700, from Izmir.

⁵⁸⁷ De la Motraye, Vol. I, 207.

forced stay at the waterfront mansion was not only very costly for Colyer and the people he had to meet on a daily basis; the mansion was also extremely uncomfortable and unsafe in wintertime, as there were storms on the water and malicious people on land who rendered the roads nearly impassable. Because he was asked by several members of the Dutch nation to return to Pera, Colyer had resolved to rent a house at the ‘end’ of Pera, as he called it, but he found this house unsuitable, as it was “old and dilapidated, situated in an unhealthy location, and worst of all, in a Turkish neighborhood, of which nothing but disaster could be expected”. Due to his misfortune of losing his house, Colyer was ‘indiscreetly pestered by people for money’ as he had not received any from the Dutch Republic. Colyer asked Cuper for help, in addition to his own resolution of sending his equerry with letters to the States-General, in order to finally be rid of the bad talk among ‘these people.’⁵⁸⁸

In two years’ time, Colyer had managed to purchase at least two plots of land on the Grand Rue de Pera, the present-day İstiklâl Caddesi, on the location of the present Palais de Hollande. A *hüccet* issued in 1703 stated that Colyer bought one of the plots of land from a certain Dimitrachi, son of Constantijn for 2250 lion dollars.⁵⁸⁹ Other sources indicate that he purchased the first plot of approximately 1600 square meters in 1702 from a Greek lady. In 1706, he was able to buy the adjacent plot from another Greek lady.⁵⁹⁰ Either way, he now owned a more or less rectangular plot, bordered on one side by the French ambassador’s palace, on another side by the main road: the Grande Rue de Pera, on the third side by a private road (today’s Postacılar sokağı) and on the last side by several small houses and shops, one of which was occupied by French interpreter Fontaine.⁵⁹¹ The plot of land was 3160 square meters (or 5492

⁵⁸⁸ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 21 September 1700. Also published in Bosscha, *De Geschiedenis van Oostelijk en Noordelijk Europa*, 104.

⁵⁸⁹ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1047: Extra aanwinsten 1748, p. 20: “1703. Een Hoggiet, waerinne de Ambassadeur Colijer koopt een gedeelte van het terrain van het Paleijs, van Dimitrachi Soon van Constantijn voor Leeuwendaelders 2250.”

⁵⁹⁰ Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 115 note 1 refers to: *Istanbul Müftülüğü, Şer’i sicilleri arşivi*, Galata kadılığı, defter no. 186, fol. 10a; defter 199, fol. 22a. After checking these references, I have to conclude that Erdbrink was mistaken in his references. These two folios concern neither Colyer nor his palace. The first reference concerns a dispute between a *zimmi* and a woman. The second reference concerns a related topic as it discusses a Dutch merchant of French origin whose name is Kotunlu(?), son of French Ko(?), who lives in Bereketzade neighborhood, and is indebted to a certain Dimitraki, son of Konstantin, dated 28 Safer 1118/11 June 1706. Possibly, Dimitraki son of Konstantin is the same person Colyer bought a part of the land of his Palace from (see the previous note). Either the texts are misunderstood or, more likely, the folio numbers are wrong. Believing the latter, I will follow his findings.

⁵⁹¹ Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 115 note 2. He refers to *Istanbul Müftülüğü, Şer’i sicilleri arşivi*, Galata kadılığı, defter no 199, fol. 22a, S. 1118 (June 1706). See the previous note.

Turkish pikes, with 1 pike equaling 0.575 meters) with an underground water cistern and some Ottoman stone foundations.

Between the year he purchased the first plot and 1714, when he actually moved into his new home, Colyer had several buildings constructed. The Ottoman stone elements remaining from earlier buildings were re-used for the new buildings. According to Erdbrink, the combined property consisted of two separate buildings. One is described as a kiosk and the other as a two-storey wooden house with a cellar or built on the stone foundations that were to become known as the so-called “camel-walk” (figure 19).⁵⁹² Colyer also added a stone store-room and a well-house during the following years. The stone storage, built in 1711, was used to store valuable furniture in case of fire and secondly to function as a chapel. The stone building was deliberately disguised as a storage room, because even though embassies were allowed to have their own chapels, they were only to be used by the ambassadorial household and the embassy’s personnel. Nevertheless, this chapel was meant as a church for a wider Protestant congregation at the time, as many Huguenots had fled from France to Istanbul at the time and, together with the Dutch Calvinists and Walloons, were in need of their own church. Building a church was possible at the time, but was a rather costly and difficult endeavor; therefore, Colyer had resolved the dilemma by constructing the secret chapel, which still exists today.⁵⁹³

According to traveler Aubry de la Motraye, the Genevese that also came to the chapel were a quarrelsome bunch of jewelers, clockmakers and goldsmiths who wanted an ambassador of their own. However, they were confined to the Dutch for spiritual matters, while they were supposed to reach out to the French ‘nation’ for temporal matters. Supposedly, when they were quarreling about holidays according to the old and new calendar dates, Colyer had remarked: “That they might celebrate their holidays after whatsoever style they wou’d, and even [...] fight if they pleas’d for places, and would take no farther notice of their differences in any respect.”⁵⁹⁴

⁵⁹² Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 49; Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 115.

⁵⁹³ Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 49.

⁵⁹⁴ De la Motraye, Vol. II, 424.

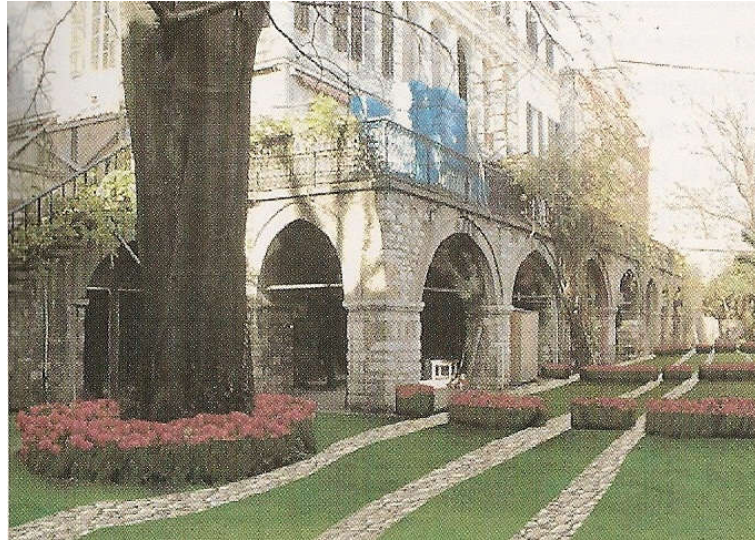


Figure 19: “Camel walk” of the present Dutch Palais de Hollande with imaginary garden design. Taken from Marlies Hoenkamp-Mazgon, Palais de Hollande in Istanbul. The Embassy and Envoys of the Netherlands since 1612 (Amsterdam: Boom; Istanbul: Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, 2002).

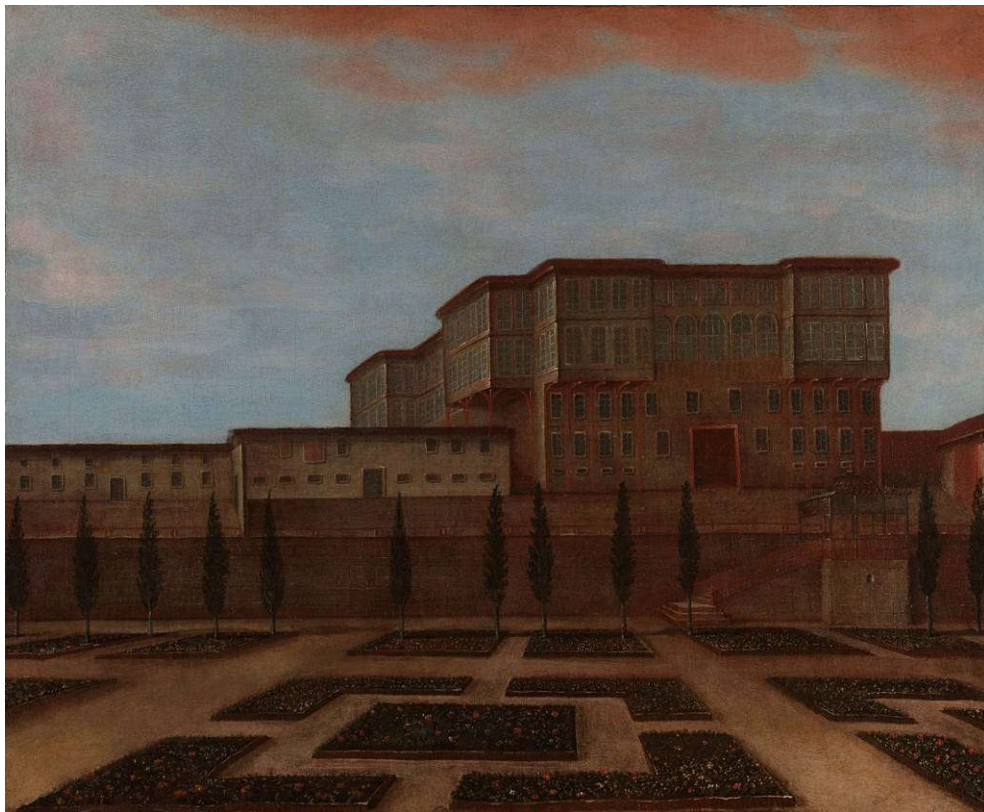


Figure 20: View of the Dutch (?) Embassy in Pera, ca. 1720-1744. (School of) Jean Baptiste Vanmour. Rijksmuseum, inventory number SK-A-1997. Oil on canvas.

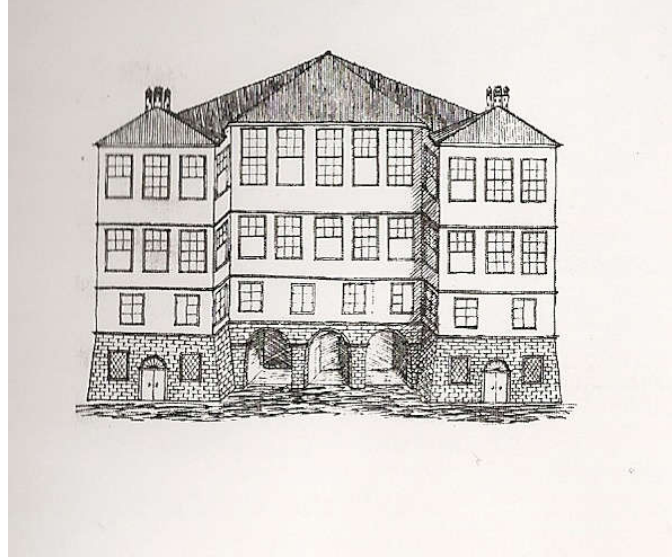


Figure 21: Rear view of the Swedish Palace in Istanbul of Swedish diplomatic representative Gustaf Celsing on the Grande Rue de Pera. Source: Sture Théolin, The Swedish Palace in Istanbul. İstanbul'da bir İsveç Sarayı (Istanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları, 2000).

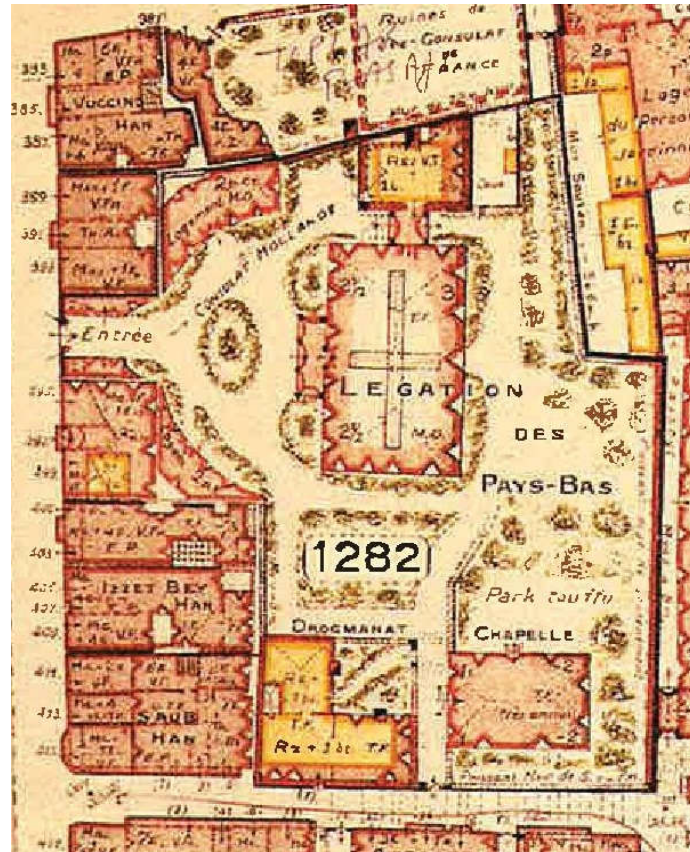


Figure 22: The location of the Dutch Embassy on Pervititch insurance map. Sigorta Haritalarında İstanbul. İstanbul in the Insurance maps of Jacques Pervititch (Istanbul: Tarih Vakfı, 2000) 95. Map 36: Beyoğlu (1932).

The embassy compound must have strongly resembled the building bought by the Swedish diplomatic representative Gustaf Celsing in 1757 from an English merchant, Jean Lisle.⁵⁹⁵ This palace was also situated on the Grande Rue de Pera and consisted of a large main building with a *köşk* or kiosk at the entrance, accompanied by a number of outbuildings. The wooden main building consisted of two floors above a basement and a cellar (figure 20).⁵⁹⁶ These two latter floors were only visible from the rear, as the building was situated on the steep slope to the Bosphorus (figure 21).⁵⁹⁷

Supposedly, during the family's residence in the Embassy, a new building with a number of rooms in Ottoman fashion was built.⁵⁹⁸ It was quite common at the time for larger complexes to have separate buildings for the *selamlık* and *haremlık*, which divided the quarters for private and public use. As stated earlier, it was also common practice in Europe to have separate quarters for private and public functions.⁵⁹⁹

It is unclear whether Colyer's former palace, which he lost in the fire of 1700, was located at the same plot as the new palace finished in 1714. The rear of the old ambassador's Palace adjoined the French ambassadorial palace; to the right was the hospice of the Padre Commissario di Terra Santa and the residence of the representative of the Genoese Republic, and the ambassadorial palace of Venice was nearby as well.⁶⁰⁰ The cloister and also the adjacent Church of Santa Maria Draperis were already under Dutch protection possibly since 1672. All this information suggests that the new building was actually built on nearly the same plot of land. Perhaps Colyer had managed to buy the surrounding plots of land and was able to combine them because he also still owned the old plot of land, as Colyer used the premises of his burned house in

⁵⁹⁵ also see Chapter 5 in which the building is discussed in relation to its previous owner, Aleksander Ghika.

⁵⁹⁶ A doubt has arisen whether this painting instead depicts the French embassy which was situated very near the Dutch Ambassador's Palace. After consultation with E. Sint Nicolaas of the Rijksmuseum, who also investigated the matter, no final conclusion could be made. It is unlikely that Colyer did not know Vanmour, but on the other hand, no reference to their acquaintance is found anywhere, to my knowledge. I do believe that it depicts the Dutch embassy, as it fits the description of 1748 well that is given in NL-HaNA *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1047 (Extra acquirement from 1748, drawn up by Chancellor Jan Coenraed Borell). It was common that high walls surrounded such wooden buildings in Pera and the fact that this is not mentioned in the description, does not mean they were not there (Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 74.)

⁵⁹⁷ Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 52.

⁵⁹⁸ Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 116. This may also have been one of the already existing buildings.

⁵⁹⁹ According to some sources, during the early eighteenth century the embassy buildings indeed had these separate quarters. Philip Mansel, *Constantinople, City of the World's Desire, 1453–1924* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1996) 194.

⁶⁰⁰ De Groot, *The Netherlands and Turkey* (2007) 39.

Pera in 1708 to build stables for his temporary stay in another nearby house.⁶⁰¹ A decree directed to *kapudan paşa* Hacı Ahmed Paşa and the *kadı* of Izmit even further strengthens this view. The decree urges not to hinder a certain Hacı Mustafa who was going to bring in timber from Izmit for Colyer's house at Dört Yol⁶⁰² in Galata, which had previously burnt down and would now be built anew.⁶⁰³ Its location has remained the same since Colyer's presence and is depicted in detail on Jacques Pervititch's Insurance Map of Beyoğlu of the early twentieth century (figure 22).

After Jacobus Colyer's death, his widow had to mortgage the buildings she possessed, so she rented out a part to the English Ambassador Abraham Stanyan.⁶⁰⁴ Several parts of the complex were sold. Pietro or Pieter Leytstar (1666-1736, treasurer of the Dutch nation in Istanbul since 1701), owned the kiosks with the underlying fireproof storage and the chapel. Cornelis Calkoen, Colyer's successor, was left with the mess of Colyer's debts, because the first appointed charge d'affaires, Colyer's nephew Pieter de la Fontaine, had died within weeks after Colyer. Additionally, the new secretary, Bastiaen Fagel, who had taken over some of de la Fontaine's tasks, had not managed to deal with all the affairs until Calkoen's arrival. When Calkoen arrived in Istanbul, he first had to wait until Stanyan would leave the palace. For twenty days, Calkoen remained with the Ambassador of the Holy Roman Emperor. According to Calkoen, Stanyan left it in a "grossly dirty" state.⁶⁰⁵ Calkoen managed to obtain both the title deeds to the grounds and those to the buildings from the reluctant widow by 1729,

⁶⁰¹ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to De Hochepped, 23 July 1708.

⁶⁰² The area of Pera where most foreign representatives resided: the point where today's İstiklal Caddesi, Asmalımescit Sokağı and Kumbaracı Yokuşu cross. It is basically the area between the Galata Mevlevi Lodge and Galatasaray. <http://www.cekulvakfi.org.tr/makale/pera-ve-dort-yol> (accessed 13 January 2016).

⁶⁰³ BOA, Düvel-i Ecnebiye Defterleri Felemenk Ahidnâme defteri 22/1 decree no. 749, dated: evâil-i Rebiülevvel 1123 (April 1711). Transcribed in İsmail Hakkı Kadı, "Arşiv Belgelerine Göre 18. Yüzyılda Osmanlı-Hollanda İktisadi Münasebetleri," unpublished MA thesis (Marmara University, 1997) 116.

⁶⁰⁴ Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 116 note 4 refers to the notarial act of mortgage, which supposedly is to be found in *İstanbul Müftülüğü, Şer'i sicilleri arşivi*, Galata kadılığı, defter no. 266, fol. 87a-88a, 2 Ra. 1140 (18 October 1727). Also this reference to the Galata sicilleri is incorrect. It does, however, concern his wife Catterina and the palace in a slightly different way. This record reports a court hearing between a certain Delvet (?) son of Tutaz and Pedro son of Baron, the *vekil* of Katerina de Bury, daughter of de Bur. During the hearing it was argued that Colyer's wife Katarina had a diamond belt ("yedi yüz guruş kıymetli iki parçalı bir elmas kuşak") from Colyer's estate. The correct date is 3 Ra. 1140 (19 October 1727). See below for a further discussion of this hearing. Also BOA, Düvel-i Ecnebiye Defterleri Felemenk Ahidnâme defteri 22/1 decree no. 941 discusses Stanyan's stay in the palace. It also relates the sale and pawning of several of her (or her late husband's) possessions in the palace such as clothes, carpets, small flowers and ?. Dated 28 Z. 1137 (7 September 1725). Transcribed in Kadı, "Arşiv Belgelerine Göre," 123.

⁶⁰⁵ Nanninga, Vol. III, 3 (Calkoen to the States-General, 9 May 1727, and to Grand Pensionary Gaspar Fagel, 7 June 1727. NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6940 (old numbering 7093)).

and he was able to buy the other sections as well.⁶⁰⁶ In the same year, at Calkoen's request, the entire compound was valued at 12,500 lion dollars by the *mimarbaşı* [the head architect].⁶⁰⁷ In March 1747, the palace was bought by the Directors of the Levant Trade from Calkoen for 23,940 guilders (enforced by resolutions of the States-General of 13 April 1747), to be rented out to the next ambassador for a yearly sum of 2000 guilders. By 1749 the *naib* [substitute] of the *kadı* of Galata, Abdullah Efendi finally decided the question of ownership.⁶⁰⁸ The building was used for another twenty years until it burned down on the night of 26 September 1767.⁶⁰⁹

In a document in the Chancery records of the Dutch Embassy, a full description of the house and of its condition was given in 1748, after it was sold to the Directors of the Levant Trade (see Appendix B and its English summary in Appendix C). Apparently, a new phase started in the development of the building. With this sale, the building appears to more resemble an official embassy, rather than the private residence of the ambassador which dealt with ambassadorial and commercial affairs.

Cornelis Calkoen explained in one of his correspondences that the house was enormous for a single man such as himself.⁶¹⁰ Nevertheless, he felt the need to hold a large household, as this was the custom among other ambassadors. During his tenure several additions to the house were made: a large new kitchen and coach house, two

⁶⁰⁶ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1047: Extra aanwinsten 1748. 22: "Een Hoggiet, waer inne de Graevinne Colyer haer gedeelte van het Paleijs aen den Amb^f Calkoen verkoopt." (A *hüccet* or title-deed in which Countess Colyer sells her share of the Palace to Ambassador Calkoen) And also pages 22-23: "1733. Een Hoggiet waer door de Heer Pieter Leijtstar, aen dH^f Bohnes verkoopt het Kieuschk neevens het daer onder gelegen Brand "vrij" magazijn voor ses Hondert Leeuwendaelders. 1733. Een hoggiet gegeven wegens verkogte capelle met haer toebehooren van de Heer Pieter Leijtstar aen de Heer Arnold Bohnes, voor Leeuwendaelders vijf honderd. 1735. Een Hoggiet van het verkogte Paleijs voor 13000 Leeuwendaelders, door dH^f Pieter Leijtstar, als geauthoriseert sijnde van de Heer Arnold Bohnes, aen d'Heer Rombouts geauthoriseerde van dH^f Calkoen. 1743. Een Hoggiet van het verkogte paleijs, door dHeer Arnold Juhnet, aen de Heer Magrini, geauthoriseert van de Heer Calkoen, voor Twintig Duijsend Leeuwendaelders. 1743. Een Hoggiet van de verkogte Capelle door de Heer Juhlet aen dH^f Magrini, door de Heer Calkoen geauthoriseert sijnde voor Duysend Leeuwendaelders. 1743. Een apart Hoggiet van de verkogte Thuijn van de heer Juhlet aen de geauthoriseerte van S.E. Calkoen de Heer Magrini voor Duijsend Leeuwendaelders." (1733: A *hüccet* in which Sir Pieter Leijtstar sells the *köşk* (kiosk) and the fire-proof warehouse underneath to Sir Bohnes for 600 Lion Dollars. 1733: a *hüccet* issued concerning the sold chapel and its appurtenances by Sir Pieter Leijtstar to Sir Arnold Bohnes for 500 Lion Dollars. 1735: a *hüccet* concerning the sold Palace for 13.000 Lion Dollars by Sir Pieter Leijtstar, as authorized by Sir Arnold Bohnes to Sir Rombouts, authorized by Sir Calkoen. 1743: a *hüccet* concerning the sold palace by Sir Arnold Juhnet to Sir Magrini, authorized by Sir Calkoen, for 20.000 Lion Dollars. 1743: a *hüccet* concerning the sold chapel by Sir Juhlet to Sir Magrini, authorized by Sir Calkoen for 1000 Lion Dollars. 1743: a separate *hüccet* concerning the sold garden of Sir Juhlet to the authorized of his Excellency Calkoen).

⁶⁰⁷ Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 52.

⁶⁰⁸ De Groot, *The Netherlands and Turkey* (2007) 43. De Groot refers to Nanninga, Vol. III, 222-23, but this reference is incorrect.

⁶⁰⁹ Schutte, 302.

⁶¹⁰ Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 56.

more rooms and two cabinets at the rear of the palace, two new kiosks or pavilions in the garden and several repairs that led to an even further enlargement of the palace.⁶¹¹ If we keep these changes in mind, the document provides a good deal of information about the state of the house during Colyer's and Calkoen's tenures. The palace complex consisted of a three-storey main palace, two kiosks (one with a fireproof storage), a chapel, and a stable in the garden and courtyard, a coach house and an orangery. The chancery was situated right next to or even attached to the Ambassador's Palace. Also next to the embassy was a national warehouse where foreign traders dealing with the Dutch had to unload their goods and consular dues were assessed.⁶¹²

There was an open space underneath the large hall leading all the way to the backyard, which was adjacent to the Rue de Pera, and enclosed by a wall and a large gate. One large staircase on the left and another one on the right led to the upper floor apartments. The large hall of this floor offered a view of the city, harbor, sea, Bosphorus as well as Asia. With a size of twelve by eight meters (20 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ pikes, according to the document), the room is one of the largest in the house. All the rooms on this floor had high ceilings (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ meters high). On this floor the large audience or reception hall was also situated. It possessed two alcoves and, according to its description, an even more spectacular view than the large hall. Across this chamber there was yet another large hall with one alcove, and there was a second room with an alcove facing the street. The dining room and another smaller room had chimneys or fireplaces. Traveler De Saumery relates Colyer's dining room in the 1720s:

His house was only made of wood, but magnificent because of its structure. The large room where we usually ate was superb due to its size as well as because of its admirable position. It had high and large windows on three sides. One side opened onto a large gallery that showed the courtyard; the view was limited by the Faubourg of Pera, while its opposite side at one glance shows the palaces of France and Venice and the villages of Tophane and Fındıklı that slowly descend towards the sea, the palace and village of Beşiktaş, the city and the palace of Üsküdar; and finally the two shores of the Bosphorus nearly until the Black Sea. On the right hand side there was a billiard table right across from four other large windows, from which one could discover Galata and its amphitheatre until Pera, the harbor, the ships,

⁶¹¹ Eveline Sint Nicolaas of the Rijksmuseum kindly directed me to a document from the National Archives describing these changes to the palace: NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 117. Des Bordes to Elbert de Hochepeid, 8 October 1746.

⁶¹² De Groot, "The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985," 40.

the whole city of Constantinople, the Grand Serail, the Leander tower, Kadıköy [“Calcedoine”], and nearly all of the Sea of Marmara [“Propontide”]; there, enchanted by the charming aspect of thousands and thousands of extraordinary objects, one sees appear twice a day a table spread with all the most delicate things the country could provide: the melody of instruments (because every ambassador has his symphony and his own music) that tickle the ears; the taste flattered by a number of exquisite dishes, liqueurs and wines; one’s sight dazzled by all the wonders of nature and art; what could one want for more? Is that not the place where perfect earthly happiness is? Such has been my life for over three and a half years.⁶¹³

Could his reference to “all wonders of nature and art” indicate something other than merely the view of the surroundings, food and music? It is possible that Jacobus Colyer kept a cabinet of curiosities in the dining hall, with pieces of art or antiquity as well as naturalia. However, most probably he did not collect antiquities, as he was usually sending any pieces he found to his correspondent Cuper; moreover, Cuper asked Colyer whether he knew anyone in Istanbul with a cabinet of medals and coins including a register or inventory because he did not desire the original pieces but the information they yielded.⁶¹⁴ Seeing that they had been friends for several decades when he posed that question, it is unlikely that Colyer had such a collection himself. Colyer’s father’s collection of coins and antiquities had already turned to ashes during the 1700 fire in Pera.

Some of the rooms had so-called upper rooms, and one of the rooms was allotted as a bedroom. In total, there were eighteen rooms, including the antechambers, upper rooms and halls. According to Ottoman custom, such ambassador’s mansions generally had a large upper reception hall or sofa room onto which other rooms opened.⁶¹⁵ When this information is compared to a letter that was sent to inform the new ambassador of the state of the palace,⁶¹⁶ some additional features of the upper floor could be added. The audience hall was situated to the right of the large hall. The room dubbed the “large summer room,” was probably the room or hall facing the street.

According to the 1748 document, all the rooms in the middle floor had considerably lower ceilings, with a height of only 2,3 meters. On the right hand were

⁶¹³ De Mirone, Vol. III, 49-51. Translation is mine.

⁶¹⁴ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Cuper to Colyer, 10 February 1716.

⁶¹⁵ Mansel, 194.

⁶¹⁶ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 117. Des Bordes to Elbert de Hochepped, 8 October 1746.

the so-called *conditerije* [confectionary] and its kitchen, which faced the Grande Rue the Pera. An antechamber continued into a horseshoe-shaped gallery which ran along the apartments of this floor. There was a room with a chimney and a room with a cabinet, which supported the same view as the audience chamber of the upper floor. Besides a number of smaller and larger sized rooms, there was also a dining room for the officers next to a pantry. This floor had a total of 18 rooms, including the *conditerije*, pantry and antechambers. The letter to the new Ambassador Elbert de Hochepeid confirmed these features of the middle floor: the letter described the confectionary and its kitchen, a gallery with five rooms, all on the right hand side. On the left side were a gallery and five apartments. The room with cabinet was ascribed to the steward.

The lower floor was assigned to services. At the entrance of the palace was a room for the Janissaries on the left, with on one side the large courtyard (with a rain barrel) and on the other side a toilet. A rather large kitchen followed (11 meters long, 5,3 meters wide and 3,6 meters high), with another attached room. There was also a basement with a well in front. Below, another basement was situated with a so-called '*opkamer*' [upper room] right above it. Two more rooms were followed by a passage to the back, running to the chancery. There was also a scullery or laundry room on this floor and a provision cellar leading down from one of the rooms with a cabinet. At the end of the hall, there was a room for the Greek servants and a separate room for the other servants. This distinction is rather significant. Perhaps the Greeks were ranked higher than did the other servants or footmen. The letter to the new ambassador confirmed these characteristics of the house: on the left the room for the Janissaries, as well as the kitchen with two pantries, a room for the butler, two large basements, and two rooms and a cabinet for the chancery. On the right hand side there were one large and two smaller rooms for the servant(s) and a similar room for the doorman, a large kitchen and a room for the maidservants to serve or wait, together with another room and two cabinets. The fact that the living quarters were situated on the upper two floors and the rooms for the servants and the pantries on the lower floor corresponds to the local custom of the time.⁶¹⁷ It seems that there were two kitchens, according to Des Bordes.

⁶¹⁷ Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 53.

The large courtyard was 20 meters long and 10 ½ meters wide at the large gate and under the large hall eight meters. In the courtyard, the chapel, the coach house and the stable, which could accommodate 18 horses and had two rooms over it for the equerry, were situated. In the garden, there were a number of buildings: an orangery, a kiosk with a fireproof storage underneath, and, next to it, a little room underneath the stairs leading into the garden. There was a second kiosk at the other end of the garden. The letter to the new ambassador described the stable as suitable for 24 horses and mentioned a hayloft as well as three small rooms for the equerry above the stable. The letter also described the chapel, orangery, the fireproof storage, and the storage under the garden stairs. He added that the courtyard in front of the orangery was covered.⁶¹⁸

When this information is now compared to the inventory of Jacobus Colyer (Appendix D, no. 17 and figure 23), most of the rooms of the upper floor correspond to the rooms in the inventory record.⁶¹⁹ This floor represented then most probably Jacobus Colyer's apartments, while the middle floor may have included his wife's apartments. It is not clear where the kitchen was situated, unless it was the *conditerije* [confectionary] and *conditerije* kitchen. Either way, Calkoen had added a completely new kitchen, perhaps because the existing one was very small or in an inconvenient location. The lower floor was comprised of the servant's rooms, stock rooms and alike. There was no mention of the two kiosks or the orangery while the storage rooms, chapel, coach house and stable were all recorded. Then, Calkoen had added not only the kiosks but also a coach house. This change means that he perhaps enlarged Colyer's coach house, or it was somehow destroyed and he had a new one built.

The size of the kiosks as referred to in the 1748 list was rather small, seeing that some of the rooms in the palace building were larger than the entire kiosks themselves. Their size of only 13,6 square meters indicates that these were probably just garden pavilions and not fit for living, as many Ottoman kiosks actually were meant for daytime use. No room was recorded for the preacher, but that omission must have been because the last preacher Jan David de Reuter had died four months before Colyer did, and a new preacher was not appointed until August 1726. No separate rooms for maids were noted down in the 1725 inventory, as these may have been situated in the floor or

⁶¹⁸ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 117. Des Bordes to Elbert de Hochepeid, 8 October 1746.

⁶¹⁹ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043: Chancery deeds 1706 and 1720-1729. Extra aanwinsten 1725.

building that included Catharina's apartments. Catharina refused to have her furniture and belongings noted down, as she found those not to be part of her husband's possessions and were not to be taken into account when his creditors were to be paid. It appears that the entire second floor of the palace was not described in the 1725 inventory, because all the rooms that are mentioned match those of the third and first floors of the 1748 list.

No room was designated as separate bedroom (contrary to the 1748 list), but there was a sofa bed or settee in the study. Additionally, there could have been a bedstead that was not recorded, as there were "fringes of several colors for a bedstead" in one of the cupboards in that room. At the turn of the eighteenth century, the urban elite in the Dutch Republic began sleeping in a bedstead [*ledikant*']. These bedsteads were hidden from view by curtains of silk, wool or velvet, giving the appearance of a canopy bed. Due to the costliness of the curtains, such a bed was often placed in the reception room, which turned the bed into a show piece. The bedstead was covered with bedstraw and on top a mattress [*bed*'] filled with feathers, kapok or fluff. Sheets and blankets were the choice of covering. In Delft, even the poorest of households had mattresses. In those cases, a mattress was often the most expensive and precious possession they owned.⁶²⁰ Canopy beds also became more popular during the early eighteenth century. Usually, the beds and bedrooms (generally separate bedrooms for husband and wife) of the wealthiest citizens of Delft were located on the first floor of their dwellings. After 1738, canopy beds decreased in popularity, and nearly all of the wealthiest owned bedsteads. Hangings of bedsteads had become less popular towards the middle of the eighteenth century. Because these hangings were usually made of expensive fabrics, they were no longer used but kept in chests stored in the attic. Bedrooms of the richest citizens were also characterized by luxury, such as beautiful tables and chairs, paintings and decorative porcelain. It also appears that guests were still received in the sleeping quarters of the richest households in Delft.

In eighteenth-century Delft, most dwellings had separate sections for living and working. The *voorsael* or *voorhuis* had a variety of functions, ranging from work space to principal reception hall. This particular room was at the same time a place of

⁶²⁰ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 182. Wijsenbeek-Olthuis commented that in Delft mattresses were apparently never taken to pawn brokers, which indicates that high priority was given to the possession of a mattress, even if there was only one mattress for an entire family.

production, consumption, hospitality and business.⁶²¹ In Delft it was not until the 1760s that people started to live in a separate location from their workshop.⁶²²

In the rear of the house there was the so-called *achterhuis*. Between the vestibule and the *achterhuis* was often an open courtyard, which provided daylight, and a place to keep poultry. Between the ground floor and the attic there was often another floor. This floor offered a place for storage of supplies such as food, fuel and merchandise, for drying laundry and, in the west of the Netherlands, more and more for bedrooms. The ground floor could then be used for more representative purposes. The vestibule became smaller and side rooms became luxurious living rooms. While earlier the function of rooms was generally not clearly separate, by the seventeenth century a division was made between the private quarters and the quarters where visitors were hosted or received such as the workshop.

The houses with a *voorhuis-achterhuis* division in Delft had been built during the late Middle-Ages and Renaissance, but by the eighteenth century this type of house had become rather old-fashioned. Many houses had three rooms that were attached to one another without a corridor, with at times additional extensions on the side or the rear of the house. These spaces were used for the storage of pots, pans, copper utensils or provision. By the eighteenth century more houses in Delft were also modernized, renovated or extended; thus, corridors, passages and courtyards were created, as already earlier had been the case in Amsterdam.⁶²³

Houses of the elite had a more ambiguous layout. There were usually a reception room or stateroom, a vestibule and a backroom. In those luxurious rooms, sumptuous furniture and extraordinary cupboards or cabinets with tableware on display were placed.

The function of rooms in Delft does not seem to differ very much from how the houses in Istanbul were organized. Private and public spaces were often separate, and there were separate areas for the man and lady of the house; besides separate bedrooms, men often had a study while women had a boudoir in the houses of the elite in the Netherlands. In Colyer's Pera residence, similar divisions were created, where some rooms were used for the reception of guests, while others were clearly for private use,

⁶²¹ Aynsley, and Grant, "Introduction," *Imagined Interiors*, 13-14.

⁶²² Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 116.

⁶²³ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels Van Delft*, 159.

such as the study. In addition, his wife had her own quarters, which may even have been located in a separate building.

Because the Pera residence belonged to Jacobus Colyer himself, the Directors of the Levant Trade and the States-General did not deem it necessary to provide funding for its construction, although the building clearly had a public function as well. Jacobus Colyer's father Justinus had first rented a building that served similar private and public purposes. It appears that the major mistake that first Justinus and later Jacobus Colyer had made was to buy or build property rather than rent. Because they owned the buildings they lived and worked in, the inhabitants were extremely vulnerable for the financial and material effects of disasters such as fire. Although a similar situation must have been valid for other ambassadors or residents, it is known that the Venetian *bailo* did not own the building assigned to him. Additionally, the *bailo* did not own any of the furnishings in that building either. Presents he received were even considered to be Venetian property rather than his personal possessions.⁶²⁴ Perhaps the Directors of the Levant Trade also realized that it was not manageable for an ambassador or official representative to own such a large residence which also had to serve such an important public function; therefore, they bought the property in 1747 from Colyer's successor. The notion of an 'ambassadorial building' thus changed from first rented property by Justinus Colyer (who rented the same property as a previous ambassador had occupied), to privately-owned premises that had both private and public functions. The next phase commenced when the semi-official trade authority headed by the Directors of the Levant Trade bought the property and started to rent it out to the ambassadors. A final stage in the history of the Palais de Hollande is when it became property of the state, as the Directors of the Levant Trade ceased to exist in 1826. Today the Palais de Hollande houses the Dutch consulate-general.

⁶²⁴ Apparently, the Venetian bailo had to record all the furniture, goods and even cash in the Bailo's residence or 'Venetian Palace', as these were not his personal belongings, but were to be used by his successor.⁶²⁴ Stefan Hanß, "Baili e Ambasciatori | Bayloslar ve Büyükelçiler," Il Palazzo di Venezia a Istanbul e i Suoi Antichi Abitanti/ İstanbul'daki Venedik Sarayı ve Eski Yaşayanları, ed. Maria Pia Pedani (Venice: Ca' Foscari, 2013) 35-52.

3.2.2. Waterfront Mansion in Kuruçeşme

According to Dimitrie Cantemir, Colyer's mansion or palace in Kuruçeşme, which he purchased in 1693, had once belonged to the "famous vizir Aineji Soliman Pasha."⁶²⁵ This owner was probably (Boşnak Aynacı) Sarı Süleyman Paşa, who had been Grand Vizier between 1685 and 1687, and at the time owned a *yalı* in Kuruçeşme.⁶²⁶ By the eighteenth century, such waterfront mansions had become markers of status among dignitaries and the rich of the Empire, and Colyer (and other foreigners with him, including his sister Maria) participated in this form of conspicuous consumption by purchasing one to accommodate his household. He was forced to stay there when his own house in Pera had burned down, and in winter time the abode was far from comfortable. By June 1708, Colyer was forced to vacate his house in Kuruçeşme by command of Grand Vizier Çorlulu Ali Paşa, who had ordered him to move back to Pera.⁶²⁷ Colyer was livid with the Grand Vizier and his dishonest practices. In his letters to his brother-in-law, he refers to the Sultan's *damad* as tyrannical, mindless, bestial and insolent.⁶²⁸

Cantemir similarly related the eviction of Colyer from this waterside mansion by the Grand Vizier: "[...] he received orders from *Choruly Ali Pasha*, not to live there, who alleged it was unbecoming that a *Musulman's*, nay, a Vizir's palace, should be possessed by *Giaurs*, and a place sanctified by so many *Namaz* and prayers, be polluted with wine and swine's flesh."⁶²⁹ According to Ambassador De Ferriol, one of the neighboring houses belonged to the Grand Vizier who accommodated his female slaves there after his marriage to Emine Sultan (daughter of Sultan Mustafa II), and had therefore ordered Colyer to leave:

⁶²⁵ Cantemir, Vol. II, book IV, 384.

⁶²⁶ İsmail Hakkı Uzunçarşılı, *Osmanlı Tarihi* Vol. IV- 2 (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1954) 425-26.

⁶²⁷ Schutte, 302 (referring to the missives of the States-General of 17 July 1708).

⁶²⁸ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to De Hochepeid, 12 August 1708.

⁶²⁹ Cantemir, Vol. II, book IV, 384.

Traet en Inventaris van des Inmeublen en Goederen

In gelijck die bij soe als bij wijken sijn Excellentie den Heere
 den onderget. Grave Jacobus Colyer, in sijn Leven Ambas.
 Cancellier, met Grave van Laer Hoogh Mogende de Keeren
 bestemminge van Sadeur van Laer Hoogh Mogende de Keeren
 Mevrouw Catha, Staten Generael der Vereenigde Nederlanden
 vna de Bourg- aende Ottomannische Porta, op den 6^{den} dages
 wed. wijken opge, Maert 1725. metter dood sijn ontrent
 dagten land Heere en naegelaten # En eerstelijck gevonden
 Grave Colyer, en in de anti-chambre, van het appartement
 omdre van Heer, van ~~van Heere~~ ~~van Heere~~ ~~van Heere~~
 Hendrick van Hee, ~~van Heere~~ ~~van Heere~~ ~~van Heere~~
 en sijn vrouwe heb overleden in het voorsz. palais, als volgt.
 beide van Heer. Een billiard met sijn toebehoren.
 Maria Colyer wed. vier Schilderijen met gemeene lijst.
 wijken d. 2^{de}. Vaac acht printjes met lijst.
 Bombard. mitags. Drie perdes of deur-gordijnen.
 den d. Pieter de Drie perdes of deur-gordijnen.
 La Fontaine de in de grote kamer aende Straet of de
 cretanis van Hoog. Sofa-kamer.
 gend. laer Ho. Hoog. Een grote Spiegel met een vergulde wijf,
 Ambassade als bij gebouwe lijst.
 Missive van Heer. ^{lijst} vier Schilderijen met vergulde lijst.
 Clara Catharina twee dito met andere lijst.
 Colyer wed. wijken vier arm en vier andere Hoelen met
 den d. Consul en rood Caecken bekleet.
 Baron de Hocke, ^{rood} vier arm-gordijnen.
 Samuel van de Hocheysid daertoe ^{rood} vier arm-gordijnen.
 geruhton. vande Tien rode Gordijnen van rood Landal.
 sijn aengedient. 16 Gordijn-weden.
 Ruyten het pa. 2 rode Lakense perdes of deur-gordijnen.
 lais staende en A mindere of Sofa matrassen.
 gelezen binnen. Elf Sofa kussens van Tripp van Brussel.
 Para, mitags. Drie rode Lakense makatten of Sofa kleden.
 het tuyten kleyn Drie rode Lakense makatten of Sofa kleden.
 ende Landen in het Dons Bel, Twee vloer-Pappijen, Deene van Lucia
 grade, en d'andere van Laionica.
 In de Solappen of Kassen.
 Een tijger-bont, met groen Lakem gevoert.
 Een armeline bont met rood Tofin gevoert.
 Een armeline bont met Tofin gevoert.
 Een armeline bont met orange ^{perdes} gevoert.
 Een armeline bont met licht groen gewa, ^{perdes} gevoert.
 Een armeline bont met violet gewatert ^{perdes} gevoert.
 Tofin gevoert.

alle in een
 bene Lakem om
 sijn met groene
 vder
 vder
 vder

Figure 23: First folio of the inventory of Jacobus Colyer, dated 6 March 1725. (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043)

[...] mais pour l'ambassadeur d'Hollande, il vient d'être maltraité d'une manière incompréhensible, le Visir l'a fait sortir de sa maison du canal de la Mer Noire, parce que le Visir qui en a une auprès, où il fait venir des maîtresses, depuis qu'il a épousé la nièce du Grand-Seigneur, ne pourroit pas jouir assez secrètement de ses amours, et comme l'ambassadeur a fait quelques difficultés de quitter sa maison, il a été traité avec la dernière indignité. Le Visir l'ayant menacé de faire jeter les meubles dans la mer, etc., l'ambassadeur se trouvoit assez embarrassé.⁶³⁰

According to De Ferriol, the Grand Vizier's predecessors had permitted Colyer to buy and live in the palace; therefore, the Grand Vizier's actions were deemed violent and unjustified. De Ferriol's view on the matter may not represent the true reasons, as Colyer himself states that all "foreign nations" living on the Bosphorus were immediately to move to Pera, the ordinary place of residence, or elsewhere by order of the Grand Vizier. Colyer said he had also heard that perhaps the Grand Vizier was planning to have it converted into a palace for the Sultan, together with its neighboring mansion, or that it was meant for the *kapudan paşa*.⁶³¹

In a letter to Cuper, Colyer discussed the event in more detail and explained that in the night between 20 and 21 June, the secretary and two servants of the *bostancıbaşı* came to his house in Kuruçeşme. The Grand Vizier had told the *bostancıbaşı* that Colyer had to move, if need be by force, with the assistance of as many *bostancıs* as necessary to drive him out of his house and to throw all furniture and belongings on the streets. The *bostancıbaşı* advised Colyer to move before such a scene would come to pass. Colyer replied to the *bostancıbaşı* that he first wanted to be presented with a new house by the Ottoman court, as he had not been able to find one. He added that if the Grand Vizier would not be willing to help him with his request, Colyer would then "await the utmost extremities of his [the Grand Vizier's] unlawful commands". The *bostancıbaşı* forwarded the request to the Chancellor and *kethüda* who then offered the Grand Vizier to suggest Colyer a number of housing options.⁶³² Colyer accepted, with the consent of French Ambassador de Ferriol (who also offered him a place in the French ambassadorial palace), the house of the late Jean Baptiste Fabre, who had been

⁶³⁰ Varenbergh, 313: Letter XXXVI, from De Ferriol to A M. Blondel de Jouvancourt, 6 August 1708.

⁶³¹ Heeringa, Vol. II, 326-29: publication of NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6927 (old numbering: 7089): Colyer to the States-General, 6 July 1708.

⁶³² NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 18 December 1708, from Pera. Also published in Bosscha, *De Geschiedenis van Oostelijk en Noordelijk Europa*, 152-4 (mistakenly dated as 13 December 1708)

the French envoy to Persia.⁶³³ Fabre had been an old friend of Colyer, ever since the latter had visited him in Marseille in his younger years.

To his disappointment, the house was rather expensive at 400 lion dollars a year, needed repairing, and proved too small for Colyer's family; therefore, he had to rent a second house for some of his family members. Although Fabre had been very pleased with the house at the time, to Colyer it was as fragile and weakly constructed as a paper house, as it vibrated constantly. The kitchen's location on the upper floor was and unsuitable for him. He had to build another kitchen downstairs for his own use and because there were no stables, Colyer saw himself forced to have stables built on the old premises of his burned house in Pera.⁶³⁴ He was left to rent a neighboring house for the minister and his surgeon or doctor. Colyer claimed that if he had to live in such miserable conditions, he would actually rather be dead.⁶³⁵ He also considered the confiscation of his Kuruçeşme mansion, if he would not be able to retrieve it, as his final ruin.⁶³⁶ He had bought the house and had spent a lot on its improvement. Colyer explained his worry of losing his honorable character, as he did several times before when discussing his housing issues.⁶³⁷ By 1710, Jacobus Colyer had, however, managed to regain his house in Kuruçeşme when the government had changed with the coming of a new Grand Vizier.⁶³⁸

3.2.3. Country House in the Village of Belgrade

It was not a common practice in the Netherlands to own a country house,⁶³⁹ but in Istanbul it was commonplace for foreigners to rent or own a country house in order to escape the heat or diseases such as the Plague. Jacobus Colyer and his successor Cornelis Calkoen frequently stayed in a country house in Belgrade, which was at that

⁶³³ Varenbergh, 313-4: Letter from French Ambassador Ferriol, 16 August 1708. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8: Colyer to De Hochepped, 23 July 1708.

⁶³⁴ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to De Hochepped, 23 July 1708.

⁶³⁵ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Justinus de Hochepped, 31 July 1708.

⁶³⁶ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Daniel Jean de Hochepped, 12 August 1708.

⁶³⁷ NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv. nr. 12. Colyer to Cuper, 18 December 1708, from Pera.

⁶³⁸ Bosscha, *De Geschiedenis van Oostelijk en Noordelijk Europa*, 298.

⁶³⁹ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 119. Throughout the entire eighteenth century only four people in the city of Delft owned a country house.

time a village near the Belgrade forest at a three hour ride away from Pera. Already one year prior to the confiscation of his Kuruçeşme house, the Grand Vizier had ordered Colyer to give up his house in the village of Belgrade. It was still forbidden for foreigners to visit - let alone live in - the Belgrade village in 1708. When foreigners were also banned from the Princes' Islands, there was no longer any place to hide from the Plague nearby Istanbul.⁶⁴⁰ The *bostancıbaşı*'s strict enforcement of these regulations had Colyer comment on the situation, stating that “[they] were experiencing now far worse times than when Kara Mustafa Paşa was Grand Vizier.”⁶⁴¹ In addition, De Hochepped explained to Cuper that Colyer's father Justinus Colyer also had to give up his house in Tarabya to the Grand Vizier or Sultan 33 years earlier.⁶⁴²

Furthermore, in the country house, there seems to have been divisions between the men's and women's quarters, as the rooms of the ambassador's wife were separate from the common rooms. It appears to have been a quite straightforward country house, with a kitchen, a garden and a stable to accommodate the horses after the ride from the city. Besides Colyer's bedroom there was also a room indicated as 'the bedroom of Madame'. In this case, there is only mention of the 'rooms of the female slaves', while these were not recorded in the Ambassador's Palace in Pera. No other servant rooms were recorded.

New Ambassador Elbert de Hochepped was also informed of the state of the country house. His information is much richer compared to what can be gathered from the 1725 inventory. The house had two floors, with upstairs a large gallery and nine “apartments”, and downstairs ten “apartments”. There was also a kitchen, a scullery, a room or chamber, a large stable, a coach house and two rooms pertaining to the coach house, a room for the Janissaries and another room for the farmer, and both a large and a small garden.

⁶⁴⁰ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Justinus de Hochepped, 31 July 1708.

⁶⁴¹ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Clara Catherina de Hochepped, 7 January 1708, from Kuruçeşme.

⁶⁴² De Hochepped to Cuper, 26 June 1708. Published Bosscha, *De Geschiedenis van Oostelijk en Noordelijk Europa*, 280; and also in Van Dam van Isselt, "De Mishandeling van de Legatie-Secretaris," 78. The author is quoting a letter from Justinus Colyer to the States-General, 29 August 1677, in which Justinus Colyer stated that it was the sultan who made him give up his summerhouse, for 2500 Lion dollars, while he had spent over 6000 Lion dollars only on its decoration and the furnishings. According to Troost, Justinus Colyer was forced to sell the house to the Grand Vizier Ahmed Köprülü, and its value was estimated at 6000 rix dollars. See Troost, 84 (referring to a letter from Justinus Colyer to the registrar of the States-General, of 29 August 1677. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije* 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1).

Besides the palace in Pera and the country house in the village of Belgrade, Colyer also owned a farm or *çiftlik* [‘*chiftlik*’] at half an hour distance from the village of Belgrade near *Zekeriyaköy* [‘*zechieré keúij*’].⁶⁴³ According to Calkoen, it was immediately sold after Colyer’s death when Catterina de Bourg had managed to have the land deeds transferred from her husband’s to her name by paying a few hundred piasters [lion dollars] to the court of Galata.⁶⁴⁴

3.2.4. House in Edirne

Jacobus Colyer occasionally rented a house in Edirne because the Grand Vizier and the Sultan were often in Edirne until the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1698, Colyer reported to his friend Cuper that Lord Paget, the English ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, had managed to usurp his old lodgings there in an “indecent manner”. His furniture, firewood and other provisions were still present in the house, and even Colyer’s first Dragoman and other servants still occupied the house. Colyer explained that he had not complained about the matter to the authorities “in order not to become the subject of ridicule among the Turks.”⁶⁴⁵ Apparently, Paget had practically forced Colyer’s first Dragoman to make room in Colyer’s lodgings as he himself had not been able to find a decent place in Edirne. By April, Colyer received the confirmation from his first Dragoman that the Grand Vizier had managed to find new lodgings for him, in a house that was formerly occupied by a Turkish gentleman.⁶⁴⁶

⁶⁴³ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043. A compiled report by Secretary Rigo, 19 February 1728.

⁶⁴⁴ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043 (a compiled report by Secretary Rigo, 19 February 1728) and NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1063, 107.

⁶⁴⁵ Colyer to Cuper, 28 February 1698 from Pera. Published in Bosscha, *De Geschiedenis van Oostelijk en Noordelijk Europa*, 76.

⁶⁴⁶ Colyer to Cuper, 1 April 1698, from Pera. Published in Bosscha, *De Geschiedenis van Oostelijk en Noordelijk Europa*, 79. Colyer also informed Van Heemskerck of the same event: NL-HaNA, *Van Heemskerck*, 1.02.01, inv. nr. 306. 19 February 1698, from Pera.

3.3. The Ambassador's Household

Jacobus Colyer had a large household that consisted of several family members as well as embassy staff members. Although his household changed during the course of his ambassadorship, information on the embassy staff of the time of his death reveals that he had a household of at least 38 people (see appendix A), including Colyer and his wife. Some of them lived in the ambassador's residence, but it is likely that the dragomans had their own households as well. Besides Jacobus Colyer and his wife Catterina, there was Pieter de la Fontaine who had been Colyer's secretary for roughly 16 years and Bastiaen Fagel who had served as bursar of the Embassy for at least two and a half years. Six dragomans were enlisted as employees of the Dutch Ambassador in Istanbul. The old, and by then, deaf Dutch dragoman Willem Theyls had died only two weeks before Colyer, after having worked for the Embassy for several decades. Manolaki Ağa, whose family originally came from Kastoria (in modern-day Greece) and was established in Fener in Istanbul. Manolaki Ağa had worked for Colyer at least 14 and a half months when the latter died. His family was especially known for their expertise in the fur business.⁶⁴⁷ The famous dragoman Skarlato (Carel) Caratza (Caradja), who studied in Leiden with the famous physician and humanist Herman Boerhaave, became a doctor and was a wealthy banker at the same time, was also among Colyer's dragomans.⁶⁴⁸ Giuseppe Fornetti of the Fornetti dragoman family also served Colyer for a period of at least four months. Stavrachi Cusi served for at least eight years as dragoman and was probably the First Dragoman, because he had a room in the Ambassador's Palace. The rather unknown Simon Aslan (Petroğlu) claimed to have worked for the Embassy for 40 years.⁶⁴⁹

⁶⁴⁷ Mihail Dimitri Sturdza, Dictionnaire Historique et Généalogique des Grandes Familles de Grèce, d'Albanie et de Constantinople (Paris, 1983) 314.

⁶⁴⁸ For a discussion of Caratza, see Eveline Sint Nicolaas, "Dragoman Carel Caratza. De Ogen en Oren van Ambassadeur Calkoen," De Nederlands-Turkse Betrekkingen: Portretten van een Vierhonderdjarige Geschiedenis, 39-44.

⁶⁴⁹ In 1695, when Sultan Süleyman II ascended the throne, the *berats* of the dragomans were renewed and a Yorgâki Karaca is also among the names listed. This was George Caratza, father of Scarlato Caratza. BOA, Düvel-i Ecnebiye Defterleri Felemenk Ahidnâme defteri 22/1 decree no. 288, fol. 77. In BOA A.E. SAMD.III: 7462 (dated 29 Zilhicce 1124/27 January 1713) there is reference to a certain Yurgaki, Dutch dragoman, which must have been the same Caratza still. The other dragomans whose *berats* (or possibly honorary *berats*, as perhaps not all these men were true dragomans) were renewed in May 1695 were Yanâki veled-i Sitû, Çur'î Kalamuy (?), İsak Mu'allim, İstaki Yorgi, İbram veled-i İşâk Baruh, Françeşko Dänkeri, Petro Biyanki, and a certain Dimitraki and Sâmû'il. Also Erdbrink makes reference to this list of dragomans

Colyer's steward was called Gabriel Vassazze. There were six grooms, four of whom are known by full name: Dimitrachi Violanti, Dimitrasco Pultava, François Bremond, and Petros Baron. Two other grooms are merely referred to as Cosma and Antonij. Armenian Petros Baron, who was said to have worked as groom for nearly four years, also appears to have been a dragoman and the translator of a French publication on geography into Ottoman. In Leiden University Library a manuscript is kept that is an Ottoman-Turkish translation or, rather, adaptation of Jacques Robbe's *Méthode pour apprendre facilement la géographie* (originally published in Paris in 1678) by someone called Petros Baronian (Bârûn).⁶⁵⁰ According to Jan Just Witkam and Jan Schmidt, who catalogued the manuscript, the text itself states that the work was compiled earlier on behalf of Count Colyer, "*elçi-yi kebir-i Felemenk*" [the Dutch Ambassador] and that he had received a copy of it from the latter. There is also reference to general peace [*"musalaha-yi 'amm"*], which Witkam suggests must concern the Peace of Passarowitz. It is, nevertheless, also possible that the work refers to the Treaty of Karlowitz. In the introduction, Baronian referred to himself as being born in Kayseri and as the first dragoman of the Two Sicilies. The manuscript was copied in Istanbul on 6 June 1733 and was called *Cem-nümâ fi fenn-i coğrafya*.⁶⁵¹ According to Witkam, the author's frequent reference to *Cihân-nümâ*, the work of Kâtib Çelebi (d. 1657) means that this work cannot just be a translation of Robbe's French publication. According to Schmidt, Baronian explains in the introduction that his translation of Robbe's work was inspired by the publication of Kâtib Çelebi's *Cihân-nümâ* by the Ottoman press in 1732. He wanted to translate it in order to have a summary introduction available for students and a general audience. Additionally, various illustrations and maps adorn the manuscript. He dedicated it to Grand Vizier Hekimoğlu Ali Paşa.⁶⁵² Lastly, Petros Baron is also the inventor of a *qiblenüma*, a so-called Mecca indicator or map. It was designed for the Grand Vizier Yeğen Mehmed Paşa in the late 1730s and was "simply a European map of the landmass north of the equator between West Africa and Japan fitted with

and published a copy of it (plate V) in Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 132.

⁶⁵⁰ Manuscript Cod. Or. 12.366.

⁶⁵¹ The Library of Rare Manuscripts of Istanbul University owns two copies of the same work (one in *rika* and one in *nesih* script), translated by Baron, one of which is dated H.1145 (1732/33).

⁶⁵² Jan Just Witkam, *Inventory of the Oriental Manuscripts of Leiden: Manuscripts Or. 12.001- Or. 13.000 Acquisitions of Leiden University Library in the Period between May 1968 and Mid-1973*, *Inventories of Collections of Oriental Manuscripts* Vol. 13 (Leiden: Ter Lugt Press, 2007) 161; Jan Schmidt, *Catalogue of Turkish Manuscripts* Vol. 3 (Leiden: Leiden University Library, 2006) 121-25.

magnetic compasses and an additional pointer at Mecca, which, unhappily, is not at the centre.”⁶⁵³ It is very likely that Petros Baronian or Bârûn was indeed Colyer’s groom. Possibly his job as groom was a disguise or an official title in order to grant the versatile Baron Dutch protection.

Food was prepared by a chef called Housse, and two sous-chefs by the names David and Nicolo. Equerry or coachman Jurgachi took care of the horses and carriages and worked for Colyer for at least seven years. There were five Greek footmen, who are all known solely by their first names: Todori, Apostolo, Dimitrij, Constantin and Haijvas. The latter was also a purchasing agent [“marktganger”]. All of them had been in the service of Colyer for at least five years.

Other members of staff were bottler Andrea, *kahveci* [coffeemaker] Jorgo, water carrier Panajotti, gardener Cornelis van Egmont and doorman Schain (Şahin). Bekir Beşe, Akşehirli Ahmed Beşe, Kavukçu Ahmed Beşe, Bıyıklı Ahmed Beşe and Arpacı Mehmed Beşe were the Janissaries that served the Dutch Embassy and finally there was a *bekçi* or warden of the house in the village of Belgrade (which was located in the Belgrade Forest) called Alexandri. Most probably the chancellor, a scribe, a preacher and a number of maids for Colyer’s wife should be added to the household numbers as well, but these were not mentioned in the list of debtors of Colyer.⁶⁵⁴ According to French Ambassador De Ferriol, most of Colyer’s domestics were local Greeks.⁶⁵⁵ Also Cornelis Calkoen confirms that nearly all of Colyer’s servants were subjects of the Sultan. Most of the names of his staff as inferred from the lists of Colyer’s debts seem to refer to local Greeks and Armenians, but there are exceptions such as the gardener,

⁶⁵³ David A. King, World Maps for Finding the Direction and Distance of Mecca: Examples of Innovation and Tradition in Islamic Science (Leiden, Boston, Cologne: Brill 1999). See page 97 for an image of the *qiblenüma* invented by Pedros Baron (al-Bârûn). A few examples of the Mecca indicator exist: one in Venice, one in the maritime Museum in Haifa and another copy in the Chester Beatty Library in Dublin. King also refers to a few other sources that discuss Baron’s *qiblenüma*. Also in Istanbul Baron’s *qiblenüma* can be found in the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts: http://www.discoverislamicart.org/database_item.php?id=object:ISL;tr:Mus01:41:en (accessed 8 January 2016).

⁶⁵⁴ The preacher until 29 December 1724 was Jan David de Reuter. The previous preacher that had married Colyer and his wife, Harenc, had left the church and its community on his own initiative, and without any reason. He also left Colyer’s court (palace) without giving any notification to Colyer, and was staying with a watchmaker. Colyer claimed that he was so peculiar that all foreign nations complained about him. He even stopped several marriages from happening and excommunicated several people from the community without enough evidence and reasons. Therefore some people turned either Catholic or Muslim because of it. Harenc had also stated that he did not claim any income when he was not preaching, as he did not want to be in a submissive position towards Colyer. NL-HaNA, Levantse Handel, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 101. Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 13 April 1720.

⁶⁵⁵ Varenbergh, 313: Letter XXXVI, from De Ferriol to A. M. Blondel de Jouvancourt, 6 August 1708.

who carried the Dutch name Cornelis van Egmont. This mixture of nationalities is similar to the composition of other ambassadorial households at the time. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the wife of English ambassador Montagu, who stayed in the Ottoman Empire between 1716 and 1718, wrote for instance: “My grooms are Arabs; my footmen French, English, and Germans; my nurse, an Armenian; my housemaids, Russians; half-a dozen other servants, Greeks: my steward, an Italian; my Janissaries, Turks.”⁶⁵⁶

Besides the ambassadorial staff, several of Colyer’s family members lived in Colyer’s Palace. His mother, Maria Engelbert had first lived in a building to the east of the Ambassador’s Residence until it burned down in 1700. When she prepared her final will in 1705, Maria Engelbert mentioned that she had already given her son Alexander the *hüccet* or title-deeds of the plot where her house was located. The structures that were still found on the premises (including a wall that was built) also belonged to Alexander.

Whereas Jacobus Colyer moved to Kuruçeşme, his mother preferred to stay with her granddaughter Maria Cornelia and the latter’s husband Pietro Leytstar. Jacobus Colyer’s younger brothers Bysantius and Constantinus also lived with Colyer, but it is unclear whether they all remained in the palace until they died. His other (younger) brother Alexander stayed with Colyer for some time, in the capacity of treasurer or bursar and later as secretary. Alexander appears to have been away for some time, but he died in the village of Belgrade in 1713. Colyer’s sister Maria also lived in Colyer’s palace, following the deaths of her first and second husband. She remained there even after her brother died in 1725. Another Maria, the young daughter of Pietro de la Fontaine, had her own room in the palace as well; this fact was noticed by traveler De Saumery who spent over three years in Colyer’s hospitable household in the 1720s.⁶⁵⁷ In contrast, in the cities of the Dutch province of Holland it was rare that extended families lived together. In Delft, only in a few exceptional cases did parents live with the families of their children. Additionally, unmarried sisters that lived together with one of their married siblings were extremely rare.⁶⁵⁸ Possibly, because of Jacobus Colyer’s role as ambassador, he was expected to maintain a large household. Secondly,

⁶⁵⁶ Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Letters from the Levant (1838) 211.

⁶⁵⁷ De Mirone, Vol. III, 52-53.

⁶⁵⁸ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, Achter de Gevels van Delft, 165.

the size of his palace, and the comfort it brought with servants, a high number of rooms, the chapel nearby, and a large kitchen, was perhaps an invitation to his family members to reside with him.

Frequently, Colyer had guests staying over and his household was a common topic of discussion among his guests or other European visitors. De Saumery was witness to a tragic scene which brought dismay among all ambassadors and Europeans in Istanbul. He explained that Jacobus Colyer always accepted domestics in his entourage without any examination or reference, because he was hardly ever able to pay their wages; only few chose to work in his service. Colyer had a Greek servant who had been working for him as a coachman for three or four years, and was very experienced in his profession. He was, however, the “greatest scoundrel under the canopy of heaven,” and with a gang of fifty other rogues he killed an English merchant. The coachman was eventually hanged for his crimes.⁶⁵⁹

In 1708 Colyer reported an unfortunate event involving two of his former staff members, his former equerry (who had then entered the service of Dimitri Cantemir as a postelnic or chamberlain) and an elderly man who was a dragoman under his protection. The two were on a small barque on the Bosphorus during a competition that was part of the festivities organized by the *kethüda* of the Grand Vizier, when they encountered the barque of the Grand Vizier who was participating incognito. They passed the Grand Vizier, failing to recognize him, and they were taken ashore to be executed on the spot. The mufti, who had been an eyewitness of the event, pleaded for their innocence and explained that they were under Dutch protection. Regardless of their protection, the two were imprisoned for two days and led before the Divan, where they were sentenced with 25 bastinadoes.⁶⁶⁰

According to Heyman, Colyer received circa 24,000 Dutch guilders as salary and, from this sum, had to pay the wages of his dragomans, preacher, scribe and guards. Colyer managed to find other sources of income by the sale of several *berats*, for which he received at least 500 Rix dollars each if he sold them to “any Jew, Greek or Armenian he preferred”. In return, they would have to pay only three percent of import and export duties and no other taxes, as they would be under the protection of the

⁶⁵⁹ De Mirone, Vol. III, 85-90

⁶⁶⁰ Heeringa, Vol. II, 326-27. Publication of NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv. nr. 6927 (old numbering: 7089): Colyer to the States-General, 6 July 1708.

ambassador. Also, by giving permission to merchants to load oil and other goods, Colyer was able to gain some extra money or benefit. Although not mentioned by Heyman, Colyer received additional income from taxes or consular dues paid by the members of the Dutch nation. Moreover, various ‘guests’ that stayed in Colyer’s residential palace, appear to have rented their rooms. It is possible that this was yet another source of income for Colyer. When Heyman left for Izmir, he said that several members of Colyer’s household accompanied him until the ship he was about to enter: two Janissaries, three dragomans, a scribe, several servants as well as all other Dutchmen.⁶⁶¹

During the negotiations of the Karlowitz Treaty, Colyer had an entourage of at least 140 people, 20 riding horses and two carriages, each with eight horses. The Sultan added another 50 riding horses, four carriages, ten camels, 18 mules and luggage carts, tents, 120 Janissaries, two *çavuşes* and one *ağa* to this group.⁶⁶² Colyer was particularly pleased for the addition of two trumpeters, as English Ambassador Paget had none. When Colyer informed the States-General of these details, they responded that they found his entourage and equipage very unusual and excessive. It had been unnecessary to surpass Paget in “grandeur and costliness” even though they realized that the Dutch Republic’s good name was to be upheld.⁶⁶³ Colyer hoped that the States-General did not wish to see him ruined in return for his efforts and considerable services.⁶⁶⁴

This chapter has provided us with an overview of the inhabitants of Ambassador Jacobus Colyer’s household and members of the embassy’s staff. It is very difficult to draw a line between people that worked for Colyer personally and those that worked for the ‘embassy’ or chancery, as no real separation existed between Colyer as a private person and Colyer as ambassador, because Colyer’s personal residence not an embassy in the modern sense.

⁶⁶¹ Heyman, Vol. 1, 228.

⁶⁶² Siccama, "De Vrede van Carlowitz," 143.

⁶⁶³ Siccama, "De Vrede van Carlowitz," 143 (referring to secret resolutions of 25 August 1698: NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02).

⁶⁶⁴ Troost, 289 (referring to a letter from Jacob Colyer to Heinsius of 25 November 1698, NL-HaNA, *Heinsius*, 3.01.19, inv. nr. 551).

3.4. Jacobus Colyer's Estate

The inventory of Jacobus Colyer was drawn up in 1725 by Chancellor Bastiaen Fagel and is kept in the chancery archives (Appendix D, no. 17).⁶⁶⁵ It is of the perambulation type (i.e. the possessions are recorded per room as the recorder of the inventory walked through the house) and provides a good deal of information on the architectural set-up of the house. The details of the contents of each room allows one to learn more about human interaction, taste, fashion and status,⁶⁶⁶ as portrayed by Colyer's possessions.

While Chapter 3.2.1 discussed the architectural features of the Ambassador's Palace, this section deals with the interior of the palace and the personal belongings of Jacobus Colyer. Although it seems relevant to focus on the basic features of each room, it is actually debatable which items were considered essential in a household in the first half of the eighteenth century. Categorizing goods as basic or necessary items, especially as opposed to luxurious goods, is quite problematic. Inventories are often used in researching the concepts of luxury and comfort. The location, quantity or variety of certain items in the house reveals valuable information for the understanding of these concepts. Although the dichotomy between luxury and necessity seems very useful, over time most scholars have criticized this polarity as unhelpful in categorizing the many goods that they have come across in their research. Among many other scholars, Mary Douglas and Baron Isherwood attempt to put an end to the biased distinction between necessary goods (those that sustain life and health) and goods that serve the mind, heart or spirit, as this binary distinction does not do justice to a mass of unnecessary luxuries.⁶⁶⁷ Alternatives that are provided come up with categories that may fall in between "necessity" and "luxury". Sara Pennell discusses such a third category of goods, offered by historians such as Vickery and Berg. This is titled a

⁶⁶⁵ Together with the inventory of Colyer's country house in Belgrade village it was part of the so-called "extra acquirements" of 1725 and must have been left behind in Istanbul at first, while other records of the same archive had already been taken to the Netherlands. The inventory was recorded on the following dates: 28 and 29 March, 5 and 7 April, 1 June, and 15 October 1725.

⁶⁶⁶ St. George, 221.

⁶⁶⁷ Mary Douglas, and Baron Isherwood, *The World of Goods: Towards an Anthropology of Consumption* (London and New York: Routledge, 1996 [1979]) 49.

category of so-called conveniences: non-necessary goods that were seen as useful and appropriate. This category “contemporarily united those values of tasteful decoration, utility, and increasingly, hygiene.”⁶⁶⁸

The dichotomy is not very meaningful to start with, because in that way the scholar imposes certain presumptions on the items. Although at first glance the distinction may seem a clear cut, problems arise when basic goods are related to family size, as the division is based on unspoken assumptions. A bed is a basic item, but for a family or a household of seven, one bed is clearly not a luxury, while in other households there may be a number of beds, sofas and daybeds which then may be counted as a luxury, especially when they are also finely decorated and of sumptuous material. For some people, certain luxury goods are a necessity because of their social status or standing. Since there are differences in life-style between groups, these terms are indispensable. If the categories are to be used, it is of the utmost importance to define these concepts clearly within the confines of the research. For that reason, a clear-cut division between basic and luxury items has not been made. Instead, goods are grouped by category and a template is created for Colyer’s material goods. This template is also used for the possessions of the other members of the Dutch ‘nation’ in Chapter 4.

There are, however, a number of goods that were present (or in the case of carpets, significantly absent) in many of the rooms of Colyer’s residence and country house. The location and combination of these goods are crucial in understanding the use of the house. Tables 2 and 3 reveal, for instance, that floor covering was prominently lacking in most rooms, while most of the walls of rooms that were not meant for services were decorated with maps, prints, paintings, mirrors or clocks. Chairs, stools and benches as well as curtains were very important because they were found in most rooms. Nevertheless, no chairs or tables were found in the kitchen, which, in the Netherlands was very common until the nineteenth century, when the habit of sitting and dining in the kitchen would be seen as backwards or “farmer-like” [*boers*]. Obviously, wealthier and elite households had separate dining halls, but chairs and tables were still present in the kitchen, at least for the servants. It appears that one curtain was used per window, instead of two, judging from the number of curtains and

⁶⁶⁸ Sara Pennell, “For a Crack or Flaw Despis’d: Thinking about Ceramic Durability and the ‘Everyday’ in Late Seventeenth- and Early Eighteenth-Century England,” *Everyday Objects*, 29.

often similar amount of rods. In the Netherlands, the well-to-do had switched to two curtains per window since 1680; in the houses of the less wealthy (curtains were always more expensive than chairs, for instance) one curtain per window was still common by the beginning of the eighteenth century.⁶⁶⁹

In Colyer's residence, cupboards, closets, cabinets, baskets and chest were used as storage facilities. It is possible that not all built-in facilities such as shelves and large storage closets [*yüklük*] were recorded in some of the rooms.

Table 2: Recurring goods in Colyer's residence

	Tables	Chairs, Benches, stools	Curtains [rods]	Carpets (rugs), mats and table carpets	Storage facilities (<i>dolap</i> , <i>sepet</i> , cabinet, chest, etc.)	Wall decoration (clocks, mirrors, paintings, prints, maps)
Antechamber or anteroom	-	-	3	-	-	12
Sofaroom or large room facing the street	-	8	16 [16]	3	> 6	8
The winter room	1	6	4 [4]	-	4	13
The inner portal	-	-	2	-	-	8
The upper office	2	2	5 [5]	-	8	11
The central room off the dining room	1	6	2 [2]	4	7	21
The salon next to the staircase	-	-	2 [7]	-	-	2
The large salon	2	22	4 [4]	-	-	23
The dining room	4	14	4 [4]	1	-	4
The audience chamber	4	15	8 [12]	1	-	4
The salon in front of the scullery	4	4	-	-	4	-
The room of the steward	-	1	-	-	2	-
The scullery	1	2	-	-	3	-
The kitchen	-	-	-	-	-	-
The room of the equerry	-	-	-	-	2	-
The rooms over the stable	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁶⁶⁹ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 190-91.

The room of the coffeemaker	-	-	-	-	-	-
The room of groom Dimitrasco	-	2	-	-	-	-
The room of steward Petros Baron	-	2	-	-	-	-
The room of Dragoman Stavrachi	-	-	-	-	-	-
The room of grooms Antonij and Cosma	-	-	-	-	-	-
The room of Chancellor Bastiaen Fagel	1	3	-	1	3	1
The fire-proof storage under the staircase of the garden	-	-	-	-	2	-
The large fire-proof storage [the chapel]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20	87	50	10	> 41	107

Table 3: Recurring goods in Colyer’s country house in Belgrade village

	Tables	Chairs and benches	Curtains [rods]	Carpets (rugs), mats and table carpets	Storage facilities (<i>dolap</i> , <i>sepet</i> , cabinet, chest, etc.)	Wall decoration (clocks, mirrors, paintings, prints, maps)
The gallery (hallway) and the salon	1	15	-	-	-	29
The room at the end of the salon, overlooking the garden	1	-	[6]	1	-	1
The sofa room	1	8	[3]	1	-	2
The bedroom	1	-	-	-	-	-
The inner salon in front of the apartments of Madame	-	2	-	-	1	-
The sofa room of Madame	-	-	[6]	1	-	-
The bedroom of Madame	1	-	[3]	-	-	-
The rooms of the female slaves	-	-	-	-	2	-
The kitchen	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	5	25	-	3	4	32

3.4.1. Carpets and Furnishing Textiles

While there were a few carpets or rugs in Colyer’s residence in Pera, there were none in his country house. Alternatively, the country house was furnished with a few Cairene mats in the rooms that appear to have been used most frequently. Cairene mats were not uncommon for Ottoman summer houses or country houses. They were sometimes also used underneath carpets. The fact that there were only seven carpets or rugs and three table carpets in the entire residence is rather striking. The carpets were described as from Izmir and Salonika, which were not the original places of carpet production but the places where they were traded. Because these two locations are port cities, Colyer most likely bought the carpets from dealers who had them transported through these cities. While the antique carpets most probably originated from Uşak or

Cairo, the new products perhaps came from western Anatolian carpet-producing centers, such as Milas or Gördes.⁶⁷⁰

How could Colyer have kept his house insulated and warm? At that time a common method of heating in Istanbul consisted of a so-called tandoor, in which hot ashes were placed. The tandoor was then covered by a quilt or carpet to block the heat from escaping.⁶⁷¹ When Colyer occupied the winter room, there was at least one fireplace, and by 1748, the residence had multiple rooms with fireplaces: three on the upper floor and one on the middle floor.

In the Netherlands, only the poorest households had just one fireplace (that was usually in the kitchen or in the courtyard). When new ways of heating and cooking were invented, the fireplace lost its place as the center of the house. Only the elite were able to use more than one fireplace, as it was quite costly to light multiple fires. The more chimneys a house owned, the higher its owner's prestige. Some people had fake chimneys placed on their rooftops to suggest higher status or wealth.⁶⁷² There was even a special tax on chimneys [*haardstedengeld*], which made sure that status did not come for free.⁶⁷³ If people cooked outside, they sometimes made a fire in the living quarters when it was very cold. In the richest households in Delft there was at least one space that was used solely for cooking. Pots, pans and other kitchen utensils were often stored in a separate room such as the *bottelarij* [scullery or pantry] or the basement. In the beginning of the eighteenth century even the richest citizens of Delft still did not have fireplaces in their bedrooms.

There was no carpet in the winter room, the place where it would be expected the most. Instead, two of the carpets were found in Colyer's study. Nearly half of the rugs, carpets and table carpets were considered "old". This designation could also indicate that they were antique rather than worn. One of the carpets was actually called a red church carpet, but during the auction of Colyer's goods, it was referred to as a tablecloth rather than a church carpet. Most probably, because carpets are portable, Colyer had placed his carpets in the rooms he occupied most frequently. Probably by March, the

⁶⁷⁰ Nazan Ölçer, "Turkish Carpets and Their Collections in Turkey," Turkish Carpets from the 13th-18th Centuries (Istanbul: Ahmet Ertuğ, 1996) xviii.

⁶⁷¹ Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Letters from the Levant (1838), 194.

⁶⁷² Zeilmaker, 64.

⁶⁷³ Zeilmaker, 36.

winter room was no longer in use. His study, on the other hand, could have been the location he spent most of his time right before he died. Comparison of this inventory to inventories from the Netherlands from the same period reveals that carpets or rugs were owned by few in the Netherlands and mostly served a decorative purpose. In Delft, carpets were all called Turkish or *Smyrnaas* [from Smyrna], but the origin of rugs and other floor coverings was never mentioned at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Towards the middle and end of the century, many carpets and rugs that were described in the inventories from Delft were called ‘Hilversum carpets’ and were made locally and contained mainly cow hair.⁶⁷⁴

In nearly every room of Colyer’s house, curtains covered the windows, but they were also used in doorways, or in one occasion, specifically as hangings of the bedstead of the ambassador’s wife in the country house. The door curtains are called ‘*perdées*’, in the record, after the Ottoman word *perde* [curtain]. There were fifteen curtains, in the colors red, white and green and some were dyed black. There were 35 other curtains, of a variety of fabrics, such as linen, broadcloth, *sandal*, cotton and silk also in the colors red, white and green. Some were also printed, and a few came with special decorative valances. Especially in the sofa room facing the Grande Rue de Pera, there were a large number of curtains: fourteen normal curtains and two ‘*perdes*’. The number of curtains suggests that the sofa room was part of Colyer’s private apartments, rather than of the public quarters of his residence. Also the curtain rods were recorded, and in some of the rooms there were even more rods than curtains. In the country house, there were rods, but not a single curtain was to be found. Perhaps these were being altered, laundered, or kept elsewhere when the country house was vacant.

The richest inhabitants of Delft usually used green curtains on the first floor of their homes, while mainly blue and purple curtains covered the windows on the lower floor. The fabrics of these curtains were silk, damask and *kasjant* (a heavy woolen fabric). Towards the middle of the century still over half of their curtains were green but the other curtains were nearly all made of red or white damask. Colyer’s curtains then seemed to match Dutch fashion of the time.

An important part of Colyer’s inventory was formed by the fabric composition of the curtains and the fabrics used to cover some of the furniture. The type of fabric and

⁶⁷⁴ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 195.

its colors were nearly always recorded. The sofa cushions in the sofa room --being local Ottoman household items -- were made of local fabric: brocaded and voided velvet (*'trijp'*, which most probably refers to *çatma*) from Bursa. The door curtains of the sofa room were made of red broadcloth, while ten other curtains were of red *sandal* (a mixture of cotton and silk). There were four other white linen curtains; these most probably served to block out the sun, while the others could have been used as decoration on the wall. The chairs in the sofa room were covered with red broadcloth, and the three sofa throws were made of red broadcloth as well. These all matched nicely with the red church carpet/tablecloth with golden fringes and red velvet cushions.

The style of the winter room was quite different. There were two printed cotton curtains and two white curtains, the large armchair was covered with blue damask and one of the tables, with a green tablecloth. The other chairs were lined with brocaded and voided velvet [*'trijp'*], but this time apparently not from Bursa. The upper office was quite similar to the winter room in style; the office was decorated with printed cotton curtains and the armchairs were lined with green broadcloth.

The central room off the dining room (the study) had a sofa or settee covered with flowery brocaded and voided velvet [*'trijp'*] with a velvet cushion, and the chairs were once more lined with brocaded and voided velvet. One of the ordinary tables was covered with a red tablecloth with orange fringes, and there were matching curtains of red serge. The hall next to the staircase had two door curtains with valances, and one of these curtains was dyed black. The large hall also featured green door curtains. The armchairs in the large hall were made of leather. Also the dining room had green door curtains, but the window curtains were made of red serge. The audience chamber had two large gilded armchairs covered with red velvet, an armchair covered with blue voided and brocaded velvet [*'trijp'*], and twelve chairs covered with blue damask. This time these did not match with the curtains, which were made of green *sandal*.

3.4.2. Clothes and Furs

Colyer's clothes were generally placed in the cabinets, cupboards or baskets and were of European or Ottoman making, design and fabrics. In total, there are 53 entries related to clothing in the inventory; and in general, the clothes were rather colorful: varying from red, green, yellow and blue mainly for the local dress to brown, black, white and pearl colors for vests and undergarments. The clothing fabric varied: while undergarments and six white vests were made of cotton, other vests were made of tabby in more subdued colors such as black and brown. The robes called *biniş* ['*benis*'] and a few trousers were sometimes composed of broadcloth ['*lakense*']. Some were lined with silk, and a single one was made of a type of wool ['*tschalle*': *şal*]. There were four caftans made of satin or germesud in yellow, red and pearl colors, and another five silk *entâris*. There were six robes or coats called *setre* ['*satir*'] of red cloth with their yellow silk trousers; according to the auction record, they came with matching yellow waistbands and kalpaks. Perhaps these were a type of uniform. Two of the Ottoman cloaks were dubbed '*feresie*' [*ferâce*], and came in red and yellow colors. A *ferâce* was a soft overcoat for women, and during the eighteenth century this type of cloak was usually colored. Two other (short) Ottoman cloaks called '*kerekie*' [*kerrâke*] were blue and green. Finally, there were three raincoats that were dubbed '*jamberloek*' [*yağmurluk*] that came with a specific headgear and saddle bag. Other headdresses were nine kalpaks: high-crowned caps worn by men and women in the Ottoman Empire. One was made of sable and another of painted marten. There were six other hats as well, two of which were hemmed with golden thread (?) and two trimmed with silver galloon. These were likely European style hats.

Colyer's outer garments appear to have been mainly Ottoman. In the Netherlands the court in The Hague (in its turn influenced by the French court) led fashion trends in the Dutch Republic. There men usually had at least two camisoles of dark broadcloth, robes (rather a type of housecoat) and ties. Only the wealthier men dressed in a slightly more colorful manner: they also had other ties, sashes and caps. But, slowly, also Japanese robes (kimonos) and Ottoman robes that were worn with red and purple trousers became more common. By the middle of the century they had already gotten rid of their satin and silk trousers. Underpants were not very common yet except for among the wealthiest and shirts or vests were only occasionally washed or changed after

wearing. In the period until 1730, the wealthiest had an average of 49 vests or shirts. They were also the only group that owned wore nightcaps and night gowns. Although Colyer did not possess any nightcaps, he owned two blue night-gowns with floral patterns.

There were a number of fox and ermine furs covered with silk, satin or other fabrics in orange, violet, red and green colors. Interestingly, there was even a tiger-fur covered in green cloth. Colyer's waistcloth and shirts for the bathroom were located in the central room off the dining room (the study). This location suggests that Colyer perhaps bathed or washed himself in a nearby adjacent room. In the inventory record and the 1748 list (Appendices B and C), no specific room was recorded as a bathroom, which may suggest there was no such room available.

The Delft inventories make no reference of separate bathrooms. People probably just washed their hands and occasionally dabbed their face. Only one basin for hand-washing was found in all the inventories of Delft, and large silver ewers that were part of silver table ensembles in the estates of regents⁶⁷⁵ even disappeared after 1750.⁶⁷⁶ In Colyer's residence, there were, at least by 1748, two toilets on each floor. This number appears to be exceptional in comparison to the houses or apartments of the other members of the Dutch nation discussed in the following chapter. Most had portable commodes, while Colyer only had one of those in his country house. Even one of the three tents Colyer owned apparently had its own lavatory. In the Netherlands, there appears to have been very little attention for sanitary facilities, except among the wealthier citizens.⁶⁷⁷

According to Dutch traveler and artist Cornelis de Bruyn (figure 1), the Dutch and the English wore local dress in the late 1670s, in contrast to the French, dressed according to European fashion.⁶⁷⁸ It is said that in general, Europeans in Istanbul wore European style hats, to the amusement of many a local, who tried to tap the hats off their heads, as a sign of disrespect, either to stress their inferior status or to underline

⁶⁷⁵ Regents were seventeenth and eighteenth-century governors who were not members of Dutch nobility, but of the bourgeoisie.

⁶⁷⁶ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 307.

⁶⁷⁷ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 310.

⁶⁷⁸ De Bruyn, *Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn*, 35-36.

their immorality in the eyes of the Ottomans. Cornelis de Bruijn wrote on the treatment of Europeans (“Franken”) by the end of the seventeenth century in his travelogue:

But the commoners are very impolite, and often one has to endure acts of boisterousness, for which we partially give them a reason to, because they continuously see us with a new fashion item of clothing from Christian lands. These aperies (because they call us monkeys without tails) they deem unnecessary, as they do not suit with their male dignity. They are specifically after the hats, which they continually throw off, for which reason it is safer to dress according to the country’s fashion.⁶⁷⁹

There were also occasions when the Europeans dressed in local style, such as Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, in order to blend in with the local population on her outings. Also during journeys, foreigners were advised to wear Ottoman clothes, including turbans. According to traveler De Saumery, Colyer wore local dress but never forgot to wear his wig and hat. De Saumery met Colyer when the latter was in his sixties, and perhaps the latter enjoyed the comfort of Ottoman clothing when he was not involved in official business. The clothes in Colyer’s estate support De Saumery’s observation: most were of Ottoman design.

Colyer occasionally gave his nephew Justinus de Hochepped small assignments to buy certain goods for him in Izmir. In 1708 Colyer requested six half lengths of Dutch cloth (*laeckens*), four of which were to be red and the other two of ‘beautiful extravagant colors’ in order to dress his servants. The reason why he did not intend to buy cloth in Istanbul was that he had been fooled in the past and that he had heard from relatives and friends that cloth in Izmir was of better quality and of a more ‘civilized price’ than in Istanbul.⁶⁸⁰ In a later letter, he added that the two other cloths could also be of colors that would suit both European and ‘Turkish’ dress. On another occasion, Colyer requested six dozens of napkins and towels, and four tablecloths as well as a set of tablecloths, twelve napkins and a towel of fine damask.

⁶⁷⁹ De Bruyn, *Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn*, 140. “Maar ’t gemeene volk valt zeer onbeleefd, en dikwils moet men’er groote baldaadigheden van verdraagen, daar ook voor een gedeelte voet toe geeft, dat zy ons t’ elkens met een nieuwe snof van kleederen uit Christenryk zien komen, welke aperien, (want zy noemen ons Aapen zonder staarten) zy onnoodig achten, als komende met de mannelyke deftigheid niet over een. Maar inzonderheid hebben zy ’t op de hoeden gelaaden, die ze gestaedig van ’t hoofd gooyen: weshalven het niet veiliger is, als dat men na ’s Lands wyze kleed.” (Translation is my own.)

⁶⁸⁰ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Justinus de Hochepped, 7 January 1708, from Kuruçeşme.

3.4.3. Tables, Chairs and other Seating Arrangements

Eighteenth-century Ottoman houses often had low sofas [*sedir*] along the walls of a room that served as a seating arrangement.⁶⁸¹ Colyer owned long sofa mattresses, cushions made of local velvet [*trijp*] from Bursa and sitting cloths [*makat* or *mak'ad*],⁶⁸² but they were only used in the room that appears to be the study, not the audience chamber. *Mak'ad* is usually understood to be the seating or settee that is part of such *sedir*, but in Colyer's inventory it is referred to as a sitting cloth.⁶⁸³ Perhaps this was the room where Colyer received his Ottoman friends. In contrast to this single *sedir*, there were a total of 87 chairs, arm chairs, benches, and settees scattered all over the house. Tables were also abundantly available: nineteen large tables and eight *guéridons* or small tables. Two of his tables were lacquer-work, which was something that was not locally made, and therefore must have been imported from Europe or further east. The large salon, the dining room and the audience room had the highest number of chairs and tables. In the country house the furniture appears to have been more subdued and simple. There were 25 chairs, armchairs, stools and campaign or folding chairs. Most of the five tables there were old and plain, and there was only one *guéridon*. Other furniture consisted of one plain bedstead and four bed boards.

In the city of Delft, the wealthier the citizen, the more chairs his household contained. The richest households had an average of 56 chairs, 18 tables and side tables, and nine cupboards or closets. In the eighteenth-century Dutch Republic, furniture was relatively cheap in comparison to mattresses and textile products such as clothes. Perhaps due to the low price of most furniture, it was attractive for Colyer to have many free-standing pieces of furniture imported from Europe. Some particular pieces were also status markers among the Dutch, such as the linen chest or closet. Colyer had no lack of storage space, as he had over thirty cupboards, shelves, wardrobes and writing cabinets. Most of these were referred to as *dolap*, which mainly appears to have

⁶⁸¹ Uğur Tanyeli, "Norms of Domestic Comfort and Luxury in Ottoman Metropolises Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries," *The Illuminated Table*, 312.

⁶⁸² It is actually possible that *mak'ad* was an equivalent of *sedir*.

⁶⁸³ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije 1.02.20*, Inv. Nr. 1043. See appendix D no. 17 [Folio 1v, n. 15 in the inventory]: Drie rode lakense Makatten of Sofa kleden': three red broadcloth *mak'ads* or sofa spreads.

indicated built-in closets, but in a few of cases the term referred to a freestanding closet or cabinet, because some of the items referred to as *dolap* appeared among the goods sold at auctions. Other storage space came in the shape of what Bastiaen Fagel, the recorder of the inventory, called a *sepet*. It appears to refer to a large basket that is mainly used for the storage of linen and clothing, i.e. items that needed to breathe.⁶⁸⁴

In the central room off the dining room, there were a large number of tables and desk-like pieces of furniture. There were two writing cabinets, two large walnut cabinets, a walnut table cabinet [*Taeffel cabinetje*], an oval cabinet inlaid with olive wood, a desk with drawers used as a worktable, and a ‘Turkish’ cabinet inlaid with mother of pearl. Large wooden writing cabinets were very popular in the Netherlands during the eighteenth century. The cabinets provided perfect storage space for documents and writing material.

By comparison, in the upper office, there was only one writing cabinet and six cupboards or cases with documents and a few birthday poems. Although various rooms in Colyer’s residence were named according to their function, a few rooms such as the central room are referred to by their location. In the Netherlands, rooms were also often referred in this latter manner. Possibly, the notaries who recorded the inventories preferred location references because, at the time, the living functions of separate rooms were not settled according to a common pattern.⁶⁸⁵ The (residential) functions of the individual rooms should then be inferred from the description of household goods and furniture in those rooms. It is very likely that this central room off the dining hall served as Colyer’s private study where he wrote his letters to his many correspondents.

Research on the study in Renaissance Italy demonstrates that a particular room functioned not only as a place where business was conducted, but also where the trait of “virtue” was generated through reading and research.⁶⁸⁶ The study itself and the objects on display in the study also had the potential to transmit messages of virtue. In Renaissance Italy, the best objects to communicate the study’s owner’s scholarship were antiquities, as they were part of the renewed focus on ancient Rome and Greece. Items such as coins, sculptures and gems were studied there and put on display for visitors welcomed in the study. These kinds of artifacts or antiquities served as an extra

⁶⁸⁴ See for a discussion of a *sepet-sanduğu* Matthews, 60.

⁶⁸⁵ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 180.

⁶⁸⁶ Thornton, and Syson, 82.

source of information besides ancient texts that may also be present. Certain virtues were even to be gained from studying some of these objects. For instance, images of ancient rulers, who were praised for qualities such as justice or wisdom, were seen to encapsulate these virtues. The study and ownership of such objects, then, were seen as part of the pursuit of those virtues the ancient rulers possessed.⁶⁸⁷

Whereas Colyer does not appear to have collected antiquities, he had an interest in Alexander the Great, who aspired to create a Hellenistic world. Colyer kept six prints of the deeds of Alexander the Great in the central room off the dining room. A few other members of the Dutch community of Istanbul also owned similar prints,⁶⁸⁸ and it appears that these images had a similar function or significance as in the study of Renaissance Italy. Possibly, the subject of Alexander the Great was especially appealing because it referred to the spread of Greek culture in the East, as the cradle of European civilization.

According to Dora Thornton, who researched the studies of the urban élite in Renaissance Italy on the basis of probate inventories and visual images, the study represented the ideals of humanism (celebration of the individual) and the prestige of education, learning and the arts and the owner of a study could lay claim to civility, educated taste and polite manners, which were important virtues at the time.⁶⁸⁹ She chose the study and its contents as a medium to investigate the expectations, values and behavior of the urban élites, and the culture they created. According to Thornton, “[i]t was not only the fact of owning a study, but also the nature of its decoration and contents which indicated an individual’s credentials, and many of the characteristic things found in the room subtly suggest ways in which an individual related to the wider

⁶⁸⁷ Thornton, and Syson, 87.

⁶⁸⁸ Pietro de la Fontaine, secretary of the Dutch Embassy and Colyer’s nephew, as well as De la Fontaine’s wife also owned six prints of the deeds of Alexander the Great (see Chapter 4). It could have been possible that one of those are actually the prints that Colyer owned, but the frames of both sets differ and Colyer’s set of prints was sold to John Lisle.

⁶⁸⁹ Thornton, *The Scholar in His Study*, 1 (referring to J. Burckhardt, *The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* ([1860]), trans. S.G.C. Middlemore (London 1944) 81; Peter Burke, ed., *The Renaissance* (London 1964) 16; Goldthwaite, *Wealth and the Demand for Art*, 162-76; 243-55. John Hale, *The Civilisation of Europe in the Renaissance* (London 1993) 355-413; 489-90). Through these items in the study and, on a larger scale, the medium of the study, Thornton investigated three sets of relationships: those between individuals and the spaces they inhabited; between individuals and the art objects around them; and finally between individuals and the people around them: friends, visitors or the artists they patronized. Before Thornton, Wolfgang Liebenwein published on the role of the study in the Renaissance, but his focus was on the courtly study: Wolfgang Liebenwein, *Studiolo: Die Entstehung eines Raumtyps und Seine Entwicklung bis zum 1600*, Frankfurter Forschungen zur Kunst, 6 (Berlin: Gebr. Mann, 1977).

social world. [...] studies often represent their owners both as individuals and as responsible members of families, clans and neighborhoods.”⁶⁹⁰

Thornton uses the terms “art object” and “collectable” for items that can be found in studies, as in her opinion the words “object”, “furnishing” and “antiquity” are prosaic and ill-defined. In that sense, an “art object” describes the furnishings created in the Renaissance within rooms like the study or the bedroom. “Collectables” are then items of elegant furnishing that were not necessarily part of a collection of art objects or antiquities, but had a certain raised value in the eyes of their owners.⁶⁹¹ The art objects and collectables discussed by Thornton range from spectacles, seal-dies and pounce-pots to cabinets and mirrors. Precisely these kind of goods were also found in Colyer’s central room off the dining room; next to the prints of Alexander the Great there were signets and seals (some of which with Colyer’s insignia), portraits, a number of religious books and books with geographical maps, scissors, silver inkstands with sandboxes, magnifiers, and spectacles. Paper and other writing supplies had apparently arrived from the province of Holland only shortly before Colyer’s death.

In the Netherlands, a table cabinet was often used for a small art collection. In Colyer’s case it appears to have contained his most precious collectables: a collection of reading glasses, small boxes with portraits, a silver medal in a box, and a medicine box of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Other ‘collectables’ in the room came in the shape of adorned tobacco boxes, fans, a silver egg-shaped Eau de la Reine box, a commemorative medal of an old friend, a horn cup, a large mirror (a must in sixteenth century Italian studies), an enameled rooster, and various portraits. The egg-shaped Eau de la Reine box, probably usually contained a sponge and cologne that was either used as perfume or as medicine. Eau de la Reine and its usually beautifully shaped or adorned vessels were especially popular towards the middle of the eighteenth century. In the eighteenth-century Dutch Republic, it was quite common to distribute commemorative medals for occasions such as weddings, funerals, or New Year’s Day. The medicine box must have come from Cosimo III de’ Medici. On at least two other occasions, the Grand Duke also sent a box with medicine from the collections of his gallery as a gift. This was to the Grand Duke of Lithuania: Mykolas Kazimieras Pac⁶⁹²

⁶⁹⁰ Thornton, *The Scholar in His Study*, 1.

⁶⁹¹ Thornton, *The Scholar in His Study*, 13.

⁶⁹² <http://www.istorija.lt/lim/baniulyte2002en2.html> (accessed 13 May 2013).

and to Sir John Clerk, second baronet of Penicuik (Scotland) in 1698 (figures 24 and 25). According to Dingwall and Worling, who wrote on the preserved medicine chest and its contents in 2012, Sir John Clerk visited Cosimo III de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany in December 1698, while on his Grand Tour of Europe.⁶⁹³ He was presented with a wooden medicine chest by Cosimo III. Although the chest is of Italian origin, the medicines were made according to a variety of forms available throughout Europe. It also contained a tin box with tablets of prepared chalk embossed with the Medici arms. A laboratory had been established in the early seventeenth century by Grand Duke Antonio de Medici in the Casino di San Marco, carrying the name the Foundry. The Laboratory was still in practice during Cosimo III's reign and the majority of the medicines of this medicine box originated from the Foundry, according to the authors of the article.

When could Colyer have received his medicine box from the Grand Duke of Tuscany? It was a rather uncommon gift, and one wonders why it was given to him. Perhaps, the medicine box explains more about the Duke, who was greatly interested in the study of chemicals and medicine, than it does about Colyer. Such a chest was a rarity and was produced as a travelling chest in order to provide medicine on long journeys. As Clerk was on a Grand Tour, the chest could have been quite useful in times of sickness on the road. Around the same time, at the beginning of the year 1699 (but also already during the preliminary negotiations in 1688-9 and 1692-4), Colyer was travelling for the Karlowitz treaty to Karlowitz, present-day Sremski Karlovci in Serbia. Perhaps around that time, Colyer met with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who then presented him with the medicine chest. It is also very likely that Jacobus Colyer went on a Grand Tour himself and received the chest during his travels in Europe. Colyer went to Marseille in his younger years, and perhaps that visit was part of a larger Grand Tour in which he also could have paid a visit to Tuscany, as the other owner of the medicine box did.⁶⁹⁴

⁶⁹³ Dingwall, and Worling, 361-7.

⁶⁹⁴ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to De Hochepeid, 3 November 1708.



Figures 24 and 25: Medicine box from the Grand Duke of Tuscany given to Sir John Clerk of Penicuik (Schotland) in 1698. H. Dingwall, and P. Worling, "A Box of Chymical Medicines': An Italian Medicine Chest Presented to Sir John Clerk of Penicuik in 1698," The Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh 42 (2012): 361-7.

In the seventeenth century, the home office [*comptoir*] was common among merchants in the Netherlands, while by the eighteenth century, the study annex library started to appear. As the prices of books decreased, the wealthy were able to have a private book collection. With the upcoming study and private library, corresponding bookcases, lecterns, writing desks which turned into bureaus and separate sitting areas to read entered the house. In eighteenth-century Delft, the *comptoir* was always used for keeping records and usually situated next to the *voorhuis* in the so-called side room that faced the street. Such a *comptoir* was soberly furnished when a clerk or scribe worked there: one (standing) lectern, book shelves and a print or painting. However, when the master of the house used the *comptoir*, it often resembled a true study with a proper desk or table, oak cabinets and snaphaunces propped up against the wall. There was, however, never a piece of decorative porcelain to be found.⁶⁹⁵ Also Colyer kept ‘an instrument for the hunt’, which was referred to in the auction record, as ‘a steel instrument for a snaphaunce’, in the central room off the dining hall. His enameled rooster, which was either made of porcelain or clay, was the only piece of decorative porcelain, besides six porcelain coffee cups. It is very difficult to discern tea and coffee cups that were used as decoration from those that were used to actually consume hot beverages. The same was true especially for the wealthiest in the Netherlands. Colyer had a total of 65 cups that were for the consumption of various hot beverages, but this amount is nothing compared to an average of 185 in the households of the wealthiest citizens of Delft around the same time.⁶⁹⁶ Not all of these cups could have been for daily usage, but instead, many must have served as decoration.

3.4.4. Book Collection

Jacobus Colyer had an extensive book collection. The books were not described in his inventory, but they were recorded in the record of the public auction. There were four catalogues prepared of the books to “show to the ambassadors and others upon

⁶⁹⁵ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 163.

⁶⁹⁶ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 229. Between 1738 and 1762 this amount almost doubled, because each rich household had an average of 348 cups. In the case of Colyer, more cups could have been kept in one of his baskets that were filled with crockery.

their request”, each consisting of ten pages, for which six para per page was paid. In spite of the fire of 1700, in which a part of the Embassy’s library was burnt, Colyer still had a substantive collection at the time of his death. No order was made in the catalogue, but various categories of subjects can be discerned from the 180 titles that concern books, atlases, bound collections of maps and Bibles.

The topics of history and politics together with gazettes or newsletters⁶⁹⁷ were well represented with 62 titles. Among these books were all the works of Machiavelli. There were also two books on the Treaty of Ryswick, which was signed in the Dutch Republic in 1697. One of the representatives of the States-General during the event was Colyer’s correspondent Grand Pensionary Anthonie Heinsius. In contrast, English Ambassador Sir William Trumbull’s book collection did not contain many publications written by modern historians although history books were clearly advised as reading material in the widespread ambassadorial manual written by De Wicquefort *L’Ambassadeur et ses Fonctions*.⁶⁹⁸ Colyer also possessed at least ten works on the history of the Dutch Republic and William III of Orange. Among them was *Saecken van Staet en Orrlogh, ‘t zedert 1621 tot 1687. In en omtrent de Vereenigde Nederlanden*, by Lieuwe van Aitzema. This work describes events in Dutch history of the seventeenth century in chronological order. The book is described as continuing until 1687, which means that its sequence by Lambert Sylvius *Historien Onses Tyds, Behelzende Saken van Staat en Oorlogh*, accompanied the books of Aitzema, who finished his publication in the year 1669. Colyer also owned several books on England, France, (rebellions in) Hungary, Sweden and the separate states of Italy such as Venice and the Papal States.⁶⁹⁹ A number of the books deal with international peace treaties, mainly about those held in the Dutch Republic, such as the treaties of Nijmegen (1678), Ryswick (Rijswijk) (1697), and Utrecht (1713), as well as the Peace of Münster (1648) which marked the independence of the Dutch Republic. Encyclopedias were also found among Colyer’s books: *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique, ou le Mélange Curieux de l’Histoire Sacrée et Profane* by Louis Moréri, of which Colyer had two different versions, was not so much a dictionary but rather an anthology or encyclopedia of sacred and secular history.

⁶⁹⁷ Colyer received his Dutch newspapers through the merchant and occasional assessor of the Dutch Embassy called Townley. NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije, 1.02.20, inv. Nr. 8. Colyer to Daniel Jan de Hochepeid, 25 August 1708.

⁶⁹⁸ Ghobrial, 34.

⁶⁹⁹ According to the auction record, this latter book on the Papal States went missing, and could not be sold.

On the history of the Ottoman Empire, there was “Histoire de l’Empire Ottoman” by Paul Rycaut, British Consul of Izmir in the 1660s. This text is most probably *The History of the Present State of the Ottoman Empire*. It was an important publication for diplomats and preachers in the Ottoman Empire of the time. Not only did English Ambassador Trumbull own it (together with several other works of Rycaut), but also previous English Ambassador Chandos, French Ambassador Marquis de Nointel, and Chaplain to the English Embassy John Covel owned copies of the publication.⁷⁰⁰ Colyer also owned *Histoire critique de la Creance et des Coutumes des nations du Levant*, which was written by Richard Simon and published for the first time in 1684.⁷⁰¹ Simon, a French Catholic priest used the pseudonym le Sieur de Moni, perhaps because he was heavily criticized by Catholics as well as opposed by Protestants because of his ideas on religion and the Bible, as he had demonstrated in some of his other books on the Old and New Testaments.⁷⁰² *L’Histoire de la Decadence de l’Empire Grec, & l’etablissement de celui des Turcs* deals with the decline of the Byzantine Empire and rise of the Ottoman Empire, and was originally written by Laonicus Chalcondyles, a Byzantine historian. In later editions, chapters on the Ottomans were added and updated.

Colyer owned three titles on ambassadorship. Most prominent among his books on the diplomatic profession is the manual called *L’Ambassadeur et Ses Fonctions*, by Dutch diplomat Abraham de Wicquefort.⁷⁰³ Although surely a practical guidebook, it must have pained Colyer that De Wicquefort heavily criticized his father’s diplomatic skills. De Wicquefort stated that he was surprised that the latter’s treatise on his audience with the Sultan in 1668 was printed, as the piece was so misguided and offensive, and could have attracted the Sultan’s indignation not only upon Justinus Colyer, but upon the entire Dutch nation.⁷⁰⁴ Similar to his English and French

⁷⁰⁰ Ghobrial 35-6. Among the other members of the Dutch nation this book was not recorded.

⁷⁰¹ Richard Simon, *Histoire Critique de la Creance et des Coutumes des Nations du Levant* (1684 [first edition]).

⁷⁰² Richard Simon, *Histoire Critique du Vieux Testament* (Paris: 1678); Richard Simon, *Histoire Critique du Texte du Nouveau Testament* (Rotterdam: 1689).

⁷⁰³ The other titles are Jan Nieuhoff, *L’Ambassade de la Compagnie Orientale des Provinces Unies vers l’Empereur de la China* (Leyde: Jacob de Meurs, 1665) and Francis Walsingham, *Memoires et Instructions pour les Ambassadeurs, ou Lettres & Negotiations* (Amsterdam: Gallet, 1700).

⁷⁰⁴ Abraham de Wicquefort, *L’Ambassadeur et Ses Fonctions* Vol. 2 (Cologne: Pierre Marteau, 1715 [1681]) 230. English Ambassador Trumbull also owned a copy of Wicquefort’s publication. Justinus Colyer: *Dagh-Register van ’t gene de Heere Justinus Coljer Resident wegens de ... Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden ... Is Gherencontreert op de Reyse van Constantinopolen, tot Andrianopolen, Aldaer Hy by den*

colleagues Trumbull and Girardin, Colyer appears not to have owned any so-called *relazioni*, which were final reports written by the Venetian *bailos* upon their return from Istanbul.⁷⁰⁵ Their successors usually read the reports in preparation, but these reports also circulated through unofficial channels.⁷⁰⁶

In Colyer's library we also find five Bibles, two of which were in Dutch while the other three were probably in French. 22 books can be considered as religious literature or books on various forms of religion, but most concerned works in support of the Protestant faith that were written by Dutch Calvinists or French Huguenots. One of these books dealt with the 'treacherous expressions' of Jesuits and was called *Het Too(n)neel der Jesuiten* (Amsterdam, 1683). It was written by Francisco de la Piedad, and dedicated to Pope Innocent X. Huguenot Pierre du Moulin was a known adversary of the Roman Catholic Church. Colyer owned one of his popular books called *Verhandelinge van den Vrede der Ziele en de Vergnoeging des Geestes*.⁷⁰⁷

There was also a critical review by French Calvinist and Huguenot Pierre Jurieu (*Histoire du Calvinisme et celle du Papisme [Mises en Parallèle] par Maimbourg*, Rotterdam 1683) of a history on Calvinism (*Histoire du Calvinisme*) which was written by the French Jesuit Louis Maimbourg. Jurieu was not only a preacher in Rotterdam but was also part of a larger spy network in the service of Anthonie Heinsius.⁷⁰⁸ Colyer's copy of *L'Esprit de Mr. Arnaud* was also one of Jurieu's works. French Jacques Basnage, who also worked in the service of Heinsius, was a member of the Royal Society, the brother-in-law of Jurieu and a correspondent of Cuper to boot, wrote *Histoire des Juifs depuis Jésus-Christ jusqu'à Present* on the history of Jews. While Colyer's version was printed in 1716, the original was printed in 1705 in Rotterdam at Reinier Leers.

Another review of Maimbourg's ideas was also present in the library: *Nouvelles Lettres de l'Auteur de la Critique Generale de l'Histoire du Calvenisme*, which was

Turckschen Keyser Sijne Eerste Audientie Heeft Gehadt, met Overleveringhe der Presenten, Wegens Hare Ho. Mo. Hier inne Mede Gespecificeert ... ('s-Gravenhage, 1668).

⁷⁰⁵ These *relazioni* were usually not published. For a study on *relazioni*, see Maria Pia Pedani (1996), *Relazioni di Ambasciatori Veneti al Senato. Costantinopoli (1512-1789)*, ed. Aldo Ausilio (Padova: Bottega d'Erasmus, 1996).

⁷⁰⁶ Ghobrial, 56-62.

⁷⁰⁷ Its English version is called *A Treatise of Peace and Contentment of the Soul*.

⁷⁰⁸ Pieter Roos, "Voor Hugenoten en Vaderland. Het Hugenoten Netwerk rond Anthonie Heinsius Tijdens de Spaanse Successieoorlog (1702-1713)," unpublished BA Thesis (Utrecht University, 2013).

written by Pierre Bayle in 1685. Also *Histoire de l'Origine et du Progres des Revenues Ecclesiastiques* by Richard Simon formed a part of critical religious works. Most of these books were published at Frederic Arnaud in 'Francfort' or at Reinier Leers, publisher in Rotterdam. Frederic Arnaud was actually a pseudonym of Reinier Leers, who mainly published works of French authors that could not publish in their own country.⁷⁰⁹

There were a few beautifully illustrated books on religion, such as *Apostolische Oudheden [of Het Leven, de Daden, en Martelaryen der Heylige Apostelen, Evangelisten, en Oude Vaderen, tot het Eynde van de Vierde Eeuw (...)]* by William Cave (Utrecht, 1698) on the lives, deeds and martyrdom of the Holy Apostles, Evangelists and others. The book's engravings or drawings were created by the famous engraver Jan Luyken and the artists Goeree and Sluyter. Another work by the same author and illustrators called *Kerkelycke Oudheden* was also found among Colyer's books. Also Saint Athanasius (Patriarch of Alexandria)'s work called *Opera omnia (Sancti Athanasii Magni, Alexandrini Archiepiscopi. Scriptoris Gravissimi, et Constantissimi Fidei Defensoris, Omnia qua Extant Opera)* was possibly adorned with nice drawings, as it was sold for a relatively high price at the auction (Ld 3:15).

It was well-known that Colyer knew his languages. He probably used his six dictionaries for his correspondence. Highly useful for the study of languages and appreciated until this day was the *Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium*, which was published by Franciscus à Mesgnien Meninski in Vienna in 1680. The *Thesaurus* comprises the Ottoman-Turkish, Persian and Arabic languages and contains explanations in Latin, German, Italian, French and Polish. The dictionary (that came in four volumes) was sold for Ld. 50 at the auction of Colyer's goods. Colyer had a later version of Ambrosius Calepinus's original Latin-only dictionary. Colyer's version included, for instance, Hebrew, Greek, German and Spanish. The other four dictionaries concerned European languages, such as English, Italian, French, Latin and Spanish.

Colyer's library also contained five classic pieces of literature: the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* by Homer, *Les Aventures de Télémaque Fils d'Ulisse* by Fénelon, *The Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote de la Mancha* by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, and

⁷⁰⁹ For more information on Reinier Leers, see Hans Bots, "Reinier Leers, een Europese Libraire te Rotterdam (1676-1709)" *Documentatieblad Werkgroep Achttiende Eeuw* (Amsterdam & Maarssen: APA - Holland Universiteits Pers, 1982) 21-36.

several tomes of the Arabic tales of *Le Mille et une Nuit*, which were perhaps the version of Antoine Galland who published them in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Among Colyer's collection of novels, satire and poetry were, for instance, *L'Amour à la Mode*, *Satire Historique* (1695) by Jeanne-Michelle de Pringy, three volumes by or on Virgil, *Le virgile Travesti en Vers Burlesques* (a parody on the *Aeneid* by Virgil) by Paul Scarron, *Ouderdom, buyten-leven, en hof-gedaghten op Sorgvliet* by Dutch Poet Jacob Cats and *Il Divorzio Celeste* by Ferrante Pallavicino.

Colyer had a total of eight bound collections of maps.⁷¹⁰ Some were sea-atlases or portolans, one of which was called *De Klaer-lichtende Noort-star ofte Zee-atlas*, which was published by Joannes van Loon in Amsterdam in the 1660s. *L'Atlas de la Mer* was probably Pieter Goos' *Zee Atlas*, which was a visually rich publication of sea maps. Colyer also owned books on geography such as *La Geographie Universelle* by Abbé Nicole de la Croix and *Nouvelle Decouverte d'un très Grand Païs Situé dans l'Amerique* by Louis Hennepin. Colyer's interest in travels did not end there; he also owned five travelogues, which included nearly all the Middle East or the Ottoman Empire. There was, for instance, *Viaggi di Pietro della Valle il Peligrino* by Pietro della Valle who had traveled in the seventeenth century to various places over the world, including Istanbul. Also well known travelogues were those of the six voyages of Jean-Baptiste Tavernier which included the author's voyage to Istanbul, *Nouveau Voyage d'Italie* by Maximilien Misson, and the travels of Jean du Mont through Europe and Africa, whom Colyer had personally met.

25 of Colyer's books were biographies, compilations of letters and memoirs of a variety of people, ranging from cardinals, kings, admirals and dukes. A few examples are *Histoire de la Vie de Soliman 2. Empereur des Turcs* by Huguenot Charles Ancillon (once more published by Reinier Leers, in 1706), the memoirs, lives and/or letters of Cardinal Duc de Richelieu and Cardinal Mazarin, memoirs on and biographies of Henry III and Henry IV, Elizabeth, Louis XIII and Louis XIV, John William Friso Prince of Orange, and Don John of Austria (who won the Battle of Lepanto).

A few medical and scientific works were also part of Colyer's library. Most prominent were *Muhammedis Alfergani Elementa Astronomica* (possibly the version by Jacob Golius of 1669), and *Institutio Astronomica* by cartographer Guilielmi (Willem

⁷¹⁰ Including the crossed-out atlases in the catalogue.

Janszoon) Blaeu. Finally his love for gardening was reflected in the two works on (Dutch) horticulture: *De Nederlandsche Herbarius of Kruytboek* and *De Nieuwe Nederlandsche Bloemhof*.

His books clearly reveal Colyer's professional occupation with politics, diplomacy and languages, and his need or wish to stay informed of the latest news concerning worldly events. His interest in the Netherlands is seen through his books on William of Orange and various peace treaties in which the Dutch Republic was involved. An attraction towards readings on religion was possibly not so much from his own conviction but could just as well have originated from his dealings with the members of the Dutch nation, the Protestant chapel on his premises and the connection with the Santa Maria Drapéris. Colyer appears to have been rather tolerant of various forms of Christianity, and if he were religious, he must have been Protestant, judging from the topics of his books, letters and a further lack of Catholic objects in his house.

It appears that Colyer received some of his books through the networks of Cupper and Heinsius and the publisher Reinier Leers in Rotterdam. Also some of his guests and friends personally donated him their written books. Finally, Colyer was particularly interested in biographies and letters of rulers. While Thornton and Syson considered libraries to be the repositories of virtue and saw the possession of biographies of ancient rulers, and later also those of contemporaries and the recently dead in Renaissance Italy as evidence that these prominent figures were seen as exemplars of virtue,⁷¹¹ it is questionable whether the same could be said in Colyer's case. The question could be asked whether Colyer wished to gain from certain virtues of a number of rulers such as Sultan Süleyman and Louis XIV. It is more likely that his possession of these biographies and letters originated from an interest in the genre, the rulers themselves or the politics and history of the states over which they reigned.

Colyer's collection could best be compared to the large book collection of Delft resident Regent Willem van der Graaf, who died in 1726. He owned works by all well-known Greek and Latin authors, atlases produced by Blaeu, books by Erasmus, judicial publications, and many French books including a few novels.⁷¹² Most testators in Delft had at least a so-called 'church set': a Bible (sometimes with copper, silver or golden

⁷¹¹ Thornton, and Syson, 15-16.

⁷¹² Wijssenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 259.

locks) occasionally together with a psalm book, a Testament or a book on the Holy Supper or Communion. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century, particularly the wealthiest citizens of Delft had large collections of books, and within three decades, the volume of the total books of the wealthiest had multiplied tenfold.⁷¹³ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis came to the interesting conclusion that many important French and English representatives of the Enlightenment such as Rousseau, Locke and Diderot were missing in the book collections of Delft citizens. Of the important and well-known philosophers Descartes' works were mainly read, but not those of Spinoza, Newton or Bayle. Erasmus was quite popular, but many other Dutch authors of the seventeenth century were not represented in their libraries. Eighteenth-century Dutch literature was also often missing. Only in larger book collections, were the works of Petrarch and Machiavelli found. Overall, there were hardly any French or English books.⁷¹⁴ By 1725, the works of Rousseau and Diderot were still considered very new; it is therefore not surprising that Colyer did not own any copies of their works. On the other hand, Colyer did not own the works of Machiavelli and had many French books, besides a number in Latin and Italian.

3.4.5. Kitchenware and Hygiene

In general, no food items are mentioned in Dutch inventories, and Colyer's inventory is no exception. Nevertheless, sometimes expensive foodstuffs were mentioned, and in the case of Colyer, abundant reference exists to the consumption of hot beverages. In the Netherlands, the hot beverages of coffee, tea and chocolate were consumed and available for a wide audience by the end of the seventeenth century. Of these drinks, only coffee was very popular in the Ottoman Empire by the eighteenth century. According to local habit, coffee was served after it was prepared in the special room of the *kahveci* or coffeemaker. There were numerous items in the inventory that suggest that coffee was drunk frequently by Colyer or his guests. These items include a

⁷¹³ While the twenty richest testators until 1730 had 900 books together, the wealthiest testators between 1738 and 1762 had circa 9.900 books.

⁷¹⁴ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, Achter de Gevels van Delft, 261.

small coffee ewer or *ibrik*, a coffee frying pan, 36 ordinary coffee cups, leather coffee bags, and boxes for the coffee cups.

The Dutch imported tea from China and from their colonies via the United East India Company (VOC). By the end of the 1730s, tea and coffee had become so popular that circa one quarter of all VOC sales comprised coffee and tea. Also in Weesp, not far from Amsterdam, nearly all inventories of the 1730s that were studied contained an item for the preparation or consumption of tea and coffee.⁷¹⁵ In Antwerp, as well, although to a slightly lesser extent, a similar trend was seen.⁷¹⁶ Especially among the well-off, tea was so popular that sometimes even a specific place was assigned in the dwellings of the Dutch, such as a tea cupola or tea pavilion. A variety of items were usually purchased for the preparation and consumption of tea, such as a tea warmer, tea tray, tea table, tea set, tea spoons, tea box, teapot and so on.⁷¹⁷ Also Colyer had tea available in abundance in his residence. There were numerous items related to tea culture besides tea itself: empty tea-boxes and jars, a lacquered tea-tray, fourteen porcelain tea cups with matching saucers, a porcelain sugar bowl, a teapot of red earth (ceramic), a sealed tea box with tea, and an old copper tea kettle.

Although by the mid-seventeenth century, Ottoman traveler Evliya Çelebi had heard of tea,⁷¹⁸ Ottomans did not start their culture of tea-drinking until the late nineteenth century. Therefore, it was clearly a European habit to have tea available and it was apparently drunk regularly by the amount of tea kettles and pots Colyer owned.

Among the items in the room of the *kahveci* were also goods related to the serving of (hot) chocolate; apparently, these drinks went well with smoking a pipe. The consumption of chocolate was an upcoming habit in Europe and apparently Jacobus Colyer enjoyed drinking chocolate at least once in a while. Items used for smoking were, for instance, 45 pipes, a copper tobacco chafing dish, tobacco bags, six tobacco boxes, a leather pipe purse and irons for pipe cleaning. In his study and the upper office, three amber stems or bits for the smoking of a pipe were also recorded. The high number of pipes can be explained in various ways. Colyer possibly collected pipes as he

⁷¹⁵ McCants, "Exotic Goods, Popular Consumption," 444-46.

⁷¹⁶ Blondé, and Van Damme, "Consumer and Retail 'Revolutions.'"

⁷¹⁷ Zeilmaker, 35.

⁷¹⁸ Faroqhi, "The Material Culture of Global Connections," 428 (referring to Evliya Çelebi. Evliya Çelebi in Bitlis. The Relevant Sections of the Seyahatname, edited with translation, commentary and introduction, ed. Robert Dankoff (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1990) 118-19.

appears to have done with spectacles, or, more likely, he had enough pipes to offer to his many guests.⁷¹⁹

In the Dutch Republic, pipes were only rarely included in the inventories. They were very cheap and thrown away after having been used once or twice. They were even distributed on funerals for the guests to consume. Similarly, smoking tobacco and snuff were rarely recorded in the inventories. Only their containers were registered, but the possession of snuff boxes or tobacco pouches does not necessarily indicate that their owners consumed tobacco and snuff. They were fashionable items and are often considered to be clothing accessories rather than smoking equipment.⁷²⁰

In the room of the *kahveci* there must have been a fireplace, in which the kettles and pots were hung or placed over the fire in order to boil, brew or heat the tea, coffee and tobacco. Tools such as bellows, shovel, tongs, pokers, and prods mentioned in this room support this assumption.

Colyer's residence was lit with candles and (glass) lanterns. In some of the rooms, candlesticks, candleholders or sconces provided light to the inhabitants. Only a few of these were made of silver; most were either of pewter or copper. Because some of the rooms also appear to have had fireplaces, not that many other sources of light were necessary. Also in the Netherlands houses were lit by candlelight or oil lamps. Silver candlesticks were not that common yet by the beginning of the century, even not among the richest citizens of Delft. Only towards the mid-century did silver candlesticks become more widespread among the well-off. In Colyer's household there were a few so-called "arms" or branches that could hold candles and were mounted to the wall. These were also common in the Dutch Republic.⁷²¹ Chandeliers were only found in the most luxurious and elaborate households (besides the household of an apothecary) after 1750.⁷²²

Wine was drunk in Colyer's household, as can be inferred from various references above. Nevertheless, wine was not listed among his possessions, because Colyer's wife

⁷¹⁹ Perhaps these pipes were produced by the *Lüleciler*, who were located in Tophane. See: Erdinç Bakla, *Tophane Lüleciliği. Osmanlı Tasarımındaki Yaratıcılığı ve Yaşam Keyfi*, (Istanbul: Artan Antik A.Ş. Kültür Yayınları, 1993); Hüseyin Kocabaş, "Tophane Lüleciliği," *Türk Etnografya Dergisi* 5 (1962): 12-13.

⁷²⁰ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 235.

⁷²¹ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 211.

⁷²² Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 213.

did not want wine inventoried; she claimed it was consumed on a daily basis. There was also rum, disguised under the name of ‘Barbados water’.

The letters that Jacobus Colyer, his brother-in-law and the latter’s son Justinus exchanged were often accompanied by the goods that they had requested from one another. They regularly tried to send each other exquisite food items: in January 1708, Colyer was planning to send a keg of oysters to his brother-in-law in Izmir, but unloaded it once he understood that the wind was unfavorable and the oysters would probably spoil during the journey.⁷²³ Oil and soap were sent to Colyer by his sister from Izmir in order to test their quality. Colyer was so satisfied that he ordered 6 cantar (264 okka)⁷²⁴ of each from his nephew.⁷²⁵ Together with a carriage for his nieces, Colyer also sent some tobacco and a keg of oysters to Izmir. He requested from Izmir this time morello brandy for his ‘Turkish’ guests who visited him on a daily basis and were rather keen on it.⁷²⁶ Once he received flowerpots with jasmine and three beagles from Malta.⁷²⁷ Because the vessel with most of his provisions had shipwrecked in 1708,⁷²⁸ and no other provisions had come for him that year, Colyer asked for several goods from his nephew to be sent over from Izmir with the Dutch and English ships upon their arrival there. He requested butter, Edam cheese, stockfish, herring, beer, gunpowder for the hunt, a good and a mediocre English hat (wide enough for his longish head), a short blond wig and a long wig *alla cavalliere* or *alla spagnole*, several pairs of English gloves, and four to five cases with English table knives.⁷²⁹ Although Istanbul had a lot of varieties in foodstuff to offer, there were things that Colyer and the other Dutchmen around him strongly desired. Colyer’s successor Calkoen suggested the new ambassador

⁷²³ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Daniel Jean de Hochepped, 18 January 1708, from Kuruçeşme.

⁷²⁴ 1 cantar equals 44 okka (*kıyye*) or 56.45 kg. 1 okka equals 1.283 kg.

⁷²⁵ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Justinus de Hochepped, 31 January 1708, from Kuruçeşme.

⁷²⁶ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8.. Colyer to Justinus de Hochepped, 1 February 1708, from Kuruçeşme.

⁷²⁷ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8.. Colyer to Justinus de Hochepped, 16 March 1708, from Kuruçeşme.

⁷²⁸ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Justinus de Hochepped, 10 November 1708, from Pera.

⁷²⁹ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Justinus de Hochepped, 10 November 1708, from Pera.

to make sure to import quite similar delicacies to those that Colyer had requested, such as Dutch cheese, stockfish, herring, powdered sugar and French wine.⁷³⁰

In Dutch inventories, tableware and kitchenware used in households always take an important place.⁷³¹ Among Colyer's possessions were several pieces of Delftware, which was actually manufactured to imitate porcelain. Only few items were made of earthenware or ceramic. The reference to "some Delft porcelain: 35 pieces" indeed seems to confirm this statement. The "Delft porcelain" seems of little importance, whereas the porcelain items are stated separately: fourteen porcelain tea cups and fourteen porcelain saucers with a porcelain sugar bowl, a ditto slop basin and a ditto teapot, a porcelain shaving basin, and six porcelain coffee cups. The auction record confirms this assumption because the pieces of Delftware (which are specified in a few cases as sugar bowls, oil and vinegar vessels and pitchers) were generally sold for under Ld. 1 a piece, while porcelain items appear to have been slightly more expensive, such as a porcelain slop basin that fetched Ld. 2:54 at the auction. In inventories from Delft, a distinction was not often made between porcelain and Delftware, and only in exceptional cases was porcelain referred to as manufactured in East-India (meaning China in this case). Delftware could, then, be seen as a replacement of eastern porcelain: as soon as consumers were able to afford it, they instead bought Chinese or Japanese porcelain.⁷³²

Pewter was the cheaper equivalent for items made of silver. Silver possessions varied from a copper-silvered shaving basin, a silver soap-ball box to silver cutlery (some with the Colyer's insignia), silver cups, pepper and saltshakers and a saucer. A few of the silver goods were not recorded in the inventory, because they had been pawned and were redeemed before they were sold. There were some items made of pewter, such as table-plates, a teakettle, saltshakers, mustard jars and pepper boxes and platters. 'Crystal' also found its way into Colyer's household: there were two crystal beer glasses, eight large crystal goblets and four crystal bottles. Surprisingly, this 'crystal' was sold rather cheaply at the auction: two crystal beer glasses with rotten

⁷³⁰ Joanita Vroom, "'Mr. Turkey Goes to Turkey', Or: How an Eighteenth-Century Dutch Diplomat Lunched at Topkapı Palace," *Princeton Papers. Interdisciplinary Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* 16 (2011): 146-47.

⁷³¹ See Johan A. Kamermans, "Materiele Cultuur in De Krimpenervaard in de Zeventiende en Achttiende Eeuw. Ontwikkeling en Diversiteit," published Ph.D dissertation (Verloren Publishers Hilversum and as AA.G. Bijdragen 39. Agricultural University Wageningen, 1999) 179 and further.

⁷³² Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 226.

conserves were sold for 90 aspers. This ‘crystal’ must have been lead (crystal) glass, as such items were usually not made of rock crystal.

Pots and pans were mainly made of copper, which was common at the time. Many of these copper items were most likely of Ottoman origin, because they were referred to with their Ottoman names: ‘jujum’ or *güğüüm* [water jug], ‘lien’ or *leğen* [basin], and ‘casan’ or *kazan* [cauldron]. Other typical Ottoman items were his ‘hibrik’ or *ibrik* [coffee ewer] and ‘matarai’ or *matara* [canteen]. In contrast, there were nine Dutch ovens [‘*taertepan*’], a waffle iron and a pancake pan, which appear to be European items. It is mainly the quantity of each item that stands out; besides the nine Dutch ovens there were at least 14 casseroles, around 20 kettles and cauldrons and 22 baskets of crockery, in addition to several other random plates and saucers. Similar to cups, plates and platters came in large quantities in the households of the wealthiest citizens of Delft, and many must have had a decorative purpose.

Many of the kitchen utensils were kept in Colyer’s scullery [‘*bottelarij*’]. This was a common practice in the Netherlands as well, and such a scullery was usually situated next to the kitchen. Also in the case of Colyer’s residence, the scullery is recorded right before the kitchen, which implies that the two were at least near to one another.

As for hygiene, after Colyer’s death, a box with five soap balls was found in his study and a silver soap box was kept in a cupboard in the winter room. In the city of Delft, soap boxes were only found in the estates of the wealthiest citizens and soap itself was only rarely recorded. Probably, soap was seen in a similar fashion as most food items and therefore not recorded. Colyer also owned a number of shaving basins, one towel, a *peştemal* or loincloth and shirts and a sitting cloth for bathing. A water jug [‘*gugium*’ in the inventory or *güğüüm* in Ottoman] together with a basin [‘*lien*’ or *leğen*] could have been used for washing, but because they were kept in the scullery, the occurrence of this practice is questionable. Colyer had various grooms and a steward that were able to assist him with the grooming of his beard, moustache and wig, and probably for that reason he did not own any combs or brushes, except perhaps in his leather embroidered tidy, whose contents were not recorded.

In the Netherlands, towels were at least more common than soap, but most goods that were related to personal care were not for cleaning the body but rather for beautification or to mask unpleasant smells. Combs and brushes were probably not

always mentioned in the inventories of Delft: only those with special decorative details such as silver-plating were recorded. When the testator wore a wig, brushes and combs were not necessary as wigs were usually prepared or made up by wig makers. Men usually had their mustache and beard shaven by barber-surgeons, but occasionally they also owned their own shaving basins. It is nevertheless possible that these were merely decorative.⁷³³

3.4.6. Art Collections and Display

Jacobus Colyer was very attached to his painting and mirror collection, and thus was devastated when a number of his paintings and mirrors were damaged during the great fire of 1700. He seems to have been able to save a substantial amount of them,⁷³⁴ as he had 76 paintings and portraits, 26 prints, nine mirrors and five maps in his possession when he died. In comparison, until 1730, the richest citizens of Delft had an average of 52 paintings and portraits. In the Netherlands, even the poorest households had paintings on their walls as decoration. In Delft, paintings were even more appreciated than mirrors. If there were no paintings or mirrors, then there nearly always was at least a rack with plates or platters that served as wall decoration. The poorest households only had these forms of decoration in their living rooms. The people with slightly more wealth also owned portraits and maps, besides other paintings and mirrors.

In Colyer's residence, all rooms that appear to be on the top floor had wall decorations, while the rooms on the service floor (besides the room of the chancellor) and other locations did not have any. When Colyer's inventory is complemented by his auction record, the subjects of most artworks can be discerned. The maps were mainly decorative depictions that were sometimes framed, as other nautical or navigational maps in Colyer's collection were kept in atlases and books. One of the maps depicted the 'Theatre of War in Flanders,' while others presented the Polish and Bohemian

⁷³³ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 308.

⁷³⁴ In 1700 he mentioned to the States-General that his "beautiful paintings and precious mirrors" were pierced and torn by mischief of Janissaries. See the longer quote above, in Chapter 3.2.1. NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6922. Jacobus Colyer to the States-General, 13 September 1700, Kuruçesme. Also published in Heeringa, Vol. II, 308-9.

Empire and the Marquisat of Moravia. In his country house, Colyer had another six maps that were not further specified.

There were portraits of Colyer's friend the Count of Öttingen, Colyer's sister and her husband De Hochepeid, and another so-called family piece. The fact that most of the portraits of his family members and friends were located in the central room off the dining room makes it even more plausible that this room was Jacobus' study. Other subjects were Biblical scenes such as the depiction of the story of Lot and his two daughters, seven portraits of philosophers, the portraits of King William III (of Orange) and Queen Mary,⁷³⁵ landscapes and seascapes, genre-scenes, still lifes with flower vases and fruits, and 'classical' subjects such as the three Graces and the story of Diana and Actaeon from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. In addition to his prints of Alexander the Great, these paintings reveal Colyer's interests in classical subjects, and his connection to the Dutch stadtholder and King of England William III of Orange. Besides his study, also the winter room contained a large number of paintings, one of which was a piece that depicted winter.

There were three paintings on stone which were possibly the same as 'two small paintings on marble with gilded frames, depicting ships at sea' from the auction record. These could have been works of *pietra dura* (an inlay technique that uses (precious) cut stones to create an image), especially seeing that they were sold for over Ld. 10 at the auction and thereby among the most costly pieces of art. Additionally, there were a few portraits or paintings (kept) in small boxes.

The frames of Colyer's works of art and mirrors were specified each time and many of them were black, or otherwise carved and/or gilded. One was made of glass, while another is 'marbled'. The mirrors of the wealthiest citizens of Delft had frames of glass, ebony olive wood and even silver, tortoise-shell, and Arabic wood.⁷³⁶ The frames of the mirrors of people that were reasonably wealthy were often black but sometimes also gilded or made of ebony, olive wood or walnut wood.⁷³⁷

One of Colyer's prints depicted 'the tribute to the Grand Duke of Tuscany', which is possibly the print by French artist Jacques Stella who made an engraving entitled 'Ceremony of the Presentation of the Tributes to Grand Duke Ferdinand II of

⁷³⁵ The portraits of King William III and Queen Mary were possibly prints instead of paintings.

⁷³⁶ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 211.

⁷³⁷ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 208-10.

Tuscany.⁷³⁸ Other prints also depicted various scenes from Italy: the castle of Saint Angelo, the Piazza Navona, the Papal palace on the Quirinale, the Piazza del Popolo, the Vatican and the Capitol in Rome. Likewise, there were prints of scenes and palaces in the Dutch Republic: the fairs in The Hague and Amsterdam, the estate in Sorgvliet, the Soest[dijk] Palace, the Royal Loo Palace and the Rijswijk Palace (“Huis ter Nieuwburg”). These prints appear to have come from the collection of 71 drawings made by Dutch artist Jan van Gall, which were printed in *Admirandorum Quadruplex Spectaculum* and published by German cartographer and engraver Pieter Schenck between 1694 and 1697 (see figure 26 for a sample of that collection). The collection was one of the earliest to be printed in color.⁷³⁹

In the Netherlands, important painting collections were usually on display in the representational quarters on the ground floor, while less costly works decorated the bedrooms. Maps usually adorned the corridors of rich patrician dwellings, but hardly ever were the subjects of these maps or of drawings and prints described in the inventories. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century, in most households, prints and drawings even gained in popularity compared to portraits and paintings. In Colyer’s residence, some of the maps were on display in the corridor or hallway, while others decorated his study and also his country house.

Other forms of display or decoration in Colyer’s residences were mainly figurines. Besides the enameled rooster, there were two large carved and gilded ‘Moors’, (possibly of Venetian production) two alabaster or marble statues or figurines that were not further described in detail, and two carved and painted wooden dogs. Such figurines of Moors were not uncommon in the Netherlands at the time, and only the wealthiest in Delft preferred stone and marble statues over the otherwise very popular bibelots that were made in Delft. Furthermore, Colyer decorated his homes with a large painted screen, and a miniature boat model. In the dining room, the walls were embellished with antiqued gold leather hangings called cordovan [‘*goudleer*’]. Cordovan refers to painted and gilded leather hangings, manufactured in panels and assembled for covering walls as an alternative to tapestries. In the Netherlands, the elite already had leather hangings

⁷³⁸ One print of this scene is kept in the Metz. See <http://www.metmuseum.org/collection/the-collection-online/search/360066> (accessed 10 June 2015) for a further description (but no depiction).

⁷³⁹ For a discussion of this work as one of the first to be printed in color, see: <https://www.kb.nl/themas/atlassen/viervoudig-schouwspel-van-wonderen> (accessed 13 January 2016).



Figure 26: Palace Het Loo, Apeldoorn. P. Schenk, (engraving) and J. van Call (drawings). Vlak Gesicht van het Geheel Loo: Admirandorum Quadruplex Spectaculum (Amsterdam, [ca. 1694-1697])

by the Middle Ages; they remained popular during the Dutch Golden Age and continued to be so until the end of the eighteenth century. The hangings were sold during the auction of Colyer's possessions, and during Calkoen's tenure, new hangings must have been ordered. According to a letter from Chancellor and Secretary Des Bordes, there were only two rooms during the reign of Calkoen that were and could be covered with wall-hangings due to paintwork on the walls.⁷⁴⁰ As mentioned earlier, when Calkoen's successor Elbert de Hochepped wanted to move in, he asked for Brussels velvet hangings. The Directors of the Levant Trade only gave permission for hangings of Dutch sailcloth, besides the complete re-painting of the residence.⁷⁴¹

Another form of decoration came in the shape of illuminations that were installed during celebrations. Occasionally, Colyer made reference to the compulsory decoration of his residence when there had been a victorious campaign or a prince was born. One such occasion was the aforementioned birth of Prince Numan on 11 February 1723. The diplomats and shops in several areas were requested by the Grand Vizier to decorate and illuminate their premises for four consecutive days and nights.⁷⁴² When the inventory was taken, there were few remaining pieces of the illuminations that were referred to as '*douanma*' [*donanma*] such as woodwork, tinsel or brass foil, lamps, paper and more.

Lastly, there were only two clocks in the ambassador's residence in Pera: one large English striking clock and a small hanging or wall clock without a case. In the city of Delft, clocks were also surprisingly absent in households. In the countryside in the north of the Netherlands, clocks were more common, but that was probably because of their importance for the timely milking of cows. Only by the mid-eighteenth century half of the richest citizens owned a clock.⁷⁴³ The only other timepiece Colyer owned was a golden watch that had actually been pawned with 'a certain Turk in the Bedestan.'

⁷⁴⁰ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 117. Carel des Bordes to Elbert de Hochepped, 8 October 1746. This reference was found thanks to Eveline St. Nicolaas from de Rijksmuseum.

⁷⁴¹ Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 62.

⁷⁴² NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 101. Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 20 February 1723.

⁷⁴³ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 217.

3.4.7. Garden and Flowers

During the first half of the eighteenth-century, flowers and bulbs were (still) very popular in the Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic; both Cuper and Colyer shared their love for flowers. When Colyer died, he had a nice collection of bulbs, flowers and trees in his garden. The bulbs included tulips, hyacinths, jonquils, narcissuses, buttercups, double jonquils, hyacinths and anemones. There was also a small indoor greenhouse for flower bulbs in the Chancellor's room of the Embassy. For the maintenance of Colyer's garden there were tools such as rakes, claws, hoes, buckets, ladders and shovels. In blossom in the ambassador's garden were 32 orange and lemon trees and a few carnations. In the Netherlands, orangeries with orange trees were considered very chic and therefore only present in the gardens of very few.⁷⁴⁴

In a note of debit and credit after Colyer's death, roughly 100 bulbs of double hyacinths⁷⁴⁵ and anemones were said to have been sold to an Armenian called Haci Tokman and a Jew called Robijn. When they presented the Reis Efendi with these bulbs, the note continued, they were each given a *berat* in return, for the sum of Ld. 230.⁷⁴⁶

3.4.8. Jewelry, Fads and Fancies

There were not many pieces of jewelry found in Colyer's estate. Probably because of that reason, his relatives were suspected of having embezzled some. Otherwise, it is very likely that Colyer was so deep in debt that he no longer owned any piece of jewelry. On the other hand, the wealthiest men of Delft also hardly wore any jewelry,

⁷⁴⁴ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 277. Regent Salomon van Groenewegen, one of the wealthiest citizens of Delft, was one of the few who owned a garden with an orangery. Outside the city walls of many cities in the province of Holland there were pieces of land that were used for the produce of fruit and vegetables and cultivation of flowers by city dwellers. These gardens usually belonged to the middle and upper classes.

⁷⁴⁵ For a discussion of (double) hyacinths in the Ottoman Empire, see Hans Theunissen, "Double Dutch," *Nederland in Turkije - Turkije in Nederland. 400 Jaar Vriendschap*, ed. Jan Schmidt (Leiden: Leiden University Press, 2012), 161-183.

⁷⁴⁶ NL-HaNA, *De Hochepped*, 1.10.41, inv. nr. 173. 10 September 1725.

and their watches were rather simple and often described as old or dismantled. Only one regent in Delft owned a golden watch.⁷⁴⁷

There were still a few goods among Colyer's possessions that could be considered precious due to their emotional value or curious nature. It appears that Colyer loved reading glasses or spectacles and perhaps collected them as hobby; he had a total of eleven pairs of spectacles. Reading glasses were appreciated as gifts among Ottomans, who received them from Venice.⁷⁴⁸ In the city of Delft, only spectacles or glasses with silver or golden parts were recorded in the inventories. There must have been glasses with steel frames as well, but these were not recorded. Spectacles were only found in the estates of the wealthiest, while the poorest citizens of Delft did not own any at all. The covers of Colyer's spectacles were of varying texture: tortoise shell, chagrin leather, or seal (fish scales according to the auction record).

Colyer had a small collection of walking sticks with expensive knobs, which he probably used as accessories. They were called 'rotting' and this type was usually too thin to use for support. The two most interesting walking sticks were one with a stool and a telescope attached or hidden in it, and another in which a pipe could be placed. Similar walking sticks were also given by his father to the Sultan during his first audience in 1679. In the Dutch Republic, thin walking sticks with silver knobs were especially fashionable according to French courtly fashion. These walking sticks were, in the case of Delft, referred to as 'handrotting'. The wealthiest men of the city of Delft had already started using them before 1720, while the slightly less fortunate only started owning them by 1723.⁷⁴⁹

Besides his egg-shaped Eau de la Reine box, Colyer also had a silver plated Eau de la Reine flask, which he also kept in his study together with a number of gilded and silver-plated tobacco boxes. In the eighteenth-century Dutch Republic, specifically Eau de la Reine boxes, tobacco boxes and (silver) snuffboxes had become very popular even among the slightly less well to do individuals. As stated earlier, especially the tobacco and snuff boxes should be considered as fashion accessories rather than smoking

⁷⁴⁷ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 299.

⁷⁴⁸ For the popularity of reading glasses among Ottomans, see.: Maria Pia Pedani, *Venezia Porta d'Oriente* (Bologna: Il Mulino, 2010) 103 (reference comes from Stefan Hanß, "Baili e Ambasciatori | Bayloslar ve Büyükelçiler," *Il Palazzo di Venezia a Istanbul e i Suoi Antichi Abitanti/ İstanbul'daki Venedik Sarayı ve Eski Yaşayanları*, ed. Maria Pia Pedani (Venice: Ca' Foscari, 2013) 50-51).

⁷⁴⁹ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 296-98.

equipment. Other ‘gadgets’ that Colyer owned came in the form of silver-plated toothpick cases or cylinders that sometimes also held other silver instruments.

3.4.9. Hunting, Horses and Entertainment

Besides his ‘steel instrument for the hunt (?)’, which Colyer kept in study, he also owned a total of 17 hartshorns: antlers of specific deer, which were probably used for decorative purposes, perhaps even as trophies, rather than for medicinal characteristics. Colyer’s personal letters disclose that he was fond of the hunt. He was especially fond of beagles or hunting dogs and was known to be knowledgeable about horses as well. Colyer had received three beagles from his nephew Justinus in Izmir⁷⁵⁰ and he also mentioned in a later letter to Justinus that he was well-supplied with hunting dogs, because he had recently received five other beagles from the Ragusian Ambassador.⁷⁵¹ According to Colyer, the four beagles the English Ambassador had received from Ragusa had since died. Apparently some of Colyer’s dogs had recently died, and to make up for his loss, he was given several new beagles. The sad event made Colyer exclaim that if one of his hunting dogs were to die again, he would give up the hunt all together.⁷⁵² He sometimes let his dogs ‘play’ with other fine breeding dogs. He was especially fond of one dog he had named Spagnola, which he used to take to the fields; Colyer enjoyed seeing that it was similarly very fond of him as well.

At times, Colyer was asked for horses by his nephew or brother-in-law and explained that good horses were scarce in Istanbul. He himself only had three stallions that he did not consider spectacular.⁷⁵³ On a prior occasion when De Hochepped had been looking for two horses from Istanbul for entertainment purposes in the countryside, Colyer had not been able to find anything suitable. Instead, he and

⁷⁵⁰ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Justinus de Hochepped, 1 February 1708, from Kuruçeşme.

⁷⁵¹ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Justinus de Hochepped, 16 March 1708, from Kuruçeşme.

⁷⁵² “met de mijne dien ik soo van Ragouse, als van Uw Ed. Geb. en S.^t Andrea van der Sanden hebbe ontfangen, gaat het tot nog toe wel, maar so onder die beesten weder een sterfte mogte komen, ben ik gesind ten vollen de liefhebbereij van de jaght, ‘t abandoneeren.” NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Justinus de Hochepped, 5 May 1708.

⁷⁵³ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Justinus de Hochepped, 6 June 1708, from Kuruçeşme.

Catterina gifted his nieces in Izmir a small, slightly damaged carriage with two horses that had been given to Catterina as a gift from Moscow.⁷⁵⁴ He even sent a servant along with the carriage to repair it.

At one point, Colyer made specific mention of an occasion when the Ottoman government tried to cut costs in 1687. Not only was Sultan Mehmed IV (*Avcı Mehmet* or ‘The Hunter’) deposed,⁷⁵⁵ also many servants were dismissed, all but 100 horses were gotten rid of and they even did away with the hunting dogs and falcons.⁷⁵⁶ Colyer’s love for the hunt and horses also came to the fore in his collection of horse trappings. He had nine different saddles: one of red velvet with silver gilding, three French saddles, four red velvet ‘Turkish saddles’ with gold embroidery and one Wallachian saddle. He possessed various carriages and horse harnesses [*kiemer raght*: *kemer rahti*] with maces [*topus*’ or *topuz*], stirrups, bridles and similar horse trappings, a water trough for the horses, and many horse blankets and saddle pads that were sometimes embroidered or had silk fringes. In the Dutch Republic, a wealth or luxury tax was applied to the possession of carriages. In 1715, only 31 households in Delft owned a carriage and a few of these were indeed registered in the inventories of the wealthiest regents and one merchant in Delft.⁷⁵⁷

Colyer also owned a small number of guns and similar weapons and tools that were possibly used for the hunt, protection or plainly as symbolic display of power: two snaphaunces, ten carbines, three pair of pistols, a barrel with Dutch gunpowder, a large telescope or spyglass, a dagger [*ghanziar*’: *hançer*] and a sword with a silver handle. In comparison, among the inventories that were studied of Delft, only four regents owned hunting equipment. Although they enjoyed a high position, they did not belong to the nobility. Throughout the entire eighteenth century even all hunting related goods such

⁷⁵⁴ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8.. Colyer to Justinus de Hochepeid, 1 February 1708, from Kuruçeşme.

⁷⁵⁵ According to Colyer, Süleyman II was secretly enthroned in November 1687, when Mehmed IV was in the garden of the “Seraillo.” It was the combined efforts of the *kaymakam paşa*, the müfti (*şeyhülislam*) and *ulema* that led to Mehmed IV’s deposition. According to Colyer, it was specifically because of the *kaymakam*’s wise policies and discretion that they had managed to mislead Mehmed IV and enthrone Süleyman II. NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 99. Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 24 November 1687.

⁷⁵⁶ NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 99. Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 24 November 1687.

⁷⁵⁷ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 277.

as hunting rifles, game bags and hunting knives were only found in the inventories of regents.⁷⁵⁸

For musical entertainment, Colyer had a few instruments: a violin, a bassoon, a reed pipe and two flutes. Also in Delft, it was quite uncommon to own musical instruments. Of the 200 households that were studied between 1700 and 1762 only 17 had musical instruments. Most common among these instruments were flutes (or recorders), violins and harpsichords. For other forms of entertainment, Colyer possessed a billiard table, counters used in specific games, a copper-plated backgammon game of olive wood and a ninepins game set in the garden. Backgammon was played among all layers of society in the Dutch Republic, but the poorest people played it only in a tavern, because none of them owned their own game boards. Card tables were only found in the inventories of the richest citizens, while checkers was also played among most of the well-to-do. Chess was less popular, and chessboards and chessmen were only found in one of the richest households. Bowling games (or skittles) were only played by adults in inns; therefore Colyer's ninepins game is thus rather extraordinary in a Dutch context. Moreover, billiards was not played by anyone in Delft and only one chief merchant of Sumatra had a billiard table with its accessories recorded in his inventory after he died in 1777. It was not a popular game in the Netherlands until the nineteenth century.⁷⁵⁹

3.5. Debts

When Colyer died in March 1725, he was, as he already hinted at in his letters since the beginning of that year, deep in debt.⁷⁶⁰ The States-General were informed of his situation by Colyer himself. In one of his final letters, he pleaded for their patience and for an exemption of further heavy and unbearable interests, because he would otherwise lose face and end in ruin.⁷⁶¹ He had been able to secure a higher salary in

⁷⁵⁸ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 277.

⁷⁵⁹ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 274.

⁷⁶⁰ Nanninga, Vol. III, 8.

⁷⁶¹ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 13. Colyer to the States-General, 3 February 1725.

order to pay for his staff and all other costs he had to make in order to keep business between the Ottomans and the Dutch run smoothly. It appears that he was either a less competent entrepreneur or an indulgent spendthrift. His debts added up to roughly 50,000 piasters, and among his largest creditors were his sister Clara Catherina Hochepped and his wife.⁷⁶² It appears that Jacobus Colyer and his wife Cattarina de Bourg married with some kind of prenuptial agreement. When they married, Cattarina was probably aware of Colyer's complicated financial situation. When Colyer died, his wife demonstrated that there were parts of the ambassador's residence and the goods that were found in the house that belonged to her, rather than to her husband. The fact that several marriage contracts (sometimes including dowries given by the bride's families) were registered in the chancery books makes it very plausible that Colyer and his wife had a similar agreement. Whether this arrangement is influenced by the Ottoman legal system with regard to notions of property division between husband and wife is unclear, because it was not uncommon in the Netherlands to register such contracts at the notary before couples married.

In his final letter to the States-General, he explained that his dire circumstances were caused by many instances of damage he had suffered and money spent in and for the service of the Dutch Republic.⁷⁶³ On the same day, he wrote to his nephew Jacobus de Hochepped, former secretary of the mayor (or 'Schepen en Raed') in Haarlem, who took care of Colyer's affairs in the Netherlands, to request his support for his claims in the letter to the States-General, because it had become impossible to continue on the same footing.⁷⁶⁴

Time and again the expression of terms such as sincerity, integrity and, even more frequently, decency and honor, are used in the correspondence of Jacobus Colyer. He claimed that in order to have the respect of the local Ottomans, he needed funding to maintain a certain level of decency [*fatsoen*] and to display certain ways of consumption equal to those of his neighbors, meaning the other European ambassadors

⁷⁶² NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6940. Cornelis Calkoen to the States-General, 28 January 1728. Colyer owed his sister roughly 20,000 piasters and his wife 13,000 piasters. His total debts were estimated at 50,000 piasters.

⁷⁶³ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 13. Colyer to the States-General, 3 February 1725.

⁷⁶⁴ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 13. Colyer to Jacobus de Hochepped, 3 February 1725. Earlier, in 1693 lawyer or counselor Bartholomeus van Leeuwen dealt with the affairs of Colyer. See for instance NL-HaNA, *Van Heemskerck*, 1.02.01, 133. Letter by an unknown author to Le Comte de Stratman, 20 February 1693, from Adrianople. Later on lawyer Johan van der Haer looked after Colyer's affairs in the Dutch Republic. NL-HaNA, *Heinsius*, 3.01.19, inv. nr. 754. Colyer to Heinsius, 24 February 1702.

and residents. In one of his final letters, he used terms such as the disrespect [“dis-respect”] and honor [“eer”] of his character, to explain the need for funding to keep up his good name and credit.⁷⁶⁵

Woodruff Smith’s notion of a cultural context of respectability in the late eighteenth century appears to apply to Jacobus Colyer’s “world”. Before the late eighteenth century, however, the term “respectable” did not primarily refer to character or morality. Rather, “respectable” referred to status and was often used as synonym for “respectful.”⁷⁶⁶ The term then was not very commonly used until the end of the eighteenth century. Nevertheless, Colyer’s expressions of fear of losing respect or living in a decent manner are clearly related to the cultural contexts Smith discusses, and more specifically to that of honor. Smith states: “Honor derived not just from one’s personal standing, but even more from the standing of one’s family and lineage, from the official positions one’s ancestors had held and for which one therefore felt eligible, from one’s titles, and from the place one occupied as a result of these things somewhere near the upper end of an assumed hierarchy of esteem that incorporated everyone.”⁷⁶⁷ This notion of honor clearly applied to Colyer and his official position as Ambassador to the Dutch Republic.

Over the years of his ambassadorship, Colyer had difficulty in receiving refunds for expenses he had made in the name of the Dutch Republic, the States-General, and the Directors of the Levant Trade in order to maintain their high reputations. Sometimes he asked for the assistance of his correspondents in high positions in the Netherlands to support him for reimbursement, but usually his requests were denied all the same.⁷⁶⁸ To

⁷⁶⁵ “Of wel ick gehoopt hadde dat U Hoog Mog: mijne soo meenigvuldige en reghtvaerdige klaghten, wegens de nonvoldoeninge mijner deugdelijcke aghter-stallen tot laste van de staet, eenmael met oogen van mededogentheit aengesien, en gevolgelijck de vereijschte voorsieninge soudén hebben gedaen, tot voorkominge van mijne totale ruïne en het dis-respect van mijn caraceter, soo bevinde tot mijn overgroot leetwesen dat het afdoen dier zaecke weder in longeur getrocken word, en ik soo doende, tot vermeerderinge van mijn schade en merckelijck nadeel, van het mijne gefrustreert moet blijven. [...] Mijne neef de eere sal hebben U Ho. Mo. wijdens voor te dragen, en vervolgens daer op eene spoedige en favorable resolutie te nemen, opdat ik swaere en langer ondraeglijcke intressen ontheven magh worden, en vorders de eer van mijn caraceter gaende kan houden, want het anders absoluut te zien staet, dat ick van andere hulpe en toevlught ontbloot zijnde, in de uijtterste extremiteijt sal komen te vervallen.” NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 13. Colyer to the States-General, 3 February 1725.

⁷⁶⁶ Smith, 189.

⁷⁶⁷ Smith, 33.

⁷⁶⁸ A few examples: NL-HaNA, *Heinsius*, 3.01.19, inv. nr. 705. Colyer asked once more for the States-General to accept his letters of exchange. He did not want to be made a fool, and to be “ridiculed in front of the entire world and to be put on display”. Colyer to Heinsius, 24 January 1701. NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 101. Colyer showed his dismay that certain bills were not refunded or money not paid, because it could cause contempt among the Ottomans and it would have been bad for the reputation of the

his correspondent Heinsius, Colyer confessed that he was rather embarrassed because he had had very little funds since his return from Karlowitz, and his credit was decreasing.⁷⁶⁹ In a later letter, he asked for the same money and treatment as Van Heemskerck had received.⁷⁷⁰

Other unfortunate events crossed his path throughout the years. In 1708, Colyer was affected by the shipwreck near the coast of Scotland of the vessel called de Levandsche Galleij with Luijtje Bontekoe as captain. Most of his (winter) provisions were loaded on board of the ship and were now lost.⁷⁷¹ His house had burned down in 1700, and his other houses were temporarily confiscated by the Grand Vizier during the following years. Once he had his palace built in 1714 similar events no longer occurred.

Jacobus Colyer's situation was not unique among the diplomats of foreign nations in the Ottoman Empire, and specifically in Istanbul. In spite of their additional income from the sale of *berats*, time and again, ambassadors or representatives from Europe to the Ottoman Empire left or died with outstanding debts because they were living beyond their means. English ambassadors regularly complained about their insufficient incomes and privileges.⁷⁷² Similarly, French ambassadors were frequently unable to meet the expenses that were required to maintain their status and display of grandeur in the Ottoman capital. In those cases, the French Ambassador appealed to the generosity of the French 'nation', as it was thought that the prestige of the ambassador would benefit the community itself as well. The French Ambassadors also tended to borrow funds from their 'nation,' which could not be refused unless permission was granted by the French King.⁷⁷³ Quite similar to Colyer, French Ambassador Vicomte d'Andrezel

state: Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 28 June 1720. Upon the birth of a son (called Numan) of the sultan on 11 February 1723, the diplomats and shops in several areas were requested by the Grand Vizier to decorate and illuminate their premises for four consecutive days and nights. Colyer requested the money for it, but had previously received the answer that for such events no money was reimbursed. Colyer had borrowed money from the Dutch nation to pay for it. He now asked for the reimbursement of future similar occasions, as it would mean a disgrace and disdain was to be expected from the Ottomans if he would not answer to such requests: Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 20 February 1723. Colyer also asked for the refund of certain costs he had made, because he had not been able to pay for them himself: Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 7 May 1724. Colyer asked for the refund of the costs he had made for the illumination and decoration of his palace on the occasion of the conquest of the city of Hemedan in Persia. The celebrations lasted 7 days and he was expected to participate in this manner: Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 6 October 1724.

⁷⁶⁹ NL-HaNA, *Heinsius*, 3.01.19, inv. nr. 754. Colyer to Heinsius, 24 February 1702, from Kuruçesme.

⁷⁷⁰ NL-HaNA, *Heinsius*, 3.01.19, inv. nr. 754. Colyer to Heinsius, 26 July 1702. From Kuruçesme.

⁷⁷¹ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Colyer to Daniel Jean de Hochepped, 14 April 1708.

⁷⁷² Goffman, *Britons in the Ottoman Empire*, 78.

⁷⁷³ Eldem, *French Trade in Istanbul in the Eighteenth Century*, 214.

died in 1727 with outstanding debts of nearly 30,000 piasters. His sudden death prevented the extinction of his accumulated debts. The same situation occurred some thirty years later when one of his successors, Comte des Alleurs died in office, also leaving considerable debts. The sale of his personal belongings did not cover the debts, and the merchants were left to remark that his wife had taken some of the belongings with her.⁷⁷⁴

Right after Colyer's death in March 1725, his secretary Pieter de la Fontaine was in charge of all matters concerning Colyer's demise, but de la Fontaine also passed away within three weeks. Bastiaen Fagel took over until Colyer's successor came in 1727. As early as 27 March of 1725, Colyer's sister Maria had signed a document stating that she would do anything to help in the process of inventorying and sorting her brother's estate, when Colyer's widow and his sisters were first addressed for his estate and debts.⁷⁷⁵ According to Colyer's wife, the letters she wrote to the sister of the ambassador and the Consul in Izmir (his sister's son) notifying them of his death, were returned to her unopened. She was also ill-treated by Maria Colyer's son-in-law, Hendrik van Diepenbroeck. He had told her that he could have put her on a piece of mat outside the ambassador's mansion, because he did not believe she was entitled to the house.

The sale of Colyer's possessions had to be done quickly in order to immediately pay off debts to Ottoman subjects first, and to deal with the most pressing debts.⁷⁷⁶ The revenues of the auction in 1725 alone were Ld. 4952:42,⁷⁷⁷ but there were other goods that were still in the possession of others and could not be sold. His widow was suspected of embezzling a number of goods and furniture. She refused to have her furniture and belongings noted down, as she found those not to be part of her husband's possessions and therefore were not to be taken into account when his creditors had to be paid. She also mentioned that her entire fortune of roughly ten to twelve thousand lion

⁷⁷⁴ Eldem, *French Trade in Istanbul in the Eighteenth Century*, 214-15 (referring to Archives de la Chambre de Commerce de Marseille, J 203, Correspondance des députés, Chénier and Castellane to the Chamber of Commerce, 14 July 1755).

⁷⁷⁵ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043. Oath signed by Maria Colyer, Widow Rombouts, and witnesses François Barchon and Jacob Outshoorn and Chancellor and Secretary Fagel, 27 March 1725.

⁷⁷⁶ NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6939. Bastiaen Fagel to the States-General, 1 September 1725.

⁷⁷⁷ Lion dollar currencies are usually referred to in the following manner 1:111. I have copied this usage throughout this dissertation.

dollars had become part of the inheritance of her husband.⁷⁷⁸ Also, during a court hearing she was charged with having taken a diamond belt (“*yedi yüz guruş kıymetli iki parçalı bir elmas kuşak*”) from her husband’s estate. She was not supposed to have it, seeing that her husband had died in debt; therefore, his estate could not automatically be transferred to his heirs. Petro Baron, who was appointed by Colyer as her representative, stated that Catterina had been promised the *selamlık* of the palace and the diamond belt in return for a debt of 6225 kuruş and 10 akçe that Colyer owed his wife. When four years later Colyer had not been able to repay the debt, he gave her the diamond belt to cover for the interest of the debt.⁷⁷⁹ This is one of the examples that shows Colyer and his wife kept separate at least some of their possessions, probably to protect Catterina, rather than Colyer.

His estate consisted of his possessions in the ambassador’s palace, the palace and its premises, the country house in the village of Belgrade with its garden and farm lands, the farm or *çiftlik* at half an hour distance from the village of Belgrade near Zekeriyaköy, and three ‘jewels’ in the form of a portrait of Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I which Colyer had been given for his services at Karlowitz, the portrait of Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI for his services at Passarowitz and the portrait of the Emperor of Russia Peter the Great for his assistance during a treaty. These three portraits were richly adorned with diamonds and had an estimated value of 18,000 German florins or 6000 golden ducats. Clara Catherina de Hochepped, in whose possession the three portraits were when Colyer died, claimed that she had had them estimated in Izmir at 7000 piasters.⁷⁸⁰ Supposedly they were given to her for safekeeping by the late ambassador so that they could not be seized by Colyer’s wife. In reality, they were indeed given to Clara Catherina by Colyer, but as pawns to be returned once the sums Colyer had borrowed from her had been refunded with their interest. In total she had given him 6800 piasters (new iselottes).⁷⁸¹ Clara Catherina de

⁷⁷⁸ NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6939. Widow Colyer (Veuve Colier) to the States-General, 9 July 1725.

⁷⁷⁹ *İstanbul Müftülüğü, Şer’i sicilleri arşivi*, Galata kadılığı, defter no. 266, fol. 87a-88a, 3 Ra. 1140 (19 October 1727). This happened three and a half years before Colyer passed away. The witnesses Petro Baron called were Christian Pamin (?) son of Dimitris and Konstantin son of Dimitris.

⁷⁸⁰ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043. A compiled report by Secretary Rigo, 19 February 1728.

⁷⁸¹ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1063. Registration done on 26 October 1728 of several pawns of Colyer with Clara Catherina de Hochepped. 3 October 1714 and 1 October 1721.

Hochepped was reluctant to return the portraits, but she ended up sending them from Izmir to Ambassador Calkoen.⁷⁸² In 1730, the three portraits were assessed once more in public at the request of the creditors.⁷⁸³

The palace in Pera was mortgaged, partially to a Jewish moneylender called Alfarin for 4500 piasters (lion dollars) at 18 percent per year and the transaction was recorded with the *kadı* of Galata.⁷⁸⁴ The other part of the palace, Colyer's widow claimed, was mortgaged to her for the sum of 6500 piasters. The proof for this last transaction was rather weak; according to Calkoen, there were only a few signatures on loose pieces of paper. The country house had an estimated value of 1200 piasters and was mortgaged to merchant Dionis Housset for 1100 piasters, who had taken over its ownership from English dragoman Luca Chirico. Jewish moneylender Alfarin went to the English ambassador and, with the assistance of Chirico, they went to the Ottoman court. The dragoman had been appointed as curator of the estate of Colyer⁷⁸⁵ in order to sell the palace and return the moneylender his money. Other claims or pretensions consisted of unpaid letters of exchange, obligations that were transferred underhand, and such.

Because Colyer died intestate,⁷⁸⁶ Calkoen explained that according to Ottoman law, selling or giving away any goods without the heirs and descendants' renouncing any pretense of ownership on these goods was forbidden. Heirs could reclaim the goods and would be given the right to do so by any local judge. Therefore, Colyer's widow and all other heirs had to renounce the estate.⁷⁸⁷ By September 1727, Calkoen estimated that the debts, with a total amount of roughly 50,000 lion dollars, were four times larger

⁷⁸² NL-HaNA, *Collectie Calkoen*, 1.10.16.01, inv. nr. 490. Clara C: de Hochepped Colyer to Calkoen, 20 May 1728. From the letter it is evident that the portraits were valued at Ld. 6500 and that Clara Catherina had them insured for Ld. 7000.

⁷⁸³ April 1730, according to Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 84.

⁷⁸⁴ Elsewhere it is said that it were two Jewish brothers called Mossé and Isac Alfarin. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043.

⁷⁸⁵ In *İstanbul Müftülüğü, Şer'î sicilleri arşivi*, Galata kadılığı, defter no. 266, fol. 87a-88a, 3 Ra. 1140 (19 October 1727) another dragoman is stated to have been appointed as curator of his estate: Delvet (?) veled-i Utaz.

⁷⁸⁶ According to Chancellor George Philip Haen, Jacobus Colyer died ab intestato (without a final will). NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6939. Translation from Italian of a letter of protest written by George Philip Haen and Clara Catherina Colyer de Hochepped to Bastiaen Fagel, 26 June 1725. This is again confirmed by Cornelis Calkoen to the States-General, 25 October 1727. NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6940.

⁷⁸⁷ NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6940. Cornelis Calkoen to the States-General, 25 October 1727.

than the assets Colyer possessed. In January 1728, Calkoen was requested to summon Colyer's sister Clara Catherina de Hochepped and Bastiaen Fagel (who had dealt with the initial problems of Colyer's estate), to discuss who was responsible for the debts that were still due to a number of Ottoman subjects who had resolved to take the case to the Ottoman *Divan*. An arrest was even issued for Clara Catherina in case she was planning to return to Izmir.⁷⁸⁸ Calkoen wished that Colyer's relatives had been more concerned with the former ambassador's reputation, and that they had cared more for the direction of his estate; all the more because "they had been for a major part the cause of the disaster Colyer had met with."⁷⁸⁹ Calkoen tried to restore the reputation of the States-General in the Ottoman Empire, which had received a serious blow due to the unscrupulous conduct of several people who abused the innate goodness and friendliness of Colyer, in order to satisfy their personal interests. In the end, most of the creditors had to settle for one third of the initial amount they were entitled to.⁷⁹⁰

⁷⁸⁸ NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6940. Cornelis Calkoen to the States-General, 30 January 1728. Catherina's potential criminal intentions and possible flight were discussed in BOA, *Düvel-i Ecnebiye Defterleri Felemenk Ahidnâme defteri 22/1* decree no. 941: "[...] Medine-i İzmir'de sâbikâ Netherlande konsolosunun zevce-i metrukesi Umesi [=Clara Catherina] nâm nasrâniyye hâlik-i mesfûr elçinün kız karındaşı olup virâsetine binâen kerrât ile elçi-i müşârün ileyh tarafından ihbâr olındukda aslâ cevâbı gelmeyip bu makule te'zikden sû-i kasdı mütefehhim olmağla hâlik-i medyûnun dâyenlerinin ilticâlarıyla bu def a dahi varise-i merkumeyi ihbâr viren mukaddema [...]". Transcribed in Kadı, "Arşiv Belgelerine Göre," 123.

⁷⁸⁹ NL-HaNA, *Staten-Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6940. Cornelis Calkoen to the States-General, 23 August 1727.

⁷⁹⁰ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043. Report by Chancellor Rumoldus Rombouts, 22 January 1731. The names of creditors vary in the various documents, so all have been collected here from NL-HaNA, *De Hochepped* 1.10.41, inv. nr. 173: 10 September 1725; *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043: 15 October and 1 November 1725; 21 November and 12 December 1727. (Former) Embassy staff: secretary Bastiaen Fagel; former secretary Jean Louis Rigo; treasurer Pieter Leytstar; dragomans Simon Asland, Scarlato Caratza, Giovanni Theijls, Manolaki Ağa, Stavrachis Cusi, the widows of Gioseppe Fornetti and Willem Theijls; equerries Jean Baptiste Marquis and Jurgachi (the latter appears to have had a dragoman's *berat*, as a dragoman working for the Dutch with the name Yorgaki was registered as such in BOA AE.SAMD.III 74/7462, dated Hicri 29 Zilhicce 1124 or 27 January 1713); steward Gabriel Vassazze; grooms Petros Baron, Dimitrachi Violanti, Cosma, and Dimitrasco Pultava; groom and barber surgeon François Bremond; gardener Cornelis van Egmont; former gardener Marco; footmen Haijvas, Dimitri, (the widow of) Todori, Constantin and Apostolo; former barber and footman Vassilij; *saraç* or saddler Maksout; spenditor or marketer (and footmen) Murat and Manolli di (Dimitrio) Philippopoli; bottlers Giorgio Ostovich and Andrea; chef Housse; sous-chefs Giorgio di Sira, Giorgio di Marino (possibly the same person), Nicolo and David; the heirs of preacher Jan David de Reuter; guards Stajano, Alexandri and Antonis; *kahveci* Jorgo; doorman Schain; *saka* or water carrier Panajotti; Janissaries Bekir Beşe, Akserli [Akşehirli] Ahmed Beşe, Kavukçu Ahmed Beşe, Boujoukli [Bıyıklı] Ahmed Beşe and Arpacı Mehmed Beşe. Doctors: doctor Pietro Polacco, English doctor Brown, Venetian doctor Cortazzi, Jewish doctor Fonseca, barber surgeon and general practitioner Jean Berard. Shopkeepers and other service providers: French baker George Masson; (the heirs of) Jacques who delivered bread; Armenian baker or servant of Sir Leijtstar Haijvas and his companions; Armenian baker Hosta Tatos; baker Paraskieva of Tarabya; Janachi the baker of Belgrade; butchers Abdula and Diamandi; the butcher of Tophane; poultry-seller in Galata Christocello; the poultry seller in Pera (who is possibly the same as) Sciello di Ghino *tavukçu* (poultry seller); fishmongers Lefter Bagdat and Anastas; Chandler (*mumcu* or "momgi") Theogardi Panajot; (the heirs and children of) shopkeeper Coquino; shopkeepers Jean Maria Mazzuchi, Asland, Silvester and Hagi Chusi; the Turkish milkman; *saraç* or saddle-maker Hagij Glegoris di Canello; the Jew Josef Farin Mercado; wine-seller Gabriel; wine-seller and innkeeper Giovanni di Francisco ("Jani") Vartaliti; Leon de Roncerai who delivered beer; cloth-seller or shopkeeper Stephani Rodokanachi;

Colyer was indebted to many people, and most of them were the staff members of the Embassy, local shopkeepers and service providers such as bakers, butchers and shoe-sellers. Although Colyer's friends were not expected to request their money *stante pede*, many others did. A separation was made between the pressing debts and various other debts. The pressing debts were mainly those to Ottomans, because an *avania* was feared or other Ottoman interference if they were not directly paid. Immediately after the sale of Colyer's goods, most of the smaller urgent debts to embassy staff, service providers and doctors were paid off. The Ambassador's residence was not sold immediately and the three costly portraits that were with Colyer's sister were also not returned until later.

Colyer also had a few of his possessions pawned mainly with "Turks" as descriptive elements: a golden snuff box and a silver-plated horse harness with a Turk, six silver table plates, a saucer and a bowl with a Turk in Üsküdar, a golden watch with a Turk in the *bedesten* [*'besesteijn'*], a silver saucer and two silver goblets with Widow Helena Brossand, and finally a Turkish table with a 'belt' (probably referring to a decorative brim) set with plain rubies.

Colyer bought his bread from the French baker George Masson or Massot, Armenian baker Hosta Tatos, Armenian baker (or servant of Sir Leijtstar) Haijvas, baker Paraskieva of Tarabya, and from Janachi the baker of Belgrade. Beef was bought from butcher Abdullah ("Abdoula") and delivered to Colyer along with grapes. Mutton came from another butcher called Diamandi. Poultry was bought from poultry-seller Christo Cello in Galata, and from *tavukçu* Sciello di Ghino. Rose conserves and confitures came from Josef Farin the Jew and shopkeeper Hagi Chusi, while rosolio⁷⁹¹ was provided by shopkeeper Jean Maria Mazzuchi. Torches and wax-candles were delivered by shopkeeper Coquino. Colyer also had various connections to obtain wine.

kalpakçi Hagij Paolo; Turkish shoe-seller (*kavaf*) Haggi Hussein; spinner of goat hair (*mutaf*) Sara /Giarro di Joan; farriers (*nalbant*) Agob and his son Asfadour and (possibly the same person) Serinoğlu; *çuhadar* ("sciohadar") Dimitri di Panajotti and first *çuhadar* Antonio Latino; cutters or tailors Janachi di Dimitri, Kiework and Takis; jeweler Alexander Westerlen; watchmaker Willem Westerlen; wood-seller Dimitrachi; a Jewish painter; the son of glazer George; two other glazers; two carpenters; peasants or farmers Dahi Jorgo, Sacosti and Angeli of Belgrade; Jewish moneylender Alfarin; moneylender Chircor. Others: Catterina Widow Colyer, Catarina Volo (Widow de la Fontaine), English merchant Robert Constantine; Dutch merchants Dionis Huset, Hendrik van Diepenbroeck and Abraham Bischof; De Hochepped in Haarlem; Clara Catherina Widow de Hochepped; Demitrio Paskovici; the writer or clerk of English merchant Littheiller called John Streeke for delivery of a hat; the widow of Anthony van Breen, Alida Croesen and the orphan of Hans Scoderbeck for delivery of wine.

⁷⁹¹ I have not been able to establish whether with rosolio Italian liqueur of rose petals is meant, or Ottoman rose sherbet.

When the sisters Alida Croesen and Louise Croesen both broke up their households, Colyer took over rather large supplies of wine. He also bought wine from regular suppliers such as wine-seller Gabriel and innkeeper and wine-seller Jani Vartaliti. Colyer had horse harnesses delivered and repaired by saddler or *saraç* Hacı Glegoris. Other horse gear was provided by Sara the *mutaf* and Agob the smith [*nalbant*], while the latter's son Asfadour horseshoed Colyer's horses. Most interesting, however, is the fact that Colyer had tables manufactured by a carpenter. No name of the carpenter is given, only that Colyer owed him Ld. 7:60 for the service together with the delivery of wood.⁷⁹² This bill appears to prove that freestanding furniture such as tables were made locally in the Ottoman Empire, but on the other hand, this information could also refer to an order of so-called 'Turkish tables' that were basically trays with low stands [*sofra*].

Lastly, Colyer had outstanding bills with five doctors and barber surgeons of various origins: among them were Doctor Pietro Polacco (the son-in-law of Dragoman Willem Theyls), English Doctor Brown, and Venetian Doctor Cortazzi.

3.6. Conclusion

This chapter portrayed Jacobus Colyer and his 'world' by looking at private and official correspondence, travel accounts and other primary sources. Secondly, by looking at his residences and personal possessions and the place of these goods, even a more intimate picture is painted of the Dutch ambassador in Istanbul. We learned about the functions of Jacobus Colyer's residence in Pera, how it was decorated and furnished as well as who worked there. From this brief glimpse into Colyer's material world, his favorite pastimes have been discovered as well as his relation to his friends, family and colleagues. His incorporation in the Republic of Letters and his correspondence with influential statesmen and members of the Dutch and other European elites demonstrate the importance of Colyer as well as the city of Istanbul within several information networks.

⁷⁹² NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043: Record of debts dated 15 October 1725.

Although Colyer could claim foreign titles, those usually did not come with a noble status in the Dutch Republic.⁷⁹³ The fact that he was allowed to use the titles was perhaps because he resided outside the Dutch Republic. In the mid-seventeenth century, the nobility in the Republic consisted of around two to three hundred families, while the regent 'class' comprised tenfold of that. Around that time, a process of *aristocratisering* (the adoption of the lifestyle of the nobility) started among the regents in the province of Holland, who were of non-noble descent.⁷⁹⁴ Often when there were financial problems, the nobility tried to hold on to those items that would demonstrate their status and identity, in other words, their lifestyle.⁷⁹⁵ When the social group of regents rose to power, the nobility had to differentiate themselves from the bourgeoisie who were often wealthier than the nobles. The nobility managed to do this through legal regulations that allowed for the reservation of certain heirlooms for the heir in line, the so-called system of *fidei commissum*. This system made it easy to pass down portraits, silver objects with coat of arms and even entire castles complete with their furnishings.

Another field, through which nobility could distinguish itself, was hunting, as the exclusive rights of the nobility for hunting were not officially cancelled until the early eighteenth century. Weapons nevertheless became items of display in the homes of the bourgeoisie and even more so when the right to hunt, as one of the few remaining privileges of the nobility in Holland, was abolished in 1716. The presence of silver luxury items with a coat-of-arms could be another way of studying the material culture of the elite. By the eighteenth century, regents also started to assume that practice. Other possessions that belonged exclusively to the nobility were ceremonial coats of brocade (as evidence of a unique code of dress for diplomats), as well as old family jewels which they received as tokens of appreciation. In the case of Colyer, such ceremonial robes [*hil'at*] actually came from the Ottoman court, and signified a subordinate

⁷⁹³ Thera Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, "Noblesse Oblige. Material Culture of the Nobility in Holland," Private Domain. Public Enquiry: Families and Life-Styles in the Netherlands and Europe, 1550 to the Present, eds. A. Schuurman and P. Spierenburg (Hilversum: Verloren, 1996) 112-24. The material culture the author studied here, mainly on the basis of inventories, is confined to interior décor and clothing.

⁷⁹⁴ The term *aristocratisering* was, according to Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, coined by D.J. Roorda, who introduced it in his dissertation "Partij en factie. De oproeren van 1672 in de steden van Holland en Zeeland, een krachtmeting tussen partijen en facties" (Groningen, 1978), and also used it in D.J. Roorda, "Het Hollandse Regentenpatriciaat," Vaderlands Verleden in Veelvoud (Den Haag, 1975) 232-51.

⁷⁹⁵ For example, in the mid-sixteenth century Arent van Duyvenoorde had to spend to maintain his position at the court in Brussels. As a result, clothes were the only 'luxury' among his possessions, as they underlined and demonstrated his status and honor. At his death, Duyvenoorde was practically unable to pay his debts due to his spending on clothes for the maintenance of his standing. Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, "Noblesse Oblige," 117.

position of the donated towards their donator. Moreover, the only pieces of jewelry in Colyer's estate basically came in the form of three bejeweled portraits. While the custom of having an ancestors' gallery had disappeared by the eighteenth century among the nobility in the Dutch Republic,⁷⁹⁶ some still had portrait miniatures or images of royalty and international noble friends,⁷⁹⁷ quite similar to Colyer's 'three jewels' and portraits of royalty and noble friends. There was no information about the artists of Colyer's painting and portrait collection. In the meantime, the elite in the Dutch Republic in the eighteenth century did not have large collections of paintings by Dutch masters, but rather preferred French artists over the Dutch.⁷⁹⁸

The decreasing differences between the nobility and the wealthy bourgeois regents, as demonstrated in the similarities of their material culture, was even evident in the collection of porcelain and silver among the regents. The collection of those goods had become fashionable and a symbol for their status and prosperity, while, at the same time, Chinese porcelain and Delft pottery were just as popular among the noble elite.⁷⁹⁹

Thus whether Colyer was aspiring to display his (foreign) noble status or that most of his possessions corresponded to the material culture of the Dutch bourgeoisie basically came down to the same point. That he was inspired by trends and practices of collecting and displaying in the Dutch Republic is very evident. Nonetheless, when his Ottoman possessions are also taken into account, we may conclude that he had a mixed European-Ottoman lifestyle: he mainly dressed in Ottoman clothes but wore a wig and a European hat. It seems that, overall, he had his house furnished in a Dutch or European manner, with chairs and tables, and (Delft) porcelain from which he served tea and chocolate according to Dutch and European habit. Colyer also appears to have used his residence in a manner that was common for both the Netherlands and the Ottoman Empire. There were public and private quarters and separate quarters for husband and wife. Colyer also owned a lot of local kitchenware, he had an Ottoman couch and there were rooms with specific functions such as that of the *kahveci*, which was clearly

⁷⁹⁶ On the other hand, non-noble Dutchmen had started to form their own ancestor's gallery.

⁷⁹⁷ Some noble households continued the practice of hanging portraits of foreign royalty next to portraits of their ancestors or family members, but by the seventeenth century portraits were commissioned by anyone who had enough money to afford them.

⁷⁹⁸ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, "Noblesse Oblige," 121.

⁷⁹⁹ By the end of the century, the elite's special characteristics disappeared altogether from the province of Holland. The number of noble families decreased, and due to many mixed marriages, the social identity of the nobility ceased to play an important role in Holland. Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, "Noblesse Oblige," 123-24.

Ottoman in inspiration or tradition. He had friends among local Ottomans as well as Europeans who resided in the Ottoman Empire or in Europe. The information on his debts and his correspondence regarding his situation reveal not so much an extravagant lifestyle but the hardship of any ambassador in the Ottoman Empire. On a more personal level, Colyer also appears to have been taken advantage of by family members, and among them his wife and sister, if one is to believe the various sources that state their involvement in the settlement of debts.

He was surrounded by and acquainted with a number of influential and interesting people. He was connected to the households of Grand Viziers and other Ottoman dignitaries and at the same time kept up with a few of the most influential and powerful statesmen in the Dutch Republic. His own household also included a few rather intriguing individuals. Is it possible that his Greek wife Catterina de Bourg or Boury was perhaps a former slave from the (Venetian) island of Crete. Petros Baron was at the very least a very versatile character: he was not only Colyer's steward and groom but also worked as a dragoman and translator of a scientific book, and, as will be demonstrated in the following chapter, Petros was charged with managing Colyer's widow's affairs after Colyer's death.

In order to fully understand Colyer's material world, it is necessary to look at other inventories and additional sources of other members of the Dutch nation in Istanbul. More light will be shed on the usage of the ambassador's residence, as it becomes clear that not only ambassadorial staff members lived in the ambassador's residence. Travellers, widows, family members, and at times even merchants from other cities stayed in the ambassador's residence. Questions such as "How did they live, what did they own and why were they there in the first place?" will be answered in the following chapter. Additionally, the material possessions of the inhabitants of the ambassador's residence are contrasted with those of other members of the Dutch 'nation' who lived elsewhere in Istanbul.

4. MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE DUTCH NATION IN ISTANBUL

To truly contextualize Jacobus Colyer's inventory and the material culture within the ambassadorial residence, it would have been ideal to also have had access to any existing wills that belonged to him. As Colyer died intestate, it is imperative to compare his inventory to other inventories, wills and auction records to understand its importance and value. A single inventory may not explain whether the ownership of certain material objects were common for individuals in the same context. Therefore, this chapter deals with the material culture of family members of Jacobus Colyer, other members of the Dutch nation and individuals who were under Dutch protection in the Ottoman Empire. The focus first lies with the ambassadorial residence, where quite a few members of the Dutch 'nation' resided during their stay in Istanbul. A comparison will be made with those who lived outside the ambassador's residence in order to see whether their place of residence and/or profession made any difference to the possessions they owned. The objective of this chapter is to create a sketch of their 'world'. This sketch is done by the analysis of the few details we have available regarding their lives and their belongings as described in estate inventories, auction records, final wills as well as their official and private correspondence. These so-called Dutch men and women spent a large part of their lives in the Ottoman Empire as *müstemin(e)* (foreign resident). One has to consider whether they should be regarded as 'Ottoman' in a sense as well. It is rather difficult to even define what constituted Ottoman identity prior to the Tanzimat in the nineteenth century.⁸⁰⁰ Although these 'Dutchmen' were not descendants of Ottomans, some of them were born or spent their entire lives in the Ottoman Empire. They did not intend to return to the Netherlands or

⁸⁰⁰ See Boogert's attempt at defining what constituted Ottoman identity: Maurits H. van den Boogert, "Resurrecting Homo Ottomanicus: The Constants and Variables of Ottoman Identity," Osmanlı Araştırmaları/The Journal of Ottoman Studies XLIV (2014): 9-20.

another home country, and sometimes died at advanced ages in the Empire. From the descriptions in their inventories, it is clear that they had known (some of) the local languages that were used in business transactions, such as Greek, Armenian, Hebrew, Arabic or Ottoman Turkish. In some cases, Dutch men who had married local (often Greek) women close to crossing the thin line between *müstemin* and *zimmi* and thereby were under risk of being classified and taxed as such by the Ottoman authorities.

The archival records reveal how the Dutch ‘nation’ related to its Ottoman surroundings as well as its (often) European background. When material possessions are studied in their context they offer the possibility of a recreation of the world of a person, even though the particular state that they are described in only offers a snapshot of a moment in that person’s life.

Table 4 provides the information of all members of the Dutch nation whose estate inventories, auction records, final wills and trousseau records or marriage contracts were recorded between 1700 and 1750. In a few cases, we are fortunate to have the will, inventory and auction record of a single individual at hand. One of these examples concerns Catterina de Bourg (no. 12),⁸⁰¹ the Greek widow of Ambassador Jacobus Colyer. In addition, all three documents were registered in the chancery archives for the Dutch merchant Justinus van Breen (no. 13), Ambassadorial Secretary Bastiaen Fagel (23) and reverend pastor of the Dutch Embassy Jean Gonnet (no. 36). Not every case is complete, because not everyone had a final will drawn up. It was not always necessary to have an inventory made upon death, as heirs could have been present to deal with any goods that remained. As seen by the relatively low number of auctions, it was also not always necessary to sell the remaining goods and clothes after an inventory was made. In some instances, the inventory was recorded because the owner of the goods had vanished, or in case of bankruptcy, the goods were confiscated.

The inventories often follow a standard pattern. The larger inventories are usually recorded by perambulation of the house or the rooms of the person in question. These inventories follow the so-called “piece-by-piece” method. It is based on the listing of individual items, either room by room or randomly and was also quite common in the

⁸⁰¹ The numbers in this table correspond to the numbers in Appendix D, in which all inventory records, auction records, final wills and marriage contracts are transcribed and in some cases translated.

Netherlands.⁸⁰² Examples of such inventories are those of the merchants Dionis Housset (no. 41) and Abraham Bisschop (9).

There are examples of another type of inventory, which Riello calls the “mixed model”. All pieces are listed one after another, but with a logical order. In this case it concerns mainly wardrobes and chests which were sometimes kept in storage, or just contained all the items a person owned. Occasionally, these items were to be sent to the home country, either to heirs or to someone who had already left the country for another place of residence and claimed his or her belongings later. An example of this type is the inventory of Chaplain Jean Gonnet (no. 36). Nearly all his possessions are described as kept in chests, boxes, wardrobes and baskets. The contents of these are ordered according to type of goods. The only room described is his bedroom; the library is mentioned but a reference is made to a catalogue of books that was made based on the books stored in a pine wooden chest.

A third type of inventory that is commonly used is the so-called “poor model”, which has no seemingly logical order. This type is mostly found in the inventories of those members of the Dutch nation who lived as lodgers and only had one or two rooms in which all their belongings were kept. It resembles the “mixed” type, but it is characterized by a chaotic ordering of items. This type of inventory was used for Johan Friedrich Bachstrom’s (no. 4) belongings, who lodged with apothecary Jean-Michel Hesler. Although some of his belongings were kept in chests and boxes, there were numerous items listed one after the other, or seemingly just crammed into the boxes together, without any order. At the end of the list a rotten Turkish style saddle, followed by a coffee box are included. Books were packed together with a telescope and surgical instruments. Also, the inventory of François Viala (61) was set up in a similar fashion. He was most probably a merchant and had his lodgings at the inn of Sir Hair, but died suddenly when he was staying overnight at the ambassadorial mansion of the English ambassador. He owned few items, and most of his possessions were found either in a plain chest or just randomly in the room.

⁸⁰² Riello, ““Things seen and unseen,”” 134-35.

Table 4: Available estate inventories, auction records, final wills and trousseau records or marriage contracts of the Dutch nation in Istanbul between 1700 and 1750

Surname	First name	Gender	Born/ deceased	Inventory	Auction	Final Will	Trousseau/ marriage contract	Occupation	Dwelling
1. Alarij	Claire	Female					26, 28 May 1729		unknown
2. Andria, d'	Elisabetta	Female				8 May 1745			Pera
3. Artelli	Lucia	Female				8 June 1744		governess of Ambassador Calkoen	Probably ambassador's residence in Pera
4. Bakstrom	Johan Friedrich	Male	24 Dec. 1688 –June 1742	1733, April 20					With Jean Michel Hesler in Pera
5. Barchon	François	Male	d. 8 Aug. 1731	finalized 30 Oct. 1731	18 Aug. 1731, 29- 30 Nov., 1 Dec.	21 July 1731		steward/butler of Ambassador Calkoen, runs a tavern	Ambassador's residence in Pera
6. Bellecamp, van	Abraham	Male				9 Feb. 1738		Dutch merchant in Istanbul	unknown
7. Benedetti	Gioia	Female					7, 14 May 1731		Pera
8. Berti, van	Bartholomeo Annacleto	Male				8 May 1745			Pera
9. Bisschop	Abraham	Male	29 Nov. 1665 (bapt.) - d. 10 Dec. 1736	20, 22 Dec. 1736, 14 Jan. 1737		29 Feb. 1732		Dutch merchant in Istanbul	Galata (previously in Pera)

Surname	First name	Gender	Born/ deceased	Inventory	Auction	Final Will	Trousseau/ marriage contract	Occupation	Dwelling
10. Bordes, des	Jan Carel/ Jean Charles	Male		21 Sept. 1750				chancellor and secretary to the Dutch Embassy, merchant	Pera
11. Bourdshed	Fredrich	Male	d. 30 Oct. 1732	10 Dec. 1732	25 Feb. 1733			valet and French horn player of Ambassador Calkoen	Ambassador's residence in Pera
12. Bourg, de (widow of Jacobus Colyer)	Catterina	Female	d. 12 May 1730	15-16 May 1730	7, 12 July 1730	11 May 1730 (29 Apr. old style calendar)			Pera (prev. the ambassador's residence in Pera)
13. Breen, van	Justinus	Male	Nov. 1715- 20 Oct. 1739	31 Oct. 1739	15 Feb. 1740	28-29 Oct. 1739		merchant in Ankara	Pera (house of Giovanni Benisch)
14. Breen, van	Simon	Male	d. 11 Aug. 1727	14 Aug. 1727	18, 26, 27 August 1727			merchant in Edirne	Pera
15. Brinkman	George	Male				29 Sept. 1732; 19 May 1733		first valet of Ambassador Calkoen	Probably ambassador's residence in Pera
16. Brusarospo	Matio	Male				16 Jan. 1740		manservant of Ambassador Calkoen	Probably ambassador's residence in Pera

Surname	First name	Gender	Born/ deceased	Inventory	Auction	Final Will	Trousseau/ marriage contract	Occupation	Dwelling
17. Colyer	Jacobus	Male	18 Feb. (bapt.) 1657- 6 March 1725	28-29 March; 5, 7 Apr.; 1 June, 15 Oct. 1725	10 Sept. 1725 and following days; Belgrade			1682: first treasurer and secretary; 1684: resident; 1688: ambassador	Ambassador's Pera residence and Belgrade Village
18. Colyer (widow of Rombours and De la Fontaine)	Maria	Female	d. after 1727?	15 August 1727					Ambassador's Pera residence
19. Diepenbroek van	Marie	Female					12, 14 Apr. 1742		unknown
20. Ditte	Ferdinant	Male				16 June 1734		first valet and French horn player of Ambassador Calkoen	Probably ambassador's Pera residence
21. Engelbert (widow of Justinus Colyer)	Maria	Female	Ca. 1628 – 10 Feb. 1705			Final vers. 21 Dec. 1704		Justinus Colyer was Dutch ambassador	With Maria Cornelia and Pietro Leytstar in Pera (prev. in the ambassador's Pera residence)
22. Fabris (maiden name Croesen)	Alida	Female				17 Dec. 1736			Pera

Surname	First name	Gender	Born/ deceased	Inventory	Auction	Final Will	Trousseau/ marriage contract	Occupation	Dwelling
23. Fagel	Bastiaen	Male	d. 1 Apr. 1730	7-9 Apr. 1730	19-21 & 23-25 Oct. 1730	1 Apr. 1730		secretary of Dutch Ambassador Calkoen	Ambassador's Pera residence
24. Fontaine, de la	Abraham	male	b. 19 Dec. 1705	28 Jan. 1740	11, 13 May 1740			Merchant in Ankara	Ankara, later Baba Cafer Prison in Istanbul
25. Fontaine, de la	Cornelia Maria	female				15 Jul. 1728		Married to Pietro Leytstar	Pera
26. Fontaine, de la	Jean (Posthumus)	male			25 Sept. 1725			Vicar	Ambassador's Pera residence
27. Fontaine, de la	Johanna Francesca	female	d. 2 Nov. 1740	2, 4, 5 Nov. 1740				Married to Chris. Rombouts, Hendrik van Diepenbroek	Pera and Belgrade Village
28. Fontaine, de la	Maria	female	d. probably 20 Oct. 1730	9 May, 20 Oct. 1731	15 May-24 Oct. 1731			Married to Jean Meynard, French merchant.	First in the ambassador's residence, later in Galata probably
29. Fontaine, de la (maiden name Rolland)	Petronella Gasparina	female		28 Jan. 1740	11, 13 May 1740				Ankara (later in Istanbul with Justinus Leytstar)

Surname	First name	Gender	Born/ deceased	Inventory	Auction	Final Will	Trousseau/ marriage contract	Occupation	Dwelling
30. Fontaine, de la	Pietro/Pieter	male	d. 30 March 1725	7 Apr., 11 May 1725	Date unknown	29 March 1725		secretary of the Dutch Embassy	Pera
31. Fourneau	Gillis	male	d. 29 Jan. 1730	29, 31 Jan., 13 Feb. 1730				Master beer brewer	Beyoğlu
32. Franguli Boscaini	Anna	female					25 Jul. 1745		Unknown
33. Frijbergen, van	Frederik Willem	male	d. 10 Oct. 1745			25 Dec. 1737		Merchant and Consul of Salonika	Salonika
34. Gasparini	Domenico	male		30 Aug. 1731				domestic of Dutch Ambassador Calkoen	Ambassador's Pera residence
35. Giroto	Francesco	male				18 March 1737, 8 June 1744		officer, maestro di casa of Dutch Ambassador Calkoen	Probably ambassador's Pera residence
36. Gonnet	Jean	male	d. April 1744?	15 Apr., 7, 15 May 1744	10-12 May 1745	10 Jan. 1741		Preacher of the Dutch Embassy	Ambassador's Pera residence
37. Gravius	Jan	male		6 March 1744				at office of Belcamp Meyer & Van Kerchem	Galata
38. Halvagi	Don Antonio	male		16, 29 Dec. 1734	12 June 1735			Priest	unknown

Surname	First name	Gender	Born/ deceased	Inventory	Auction	Final Will	Trousseau/ marriage contract	Occupation	Dwelling
39. Hesler	(Susanne) Clara	female	Ca. 1748				8 Jan. 1745	Married to Jean Mollet, daughter of J. M. Hesler	unknown
40. Hesler	Jean Michel	male				5 Nov. 1734		Pharmacist	Pera
41. Housset	Dionis	male	d. 18 Aug. 1737	11-12 Sept. 1737		6 Nov. 1736		Dutch merchant	Pera (Hüseyin Ağa neighbourhood) and Belgrade Village
42. Jercelet	François	male				25 Jul. 1747			unknown
43. Lamberts	Maria	female				14 Jan. 1732		linen maid of Dutch Ambassador Calkoen	Probably ambassador's Pera residence
44. Leytstar	Pietro	male	4/14 Sept. 1666 – 27 Nov. 1736			15 July 1728		Dutch merchant, treasurer of the Dutch nation	Pera
45. Leytstar	Pieter	male		28 June 1740				Partner in a firm with Justinus van Breen and Abraham de la Fontaine in Ankara	Ankara, later in Cafer Baba prison in Istanbul

Surname	First name	Gender	Born/ deceased	Inventory	Auction	Final Will	Trousseau/ marriage contract	Occupation	Dwelling
46. Marchand	Gerardo	male		11 April 1712				merchant of jewels and clocks	Galata
47. Mavrodi (widow of Giorgio Cleronome)	Elenizza	female				8 April 1732		Husband was a Greek, imperial (Austrian) dragoman under Dutch protection	Pera
48. Mollet	Jean	male					8 Jan. 1745		unknown
49. Monier	Louis	male		8-9 Feb., 5 May 1735				former secretary to British Ambassador Lord Kinnoull	Pera (landlord was a certain Panajotis)
50. Nieupoort	Martin Hendrik	male	d. 31 Jan. 1730	2 Feb. 1730	1730, Oct. 17-19			preacher of Dutch Ambassador Calkoen	Ambassador's Pera residence
51. Omphraye	Jean Jacques	male		29 Jan. 1729				former secretary of Dutch Ambassador Calkoen	Ambassador's Pera residence
52. Petronelli, di	Pietro	male					25 July 1745		unknown

Surname	First name	Gender	Born/ deceased	Inventory	Auction	Final Will	Trousseau/ marriage contract	Occupation	Dwelling
53. Reuter, de	Jan David	male	d. 29 Dec. 1724	5, 25 Jan. 1725	5 Feb. 1725			preacher of Dutch Ambassador Jacobus Colyer	Ambassador's Pera residence
54. Ronceray, de	Leon	male	d. 12 Sept. 1736	19, 21 Sept. 1736, 18 May 1737				beer seller	Probably Pera
55. Segenberg	Carel	male	d. 6 Aug. 1731	11 Aug., 1 Sept. 1731				Captain of the Dutch ship Coning David	Harbor of Istanbul
56. Siohagi (widow of Aretin Siohagi)	Sima	female				31 May 1737			Pera
57. Theyls (widow of Ignatio D'Andria)	Domenica	female				25 March 1747			Possibly in Büyükdere, where she died
58. Theyls	Willem/ Guglielmo	male	d. 22 Feb. 1725	24 March 1728		16 Apr. 1722		first dragoman and chancellor of Dutch Embassy	Pera and Belgrade Village
59. Vaché, de/ le		male			24 Aug. 1727			former valet of Ambass. Calkoen	Probably ambassador's Pera residence

Surname	First name	Gender	Born/ deceased	Inventory	Auction	Final Will	Trousseau/ marriage contract	Occupation	Dwelling
60. Valagho	Jorgachi Ballomir	male	d. 16 July 1732	17 July, 10 Dec. 1732				coachman of Dutch Ambassador Calkoen	Ambassador's Pera residence
61. Viala	François	male	d. 12/13 Mar. 1734	15 Mar. 1734				Merchant or pawnbroker	Inn Haute Hair (Galata?)
62. Violier (Widow of François de Brosses)	Louise	female	d. Oct. 1728	18, 22 Feb. 1729	8 Feb, 2 Mar. 1729				Galata
63. Violier (Widow of Jan Croesen)	Maria	female				6 Oct. 1722			Probably Galata
64. Volo (Widow of Pietro de la Fontaine)	Catarina	female		12 Mar. 1730 and another s.d.					First in Pera with Pieter de la Fontaine, then in Pera with Cornelia Maria and Pietro Leytstar

There is yet another type of inventory, according to Riello and Lena Cowen Orlin, in which for the sake of ease all goods are carried into one single space and an inventory is made, often starting with the goods upon the body of the deceased if it remained in the place where the inventory was made.⁸⁰³ This type was not among the inventories of the Dutch nation of Istanbul, but there are some instances in which the transfer of goods from one place to another is specifically mentioned in the inventory. For instance, in the case of Abraham Bisschop (no. 9), where an overall room-to-room inventory was made, mention was made of his purse, which was found on his body. It was placed in a drawer of a walnut cabinet. In the room-to-room inventory of Catterina de Bourg, several times items were recorded as being moved from one location to another. The goods that were in the upstairs room that had a sea-view, such as the mattress and the bolster on which she passed away, curtains, carpets and cushions were all taken to the room that faced the road. Also other items such as porcelain, serving trays and tablecloths that were stored in a chest, were placed in a wardrobe in the same room. Linen and clothes were placed in baskets, and various letters and other documents were transferred to the secretary of the Embassy. Whether this was done to ease the process of recording is unclear.

Sometimes the inventories were drawn up for specific reasons. Although these reasons are not always stated in the inventories themselves, from other primary sources and previously conducted research the reasons for the recording of the inventories are sometimes revealed. Johan Friedrich Bachstrom and Catarina Volo fled or disappeared suddenly and left their belongings behind. In the case of merchant Abraham de la Fontaine an inventory was drawn up of a few of his wife's belongings, because he had to serve time in prison and had to provide for his wife and children. Bankruptcy or huge outstanding debts are also reasons for an inventory to be recorded in the chancery records. Merchant, Chancellor and Secretary of the Dutch Embassy Jan Carel des Bordes' trade firm J.C. Des Bordes & Co went bankrupt in 1750. The inventory of the sister of the Dutch ambassador, Maria Colyer, was most probably drawn up because she had to vacate the ambassador's residence when a new ambassador arrived two years after her brother's demise. The ambassador's residence was usually full of people who did not have their own place of residence, either because they worked for the ambassador or the embassy, because they were relatives of the ambassador. It appears that in the case of widows, they resided there because they had no other place to go and

⁸⁰³ Riello, "“Things Seen and Unseen,”” 134 (also referring to Orlin, 60).

were therefore taken in by the ambassador as a form of protection. Often these women had spent most of their lives in the Ottoman Empire and after the death of their husbands had no other resort either in the Ottoman Empire or in their countries of origin.

The auction lists generally do not follow a room-to-room order, as the items were often taken out of their context and sold at the Dutch Embassy or Chancery, and less frequently in the actual place of residence or workplace of the deceased. On some occasions it is clear that the auction list does follow the order of the inventory, but without any reference to rooms. Most probably the inventory list was copied and prices and the names of buyers were added later. For instance, the auction list of Fredrich Bourdsched (no. 11), valet and French horn player of Dutch Ambassador Cornelis Calkoen is recorded in the exact same order as his inventory, which is set up according to the “poor model”. In Chapter 5, these lists are discussed in more detail.

The registered trousseaus and marriage contracts usually concern the goods and sums of money that were (to be) transferred with a (future) marriage. Sometimes such documents deal with the goods a daughter received from her mother upon her marriage, such as in the case with Marie van Diepenbroeck (no. 19), who was going to marry Nicolas Genier. The trousseau she received from her mother included a number of Ottoman garments, fur coats, cushion covers, sheets, mattresses, wrappers or bundles and jewelry amounting to a total value of 1619 piasters. This trousseau was then transferred to her future husband Nicolas Genier, who declared to have added another 500 Piasters which his wife would inherit as a whole in case of his death.

Many final wills seem to have been set up according to a standard format. Firstly, the testator expressed his or her concerns about the certitude of death, but despite the uncertainty of its moment, the need for noting down a final will had arisen. Secondly, the wish to command his or her undying soul into the hands of Jesus Christ, the Redeemer and Savior was expressed. Then, the legations and bequests to spouses, relatives, friends and servants followed. Sometimes, mention was made of a specific executor of the final will and the explicit wish to have the final will executed properly and in its entirety. Finally, the desire to have the ultimate particular statement accepted as final will, codicil or final gift of death according to the laws of the Netherlands concludes most wills.

One example of such a structured final will is that of Jean-Michel Hesler. His will is preceded by a common short introduction provided by the chancellor, who declares that

today Friday the fifth day of November of the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty four at eight o'clock in the morning, appeared before me, Rumoldus Rombouts, Chancellor of His Excellency Mr. Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of Their High Mighty Lords of the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands at the Ottoman Porte, and in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, Jean-Michel Hesler, the Oriental apothecary, resident of this city, to me Chancellor well-known, and in possession of his health, memory, judgment and speech [...].

The text then continues with the declaration that

due to the fragility of human life, the certitude of death and the uncertainty its time, and moreover being on the verge of embarking on a trip to France, he has decided it to be proper and necessary to dispose of the property he owns by the Grace of God.

Subsequently, Rombouts declared that Hesler revoked and annulled all his previous dispositions which he may have made previously and declared them of no value. Hesler then declared his final will anew.⁸⁰⁴ He first surrendered his “immortal soul into the hands of his Creator and Savior Jesus Christ”, and his body to the earth. Secondly, he named his heirs and in which way the shares were to be divided amongst them. Further details were provided of the content of his estate. Additionally, he appointed guardians for his children and executors of his will. Finally, Hesler declared that this was his entire and final will, and he desired it to be “executed faithfully and exactly, be it as final will, codicil, or gift of death, as might be represented at best according to the laws and customs, notwithstanding any omissions.”⁸⁰⁵ The final will ends with signatures and

⁸⁰⁴ The original text: “Au nom de Dieu Amen. Aujourdhuy Vendredij ce Cincquième Jour de Novemb: de l’an Mil, sept cent, trente quatre a huit heurs du matin devant moy Rumoldus Rombouts Cancell: de son Exc: M:^r Cornelis Calkoen Ambassad:^r de Leurs Hautes Puissances Messeign: Les Etats Generaux des Prinvines Unies des Pais bas, á la Porte Ottomane, et en presence des soussignes Temoins, est comparu personnellement M:^r Jean Michel Hesler Apothequaire Orientale étably dans cette Ville a moy Chancell: bien connu, possedant sa santé, memoire, jugement et parole, le quel declare que considerant la fragilité de la vie humaine, la cartitude de la mort, et l’incertitude de l’heure d’icelle, et d’ailleurs étant sur la veille d’autre prendre un voyage pour france, à jügè apropos et necessaire de disposer de ses Biens qu’il possede par la Grace de Dieu. Ainsi il revoque et aneanti tous autres dispositions qu’il pourroient cij devant avoir fait, les declarant de nulle et d’aucune valeur, et disposant de nouveau declare.” NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije* 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1064, 183.

⁸⁰⁵ “[...] desirant que cela (en cas de mort) soit fidellement et exactement executé, soit comme Testament, Codicille, ou donation en cas de mort, comme il pourroit mieux valoir suivant les loix et coutumes au quel le Testateur est asujetti, si bien que dans celle cij ij pourroit être commis quelque ommission.” NL-HaNA,

the location where it was drawn up, the Chancery of the Dutch Embassy, in the presence of the chaplain of the Dutch ambassador and another witness.

This chapter is divided into four parts, which represent four different categories of individuals that belonged to the Dutch ‘nation.’ Such a categorization was made on the basis of these individuals’ residency in the ambassadorial residence, their relation to Ambassador Jacobus Colyer and their profession. The first category consists of residents of the ambassador’s residence during Jacobus Colyer and Cornelis Calkoen’s appointments as ambassador. In Colyer’s case the residents concerned are all relatives, with the exception of the preacher of the Dutch chapel. In Calkoen’s case all the residents were members of his household, but not necessarily family members. Many non-Muslim Ottomans received Dutch protection as *beratlis*, obtained from the ambassador. Also other Europeans sometimes accepted Dutch protection. Sometimes they did not have a representative body of their own, while in other cases it is also possible that they worked for a short period of time at the embassy in order to collect money for a passage to their home country.⁸⁰⁶ These two groups usually worked for the Embassy as service providers, servants or as dragomans’ servants.

Because Colyer was related to many Dutchmen in the Ottoman Empire and because of their supposed role in his downfall, the second category consists of Colyer’s family members who were not living in his residence. Some of these did have an official function at the ‘embassy’ or chancery of the Dutch ‘nation’. Dutch merchants form the third category, while the final category is comprised of a few individuals whose reasons for obtaining Dutch protection did not fall under one of the other categories. This category includes a captain, a former consul who had relocated to Istanbul, criminals and other indefinable or eccentric individuals.⁸⁰⁷

There must have been many more members of the Dutch ‘nation’ in Istanbul whose possessions have not been recorded. Among them, as one of the most prominent people in the Dutch ambassador’s service, was Flemish-French artist Jean-Baptiste

Legatie Turkije, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1064, 184.

⁸⁰⁶ Perhaps they were taken captive and ransomed by the Dutch Ambassador or preacher, and worked for the Embassy in order to repay the sum of the ransom.

⁸⁰⁷ A few of the members of the Dutch nation could be placed in multiple categories, but in those cases priority was given to their relationship to Jacobus Colyer, because, possibly, they obtained their privileged position at the Embassy, for instance, through their relation with Colyer.

Vanmour (d. 22 January 1737). Seeing that he passed away in Istanbul, it is remarkable that his estate was not recorded in the records of the Dutch Chancery. It is of course possible that his possessions were recorded by one of the other nations, because he did not only work exclusively for Cornelis Calkoen. Many of his paintings have survived until this day; they are mostly valued for their historic rather than artistic quality. They offer an insight in Istanbul, its inhabitants and interiors of the early eighteenth century (see figures 27 and 28 for examples of his paintings).⁸⁰⁸

4.1. The Residents of the Ambassador's Residence

Because there are only few inventory records that concern the period before Jacobus Colyer's death, most residents of the ambassadorial residence whose records have been kept resided there during Cornelis Calkoen's ambassadorship. Some of the residents moved out after Jacobus Colyer's death, and the inventories of their possessions were recorded in their new dwellings. As mentioned above, with the exception of preacher Jan David de Reuter, the residents of the ambassadorial residence during Colyer's tenure were relatives of Jacobus Colyer. The residents during Calkoen's tenure, on the other hand, were all members of his household and worked for Calkoen officially. They were, interestingly enough, not always citizens of the Dutch Republic, but sometimes local Ottomans or citizens of other European countries that did not always have a representative body in the Ottoman Empire. Among the ambassadorial employees were preachers, dragomans, secretaries, butlers, valets, maids and horn players. Because their relatives also enjoyed Dutch protection, sometimes their wives' and children's documentation was also recorded in the chancery registers.

⁸⁰⁸ For research on Vanmour and his paintings, see, for instance, E. Sint Nicolaas, Duncan Bull e.a., Two perspectives on the Tulip Era: A collection of works from Rijksmuseum and Topkapı Palace Museum: Vanmour and Levni: Topkapı Palace Museum, 19 December 2003-15 April 2004 (Istanbul: Topkapı Palace Museum; Amsterdam: Rijksmuseum, 2003); Vanmour ve Levni: Rijksmuseum ve Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi'ndeki Yapıtlarıyla: Lale Devri İstanbul'una İki Özgün Bakış 19 Aralık 2003-15 Nisan 2004 (Koçbank 2003) add here the works of Eveline Sint Nicolaas: R. van Luttervelt, De "Turkse" Schilderijen van J.B. Vanmour en Zijn School (Istanbul: NINO, 1958).



Figure 27: Jean-Baptiste Vanmour. Lying-in room of a distinguished Turkish woman. ca. 1720-1727. Rijksmuseum.



Figure 28: Jean-Baptiste Vanmour. Greek wedding. Ca. 1720-1727. Rijksmuseum.

According to Van den Boogert, ambassadorial servants enjoyed rather limited capitulatory privileges, but in reality it was not always possible to distinguish their status from that of dragomans, for instance. Van den Boogert also discovered that there were a limited number of ten individuals of ambassadors' households that could be exempted from the Ottoman *haraç* tax.⁸⁰⁹ Most (non-Ottoman) members of the ambassadorial staff had a room or apartment in the Ambassador's residence, and were seen as part and parcel of the 'hofgezin' or court family, according to Jacobus Colyer. As mentioned earlier, Cornelis Calkoen's 'hofgezin' of around 38 individuals⁸¹⁰ was rather small compared to those of his colleagues. While the French Ambassador had a retinue of 78 people, the British ambassadorial household counted a more modest 55 individuals. The Venetian *bailo*'s household, on the other hand, consisted of no less than 98 people.⁸¹¹ Janissaries that served the embassy as guards also enjoyed protection from the embassies, and would have fallen under this category as well, but none of their inventory records or final wills have been found in the chancery registers. They must have remained under Ottoman jurisdiction.

4.1.1. Jan David de Reuter, Preacher of the Embassy

Jan (or Jacob) David de Reuter was appointed as preacher of the Dutch Embassy in Istanbul on 16 November 1716. On 3 December 1717 he arrived in Istanbul and died there on 29 December 1724. The inventory of his possessions was prepared on 5 and 25 January 1725 and the auction of his goods took place on 5 February of the same year. On his deathbed he used the expertise of Doctor Pietro Polacco and barber surgeon Jean Berard. Other service providers included his servant Paris, Leon de Ronceraij who delivered him beer, wig makers Isaac Fleschel and Petron Baron who delivered and prepared wigs, and German tailor (lit. cutter) Mattias van Eck who mended clothes. The expenses for his burial were specified as Ld. 58:93. His possessions were sold at the auction of his goods for a total sum of Ld. 64:21.

⁸⁰⁹ Van den Boogert, *The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System*, 73.

⁸¹⁰ In January 1728 Calkoen had an entourage of 36 individuals, 30 of which ate at his house daily. NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6940. Calkoen to the States-General, 28 January 1728.

⁸¹¹ Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 119.

De Reuter had a modest estate, which consisted mainly of books and clothes. Like most other preachers, he lived in the Ambassador's residence and therefore owned very few pieces of furniture. One single mattress formed De Reuter's simple bed, as a bedstead was not recorded. It is possible that a bedstead was provided by the Ambassador, because it was common practice that preachers (and other temporary household members and guests) stayed in the ambassadorial mansion. Furthermore, there were two plain wooden tables, six chairs covered with green broadcloth, two plain rush chairs, an old suitcase covered with calfskin and three chests which contained his own books and those of the chapel. Basic kitchenware could also be found among his possessions, but it mainly concerned items for the preparation and serving of coffee and tea. De Reuter had a copper ewer with basin [*'ibriq'* and *'lién'*] for washing up, a few other ewers [*'ibriq'*] some of which were used in the preparation of coffee, three pewter and ceramic teapots, a copper tea kettle with its chafing dish, 32 ceramic tea cups with twelve saucers, ten ceramic slop basins and three pewter tea boxes with a little bit of tea mush.

Judging from the available tobacco and three Ottoman pipes, De Reuter must have enjoyed smoking. On occasion he probably rode a horse, because he owned one saddle. Mice might have been common visitors in his room, seeing that he kept a mouse trap among his possessions. The only items for personal hygiene were a pewter chamber pot and ten bottles of Hungarian (Eau de la Reine) water, which was usually consumed as perfume or medicine.

His room, which was accommodated with a fireplace, must have been soberly decorated, with only one black-framed mirror, one small plain 'Smyrna' floor carpet and 11 green serge curtains. His bed consisted of a woolen mattress with a feather head pillow with a pillow case (or cushion cover), a bolster, a printed cotton blanket and a woolen blanket and five bed sheets. He also owned another large piece of the same fabric (to be used) for curtains, and pieces of black broadcloth, muslin and serge.

His clothes, which were all black and grey, were his most valuable possessions. They included a black broadcloth cloak, a grey campaign garment of English cloth (serge) and two old black broadcloth dress coats with two trousers. One new black broadcloth garment, of which the camisole was left undone, was sold for Ld. 21. This amount added up to one-third of the revenues of the auction of his possessions. Underwear consisted of three pairs of black hoses, six shirts or chemises and ten pairs of linen sleeves. Accessories were also few: one new hat, three wigs, two pairs of

slippers, a pair of shoes and a pair of loose leather boots, a bonnet, seven muslin ties and six jabots, a night dress or robe de chambre and a few old napkins and handkerchiefs.

His sober lifestyle was reflected in the absence of jewelry, except for a pair of buckles and a copper cachet. Most probably for his own protection, he had a pair of pistols with their broadcloth holsters.

A special catalogue was made of De Reuter's books, which counted up to 350 titles. Most of these books concerned theology and religious scriptures. Among his books were, for instance, the works of John Calvin, Martin Luther, and Dutch theologian Johannes Cocceius. De Reuter also owned an Arabic publication of the Quran with a Latin translation by Ludovico Maracci, a number of books on the Jesuits and refutations of Catholic practices and other works on certain scientific discoveries that were considered to be in line with specific religious views. His Bibles and psalm books came in various languages: Low-German, High-German, French, Dutch, Hungarian, Hebrew, and Latin. Interestingly, he owned two copies or two volumes of the book *Sontags und Fest-predigten über die Ordentliche Evangelische Texte des Gantschen Jaers* by August Hermann Francke. Francke was one of the founders of the Pietist University of Halle. Some of his students were sent to Istanbul in the eighteenth century, under the guise of medicine sellers, but in reality they had been sent to unite the Greek Orthodox Church with the Protestant Church and to convert subjects of the Sultan to their form of Protestantism.⁸¹² One of these students was Johan Friedrich Bachstrom, whose inventory will be discussed below. De Reuter could not have received this book from Bachstrom, as the latter was in Istanbul a few years after De Reuter's demise.

Other publications on scientific matters and philosophy were a Latin translation of Muhammad al-Farghânî's *Elements of Chronology and Astronomy* (*Muhamedis Alfragani Arabis Chronologica et astronomica Elementa*) and several works by Descartes. There were a number of travel accounts, such as those of Du Mont and Jacob Spon, and publications on the Ottoman Empire, such as *The Present State of the Ottoman Empire* by Paul Rycaut. Dictionaries and books on grammar and proverbs for Latin, Greek, French, Hebrew, Ottoman Turkish, Persian and Arabic were equally

⁸¹² Kriebel, 50-70.

abundant in his collection; among them were, for instance, the Meninski dictionary and the Latin-Arabic lexicon of Golius.

4.1.2. Maria Colyer, Colyer's Sister

Maria Colyer (d. after 1727) set off to Istanbul in 1668 with her parents and siblings, when her father Justinus Colyer was appointed resident for the Dutch Republic. During their outbound voyage to Istanbul, Maria met Abraham de la Fontaine (1644-1688), Consul of the Dutch Republic in Livorno, and they married in the same year.⁸¹³ Maria remained in Livorno with Abraham, who was a descendant of Huguenot and Istanbul merchant David de la Fontaine.⁸¹⁴ In total they had at least eleven children, some of whom probably died young.⁸¹⁵ Abraham stayed in Livorno to fulfill his duty as consul until he went bankrupt in 1680 and was fired. They probably traveled to the Dutch Republic shortly after as one of their daughters, Clara Suzanne, was born in The Hague in 1682. Maria and Abraham then travelled to Istanbul. By 1686, we find Abraham as a merchant in Genoa, but when he died in 1688 his family was once more in Istanbul. The memorial in the Protestant Feriköy cemetery records that his remains were transferred there in 1864 from elsewhere in Istanbul (figures 30 to 33).

⁸¹³ A.J. van der Aa, "Justinus Colyer," Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden Vol. III (Haarlem: J.J. van Brederode, 1852) 639; Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 39.

⁸¹⁴ De Groot, The Netherlands and Turkey (2007) 41

⁸¹⁵ Nothing is known concerning Maria, Justus, Jean Alexander, Justine Constantia (d. Istanbul 1686), Clara Suzanna (b. The Hague 1682), and Justinin Tracia. Two of their daughters died of the Plague in 1686, within two days after they were diagnosed with the infectious disease. Justine Constantia must have been one of them. Troost, 18 (based on a letter from Jacobus Colyer to Fagel, dated 22 July 1686. NL-HaNA, *Casper Fagel*, 3.01.18, inv. nr. 375).

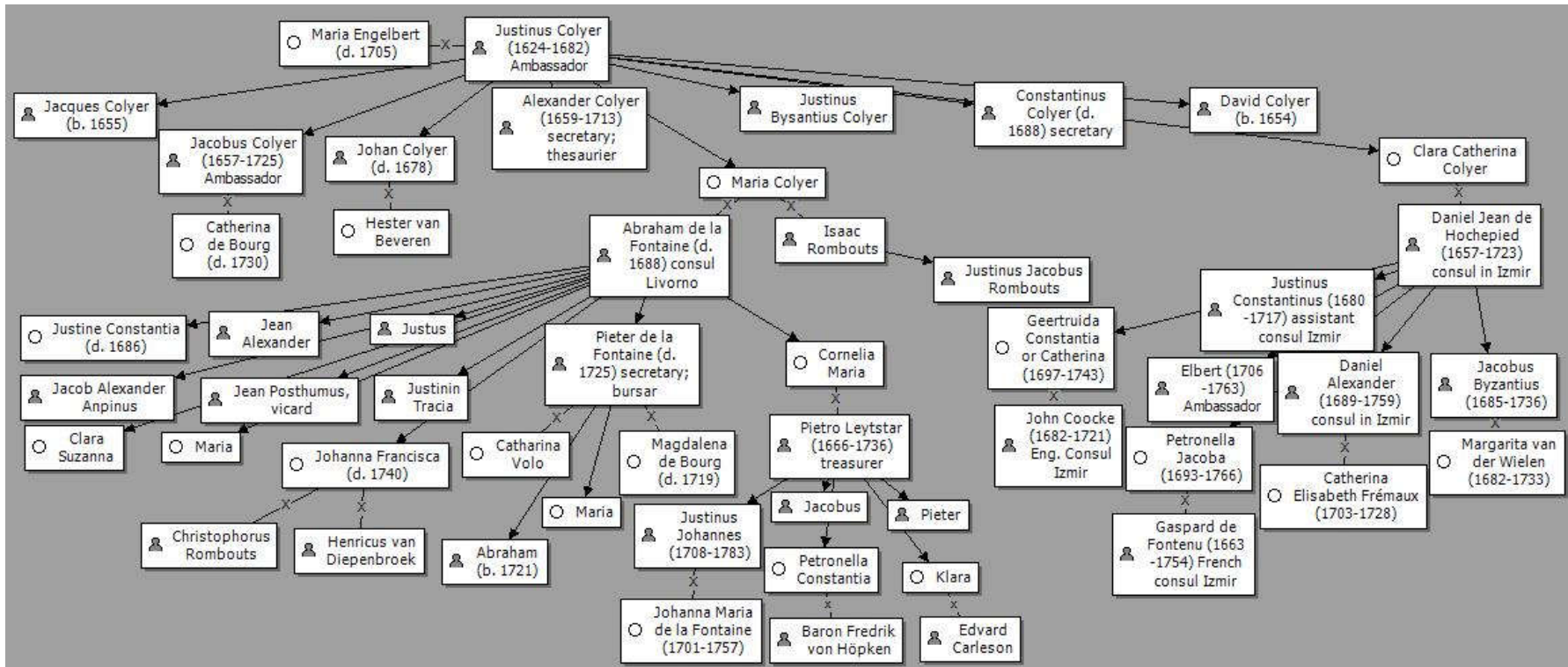


Figure 29: Family tree of the Colyers, with connections to the Leytstar, De la Fontaine, Rombouts and De Hochepped families.



Figures 30, 31, 32 and 33: Memorial of the transfer of the bodily remains of members of the Dutch nation, at the Protestant Feriköy cemetery. Pictures taken by me.

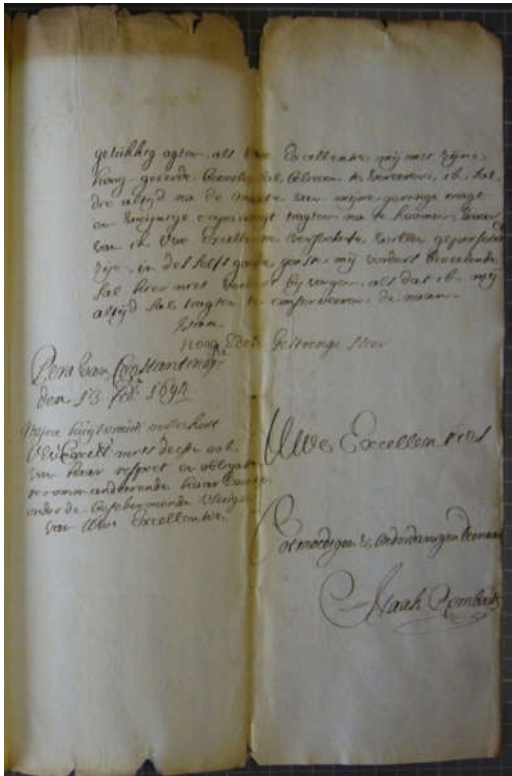


Figure 34: Letter from Isaac Rombouts, Maria Colyer's second husband, to Coenraad van Heemskerck, dated 13 February 1694. With greetings from his wife and her thanks in the name of her son who received Heemskerck's protection. NL-HaNA, Coenraad van Heemskerck, 1.02.01, inv. nr. 158.

Figure 35: Nicolaes Maes. Pieter Fontaine (son of Maria Colyer?). Between 1649 – 1693. Rijksdienst Collection, cat.nr C 1825, oil on canvas.

Their house burned down during the 1700 fire that waged in Pera. Maria remarried Istanbul merchant Isaac Rombouts (d. before 1708) sometime before 1694, and together they had at least one son whom they called Justinus Jacobus.⁸¹⁶ Isaac was appointed as consul in Aleppo, but apparently the appointment fell through or was very short-lived (figure 34).⁸¹⁷ By 1708, Maria was widowed once more, and rented a house which belonged to a certain Steffane Bianchi, right across from where her brother the Ambassador was living. In the meantime she attempted to sell her waterside mansion in Kuruçeşme, as the cost of her rental house was quite high at Ld. 185 per year.⁸¹⁸

Most of Maria's relatives were either in Izmir or Istanbul, and Maria spent her remaining years in Istanbul. Most probably Maria resided in Istanbul when Lady Mary Montagu was gathering her anecdotes and material for her famous Turkish Embassy Letters. They must have moved in the same circles, as Montagu even mentioned Maria's sister-in-law, Jacobus Colyer's wife.⁸¹⁹ In the last years of her life, as a widow, she lived in the Ambassador's residence in Pera with her brother the Ambassador and his family. Even when her brother Jacobus had passed away and had been replaced in office by Cornelis Calkoen, she remained in the ambassadorial residence. She must have died in or after April 1727, because she is mentioned by the English Ambassador Abraham Stanyan as being alive in that month.⁸²⁰ The inventory, for which it seems she gave her consent, was dated even later, on 15 August 1727.⁸²¹ It is likely that she passed away in Istanbul, and did not return to the Netherlands.

For reasons not stated, the inventory of Maria's room was requested by her son-in-law Pietro Leytstar and Maria Cornelia, a daughter of her first marriage. Maria

⁸¹⁶ Justinus Jacobus left for the Dutch Republic in March 1721. Siccama, *Het Geslacht Colyear*, 28.

⁸¹⁷ Letter from Isaac Rombouts to Coenraad Heemskerck dated February 13, 1694 in NL-HaNA, *Heemskerck*, 1.02.01, inv.nr. 158 refers to this appointment. Rombouts also gives his respect in the name of his wife Maria and their son. Siccama, *Het Geslacht Colyear*, 13.

⁸¹⁸ Letter from Jacobus Colyer to Daniel Jean de Hochepped, from Pera di Constantinopoli, August 13, 1708. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8: register of letters of Daniel Jean de Hochepped and his wife.

⁸¹⁹ Montagu, *The Turkish Embassy Letters* (1994), 123.

⁸²⁰ National Archives London: SP97/25 Folio 277v. Stanyan writes to the Duc of Newcastle, Aril 22nd, 1727: "Ans que le Comte de Colyer est mort, personne ne s'est encore déclaré pour son heritier, quoy qu'il ait laissé soeurs en ce pays, qui sont ses heritieres naturelles [...]"

⁸²¹ The record of the inventory states: "[...] inde caemer van Mev: Maria Colyer Weed^e wyle d'Heer Isaac Rombouts zynde in het Hof van hooggedagte zijn Excell: ende met haer wld: toestemminge [...]" This implies she has not passed away, as there is no mention of "the late Mrs Maria Colyer" and it indicates that the inventory was done with her permission ("haer wld: toestemminge"). In the inventory of her brother she is mentioned as giving her consent to her son-in-law in dealing with the debts of her brother (also NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043).

Colyer must have been older than 75 when the inventory was recorded. Maria's brother the Ambassador had left considerable debts and his wife needed to mortgage the residence and other buildings on the premises. Parts were rented out to the English Ambassador Stanyan and other sections were sold or pawned. Pietro Leytstar had bought (or took as security) the palace, kiosks with the underlying fireproof storage and the chapel. Maria and her other sister Clara Catherina were the official heirs of Jacobus Colyer, but they renounced (his part of) the residence because of his debts. Because Ambassador Cornelis Calkoen had arrived in 1727, the residence probably had to be emptied, and most probably this inventory was drawn up for that reason.

The inventory was appraised by Rumoldus Rombouts, (vice) chancellor of Dutch Ambassador Cornelis Calkoen, in the presence of two witnesses: merchant and equerry to Calkoen Jean Battista Marquis, and groom of Jacobus Colyer Pietro Baron. Rumoldus Rombouts must have been related to Maria's late husband Isaac Rombouts.⁸²² Maria occupied one room in the residence, and the 145 entries of objects must have filled her predominantly violet room considerably. The room possibly included an Ottoman couch or sofa [*sedir*], because there were three *minders*, together with eight sofa cushions and eight small pillows. Other seating arrangements came in the shape of four chairs and one plain wooden table with a drawer.

Maria woke up each morning in her four poster bed, with violet serge curtains that matched her door curtain and window curtains in color and fabric. Maria slept on woolen mattresses, under a green woolen blanket and chintz blankets, while her head rested on woolen and feather pillows. Even the cushions of her sofa, the seats of her chairs and the tablecloth were of the same color. The only item in the room that broke the violet upholstery was a red serge armchair. In the seventeenth century violet curtains characterized the interiors of Dutch noble households, but they were not to be found among the wealthy bourgeoisie.⁸²³ It is not clear whether this had changed by the early eighteenth century.

⁸²² Romuldus Rombouts was chancellor of the Dutch embassy between 1729 and 1747. He moreover had become a partner in the trade company Rombouts & Diepenbroeck in Istanbul. He also served as a part-time dragoman in the 1720s. In October 1757 he moved to Ankara and died there in May 1759. The name Rombouts however already appeared among the members of the Dutch nation in the seventeenth century: another Isaac Rombouts passed away in Istanbul in 1661 (see figure 30). Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 120.

⁸²³ Wijssenbeek-Olthuis, "Noblesse Oblige," 122.

Maria's room was decorated with eleven portraits of her relatives and various prints. The portraits are especially of interest, because they are objects that are usually absent in Ottoman inventories. Her collection included two portraits of her brother the Ambassador in gilded frames, one of her other brother Johan, a group portrait including her husband Isaac Rombouts in a tortoise shell frame and seven portraits of her children with a variety of frames: black, gilded and plain white wooden. Unfortunately, we do not know where these portraits, like so many other paintings possessed in the Ottoman Empire by foreigners, have ended up. Nevertheless, there is one portrait of a certain Pieter Fontaine kept in the Rijksdienst collection, which was donated by the Calkoen family. A collection of documents relating to Cornelis Calkoen, the successor of Jacobus Colyer, was part of this donation. It could be that this particular portrait depicts her son Pieter (see below), and it may have been in Maria's possession before it was transferred to the Calkoen family (figure 35).⁸²⁴

In the room were one closet and a number of chests, cases or boxes and baskets [*'cipet': sepet*] in Turkish fashion to store her goods. She kept various personal items in the closet, such as nightcaps, a lacquered tea caddy, some black lace, two caps or bonnets (one of white *sandal* and the other of black taffeta), a pair of white gloves and a green velvet pouch for her Bible. White caps or bonnets were usually worn by Dutch women and together with the other items they most clearly remind us of her Dutch background.

Besides tea and coffee, Maria liked to drink hot chocolate, a fashion among the European elite, but not so common in Ottoman territory. It is of course also possible that she kept her porcelain gilded chocolate cup for display or for safe-keeping, as it was packed in a case together with items such as a rosary, a tidy, a fan, an ivory case and metal jam spoons, within an even larger leather-covered wooden chest.

A number of kitchen utensils and goods related to hygiene or cleaning were recorded, some of which were typically Ottoman, such as a '*bakrasje*' [*bakraç*: kettle or cauldron], a coffee '*ibriek*' [*ibrik*: ewer], six '*porte fainsan*' [*fincan*: cup], a '*sahan*' [*sahan*: plate for cooking and serving], a '*tengere*' [*tencere*: pan] with its '*capak*'

⁸²⁴ Pieter de la Fontaine's inventory however also lists a portrait of himself with a carved frame. Technically this could be the same portrait, as he died in 1725. Some of the other paintings he owned could also be the same as those in Maria's inventory, but he also had several portraits and paintings that were not among Maria's possessions, including a portrait of Maria herself. Eveline Sint Nicolaas of the Rijksmuseum pointed out that this painting may also have entered the Calkoen collection through an aunt of Cornelis Calkoen, who married a certain Fontaine. If this Fontaine family is the same as that of Pieter De la Fontaine is still unclear.

[*kapak*: lid], a set of a '*lien*' and '*ibrik*' [*leğen* and *ibrik*: basin and ewer] and a '*farats*' [*faras*: dustpan]. Furthermore, Maria possessed an old '*bestagta*' inlaid with ivory [*peštahta*: small desk or set of drawers], a '*chamechier cipet*' [*çamaşır sepeti*: hamper] and a '*bogtsia*' or '*bogtsa*' [*bohça*: package or bundle].

Maria possessed eleven rosaries, some of which were made of lead crystal glass, coral or glass, while others were made of wood from Jerusalem. These rosaries were, as is the case in the other Dutch inventories from Istanbul, always referred to as '*tespi*' [*tespih*]. One would assume that these *tespihs* could have been used as rosaries because their owners were Catholic and found them a good substitute. Conversely, these strings of beads could have been real rosaries but were called *tespih* by the the inventory's appraiser. However, Maria Colyer seems to have been Protestant, judging by the books she owned. Most likely, a third scenario may be that the rosaries just served as accessories. Both Muslims and non-Muslims within the Ottoman Empire also used prayer beads for a similar purpose.⁸²⁵ It could even be possible that the rosaries were part of a collection. One Catholic Father observed that they were especially popular among the Protestants in Istanbul, and that they were carried in the hand in the "Turkish manner."⁸²⁶

A walking stick with a steel knob reminds us of the fact that Maria must have been of quite high age at the time the inventory was taken. On the other hand, her brother the Ambassador had a collection of walking sticks in his inventory and his collection may indicate that, in addition to a practical aid, walking sticks were fashionable items. The fact that there was no jewelry mentioned, nor any other items of precious metal, indicates that there could have been a separate will or testament in which Maria bestowed such items on relatives and beloved ones. But, if this inventory was taken while she was still alive, another reason could be thought of: she might have kept her jewelry somewhere separate, because she was planning to assign the individual pieces, and did not wish to have them inventoried. On the other hand, often jewelry and ornaments could be missing in inventories because these were valuable items that were easily taken or stolen.

⁸²⁵ Deniz Erduman-Çalış, ed., Tulpen, Kaftane Und Levni/Tulips, Kaftans and Levni (Exhibition Catalogue Of "Tulips, Kaftans and Levni. Imperial Ottoman Costumes and Miniature Albums from Topkapı Palace in Istanbul) (Frankfurt: Frankfurt Museum of Applied Arts, 2008) 220.

⁸²⁶ Smit, Vier Jaren in Turkije, 136.

Maria possessed valuable textiles and clothes, which she mostly kept in baskets. In one leather covered chest, she seems to have kept some very precious items, which could have been her trousseau. The chest contained a total of seven sofa cloths for sitting [*'mackat': mak'ad*]: four of white striped Ottoman linen, two of Dutch damask linen and yet another one from Chios of dimity with lace. There were also four tablecloths: one of Ottoman striped linen, two of Dutch making together with seven napkins and one of muslin with lace. The contents of the chest also included a mosquito net of Trabzon linen, one towel, 23 both small and large pillowcases of Dutch linen, two *indienne 'bogtsa'* [*bohça*: packages or bundles], two doll pillows, two typically Dutch muslin ruffled sleeve hems and a piece of lace.

Maria kept other linen in three Turkish baskets [*sepet*]. In one of them, she seems to have kept her seasonal clothes and textiles, because it contained six crude muslin curtains (which may have served as blinds), two Dutch linen bedspreads with lace, two sofa pillows and three shirts of Ottoman linen, three old *entâris* and three furs: one 'singiap' [*sincab*: squirrel] in black cloth, one fake ermine fur in violet kutnu [*'coetni jalan kakum': kutnî yalan kakum*] and a 'naffé' fur [*nafe*: fox fur taken from the fox's underbelly] in green cloth. There were few daily clothes or fashionable dresses among the textiles that she could have worn, besides three skirts or dress-coats. Also hardly mentioned were undergarments, wigs, slippers, accessories such as sashes and belts, while in other inventories of the Dutch nation such items were common, and apparently deemed worthy enough for appraisal in inventories. Perhaps, these items were not listed because she was actually still using them. On the other hand, in inventories from the Netherlands, the testator's clothing was not always mentioned, without any particular reason.

The other two baskets contained items such as a Turkish linen towel or *peştemal*, a baby swathing, four muslin fontanges with lace and one of black taffeta, a pair of sleeves lined with fur and silk lace with floral patterns, a powder puff, a silk mesh purse and two knives with wooden hilts. The muslin and taffeta fontanges were very popular headdresses for women in late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Europe.

There were a few items that were not recorded as packed or stacked somewhere. Perhaps they were on display on shelves or small tables, or were kept in the fixed cupboard or storage, the *yüklük* or on shelves. These items were mostly made of metal, pewter and copper. In addition to the kitchen utensils mentioned above, there were, for

instance, a silver-plated broth bowl with its dish, a saucer and a salver, copper candlesticks and sconces, a copper snuffer and stand and two copper flat irons. The presence of two pewter tripod crowns indicates that there could have been a fireplace in her room. For drinking vessels and cutlery, besides her chocolate cup, she used her three large porcelain coffee cups and a silver plated drinking vessel (dish), and had a silver gilded spoon, fork and knife. Maria also owned a large mirror with an ebony frame.

Lastly, the books Maria owned point at her religious character and her Dutch background. Maria's books seem to have been Dutch: A Dutch Bible in folio, two New Testaments, four Psalm books, two prayer books by the author Johan Haverman,⁸²⁷ a book on the preparation of the Holy Supper and the books *Leeven en bedrijf van ... Willem Hendrik de Derde, Prince van Orangien, en Nassau* and *Verhandeling van den Vrede der Ziele en de vergenoeging des Geestes* by Pierre de Moulin. All her books were of religious character, except for the book on the Prince of Orange, which deals with the Dutch Prince, Stadtholder and English King William III. They were common works to own for a Protestant lady. Among Protestants, William of Orange was seen as a champion of their faith; and therefore, her possession of this work emphasizes her religious character as well.

4.1.3. Jean de la Fontaine, Elder Son of Maria Colyer

Jean (Posthumus) de la Fontaine de Vicard (whose date of birth and demise are unknown), a son of Maria Colyer, had apparently married a German countess in Vienna and was given a golden medal set with diamonds by the Holy Roman Emperor for his services in the Passarowitz treaty of 1718.⁸²⁸ Jean had joined Jacobus Colyer there and was given the task of delivering the news of peace to The Hague. In Vienna, he received the medal from the Emperor, which had a value of 1200 Rix dollars.⁸²⁹ Upon the death of his uncle Jacobus Colyer, Jean was sent to the Dutch Republic to deliver the news.

⁸²⁷ Probably Christelijcke Gebeden ende Danckseggingen.

⁸²⁸ Henrick S. van Lennep, Genealogy Levantine Branches Van Lennep. De Hochepped, De la Fontaine, Leytstar (2010) 73.

⁸²⁹ Heeringa, Vol. II, 147.

The auction of Jean's belongings partially took place during the auction of Jacobus Colyer's goods on 25 September 1725. The auction was not set up because Jean had died, but rather because he had left right after Jacobus Colyer had died, and apparently did not intend on returning.⁸³⁰ The furniture and other belongings that were present in his room seem to have been listed in an illogical order and it appears that the prices of the items that were sold were added to the same record later on. This assumption is indicated by the fact that some of the items have neither price nor name of the person they were sold to. It appears that Jean's room, which was decorated with wall-hangings or a tapestry [*'la Tapisserie de la chambre'*], was located in the Ambassador's residence and, therefore, the goods were partially sold during the auction of the Ambassador's belongings. This supposition is supported by the fact that the former groom of Jacobus Colyer had requested for the auction to take place.

There were no personal items such as jewelry, clothes, books or accessories in the form of wigs, belts and clasps that one could easily carry along during a journey. Because there was a jewelry box among his possessions, it is likely that he did own some kind of jewelry. Nevertheless, the medal that he was given for his services in Passarowitz was not among his goods. Mainly large and heavy furniture such as tables, chairs, baskets and chests were left behind. Also fragile items such as ceramic plates, tea cups and a perfumery had remained. Even his paintings were left behind and it appears that Jean just took a few personal items with him. Everything indicates that he was not planning to return after his journey.

The items that were not sold during the auction of his possessions included five paintings, two portraits and three prints. Perhaps these were not sold because they were personal objects and were passed on to other family members, to whom they would have been most valuable. The room's upholstery or tapestry, his bed and bolster, a plain table and a 'Turkish' table, curtains and door curtains with their rods and a plain carpet or rug and a mat were left unsold as well. The fact that these furnishings were not sold may indicate that they did not belong to Jean, or that they were supposed to remain in case he would return.

⁸³⁰ NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 101. Letter by Catterina de Bourg, Widow Colyer to the Directors of the Levantine Trade, dated 20 March 1725. On the same day she sent a similar letter to the States-General. NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv. nr. 6939.

4.1.4. Le Vaché, Former Valet of the Ambassador

The first resident of the Ambassador's residence during Cornelis Calkoen's appointment was valet de chamber Le Vaché or De Vaché. His inventory is the smallest recorded in the chancery registers and is the only piece of information available on Le Vaché. The auction of his goods was initiated not because he had died, but probably because he had left or fled Istanbul. Sir Bellamy, chef de cuisine of the Ambassador had directed the auction of Le Vaché's goods on 24 August 1727 at the Ambassador's residence. Watchmaker Bastien Suchet and butler to Calkoen François Barchon had been present at the auction and gave an account of the sale to Rumoldus Rombouts, who was Vice Chancellor at the time. The items that were sold were twelve chemises, a musk-colored broadcloth tail coat or costume and a surtout of brown baracan (a woolen fabric). The revenues of the sale were 30:34 piasters and after the deduction of expenses and a sequin that Le Vaché owed to Barchon, the total sum of 26:31 piasters was handed over to Bellamy on behalf of Le Vaché.

4.1.5. Jean Jaques Omphraij, Secretary of the Embassy

Jean Jaques Omphraij had been secretary to Cornelis Calkoen, but had left his position to go to Holland in 1729. Butler François Barchon had instructed Chancellor Rumoldus Rombouts to record Omphraij's possessions. The goods were carefully examined and then shipped to the province of Holland via Izmir. Consul de Hoche pied in Izmir had also been notified of the shipment.

Omphraij had a room in the Ambassador's residence, and all his goods were kept in a chest. The same chest was used to ship his possessions to Izmir. Unlike Pietro de la Fontaine, who had been secretary to Jacobus Colyer and had one of the largest estates of the Dutch nation, Omphraij's possessions were few. Perhaps, he had already taken the most important goods with him to the Dutch Republic. There were two broadcloth suits or coats with each two pairs of trousers, besides various single pieces of clothing such as a golden broadcloth coat, five camisoles, various shirts, a nightdress, boots and shoes. Other accessories were 48 neckbands, gloves, hats, cravats, silk stockings and a silk bonnet. Finally, there were thirty books, one cartouche and three musical

instruments: a violin in a case, a recorder or beaked flute that was adorned with ivory and a similar plain flute.

Ten books with various subjects that belonged to Omphraij were taken by one of the witnesses called Jean Louvard with the permission of Calkoen. Two of these books concerned music, while another book concerned German and French Grammar. One book was written in Latin by Quintus Curtius Rufus on Alexander the Great [*'Alexandre Magne'*]. There were four volumes on ambassadorship by Francis Walsingham (originally in English) and were called *Memoire et Instruction pour les Ambassadeurs ou Lettres et Négociations*. Finally, he owned two medical books called *Matrozen gezondheid* [lit. sailors' health] by Abraham Lenertz Vos alias Vroling and *De Heelkonst* [lit. medical art] by De Vougvion and translated from French by Roelof Roukema.

4.1.6. Martin Hendrik Nieupoort, Preacher of the Embassy

Dutch reverend Martin Hendrik Nieu(w)poort was born on 30 May 1700 in Frankfurt (Oder) as the son of Willem Hendrik Nieupoort and Marie Juliane Sitsard. Although born on German grounds, Nieupoort received his lower education in Utrecht in the Dutch Republic. He studied theology and Oriental or Eastern languages and started to preach both in French and Dutch.⁸³¹ He was appointed as preacher in Istanbul on 19 August 1726, for a period of five years. He left for Istanbul in September that year in reasonable good health. After four years had passed in which he sometimes struggled with his health, he fell ill in early January 1730, complaining of tightness of the chest, cough and diarrhea. Before he could complete his term of five years, he passed away on 31 January 1730. In the morning he had called Ambassador Calkoen and several others to his room and had said his farewell. The following day he was buried after his body was transferred from the Ambassador's residence in a large procession. The procession that was led by two Janissaries of the English Ambassador included the staff of the Dutch and English Embassies, members of the Dutch and

⁸³¹ Adriaan Wor, and De Erve van Gerard onder de Linden, *Maendelyke Uittreksels of Boekzael der Geleerde Werelt* Vol. 30 (Amsteldam, January 1730) 632-33.

English nations as well as those of the Genevese community and several other individuals who enjoyed Dutch protection.⁸³²

Nieupoort had two rooms in the Ambassador's residence and the inventory of his possessions started two days after his demise. His estate was less sober than that of his predecessor De Reuter. The sale of his goods took place in the Ambassador's residence between 17 and 19 October of the same year, and its revenues were Ld. 287:20. As there was equipment to light a fire, there must have been a fireplace in one of his rooms. His two rooms were provided with three printed cotton curtains, two green serge bed curtains with a valance, two other bed curtains, a door curtain and six window curtains of so-called Smyrna lace. Although no bedstead was recorded, there were two woolen mattresses a woolen blanket, a small cotton blanket and five sheets made of local linen. Other linen items were four napkins and two towels of local linen and two red cotton handkerchiefs. Due to his professiona preacher, most of Nieupoort's clothes were black or of dark hues. He owned three suits of dress-coat, camisole and trousers of black broadcloth and red Angora mohair. Another suit consisted of a grey broadcloth surtout with a black broadcloth camisole and trousers. Among his clothes and textile accessories were two more camisoles, two black broadcloth cloaks, a broadcloth (rain) coat, a chintz and a striped (women's) gown, 28 shirts or chemises and half shirts, many ties, neckbands and jabots, a crape, four wigs, three hats and three linen underhats, a broadcloth travel bonnet, seven nightcaps, ten white handkerchiefs, one pair of boots and a silk knitted purse.

Nieupoort's furniture consisted of two small walnut tables, one small wooden table, six plain rush chairs and six chairs covered with red leather, a long (reading) desk, a green desk with a small wooden cupboard (which were not among the goods that were sold at the auction), two wooden chests, an ordinary square box or case, two travel suitcases and one 'Turkish' square suitcase covered with black leather, which must have been a so-called *meşin sepet*.

On his wall, he had a 'completely malfunctioning' alarm wall clock, and there were three mirrors with gilded frames. Although he owned books, their titles were not recorded. Nieupoort probably smoked, because he owned a tobacco chafer. Equipment for the preparation and serving of coffee and tea, including a coffee mill, porcelain tea

⁸³² Wor and Onder de Linden, 635-36.

cups, pewter tea boxes and sugar spoons, was available in his apartments. Most of his crockery was made of porcelain or ceramic. Much of the other tableware was made of ceramic and porcelain as well: two slop basins, two ewers, a broth bowl, six saucers and a small salt cellar. Two beer glasses, a chalice and a small rosolio glass were made of ‘crystal,’ which must have been lead crystal glass.

Furthermore, there were a tin-plated copper water jug or pitcher for boiling water, a pewter salver, water fountain and funnel, a small copper pan and chafing dish and two bottle cases with bottles. Nieupoort washed his hands with the help of a tin-plated copper basin and ewer. Other goods related to personal care were a close-stool, two sponges, a leather powder bag and brush or puff, an old clothes sweeper and a hat brush. Like De Reuter, Nieupoort owned a mousetrap for unwanted visitors. When struck with food poisoning, he must have used his flask with medicine called bezoarica essence as remedy. In comparison, in the city of Delft, bezoars and similar medicinal stones were only found among the estates of merchants of colonial goods and captains and directors of the United East India Company.⁸³³

In addition to an old ‘Turkish’ copper candlestick with iron snuffers and pewter damper and two ‘Turkish’ lanterns Nieupoort used a pair of metal candlesticks with snuffers and their stands to light his two rooms. He enjoyed a good game of checkers and chess, as he had boards for both games.

Nieupoort was used to horse riding, as he owned two black leather saddles with their trappings, including bridles with leather reins, a whip, saddle pads and a pair of saddle pistols. Except for a walking stick with a porcelain knob, none of his jewelry, was among the goods sold at the auction. Possibly, his silver pocket watch with silver chain, silver signet with his coat-of-arms, a golden ring with a black stone that bore his cipher and his two caftans or robes of honor were bequeathed to heirs. However, no final will was found among the chancery records that could confirm this.

⁸³³ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, Achter de Gevels Van Delft, 311-12.

4.1.7. Bastiaen Fagel, Secretary of the Embassy

Bastiaen Fagel was first appointed as chancellor of the Dutch Embassy on 13 March 1725, by Pieter de la Fontaine, who had become temporary *chargé d'affaires* after Jacobus Colyer passed away in March 1725.⁸³⁴ De la Fontaine also died in the same month and Fagel became *chargé d'affaires* in his turn until Cornelis Calkoen arrived in Istanbul on 30 May 1727. At the same time, apparently, he was appointed as secretary of the Embassy, for which he received 12 guilders per day.⁸³⁵ In 1727, he was planning to repatriate,⁸³⁶ but refrained from doing so, as only a few years later Fagel passed away in Istanbul on 1 April 1730. Bastiaen Fagel had a room in the Ambassador's residence, where, upon his death, also his possessions were sold. Virtually nothing is known about Fagel, although his name appears in the capacity of secretary in many inventories and final wills. He was possibly related to the Dutch regent family Fagel whose members held high positions in the States-General, but neither his name nor his father Joris Fagel appear on the Fagel family tree.⁸³⁷

When he had his final will drawn up, he was physically ill, but of full mental health and memory. After the usual articles that indicate the commanding of his soul into the hands of Jesus Christ and the annulment of previous wills, Fagel appointed Cornelis Calkoen as the executor of his will; he desired that Calkoen would arrange his debts and the sale of his personal belongings for the highest possible price. Calkoen was to pay off Salomon de Water, merchant and resident of Leiden. Only afterwards, the other debts had to be taken care of. Fagel bequeathed his brother Arnout and his sister Johanna each 150 guilders. As his sole and universal heir he declared his mother Anna Colijn, who was the widow of Joris Fagel.

On 7, 8 and 9 April 1730 the inventory of Fagel's belongings was made in his room in the Ambassador's residence. Fagel was not married; therefore, he appears not to have had a household of his own. There were only a few pieces of furniture in the room: a bedstead with hangings of English serge with flower motives, a standing

⁸³⁴ Heeringa, Vol. II, 153.

⁸³⁵ Appointed as secretary on 19 October 1725.

⁸³⁶ NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6340. A letter by Cornelis Calkoen to the States-General, dated 23 August 1727.

⁸³⁷ http://www.gahetna.nl/sites/default/files/afbeeldingen/toegangen/NL-HaNA_1.10.29_stamboom-Fagel.jpg (accessed 11 March 2015).

cabinet or wardrobe, an English cabinet, two tables, six chairs and six armchairs with 'trijp' (brocaded and voided velvet) upholstery with flowers, a writing desk and a writing slope. The iron stove was probably used to heat the room. Three empty suitcases, a few boxes and cases for hats and wigs and a few other more precious smaller containers such as two white ivory boxes or cylinders, a black stone oval case, a pewter box and a small boxwood case were used for the storage of some of his possessions.

As secretary he must have been writing and reading in his room until late in the night, when he did not stay in his office. Fagel used two glass lamps, a stone lamp, a copper office sconce, two copper candlesticks with a snuffer and a stand, and two copper snuffers to light his room. He had a large bookcase with books, of which a catalogue was planned to be made, but its record was not registered in the chancery books. Besides eighteen notebooks of so-called Roijal paper, there were many office supplies, such as gold and diamond weights, office scissors, bone folders, multiplying glasses in their walnut cases, papers with pins and needles and ivory needle-cases, microscopes, penknives, plain and elegant notebooks with silver-plated fittings, a silk travel map and geographical maps.

Fagel had a few weapons to protect himself, or to use during the hunt. The enjoyment of the game among some of the Europeans in the Empire is not well-known, but ambassadors and their entourage were allowed to participate in the sport.⁸³⁸ They frequented hunting grounds which were not among the Sultans' favorites. While there were a few old rifles, and simple pocket pistols and saddle-guns, some of his weapons were made of exquisite material: two swords with silver-plated hilts, a sword with a copper hit and a hunting knife decorated with silver. One old saddle that came with all its accessories, a saddle pad and 'faufouros' (?) of yellow broadcloth with silver were used for horse riding. Another blue broadcloth saddle pad with pistol sheaths with silver embroidered borders, a separate girth for a Turkish saddle [*'tapcoer colan': tapkur kolani*], a pair of straps for stirrups, metal and iron spurs and two saddlebags [*'hybee': heybe*] were used for the same purpose. The small hartshorn was perhaps a trophy from

⁸³⁸ Dursteler refers to the frequent hunting expeditions of French Ambassador Salignac, who was often accompanied by Ottoman officials and court dignitaries. It appears that ambassadors and their entourage were allowed to hunt, but whether the same applied to other members of the foreign nations is unclear. Dursteler, 178.

the hunt, but could just as likely have been used for medicinal purposes or as baking agent.

The walls of his room were possibly decorated with some of his geographical maps. One small portrait with a gilded frame, a small painting with a gilded frame and a stone painting with a gilded frame served the same purpose. The latter was perhaps similar to Colyer's painting on marble. Finally, two of his paintings with marbled frames were plainly described by the inventory takers as "bad", while at the auction they were more discreetly referred to as "mediocre".

Similarly to Catterina de Bourg's enema syringe, Fagel's small pewter enema was not sold at the auction of his goods. He had several flasks containing balm, anise essence and scurvy grass extract, for medicinal purposes most likely. Fagel was probably quite keen on personal hygiene or simply slightly vain, as in addition to two mirrors and nearly twenty wigs in four different styles: *à la cavaliere*, *à la Madelene*, *en bourse* and *à l'Abbé*, he kept a box with soap and two towels a pewter shaving basin, a hair brush, two combs and a tidy of gros-de-tours (silk) with gold and silver flowers in his cabinets. Ten of these wigs were old and probably not among the goods sold at the auction. A pewter-plated copper ewer-basin set [*'lien' and 'ibrick'*] was used for daily washing or for decorative purposes. This set and many other items such as teapots, brooms, a commode and weapons were not in any of the cabinets according to the inventory, and were perhaps placed in built-in niches or on the shelves that often lined several walls of rooms of Ottoman houses.

Coffee and tea utensils were present in his room; a sugar bowl was missing, but he did have sugar spoons, so probably he enjoyed his hot beverages with sugar after all. Three different teapots were used for the consumption of tea: one ceramic, one brown East-Indian (Chinese, probably) and one pewter teapot. Conversely, for coffee, only one small copper coffeepot was used, which, as an exception, was not referred to as an *ibrik*. There were a few ceramic items: a slop-basin, fourteen coffee cups and six other cups. Tea was consumed from porcelain tea cups, and wine from lead crystal glasses. Because Fagel did not have his own household, he did not own any cooking equipment. Perhaps sometimes he ate in his room, seeing that he kept a few knives, forks and spoons in his room. Although there weren't any pipes among his possessions, Fagel must have been a smoker or had smoking guests over, because he owned nine boxes for Turkish pipes, two tobacco boxes, six snuff boxes of steel, silver, mother-of-pearl and tortoiseshell, an

embroidered silk tobacco pouch, a grater and sieve for tobacco, a pipe cleaner made of an (unborn) lamb-foot that was gilded on top and even a portrait for a tobacco box.

Among his silverware were pocket watches with watch chains, snuffboxes, sugar spoons, a walking stick knob, a tube containing an ear spoon and toothpick, a box with figurines, two pairs of pendants and a sundial. Among the few golden items was an old golden pocket watch, which was sold for Ld. 60, in spite of its age. Fagel had two walking sticks and there was also a tortoiseshell telescope imbedded with silver and mother-of-pearl. One of his signets was made of gold and had a blue stone with an engraved head, while another steel signet bore his insignia. In Fagel's English cabinet various pieces of jewelry were kept, but according to the inventory taker, these goods were to be accounted for by merchant Salomon de Water in Leiden. Finally, there were a few items that belonged to Jacobus Colyer, which were given to Fagel as security for his claim on Colyer's inheritance. These items included some silver from seals and a box with medals that belonged to Colyer.

Most of Fagel's belongings fall under the category of (furnishing) textiles and clothing. Besides two window curtains and one door curtain of old red serge, there were six cotton curtains. The colors of other textiles that were used to furnish the room were not specified. He owned two woolen mattresses and six and a half pairs of Dutch linen bed sheets. There were cotton and wool blankets and a chintz coverlet, together with two feather ear pillows and three feather bolsters. His fifteen cushion covers of Dutch linen were kept in the standing cabinet. The two carpets that decorated his room must have been of very low quality, because they were sold together for only Ld. 2:75. Furthermore, there was a tablecloth that came with twelve napkins.

His clothing and textile accessories collections were the most elaborate among the Dutch nation's inventories. Fagel was wearing European dress, as nearly all his clothes were sets of dress-coats with camisoles and trousers. Altogether eight of these attires came in a variety of colors (coffee, lead, camel, ash, blue, silver and black) and fabrics (mainly of broadcloth, but also of brocade, camlet or cloth from England and the Ottoman Empire). Two red broadcloth coats with gold thread buttons and buttonholes completed his collection of outer garments.

As under clothing Fagel owned³² shirts of Dutch linen, nearly as many sleeves with and without ruffs and two undervests made of dimitry. In contrast, there were only three shirts of Ottoman linen and two undervests of Ottoman *kutnu* ['*coetni*']. There

were at least 22 hoses mainly of silk and yarn and in a variety of colors, besides children's and women's hoses. His wardrobe also included three hats with silver and golden details, thirteen handkerchiefs, 37 ties or scarves (nine of which were of muslin), six bands (for around the neck), four linen under caps and four cotton nightcaps, two pairs of new shoes embroidered with silver and a pair of old boots, gloves and ca. 200 silver- and gold-thread buttons.

Very few items were specifically referred to as of local production. Besides the Ottoman linen shirts and undervests, one leather travel girth referred to as 'colan' [*kolan*], a gown-skirt of Aleppo cloth and two "Turkish" caftans or robes of honor (that were not sold at the auction) were of local production. Perhaps, his velvet gold pouch with silver thread and another embroidered gold pouch were also of Ottoman making, similar to the wallets that usually had the name and location of its owner embroidered on them.

Seven pieces of fabric of various lengths probably were to be used for future outfits or furnishing purposes: Dutch linen of mediocre quality, fine Dutch linen, single chagrin for lining, flamed Ottoman satin, blue taffeta with silver embroidery, lead colored broadcloth and non-quilted or non-watered coffee colored Angora mohair.

Fagel went at least to two auctions in the Dutch Embassy and bought an extensive amount of goods. He had purchased his chairs with brocaded and voided velvet [*trijp*] at the auction of Jacobus Colyer's estate in September 1725. The green broadcloth tablecloth he had bought there was still among his estate when he died. Additionally, perhaps the writing cabinet and a walnut cabinet he had purchased were actually the writing desk and one of his cabinets recorded in his own inventory. The golden watch that was sold in his own auction was possibly the golden watch he had bought from Colyer's estate. He also bought a number of maps and 35 books from Colyer, including the Meninski dictionary and sea-atlases (portolans). Many items he had purchased were probably not for personal usage: a belt of Indian twilled cotton stitched with flowers, five pairs of white women's gloves, two fans, a bass and an oboe. These items were no longer in his estate when he died; possibly he intended them as gifts or resold them. Likewise, he bought 23 paintings from Colyer, which not all seem to have survived until the sale of his own estate. The painting with a black frame in Fagel's inventory might have been the painting he bought that depicted a peasant woman adjusting her stockings or one of the two landscapes. At the auction of preacher Jan David de Reuter

on 5 February 1725, he bought a few small items, such as handkerchiefs, a pair of pistols, a saddle and a lantern.

4.1.8. Domenico Gasparini, Domestic of the Ambassador

Domenico Gasparini (d. ca. 1731) was a domestic of Cornelis Calkoen. The inventory of his goods was made by Rumoldus Rombouts on 30 August 1731. Domenico was perhaps related to Gasparo Gasparini, a Catholic Bishop who was appointed as Episcopal head in Istanbul between 1678 and 1702 or 1705.⁸³⁹ Although nothing is known about Domenico, he possibly visited two of the auctions organized by the Dutch chancery, and was recorded to have bought a few items under the name of Domenico Staffiere.⁸⁴⁰ At the auction of Martin Hendrick Nieupoort on 17 and 19 October 1730 he bought nine small muslin ties or neckbands. Additionally, at the auction of Bastiaen Fagel between 19 and 25 October 1730 he bought a pair of old gloves, four dozen shirt buttons, a woolen mattress and a cotton blanket.

Gasparini occupied a room in the Ambassador's residence. As a bed, Gasparini used a woolen mattress together with a small woolen bolster, a cotton pillowcase and an old *indienne* blanket. Most of Gasparini's goods were kept in a large chest, while some other possessions were recorded separately, such as a booklet of Virgin Mary prayers, six small paintings and an empty box for coffee cups. The contents of the chest ranged from a pair of small guns 'di Testa' (?), a small horn snuffbox and four pewter medals to a comb, three small ivory perfume boxes and an ivory drinking bowl. The chest also contained textiles and clothing, including five pairs of stockings or socks, six camisoles (some of silk, while others were of cloth 'alla Isolana', presumably from the Aegean Islands), three trousers, ragged shirts and a very old yellow singlet. His few accessories consisted of a white cotton hat, a duffel bag, seven napkins and two muslin collars which he had perhaps bought at the auction of Nieupoort.

⁸³⁹ Charles A. Frazee, *Catholics and Sultans: The Church and the Ottoman Empire 1453-1923* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006 [1983]) 154.

⁸⁴⁰ Staffiere also means footman in Italian, and perhaps he was known or referred to as Staffiere by the recorders of the auctions.

4.1.9. François Barchon, Butler of the Ambassador

François Barchon was the steward or butler of Cornelis Calkoen. Besides his work at the Embassy, he also ran a tavern. Barchon had a daughter called Helena with a certain Maria Alessandrowitz, with whom he was, so it appears, not married. Nevertheless, in his final will he acknowledged Helena as his legitimate daughter. Barchon died on 8 August 1731, and in his final will he bequeathed Reverend Father Giovanni Agostino, the prefect of the Santa Maria Drapéris convent, a legate of Ld. 250. This sum was to be put to use so that interest could be gained over it. Philip Mommartz, who was the procurator of the same convent, received the amount from the prefect.⁸⁴¹ The inventory of Barchon's goods was finalized on 30 October 1731; the auctions took place in his tavern and at the Dutch Chancery on 18 August, 29 and 30 November and 1 December 1731.

Barchon owned very few movable pieces of furniture; in his room(s) he only had a plain wardrobe, a plain red painted wooden chest, a desk with a cupboard and a square table with a drawer. Neither beds nor chairs are listed among his possessions. Nevertheless, Barchon did own bed hangings, so it is possible he slept in a bedstead or canopy bed. As Barchon was living in the Ambassador's residence, any beds or chairs he was using probably did not belong to him personally. Plain printed window curtains of local cotton covered the windows of his room.

Probably he made extensive use of the fixed cupboards [*dolab*] and closets [*yüklük*] in the room, as he owned many possessions. Most of what he owned concerned clothing, bedding or furnishing textiles. Barchon had a surprisingly large collection of coins of various currencies in small amounts in seven small purses or pouches: Hungarian golden ducats, Venetian silver ducats, Persian tomans, Dutch rix dollars, Imperial rix dollars, a lion dollar, sevillians, *findık altın*, *singirli*, *tuğralı*, *para*, *şerefi*, *iselotte* and *asper*.

Barchon's room featured a wall clock with alarm, which was among the costliest pieces of his estate, as it was sold for Ld. 15. Also his painted paper fan was perhaps used to decorate his room.

⁸⁴¹ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1064, 61-62.

Barchon's jewelry included two silver pocket watches, a walking stick with a silver knob, a copper signet, and six rosaries with wooden crosses. Barchon also possessed a handsome sword or rapier with a silver hilt and two "Turkish" knives with shagreen hilts. A broken telescope and a pair of copper compasses were used outdoors. In contrast, compasses were only found in the inventories of sailors and merchants in the Netherlands. Telescopes were not present until after 1738 and then only in the estates of those individuals who appeared to have a specific scientific interest. We have to keep in mind that telescopes described in the eighteenth century were often actually opera glasses.⁸⁴² A few small trifles which could be counted towards office equipment included a pair of plain scissors, an ivory pen, two bone folders and a silver penholder. Barchon owned six pairs of billiard balls, four boxes with dice and a checkerboard for entertainment purposes.

As usually perishable goods are not recorded in inventories, it is quite rare that Barchon's inventory included three okkas of syrup, fourteen okkas of bitter almonds, eleven dram of musk at 105 aspers per dram, eleven pieces of stale ambergris at 80 aspers per dram and a small keg of herring. Barchon owned a few pounds of bohea tea (a type of black Chinese tea), but had no equipment for the preparation of hot beverages in his room. For rosolio, on the other hand, he had a special pewter funnel and for spices he owned a boxwood spice box. Cutlery was available in abundance: 81 plain knives with wooden hilts and another 19 knives and seven dozen forks (some of which of Prince Rupert's metal, others of iron). Barchon had five tobacco boxes or cases of tortoiseshell, straw and copper, but not any other smoking equipment.

Barchon was keen on hygiene: he had three folding mirrors, a (broken) pewter shaving basin, five razors, an embroidered tidy (comb case) with a small comb, a towel of Muscovite linen and a hat brush and clothes sweeper.

As bedding and other textiles to furnish or decorate his room, Barchon had three woolen sofa cushions, three plain printed window curtains of local cotton, a feather head pillow, a small coverlet or bedspread of plain printed Ottoman cotton and green serge bed hangings that consisted of one large and one small curtain with a valance. Five pieces of fabric (striped gemesud, Muscovite linen, lining and fine taffeta or sailcloth) were perhaps still to be used for new garments.

⁸⁴² Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 263.

In his function of butler Barchon apparently had to dress up, judging from the fact that he possessed five sets of dress coats with camisoles and matching trousers: one set was made of red broadcloth with silver buttons and galloons, another was made of pale velvet with gold thread buttons, silk buttons holes with a golden broadcloth camisole and black velvet trousers, while the other two sets were grey or ashen color and the final set was made of pearl-colored broadcloth with red trousers with camelhair buttons. His coat or raincoat was made of plain grey broadcloth, while his cloak was rather eye-catching as it was red with gold-thread buttons. Barchon had many hoses, stockings and shirts and he completed his outfits with one of his 46 muslin ties or gauze neck cloths with gold and silver, one of his six wigs (*à la cavaliere, en Bourse* and *à la Madalene*) and four hats. Other accessories were four pairs of sleeves with ruffles of French linen, two red satin hats, a broadcloth travelling bonnet lined with black velvet, six white cotton nightcaps, two camelhair travel belts or girths, white silk gloves, three pairs of old shoes, and fourteen cotton and silk handkerchiefs. Lastly, Barchon owned a lone old women's gown.

Most of the goods that were found in Barchon's tavern or inn were related to that particular business. In his establishment the customers sat on (nine) small wooden and wicker stools (seventy pieces) at low tables made up of fifteen old table surfaces. An additional four plain tables and twelve wooden chairs were also used in the tavern. Three tablecloths of Muscovite linen and coarse cotton with 38 napkins were then perhaps only sparsely used. Barchon's customers drank from plain earthenware jugs (twelve pieces), wine glasses (only seven). Possibly there were other drinking vessels, but these were not recorded. Red wine, white wine, brandy of varying quality and rosolio were also served at the inn. These were served with delicacies, such as Edam cheese, French cheese, Parmesan cheese and smoked ox-tongues. There were also 29 small plain earthenware bowls or cups, 97 earthenware plates and eleven pewter plates. Cutlery was scarce: eleven old table knives with short hilts and fifteen old iron forks. Perhaps, his customers were used to bring their own spoons. Smoking was also possible in his establishment: there were thirteen old reed pipes. Other supplies were a pewter tierce, a green earthenware water jug or ewer, a copper pot with its lid and even a small pile of firewood. The customers could play billiards at the billiard table.

A balance of credit and debts was recorded in the chancery registers; here were obligations charged to master beer brewer Gillis Fourneau, M. Bartelmij and Nicolo di

Giorgio, and also a number of obligations that included pawns. An obligation charged to Georgio Hieraki included a pawn of a Turkish sword or sable with a silver gilded and plated sheath, eleven yellow satin sofa cushion covers embroidered with silver, three sofa cushions of red satin embroidered with gold, a women's vest and *entâri* of golden broadcloth and a small silver-embroidered handkerchief. Two similar obligations were charged to Salomon Cohen, with as pawn a ring with a square diamond, and another to Ghiddir di Sahak, with as pawn six boxes of goat hair for wigs.

The credits of the estate concern debts others owed to Barchon. Among these debtors were George Brinkman, Marc Antonio Rosa, Secretary Giovanni (Jean) Rigo, Jacob Marchand, the steward of the English Ambassador and Cornelis Calkoen. The debts of Calkoen concerned household expenses made for the Ambassador's residence and the balance of Barchon's salary. The total credits of the estate amounted to Ld. 1348:98.

In the last days of his life, Barchon used the expertise of Doctor d'Ase, pharmacist Jean-Michel Hesler and barber surgeon Romanij. He still had some outstanding debts to his four servants at the tavern: Alexander Papasoğlu, Jani Diminit, Tomaso Kasapoğlu and a man called Policron. Other debts were, for instance, to be paid for the lease of the tavern to Frederik Hupsch, to Mahmud Ağa Çavuş of the Topçular for two monthly payments for the tavern (Ld. 1 in total), and for the delivery of wine and brandy by Emanuel Perenot de Cize, Theophili Niciotti, Mr. Chabert, Jacob Kugler and Giovanni the wine seller of Galata.

From the debts of the estate, it can be deduced that Barchon usually bought his bread from the French baker called Jean Roseau and Kirkoor the Armenian baker. Mutton came from butcher Lefter and beef from butcher Abdulla, while poultry was ordered from poultry seller Angeli. Fish came from Anastas the fisherman, milk from Duca di Thoma and eggs from Haviere the egg seller. Barchon ordered snow from a snow seller called Apostool. Candles were ordered from Alexandri, while glasses came from glass seller Claude Pascal and colonial or international goods were sold by "commenyer" Hadgi [*Hacci*] Adam Jorghi. In the section on debts, it was stated that Barchon owed money to Rombouts, with whom he, apparently, owned a company.

Barchon was a regular customer at auctions. He bought a few items on three auctions that were organized by the Dutch Embassy in the months before his demise and nearly all items he bought were still in his possession when he died. At the auction

of Martin Hendrick Nieupoort in 1730 Barchon bought seventeen ties or cravats, some or all of which were also mentioned in his own inventory. The large printed cotton curtain and two similar window curtains he also purchased there were probably the same as the three printed cotton curtains in his inventory. The same was true for his old clothes sweeper and hat brush, the wall clock with alarm, a checker board, a copper pitcher for boiling water and a couple of shirts or chemises. The six plain rush chairs, a pair of boots and a walking stick with a porcelain knob, which he had bought at the same auction, do not appear in his own inventory, though.

From the auction of Bastiaen Fagel, which took place immediately after that of Nieupoort, Barchon had bought his scarlet or red coat with gold threat buttons and buttonholes for Ld. 15:60. Its new owner was Jacob Hofman who bought it for four lion dollars less. Three of Barchon's hats with silver galloon and embroidered with golden lace also appear to have come from Fagel's estate. Two dimity undervests, a number of sleeves, white hoses, two pairs of silver plated pendants with fake stones, tassels for ties, a pewter shaving basin and possibly also a few of his wigs were also bought at the same auction and were still in his possession when he died. A few other items he also bought at that auction were not recorded in his own inventory: a gold weight, a suitcase, a lead tobacco box and a portrait for a tobacco box, a table with a green broadcloth tablecloth and a notebook. The following year, in May 1731, Barchon purchased a few items from Maria de la Fontaine's estate: eight woolen sofa cushions, a *bohça* of white twilled cotton with embroidered silk flowers and four feather bolsters.

4.1.10. Jorgachi Ballomir Valagho, Coachman of the Ambassador

Jorgachi Ballomir Valagho was the coachman of Cornelis Calkoen and most probably also of Jacobus Colyer.⁸⁴³ He died on 16 July 1732 and left a small estate behind, which was inventoried on the day after his demise. Valagho lived in the Ambassador's residence and his goods were received or taken over after his death by the new coachman or equerry Giovanni (Jean) Battista Marcquis. Valagho's small estate

⁸⁴³ A certain coachman Jurgachi is mentioned as the coachman of Jacobus Colyer. After Colyer's death he was still to receive a part of his salary, as he worked for Colyer for over 7 years. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043.

consisted of one small ordinary case, cash in various currencies, a pitcher with two cups, two books and clothes. The two books were Wallachian manuscripts, which, together with his name Valagho) imply that he came from Wallachia. His clothes were mainly of Ottoman origin or fabric: a used *biniş* and similar *dolama* of Ottoman cloth, a used vest of Ottoman *boğası* and an Ottoman veil with underneath an old yellow cloth veil. His other clothes included four old chemises, an old blouse, two small ties, a small kerchief napkin, a purse, a pair of socks and a pair of shoes. Finally, he possessed one fur coat, which was made of wolf pelt and covered in *boğası*.

4.1.11. Fredrich Bourdsched, French Horn Player and Valet of the Ambassador

Low-German Fredrich Bourdsched (or Bourdshed) was the valet and French horn player of Ambassador Cornelis Calkoen. Bourdsched died in the village of Belgrade near Istanbul of “the infectious pestilential disease” on 30 October 1732. The inventory of his possessions was made in his room in the Ambassador’s residence. Bourdsched had a modest estate, which was reflected in the revenue of the auction. The auction took place in the Ambassador’s residence on 25 February 1733, with 198 piasters and 30 para as total revenues of the sale.

Bourdsched had two basic outfits: one rather old broadcloth purple garment with a dress coat, camisole and trousers with silver buttons and button holes, and one red broadcloth garment with a dress-coat, camisole and trousers rimmed with golden lace and gold-thread buttons. He owned another set of trousers or pants and a camisole of white dimity. Seven shirts of Dutch and Muscovite linen and twelve pairs of silk and cotton stockings were worn underneath. His attire was complete with one of his four pairs of shoes and boots, a muslin neck cloths and a hat. Other textile items included a piece of plain English summer cloth, four old silk and cotton handkerchiefs, two cotton nightcaps and a silver ribbon.

His estate contained only jewelry of little value. Most silver goods such as a ring with a fake stone and a mouthpiece of the French horn were of poor quality, while his silver crucifix and seal were not to be sold. Boudsched’s silver pocket watch with a silver chain was the most costly item of his estate and was sold for 30 piasters. His old broken brass pocket watch was worth no more than 20 para.

Weaponry was relatively abundant in his inventory; he possessed a sword with a silver hilt, a Spanish rifle, a slightly broken shotgun, a pair of pistols, a very old hunting knife with a sheath set with golden galloons, some hails and shotgun bullets and a powder horn. Four small English unalloyed knives were possibly also weapons rather than cutlery. His saddle pad with gun holders indicates that he probably rode a horse. A few tools distantly related to his profession were a hammer, a saw and three small drills. Even more suitable for his occupation were two cases with barber instruments and razors, two razor strops and a whetstone, a pewter shaving basin, six old barber knives or razors, a barber stone and pincers.

Bourdsched had no furniture, only a pewter box and a small old chest in which he could keep some of his possessions. The remaining singular items in his inventory were twelve small cans containing plain tea, an old violin, a small telescope and something called a ‘dintsas’ (?) made of bone.

4.1.12. Ferdinand Ditte, French Horn Player and First Valet of the Ambassador

Probably right after the death of Bourdsched in 1732, Cornelis Calkoen hired valet and French horn player Ferdinand Ditte. Like Bourdsched, Ditte was of German descent. When he registered his final will at the chancery on 16 June 1734, Ditte was about to repatriate to his home country via Izmir and Holland. This time schedule indicates that Ditte possibly stayed for less than two years in the retinue of Calkoen. It is likely that he was a slave bought or ransomed by Calkoen from a ship.⁸⁴⁴ As his sole and universal heirs, he appointed his father Hendrik Ditte and his sister Anna Geertruid Ditte.

If he was to die during his outbound journey on a Dutch ship, Ditte requested for his two boxes or chests with goods to be inventoried and kept safely in Amsterdam, so they could be given to Nicolaas Calkoen Schepen en Raad [Alderman] of Amsterdam. Nicolaas Calkoen was then to send Ditte’s belongings to his father, who was a postmaster in the city of Arnsberg (Elector of Cologne).

⁸⁴⁴ On the topic of slaves in Galata, see Nur Sobers-Khan’s dissertation: Nur Sobers-Khan, “Slaves without Shackles: Forced Labour and Manumission in the Galata Court Registers, 1560-1572,” unpublished Ph.D dissertation (Pembroke College 2012).

4.1.13. George Brinkman and Maria Lamberts, First Valet and Linen Maid of the Ambassador

George Brinkman was the first valet of Dutch Ambassador Calkoen. He had prepared his final will on 29 September 1732, when he was ill in bed in the country house of Cornelis Calkoen in the village of Belgrade near Istanbul. In his will, he appointed Marie Lamberts, linen maid of the Ambassador as his universal heir in case he was to die in the Ottoman Empire or on his way home to Holland. She was to take possession of all his belongings, provided that she would pay for all the costs of his funeral and clear his outstanding debts. If his parents were still alive after his demise, they were to receive the proportion that was set by Dutch laws, and if (one of) his brothers were still alive, they were to receive a total sum of 500 piasters. Maria Lamberts was not to be bothered for more; they were to be content with that amount.

Brinkman recovered from his illness, but decided to leave for the Dutch Republic the following year. When he prepared his second will, he had resigned as valet and was about to embark on his journey. In the second version of his will, which was prepared on 19 May 1733, he added one clause to the will. In this clause he stated that his final will should not only be valid during his stay in the Ottoman Empire and his journey home, but also anywhere else. Therefore, he intended to keep Maria as his universal heir. Although she was not registered as his wife, they appear to have been a couple and in all likelihood she came with him on his journey.

Maria Lamberts also prepared a final will, when she was indisposed in bed in her room in the Ambassador's residence in Pera. She dictated and signed her final will on 14 January 1732. She must have recovered; otherwise, Brinkman could not have appointed her as his heir by 1733. In her turn, Maria Lamberts appointed Brinkman as her universal heir of all goods, effects, clothes, cash and credits. He was to ensure that she would have a decent funeral and to use the money she owned for the funeral. He was to take possession of the remainder.

While Maria only bought a set of needles and pins during one of the auctions that were organized by the chancery of the Dutch embassy, George was a regular customer. As he was working in the Ambassador's residence, he must have had the chance to take a good look at all the goods that were sold during the auctions. George bought over a

hundred items on the auctions of Martin Hendrick Nieupoort, Bastiaen Fagel, Maria de la Fontaine and François Barchon between 1730 and 1731. Most of the goods he purchased were European style clothes, such as dress coats with camisoles and trousers, hats and wigs. He also bought a silver snuffbox with mother-of-pearl, a tobacco box and silk tobacco, microscopes, a sword, a wardrobe and suitcases for all the clothes he bought, bedding, mirrors, various lengths of fabric and many other small accessories.

4.1.14. Matio Brusarospo, Manservant of the Ambassador

Matio Brusarospo was a Venetian Catholic manservant of Ambassador Cornelis Calkoen. Due to fear of death during his journey to Jerusalem he was about to undertake, he decided to have his final will registered in the chancery. It was registered on 16 January 1740, and firstly he appointed the Ambassador's *maestro di casa* Francesco Giroto as the executor of his estate property. Because he feared a fire could break out during his absence, he entrusted the Reverend Fathers of Santa Maria Drapéris with three sealed boxes filled with his belongings. Giroto was to sell his belongings and two-thirds of the revenues were to be used for a large mass in Matio's name and for several smaller masses for his soul at Santa Maria Drapéris. The final third was to be given to the chancery of the *bailo* of Venice, who was to transfer it to his nephew Romano, son of Petro Brusarospo, who resided in Villanova near Verona. Matio also bequeathed his nephew all he had left in his house. An obligation of 300 piasters charged to the fathers of the Dominican convent of Galata was kept in one of the sealed cases or boxes.⁸⁴⁵ Two-thirds of that obligation (with its interest) were to be given to the convent to hold a mass for his soul, while the other third was to be given to his nephew Romano.

Matio had participated in a lottery, and had given his ticket with the value of Ld. 9 to the chancellor in order to give the sum of 45 piasters to a Miss Anges when the lottery was drawn.⁸⁴⁶ Finally, Matio requested his nephew Romano to give his

⁸⁴⁵ Could this be the Dominican Church of Saint Pierre and Saint Paul in Galata?

⁸⁴⁶ Lotteries were apparently not uncommon in the Ottoman Empire in the first half of the eighteenth century. Although strictly forbidden according to Islamic Law, foreigners and perhaps also non-Muslims were organizing such lotteries in Istanbul. For a reference to another earlier lottery see the discussion of Leon Ronceray below (footnote 991).

possessions to his sister Domenica and two nieces Lutieta and Beatrice, hoping that they would also pray for his soul.

4.1.15. Jean Gonnet, Preacher of the Embassy

After Nieupoort's death, the Dutch Embassy did not employ a preacher for over four years. Jean Gonnet was appointed as preacher of the Dutch embassy in Istanbul on 2 February 1734. Gonnet, originally from Savoy, arrived in Istanbul on 1 September 1734. Among his achievements was the arrangement for an annual salary for a schoolteacher for the children of the Genevese community under the care of the Dutch embassy. In 1741, Gonnet had already made a request to take a leave in order to recover, but did not leave until his second request on 6 January 1742. When Jan Carel des Bordes went to the Netherlands for business matters in 1742, Jean Gonnet joined him. Gonnet was unsatisfied with the irregular payment of his salary and complained about the matter when he was received by the Directorate of the Levant Trade on 29 August that year. On 7 September 1742, Des Bordes already mentioned in his letter to Cornelis Calkoen that Gonnet was a bit under the weather upon his arrival in Marburg.⁸⁴⁷ On the way back to Istanbul, after having visited relatives in Savoy and France, Gonnet died in Lyons in March or April 1744.⁸⁴⁸

Presumably, every time a new preacher arrived they were assigned the same room in the Ambassador's residence. There was a fireplace in Gonnet's room, judging from the irons, iron plates, a shovel, iron tongs and bellows that he owned. The room was well-furnished, and Gonnet slept in a bedstead with *indienne* hangings and three mattresses. Other bedding he owned were one bolster, two feather pillows and one small horsehair pillow or cushion and nine pillow cases or cushion covers, three old blankets, two pairs of linen bed sheets and possibly a mosquito net. He must have preferred more comfort compared to his two predecessors, as he even possessed a mat that covered the

⁸⁴⁷ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Archieven*, inv.nr. 1073 (old numbering), new numbering is possibly *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 151. Letter from Jan Carel des Bordes to Cornelis Calkoen, Amsterdam 7 September 1742. Partially published in Nanninga, Vol. III, 156.

⁸⁴⁸ Schutte, 317; Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 124-126. Although both sources mention May as the month in which Gonnet died, a first inventory of his belongings was made in April, and therefore Gonnet must have died earlier than they suggest.

floor and two ‘Smyrna’ carpets, one of which was meant to cover a table, while the other was probably used on the floor. Gonnet’s room featured an Ottoman *sedir* made up of one *minder*, a cloth for sitting and three woolen cushions with their covers of a Persian woolen fabric.

Furnishing came in the form of two square tables of ordinary wood, a plain wooden desk, three small tea tables, two chairs with backrests and upholstered with red leather, a folding stool also covered with red leather, one wooden chair, two arm chairs and a trestle bench or sofa referred to as ‘*eigreti*’ [*eğriti*]. Probably, there were built-in cupboards and storage closets, but Gonnet also had other storage furniture: a white wooden cabinet with drawers, four chests and two locally-made baskets covered with leather. Another wardrobe or Dutch cabinet was said to have belonged to the merchants Belcamp and Meyer.

The windows were covered with seven old plain *indienne* window curtains. Other curtains perhaps served to cover the doorway or the walls as decoration. Various pieces of fabric were perhaps still to be used for new clothing: black and green broadcloth, colored English fabric, black serge, white dimity from Cyprus, Swiss linen and other linen and a piece of white duffle eaten by worms.

Eight geographical maps probably decorated his walls. There were two mirrors in his estate, one of which was an ‘English toilet mirror’. In the city of Delft, such toilet or vanity mirrors were only to be found in the households of regents.⁸⁴⁹

Gonnet possessed many goods one would find in a private study. His library not only contained his books but perhaps it was also the place where he kept his manuscripts and other office supplies such as inkstands, penknives, a brass ruler, a telescope, a gold weight, a wooden measure and a sink hourglass. In comparison, hourglasses were very rare in the estates of the citizens of Delft.⁸⁵⁰ To be able to read after sunset, Gonnet used six Ottoman copper candlesticks with iron snuffers, an old oilcloth lantern, a glass lantern and another small dark lantern. Smoking must have been one of his habits, as Gonnet owned four snuffboxes, another box for tobacco and even a small grater and a piece of rolled tobacco leaf for grating. It would have even been

⁸⁴⁹ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels Van Delft*, 211.

⁸⁵⁰ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels Van Delft*, 263. There were only 11 hourglasses in all inventories of the entire eighteenth century.

possible to see the Reverend playing a version of badminton with his old rackets and shuttlecocks.

When Gonnet travelled to the Netherlands, he left most of his horse riding gear behind. An empty satchel or game-bag, three complete sets of horse trappings including leather saddles, a whip and a plain pair of spurs were found in his room. Similarly, a pair of plain holster-pistols, a leather bag of some sort for tablets and powder, an instrument for firearms and two pairs of sheath covers also remained behind. It appears that Gonnet was quite keen on personal hygiene and a good appearance, as he kept a razor strop, a whetstone for razors and a ceramic shaving basin in his room. On the auction of priest Don Antonio Halvagi on 29 December 1734, he had bought a stand with a basin for washing hands, which was, most likely, resold without the basin during the auction of his own possessions. Gonnet possibly took his towels for bathing and shaving, nail clippers, razors, glass bottles for Eau de la Reine (Hungarian water), comb, pocket brush, soaps and soap box with him on his journey; they were not in his room but in one of the chests in a storage room.

Gonnet had all the equipment and tableware to serve tea, but no specific equipment was recorded for coffee. In his room Gonnet drank tea that was kept in brass tea boxes, brewed in one of his English ceramic, porcelain or brass teapots, and drunk from porcelain and ceramic tea cups with saucers. Although the sugar bowl appears to be missing, there were various silver and silver-plated tea spoons to stir sugar with. Other drinking vessels such as carafes, bowls and jugs were made of (lead) crystal, glass or ceramic. Because Gonnet's two large crystal carafes were sold to Pierre Marchand for only 60 aspers, they must have been made of glass rather than crystal.

There were relatively few and mainly old clothes in the inventory of his apartment. Presumably, Gonnet had brought his best suits with him on his journey to the Netherlands. His clothing included an old coat or garment of a grey summer cloth, two old dress-coats with two camisoles and three pants of black broadcloth, as well as two pants of colorful broadcloth, two black broadcloth cloaks, an *indienne* casaquin lined with green *sandal*, five shirts of French linen and seven old shirts of local linen, three old dimity camisoles and a silk dressing gown lined with *indienne*. Accessories were more abundant, but, again, often deemed as old or used. There were, for instance, an old red broadcloth kalpak that was eaten by worms, six old wigs eaten by worms, 23 pairs

of stockings, 30 clerical collars, six used pairs of gloves and over 200 buttons. His shoes and one pair of high or heavy boots were English products according to the inventory.

On 15 May of the same year, an inventory was made of his room in the countryside residence of Calkoen in the village of Belgrade. His possessions there were clearly more basic. Gonnet slept in an old wooden travel bedstead, and had to make do with fewer and mostly punctured and damaged goods: a punctured pewter shaving basin, one punctured ceramic chamber pot (in his room in Istanbul he had two chamber pots), one small table bell (in Istanbul he had two of these bells), a damaged white ceramic teapot, a beer goblet, a crystal bottle or flask, a crystal hourglass and a white walking stick with a horn knob get about in the village.

An initial inventory was made on 15 April 1744, in the warehouse of Jan Carel des Bordes, where a chest with clothes, which had arrived from the Dutch Republic, and several other chests and goods were kept. The chest that had arrived from the Netherlands was probably sent ahead, so it would have been there upon Gonnet's arrival in Istanbul. It contained many goods that seemed 'missing' in the inventory of his room in the Ambassador's residence. Several large pieces of furniture were stocked in the warehouse of Des Bordes, such as a quire for writing, a large desk or lectern, a small desk table, a shadow play table and an entire newly set-up or furnished bedstead with its accessories.

Among his books were Dutch-French dictionaries bound in calfskin, the Old and New Testament in French similarly bound in calfskin and various works on religious themes ranging from sermons (most prominently from Balthasar Bekker from the Netherlands) and repentance to the life of the Prophet Mohammed. Other books dealt with politics or the relation between politics and religion, such as the works of Machiavelli in six volumes or *Critique de Histoire du concile de Trente* by Pietro Paolo Sarpi, which was a critical evaluation of the Council of Trent and the role of the Catholic Church; the latter work was particularly favored by Protestants. Gonnet owned a universal guide on the Netherlands and books on gardening in the Netherlands and in France. He was also interested in the culture of tea, coffee and chocolate, as can be understood from a small copy of *Le bon usage du Thé, du caffè et du chocolat pour la preservation & pour la guerison des maladies* by Nicolas de Blégnny that was rebound in calfskin. Lastly, he possessed a copy of a book on the history of the Ottoman Empire

called *Histoire de L'Empire Ottoman*, which was most likely Paul Rycaut's *Histoire de l'État Present de l'Empire Ottoman*.

Besides the 53 books, a package with documents, containing a compilation of sermons, accounts, receipts and copies of letters was kept in storage. There was also extra office equipment, such as a pewter inkstand, a penknife and scissors. One of the reading desks in the warehouse had a special brass top piece for an arm for a candle, in order to read in the dark. The warehouse also contained additional service equipment, such as chocolate cups, teapots and twelve teacups, a small plate for cream, cutlery of so-called Prince (Rupert's) Metal, a large drinking glass and plates. Moreover, three pieces of chocolate were kept in one of the chests.

Gonnet owned a very small collection of silverware, coins and medals, which included silver coins from Ragusa, the Netherlands and Spain, as well as two tombac (brass) medals with a depiction of Maria Theresa, the queen of Habsburg Hungary since 1740. A walking stick with a porcelain knob and a copper seal with his coat-of-arms were some of the more precious items found in his room. From a few notes regarding his debts and credits, it is understood that Gonnet's golden watch from Genève was returned by a Genevese clockmaker called Chappuis. Gonnet's English pistols with flints and cleaning tool were stored in the warehouse. Finally his pieces of clothing and textiles kept in the warehouse included green serge bed hangings with silk yellow galloons, a horsehair mattress with bolster, Dutch woolen blankets, long pieces of red and green woolen damask and a dressing gown that was made of the same or similar red and green woolen damask, a flannel camisole, two black broadcloth just-au-corps and similar mantle, black leather pants, eighteen purses for wigs and four delicate nightcaps. Nevertheless, it still appears that his finer pieces of clothing must have been with him on his return to Istanbul, as there were no proper suits of dress-coat, camisole and trousers among his possessions.

On 10 January 1741, Jean Gonnet had drawn up a final will, which was registered in the chancery records. In his final will, Gonnet stated that he was "physically indisposed, although still sound of mind". He called for a burial that would financially allow for a mourning cloth or suit for himself. He stated that he counted himself as part of the Genevese congregation, and that he did not wish for any marble, stone or epitaph to be placed on his grave. As executors of his final will he appointed Jan Carel des Bordes and English preacher Thomas Payne, and in absence of one of these two,

English merchant Benjamin Barker. He specifically stated that he wanted his goods to be sold per public auction in Istanbul; particularly his books were to be sold locally rather than sent to Holland.

Gonnet made a few bequests: firstly, he bequeathed his valet Janasci and Alida Croesen fifteen piasters each. His sole heir was his sister Susanne Gonnet, who was to inherit his estate, as long as she would grant their mother Marianne Gonnet 200 Dutch florins. Moreover, a fund was to be made of the money that was left after his demise, which was to be used in such a manner, that interest could be gained from it. This interest was for the benefit of his mother as well. The auction of his possessions took place nearly a year after his demise, between 10 and 12 May 1745 in the Ambassador's residence. Roughly one-third of all Gonnet's possessions (including his books) was not sold during this auction.

4.1.16. Lucia Artelli and Francesco Giroto, Housekeeper and Maestro di Casa of the Ambassador

Lucia Artelli was a housekeeper or nursemaid of Ambassador Calkoen and was married to Francesco Giroto, the Ambassador's maestro di casa. Judging from their names, they came from one of the Italian states, and most probably the Republic of Venice. On 18 March 1737, Giroto drew up a final will of his own appointing his wife as his sole and universal heir. On 8 June 1744, they prepared a final will together, as they were to travel to Holland. They were both in good health, but possibly feared death during their upcoming journey. Francesco left, in case of death, the sum of 1000 piasters to his sister Paulina Giroto, wife of Gioseppo Baldi. His wife was his sole and universal heir of all his possessions with exception of the legate to his sister. Lucia also appointed her husband as her sole and universal her. In case they would both die, everything was to be given to the nephew of Lucia called Giovanni Antonio Molinari, but the clause of the legate to Paulina Giroto was to be respected.

Due to the nature of his profession, Girotti was probably often around when auctions were organized by the chancery of the Dutch embassy and did not miss a chance to buy a few items between October 1730 and May 1740. He bought a variety of goods, such as European and Ottoman style clothing, an ermine fur, bedding, carpets, fabrics, a small table, silverware, bitter almonds, porcelain plates, paintings, pearls and

various small accessories. It may be that he bought these goods in the Ambassador's name, rather than for himself. He had purchased the pearls for nearly Ld. 200, which was rather a high sum for a man of such a humble position.

4.2. Jacobus Colyer's Family Members

Jacobus Colyer was the son of Justinus Colyer and Maria Engelbert. The couple had at least eight other children, of which two daughters: Clara Catherina and Maria, and six sons besides Jacobus: Jacques, David, Johan, Alexander, Constantinus and Justinus Bysantius. The family line did not continue through Jacobus, because he did not have any known offspring (see figure 29). Instead, the family expanded through Jacobus' sisters. Their children and grandchildren married into other important merchant families in the Ottoman Empire, especially those of Dutch and Huguenot origin; among them are the names of Leytstar, De Hohepied and De la Fontaine. As indicated in Chapter 4.1.2., while Colyer's sister Maria first moved to Livorno with her husband, her final base was Istanbul. His other sister Clara Catherina moved to Izmir with her husband and raised her offspring there. Although their children and grandchildren usually married other members of the Dutch nation in the Ottoman Empire, there were exceptions. Sometimes they married foreign ambassadors or representatives, and only in one occasion, one of them followed Jacobus Colyer's example and married a Greek.

Firstly, Jacobus Colyer's wife Catterina de Bourg and his mother Maria Engelbert are introduced. Because most of Jacobus Colyer's relatives in Istanbul were directly related to his sister Maria, their connections to her have been emphasized. Together with the introduction of Colyer's family members, a description of their households and houses is given and, as well as a discussion of their material possessions and debts.

4.2.1. Catterina Colyer (de Bourg), Wife of Jacobus Colyer

Surprisingly little is known of Catharina or Catterina de Bourg, Jacobus Colyer's wife. Jacobus married Catterina in 1712 or 1713. It is evident that she was of Greek descent,

and according to one scholar she was a Greek-speaking Catholic ‘Levantine.’⁸⁵¹ Magdalena de Bourg, the first wife of the Ambassador’s nephew Pietro de la Fontaine, was said to be a (Catholic) Greek and she was probably related to Catterina. Jacobus Colyer and other ambassadors always warned the merchants who had married local women, because at times they were forced to pay a particular tax [*harraç*]. It is rather surprising, then, that Colyer also married a Greek woman. Perhaps therefore, they waited 22 years before they officially married. It appears, as pointed out earlier, that Catterina was not an Ottoman Greek, but either Venetian or from other non-Ottoman Greek territory. Catterina is only mentioned by a handful of individuals. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu refers to her as “The Dutch Madam” who was “a perfect mad woman”. Montague continues:

I sent a jeweller to her to offer her the money for her pearls and she would not take it, which she is very much in the right, for they are worth more, but ‘tis very strange she should get a good bargain and complain of it. But she cheats the ambassador. Her own vanity caused the discovery of her secret, which I kept very faithfully, and now he is, I suppose, angry at her laying her money out in ornaments. She would make him believe she did it to oblige me, and would seem glad to get rid of them, at the same time she won’t part with them.⁸⁵²

Pierre-Lambert de Saumery (also known as Monsieur de Mirone), a visitor of Jacobus Colyer in the early 1720s from the Southern Netherlands, had a similar impression of Catterina, as he remarked that the Ambassador was ruining himself trying to satisfy the whims of his Greek wife.⁸⁵³ De Saumery was surprisingly frank about his impression of Catterina, as about many other experiences he had on Ottoman grounds. He referred to Catterina as a lady of “Greek religion and nation”, whom Colyer loved so desperately that nothing was too much for him in order to captivate her, even though she was from very low descent. Interestingly, De Saumery mentions that Catterina used to be Colyer’s concubine, and that Colyer was forced to marry her after twenty years of being lovers. Usually the reason for such a forced marriage would be a child, but as far as is known, they never had any children. It could be true that Catterina had been a slave and had come to the Ottoman Empire by the end of the seventeenth century. Perhaps

⁸⁵¹ Slot, "Zwischen Diplomatischer Spielerei," 19.

⁸⁵² Montagu, *The Turkish Embassy Letters* (1994), 123.

⁸⁵³ Nicolae Iorga, *Les Voyageurs dans l'Orient Européen: Conférences Faites en Sorbonne: Extraites de la Revue Des Cours et Conférences* (1928) 99.

they met or Colyer had redeemed her, but it is puzzling that De Saumery would call her a “concubine”, rather than a slave.

De Saumery adds that Catterina completed Colyer’s ruin due to terrible expenses. He states that one should not be surprised if an ambassador’s wife wished to show off with clothes, jewels, a large retinue of slaves and a sumptuously laid-out table with ten to twelve different dishes. Because she was of a religion that involves much abstinence, she could not eat at the table of a reformed person. These ‘habits’ resulted in an “abyss of expenses”, De Saumery claims. Because of her compassion towards those that were captured during the wars of Dalmatia and Greece, Catterina made her husband redeem them all. The costs of redemption were too high for a simple ambassador, and this was what reduced Colyer to a great poverty or scarcity, De Saumery observes. Probably he is slightly exaggerating when he states that she reduced Colyer to such perplexity that sometimes he could not even afford (literally: find) dinner. All in all, De Saumery concludes that she was a stain on the memory of Jacobus Colyer.⁸⁵⁴ Furthermore, he describes Catterina as over fifty years of age, but despite her age, still very fresh and beautiful. When he paid her a compliment in French, he soon realized she did not understand the language at all. Colyer confirmed that his wife was indeed completely “ignorant” of the language. However, De Saumery confesses that she had an extraordinary wit and was engaging beyond any expectation.⁸⁵⁵

When her husband died in 1725, Catterina had not allowed for an inventory of the goods in her apartments in the Ambassador’s residence. Jacobus Colyer’s sister, Clara Catherina de Hochepped, could not understand her objection, as “whatever was left in the palace of His Excellency, was not brought there by her, nor was she entitled to anything and therefore could not make any pretenses of ownership.”⁸⁵⁶ Clearly, Clara Catherina was not very pleased with her sister-in-law, as she refers to her continuously as “that lady”. Catterina had replied that the goods of value were handed over; while a

⁸⁵⁴ De Mirone, Vol. IV, 195-96.

⁸⁵⁵ De Mirone, III. 51-52. Although it is clear he must have spoken of Catterina de Bourg, he calls her Jeannete. In another situation he also calls the wife of Pietro de la Fontaine, Caterina Volo, by another name: Sophie. Perhaps the name Caterina was an adopted name by both ladies, or otherwise the author either deliberately or unintentionally changed them.

⁸⁵⁶ “[...] dat al wat ‘er in ‘t paleijs van zyne Exc: is overgleeven, zij het zelve daer niet gebragt heeft, of haer in ‘t partiaal iets toekomt, gevolgelyk geen pretentie van ygendom kan koomen maeken.” Clara Catherina Colyer to Bastiaen Fagel. Izmir, 12 August 1725. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1063, 56.

few other goods were not reserved as they were rather ordinary pieces of furniture.⁸⁵⁷ After Colyer's death, Catterina stayed together with Maria Colyer in the Ambassador's residence, contrary to her promises, according to Ambassador Calkoen.⁸⁵⁸

She was given the sum of Ld. 1200 by Dionis Housset, Pietro Leytstar and Bastiaen Fagel (who were in charge of the Dutch nation in Istanbul at the time), in order to live decently after her husband's demise. The money Catterina had received from them was borrowed from Luka Chirico, dragoman of the English Embassy, and English merchant Robbert Constantine; in return the *hiicet* of the house in Belgrade was given as pawn.⁸⁵⁹ Part of the debts to Chirico was an obligation of Ld. 840 and a *hiicet* concerning the location of the kitchen of Baron Talman, which was to be turned into a *vakif* for a particular mosque.⁸⁶⁰ Colyer had assigned his valet Petros Baron as Catterina's procurator, and in 1729 Baron was dealing with the debts Catterina owed Chirico. Later on, the three gentlemen decided to refrain from this decision, as they did not want the house to fall prey to strangers. They preferred to keep the money transactions within the Dutch nation. Catterina was to refund the sum with the revenues of the mortgage on the Ambassador's residence. When Chirico needed to be paid back, Catterina gave Chirico a golden watch and two German carriage horses.⁸⁶¹ Catterina claimed that she did not have any money to fully repay the debts to Chirico. Therefore, Fagel, Leytstar and Housset asked Cornelis Calkoen to control her money until Catterina had refunded Chirico. Calkoen accepted their request in 1729.⁸⁶²

Other debts Catterina had made in the year before she died were the purchase of a bronze-plated chimney or English fireplace, which was referred to as an '*agiaklik*' [*ocaklik*] for Ld. 50 and a scenic trip along the Bosphorus for Ld. 12 [*Per piu alla sua qui venuta nel seraglio delli paggi una vista lunga canal*].⁸⁶³ There was also a debt

⁸⁵⁷ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1063, 105.

⁸⁵⁸ NL-HaNA, *Collectie Calkoen*, 1.10.16.01, inv. nr. 213. Journal by Calkoen of the events at the Chancery, 27 May 1727.

⁸⁵⁹ Because the supervision of the Dutch nation was temporarily taken over by the English Ambassador, solutions were found through the involvement of the English 'nation.'

⁸⁶⁰ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1106 (among others: letter from Petros Baron to Abraham Stanyan, dated 2 June 1729).

⁸⁶¹ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1106 (among others: letter from Petros Baron to Abraham Stanyan, dated 2 June 1729).

⁸⁶² NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043: Pieter Leytstar, Dionis Housset and Bastiaen Fagel to Cornelis Calkoen. 1729. Request accepted on 17 September 1729, signed by Romuldus Rombouts.

⁸⁶³ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1106 (letter from Petros Baron to Abraham Stanyan, dated 2 June 1729).

concerning the remainder of three purses, according to the bill in the name of Catterina and her son-in-law Diamandachi for Ld. 450. Her so-called son-in-law may be Diamandachi (Luigi), who is mentioned as one of the creditors in her final will, and is found as one of the buyers of Catterina's possessions. This bill implies that Catterina had a daughter who was married to Diamandachi. There was also a claim from 'capiggi' [*kapıcı*], or footman, Apostoli for a trousseau he was promised on 17 September 1727 by Catterina for his marriage to a 'figlia' of Catterina's household.⁸⁶⁴ It appears that he is referring to a girl in Catterina's household, rather than an actual daughter. The trousseau was to consist of 200 piasters and three sets of garments with accessories for his future wife and two garments for Apostoli. It appears that the marriage took place, but one year later, the trousseau had not been transferred. Apostoli also claimed that he had not received his salary of 120 piasters.⁸⁶⁵ Catterina replied to the claim that she was hoodwinked by her servant Apostoli. According to her, Apostoli had helped a Moldavian slave escape from a "Turkish" household, and on her expenses she had Dragoman Manolaki Ağa redeem the slave. She claimed to have repaid Apostoli part of the sum. She added that she could have dissuaded the girl from marrying Apostoli, but she did not. She promised to provide some clothes, cushions and other things out of charity. She couldn't understand how he dared to claim the promised trousseau, as he actually deserved to be punished.⁸⁶⁶

Catterina also took the opportunity to show her discontent with her situation and the little help she had received with the payment of the debts after her husband's demise. In her letter to Calkoen in which she explained the ordeal with footman Apostoli, she cried out against her unfavorable fate, which had turned her into a destitute widow. She was not pleased with the mockery she had to endure and the oppression by the domestics of her household.⁸⁶⁷ After the death of Secretary Pietro

⁸⁶⁴ Apostoli was one of the footmen or servants of Jacobus Colyer, and had been in his service for nearly seven years when Colyer died.

⁸⁶⁵ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043. Letter from Apostoli Cappigi to Cornelis Calkoen, dated and commented upon on 12 March 1728.

⁸⁶⁶ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043. Letter from Catterina Countess Colyer to Cornelis Calkoen, dated 17/6 March 1728.

⁸⁶⁷ "V.E. mi permetta la supplico di potere esclamare contro l'infamata mia sorte, che avendomi resa vedova derelitta, e senza assistenza carica di debiti, non contenta di tutto questo, m'hà costituito in tale ludibrio, che sino li più infimi domestici di casa mia vadino inventando modi per maggiorm.^{te} vessarmi." NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043. Letter from Catterina Countess Colyer to Cornelis Calkoen, dated 17/6 March 1728.

Fontaine, she took care of his daughter Maria, and when the latter married a French merchant called Jean Meynard, she was convinced that it was now Meynard's turn to take care of Maria. When such an offer never came, Catterina continued to care for Maria de la Fontaine, but to her greatest inconvenience.

One day prior to her death on 12 May 1730, Catterina prepared her final will one day prior to her death. Chancellor Rumoldus Rombouts was called for on that evening around eight o'clock, who found her sick in bed in her house in Pera, but sound of spirit and mind. In her final will, Catterina stated that she wished to be buried in the St. Dimitrios Church.⁸⁶⁸ She took into consideration the miserable state she was in and thereby referred to her debts. She nevertheless hoped that something would remain after her possessions were sold and in that case wished to bequeath a sum of money to the four slaves she had released prior to her death. She had set aside one hundred piasters each for Margareta and Bettina, and for Helenetta and Anasta fifty piasters each. Additionally, she desired that her former slaves were "not harassed by anyone"; therefore, she had already given them their pensions. Among the creditors we find her servant Costantin and a cook. When she died, she was indebted to a number of service providers such as shopkeeper Farin, the (late) baker Giorgio Massot, fur-maker Christodula and tailor Ciahin [Şahin].

Catterina's debts turned out higher than the proceeds of the auction, which took place in the morning and evening of the seventh and twelfth of July 1730. The auction was organized in cooperation with the bailiff or *kâhya* of the *kadı* of the Ottoman court in Galata. Catterina's creditors had appealed to the Ottoman court to have her possessions auctioned. The auction was then executed by the Dutch Ambassador's order, Cornelis Calkoen, on behalf of her creditors, who were nearly all Ottoman subjects. The auction attracted many Ottoman subjects as well - not only Muslims but

⁸⁶⁸ There were a few St. Dimitrios Churches in Istanbul in 1730, namely in Kuruçeşme, Kurtuluş (Tatavla) and Ayyansaray. Upon inspection, neither her grave nor any record has been found. Often the records were burned; graves were replaced by other constructions or moved elsewhere and no longer readable. Records prior to 1800 at the Greek Patriarchate are now being classified, and this process is said to take up to ten years. The earliest graves connected to these churches that still exist today date to the early nineteenth century. Although there are two more churches that carry the same name on Büyükkada and in Sarmaşık, Edirnekapı, these are not likely to have been the mentioned church, as the first was established later and the latter had burned down and was rebuilt in the year she died. Most likely, it was the Dimitrios Church in Tatavla, as it was close to Pera and even referred to as "Saint Dimitri Village" on the 1741 map of Philip Franz Gudenus, where it is indicated with no. 60: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/00/Philipp_Ferdinand_von_Gudenus_Panorama_of_Constantinople.jpg (accessed 13 March 2015). A second option would be the Dimitrios Church in Kuruçeşme, as Catterina and her husband had a mansion on the Bosphorus shore there.

also members from Greek and Armenian minorities. When the buyers' names are crosschecked with the names of her creditors, they often appear the same: buyer Kiusoglu may be the same as Chiusséoglu (Köseoğlu) in the record of her debts. Other names are also similar, such as Rigo, Diamandachi (Diamandaki), Abdilla (butcher Abdulla) and Hadgi Aslan. The auction was most likely organized to clear the debts of Catterina by letting her creditors "buy" or rather choose from among her belongings. They had to settle for roughly one-third of the original debts.⁸⁶⁹

To Diamandachi Giuli she owed the sum of one thousand piasters. To Sir Alessandrachi the son of her brother-in-law Sir Costantino/Costantino she owed 300 piasters and an obligation with an unspecified amount. Among her other creditors were her brother-in-law Costantino, Dragoman Simon Aslan, Secretary of the Dutch Embassy Jean Louis Rigo on behalf of his brother Benedetto Rigo, surgeon Francesco Bremond, three Janissaries called Abdilla Bascia [*beşe*] the butcher, Ahmed Bascia and Mehmed Bascia Arpagi [*arpacı*: barley-seller], and, furthermore, Dimitrachi the lumberman, Chiusséoglu (Köseoğlu) Haggi Lazari the bricklayer and the superior of the Greek monastery of Mount Sinai in Balat.

An inventory of the perambulation-type was made of Catterina's goods on 15 and 16 May of 1730. The goods in each room were recorded by the Secretary of the Dutch Embassy, Jean Louis Rigo.⁸⁷⁰ Although the inventory is quite elaborate, Catterina's house appears to have been small. One of the rooms upstairs looked out over the sea, while the other faced the road. Both rooms were covered with mats, while the third room was just plainly called the upper hall [*'sala di sopra'*]. Downstairs there were two rooms, one of which faced the road, while the other room was the salon or drawing room. The kitchen was probably outside, accompanied by several smaller storage facilities, which were probably shed-like structures. Finally, there was a *köşk*-like building [*'la casa á discuoperta verso il Mare'*].

The room upstairs looking out over the sea was probably Catterina's bedroom. It had a green door curtain and a matching green carpet with fringes. Silk wall-hangings

⁸⁶⁹ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043. Declaration by Chancellor Romuldus Rombouts, dated 22 January 1731.

⁸⁷⁰ Accidentally, together with the Venetian *bailo*, Catterina Colyer had served as witness at the wedding of Rigo to Willem Theyls' daughter Clara in 1723. Rosanne Baars, "Constantinople Confidential. News and Information in the Diary of Jean-Louis Rigo (C. 1686-1756), Secretary of the Dutch Embassy in Istanbul," *Lias* 41.2 (2014): 156.

decorated the walls, while the windows were covered with *indienne* curtains. There were seven matching cushions of *indienne*. It was in this room that Catterina died.

The other room upstairs facing the street appears to have been the largest room, and it was probably used for the reception of guests. The dominant colors of this room were red and white. One of the door curtains and an old armchair were made of red damask, while two old cushions were made of crimson velvet. The seven large sofa cushions were decorated with white and yellow flowers, and covered with three white spreads, called *ihram*. Probably the three cushions [‘*minder*’] were also part of the sofa. There were two armchairs made of leather and three normal chairs, and the windows were hung with *indienne* curtains. Three devotional paintings were placed over the door.

Catterina kept various documents and letters in a small basket, and a few Greek books were safely put away in a red wooden chest, together with a tortoiseshell snuffbox and a gilded box. The large basket contained mainly small pieces of textile, and few of the limited pieces of clothing that were recorded: three camisoles and two purple cloaks, referred to as ‘*feredgé*’ [*ferâce*] one of fabric or camlet, and the other of tabby. These were wrapped in an old ‘*bohtza*’ [*bohça*]. Among the goods in the basket were two velvet purses with coins and game tokens, a hamam textile set [‘*hamam rachtı*’: *hamam rahtı*], an old kerchief [‘*jemeni*’: *yemeni*], a seal of her late husband and cushion covers of Dutch linen together with a goblet of leoncorno (a type of horn) in its case and a small waistband of ‘Terra Sancta’. ‘Terra Sancta’ must have been the Custodia di Terra Sancta, a religious Franciscan institution once under Venetian protection, under Dutch protection in the late seventeenth century and eighteenth century.⁸⁷¹

A wardrobe in the room contained a wooden chest made in China. Additionally, a small cabinet with drawers was made in China as well. Secretary Rigo had placed a few precious items in the drawers, such as a silver inkstand, a silver spoon and a knife with a silver hilt, a pair of pearl earrings with diamonds, a steel belt with silver flowers and a wooden chest with two tea caddies. The chamber clock was placed in the cabinet together with one porcelain shallow cup. The room supported a permanent closet, which contained two small mirrors with gilded frames and additional sleeping equipment, such

⁸⁷¹ De Groot, *The Netherlands and Turkey* (2007) 79; Van Droffelaar, 81-113.

as four decorated blankets with figures and flowers, cushions of red damask, mattresses, head (bed) pillows, a bolster and three old small carpets or embroidered rugs, which were referred to as (prayer) rugs [*'sezzadé': seccade*] in the auction record. Would she have used these for decorative purposes, or rather for Muslim visitors?

Twice is the inventory refers to a (round) piece of leather or hide that was used to cover the *sofra*, an Ottoman style low tray on a stand that served as a dining table. She kept a walking stick from India with a silver knob in the same closet. Perhaps it was one of the walking sticks from her late husband's collection. Below in the closet another mattress was stored, together with two fur pelisses and a green velvet kalpak rimmed with sable fur. One of the pelisses was made of black damask lined with squirrel fur [*'gingiap': sincab*], while the other one was green and lined with lamb fur. This entry is the only reference in all the Dutch nation's inventories to lamb fur, and the auction record actually refers to the same pelisse as an ermine [*kakum*] fur. There were a few odd items, above or in the top of the closet, such as horsehair whisks and brooms, spinning bobbins and a small marble or alabaster Triton figurine.

The upper hall appears not to have been of great importance, and featured only two portraits, one table, a wardrobe and a chest. One of the portraits depicted the king of Poland, while the other featured "three of the household buffoons" [*'tre di domestici Buffoni'*]. Perhaps these were depictions of the Sultan's jesters? Besides a small walnut Dutch table, all goods were kept in a chest and a wardrobe. The chest contained only textiles, such as a bag of linen, a mosquito net of gauze, tablecloths (some of linen from the Aegean Islands, others of damask and linen from Milo), cushion covers, napkins and cloths for sitting. Five of these cloths for sitting were made of Ottoman linen, while the sixth was made of linen of bombazine. The wardrobe contained mainly trifles, and a few more precious items: a porcelain plate and cup and several red pewter cup holders [*'porta flingiani'*].

Most rooms downstairs were void of furniture and decoration; the floor appears to have been used for storage of goods, and as work and living quarters of the servants or attendants. The room downstairs facing the road also appears to have been rather empty. The room did not feature any curtains; nearly all goods were kept in large baskets, a closet and a wardrobe. There was one Ottoman couch or sofa (that consisted of a mat, six large *minder*-type cushions, three red *ihram* spreads and various small cushions. Furthermore, there were one large separate cushion without a cover, two large baskets

and a wardrobe, which was perhaps a free-standing piece of furniture. The baskets contained mainly goods made of textile, such as extra cushion covers and a white *ihram* spread, as well as a red cloth to cover the carriage, yellow pelts from Ankara and material that was used for the sedan chair: leather skins and old uniforms for its bearers. Even old pieces of fur coats were too precious to be thrown away, as they were also kept safely in a bag inside the basket. The other basket contained three flat yellow copper candlesticks, a new ewer which was referred to as an *ibrik* and a mangala [‘*mancala*’] game-set.

The fitted closet [*yüklük*] contained a strange combination of goods: two portraits of Catterina and her husband the Ambassador, a small painting of flowers, a used warming pan and two large cushions without covers. The inventory-taker, Secretary Rigo, added a few more items to the closet, which were perhaps scattered around the room, such as a few iron curtain rods, a skewer and two commode chairs. Underneath and over the closet a few more items were kept, such as three old chairs without covers, a pipe from Lille in its wooden case, an enema syringe and a pewter vessel with holes that was used for washing salad, with inside, apparently, a black dandelion [‘*un soffiene negro*’]. The wardrobe mainly contained equipment for the preparation and serving of food and beverages, such as three coffeepots, a large tray called *sini*, a cauldron with its lid, cooking pots, a casserole, a small food warmer, a small skewer, a rasp, three majolica plates and an oil and vinegar-set.

Similarly, the salon downstairs was void of furniture and decoration. No curtains or carpets were mentioned, only three old chairs without covers and a large chest. Perhaps this room belonged to her slaves, as the chest contained two rods for wringing out laundry as well as a painted pewter ‘*faras*’ [*faras*] or dustpan. There was probably a fireplace in this room because the chest also contained besides various kitchen utensils, two pairs of bronze tongs, a shovel and fire-dogs. Two ewers for tea, a pewter teapot and a teapot stand together with a bronze chafing dish were found in the same location. The slaves had requested bag with linen in the chest to be shared as charity. The location of this bag confirms that this “salon” was probably the slaves’ room. Secretary Rigo also added other kitchen-equipment to the chest; most were used in the preparation of food, such as twelve plates, sixteen dishes and a saucer all of pewter, a waffle iron, frying pans, casseroles and a cooking pot, cooking choppers called ‘*sattir*’ [*satir*], copper shallow plates with lids [*sahan*], two grates or grills [‘*scarre*’: *ızgara*] and five

trivets for cooking. There was also a pastry tray, which was called a '*burek tepsissi*' [*börek tepsisi*] and a covered kettle or bucket called '*bakeratz*' [*bakraç*].

Subsequently, the kitchen was recorded as the next space in the inventory, and was probably situated outside, but right next to the previous room downstairs, for easy access. In the kitchen were only two tables, an old chest or case, a marble mortar and a '*ghiughum*' [*güğüm*] or water jug.

In front of the gate was a shed of some kind, in which the old sedan chair was kept, together with felt covering mats called '*ketzé*' [*keçe*] and bits and bobs like silk fringes, bottles or flasks from Florence and four hair bags [*harar*]. The *köşk*-like building facing the seaside contained another basket and three foot-warmers or tandoors with two old mats. The two storages, probably shed-like structures or spaces below staircases, held a few goods like a large iron brazier, which was referred to as a '*mangal*', two old French tables, a Turkish table (probably a tray with a low stand), and wooden tubs for washing and preparing bread.

Catterina had stored various goods in two basket-trunks [*'sepet-sanduk'*] and a large basket in the storage of a certain Madam Vittoria, who was a local inhabitant of Pera. The goods in that storage were presumably no longer in use by Catterina and therefore stored elsewhere. Among the goods in the basket were red hangings, which consisted of 15 small and large pieces, sheets and cushion covers of Dutch linen and three small cushions, all for the bed. There were six window curtains of plain *indienne*, and nine small cushion covers of Dutch linen, tablecloths and napkins wrapped in other curtains. Additionally, two large red *ihram* spreads and a small old silk Persian carpet with fringes were stored with Madam Vittoria. One of the basket-trunks contained a mixture of goods ranging from red pewter cases from China for powder from Cyprus and a pewter urinal to satin and *indienne* blankets and corsets.

Not all of the goods recorded in Catterina's inventory were sold at the auction. Many of the textile goods were not among the items sold. These goods were either not up for sale or just not sold. Over twenty cushions and two bolsters are missing, together with a few mattresses. Furthermore, a number of cushion covers of Dutch linen and two of the cushions that were referred to as '*coltuk jastighi*' [*koltuk yastığı*] and a few others specified as '*minder*' were not among the sold goods either. A few Ottoman textile items were not sold, such as an old Ottoman kerchief [*'jemeni'*: *yemeni*] and a bundle

[‘bohtza’: *bohça*]. Two corselets and the small old waistband of the Terra Sancta were similarly not recorded in the auction record.

Some of Catterina’s letters and documents were taken to the Secretary of the Dutch Embassy. A choice of pieces of furniture, such as baskets, chests, boxes, a ‘Turkish-style’ table and two French tables were not sold either. Several rare items were also not mentioned in the auction record: a pipe from Lille in its wooden case, an enema syringe, a walking stick from India with a silver knob and a seal of her husband the Ambassador. The two portraits of Catterina and her husband were probably also not expected to be sold, but rather bequeathed or given to an heir.

4.2.2. Maria Engelbert, Jacobus Colyer’s Mother

Maria Engelbert (ca. 1628-10 February 1705) married Justinus Colyer (The Hague 1624-Istanbul 28 December 1682) in ca. 1654. They lived in The Hague until her husband was appointed resident in Istanbul in 1667.⁸⁷² Justinus Colyer had studied in Leiden in 1644/45 and was registered as lawyer by 1661 at the Council of State (Hof van Holland, Raad van State). She arrived in Edirne on 25 May 1668, together with her husband and the children she had given birth to in the Dutch Republic.

They had at least nine children, of which two were daughters: Clara Catherina (or Catherina Clara) and Maria, and seven were sons: Johan (d. 1678), David (b. 1654), Jacques (b. 1655), Jacobus (The Hague 1657- Pera, Istanbul 1725), Alexander (The Hague 1659 – village of Belgrade near Istanbul, 17 August 1713), Constantinus (d. 1688) and Justinus Bysantius (d. Istanbul, dates unknown). Five of her children must have died during her lifetime, because only four of them appear in Maria Engelbert’s final will. Johan, the eldest son, was serjeant-major of the regiment of Scots of Lord Mackay. Probably Johan was the son who was sent to the Prince in the Netherlands by Justinus Colyer to offer him two Ottoman horses in 1676.⁸⁷³ One year prior to this event, Johan had become captain. Johan married Hester de Beveren (20 March 1654- 27 September 1680) on 17 January 1678, only to die a few months later on the battlefield

⁸⁷² By the resolution of 21 July 1667. Schutte, 307.

⁸⁷³ Siccama, *Het Geslacht Colyear*, 13. He refers to the Journal of Constantyn Huygens: *Journaal van Constantyn Huygens, den Zoon*, 104-5.

in St. Denis, France on 12 August 1678. He was buried in Dordrecht and his wife followed, childless, only two years later.⁸⁷⁴ Alexander remained bachelor and was secretary and treasurer of the Dutch Embassy between 1689 and 1699. In 1698, there had been various complaints about his capabilities as treasurer of the Dutch embassy. His “disloyal attitude” and “disobedience towards the orders of the Directorate when it concerned the buying and provision of presents” were expressions uttered by the assessors.⁸⁷⁵ In 1699, he was dismissed as treasurer, but continued as secretary or vice-chancellor until his death.

Justinus Bysantius remained in Istanbul, as Father Pacificus Smit mentioned that he was asked to teach Latin and etiquette to “young lord Bysantius.”⁸⁷⁶ Constantinus (d. 1688) was secretary and treasurer of the Dutch Embassy in Istanbul. He died on 10 December 1688 in Istanbul, due to the Plague. Both sons seem to have been born in the Ottoman Empire, judging by their names.⁸⁷⁷ Colyer’s oldest sister Maria was discussed at length above, as an inventory of her belongings in the Ambassador’s residence has survived. Clara Catherina (The Hague 1662-Izmir, 13 August 1733) married Daniel Jean Baron de Hochepped (Amsterdam 1657-Izmir 1723). Daniel Jean arrived in Izmir in the summer of 1678. In 1679, he came to Istanbul to witness the Sultan’s return to the city. He fell in love with Clara Catherina there and they married in Pera on 17 September 1679. Back home his relatives were not pleased with his marriage and therefore he decided to stay in the Ottoman Empire.⁸⁷⁸ In March 1685 Daniel Jean became secretary and bursar of the Dutch embassy.⁸⁷⁹ Two years later he was promoted consul of the Dutch community in Izmir. In 1688 he arrived in Izmir again to start his position as consul. In 1704, he received the title of baron from Leopold I (1658-1705), German Emperor and King of Hungary, for offering him services and help.

When Maria Engelbert informed the Directors of the Levant Trade of her husband’s death, she explained her miserable and poor state, owing to the fact that her

⁸⁷⁴ On 27 September 1680. A.J. van der Aa, "Johan Colyer," Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden Vol. III (Haarlem: J.J. van Brederode, 1852) 639. Siccama, Het Geslacht Colyear, 13.

⁸⁷⁵ A letter from Constantinople dated 15 October 1698. NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01 inv. Nr. 8: Resolutions of the Directorate 11 March 1690. Referred to in: Heeringa, Vol. II, 293, n.1.

⁸⁷⁶ He called him “Jonker Bysantius.” Smit, Vier Jaren in Turkije, 102.

⁸⁷⁷ Siccama, Het Geslacht Colyear, 17.

⁸⁷⁸ Heylen, “Nederlandse Diplomaten en Ondernemers,” 54.

⁸⁷⁹ Approved by the Directors of the Levant Trade in the missives of 10 January 1686.

husband had several debts.⁸⁸⁰ She wished no contradiction from any of her other children as to how she had arranged her financial business. Maria Engelbert had made previous wills and in her last recorded will she referred to an enclosed older will in which she had made certain requests. This earlier will was dated 22 July 1698, and it contains more details about her burial and some of the bequests that she wished to make when she still had enough means to do so. She states that she preferred to be buried “hier ter plaetste” [here in the city], in Pera, that is. Her coffin was to be covered with high-quality Dutch black (broad) cloth of decent proportions for it to touch the earth on all sides. She also requested a sufficiently large stone tomb and a tombstone whose inscription was to be arranged by her son Alexander.

Maria’s heirs were not too pleased with her decision to leave nearly everything to her younger son Alexander, judging from several letters from her daughter Clara Catherina and son-in-law Daniel Jean de Hochepped,⁸⁸¹ and from Jacobus Colyer. These letters touch upon the inheritance of their mother and their younger brother’s role in the process.⁸⁸² Before Maria Engelbert had passed away, Catharina Clara and her husband had heard of Maria’s illness and had gotten word of a final mystic will (sealed by Chancellor Theyls) and its potential negative outcome for their share in the inheritance. In his letter of 12 January 1705, Daniel Jean de Hochepped expressed his fear of the influence of “those who had the honor of taking care of her”. Of course, he was referring to Alexander. He was afraid that her children who were absent and separated from her by “temporal destiny”, were going to be excluded from her final will. Therefore, they wrote to Jacobus Colyer to protest against the possible exclusion of his wife from the inheritance. Daniel Jean asked Jacobus Colyer, in his position as the highest Dutch authority as well as head of the family, to more or less confiscate the inheritance and to have an inventory made of the goods. He also requested to have the contents of the mystic will made public. The couple did not have high expectations of the inheritance, but were rather concerned with the unfairness of the situation and the way they would be “put on display in the eyes of others”. Daniel Jean believed that his wife did not deserve to be treated with such unfairness.

⁸⁸⁰ NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 99. Maria Engelbert dit Colijer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 5 January 1683.

⁸⁸¹ NL-HaNA, *De Hochepped*, 1.10.41, inv. nr. 172. Daniel Jean de Hochepped and Clara C Colijer de Hochepped to Jacobus Colyer, Smirna [Izmir] 12 January 1705.

⁸⁸² NL-HaNA, 1.02.20, inv. nr. *Legatie Turkije*, 8.

Jacobus Colyer added to the record, but after his mother's demise, that all documents signed by Chancellor Theyls, were considered, for as far as it was allowed, as public documents.⁸⁸³ On 7 January 1708, nearly three years later, Colyer wrote to Catharina Clara that the inheritance of their mother was finally settled.⁸⁸⁴ Nevertheless, his brother Alexander still had to pay off a number of creditors by 1708, possibly in relation to their mother's inheritance. Jacobus Colyer complained about the situation to Daniel Jean de Hochepped, stating that his sister (Catharina Clara or Maria Colyer) and other creditors kept contacting him about the payments which Alexander still had not made. Colyer feared for his brother's reputation if his laxness would result in a fuss. He also claimed that Alexander was now reasonably prosperous and inseparable from a certain, not further specified, person.⁸⁸⁵ One month later, Colyer wrote to Daniel Jean that he had still not been able to convince his brother of the urgency to deal with the payments and the part of the inheritance of their mother concerning Daniel Jean and his wife.⁸⁸⁶ When Colyer had to leave his house in Kuruçeşme and temporarily moved into the house of the late Genevese Jean Baptist Fabre in Pera, he was able to remind Alexander constantly of his duties, as they now saw each other daily.⁸⁸⁷ It is unclear whether the inheritance was completely dealt with by the time Alexander died in 1713 in the village of Belgrade near Istanbul.

When Maria Engelbert's husband Justinus Colyer died in 1682, she remained in the eastern building that had previously been used by her and her husband, while Jacobus Colyer owned the other part of the complex. Around November 1685, one of Maria's female slaves died of the Plague and the entire ambassadorial household had to retreat and remain locked up in their houses.⁸⁸⁸ In 1700, the buildings were ruined by a huge fire in Pera and Maria lost many of her possessions as well as her home. Jacobus

⁸⁸³ NL-HaNA, *De Hochepped*, 1.10.41, inv. nr. 172. Jacobus Colyer, from Kuruçeşme, Istanbul ("Curuzesme aant canaal vande Zwarte Zee bij Constantinopolen"), 16 February 1705.

⁸⁸⁴ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Jacobus Colyer to Catharina Clara, from Kuruçeşme, Istanbul, dated 7 January 1708.

⁸⁸⁵ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Jacobus Colyer to Daniel Jean de Hochepped. From Kuruçeşme, Istanbul, dated 25 April 1708.

⁸⁸⁶ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Jacobus Colyer to Daniel Jean de Hochepped. From Kuruçeşme, Istanbul, dated 28 May 1708.

⁸⁸⁷ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Jacobus Colyer to Daniel Jean de Hochepped. From Kuruçeşme, Istanbul, dated 27 July 1708.

⁸⁸⁸ NL--HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 99. Colyer to the Directors of the Levant Trade, 26 November 1685.

was not able to find a house suitable for his function and therefore had to reside in Kuruçeşme for the following years. After the fire, Maria Engelbert stayed with her granddaughter Maria Cornelia and the latter's husband Pietro Leytstar. Her son Alexander was also taking care of her, because she had already gone blind at the time of the fire in 1700. Her appreciation of his care is apparent in her final will, which she had drawn up on 21 December 1704, less than three months before her death. After the fire of 1700, Maria Engelbert was forced to sell most of her remaining silverware and jewelry in order to live.⁸⁸⁹

Maria had given her son Alex the plot of land of the burned house in Pera, which was “at the four streets in the Domdom [Tomtom] neighborhood”, including the stones, tiles and land as well as the wall that was built with money she had borrowed from Alexander. Already earlier she had given Alexander the ‘*hoggiet*’ (*hüccet*) or title-deeds of the premises, as well as the few remaining items of silverware, jewelry, furniture, books, linen and napkins, for which she had received money in return. She added that she had spent that money as she seemed fit, and whatever bills remained were to be paid with the few goods she had left. She left the remainder of her possessions as well as an obligation due to her, to Alexander, whom she had declared her sole and universal heir. Alexander was to pay a debt she owed to textile merchant from Leiden Abraham de Vivier, as well as a decent and honorable funeral. Alexander was to give a golden ring with the value of Ld. 100 (lion dollars) to her oldest son Jacobus, as well as rings of similar value to her daughters Maria and Catharina Clara. To her oldest son Jacobus, she bequeathed a diamond stone with a value of Ld. 500, and to her daughters Maria and Catharina Clara each a diamond ring worth Ld. 250. Finally, her granddaughter Maria Cornelia de la Fontaine Leytstar was to receive “something small to remember her by”, besides the goods Maria Engelbert had already planned to bequeath the latter in her previous will, and all that was already given to her earlier. Maria Engelbert argued that the bestowments to her children were actually slightly too generous, as they already received plenty from their patrimonial share when their father died. Her wording is such that it appears that they received it at the cost of her own well-being or inheritance.⁸⁹⁰

⁸⁸⁹ NL-HaNA, *De Hochepped*, 1.10.41, inv. nr. 172. Folio 1v: “[...] sijnde mijne saeken, na de bewúste brande van mijn húijs, ende veele meúbelen, silverwerck, en juweelen ens. daer in verslonden, en bij gevolgen ten hoogsten, of tot niet toe vermindert sijn, als mede daer na veel van het silver servis en juweelen door mij vercoegt [...]”

⁸⁹⁰ She states: “[...] alsoo haar patrimoniale portie wel seer reijckelijk is naar de doodt van haar vader, door

4.2.3. Maria de la Fontaine, Granddaughter of Maria Colyer

Maria de la Fontaine was the daughter of Colyer's Secretary Pieter de la Fontaine and his first wife Magdalena de Bourg. She must have been born in the year 1708 or 1709.⁸⁹¹ When she was around fifteen years old, after the death of her mother but before her father's demise, she occupied a room in the embassy building, next to that of her aunt Catterina de Bourg. Pierre-Lambert de Saumery was mesmerized by Maria and quite fond of her company when he visited Istanbul in the early 1720s. He relates the following:

[...] après mon extase qui dura environ une minute, je liai une conversation avec elle, que me persuada que son esprit égaloit ses attraits, c'étoit dommage qu'elle n'eut pour patrimoine que les charmes de l'esprit & du corps.

He continued:

[...] après le dîné, on me marqua mon appartement, où j'ai demeuré jusqu'à mon départ, il se trouva justement au-dessus de celui de Madame l'Ambassadrice & de son amiable nièce: ce qui m'occasionnoit d'aller souvent me délasser de l'étude par une conversation enjouée & divertissante [...].⁸⁹²

A few years later she married Jean Meynard, a French merchant in Galata. Meynard must have been one of the sons that worked in the company of David Meynard, *député* of the French nation in Istanbul. The Meynards were one of the French dynastic trade families in the Mediterranean and had arrived as early as 1683. Although they were bankrupted by 1742, the Meynards had managed to open a new trade firm by 1765.⁸⁹³ Probably two of Jean's brothers, Bartelemij and Ignatio, attended some of the auctions at the Dutch embassy. In general, French (Catholic) merchants were not favored as son-in-laws by the Dutch nations in Istanbul and Izmir. When his daughter

mij, en meer aande selve is voldæen.”

⁸⁹¹ She is said to have been baptized in 1672, but this date must refer to another Maria de la Fontaine. Her father probably married Magdalena de Bourg only around the year 1708 or 1709. See: Van Lennep, 73.

⁸⁹² De Mirone, Vol. III, 52-53.

⁸⁹³ Eldem, French Trade in Istanbul in the Eighteenth Century, 210.

Petronella Jacoba had secretly married the French Catholic Consul in Izmir Gaspard de Fontenu, Consul Daniel Jean de Hochepped was devastated and felt rather humiliated. It was especially the freedom of religion, to which he attached high priority that led him to consider the match unfavorably, because the marriage could have jeopardized his daughter's faith. He could, however, not deny that De Fontenu possessed many good qualities and was a nobleman of decency, means and lineage.⁸⁹⁴

There was usually competition between the Dutch and the French both among the merchants as well as among the ambassadors. The Ambassador's wife, although not Protestant herself, had nothing good to say about Meynard:

Una figlia d'anima [Maria de la Fontaine] si trovava in casa del deffonto Sig.^r Fontana gettata ivi per carità. Doppo la morte di esso la Sig.^{ra} Mimica sua figlia essendo sposata col Sig.^r Meynard la volse condurre seco parim.^{te} per carità, ma per essere sporca et incapace, non fù accettata in quella casa, onde raminga non sapendo dove andare venne à gettarsi à miei piedi [...]⁸⁹⁵

Maria most probably died on 20 October of the year 1729 or 1730. A bill for medicine and doctor consultations reveals that she was ill before she died at a very young age, before she turned 25 and most likely when she was giving birth. The bill contained expenses for midwives, and various doctors or surgeons from different backgrounds: for visitations and consultations from Mr. Fonseca, for an Irish doctor, for visitations from Mr. Arnaud and Mr. Larouze and, fascinatingly, also some expenses made to a Chinese Father [*'papas chinosée'*]. She was probably buried in the Church of St George, as an anniversary (service) was held there. Presumably, this was the Catholic St. George Church in Galata (Karaköy), but it could also have been the Greek Orthodox Church in Fener where the Patriarchate is also located, because Maria's mother was of Greek origin.

The inventory and auction records were recorded in the Dutch Chancery registers because most of the revenues went to Maria de la Fontaine's younger brother, Abraham, who was represented by his guardian Pietro Leytstar. The goods were said to have formed Maria's trousseau; therefore, her husband handed them over to the Dutch Embassy. He was restituted for the expenses of Maria's sickness and her funeral. While

⁸⁹⁴ Heinsius, Briefwisseling van Anthonie Heinsius Vol. XIV, 5-7. Letter from Daniel Jean de Hochepped, dated 2 September 1712.

⁸⁹⁵ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1043. Letter from Catterina Countess Colyer to Cornelis Calkoen, dated 17/6 March 1728.

the inventory was made on 9 May 1731, the auction of Maria's goods took place six days later in the Dutch embassy. Several individual items were sold over the following months. The inventory and the auction record provide the same goods; only five baskets do not show up on the auction record. There were five categories of goods that made up Maria's trousseau: silverware and jewelry, textiles and clothing, decorative items, storage material and kitchenware.

Among her silverware were two snuff boxes: one made of silver, while the other was made of or with tortoise-shell. She had a silver-plated toiletry-case with a mirror inside. Her silver basin and ewer set was sold for Ld. 100 at the auction. Other silverware concerned a silver scissors case, a silver-plated bowl, a (lead?) crystal silver-plated Eau de la Reine flask and a pair of silver candle sticks with snuffers and a stand. Finally, she owned a set of a silver thurible called '*bouourdan*' [*buhurdan*] and flask for julep or rosewater or '*julepdan*' [*gülabdan*]. Such a set is commonly found in the estates of Ottomans. Her jewelry consisted of a variety of silver and golden pendants, necklaces, bracelets and crucifixes often set with (semi) precious (gem) stones. She had a pair of golden bracelets, a golden crucifix with emeralds, a golden hand holding a diamond and a silver waistband or belt, diamond butterflies, rings with diamonds, pearls and an inscribed carnelian stone for a ring. Among the more expensive pieces was a '*cellenk*' [*çelenk*]: a garland or crown sold for Ld. 135.

Maria de la Fontaine had a rich collection of clothing and textiles of European and Ottoman origins. In Maria's case those of European origin were underrepresented in her trousseau. She had two cloaks called '*feregé*' [*ferâce*] of broadcloth and camlet and five *entâris*: one of which of a yellow fabric, another of a silver fabric with golden flowers, a third of green damask with gold and yet another one of a black Persian fabric again with golden flowers. There were caftans of Damascene brocade [*'dimidiba*'] and red and white damask with gold, and long and short pelisses in various fabrics with ermine and sable fur. Her most expensive fur coat made of sable leg and normal sable in a white fustian brocade fabric with natural flowers was sold for Ld. 210. A few pants or trousers were made of fine cotton or linen, one of which was embroidered with *kılaptan* gold thread [*'clavedon*']. Among her goods were also seven Ottoman packages or wrappers of various colors. One was made of red satin and embroidered with *kılaptan* gold thread. Two of these packages were specified as bathroom sets, and one included a gold embroidered shirt.

Some of her accessories, such as colorful (hand)kerchiefs that were occasionally specified as '*jemeni*' [*yemeni*] that came with silver fringes, while others were adorned with silver or golden embroidered flowers. There were also a veil or kerchief called '*magrama*' [*makrama*] of gold-thread, five Ottoman headdresses called '*tarpos*' [*tarpuş* or *serpuş*], cords or waistbands referred to as '*ouskoer*' [*uçkur*] and a pair of galoshes decorated with pearls.

Two blankets came from Calanca and Cyprus and a third was made of Damascene brocade [*'dimidiba'*]. Her linen bed sheets were among the few items clearly specified as of Dutch origin. There were around 30 cushion covers, and among them ten were made of *indienne*, while another ten were made of Bursa velvet with gold. They came together with a few mattresses and three red cloths for sitting with green silk fringes and three others of Dutch damask linen with flowers. Lastly, eight embroidered napkins were made of Ottoman linen, and a set of a tablecloth, twelve napkins and a towel was made of Dutch damask linen.

Maria owned seven baskets [*'sepet'*] and two suitcases for the storage of clothes and textiles. The kitchenware in Maria's trousseau included a Chinese-style salver, six cups and saucers, two slop basins, a small dish and a broken jar with a lid, all made of Chinese porcelain. As decorative goods, Maria had three small mirrors: one with a lead crystal glass frame, another with an olive wooden frame, while a third mirror frame was silver-plated.

4.2.4. Pieter de la Fontaine, Secretary of the Dutch Embassy and Younger Son of Maria Colyer

Pieter de la Fontaine (or sometimes also Pietro or Petrus, b. Livorno, d. Istanbul, 30 March 1725) was a son of Maria Colyer. He had become secretary or vice-chancellor of the Dutch Embassy in 1709. One year prior to his appointment as secretary, Pieter had been in a difficult situation in the Netherlands and due to the combined efforts of Jacobus Colyer and Daniel Jean de Hochepped he had acquired his new position, after first having been accepted at the trade company of Gio Derveau and Abraham Muysaert in Izmir.⁸⁹⁶ In 1718 he was authorized by Jacobus Colyer as *chargé*

⁸⁹⁶ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Letter from Jacobus Colyer to Daniel Jean de Hochepped.

d'affaires of the vacant embassy, when the latter turned severely ill. Apparently, Colyer had taken a fall during the peace negotiations in Passarowitz.⁸⁹⁷ Jacobus recovered, but the act or title remained valid after Jacobus Colyer's death, but Pieter was to die within weeks after the Ambassador. Pieter first married Magdalena de Bourg,⁸⁹⁸ who was, apparently, a local Catholic Greek, and probably related to Jacobus Colyer's wife, Catterina de Bourg. She was buried in 1719 in a Greek Church in the presence of the patriarchs of Istanbul and Alexandria. Pieter married a second time, in 1719 to Caterina Volo, apparently the daughter of a certain N. Volo, major general in Venetian service.⁸⁹⁹ She was taken hostage in Napoli of Romania (Nafplio) by the Ottomans during the reconquest of the Morea in 1715.⁹⁰⁰ Supposedly, she was ransomed by a merchant and converted from Catholicism to Protestantism. Pierre Lambert de Saumery, who was in Istanbul in the early 1720s and paid regular visits to Pietro de la Fontaine and his wife, relates the story of the events Caterina Volo told him about the siege of her city and her capture. She fled into a cathedral together with her mother and some twenty to thirty other women, after her father was one of the first to be killed. They waited there for a few days and when they left the church they were immediately captured and taken as slaves by the Ottomans. She was treated well by a man called Ibrahim, who took her away.⁹⁰¹ Although rather unclear, it appears that Jacobus Colyer ransomed her and within a year she was married to Colyer's nephew.

The legal guardian of Pieter and Caterina's minor son Abraham de la Fontaine (b. 1721) was Pieter Leytstar, Maria Colyer's son-in-law. When Pieter de la Fontaine's daughter Maria died in 1730, minor Abraham was the sole heir of his sister. Catarina had planned to elope and marry Bartolini, then secretary of the Venetian *bailo* in Istanbul, Zuanne Dolfin.⁹⁰² Therefore, she had (re)converted to Catholicism and took little Abraham with her without the permission of Ambassador Calkoen. Calkoen had

From Pera in Istanbul, dated 27 July 1708. Letter from Jacobus Colyer to Justinus de Hochepped. From Pera in Istanbul, dated 23 October 1708.

⁸⁹⁷ Heeringa, Vol. II, 147.

⁸⁹⁸ Schutte, 310.

⁸⁹⁹ Schutte, 310; Heeringa, Vol. II, 148.

⁹⁰⁰ Heeringa, Vol. II, 148.

⁹⁰¹ De Mirone, Vol. III., 7-13. De Saumery calls her Sophie, but is clearly talking of Caterina Volo. As with Catterina de Bourg, the wife of Jacobus Colyer, perhaps the author changed the names deliberately or unintentionally.

⁹⁰² Van Lennep, 73. Bartolini later became *bailo* himself.

gotten word of it and summoned her to the Ambassador's residence. Calkoen had asked for support from the Ottoman Porte to arrest Bartolini, if he would not return little Abraham.⁹⁰³

According to a statement made by Calkoen's secretary Bastien Fagel on 3 January 1730, Calkoen had explained Caterina Volo that she was free to leave the country, but that she could not mislead and quietly take along her son, who was a child of Protestant parents, to a Catholic country. Therefore Calkoen had decided to let the child stay in the embassy, so his mother would not be able to 'kidnap' him. After a tantrum Caterina recovered and was allowed to see her son. Calkoen offered her a room in the Ambassador's residence and promised to arrange for the boy's education. Instead, Caterina begged the Ambassador to return her child, promising to take care of him, to arrange his education and not to let anyone else take her child or abduct him herself. Under these conditions Calkoen allowed her to take her son home.⁹⁰⁴

Caterina Volo stayed in Pietro Leytstar and Cornelia Maria de la Fontaine's house and she also had a room in the Leytstars' country house in the village of Belgrade. According to the inventory of her goods in Leytstar's house, she did disappear or 'escape' in 1730, contrary to her promises.⁹⁰⁵ By May of the same year Caterina had recorded a list of the goods she had given to her son.⁹⁰⁶ Among the goods are items that were of use to the young boy, such as a mattress with bolsters, pillows, sheets and a blanket and clothing such as shirts and gloves. Other goods seem to have been given as assets, or perhaps as heirlooms such as a snuffbox, golden rings, a silver watch, belt and seal. Why did she provide such a list and had it recorded by the chancery? Perhaps she had left her son with his legal guardian Pieter Leytstar, but wished to provide him with these goods that came from her personally.

There is yet another record, without a date, that was written or dictated by Caterina herself, because it starts with the expression "Note of the goods in the house of

⁹⁰³ Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 87-88.

⁹⁰⁴ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1044. Testimony by Bastien Fagel, 13 March 1730.

⁹⁰⁵ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043. Also a copy is recorded in inv.nr. 1063. 211-214. Chancellor Rumoldus Rombouts uses in his statement of 12 March 1730 the word 'evaderen', which means as much as to escape. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1107 provides more records on the custody of minor Abraham from 1729 and 1730.

⁹⁰⁶ The original note is kept in NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043. Dated 12 May 1730. A copy noted down in the chancery registers is kept in NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1063. 237.

Mr. Leytstar belonging to me, Catterina de la Fontaine.”⁹⁰⁷ It appears that both the record of the goods given to her son and this latter record were written during her absence or ‘escape’. Other phrases indicate that Caterina wrote it by her own hand or dictated it personally, because she used descriptions such as ‘which I was using on the table’ or ‘that I lost in my house’.⁹⁰⁸ The inventory Pietro Leytstar had made of her belongings matches her list almost completely. Leytstar’s record is more detailed, because every item in all the cabinets, suitcases, chests and baskets were itemized, while Caterina herself described only the containers of her goods and a small number of loose items. Clearly, Caterina mentioned items of the greatest monetary and emotional value to her. She referred to most of the textile items in great detail, such as “seven cushions of yellow velvet from Bursa”, “six red velvet chairs from Bursa”, and “downstairs a big case with / a silk blanket printed with natural flowers / and two similar velvet cushions for the sofa / and one spread” [‘*cram*’: *ihram*].⁹⁰⁹

Both Caterina and her husband owned five prints of Alexander the Great. Probably they concern the same set, because it is likely that Caterina bought or received these from the estate of her husband. Jacobus Colyer also owned six prints of the deeds of Alexander the Great, but these were sold for Ld. 23 to John Lisle: over four times the estimated value of Pietro’s prints. Colyer’s prints had gilded frames, whereas Fontaine’s prints had plain black frames. Besides these prints there were at least ten (geographical) maps for the decoration of her home. Similar to the scribes of most auctions, Caterina refers to several items in Ottoman terms, such as ‘*sepet*’, ‘*legien*’ [*leğen*: basin], ‘*filgiana*’ [*fincan*: cup], ‘*brick*’ [*ibrik*: ewer], ‘*giugium*’ [*güğüm*: jug], ‘*raf*’ [*raf*: shelf], ‘*perdé*’ [*perde*: curtain], ‘*mender*’ [*minder*: cushion] and ‘*cram*’ [*ihram*: spread]. It seems very plausible that these Ottoman words were commonly used among foreigners in the Ottoman Empire to refer to specific Ottoman goods, rather than to use French, Italian or Dutch equivalents.

The list provided by Pietro Leytstar gives a few more clues about Caterina’s personal possessions. Besides a few (under) clothes that nearly all appear to be men’s

⁹⁰⁷ In the original document: “Notta della roba che si trova in casa del Sig^f Leytstar a conto mio Catterina de la Fontaine.” NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043. It is kept with the records that deal with the years 1706 and 1720 to 1729, but may just as well have been archived in the wrong folder, as it is a loose folio inserted in one of the folders.

⁹⁰⁸ “[...] la quale mi serviva in tavola” and “[...] che m’anno perso la in casa.”

⁹⁰⁹ “sette cussini di veluto di brussa gialli”, “Sei sedie di veluto rosso di brassa” and “nel giue una gran casa con / una coperta dentro di setta a fiori naturali stampati / e due cassini di veluto simili al sofa / e un cram”.

and children's, Caterina left no personal clothing behind. Her jewelry was similarly negligible, as there were only a copper ring and an ivory hairpin, besides accessories such as an old girth [*'colan': kolan*], several (broken) fans, belts, buckles, socks and a few gold thread buttons. One intriguing accessory she left behind is a black velvet mask, which perhaps could have been used at (Venetian) masquerade balls. In the Dutch Republic such little black masks that only covered the eyes, were only owned by regent women. This trend was introduced at the French Court by Maria de' Medici in the seventeenth century and had spread over Western-Europe. In Caterina's case, it was perhaps an heirloom that reminded her of her Venetian background.

Caterina owned five carpets and rugs, which is quite a high number compared to the other inventories. Two were said 'from Salonika', while another was specified as a kilim or rug. One was a table carpet and the last carpet was plainly referred to as 'a carpet'. Finally, Leytstar mentioned a violin among her possessions, a random bag of pistachios and a number of goods that were to be expected in a merchant's inventory, such as a microscope, a wooden money board and a gold purse. The only item of importance that seems to be missing in Leytstar's inventory of her goods is the strongbox she kept underneath her bed: "sotto il letto una cassetina per sicuri."⁹¹⁰

Pieter de la Fontaine's inventory and final will have both survived until this day. In his final will, dated 29 March 1725 and thus one day before his demise, Pieter first bequeathed Caterina all the jewelry and clothes he had given her and that she owned during their marriage. To Caterina, his daughter Maria (who died in 1730) and his minor son Abraham, he bequeathed each one-third of whatever Ambassador Jacobus Colyer owed him. The Ambassador had promised to give Ld. 1000 to Pieter's daughter. Unfortunately, Colyer's debts were so pressing that it is very unlikely that anything substantial was returned to Pieter's heirs. Caterina and his minor son were appointed as his sole and universal heirs and were to receive each half of his estate, which included "[...] household goods, silverware, clothes, linen and woollens and those items that may have been pawned [...]."⁹¹¹ Lastly, Pieter appointed Pieter Leytstar and Hendrik van Diepenbroek, both son-in-laws of Maria Colyer, as legal guardians of his minor son.

⁹¹⁰ Due to the different languages that were used by the inventory of Leytstar (Dutch) and Catarina (Italian), it may be that this item 'got lost in translation.'

⁹¹¹ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1061. 48. "[...] den gehelen inboel soo van huijs-raet, silverwerk, klederen, linnen en wollen, als het gene voor schulden verpand soude mogen weesen [...]."

Eventually, it was Pieter Leytstar who had taken Caterina and her minor son in and had taken the responsibility upon him.

Pieter de la Fontaine's inventory is one of the most elaborate of the collection of records of the Dutch nation in Istanbul. The inventory is organized by room and is accompanied by a number of entries concerning debts. Two versions of the same inventory exist, one of which contains many sentences that are (partially) crossed out. It appears that the untidy version was made when the inventory-takers, Chancellor Bastien Fagel, and witnesses Dionis Housset and Rumoldus Rombouts, were walking around the house and noting down all that they saw. Occasionally they relocated possessions after taking their record. The prices scribbled in the margins are estimations of the goods' value. This inventory was then copied down into the chancery registers in a more neatly fashion. The prices some of the goods fetched at the auction were recorded in a separate list.⁹¹²

A total of twelve rooms were inventories in Pieter's inventory record. Caterina's quarters appear not to have been among these. The ground floor of their house included at least one office or study ['*comptoir*'], a wine storage, a kitchen and a pantry, a dining hall, a room near the staircase and a room for the footman. Upstairs was a gallery, a large room and another large or sofa room, the bedroom and the maids' room. The bedroom, the kitchen, the dining room and the room of the maids all appear to have had a fireplace, as these rooms contained tools for the tending of a fire. Besides the service and storage rooms, all rooms and the gallery were decorated with maps, portraits, paintings, prints or mirrors. The large room and the dining room both had a clock.

The room near the staircase appears to have been some kind of dressing room or boudoir, as three carpets, lots of bits and bobs like a wig-stand and two wigs, a pair of boots, stirrups, riffles and blankets were also kept there. Another room that had floor coverings (two old rugs) was the footman's room. This simply furnished room only contained a door curtain, a table with two chairs and a lantern. While the bedroom floor was covered with an old Salonika carpet, another Salonika carpet decorated the sofa room, together with an old floor-mat. Also the floor of the gallery was covered with another mat. Only the large room and the sofa room appear to have had window curtains, while some of the other rooms also supported door curtains. In these two

⁹¹² NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043.

rooms there were more curtain rods than curtains, and therefore it is plausible that there had been more curtains also in the other rooms, but that those belonged to his wife, as part of her trousseau perhaps. The sofa room contained besides a built-in closet, an Ottoman couch or sofa that was made up of four *minder*-type cushions, Ottoman flowery velvet cushions and three cloths for sitting called *mak'ad* (of which he owned a total of thirteen), also leather-covered chairs and therefore offered a variety of seating arrangements. Thus the Ottoman flowery velvet cushion covers were on display in the room that was most probably used for the entertainment of guests, and were meant to show exquisite and expensive taste. Also the bedroom appears to have supported an Ottoman couch made up of *minders* and Bursa velvet and Ottoman silk cushions. Pieter had a total of 30 cushions and pillows, including six that were called 'minder' and 28 covers for these cushions and pillows.

In the Dutch Republic, it was still common to receive guests in the bedroom, and perhaps Pieter continued this practice in his Istanbul dwelling.⁹¹³ The fact that there was a fireplace and crockery in the bedroom, as well as an uneven number of saucers and cups (which suggests that they were used rather than put on display) for the serving of tea and chocolate (even more than in the sofa room), in combination with five lacquered tea trays, a coffee mill and a black horn knife and fork, supports the suggestion that Pieter had guests in his bedroom or enjoyed his meals there in private.

Other bedding came in the shape of twelve bed sheets, nine blankets and five bed spreads. Although handkerchiefs were abundantly found in other inventories of the Dutch nation in Istanbul, Pieter only owned three of them. He had six tablecloths, seven towels and 52 napkins, all of Dutch cloth or linen.

Pieter dressed mainly according to European fashion; he only owned a few items of Ottoman making: one shirt, one pair of red trousers and three underpants. Most of the outer garments are clearly of European cut, such as cloaks, and sets of dress-coats, camisoles and pants, in the colors black, red, cinnamon and gold with either silver or golden buttons and button-holes. Perhaps, he was planning to have a new set of clothes made with the four ell-long piece of cinnamon-colored broadcloth that was found among his possessions. Pieter completed his attire with one of his two hats and wigs, and his new black shoes or boots. He also owned three furs of inkhorn and one old fox

⁹¹³ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, Achter de Gevels van Delft, 185-87.

fur, as well as two kalpaks for the colder days. The ‘serdava kalpak’ (*zerdeva*: marten) must have been rather eye-catching as it was covered with red cloth. Interestingly, Pieter’s nightwear was rather exquisite: his five linen nightcaps were adorned with lace and a sea-green damask night-dress with red silk lining, which was estimated at Ld. 20, were among the most expensive pieces of clothing he owned. In comparison, his most expensive fur was estimated only at Ld. 8.

No noteworthy jewelry was recorded in De la Fontaine’s estate record. It is possible that these were meant to be given away to heirs. A few items were actually pawned, namely a gold pocket watch and a Turkish sable that were together worth Ld. 155 and remained with an Armenian called Bogos, while eleven silver table plates with a value of nearly Ld. 250 were pawned to Dionis Housset. In the inventory, we only find a walking stick with a silver knob, a copper gilded necklace, a silver box that contained thirty silver Dutch farthings, three silver and five copper medals. Pieter did own a substantive collection of silverware, which was mainly located in the kitchen. His silverware ranged from salt shakers to sotto coupes and even spoons and forks with the De la Fontaine coat-of-arms.

For storage, Pieter had three Turkish style baskets called *sepet*, and a number of cupboards, cabinets and chest. Although it seems that the cupboards referred to with the Ottoman *dolab* were built in, one of these five *dolabs* had an estimated value and must have been a freestanding piece of furniture. He also owned nine other cupboards and cabinets. Like Jacobus Colyer, Pieter owned a large number of chairs, 35 in total, including a high-chair, rush-chairs and six walnut chairs covered with Ottoman velvet. Moreover, Pieter owned seven tables, two reading desks and one writing desk. There was one bedstead with striped calamanco hangings and one cradle. The latter had probably been used by his son Abraham, who was only three or four years old when his father passed away.

Pieter owned few items for cleaning and hygiene. He kept a box with soap in the pantry, and another small soap box with a brush in the cupboard in the bedroom. Perfume must have been used as there was a perfume chafing dish, and perhaps rosewater (which was perhaps stored in the silver wire rosewater flask) was also used for the same purpose, as well as in food preparations. The large storage closet or ‘juk’ [*yüklük*] in the sofa room contained three white brushes, a hand duster and a cobweb broom. In the dining room was another cobweb broom, and in the bedroom were yet

two more cobweb brooms and two hand dusters. The maids took care of cleaning the shoes and pressing clothes and sheets, as a shoe brush and a press were kept in their room. In the sofa room, there were also two clothes brushes and two clothes sweepers as well as a flat-iron. Pieter kept other items for personal hygiene such as a comb-case or tidy with two combs and a pewter shaving basin in the cupboard in the bedroom, a linen shaving cloth in the large room and nail clippers in the sofa room.

In the bedroom, there was a commode covered with red leather, while the maids' room had a, slightly less comfortable, plain wooden commode. By the eighteenth century toilets were quite common in Istanbul houses of the better-off,⁹¹⁴ and therefore it is possible that the ground floor had toilets, but that on the upper floor commodes were used as there were no toilets there. His set of basin and ewer [referred to as '*lien*' and '*hibrik*'] was probably used for the washing of the hands and face. Pieter had another set, but it was described as delftware. Possibly for the same purpose he also kept two brown and two blue porcelain basins and a pewter pitcher in the bedroom. In the kitchen there was an old large basin and a smaller one with a ewer with a lid, all made of copper. These were referred to by Ottoman terms and of a different style than the delftware and porcelain sets in the bedroom. Perhaps the set and the large basin in the kitchen were used for washing vegetables and fruits, or perhaps the dishes or textiles. In the dining room was a pewter fountain with a tin-plated cooling basin. The fountain and its basin were portable, because they were placed elsewhere during the inventory process.

Most of the utensils related to cooking, dining and cleaning were kept in the kitchen and pantry of Pieter's house. The hatchet and chopper in the kitchen were perhaps for preparing meat. There were special bowls or dishes for pottage and salad, a chopping board, knives, a stone mortar with wooden pestle and a sieve. Although usually perishable food items were not recorded in inventories, their containers were among the enlisted goods. Mustard was in Pieter's house kept in a pewter mustard-jar, vinegar was stored in kegs and oil in a pitcher, and they were served together with oil in a pewter cup with two crystalline flasks or bottles. Salt came in silver salt-cellars, pepper in two silver pepper boxes, and there were also a silver sugar box, a silver snuff tobacco box and even a silver wire rosewater flask. There was equipment available for

⁹¹⁴ Tanyeli, 305-6.

preparing tea, coffee and hot chocolate, such as a copper chocolate pitcher, a copper tea-kettle, a pewter teapot and three coffee ewers [*'hibrik': ibrik*]. Equipment for tobacco consumption consisted of a horn stem or bit, a silver snuff (tobacco) box, and one silver and two copper (one of which was broken) tobacco chafing dishes.

Most kitchenware was made of pewter, such as table plates, dishes, bowls, platters, a sugar bowl or box, one of the teapots with its chafing dish, two butter jars or dishes and pitchers. Water was kept in the kitchen in an earthenware water-jar or *'sjaer'* [*giare* in Italian] and a copper jug or *'jujum'* [*güğüm*]. There was also a water flask or *'matara'* [*matara*] in the room next to the staircase. In the kitchen, the food was prepared over the fire, as there were a pair of iron tongs, a shovel and bellows, four pokers and an iron as well as four iron trivets and two iron skewers. There were also a number of copper kettles, copper pans, a copper frying pan and two copper casseroles. Quite a few items were made of copper, such as two Dutch ovens called *'taertpan'* with their lids, the flat-iron and chocolate pitchers, a skimmer with its spoon, chafing dishes and a broken hand-bell. Half of the candlesticks (eight out of sixteen) were made of copper, as well as their snuffers and stands and lamps. At the same time, seven candlesticks were made of pewter.

Although a catalogue of De la Fontaine's books was made, it has not survived among the chancery records. It is clear, however, that he had a sizeable library in his office, with four books in folio, 41 in quarto and 126 in octavo and duodecimo size and that these all came in various bindings and were sold at the auction for Ld. 68:114. In his office all his writing equipment was present, such as inkstands, office scissors and cash books. Additionally, in his office, the bedroom and the sofa room Pieter kept merchant's equipment, such as scales for weighing diamonds, a gold weight, a touchstone, magnifiers, two iron pikes or ell-wands and a money board. Of interest are also Pieter's magic lantern with a box with glass figures and his tortoise-shell birdcage that was only slightly damaged, according to the inventory-takers. In the estate inventories of the city Delft, magic lanterns appeared only for the first time in the period between 1738 and 1762 in the inventories of the richest citizens of Delft.⁹¹⁵

A pair of stirrups, a red cloth saddle bag and two bottle-cases to be used on horseback indicate that he occasionally rode a horse, and perhaps even enjoyed hunting

⁹¹⁵ Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, Achter de Gevels Van Delft, 263.

once in a while, as he also owned a sealskin-covered telescope and a few rifles and pocket guns. Additionally, he kept his sword with a silver grip in the bedroom.

In the more neatly organized inventory record, a few items are missing that appear in the untidy version. It is possible that these goods ended up in the possession of Caterina or other family members. The missing items were portraits of Pieter's relatives (his daughter, his mother, two of his father and one of his uncle Jacobus Colyer), besides one of Pieter himself. The coat-of-arms and the family tree of De la Fontaines, which were among Pieter's possessions that were not recorded in the neat inventory, were given to Caterina, because they ended up in her inventories.

Besides the five prints of Alexander the Great, and the portraits that were not sold, Pieter also owned three carved portraits painted on wood, two 'Turcxe portraitten' with gilded frames, two small landscapes with black frames and another 24 prints. In the early modern Ottoman Empire, Ottoman portraiture was, as far as we know, with a few exceptions concerning the Sultans for instance, mainly limited to miniature portraiture and perhaps that is what is meant with these 'Turkish' portraits. On the other hand, one of the depictions of the De la Fontaine coat-of-arms is called '*een kleijn portraitje met het wapen van de La Fontaine*' [a small portrait depicting de la Fontaine's coat of arms] and is thus referring to this painting as a portrait, although it did not depict a person. De la Fontaine owned 45 geographical maps, ten of which came with rolling pins. Pieter also owned four mirrors and two striking clocks, one of which was first recorded to be with the clock-maker Willem Wesselingh, while the tidy inventory claims that it was stolen when Pieter passed away.

Pieter de la Fontaine was one of the many creditors of Ambassador Jacobus Colyer. In the record of obligations, a specification was made that Colyer owed Pieter a total of Ld. 5613. Besides a few other bills of exchange and obligations in favor of Pieter, there were also a number of debts enlisted. He had borrowed a total of Ld. 2764 from a Jew called Moise Alfarin who was known as a moneylender, an Armenian called Bogos, an Armenian *sarraaf* [moneylender] called Mankaskar, the treasurer of the Dutch nation in Istanbul Pieter Leijtstar, Dutch merchant Dionis Housset, Dutch dragoman Manolaki Ağa, a Janissary (who worked for the Dutch Embassy) called Bıyıklı Ahmed Beşe, the servant Haijvas of Pieter Leytstar and from a certain Constantino Vatach. In some cases, money was borrowed and some items such as silver plates and a silver sword were given as security. In one such case, Pieter had given a brooch that belonged

to his wife as security to dragoman Manolaki Ağa in return for Ld. 140. His debts also included a sum of Ld. 600 that Pieter was supposed to repay to Farin the Jew, who must have been (the brother of) Moise Alfarin. This money was lent to his mother Maria Colyer and his brother Jean de la Fontaine and the obligation had fallen under Pieter's responsibilities.

Pieter also had to pay for the bills of shopkeepers, merchants, servants and specialists who had remained unpaid by the time he died. From these unpaid bills, the names of the members of his household can be retrieved. He had a servant called Haijvas and a maid called Giorgina. Besides the balance of their salaries, Giorgina also received some money for a dress that had been made the previous year. To the caretaker, he paid the rent that amounted to Ld. 11:80 per month. Pieter ordered his bread from baker George Massot. On the other hand, the bread for his servants and his mother he ordered from the Armenian baker. For the delivery of oil and legumes Pieter called for the grocer or '*baccal*' [*bakkal*] Hacı Adam, and he had Marcado Farin the Jew deliver rose conserves. Shopkeeper Silvester supplied him with brandy and snuff-tobacco and wine-seller from Crete Giovanni Crutta brought him wine.⁹¹⁶ Pieter also knew how to arrange some more exquisite goods as well. Although he had his fur vests custom-made by the furrier, Dragoman Giovanni Theijls had arranged half a squirrel fur. The boatman brought him silk fabric, while silk stockings were bought in the shop of Monsieur Louis. Greek tailor Janachi was in charge of repairing or making his clothes. Pieter had his wigs made in Amsterdam, by the master wig-maker Monsieur de l'Homme, with the astounding price tag of Ld. 200. His medical bills, probably accumulated before he died, were to be paid to the English doctor Brown, and (barber) surgeons Berard and Honoré.

Death-related debts included bills for Josef the Jew who arranged for mourning cloths or sheets, and Dragoman Manolaki Ağa who delivered twilled cotton fabric. Special shoes and slippers were supplied by Sir Nicholachi, and mourning clothes were custom-made by tailor Janachi. At the funeral, rosolio was drunk and shopkeeper Jean Maria delivered the rosolio together with glasses. Finally, Pieter Leijtstar was in charge of the coffin and other funerary expenses.

⁹¹⁶ Giovanni Crutta also happened to be the first English dragoman on Cyprus. This must have been during a later stage in his life.

There is also an auction record available of Pieter de la Fontaine's goods. At the very top of the document is stated that Caterina Volo, Pieter's wife, had consigned these goods to be sold at the 'auction house' of the late Ambassador Colyer. A part of the auction record appears to be missing, as there is neither indication of who recorded the list nor of the date of the auction. Some of the items were sold for a higher price than estimated, while other goods found new owners for far less. It appears that the person who was in charge of the preparation of the record for the auction was someone else than the inventory-takers, because items that seems to match in both records have been described in different ways. There were also a few items that do not appear to have been recorded in the inventory, but were sold at the auction.⁹¹⁷

4.2.5. Cornelia Maria and Pietro Leytstar, daughter and son-in-law of Maria Colyer

Maria Colyer's daughter Cornelia Maria was married to Istanbul merchant Pietro or Pieter Leytstar (Amsterdam, 14 September 1666- Pera, Istanbul 1736). He was the son of Pieter Leytstar; a confectioner based in Amsterdam. He had come to Istanbul around the year 1685, probably together with his brother Gerrit (variably called Gerardo), who was also a merchant in Istanbul. Together with Pietro de la Fontaine, the brothers owned a trade company in Galata.⁹¹⁸ Leytstar was also treasurer of the Dutch embassy in Istanbul between 1701 and 1736.⁹¹⁹ When the Ambassador's residence of Colyer was up for sale after Colyer's death, and his widow had previously mortgaged the buildings and premises, Pietro Leytstar had bought it in the year 1729 for Ld. 12795,60. Leytstar and Cornelia Maria married around the year 1704, and lived in Pera when Pietro Leytstar died on 27 November of the year 1736.⁹²⁰

After Pietro Leytstar's death, Cornelia Maria and three of her four sons, namely Jacobus Alexander, Justinus Johannes and Hendrik Gerardus, and her two daughters

⁹¹⁷ There were seven coconut cups, and two types of Ottoman garments: an 'anteri' (*entâri*) and a 'benis' (*biniş*) that were not in the initial inventory records.

⁹¹⁸ Van Lennep, 74.

⁹¹⁹ His tombstone is located in the Protestant Cemetery in Feriköy, Istanbul. For a detailed description and image, see: De Groot, "Old Dutch Graves in Istanbul," 5-16.

⁹²⁰ Van Lennep, 7, 72.

Clara Francisca and Petronella Constantia (who married respectively Edvard Carleson and Carl Fredrik Baron von Höpken),⁹²¹ gathered in a room at the Ambassador's residence where Chancellor Rumoldus Rombouts read the so-called mystic testament or will aloud. Their joint will was made on 15 July 1728 in the village of Belgrade near Istanbul and recorded in the chancery book in the presence of English merchants (and later Ambassador) Everard Fawkener and John Lisle in October 1728. It was sealed with seals of Rombouts, Pietro Leytstar himself and his wife.

In the opening paragraph of their will, they explain that they had chosen for a mystic will, in order to “keep unity and peace as much as possible among [their] children after the demise of one of [them] [...]”⁹²² They reasoned that the last one of the two of them to be alive was to remain the master and guardian of all temporary possessions, furniture, land, houses, gold and silver, jewelry and trifles. None of their children was thus allowed to demand or claim any of it, but, instead, they were to let the surviving parent enjoy the possession of the goods and let that parent dispose of the goods later on in a way that was most beneficial for the entire family. They saw it as a way to sustain decency within the family when the goods were not divided among the children.

In their final will Cornelia Maria and Pietro describe the intended future of Pietro's trade company. The company was to continue in the name of the two oldest sons: “Jacobus & Justinus Leytstar & Company”. One quarter of the benefits they were to use for themselves, and the other three quarters were to be given to Cornelia Maria, so it could cover all household expenses. The younger brothers were to be taught the business in order to become qualified enough to enjoy a part of the profits later on, but only with the approval of their mother and two older brothers. After Pietro's death, the Leytstar Company declined rather quickly and went bankrupt by the end of 1740.⁹²³

⁹²¹ Of the Baron von Höpken and his wife Petronella Constantia Leytstar a drawing was made by Jean-étienne Liotard: Baron von Höpken playing the bass, and his lady sitting on a sofa. The drawing was exhibited in Paris in 1771 and sold in London at Christie's in 1774 (Lot 29). The drawing is now lost, but another enameled portrait of the Baron himself was discovered in the 1990s. See Magnus Olausson, "Liotard's Portrait of Baron Von Höpken: The Discovery of an Unknown Enamel Painted in Constantinople," Art Bulletin of Nationalmuseum Stockholm 4.13-14 (1997).

⁹²² NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1045: “om de eenigheid en vrede onder onze kinderen by overlyden van een van ons beide (dat in Gods almachtige handen staat) zoo veel doenlyk te conserveeren [...]”

⁹²³ See for a reference to a theft of jewelry and goods by suspects J. Levi and J. Fermon from the Leytstar Company: Fariba Zarinebaf, Crime & Punishment in Istanbul 1700-1800 (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2010) 80. Records concerning the trial or processes are kept in NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1235. Afterwards they moved to Ankara where they rented a house from the daughter of the local *kadı*. Kadı, "Natives and Interlopers," 116.

Their son Justinus Johannes Leytstar (Istanbul 1708 – Izmir 1783) who was a merchant in Istanbul, Izmir and Ankara, married (Joh)anna Maria de la Fontaine (1701- Ankara 1757) and together they had a daughter, Anna Maria (Istanbul 1734 - Izmir 1802), who married into the Van Lennep family.⁹²⁴ Their famous family portrait, including Justinus Johannes (Maria Colyer's grandson), is in the collection of the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam (figure 36).

In his private life, too, was Pietro responsible for the well-being of other members of the Dutch nation. When a number of Dutch merchants in Ankara were forced to leave, Pietro Leytstar also took Dutch merchant Abraham de Mons and his wife in.⁹²⁵ He was not only the legal guardian of Pietro de la Fontaine's minor son, he also took his widow in when De la Fontaine died. Additionally, his wife's blind grandmother Maria Engelbert also stayed in their house until her demise in 1705. Alexander Colyer was also taking care of her and most probably remained in the same house with the Leytstars. Maria's relocation was probably due to the fact that the Ambassador's residence and the house of Maria Engelbert that was part of the same complex had burned down in a fire in 1700 and Jacobus Colyer could not find a house large enough to accommodate the entire family while he had to reside in his Bosphorus villa in Kuruçeşme.

4.2.6. Johanna Francisca de la Fontaine, Daughter of Maria Colyer

Maria Colyer's daughter Johanna Francisca de la Fontaine (d. 1740) first married Christophorus Rombouts (possibly baptized at 8 December 1668 in Nijmegen, and died around 1710, at age 41). Together with Henricus van Diepenbroeck, Rombouts owned a Dutch trade company in Galata, which, apparently, was more interested in Italian rather than Dutch trade in the Levant.⁹²⁶ Her second marriage was to her husband's business partner Henricus Van Diepenbroeck (d. 1744).⁹²⁷ Van Diepenbroeck occasionally

⁹²⁴ She was married to George van Lennep (Amsterdam 1712 – Izmir 1797) who was a Dutch merchant in Izmir.

⁹²⁵ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Letter from Jacobus Colyer to Justinus de Hochepeid. From Pera in Istanbul, 31 July 1708. For details on the Dutch merchants in Ankara and their expulsion from the city, see Kadı, [Ottoman and Dutch Merchants](#).

⁹²⁶ Erdbrink, [At the Threshold of Felicity](#), 182.

⁹²⁷ Van Diepenbroeck had prepared his final will on 18 January 1731. Although he took his final will to the Chancellor Romuldus Rombouts, its contents were not disclosed. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv.

received important tasks from the Dutch Ambassador. In 1731, he was sent to the Dutch Republic to submit requests from the Dutch merchants in Istanbul, and in 1737, he accompanied Calkoen, who was to have a formal audience with the Sultan in Babadağ. From her first marriage, Johanna Francisca had at least one daughter called Maria Jacoba, who was married to Jan Carel des Bordes, chancellor and secretary of Cornelis Calkoen. Johanna Francisca's time of death was punctually recorded by her son-in-law Chancellor Des Bordes. She died at seven o'clock on the morning of 2 November 1740 in the village of Belgrade.

Her son-in-law Chancellor Des Bordes explained in his testimony of her death and the process of inventory-taking, that he had personally transported and sealed a number of personal items that belonged to Johanna Francisca to the court of Cornelis Calkoen. The items concerned a closed tin, a closed long suitcase covered with black leather and a Turkish basket. A second testimony came from Rumoldus Rombouts (a nephew of Johanna Francesca's first husband Christophorus Rombouts), who acted in the absence of Des Bordes. On the fourth of November, Rombouts visited -with the Ambassador's authority- a fireproof storage or warehouse which belonged to the Fathers of the Santa Maria (Drapéris) convent. He sealed a chest that belonged to Johanna Francisca, but was informed by the Fathers that they thought they still had a few more cabinets or baskets that may have belonged to her.

Rombouts also went to the house of Johanna Francesca and Henricus van Diepenbroeck in Pera with two witnesses and sealed in the bedroom of Johanna Francesca a cabinet, in the bedroom of her daughter a large green chest and a four-legged 'Turkish' basket [*'sepet'*] covered with leather,⁹²⁸ and in a small adjacent room an oblong mean wooden chest and another four-legged Turkish basket covered with leather. On the next day, Rombouts had these four items also placed in the fireproof storage of the Fathers of Santa Maria Drapéris. No record has been found of the contents of the tin, baskets, cabinet and suitcase in this file. Why would they have taken all her other belongings and also placed them in the convent's storage if at least her daughter and second husband were still alive?

nr. 1064. 6-7.

⁹²⁸ This must have been a so-called *meşin sepet*.

A partial answer to this question can be found in another record that concerns the estate of her first husband Christophorus Rombouts. In the beginning of 1741, Rombouts' nephew Rumoldus Rombouts (d. Ankara, May 1759), upon the request of Maria Jacoba Rombouts (the daughter of Johanna Francesca and Christophorus Rombouts), claimed in a statement that since his arrival in Istanbul in 1704, he lived in his uncle's house, and looked after his uncle's business. Even after his uncle's death in 1730, he continued to work together with his uncle's partner Henricus van Diepenbroeck, who then also married his uncle's widow, Johanna Francesca. He claimed that while the inventory of his uncle's goods was taken in 1730, a number of goods that belonged to Johanna Francesca were not recorded. As Maria Jacoba's chosen guardian, Rumoldus Rombouts now requested the jewelry that was in the sealed chest to be given to Maria Jacoba, because it rightfully belonged to her.⁹²⁹

Thus, a few months after Maria Jacoba's mother died, a number of the items that were kept in the convent's fireproof storage were returned to Maria Jacoba. Perhaps they were meant to stay in the storage until Henricus van Diepenbroeck also died, but now Maria Jacoba had a rightful claim on these precious pieces of jewelry and she succeeded in retrieving them from the storage. Among the jewelry were rings, flowers and crucifixes with precious stones, two buckles referred to as '*kopsa*' [*kopça*], a garland called '*zelenck*' [*çelenk*], pearl necklaces and a silver salver. Although there does not appear to have been a will in which the jewelry was stated to have been bequeathed to her daughter, in the end, her daughter was able to take them. Because of Rumoldus Rombouts' recollection and confirmation of the goods, Maria Jacoba had the possibility to claim her mother's personal belongings. Her mother's second husband apparently had no claim on the jewelry as they already belonged to his late wife before he married her.

⁹²⁹ Henricus van Diepenbroek had actually been appointed by Jacobus Colyer as her guardian. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1063. 78.



Figure 36: David George van Lennep (1712-97) merchant in Izmir, with his wife and children, by Antoine de Favray (att.). “David George Van Lennep (1712-97). Opperkoopman van de Hollandse factorij te Smyrna met zijn vrouw en kinderen” (1775, Amsterdam, Rijksmuseum (SK-A-4127), oil on canvas. On the far left in the back Justinus Johannes Leytstar, grandson of Maria Colyer, and in the middle her great-grand daughter Anna Maria Leytstar.

4.2.7. Maria Jacoba Rombouts Van Diepenbroeck, Granddaughter of Maria Colyer, and Jan Carel des Bordes, Chancellor, Secretary and Merchant

Maria Jacoba (d. 4 January 1767), granddaughter of Maria Colyer, married to Jan Carel (or Karel) des Bordes in 1744. Des Bordes was the chancellor and secretary of Cornelis Calkoen and one of his close companions.⁹³⁰ In 1740, Calkoen recommended him as treasurer but was not appointed. In 1742, Des Bordes was sent to Holland by Calkoen for business matters, and Des Bordes was present in the meeting of the Directors of the Levant Trade of 29 August 1742.⁹³¹ Around the year 1744, Calkoen appointed Des Bordes as Consul of Aleppo, although a decision had been made that no further consul was to be appointed because only one Dutch merchant had remained in Aleppo. Apparently, the Directors of the Levant trade had not been informed of this appointment.⁹³²

Although Des Bordes knew of the failures of some of his fellow countrymen to establish a trade company, in 1740, he wrote to his brother announcing his plans to start a company in Istanbul. He had had in mind as partner Scarlato (Karel) Caratza, doctor and first dragoman of the Dutch embassy. Together they had set aside 30,000 Dutch guilders to start the company.⁹³³ Between 1744 and 1747 Des Bordes was chargé d'affaires when Calkoen had left and Elbert de Hochepped was yet to be appointed. He also applied for the function of ambassador, but the Directors of the Levantine Trade deemed him not qualified enough.⁹³⁴ Des Bordes was not pleased with this decision and felt shunned and claimed that he was left behind as an outcast.⁹³⁵ Overall, Des Bordes appears to have been a rather shady character, because during his time as charge

⁹³⁰ De Groot, Çelikkol, and Slot, *Lale ile Başladı*, 139.

⁹³¹ Nanninga, Vol. III, 155 (referring to NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6948 or 6949 (old number 7095): A letter from Calkoen to States-General, dated 21 May 1742 and NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 13). On his journey he was accompanied by Jean Gonnet, the preacher of the Dutch Embassy.

⁹³² Nanninga, Vol. III, 186. Letter from the Directors to the mayor of Amsterdam, dated 31 December 1745. NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 77.

⁹³³ Nanninga, Vol. III, 150-52. Referring to NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 116 (old numbering 1075). Letter from Des Bordes to Coenrad van Son in Amsterdam, dated 26 August 1741.

⁹³⁴ Resolution article 1 of an extra-ordinary meeting with external members in Amsterdam, 9 November 1744. NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 14: “dat deselve by continuatie niet genoegzaam is equalificeerd”. Published in Nanninga, Vol. III, 169.

⁹³⁵ Nanninga, Vol. III, 211 (referring to NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 118 or 119 (old numbering 1078), dated 30 Nov. 1746).

d'affaires, "there [had been] all kinds of dark deals especially in the protection business."⁹³⁶

From 1748 onwards, Jan Carel Des Bordes' father, Hendrik Karel (or Henry Charles) also stayed in the Ottoman Empire. On 4 May 1750, Elbert de Hochepped, the new Ambassador, informed the Dutch authorities of Des Bordes' bankruptcy, which had been confirmed officially on 18 April that year.⁹³⁷ He claimed that Jan Carel and his wife Maria Jacoba made fools of themselves, and since long it had been clear they would not be able to sustain the large household that came with the establishment of a trade company in a fair manner. For De Hochepped, it was apparently not important that he referred to his own relatives in this manner.

De Hochepped immediately had Des Bordes' office, shop or warehouse and also goods both in his house in Pera and that in the countryside sealed. Maria Jacoba had protested against the inventory taking of her own three rooms, as she also claimed to have a right to her own goods. However, De Hochepped doubted the validity of their 'frivolous' marriage contract. He had not been able to find a copy of the contract in his registers, but their marriage ceremony, which had been carried out by the English minister Payne on 1 June 1744 because the Dutch preacher was absent at the time, was valid.⁹³⁸

In the meantime, by November 1750, Des Bordes had fled to Calkoen, who was Ambassador in Dresden at the time and had always been in his favor. De Hochepped, on the other hand, counteracted most of Des Bordes actions and desires.⁹³⁹ De Hochepped confessed he was glad that Des Bordes had fled, as his presence would create a negative image in the eyes of the Ottomans and other foreign residents, in the light of Des Bordes' former high function at the embassy. Apparently, according to De Hochepped, Des Bordes had "scandalously" pawned jewelry (with a total value of around 60 to 70 thousand lion dollars) with various 'nations,' Jews, Greeks and Muslims, in order to sell them later on. Additionally, De Hochepped claimed, Des Bordes had had plans to secure his obligations at an "exorbitant" interest.

⁹³⁶ De Groot, Çelikkol, and Slot, *Lale ile Başladı*, 139.

⁹³⁷ Nanninga, Vol. III, 226-229. Referring to NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6953 (old number 7096). Letter from De Hochepped to Fagel, dated 4 May 1750.

⁹³⁸ Nanninga, Vol. III, 227. Referring to NL-HaNA, *Extra-aanwinsten van de Nederlandse Legatie te Constantinopel 1729—1765*, 1894, no. 11 [old numbering; new numbering is unclear].

⁹³⁹ Nanninga, Vol. III, 143.

On another occasion, De Hochepped had complained to the States-General and the Directors of the Levant Trade that Des Bordes had spoken badly of him to other residents and ambassadors in Istanbul prior to his arrival. De Hochepped claimed that, contrary to the other embassies in Istanbul, staff members of the Dutch embassy were allowed to participate in trade activities. If this led to cases such as that of Des Bordes, it could bring serious damage to the good name of the States-General in the Ottoman Empire.⁹⁴⁰

Besides the Dutch chancellor, De Hochepped had to choose two English merchants (Ralph Pemberton and Valentijn Fitzhugh) and one Dutch merchant (Samuel Benedictus Bornman) for the estate's assessment, because only three Dutch trade companies had remained, two of which had a claim on the estate of Des Bordes. Des Bordes' debts rounded up to 70 to 80 thousand lion dollars, according to three balances that were made and sent to registrar Fagel of the States-General.⁹⁴¹ Des Bordes was supported by Calkoen in his request of six months of protection or delay in order to present his complaints about De Hochepped, whom he claimed to be the cause of all his misery. De Hochepped himself was also approached by Maria Jacoba with bribes, if we are to believe the Ambassador.⁹⁴²

Maria Jacoba's inventory record appears to be confined only to the three rooms or appartments that belonged to her. Clearly, her protests were to no avail after all. The inventory was made on Monday 21 September 1750 in their house in Pera, five months after the rooms and goods had been sealed initially. No further indication was made of her possessions' location. Nearly all her possessions concerned clothing, accessories, textile for decorating and furnishing and pieces of fabric. The other goods were large pieces of furniture such as chests, wardrobes and bedsteads. Basically, the only exception was a set of 24 faience plates. Maria Jacoba's rooms contained such high amounts of these goods that they could not have only served for her personal usage. Often textiles and clothing were used as trousseau and could be sold in order to generate cash money, and this may have been the case with Maria Jacoba as well. It is also

⁹⁴⁰ Nanninga, Vol. III, 143.

⁹⁴¹ Nanninga, Vol. III, 229 (referring to NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6953 (old numbering 7096)). Further documentation regarding Des Bordes' bankruptcy can be found in NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1159; *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6953 (dated 3 June 1750) and 6956 (dated 2 January 1753) (old numbering 7096 and 7097), letters from De Hochepped to Fagel.

⁹⁴² Nanninga, Vol. III, 229. Referring to NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6954 (old numbering 7097). Letter from De Hochepped to the States-General, dated 5 March 1751.

possible that part of the goods were commercial merchandise. Maria Jacoba, for example, possessed seven door curtains, a lit-en-tombeau and a bedstead with their curtains and 78 other curtains. Even if some of these latter curtains were used as decoration or, as indicated in the inventory, used to cover clothes, 78 curtains are rather disproportionate for just the three rooms her apartments consisted of. It is possible that all the curtains in the house belonged to her and were gathered in her quarters with the initial inventory of the rest of the house, and only recorded during this second inventory of her possessions. Occasionally, the curtains matched some of the fabrics used for furniture, but nearly all curtains were sets of varying numbers on its own. There were, for instance, eleven curtains of a painted (broad)cloth with a white base and blue and red flowers, seven green *sandal* curtains, twelve *indienne* curtains and ten curtains with one door curtain of a striped fabric.

Maria Jacoba possessed 80 cushions in her inventory, including ten *minders*. Several of these cushions and minders were covered with a variety of covers, ranging from leather to brocaded velvet and from cloth from Flanders with a blue base and white flowers to red Bursa velvet. Yet another 33 separate cushion covers and 20 cloths for sitting called *mak'ad* [*maccatte* in the French record] completed Maria Jacoba's Ottoman couches. The cloths for sitting were often made of the same fabric as the *minders* and cushions. In her three rooms, there were only two "Salonika" carpets and one large mat that were most probably used on the floor. There was only one carpet that was used on a table.

There were eighteen mattresses made of either horsehair or wool, mostly covered with vibrant colored or painted cloth or fabric. Ten of the mattresses were specified as being used by the servants. The lit-en-tombeau or field bed had hangings of a cloth from Flanders with a blue base and white flowers, which was also used for some of the cushions described earlier. The canopy bed had hangings of chintz from India that had a pattern of red flowers on a white base. Two pairs of sheets and eighteen blankets and spreads mainly of chintz or painted cloth were also part of the bedding in Maria Jacoba's inventory. Two more exclusive pieces in her inventory were a tiger skin and a (torn) bearskin. Another rare item is her coffee napkin or towel; none of the other inventories contains a similar product, although it was a common item in the estates of Ottoman women.

Other textiles came in the form of bathing ware: three towels, five barber towels and a bathing set, which was perhaps similar to a so-called “hamam set”. There were a few pieces of fabric among her belongings, such as linen from Holland, yellow satin, red perpetuana or blue *sandal*. There were only four handkerchiefs, two tablecloths and twelve napkins.

Maria Jacoba had one chest filled with at least eight colorful worn fur-lined embroidered ‘women’s dresses’. Possibly, these were of Ottoman making, but there were three other robes referred to specifically as *biniş* and *entâri*, and therefore the first dresses might have been of European origin after all. There was one yellow cloak with silver flowers referred to as ‘*feragé*’ [*ferâce*]. In another chest there were nine women’s vests or coats again of various fabrics and colors that occasionally seem to match the dresses. Maria Jacoba also owned four (small) jackets or vests of various types; for instance one pink vest with golden brocade and a green one lined with fur. Apart from her *ferâce*, there were ten coats for both summer and winter that were often lined with fur, velvet or plush. Although most of these were black or grey, a few were colorful (red or blue) and adorned with embroidered flowers or golden galloons. One of the coats had golden (Brandenbourg) frog fastenings. Although there was relatively a lot of outer-clothing, there were only two shirts or chemises and three camisoles to be worn underneath. Furthermore, there were two Ottoman-style trousers and two night shirts with a night cap and a dressing gown. There were also a few accessories among Maria Jacoba’s belongings: shoes, palatines (women’s collar), hairpins, ribbons, decorative anemones (for on the head or hair), woolen and yarn stockings, summer bonnets or caps, one travelling bonnet, hats and a kalpak.

Besides the two beds, there were a few other pieces of furniture that mainly served to hold clothing and textiles: five cabinets, six chests, one chest of drawers from Venice and one basket [*cipet*]. There were nineteen arm chairs and easy chairs, eight of which were covered with the same blue cloth with white flowers from Flanders. The last pieces of furniture she owned were a table that was covered with one of her carpets and a close stool.

Apparently, Des Bordes’ appeal to Calkoen and the authorities in the Netherlands were fruitful, because Des Bordes was rehabilitated by November 1751.⁹⁴³ They

⁹⁴³ Van Lennep, 73.

apparently moved away from Istanbul all together, because Des Bordes served as secretary to Cornelis Calkoen from 1753 to 1757.

A lady with the name Marie, the oldest daughter of Miss Van Diepenbroeck, was possibly Maria Jacoba van Diepenbroeck. While the latter is known to have married Jan Carel des Bordes in 1744, this Marie was engaged to be married to a certain Nicolas Genier. Marie's trousseau contract was signed up in the house in Pera of a Miss Van Diepenbroeck in 1742. This Miss van Diepenbroeck could have been Johanna Francesca, were it not that she had already passed away in 1740. Who then Marie may have been remains unclear. Perhaps it was also this Marie or Maria Jacoba who was very much admired by Comte de Bonneval.⁹⁴⁴

Her handsome trousseau consisted mainly of jewelry and textiles. The exceptions were twelve pewter plates (valued at eight piasters), a pair of brass chandeliers or candlesticks (estimated at a value of four piasters) and two baskets [*'sepet'*] covered with black leather together with their padlocks. Some of her jewelry was clearly of Ottoman making: a clasp called *'copsa'* [*kopça*] with rubies, two silver gilded (enameled) girdles called *'koutschak'* [*kuşak*] and a golden girth [*'collang'* or *kolan*]. There were various pendants with precious stones such as amethyst, emeralds and garnets, as well as golden bracelets, a golden ring and seven flowers with enameled emeralds.

The textile goods were mainly clothes of high quality and made of rich fabrics. Firstly there were six fur coats in covers of various colors. There were four sets of coats with *entâris*, one of which was made of damask from Venice, adorned with golden flowers, while a second set was made of gemesud from Aleppo, decorated with natural flowers, with an *entâri* of white damask. There were yet another six *entâris*, some of a silver fabric with a red or yellow base, others of brocade or decorated with golden or green flowers. Two *binişes* are also part of her trousseau: one of green damask from India with silver gallons and the other of red camlet with golden galloons. Other Ottoman clothes were three cloaks referred to as *'ferege'* [*ferâce*], of green, navy and black tabby and two pants called *'sittian'* [*çintiyân*] of kutnî and striped atlas from

⁹⁴⁴ In a letter to Secretary Rigo, Comte de Bonneval paid Miss Diepenbroeck ("D'Ippendroeck") his compliments and told Rigo to kiss the hem of her dress, as it was forbidden for a Muslim to go kiss anywhere higher during Ramadan. De Groot, Çelikkol, and Slot, *Lale ile Başladı*, 126-27. Referring to a letter from Comte de Bonneval to Jean Louis Rigo, dated 29 November 1741. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 587.

Venice. There were also four textile items referred to as '*izatki*' [*çatki*] that were embroidered with gold, silver and flowers. This word possibly referred to a (frame-like) headgear or hair tie called *alın çatkısı*. There were also other Ottoman accessories, which were referred to as two kerchiefs called '*macramas*' [*makrama*], two '*ourekours*' [*uçkur*], three velvet '*tarpos*' [*tarpuş*] headdresses and one black braided '*baglama*' [*bağlama*]. Clearly Ottoman were two '*bogzas*' [*bohça*] from Cyprus, twelve cushions with a yellow base, three '*macats*' [*mak`ad*] and one coverlet with green *sandal* fringes from Cyprus.

Two pairs of sheets were made of Dutch cloth, while one pair was made of Ottoman cloth. The only other items clearly made of Dutch cloth were twelve napkins and two shirts from Brunswick with lacework. There were another ten shirts or chemises, clothes for bathing, fourteen pants (two of which were embroidered), handkerchiefs of red gauze with silver edges, three agraffes with golden point d'Espagne, slippers, two mattresses, one bolster and two feather pillows, six cushion covers and a few other single items.

200 piasters in cash were part of the trousseau as well. The addition of cash to a trousseau was not uncommon, and moreover, the future husbands sometimes even increased the amount slightly. Nicolas Genier, Marie's fiancé, added 500 piasters, which he "made as a gift of friendship" in case he was to die before her. Dragoman Manolaki Ağa and Rumoldus Rombouts had examined and estimated the value of all the goods, and the trousseau's total value amounted to 2119 piasters.

4.2.8. Pieter Leytstar, Merchant in Ankara and Grandson of Maria Colyer

Pieter Leytstar was one of the younger sons of Cornelia Maria de la Fontaine and Pietro Leytstar. When his older brothers Justinus Johannes and Jacobus were to continue the company of his father in Istanbul, Pieter went to Ankara in his early twenties to try his luck. He became a partner in a firm together with Justinus van Breen and Abraham de la Fontaine. He supposedly knew little Dutch and had not learned much about the business,⁹⁴⁵ although his father had intended his older brothers to teach

⁹⁴⁵ De Groot, Çelikkol, and Slot, *Lale ile Başladı*, 311.

him after his death. When Justinus van Breen had been advised to leave the company, Pieter continued the business with Abraham de la Fontaine alone. Like his partner, he preferred to drink with his friends and to participate in the hunt, rather than spending his time working in the office. Once he understood business went from bad to worse, he attempted to flee with a sum of Ld. 1500 he had procured from three cashed bills of exchange. He was caught in the act by one of their brokers, who found a number of horses, a valet and a Janissary ready for departure outside their office. Leytstar hit the broker and was arrested.⁹⁴⁶ He had committed several other crimes, such as beating up the servant of a tax collector and a Janissary (who later died of his wounds) and was accused of having slept with a Muslim woman and to have fathered a child.⁹⁴⁷

Together with his partner he was escorted to Istanbul by a *çavuş* on 23 July 1739, and they were declared bankrupt a month later. During his stay in the Baba Cafer prison in Istanbul he also tried to sell a few of his belongings in order to generate some money. The two baskets that he had brought along from Ankara to sell were inventoried on 28 June 1740, in the presence of dragoman Andrea Magrini. They contained clothes, textiles, jewelry and silverware. A few items were related to horse-riding: a shirt for horse riding, three saddlecloths (one of which made of silk, the others gold embroidered) and two sets of silver horse trappings. The clothes appear to have been of Ottoman making: five *entâris*, five caftans, one *dolama*, one *biniş* and an ermine fur in a cover of Angora mohair. There were also two textile accessories: an embroidered belt and a black velvet cap that was embroidered with silver. Lastly, there was a set of pistols, a silver mace called '*topus*' [*topuz*], a knife with an ivory hilt and an agate knife with its sheath. It is unclear whether these goods were used by Pieter himself, or were kept by him as assets.

In the meantime, his brothers' company in Istanbul had been affected by the bankruptcy of Pieter Leytstar's firm and also filed for bankruptcy by 1740. Apparently after the whole ordeal was over, Pieter Leytstar left for Europe, while some of his brothers moved back and forth between Izmir and Ankara.⁹⁴⁸

⁹⁴⁶ De Groot, Çelikkol, and Slot, *Lale ile Başladı*, 312-14.

⁹⁴⁷ Kadı, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants*, 106. Referring to NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1156. Notes of a meeting at the palace of Calkoen in the village of Belgrade on 25 September 1739.

⁹⁴⁸ Van Lennep, 75.

4.2.9. Abraham de la Fontaine, Merchant in Ankara and Grandson of the Brother of Maria Colyer's Husband

Abraham de la Fontaine was the grandson of Jean de la Fontaine, a silk merchant in Amsterdam who was the brother of Maria Colyer's husband Abraham de la Fontaine.⁹⁴⁹ He was born on 19 December 1705 and baptized four days later in Amsterdam. Young Abraham de la Fontaine was a mohair merchant based in Ankara and partner in the firm Muysart and De la Fontaine until he married the Catholic Petronella Gasparina Rolland, who was probably a daughter of Izmir-based merchant Nicolas Rolland. They had two sons together and lived in a house they rented from de Van Breen merchants in Ankara. De la Fontaine and the Van Breens had started a firm that dealt chiefly in mohair products.⁹⁵⁰ Daniel van Breen died in 1737, and Abraham decided to set up a new firm together with Justinus van Breen (Daniel van Breen's nephew) and Pieter Leytstar, son of Pietro Leytstar. Because of several complaints, Ambassador Calkoen decided to send Rumoldus Rombouts and Frederik Willem van Frijbergen as commissioners to close the firm. The company was not dissolved, but they advised Justinus van Breen to leave the company. After Van Breen left in 1738, the company continued under the names of De la Fontaine and Leytstar, but filed bankruptcy on 23 August 1739.⁹⁵¹ Prior to that, Pieter Leytstar and Abraham De la Fontaine were arrested for a number of crimes together with their Armenian brokers Serkis Pemergioğlu, Agop Ayvoğlu and Agop Surunoğlu. They were escorted by a *çavuş* to Istanbul on 23 July 1739. It was Calkoen who had arranged for an order from the Ottoman Porte to have them detained to Istanbul.⁹⁵² Calkoen did not have a good word to spare for Abraham de la Fontaine and called him "an inapt man with a dissolute lifestyle who was generally drunk before noon and therefore unable to conduct any business."⁹⁵³ De la Fontaine was also said to have been a rather violent man, and had threatened his partner Pieter Leytstar with a walking stick on several occasions.⁹⁵⁴

⁹⁴⁹ His grandmother Jeanne came from the Muysart family and under the name Muysart & De la Fontaine a firm was established in Izmir.

⁹⁵⁰ Kadi, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants*, 100.

⁹⁵¹ Kadi, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants*, 106.

⁹⁵² Kadi, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants*, 106.

⁹⁵³ A letter by Cornelis Calkoen to the Directorate, dated 22 December 1739: "... een onbquaem mensch in zijn selve, dissolut in zijn levenswijze en ordinair voor de middag door den drank al buijten staet om iets te

They were imprisoned in the Baba Cafer prison and, supposedly, their capitulatory protection was withdrawn. The case then continued at the *Divan-ı Hümayun*. In the meantime, a meeting was arranged in October with several representatives of the Dutch communities of other cities in the Ottoman Empire and those of merchants of the French and English nations. Money was collected among the Dutch merchants of Istanbul and also came from the consular duties paid in Istanbul and Izmir to arrange for an advance payment to the creditors, as Calkoen was afraid of the consequences for business, i.e. an *avania*. The firm had a debt of Ld. 39,000, and the investigation of the case was recorded by *Başkâtib* Abdülbâkî Efendi.⁹⁵⁵ Ld. 17,000 of this amount was spent on an extravagant lifestyle. Abraham de la Fontaine liked to live a life that was not quite in accordance with his income: in a bill of expenses of nearly Ld. 16,000 made by him, he spent for instance Ld. 410 on two female slaves, Ld. 2000 on the interior decoration and furnishing of his house, Ld. 580 for furniture he had bought at the late Van Breen's auction, and another Ld. 60 for oysters and artichoke that he had ordered from Istanbul.⁹⁵⁶

The two merchants requested the Sultan for their release via a petition to the Sultan.⁹⁵⁷ In 1740, De la Fontaine requested the public sale of his belongings that were kept in the Dutch Embassy, so he could pay off some pressing debts and provide for the daily bread of his family. An entry was made on 28 January 1740 in the chancery records that his wife owned three baskets containing silverware, jewelry and clothes. The silverware they had been able to bring along included 26 silver cup holders called 'porte flingians', several saucers and dishes, corks, a pepper box, four salt-cellars, small spoons, a telescope with silver, two candlesticks and a shagreen etui with twelve knives and forks with silver hilts. Their jewelry consisted of a silver gilded belt, a belt with diamonds, several necklaces of pearls worth nearly Ld. 200, a necklace with diamonds, several rings with sapphires and diamonds, several flowers with emeralds, rubies and diamonds, a heart with diamonds, a diamond crucifix, diamond bracelet fastenings,

konnen ageeren en behandelen." NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 103. Published in Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 137.

⁹⁵⁴ Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara," 311.

⁹⁵⁵ Kadı, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants*, 106.

⁹⁵⁶ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1156. Also Schmidt refers to the bill: Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara," 315.

⁹⁵⁷ The undated petition is kept in NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1092/53. See Kadı, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants*, 107.

various pendants or earrings, a garland [*'celenck'*: *çelenk*] with pearls and diamonds, a clasp with diamonds and a pair of golden bracelets. Two salt-cellars and one silver saucer as well as a few pieces of jewelry were not sold during the auction.

The clothes were only of Ottoman making, but the names of the items in the file of the inventory and that of the auction do not always match: there was one caftan, seven *entâris*, five *kürk kabıs* [outer faces of fur garments], three *binişes* and one *ferâce*. They were made of a variety of fabrics, such as silk, brocade, tabby, damask, gros-de-Tours,⁹⁵⁸ Dutch cloth, etc. and some had fur linings.

Petronella Gasparina and her children had come along with Abraham de la Fontaine to Istanbul and were staying in the house of Justinus Leytstar. At closer inspection, the contents of the baskets were the items that were put up for sale later that year on 11 and 13 May. Both De la Fontaine and Pieter Leytstar had been able to bring some money and the baskets of jewelry and other goods from their house two nights before they were transported to Istanbul.⁹⁵⁹ It is unclear whether Petronella Gasparina and her husband used these goods themselves, or had them as assets. Perhaps, they were part of Petronella Gasparina's trousseau and therefore registered under her name in the chancery registers.

In March 1740, a settlement of a payment of fifteen percent to their creditors was reached. In the meantime physician Paulo Pepano was to take care of their houses and belongings in Ankara and auctioned their furniture and belongings for Ld. 1677:13 on 6 July 1740.⁹⁶⁰

4.3. Merchants

Merchant Jean-Pierre Violier from Geneva had settled in Istanbul and, through his offspring, had become connected to the families Van Breen and Croesen, as well as several other merchants (see figure 37). Genevese citizens often fell under the authority

⁹⁵⁸ A ribbed silk fabric.

⁹⁵⁹ Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara," 314.

⁹⁶⁰ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1166, the journal of the firm Leytstar & De la Fontaine: entry of 6 July 1740. Pointed out by Schmidt as well: Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara," 315.

of the Dutch embassy when it came to their (Protestant) religious needs. Legal issues, it was said, fell under the French embassy's authority, but perhaps over time, the Dutch had taken over that task as well. In the case of the Violier sisters, their husbands were of Dutch origin; and therefore, they were entitled to Dutch protection, together with their children. The Marchand brothers, clockmakers of profession and citizens of Geneva, also fell under the Dutch embassy's authority. That merchants did not necessarily trade in textiles is apparent from the records of Leon de Ronceraij, who was a beer-seller and perhaps also a producer of wine. On the other hand, there were also merchants that did not establish a 'dynasty' in the Eastern Mediterranean. One of the longest living merchants was Dionis Housset, who died in Istanbul without leaving any known offspring. Nevertheless, he had several nephews who were sharing his profession in the Ottoman Empire.

4.3.1. Maria Violier, Merchant's Wife

Maria Violier was a daughter of Jean-Pierre Violier from Geneva. In November 1676, she married Jan (Giovanni) Croesen, an Istanbul merchant from Amsterdam. She was still quite young and married him against the advice of the Ambassador of the time, Justinus Colyer. The ceremony took place in Croesen's house with the blessing of Dutch preacher Andreas Forestier. Colyer was not amused as he did not approve of the marriage ceremony taking place outside the church, and he claimed it was against the Dutch law.⁹⁶¹ In 1683, Jan Croesen went bankrupt with the company that he had owned together with François de Brosses. Colyer had laid claim on his possessions.

Maria Violier's oldest daughter Alida married diamond grinder Marco Fabris (possibly of the Genevese family called Fabre), while another daughter called Clara had married a 'simple *bostanci* or guard of the Ottoman residence' in 1715 and had converted to Islam, after, supposedly, first having robbed her oldest sister and mother.⁹⁶²

⁹⁶¹ Heeringa, Vol. II, 218-19. Publication of a letter from Justinus Colyer to the States-General, dated 4 December 1676: NL-HaNA, *aanwinsten* 1893 no. 3 [old numbering].

⁹⁶² NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6934 (old numbering 7090). See Heeringa, Vol. II, 228-9 n 4.

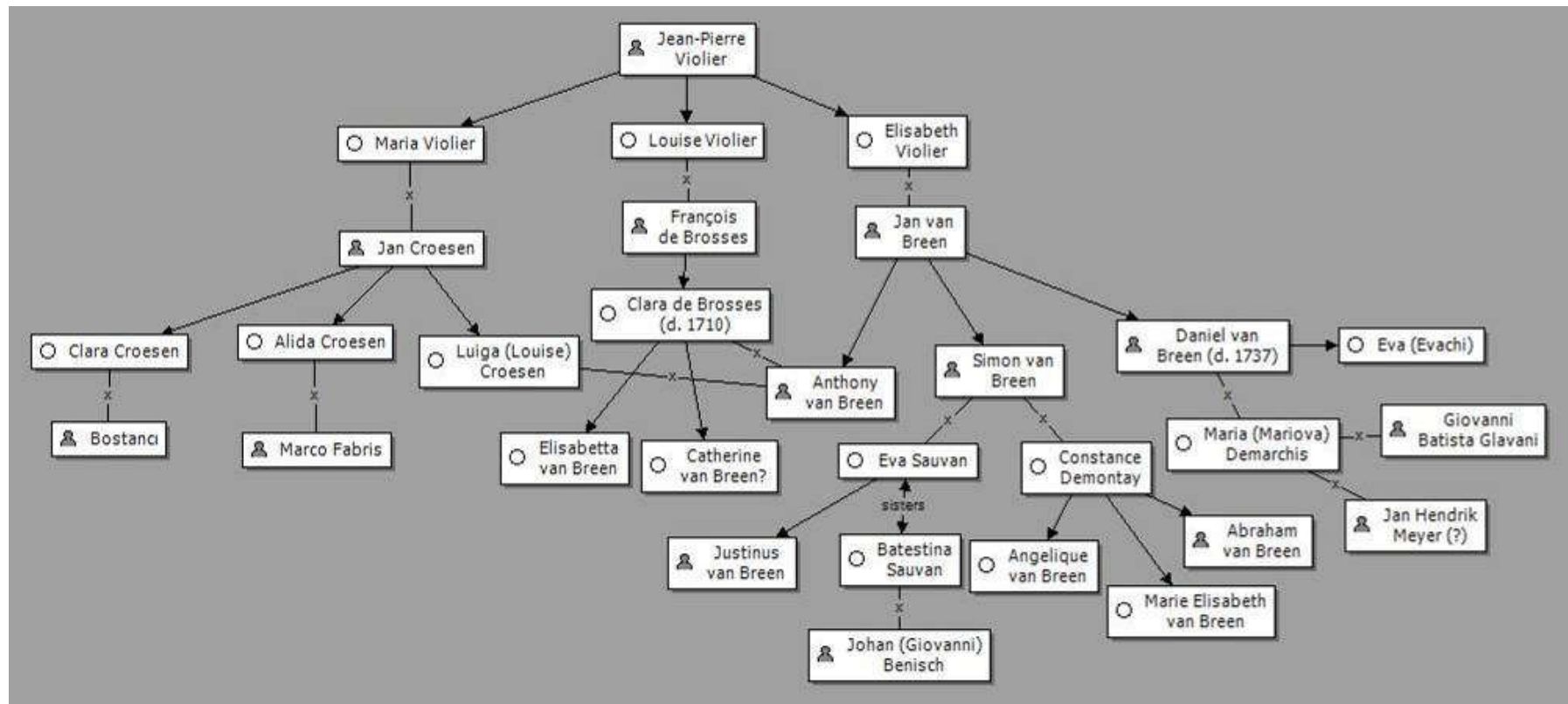


Figure 37: Family tree of the Violier sisters, with connection to the Van Breen, De Brosse and Sauvan (Chavanne) families.

When she composed her final will on 6 October 1722, her husband had already passed away. She was bedridden and ill, and felt that she “prematurely had to entrust her soul” to God. In her will, she refers to the conflict between her two daughters and recommends her daughters to ‘be united and at peace with each other and with God’. She bequeathed one brown cloth *ferâce*, an old squirrel [‘*singiap*’] fur in green *sandal*, one green damask vest with gold and one green velvet *serpuş* headdress to her sister (?) Maria Sauvan.⁹⁶³ She reserved one *minder*, two sofa cushions, one of her best blankets with its sheet and a small copper pan for her previously manumitted slave Hanna. She also wished for the revenues of the sale of one cauldron [‘*chasan*’: *kazan*] and a broken pan with their lids, one basin [*leğen*] and one round copper tray [*sini*], to be given to the charity service of the Dutch chapel for the benefit of the poor. To her oldest daughter Alida, she bequeathed the sum that would remain after her death and the rest of her possessions, which, she stated herself, were of very little value: one shabby brown damask vest and a brown shabby damask fur, an undergarment of green *sandal*, two *minders*, four sofa cushions, two white *ihrâm* [‘*chirammi*’] spreads, one old blanket, one small carpet, one empty black case, one tandoor, one flask and some other trifles and cloths. She donated these goods to Alida as a token of gratitude for her help during her sickness and for the expenditures she had for her mother. To her daughter Luigia (Louise), the widow of Anthony van Breen,⁹⁶⁴ she planned to gift a mirror with a black frame. Luigia had claimed to voluntarily renounce her part in favor of Alida, on the condition that Alida would be in charge of the expenditure of their mother’s grave and other expenses.

4.3.2. Alida Croesen, Merchant’s Daughter

Alida Croesen was the daughter of Jan Croesen, Istanbul merchant from Amsterdam, and Maria Violier, daughter of Jean-Pierre Violier from Geneva (see

⁹⁶³ Two members of the Sauvan family are also married into the Van Breen family. Perhaps she was also related to Balthazar Sauvan, who was the French and Dutch (vice) Consul on Cyprus in the late seventeenth century.

⁹⁶⁴ This must be the same Anthony van Breen, the son of Elisabeth Violier and Jan van Breen, who was first married to Clara the daughter of Louise Violier and François de Brosse and at the same time his cousin. When Clara died, Anthony remarried with Louise, the daughter of Maria Violier and Jan Croesen, his other cousin.

above). Around 1704, Alida was engaged to be married to Pietro Chazelles, a French merchant who resided in Edirne. Supposedly, a ring had already been given to her and a written promise was made, when it was revealed that Chazelles was already married in the Dutch Republic to a certain Maria Chazelles, whom he called his wife. Since the death of his brother Gasparo, he had not kept any records and had debts exceeding Ld. 9000. Additionally, Chazelles had hoodwinked many others with his ‘godless conducts’, according to Colyer. The latter called him from Edirne to Istanbul. Chazelles was captured and held prison by a *çavuş* due to his misbehavior towards a number of Greeks in the vicinity of Edirne. According to Colyer, he was the ‘rogue of all rogues’ [*schellem aller schelmen*].⁹⁶⁵ Alida ended up marrying a certain Marco Fabrij or Fabris, a diamond grinder from Geneva.

On Saturday 17 December 1736, Alida Croesen appeared before Chancellor Rumoldus Rombouts in order to have her final will registered. She was sick in bed in her house in Pera, when she made a number of bequests, such as 25 piasters to the Diaconia of the poor of the Dutch Reformed nation in Istanbul, and ten piasters to the poor of the Genevese congregation, and another fifteen piasters to slaves of the Protestant religion in the prison of the Beylik (in Algiers?) and on the galleys. To her sister Louise Croesen, widow of Anthony van Breen, she bequeathed a small mirror with a black frame and to her niece Elisabette van Breen two porcelain coffee cups. Besides two carpets for over the cushions and two copper pots, she reserved two *minders* and four cushions of wool with their kerchiefs for her cousin Battestine Savan, who was married to Giovanni (Johan) Benisch, merchant and apothecary in Istanbul. Alida’s servant girl Sultana also received two *minders*, four cushions of wool with their kerchiefs and two *ihram* spreads to cover the cushions, an *indienne* coverlet or quilt for the bed and all the clothes she wore. Moreover, she was to receive a copper basin [*lien*] and ewer [*ibricq*], two pots, two shallow plates, a round tray and a bucket called ‘*bacrats*’ [*bakraç*]. These goods were first to be given to a certain Panajotis, son of Janaki and Elenice, for safe-keeping, until Sultana would marry. The girl’s mother was not supposed to receive the goods, as Alida was afraid the latter would consume them herself. Besides a few other minor bequests, she set aside a large table carpet for the ‘chapel of our religion’.

⁹⁶⁵ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Letters from Jacobus Colyer to Daniel Jean de Hochepped, dated 17 September and 23 October 1708.

4.3.3. Simon van Breen, Merchant

A number of merchants of the Van Breen family conducted business in the Ottoman Empire. Most were established in the cities of Edirne, Izmir, Ankara and Istanbul, but some were found further east. The first to establish his business in the east was Jan van Breen, the husband of Elisabeth Violier (see above). Simon van Breen was one of the three sons of Jan van Breen and Elisabeth Violier. He was based in Edirne, but also spent some time in Ankara. After his first wife, Eva Sauvan from Geneva (with whom he had one son: Justinus), had died, he remarried Genevese Constance Dumontay. They had three more children: Angelique, Marie Elisabeth and Abraham.⁹⁶⁶

Simon van Breen's final will was drawn up on 11 August 1727, the day he died.⁹⁶⁷ In March of the same year, he had prepared an earlier will when he was in Edirne, but with his new will he cancelled the first version. Simon van Breen intended to return his wife's trousseau of 536 kuruş, and reserved another 500 kuruş for her maintenance, as was agreed upon in their marriage contract.⁹⁶⁸ Simon van Breen gave her the amount of 233 kuruş and 34 aspers which had come from her father's inheritance. Additionally, he bestowed upon her everything he had already given her during his lifetime. His eldest son Justinus was to be given 800 kuruş, while 40 kuruş was reserved for the manumission of Dutch slaves, and some other smaller sums were set aside for his servants. Whatever was left was to be given to his other three children. He promised his daughter Angelique her small golden bracelets, which were registered in the inventory, but, indeed, not sold at the auction. A golden coin of four sequins that was inventoried belonged to his other daughter and was returned to her as well.

An inventory was made three days after his death on 14 August 1727, and the auction took place on 18, 26 and 27 August in their own house. Nearly all goods that were recorded in the inventory were either sold at the auction or reserved for Simon's

⁹⁶⁶ According to Van den Boogert Constance Dumontay was the daughter of a French merchant. Van den Boogert, The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System, 167. But two members of the Dumontay family were registered as part of the Genevese community in Istanbul, according to Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français 10 (Paris, 1861) 244.

⁹⁶⁷ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1063. 9-11.

⁹⁶⁸ This contract was registered in the French chancery archives on 19 July 1718. Van den Boogert, The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System, 167.

widow Constance. The inventory is of the perambulation-type and provides the opportunity to “reconstruct” their house. The house had a salon, a dining room, a large chamber and a room where the deceased was when he died. Furthermore, there was a kitchen, a lower storage room and a pantry.

The salon had a sofa made up of four woolen *minders*, three cloths for sitting of *indienne* from Istanbul, fourteen woolen sofa cushions with covers of serge from England and a mat for on the sofa. Other seating arrangements were comprised of an English table with ten English chairs. The windows were covered with six curtains of the same *indienne* from Istanbul that was used for the cloths for sitting. There were two additional curtains for the doorways. The only other two items in the salon were a mirror with a black frame and an English counterweight clock. The fitted closet of the salon contained mainly bedding such as embroidered *sandal* and *indienne* bedspreads, two woolen mattresses and an old *kilim*.

In the dining room, there were eight black chairs from Marseille, a small white wooden table which was apparently copied after the English style, an “Ottoman wardrobe or cabinet” and a plain table for the buffet. There were various candelabra and also a small table to hold a candlestick in Ottoman style. The table was set with Muscovite table cloths, napkins from Cairo and mainly pewter cutlery and tableware. An iron fountain for washing up at dinner time, a small bronze food warmer and two irons for the laundry were also kept in the dining room. The fitted closet of this room contained more bedding, such as valences, another sitting cloth, two *kilims*, a hearth curtain [*‘ogiak perde’* or *ocak perdesi*] and woolen and feather cushions or pillows.

The large chamber contained another, slightly smaller, Ottoman sofa that consisted of four *minders*, twelve cushions with covers of flowery velvet and three cloths for sitting of Muscovite linen. The room was furnished with eight window curtains and one door curtain of Dutch linen, two old mats, a table carpet with holes and another table cover of dotted Dutch linen. There was no furniture except for a small table with a drawer. The two mirrors in this room were probably hung on the wall. A collection of fine tableware and silverware was also registered in this room, but without any containers such as cases, boxes or cabinets. The lack of containers suggests that these goods were perhaps on display either in the niches of a fixed *dolab* or on shelves along the walls. There were, for instance, twelve porcelain cups in the colors brown and yellow, lead crystal bottles for oil and vinegar, lead crystal drinking vessels, silver saucers, saltcellars, a sherbet cup, cutlery, a thurible [*‘bougdan’*: *buhurdan*] and a flask

for rosewater [*'julepdan': gülabdan*], as well as filigree and sigillated cup holders [*'porte faingen'*]. Finally, there was a black *sepet* that contained more bedding, such as cloths for sitting, hearth curtains, table cloths, napkins, cushion covers, towels and sheets.

In the room where Simon de Breen had passed away, was a small sofa of three *minders*, six cushions with velvet covers and two cloths for sitting [*mak'ad*] of striped Ottoman linen. Furthermore, there were three tablecloths, a small *indienne* curtain and a copper bed pan or warmer. A *sepet* contained Simon's clothes: three *biniş*-style robes (two of which were lined with squirrel and fox fur and the other with white *sandal* lining), one *dolama* of musk-colored broadcloth, red camlet *çakşır* [*'chakehier'*] trousers, three waistbands and two vests or jackets of *boğası*.

In the kitchen, there was ample cooking equipment and tableware. Most kitchen utensils were made of copper, such as churns that were used to carry water [*'jújum': gügüm*], a basin and ewer [*leğen* and *ibrik*], cooking pots [*'tengere': tencere*] and casseroles with and without lids, baking tins, frying pans [*'tava'*] for roast and fish, a skimmer, a cover for salads and large spoon to be used in cooking pots. All plates were made of pewter. There was the usual equipment for the fireplace, warmers for the food, candelabra and a few other cooking tools. Interestingly, there were only two old teapots or coffeepots and a few drinking vessels and plain cups to serve hot beverages. In the pantry and the lower storage room, there was a small portion of firewood, coal, a barrel of white wine from Alanya and a bit of food and some candles.

Finally, Simon van Breen's jewelry and account books, ledgers, letter books and journals were recorded separately. His jewelry was kept in a small chest or box and included golden bracelets, five golden flowers with precious stones, a small golden ring, emerald pendants with diamonds, two pearl necklaces, a necklace with diamonds and pearls, a precious stone with diamonds and rubies, and the golden bracelets and golden coin of four sequins that belonged to his daughters. It is possible that most of these goods were actually commercial merchandise, rather than personal possessions.

It can be inferred from the documents he owned, that Van Breen corresponded mainly with family members and merchants in Izmir, Edirne, Salonika, Ankara and Istanbul. Other documents he possessed concerned three commandments from the Ottoman Sultan regarding his own travels, a case against an Ottoman tax-collector [*'gharatzi'*], and another document about the business of a merchant company that was addressed to the *bostancı başı* of Edirne. There were also documents that concerned the

rent of his house and a passport issued by the Consul of Izmir for his journey from Izmir to Edirne. Apparently, Van Breen also owned several paintings, which were packed in the same chest as his obligations.

4.3.4. Justinus van Breen, Merchant

Justinus van Breen (Nov. 1715- 29 October 1739) was the son of Simon van Breen and Genevese Eva Sauvan (Chavan). He was baptized in Edirne and raised by his uncle Daniel van Breen, while Jean Derveau, a merchant in Izmir, was his mentor. When he was twelve years old, Justinus started to work at his uncle's company. He managed to become his uncle's partner later in life. His brother Abraham used to work as a merchant in Istanbul, but had gone to the East Indies for trade.⁹⁶⁹ Justinus owned an agency with Abraham de la Fontaine and his uncle Daniel van Breen in Ankara, which mainly dealt in mohair products. The company had its office in the house of Justinus and Daniel, and, apparently, their merchandise was also stored there.⁹⁷⁰ Justinus occupied himself with simple copy-work and worked in the agency's storage rooms, as he actually did not know Dutch or much French.⁹⁷¹ Justinus owned a vineyard and several houses near or in Ankara together with his uncle, and one of their houses was rented by Abraham de la Fontaine, their business partner.⁹⁷² When Daniel van Breen died in 1737,⁹⁷³ Justinus was still not able to keep record properly. Nevertheless, Justinus van Breen and Abraham de la Fontaine started a new company in Ankara together with Pieter Leytstar.

⁹⁶⁹ Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara," 307.

⁹⁷⁰ Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara," 307.

⁹⁷¹ Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara," 308 (referring to NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1168: A letter from Justinus van Breen to Bisschop, Bellekamp & Meijer, dated 18 December 1737 and Justinus van Breen to Pierre de la Tour, dated 27 May 1739).

⁹⁷² Kadi, "Natives and Interlopers," 106, 109.

⁹⁷³ Daniel van Breen died on 21 January 1737 in Ankara. With his Greek wife Mariova (Maria) Demarchis, whom he had married in 1736, he had at least one daughter called Eva (Evachi). Daniel van Breen's inventory, auction and final will are registered in NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1045, 1046 and 1065. Because he lived and died in Ankara, these records are not a part of this dissertation. In his final will it becomes apparent that Maria Demarchis was the widow of Giovanni Batista Glavani, who had been working for their company. After Daniel van Breen's death she apparently married merchant Jan Hendrik Meyer in Istanbul (see below and Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara," 324).

As mentioned earlier, Justinus van Breen and Abraham de la Fontaine did not get along well and Justinus was often threatened by the latter. Records were not kept and money had disappeared from Justinus' strongbox.⁹⁷⁴ There were various complaints about the company, and Cornelis Calkoen sent two commissioners (Rumoldus Rombouts and Frederik Willem Frijbergen) to settle the company's problems. Justinus van Breen left the company in 1738 upon the commissioners' advice. Pieter Leytstar and Abraham de la Fontaine followed through but could not escape bankruptcy one year later.⁹⁷⁵ Justinus tried to start anew and began his employment as a correspondent with the help of commissions given by Rumoldus Rombouts and Frederik Willem van Frijbergen and a secretary called Domenico Moroni. Rather unsuccessfully he tried to exchange products such as watches, snuffboxes, tea, chocolate, spices and *yemeni* handkerchiefs for local Ankara products, especially those made of mohair. The market in Ankara, however, was not interested in exchange, but in cash. Justinus was resolved to send most of the products back to Istanbul.⁹⁷⁶

Since his uncle's death, Justinus lived with his aunt Maria Demarchis and her children, and they lived off the interest of his uncle's capital of 400 piasters. By the summer of 1739, Justinus could hardly walk and was coughing so much that several physicians diagnosed him with tuberculosis. Whatever his sickness was, Justinus decided to move to Istanbul to consult another doctor and left his business in the hands of his secretary Moroni.⁹⁷⁷ He moved in with his maternal aunt Batestina Sauvan from Geneva and her husband Johan (Giovanni) Benisch, who was a merchant as well as an apothecary. Justinus van Breen died on 29 October 1739, shortly before his 24th birthday in the house of his aunt and uncle in Istanbul. An inventory of his possessions was made two days later, and the goods were sold in the chancery of the Dutch embassy on 15 February 1740.

Justinus had prepared a final will the day before he died, and had managed to add a forgotten legate on the day he died. He made a number of bequests: Ld. 50 to the poor of the Dutch Church (chapel) in Istanbul, the poor in Ankara, his maternal aunt Batestina Sauvan, his cousin Alida Croesen and his servant Balthazar. To his aunt

⁹⁷⁴ Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara," 311-12.

⁹⁷⁵ Kadi, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants*, 105-06.

⁹⁷⁶ Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara," 312.

⁹⁷⁷ Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara," 313.

Louise Croesen, he bequeathed Ld. 250, to his cousin Elisabetta van Breen (daughter of Anthony van Breen) Ld. 400 and to Eva van Breen (daughter of his uncle Daniel van Breen) Ld. 200, and, lastly, to Maria Demarchis, the widow of his uncle Daniel van Breen Ld. 100. The rest of his assets and belongings were to be given to his brother Abraham van Breen, after all his debts were paid.

Since Justinus was staying with his aunt, he did not have any furniture of his own. There was only one black Ottoman *sepet*, in which he must have kept most of his clothes. Although he had difficulty in walking, he was, apparently, able to ride his light grey stallion, for which he had the necessary trappings: a gilded bridle and chest piece, an old copper plated leather bridle and chest piece, a silver nose chain, an Ottoman saddle with its accessories and copper stirrups, five horse blankets or saddle pads (two are referred to as '*hascia*': *haşa*), a white horse shirt and a pair of English saddle pistols. Other weapons included a carbine, a rifle, a silver-plated bayonet, a rapier, a silver-plated hack or saber, two spears or javelins in a sheath, a pick or crowbar [*'kiü lunck*': *külünk*] and accessories such two bandoliers, a silver-plated powder horn and an iron ramrod.

Justinus smoked tobacco, even though he was diagnosed with tuberculosis: he had a silver snuffbox in the shape of a shell, and four camlet tobacco pouches. Justinus was regularly corresponding with his relatives and friends in Istanbul.⁹⁷⁸ He had taken most of his writing equipment with him when he came to Istanbul: an Ottoman inkstand, a silver signet with his mark, a penknife, a bone folder, scissors with a shagreen hilt and a silver pen case. Although he did not know Dutch or proper French, Justinus owned a Dutch New Testament with broken silver fastenings, a Dutch copy of *The Life of Charles V* and a French Prayer book. He also had an English Liturgy in Italian. As these books were not sold at the auction, they perhaps did not belong to him after all.

There were a few items of high value: a silver-gilded belt with an embroidered girth [*kolan*], a watch of low quality gold, a silver teapot, seven silver cup holders, a pair of silver candlesticks with snuffers and a golden ring with an '*antiqué*' (?). Cooking and kitchen equipment was limited: a copper saucepan [*'tengeré*'] with its lid [*'capack*'], a wooden travel butter pot, a box with coffee cups, two old coffee pots and a single copper saucer. He made up for this lack with an abundance of clothes and textiles. He even had more clothes than registered in the inventories of the Dutch

⁹⁷⁸ Schmidt, "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara."

women in Istanbul. He had nine fur coats made from the furs of squirrel [*sincab*], ermine, weasel, fox and ‘*silgara*’ and ‘*rescheck*’ (?). Since he was born in Edirne, he was in all probability used to don Ottoman attire (to match his mustache as he had a tortoise shell mustache comb with an embroidered bag), and therefore owned many locally produced clothes. He had eight *entâris* of fabrics called ‘*beldari*, ‘*evrenzahi*’ or ‘*everinzati*’ [*evrenşahi*: a type of striped fabric], ⁹⁷⁹ *kutnî* from Aleppo and *şâlî* [*schalli*].’ Some of these *entâris* came with a matching vest. Furthermore, there were two red *binişes* of camlet and *şâlî*, a *dolama*, a green silk ‘watered’ caftan, six ‘Turkish’ shirts, three kalpaks, three *şâlî* belts, six embroidered cords or waistbands called *uçkur* [*útschcoer*], two innershirts called *zibun* [*zibon*] and a blue raincoat with its cap [*baschlick*: *başlık*] and saddle bag. Due to the high number of valuable clothes, it is likely that these goods were commercial merchandise, rather than personal possessions.

The only clothes that are not referred to in Ottoman were trousers, linen for the bath, stockings, underpants, four vests and eleven nightcaps. As bedding Justinus had three bed sheets, four towels, one napkin, a small minder and two cushion covers, and finally, as accessories, there were two camlet or silk money purses, two hair bags called *harar*, a saddle- or carpet bag [*hijbé*: *heybe*], four handkerchiefs and one *yemeni* kerchief.

Justinus had an impressive estate, for a young man with a very limited budget and a rather unsuccessful career. Especially his clothes and the few pieces of silverware he owned fetched high prices at the auction. The total revenues of the sale were Ld. 962:90. A relatively high number of Ottomans bought one or two items from among the goods at the auction. There were, for example, Mustapha Aga, Achmet, Ali and Mustapha Bacha [*beşe*], Karakis Ogloe [Karakaşoğlu], and Jews Isac and Gaim. Interestingly, they only bought from the clothes and bedding, not any of the other items. Perhaps the most valuable items were only available for the embassy’s inner circle.

⁹⁷⁹ In publications of Ottoman inventories, I have come across this fabric as *ürünşahi*, but in the records of the Dutch nation, it clearly was pronounced as *evrenşahi*.

4.3.5. Gerardo Marchand, Watchmaker and Jeweler

Gerardo Marchand was a watchmaker and jeweler from Geneva who had established himself with his brothers Jacob, Paolo and Pietro in Istanbul and Izmir.⁹⁸⁰ Jacob was married to a Greek lady; while Pietro was engaged to be married to Claire Alary according to the Dutch chancery archives (see below). Gerardo Marchand was married to Jane or Janeton Collavin, a daughter of Fabre Collavin. The couple lived in Galata and owned a house together with Gerardo's brother Paolo. Together with Pietro, Gerardo and Paolo ran a company or shop that specialized in timepieces and jewelry. Jacob possibly had his own shop or company in Istanbul.⁹⁸¹ Their sister Jeannette was married to Jean Michel Hesler (see below).

The goods that were inventoried came from a warehouse, the shop and Gerardo Marchand house. The inventory was recorded by Chancellor Willem Theijls on 11 April 1712 at the instigation of his heirs and interested parties. Everything was inventoried in the presence of Gerard's brother Paolo and Jane, the deceased's widow, who was assisted by her father, Fabre Collavin. The latter was possibly related to Swiss watchmakers that carried the same name.

Gerardo's inventory is remarkable, because it mainly contains jewelry and timepieces and everything related to his business as a jeweler and clockmaker. There were, however, also a few other goods, such as clothes, furniture and kitchenware. There were, for instance, four tables of various sizes, four small cabinets of varnished wood, one set of red varnished drawers referred to as '*bechetata*' [*peštahta*], four small varnished drawers, one chest of drawers of amber, three old baskets [*sepet*] and various old chests and coffers from the warehouse.

In the categories of hygiene and kitchenware he owned roughly one hundred pewter, ceramic and copper plates and platters, several pewter spoons, pewter vases and copper pots with lids, two pans and three coffee ewers [*ibricke*], twenty porcelain vessels, five trays of varnished or painted iron referred to as '*siniti*' [*sini*], 71 cup

⁹⁸⁰ Nanninga, Vol. III, 396; Webb, and Webb, 16.

⁹⁸¹ A record of watchmaker's tools that were borrowed or left behind by a certain Isac du Pré, were sent from Izmir to Jacob Marchand, who was said to be established in Istanbul. The tools were the following: a large wheel, an anvil or clincher, screw pliers, a compass, buckle pliers, a pair of tweezers, a number/figure 8, a square or triangle, four shafts or trees, an oil stone, three large files, four boxes with files, a hammer, an '*estoc*' or "*tuck*" and several other tools. Dated 4 May 1728. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1043 and a copy in 1063 (page 127).

holders [*'porti fngiani'*] and various coffee cups [*'fengiani'*], a few saucers, flower vases, wine barrels and three iron skewers with three grills.

Clothes and other textiles formed the largest category of personal goods in his inventory. Some of the clothing was clearly of Ottoman making or style: one old and seven (almost) new caftans of twilled cotton [*'bogassino'*], *alaca* and grey cloth, one old red cloth raincoat referred to as 'jagmourlick' [*yağmurluk*], one *ferâce* made of old red soft mohair [*sof*] and five undershirts called 'cipone' [*zibun*]. There was also a pair of trousers made of mohair [*sof*] and a belt of 'Turkish' silk. He owned three furs: one fox fur in a robe of red cloth, one small grey (fox?) fur also in a robe of red cloth and one other fur in a brown robe, and a cover of old cloth for a fur coat. Other pieces of clothing and accessories were ten trousers, six shirts, two Persian belts with copper, silk and silver thread, two muslin belts and one other old belt, six ties, ten pairs of socks or stockings, three old nightcaps, seven old red striped handkerchiefs from India and one pair of yellow slippers. Even though Marchand did not own any European style clothes, he had seven wigs or hair pieces. He probably dressed like Jacobus Colyer: in Ottoman attire combined with a wig.

His bedding consisted of two woolen mattresses covered with a cotton fabric, three sets of bed hangings of striped muslin, old similar muslin and old linen, sixteen sheets, three dyed or painted linen bed spreads and three other bed spreads, two large pillows for the bed of feather and wool and covered with a cotton fabric, and two small pillows or cushions of wool covered with dimity.

At home he kept an old sword and sable, two 'Turkish' compasses and a few pieces of personal jewelry, which were three small golden enameled flowers, one pair of golden bracelets and one pearl necklace (both returned by the widow), one ring of turquoise sapphires with eight diamonds and several parts for clocks or watches.

Among the tools and material he used in the workshop were six scales with their weights, one large and seven small microscopes, and various spyglasses: ten imperfect, nine small, four large, another nine small of silver and tortoise shell, one larger of mother of pearl and tortoise shell, and six large ones of paperboard. There were also several iron tools that were not further specified and material mainly for finishing or polishing such as five claw (?) maces for polishing, 78 pieces of ordinary mogador (linen), eight pieces of muslin cloth, 18 okka of strong water (an acid), five and a half okka of borax from Venice (probably for brazing or similar techniques) and eight and a half okka of quicksilver. The precious metals such as gold and silver that were used in

the construction of jewelry and timepieces also appear in the inventory. Finally, there was also an entry that concerned 1850 pieces of misprints, but it is unclear what those misprints were exactly.

There were many timepieces in his inventory: two room (or wall) clocks that did not chime, three table clocks one of which was made in Germany, three brass standing clocks, one golden clock adorned with diamonds, eleven watches or clocks with golden cases with tortoise shell, one brass clock adorned with small diamonds, rubies and emeralds, two French clocks or watches with a brass case, one counterweight clock with a varnished case, one clock or watch case with rhinestones, etc. Among the other pieces for clocks and watches were empty clock cases, clock keys from Geneva, watch band links, silver dial buttons and a chain.

The jewelry that can be counted towards commercial merchandise was extensive: there were, for instance, many precious stones: over 900 diamonds in various colors and sizes, roughly 500 emeralds (some of which were deemed 'ugly'), 400 crystals for clock or watch cases, at least 150 rubies and balas rubies some of which were again ugly or sometimes unprocessed, 53 amethysts, 23 topazes from India, 20 sardonic agates, three pearls and a batch of seed pearls, two brilliants, one turquoise sapphire and 1014 drachmas of poor lapis lazuli.

Among the other pieces of jewelry we find 347 pearl earrings referred to as 'coupe' [*küpe*], seven necklaces with a total of 668 pearls, 95 medals, 16 silver flowers with simple or inferior stones, four rings with sapphires, emeralds, turquoise, six enameled golden flowers adorned with various diamonds, rubies and other stones, two plumes with decorative diamonds, two girths called 'colani' [*kolan*], six silver gilded belts in the style of the country, three silver belts and one aigrette of emeralds and diamonds. The Marchand brothers also sold other kinds of accessories in their shop, such as embroidered fans adorned with precious stones, (lead) crystal cases and frames, (golden) spectacle frames and spectacle cases of or with mother of pearl and tortoise shell, branches of coral, horn, copper and iron snuffboxes and many more goods.

It is difficult to distinguish between his personal items and his merchandise. Although there is a division in the inventory that enlists certain goods as found in the shop and others in Gerardo's house, much of the commercial merchandise was kept at home.

4.3.6. Claire Alary, Fiancée of Merchant Pietro Marchand

Claire Alary (or Alarij) was the daughter of Madelene Roijer and Genevese Jean Antoine Alary. Because her daughter was engaged to be married to Pierre Marchand, Madelene Roijer created a trousseau, and had its contents recorded at the Dutch chancery in Istanbul. By the time the trousseau was recorded (26 May 1729), Claire's father had already passed away. In a record from the protestant Genevese congregation of Istanbul, a certain French Jean Royer, who was likely related to Claire and her mother, was said to have been a slave who had obtained his freedom with the help of the Genevese congregation that had paid 30 piasters to aid him to go to Holland.⁹⁸² She could also have been related to the French Consul in Izmir, Isaac Royer. Jean Antoine Alary must have been related to Jacques and Pierre Alary whose names appear in the auction records of the Dutch chancery. The latter was still in Istanbul in 1759.⁹⁸³ Pierre or Pietro Marchand was a brother of Swiss watchmakers Gerardo, Paolo and Jacob Marchand (see above), and together with Gerardo and Paolo he owned a company or shop that specialized in timepieces and jewelry.

The total value of Claire's trousseau was Ld. 582. On 28 May 1729, her future spouse added 118 piasters as a gift of friendship and increased the trousseau's value to 700 piasters. The trousseau consisted chiefly of clothing and textiles, but also contained a few pieces of jewelry: a silver belt with its girth [*'colan': kolan*], a golden clasp or buckle called *'copsié'* [*kopça*] with a ruby, two pearl neckbands and two small flowers of enameled gold. There was a large square *sepet* that was covered with leather which, undoubtedly, was used to store the trousseau's clothes. Most of the clothing was of Ottoman making and cut, or, otherwise, of local fabric. There were six *entâris* of golden damask, violet satin and various other colors and *evrenşahi*. There were four caftans (some of which matched the *entâris*), a *ferâce* of English cloth and another *ferâce* of dark green tabby and one tabby rose-colored *cübbe* [*'jubbé'*] with silver braiding, galloons and fringes. There was a *kakum* or ermine fur with a cover of golden damask

⁹⁸² A letter by the Procurators of the Genevese congregation in Istanbul to the Directors of the Levant Trade, dated 4 May 1737. NL – HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 102, published in Nanninga, Vol. III, 92. Also other members of the Genevese congregation are mentioned in M. Heyer, "Genève Et Constantinople. 1733 (Suite Des Extraits Communiqués Par M. Heyer)," Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français (1852-1865) 10 (1860): 399-422.

⁹⁸³ One letter by P. Alary, dated 1759 and a process that took place between P. Alary and Chasseaud le Cadet in 1760 were registered in NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 266 and 1259.

and a sable fur with a cover of damask but without gold. There was also one artificial ermine fur [*'jalan kakum'*] in black tabby with golden galloons, which was worth one-third of the original ermine fur. There was one pair of striped *sandal* Ottoman trousers called *çintiyân* [*'sintian'*] and various textile accessories: five embroidered *uçkurs* [*'outskour'*], two gold-embroidered veils called *'chatqui'* [*çatki*], three gold-embroidered muslin kerchiefs called *'magrama'* [*makrama*], four *bohças*, two *minders*, two *indienne mak`ads* and five broadcloth headdresses called *'tarpos'* [*serpuş*] in various colors. Also six embroidered napkins, two chemises, an *indienne* coverlet and two pairs of large shrouds were made of local cloth. Finally, there were a few items that were not specifically indicated as local: five small white handkerchiefs embroidered with natural flowers and gold, a silk chemise, two mixed chemises, five white (under)pants: two in check-pattern referred to as *'santrats'* [*santranc*], three feather pillows, six woolen cushions with red velvet covers and one *indienne* coverlet of Polish fabric with a green *sandal* rim. Ld. 100 of the dowry were lent to Pierre Marchand, perhaps as some kind of advance, which only had to be returned to his wife in case he died first.

4.3.7. Abraham Bisschop, Merchant

Abraham Bisschop was a merchant in Galata and Pera, and partner in the company Bisschop & Townley. He appears not to have been married. Originally, he came from Leiden, where he was baptized on 29 November 1665.⁹⁸⁴ His house in Istanbul was located in Galata and included a room for merchant (Jan) Hendrik Meyer, who was most likely one of his business partners. He had a country house in village of Santa Dimitri (Tatavla), Kurtuluş in present Istanbul.

Although not much is known about Abraham Bisschop, a frequently republished book was dedicated to him. The Dutch book's French edition on horticulture *De Neederlandsen Hof Beplant met Ooft en Orangerijen etc.*, written by Hendrik van Oosten and published in Leiden in 1713 by Johannis du Vivie/Jean du Vivier, was called *Le Jardin de Hollande* (Leiden 1714, published by Vivier himself) and includes a

⁹⁸⁴ <https://www.openarch.nl/show.php?archive=elo&identifier=faa0d5d4-3798-ba56-6d02-cfc844d9e3c1&lang=nl> abraham Bisschop (referring to the records of the NH Hooglandsche Kerk, part 237 (period 1659-1666) Bisschop was the son of Adriaen Bisscop and Catharijn de Vivij.

dedication to Vivier's uncle Abraham Bisschop, merchant in Galata. Vivier was a bookseller and publisher in Leiden, and he explained in the dedication of the French version why he dedicated this work to his uncle (figures 38-39). He called his uncle "fameux marchand a Galata, Fauxbourg de Constantinople", with "fine and delicate eyes, a strong mind and of exquisite judgment". Firstly, he dedicated this well-read, used and re-published work to his uncle for reasons of parentage and friendship. The second reason for the dedication was that Abraham Bisschop possessed on the premises where he lived a "very beautiful and pleasant trimmed lawn dotted with various kinds of charming flowers".⁹⁸⁵ Du Vivier continued that various kinds of rare and curious flowers came originally from Turkey, and found their way to the Netherlands. Du Vivier must be referring to the Huguenots when he stated that he wrote the small treatise for those Frenchmen who came from France to the Netherlands. Accidentally, Johannis du Vivie also published a small Dutch treatise by Dutch Dragoman Willem Theyls (see above) on the stay of King Charles XII of Sweden in the Ottoman Empire, which was published in Leiden in 1721 (figure 40).⁹⁸⁶

It appears from his inventory that Bisschop was a textile merchant. Bisschop died on 10 December 1736, and ten days later the process of recording his belongings was commenced. On 22 December the inventory was continued and finally finished by 14 January the next year. Bisschop had prepared his final will nearly five years prior to his demise, on 29 February 1732. The original document was preserved in its envelope with two seals of Bisschop and one with the insignia of chancellor Rumoldus Rombouts (figures 41-42). When the closed testament (final will) was read, Hendrik Meyer was also present.

Bisschop had written the final will with his own hand. He bequeathed specific sums of money to some of his relatives; for instance, to the children of a certain David du Tout, who was married to his cousin Woessem – whose first name he did not know – he had set aside one hundred Rix dollars each. He even bequeathed a small sum to the maidservant of his late mother. The poor in Leiden and Istanbul were not forgotten, and a part of his estate was also to be spent on the ransoming of a slave of "our religion"

⁹⁸⁵ Jean du Vivier, Le Jardin de Hollande (Leiden 1714).

⁹⁸⁶ Willem Theyls, Gedenkschriften Betreffende het Leeven van Karel de XII. Koning van Sweeden Gedurende Sijn Verblijf in het Ottomannische Gebied... (Leiden: Joh: du Vivie, 1721 [and reprinted in 1728]). There is also a French version: Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Charles XII, Roi de Suède (Leiden: Joh: du Vivie, 1722).

(Protestantism, most likely) in Istanbul. He desired that Ld. 80 would be spent on a meal for those who buried him, and a small sum together with mourning garments were reserved for his servants. His legal and universal heir was Istanbul merchant Abraham van Belkamp, the son of his sister Anna Bisschop and Abraham Belkamp. His nephew was to arrange a marble tomb after his death. Whether this tomb had actually realized is unknown, as Bisschop's remains were transferred to the Protestant cemetery in Feriköy in the nineteenth century (see figure 31).

He appointed Dionis Housset and Philip Mommartz as curators of his estate. They were to register all the debts and credits after his death and then to hand over the account books to his nephew. He explicitly stated that the Ambassador (Cornelis Calkoen) was not to interfere with his affairs. If his nephew Abraham van Belkamp had not come of age by the time of his demise, his guardians David du Tout and Johannis de Vivier (the author of *Le Jardin de Hollande*) were to receive one of the two copies of his final will. However, if his nephew proved to be of bad behavior, he was only to receive the interest of Bisschop's estate.


When chancellor Rumoldus Rombouts came to the house of Abraham Bisschop on the evening of the day the latter passed away, he sealed some of his rooms, cabinets and chests. On the body of Bisschop, they found the key to one of the cabinets that contained all other keys. The sum of Ld. 250 that was found in his money purse was given to Hendrik Meyer to cover the costs for "mourning". Hendrik Meyer was the inventory-taker of Bisschop's goods.

Among Bisschop's possessions, a number of payment agreements were found that concerned the rent of his most recent house in Galata, his former house in Pera, and of two warehouses in Beşiktaş and Balkapanı. Bisschop's house in Galata had at least two floors; the upper floor was used as living quarters: there was a bedroom, an office or study, a sofa room and a reception room. It appears that the lower floor also had a reception room, a so-called winter room that was used as dining room, a room for Hendrik Meyer, and a room for someone called Aretun, who was probably a servant. The kitchen was either on the lower floor or a separate structure. There were also an outdoor room, stables and a fireproof storehouse.

[Henric van Oelen]
LE JARDIN DE HOLLANDE
 planté & garni de
FLEURS, DE FRUITS,
ET D'ORANGERIES;
 où l'on enseigne, comment on peut élever & culti-
 ver toutes sortes de Fleurs les plus curieuses;
 telles que sont les TULIPES, les ORUIL-
 LETS, les HËACINTHES, les NARCIS-
 SES, les OREILLES D'OURS, &c.
*Et comment on peut les multiplier, en gagner de nou-
 velles, & les préserver bien sûrement &
 adroitement de périr &c.*

Pareillement un **TRAITÉ** exact & curieux;
 où l'on fait voir, comment on doit semer, plan-
 ter, rendre fertiles, & multiplier toutes sortes
 d'**ARBRES**; comme aussi la maniere de les
 bien tailler, & ainsi de les tenir toujours
 en état d'être féconds.

A quoi on a encore ajouté
 Le nouveau **JARDIN DES HESPERIDES** dans
 les Pays-Bas, ou la Culture & l'Utilité des
 CITRONNIERS & des ORANGERS, &c.
*Le tout après une longue expérience accommodé au cli-
 mat de ces pays, mis au jour pour l'intérêt public,
 revu, corrigé, & augmenté presque d'un
 tiers de nouvelles Observations.*



A LEIDE,
 Chez JEAN DU VIVIER, Marchand Libraire. 1714.

MONSIEUR,
MONSIEUR
ABRAHAM
BISSCHOP,
 FAMEUX MARCHAND
 à GALATA, FAUXBOURG
 DE CONSTANTI-
 NOPLE.

MONSIEUR.
LORSQUE des personnes,
 dont les yeux sont fins
 & délicats, & qui ont
 un esprit solide & un jugement

* 2 €X=

Figures 38 and 39: Jean du Vivier, *Le Jardin de Hollande* (Leiden 1714).
 Dedication to Abraham Bisschop, merchant in Galata, Du Vivier's uncle.

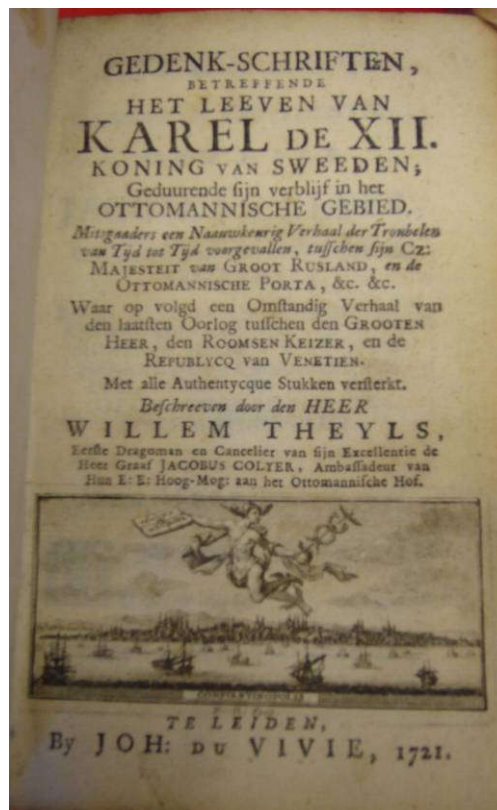


Figure 40: *Treatise on King Charles XII of Sweden* by Willem Theyls. Willem Theyls, *Gedenk-Schriften, betreffende het Leeven van Karel de XII. Koning van Sweeden gedurende Sijn Verblijf in het Ottomannische Gebied* (Leiden: Joh: du Vivie, 1721).



Figure 41: Envelope with the seals of Chancellor Rumoldus Rombouts and Abraham Bisschop. NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1044.

Behaagheyt & onderrekenen in Dina d'ontwants keese den
Laxten febraro degen d'vier hondere tweeendertigh anno
onten keese je die Christij Amen Abraham Bisschop
heer van Gesege aendich
Philippo monna 2 vordene
maeye Leuwend hondere sal
gemeten maek sal gemeten Leuwend
vier hondere

Figure 42: Signature on the last page of the final will of Abraham Bisschop. NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1044.

The inventory of his goods is of the perambulation type, and starts with the bedroom of Bisschop. The walnut cabinet in the bedroom, for instance, contained several secret compartments and drawers, and every corner of each drawer of the cabinet was minutely described. The end result was a very detailed overview of his house and belongings. Besides the large walnut cabinet, his bedroom contained an iron gilded bedstead with two mattresses, a bolster and two old feather head pillows. The four blankets for on the bed (a Cypriote, a green *indienne*, an old *indienne* summer blanket and a new printed cotton blanket) were kept in the bedroom's storage ['*juck*']. Two pairs of French linen sheets were kept in the (fitted) cupboard. Two *indienne* curtains and valance were perhaps used as bed hangings, since there were also four green twilled cotton (*bogasine*, or *boğası* in Ottoman) window curtains. All other rooms in the Galata house and his country house had window curtains of the same green twilled cotton fabric, which amounted to a total of 37 curtains. Only the reception room of his country house had so-called "Turkish curtains".

An old "Smyrna" carpet that covered the floor of the bedroom in his house in Galata was the only carpet he owned that was supposed to cover the floor. What was dubbed as 'mats' were in Bisschop's inventory, as in most of the other inventories of the members of the Dutch nation in Istanbul, mainly used on Ottoman-style sofas over the cushions rather than on the floor. The bedroom also contained three small *guéridons*, a walnut table with a drawer, one mirror, a book case with books, an empty basket (*sepet*) and a suitcase covered with bear hide that was filled with clothing together with a few other items. The items in this suitcase were perhaps merchandise, as nothing is considered to be old or worn, and most goods were of Ottoman making, such as purple mohair robes [*biniş*], a "watered" mohair cloak [*ferâce*], mohair trousers and a blue broadcloth shalwar.

The study or office supported a lectern or desk, two chests, three "Turkish" baskets ['*sepet*'] and an old-fashioned cabinet. Most of these contained documents, journals, invoice books, accounting books, bills, writing paper and other documents. Strangely enough, no chair was recorded in this room.

In the sofa room, there was an Ottoman couch of four large and two small long woolen cushions [*mender*'], three red broadcloth cloths for sitting [*macat*'] and fourteen woolen sofa cushions with red velvet covers. There was a cabinet or dresser, a lacquered table with a drawer with on top and inside several geographical maps, and on the wall a large mirror with a gilded frame and two painted and two printed portraits.

The room's storage [*juk*] held mainly cups, bowls and glasses, while the fitted cupboard only contained some "loaf-sugar for domestic use".

The upper reception room featured, besides seven green twilled cotton window curtains, three door curtains, two plain large tables with carpets, a large mirror with a black frame, twelve chairs and three armchairs and a settee covered with red leather. Again, there were a few maps, and there was a backgammon board game to occupy guests after dinner. The lower reception room supported three door curtains besides the usual window curtains, two tables with carpets, six chairs, a settee covered with leather and an Ottoman couch of three small but long woolen minders, six woolen sofa cushions with blue broadcloth covers and two broadcloth cloths for sitting. Several maps and a large mirror with a black frame were accompanied by two paintings of flower pieces, a wall clock and a striking clock.

The dining room was referred to as the winter room. There was a dining table covered with a carpet and five chairs. A copper laver with a ewer in the shape of a fountain was placed on a small table and was used for washing hands and mouth during or after dinner. The sideboard was a piece of furniture that was usually placed in the dining room and was used to display serving plates and silverware or other kitchenware that was used while serving the food. There was also a buffet that contained mainly porcelain wares such as platters, plates and saucers, a teapot and tea cups with saucers, a pewter teapot with its lamp and a small table chafing dish to keep food hot. The room also contained a mirror with a black frame and three glass table lanterns.

The room of Hendrik Meyer featured an iron bedstead with two woolen mattresses, two under blankets and a woolen bolster, but no head pillow, apparently. Additionally, there was a little mirror with a walnut frame and two chairs. Probably other items in this room, such as a head pillow, belonged to Meyer personally and were not listed in the inventory. Aretun's room contained only two chairs, two plain wooden cupboards that held items such as silverware, tableware, a few towels and tablecloths, a pan and a copper lantern, and finally a copper basin and ewer [*lien* and *ibriek*], a pewter water jug and two copper candlesticks with their snuffers.

The kitchen contained surprisingly few items. There was equipment for a fireplace (three firedogs and two grills), and cooking equipment such as ten copper saucepans with their lids, three casseroles and two roasting pans. Lastly, there were 19 pewter platters and 54 table plates, a few tin-plated copper saucers, copper sauce bowls, and a laver, sieve and mortar and pestle also of copper.

Outdoors in the stables, there were two horses, together with three Ottoman saddles, a carriage, a copper trough for the horses and one red broadcloth horse blanket. The outer chamber or outdoor room was perhaps the room of a guard, or otherwise the place where Aretun slept. It contained a few simple items: an iron bedstead with two *indienne* curtains as bed hangings and two woolen mattresses with a bolster. There was a plain table with two English chairs, a guéridon, a mirror with a walnut frame and a pewter water jug. Finally, the fireproof storage contained an iron chest with documents, such as obligations, house rental payment agreements and the second mystic testament of Bisschop. The storage also held an oblong box containing silverware, three bags with documents, an Ottoman *sepet*, three standing cabinets and several singular items, such as a very old large mirror with a gilded frame, two grandfather clocks and an old table clock, pewter platters and plates, and three old large portraits.

His country house in the village of Saint Dimitri (Tatavla) had two floors, but the lower apartments were empty. On the upper floor there was a dining room, the bedroom of Abraham, a room across the staircase, a second room and a reception room. There were a kitchen and stables as well.

The dining room had two plain tables with carpets. There was a variety of chairs: three covered with red leather, an armchair with red leather, an English chair and two footstools. A copper basin and ewer, an iron chafing dish, a copper candlestick with snuffers and a pewter sconce were placed somewhere in the room, but not inside cupboards. The cupboard next to the door contained equipment for tea and coffee, while the closet [*juk*] held a small plain wooden cupboard filled with clothing. A third cupboard contained platters, plates and other tableware.

The bedroom did not have a bed or bedstead, but an English settee, a couch made up of one small long woolen *minder*, a very old red broadcloth sitting cloth, three woolen sofa cushions with red '*trijp*' or brocaded and voided velvet covers and one small woolen sofa cushion. Furthermore, there were two English chairs, two footstools, two small mirrors and a carbine. The latter item was perhaps to ward off any thieves or unwanted guests or animals at night. The cupboard of the room contained various singular items, such as an East-Indian ceramic teapot and a telescope, while the closet held linen such as linen bed sheets, cotton blankets, a feather head pillow and a nightcap. There were two empty built-in cupboards above the Ottoman couch.

The room across the staircase appears not to have had a specific function. There was an old mat, a plain wooden table with an old carpet, two chairs covered with red leather and one armchair that supported the same red leather. One of the cupboards contained thirteen printed books, while the other held only a few empty bottles. The fitted closet had one empty wooden chest. The room that was indicated as “the final room” was completely empty, except for a couch made up of one woolen *minder*, an *indienne* cloth for sitting and three sofa cushions with *indienne* covers and one with flowery ‘trijp’ or brocaded and voided velvet, with on top an old mat. The cupboards and closet did not contain any goods.

The reception room was furnished for Ottoman and European guests. There was another large couch made up of six long cushions, three very old cloths for sitting and seven sofa cushions with covers of blue broadcloth and eleven of green *indienne*. At the same time, there were six chairs, a footstool and a small folding table. The curtains were specified as ‘Turkish’, and called ‘perdee’. Finally, there were two small old mirrors.

The lower apartment or floor was empty, according to the inventory. The kitchen was virtually empty. Besides equipment for the fireplace, there were only one copper saucepan with its lid called ‘*tengeré*’ [*tencere*] and a copper frying pan. Finally, there was a copper trough for the horses in the stables.

Abraham Bisschop must have been a very precise merchant, who organized his business very orderly. Information about his most recent finances was kept in his office and the walnut cabinet in his bedroom, while the older documents were safely stored in his fire-proof storage. There was even an index for one of his larger accounting or business books and he kept a record of his household expenses. There were fifty obligations that were mainly charged to Jewish, Armenian, Greek and Muslim merchants. Most of the amounts of the obligations were not specified; just their languages and the names of the merchants, brokers or companies involved were recorded, such as “Sulijman Aya & Company in Turkish”, “Abraham Siapos & Bogos Sahaf in Armenian” or “Sabatay & Noise Sefamil & Company in Jewish”. The most interesting obligations concern those for five bezoars for Ambassador Calkoen for the amount of Ld. 208:40 and an obligation of Ld. 1500 charged to the Greek St. Dimitri Church. There were many “Turkish notebooks”, but it is unclear what is meant with these items. Were they notebooks with entries written in Ottoman script, or notebooks that were produced in the Ottoman Empire?

Bisschop's estate contained several samples of cotton and Angora yarn, and various lengths of fabric, such as yellow satin, Dutch linen, damask, and *indienne*. He owned many clothes, of Ottoman and European manufacture and style. Furs were abundantly present in his estate, but over half of his ten furs (marten, squirrel, ermine and fox) were deemed old. These fur's covers were rather bright, as usual: blue, purple and red. Two of them were specifically called '*benis*' [*biniş*] in *sandal* with trimmings of squirrel fur. Two other *biniş*-style robes were made of purple mohair [*sof*]. Similarly of Ottoman production were two coffee-colored twilled cotton caftans, a *ferâce* of 'watered' mohair, twelve white robes called '*sadeie*' [*sâde*], and a white twilled cotton vest and a green silk vest both with gold thread. Bisschop also owned twenty one shirts, all referred to as "Turkish". His trousers were of broadcloth and mohair, and some were of Ottoman cut: one shalwar and one *çakşır* [*chakchier*]. Most of his underclothing was referred to with Ottoman terms, as well: such as twilled cotton, dimity and *alaca zibon* [*zibun*: undershirt] and ten "Turkish linen underpants".

Bisschop probably also sold hats, because he owned twelve hats in various colors and for different seasons, as well as three nightcaps, several covers for hats and nightcaps, two Ottoman kalpaks and five wigs, all of which he mainly kept in hat boxes. Other accessories were nine belts or waistbands, one of which was from Chios.

Besides two horses in his stables, Bisschop owned special horse gear, such as four horsecloths or blankets, a carriage, a silver nose chain, a gilded harness for a horse, three English whips, three Ottoman saddles with stirrups and two copper troughs for the horses. He possessed various weapons for protection, hunting or display: a short gun, a pair of saddle pistols with their holsters, two pairs of pocket pistols, two carbines, two plain Ottoman sabers, a cutlass with its sheath, an old rapier, a bayonet and a stiletto.

There was equipment for tea, coffee and chocolate and these hot beverages were drunk from porcelain cups. Beer was perhaps also drunk in his household, because there were seven beer glasses. Bisschop probably smoked, since he possessed two silver snuffboxes, a chafing dish and two embroidered tobacco pouches. Despite the fact that there was hardly any cooking equipment in the kitchens of his two houses, there were quite a few bottles, flasks and boxes with or for medicine, oils, spices and other seasoning, such as mustard, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon oil, aloeswood and Sarsaparille (rough bindweed).

In general, Bisschop owned many possessions for just a single merchant with a small household. Possibly, these goods were meant for trade, or he loved to display his

wealth. For instance, there were twelve mirrors, six teapots and two teakettles, seven sugar bowls and boxes, seven salt-cellars, 98 platters and 142 plates. Although many spoons, plates, dishes and jugs were made of pewter, copper and porcelain, roughly half of it was made of silver. Conversely, there were relatively few pieces of jewelry: two rings that bore his seal, two golden rings, two medallions, a silver belt with rubies, a silver pocket watch with a silver chain, two pendants and a hairpin with gems, a golden agraffe (clasp) with gems, a ‘*servois*’ (?) with several small rubies and twelve red stones for rings. Furthermore, there was a walking stick with a porcelain knob and a rosary [‘*tespi*’: *tespih*] of crude amber.

4.3.8. Leon de Ronceray, Beer Seller

Leon de Ronceray was a beer seller in Istanbul,⁹⁸⁷ who died on 12 September 1736 in his house in Pera, leaving behind his Genevese wife Mrs. Goy. It appears that he was working together with a merchant or clockmaker called Chappuis, who stayed in the Voyvoda Han, which was where they also kept (some of) their merchandise.⁹⁸⁸ A Miss Ronzeray, who was probably his daughter, left upon her demise a sum of 1500 piasters to the fund of poor relief of the Dutch and Genevese communities. During her lifetime, she had received money from the same fund for over twenty years.⁹⁸⁹

The inventory of De Ronceray’s possessions was recorded on 19 and 21 September 1736. Part of his possessions was consigned to merchants Pietro Jacobus and Justinus Leytstar on 18 May 1737. De Ronceray did not have a very large estate, and part of it appears to be commercial merchandise, rather than personal belongings. As it is difficult to distinguish the two, the chest (?) with goods that were kept in Chappuis’ room will be considered as merchandise, while the other goods that were inventoried in his own house will be counted towards his estate.

⁹⁸⁷ According to NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043, Leon de Ronceraj was a beer seller who had sold preacher David Jan de Reuter beer in the 1720s.

⁹⁸⁸ There were two merchants with the name Chappuis: Jacque and Antoine, probably brothers. Chappuis later formed a company together with Johann Benisch, and another merchant of Danish descent called Samuel Benedictus Bornman. Their company went bankrupt in 1751.

⁹⁸⁹ Letter by Frederik Gijsbert Baron van Dedem to the Directors of the Levant Trade, dated 13 April 1803. NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 117. Published in Nanninga, Vol. IV, 679.

Firstly, from references to *mukat'a* receipts and a *temessük* [debenture], it is clear that De Ronceray had a vineyard at roughly half an hour distance from Pera. Other collections of documents he owned concerned copies of letters, accounts, journals, notebooks and diaries. He kept three packages of quills, a bit of white writing paper and three sticks of Spanish wax for sealing together with his documents and books. He owned roughly 80 books, nine of which were specified. These books were in French, Italian and Latin and included Italian-French and French-Latin dictionaries, a book on the history of Rome, an encyclopedia-like book on religion, history, poetry etc. called *Dictionnaire Theologique, Historique, Poetique, Cosmographique et Chronologique* by D. de Ivigné Broissinière, probably a French translation of *Dialogues of the Dead* by ancient Greek author Lucian of Samosata, a book on plants, sermons by Father Luigi Bourdaloue, and *La Géomancie du Seigneur Christofe Cattan* on the occult method of divination called geomancy.

De Ronceray owned two types of jewelry: a total of sixteen pairs of pendants with a variety of precious stones and thirteen crucifixes with colored crystals. These are likely to have been commercial merchandise. Besides some clothes and a few lengths of fabric, De Ronceray only owned a grater for tobacco, a Dutch knife, an old walking stick with a coconut knob, an old desk, an old basket and a chest of ordinary wood. He had two complete suits of a dress coat, camisole and trousers, one of velum from Morocco (a short-piled fabric) and one of old broadcloth. His other clothes and accessories appear to have been strictly European in style: three used vests and one other dress coat, two old redingotes or frocks, three trousers, seven chemises of Dutch cloth, twelve wigs in various styles, five old nightcaps, a dimity riding hat, thirteen hoses, etc. The fabrics he owned included a piece of calico from India, which was placed in the lottery according to his widow, a piece of Dutch cloth and several pieces of velum from Morocco.⁹⁹⁰

Nearly all of the goods that were given to the Leytstar brothers were kept in the chest of goods that was taken from Chappuis' room in the Voyvoda Han. There were various pieces of fabric such as Dutch broadcloth, serge from Lieges, velum from

⁹⁹⁰ Apparently, lotteries in Istanbul were done not only via tickets for which a handsome sum was paid, but also with goods. This may very well be the first reference to a lottery taking place in the Ottoman Empire, as to my knowledge, the earliest reference to 'piyango' or lottery was made by Ebubekir Ratip Efendi in his travelogue. See Abdullah Uçman, "Nemçe Seyahatnamesi," *Tarih ve Toplum* 69 (1989): 27-32. Another reference to a lottery with tickets in 1740 can be found under the discussion of the final will of Matio Brusarospo.

Morocco and atlas bearing seals and marks with numbers regarding their origin, length and perhaps also price. The chest also included 24 pairs of men's gloves, twenty pairs of women's gloves and mittens, various woolen and silk hoses and five wigs. The Leytstar brothers also received the pendants and crucifixes, whose stones were now described as fake gems.

Nothing in his inventory reminds us of the fact that De Ronceray was a beer seller. This absence may indicate that he was a successful businessman. Perhaps he sold various goods, such as wine and other merchandise as can be inferred from the documents on his vineyard and the chest with textiles in Chappuis' room in the Voyvoda Han.

4.3.9. Dionis Huset, the Sturdy Merchant

From roughly 1675 to 1705, Dionis or Dionysius Huset lived in Izmir. Apparently, then he moved to Istanbul for "want of better air" (meaning probably financial distress), where he continued to live for another 32 years until he died when he was a hundred years old. Supposedly, he was the first to produce beer in Istanbul.⁹⁹¹ He died on 18 August 1737 and an inventory of his possessions was made on 11 and 12 September of the same year. In a letter to his brother-in-law De Hochepped, Jacobus Colyer stated that Huset had arrived in Istanbul in good health on 10 October of the year 1708.⁹⁹² Possibly he described the moment when Huset had decided to exchange Izmir for Istanbul. In 1701 he was still renting property in Izmir in the Frankish quarter [*Frenk mahallesi*] for which he paid 10 kuruş monthly.⁹⁹³ Prior to his death, Dionis had lived in Pera in the Hüseyin Ağa neighborhood and also owned a house in the village of Belgrade near Istanbul.⁹⁹⁴ Although he had come to live in Istanbul, he had kept his

⁹⁹¹ Heeringa, Vol. II, 153. De Groot, "The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985," 41.

⁹⁹² NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8. Letter from Jacobus Colyer to Daniel Jean de Hochepped, dated 23 October 1708.

⁹⁹³ Alexander de Groot located a *temessük* (written acknowledgement of debt) in a letter book in the Leiden University Library, dated gurre-i Rebi'ul-âhir 1113. Alexander H. de Groot, "An Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Turkish-Dutch Letterbook and Some of Its Implications," *The Netherlands and Turkey* (2007) 64-65. Huset is mentioned on folio 118a as 'Avzet. Also see Schmidt, *Catalogue of Turkish Manuscripts* Vol. 3.

⁹⁹⁴ Van den Boogert, *The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System*, 164. Boogert located an Italian translation of an Ottoman hüccet from the Kadı of Galata that concerned Huset and the sale of his house in the village of Belgrade near Istanbul for 1000 kuruş to the Dutch Ambassador. The document was dated 27 Şevval 1154 (5 January 1742). NL-HaNA, *Cornelis Calkoen*, 1.10.16.01, inv. nr. 556. Boogert mistakenly

share in the company Housset & Fremeaux in Izmir until 1725, when he sold it to Giacomo Fremeaux, who was a son of his partner.⁹⁹⁵

Houset also had two nephews that lived in Istanbul called Jan Dionis van der Burgh and Hendrik Lackie. The latter resided with Houset and was probably one of the assessors of the Dutch chancery as he was often requested as a witness during legal actions. He was the son of Houset's cousin called Geertruyd Hendrikje Kool and Adrianus Lackie, and married to Cornelia Vonk van Linden.⁹⁹⁶ Another nephew called Johannes Deijl, who was a son of his sister Anne, was staying in Ankara at the time.⁹⁹⁷ In one of the records concerning previous versions of his final will, another nephew in Izmir was also mentioned as executor of his will in 1723: a merchant called Jacobus Ushoorn.

Rumoldus Rombouts, the chancellor of the Dutch embassy, was present when Dionis Houset died in the morning of 18 August 1737. Houset had requested him to seal his cabinet and three baskets after his demise and had also explained that he had left his mystic testament or final will in an iron chest in the Kurşunlu Han in Galata. His final will was accompanied by a statement that was made on the day he had taken it to the chancellor to have it registered and sealed. In this statement prepared by the chancellor on 11 February 1737, Houset is described as a "Dutch merchant resident here in the city [...]. Although high of age, he is healthy, out and about, sound of mind, and in complete possession of a full memory and speech."⁹⁹⁸ Multiple copies had been made prior to the last version of his final will of 6 November 1736. Some of the older versions were burnt or altered because, for instance, the executor's name was changed.⁹⁹⁹ Probably because he lived to become a hundred years old, some of his friends or acquaintances he appointed as executor or curator together with his heirs had died before him. The

states the year of death of Houset as 1742.

⁹⁹⁵ De Groot, "Old Dutch Graves in Istanbul," 10-12.

⁹⁹⁶ An inventory of a few goods that were kept in Hendrik Lackie's dwelling was recorded in the Dutch Chancery records: NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1045 and 1065. It is questionable to whom these goods belong, and therefore the record is not included in this thesis. A reference to a final will by Lackie and Vonk van Linden is found in *Legatie Turkije* 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1044, the final will itself was not found.

⁹⁹⁷ For more details on Johannes Deijl or Deyl, see Kadi, *Ottoman and Dutch Merchants*, and Kadi, "Natives and Interlopers."

⁹⁹⁸ The final versions are registered in NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1045 and 1065.

⁹⁹⁹ Older versions were made in the years 1702, 1718, 1723 and 1724. Although their contents are very concise in one case and in the others not recorded, their existence was noted down. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043, 1061 and 1063.

witnesses of his final will were reverend Jean Gonnet and equerry Jean Battiste Marcquis.

Firstly, he bequeathed Ld. 100 to the Diaconate of the Reformed Church in Istanbul. To his godson Daniel Alexander de Hochepped¹⁰⁰⁰ he bequeathed Ld. 75 and his best red fox fur which was to be given to him when he would come of age. The fur, which was to be set in a new and beautiful cloth, was to serve as a reminder of his godfather. Similarly, he bequeathed to all other children he had christened Ld. 100 each, upon their coming of age. Another interesting bequest was a golden medal that was to bear the inscription of Houset's dates of birth and death to those who were to hold the skirts of the sheet on his chest on his funeral. To Hendrick Lackie he bequeathed all his furniture and clothes, for his "faithful and affectionate favors" shown to him. His nephew Johannes Deijll and the latter's sister Marguereta Deijl who resided in Leiden, were to receive half of the inheritance of his paternal estate each. Johannes and Hendrick were appointed as Houset's sole and universal heirs of the rest of his inheritance and both were to receive a rightful half. Finally, Hendrick was also appointed as executor of his final will, with the assistance of Giacomo Fremaux from Izmir. Hendrick was also to give recognition to Houset's oldest servant, as much as he reckoned appropriate to merit his services.

The inventory of Houset's belongings was prepared in Houset's house on 11 and 12 September 1737 upon the instigation of Hendrik Lackie. Subsequently, Rumoldus Rombouts, in his capacity of inventory recorder, went to the Kurşunlu Han where, as described above, Houset also kept a strongbox and a basket in storage. As usual in inventories of the perambulation type, the inventory starts with the deceased's bedroom.

Houset's gilded iron bedstead supported two woolen mattresses and one bolster, two small feather head pillows, one silk and one chintz bed cover and one blanket. The bedroom was furnished well: there were two walnut cabinets, several old office racks or shelves, two tables with drawers, a reading desk, three '*cipet*' or baskets covered with black leather, two red leather chairs and a few boxes and cases filled with trifles, confitures and books. The windows were covered with one large green curtain of twilled cotton, two small curtains of twilled cotton [*boğası*] and two of *indienne*. The standing walnut cabinet (probably a wardrobe) contained clothing and textile and

¹⁰⁰⁰ The boy's name was actually Daniel Jean (b. 1727). His father, who was the Consul of Izmir at that time, was called Daniel Alexander. His mother's name was Catherina Elizabeth Fremeaux, the daughter of Houset's former partner in Izmir.

included the red fox fur in red broadcloth mentioned in his final will. The baskets also contained textiles, clothing and accessories such as waistbands. The other walnut cabinet had several drawers and contained mainly kitchen utensils and crockery, but also some goods for personal hygiene such as shaving cloths and a small ‘Turkish’ mirror. The two cupboards of the room contained wigs, boxes with tea and aloeswood and bottles of distilled water.

The winter room featured small green twilled cotton window curtains. There was an Ottoman couch made up of two woolen *minders*, three sofa cushions with covers of red broadcloth and two red broadcloth cloths for sitting. There were, however, also three chairs with red leather upholstery. This room probably owed its name to the fact that it supported a fireplace with copper and iron tongs, shovels, a special fireplace broom, two firedogs and old bellows. The closet [‘juk’] contained only a copper tea kettle, flatiron, one chair cushion and a plain cotton blanket.

The adjacent room was possibly Hendrik Lackie’s room; if that room was inventoried at all, because perhaps the contents of his room belonged to Lackie himself. It contained a bedstead with cotton hangings, two woolen mattresses and a chintz blanket. The only other pieces of furniture were two red leather chairs and a small standing case or wardrobe. The four window curtains and door curtain were made of cotton. The *dolab* contained a shaving kit: a small broken ‘Turkish’ mirror, a box with razors and a silver-plated shaving basin. The last items in this room were a rifle and a pair of saddle pistols.

The so-called salon was probably decently-sized, because there were four door curtains. On the other hand, these panels could also have been used in other ways than for the separation of spaces. The windows, on the other hand, were covered with old cotton window curtains. There was no Ottoman couch in the salon, only European style furniture: a dining table with a carpet on top with ten red leather chairs and one similar arm chair, an oblong folding table with a carpet and a standing cabinet or buffet. It appears, therefore, that this was not the salon, but the dining hall. This assumption is also supported by the fact that the buffet contained cutlery, drinking glasses, a basin and ewer set [‘*lien*’ and ‘*ibriek*’], a tea servicing set, chafing dishes, tablecloths and napkins. On display in the room were eight maps and prints, as well as a striking clock and a mirror with a gilded frame. In order to light the room eight copper candlesticks were used, together with two copper sconces, two copper snuffers and another set of copper dampers.

The office was surprisingly empty. There was a bedstead with cotton hangings, two woolen mattresses and a chintz blanket, a writing desk with two lecterns or desks with a letter drawer and a diamond weight. The closet [*'juk'*] only contained four sofa cushions with cotton covers. The next room was called 'the room of Asfadoer' and must have been the room of a servant or guard with that name. The only items inventoried were a 'Turkish' sable, a carbine and a hunter's bag.

All these rooms were probably all on the upper floor, because the inventory continued with the 'room downstairs facing the street'. This room contained three leather chairs and a cotton door curtain with a rod. This room was probably not used or belonged to another household member whose possessions were not inventoried. The lower floor(s), so it appears, were basically the service floors, with a room for the servant Haivas, a small salon, a room for the cook and a wine cellar. All these rooms contained very few items. In Haivas' room a carpet, three old plain chairs, a box with twenty four table knives and a red '*jaagmoerloek*' [*yağmurluk*] with cap and sack were recorded. The small salon downstairs contained a walnut easy chair, a plain old chest of drawers, a large dining table with its legs and an old lantern. The cook's room was furnished with an old chair with an old carpet. The wine cellar supported two cupboards and a pantry that contained plates and saucers, a pewter teapot and a pewter mustard pot with spoon. The kitchen must have been a separate or adjacent structure, as it was recorded after the contents of the stables. In the stables, Houset kept his horse and his riding equipment: two 'Turkish' saddles with stirrups and accessories, a red broadcloth horse blanket and similar saddle cover, an old bridle and breast piece and a broken copper trough.

The kitchen was well-supplied with pots, pans and crockery. Somewhere on the premises, probably below or near the kitchen, was a cistern, seeing that one of the entries concerned a copper bucket called '*bakrats*' [*bakraç*] for the cistern. The pots and pans were of Ottoman and Dutch origin. There were, for instance, copper saucepans called variedly '*tingere*' and '*tengeré*' [*tencere*] with lids, cauldrons called '*cazan*' [*kazan*], three ewers [*'ibrick*'] for coffee, but also two Dutch ovens with their lids called '*taertpan*'. Cooking was done over a fire, with the help of an iron grate or grill, a clock-shaped (?) turnspit, four spits, eight trivets in various sizes, four firedogs and two small roasters. There were also a few items that were specifically used during campaigns: a folding table with twelve foldable legs and a case with pewter tableware and twelve oblong dishes. Pewter ware was recorded separately and included five soup terrines, 70

dishes or platters of various sizes, 152 table plates, spoons and forks, two water jugs and two stew pots.

Lastly, in the garden there were two pewter watering cans and six pieces of gardening tools including a shovel and a rake. The pavilion was probably used for entertainment; there were a backgammon board, eight old chairs, a folding table with a trestle and an old broken tea table and a table lantern. There was also roughly fifty okkas of wool for *minders*, which was perhaps hung there to dry after having been washed.

The largest category of possessions is that of textiles and clothing. Besides the bedding and curtains, Huset owned numerous outfits and furnishing textiles. As bedding he owned three pairs of Dutch linen sheets and three cotton sheet, four bed spreads or covers (two of which from Cyprus, one of chintz and the other of silk) and four blankets. There were also two white woolen spreads [*'ghiram'*: *ihram*]. There were only seven sofa cushions, which is a relatively low number compared to other inventories. It appears that there was only one Ottoman couch in the house, since four of the sofa cushions were stacked away in a closet. All the other seating arrangements were comprised of chairs and armchairs. Only on two occasions carpets covered the floor: in the rooms of the cook and servant or guard Haivas. There were, however, according to European fashion, three tables with carpets on top and one table and a reading desk covered with broadcloth tablecloths. There were ten additional tablecloths and 51 napkins, most of which were made of fine damask.

Of his clothing, most precious to Huset was his red fox fur in red broadcloth. He owned 16 other furs, four of which were specified as plain, old or black fox furs in blue or red broadcloth. There were ten small old furs of various types covered with twilled cotton [*boğası*] and two squirrel [*'singiap'*] furs. Interestingly, no complete European attire was recorded in Huset's inventory. There are, for instance, four red broadcloth Ottoman *çakşır* trousers, five Ottoman suits or (under) vests called *kapama* in the colors red and black, three innershirts called '*zibon*' [*zibun*] made of *alaca*, three Dutch linen shirts and four worn dimity undervests. Either Huset always wore these Ottoman clothes, or his other clothes were not recorded in the inventory. As accessories Huset used a few waistbands, an old hat, two marten [*'zerdawa'*: *zerdava*] kalpaks in red broadcloth, a pair of new slippers, five wigs and nine nightcaps (eight of which were new but damaged by moths). Lastly, spread over the house four individual lengths of

fabric were found: Dutch broadcloth, alaca from Aleppo, fine East Indian twilled cotton and Venetian ‘damasketti sciitti’, which was probably a specific type of damask.

It is rather unusual that Housset hardly had any jewelry in his estate. Perhaps his jewelry was kept in one of the cases whose contents were not further specified, or it was kept aside for other purposes. It was certainly not bequeathed to someone; as such bequests would have been registered in his final will. The only pieces that were recorded were a walking stick with a silver knob, a box containing a ring with a ruby and a golden watch. Lastly, his silverware was kept in the walnut cabinet with drawers in his bedroom. There was a silver basin with ewer, silver candlesticks with snuffers and stand, four salt cellars, a sugar bowl and spoon, a mustard bowl with spoon, fourteen cup holders [*porte fingians*], spoons, forks, three saucers or dishes, a salver, an old inkstand, two horse harnesses, bridles, breast pieces and nose chains (one of which was only silver-plated) and a silver-plated shaving basin.

4.3.10. François Viala, Pawnbroker?

François Viala was most probably a French merchant who was under Dutch protection. In the eighteenth century there were a number of cloth merchants in France (Lyon mainly), bearing the same name, and perhaps François Viala was related to them. He rented a room at the inn of a certain Mr. Hair called the Haute Hair, but Viala died in the night of 12 or 13 March of 1734 in the English ambassadorial residence. The English Ambassador’s butler, Samuel Medley, was a friend of Viala and referred to him as Mr. “Franceway” (François). Medley noted the death of his friend in his diary on 2 March 1734 (according to the old style calendar): “Mr franceway died – in the night – being very well to all appearance before Bedtime.”¹⁰⁰¹ Immediately in the morning of 13 March secretary of the English Ambassador Louis Monier delivered the news to Cornelis Calkoen.

Two days later, on 15 March, an inventory was made of his possessions in the room at the inn. His estate was very small and simple. There was one plain chest filled with clothes and a few other goods, a bed made up of a very thin woolen mattress with a small woolen pillow, a pair of stained sheets of coarse Muscovite linen and two woolen

¹⁰⁰¹ Webb, and Webb, 152.

blankets, and finally a worn dressing gown of *indienne*, a bottle case with two bottles and a small water barrel. The chest contained five outfits of dress-coats, some of which with camisoles and trousers. Two of these outfits were considered to be old, and the trousers of one set were torn. Two other separate pairs of pants were also torn or worn out, and his seven chemises of French linen were stained and worn out as well. Various clothes were considered “used”: a suit or undervest called *kapama* of red twilled cotton or *boğası*, an English frock of brown broadcloth and five pairs of stockings. There were three other camisoles, another five pairs of stockings, thirty muslin neck-cloths and two nightcaps. The final items were a pair of pewter clasps, a small broom of pig hair and six black horse buckles.

His inventory has not shed any light on Viala’s profession, but since he was a friend of the English butler Samuel Medley, it may also be that he had a similar profession in Calkoen’s retinue. In that case, it is odd that he was not living in the Ambassador’s residence. From his debts it appears that he was some kind of pawnbroker or seller of second hand goods. There is for instance a bill from a certain Pietro Cingria for goods the latter had given to Viala to sell on his behalf, and, likewise, a certain Robbert Robbertson had given Viala a pair of English pocket guns and two hunting knives to sell on his behalf. In his turn, Viala had used the guns and knives as pawn in one of his other transactions with another man called Nicolas Mauvié.

4.3.11. François Jercelat, Jeweler or Clockmaker

Protestant Genevese François Jercelat was probably a jeweler or clockmaker in Istanbul.¹⁰⁰² He was married to Angelique di Capinaki, and they had a daughter called Battiste Jercelat.¹⁰⁰³ His sister Cattin, the tutor of François’ daughter was married to another merchant from Geneva: Bastien Suchet. In his final will, which he recorded on 25 July 1747, François appointed his sister Cattin as the executor of his will and she was

¹⁰⁰² According to Bulletin de la Société de l’Histoire du Protestantisme Français 10 (Paris, 1861) 244, all members of the Genevese community in Istanbul were working there as jewellers or clockmakers, and the profession was passed on from parents to children. There were 85 people in the Genevese community by 1725, according to the Bulletin.

¹⁰⁰³ In Istanbul there was also a Catherine Jarcelat, daughter of Gabriel Jarcelat and Constance Meusnier, who was first married to Jacque Marcon, and after the latter’s death to Abraham Meyer. Abraham Meyer and Catherine Jarcelat’s inventories were recorded in 1674: NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1060.

to sell all his possessions to enable a fair division of his estate. His wife Angelique di Capinaki and daughter were to share what was left after his demise, provided that his debts were paid for.

4.3.12. Abraham van Bellekamp, Treasurer of the Embassy and Merchant

Abraham van Bel(le)kamp, nephew of merchant Abraham Bisschop, was a merchant in Galata and partner in a company with Jan Hendrik Meyer and Frans van Kerchem, the only Dutch company that was operating in Istanbul by December 1740.¹⁰⁰⁴ In 1742, Bellekamp was made treasurer of the Dutch embassy. In November 1744, he requested his resignation and he left for Izmir by December.

He prepared his final will on 9 February 1738, roughly two years after his uncle passed away. Prior to that, on 17 June 1737, Van Bellekamp requested the termination of the guardianship of his uncle David du Toiet in the city of Leiden, and the transfer of all affairs and business onto his own name. He filed his request to the chancellor of the Dutch Embassy and thereby hoped to receive all revenues of the sale of the obligations, the collection of money and such. He also wished that from these revenues the legations made by his uncle Bisschop were to be paid. By then, Jan Hendrik Meyer had become his own partner, and Bellekamp lived in Galata, just like his uncle before he passed away.

By the year 1738, Jan Carel des Bordes was chancellor of Cornelis Calkoen and received from Van Bellekamp, who was recovering from an illness, the latter's final will. He probably feared he was about to die, but he did not pass away until 1754. He declared all his previously made wills as void, and in particular the one he had prepared a few weeks earlier. He apparently changed his mind concerning certain matters during the course of his sickness. To his cousins in Amsterdam, Jan and Dirk van Goch, he bequeathed each Ld. 200, and to the children of a certain Jan Brouwer in Amsterdam also each Ld. 200. Furthermore, he bequeathed to the poor of the Low German reformed community in Leiden and the poor of his church in Istanbul Ld. 100 each, to his pupil Abraham Arlaud, son of Pierre Arlaud also Ld. 100. To Pierre La Tour, as recognition

¹⁰⁰⁴ NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 103. Letter from Cornelis Calkoen to the Directors of Levantine Trade, dated 10 December 1740. Published partially in Nanninga, Vol. III, 144.

of his services and assistance during his sickness, Ld. 200 and finally to the latter's wife all the silverware he owned.

As his sole and universal heirs, he nominated Dionis, Sara and Jan du Toiet who were the children of his uncle David du Toiet and his first wife Mrs. Woessem, and his cousin Johannes Palart de Jonge. Since Jan du Toiet had died, his two children also became Bellecamp's heirs. He nominated his partner Jan Hendrick Meyer and Frederick Willem van Frijbergen (also a merchant and since 1739 until his death in 1745 Dutch Consul of Salonika) as executors and curators of his final will.

4.4. Crew, Criminals and Consuls Who Enjoyed Dutch Protection

Business in Istanbul was not booming for most European merchants. A low number of merchants actually stayed in Istanbul; they rather went to Izmir or even Ankara. However, Istanbul did attract a number of other individuals who had varying reasons for their stay in the Ottoman capital. While some were considered spies, others had been appointed as consul in other parts of the Ottoman Empire. Some probably never meant to stay in Istanbul, but died en route. Others had professions such as pharmacist or master brewer. Finally there were those individuals whose real activities still remain a mystery, but, nevertheless, left their marks on the pages of the history of the Dutch nation and beyond.

4.4.1. Louise Violier, Widow de Broses

Louise Violier was one of the three daughters of Istanbul-based master watchmaker Jean-Pierre Violier (b. 1618) from Geneva (see figure 37).¹⁰⁰⁵ She was born in Istanbul and married to François de Broses (d. 16 October 1682), who owned a trade company with Jan Croesen. Additionally, De Broses was secretary first to Dutch resident Levinus Warner and later to Justinus Colyer.¹⁰⁰⁶ De Broses apparently started

¹⁰⁰⁵ Olon, "Brought under the Law of the Land," 159, n. 236.

¹⁰⁰⁶ The third sister Elisabeth Violier was married to Jan van Breen.

as a scribe or simple writer on a merchant vessel, and several of his relatives also remained in the Ottoman Empire, and died in Istanbul (see figures 30 to 33). After Warner's death, he was appointed as charge d'affaires for a period of three years, and with Justinus Colyer's first audience with the Sultan in 1668 in Edirne, also De Broses was presented with a silver ceremonial vest [*hil'at*]. In 1680, he received beating as punishment for supposedly giving a false statement in the Ottoman Imperial Council, in a case that concerned money he had borrowed from a Greek Ottoman subject.¹⁰⁰⁷ He was also suspected of having 'misplaced' important chancery documents, which led to difficulties for Justinus Colyer at the beginning of his appointment as resident in Istanbul. De Broses claimed not to know where the documents were, but apparently upon his death, the documents were found in two suitcases or baskets in his warehouse.¹⁰⁰⁸

In the year 1700, a large fire that had started in the brandy cellar of the house of Louise Violier, her sister Maria Violier and the latter's husband Jan Croesen, destroyed their home in Pera, as well as that of Jacobus Colyer, Colyer's mother and Colyer's sister Maria as well as those of several others. In 1710, when she was already quite old, Louise was involved in a large scandal that concerned her son-in-law and granddaughters. Anthony van Breen, a merchant who was first based in Ankara but had relocated to Istanbul, had been married to Louise's daughter Clara.¹⁰⁰⁹ Their two daughters remained with their grandmother Louise after their mother had passed away in 1710. Anthony refused to take care of his mother-in-law and daughters and when Anthony remarried, he removed his two daughters from the custody of their grandmother. He also evicted her from her lodgings in Istanbul, and Louise was left in a destitute position. One of the young girls had died in the meantime,¹⁰¹⁰ and Louise decided action was needed and she took the case to the Ottoman divan. She first presented a petition [*arzuhal*] to the Grand Vizier, in which she requested the custody of

¹⁰⁰⁷ For De Broses' report of the whole affair, see Van Dam van Isselt, "De Mishandeling van de Legatie-Secretaris," 77-103. For a summary of the affair in English, see Olon, "Brought under the Law of the Land," 217-18.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Van Dam van Isselt, "De Mishandeling van de Legatie-Secretaris," 82.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Clara de Broses was at the same time also Anthony's cousin, as Anthony was the son of Jan van Breen and Elisabeth Violier, Louise's sister. An inventory was made of Elisabeth and Jan van Breen's possessions, (possibly because of bankruptcy) on 18 November 1681. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1060. This inventory is not part of this dissertation as it predates the year 1700. Elisabeth Violier later remarried Abraham de Mons, another Dutch merchant.

¹⁰¹⁰ This is presumably Catherine van Breen de Broses, who is recorded on the memorial in the Protestant Feriköy Cemetery and died in 1713: see figure 30.

her granddaughter until the age of seven, in accordance with Ottoman Islamic law. The Grand vizier, in his turn, issued an order [*buyuruldu*], calling all the parties involved to court.

Louise immediately requested the restitution of the trousseau and the female slaves of her deceased daughter, and alimony in order to take care of her granddaughter. At the Dutch Ambassador's residence, in the presence of a *çavuş* [sergeant] of the Grand Vizier, Louise renounced Dutch protection, proclaimed herself an Ottoman subject and suggested she may even convert to Islam. Jacobus Colyer was very displeased with the situation and reprimanded her for her actions. After the *kadı* of Galata had heard several witnesses, he awarded the custody to Louise.¹⁰¹¹

Louise passed away in Galata in October 1728 and an inventory of her possessions was made on 22 February 1729. All her goods were already taken from her lodgings and placed in a warehouse in Galata. A few goods were already inventoried and sold on 8 February, but due to fear of the Plague, the sale was cut short. The rest of the goods were sold at an auction on 2 March.

Louise had few pieces of furniture, but a rich collection of clothes, even at her old age. The furniture she owned were three ordinary wooden chests, a wardrobe or cabinet and a square basket that was covered with rawhide. No chairs, tables, jewelry or silverware were enlisted. Perhaps she had bequeathed her jewelry or other precious items in a final will, which is no longer available. Except for a few pieces of ceramic crockery, her kitchenware was made of copper. There was a broken copper basin [*'lien': leğen*], two copper pots, one of which with a handle and the other with a lid, two copper coffeepots and one coffee tray, a small copper box or tin, a copper warmer and five small tin-plated copper plates. Another bronze cup was used in the bathroom. Besides four baskets filled with legumes (peas, white beans, lentils and wheat), she owned a chest for other provisions. Additionally, Louise owned a New Testament and a small Psalm book, a bronze chandelier (or candlestick) and a mirror with a black frame.

Her lodgings must have been furnished with three rugs [*kilim*], a felt mat [*'kitsié'* or *keçe*] 'from Salonika', a curtain of black '*bocasin*' [*boğası*] and one door curtain which was referred to as '*capi perde*' [*kapi perdesi*]. Her Ottoman couch consisted of two large and one small *minder* and seven woolen sofa cushions, four *indienne* cloths

¹⁰¹¹ Heeringa, Vol. II, 352-53. Published letter from Daniel Jean de Hochepped to the States-General dated 20 June 1710. NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6929 (old numbering 7089). Van den Boogert also discusses this case: Van den Boogert, *The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System*, 170-71.

for sitting, eight cushion covers and another three covers for sofa cushions. Possibly for her bed, there were four other feather pillows and woolen cushions, two mattresses, two *indienne* bedspreads and three other bedspreads full of holes, a wool coverlet, eleven sheets of Angora cloth, cotton and other local (striped) cloth. Other bedding appears to have been Ottoman as well; it came in the shape of two tablecloths and twelve napkins of local cloth, two loin-cloths [*peştemal*], five hand towels also of local cloth and another five towels called ‘*haulik*’ [*havlu*], nine packages or wrappers [‘*bogtsia*’: *bohça*] of *indienne* and one *bohça* with a shirt specifically for bathing.

Even though Louise was said to have been rather poor or destitute by 1710, when she died, she owned many clothes (which were all of Ottoman production) that fetched a reasonable high price at the auction of her belongings, such as squirrel and fox furs, caftans, a *kürk kabı*, *ferâces*, *entâris* and pants called *çintiyân*. Her accessories were similarly mainly of Ottoman making: a black muslin *makrama* [veil], two headdresses called *serpuş* of black broadcloth, 30 small handkerchiefs of local cloth, black slippers called ‘*terlik*’, five chemises and three underskirts of *boğası*.

Although she renounced her Dutch protection in 1710, the fact that her inventory was recorded in the Dutch chancery registers means that somehow the process was reversed. It becomes clear from her possessions why she, together with her sisters, were often referred to as local Greek Ottomans:¹⁰¹² Louise was not only born in the Ottoman Empire, her appearance must have resembled that of Ottoman women as well, as she only owned Ottoman-style clothing and headdresses.

4.4.2. Willem Theyls, the Deaf Dragoman

Willem or Guglielmo Theyls was initially the Chancellor and later (also) the first dragoman of the Dutch embassy from circa 1668 until his death in 1725. He was the son of Jan Jansz Theyls the young (d. April 1671), who was at first one of the Directors of the Levant trade, and was appointed as consul in Egypt in 1662. Willem Theyls was born in Enkhuijsen in the Dutch Republic, around 1640. He was Catholic and married in 1676 to Greek Elena Patriza, with whom he had two children, a daughter called

¹⁰¹² Olnon, "Brought under the Law of the Land," 159, n. 236.

Domenica and a son called Josef Willem. His first wife died on 1 April 1678,¹⁰¹³ and on 24 November 1680 Theyls remarried Cattarina Peroni (Perone), a member of another dynasty of dragomans, the Peronis. After having served the Colyers in Istanbul for 57 years, Theyls died on 22 February 1725 when he was over 80 years old.¹⁰¹⁴ It was quite rare that a Dutchman served as dragoman. Dragomans often changed employers or had family members working for other embassies and representatives; and therefore, certain confidential information did not always remain safe within the separate nations.¹⁰¹⁵ When Theyls was working for the Dutch embassy, he also served the Russians.¹⁰¹⁶

Theyls had at least nine children (eight of whom were alive when he died) and when he died at a very late age, he had been quite deaf for several years already, which could not have been very helpful for a man who had to earn his living as a dragoman. In 1708, a request was made to let his son Nicolas succeed Theyls, but the request was never accepted and Theyls continued to serve as a dragoman.¹⁰¹⁷ In 1717, Theyls was still working as a dragoman, but English Ambassador Robert Sutton was heard calling him not only deaf, but also an utter “muddle-head.”¹⁰¹⁸ Moreover, according to Sutton, Theyls was an ‘arrogant, curious, anxious, scheming and stubborn man, with whom one could not get along at all’. Sutton also claimed that Jacobus Colyer, who was fond of comfort and pleasure, let Theyls deal with nearly all of the work, and that the latter therefore had become so indispensable that he all but controlled Colyer.¹⁰¹⁹

Theyls’ very personal final will was drawn up in 1722 and written in such a manner that it almost literally addressed his relatives; as if he imagined them sitting

¹⁰¹³ According to a parochial record from Santa Maria Drapéris. See: <http://gw.geneanet.org/marmara2?lang=en;p=elena;n=patrizia> (accessed 17 April 2015).

¹⁰¹⁴ NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 101. Letter from Jacobus Colyer to the Directors of Levant Trade dated 26 February 1725 from Pera di Constantinopel.

¹⁰¹⁵ Hermans, 23-31.

¹⁰¹⁶ De Groot, “The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985,” 34.

¹⁰¹⁷ Heeringa, Vol. II, 153 (referring to a letter from Colyer to the States-General, dated 16 Juni 1708. NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6927 (old numbering 7089).

¹⁰¹⁸ “[...] een volslaege brouillon, een laetdunkend, geïnteresseert. ongerust, intrigant en koppig man, met dewelcke (sijnde daerenboven doof) gantsch niet uyt te komen is”. Hamel Bruininx (Dutch envoy in Vienna) to Anthonie Heinsius (Dutch statesmen and Grand Pensionary of Holland), 8 December 1717. Heinsius, *Briefwisseling van Anthonie Heinsius* Vol. XVIII, 380.

¹⁰¹⁹ Ambassador Jacobus Colyer discusses Theyls’ difficulties with his dragomanship in a letter to Daniel Jean de Hochepped, his brother-in-law and consul of Izmir. Jacobus Colyer to Daniel Jean de Hochepped, from Kuruçeşme, 5 May 1708. In another letter, he explains that Theyls continues to work because he has such a large family to take care of. Jacobus Colyer to Daniel Jean de Hochepped, from Kuruçeşme, 6 June 1708. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 8: register of letters from Jacobus Colyer to Daniel Jean de Hochepped and his wife and son.

together while the will was being read to them. He started with a dark but nonetheless very practical introduction:

There is nothing as certain as death, conquered, and inherited through the universal sin of humankind; but the hour (subject to Divine will) is unknown, and everyone, that I found it necessary to prevent any possibility of discord that could result after my demise among the sons and daughters in the family concerning the inheritance, which will be bequeathed in time, which by that time I will have gained by hard labor in this world.

He then continued to admonish one of his sons, by stating:

[...] I say, that I don't want Niccolacchio (if his mother is alive) (who may be seen in the service of the Roman Emperor) to mix it up for the others, and not to expect anything of those assets that may be left in this misleading world. While offering him some means when he was in Vienna, he attempted partially to ruin the family, and therefore I do not want him to inherit anything, as long as your mother is alive.

To one of his other sons he has the following to say:

To my son physician Antonio who was able to find in Moscow in the service of Her Majesty Tsarina an annual salary of eight hundred and fifty lion dollars, granted to him mercifully, because my faithful services went to her imperial Majesty; I cannot give anything more; the more so, because he, in his time of study and promotion to the doctorate in Padua and then in Venice, lived a dissolute life which has cost me a good sum of money.¹⁰²⁰

He had arranged that his two daughters, Domenica (the eldest) and Sibilla Vittoria, could partake in the inheritance only if they returned the dowries or trousseaus they were given when they married. Domenica was married to Ignazio d'Andrea while Sibilla Vittoria (b. 1684) was, by the time her father's final will was recorded, widow to physician Constantino Sirach. His two younger daughters Clara (b. 1686) and Cattarina (b. 1698), who had not married yet, were to receive Ld. 2000 each for a dowry, in

¹⁰²⁰ The original text in Italian states: “[...] non si trova cosa più certo che la morte, conquistate, et hereditate mediant’ il peccato universale dal Genero humano; ma l’hora (secondo la volontà Divina) vien’ celato, & ogn’ uno, si che trovando me necessitato a provvedere verso ogni sorte di discordia che potrebbero - Risultare doppo la mia morte tra li figlioli, e figlie nella famiglia, intorno l’heredità, che lascerò a suo tempo, di quel tanto, hò conquistato, con li sudori in questo mondo [...] Percio dico, é non voglio, che Niccolacchio (sino che viva sua madre) (che si Ritrova all’ pute: nel servizio dell’ Imperatore de i Romani) si debba miscolare, et in modo veruna non debba pretendere cos’ alcuna, Intorno li beni che puotro lasciar in questo mondo falace, mentre lui mediante alcune suoi procedere, quando era a Viennai ha cercate in parte la Euina della famiglia, per tanto non voglio che lui heredita cosa veruna, sin tanto che vivera la sua madre. [...] Al mio figliolo Dottore Antonio ch’al pute: a Moscou di Ritrova, nel servitio di S. Maestà Czarienne, con un annuo salario di Leoni Otto cento cinquante, concesselo Clementissim.^{te} per li miei fedele servizie recato all’ Imp.^{la} Maestà sua; non posso concedere più cosa veruna; tanto più, che lui nel tempo del suo studio e promotione al dottorato, in Padua; é poi in Venetia, mediante una vita dissoluta m’ha costato una buona somma di danaro.” NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1061, 56-58 (translation is mine).

addition to the jewelry Theyls had already given them.¹⁰²¹ He had arranged an apprenticeship as apprentice of Oriental languages for his unmarried son Giovanni thanks to his services to the Russian Tsar at the Ottoman Porte, (b. 1701). A similar apprenticeship was arranged for his unmarried son Ignazio (b. 1704), but this time from Venice, owing to his services provided during the Passarowitz Peace Treaty negotiations. He made sure that his children would not seize the entire heritage after his demise, but rather that his wife, Cattarina Peroni, would have her fair share until she would pass away.¹⁰²² He offered her at her free disposal the house in Pera and half of what he owned in the village of Belgrade, including all the furniture, credits, cash, obligations that others owed him and also some credits he had in Holland. First, the dowries and the legates for Clara, Caterina, Giovanni and Ignazio had to be deducted from whatever he offered his wife, but she was to profit from the interest of the sum of those legates as long as those four children remained at home unmarried.

His wife gave a detailed overview of the expenses that were made on the day her husband died and for his funeral at the Santa Maria Drap ris.¹⁰²³ For example, for the eight men who washed him, 120 para¹⁰²⁴ was paid, while five friars from Santa Maria received 100 plus another 85 para together. Also 15 priests, Franciscan and Dominican monks and another two monks from Terra Santa were present at the funeral and received 10 para each. In his final will Theyls had specified that he desired the presence of four monks to pay the last respects. The relatively high sum of ca. 2300 para was paid, for (candle) wax. This amount was only slightly lower than the expenses for doctor Polacco (the husband of one of his granddaughters) who provided medication and made visitations before Theyls died. Theyls' death was commemorated 40 days after his demise, as well as after 3, 6, nine and 12 months. Each time, 635 para was spent on the occasion. According to her list, Theyls had also arranged for 2 para of

¹⁰²¹ Clara was to marry Jean Louis (Giovanni Luigi) Rigo, secretary of the Dutch embassy on 23 February 1723 in Istanbul. One of their witnesses at the Santa Maria Drap ris was Catterina de Bourg, the wife of Jacobus Colyer. See: <http://gw.geneanet.org/marmara2?lang=en;p=giovanni+luigi;n=righo+ou+rigo> (accessed 17 April 2015). For an article on Secretary Rigo, which also discusses Clara's role as unofficial informant of the Dutch embassy see: Rosanne Baars, "Constantinople Confidential. News and Information in the Diary of Jean-Louis Rigo (C. 1686-1756), Secretary of the Dutch Embassy in Istanbul," *Lias* 41.2 (2014). Available online at: http://istanboel.nlconsulaat.org/binaries/content/assets/postenweb/t/turkije/netherlands-consulate-general-in-istanbul/import/the_consulate_general/baars.pdf (accessed 11 May 2015).

¹⁰²² Cattarina Peroni died in Istanbul on 23 February 1753, according to the records of Santa Maria Drap ris. See: <http://gw.geneanet.org/marmara2?lang=en;p=caterina;n=perone> (accessed 17 April 2015).

¹⁰²³ According to a record of his death from Santa Maria Drap ris. See: <http://gw.geneanet.org/marmara2?lang=en;p=willem;n=theuls> (accessed 17 April 2015).

¹⁰²⁴ 1 para equals 3 ak e. 120 para then amounts to 360 ak e or 3 kuru .

bread per day for the fathers of Santa Maria for a period of three years, which cost them 54 piasters. The total sum of expenses was 1173:35 piasters,¹⁰²⁵ but she also had some cash coming in from the sale of a few goods such as two fur coats, a sable kalpak and flowers from the garden. The total expenses were then set at 821:27 piasters.

Theyls' inventory was made three years after his death, on 24 March 1728, by his wife Cattarina, rather than by the Chancellor of the Embassy. Theyls and his wife had two houses in which they lived, one in Pera and the other in the village of Belgrade. As specified in her husband's final will, she stated that she inventoried the house in Pera and half of (the goods in) the house in Belgrade (together). Theyls inventory counted less than 500 individual possessions, half of which concerned textile goods. Interestingly enough, only thirteen of the textile possessions were clothes and clothing accessories, while the other textiles were used to adorn his house. There were no goods related to smoking, hunting or the use of weapons, reading or writing.

There were five rooms in the Pera house: a room above the street, a room over the garden, a room above the fireproof storage, a room downstairs and a so-called dark room. The room above the street could have been used as a bedroom: there were two old carpets and two other carpets, a mattress with its bed and an Ottoman couch made up of ten old cushions of velvet and red cloth and three *minders*. There was a fireplace that was covered with a hearth curtain [*'perde'*], and drafts were prevented with the help of a door curtain. Two Ottoman baskets and one large wardrobe served as storage facilities.

The room over the garden featured another Ottoman couch made up of three large *minders*, thirteen old velvet cushions, two other small cushions and five old cloth cloths for sitting [*'macati'*]. There was a small table with a carpet, another carpet and three mats that were probably on the floor, two mattresses with their beds or pillows and four paintings and two mirrors on the walls. Finally, a box of mother-of-pearl was also kept in this room.

The room over the fireproof storage also had a couch consisting of ten cushions (one of which with a velvet cover, the others without), three old spreads called *ihrâm* and two other cushions without covers. There were three carpets and two mats, a bed with slats and three baskets.

¹⁰²⁵ Roughly one third of the expenses amounted to a sum of 16,131 para, which was the equivalent of 403:33 piasters, according to Cattarina.

The room downstairs featured another couch of two *minders*, two cloths for sitting and five cushions with old *indienne* covers. The only two other items in the room were a copper brazier and an old carpet. In the dark room, there were two *minders* with two blankets, on which the (female) slaves slept. There must have been at least one fireplace in the house.

Other possessions in the estate of Theyls, which were randomly listed without reference to a location, include one blind slave, eleven paintings, a silver clock, eleven chairs, a large wardrobe, two Ottoman cases or boxes, three tandoors, eight chandeliers (or rather candlesticks?) and a candle snuffer, a linen comb, a few clothes and textile household goods and some pieces of kitchenware. Possibly these possessions were kept in the house in Belgrade, because no further reference is made to any goods in their house there.

The clothes were confined to a cloak, seven caps, two *velenze* hats and three *schivina* vests. The other textile items were six tablecloths, 42 napkins, 24 sheets, seven towels, twelve white cushions, five door curtains, nine blankets and three sheets for *minders*. Kitchenware came in the shape of two round copper trays called *sini* [*'cinia'*], seventeen large plates, 48 dishes, eighteen broken and whole porcelain plates, three wooden bowls, a jar, a silver saucer and two silver cup holders or receptacles [*'sarf'*: *zarf*], seventeen knives, five silver forks, seven spoons, a copper spoon and a cheese grater. Two grills, a trivet and two spits, two iron tools, a pair of tongs or pliers, a small shovel, bellows, ten copper pans, two cauldrons and three pots indicate the presence of a fireplace.

4.4.3. Domenica Theyls, Dragoman's Daughter

Domenica Theyls was the eldest daughter of Dutch dragoman Willem (Guglielmo) Theyls. She had been married to Ignazio d'Andria, but by the time she prepared her final will, 25 March 1747, her husband had already passed away. D'Andria was a Catholic family that originally came from Genoa and had settled on Chios before the sixteenth century. Later the family had established itself in the neighborhood of

Fener in Istanbul as well.¹⁰²⁶ Domenica died on 23 October 1762 in Büyükdere and was buried in Beyoğlu.¹⁰²⁷ At that time they had one living son, who was named after his grandfather, Guglielmo Gabriello (b. 1715), and two daughters called Vittoria and Magdalena (b. 1710). However, they had had at least nine other children. To her son she left a sum of 500 piasters, which was the portion she had inherited from her late mother Cattarina Peroni that belonged to the inheritance of Willem Theyls. Her two surviving daughters were excluded from this legate as they had received their trousseaus or dowries when they married. Vittoria was by then the widow of Doctor Pietro Polacco and Magdalena was married to equerry Giovanni (Jean) Battista Marquis.

She wished that all her furniture, clothes and other possessions were sold after her death, and from the sale's revenues she bequeathed ten piasters to the poor, fifty piasters to various churches for the 'masses for her soul', namely thirty piasters to Santa Maria Drapéris, ten to San Antonio and another ten to the Church of San Luiggio. She left the rest of the sale's revenues to her two daughters.

4.4.4. Elenizza Mavrodi, Dragoman's Wife

Elenizza Mavrodi (or Mavroudi) was the widow of Giorgio Cleronome. Cleronome was a Greek dragoman who had served the Austrians in Istanbul from 1663 onward.¹⁰²⁸ Cleronome was given Dutch protection by Colyer, when he was supposed to spy for the Austrians when they did not have any representation of their own in 1684.¹⁰²⁹ Although Elenizza's final will was recorded in Italian, she did not know any Italian, and signed the document in Greek. Her final will was made on 8 April 1732 when she was physically ill, but sound of mind. She appointed her grandson or nephew

¹⁰²⁶ Sturdza, 297-99. His sister was possibly Maria d'Andrea, wife of Domenico Fornetti of the Fornetti dragoman family. Graves of other Andrias are also to be found in the Catholic cemetery of Feriköy. See http://levantineheritage.com/pdf/The_de_Andrias.pdf (accessed 17 April 2015) and <http://gw.geneanet.org/marmara2?lang=en;p=ignazio;n=d+andria> (accessed 17 April 2015)

¹⁰²⁷ According to a record from Santa Maria Drapéris. See: <http://gw.geneanet.org/marmara2?lang=en;p=domenica;n=theuls> (accessed 17 April 2015).

¹⁰²⁸ Cécile Balbous, *Das Sprachknaben-Institut der Habsburgermonarchie in Konstantinopel* (Berlin: Frank & Timme, 2015) 60.

¹⁰²⁹ Mónika F. Molnár, "An Italian Information Agent in the Hungarian Theatre of War: Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli between Vienna and Constantinople," *A Divided Hungary in Europe: Exchanges, Networks and Representations, 1541-1699* Vol. II (Diplomacy, Information Flow and Cultural Exchange), eds. Szymon Brzeziński and Áron Zarnóczki (Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2015), 95

Constantine Caratza (of the Phanariote Caratza dragoman dynasty) as the executor of her final will. First dragoman of the Dutch embassy Scarlato Caratza and another family member Zacharia Caratza, who was apparently a physician like Scarlato, signed the document as witnesses. She requested Constantine Caratza to sell her golden belt at the highest possible price, and with that sum he was to pay for the funeral costs and to ensure that her funeral would be carried out according to the customs of her church.

She bequeathed her house with its land in Pera (according to a *hüccet* that was issued by the court in Galata) to her sister Balassa Mavrodi, her nieces Elenizza and Balassa and nephew Giorgio (children of her brother Jannachi Mavrodi), all an equal quarter. This bequest was only to follow through under the condition that also their older brother Constantino Mavrodi who was in Wallachia at the time, would be paid the sum of 200 piasters within a year after the testatrice's death. Her sister Balassa was to live in the house until she died, and no one was to bother or force her to leave. After Balassa's death, the house was to be divided among the three nephews and nieces.

To her niece Elenizza, she bequeathed a pair of emerald earrings, which were mortgaged [*'hipothecati'*] for 150 piasters, on the condition that she paid for the 150 piasters to the executor of her final will. To her other niece Balassa, she bequeathed a saucer, a rosewater flask [*'julepdan'*] and a thurible [*'buhurdan'*], all three of silver. She left all her household furniture to the same nieces and nephew.

Elenizza does not mention any other jewelry or precious silverware of value, but it is quite possible she had already bestowed those earlier upon other family members. As the wife of a dragoman and as a relative of the Caratza family, it is unlikely she was poor by the time she died. It is clear that Elenizza made use of the Ottoman court's judicial power of in the case of her house and land, and on the other hand, she was able to create a final will that was legally binding through Dutch law.

4.4.5. Louis Monier, the Spy

Louis Monier was Swiss of origin and came to Istanbul from Berne in 1729 as part of English Ambassador Lord Kinnoull's entourage. At first he probably had been a junior secretary, until he came to replace the Ambassador's personal secretary (and

chancellor) William Sandys in the early 1730s.¹⁰³⁰ After the English Ambassador's audiences with the Grand Vizier and the Sultan, Monier carried the letters of the latter two to England. Monier apparently had close contacts with Fredrik von Höpken and Edvard Carleson, Swedish diplomats who were appointed to Istanbul. These two gentlemen were supposed to appear as tourists at first, but were employed by the Swedish Board of Trade and were also involved in discussions about cooperation between France, Sweden and the Ottoman Empire against Russian expansion, together with the French Ambassador Villeneuve and the Ottomans.¹⁰³¹ Monier was also in contact with military expert in Ottoman service Comte de Bonneval, according to Villeneuve. As some of the actors in this political cycle were not supposed to be in direct contact, Höpken and Carleson and were the intermediaries, somehow with the help of Monier. Accidentally, Von Höpken married Petronella Leytstar, while Carleson married her sister Klara Leytstar, both granddaughters of Maria Colyer.

By Sandys, the former secretary of the English Ambassador, Monier was, condescendingly or simply factually, called "a gentleman of the horse."¹⁰³² It is likely that Monier was more than just a personal secretary to the Ambassador. The Ambassador stated in a letter that Monier was involved in treacherous projects, that he was seeing too much of Comte Bonneval, and, moreover, that he was gaining a monetary benefit from his friendships with the latter and local Ottomans.¹⁰³³ Therefore, he was dismissed from service by the English Ambassador in June or July 1734 and the latter even tried to have him removed from the Empire. Perhaps to provoke Kinnoull, Dutch Ambassador Calkoen took Monier under Dutch protection.¹⁰³⁴ Kinnoull claimed that Monier now made "the figure of a Spy for the Turks under Dutch protection."¹⁰³⁵ According to Kinnoull, Calkoen even treated him as his confidant and favorite.¹⁰³⁶ On

¹⁰³⁰ Webb, and Webb, 97 (referring to HMS *Torrington* muster roll, 18 October 1729 (TNA) ADM 36/4286).

¹⁰³¹ Webb, and Webb, 92 (referring to H. Danielson, *Sverige och Frankrike 1727–1735, et Bidrag till Belysning av Arvid Hornsutrikespolitik* (Lund, 1920) 259).

¹⁰³² Webb, and Webb, 97 (referring to a letter from Sandys to Delafaye (Under-Secretary-of-State), 16 January 1731 (TNA) SP97/26/202–4).

¹⁰³³ Webb, and Webb, 98.

¹⁰³⁴ Apparently Monier was conspiring to have Kinnoull dismissed, together with Calkoen and Antonio Pisano, a dragoman of the English Embassy. Kinnoull claimed that Monier was making him look bad in his correspondence. Webb, and Webb, 98.

¹⁰³⁵ Webb, and Webb, 98 (referring to a letter from Kinnoull to Newcastle, 13 October 1734 (TNA) SP97/27/113–22).

¹⁰³⁶ Webb, and Webb, 103 (referring to a letter from Kinnoull to Newcastle, 24 January 1735 (TNA) SP97/27/169–80).

27 January 1735 Monier was “seized” by a group of Ottomans upon his return from a Venetian ball. Cornelis Calkoen claimed that English Dragoman Luka Chirico was present at the time and that he even tried to have Monier killed.¹⁰³⁷

According to Calkoen it was actually a love affair between Monier and Ann Sandys, the wife of William Sandys, Kinnoull’s former secretary, that had been the cause of Monier’s dismissal from service.¹⁰³⁸ Ann was the daughter of Kinnoull’s mistress, who had found Ann in Kinnoull’s bed one day. Nevertheless, Monier had continued to make advances to Ann Sandys. It is possible that Monier was sacked because of personal affairs rather than state affairs. Kinnoull, on the other hand, claimed that Monier had received money to spy for Comte de Bonneval or the French, and also for the Russians. Monier was then sacked two days after English dragoman Pisani was also accused, together with Monier, to have leaked secret meetings with the Grand Vizier in 1734. According to Calkoen it had been Kinnoull who had let the Ottomans seize Monier, but according to the latter it was upon the Ottomans’ own instigation and he had even asked them to treat Monier gently.¹⁰³⁹

Regardless of the real reason for Monier’s arrest, according to Kinnoull, Monier was taken to the Dardanelles fortresses to have him detained from the Empire upon the first ship going anywhere in Europe. Subsequently, Kinnoull continued, Calkoen had all Monier’s documents removed from his home.¹⁰⁴⁰ Kinnoull drew his own plans and had made sure that Monier was taken to the English Consul in Izmir, in order to be taken to Europe from there. Once in Izmir, Calkoen tried to have Monier’s departure delayed by, supposedly, bribing a local *kadı*, but Monier was put on a French ship to Livorno rather quickly.¹⁰⁴¹ Monier also related the events himself, but without much detail about the reason for his deportation. He was violently “abducted” by 17 “Turcs” and imprisoned in the fortresses until his departure for Izmir. From there he had been taken to Livorno, where he had arrived on 26 April 1735.¹⁰⁴² In the end, dragoman Luka Chirico was

¹⁰³⁷ Webb, and Webb, 103 (referring to NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 7003: a letter from Calkoen to Fagel, dated 28 February 1735).

¹⁰³⁸ Webb, and Webb, 103-06.

¹⁰³⁹ Webb, and Webb, 103-06.

¹⁰⁴⁰ Webb, and Webb, 106 (referring to a letter from Kinnoull to Newcastle, 20 February 1735 (TNA) 97/27/194–206).

¹⁰⁴¹ Webb, and Webb, 106-07.

¹⁰⁴² Webb, and Webb, 107 (referring to and quotation of a letter from Louis Monier to Newcastle, 9 May 1735 (TNA) SP97/60/12–15). Bosscha Erdbrink also dwells upon these events and discovered an Ottoman order regarding Monier: İstanbul Başbakanlık Arşivleri, Ecnebî Defteri 22/1, fol. 272, dated evâhır-ı R. 1148

dismissed and Calkoen was given an order of absolution for Monier by the Ottoman Porte.¹⁰⁴³

An inventory was made of Monier's belongings on 8 and 9 February 1735, less than two weeks after his arrest. After having been forced to leave his room in the English Embassy, Monier lived in a house in Pera "on the corner of the Turkish graves" that belonged to a landlord called Panajotis. Chancellor Rumoldus Rombouts had Monier's goods transported to the Dutch embassy. The house had at least three large rooms, a small room for a servant, a kitchen and stables. On the first day the inventory was recorded, a number of goods were taken to the embassy and were therefore recorded randomly. Because not all goods were listed under a specific room the inventory is slightly chaotic: Monier's horse is for instance not recorded under the section on the stables' contents, but rather grouped together with a variety of other goods, such as paintings, teapots and writing desks that were taken to the embassy on the first day, but appear to have been located in a study, which was probably one of the rooms recorded in the inventory that appeared rather empty.

A great deal of Monier's possessions were related to horse-riding and hunting or weaponry. Monier owned a carriage horse that was transported to the embassy together with its halter and stable-blanket or '*cioel*' [*çul*]. Monier had equipment for carriage-horses and riding-horses: a riding-whip and a carriage-whip; a black leather saddle with accessories and an English leather saddle with its accessories; a bridle bit, bridle and gilded copper head- and chest pieces for a riding horse together with a copper nose chain and headstall; a copper collar; two harnesses for carriage horses; two carriages, an old horse-blanket, three tassels for carriage horses and a saddlebag or carpetbag called '*heibé*' [*heybe*]. As hunting equipment, or at least what may be counted towards it, he owned a rifle, two pairs of pistols, a powder horn, a '*couteau de chasse*' [hunting knife] with its belt and a game-bag. In the stables, Monier kept a chest or trunk with five kilos of barley which he probably fed the horses with the aid of a special barley sieve, besides

(September 1735), ordering his release from prison: İsviçre tâ'ifesinden Moniye nâm müste'min [...] kal'a-yı mezbûrdan [...] itlâk olunmak bâbında emr-i şerîfim ricâ [...] vech-i meşrûh üzere itlâka vesîle ile tahliye olunmak için yazılmışdır. ([Upon his] asking for my order to get released [...] [this is] written for the discharge and release, in the explained manner, [...] [of] a *müstemin* called Monier of the 'nation' of Switzerland [...] from the aforementioned fortress). Erdbrink, *At the Threshold of Felicity*, 103 n. 70. My transcription and translation.

¹⁰⁴³ Webb, and Webb, 105 (referring to NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 7003: a letter from Calkoen to Fagel, dated 8 October 1735).

straw, of which he also owned half a cantar (22 okka). Some of equestrian-related goods, like the horse harnesses, were kept in the kitchen, rather than in the stables.

Monier loved drinking tea: he kept the tea in two pewter tea boxes and prepared it in his copper lacquered and two porcelain teapots and drank it from porcelain tea cups or some of his other plainer cups. The tea was drunk from a cup with a silver cup holder [*'porte finsans'*], and the accompanying sugar was kept in one of his six porcelain, pewter and ceramic sugar pots and bowls. He must have had a sweet tooth, as for a household that consisted of a single person, that number of sugar bowls appears rather disproportionate. He also had an *ibrik* for coffee and four special chocolate cups. Perhaps he also smoked, since he owned a black lacquered tobacco box with gilded rims.

Although pewter was very common for the less well-off, Monier preferred porcelain and ceramic (or earthenware) as material for most of his other kitchenware, such as milk pots, slop basins, tray, cup and saucer, plates and pots and a basin and ewer set. He also owned three Chinese salvers, several lead crystal wine and rosolio glasses, and a lead crystal salt cellar and ewer. His taste appears to have been rather exquisite and specific as he only owned one single pewter plate, besides his rich porcelain and ceramic collection. It is possible that not all the porcelain he owned was meant for personal consumption. Maybe he had a small business in (used) porcelain on the side. His knives and forks all had ivory hilts, while his single spoon was made of silver. The house must have had at least one fireplace in the kitchen that was used for cooking, because Monier kept his shovel, tongs, iron grid and roasting-jack in the kitchen.

Monier's furniture, on the other hand, was quite basic in comparison to his kitchenware. In the kitchen there was just a table with a single chair, while the room for the servant only contained a small table and two mattresses with a few cushions. The room on the left hand side was probably his sofa-room or audience chamber. It was conveniently located next to the small servant's room. It contained four chairs besides an Ottoman-style sofa of woolen cushions, *minders* and a sitting cloth. The tables in the room were small: one was foldable, while the other was for serving tea. There was no carpet or rug, but, instead, a felt mat on the floor, called *keçe* [*'kitsié'*]. The cushions and the window curtains in this room were made of green serge, while the corner near the sofa was upholstered with *indienne* cloth. In this room Monier kept his collection of maps and bound books: 48 books that were mostly bound in octavo, duodecimo and

sextodecimo, and 29 small geographical maps. In the other rooms there were four more maps and a few sewn or paperback books.

The room on the right hand side contained only five sofa cushions without covers and a mat, besides two (probably permanent) cupboards [*'dolap'*] and one inbuilt closet [*'juk'*], which was virtually empty. The cupboards contained a few precious items that were either put there on display or otherwise just there for the sheer convenience: the lead crystal wine and rosolio glasses and similar salt cellar, as well as a ceramic slop basin and an earthenware bowl with rose confection or marmalade. It appears that this room was his study, because all previously transported goods actually came from this room.

The hall or salon [*'zaal'*] contained mainly European-style furniture, such as two tables, the base of a reading desk with drawers, three plain chairs and a large armchair, together with a comfortable footstool. This room had curtains of *indienne*, and contained an interesting combination of items such as a close-stool, a lantern and four of the geographical maps.

Among the items that were transported to the embassy on the first day the inventory was made were a number of sealed chests, suitcases and tables and desks with drawers. These were sealed and their contents were not revealed in the inventory. There were also three mirrors: the larger one with a gilded frame and one of the smaller mirrors with a lead crystal frame. One of the two portraits he owned depicted Fredrik von Höpken, a Swedish diplomat who was appointed to Istanbul together with Edvard Carleson in 1734, and with whom, as explained above, he was in close contact. Often portraits of important political figures were given as a token of gratitude, and perhaps for that reason Monier owned this particular portrait. There were also 22 prints or engravings recorded in the inventory, with subjects such as “the Great [men] of the English court”, critical allegories and Venus figures. The latter prints came with red frames, and were, perhaps, a type of erotica. Of interest are also two lead crystal chandeliers. Although there are usually references to candlesticks, sconces and lamps, chandeliers were rare among the members of the Dutch nation. They seem rather out of place in his house.

Besides the curtains and sofa cushions mentioned previously, Monier owned few textile possessions. There were two tandoor blankets or spreads, one of *indienne* and the other from Cyprus with a green *sandal* hem. Furthermore, there was one cotton blanket, a torn bed sheet, two woolen mattresses and one small carpet. Clothing was also not

abundantly present. As Monier was “violently kidnapped”, it is unclear what happened to his clothes. What he left behind did not even constitute one entire outfit: red broadcloth trousers, a pair of soft boots, two hats with black plumes (one of which with golden galloons), a black kalpak with red broadcloth, a linen nightcap and a pair of gloves.

On the fifth of May of the same year, estimation was made by two experts of a few of Monier’s belongings. These goods were consigned to equerry Sir Marquis, and probably their value had to be estimated in order to understand how much Sir Marquis had to pay in return. The goods that were concerned here were all the items related to horse culture and had a total value of Ld. 71:54.

Interestingly, in April 1730 a certain Mr. Monnier bought quite a few items at the auction following the death of Bastien Fagel, the Secretary of the Dutch Ambassador. This gentleman was most probably Louis Monier, as he was already in Istanbul by that time. The items he bought were a small silver box containing figurines, seventy two silver thread buttons, a pair of metal spurs with its clasps, two new silk handkerchiefs, a small silver sundial, three flasks containing balm, a chintz coverlet, a golden signet with a blue stone with an engraved head, a walking stick with a mother-of-pearl knob, four pieces of black ribbon, three black strips for walking sticks, a pair of pocket pistols, a writing slope, a long round ivory box or cylinder and possibly a mandrake. Possible only the pistols and the blanket remained in his possession, while the other items were not among his possessions.

4.4.6. Bartholomeo Annacleto Van Berti, Consul of Naxos and Paros and Elisabetta d’Andria

Elisabetta d’Andria must have been a relative of Ignazio d’Andria, a son-in-law of Willem Theyls. Elisabetta was married to Bartholomeo Annacleto van Berti, who was appointed as Dutch Consul of Naxos and Paros on 21 July 1745. Together they prepared a final will on 8 May 1745, possibly in preparation for the appointment.¹⁰⁴⁴ One of the witnesses for the signing of their final will was Jean Battista Marquis, the husband of a

¹⁰⁴⁴ Schutte, 330.

Magdalena d'Andria. In their will they appointed the survivor to be the other's sole and legitimate heir and therefore the master or owner of all their possessions. They also prepared a clause in case one of them was to remarry and would have any offspring. One of the clauses they added was that in case Elisabetta would be the survivor and she would have children, she was to look for a suitable tutor for the child. The survivor was also to give the sum of 20 piasters to the poor, lest he or she prayed for the deceased's soul and arranged one large and a hundred smaller masses (prayers was probably meant) for the deceased.

4.4.7. Frederik Willem van Frijbergen, Merchant and Consul of Salonika

Frederik Willem van Frijbergen was initially a merchant in Istanbul but became the first Dutch Consul of Salonika, since his appointment on 26 August 1739. In 1742 he also opened a company in Salonika, probably because his task as consul was marginal: there was only one trading house which was established by Charles Delon. The latter had letters of naturalization from the Dutch Republic and citizenship of Amsterdam and therefore enjoyed Dutch protection. As the only source of income came from the taxes levied from Delon, Van Frijbergen was often at odds with the merchant.¹⁰⁴⁵ Calkoen had actually sent Frijbergen there in the first place to settle some of the conflicts in Salonika. After Frijbergen's death in Salonika on 10 October 1745, Charles Delon and his son Marc Antoine Delon after him became consuls of Salonika.

Frijbergen had recorded his final will on 25 December 1737 when he was about to embark upon a journey to Ankara. As executors of his estate he appointed the merchants Belkamp and Meyer and his nephew or cousin in Amsterdam called Samúel van de Velden Jacobze. His books were to be sold as well as his clothes and other belongings. He legated Ld. 50 to the poor slaves and his funeral was not to cost more than Ld. 50 either, because it was his wish to be buried quietly. To Samuel van de Velden Jacobs in Amsterdam he bequeathed one piece of silverware worth Ld. 50, as a thanks for his 'never abating and loyal friendship'. Van Frijbergen also asked him to bequeath as much as seemed fit to his sister Anna Magdalena Van Frijbergen who lived in Utrecht.

¹⁰⁴⁵ NL-HaNA *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, old inv.nr. 262 (new numbering possibly 646). A letter from Marc Antoine Delon, Consul of Salonika (and son of Charles Delon), to Dedel, 18 November 1765. Published in Nanninga, Vol. IV, 21-25.

As his sole and universal heir he appointed his sister Anna Magdalena and if she were to die, he declared as his sole heir Christian Ulrick Reesener (who lived in Pijrmont near bishopric Paterborn) or his lawful descendants. In case his sister had died he legated to Lutheran preacher Henricus Hollenhagen (or his heirs) in Utrecht the sum of Ld. 100 or 150 Dutch guilders; in the same case also 100 Dutch guilders was to be given to Johanna Beúger, daughter of the French schoolteacher Elisa Beuger in Utrecht.

Although he was appointed as Consul of Salonika in 1739, on 15 February 1740 Van Frijbergen bought several items on the auction of Justinus van Breen's estate, such as a carbine, a pair of English saddle pistols, a silver snuffbox and a watch. On the auction of Abraham de la Fontaine and his wife in May of the same year, he bought two rings, cutlery with silver hilts, six silver corks and six silver cup holders. Perhaps there was so little to do in Salonika that he spent some of his time back in Istanbul, rather than in Salonika.

4.4.8. Jan Gravius, Office Clerk at a Merchant Company

Jan Gravius worked at the office of the trade company of the Dutch merchants Bel(le)camp, Meyer & Van Kerchem and resided in Galata. In 1740 Cornelis Calkoen called the company of Belcamp, Meyer and Van Kerchem solid, and the gentlemen were vigilant, attentive and knowledgeable about their business.¹⁰⁴⁶ Frans van Kerchem was treasurer after Justinus Leytstar had fled Istanbul, until Abraham Bellecamp took over in 1742 (see above), when Van Kerchem had decided to leave for the Netherlands. In 1745 it was Jan Hendrik Meyer's turn to become treasurer, but he fled on 26 January 1754 due to bankruptcy of one of his two companies. He disappeared and a warrant was issued around mid-February for his arrest. He was expected to escape somewhere along the Dardanelles, but managed to flee to Rome, where he was finally caught in 1761.¹⁰⁴⁷ He was sentenced to five years of galley duty for fraud, since he had not only left debts, but had also taken various diamonds with him that belonged to another partner of his,

¹⁰⁴⁶ Idem. Vol. III, 127. Calkoen to the Directors of the Levant Trade, dated 4 May 1740. Partial publication of NL-HaNA, *Levantse Handel*, 1.03.01, inv. nr. 103.

¹⁰⁴⁷ Van den Boogert, *The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System*, 220 (referring to NL-HaNA *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1160). Also see Maurits van den Boogert, "De Zaak Meijer (1754-1764), van Handelaar in Istanboel tot Romeins Juwelendief in Ruste," *De Nederlands-Turkse Betrekkingen: Portretten van een Vierhonderdjarige Geschiedenis*, 45-49.

jeweler Cornelis van der Oudermolen. At the time, a portrait was even made of Meyer in 1762, accompanied by a Latin legend pointing out the theft and was sent by the Dutch Consul in the Papal States to the Directors of the Levant Trade (figure 43). Meyer died in prison in Rome on 4 August 1762.

The exact date of Jan Gravius' demise is unclear, but the inventory of his belongings was prepared upon the request of the merchants of the company on 6 March 1744. He was living in a room of the company in Galata and he had few pieces of furniture; there was only a reading desk, a cabinet and one old wooden chest. In the inventory's neat version, the cabinet and reading desk were no longer included, which suggests that those two pieces did not belong to him after all.¹⁰⁴⁸ Smoking was clearly one of Gravius' favorite activities: he owned two snuffboxes, two new tobacco pouches, twelve boxes or wisps of shredded tobacco, 36 pewter boxes of Spanish snuff and eight white jars with other snuff. Moreover, the only other reference to Gravius I have been able to find concerned the arrival of a box of tobacco for Gravius on the ship *Helena Henrietta Galley* on 20 August 1742, which had come from Amsterdam and Izmir.¹⁰⁴⁹ The box was recorded as 'for provision'. Also tea was one of his vices; he owned 63 boxes of tea and another 26 pounds of tea bound in paper. It appears that Gravius had his own small business in tea and tobacco. Gravius must have come from a German speaking area, as his books are all written in Low German: one Bible in octavo, another Bible in quarto and fourteen books of various types. Gravius had a few expensive pieces of jewelry for someone with a relatively small estate: two pairs of silver shoe buckles and three silver buckles for trousers, similar shoe and trouser buckles of copper, a silver tie clasp, a silver coat-of-arms signet, two golden seal rings (one of which with a crystal), a pair of golden cufflinks with agates, silver and golden buttons and finally a walking stick with a porcelain knob. The golden seal rings and the silver coat-of-arms signet suggest that they may have been inherited. Perhaps he was related to the well-known German classicist Johann Georg Gravius?¹⁰⁵⁰

¹⁰⁴⁸ NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1065. 441-42.

¹⁰⁴⁹ Nanninga, Vol. III. List of import and export of Dutch Ships at Istanbul, 1742. Publication of NL-HaNA *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, old inv.nr. 253 (Requirements of 1894 I^p, new number unclear).

¹⁰⁵⁰ Johann Georg Gravius was working in Utrecht, together with Orientalist Heinrich Sike (among others), who had studied in the Dutch Republic and probably also served in the Ottoman Empire. The latter was involved in making Oriental translations of the New Testament: Hamilton, "A Lutheran Translator for the Quran. A Late Seventeenth-Century Request," *The Republic of Letters and the Levant*, 197-222.

Gravius had eight European suits of dress-coats, with trousers and (in six cases) camisoles. Half of these suits were made of broadcloth, while the others were made of woolen damask with silk lining, camlet and serge. They varied in color from blue and brown to aquamarine and olive green. He owned seven other camisoles and trousers of various fabrics, an old worn fox fur in old red broadcloth, a light brown long overcoat, an old robe of callomink, four undervests, nineteen shirts 28 pairs of stockings. His accessories were three used wigs, six hats and a black fur cap, a pair of black garters with golden stitches, one pair of boots, five pairs of shoes, two pairs of deerskin gloves, 27 neckties, nine cotton and linen nightcaps, three linen handkerchiefs, six towels and an old green money purse. He also had a piece of brown Dutch broadcloth, which he probably reserved for a new suit. Interestingly, he had kept the small pieces of silk and other fabric from clothes that had already been made.

Lastly, he had a few random possessions, such as two old plain telescopes, nine whetstones, three steel corkscrews, a pair of pistols, six dozens of knives with lignum vitae (so-called *pockholz*) hilts, three dozens of German style table knives with silver hilts, and several forks, spoons and equipment for a tea set, an old long pewter box or can, six packets of straw boxes that contained three boxes per packet, and six packets of sewing boxes. Possibly, the packets with the straw boxes and the sewing boxes were used in the office where he worked. The six dozens of knives with *pockholz* hilts and the three dozens of table knives were perhaps again inherited, as they do not seem to have any purpose in the household of a single man that lived at the company he worked for.

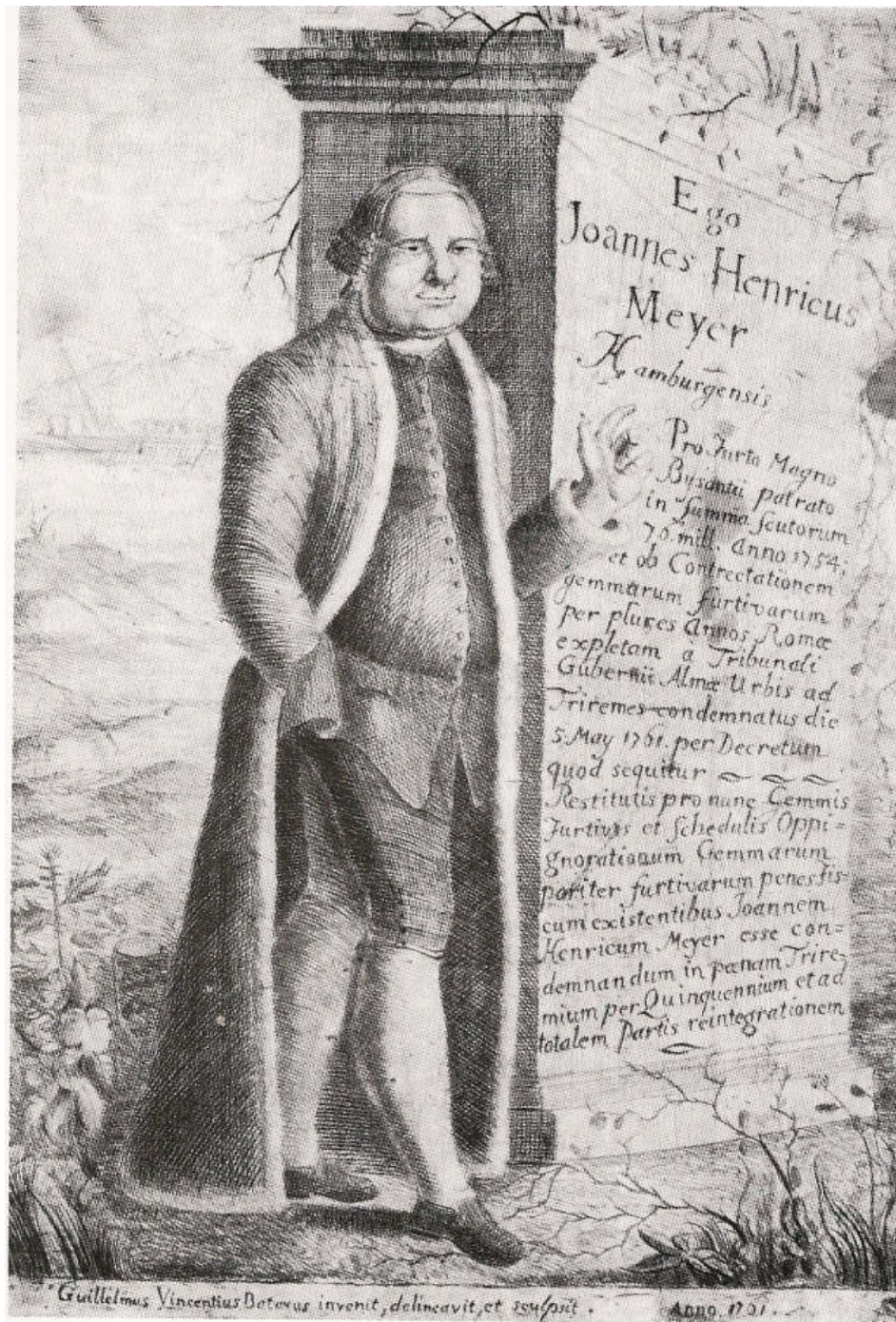


Figure 43: Print of Jan Hendrik Meyer in 1762, accompanied by a Latin legend discussing his crime. Sent by the Dutch Consul in the Papal States to the Directors of the Levant Trade. Published in Alexander H. de Groot, Zeki Çelikkol, and Ben J. Slot, ...Lale ile Başladı ... It Began with the Tulip (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 2000) 152-53. The original can be found in NL – HaNA, Levantse Handel, 189.

4.4.9. Carel Segenberg, Captain of the Dutch Ship Coning David

Carel Segenberg was the captain of the Dutch ship Coning David (King David), and passed away in Istanbul on 6 August 1731 under unknown circumstances. Not much is known of Captain Segenberg, but among the witnesses of the inventory-taking process and testimony was his relative Dirk Segenberg, who could have been his brother or son perhaps. There was yet another Dutch captain called Swerus Segenberg (or Zeegenberg) who sailed between the 1740 and 1760s, who could have been related to Carel.¹⁰⁵¹

Five days after his demise, Rumoldus Rombouts made an inventory of Segenberg's belongings, upon the instigation or specification of pro-interim captain Hans Schwen. On the first of September, Hans Schwen reported he had found a few other items that also belonged to the late captain and these were added to the estate as well. The inventory was made in the cabin of the ship that was berthed in the port of Istanbul. Most of his belongings were kept in one oblong pinewood chest, a reading desk and three cupboards that were perhaps fixed in the cabin. The lion's share of these goods was clothes and various coins, but there were also a few extraordinary items that are worth mentioning. There were two ostrich eggs that appear to have been on display, and three passports: one Ottoman ("Turkish"), one written in Low German and one in French. Passports were usually not specified among the belongings of other members of the Dutch nation. Because Segenberg was a captain, such documents were obviously of the greatest importance. Other goods that reveal his profession are a metal ship's bell, a protractor, a "sea-book" of the Spanish coast and three other books with nautical maps or portolan charts.

The coins in his possession originated from Europe and the Ottoman Empire. There were, for instance, 732 ship coins called '*scheepjes schellingen*', a Dutch Cross Dollar [*kruys ryxdaalder*], Spanish silver and copper coins, Portuguese golden coins [*gleuzer*], '*stoters*', farthings [*duyten*], *findik altın*, *Tuğralı*, *singerli*, Tunisian aspers, Algerian aspers and Sivillians. Perhaps he needed these specific currencies when he passed, visited and perhaps also traded on the coasts of various countries. He had some usual weapons such as a couple of saddle pistols, and a sword with a copper gilded hilt, but there was also a "Turkish" coultter.

¹⁰⁵¹ Nanninga, Vol. III, 554, 770.

In his cabin, Segenberg had equipment for the preparation and consumption of tea and coffee. There were three empty pewter tea boxes and one small coffee box, a small pewter teapot and copper teakettle, a coffee mill, a pewter sugar box and similar sugar grater and eight porcelain cups of various kinds with eleven porcelain saucers and a lone earthenware saucer. There were various other drinking vessels, such as rummers (goblets), lead crystal beer and wine glasses, and stone tankards. There was even a special bowl for a Dutch dish of beer and bread called ‘kouweschael’. Quite uncommon were two earthenware spittoons or cuspidors. These were usually used in tobacco consumption, and in Segenberg’s case this could have been what they were used for, as there were also a silver snuffbox and a leaden tobacco box. Spittoons and cuspidors were increasingly popular throughout the eighteenth century among all classes in the Netherlands, and they were a sign of increased importance of hygiene, as it was (no longer) widely accepted to spit on the floor.¹⁰⁵²

Clothes were apparently of high importance for Segenberg: he had six different dress coats, some of which came with trousers and camisole. Most of these were made of blue broadcloth, but there was also one brown suit and another one of striped East-Indian cotton. Finally, one of the suits was made of blue Angora mohair with dark blue damask from Chios. His two coats and robe or cloak [*‘binnis’: biniş*] were blue. He owned eight (under)vests that were made of blue kersey, red chintz, serge and of a striped fabric and fourteen pairs of stockings. Most interesting, however, is his collection of headgears, as he not only had a few normal hats and bonnets, but also a red “Turkish” cap and a black silk turban. Although it was often advised and allowed for foreigners in the Ottoman Empire to wear Ottoman clothing when travelling, this is the only turban among the possessions of all members of the Dutch nation.

Three table carpets, one of which “from Smyrna”, were used for the furnishing of his cabin. Although there weren’t any tables except for a reading desk, there were two tablecloths with eleven napkins. As a bed he used a mattress of horse hair, together with a bolster, a cotton blanket and a pair of bed sheets with blue flowery cushion or pillow covers. One of these sheets had actually been used to cover the deceased’s body in the coffin. Finally, there were six painted chairs with five seat cushions and one blue striped curtain.

¹⁰⁵² Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, Achter de Gevels van Delft, 309; Zeilmaker, 31.

4.4.10. Don Antonio Halvagi, Priest

Don Antonio Halvagi was a priest who enjoyed Dutch protection during the reign of Cornelis Calkoen. It is therefore highly likely he was a priest at the Church of Santa Maria Drapéris. In 1734 he had requested a certain Michielli Bocino to have an inventory made of his belongings. The inventory was prepared on 16 December 1734 and the goods were auctioned on 12 June 1735. There are two inventory records with prices that nearly overlap. However, the prices vary, and therefore the record that includes the names of buyers must have been made after the auction, while the first record then contains the goods' estimated value. In general, Halvagi's possessions were sold for less than the initial estimations. For instance, a silk bed blanket was estimated at Ld. 14 but sold for Ld. 9 to a certain Michel and eight chandeliers (or candlesticks) with their arms of wrought iron were estimated at 40 and sold for a mere 22 lion dollars. Most astonishing is the estimation of eight mugs or goblets from Bohemia (Bohemian crystal, presumably) for 72 aspers and their final price of 55 aspers. Halvagi had an unusual collection of goods that included 686 small and 60 large flowers made of silk,¹⁰⁵³ 48 'Turkish' paintings or pictures (perhaps miniatures?), 36 scent or perfume boxes, 36 plaster paintings or figurines [*cuadri di gièto cioe figure de in revatori*], 144 plaster cockerels and two blackbirds. The latter were estimated at Ld. 3 but not sold in the end. It appears that Halvagi was dealing in luxurious commercial commodities, in order to gain some extra income.

More common furniture and goods were a table and armchair, three mirrors with gilded frames, four shirts and a pewter barber's basin with its tripod. There were also six porcelain plates, which were sold for Ld. 1:60. Lastly, of interest are also his books. As a priest, he had a large collection of religious books, of which he often owned multiple copies. There were 12 copies of the *Doctrines of Belarminio* and 17 ordinary doctrines, 31 so-called donations, nine books on the Virgin Mary and single copies of works by Ovid, Cicero and Quintus Curtius Rufus.

¹⁰⁵³ Like reading glasses, silk flowers were considered a popular (Venetian) gift among Ottomans. Perhaps Halvagi had European customers who fancied such flowers as well. See: Maria Pia Pedani, *Venezia Porta d'Oriente* (Bologna: Il Mulino, 2010).

His books on religious topics reveal that Halvagi was almost certainly Catholic. If Halvagi was a priest at Santa Maria Drapéris, it would explain his connection to the Dutch Embassy. Halvagi clearly did not pass away prior to the recording of the inventory and auction. His name suggests that his ancestors may have been involved in helva-making in the Ottoman Empire. On the other hand, his name could also easily be an Italian or Spanish version of a different name.

4.4.11. Gioia Benedetti, Fiancée of Domenico Chiundel

Antonia “Gioia” Benedetti was the daughter of the late Maria Benedetti, a sister of Giovanni Crutta or Cruta, who was the first English dragoman on Cyprus.¹⁰⁵⁴ Maria Benedetti had been the tutor or governess of Giovanni Crutta’s sons. Maria’s husband was perhaps Gio Pietro Benedetti, a business partner of Dutch merchant Abraham Meyer. The Crutta family was of Albanian Catholic origin and one of the well-known dragoman dynasty families. They served the Polish, English and French embassies. Possibly Gioia Benedetti’s trousseau record ended up in the chancery registers of the Dutch embassy, because she married in the Santa Maria Drapéris, which was under the Dutch embassy’s protection. There was also another link to the Crutta family, as correspondence between Giovanni Crutta, the two Dutch Ambassadors Cornelis Calkoen and Elbert de Hochepped, and Dutch Secretary Rigo, is available in the National archives.¹⁰⁵⁵

Giovanni Crutta was the procurator of of Gioia trousseau, because her mother had already passed away when Gioia was engaged to be married to Giovanni “Domenico” Chiundel (Kiundel in the chancery record, b. 1 January 1701 in Istanbul). The contract was made on 7 May 1731 and the trousseau had a value of 3750 piasters. 3000 piasters of this amount corresponded to a house in Pera with all its appendices and dependences, which was located next to the house of Giovanni Crutta. The *hüccet* of the house was in Maria Benedetti’s name, but was meant to be transferred to her daughter. Interestingly enough, the record also states that the house was already in possession of Domenico

¹⁰⁵⁴ For a discussion of the dragomans of the Crutta family, see Jan Reychman, "Une Famille de Drogmans Orientaux au Service de la Pologne," *Rocznik Orientaliczny* XXV.1 (1961): 83-97.

¹⁰⁵⁵ NL-HaNA *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 95. 408: Letters from G. Crutta to Cornelis Calkoen, Elbert de Hochepped and J.L. Rigo, dated 1940 and 1751-1755.

Kiundel, even before he had married Gioia. Jewelry that was part of the trousseau was not further specified, but had a value of 630 piasters. The clothes that were given to Gioia were not specified, but their value, together with two silver bands, was 80 piasters. There were also three blankets: two of *indienne* and one of mohair, which was referred to as '*teftich*' [*tiftik*], with a value of 30 piasters. Finally there was a large walnut chest, which was estimated at ten piasters.

On 14 May of the same year Kiundel had visited Rumoldus Rombouts and stated that he accepted the trousseau's estimated value and had received them all in good order. They married the next day on 15 May and had at least seven children.¹⁰⁵⁶ Gioia probably have died before 1747, because Domenico remarried that year.

4.4.12. Gilles Fourneau, Master Brewer

Gilles or Gillis Fourneau was a master beer brewer who lived in Beyoğlu. He had two sons called Willem and Paulus. His son Willem was married to Greek Erini Valachi and was recorded as a "scribe" in Izmir by 1759.¹⁰⁵⁷ Willem was said to have been born in Harlingen, spoke Low-German, French, Italian, Greek and Ottoman Turkish. He worked for foreign merchants who traded with the Dutch Republic.

It appears that he was one of Grand Pensionary Heinsius's correspondents.¹⁰⁵⁸ Finally, between 1712 and 1719 Gillis Fourneau was involved in a case at the Court of Holland in which the plaintiff Reijer van der Hout took him to court due to breach of contract. Van der Hout requested a restitution of 1600 guilders. Fourneau, however, managed to change the court case in his favor and demanded a discount, 240 guilders of salary and six barrels of so-called "6 guildens" beer or apple beer.¹⁰⁵⁹ This court case demonstrates that Fourneau was already brewing beer in the Netherlands before he came to the Ottoman Empire with his sons. On 29 January 1730, the day Fourneau died, Chancellor Rumoldus Rombouts made a crude inventory of Fourneau's house and

¹⁰⁵⁶ According to several parochial records of Santa Maria Draperis. See: <http://gw.geneanet.org/marmara2?lang=en;p=antonia+gioaia;n=benedetti> (accessed 17 April 2015).

¹⁰⁵⁷ Nanninga, Vol. III, 395. NL-HaNA *Legatie Archief*, 1104 (old numbering, as new numbering is unclear). Publication of a list of members of the Dutch nation and protégées in Izmir in 1759 by Daniel Jan de Hohepied, Dutch Consul.

¹⁰⁵⁸ One letter that belongs to a G. Fourneau appears among the correspondence of Heinsius.

¹⁰⁵⁹ NL-HaNA, *Hof van Holland*, 3.03.01.01, inv. nr. 10753 and 13711 (File II H 111).

attached brewery. Fredrich Bourdsched was one of the witnesses during the recording of the initial inventory.

Fourneau's premises, which he rented since he was paying monthly payments for it, contained a two-storey house, some of whose rooms contained piles of (germinated) barley and some of the floors were spread with more germinated barley. A storeroom next to a small staircase contained a barley mill, and served at the same time as a stable for a horse that was used to run the mill. A few other items such as axes (one of which referred to as '*kasmá*': *kisma*), cupboards with wheat and keeves with wooden hoops were kept there. Next to the small staircase there was a turret or oven for drying barley, a stack of charcoal and a narrow table with a bench. There was another storage room behind the large staircase, which contained several barrels of beer and wine. The premises also included a courtyard, two beer cellars and a shed over the cellars, which contained a large stack of unbaked or mud bricks. A stack of firewood was kept in the garden. The brewery that was located on the premises contained special equipment for the brewing of beer: two large copper wort boilers, a cooler, a wheelbarrow, four wooden buckets called '*koeva*' [*kova*], a decayed pump with pipes or gutters, another pump for leading water into the brewery, two ladders, leather water buckets with a rope, pulley and accessories for a well, a cutting bench, keeves and kegs. There were quite a few barrels of beer or barley and bags of hop in various stages of brewing or fermentation, as well as many empty kegs and barrels lying around.

Four rooms and the kitchen of the house were also inventoried. A small room on the first floor contained only ten chairs, two tables and iron scales. Six of the chairs were folding chairs covered with red leather, two were small wooden chairs, one was an ordinary rush chair and the last chair was large and covered with green broadcloth. Another small room was situated behind the first room and overlooked the street. This latter room was used as a bedroom and contained a plain bedstead with four curtains of lace from Izmir [*'Smirnase bordatjes*'], a woolen and a straw mattress, three feather head pillows and two old blankets of printed cotton and wool. There were two empty chests and another large walnut chest that contained cutlery and three bottles of scurvy-grass extract. Other furniture in the room came in the shape of an ordinary square table with a drawer and a small plain wooden linen cabinet which contained linen and clothes. He only had a few pieces of clothes two old broadcloth robes called *biniş* in the colors red and black, one old black *boğası* camisole and similar trousers, another pair of old striped trousers, an old sheep fur pelisse without cover, three old shirts, one old hat

and an old wig and two pairs of old cotton hoses. The linen in his linen cabinet consisted of three tablecloths, five napkins and three small coverlets all from local linen. The bedroom also contained a small oval mirror with a black frame, a small pewter hand lantern, two copper candlesticks with snuffers and a stand, a Dutch Bible and six other ordinary books and, finally, a meat-safe and a small pepper mill.

Another room on the same floor that was also overlooking the street contained two small kegs, one of which with brandy, and one and a half bags of hop. One of the rooms (on this floor probably) on the street side had a sofa according to the inventory, but it is not clear which room this is.

The kitchen contained few goods: a copper water kettle, a copper saucepan with its lid referred to as a '*tengeré*' [*tencere*], a copper pan, a small wash trough, an old pewter plate, eight plain earthenware dishes, six similar plates, four pewter spoons and four iron table forks. The room on the second floor that was overseeing the street also contained mainly kitchenware: eight earthenware water pot, a glass pitcher, four ordinary wine glasses and several bottles, two ceramic slop basins, three small deep dishes, four small plates, twelve coffee cups and four saucers all also made of earthenware. A long table with two benches was the only piece of furniture there. There must have been rooms on the garden side of the house as well, but these were not mentioned in the inventory.

In September 1725 Fourneau or one of his sons had also visited the auctions of Jacobus Colyer and Jean de la Fontaine and had bought at the first two iron chains, a stone mortar and a billiard with its accessories and at the latter a small iron skewer, hatchet, sieve and a white iron pan. However, at the auction of butler to the Ambassador, François Barchon, it must have been one (or both) of his sons that had been an enthusiastic buyer, as Fourneau had passed away the previous year. This son appears to have continued his father's business, because he bought, among other goods, brandy, rosolio, syrup, Edam and Parmesan cheese, eight smoked ox-tongues, twelve wooden chairs and nine stools, close to a hundred small earthenware plates, and wine glasses.

It is highly likely that François Barchon, who ran a tavern, and Fourneau had done business together, because the name of Fourneau popped up several times among Barchon's record of credits and debts. Two obligations of Barchon were charged to Fourneau and the sum of Ld. 144:96 was meant to be divided among the creditors of

Fourneau. Possibly the items that were purchased by Fourneau's son(s) were to cover the money Barchon owed Fourneau.

4.4.13. Pietro Petronelli and Anna Franguli Boscaini

Pietro Petronellis and Anna Franguli Boscaini died with no record of their material possessions. Pietro Petronelli was a Greek orthodox, who was probably working for the embassy or had been able to gain Dutch protection in yet another unknown way. It is unlikely he was a merchant because he was not able to write, and could not even place his own signature below the official document he had recorded in the Dutch chancery. He was planning to marry Anna Franguli Boscaini, who was Roman Catholic, and for the occasion they set up a marriage contract that included a dowry. The contract was registered on 25 July 1745 and included the specific statement that they were to marry within three years from the day of its registration. If one of them was to break the promise, that person would have to pay the other 250 piasters. Pietro promised his future wife 40 piasters in cash, while Anna promised her future husband a golden ring and an embroidered handkerchief as compromise. Pietro promised not to bother Anna with regard to her Roman Catholic faith. Any future male children were to follow the Greek Orthodox conviction of their father, while any female children would follow their mother's confession. Lastly, they promised to live together in fear of God and to love each other with loyalty.

4.4.14. Signora Sima, Widow of Aretin Siohagi

Mrs. Sima (possibly her first name) was the Catholic widow of a certain Aretin Siohagi. Sima died without a record of her material possessions, but she had her final will recorded in the Dutch chancery on 31 May 1737. It is unclear what their relation is to the Dutch community, but her husband possibly worked for the Dutch embassy before he died, as Chancellor Rumoldus Rombouts stated he knew her husband well. Since Sima was Catholic, her husband may have been Catholic Armenian or Persian of origin. Mrs. Sima is very precise in her final will when it comes to her estate. She owned a house in Pera, and half of it she bequeathed to a Sir Aslan and Mrs. Congia and

her sister Eva and the latter's son Simon. To her previously freed slave Meirem and to Maria Zalonì, niece of Reverend Father Antonio of the Convent of Santa Maria,¹⁰⁶⁰ she left the other half of the house, on the condition that they enjoy the use of the house together. After the death of Meirem her part was to be given to Giovanni Zalonì, brother of Maria Zalonì.

By having the house's *hüccet* registered in the court of Kasımpaşa as being sold to Jean Louis Rigo, the first secretary of the Dutch Ambassador, she made sure that the gift of the latter half of the house could not be opposed. This sale was only pro forma; Rigo had made a statement on 18 March of the same year that he would not claim anything from the contents of that *hüccet*.

Signora Sima also asked from her sister Eva and her nephew Simon to each give 100 piasters to Reverend Father Antonio to pray for her soul, as a condition to the bequest of the house. Moreover, one quarter of the furniture of her house was to be donated to her former slave Meirem and the other three quarters to her sister Eva and nephew Simon.

4.4.15. Jean Michel Hesler, Oriental Pharmacist and his Daughter Clara Hesler and Her Fiancé Jean Mollet

Genevese pharmacist Jean Michel Hesler was first married to Jeannette Marchand, a sister of the Marchand brothers from Geneva (see above) before he married Genevese Madelene Jercelat.¹⁰⁶¹ As will be argued below, it is highly likely that Hesler was involved in the German pietist religious movement, because his profession matched the disguise of most proselytizers of the movement. Johan Friedrich Bachstrom (see below), one of the advocators of the pietist movement, lodged in Hesler's house.

Jean Michel Hesler had his final will registered at the chancery on 5 November 1734, when he was about to embark on a trip to France. From that record it becomes clear that he had two children with his first wife Jeanette Marchand: Luca and Clara or Claire. When he registered his will, he was expecting a child with Madelene Jercelat. He appointed as his sole and universal heirs his wife Madelene and their future child.

¹⁰⁶⁰ This could very well be priest Don Antonio Halvagi, who left in 1734.

¹⁰⁶¹ Hesler and a member of the Jercelat family are mentioned as members of the Genevese community in Istanbul in Heyer, 414-15.

They were to receive one-third of his estate, either in cash or in bonds, drugs and utensils of his shop, furniture, silverware, clothes and other goods. His daughter Claire and his son Luca were to receive one-third as well, considering that the estate of their late mother was among the possessions of their father. He appointed the merchants Denis Housset and Abraham Bisschop as tutors of his children and executors of his final will. They were to take care of the children's education and to administer their goods.

Because Bisschop and Housset died in 1736 and 1737, respectively, other tutors were assigned to his children. When his daughter Clara was to marry the Genevese Jean Mollet, Rumoldus Rombouts became her tutor. Pierre Marchand, one of her maternal uncles, also assisted in the marital preparations. Jean Mollet was the son of Jaques Mollet, merchant and citizen of Geneva, and Jeanne Sanditz Lieland. He was assisted by Genevese merchant Jacque Chappuis. The couple registered their marriage contract at the chancery on 8 January 1745. Firstly, Rombouts gave Mollet the sum of Ld. 2500 as dowry. The sum was to remain in the hands of Rombouts and Marchand, and an interest of ten percent was to be paid over it by Mollet, in order for the revenues to belong to the family. In case Jean was to die before Clara and she would remain childless, she was to receive 1500 Ld. In case she would have any children they would all receive an equal share. If Clara were to die before her future husband Jean without any offspring, her husband was to receive half of her goods, and the other half would be returned to the closest parent. In case they would have children, they would all inherit an equal share with their father.

On 4 April 1745, Mollet stated that he had received the obligation of 2500 Ld. on 16 January. He had received from his wife clothes, jewelry and other goods with a value of 675 piasters. A separate file in the chancery records enlisted what these goods consisted of. There were for instance earrings, a pearl necklace, a ring, a silver belt, bracelets, various Ottoman clothes and accessories, such as a *biniş*, a *ferâce*, two veils called *yaşmak*, one *makrama*, *yemeni* kerchiefs and a fur of a black cat (panther?).

Several months after their marriage, Jean Mollet bought a few items at the auction of preacher Jean Gonnet to furnish their house: three chairs, a stool and eight small geographical maps.

Within three years after their marriage Clara had passed away, leaving two or more children behind. Jean Mollet was now the tutor of his children together with Thomas Payne, the English preacher.¹⁰⁶²

4.4.16. Johann Friedrich Bachstrom, Pietist and Physician

Johann Friedrich Bachstrom is possibly the most intriguing character among the members of the Dutch nation in Istanbul. Much has been written and published about Bachstrom but, until now, it was unknown that he enjoyed Dutch protection during his short stay in Istanbul.

Johann Friedrich Bachstrom (1686-1742) was born in Rawitsch (in Poland), and was trained as a theologian and physician in Halle and in Jena. After an early career as preacher, he returned to Halle and was encouraged to go to Istanbul as a missionary for the pietist religious movement that had its roots in Halle and the university there. According to Harun Küçük, who conducted a minute study of Bachstrom's activities and publications in relation to the Ottoman court, Bachstrom already knew Ottoman Turkish before he came to Istanbul.¹⁰⁶³ Possibly he learned this in Halle where he was enrolled at the Collegium Orientale, but it appears unlikely that he had had the opportunity to study the language before his arrival in Istanbul.

In 1728 or 1729 Bachstrom arrived in Istanbul and stayed until 1730 or 1731, the latest. He was given protection by Dutch Ambassador Cornelis Calkoen. The connection with Calkoen perhaps came from Bachstrom's stay in Leiden before he started to teach in Torún.¹⁰⁶⁴ It is, however, more likely that this connection was established through an earlier link between Heinrich Wilhelm Ludolf, a pietist who was connected to the University of Halle and the pietist movement there through August Hermann Francke, a professor of the University of Halle. Ludolf had visited Istanbul in

¹⁰⁶² On 5 October 1748 Thomas Payne and Jean Mollet, acting as the tutors of the children of Jean Mollet and the late Susanne Clara, stated to have seen and examined a paper that contained 1112 piasters and 9 para that was placed in the depot of the chancery with the consent of Mollet. The money was returned to the tutors of the children. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1047.

¹⁰⁶³ B. Harun Küçük, "Early Enlightenment in Istanbul," unpublished Ph.D dissertation (University of California, 2012) 175. Küçük does not show any evidence of his assumption that Bachstrom knew Turkish.

¹⁰⁶⁴ Küçük, "Early Enlightenment in Istanbul," 175.

1699,¹⁰⁶⁵ in order to investigate the possibilities to convert believers of the Greek-Orthodox church and had thanked Dutch Ambassador Jacobus Colyer for his kindness. Previous interest in translations of the Old and New Testaments by the Dutch in the Ottoman Empire must have paved the way for the connections between Halle and the Dutch ‘nation’ in Istanbul.¹⁰⁶⁶

Martin Kriebel, who published an article on the pietist movement and its activities in Istanbul between 1700 and 1730, discovered the important role of “der holländische Gesandtschaftsprediger Dr. Rombouts” (The Dutch preacher Dr. Rombouts) in the connections between Halle and the Dutch ‘nation.’¹⁰⁶⁷ However, there was not a Rombouts among the Dutch preachers that were appointed in Istanbul. It is very possible he is referring to Rumoldus Rombouts, who was chancellor to the Dutch embassy during Cornelis Calkoen’s tenure. He is registered as the tutor of many young children of the members of the Dutch nation and was involved in many administrative and judiciary activities. According to Kriebel, Rombouts remained an important consultant and promoter of all activities that were inspired by Heinrich Wilhelm Ludolf. Jacobus Colyer’s brother-in-law Isaac Rombouts was also a member of the Rombouts family. Isaac was married to his sister Maria, but had died before 1708. Jacobus Colyer’s niece, Johanna Francisca de la Fontaine (the daughter of the same sister, but

¹⁰⁶⁵ For a more detailed study on Ludolf’s stay and the study of Oriental languages see Han Lamers, and Toon van Hal (2013) “Greetings from the Orient: H.W. Ludolf as a Central Figure in 17th-Century Language Study,” *History and Philosophy of the Language Sciences* (blog): <http://hiphilangsci.net/2013/05/08/greetings-from-the-orient-h-w-ludolf-as-a-central-figure-in-17th-century-language-study/> (accessed 28 April 2015).

¹⁰⁶⁶ For instance, in the 1630s a project was started for a Greek translation of the New Testament by Ambassador Cornelis Haga and Antoine Leger, the preacher of Haga that was supported by Golius and Greek Patriarch Cyrillus Lukaris. The latter used a printing press set up in a house rented by English Ambassador Thomas Roe, to publish a Modern Greek translation of the New Testament. Lukaris’ press was closed and he was murdered in 1638. 1500 copies, paid for by the States-General, were then printed in Geneva in the same year, and a few copies were sent to Haga who had returned to the Netherlands. The other copies did not reach Cornelis Calkoen in Istanbul until 1733. Apparently they were very popular and Calkoen demanded even more copies. This 1638 version was used by Ludolf for his publication of a Modern Greek translation of the New Testament by the turn of the eighteenth century. Van Droffelaar, 93-94; Christiaan Sepp, "Het Nieuw-Grieksche Testament van 1638," *Bibliographische Mededeelingen* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1883). The murder on Lukaris was still a topic of discussion in one of the letters from Cuper to Colyer of 16 May 1714. NL-HaNA, *Cuperus*, 1.10.24, inv.nr. 12. Boogert discusses Lukaris in the following article: Maurits H. van den Boogert, "Cyrillus Lucaris (1572-1638). De 'Protestantse' Patriarch van Constantinopel," *De Nederlands-Turkse Betrekkingen: Portretten van een Vierhonderdjarige Geschiedenis*, 23-27. Lukaris’ connections to the Dutch nation in Istanbul are discussed in Mustafa Güleç, “Greek Orthodox Patriarch Cyrillos Loukaris and His Connection with the Dutch Republic,” *Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi* 54.2 (2014): 167-192, and in Dénes Harai, “Une Chaire aux Enchères. Ambassadeurs Catholiques et Protestants à la Conquête du Patriarcat Grec de Constantinople (1620-1638),” *Revue d’Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 58.2 (2011): 49-71. An important (early) study on Lukaris is Gunnar Hering, *Ökumenisches Patriarchat und Europäische Politik 1620-1639* (Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1968).

¹⁰⁶⁷ Kriebel, 52.

with her second husband), was also married to a certain Christophorus Rombouts, who had died around 1710.

Either way, due to Rombouts' connections with Colyer, Rombouts managed to arrange Dutch protection for other students that came from Halle to Istanbul. Presumably, Bachstrom received Dutch protection, through the already existing connection with Rombouts that had continued when Cornelis Calkoen had taken over his position as ambassador and Rumoldus Rombouts had become a prominent figure in the Dutch community. It is likely that Bachstrom's intentions for coming to Istanbul were not entirely of a missionary character alone.¹⁰⁶⁸

Bachstrom lodged with 'Oriental' pharmacist Jean Michel Hesler. The connection with pharmacist Jean Michel Hesler cannot have been a coincidence. It is very likely that Hesler was involved in the pietist movement, since his profession matches the disguise of most proselytizers of the movement. There was at least clearly a link with another Istanbul-merchant and pharmacist called Johann Benisch. The latter was acquainted with Bachstrom, and acted as a witness in the inventory-taking process of Bachstrom's belongings.¹⁰⁶⁹

Bachstrom claimed to be connected to the renowned Köprülü family of Grand Viziers through his mother, but it is very likely that Bachstrom made up this connection at a later stage in his life when he sought a new patron.¹⁰⁷⁰ Apparently, Bachstrom had learned to use a printing press during his stay in Torún, and used these skills in Istanbul. Indeed, he found himself in Istanbul just at the time when Ibrahim Müteferrika was involved in the establishment of a printing press.¹⁰⁷¹ Although it is often claimed that Bachstrom was involved in the establishment of this Ottoman printing press by Müteferrika and his workshop, it is actually more likely that he used a printing press of

¹⁰⁶⁸ According to Küçük, Bachstrom's publications reveal a rather tolerant approach, rather than a strict Protestant orthodox view. Küçük, 175.

¹⁰⁶⁹ Kriebel, 67-68.

¹⁰⁷⁰ Bachstrom said that Thököly Imre (1657-1705) had rescued his mother from captivity during the Ottoman siege of Vienna in 1683. His mother was supposedly a daughter of Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Paşa. Küçük, 176 (referring to a letter from Bachstrom to Prince Michel Radziwiłł, dated 27 February 1742, published in Hermann Ullrich, "Johann Friedrich Bachstrom," *Euphorion* 16 (1909): 336-39). Bachstrom was seeking Prince Michel Radziwiłł's patronage, and appears to have made up his connection to Thököly and the Köprülü, after he had left Istanbul ten years earlier. His claims were perhaps not that easily verifiable with such a temporal and spatial distance.

¹⁰⁷¹ Quite a few studies deal with Bachstrom's printing activities in Istanbul. See, for instance: Franz Babinger, *Stambuler Buchwesen im 18. Jahrhundert* (Leipzig: Deutscher Verein für Buchwesen und Schrifttum, 1919); Franz Babinger, *Müteferrikâ ve Osmanlı Matbaası: 18. Yüzyılda İstanbul'da Kitabiyat* (Istanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, 2004) 46-48; Hermann Ullrich, "Johann Friedrich Bachstrom. Ein Gelehrtenleben aus der ersten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts (Leipzig- Vienna, 1910).

his own or one that belonged to one of his relations in Istanbul. Bachstrom gained access to the Ottoman court as a physician, but was also involved in the conduct of scientific experiments relating to geography and astronomy at the Ottoman court, according to Küçük.¹⁰⁷² Moreover, he planned to establish a “Medico-Physical” academy in Istanbul, but failed to do so.¹⁰⁷³

The inventory of Bachstrom’s possessions was made on 20 April 1733. Bachstrom had, however, left Istanbul already in 1730 or shortly after. Perhaps Hesler waited so long with the examination of Bachstrom’s goods because he was expecting the latter to return. It is also possible that Bachstrom had requested his goods once he had finally settled in the Netherlands. He spent some time in Leiden and became skilled in the manufacturing of porcelain towards the end of his life. Bachstrom died in 1742, possibly by strangulation or suicide, as he lost the favor of the Prince of Lithuania.

All his goods were placed in a wardrobe that was sealed. Rumoldus Rombouts, in his capacity as chancellor, investigated Bachstrom’s belongings. There were three baskets, a chest covered with hide and a few single items. The chest contained all his books and several instruments.

If Bachstrom actually knew Ottoman Turkish before he came to Istanbul, he probably had learned it with the help of his copy of Meninski’s *Le Grammaire Turq, Arabe, Persans et Latin*, as well as *Institutionum Linguæ Turcicæ Libri Quatuor* by Hieronymus Megiserus and *Rudement a Grammaticus Linguæ Turcicæ* by Andrea du Rijer. He was supposed to translate key Pietist texts into Ottoman Turkish and to spread pietist ideas among Orthodox Greeks and Muslims. The pietists, and supposedly also Sultan Ahmed III, were interested in a scholarly translation of the Bible into Ottoman Turkish, and for the latter also with references to the Quran.¹⁰⁷⁴ Perhaps for that purpose Bachstrom owned copies of the New Testament in Turkish and in Arabic (both in quarto), and copies of the Quran in Turkish and in French (the latter was translated by Sir Turier). There were also grammar books and dictionaries for other languages: *Lexicon Manuale Græco-Latinum et Latino Græcum*, by Cornelius Schrevelius, another small Latin and Greek Lexicon, Christian Gottlieb Meinig(ius)’ *Lexicon Hebraicum*,

¹⁰⁷² Küçük, 178.

¹⁰⁷³ For more on Bachstrom’s involvement in Protestant propaganda in Istanbul, see: Gérald Duverdier, "Propagande Protestante en Langues Orientales aux XVIIe et XVIIIe Siècles," *Européens en Orient au XVIIIe Siècle* (Paris: L'Harmattan, 1994) 1-33.

¹⁰⁷⁴ Kriebel, 68.

Syriacae Linguae Fundamenta by German orientalist and historian Hermann von der Hardt, a manuscript on the Hebrew language, Dutch orientalist Jacobus Golius' *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum*, a work on Arabic and Latin grammar by German Arabist Johann Christian Clodius, a dictionary of Persian, Italian, French and Latin and a grammar book for Italian and French.

Perhaps, for other pietist purposes, he also had copies of the Old Testament in Greek, the New Testament in Syriac and Modern Greek, a German Bible and the books called *Doctrina Christiana* in Greek and Italian, *Sur la Religion* by Adriani Rhelandi in German, *Controverses des Atheistes, et Dêytes* in German and a book called *Refflexion Spirituel pour Servir Dieu et Aimer Son Prochain* also in German. Possibly, the Modern Greek New Testament was the result of Ludolf's project for exactly such a translation.

Bachstrom had anticipated on his journey to the Ottoman Empire with travel literature. He owned four letters from Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq from *Legationis Turcica*, *Les Relation d'un Voyage du Levant* by Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, a French translation of the travels into Greece of George Wheeler, Bandelor de Dairval's *De l'Utilité des Voyages, et de l'Avantage que la Recherche des Antiquités Procure aux Sçavans* on the usefulness of archaeology and research on antiquities, and a description of Greece in Greek and Latin in *Pausaniae Descriptio Accurata Graeciae*. One of his books was on the study of ancient coins and medals, and was called *La Science des Medailles*. Clearly Bachstrom was interested in antiquities, ancient coins and medals and was perhaps collecting them during his stay in Istanbul. The book *Rituum qui Olim Apud Romanos Obtinuerunt, Succinta Explicatio* concerned the ancient Romans' rituals and habits and was written by Willem Hendrik Nieupoort, the father of preacher Martin Hendrik Nieupoort in Istanbul. The latter died around the time Bachstrom was in Istanbul, and perhaps he had received the book from Nieupoort himself.

Six other books concerned botany, and another book was on geography (*Strabonis de Situ Orbis*). From Friedrich Hofmann, and Christian Wolff, professors at the University of Halle, he owned books on physics (*Frederici Hofmanni opuscula Phisica*) and on mathematics (*Anfangsgründe aller Mathematischen Wissenschaften/L'Estrait de la Science Mathematique*). On the study of medicine there were another six books, which included *Institutiones Medicae* by Dutch botanist and physician Herman Boerhaave, and books of Johannes Heurnius and Emanuel König.

The same chest also contained eleven surgical instruments, an instrument for drawing blood, a brass box with lancets and instruments that were used for the twelve

brass plungers that were kept in another basket, a copper case with seven razors and a pair of scissors, and a pewter cup. Bachstrom owned a telescope, a box with six brass mathematical instruments and another box with four lancets in order to conduct experiments or observations. According to Küçük, Bachstrom owned a set of a large inclinatory compass and a globe with lodestones that came with the book *Specimen Theoriae Magneticae: Versuch einer Magnetischen Theorie* of German geographer Christoph Eberhard.¹⁰⁷⁵ He supposedly used these in his experiments on magnetism at the court. He must have taken these with him as neither the book nor the instruments were recorded in the inventory. He kept five boxes with over a hundred flasks of (spoiled) medicine in two baskets. Some of the flasks of medicine were empty. His small mortar of serpentine rock was probably used in the preparation of medicine. Possibly, he was planning to sell the medicine in case money was running short, as his predecessors had done.

Bachstrom was able to prepare himself a cup of coffee with the equipment he owned: an iron trivet, a brass kettle and a large brass coffeepot, a coffee box and a small brass sugar spoon. The other basics he owned were a brass shaving basin, two small candlesticks with snuffers, a fire beater, three spoons, two other pairs of scissors, pencils and three old combs. There were a few tools such as a black stone to sharpen knives, a bench vice and an old file. Lastly, his gun was deemed old and his ‘Turkish’ style saddle was rotten and ruined by mice, probably from remaining unused for two or three years after his departure.

4.5. Conclusion

What conclusions can be drawn from the discussion and analysis of the inventories of the members of the Dutch nation in Istanbul? First of all, these records only provide a representation of the Dutch nation. It does not give a complete picture, as can already be gathered from the other names on the memorial of the members of the Dutch nation in the Protestant Feriköy cemetery (figures 30-33). The Dutch community

¹⁰⁷⁵ Küçük, 180. Küçük does not refer to any evidence of Bachstrom’s possession of the book and the compass.

consisted on the one hand, of a small number of actual Dutch citizens, while roughly the same amount of individuals came from other backgrounds: some clockmakers from Geneva who shared their religion with the Dutch Protestant nation, Catholics who were part of the congregation of the Santa Maria Drapéris from the Italian city-states, so-called proselytizers from various countries, German speaking individuals, and non-Muslim Ottomans. Although it was known that the Dutch nation in the Ottoman Empire was very inclusive in its policy of protection, there has never been an overview regarding the diversity and the connection between these individuals over a specific period of time. While most merchants went to Izmir to engage in the trading business, the members of the Dutch 'nation' of Istanbul often found other ways to make a living. They worked for the embassy, set up their own businesses, or became consuls in other parts of the Ottoman Empire.

The inventories, final wills and auction records reveal that the records concerning Jacobus Colyer's estate are not an exception with regard to the usage of Ottoman names for specific items. Many goods were referred to by their Ottoman names, but in Dutch, Italian, French or German spelling. After having compared all the inventories and final wills, these terms appear to refer to products of Ottoman making. It could not have been the influence of the appraiser or record keeper of the estates; there were several cases in which the testator wrote his or her own final will and used similar terms.

Although most members of the Dutch nation married within their own community or other foreign 'nations' in the city, only very few married local men or women. The connections between the Genevese community, the Catholic congregation of the Santa Maria Drapéris and the Dutch nation also led to inter-communal marriages. Some of the Dutch who were born in the Ottoman Empire, such as the younger Leytstars and the Van Breens, were not even able to speak Dutch. Religion was often of importance for the extension of protection, but marriages of mixed confessions were not uncommon either. Examples of Catholics marrying Protestants and Greeks to Catholics were evident among the members of Dutch nation. Sometimes they had a clause added to their marriage contract stating that husband and wife would not impede each other's religion. Some converted to the religion of their future spouses, but, in some cases, regretted their choices, as was true for Catterina Volo, the wife of Pieter de la Fontaine.

It appears that everyone under Dutch protection, whether they were of Dutch, Ottoman or European origin, were able to choose the legal system that offered them the most favorable results. This observation conforms to Maurits van den Boogert's study

on the capitulations and the Ottoman legal system, in which he showed similar cases.¹⁰⁷⁶ Catterina de Bourg, Jacobus Colyer's wife chose to be buried in a Greek cemetery. However, she had her final will recorded in the chancery of the Dutch embassy, which would have been executed according to the Dutch legal system. According to Van den Boogert, as long as the individuals she bequeathed her possession to were residing in the Ottoman Empire, her bequests were perfectly legal, even for non-Muslim Ottomans. It was only in the cases of *müstemins* that it was possible to bequeath goods to people outside the Empire.¹⁰⁷⁷

After not being able to get custody of her granddaughters, during her appeal to the Ottoman court, Louise Violier (Widow de Brosses) renounced (temporarily) her Dutch protection and claimed to be an Ottoman subject. The Ottoman court was usually also involved in cases of debts to Ottoman subjects. In the case of Catterina de Bourg, who was indebted to both foreigners and Ottomans, the Dutch embassy organized an auction of her belongings in cooperation with the Ottoman *kadı* of Galata.

Not all the members of the Dutch 'nation' stayed for an extended amount of time in the Ottoman Empire. While some were born there, others died or left after only having been in Istanbul for a few years. While some were deported, others possibly fled the country, like Johan Friedrich Bachstrom. Some died of (infectious) diseases, like Justinus van Breen and Fredrich Bourdshed, while others died under unknown circumstances, as in the cases of Captain Segenberg and Maria de la Fontaine. Only a small number of people lived in the Ottoman Empire as long as Dutch merchant Dionis Housset, who was said to have lived at least a hundred years, until he died and was buried in Istanbul in 1737.

In this chapter, the material world of the Dutch nation in Istanbul has been minutely described through the analysis of their inventories, final wills, marriage contracts including trousseau agreements and other documentation. In some instances, when the sources allowed it, it has been possible to reconstruct or recreate the context of possessions, or in other words, their material and personal 'worlds'. Maria Colyer's inventory and the analyses made of the records are can be set as an example for the other 'material worlds' that have been described in this chapter. Most individuals that stayed for a longer period of time in Istanbul, be it merchants, ambassadorial staff

¹⁰⁷⁶ Van den Boogert, The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System.

¹⁰⁷⁷ Van den Boogert, The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System, 162.

or people of other professions, owned a mix of goods from Europe, the Ottoman Empire and places further East. This did not differ whether they lived in the ambassador's residence or elsewhere. Most women, but also men, owned Ottoman clothing that appears to have been worn. On the other hand, they were also prized as being among the most precious items in trousseaus. At the same time, in the Ottoman Empire, textiles were considered as a most important 'currency', and were usually found among diplomatic gifts.¹⁰⁷⁸ Headdresses were both originating from Europe and the Ottoman Empire, and like Jacobus Colyer, some of the elderly men probably combined their Ottoman dress with European-style hats and wigs.¹⁰⁷⁹ Ottoman headdresses for men and women, such as *serpuş* and *kalpak*, were not uncommon either. While the younger men appear to have worn European suits that consisted of a dress-coat, camisole and pants, some of the elder men appear to have worn more comfortable loose-fitting Ottoman garbs instead. Women appear to have appreciated the Ottoman dress-code even more, as there is hardly any reference to skirts, dresses or coats that were not called *biniş*, or *entâri*. Fur coats were worn by men and women alike. Accessories such as (hand) kerchiefs and belts were often also of Ottoman making. Would they have adjusted to the local dress-code for safety (as was often advised and allowed for the men), out of ease or appreciation or perhaps rather out of the sheer "fun" of dressing Oriental? It did not always protect them from harm, as Daniel Jean de Hochepeid described in his diary that he was attacked and robbed and the Ottoman clothes on his body alongside with his

¹⁰⁷⁸ Hans Theunissen, "De Prijs van Vriendschap," Nederland in Turkije - Turkije in Nederland. 400 Jaar Vriendschap, ed. Jan Schmidt (Leiden: Leiden University Press, 2012) 39. Also see, among other articles on (Ottoman) gift-exchange by Hedda Reindl-Kiel: Hedda Reindl-Kiel, "Der Duft der Macht. Osmanen, Islamische Tradition, Muslimische Mächte und der Westen im Spiegel Diplomatischer Geschenke," Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes 95 (2005): 209-11; Hedda Reindl-Kiel, "Power and Submission. Gifting at Royal Circumcision Festivals in the Ottoman Empire (16th-18th Centuries)" Turcica 41 (2009): 49. In both articles, Reindl-Kiel refers to Michael Rogers, who called textiles as "the currency of the Ottomans honours system" (John Michael Rogers, "Ottoman Luxury Trades and Their Regulation," Osmanistische Studien zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte. In Memoriam Vančo Boškov, ed. Hans Georg Majer (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1986), 139.

¹⁰⁷⁹ This was also common practice in eighteenth-century Aleppo when the Europeans there ventured outside their own quarters. Hülya Tezcan, "Furs and Skins Owned by Sultans," Ottoman Costumes. From Textile to Identity, eds. Suraiya Faroqhi and C. K. Neumann (Istanbul, 2004) 119. She based this conclusion on Alexander Russel, Natural History of Aleppo Vol. 2 (London, 1794); Aubrey de la Motraye, Voyages du Sr. A. de La Motraye, en Europe, Asie et Afrique (The Hague, 1727) 186; Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, Relation d'Un Voyage du Levant Fait par Ordre du Roy Vol. 2 (Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1717) 159; Richard Robert Madden, Travels in Turkey, Egypt, Nubia and Palestine, in 1824, 1825, 1826, and 1827 vol 1 (London: 1829) 274-75.

shoes were taken by the robbers.¹⁰⁸⁰ Other travelers also noticed a lot of (unwanted) attention, even when they dressed in Ottoman clothes in order to travel in disguise.¹⁰⁸¹

In most dwellings and rooms Ottoman-style couches made up of *minders*, cushions and spreads were used alongside an assortment of chairs and tables that were often imported from European countries. It was, however, also possible to buy furniture locally from foreign merchants or, according to Paul Rycaut, even from “the Turks.”¹⁰⁸² The foreign merchants usually had furniture imported or bought them at the auctions of the estates of other foreign residents in the capital. It also does seem likely that they could have had furniture made on demand by local carpenters.¹⁰⁸³

Although not always clear from the descriptions in the inventories, only some carpets were meant to be placed on the floor, while others were used on tables, according to European fashion. There were actually surprisingly few carpets among the estates. It was most likely that because they were portable carpets were placed in the rooms that were in use at the moment of the recording of the inventories. Fireplaces and tandoors were commonly used to keep wooden houses, in which they often resided, warm. This obviously resulted in the frequent fires Pera and Galata witnessed throughout the ages. Perhaps curtains were used both as decoration and as a means to keep dwellings isolated and draft-free.

Although bedsteads were not uncommon, they are not found in each and every household. Often just a single or double (horsehair) mattress was recorded, which was probably rolled up and put away during daytime. Head pillows appear to have been made with feathers, while cushions were usually filled with wool. Sheets were commonly made of Dutch linen, whereas local fabrics were often preferred for spreads, cloths for sitting and (cushion) covers.

Kitchenware was often a mix of European, Ottoman and Chinese goods. Coffee was prepared in Ottoman *ibriks*, but tea, although not popular in the Ottoman Empire yet, was also served regularly in the households of the Dutch nation. For cooking there

¹⁰⁸⁰ NL-HaNA, *Consulaat Smirna*, 1.02.22, inv. nr. 684. Journal of Daniel Jean de Hochepped, folios 44a-45a.

¹⁰⁸¹ See the discussion of the experiences of Dutch travelers Carel Quina and Pieter van Woensel in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by Jan Schmidt: Jan Schmidt, “Vroegmoderne Nederlandse Reizigers in het Osmaanse Rijk,” *Nederland in Turkije*, 67.

¹⁰⁸² Ghobrial, 50 (referring to a letter from Paul Rycaut to William Trumbull, dated 20 November 1686. BL Add. MS 72557).

¹⁰⁸³ I have only found one reference among a list of debts to tables being made locally for Jacobus Colyer by a carpenter who also delivered wood, but nothing is mentioned about the origin or name of this carpenter. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043.

were pans and pots, which are sometimes referred to as *tencere*, while others are clearly Dutch, such as ‘taertepan’. Small local silver cup holders [‘porte fincan’] and large trays called *sini* were also popular, besides the sets of *ibrik* and *leğen* for the washing of hands. Interestingly, there is never a reference to ceramics from the cities of Iznik, Kütahya or Istanbul itself, but it is very well possible that some of the references to ceramics actually refer to locally-made products.¹⁰⁸⁴ It is clear that everything was available in Istanbul, from Chinese porcelain to textiles from the Dutch Republic and Cyprus. Even the Dutch nation’s craving for Edam cheese, hot chocolate and tea was easily satisfied.

Printed books were not unheard of in the Ottoman Empire, but they were still rarely produced in the Empire itself. In the period under discussion an Ottoman printing press was established, but other printing presses were already in existence among the non-Muslim communities. Books were also printed abroad, for instance by the De Medici press. Manuscripts were still more common. Both men and women of the Dutch nation in Istanbul owned printed books that concerned a variety of topics, ranging from horticulture to religious doctrines, dictionaries and novels. These books were often published in French, Italian, German, Latin or Dutch.

Overall, the longer those individuals remained in Istanbul, the more Ottoman material goods they appeared to have gathered and used. Some of them even owned land, houses and vineyards on Ottoman grounds.

As this is a qualitative study of the material culture of the Dutch nation, the numbers in tables 5 to 10 only superficially represent their belongings.¹⁰⁸⁵ These statistics that were made up of a relatively low number of inventories should be approached with caution. Quantities of yarn or tea cannot be represented well, for instance, and vague descriptions such as ‘a few’ or ‘several’ cannot always represent real numbers. A lot of information was lost; and therefore, these tables have not been referred to throughout the chapter. Nevertheless, the tables do provide a few interesting results. They demonstrate that the largest estate belonged to jeweler and clockmaker Gerardo Marchand. As can be seen in table 9, this is mainly due to the numerous items

¹⁰⁸⁴ That no reference is made to Iznik is understandable, as it had already ceased to exist as a center of production by that time.

¹⁰⁸⁵ The tables are based on the inventory records and complemented with additional information from the auction records in a very few cases.

such as precious stones from his (work) shop which amount to over three quarters of his entire estate.¹⁰⁸⁶ The second largest estate belonged to Ambassador Jacobus Colyer with 2207 individual items listed (see table 6). Nearly one quarter of his estate concerned kitchenware and goods related to hygiene. His flowers, gardening tools and other metal devices and tools amount to over one-fifth, while clothing and textiles form the third largest category. However, overall, clothing and textiles form one third and kitchenware nearly one quarter of all the goods that the Dutch nation owned in Istanbul.

Table 5: Goods in all estate inventories and auction records according to category

Goods	Quantity	Percentage of total
clothing, textiles, carpets	7080	34.6
kitchenware, hygiene	4851.5	23.7
reading & writing culture	1595	7.8
furniture & storage	1216	6.0
jewelry & silverware	3212.5	15.7
Decoration	630	3.1
weaponry & hunt	395	1.9
tools, metal & gardening	698	3.4
illumination & heating	255	1.2
tobacco & smoking	213	1.0
games & music	54	0.3
Uncategorized	235	1.1
Totals	20,435	99.8 %

¹⁰⁸⁶ The 1850 misprints have been registered as 1, as it is unclear what these are and would give a distorted result.

Table 6: Goods in the inventory of Jacobus Colyer according to category

Goods	Quantity	Percentage
clothing, textiles, carpets	280	12.7
kitchenware, hygiene	537	24.3
reading & writing culture	199	9
furniture & storage	247	11.2
jewelry & silverware	132	6
Decoration	144	6.5
weaponry & hunt	96	4.3
tools, metal & gardening	451	20.4
illumination & heating	35	1.6
tobacco & smoking	72	3.3
games & music	13	0.6
Uncategorized	1	0
Totals	2207	99.9 %
percentage of all goods	11 %	

Table 7: Goods in the estate inventories and auction records of residents of the Ambassador's residence

	Jan David Reuter	Maria Colyer	Jean de la Fontaine	Le Vaché	Jean J. Omphraye	M.H. Nieuport	Bastiaen Fagel	Domenico Gasparini	François Barchon	Jorgachi B. Valagho	Fredrich Bourdshed	Jean Gonnet	total	Percentage of totals
furniture	16	26	29	0	1	28	40	6	120	1	4	33	304	6.6
clothing, textiles, carpets	84	159	25	14	120	226	497	105	337.5	17	52	658.5	2295	49.6
kitchenware, hygiene	74	54	33	0	0	93	78	10	399.5	3	29	154	927.5	20.1
reading & writing	345	10	1	0	33	2	43	2	5	2	1	78	522	11.3
jewelry & silverware	1	15	0	0	0	3	24	4	86	0	9	7	149	3.2
decoration	1	17	13	0	1	4	18	16	6	0	0	10	86	1.9
weaponry & hunt	5	0	2	0	0	10	27	2	6	0	17	24	93	2.0
tools, metal & gardening	10	10	25	0	0	11	17	0	15	0	5	10	103	2.2
illumination & heating	3	9	0	0	0	9	11	0	0	0	0	17	49	1.1
Tobacco & smoking	4	0	0	0	0	1	20	1	18	0	0	7	51	1.1
games & music	0	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	20	0	1	5	35	0.8
uncategorized	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	1	0	11	0.2
totals	543	304	130	14	158	389	782	146	1014	23	119	1003.5	4625.5	100.1%
percentage of all goods	3	1	1	0	1	2	4	1	5	0	1	5	22.6%	

Table 8: Goods in the estate inventories and auction records of the family members of Jacobus Colyer

	Catterina de Bourg	Pieter de la Fontaine	Catterina Volo	Maria de la Fontaine	Pieter Leystar	Jan Carel des Bordes	Petronella G. de la Fontaine	Total	Percentage of totals
furniture	55	98	45	9	2	41	15	265	8.6
clothing, textiles, carpets	289	337	123	144	15	470	20	1398	45.7
kitchenware, hygiene	155	362	168	16	0	25	0	726	23.7
reading & writing	7	169	41	0	0	0	0	217	7.1
jewelry & silverware	3	46	3	29	0	2	54	137	4.5
decoration	11	95	43	0	0	0	0	149	4.9
weaponry & hunt	5	12	0	0	12	0	1	30	1.0
tools, metal & gardening	5	19	6	0	0	0	0	30	1.0
illumination & heating	12	35	5	4	0	0	0	56	1.8
Tobacco & smoking	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	9	0.3
games & music	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0.1
uncategorized	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	37	1.2
totals	573	1189	435	204	29	538	90	3058	99.9%
percentage of all goods	3	6	2	1	0	3	0	15%	

Table 9: Goods in the estate inventories and auction records of Dutch merchants

	Justinus van Breen	Simon van Breen	Gerardo Marchand	Abraham Bisschop	Leon Ronceray	Dionis Housset	Francois Viala	total	Percentage of totals
furniture	3	32	18	122	4	70	1	250	3.7
clothing, textiles, carpets	103	190	200	519	170	204	73	1459	21.6
kitchenware, hygiene	17	163	253	600	0	542	5	1580	23.4
reading & writing	9	17	152	64	91	11	0	344	5.1
jewelry & silverware	4	37	2623	27	30	41	0	2762	40.9
decoration	1	4	20	39	0	12	0	76	1.1
weaponry & hunt	29	0	6	38	2	27	6	108	1.6
tools, metal & gardening	1	17	2	31	0	25	0	76	1.1
illumination & heating	4	17	13	17	0	24	0	75	1.1
Tobacco & smoking	5	0	6	5	1	1	0	18	0.3
games & music	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.0
uncategorized	0	2	5	2	0	2	0	11	0.1
Totals	176	479	3298	1465	298	960	85	6761	100%
percentage of all goods	1	2	16	7	1	5	0	33.1 %	

Table 10: Goods in the estate inventories and auction records of other members of the Dutch nation

	Louise Violier	Willem Theyls	Louis Monier	Jan Gravius	Carel Segenberg	Don Antonio Halvagi	Gilles Fournneau	Johan Friedrich Bachstrom	total	Percentage of totals
furniture	12	23	37	20	19	2	27	10	150	4.0
clothing, textiles, carpets	182	243	47	178	195	768	36	0	1649	43.6
kitchenware, hygiene	32	131	117	194	184	215	156	52	1081	28.6
reading & writing	2	0	52	18	23	142	8	68	313	8.3
jewelry & silverware	0	12	2	13	6	0	0	0	33	0.9
decoration	1	18	65	0	3	87	1	0	175	4.6
weaponry & hunt	0	0	55	4	5	0	2	2	68	1.8
tools, metal & gardening	0	0	6	0	1	0	23	8	38	1.0
illumination & heating	1	11	11	0	0	8	5	4	40	1.1
Tobacco & smoking	0	0	1	60	2	0	0	0	63	1.7
games & music	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
uncategorized	0	1	0	23	2	146	3	0	175	4.6
totals	230	439	393	510	440	1368	261	144	3785	100.2%
percentage of all goods	1	2	2	2	2	7	1	1	18	

Tools and gardening equipment only account for 3.4 percent, which reveals the relative importance of horticulture to Jacobus Colyer. From this superficial examination it becomes clear that Jacobus Colyer owned perhaps a lot of goods, but appreciated other things than most members of the Dutch nation. His collection of 175 books was not the most extensive, as preacher Jan David de Reuter had almost double the amount of books in his library. Jacobus Colyer's inventory reveals an excessive number of chairs (101), which amounts to nearly half of his pieces of furniture. Only merchant Abraham Bisschop had a similar fondness of chairs, but kept it at 48 different pieces. Colyer's widow had relatively few pieces of furniture and means of storage: 14 chairs, seven tables and for the rest baskets, chests and boxes. The only person who had more pieces of kitchenware than Jacobus Colyer was merchant Abraham Bisschop. The latter's kitchenware consisted mainly of tableware such as plates and cutlery.

For four of the six women subjects clothing formed the largest category of goods. Gasparina Rolland tried to sell her most valuable goods in order to raise money for her husband who was in prison. It is therefore logical that she had more jewelry than clothing among the goods that she sold. Catarina Volo had more kitchenware than

clothing, but this was perhaps due to the fact that she had disappeared and left her goods behind. She probably took some of her clothing with her. For the other four women, clothing amounted up to at least half of their possessions.

For both the group of family members of Jacobus Colyer and the residents of the ambassador's residence, clothing formed roughly half of their entire estates. It thereby appears far more important for them than for Jacobus Colyer, the merchants and others under Dutch protection. Kitchenware was for all groups equally important, while goods related to reading and writing culture were especially important for the residents of the ambassador's palace. This is not that strange, considering that some of the estates belonged to the embassy's secretaries. Furniture was not very important for most groups, in spite of the fact that tables, chairs and cabinets were well-represented among the imported goods from Europe. The individuals who lived in the ambassador's residence do not appear to have had less furniture, although they did not have a household of their own. Jewelry constitutes for most groups only three to four percent of all goods, except for the merchants, but that is because of the influence of jeweler and clockmaker Gerardo Marchand's estate. It is very difficult to make any conclusions with regard to difference in price or quality of goods, because not all goods had estimated values. Because only in sixteen cases goods were sold at the embassy, it is also difficult to distinguish whether the goods belonging to one of the groups had a higher value than those of another group.

If these outcomes should then be placed in a wider context of ideas on material culture and consumption in the early modern period, to which extent can their material possessions be linked to reasons that are usually stated for the consumption of goods, such as status, respectability, decency and comfort? Clearly expectations that were common in the Dutch Republic were adjusted to the new context of the city of Istanbul. They were participating in a consumption society that was on the one hand Ottoman and on the other hand European. Notions of status, comfort, respectability and means to demonstrate decency presumably shifted for the Dutch nation in Istanbul. They seem to have had a notion of what was considered fashionable among the Ottomans, as well as among the other Europeans around them. The following chapter will consider these questions and will look at the commodities that accumulated and re-circulated after they were sold at the auctions of the goods left by those members of the Dutch nation that died or had left the city.

5. DEATH IN ISTANBUL AND THE RECIRCULATION OF GOODS

Caution has to be taken with regard to what inventories can tell us about consumption. Inventory records are good sources for the study of material culture, but it is rather problematic to make any strong statements about consumption patterns or consumption demand. While many scholars focus on supply and demand, only a handful of scholars point at the fact that the origins and the re-use of objects mentioned in probate inventories are often ignored in this dichotomy. Since their influence is often not studied, little is known about inheritance and legacy.¹⁰⁸⁷ Another major problem with how historians examine consumption (either through the process of marketing or through the sole possession of certain goods) is that they often overlook consumer behavior and attitudes towards material things while the consumer was either buying the goods or was after acquiring them.¹⁰⁸⁸ We should keep in mind that it is not just the desire or opportunity of acquiring that leads to consumption, because in some cases people are reluctantly ‘stuck’ with goods donated, gifted or bestowed upon them. Some goods in possession do not result from choice, or reflect individual taste or motivation. With the help of the auction records and final wills that are available from the Dutch ‘nation’ of Istanbul, I plan to look into this neglected aspect of material culture.

This chapter first discusses the recirculation of goods through the auctions of the Dutch nation’s possessions in Istanbul between 1725 and 1750. It looks at questions of ownership, such as who in Istanbul was able to own Ottoman velvet cushions, printed books from Europe, tea caddies from China, or spices from Indonesia. The second part of this chapter looks in broad terms at the material culture of Ottomans in Istanbul during the first half of the eighteenth century in order to evaluate the place of Ottoman goods within the material world of the Dutch ‘nation’ in Istanbul. The third part discusses possible reasons for consumption of the Dutch nation in Istanbul.

¹⁰⁸⁷ Hester C. Dibbits, 125. An exception is Amanda Vickery (“Women and the World of Goods”).

¹⁰⁸⁸ Vickery, “Women and the World of Goods,” 275

5.1. Auctions in Istanbul

While the recirculation of objects is an unexplored topic within Ottoman studies, its importance has been pointed out in a few other studies on European material culture and consumption. Ann Matchette contributed to the field with articles on the importance of (public) sales¹⁰⁸⁹ where she questions the meanings historians tend to think individuals ascribe(d) to goods and their function as markers of status, identity and honor. Matchette challenges the notion that domestic possessions are transmitters of family memory. She does that by showing how important (public) sales were and how domestic possessions were dispersed through these sales. There was even an apparent ease in certain cases with which goods were sold off. She thus questions the relationship that we consider to exist between such possessions and the concepts of status, identity and honor. With the evidence from inventories, Matchette demonstrates that a reconsideration of the value assigned to these goods is in order. She states that interiors, like households themselves, were dynamic, as possession was a process that involved acquisition, maintenance and ongoing exchange.¹⁰⁹⁰ She, therefore, breaks away from the paradigm of continuity.

In the Ottoman Empire, similar to Renaissance and early-modern Europe, auctions were held to settle debts and raise income to support widows or orphans.¹⁰⁹¹ Sometimes, these auctions were also organized to liquidate assets (real estate, for instance) that could not be divided among heirs. Unfortunately, up until now not much was known about these auctions that took place in Istanbul during the eighteenth century. The study of the circulation of commodities after their initial (or maybe second and counting) hand down in Istanbul through such auctions demonstrates that textiles, furniture, kitchenware and jewelry all found new owners and gives evidence of a lively second-

¹⁰⁸⁹ Ann Matchette, "To Have and Have Not: The Disposal of Household Furnishings in Florence," *Approaching the Italian Renaissance Interior*, 79-94.; Ann Matchette, "Dismembering the Home in Renaissance Italy," *Imagined Interiors: Representing the Domestic since the Renaissance*, eds. Jeremy Aynsley and Charlotte Grant (London: V&A Publications, 2006) 48-49.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Matchette, "To Have and Have Not," 81.

¹⁰⁹¹ Matchette, "Dismembering the Home in Renaissance Italy," 48-49.

hand culture in early-modern Istanbul beyond that which formed around “flea-markets” [*bat pazarı* in Ottoman or *bit pazarı* in Turkish].¹⁰⁹²

From auction records available in the chancery registers of the Dutch Embassy in Istanbul, new information has come to light. Not only the goods, clothes and furniture of merchants, but also the possessions of Ambassador Jacobus Colyer himself, those of his secretary, butler, preacher and even his widow were put up for sale. With products ranging from expensive jewelry, oil paintings, printed books and manuscripts, Chinese tea boxes, exquisite Ottoman textiles and flower bulbs, to mundane items such as nail clippers, these auctions drew a public from a variety of nationalities and religious backgrounds. Whereas the *bit pazarı* usually drew a crowd of commoners, the auctions at the Dutch Embassy drew a slightly more select crowd as we shall see below.

The circulation of second hand goods through public auctions was considerable, and the auctions provided a paradoxical festive social event --wine was served to potential buyers-- especially since they were held after the tragic loss of a friend, partner, employer or fellow countryman. There were also occasions when the person in question had not died, but was imprisoned and had to sell off his personal goods in order to be released from debts and prison.

In the period between 1725 and 1750, a total of 16 auctions were held according to the records, which are still available today in the chancery registers of the Dutch Embassy. Table 11 provides the details of each public auction.¹⁰⁹³

¹⁰⁹² Tahsin Özcan, "Pazar-Osmanlı Dönemi," TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi Vol. XXXIV (Istanbul: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı, 2007) 206-08.

¹⁰⁹³ Of the first quarter of the eighteenth century no auction records have survived. The auction record of Pietro de la Fontaine, who died on 30 March 1730 is not included in this list, as it is incomplete and neither date, location nor auction supervisor is recorded.

Table 11: Auctions in Istanbul between 1725 and 1750, in chronological order

No.	Who	Profession	Date of demise	Where	When
1	Jan David Reuter	Preacher of the Dutch Ambassador	29 December 1724	Pera	5 February 1725
2	Jacobus Colyer	Dutch Ambassador	6 March 1725	Pera. Separate sale in the village of Belgrade s.d.	10 September 1725 and following days
3	Jean de la Fontaine (de Vicard)	Vicar?	not upon death	Pera, partially sold at the auction of Colyer's goods	25 September 1725
4	Simon Van Breen	Dutch merchant	11 August 1727	The house of the deceased in Pera	18, 26 & 27 August 1727
5	Le Vaché	Former valet to the Dutch Ambassador	not upon death	Pera	24 August 1727
6	Louise Violier (Widow de Broses)	Widow of the former secretary to the Dutch Ambassador	October 1728	Voyvoda Han in Galata	2 March 1729
7	Catterina de Bourg	Widow of Dutch Ambassador Jacobus Colyer	12 May 1730	? in cooperation with the Ottoman court of Galata	7, 12 July 1730
8	Martin Hendrick Nieupoort	Preacher to the Dutch Embassy	31 January 1730	Pera	17-19 October 1730
9	Bastiaen Fagel	Secretary to the Ambassador	1 April 1730	Room of the deceased at the Ambassador's residence	19-21, 23-25 October 1730
10	Maria de la Fontaine (married to Jean Meijnard)	Her husband was a French merchant	Probably 20 October 1730	Dutch Chancery	15 May until 24 October 1731
11	François Barchon	Steward/butler to the Ambassador & runs a tavern	8 August 1731	Dutch Chancery & in his tavern	18 & 19 August 1731 & 29 & 30 November and 1

					December
12	Fredrich Bourdsched	Valet and French horn player of the Dutch Ambassador	30 October 1732	Ambassador's residence	25 February 1733
13	Don Antonio Halvagi	Priest	not upon death	Ambassador's residence	29 December 1734
14	Justinus van Breen	Dutch merchant	29 October 1739	Dutch Chancery	15 February 1740
15	Abraham de la Fontaine and his wife Petronella Gasparina Rolland	Merchant	not upon death	Dutch chancery	11 & 13 May 1740
16	Jean Gonnet	Chaplain to the Dutch Ambassador	May 1745	Ambassador's residence	10-12 May 1745

The auctions often took place on the premises of the Ambassador's residence or at the adjacent chancery in Pera. Occasionally the goods remained in their original location and were sold from there. This was the case with the goods in François Barchon's tavern, and also with those in merchant Simon van Breen's home as well as with Widow Louise Violier's belongings, which were auctioned off at the Voyvoda Han in Galata, possibly the place where she had her lodgings. If the deceased had more than one place of residence, an auction could take place for each location. For example, a separate auction was arranged in the village of Belgrade near Istanbul for the belongings in Ambassador Colyer's country house. Sometimes several auctions were combined into a joint auction held on the same day. This was the case for the goods that belonged to Jean de la Fontaine as some of his belongings were sold during the larger auction for Jacobus Colyer's possessions. Two public sales took place on 19 October 1730; that of preacher Martin Hendrick Nieupoort and that of the secretary to the Ambassador Bastiaen Fagel. Most probably, both auctions were organized on the premises of the Ambassador's residence, as Fagel's auction is described to have taken place in his room at the Ambassador's residence, while Nieupoort's auction is only described to have been held in Pera. Because Nieupoort was the Dutch preacher, it is most likely that he

also lived in the palace and that his possessions were not transferred somewhere else to be sold.

In two occasions members of the Dutch nation died of an “infectious disease”, possibly the Plague.¹⁰⁹⁴ For some others there is evidence that they died of (sudden) diseases, judging from medical bills issued by various doctors or descriptions preceding inventories and final wills. A few references to contagious diseases are also scattered around the pages of the chancery records. When Louise Violier (Widow de Brosses) died, Rumoldus Rombouts started the sale of some of her goods from a storage facility in Galata on 8 February 1729, but was forced to wait two weeks before he could continue with the sale due to the fear of “contagious disease” (*à cause de la crainte du mal Contagieux*). It is known that precautions were taken in the Ottoman Empire when someone died of the Plague.¹⁰⁹⁵ Clothes and other possessions of the deceased would be burnt in such occasions. While the Ottomans knew that the Plague was transferred to other human beings through contact with the goods and clothes of an infected person by the first half of the nineteenth century, the possessions of Bourdsched and Van Breen, both of whom died of infectious diseases, were sold by public auction. These two sales indicate that such precautions were not yet taken during the first half of the eighteenth century. That the clothes and goods of infected people were not to be touched or used (as the fleas that spread the disease were able to survive for weeks or even years) was already suspected by the French Consul in the 1730s in Venice.¹⁰⁹⁶ Around the years 1705, 1725 and 1750 there were outbreaks of the Plague in Istanbul.¹⁰⁹⁷ Many foreigners usually tried to flee from the Plague to the village of Belgrade, but Bourdsched had evidently been too late and died there. The memorial in the Protestant Cemetery in Feriköy similarly demonstrates that many of the Dutch discussed in this dissertation actually died in Istanbul and were buried there, rather than their country of origin.

¹⁰⁹⁴ French horn player Fredrich Bourdsched died on 30 October 1732 in the village of Belgrade and Justinus van Breen on 29 October 1739 in Istanbul.

¹⁰⁹⁵ For instance, by the nineteenth century the practice of quarantine was applied in the Ottoman Empire. Daniel Panzac, *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Veba (1700-1850)* (Istanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları, 1997).

¹⁰⁹⁶ In 1732 the French Consul mentioned that 4 people died when they had unearthed a chest with clothes that were suspected to belong to someone who had died of the Plague. Panzac, *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Veba*, 92.

¹⁰⁹⁷ Panzac, *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Veba*, 269.

It seems that public auctions were considered social events for the various ‘nations’ of Istanbul, as not only foreigners who hoped to buy items left by friends or acquaintances that had passed away, but also slaves, Ottoman officials and Janissaries came to auctions to spend their money. A regular visitor to public auctions in the 1730s was Samuel Medley, butler to the English Ambassador. He noted down in his diary when and with whom he had attended the auctions and sometimes even whether he had bought something noteworthy, such as handkerchiefs or white hoses.¹⁰⁹⁸

Who were then the people that attended these 16 auctions? We learn their names from the entries in the chancery registers, together with the prices they paid for specific items. Sometimes there is reference to the purchase of a certain item by a servant for his master, but often the buyers were purchasing for themselves and their families, or perhaps for business purposes. There are also female buyers listed in the registers, and it is very probable that they were also physically present at the events. While foreign women generally did not venture far from their homes in Pera and Galata in this period, they normally visited the parties and other events organized by various embassies.

Unfortunately there are no complete lists of attendees, so there could have been a lot of potential buyers who left the sales empty-handed. In general, because the names of the buyers are specified with extra characteristics, it was clear who had actually bought a specific item, and money could be collected from the right person afterwards. In the records of Jacobus Colyer’s auctions in Istanbul and the village of Belgrade, there are references to buyers that came from various backgrounds. Among the buyers we find Jews, such as “Abraham Onsiel the Jew” and Jewish Doctor Foix; Armenians like “Macksout the Armenian water-carrier of the Venetian Bailo” and “Hagij Tokman the Armenian”; Venetians: “the Venetian painter called Michiel”, Giaquino a Venetian slave and Venetian silversmith Giacomo Venturini; Dragomans: the Russian Dragoman Sir Gregorio and the English Dragoman Mosco; Janissaries: “our Janissary Achmed Bassa Boujoukli (Bıyıklı Ahmed *beşe*)” and “the Janissary Bayrakdar who stands guard

¹⁰⁹⁸ Webb, and Webb, 21, 143, 147, 151, 166, 168. On Thursday 31 January 1734 he bought “a dozen w^d hose Something old, – for 33 pence. On 4 January 1735, Medley bought 19 handkerchiefs at the French Palace, while his friend, Mr. Wallace, bought a watch. On 6 January the auction apparently continued, Medley recorded in his diary that “[he] went wth M^r Wallace & M^r Brown to the french pallace to an auction Continued there”. The next day he visited the French Palace once more for an auction. Another auction took place on a ship that was anchored in Beşiktaş. Medley recorded in his diary on Saturday 19 July 1735: “after My L^d had Dind I went wth M^r Clark to Capⁿ petrees Ship the tygress – at Besictach – to an auction there – & Stayd wth him on Bord all night M^r Phill & M^r Dorrell Entertaind us kindly.”

at the Russian Envoy” and someone that seems to be a Janissary-turned-*esnaf*.¹⁰⁹⁹ butcher Abdoula Bassa [*beşe*]; peasants: peasant women Saccosti and Smaragda from Belgrade; Greeks: the Greek Bishop of Malvazia called Gergorio and Jacobus Colyer’s Greek widow Catterina, and finally someone called “Besestenli Devlet,” who must have worked for *Kapalı Çarşı*.

The Leytstars, for instance, a prominent family of merchants in the Levant, bought close to four percent of all items on sale in these auctions (84 entries). A certain Kiusoglu [Kuşoğlu or Köseoğlu] bought nearly two and a half per cent of all items. Sometimes an additional Hadgi [*Hacci*] Lazari or Hadgi Bali is added to the name. He or they only attended one auction though, that of Catterina de Bourg, the widow of the Dutch Ambassador Jacobus Colyer. Her auction took place in cooperation with the bailiff [*kâhya*] who worked for the *kadı* of the Ottoman court in Galata, and seems to have attracted a lot of Ottomans. Greek Manolaki Ağa, dragoman for the Dutch Ambassador, was also an enthusiastic buyer between 1730 and 1731, purchasing a total of 3.6 percent of all entries. Janissaries were frequently present as well, and they were responsible for the purchase of 122 registered entries, over five percent of all items sold. Other Muslims, although rather difficult to tell solely by name, bought over six percent of the merchandise for sale. Over five percent of the items went to buyers with an Armenian name, while less than one percent went to Jewish buyers and close to three percent to local Greeks (excluding Manolaki Ağa). It were, however, the foreign merchants and the staff of foreign embassies including the ambassadors themselves, their servants, dragomans, preachers and stewards, who bought the lion’s share of items up for sale.

Sometimes, the cost of an auction would be registered along with the entries of material goods. For instance, during the auction for Dutch preacher David Jan de Reuter, both the recorder of the sale, schoolteacher of the Genevese community Jean Isnel and the auctioneer Bastien Suchet, each received four lion dollars for their services.¹¹⁰⁰ Other expenses (a mere 108 akçe) came from serving nine okkas of wine to the buyers. A final list of debit and credit reveals that, for instance, the funeral expenses

¹⁰⁹⁹ Janissaries over time started to engage in certain businesses and trade and became artisans, either within or outside the official guild system. Members of the 82nd Janissary mess were butchers, according to Kafadar, 118.

¹¹⁰⁰ Also in the auctions of Jacobus Colyer Jean Isnel was the auctioneer. In the auction of Jean Gonnet Bastien Suchet was the vendor or auctioneer. In other cases it is unknown who conducted the auctions.

were 58:93 lion dollars and that together with other expenses the total balance of debts was 137:56 lion dollars. The balance of credit was higher, as to the net proceeds of the auction (164:21 lion dollars) ten lion dollars found in the pocket of the deceased were added, amounting to 174:21 lion dollars together. Therefore, the heirs of Mr. de Reuter would have received the final sum of 37:75 lion dollars.

The proceeds were fairly high at the auction of Abraham de la Fontaine and his wife Petronella Gasparina Rolland in 1740. In that particular case, both Bastien Suchet, who advertised and/or presented the auction, and the Chancery each received two percent of the proceeds, which added up to 63:44 lion dollars. It was perhaps because of the delicate situation of Abraham de la Fontaine and his wife Petronella Gasparina that such a high sum was deducted for this kind of expenses (see Chapter 4).

Mr. Marquis (probably Jan Battista Marquis) and Francesco Giroto or Girotti were frequent buyers at the auctions held at the Dutch Embassy as their names appear in the registers of various auctions. Marquis was a merchant and may have been buying these items in order to resell them, whereas Giroto was the steward of Dutch Ambassador Calkoen. In eight of the sixteen auctions, Giroto bought items ranging from various textiles and clothes such as dress coats, camisoles and trousers to furniture and dishware including a small walnut table, a carpet and porcelain plates. He also bought several items made of silver, such as a sword with a silver hilt, a silver pen case and two silver candlesticks. Other interesting purchases were bitter almonds, a crowbar, and 48 paintings (or prints). In total, there were 141 individual items (in 32 separate entries) that were sold to Francesco Giroto.

Placing all items in separate categories helps with understanding which type of products were sold most commonly at these auctions. There are 2286 separate entries which can be divided into twelve categories:¹¹⁰¹ 1) clothing, textiles and carpets; 2) kitchenware, preparation of food and eating, hygiene and cleaning; 3) reading and writing culture; 4) furniture and storage items; 5) jewelry and silverware; 6) decoration (excluding textiles); 7) weaponry and hunt; 8) tools, metal devices and gardening; 9) illumination & heating; 10) tobacco & smoking culture; 11) games and music; 12) uncategorized.

¹¹⁰¹ 42 of these 2286 entries fall under 2 categories, and therefore the percentages are calculated over a total of 2328 entries).

Table 12: Commodities sold at the auctions of the Dutch nation 1725-1750

Categories of goods	percentage
furniture (incl. storage facilities)	9.7
clothing, textiles, carpets	34.2
kitchenware, hygiene	19.2
reading & writing culture	10.0
jewelry & silverware	9.2
Decoration	4.9
weaponry & hunt	4.4
tools, metal devices & gardening	3.0
illumination & heating	2.2
tobacco & smoking culture	1.8
games & music	0.8
uncategorized	0.5
Total	99.9%

5.1.1. Goods from Europe

As mentioned in Chapter 1, following the turn of the eighteenth century, social differentiation in the Netherlands became more clearly defined through the elite's adoption of specific luxury lifestyles after English models.¹¹⁰² At the same time, in general, the Dutch did not follow French fashion as strongly as the French did during the eighteenth century. Both developments are clearly reflected at the auction and inventory records of the Dutch in Istanbul. From England particularly chairs and tables found their way into the homes of the Dutch. On one occasion, in the household of merchant Simon van Breen, such a table was actually a copy of the English style. Only two old tables were clearly identified as French in style. Furniture and storage facilities comprise close to ten percent of all goods sold at the auctions, and include chairs, tables, cabinets, bedsteads and benches, but also baskets, chests and a wide variety of cases and boxes. In some cases the material is specified, such as an English rush chair or a walnut writing slope and small oaken desks. Lacquered furniture was very uncommon in the Ottoman realms and must have come from Europe or further East.

Some of the timepieces owned by the Dutch in Istanbul were imported from France and England. However, none of these found their way into the auctions. Five

¹¹⁰² Glennie, 174-75.

clocks were sold at auctions. One of these clocks was described as “an old wall clock with an alarm”; butler François Barchon bought it at the auction of preacher Nieupoort in 1730. When Barchon died a year later in 1731, it was resold to a certain Mr. Du Buisson at a slightly higher price.

The category of decorative articles included a few items that were described very poorly. Although mirrors and paintings were often clearly specified by type or frame, vaguely described goods such as “two large gilded Moors,” “(paid) two painted dogs,” “36 plaster (gesso) figurines” or “144 plaster cockerels” appear to have been decorative figurines or statues. The subjects of the paintings, portraits and prints were often stated, but only in one occasion a verdict was given on the quality of two paintings, when they were called “mediocre”. The frames, on the other hand, were often considered to be plain. Most oil paintings and prints found new European owners, while two of the prints (of the Papal palace on the Quirinale and the Piazza del Popolo) were bought by a Janissary, three devotional pictures were bought by an Ottoman called ‘Kiusoğlu’, a set of paintings was bought by dragoman Manolaki Ağa, and a landscape went to dragoman Caratza. Mirrors were also frequently bought by Ottoman buyers; shoe seller Hacı Hüseyin bought a mirror with a black frame for Ld. 2:60 at the auction of Jean de la Fontaine, while Ibrahim Çelebi bought one of Jacobus Colyer’s mirrors with a glass frame.

Books and manuscripts as well as other commodities that were part of reading and writing culture, such as seals, inkstands and letter openers comprised a surprisingly high percentage of goods sold at the auctions. The greatest number of books and manuscripts sold at the auction belonged to Jacobus Colyer. His library consisted of books of various types and on various topics, ranging from atlases to Bibles, travelogues, satires, poetry, architecture and gazettes to memoirs of prominent figures and works on medicine, astronomy and flowers. It is noteworthy that none of the books were bought by any Ottomans.

As explained in Chapter 1, Dutch art became part of what Jan de Vries described as the “New Luxury” in the Netherlands, as it became available to the market at large at various price points. Clocks and books had already become more affordable and available during the seventeenth century. De Vries also remarks that the striking feature of Dutch material culture in the late seventeenth century was its uniformity. In the Netherlands, it was rather the cost and quality of the types of objects that differentiated

between urban and rural environments and between the rich and the poor.¹¹⁰³ The goods offered in the Netherlands, then, were not meant to be unique.

Jewelry and silverware were well represented at the auctions. Possession of silver was still widespread among all echelons of Dutch society in the eighteenth century. Jewelry and other goods of silver and gold formed only a small part of the total capital of Dutch citizens, and most used other diverse forms of investment.¹¹⁰⁴ At the auctions in Istanbul, in many cases silverware and jewelry included silver-plated tobacco boxes, silver(-plated) kitchenware such as cutlery, drinking vessels and saltcellars, but sometimes also necklaces, earrings and adorned belts. Often, the price of these items was based on weight expressed in drams or drachm(a)s. A price was then set per dram, perhaps based on the craftsmanship or the quality/state of the product and the final price was calculated accordingly. In the Netherlands, in general, there was a drop in the value of the possessions of gold, silver and precious stones in the course of the eighteenth century. Many pieces were melted down and refashioned into new and often smaller pieces as fashion of the time required.

Probably because foreign communities were allowed to carry weapons for their own protection, weaponry and goods related to hunt formed another category of commodities. Among people whose goods were sold at these auctions, it was common to own a gun, pistol, rifle, carbine or snaphaunce, and occasionally, even a sword would be found among the goods. Although saddles, bridles, horse blankets and saddle pads were often sold, only one horse was mentioned in the auction records.

Smaller categories consisted of goods related to gardening and craftsmanship, smoking, games, lighting and heating. In the category of gardening and tools, most interesting entries are those of various flowers and flower bulbs, which reflect the interest of both the Dutch and the Ottomans (they were also bought by Ottomans) in horticulture. Similarly, products concerning smoking draw our attention, as these appear in the auction records of both men and women. Pipes with their accessories and snuffboxes were among the items listed most frequently in this category. The heating and illumination category mainly contains utensils for the fireplace, such as pokers,

¹¹⁰³ De Vries, "Luxury in the Dutch Golden Age," 53 refers here to: Hans van Koolbergen, "De Materiële Cultuur van Weesp en Weesperkarspel," *Aards Geluk. De Nederlanders en Hun Spullen*, eds. Anton Schuurman, et al (Amsterdam, 1997) 152; Jan de Vries, "Peasant Demand Patterns and Economic Development: Friesland, 1550–1700" *European Peasants and Their Markets*, eds. William N. Parker and Eric L. Jones (Princeton, 1975) 234–6.

¹¹⁰⁴ Wijssenbeek-Olthuis, *Achter de Gevels van Delft*, 144.

firedogs, tongs and bellows. As for illumination, candlesticks of all kinds, sometimes accompanied by snuffers, were most common. Slightly less common were torches, lanterns and sconces.

Finally, the category of games and music gives a glimpse into how people spent their leisure time in Istanbul. Game boards for chess and checkers appear a few times in the auction records, as well as billiard tables including balls and accessories. Boxes with counters, dice and chips for card games were also sold. Most striking is the entry of a pair of rackets or so-called battledores with six shuttles. They could have been used for ‘jeu de volant’, a badminton-like game.

5.1.2. Goods from further East: Persia, India and China

The only commodities from Persia that the Dutch in Istanbul owned were a kalpak and a small carpet. Whereas the Ottomans usually looked to India and Persia for exclusive, luxurious goods, the Dutch instead looked at China, India, East India and the Ottoman Empire for exquisite and ‘exotic’ commodities construed as part of the “New Luxury”. At the same time, imitations and adaptations of foreign luxuries or cheaper versions of European luxuries constituted part of the New Luxury, such as Delftware or silk from Amsterdam and Utrecht.

Indian textiles were extensively copied; many of the fabrics described as ‘*indiana*’ and ‘*indienne*’ in the auction and inventory records of the Dutch in Istanbul were often inspired by Indian fabrics, but were in reality European and Ottoman textiles made to resemble Indian textiles (so-called calico).¹¹⁰⁵ This discrepancy is especially evident from entries such as “*deux couvertes d’Indienne l’une de Pologni avec le bord de sandal vert, et l’autre du Païs*” [two *indienne* covers: one Polish with a green *sandal* rim, and the other from the country] and “*trois maccats d’Indienne de Constp.*” [three cloths for sitting of *indienne* from Constantinople]. In most European countries, the import of Indian textiles was banned until the late eighteenth century, in order to protect local textile production. These imitation printed cottons were produced to meet the

¹¹⁰⁵ For more information on *indienne* see some of the works by Aziza Grill-Mariotte; for instance Aziza Grill-Mariotte, “Ramoneurs, Perses, Bonnes Herbes”, *la Fortune Iconographique des Impressions Florales en Provence ou l’Apparition d’un Goût Régional au XVIIIe Siècle*, “*Indiennes Sublimes. Indes, Orient, Occident. Costumes et Textiles Imprimés des XVIIIe et XIXe Siècles*”, ed. Serge Liagre (La Valette du Var: Hémisud, 2011) 47-63.

demand for colorful printed textiles. In France, the term *indienne* was basically used for these printed textiles, regardless of their Indian or European origin; in England *indienne* specifically referred to the French copies of Indian calico.

The record keepers also distinguished between *indienne* and chintz. It is possible that the word chintz, at that time, referred to the actual textiles imported from India, although chintz was basically just another term for printed or painted calico.¹¹⁰⁶ Whenever the recorders referred to chintz, it usually concerned blankets.

Besides these textiles that may have come from India, there were various other goods that came from further East. The second largest category of goods sold at the auctions (with nearly twenty percent) was kitchenware, and equipment for the preparation and consumption of food and hot beverages, hygiene and cleaning. Nearly the entire Dutch 'nation' owned goods related to tea culture: tea pots or kettles, tea boxes, lacquered tea trays, sugar bowls, porcelain tea cups and tea itself. Many of these commodities were imported from China, through the VOC (the United East India Company). In Istanbul, Chinese porcelain was also available through the second-hand market, and the auctions at the Dutch Embassy must have been part of this market. Not until the second half of the eighteenth century did Chinese porcelain become more readily available. Around the 1730s, European porcelain also became available in the Ottoman Empire.¹¹⁰⁷ It is not always possible to distinguish Chinese, European porcelain or Delftware in the auction lists, but usually price differences indicate product origin. Delftware was usually sold for lower prices than was Chinese porcelain. Two Delft 'porcelain' oil and vinegar jars with a sugar bowl without lid were sold for 105 aspers [*akçe*], while 'one saucer made in China' was sold to a certain 'Effendi' for 1 lion dollar [*kuruş*].

Chinoiserie was not limited to porcelain or tea culture. A few chests, boxes, toiletry cases, and cabinets similarly came from China. Accidentally, most of these belonged to the wife of Jacobus Colyer.

5.1.3. Ottoman Goods

¹¹⁰⁶ <http://resources.huylens.knaw.nl/vocglossarium/zoekvoc> (accessed 3 December 2015).

¹¹⁰⁷ Artan, "Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Princesses as Collectors," 117.

A relatively important category of goods sold at the auctions was constituted by kitchenware and goods related to hygiene. In relation to its common presence in the capital of the Empire, the auction records demonstrate a substantial amount of coffee-related goods, such as coffee cups, ewers for coffee (*ibrik*), coffee mills and coffeepots. Similar to the textiles and clothes, kitchenware and products related to hygiene were sometimes described by their Ottoman names. Cups, even the porcelain ones, are often called '*flingian*' or '*filsan*' [*fincan*] and water jugs are referred to as '*gugium*' [*güğüm*].

Over one third of all entries concern clothes, textiles and accessories or other items made of textile. Also included are wigs, carpets and shoes. It appears that Ottoman style clothing, similar to the inventory records of the Dutch nation, is usually referred to in Ottoman terms, while European style clothes are recorded in European terms. Most of the Ottoman commodities sold at the auctions concerned textiles and clothes. When singling out this category, some interesting findings stand out. Silk was very popular but very expensive between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. After the categories of broadcloth (mentioned 98 times) and linen (60), silk was one of the major types of textile sold at the auctions (41). Taffeta and '*dimi diba*' [Damascene brocade, called *Dimiškî dibâ*] were also mentioned in the records. Other fabrics such as velvet (mentioned 18 times) were possibly brocaded velvet made of silk, called *çatma* in Ottoman. Wool (39) was often used for cushions, mattresses, blankets or quilts and cloths for sitting called *mak'ad*. Cotton and damask were also quite popular textiles that were sold (respectively 28 and 22 times mentioned). A few fabrics described by their Ottoman names are *kutnî* [kutnu], *alaca* [a striped cotton or silk fabric],¹¹⁰⁸ *boğası* [twilled cotton], and *şâlî* [challis]. A total of 34 different types of fabrics or textiles are mentioned; furthermore, many entries describe textile as cloth or fabric without any further detail.¹¹⁰⁹

Fur (37 times) was referred to in good quantity as well, either as lining of a coat or an Ottoman garment, as an Ottoman *kalpak* worn by men and women alike, or as the lining of gloves. Interestingly, one third of the names of the type of furs were referred to

¹¹⁰⁸ According to Yvonne Seng, *alaca* refers often to a stiff striped satin fabric in reds, greens and yellows which originally came from India but was later on copied and produced in Syria. Yvonne J. Seng, "The Market for Domestic and Imported Textiles in Sixteenth Century Istanbul," *Textiles in Trade. The Textile Society of America. Biennial Symposium* (Ed.) 152.

¹¹⁰⁹ The other types not mentioned here are: *boğası*/twilled cotton, Indienne, muslin, camlet, serge, tabby, *sandal*, yarn, dimity, satin, perpetuana, gauze, lace, *alaca*, lawn, germesud, çintz, tammy, baracan, lining, sailcloth, *atlas*, and *evrenşahi*.

with their Ottoman names. The outer faces of fur garments [*'kiurkapi'* or *kürk kabı*] were also referred to by their Ottoman name.

Pieces or lengths of fabric were sold at the auctions usually indicated in pikes as unit of measurement or just described plainly as “a piece of” without further indication of length. Various types of textiles were sold, but interestingly enough, clothing and other accessories were sold far more often. Because quite a few members of the Dutch nation were in the Ottoman Empire for trade, which often involved textiles as well, this greater sales in clothing is quite remarkable. Linen was sold very often, which was sometimes specified as of Ottoman, Muscovite, Dutch or Swiss origin. Also broadcloth was sold at a few of the auctions, and further only once rarely twice fabrics such as woolen damask, serge, muslin, dimity from Cyprus, flamed Ottoman satin, fine sailcloth, angora mohair, striped gemesud,¹¹¹⁰ and taffeta were sold. In a few instances raw material, such as wool or flax, is sold as well. All in all, pieces of fabric form a meager proportion of the total items sold.

Of the 25 carpets, 17 were meant to be placed on the ground. According to the records, five carpets were meant to decorate tables, while three other small carpets were small carpets or (prayer) rugs, indicated with the word '*sezzadé*' [*seccade*]. Yet other 'carpets' were used to cover foot warmers known as a *tandoor*. There were a further 13 mats sold, which often came from Cairo. Cairene mats were a cheaper way of covering larger pieces of floor. Sometimes the floor coverings were called '*kietzé*' [*keçe*], indicating a felt composition. Other typical Ottoman products were the so-called *ihram* spreads (indicated in the records variably as '*khrami*' or '*korami*'), which were often used to cover a sofa or a set of cushions. Here they were either white or red and generally came from (Ottoman) Algiers.

Sheets were often made of Dutch linen but sometimes of local cloth as well. Curtains, on the other hand, were available in various colors and fabrics. The 122 window curtains ranged from dotted and printed cotton to curtains of serge, *indienne*, and perpetuana. When the curtains were not of printed fabrics, they were mostly red, green or white in color. The curtains were often sold together with their rods, and sometimes even with matching valances. There were also fifteen door curtains sold, three hearth curtains and five sets of bed hangings. Although most tablecloths (31 in

¹¹¹⁰ See on the explanation of gemesud: Colette Establet, and Jean-Paul Pascual, "Les Tissus dans les Boutiques, les Tissus dans les Maisons: Damas, Vers 1700," *Rives Méditerranées. (Les Textiles en Méditerranée (XVe-XIXe siècle))* 29 (2008): 107-24 (note 22).

total) and their usually matching napkins (118 pieces) were made of linen, damask, cotton or broadcloth, one red velvet tablecloth with golden fringes is also mentioned. With a price of 38 lion dollars, this item could very well have been a quilt, *ihram* or *mak'ad*.

The categories of sitting and sleeping were well represented in the auction records. Since in Dutch the same term is used, it is not always clear whether a decorative cushion, a head pillow or even a sitting cushion for on the floor is meant. Perhaps, for that linguistic reason, Ottoman terminology was occasionally used in the records to distinguish specific types. In total 93 pillows and cushions were sold, seventeen *minder*, twelve bolsters and at least 137 cases, covers and slips for all these cushions and pillows. This category of cushions and pillows is so well represented because in the Ottoman realms it was common to sit on cushions, on or not high from the floor, in the shape of a sofa or a *sedir*.

In the Ottoman Empire, cushion covers often came in pairs, which is unfortunately not very apparent in the auction records.¹¹¹¹ There is no mentioning of pairs, and often not even an even number of cushions, but sometimes a set of upholstery is indicated, where the cushion covers and other furnishing textiles match in style. The cloths for sitting [*mak'ad*] and sitting cushions [*minder*] also came in varying numbers.

¹¹¹¹ Amanda Phillips, "Ottoman Silk Furnishing Fabrics In The Doris Duke Foundation For Islamic Art: Fashion And Production, 1600-1750," *Shangri La Working Papers in Islamic Art*, no. 4, December 2012 (Honolulu: Doris Duke Foundation for Islamic Art) 27.

Textiles sold at auctions of the Dutch nation in Istanbul between 1725 and 1750

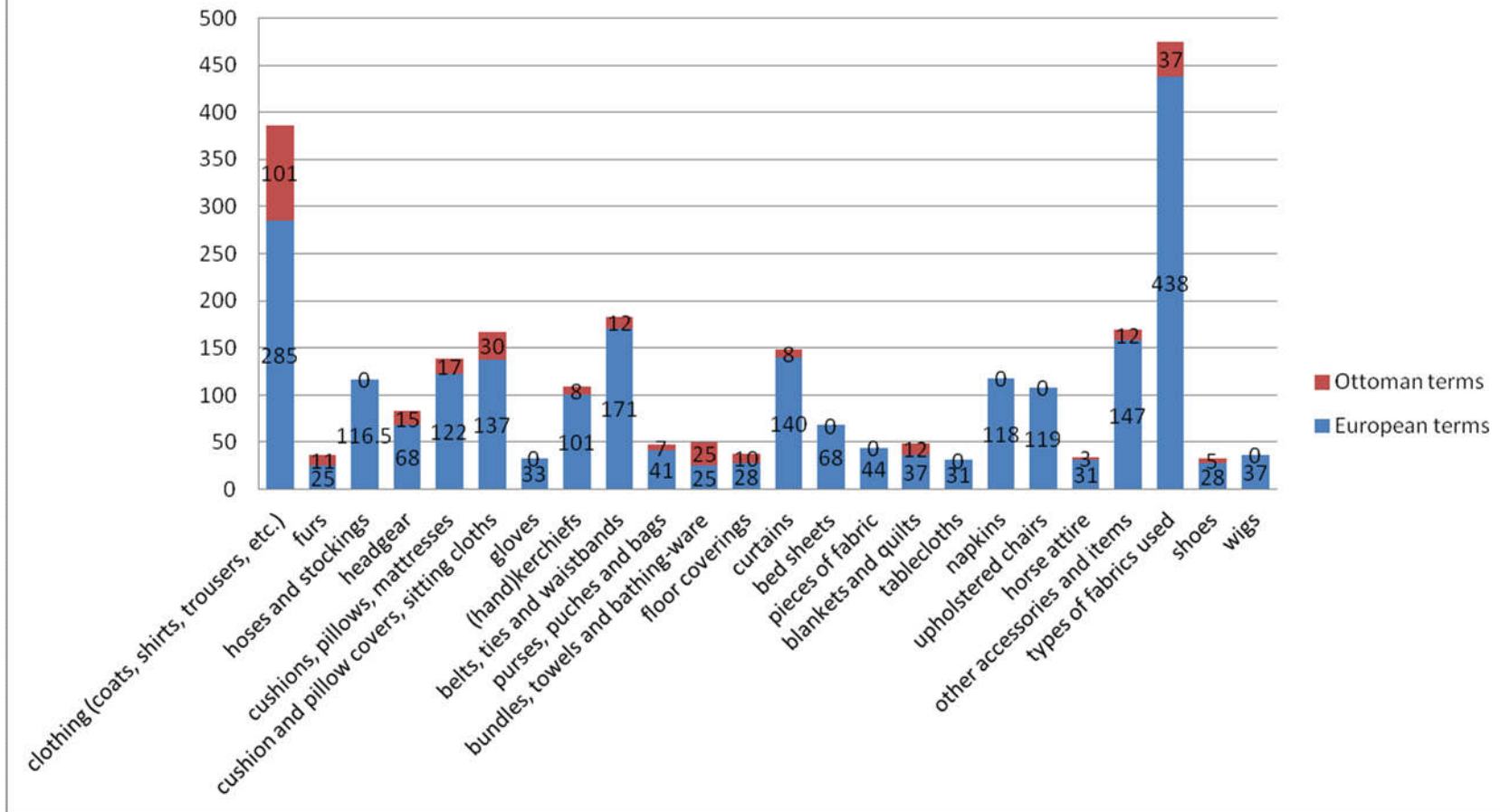


Figure 44: Textiles sold at the auctions of the Dutch nation

A trend of declining numbers of *çatma* cloths for sitting after the 1650s which Amanda Phillips describes is also visible here.¹¹¹² The thirty cloths for sitting in the auction records are not made of *çatma* or any other type of velvet, but of less luxurious fabrics such as wool, plain *indiienne*, broadcloth and linen. In line again with another trend Phillips noticed a gradual increase in *çatma* cushion covers over time in Ottoman realms; luxurious cushion and pillow covers were very popular items bought at the auctions.¹¹¹³ Nearly thirty percent (39 of 137) of the cushion and pillow covers for sale was made of velvet, which could have been *çatma* but unfortunately not specifically described as such. According to Phillips, such velvet cushions were owned not only by the Ottoman court but also by other wealthy and less-wealthy inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire because a variety of qualities were available that would suit different budgets.¹¹¹⁴

The colors of many textile products were not often mentioned but when specified they resemble Ottoman fashion at the time: mainly red and sometimes with green or yellow fringes. Interestingly enough, the color blue is hardly ever mentioned although blue was not uncommon in furnishing fabrics in the Ottoman Empire. However, as Phillips also commented, the red and blue (details) common in cushion covers of the seventeenth century, changed in favor of green and yellow. Only sparing mention is made of motifs on furnishing textiles, and in most cases these were floral motifs.

Other products on which furnishing or upholstery fabrics were used were chairs. Although over one third of all chairs and taborets were covered in leather, a few were upholstered with '*trijp*' [brocaded and voided velvet]. There is even a set of six chairs and six armchairs covered with '*trijp*' with flower patterns that were first bought for fifty lion dollars by Bastiaen Fagel, the secretary to the Ambassador, in 1725 at the auction of the goods of Ambassador Jacobus Colyer. After his death they were sold at the public sale of his possessions five years later for 42 lion dollars to a certain Jacob Hofman. There were also seven armchairs and four other chairs covered with broadcloth

¹¹¹² Phillips, "Ottoman Silk Furnishing Fabrics," 29.

¹¹¹³ Also Suraiya Faruqi confirms that cushion covers were among the most important craft products produced in Bursa, even when other silk textile were produced and used seemed to decline. Phillips, "The Historiography of Ottoman Velvets," 23 (referring to Faruqi, Artisans of Empire: Crafts and Craftspeople Under the Ottomans, 170-1.

¹¹¹⁴ Phillips, "The Historiography of Ottoman Velvets," 24.

of either red or green color, two large armchairs covered with red velvet, and twelve chairs and two other chairs, some covered with blue and others with red damask.

If we still doubted whether members of the Dutch nation wore Ottoman clothes, the auction records shed extra light on the matter. Most of the clothes and textile goods do not appear to have been merchandise. Because sometimes the clothes are indicated as “old” it may be that they were worn, were bought already second-hand but again kept in a trousseau, or just had become old over time. In total there are twelve robes of the type *biniş*, 28 *entâris*, sixteen caftans, ten cloaks called *ferâce*, two light cloaks called *kerrâke* (made of wool), seven trousers called *çakşır*, two other unisex trousers called *çintiyân*, 22 unisex garments or robes called *dolama* (for men and women) and two raincoats (*yağmurluk*). There was nearly thrice the amount of clothes with European names. Whether these garments had a European cut remains unknown. Nevertheless, regularly sold attire was the very European combination of dress-coat with trousers and camisole. These were also sold separately or accompanied by another garment. This type of clothing was primarily made of broadcloth and adorned with buttons of gold or silver thread. Other clothing came in the form of coats, cloaks, a tail coat, uniforms, women’s gowns, dressing gowns, night dresses and a casaquin. Trousers were only sold sparingly, fifteen in total, when they were not part of a set. Chemises or shirts were far more common: 138 were sold separately, as well as sixteen vests and ten garments described as undervests.

Besides 25 hats, 37 nightcaps and six bonnets, there were also eight Ottoman style fur caps, called *kalpak*, which were worn by men and women alike. For the women there were also other headdress, called *serpuş*. Seven of these headdresses were sold at the auctions. According to artist and traveler De Bruijn they were often elaborately decorated with jewels in the shape of flowers and fastened with several thin silver or gold embroidered scarves, and completed with even more jewels, gems and actual flowers.¹¹¹⁵ Although in the late sixteenth century these were normally of a violet color and made of *çatma*, two headdresses sold at the auctions were of black broadcloth and one of red taffeta. Another *serpuş* was embroidered with silver thread, called *sırma* [*zırma*].

Another category of commodities made of textiles came in the form of accessories. They ranged from handkerchiefs to veils and embroidered waistbands. The

¹¹¹⁵ Phillips, “The Historiography of Ottoman Velvets,” 59.

handkerchiefs came in a variety of colors and were sometimes specifically referred to as old or new, some fetching a relatively high price. One green gold embroidered handkerchief was sold for six lion dollars and 60 aspers to the English Consul of Salonika, while a similar black gold embroidered handkerchief changed owners for nine lion dollars and three aspers. For nearly the same amount for example a set of a garment called *dolama* with satin trousers, a silk belt and a *kalpak* could be purchased. Some Ottoman accessories were on sale, such as two embroidered veils or kerchiefs [*makrama*], embroidered cords or waistbands [*uçkur*], and Ottoman kerchiefs [*yemeni*]. Stockings and hoses were an indispensable part of European dress and available in many colors, fabrics and qualities.

A favorite item was also the *bohça*; sometimes these wrappers were particularized as specific for bathing. Other bath wear was also referred to as a *hamam* textile set [*hamam rahtı*] and loin-cloths called *peştemal*. Although not explicitly stated here, the locally made embroidered money and letter purses were sometimes embroidered with the location, year and even the name of its owner (figure 45).¹¹¹⁶ We find a few of these silk or velvet embroidered purses in the auction records. Gloves for men and women came in the color white; no other color is mentioned. In total 33 pairs of gloves found new owners. With 132 ties and cravats and another 23 neckbands and neck cloths, neckwear was among the most sold items. Waistbands, sashes, belts and girths (28) were often made of textile, while in some cases they were actually comprised of jewelry and fall under another category. Sets of buttons were usually made of gold or silver thread, or of plain yarn. There are however also buttons of mother-of-pearl and with crystals. Other items that finished an outfit were separate sleeves (61 pairs) with or without ruffs, ribbons and garters. With only 33 pairs, shoes, boots and slippers were less commonly sold. Some were described as “from England” while others seem to have been of Ottoman origin, because a pair of slippers was denounced as ‘*terlic*’ [*terlik*] and another type of slipper was called ‘*papouche*’ [*pabuç*]. On the luxurious end of footwear was a pair of galoshes with pearls, which were sold for ten lion dollars.

¹¹¹⁶ Examples are the purses that belonged to Dutch Ambassador Cornelis Calkoen, which are kept in the collection of the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. Eveline Sint Nicolaas has published an article on <http://historiek.net/diamanten-en-geborduurde-brieven-tassen-herinneringen-aan-istanbul-3/15074/> (accessed 7 November 2014). This type of purses is also discussed in Hülya Tezcan, "Osmanlı Dericiliğinden Günümüze Ulaşan İşlemeli Mektup ve Para Çantaları," *Antik & Dekor. Dekorasyon ve Sanat Dergisi* 18 (1993): 74-77; 189-91.



Figure 45: A purse that belonged to Jacobus Bysantius de Hoche pied, a nephew of Jacobus Colyer. National Museums Scotland. On the back it reads “Constantinopoli 1697”, and inside: 'Jacobus Bisantius de Hoche pied.' Dark green silk velvet document wallet of leather. Embroidered with fine silver wire with a design of palmette scroll.
<http://nms.scran.ac.uk/database/record.php?usi=000-180-001-254-C>

It appears that the older Dutch men in particular combined their Ottoman attire with European wigs. Clearly it was not an issue that wigs were pre-worn or old and half eaten by worms, as wigs in those conditions even found bidders at the auctions. A total of 37 wigs were sold, half of which were dubbed “old”. Some are described as “large and blond” while others were of a specific style, such as *a la cavaliere* [a so-called campaign wig] or *a bourse* [bag-wig].

Saddle pads, horse blankets and other embellishments of saddles were usually also made of textiles. While most horse blankets and saddle pads bought at the auctions were made of broadcloth, there were also more luxurious versions, such as a single Ottoman silk saddle pad with silver embroidery and others of red broadcloth but with yellow silk fringes. Complete saddles with stirrups, dustcovers, and other covers were also sold.

There are always those items that cannot be placed in any category but are nonetheless worth mentioning. There was for instance a tent, which was referred to with the term ‘*sejvan*’ [*seyvan*] with four poles and four copper maces sold to the Head Dragoman of the Dutch Ambassador for thirteen lion dollars. There were silk and leather upholsteries or wall-hangings and a red cloth to cover a carriage. A final interesting item is a silk travel map.

As mentioned previously, the Dutch must have been aware of the fact that textiles were a very important ‘currency’ in the Ottoman Empire. From the auction records it has become evident that textiles did not easily lose their value even when they were considered old, worn or torn.

5.2. Material Culture in the Ottoman Empire

It has become clear in Chapter 4 that the Dutch in Istanbul were able to acquire basically anything their hearts desired in Istanbul. From wooden chairs and tables to Indian textiles, they could have purchased or had it produced locally, or had it imported from Europe or, just as likely, the East. Both markets were not foreign for the better-off Ottoman consumers either. In order to understand the possessions that the Dutch in Istanbul owned, a discussion of material culture in Istanbul during the same timeframe is in order. Because there are very few vast collections of published inventory records available for Istanbul residents of the first half of the eighteenth century, reference is

made to a selection of inventory records of women, members of the *askerî* class or individual people, mainly from Istanbul. In addition, one set of previously unknown inventories has been consulted as an additional sample for the study of eighteenth-century Ottoman material culture.

The classification of goods as either necessities or luxuries has been avoided throughout this dissertation. One scholar, who took an alternative approach to the classification of goods, is Uğur Tanyeli.¹¹¹⁷ He side-steps the dichotomy of necessities and luxuries, and, instead, looks at specific features in Ottoman households that signify comfort and luxury. He clearly defines the goods that he considers to fall within the scope of his research, such as Ottoman couches (*sedir*), bathrooms and toilets. Conversely, Betül Arğıt studied the material culture of so-called *sarayîs* ([manumitted female slaves from the Imperial Harem], comparing it with the material culture of women from the *askerî* class. She studied their ‘luxury goods’ in particular, and with it she referred specifically to books, clothing and jewelry, clocks and watches, slaves, bedding and household equipment and real estate.¹¹¹⁸ Although she clearly specifies what she considers luxury goods, this category in this manner includes nearly everything that is to be found in Ottoman estate inventories. The discussion of material possessions in this chapter, then, is not confined to what can be considered luxurious, necessary, or comfort-providing, but rather highlights a few intriguing categories, such goods that indicate sophistication.

The set of inventory records selected as a sample for this dissertation concern the estate of Imperial Council Dragoman Alexander Ghika from the *Bâb-ı DeFTERî BaŞ Muhasebe Muhallefât Halifeliği* (a collection of *muhallefat* [inventory] records of the elite in the Ottoman State Archives) because Ghika was based in Istanbul, and in close professional as well as personal contact with foreigners including the Dutch in the Ottoman Empire. Additionally, this selection made it possible to compare his estate with that of another dragoman, that of Dutch dragoman Willem Theyls. As stated earlier, because the Dutch usually lived in privileged circumstances in Istanbul, it is more useful to compare their legacies to those of the Ottoman elite, than to those of the lower tax-paying “classes” of the Empire. Records from this particular collection are

¹¹¹⁷ Uğur Tanyeli, "Norms of Domestic Comfort and Luxury in Ottoman Metropolises Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries," *The Illuminated Table, the Prosperous House*, eds. Suraiya Faroqhi and Christoph K. Neumann (Würzburg: Ergon Verlag, 2003) 301-16.

¹¹¹⁸ Arğıt, "Manumitted Female Slaves," 211.

numerous, but until now, only few have been selected and published. As a dragoman, but at the same time as a *zimmi*, Ghika had a special position within Ottoman bureaucracy. Due to Ghika's *zimmi* status, his inventory records prove an excellent source of comparison to the estate inventories of the *müstemin*s and *zimmis* (in the service) of the Dutch 'nation'.

5.2.1. Alexander Ghika

The Albanian or Aromanian¹¹¹⁹ Honorary Prince of Moldavia and Wallachia, *zimmi* Alexander Ghika (sometimes also Ghica or Gikas, b. 25 December 1698) was the chief interpreter of the Ottoman Court between 1727 and 1741 (see figure 46).¹¹²⁰ Since the seventeenth century, the Ghika family had been an important family in Istanbul and provided several dragomans for the Ottoman court and local rulers in Moldavia and Wallachia.¹¹²¹ When Alexander was the chief dragoman at the court, his brother Gregory was *hospodar* or governor of Wallachia. Alexander married the Phanariote Elena Evraghioti,¹¹²² and they had at least ten children.

In 1741, Ghika was accused of corruption through 'friendly' ties with Moscow and Austria. Moreover, he was allegedly accused of vengefulness as he had sworn to ruin Dutch dragoman Scarlato Caratza and had hidden a deposed Greek patriarch in his house.¹¹²³ According to Ottoman historian Hammer-Purgstall, Ghika was beheaded on 10 February 1741 [24 *Zilkade* 1153] after having been imprisoned for 15 days¹¹²⁴ and

¹¹¹⁹ The origin of the Ghika family is subject to debate among scholars. No evidence has come up from the sources studied for this dissertation that may add to this debate.

¹¹²⁰ Ghika was the son of Matei Ghika (ca. 1664-1708) and Ruxandra Mavrocordato. His mother was the daughter of Greek dragoman and plenipotentiary Alexander Mavrocordato.

¹¹²¹ For a family tree and detailed information on the Ghika family see <http://www.ghika.net/> (accessed 26 September 2015). Also see for a discussion of the Ghika family Sözen, *Fenerli Beyler. 110 Yılın Öyküsü (1711-1821)* (Istanbul: Aybay, 2000) and Sturdza, 297-99.

¹¹²² The name Evraghioti is mentioned in Sturdza, 222.

¹¹²³ Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall, *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches: Grosentheils aus Bisher Unbenühten Handschriften und Archiven. Vierter Band. Vom Carlowiczzer Frieden bis zum Frieden von Kainardsche. 1699-1774* (C.A. Hartleben, 1836) 380. According to D'Istria, the Dutch found the deposed patriarch in Ghika's house and therefore they believed that Ghika was violating his obligations. There had been speculation that Ghika was going to try to have the patriarch reinstated when the grand vizier was deposed. Dora d'Istria (pseudonym of Elena Ghika), *Gli Albanesi in Rumenia. Storia dei Principi Ghika. Nei Secoli XVII; XVIII XIX. Su Documenti Inediti degli Archivi di Venezia, Vienna, Parigi, Berlino, Constantinopoli Ecc.* (Firenze: Tipografia Editrice dell'Associazione, 1873) 206, n. 1 (referring to a letter from Calkoen to the States-General (no date mentioned)).

¹¹²⁴ Von Hammer-Purgstall, 380. Also <http://www.ghika.net/> (accessed 26 September 2015), a website

his goods were confiscated by the Ottoman state. By the end of the nineteenth century, Elena Ghika, under her pseudonym of Dora d'Istria, recorded the history of her family.¹¹²⁵ She records the date of his death as Tuesday 21 February 1741 [5 Zilhicce 1153], which is also the date stated by Ottoman chronicler Subhî, and appears to be correct.¹¹²⁶ D'Istria also discusses the events surrounding Alexander's death in detail. She consulted an impressive number of sources, including dispatches and other correspondence from Ottoman, Dutch and Venetian archives and chroniclers but unfortunately drew rather biased conclusions with regard to her family as well as her sources. Nevertheless, it is possible to deduct facts regarding Alexander's death from her discussion of the events.

According to various Venetian sources D'Istria consulted, Alexander was on good terms with most foreign envoys at the Ottoman Porte.¹¹²⁷ According to Kelemen Mikes, chamberlain of Hungarian Rákóczi Jozsef, it was "quite sad news that the chief interpreter [had] lost his head. He [could] never have sustained a greater loss."¹¹²⁸ Mikes reasoned that Ghika must have amassed his wealth for the sake of his wife and son because Ghika himself did not take any profit from it. For example, although Mikes knew that Ghika had many exquisite marten fur coats, he also saw Ghika in three-year old clothes.¹¹²⁹

dedicated to the branch of the Ghika family in Romania, holds on to the date 10 February 1741.

¹¹²⁵ Elena Ghika (1828-1888) was a Romantic writer and feminist who was born in Bucharest and died in Florence. With her book on the history of her family she advocated its Albanian origin.

¹¹²⁶ D'Istria, 201-2. 10 Şubat (February) of the year 1152 of the Rumi calendar corresponds to 5 Zilhicce 1153, so that may be where the confusion comes from. 5 Zilhicce or 21 February appears to be the correct date, as in a document prepared on 25 Zilkade 1153 (BOA D.BŞM.MHF.d 12524), supposedly one day after his demise according to Hammer's calculation, Alexander Ghika was still referred to as the *Divan Tercümanı* or Dragoman of the Imperial Council, whereas he is referred to as "murdered" (*Divân-ı Hümayûn tercümanı olub katlen hâlik olan Aleksandır nâm zimmi*) in a document that was recorded on 16 Zilhicce 1153 (BOA D.BŞM.MHF.d 12531). Also see Subhî Efendi, 663-64.

¹¹²⁷ D'Istria, 158.

¹¹²⁸ Kelemen Mikes, *Letters from Turkey*, ed. Bernard Adams (London; New York: Kegan Paul International, 2000), 217 (letter CLXI, from Rodostó on 15 March 1741).

¹¹²⁹ Mikes, 217 (letter CLXI, from Rodostó on 15 March 1741).



Figure 46: Alexander Ghika. Jean Baptiste Vanmour, ca. 1727 - ca. 1730 (detail). The meal in honor of Ambassador Cornelis Calkoen. Oil paint on canvas 90cm × 120cm. Inventory number SK-A-4077. Cornelis Calkoen (in red coat, seen from the back) is flanked by two dragomans.

Ghika's love of luxury led him to rebuild his house in Kuruçeşme after it had gone up in flames (possibly during the Patrona Halil Revolt of 1730).¹¹³⁰ He had ordered a large mirror ("uno specchio di quarte sei mezza"), velvet cushions with golden embroidery from Venice and he had received 20 large glass panes from the Venetian bailo to decorate his new house.¹¹³¹ A few years later, by September 1736, Alexander was once more caught by flames, as lightning struck his tent while he was stationed in Babadağ for peace negotiations.¹¹³²

The title of honorary Prince of Moldavia and Wallachia was given to Ghika in 1740 shortly after his daughter Caterina's marriage to Dimitrasco Sultziaroğlu.¹¹³³ Ghika received the title for his services during the Austro-Russian war.¹¹³⁴ Supposedly, all foreign diplomats refused to use the title 'His Excellency' for Ghika as that use could be interpreted as a claim of equal power to the representatives of Christian lands.¹¹³⁵ Dutch Ambassador Cornelis Calkoen was rather skeptical of Alexander's actions and suggested he had overstepped the limits of power and made many enemies with little regard to principles or consequences. The Venetian and French diplomats, however, strongly disagreed and were full of praise when it concerned Ghika.¹¹³⁶

The promotion of Nişancı el-Hac Ahmed Paşa to the grand-vizierate on 23 June 1740 promised to be an unfortunate event for Alexander. According to D'Istria, both Ghika and the *Reisü'l-küttab* Hacı Mustafa Efendi were supposedly detested by the newly appointed Grand Vizier. Both were arrested in 1741. Ghika's arrest took place when he was in the house of Count (Anton Corfiz) Ulfeldt, the Habsburg envoy, in the company of Marquis de Villeneuve and the Venetian *bailo*. From the dispatches of Ambassadors Calkoen and Villeneuve and the Venetian bailo, D'Istria reconstructed Ghika's arrest: on Monday 5 February 1741 (19 zilkade 1153), he was dragged by his feet to the harbor where he was loaded onto a caique. On the same day his goods were

¹¹³⁰ D'Istria, 163, n. 1 (referring to a dispatch of Bailo Nicolò Erizzo of October 1740).

¹¹³¹ D'Istria, 163, n. 3 and 5 (referring to a dispatch to or from the bailo (?) of 26 November 1732, and a dispatch from the bailo dated 30 June 1732 from Pera).

¹¹³² D'Istria, 170 (referring to a dispatch of Bailo Contarmi of 28 September 1736).

¹¹³³ D'Istria, 178. The website of the Ghika family notes 1739 as the date in which he received the title. <http://www.ghika.net/Arbre/Arbre.pdf> (accessed 26 September 2015).

¹¹³⁴ D'Istria, 178, n. 1.

¹¹³⁵ D'Istria, 178.

¹¹³⁶ D'Istria, 177.

confiscated.¹¹³⁷ He learned he was sentenced to death and not allowed to speak. Subsequently, Ghika was taken to the prison of the *Muhzır Ağa*, the guard of the Grand Vizier. Although D'Istria believed that Ghika was detained in order to have his goods confiscated, other reasons were used to justify his arrest.¹¹³⁸ His wife, three sons, daughters and his staff were locked up in a warehouse and guarded by Janissaries.

Even before the arrest of Alexander, the dismissal of the *Reisü'l-küttab* had been announced.¹¹³⁹ Supposedly, the reason for both their punishments was that there had been a delay in the dealings with the Treaty of Belgrade. Ghika had noticed that there were some discrepancies in one of the (Latin) articles of the treaty of Belgrade, and therefore he had asked for clarification.¹¹⁴⁰ A messenger arrived a few days later with the dispatches from Count Ulfeldt's court that he could offer land in Bosnia and the old Orsova to the Porte. Nonetheless, this information came too late.¹¹⁴¹ According to Villeneuve, if the messenger had arrived three days earlier, perhaps the fates of the two men could have been different. The *Reisü'l-küttab* was not murdered but just dismissed.¹¹⁴²

The Venetian *bailo* tried to sum up the reasons for Ghika's execution. Firstly, Ghika was accused of secretly altering the third article of the Treaty of Belgrade regarding a strip of land in Bosnia.¹¹⁴³ His extraordinary influence in affairs and the authority that he had gained in Romania and Moldavia could have been one of the other reasons. According to D'Istria, Ghika's power over the clergy of the Greek Church was apparently threatening for the Ottomans. Lastly, his great wealth caused suspicion among the Ottomans who thought he was serving others than the Ottomans. In particular, his friendship with the Habsburg Ambassador aroused suspicion.¹¹⁴⁴

¹¹³⁷ Subhî Efendi, 664.

¹¹³⁸ D'Istria, 191-92.

¹¹³⁹ D'Istria, 195 (referring to a letter from Calkoen to Baron de Hocchepied, Constantinople, March 1741).

¹¹⁴⁰ According to Sturdza, the Italian version of the treaty included a part that was missing in the Latin version, which was the version that was translated into Ottoman-Turkish. Sturdza, 298.

¹¹⁴¹ Someone had, supposedly, at the same time, written to the *Kızlar Ağası* (the Chief Black Eunuch) in Alexander's name with news regarding the events, and that was how the whole unhappy affair had started. English Ambassador Fawkener blamed Villeneuve, while the latter accused Count Ulfeldt who had written to the *Kızlar Ağası*.

¹¹⁴² He had claimed that he did not know any Latin and therefore could not be found guilty. He managed to get away with a fine of 40 purses or 40 thousand lion dollars and he was exiled to Kütahya.

¹¹⁴³ Chronicler Subhî also confirms this allegation. Mehmed Subhî Efendi, *Subhi Tarihi: Sami ve Şakir Tarihleri ile Birlikte*, ed. Mesut Aydınmer (Istanbul: Kitabevi, 2007) 663-64.

¹¹⁴⁴ D'Istria, 203.

According to the official *ferman* that dealt with Ghika's dismissal, the act of hiding a certain doctor who had sought refuge with him was considered treason.¹¹⁴⁵

D'Istria also suggests that Ghika was murdered and his property confiscated mainly because of his amassed wealth and his Kuruçeşme mansion. Was it possible that Ghika was showing off his wealth, as it was not so much wealth itself, rather than the flaunting of it that was subject to criticism in the Ottoman Empire?¹¹⁴⁶ D'Istria's reasoning is not at all that strange because also Jacobus Colyer had to give up his mansion in Kuruçeşme upon the demand of the Grand Vizier earlier during the century and the Sultan himself appears to have been rather interested in the owners of the luxurious water-side dwellings.¹¹⁴⁷ By the eighteenth century, confiscation of the estates of notables had become an important source of revenue for the state treasury and was used as a means to keep the increasing power of notables in check.¹¹⁴⁸

It appears that the *bailo* tried to help Ghika by secretly contacting the Porte, without contacting the Grand Vizier. Other foreign diplomats tried to help and prevent the execution of Ghika but to no avail.¹¹⁴⁹ In the meantime, a certain Ianachi from Poland, Alexander's deputy whenever he was away from Istanbul, was forced to temporarily take over Alexander's tasks as dragoman, together with the aid of printer Ibrahim Müteferrika.¹¹⁵⁰

According to the *bailo*, Ghika was stripped of his possessions and 1000 purses. The goods from his house such as jewelry, furniture, clothes, and fabrics had a value of roughly 800 purses. A crown adorned with diamonds was found among his possessions, which, according to D'Istria, was speculated by the 'Turks' to have been placed on the head of a successor of Constantine the Great in the Hagia Sofia.¹¹⁵¹ According to Villeneuve, it was discovered that it belonged to the patriarchal treasury and was only

¹¹⁴⁵ According to Uzunçarşılı, it was a doctor (*tabib*) Ghika was protecting, but there is no mentioning of the Greek Patriarch as referred to by other sources. Uzunçarşılı based this information on BOA, *Mühimme Defteri* 148 (H. 1154-55/1741-42), page 147. Uzunçarşılı, Vol. IV- 2, 67.

¹¹⁴⁶ Peirce, 224.

¹¹⁴⁷ S. Faroqhi, "Research on the History of Ottoman Consumption: A Preliminary Exploration of Sources and Models," *Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire*, 38.

¹¹⁴⁸ Faroqhi, "Research on the History of Ottoman Consumption," 26.

¹¹⁴⁹ D'Istria, 195-97.

¹¹⁵⁰ D'Istria, 197-98 (referring to a dispatch of Bailo Erizzo, Pera 10 February, 1740-41).

¹¹⁵¹ "Un'oggetto trovato nella casa di Alessandro, diede luogo commenti che irritarono Turchi. Era una corona, che alla moltitudine fanatica credula parve fatta per esser posta a Santa Sofia, sul capo di qualche ardito successore di Costantino." D'Istria, 193-94.

deposited with Alexander.¹¹⁵² All Ghika's goods were sequestered and his house at the shores of the Bosphorus (in Kuruçeşme, presumably) and his house in Fener(kapı) were sold already by March 1741, according to Calkoen.¹¹⁵³ According to the inventory records, a few days prior to his death (22 and 23 Zilkade 1153), most of his belongings were recorded by the state. The possessions of members of his household including those of his wife were also noted. The bailo had heard, however, that Alexander's mother had been able to carry some of the money and the most precious furnishings or accessories to her adjacent house.¹¹⁵⁴

The Grand Vizier had requested a fatwa from Mufti Mustafa Efendi that allowed for the death of Alexander Ghika for high treason. As Alexander was able to leave prison with his hands free, he probably assumed he was allowed to plead his case. He had written a statement in his defense and asked permission to defend himself.¹¹⁵⁵ Nevertheless, according to D'Istria, Ghika was beheaded after first having received several blows from a sword. His body was first left behind for a few days to be seen by passers-by.¹¹⁵⁶

5.2.2. The Inventories

For Alexander Ghika, four separate inventory files were made on various dates (see Appendix E). Two were dated before his death while the third was registered a few days after his demise. The fourth was made during the following year.¹¹⁵⁷ Because the intention was to confiscate his goods, most of his inventories were not recorded according to the four-section probate inventory standard discussed earlier. It appears that the first inventory, which was dated 20 and 22 Zilkade 1137 (6 and 8 February 1741), and thus made before Ghika's demise, was actually a draft (figure 47). Many

¹¹⁵² D'Istria, 194 (referring to a dispatch of Villeneuve of 25 February 1741).

¹¹⁵³ D'Istria, 194 (referring to a letter of Calkoen, March 1741).

¹¹⁵⁴ D'Istria, 194 (dispatch of the bailo, Pera 10 February 1740-41).

¹¹⁵⁵ D'Istria, 201-2.

¹¹⁵⁶ D'Istria, 202. D'Istria based this account on a dispatch of the *bailo* of March 1741 and a letter from Cornelis Calkoen to De Hochepeid in March 1741.

¹¹⁵⁷ BOA Bâb-ı Defterî Baş Muhasebe Muhallefât Halifelîği D.BŞM.MHF.d 12528 dated 20 and 22 Zilkade 1153/6 and 8 February 1741; D.BŞM.MHF.d 12529 dated 23 Zilkade 1153/9 February 1741; D.BŞM.MHF.d 12531 dated 16 Zilhicce 1153/4 March 1741 and D.BŞM.MHF.d dated firstly 1154 and then 6 Cemaziyelahir 1155/9 July 1742.

sentences are crossed out and the document has a very disorderly appearance. It also contains goods that belong to Ghika's wife, children, sister and other members of his household.

Records indicate that an initial inventory was made of all goods found in his house; later the goods that did not belong to Ghika personally were possibly returned to the other members of the household. Furthermore, the scribe of the inventory occasionally made reference to the location of certain goods, such as the rooms of his wife or son, and the grouping of goods together in chests, for instance. This feature is not always seen in Ottoman inventories.¹¹⁵⁸ These references by the scribe strengthen the suggestion that this particular inventory is an initial draft.

We may add here that the inventories of the Dutch in Istanbul provide useful information on domestic interiors. For example, Catterina Volo (the Venetian wife of Pieter de la Fontaine, Secretary of the Dutch Embassy) described in her inventory the location of her basin and majolica pitcher on the shelf (which she called 'raf') in her room, while other goods were tucked away in wardrobes, closets or boxes downstairs, in the kitchen or over the bathroom. This description suggests not only the usage of a shelf but also specifically assigned functions for the rooms in her house. In the case of Jacobus Colyer's inventory, all the goods were neatly described by perambulation of the house. We can deduce that the house was divided according to men's and women's quarters. At the time, this division was common both in Europe and in the Ottoman Empire. Additionally, the separate buildings on the premises were precisely described. The same was true for the inventory of the estate of Colyer's Greek wife. Once more, it was recorded by perambulation, and, thereby, revealed the location of items such as mattresses that were stowed away in large built-in closets.

¹¹⁵⁸ It is, however, possible to find perambulation inventories in the case of high-ranking grandees, such as Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Pasha, whose inventories form a part of research conducted by Hedda Reindl-Kiel (whose research on these inventories has not been published yet).

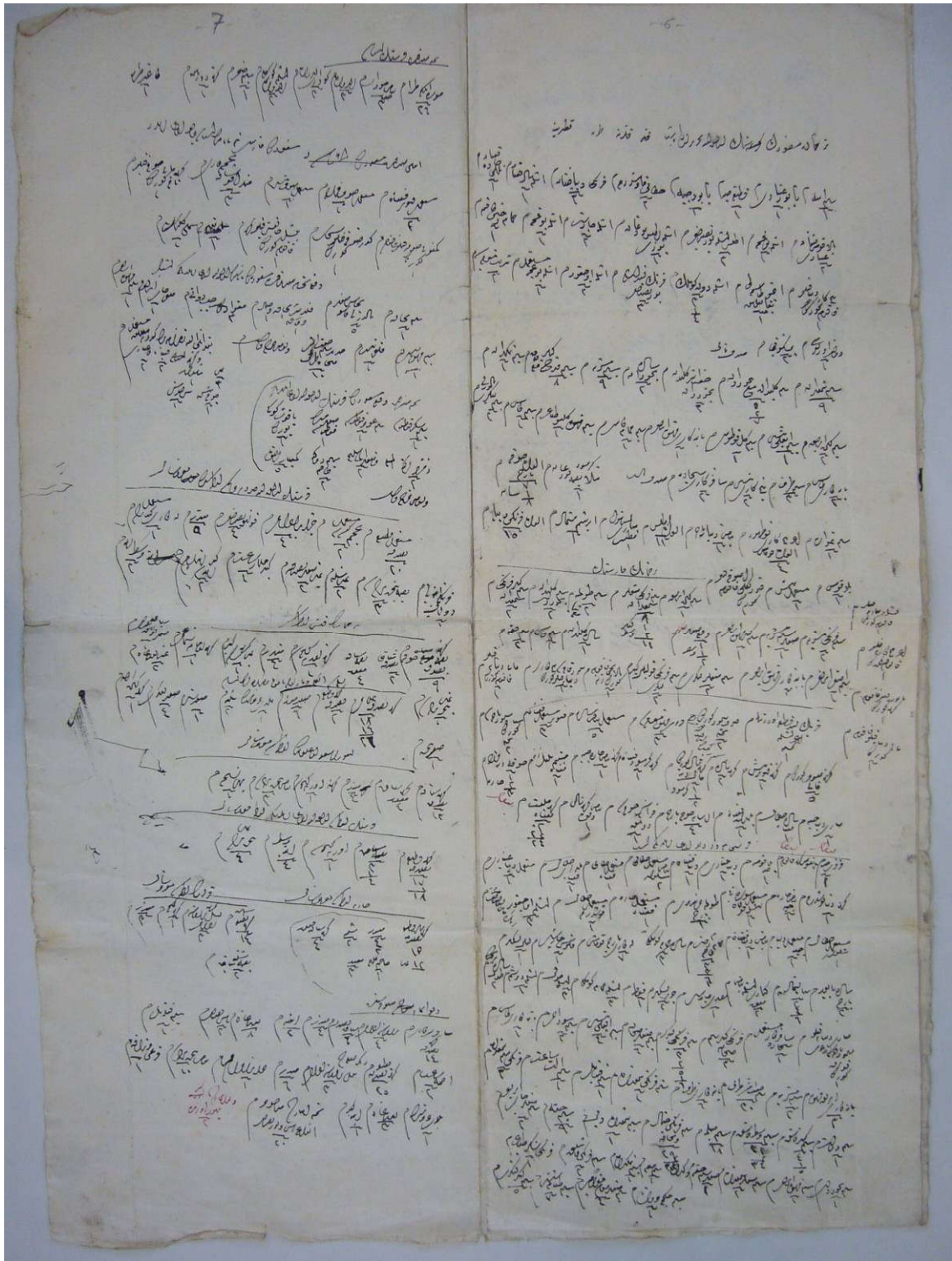


Figure 47: One of the inventories of Alexander Ghika (D.BŞM.MHF.d 12528, pages 6 and 7. Dated 20 Zilkade 1153/6 February 1741

Ghika's second inventory, recorded on 23 Zilkade 1137/9 February 1741, contained only a few items that also appeared in the first inventory in one of the chests while the rest of the listed goods differ. This inventory concerned the goods that were delivered to the *Hazine Kethüdası* (Treasury Superintendent) Ali Ağa. In the meantime, a list of his properties and real estate was prepared (see below). The third inventory, which was dated 16 Zilhicce 1153/4 March 1741, is the shortest and includes a few goods also appearing in the other inventories. This inventory is actually a sale record of the goods that were taken from his house outside Fenerkapı and is quite similar to a four-section standard probate inventory. The document does not include any real estate, only goods. Because it concerns a case of confiscation, after the deduction of costs and taxes to the *kadı*, the clerk, and others, the final sum of 952.248 akçe (ca. 7935 kuruş) went to the state, rather than to Ghika's heirs. The Minister of Finance (*Defterdar*) Atıf Mustafa Efendi had taken care of the sale, with the support of the first accountant (*Muhasib-ı Evvel*) Süleyman Efendi and tax inspector (*Ser-gulâm-ı Bâki*) Abdi Ağa. The final inventory that was first dated 1154 and confirmed on 6 Cemaziyelahir 1155/9 July 1742, contains the same items as the second inventory but sometimes the goods are described in a different fashion and a few items have been added to the list. The description at the beginning of the inventory confirms that it concerns the goods taken to the Imperial Court by the Minister of Finance. Because the list was prepared nearly one and a half years after the initial inventories and the killing of Ghika, it is natural that the goods are described differently.

Suraiya Faroqhi once stated that it was “cushion covers, bedspreads, curtains and rugs that made simple wooden houses into homes,” because furniture was not abundant in eighteenth-century houses in Istanbul.¹¹⁵⁹ The fact that nearly half of all entries of Ghika's four inventories, concern textiles and clothing, while only one quarter consisted of kitchenware and goods related to illumination,¹¹⁶⁰ confirms that textiles, both imported and locally produced, were the most important commodity people furnished their homes within the Ottoman Empire.¹¹⁶¹ When Ghika's inventories are analyzed according to individual pieces, another result appears (see table 13). While textiles and

¹¹⁵⁹ Suraiya Faroqhi, *Travel and Artisans in the Ottoman Empire: Employment and Mobility in the Early-Modern Era* (London: I.B. Tauris, 2013) 188.

¹¹⁶⁰ After cancelling out items that are clearly the same across the different inventories leaves us with 1110 including 12 entries that fall into two categories

¹¹⁶¹ Phillips, "Ottoman Silk Furnishing Fabrics," 1-31.

clothing both constitute one-quarter of around 7600¹¹⁶² individual items, kitchenware is reduced to one-fifth. Jewelry makes up another quarter of his possessions although it appears as an insignificant category in the first calculation. This discrepancy is due to the fact that each and every gem is counted separately while items such as books are usually referred to as “a bunch of European printed books”. This form of notation clearly displays the influence of the record-keeper and customs of inventory-taking in the Ottoman Empire.

Table 13: Alexander Ghika’s possessions

Goods ¹¹⁶³	Entries	Percentage of total entries	Individual goods	Percentage of total goods
clothing, textiles, carpets	529	48	1700	23
kitchenware, hygiene	269	24	1472	19
jewelry & silverware	63	6	1691	22
weaponry & horse culture	89	8	144	2
furniture (incl. storage facilities)	68	6	118	2
reading & writing	26	2	375	5
decoration	40	4	83	1
other	26	2	1982	26
Totals	1110	100 %	7565	100 %

5.2.2.1. Shelter

Ghika lived in the neighborhood of Fener in Istanbul and is said to have also owned a house along the shores of the Bosphorus, probably in Kuruçeşme. In the 1714 dated inventory of the *Voyvoda* and former prince of Wallachia, Constantin Brâncoveanu, a confiscated waterside mansion [*yalı*]in Kuruçeşme was mentioned that later was to belong to Grigore, the son of Alexander Ghika, which was confiscated by the state once more in 1777.¹¹⁶⁴ Could this be the same *yalı*? Ghika rented (out) gardens, shops, and houses all over Istanbul. In a record of the real estate [*emlak ve 'akarı*] that

¹¹⁶² Ghika’s inventories were cross-checked and various goods appear in multiple inventories. If the entries clearly referred to the same goods, they were not counted twice.

¹¹⁶³ The categories of this table do not exactly match the categories of tables 5 to 12 (which deal with the material possessions of the Dutch ‘nation’), because certain goods that were recorded in the inventories of the Dutch, were not present in Ghika’s estate.

¹¹⁶⁴ Maxim, 194.

belonged to Ghika and his wife, which was prepared on 25 Zilkade 1153/11 February 1741, various types of real estate were mentioned (see Appendix F).¹¹⁶⁵ According to the archival document on Ghika's real estate, most of his real estate was (part of) religious foundations; therefore, their use must have been limited but should not have been subjected to confiscation or dispersion. Because 'the third tower (?) and its ground in line in Balat outside Fenerkapı' was part of a religious foundation, it probably did not refer to the dwelling in Fenerkapı where Ghika lived with his family, because the latter was sold after Ghika's death. There is no mention of a waterfront mansion in Kuruçeşme, but various other houses he owned were located in the Aya Yorgi neighborhood of Yeniköy. One dwelling stood in the village called K m rc k y near the Belgrade village, where Jacobus Colyer owned a country house.

Ghika had a garden in Hask y and a vegetable garden in Kuzguncuk. He also had a doctor's shop in the vicinity of Fenerkapı, several shops next to the Sipahiler market and the Du'a Square, "European" shops at the cross-roads (*D rt Yol*) in Galata, a furrier's shop in at the Furrier's Gate in Galata, a draper's shop (* ukacı d kkanı*) at the flea market¹¹⁶⁶ in Istanbul *intra-muros* at the Baltaođlu marketplace in the name of his wife and another double shop and a regular shop in the same marketplace. There was also a plot of vacant land that belonged to the religious foundation of the Yorgani Efendi Mosque just outside Yenikapı.¹¹⁶⁷ There were a few other enterprises: a boat area in the place called Bađ-ı Cinan-ı Derya ("*Garden of the Paradises of the Sea*") and a fish catching enclosure of nets (*dalyan*) in Timurcu (Demirci?) Burnu.

Finally, his mansion in Pera/Galata that he rented out to the Swedes Edvard Carleson and Fredrik von H pken (see Chapter 4), had come into his possession as part of the heritage from his father-in-law. In 1740, he offered the house to Carleson and Von H pken for an annual rent of 1100 kuruş. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, it had been the property of The Levant Company member and English merchant Thomas Cooke, before it came into Ghika's possession. It appears that the mansion that Dutch Ambassador Jacob Colyer had built nearby was quite similar.¹¹⁶⁸

¹¹⁶⁵ BOA D.BŞM.MHF.d 12524, dated 25 Zilkade 1153 (on the description of the record and the catalogue the date is incorrectly stated as 25 Rebi levvel 1153).

¹¹⁶⁶ Apparently textile dealers had set up shop in the area of the flea market (*Bit Pazarı*) and were probably not (only) dealing in second-hand textiles. On this phenomenon see Suraiya Faroqi, "Chapter 13: Where to Buy and Sell Cheap Textiles in Eighteenth-Century Istanbul: A Buyer's Guide," *Travel and Artisans*, 186-96.

¹¹⁶⁷ Perhaps this was the Yorgani İbrahim Ađa Mescidi that no longer exists today.

¹¹⁶⁸ T lay Artan spoke about the depiction of Ghika's mansion in a discussion of several panoramas of

After Ghika's death, the house was sold for 6,250 kuruş at an auction to Petros Baron,¹¹⁶⁹ Jacobus Colyer's mysterious groom, who later became a dragoman. The estate then changed hands several times: the English Lisle brothers first bought it, only to resell within a year's time to the English Ambassador Fawkener, officially in the name of his dragoman Antoine Pisani. One of the Lisle brothers re-bought it in 1747. It was then purchased with the money from the Evangelical Church Fund. Dragoman for the Swedes Pierre Camcioğlu bought it in 1757, and transferred it immediately to Gustaf Celsing, the Swedish Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte. Within 16 years' time, the price of the estate had quadrupled, as it was sold to Celsing for 25,000 kuruş.¹¹⁷⁰ Besides the palace, the complex had a *köşk* of two floors that faced the Grande Rue de Pera, and a large formal baroque garden that consisted of gravel paths and grass parterres. On the sides were flower beds and cypress trees.¹¹⁷¹ The palace itself had three floors (with two seen from the inner garden since it was built on a slope, see figure 21) and constructed according to local architectural conventions but adorned with European rococo elements, as Théolin claims.¹¹⁷²

No real estate was enlisted in the inventory records and sale record of Ghika's possessions. Perhaps, the confiscation of his real estate was registered separately, knowing that his mansion at the Grande Rue de Pera and his house in Fenerkapı were sold immediately after his death, but no record was made of their confiscation in the inventories or the record concerning his real estate. His dwelling just outside Fenerkapı indicates not only his status as a member of a Phanariote family but also, together with

Istanbul from the 1740s by Baron Philipp Franz Gudenus (who was a member of the retinue of Habsburg Ambassador Count von Ulfeldt, Ghika's close friend) and Giovanni Francesco Rossini, who worked for the Venetian Embassy: Tülay Artan, "Two Artists, One Vantage Point. Pera/Istanbul in the 1740s," [14th International Congress of Turkish Art](#), ed. Rossini's panoramas are published and discussed by Tülay Artan, "Venedik'ten İstanbul'a Şehir Tasvirleri, Tasavvur ve Tahayyüller," [Venezia e Istanbul in Epoca Ottomana= Osmanlı Döneminde Venedik ve İstanbul](#) (Istanbul: Sabancı Üniversitesi Sakıp Sabancı Müzesi, 2009) 66-78. She also refers to G. Curatola, "Drawings by Colonel Giovanni Francesco Rossini, Military Attaché of the Venetian Embassy in Constantinople," [Art Turc/Turkish Art. 10e Congrès International d'Art Turc](#), Genève, 1999. 225-231. Hoenkamp-Mazgon noted the similarities between the two mansions in Hoenkamp-Mazgon, 52.

¹¹⁶⁹ Théolin, 68.

¹¹⁷⁰ Théolin, 68-69. The house had even gained more in value (60,000 kuruş), had it not been for Jean Lisle who neglected the house for several years. Several new files including inventories that belong to the same *voyvode* in the collection of the *Baş Muhallefat Halifeliği* (D.BŞM.MHF) have been found in folders 13 and 14.

¹¹⁷¹ Artan, "Two Artists, One Vantage Point."

¹¹⁷² Théolin, 70.

his mansion in Kuruçeşme, his full participation in a trend of the elite in owning residential architecture along the shores of the Bosphorus and Golden Horn.¹¹⁷³

5.2.2.2. Kalpak, Kaftan and Kürk Kabı

Of the almost 7600 individual objects recorded in Ghika's inventories, over seven hundred items concern clothes and clothing accessories, besides roughly one thousand other textile furnishing textiles and fabrics. Among the most noteworthy clothes are three raincoats called *yağmurluk*,¹¹⁷⁴ 14 *ferâces*, 45 *entâris*, 24 *seraser* robes of honor (*hil'at*)¹¹⁷⁵ and nearly one hundred fur coats, fur pieces and *kürk kabı*s. These furs included the most exquisite types such as black and white fox and sable, but also ermine, squirrel, marten, wolf, lynx and even two furs called *erkân kürk* that were specifically given by the Sultan to viziers.¹¹⁷⁶ There are also a few distinctly women's clothes, such as five dresses [*elbise*] that were meant to be worn specifically by women, a women's kaftan [*zenne kaftan*] and cloaks [*zenne ferâce*]. Many clothes could equally have been worn by men and women; therefore, the act of making further distinctions is difficult. Especially with the clothes, most items were described as old or used, and only in very few occasions things were considered new or beautiful.

As headgear, there were four headdresses called *serpuş*, four fur kalpaks, a specific headgear that came with one of the raincoats, and a variety of kerchiefs [(*baş*) *yemeni*]. Belts, waistbands and girths [*kolan*, *kemer*, *uçkur*, *kuşak*] were often made of richly embroidered fabrics when unadorned with jewels. Ghika's textile accessories included a so-called 'Frenkkârî' waistband and a plain sash with European embroidery. Although no other clothing appears to be of European cut, sometimes the fabric of these clothes derived from outside Ottoman realms. Household textiles were far more often

¹¹⁷³ Tülay Artan, "Aspects of the Ottoman Elite's Food Consumption," 110; S. Faroqhi, "Research on the History of Ottoman Consumption," 38.

¹¹⁷⁴ In general, these raincoats came with a hood or headgear and were made of cheap cloth called *aba*. For a study on where such cheap cloth was sold in Istanbul, see Faroqhi, "Chapter 13: Where to Buy and Sell Cheap," *Travel and Artisans*, 186-96.

¹¹⁷⁵ 24 robes of honor are mentioned in three of the four inventories. It is likely that these three entries concern the same set of robes. Only in the first inventory they are described as 'on credit' (*borcen*).

¹¹⁷⁶ For a discussion of the usage of fur in coats, see Tezcan, "Furs and Skins Owned by Sultans," 63-79. Also for a discussion of the fur market in eighteenth-century Istanbul, see Markus Koller, "The Istanbul Fur-Market in the Eighteenth Century," *Living in the Ottoman Ecumenical Community: Essays in Honour of Suraiya Faroqhi*, eds. Vera Costantini and Markus Koller, 2008 (115-30).

made of imported fabrics. In those cases, it is specifically stated that fabrics such as broadcloth, camlet and brocade came from Europe,¹¹⁷⁷ Poland, Damascus or Persia. Items made of these fabrics included brazier blankets, napkins, and lengths of fabric. A few goods originated from the nearby islands: prayer rugs from Chios (which was especially known for its silks of medium quality that were often exported to Europe),¹¹⁷⁸ cloths for sitting [*mak'ad*] and sheets from Cyprus and special embroidery from Lesbos. Reference was made for six times to so-called “newfangled” [*nev-zuhur*] fabrics,¹¹⁷⁹ which indicates that Ghika was aware of the latest trends in fashion and purchased some of the latest fashionable textiles, such as bolts of newfangled (heavy) cloth from Vienna and newfangled *hatayi* fabric with silver or gold thread.

All textile goods that were common in Ottoman households were present in abundance: cloths for sitting, sheets, quilts, pillows and their pillowcases, wrappers [*boğca*], mattresses [*şilte, yatak, döşek*], seat cushions [*minder*], and various towels, napkins and kerchiefs [*makrame, havlu, peşkir*]. There is no reference to any rugs [*kilim*], but there were seven small carpets called *kaliçe* and 19 prayer rugs. Other floor covering came in the shape of mats [*keçe*], which occasionally came from Salonika or Hungary. This inventory of floor covering only confirms the suggestion that large high quality carpets were not so much used or seen as prestigious objects in domestic environments up until the late nineteenth century, except perhaps in royal palaces and the dwellings of the wealthiest paşas.¹¹⁸⁰

¹¹⁷⁷ According to Hedda Reindl-Kiel the reference of ‘Frenk’ in the description of fabrics refers to textiles from Italy. See for instance Hedda Reindl-Kiel, “Luxury, Power Strategies, and the Question of Corruption. Gifting in the Ottoman Elite (16th-18th Centuries),” *Sehrâyîn. Illuminating the Ottoman World. Perceptions, Encounters and Boundaries*. Festschrift Hans Georg Majer, eds. Yavuz Köse and Tobias Volker (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2012) 110.

¹¹⁷⁸ Hülya Tezcan, et al., *Textile Furnishings from the Topkapı Palace Museum* (Istanbul: Vehbi Koç Vakfı Yayınları: Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2007).

¹¹⁷⁹ Reindl-Kiel, “Power and Submission,” 74.

¹¹⁸⁰ Artan, “Aspects of the Ottoman Elite's Food Consumption,” 113. Although other inventories, even of limited value and of people with professions such as barber or grocer, include rugs (*kilim*), these were often made of *alaca* (a striped cotton or silk fabric) and valued at a few hundred akçe at most. Examples of comparatively expensive rugs come from the estates of the royal elite or wealthy paşas. Governor of Van, Ali Paşa son of İsa Ağa, owned several dwellings in Istanbul and in his estate, there was one ‘Bagdad rug’ (*Bağdat kilimi*) that was worth only 1000 akçe. A set of two Persian *kaliçes* was of much higher value with a price of 40,000 akçe (Çetin, 4; 8). *Valide Sultan* Rabia Gülnuş Emetullah owned 18 *alaca* rugs, whose value is unfortunately not recorded (Betül İpşirli Argit, *Rabia Gülnuş Emetullah Sultan 1640-1715* (Istanbul: Kitap Yayınevi, 2014) 214. Governor of Salonika Ahmed Paşa had various rugs of which one of the new *kilims* was worth a mere 320 akçe. Grand Vizier Amcazade Hüseyin Paşa had a few Bagdad rugs in his estate, of which the most expensive was valued at 30,000 akçe and the cheapest at 5,500 akçe. The latter also had four *kaliçes* or small carpets in his estate that were worth together 170,000 akçe (Yıldız, 101). The word *halı* or carpet is only sparingly used in very few inventories for the first half of the eighteenth century, and it is possible that the term *kaliçe* was used instead of *halı*. When a price tag was connected to those *halıs*, they were not of great value, such as the two room carpets (*oda halısı*) in the estate of the rather wealthy Hacı Osman from Harput

Cushions and their covers were true products of fashion and markers of status in the Ottoman Empire.¹¹⁸¹ There were a total of 227 cushions and another 47 separate cushion covers (of which 16 came in pairs) in Ghika's estate. After the 1650s, there was a general decline in cloths for sitting [*mak'ad*],¹¹⁸² but at the same time an increase of *çatma* cushion covers in Ottoman realms.¹¹⁸³ Perhaps because of their smaller size and lower price than other formats of textile products (such as *mak'ad* and quilt covers) as well as their high visibility in a household did *çatma* cushion covers gain popularity. None of the cloths for sitting in Ghika's estate were made of *çatma* but instead of calico, *yemeni*, or plain cloth (*kumaş*). Thirteen of his cushions were made of velvet (*kadife* or *katife*), and these were possibly similar to the cushions that were so popular.¹¹⁸⁴ Others were embroidered with silver or gold thread, or made of calico, kutni, broadcloth or other fabrics. Interestingly, only few cushion covers of Ottoman making from other materials than *çatma* remain today and this scarcity must mean they were quite rare.¹¹⁸⁵ Ghika's other cushions were perhaps then of foreign production. There were no curtains recorded in the inventories of Alexander Ghika. Possibly, these all were part of his wife's trousseau, which was perhaps saved from confiscation. Another conclusion could be that the curtains were identified differently by the inventory-takers, such as the term *parça* [piece], as curtains are basically rectangular pieces of fabric. Overall, Ghika owned textiles and clothing of both plain and opulent fabrics: from plain old cloth to *seraser* and *kılabdan* embroidered pieces.

Roughly two and a half years prior to Ghika's demise, another prince, Vienna-born Hungarian Rákóczi Jozsef, who had been appointed 'Ruler of Transylvania and the Duchy of Hungary' by the Sultan, left behind a considerable estate when he passed away on 10 November 1738. Jozsef had participated in the 1738 war alongside the Ottoman army against Austria, and during two years of refuge, between 1736 when he

that were valued at 10 kuruş or 1200 akçe together.

¹¹⁸¹ Phillips, "Ottoman Silk Furnishing Fabrics," 30.

¹¹⁸² Phillips, "Ottoman Silk Furnishing Fabrics," 29.

¹¹⁸³ Also Suraiya Faroqhi confirms that cushion covers were among the most important craft products produced in Bursa, even when other silk textile were produced and used seemed to decline. Phillips, "Ottoman Silk Furnishing Fabrics," 23 (referring to Suraiya Faroqhi, *Artisans of Empire: Crafts and Craftspeople Under the Ottomans* (London: I.B. Tauris, 2009) 96, 170-1).

¹¹⁸⁴ Phillips, "A Material Culture: Ottoman Velvets and Their Owners," 151. She also explains elsewhere that other suggested terms such as plain velvet for cushions, are not supported by objects, and therefore they must refer to *çatma* cushions as well. Phillips, "The Historiography of Ottoman Velvets," 3.

¹¹⁸⁵ Phillips, "The Historiography of Ottoman Velvets," 3.

came to the Ottoman Empire and his death, his expenses were met by the Ottoman state.¹¹⁸⁶ After his burial in the cemetery of a Greek Church in the village of Çernavoda in 1738, his possessions were recorded in three inventories.¹¹⁸⁷ He also had a final will that was recorded in Latin and handed over to his Chamberlain Kelemen Mikes, but because Jozsef had many debts, it was not possible to honor the will. Although his possessions were not appraised, their quantity and description provide enough information regarding Rákóczi's material culture. Like Ghika's clothing, Rákóczi's attire appears to have been mainly of Ottoman cut: kaftans, *entâris*, squirrel, ermine and fox fur coats and high fur caps, and trousers called *çakşır*.¹¹⁸⁸ Most of his (furnishing) textiles were quite exquisite and similar to some in Ghika's inventories, such as green *kemha* (a type of lampas, silk brocade) which was also used for his curtains, or velvet. Floor covering came in the shape of a rug (*kilim*), three small (prayer) rugs, and three mats from Salonika and Europe.

For the Dutch, clothing and household textile goods formed also the largest category of possessions. Nevertheless in the case of the Dutch inventories, despite the presence of many Ottoman clothes and textile goods, European style clothes overshadowed Ottoman garments and accessories. If we interpret clothing as "a means for the expression of social differentiation,"¹¹⁸⁹ then, the Dutch in Istanbul appear to have expressed on the one hand their difference from Ottomans by wearing wigs and hats, but on the other hand, resemblance through adapting *feraces*, kaftans and *cübbes*. Through clothes they communicated messages about the values they held; and in that manner, clothing can even signify liberation from cultural restrictions. Clothes are even considered by some scholars to represent a filter between the person wearing them and the surrounding world.¹¹⁹⁰ If we approach the clothing that the Dutch nation in Istanbul

¹¹⁸⁶ Erdoğan, "Mülteci bir Macar Prensi ve Terekesi," 81.

¹¹⁸⁷ They are kept in the same collection as Ghika's: BOA, *Bâb-ı Defteri Baş Muhasebe Muhallefât Halifeliği (D.BŞM.MHF)*, 31/30. Dated 23 Şaban 1151/6 Aralık 1738; 31/161 dated 27 Cemâziyelâhır 1152/1 Ekim 1739 and 32/26 dated 7 Receb 1152/10 Ekim 1739. The three inventories are roughly the same but there are differences in detail or grouping of the goods, according to Erdoğan. Erdoğan, "Mülteci bir Macar Prensi ve Terekesi," 81-102.

¹¹⁸⁸ Erdoğan states that he owned shirt(s) and belt(s) that were of European (*Frenk*) origin, but they were not described as such in the inventory that she published. Perhaps in one of the other two inventories the descriptions were more specific. Erdoğan, 91.

¹¹⁸⁹ Diana Crane, and Laura Bovone, "Approaches to Material Culture: The Sociology of Fashion and Clothing," *Poetics* 34 (2006): 323 (they are referring to P. Bourdieu, *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgment of Taste* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1984)).

¹¹⁹⁰ Crane and Bovone, 320.

owned with such an understanding, it would suggest a very consciously chosen fusion of local Ottoman and European pieces. Dutch women and older men seem to have appreciated Ottoman clothes more than did the young men. Their attire usually consisted of camisole, dress coat, trousers and hoses, combined with wigs and hats. In most inventories, clothes that were referred to by Ottoman terms were usually robes and cloaks, such as *entari*, *dolama*, *biniş*, *sâde*, *ferâce* and *kerrake*. A few raincoats were specifically referred to as *yağmurluk*. These sometimes came together with a distinctive cap [*başlık*] (figure 48). One wonders whether the Dutch preferred Ottoman raincoats over European versions because of their rather distinct appearance. However, pants (*çakşır* and *çintiyân*) and various accessories and textile goods such as fur caps (*kalpak*), kerchiefs and veils (*çatki*, *yaşmak*, *yemeni*), towels (*havlu*, *makrama*) and belts (*kolan*, *uçkur*) were also found among the possessions of the Dutch. Fabrics came from both the Ottoman Empire and Europe, and possibly sometimes also from India, as there were fabrics referred to as *indienne* (sometimes also called calico or chintz), which could have been true fabrics from India, but just as well European fabrics. Of the Ottoman fabrics, various types of (brocaded) velvet, kutnu [*kutnî*], fustian brocade [*dimi diba*], *alaca*, mohair [*sof*], challis [*şâlî*], gemesud [*kermesüd*] and twilled cotton [*bogası*] were rather popular. Lesser known and referred to was the fabric *evrenşahi*.

Because fur coats were rather uncommon attire in the Netherlands, types of fur were commonly indicated with Ottoman terms. Many types that were available in the Ottoman Empire, also those meant for the wealthy upper class Ottomans, were recorded in the inventories of the Dutch. Even the covers of caftans called *kaftan kabı* were found among their possessions. How often it happened is not sure, but Secretary Pieter de la Fontaine had the Dutch dragoman Giovanni Theyls arrange the purchase of half a squirrel fur for him, while a boatman brought him silk fabrics. The Dutch clearly knew how to arrange for the goods they had laid their eyes on, through a network of agents, brokers and other go-betweens.¹¹⁹¹

¹¹⁹¹ Emrah Safa Gürkan studies such go-betweens, renegades, brokers and dragomans in several of his publications. See for instance: Emrah Safa Gürkan, "Mediating Boundaries: Mediterranean Go-Betweens and Cross-Confessional Diplomacy in Constantinople, 1560-1600," *Journal of Early Modern History* 19 (2015): 107-28.



Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France

Figure 48: Sixteenth-century Ottoman raincoat with distinctive headgear (in the middle), by Julius Goltzius or Abraham de Bruyn, in Jean Jacques Boissard, Habitvs Variarum Orbis Gentium. Habitz de Nations Estranges, 1581.

The carpets that were usually labeled as from Izmir and Salonika probably came from Uşak or Cairo, in the case of the antique carpets. The newer products perhaps came from western Anatolian centers of carpet production. Mats, which often came from Cairo, were a cheaper way of covering larger pieces of floor. Sometimes, the mats were called *kietzé*, or *keçe* in Ottoman, which could indicate that they were made of a type of felt.

Other typical Ottoman products were the so-called *ihram* spreads (indicated in the records variably as '*khrami*' or '*korami*'), which were often used to cover a sofa or a set of cushions. Those that belonged to the Dutch were either white or red and generally came from (Ottoman) Algiers. Sheets were often made of Dutch linen but sometimes also of local cloth or specified as of Angora cloth. Although most tablecloths and their usually matching napkins were made of linen, damask, cotton or broadcloth, one red velvet tablecloth with golden fringes is also mentioned. With a price of 38 lion dollars, this could very well have been a quilt, *ihram* or *mak'ad* instead. The presence of such an item indicates that the Dutch found a new purpose for typical Ottoman products, or the recorder of the auction in question did not recognize the product for what it was. Cushions and pillows were well-represented in the inventories. In Dutch, the same term is used for pillow and cushion; it is not always clear whether a decorative cushion, a head pillow or even a sitting cushion was meant. Perhaps for that reason, Ottoman terminology (specifically *minder*) was occasionally used in the records to distinguish specific types. Although Ottoman cushion covers often came in pairs, the inventories are unclear on this point.¹¹⁹² Matching colors and fabrics of cushions with other textile furnishing products suggest that the Dutch had a set of upholstery. A trend of declining numbers of *çatma* cloths for sitting (*mak'ad*) after the 1650s is also visible here.¹¹⁹³ The thirty cloths for sitting that are mentioned in the auction records alone are not made of *çatma* or any other type of velvet, but of less luxurious fabrics such as wool, plain *indienne*, broadcloth and linen. In line again with another trend of a rise of cushion covers over time in Ottoman realms, luxurious cushion and pillow covers were very popular items bought at the auctions and used in the homes of the Dutch. Phillips suggests that it may have been because of their smaller size and lower price than other formats of textile products (such as the *mak'ad* and blankets or quilt covers) and their

¹¹⁹² Phillips, "Ottoman Silk Furnishing Fabrics," 27.

¹¹⁹³ Phillips, "Ottoman Silk Furnishing Fabrics," 29.

high visibility in a household that they gained in popularity. They were true products of fashion and probably even among the members of the Dutch nation, as was the case among Ottoman consumers, must have been a mark of status.¹¹⁹⁴ Nearly thirty percent (39 of 137) of the cushion and pillow covers for sale on the auctions of the Dutch nation were made of velvet, which could have been *çatma* but, unfortunately, not specifically described by that name. Often the term ‘*trijp*’ was used, which refers to a voided and brocaded fabric that was used as furnishing textile. According to Phillips such velvet cushions were owned not only by the Ottoman court, but also by other wealthy and less-wealthy inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire because there were a variety of qualities available that would suit different budgets.¹¹⁹⁵

The colors of many textile products of the Dutch were often not mentioned but when specified, they resembled Ottoman fashion at the time: mainly red and sometimes green or yellow (golden colored?) fringes. Interestingly enough, blue was hardly ever mentioned, although the color was not uncommon in furnishing fabrics in the Ottoman Empire. But the red and blue (details), common in cushion covers of the seventeenth century, changed over time in favor of green and yellow. Only sparingly was mention made of motifs on furnishing textiles; in most cases these motifs took the form of flowers.

Final wills in particular indicate which items were deemed most precious and inheritance worthy. In most final wills, members of the Dutch nation left money for the poor or the Church. Slaves, if any, were usually redeemed and sent off with some money, clothes or even an item from their houses. Family members and friends were also gifted with money, obligations, jewelry, silverware or the highest priced clothing items. Dionis Housset promised to bequeath his best red fox fur to his godson when he came of age. The fur served as a reminder of his godfather. Clothes and fabrics were very expensive and were thus among the pieces that fetched the most at auctions. Ottoman clothes and cushions were in particular among the goods bequeathed in final wills. For example, Maria Violier gave her previously manumitted slave Hanna one *minder*, two sofa cushions, and one of her best blankets with its sheet. In marriage contracts that included trousseaus, the appreciation of jewelry, silverware and textiles is similarly apparent. The trousseaus usually included Ottoman garbs, such as *ferâces*,

¹¹⁹⁴ Phillips, "Ottoman Silk Furnishing Fabrics," 30.

¹¹⁹⁵ Phillips, "The Historiography of Ottoman Velvets," 24.

kaftans, furs, and trousers as well as accessories such as veils, headdresses and belts. Cushion covers and spreads for Ottoman couches were found among trousseaus, too.

5.2.2.3. Storage, studies and sophistication

Because Ottomans usually did not own freestanding pieces of furniture except for chests and baskets as storage facilities, it is not very surprising that only a very small part of Ghika's belongings (six percent) concerned boxes, chests and stools. A few of Ghika's chests were specified as European-made, while others were further described as covered with (Russian) leather or decorated with mother-of-pearl, or used for specific goods, such as chests for oil flasks or glassware. Apart from the boxes and chests, there were only three stools, two small desks or a set of drawers [*peřtahta*] and two cupboards or closets [*dolab*]. It is rather remarkable that there were no baskets recorded in the inventories. One of the closets or cupboards with drawers belonged to a certain priest called Father Yovane, while the other was described as of European making with one or multiple mirrors.

The Dutch imported most of their free-standing pieces of furniture from Europe. Storage facilities such as cupboards and baskets were often referred to by their Ottoman terms: *dolap* and *sepet*. Only on very few occasions it seems that *dolap* referred to a movable piece of furniture, other times it indicated a built-in closet. If a freestanding piece was mentioned, it was thus nearly always referred to in the common language of the document. The larger storage cupboards that were also built-in in Ottoman houses were commonly referred to in the records as 'juk' [*yüklük*].

More importantly, however, is the allocation of rooms in their homes as study or office. In most cases we are not able to distinguish whether these rooms were meant for private use or also open to visitors, customers, or others. Jacobus Colyer, in particular, valued furniture and possessed a well-equipped study with markers of status and power in the form of prints of Alexander the Great, paintings and portraits, weaponry, books and a collection of spectacles.

Ghika owned at least 326 books, but in reality, there must have been many more as there are a few references to 'a chest full of European books' and 'all Greek and European books of the aforementioned dragoman.' The latter entry was worth a total of 240,000 akçe [2000 kuruş] and thereby the most expensive entry of that particular

inventory. In comparison, the second most expensive item was a piece of black fox fur that was valued at less than half the price of the books. 144 of his books were referred to as ‘books and treatises’ and together with another 140 books, these appear to be his Ottoman, Arabic and/or Persian books, while all the others are referred to as European books or even French printed books. A few of these books were referred to as his son’s. It is possible that his copy of *Târîh-i Nâ’îmâ* was a printed sample from the Mütferrika press.

Other goods in Ghika’s estate that can be associated with sophistication are pen-cases, of which he had a proper collection. There were silver and varnished pen-cases, pen-cases with one or multiple drawers, European pen-cases with mirrors and one that came with an inkwell. He also owned 26 silver vessels that were inkwells or other jars for precious goods (*hokka*). Lastly, he had one European set of drawers for paper or documents. Similar goods were found in the estate of Rákóczi Jozsef. The latter had 47 books that were all European. He also had a large collection of seals and signets, sets of drawers or desks called *peštahta*, and writing supplies such as inkwells, golden and silver-plated pens and paper.

Ghika did not own any musical instruments or other goods that were used for entertainment. The only ‘scientific’ instrument, or rather, religious tool, found among his possessions is a varnished *kiblenüma* or Qibla map, that was used to determine the direction of Mecca at prayer time. At the same time, he also had one string of prayer beads and small (prayer) rugs. The possession of such objects would suggest a connection of its owner with Islam, were it not that (Christian) Hungarian Prince Rákóczi also owned the exact same device, prayer beads and prayer rugs.

Most of the Dutch gave importance to books and other forms of sophistication. Many books were related to religion because one of the bigger collections belonged to a preacher. On the other hand, there were also history books, travelogues, works on horticulture, politics, and satire. Even the Dutch owned a few books or manuscripts in locally used languages. For instance, Friedrich Bachstrom owned a Quran as well as Arabic and Ottoman Turkish translations of the New Testament, and preacher Jan David de Reuter had two ‘Turkish’ books, one of which was later identified as the Quran.

5.2.2.4. Kitchens and delicacies

There were a few items that indicate the use of medicine in Ghika's household: pieces of aloeswood or agarwood (*'öd*) and a silver box that was used to contain aloeswood. Aloeswood and its essential oil were mainly used for its attractive odor. One entry appears to describe some type of arsenic, which was used not only for its poisonous characteristics, but was also believed to be useful in curing a variety of deceases such as syphilis. Probably not for medicinal purposes, but rather for hygiene, did Ghika own perfume called *'abîr*, which was made of ambergris, saffron, musk and various other substances. Rose-water could of course have been used in the consumption of food and beverages as well as a type of perfume. In Ghika's household, it was abundantly available: he owned 22 flasks for rose-water (*gûlabdan*). There were at least as many thuribles or censers (*buhurdan*) as rose-water flasks; they usually came together as a set. There was only one piece of soap, which was probably recorded because it was rather special: it came from Jerusalem.

There was no distinction made between ewers and basins for the taking of ablutions or for usage in the kitchen or hamam.¹¹⁹⁶ There was no mention of any basins [*leğen*] without a ewer [*ibrik*], but there were quite a few individual ewers that were specifically used for the preparation of coffee and tea or just for water. Most of the coffee ewers came from Janina (today's Ioannina, in north-western Greece). Because tea was still uncommon in the Ottoman Empire, it is quite unusual that Ghika's household had seven ewers for tea. On the other hand, it was not unheard of, as the estate of his contemporary Rákóczi Jozsef included a silver tea box.¹¹⁹⁷ It is of course also possible that Jozsef's silver box was used for another purpose. Only one of Ghika's ewers that came in an iron box or chest and came from Vienna (*Beçkârî*) was specifically used for ritual ablutions. In the same category there were several pumps and a water tap. Because some of the pumps were made of silver, and the tap of embroidered Russian leather they were clearly valuable enough to be recorded.

¹¹⁹⁶ In their study of kitchenware in Damascus, Establet and Pascual suggest that the combination of *leğen* and *ibrik* was most probably for doing (ritual) washing, but some could have been used for drinking. When they appear separate they may have served a function in the hamam or kitchen. Establet, and Pascual, "Cups, Plates, and Kitchenware," 185-98.

¹¹⁹⁷ Erdoğan, 96.

Similarly to the absence of tools for the fireplace, the lack of pots, pans and other cooking utensils in Ghika's estate is rather suspicious. There was one entry that counted forty copper vessels, and possibly these were then Ghika's cooking devices. Service sets such as crockery, cutlery, cups, receptacles and various types of serving dishes were, on the other hand, abundant. Pewter was not that well-represented except for a few dishes and pitchers. Mainly porcelain and silver were common for his service sets. Also bigger pieces such as trays with stands [*ayaklı tepsi*] and large dishes with handles [*kulblu kebir lenger*] were made of silver. There were also a few exceptions, such as a set of 54 Viennese glazed plates of varying sizes [*Beçkârî sırça tabak*]. Nearly all cutleries were European [*Frenji* or *Frenkkârî*] or of silver. Also various other service goods came from Merteban and Vienna.¹¹⁹⁸ From India, there were a few silver receptacles, ewers and cup holders [*Hint işi fincan zarfı*]. As quite common in the richer Ottoman kitchens, there were receptacles, plates and spoons for (rose) conserves and sherbet.

Kitchenware was also quite important for the Dutch. Although it was often not very costly, there was an abundance of crockery, cutlery, tableware and cooking utensils. For the Dutch, many of these goods, in addition to the occasional Dutch oven and waffle iron, appear to be of Ottoman making, as they are referred to with Ottoman terms. Especially (Ottoman) equipment for the preparation of coffee, which was not that widespread yet in the Netherlands at the time, was very popular among the Dutch. The Dutch often consumed products produced by fellow Europeans and local non-Muslims. Although beer was produced by the local beer-brewer Gilles Fourneau, a member of the Dutch 'nation,' bread was bought at the local bakers, such as French baker George Massot and Armenian baker Haijvas. Greek tailor Janachi patched up clothes, and delivered mourning suits; jewelry and watches were crafted and repaired by Alexander and Willem Westerlen, also members of the Dutch nation. Most of these service providers offered their goods and services in the vicinity of the dwellings of the foreigners in Istanbul: Pera or Galata, the village of Belgrade and the neighborhood around Tarabya as well as the adjoining settlements along the Bosphorus, where most foreigners had their summer residences.

¹¹⁹⁸ For an explanation of Viennese (*Beçkârî*) porcelain, see Artan, "Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Princesses as Collectors," 120-21.

5.2.2.5. Display on the body and in the home

It appears that the bejeweled crown mentioned by Dora d'Istria is also registered in the first inventory of Ghika's goods. As the handwriting of the draft is not very neat, it is impossible to be sure of a small scribble that would indicate a crown [*tâc*]. Another possibility is a diamond garland [*elmas çelenk*] that is mentioned in the same inventory record. No estimated value was recorded for these two pieces. If it was such an extraordinary piece of jewelry, it is curious why it was not described in further detail.

Besides silver kitchenware and weaponry, there were also a few silver accessories and other items, such as a bell, a chain (possibly for a watch) and a belt. Gold was mainly used in the production of knives, watches and a single sword. It is usually difficult to distinguish watches from other types of timepieces but in general the clocks that were meant to be placed on a table or hung on the wall were specified as such in Ghika's inventories. There were nineteen timepieces, fourteen of which were clearly clocks with drawers, or some kind of hanging mechanism. Four of the remaining five clockworks were made of gold, and only one of these was not broken. One also came with a chain which suggests that it was a pocket-watch rather than a clock. Other forms of decorative accessories were mirrors, statues or figurines and geographical maps. The inventory does not specify if perhaps among his 51 mirrors, the large mirror he had ordered from the Venetian *bailo* five years prior to his death was still present.¹¹⁹⁹ Most of the figurines or statues came from Vienna and were made of (gilded) bone, while a few were of silver. There were also four geographical maps [*harita resim*] that were not further specified.

In terms of jewelry, diamonds, pearls and rubies were used to adorn necklaces, belts, earrings, (hair) pins, bracelets, garlands and rings. Ghika had a rather large collection of precious stones: over 1100 rubies in varying sizes and approximately 400 diamonds. Like Jacobus Colyer, Ghika owned three European walking sticks [*Frenk 'asâsı* and *Frenği deynek*]. Their specific connotation as 'European' as well as Ghika's approximate age of only 45 years upon his death imply that these were not walking sticks but fashionable accessories. Even the younger Rákóczi Jozsef, who was 38 when he passed away, had a walking stick with a golden knob and a separate silver-plated

¹¹⁹⁹ D'Istria, 163, n. 2 and 5 (referring to a dispatch of 26 November 1732, to or from the bailo (?) and a dispatch from the bailo dated 30 June 1732 from Pera).

knob for another walking stick. It is unclear also in his case whether he needed the walking stick due to physical problems towards the end of his life, but it is likely that his walking stick was also a fashion item due to its fancy knob.

Clocks and watches were rather exceptional possessions during the first half of the eighteenth century, and even more so for an *askerî* woman.¹²⁰⁰ In the Ottoman Empire, women's status was related in general to the possession of jewelry.¹²⁰¹ It appears that jewelry was even more important than other possessions for most *askerî* women in comparison to jewelry ownership other elite women.¹²⁰² As in the case of Ottoman women, Dutch women in Istanbul used jewelry, textiles, and clothes not only for their own use but also as investments that could be sold when there was a need for ready cash, for instance when their husband died or was imprisoned.¹²⁰³ One good example is the case of the Catholic Petronella Gasparina Rolland, who had to sell off a few of her most exquisite possessions, when her husband was imprisoned due to a number of crimes he had committed. Perhaps for the kind of emergency situations such as that of Petronella Gasparina's, Dutch women owned many Ottoman products that could easily be sold in the Istanbul market. The fact that a good deal of these products was also part of their trousseaus enhances the probability of this suggestion. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that they could have also owned these goods because were more readily available in the Ottoman Empire and therefore simply cheaper.

5.2.2.6. Hunting and horses

It is very well possible that not all of Ghika's possessions were recorded in the four inventories, as there were no horses, nor any other type of animals mentioned. Nevertheless, there were plenty of saddles and elaborate horse (silver) trappings [*raht*] for use in parades or adorning foals and mares. Although horse-riding was forbidden for Ottoman non-Muslims, it seems that high officials like Ghika were exempt from this rule. Horse-gear was seen as the status symbol of the Ottoman gentleman, and it must

¹²⁰⁰ Only 1 of the 120 *askerî* women who died in Istanbul during the first half of the eighteenth century and were studied by Argit, owned a silver watch chain. Argit, "Manumitted Female Slaves," 217.

¹²⁰¹ Argit, "Manumitted Female Slaves," 228.

¹²⁰² Argit, "Manumitted Slaves," 228.

¹²⁰³ Peirce, 215.

have been for that reason that Ghika had so many different horse trappings in his possession.¹²⁰⁴ Whether to be understood as weaponry or jewelry, Ghika had at least eleven different swords [*kılıç* and *şimşir*], which were mostly silver or silver-plated. There was also one golden sword with a parrot-beak shaped hilt and ruby-adorned sheath and accessories. He also owned several scimitars [*gaddare*], silver and golden knives and daggers, as well as many guns, rifles, pistols [*tüfek, karabina, piştov, filinta*] and bullets. Less frequently we find weapons and related gear for the hunt such as harnesses, maces, quivers, telescopes¹²⁰⁵ and bandoliers with an occasional gunpowder flask. His collection of weapons was not out of the ordinary. His contemporary, Rákóczi József, owned similar silver- and gold adorned guns, rifles, pistols, swords and scimitars. Nevertheless, his nomadic style of living while in refuge, exemplified in his estate by various types of tents, horses and horse gear, wagons and rowing boats, must have been quite different from Ghika's.

Finally, there are always goods which cannot be entered under any of the categories that have been discussed. Strangely enough, the Ottoman culture of smoking does not appear among the material goods of our two Ottomans. On the other hand, the Dutch clearly smoked at home and had various means to facilitate this habit. As for gardening, Ghika possessed European flowers and a few other flowers, as well as a chest or trunk full of artificial flowers and fruits [*masnu şükûfe ve meyve sandık*]. One wonders whether the flowers were actually in the garden of his house or perhaps in his garden in Hasköy. Conversely, gardening was fairly important for the Dutch; they owned various tools, flowers, plants and bulbs that indicate their occupation with horticulture. Nevertheless, for no one was horticulture as important as it was for Jacobus Colyer, who owned orange trees, various flowers and bulbs, as well as tools for gardening.

¹²⁰⁴ Faroqhi, "The Material Culture of Global Connections," 422. For the relationship between Ottomans and Horses see Suraiya Faroqhi, "Means of Transportation and Sources of Pride and Joy: Horses in the Hands of Ottoman Officials and Notables," *Animals and People in the Ottoman Empire*, ed. Suraiya Faroqhi 293-312. Some of the other articles in the same publication deal with hunting and horses but during an earlier period: Elisabetta Borromeo "The Ottomans and Hunting according to Julien Bordier's Travelogue (1604-1612) 219-234; Tülay Artan, "Ahmed I and 'Tuhfet'ül-mülük ve's-selâtin': A Period Manuscript on Horses, Horsemanship and Hunting" *Animals and People in the Ottoman Empire* 235-269. Also see Tülay Artan, "A Book of Kings Produced and Presented as a Treatise on Hunting," *Muqarnas*, 25 (2008) (= Frontiers of Islamic Art and Architecture: Essays in Celebration of Oleg Grabar 's Eightieth Birthday): 299-330. Recently a symposium was devoted to the history of horses, also in the Ottoman Empire: "Gallop History/Dörtümla Tarih" at Bilkent University, Ankara 16-18 April 2014.

¹²⁰⁵ Strictly speaking, the word that was used (*dürbîn*) could also have been a telescope.

From the inventories, it is evident that priority was not necessarily given to clothing and accessories to display status, identity or wealth on the body *alone*. Although not much can be said about their monetary value, household furnishing textiles and fabrics were more abundantly available in Ghika's estate. Jewelry formed a large proportion of his entire estate. Kitchenware was quantitatively abundant, but in Ottoman estates in general, its value only makes up a small proportion of an estate.¹²⁰⁶ Clearly, importance was given to display in the home, and even if one's status or prestige could not be achieved through furniture, textile furnished goods and items such as clocks and silverware would accomplish the task. In contrast to clothing, goods in the domestic interior were not subject to (the enforcement of) sumptuary laws. Therefore, there was at least no legal limitation that would keep Ottomans back from displaying status, taste or wealth within their homes.¹²⁰⁷

One way of putting Ghika's estate into perspective is to compare it with the estates of other dragomans. For the eighteenth century, there is the inventory of Willem Theyls (d. 1725), the first dragoman of the Dutch Embassy, discussed earlier in this dissertation.¹²⁰⁸ Secondly, for the late seventeenth century, there is the published inventory of dragoman Giorgio Tommaso (d. 1672),¹²⁰⁹ who worked in Istanbul in the service of the Venetian Republic. According to Köşe, who published Tommaso's inventory, he was not a *zimmi* but appears to have come from a Latin-Catholic family.

Because these two dragomans were not working for the Ottoman Court but for

¹²⁰⁶ One study based on the study of kitchenware that also brings forth this conclusion, is Establet, and Pascual, "Cups, Plates, and Kitchenware," 190.

¹²⁰⁷ Amanda Phillips pointed this out in Phillips, "A Material Culture: Ottoman Velvets and Their Owners," 170, n. 43. She thereby also argues against even recent scholarship that suggests, contrary to evidence, that furnishing was simple and that the home was not an area of display in the Ottoman Empire. *Idem*, n. 42. An example of recent scholarship that suggests this, and pointed out by Phillips, is Ebru Boyar, and Kate Fleet, A Social History of Ottoman Istanbul (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010) 173-74. Evidence of importance to domestic display, as suggested by Phillips, comes from surviving objects, and published Ottoman inventories, such as those in Öztürk, Askeri Kassama Ait Onyedinci Asır İstanbul Tereke Defterleri. But it also comes from contemporary writings: Mustafa 'Ali, The Ottoman Gentleman of the Sixteenth Century: Mustafa 'Ali's Mevâ'idü'n-Nefâis fi Kava'idü'l-Mecâlis ('Tables of Delicacies and Concerning the Rules of Social Gathering'), trans. Douglas S. Brookes (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University, Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, 2003). Also see Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's elaborate description of the house that was assigned to her and her husband during their stay in the early eighteenth century. It also confirms the care and expense that was made to domestic interior. Letter to Anne Thistlethwayte, Adrianople dated 1 April 1718. Montagu, The Turkish Embassy Letters (1994), 83-86.

¹²⁰⁸ The inventory is dated 24 March 1728, the final will 16 April 1722. NL-HaNA, *Legatie Turkije*, 1.02.20, inv. nr. 1043, 1061 and 1063.

¹²⁰⁹ His inventory is published by Metin Ziya Köşe. The archival record can be found in Galata Şer'iyye Sicili no. 113. 48. The inventory is dated Gurre Cemaziye'l-ahir 1083/24 Eylül-3 Ekim 1672. Metin Ziya Köşe, "Osmanlı Galata'sında Tercüman Olmak: Bir Venedik Tercümanının Terekesi ve Borçları (1672)," Turkish Studies - International Periodical For The Languages, Literature and History of Turkish or Turkic 6.3 (Summer 2011): 1065-74.

foreign entities, their profession was not as prestigious as that of Ghika. They clearly had different living standards. While Tommaso owned around 100 individual items and Theyls had less than 500 inventoried goods, Ghika's household had approximately 7600 individual possessions. This discrepancy can partially be accounted for by the fact that Theyls died at a very old age, and the elderly for the most part possessed a more humble estate than those in other stages of life. Possibly, Theyls had already given away some of his possessions to his children during his lifetime, and he also had been able to make arrangements for his children and spouse before he died through his final will. Because he gave half of the goods in their country house to his wife, those possessions were not recorded. Their house in the city appears to have had five individual rooms. Most of the house was furnished after the Ottoman fashion with sofas made from cushions and cloths for sitting, but there were also a few rather European details: several paintings on the walls, chairs and a wardrobe. Furthermore, among his possessions were listed a slave, a few carpets, curtains for windows and doors, braziers and both Ottoman and Dutch kitchenware such as round copper trays called *sini* and a cheese grater. Surprisingly, his clothes were confined to thirteen pieces: one cloak, two *velenze* hats,¹²¹⁰ three *schivina* vests and seven caps. Perhaps, his wife had passed on other clothes, as she mentioned in the inventory that she had distributed 'other old things' to the poor. It appears that she had new clothes made for her husband to be buried in: she recorded expenses for a robe of mourning that they had had made, and for dyeing the garment and adding seams. Dragoman's outfits are said to have been colorful and usually made of luxurious fabrics, but nothing of that kind is reflected in Theyls' estate.¹²¹¹ Of the 439 individual pieces in his inventory, 237 were textile items other than clothes; his textile possessions constituted over half of his estate. There were no weapons, tools, or goods related to horse-riding or hunting. It is also odd for a dragoman that nothing in his estate was related to reading or writing, such as books or inkwells.

Tommaso's estate was even more humble than that of Theyls. No clothes were registered in the inventory and he only had two chests, two cupboards and two baskets, a few (mainly broken and old) kitchen supplies, a Chinese dog figurine, iron tools, a

¹²¹⁰ *Velenze* is a type of hat or cap in Italian, while in Ottoman the similar *velense* or *velence* refers to a thick blanket-like fabric (like flannel).

¹²¹¹ Rothman, "Between Venice and Istanbul," 265.

mattress cover, a piece of leather and a used saddle. Again, similar to Ghika and Theyls, there were no goods related to smoking. Instead, Tommaso appears to have had a specific liking to chinaware and salt.¹²¹² The most valuable possession he had was a house near Galata that was sold for 500 kuruş. It is not known how old Tommaso was when he died, but it looks like he passed away due to an illness or as the result of surgery because he had debts to a surgeon. The total value of his possessions was not enough to cover his debts, so his wife and three children must have been left destitute.

Ghika was executed at the height of his career when he was barely 45 years old. Because of the status and power of his family and his title of Prince of Moldavia and Wallachia, Ghika was a prominent figure at the Ottoman court. That he was wealthy is evident from his possessions, but nothing in his inventory seems to suggest that he was substantially wealthier than any other Ottoman grandee or official. With a value of 987,807 akçe or 8232 kuruş (without the deduction of costs and taxes), the goods that were confiscated and clearly belonged to Ghika himself, were worth nowhere near as much as for instance Grand Vizier Amcazâde Hüseyin Paşa's confiscated estate in Edirne at the beginning of the eighteenth century that had a total value of 7,304,465 akçe or 60,870 kuruş.¹²¹³ Goods that were sold from the estate of Governor of Trabzon Üçüncüoğlu Ömer Paşa in 1743 even exceeded 100,000 kuruş.¹²¹⁴ For a final comparison, the estate of printer İbrahim Müteferrika in the year 1747, without his books, was worth 376,848 akçe or ca. 3140 kuruş. With the inclusion of his books, his estate was worth nearly 600,000 akçe or 5000 kuruş.¹²¹⁵ In conclusion, for someone with the title of prince and the profession of Head Dragoman, Ghika's estate does not appear excessive, at least in comparison to information available from other estates. As suggested above, perhaps because he was showing off his wealth, his goods were confiscated. Is it possible that he, as a *zimmi*, had appropriated certain privileges that were meant only for the Muslim elite and as a consequence, was placed in check? Apparently, it was not an issue that Theyls worked for Russia; while in Ghika's case,

¹²¹² Besides the Chinese ceramic dog figurine, there were also ceramic or porcelain used, old, and broken plates and bowls, and five saltcellars.

¹²¹³ Oğuz, 91-100; Yıldız, 67-106.

¹²¹⁴ Aygün, 39-77.

¹²¹⁵ From the inventories that were found by Sabev the total amount of İbrahim Müteferrika's estate is 539,266 akçe. Karahasanoğlu found another inventory of books not included in Sabev's publication, and the value of the books that were sold was another 59,880 akçe. This makes a total amount of 599,146 akçe or ca. 4993 kuruş. Sabev, *İbrahim Müteferrika Ya Da İlk Osmanlı Matbaa Serüveni*; Karahasanoğlu, "Osmanlı Matbaasının Başarısını/Başarısızlığını," 319-28.

similar alleged ties (according to Hammer) meant his death. It is evident from other inventories and accounts that even the foreign ambassadors had difficulties meeting ends in order to satisfy the Ottoman expectation of (extravagant) display of grandeur and pomp. Perhaps for that reason, Theyls also worked for the Russians and published a treatise concerning the Swedish king's stay in the Ottoman Empire in Dutch and French (figure 40).¹²¹⁶

In a study on the material culture of *sarayîs* in comparison to that of *askerî* women, the *sarayîs* were on average richer than were *askerî* women.¹²¹⁷ A comparison to published inventories of the members of the *askerî* class in Istanbul of the years 1700-1701 and 1719, demonstrates that only two out of the 24 recorded estates of women included female slaves,¹²¹⁸ and only one of them owned a total of two books.¹²¹⁹ Only the two younger sisters Fatıma and Havva of the very wealthy Ahmed Paşa, governor of Salonika, together owned one golden chiming clock with a value of 27,000 akçe.¹²²⁰ Those particular goods were not only found in the estates of the usually more wealthy *sarayî* women that came from the Palace, but also among the possessions of other wealthy women of high social status. Although *Valide Sultan* Rabia Gülnuş Emetullah, who died in 1715, had no books or slaves recorded in her inventories, there were two clocks among her possessions.¹²²¹ In the estate of Dilhayat *Kalfa*, who left the Palace after a career as overseer in the harem (where she perhaps worked as Mistress of the (Harem) Treasury or *Hazinedar Usta*), there were eight books, six clocks, a black female slave and many clothes. She also had more exceptional goods, such as an entire collection of kitchenware from Saxony, including a tea set. Her estate was recorded around 1737 and consisted of over 800 goods.¹²²²

¹²¹⁶ Theyls, *Gedenkschriften*.

¹²¹⁷ Argit, "Manumitted Female Slaves," 200.

¹²¹⁸ In the years 1700-1701, 1 out of the 4 women whose estates were recorded in the the *defter* owned female slaves: Ayşe Hatun daughter of Mehmet, who had a total wealth of 147.388 akçe. Çetin, 35. In 1719 1 of the 20 women owned female slaves: Ümmügülsüm Hatun, the wife of Ahmed Paşa, governor of Salonika, some of whose goods were accounted for in the estate of the late husband, with a value of 133,740 akçe. Terzi, 83-84.

¹²¹⁹ None of the researched women between 1700 and 1701 owned any books. In 1719 Sâliha Hâtûn daughter of Abdullâh owned two books: *Ketbu 'l-âli ber-müceb-i dehr?* and *Kelâm-ı kadîm*. Terzi, 110.

¹²²⁰ Terzi, 84.

¹²²¹ The two clocks are described as follows: *kırmızı ve beyaz minekari tahtası altın sagir kalkan saati* and *necef peştahta saati*. Argit, *Rabia Gülnuş Emetullah Sultan* 213.

¹²²² Talip Mert, "Dilhayat Kalfa'nın Mirası," *Musiki Mecmuası* 466 (1999): 68-73.

5.3. Reasons for Consumption for the Dutch in the Ottoman Empire

As mentioned previously, Suraiya Faroqhi recognizes a growth of private domestic culture and the establishment of what she hesitatingly calls “an early form of ‘consumer culture’” among Muslims and non-Muslims alike in the Ottoman Empire during the eighteenth century.¹²²³ Increasing quantities of textiles, horse-gear and decorated arms for men, jewelry for women were found in Ottoman eighteenth-century estate inventories.¹²²⁴

Similarly, Selim Karahasanoğlu studied consumer behavior and material culture in the eighteenth century until the end of the so-called period of the Tulip Age (1718-1730) and thereby covers at least part of the timeframe under discussion here.¹²²⁵ He concludes that there was not only a growing economy in the eighteenth century that did not differ from that of the seventeenth century, but that there was also nothing abnormal about the consumption culture during Ibrahim Paşa’s Grand Vizierate (1718-1730). There were rather legitimization problems during his time and therefore they spoke of a corruption which did not actually exist, according to Karahasanoğlu. There was also not so much extravagance as historiography makes us believe. Just as Can Erimtan did in his work on the Tulip Age,¹²²⁶ Karahasanoğlu critically reviews the literature written from the eighteenth century and the present that dealt with the Tulip Age; also under examination are the concepts of extravagant consumption, progress and Westernization during that time in his attempts to deconstruct the ‘making’ of the Tulip Age. Although there was an absolute increase in consumption, there was less consumption in relative terms, Karahasanoğlu argues. Because he provides snapshots in time of material culture and consumption, he cannot make a conclusion based on long-term patterns. Similarly,

¹²²³ Suraiya Faroqhi, "Introduction," *The Cambridge History of Turkey* Vol. 3 *The Later Ottoman Empire: 1603-1839*, ed. Suraiya Faroqhi (Cambridge University Press, 2006) 16, 17.

¹²²⁴ Suraiya Faroqhi, "Introduction," *The Cambridge History of Turkey*, 16.

¹²²⁵ Selim Karahasanoğlu, “A Tulip Age Legend: Consumer Behavior and Material Culture in the Ottoman Empire (1718-1730),” unpublished Ph.D Dissertation (Binghamton University, 2009).

¹²²⁶ Can Erimtan, *Ottomans Looking West?: The Origins of the Tulip Age and its Development in Modern Turkey* (London: Tauris, 2008). Also see Can Erimtan, “The sources of Ahmed Refik’s Lale Devri and the paradigm of the ‘Tulip Age’: a Teleological Agenda,” *Essays in Honour of Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu*, eds. M. Kacar and Z. Durukan (Istanbul, 2006) 259-78. Both Erimtan and Karahasanoğlu wrote their Ph.D dissertations at the University of Binghamton at the same time.

for the Dutch nation and their material culture, it is difficult to make conclusions about an increasing consumption *process*, because this is not a study that discusses change over time. Nevertheless, we at least may find similarities between the material cultures of Ottomans and the Dutch ‘nation’ of Istanbul.

Although there were the occasional decrees that attempted to curb certain privileges of the European embassies, their staff and other foreigners in the Empire, there were few sumptuary restrictions that permanently set any limits to their fads and fancies.¹²²⁷ There were sumptuous textiles such as brocades and silks with silver or gold-thread and also furs from fox, ermine and sable were, as regulated by official decree, only meant to be worn by the court or the highest officials,¹²²⁸ but Europeans in the Empire were allowed to wear specific Muslim dress and carry weapons while travelling.¹²²⁹ The non-Muslim Ottomans who worked for the foreign nations were also given the privilege to wear a turban, which, in theory, was only reserved for Muslim males, together with expensive shoes.¹²³⁰ European women could perhaps stroll in their own neighborhood with just a muslin veil to cover their head, but elsewhere, they were adopting local street wear, which is supported by the Dutch women’s possession of Ottoman overcoats [*ferâce*] and fur coats. On the other hand, only half of them owned at least one Ottoman veil. The Dutch were also able to ride horses, hunt, consume tea and coffee and even produce alcohol, as long as they had the financial means.¹²³¹ They could own real estate and marry local Ottoman citizens, although the latter practice sometimes led to disputes about whether the Dutch that married locally were then subject to the *cizye* tax that was normally meant for *zimmis*. Moreover, they benefited from the fact that they were residing in the capital of the Empire. Even the richer Ottoman consumers in some of the provinces, such as was the case with self-reliant

¹²²⁷ One example of such a ruling is an imperial order from March 1746 that decreed that a limit was set to the delivery of wine to European embassies and their dragomans. As Fariba Zarinebaf also commented upon, they could legally still go to the taverns or bars in the neighborhood to consume more alcoholic beverages. Fariba Zarinebaf, "Women and the Public Eye in Eighteenth-Century Istanbul: Power Patronage and Piety," Women in the Medieval Islamic World, ed. Gavin R.G. Hambly (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1998) 321.

¹²²⁸ Zilfi gives an example of a decree that was issued in 1754 regarding similar sumptuary rules: Madeline C. Zilfi, "Goods in the *Mahalle*: Distributional Encounters in Eighteenth-Century Istanbul," Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire, 297. She refers to Mehmed Hâkim, Hâkim Tarihi, TKS B233 fol. 184a for a decree from 1754/1177.

¹²²⁹ Tezcan, "Furs and Skins Owned by Sultans," 111-12.

¹²³⁰ Suraiya Faroqhi, "Introduction or Why and How One Might Want to Study Ottoman Clothes," Ottoman Costumes. From Textile to Identity, 40; Zilfi, "Goods in the *Mahalle*," 298.

¹²³¹ Ottoman non-Muslims were not allowed to ride horses, according to Peirce, 216.

Damascus, were rather dependent on their connections with Istanbul when it came to the better consumer goods.¹²³² In contrast, the Dutch in Ankara were experiencing more difficulties and fewer freedoms on both professional and personal levels, and, at one point, were even expelled from the city.¹²³³

According to Hülya Tezcan, Sultan Ahmed III “attempted to re-impose dress discipline upon Europeans and their protected agents,” but clearly failed to enforce it very effectively.¹²³⁴ That said, Ottomans of the so-called less-privileged classes often also neglected sumptuary laws and dressed in other ways than legally prescribed, and this deviation caused for a number of decrees to be issued that tried to curb the novelties that were clearly increasingly seen on the street.¹²³⁵

Because *berats* had become a kind of commodity in the eighteenth century, an increasing number of Ottoman *zimmis* enjoyed the extended protection of the European powers and the loosened sumptuary rules that came with the ‘package.’ The steadily increasing group of people among the *müstemins* and *zimmis* with a trans-national (or trans-imperial) identity must have been aware of changes in taste and fashion of consumers in Istanbul.¹²³⁶

As previously hinted at by Madeline Zilfi, non-Muslim (long-term) visitors actually owned the Ottoman clothes we see them wearing on portraits.¹²³⁷ She based this observation on the diaries of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu¹²³⁸ and others, but through the study of the material culture of the Dutch ‘nation’ her observation has now solidly been confirmed. They did not only dress in a hybrid manner, their dwellings were furnished with a combination of chairs with tables and sofas comprised of *minders*, cloths for sitting, cushions and spreads but also included wooden freestanding wardrobes and baskets called *sepet* and finely embroidered wrappers or bundles to hold textiles and hamam sets. What is more, in most cases more Ottoman goods (mainly in

¹²³² James Grehan, Everyday Life and Consumer Culture in Eighteenth-Century Damascus (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2007).

¹²³³ Kadi, "Natives and Interlopers" and Kadi, Ottoman and Dutch Merchants.

¹²³⁴ Tezcan, "Furs and Skins Owned by Sultans," 114.

¹²³⁵ Karababa, "Origins of a Consumer Culture," 151. Also see the following article on sumptuary laws in the Ottoman Empire during the eighteenth century: Donald Quataert, "Clothing Laws, State, and Society in the Ottoman Empire, 1720-1829," *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 29.3 (1997): 403-25.

¹²³⁶ Zilfi, "Goods in the *Mahalle*," 290.

¹²³⁷ Zilfi, "Goods in the *Mahalle*," 302-303.

¹²³⁸ See Mary Wortley Montagu's letter to her sister Lady Mar: letter XXX from Adrianople, dated 1 April 1717. Montagu, The Turkish Embassy Letters (1994), 69-71.

the form of textiles and kitchenware) were used to adorn their homes than their bodies. It was then not only an outward display of status and identity to the outside world but an appreciation of Ottoman fashion and practices in the confines of their private homes, too. Thus, non-Muslim visitors not only contributed to the eighteenth-century consumption society of Istanbul through the supply of goods from Europe and the East, but they also participated in it by purchasing Ottoman products for personal use.

John Michael Roger raised a very interesting and relevant issue with regard to the research of this dissertation. He wondered “how far [...] intermarriage with local Christian (or Muslim) families change[d] [foreigners’] status or create a sense of locally belonging?”¹²³⁹ In the case of Jacobus Colyer his marriage with Greek Catterina de Bourg (who was probably not an Ottoman *zimmi*) did not officially change his status, but it clearly changed people’s opinion of him. They always admired his residence and its luxurious and splendid outlook, but few equally appreciated his wife. Some even stated that she was the reason for his debts because she drove him to exorbitant expenses. After Colyer’s demise, his family members shunned her and were of the opinion that she had no right to claim the goods in the women’s quarters of the Ambassador’s residence. It is clear from all sources that Colyer was very fond of her, and she equally was very attached to the Ambassador; she called him “the crown on her head and a tender and loving man.”¹²⁴⁰ It is not clear which language they used in their communication, but judging from the letters that were written by her to the Dutch authorities, it could have been Italian. If, instead, they spoke Greek, this may have created Roger’s extra ‘sense of locally belonging’. Overall, it was not advisable for foreigners to marry locally, because it could create legal problems. In 1720, the French even forbade their ‘nation’ (with the exception of dragomans) to marry.¹²⁴¹ The status of many members of the Dutch Embassy is at the least to say complicated. It is not always clear whether someone was actually of *zimmi* or *müstemin* status. Because of the privileges that came with Dutch protection, their estates and affairs were automatically

¹²³⁹ John Michael Rogers, "To and Fro. Aspects of Mediterranean Trade and Consumption in the 15th and 16th Centuries," *Revue du monde musulman et de la Méditerranée* 55-56 (1990): 58.

¹²⁴⁰ NL-HaNA, *Staten Generaal*, 1.01.02, inv.nr. 6939: Catherina Widow Colyer to the States-General, 20 March 1725.

¹²⁴¹ Rothman, "Between Venice and Istanbul," 269.

recorded by the Dutch authorities rather than the Ottoman, unless otherwise requested or required due to special circumstances.¹²⁴²

The Dutch nation was mainly in contact with Ottomans that were non-Muslim. Nevertheless, contacts with Muslims were not foreign to the Dutch either. Ambassador Jacobus Colyer had friends among Muslim Ottomans and bought various commodities from Muslim artisans. His wife was indebted to a number of Ottomans, some of whom were Muslim. Merchant Abraham Bisschop and merchant *cum* chancellor and secretary to the Embassy Jan Karel des Bordes also had Muslims among their customers or agents. Especially the Janissaries that worked for the foreign embassies (*yasakçısı*) were among the Muslims that were in close contact with the foreign nations. The wives of some members of the Dutch nation too had close contacts with Muslim and non-Muslim Ottomans. Clara, the wife of Secretary Jean Louis Rigo (who was probably born in Izmir, but a descendant of a Dutch merchant) and daughter of dragoman Willem Theyls, had friends among the wives of Ottoman high officials, such as the *Kapudan Paşa* and the *Kâhya* of the Grand Vizier, and she visited them regularly in their homes and returned to her husband with news regarding the latest political actions.¹²⁴³

Through such connections, the Dutch in Istanbul must have learned about local taste, preference and trends in domestic interior, clothing and other consumer goods, besides seeing merchandise for sale at local markets. What was, then, the motivation for the Dutch to purchase similar goods as the Ottomans around them did? There was no lack of opportunities for them to purchase or import the goods they were used to from Europe. These goods were not necessarily expensive or luxurious; it often concerned quite simple items such as English chairs, knives, Dutch ovens, and English and Dutch fabrics, to increase comfort, or to create the sense of home due to their familiarity. The Dutch, nevertheless, also consumed Ottoman products which they could easily have substituted with their own known commodities.

There are numerous reasons for these patterns of consumption. First of all, most of the goods that were purchased locally were more readily available for a low price;

¹²⁴² Because sometimes the *berats* that Embassy staff members owned were actual dragoman *berats*, Boogert researched what the official Ottoman rules were for the estates of deceased dragomans. Article 65 of the 1661 English capitulations stated that a dragoman's estate was exempt from division tax (*resm-i kismet*) and that the estate was to be divided among the deceased's creditors and heirs. In 1675 the capitulations were renewed and article 66 included the same principles, but added that in case the deceased was an Ottoman subject and he had no heirs, the estate was to be taken by Ottoman fiscal officers. Van den Boogert, [The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System](#), 175-76.

¹²⁴³ Baars, "Constantinople Confidential."

these factors must have been most attractive to the Dutch in the Ottoman Empire. Besides respectability and comfort, which are often stated as reasons for consumption specifically in the eighteenth century, one can also think of mentioned refinement, self-fashioning, and romantic illusions.¹²⁴⁴ In addition to these, fantasizing has also been acknowledged as a factor of major importance in consumption behavior. By purchasing certain goods, fantasies are constructed for individual enjoyments as well as to persuade others to believe those fantasies. This is, naturally, closely connected to the often non-European origin of commodities in the early-modern era. Curiosity to the “other” is not the only explanation for the desire of exotic commodities, as many of those commodities started off as exotic but became quickly domesticated. Smith explains that this exoticism was also important within the context of the rising virtue of virtuosity. Virtuosity was understood to be a secular expertise that stressed education, refinement of taste, curiosity about the physical world, and more.¹²⁴⁵ Moreover, exoticism suggested violation of cultural patterns such as moral norms. Owners of exotic commodities suggested certain characteristics ascribed to the “other” and thereby, in a harmless fashion, they participated in certain fantasies, Smith argues.

Part of the appeal of Ottoman goods must have been the love for *turquerie* among the elite in Europe. At the time, goods from the Ottoman Empire were usually seen as exotic and luxurious commodities. Ownership of such goods signified a high social status and open-mindedness. The goods offered the opportunity to express oneself in a way that was not possible or available in one’s own culture, and they ‘invoked the foreign to refashion the domestic.’¹²⁴⁶ Ever since the official contact between the Netherlands and the Ottoman Empire by the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Dutch had shown interest in the Ottoman Empire. This curiosity was satisfied by a number of publications of travelogues and other works that discussed Ottoman people, culture and religion in detail. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, besides travelogues that described the Ottoman Empire also in the light of its Roman and Greek heritage, around 25 theater plays were produced that concerned the Ottoman Sultan and other Islamic rulers as a result of the growing curiosity. While at first these plays also

¹²⁴⁴ Crowley, "The Sensibility of Comfort," 753.

¹²⁴⁵ Smith, 76.

¹²⁴⁶ Alexander Bevilacqua, and Helen Pfeifer, "Turquerie: Culture in Motion, 1650–1750," *Past and Present* 221 (November 2013): 101.

referred to the Roman and Greek heritage of the Ottoman Empire, such references disappeared by the eighteenth century and the ‘exotic’ Ottoman Empire came more to the fore.¹²⁴⁷

The Dutch in Istanbul were actually living right in the center of the cultural liberation that *turquerie* brought. Part of the appeal to the Dutch and other Europeans at home was not only the intrinsic value of the goods, but also the possibility such goods offered to disguise (criticized and condemned) luxury in a foreign ‘coat’. Upon their return (if they returned, as many also died in the Ottoman Empire), Europeans must have brought some of their own Ottoman possessions back home, besides merchandise. In European domestic spheres, furniture and other goods were inspired by Ottoman fashion. New furniture types like the sofa or divan were created and adjusted to the taste of consumers in Europe, and advertised as accessories that brought ease. Ottoman style clothing back in Europe was mainly used during special occasions such as masquerades and events during which there was room for dress-up. At the same time, Ottoman dress was also used as a luxurious form of *déshabillé* in which uncomfortable corsets were replaced by loose fitting and literally liberating clothes.¹²⁴⁸ Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was one of the first to set the trend and after her others (mainly travelers) followed, but rather much later during the nineteenth century.¹²⁴⁹ Montagu actually speaks of one occasion in which she deliberately took off her much-loved Ottoman attire and chose to dress in the court habit of Vienna, in order to please and satisfy the curiosity of her hostess, the wife of the Grand Vizier.¹²⁵⁰

So, if the foreigners in the Ottoman Empire did not necessarily try to adapt to Ottoman fashion in order to blend in with local Ottomans when visiting them, with the exception of their streetwear, when and why then did they use Ottoman style clothing, furnishing textiles and bedding? Each and every member of the Dutch ‘nation’ may have had his or her own reasons for owning certain Ottoman goods. Part of the appeal for some could have been the status that was attached to the appropriation of exotic and

¹²⁴⁷ Petra de Bruijn, “Turken, Papen en Griekse Goden,” *Nederland in Turkije*, 221-22. An example of such a play is Coenraed Droste’s *Achmet*, which was produced in 1708 and concerned a story of Sultan Mehmed IV who (unknowingly) was about to marry his sister. His sister ended up marrying the grand vizier Fazıl Ahmed Köprülü; hence the title of the play.

¹²⁴⁸ Bevilacqua, and Pfeifer, 105.

¹²⁴⁹ Onur İnal, “Women’s Fashions in Transition: Ottoman Borderlands and the Anglo-Ottoman Exchange of Costumes,” *Journal of World History* 22.2 (June 2011): 243-72.

¹²⁵⁰ Mary Wortley Montagu’s letter to her sister Lady Mar from Adrianople, dated 18 April 1718. Montagu, *The Turkish Embassy Letters* (1994) 86-87.

luxurious goods among Europeans as described above. Exoticism was already an important motive for the Dutch during the early seventeenth century.¹²⁵¹ Many of the foreigners in the Ottoman Empire spent nearly their entire lives in the Ottoman Empire and had possibly grown up with both Ottoman and European cultures surrounding them. Many of the goods they were surrounded with were possibly no longer exotic, strange or novel to them at all. Besides the association with luxury, comfort and exoticism in a European context, the goods could have been very appealing from an intrinsic, aesthetic and artistic point of view as well. It is possible that they were so accustomed to their Ottoman surroundings that they simply preferred local goods that were specifically made to match with Ottoman cuisine, fashion and notions of comfort. Or were they otherwise trying to accommodate not only their European guests but just as much their Ottoman ones? In all likelihood, it was a combination of all these factors that led the Dutch to purchase, obtain or hold on to a mixture of Ottoman, European and Eastern possessions.

The material culture of Europeans living in the Ottoman Empire has not been widely studied. Three important studies that discuss this topic concern four Venetian merchants in Damascus, an Armenian Iranian merchant in Izmir, and a Frenchman in the Peloponnese. Deborah Howard discusses the inventories of four Venetian merchants that died in the 1450s in Damascus. She extracts the Islamic goods and sets them against the merchants' Christian backgrounds.¹²⁵² Their inventories were written in Venetian dialect, accompanied by Latin introductions and infused with the local language (Arabic). The inventories were prepared in order to describe their belongings before they were packed up to be sent to Venice, not to appraise or determine the value of the goods. Because the inventories concerned merchants, it is difficult to differentiate their personal goods from the merchandise. Because most furniture was built-in, the largest pieces of possessions were goods like chests and mattresses.¹²⁵³

Serap Yılmaz studied the inventory of an Armenian from Isfahan called Mâlar, who was a merchant in Izmir.¹²⁵⁴ His inventory was recorded on 25 Şaban 1136/19 May

¹²⁵¹ Claudia Swan, "Lost in Translation. Exoticism in Early Modern Holland," *The Fascination of Persia. The Persian-European Dialogue in Seventeenth-Century Art and Contemporary Art of Teheran*, ed. Axel Langer (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2014) 100-17.

¹²⁵² Howard, 143.

¹²⁵³ Howard, 148.

¹²⁵⁴ Yılmaz, "İranlı Ermeni bir Tüccarın Terekesi."

1724 after he had passed away two days before. In 1736, it was ordered that the practice of handing over goods that belonged to Persians residing in the Empire to fellow merchants, and not to any Ottoman official, was to be continued. This is quite different from the process arranged in the case of the Dutch nation in Istanbul whereby the ambassador or consul was to deal with the arrangements of the inventory, the distribution and the sale or sending of the goods. Yılmaz concludes that this ruling was then already practiced at the time when Mâlar died. The goods were also sold after his demise and the prices were recorded in the Ottoman estate register. The revenues from the sale of his estate were 357,117 akçe or 2976 kuruş and 19 para.¹²⁵⁵ Textile goods such as cushions, fabrics and clothes which Yılmaz considered to be merchandise, added up to three-quarter of Mâlar's estate. A large proportion of the value of these textiles came from cushions made from Dutch broadcloth. Other goods in his estate were jewelry and accessories and silverware that also appear to be merchandise. There were also goods that were described as used or old, and these probably concerned the merchant's own possessions. A final category is comprised of goods of which it was unclear whether they were possessions or merchandise, such as books, weaponry, a clock, and a basin and ewer. Because Mâlar also owned close to 24,000 kuruş in various currencies of cash money, Yılmaz concludes that it is possible that he was actually a moneylender that also worked as a textile merchant.

Suraiya Faroqhi discovered the inventory of the dwelling of a well-to-do French resident (possibly of the French consul) of the Peloponnesian port of Coron. The inventory, which was made in the year 1770, was recorded in order to document the Frenchman's losses. Faroqhi was interested in how a long-term resident accommodated himself to his Ottoman environment and in the manner how consuls and traders "asserted their identities as Frenchmen by the domestic goods they brought into the country, often at considerable expense."¹²⁵⁶ Faroqhi argues that because in the eighteenth century French upper-class dwellings (as well as other European continental houses) fashioned mainly French furniture, it would be significant if a Frenchman in the Ottoman Empire owned Ottoman goods. In the homes of the wealthiest Frenchmen, popular exotic goods such as Ottoman and Persian carpets had, by that time, also been substituted by local French products. Although most furniture was of European

¹²⁵⁵ According to Yılmaz a few mistakes were made by in the record in the calculation of this sum.

¹²⁵⁶ Faroqhi, "Representing France in the Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Empire," 263-64.

manufacture, mainly the reception room also contained several Ottoman products, such as curtains of local fabric. Faroqhi concludes that his “dwelling was designed, at considerable expense, to form a bit of France ‘away from home’.”¹²⁵⁷ However in spite of the inhabitant’s efforts, Ottoman goods had also found their way into his home in the form of carpets, kettles, baskets and fabrics.

It is difficult to gather from these three studies much information or any conclusions on fashion or trends among foreigners in the Ottoman Empire. From Faroqhi’s study, it appears that in spite of the foreigner’s preferences for French and European products, Ottoman goods were not completely absent from his home, either. Although many members of the Dutch nation also imported furniture and other goods from Europe, they do not appear to have made as great an effort as did this Frenchman. The reasons for this difference can be various ones. Firstly, the Dutch in general did not pursue French fashion as strongly as the French themselves, and their interest in Eastern carpets for instance continued longer than that of the French.¹²⁵⁸ Perhaps, this particular Frenchman did not live as long in the Ottoman Empire as did most of the members of the Dutch nation studied in this dissertation. It could be personal choice as well. Needless to say that more research on the material culture of other foreigners in the Ottoman Empire would provide us with more clues.

It is very well possible that there was a common understanding of what was considered fashionable among foreigners residing in Istanbul. They frequently visited each other and must have been influenced by each other’s material culture and perhaps even formed their own subculture or cultural context that included unwritten rules about fashion, taste, comfort and respectability including a set of cultural expressions as seen through their material culture.

¹²⁵⁷ Faroqhi, "Representing France in the Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Empire," 273.

¹²⁵⁸ Faroqhi, "The Material Culture of Global Connections," 419 (referring to Onno Ydema, Carpets and Their Datings in Netherlandisch Paintings 1540-1700 (Wappinger Falls NY: Antique Collectors Club, 1990, with a reprint in 1991). Also see Thornton, Authentic Decor, 49.

5.4. Conclusion

In Galata-Beyoğlu, where not only Europeans, but also many Christians, Jews and Muslims lived, goods such as equipment for the preparation of coffee and rabbit, ermine and squirrel furs were found among the possessions of the inhabitants, besides standard goods such as household textiles, jewelry and kitchenware.¹²⁵⁹ While imported textiles from the West and the East had long been incorporated in the estates of wealthy Ottoman consumers and were often adjusted to their taste, other ‘Western’ goods did not spread that quickly. With the exception of the households of the royal and wealthiest Ottomans,¹²⁶⁰ Western style goods in the shape of freestanding furniture, such as chairs, tables, bedsteads and couches did not really form part of the estates of most Ottomans in Istanbul until the mid-nineteenth century,¹²⁶¹ in opposition to what is suggested by some scholars.¹²⁶² However, this absence did not mean that Western furniture was not available in the first half of the eighteenth century. As demonstrated in the previous chapter, it was either imported or possibly even manufactured locally on demand.

The discussion on the recirculation of goods through the auctions organized by the Dutch ‘nation’ revealed that not only supply and demand should be considered in the discussion of consumption and material culture in the Ottoman Empire. Europeans and Ottomans met at these auctions that provided an alternative to the *bit pazarı*. Most probably, the auctions were organized for a more selective audience. It is impossible, at this point, to estimate the influence of such auctions on the recirculation and accumulation of goods in its totality, but it appears as if the Dutch were, at least to a

¹²⁵⁹ Zilfi, "Goods in the *Mahalle*," 302-303.

¹²⁶⁰ For example, Hadice Sultan the Younger wanted chairs for her Neşedâbâd waterfront palace on the Bosphorus by the end of the eighteenth century. Porcelain from Europe found its way to the Ottoman Empire already earlier in the eighteenth century. Artan, "Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Princesses as Collectors," 113-46.

¹²⁶¹ Bozkurt, "Tereke Defterleri." Bozkurt also noticed a difference of owning such Western style goods between Muslims and non-Muslims in Istanbul, while Baer and Göçek stated that there was not such a difference in eighteenth-century Galata in the eighteenth century. For this study, he used records from various courts in Istanbul, such as the courts in Üsküdar, Galata, Eyüp and records of the *askeri* class (*kısmet-i askeriyye* collection) between 1785 and 1875.

¹²⁶² Göçek and Baer state that chairs (*iskemle* and *sandalye*) were available in the estates of quite a lot of women that resided in Galata. The word *iskemle*, refers to stool or a three or four-legged device or stand, but not a chair and *sandalye* may have referred to something else than chairs as we know them today. Göçek, and Baer, 53. Their conclusions are taken over in Peirce, 215-16. For a critical discussion of this problematic understanding by Göçek see Matthews, 61-62.

limited extent, responsible for the circulation or import of goods from China and perhaps also India.

It is known that textiles and clothing hold a special place in the material culture of Ottomans, during the first half of the eighteenth century. Similarly, clothing with accessories and bedding or household textiles form the largest category of goods for the Dutch in the Ottoman Empire. At first, one would assume that the Dutch in the Ottoman Empire owned these textile items because of their importance in Dutch trade. But through the discussion of these single individuals, it has become evident that a good many members of the Dutch nation in Istanbul were actually not always (textile) merchants but in many cases employees of the Dutch Embassy in a variety of professions.

The example of *zimmi* Alexander Ghika supports the importance of textiles and clothing in Ottoman consumer culture. In the case of Alexander Ghika, jewelry was similarly well-represented, but that was mainly due to the influence of the inventory-taker who separately counted each and every little gem. Jewelry appears to have been less important for the Dutch. Although it formed a part of the trousseaus of the Dutch women, when all the merchandise of watchmaker Marchand is not counted, jewelry is surprisingly underrepresented. This absence may be due to the fact that their most important pieces were considered heirlooms. In the Netherlands, larger pieces of silverware had become less popular by then and were melted down into new smaller fashionable objects.

Kitchenware and items for storage, such as baskets and chests, were equally important for the Dutch and Ottomans, but the Dutch also held on to their free-standing pieces of furniture such as (arm)chairs, tables, bedsteads and wardrobes. At the same time, they were accustomed to Ottoman style home furnishing by adding *sedirs* or Ottoman couches comprised of *minders*, cushions, spreads and the like to their homes. Equipment for the preparation of food and hot beverages was usually bought locally, except for the goods related to the consumption of tea, which came from China and Europe.

The display of sophistication was especially important for the Dutch. They owned portraits, prints, maps, mirrors, statues, figurines and a variety of clocks that adorned their homes. Some of the Dutch had studies that included modest libraries, and equipment for reading and writing. They showed their taste, ancestry and sophistication through the display of such artifacts. It appears that the Dutch, very likely together with

other Europeans in the Ottoman Empire, created a cultural context of their own, in which certain forms of virtue were recognized. This cultural context included a mixed material culture that consisted of goods from Europe, the Ottoman Empire and the East.

6. CONCLUSION

Quite a few members of the Dutch nation who died in Istanbul between 1700 and 1750 left this world, or the city, insolvent, in considerable debt or with very few means. The fact that most of them were not merchants (either by choice or force, because the Dutch Ambassador was not allowed to participate in trade), but were in the Ottoman Empire for other reasons, may have also added to this fact. Nevertheless, of the Dutch trade firms that managed to survive until the mid-eighteenth century, nearly all bankrupted during the course of the century. Thus, even the trade business, which, as a whole, had decreased considerably for the Dutch Republic by that time, could not save some of the Dutch in Istanbul either. Possibly because they had a rather high level of freedom in their consumption, and not in the very least also because of a certain expectancy of extravagant splendor and pomp from the Ottoman side in the case of the Ambassador and his household, some of them died impoverished.

If we view the home as “a central location of social life and work, responding to novelty and change, and therefore a key site for the production of culture in all its guises,”¹²⁶³ and as a dynamic combination of people, things and space, then the discussion of the material culture in its context of the houses of the Dutch ‘nation’ in Istanbul tells us a lot about the identity, culture and personal ‘world’ of this small group of trans-national individuals. The material possessions of the Dutch and the combination of their goods in their homes reveal a mixture of European, Ottoman and Eastern influences, and it appears that the Dutch community created a cultural context of their own filled with these mixed cultural expressions meaningful to themselves and, probably, also their fellow-Europeans.

The Dutch navigated between Dutch and Ottoman consumer societies and held on to some of their comforts and habits they were accustomed to in Europe, and even went

¹²⁶³ Dennis, and Ajmar, 12.

through the trouble of importing status and comfort increasing goods. On the other hand, the Dutch were also aware of fashion and taste among Ottomans and participated in the local consumer culture as well, especially in the fields of textile goods. Their homes, then, became a fusion of European, Ottoman and Eastern cultures. It appears that they consciously chose this fusion of goods, either to portray certain social or cultural values such as taste, refinement, decency or respectability. For the Dutch, this choice meant adaptation to various Ottoman practices and customs and an appreciation for Ottoman commodities, besides the continuation of certain old habits that came in the form of movable furniture, oil paintings on the walls and a few types of foodstuffs. Even new habits that were ‘created’ in Europe by the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century, such as the consumption of tea with sugar, were continued in the Ottoman Empire. The ownership of this combination of goods marked their highly mixed trans-national identity.

The second chapter dealt with the historiography on the relations between the Netherlands and the Ottoman Empire, starting with the first official contacts around the turn of the sixteenth century. It was demonstrated that the Dutch in the Ottoman Empire were considered as *müstemins* who were to adhere to the rules and regulations set in the capitulations as well as Dutch law with regard to legal matters. The Dutch ‘nation’ of Istanbul has not received much attention; most studies on the relations between the Dutch and the Ottomans focus on Izmir instead, due to its importance in trade.

The third chapter portrayed *müstemin* Ambassador Jacobus Colyer and his ‘world’ by looking at private and official correspondence, travel accounts and records of his material possessions and debts. The discussion of Colyer’s inclusion in various extended networks through his relation to others in Europe and the Ottoman Empire, ranging from his family members and merchants to statesmen, revealed his central role within the Dutch community, but also his political and cultural importance for the history of the Netherlands and the Ottoman Empire. New documentation with regard to the organization and architectural features of the Dutch Ambassador’s residence was presented, together with a minute discussion of Colyer’s household, his possessions and his debts. Some of these findings were discussed within the light of Dutch material culture in the Netherlands, and in particular in the city of Delft. The chapter also considered respectability as one of the main reasons of Jacobus Colyer’s towering debts due to (conspicuous) consumption. He had to uphold his status and honor, but was facing difficulties living decently without sufficient monetary support or funding.

Contemporary acquaintances and travelers considered his wife and relatives the main source of his ‘downfall.’ On the other hand, it has been shown that many European ambassadors, such as Colyer, had difficulty managing the expenses that came with the display of pomp and splendor expected of the foreign representatives by the Ottoman Porte. At the same time, the Ottoman Porte was probably not the only party that expected such display. The European ‘nations’ appear to have been competing amongst each other as well. Although no research has been conducted on the material culture of the other ‘nations’ in Istanbul, references to Colyer trying to surpass his English colleague were ample. The troublesome relations between the Dutch and the French representatives throughout the years also imply that such competition was probably not confined to surly social relations, but also extended to the display of status.

The discussion of Jacobus Colyer’s possessions and residence demonstrated that, on the one hand, he was inspired by trends and practices of collecting and displaying in the Dutch. Nevertheless, Colyer’s material world also had an Ottoman side to it: Colyer mainly dressed in Ottoman clothes. While his residence was chiefly filled with Dutch or European furniture and adhered to European forms of display, there was also a lot of local kitchenware, an Ottoman couch and a room for a *kahveci*. He had friends among local Ottomans as well as Europeans that resided in the Ottoman Empire or in Europe.

The discussion of the material world of the other members of the Dutch nation in Chapter 4 reveals that Colyer’s mixed trans-national possessions were no exception. Most households owned one or multiple Ottoman couches comprised of *minders*, cushions of exquisite fabrics, cloths for sitting (*mak’ad*) and sometimes an additional mat or *ihram* spread. Furnishing textiles were made of fabric from Europe, the Ottoman domains and the further East. Carpets were not abundantly available. Clothing was often of Ottoman cut or fabric for the women and older men, while the younger male merchants and embassy staff members often continued to wear European dress. The Dutch imported various goods from Europe and the East to increase their comfort and to carry on their habits. These commodities included movable furniture, oil paintings and books on the one hand; equipment for the preparation and consumption of tea on the other. Similar to material culture in the Netherlands, there is not so much a difference between the goods the four differentiated groups possessed. The residents of the Ambassador’s residence, the family members of Jacobus Colyer, the merchants and other individuals with Dutch protection all appear to have owned a similar mix of Ottoman, European and Eastern commodities. For family members of Jacobus Colyer

and embassy staff members, clothing and (furnishing) textiles comprised roughly half of their estates, while the same category of goods was far less important for merchants. This was mainly due to the large estate of jeweler and watchmaker Gerardo Marchand, whose merchandise consisted mainly of jewelry. Goods related to reading and writing culture were particularly important for staff members of the embassy, while in the case of Jacobus Colyer, tools for the garden and furniture in particular were relatively important.

At the same time, Chapter 4 reveals the true character of the Dutch 'nation' of Istanbul. The Dutch community consisted of a small number of actual Dutch citizens and roughly the same amount of individuals from other 'nationalities', such as Protestant clockmakers from Geneva, Catholics of the congregation of the Santa Maria Drapéris from the Italian city-states, proselytizers from various countries and Ottomans. Although it was known that the Dutch 'nation' in the Ottoman Empire was very inclusive in its policy of protection, never before was an overview given of the diversity and the connection between these individuals over a specific period of time. Most Dutchmen and others with Dutch protection that resided in Istanbul often found other ways than trade to make a living. They worked for the embassy, set up their own businesses, or participated in small personal trade activities for some extra income.

Chapter 5 approached the possessions of the Dutch from another perspective. Mainly upon their death, the belongings of sixteen members of the Dutch 'Nation' were sold at one of the auctions that took place between 1725 and 1750. This chapter has shed light on a lively recirculation of goods. These auctions were frequented by Europeans, Ottomans, slaves and merchants alike. The goods that were sold came not only from Europe and the Ottoman Empire, but also from (East) India and China. Interestingly, these auctions show that (luxurious) European goods were available not only for Europeans but also for Ottomans, who were frequent visitors of the public sales. Whereas the Dutch experienced the trouble of importing commodities in order to increase or uphold comfort and status, the Ottomans appear not to have been interested (yet) in some of the luxurious European goods the Dutch brought to the Empire, such as free-standing furniture, books and maps. On the other hand, they were interested in clocks, mirrors, textiles, porcelain and various objects of art from Europe. Moreover, the Ottomans looked to India and Persia in order to satisfy their desire for luxury.

Additionally, a thorough discussion of the Ottoman possessions of the Dutch was conducted, in order to understand the practices and fashions in which they participated.

This chapter revealed that the Ottoman possessions were not only confined to goods to embellish the body but also to decorate the home. At the same time, a lot of their kitchenware was of Ottoman making and also used in the preparation and consumption of Ottoman dishes and beverages.

This dissertation, then, did not try to pinpoint how much the Dutch ‘nation’ was necessarily “Ottomanized” when they lived on Ottoman grounds, because, firstly, the *zimmis* who received Dutch protection were already officially Ottoman, and secondly, owning Ottoman goods did not necessarily lead to an increased “Ottomanization”; in a similar fashion as Ottomans who owned western goods were not necessarily more “westernized” because of such possessions.¹²⁶⁴

If we see material culture as a means to identify oneself, we can conclude that the material culture of the Dutch in Istanbul between 1700 and 1750 portrays them as trans-national or perhaps even as trans-imperial individuals that created a cultural context of their own, in which a combination of cultural expressions from Europe, the Ottoman Empire, and the “East” jointly formed their home and world. It was a means to classify themselves, and a way to not only preserve a personal identity, but even more so, to create a new identity, recognizable for other *müstemins* in the Ottoman domains.

There are various topics that have been introduced in this dissertation, but due to limited time and space they have not been pursued. First of all, a study of similar records of material culture for the period between 1750 and 1810 (the last year in which Dutch records were kept before they were handed over to the French who had annexed the Netherlands), may show changes over time. The character of the Dutch ‘nation’ must have changed together with the nature of trade. Secondly, a true comparison between the material culture of any European community in the Ottoman Empire and Ottomans has not been done before. The set of inventories used in this dissertation only serves as a sample and does not represent a larger population. So far, the study of the Galata court registers or *sicils* has not provided very exciting results, but a further investigation of their contents, together with the collection of *Düvel-i Ecnebiye* may yield additional information on the interesting characters that roamed the streets of Galata and Pera.

Furthermore, research on the circulation or ‘afterlife’ of goods is still in its infancy in Ottoman studies. Not much is known about pawning or the second hand

¹²⁶⁴ Donald Quataert, “Introduction,” Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire, 5.

culture through the *bit pazarı* or auctions organized by the Ottoman court or the foreign communities. The eighteenth century must have witnessed an over-accumulation of goods, similar to Europe, for which it was speculated that due to the vast increase of goods with lower value per piece, inventories ceased to be made.

The displays of superiority between the European ambassadors could form another future research topic. While similar inventory records and final wills exist for Englishmen that resided in the Ottoman Empire during the eighteenth century, and inventories of seventeenth-century Venetian *bailos* have been found,¹²⁶⁵ it is not yet known whether similar documents are available for the French in Istanbul.

¹²⁶⁵ Stefan Hanß found three lists of Venetian *bailos* of the early seventeenth century. Stefan Hanß, “Baili e Ambasciatori | Bayloslar ve Büyükelçiler,” Il Palazzo di Venezia a Istanbul e i Suoi Antichi Abitanti/İstanbul’daki Venedik Sarayı ve Eski Yaşayanları, ed. Maria Pia Pedani (Venice: Ca’ Foscari, 2013) 35-52.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archival Sources

- Istanbul, BOA (Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi), A.DVN.DVE (Düvel-i Ecnebiye Defterleri), 22/1 (Flemenk ahidnâme defteri, AH 1091-1278/AD 1680-1862).
- A.DVNS.NMH.d (Nâme-i Hümâyûn Defterleri) 5
- AE.SMST.II. (Ali Emiri Mustafa II) 18/1726
- AE. SAMD.III (Ali Emiri Ahmed III) 74/7462, 86/8612, 144/13966
- İE.ADL (İbnülemin Adliye) 5/312
- D.BŞM.MHF (Muhallefât Halifeliği) 33/50 Aleksandır (Dîvân Tercümânı) (1155 C 06)
- D.BŞM.MHF.d (Muhallefât Defterleri) 12524 Divan tercümanının ve zevcesinin emlak ve akarını gösterir defter (1153 Za 25)
- D.BŞM.MHF.d 12528 (Muhallefât Defterleri) Divan Tercümanı Aleksi isimli zimminin Fenerkapısı'ndaki evinden çıkan eşya ve hanımına ait eşya ile mücevheratı belirtir defter (1153)
- D.BŞM.MHF.d 12529 (Muhallefât Defterleri) Divan tercümanının, seçilip hazine kethüdası Ali Ağa'ya teslim (1153 Za 23)
- D.BŞM.MHF.d 12531 (Muhallefât Defterleri) Divan-ı Hümâyun Tercümanı iken vefat eden Aleksandr adlı zimminin Fenerkapısı menziline mevcut eşyasını ve devletçe zabt ve tahririni mübeyyin defter. (1153 Z 16)
- İSAM kütüphanesi, Kadı Sicilleri Arşivi, Galata Sicilleri, defter no. 186 (1114 H.)
- Galata Sicilleri, defter no. 199 (1118 H.)
- Galata Sicilleri, defter no. 266 (1139-1140 H.)
- İstanbul Kısmet-i Askeriyye Sicilleri, defter no. 48 (1137 H.)
- London, The National Archives of the UK (TNA): SP 97/25 (Secretaries of State: State Papers Foreign, Turkey)
- The Hague, Nationaal Archief, 1.01.02 (Staten-Generaal), 6916 (Ingekomen ordinarijs brieven en stukken 1686-1688)
- 1.01.02 (Staten-Generaal), 6922 (Ingekomen ordinarijs brieven en stukken 1700-1702)

- 1.01.02 (Staten-Generaal), 6939 (Ingekomen ordinaris brieven en stukken 1724-1726)
- 1.01.02 (Staten-Generaal), 6940 (Ingekomen ordinaris brieven en stukken 1727-1728)
- 1.01.02 (Staten-Generaal), 6997 (Ingekomen secrete brieven en stukken 1700-1705)
- 1.02.01 (C. van Heemskerck), 133 (Stukken betreffende door de keizer via Van Heemskerck aan Colyer beschikbaar gestelde smeergelden, 1692-1693)
- 1.02.01 (C. van Heemskerck), 158 (Ingekomen brieven van Van Isaak Rombouts, zwager en medewerker van Colyer in Pera bij Constantinopel, 1694)
- 1.02.01 (C. van Heemskerck), 181 (Ingekomen brieven van en minuten van Jacobus Colyer in Turkije. Met bijlagen. 1695-1697)
- 1.02.01 (C. van Heemskerck), 306 (Ingekomen brieven van en minuten van Jacob Colyer in Turkije. 1698, 1700-1701)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 8 (Register van uitgaande brieven aan Daniel Jean de Hoche pied diens vrouw en zoon)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 13 (Uitgaande brieven aan de Staten-Generaal. Minuten, 1723-1725)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 22 (Vidimus en oorkonde uit 1634 uitgegaan van Jacobus I met betrekking tot David Colyer en zijn voorgelacht, 1701)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1043 (Akten en doorlopende series 1706, 1720-1729)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1044 (Akten en doorlopende series 1730-1735)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1045 (Akten en doorlopende series 1736-1740)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1046 (Akten en doorlopende series 1741-1749)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1047 (Akten en doorlopende series 1746-1750)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1048 (Akten en doorlopende series 1750-1753)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1059 (Registers van akten 1617-1625)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1061 (Registers van akten 1707-1726)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1063 (Registers van akten 1727-1730)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1064 (Registers van akten 1731-1736)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1065 (Registers van akten 1737-1746)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1106 (Stukken met betrekking tot de zaken van weduwe Colyer 1729-1733)

- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1156 (Stukken met betrekking tot de faillissementen van A. de la Fontaine en P. Leytstar, Angora. 1737-1740)
- 1.02.20 Legatie Turkije, 1166 (Firma Leytstar & De la Fontaine te Angora. Journaal. 1727-1740)
- 1.02.22 Consulaat Smyrna, 684 (Dagboek van Daniel Jan de Hohepied)
- 1.03.01 Directie van de Levantse Handel en de Navigatie in de Middellandse Zee, 99 (Brieven van vertegenwoordigers te Constantinopel 1683-1688)
- 1.03.01 Directie van de Levantse Handel en de Navigatie in de Middellandse Zee, 100 (Brieven van vertegenwoordigers te Constantinopel 1689-1703)
- 1.03.01 Directie van de Levantse Handel en de Navigatie in de Middellandse Zee, 101 (Brieven van vertegenwoordigers te Constantinopel 1704-1726)
- 1.03.01 Directie van de Levantse Handel en de Navigatie in de Middellandse Zee, 280 (Alfabetisch register op de personen- en plaatsnamen betrekking hebbende op de geschiedenis van de Levantse handel, tot het jaar 1751)
- 1.10.16.01 De familie Calkoen, 213 (Journalen van het ter kanselarij voorgevallene, 1727)
- 1.10.16.01 De familie Calkoen, 369 (Brieven van D. Hohepied, Haarlem 1728-1731)
- 1.10.16.01 De familie Calkoen, 490 (Brieven van Clara C Colijer – De Hohepied)
 - 1.10.24 Gisbert Cuper, 12 ("Coljer", brieven en minuten van brieven 1687-1716)
- 1.10.24 Gisbert Cuper, 13 ("Hohepied", briefwisseling tussen G. Cuper en D.J. de Hohepied 1693-1716)
- 1.10.24 De Hohepied, 2 (Acte afgegeven door J. Colyer 21 september 1714)
- 1.10.24 De Hohepied, 4 (Wissels getrokken door J. Colyer, ambassadeur te Constantinopel, op D.J. de Hohepied en op zijn echtgenote 1715)
- 1.10.24 De Hohepied, 5 (Staat van de nalatenschap van Clara Catherina de Hohepied, echtgenote van Daniel Jan de Hohepied 1732)
- 1.10.24 De Hohepied, 6 (Brief van B. Fagel chargé d'affaires te Constantinopel 1725)
- 1.10.24 De Hohepied, 97 (Notice sur Claire Catherine de Hohepied-Colyer 1922)
- 1.10.24 De Hohepied, 172 (Stukken betreffende de nalatenschap van Maria Colyer-Engelbert 1705)
- 1.10.24 De Hohepied, 173 (Stukken betreffende de nalatenschap van Jacobus Colyer 1725)

- 3.01.19 Raadpensionaris Heinsius, 286 (Ingekomen brieven van Coenraad van Heemskerck uit Adrianopel)
- 3.01.19 Raadpensionaris Heinsius, 325 (Ingekomen brieven van Jacobus Colyer uit Pera en Kuru Tscheschme)
- 3.01.19 Raadpensionaris Heinsius, 436 (Ingekomen brieven van Jacobus Colyer uit Pera)
- 3.01.19 Raadpensionaris Heinsius, 551 (Ingekomen brieven van Jacobus Colyer uit Pera, Adrianopel, het Turkse leger te velde en Karlowitz)
- 3.01.19 Raadpensionaris Heinsius, 648 (Ingekomen brieven van Jacobus Colyer uit Pera en Kuru Tscheschme)
- 3.01.19 Raadpensionaris Heinsius, 705 (Ingekomen brieven van Jacobus Colyer uit Pera en Kuru Tscheschme)
- 3.01.19 Raadpensionaris Heinsius, 754 (Ingekomen brieven van Jacobus Colyer uit Kuru Tscheschme)
- 3.01.19 Raadpensionaris Heinsius, 985 (Ingekomen brieven van Jacobus Colyer uit Kuru Tscheschme en Belgrade)
- 3.01.19 Raadpensionaris Heinsius, 1391 (Ingekomen brieven van Jacobus Colyer uit Pera)
- 3.01.19 Raadpensionaris Heinsius, 1496 (Ingekomen brieven van Jacobus Colyer uit Pera)
- 3.01.19 Raadpensionaris Heinsius, 1586 (Ingekomen brieven van Jacobus Colyer uit Pera en Belgrade)
- 3.01.19 Raadpensionaris Heinsius, 1991 (Ingekomen brieven van Jacobus Colyer uit Pera)
- 3.01.22 Van der Heim, 665 (Memorie van Daniel Alexander de Hoheped 1713).

Printed Works

Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français. Vol. 10. Paris, 1861.

Hollantsche Mercurius. Vervatende, de Voornaemste Geschiedenissen Binnen Christenryck, Voor-Ghevalen in den Jaere 1668. Vol. 19. Haarlem: Pieter Cateleyn, 1669.

Aa, A.J. van der. "David Colyear," "Walter Philip Colyear," "Justinus Colijer," "Johan Colyer," "Jacobus Colyer," "Alexander Colijer." Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden Vol. III. Haarlem: J.J. van Brederode, 1852. 637-41.

- Ago, Renata. "Denaturalizing Things: A Comment." Early Modern Things: Objects and Their Histories, 1500-1800. Ed. Paula Findlen. New York: Routledge, 2013. 363-68.
- Aitzema, Lieuwe van. Saken van Staet en Oorlogh, in, ende Omtrentd Vereenigde Nederlanden. Beginnende met het Jaer 1667, ende Eyndigende met het Jaer 1669. Vol. 6. 6 vols. 's-Gravenhage: Johan Veelt, Johan Tongerloo, ende Jasder Doll, 1672.
- Ajmar-Wollheim, Marta, Flora Dennis, and Ann Matchette, eds. Approaching the Italian Renaissance Interior: Sources, Methodologies, Debates. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2007.
- Akyıldırım, Taylan. "259 Numeralı Şer'iyye Sicili Defterine Göre Galata (Metin ve Değerlendirme)." Unpublished MA thesis. Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi, 2010.
- Akyılmaz, Sevgi Gül. "Osmanlı Devleti'nde Yönetici Sınıf Açısından Müsadere Uygulaması." Gazi Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi Dergisi XII.1-2 (2008): 389-420.
- Akyüz, Jülide. "Osmanlı Ulemasından Üç Efendi'nin Terekeleri." Akademik Araştırmalar Dergisi 36 (2008): 188-200.
- . "XVIII. Yüzyılında bir Müteşebbis: Musa Ağa." Ankara Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü Dergisi 26 (2004): 247-61.
- Allerston, Patricia. "‘Contrary to the Truth and also to the Semblance of Reality’? Entering a Venetian ‘Lying-in’ Chamber (1605).” Approaching the Italian Renaissance Interior: Sources, Methodologies, Debates. Eds. Marta Ajmar-Wollheim, Flora Dennis, and Ann Matchette. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2007. 7-17.
- Altay, Fikret, Sami Güner, and Adair Mill. Kaftanlar. Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi Yayınları. İstanbul: Yapı ve Kredi Bankası, 1979.
- Argıt, Betül İpşirli. "Clothing Habits and Regulations in the Ottoman Empire (1703-1839) = 1703-1839 Dönemleri Arasında Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda Kıyafet Alışkanlıkları ve Düzenlemeler." Boğaziçi University, 2001.
- . "Manumitted Female Slaves of the Ottoman Imperial Harem (*Sarayıs*) in Eighteenth Century Istanbul." unpublished PhD dissertation. Boğaziçi University, 2009.
- . Rabia Gülnuş Emetullah Sultan 1640-1715. İstanbul: Kitap Yayınevi, 2014.
- Arı, Abdüsselam. "Vasiyet." TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi. İstanbul: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı, 2012. 552-55. Vol. 42.
- Arkell, Tom, Nesta Evans, and Nigel Goose, eds. When Death Do Us Part: Understanding and Interpreting the Probate Inventories of Early Modern England. Hertfordshire: Local Population Studies, 2004 [2000].

- Artan, Tülay. "Aspects of the Ottoman Elite's Food Consumption: Looking for "Staples," "Luxuries," and "Delicacies" in a Changing Century." Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire, 1550-1922: An Introduction. Ed. Donald Quataert. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2000. 107-200.
- . "Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Princesses as Collectors: Chinese and European Porcelains in the Topkapı Palace Museum." Ars Orientalis (Globalizing Cultures: Art and Mobility in the Eighteenth Century) 39 (2011): 113-46.
- . "Terekeler Işığında XVIII. Yüzyıl Başlarında Eyüp'te Yaşam Tarzı ve Standartlarına bir Bakış: Orta Halliliğin Aynası." XVIII. Yüzyıl Kadı Sicilleri Işığında Eyüp'te Sosyal Yaşam. Ed. Tülay Artan. İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı, 1998. 49-64.
- . "Two Artists, One Vantage Point. Pera/Istanbul in the 1740s." 14th International Congress of Turkish Art. Ed.
- . "Venedik'ten İstanbul'a Şehir Tasvirleri, Tasavvur ve Tahayyüller." Venezia e Istanbul in Epoca Ottomana= Osmanlı Döneminde Venedik ve İstanbul. İstanbul: Sabancı Üniversitesi Sakıp Sabancı Müzesi, 2009. 66-78.
- Artan, Tülay, and İrvin Cemil Schick. "Ottomanizing Pornotopia: Changing Visual Codes in Eighteenth Century Ottoman Erotic Miniatures." Eros and Sexuality in Islamic Art. Eds. Francesca Leoni and Mika Natif. Farnham; Burlington: Ashgate, 2013. 157-208.
- Asthor, E. "Recent Research on Levantine Trade." The Journal of European Economic History 14 (1985): 361-85.
- Aygün, Necmettin. "XVIII. Yüzyılda bir Osmanlı Valisi: Üçüncüoğlu Ömer Paşa ve Muhallefatı." Uluslararası Karadeniz İncelemeleri Dergisi 7 (2009): 39-77.
- Aynsley, Jeremy, and Charlotte Grant, eds. Imagined Interiors: Representing the Domestic since the Renaissance. London: V&A Publications, 2006.
- . "Introduction." Imagined Interiors: Representing the Domestic since the Renaissance. Eds. Jeremy Aynsley and Charlotte Grant. London: V&A Publications, 2006. 10-19.
- Aynur, H. "II. Mahmud'un Kızı Saliha Sultan'ın Cehiz Defteri." Journal of Turkish Studies: Türklük Bilgisi Araştırmaları: Festschrift in honor of Cem Dilçin I Hasibe Mazıoğlu Armağanı, Duxbury 23 (1999): 65-85.
- Baars, Rosanne. "Constantinople Confidential. News and Information in the Diary of Jean-Louis Rigo (C. 1686-1756), Secretary of the Dutch Embassy in Istanbul." Lias 41.2 (2014).
- Baarsen, Reinier. Seventeenth Century Cabinets. Rijksmuseum Dossiers. Amsterdam: Waanders Publishers, 2000.

- Balbous, Cécile. Das Sprachknaben-Institut der Habsburgermonarchie in Konstantinopel. Berlin: Frank & Timme, 2015.
- Barbir, Karl K. "Introduction." Identity and Identity Formation in the Ottoman World. A Volume of Essays in Honor of Norman Itzkowitz. Eds. Baki Tezcan and Karl K. Barbir. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press, 2007. 1-6.
- Bardakoğlu, A. "Hibe." TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi. Istanbul: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı, 1988. 421-26. Vol. 17.
- Barkan, Ö. L. "Edirne Askeri Kassamına Ait Tereke Defterleri (1545-1659)." Belgeler III.5-6 (1966): 1-479.
- Bedell, John. "Archaeology and Probate Inventories in the Study of Eighteenth-Century Life." The Journal of Interdisciplinary History 31.2 (2000): 223-45.
- Bekius, René, and Wout Ultee. "De Armeense Kolonie in Amsterdam 1600-1800." De Gids 148 (1985): 216-24.
- Berg, Maxine, and Elizabeth Eger, eds. Luxury in the Eighteenth Century: Debates, Desires and Delectable Goods. Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007 [2003].
- Bevilacqua, Alexander, and Helen Pfeifer. "Turquerie: Culture in Motion, 1650–1750." Past and Present 221 (November 2013): 75-118.
- Bianchi, Vendramino. Istorica Relazione Della Pace Di Posarov. Padova, 1719.
- Blondé, Bruno, and Ilja van Damme. "Consumer and Retail 'Revolutions': Perspectives from a Declining Urban Economy: Antwerp in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." 14th International Economic History Association Congress. Ed.
- Boogert, Maurits H. van den. The Capitulations and the Ottoman Legal System: Qadis, Consuls and Beratlıs in the 18th Century. Leiden, 2005.
- . "Cyrillus Lucaris (1572-1638). De 'Protestantse' Patriarch van Constantinopel." De Nederlands-Turkse Betrekkingen: Portretten van een Vierhonderdjarige Geschiedenis. Eds. Maurits van den Boogert and Jan Jonker Roelants. Hilversum: Uitgeverij Verloren, 2012. 45-49.
- . "Ottoman Greeks in the Dutch Levant Trade: Collective Strategy and Individual Practice (C. 1750-1821)." Oriente Moderno XXV/LXXXVI.1 (2006): 129-47.
- . "Resurrecting Homo Ottomanicus: The Constants and Variables of Ottoman Identity." Osmanlı Araştırmaları/The Journal of Ottoman Studies XLIV (2014): 9-20.
- Boogert, Maurits van den, and Jan Jonker Roelants, eds. De Nederlands-Turkse Betrekkingen: Portretten van een Vierhonderdjarige Geschiedenis. Hilversum: Uitgeverij Verloren, 2012.

- Bosscha, P. De Geschiedenis van Oostelijk en Noordelijk Europa Gedurende Het Merkwaardig Tijdvak van 1687-1716 : Opgehelderd uit Onuitgegeven Brieven en Andere Oorkonden van Nederlandsche Staatsmannen [Voorn. van Gisb. Cuperus]. Zaltbommel: Joh. Noman en zoon, 1860.
- Bots, Hans. "Reinier Leers, een Europese Libraire te Rotterdam (1676-1709)." Documentatieblad Werkgroep Achttiende Eeuw. Amsterdam & Maarsse: APA - Holland Universiteits Pers, 1982. 21-36.
- Boyar, Ebru, and Kate Fleet. A Social History of Ottoman Istanbul. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010.
- Bozkurt, Fatih. "Tereke Defterleri ve Osmanlı Demografi Araştırmaları." İstanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Tarih Dergisi 54 (2011): 91-120.
- . "Tereke Defterleri ve Osmanlı Maddi Kültüründe Değişim (1785-1875 İstanbul Örneği)." Unpublished Ph.D thesis. Sakarya University, 2011.
- Braudel, Fernand. Civilisation Matérielle et Capitalism, XVe-XVIIIe Siècle. Vol. I. Paris: Colin, 1967.
- Breen, T.H. "The Meanings of Things: Interpreting the Consumer Economy in the Eighteenth Century." Consumption and the World of Goods. Ed. Brewer and Porter. London; New York: Routledge, 1994.
- Brentjes, Sonja. "On the Relation between the Ottoman Empire and the West European Republic of Letters (17th-18th Centuries)." International Congress on Learning and Education in the Ottoman World Ed.: Ircica.
- . "Western European Travellers in the Ottoman Empire and Their Scholarly Endeavors (Sixteenth-Eighteenth Centuries)." The Turks. Ed. Hasan Celâl; Oguz Güzel, C. Cem; Karatay, Osman. Vol. III: Ottomans. Ankara: Yeni Türkiye, 2002. 795-803.
- Brewer, John, and Ann Bermingham, eds. The Consumption of Culture, 1600-1800: Image, Object, Text. London and New York: Routledge, 1995.
- Brumfiel, Elizabeth M. "It's a Material World: History, Artifacts, and Anthropology." Annual Review of Anthropology 32 (2003): 205-23.
- Bruijn, Petra de. "Turken, Papen en Griekse Goden." Nederland in Turkije - Turkije in Nederland. 400 Jaar Vriendschap. Ed. Jan Schmidt. Leiden: Leiden University Press, 2012. 219-39.
- Bruyn, Cornelis de. Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn door de Vermaardste Delen van Klein Assia, de Eylanden Scio, Rhodus enz... Delft, 1698.
- Buchli, Victor, ed. The Material Culture Reader. Oxford: Berg, 2002.
- Bulut, Mehmet. "The Dutch Merchants and Their Activities between the Atlantic and the Levant During the Mercantilist Ages." IEHA Congress Session 16

(Merchants Settlements as Intermediaries for European Influences in the Baltic North 1650-1850, or elsewhere. Ed.

- . "Erken Modern Dönem Osmanlı Ticaret Literatürüne Genel Bir Bakış." Türkiye Araştırmaları Literatür Dergisi 1.1 (2003): 219-44.
- . "The Ottoman Approach to the Western Europeans in the Levant During the Early Modern Period." Middle Eastern Studies 44.2 (March) (2008): 259-74.
- . Ottoman-Dutch Economic Relations: In the Early Modern Period 1571-1699. Hilversum: Verloren, 2000.
- . "XVII. Yüzyılın İlk Yarısında Hollandalı Tüccarların Osmanlı Bölgelerindeki Faaliyetleri." Osmanlı. Vol. III. Ankara, 1999. 210-20.
- Burckhardt, Jacob. The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy. London: SGC Middlemore, 1878 [German original 1860].
- Burke, Peter. Varieties of Cultural History. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1997.
- Canbakal, Hülya. "Wealth and Inequality in Ottoman Bursa, 1500-1840." New Perspectives in Ottoman Economic History. Ed.
- Cantemir, Demetrius. The History of the Growth and Decay of the Othman Empire. Trans. Nicolas Tindal. Vol. II, book IV. London: James, John & Paul Knapton at the Crown, 1735.
- Carson, C., R. Hoffman, and P.J. Albert, eds. Of Consuming Interests: The Style of Life in the Eighteenth Century. Charlottesville and London: University Press of Virginia, 1994.
- Casa, Jean-Michel. Le Palais De France à Istanbul. Un Demi-Millénaire d'Alliance entre la Turquie et la France = İstanbul'da bir Fransız Sarayı: Fransa ile Türkiye Arasında 500 Yıllık İttifak. Istanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları, 1995 [second edition 2012].
- Cavallo, Sandra, and Silvia Evangelisti, eds. Domestic Institutional Interiors in Early Modern Europe. Farnham (England); Burlington (USA): Ashgate, 2009.
- Çetin, Birol. "İstanbul Askeri Kassamı'na Ait Hicri: 1112-1113 (M.1700-1701) Tarihli Tereke Defteri." Unpublished MA thesis. İstanbul Üniversitesi, 1992.
- Cezar, Yavuz. "Bir Âyanın Muhallefâtı Havza ve Köprü Kazaları Âyanı Kör İsmail-Oğlu Hüseyin (Müsadere Olayı Ve Terekenin İncelenmesi)." Bellekten XLI.161 (1977).
- Chen, Bianca. "Digging for Antiquities with Diplomats: Gisbert Cuper (1644-1716) and His Social Capital." Republics of Letters: A Journal for the Study of Knowledge, Politics, and the Arts 1.1 (May 1, 2009).

- . "Politics and Letters: Gisbert Cuper as a Servant of Two Republics." Double Agents: Cultural and Political Brokerage in Early Modern Europe. Eds. Marika Keblusek and Badeloch Vera Noldus. Leiden: Brill, 2011. 71-94.
- Coljer, Justinus. Oprecht Iournael, Van 'tgeene de Heere Justinus Coljer Resident Wegens de [...] Staten Generael [...] in Sijne Intrede tot Constantinopolen Is Ontmoet. 's-Gravenhage: H.J. van Wouw, 1668.
- Colyer, Justinus. Dagh-Register van 't Gene De Heere Justinus Coljer Resident Wegens de ... Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden ... Is Gherencontreert op de Reyse van Constantinopolen, tot Andrianopolen, Aldaer Hy by den Turckschen Keyser Sijne Eerste Audientie Heeft Gehadt, met Overleveringhe der Presenten, Wegens Hare Ho. Mo. Hier inne Mede Gespecificeert ... 's-Gravenhage.
- Colyer, Justinus, and (Vincent Minutoli). Journal du Voyage de Mr. Collier Résident à la Porte: Pour Messieurs les États Généraux des Provinces Unies. Trans. du Flament. Paris: Gervais Clouzier 1672.
- Cook, Harold. Assessing the Truth: Correspondence and Information at the End of the Golden Age. Leiden: Primavera Pers, 2013.
- Cornelissen, Marloes. "Paintings, Powder Puffs, and Porcelain Chocolate Cups in Pera: The Private World of the Dutch Ambassador's Sister in Early 18th-Century Istanbul." Osmanlı İstanbulu: II (Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Ottoman Istanbul, Istanbul, May 27-29, 2014). Eds. Ali Akyıldız, Emrah Safa Gürkan and Feridun M. Emecen: İstanbul 29 Mayıs Üniversitesi Yayınları, 2014. 723-56.
- Coşgel, Metin, and Boğaç A. Ergene. "Intergenerational Wealth Accumulation and Dispersion in the Ottoman Empire: Observations from Eighteenth-Century Kastamonu." European Review of Economic History 15 (2011): 255-76.
- Coşgel, Metin, Boğaç A. Ergene, and Atabey Kaygun. "A Temporal Analysis of Wealth in Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Kastamonu." University of Connecticut, Department of Economics: Working papers (February 2013): 1-33 pp.
- Crane, Diana, and Laura Bovone. "Approaches to Material Culture: The Sociology of Fashion and Clothing." Poetics 34 (2006): 319-33.
- Crowley, J.E. "The Sensibility of Comfort." American Historical Review 104 (1999): 749-82.
- Cwerner, Saulo B., and Alan Metcalfe. "Storage and Clutter: Discourses and Practices of Order in the Domestic World." Journal of Design History 16.3: Anxious Homes (2003): 229-39.
- Dam, Jacob van. Relaes ofte Generale Beschrijving van de Voyagie Gedaen door den Heer Iacob Van Dam. Amsterdam: Johannes van den Bergh, 1667.
- Dant, Tim. Materiality and Society. Maidenhead, Berkshire: Open University Press, 2005.

- Delibaş, S. "Behice Sultan'ın Çeyizi Ve Muhallefatı." Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi Yıllık 3 (1988): 63-104.
- Demirel, Ö., A. Gürbüz, and M. Tuş. "Osmanlı Anadolu Ailesinde Ev, Eşya ve Giyim-Kuşam (XVI-XIX Yüzyıllar)." Sosyo-Kültürel Değişme Sürecinde Türk Ailesi. Vol. II. Ankara, 1992. 704-55.
- Dennis, Flora, and Marta Ajmar, eds. At Home in Renaissance Italy. London: V & A Publishing, 2006.
- Dibbits, Hester C. "Between Society and Family Values: The Linen Cupboards in Early-modern Households" Private Domain, Public Enquiry: Families and Life-Styles in the Netherlands and Europe, 1550 to the Present. Eds. A. Schuurman and P. Spierenburg (Hilversum: Verloren, 1996). 125-45.
- Dingwall, H., and P. Worling. "'A Box of Chymical Medicines': An Italian Medicine Chest Presented to Sir John Clerk of Penicuik in 1698." The Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh 42 (2012): 361-7.
- d'Istria, Dora (pseudonym of Elena Ghika). Gli Albanesi in Rumenia. Storia Dei Principi Ghika. Nei Secoli XVII; XVIII XIX. Su Documenti Inediti Degli Archivi di Venezia, Vienna, Parigi, Berlino, Constantinopoli Ecc. Firenze: Tipografia Editrice dell'Associazione, 1873.
- Douglas, Mary, and Baron Isherwood. The World of Goods: Towards an Anthropology of Consumption. London and New York: Routledge, 1996 [1979].
- Droffelaar, Johan van. "'Flemish Fathers' in the Levant: Dutch Protection of Three Franciscan Missions in the 17th and 18th Centuries." Eastward Bound: Dutch Ventures and Adventures in the Middle East. Eds. Geert Jan van Gelder and Ed de Moor. Amsterdam - Atlanta GA: Rodopi, 1994. 81-113.
- Duijvendak, Maarten. "Elite Families between Private and Public Life: Some Trends and Theses." Private Domain, Public Enquiry: Families and Life-Styles in the Netherlands and Europe, 1550 to the Present. Eds. A. Schuurman and P. Spierenburg. Hilversum: Verloren, 1996. 72-88.
- Dumont, P., and F. Georgeon. "Un Bourgeois d'Istanbul au Début du XXe Siècle." Turcica XVII (1985): 127-87.
- Dursteler, Eric R. Venetians in Constantinople: Nation, Identity, and Coexistence in the Early Modern Mediterranean. Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 2006.
- Duverdier, Gérald. "Propagande Protestante En Langues Orientales Aux XVIIe et XVIIIe Siècles." Européens en Orient au XVIIIe Siècle. Paris: L'Harmattan, 1994. 1-33.
- Eastop, Dinah. "The Conservation of Garments Concealed in Buildings as Material Culture in Action." Everyday Objects: Medieval and Early Modern Material Culture and Its Meanings. Eds. Tara Hamling and Catherine Richardson. Farnham, Surrey and Burlington: Ashgate, 2010. 145-156.

- Ekşi, Muharrem. "XVII. Yüzyıl Başlarında Arşiv Belgelerine Göre Osmanlı- Hollanda Münasebetleri." Istanbul University, 2001.
- Eldem, Edhem. French Trade in Istanbul in the Eighteenth Century. The Ottoman Empire and Its Heritage. Vol. 19. Leiden: BRILL, 1999.
- . "Istanbul: From Imperial to Peripheralized Capital." The Ottoman City between East and West: Aleppo, Izmir, and Istanbul. Eds. Edhem Eldem, Daniel Goffman and Bruce Masters. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999. 135-206.
- Erdbrink, G.R. Bosscha. "The Activities of the Dutch Ambassador in Istanbul, Jacobus Colyer, as a Mediator between the Sublime Porte and Its Enemies (1688-1699)." VIII. Türk Tarih Kongresi (11-15 October 1976). Vol. III. Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları. IX. Series. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu 1979-1983. 1593-97.
- . At the Threshold of Felicity. Ottoman-Dutch Relations During the Embassy of Cornelis Calkoen at the Sublime Porte, 1726-1744. Ankara, 1975.
- . "XVII. Asırda Osmanlı-Hollanda Münasebetlerine bir Bakış." Güney-Doğu Avrupa Araştırmaları Dergisi 2-3 (1974): 159-80.
- Erdoğan, Meryem Kaçan. "Mülteci Bir Macar Prensi ve Terekesi: Rakoczi Jozsef." SDÜ Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi: Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi 23 (May 2011): 81-102.
- . "Tereke Kayıtlarına Göre XVIII. Yüzyılın Ortalarında Rusçuk'ta Sosyo-Ekonomik ve Kültürel Hayat." Akademik Araştırmacılar Dergisi 45 (2010): 181-212.
- Erduman-Çalış, Deniz, ed. Tulpen, Kaftane Und Levnî/Tulips, Kaftans and Levnî (Exhibition Catalogue Of "Tulips, Kaftans and Levnî. Imperial Ottoman Costumes and Miniature Albums from Topkapı Palace in Istanbul). Frankfurt: Frankfurt Museum of Applied Arts, 2008.
- Erimtan, Can. Ottomans Looking West? The Origins of the Tulip Age and its Development in Modern Turkey. London: Tauris, 2008.
- . "The sources of Ahmed Refik's Lale Devri and the paradigm of the 'Tulip Age': a teleological agenda." Essays in honour of Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu. Eds. M. Kacar and Z. Durukan, Istanbul, 2006. 259-78.
- Ertaş, Fatih Coşkun, and Bülent Şişman. "XVI. ve XVII. Yüzyıllarda Osmanlı'da Tereke Uygulaması ve Muhasebesi Sosyo-Ekonomik Yapıya ve Miras Hukukuna Etkileri." 197-222.
- l'Espine, Lemoine de. Le Négoce D'amsterdam. Amsterdam, 1694.
- Establet, Colette, and Jean-Paul Pascual. "Cups, Plates, and Kitchenware in Late Seventeenth- and Early Eighteenth-Century Damascus." The Illuminated Table, the Prosperous House. Eds. Suraiya Faroqhi and Christoph K. Neumann. Würzburg: Orient-Institut, 2003. 185-98.

- . "Damascene Probate Inventories of the 17th and 18th Centuries: Some Preliminary Approaches and Results." International Journal of Middle East Studies 24.3 (1992): 373-93.
- . "Les Tissus Dans Les Boutiques, Les Tissus Dans Les Maisons: Damas, Vers 1700." Rives Méditerranées. (Les Textiles en Méditerranée (XVe-XIXe siècle)) 29 (2008): 107-24.
- Fahlander, Fredrik, and Terje Oestigaard, eds. Material Culture and Other Things: Post-Disciplinary Studies in the 21st Century. Vällingby: Elanders Gotab, 2004.
- Faroqhi, Suraiya. "Introduction or Why and How One Might Want to Study Ottoman Clothes." Ottoman Costumes. From Textile to Identity. Eds. Suraiya Faroqhi and Christoph K. Neumann. Istanbul: Eren, 2004.15-48.
- . "Introduction." The Cambridge History of Turkey. Ed. Suraiya Faroqhi. Vol. 3: The Later Ottoman Empire: 1603-1839: Cambridge University Press, 2006.
- . "Representing France in the Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Empire: A Wealthy French Dwelling in the Peloponnesus, 1770." The Illuminated Table, the Prosperous House: Food and Shelter in Ottoman Material Culture. Eds. Suraiya Faroqhi and Christoph K. Neumann. Würzburg: Ergon Verlag, 2003. 255-74.
- . "Research on the History of Ottoman Consumption: A Preliminary Exploration of Sources and Models." Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire, 1550-1922 : An Introduction. Ed. Donald Quataert. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2000. 15-44.
- . Stories of Ottoman Men and Women: Establishing Status, Establishing Control. Istanbul: Eren, 2002.
- . "Subject to the Sultan's Approval: Seventeenth and Eighteenth-Century Artisans Negotiating Guild Agreements in Istanbul." The Ottoman World. Ed. Christine Woodhead. London: Routledge, 2012. 307-18.
- . "The Material Culture of Global Connections: A Report on Current Research." Turcica 41 (2009): 403-31.
- . Travel and Artisans in the Ottoman Empire: Employment and Mobility in the Early-Modern Era. London: I.B. Tauris, 2013.
- Faroqhi, Suraiya, and Christoph K. Neumann, eds. The Illuminated Table, the Prosperous House. Würzburg: Ergon Verlag, 2003.
- , eds. Ottoman Costumes. From Textile to Identity. Istanbul: Eren, 2004.
- Faroqhi, Suraiya, and Gilles Veinstein. Merchants in the Ottoman Empire. Paris; Dudley, MA: Peeters, 2008.
- Fekete, L. "XVI. Yüzyıl Taşralı bir Türk Efendisinin Evi." Bellekten XXIX.115-116 (1965): 615-38.

- Findlen, Paula, ed. Early Modern Things: Objects and Their Histories, 1500-1800. New York: Routledge, 2013.
- Findlen, Paula. "Objects in Motion." Early Modern Things: Objects and Their Histories, 1500-1800. Ed. Paula Findlen. New York: Routledge, 2013. 3-27.
- Frangakis-Syrett, Elena. "Market Networks and Ottoman-European Commerce, C. 1700-1825." Oriente Moderno XXV/LXXXVI.1 (2006): 109-28.
- . "Networks of Friendship, Networks of Kinship: Eighteenth Century Levant Merchants." Eurasian studies I.2 (2002): 183-205.
- Frazer, Charles A. Catholics and Sultans: The Church and the Ottoman Empire 1453-1923. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006 [1983].
- Gekas, Athanasios (Sakis). "Class and Cosmopolitanism: The Historiographical Fortunes of Merchants in Eastern Mediterranean Ports." Mediterranean Historical Review 24.2 (December) (2009): 95-114.
- Gelder, Geert Jan van, and Ed de Moor, eds. Eastward Bound: Dutch Ventures and Adventures in the Middle East. Amsterdam - Atlanta, GA: Rodopi, 1994.
- Gelder, Maartje van. "How to Influence Venetian Economic Policy: Collective Petitions of the Netherlandish Merchant Community in the Early Seventeenth Century." Mediterranean Historical Review 24.1 (June) (2009): 29-47.
- George, Robert St. "Home Furnishings and Domestic Interiors." Handbook of Material Culture. Eds. Chris Tilley, et al. London: SAGE, 2006. 221-29.
- Ghobrial, John-Paul A. The Whispers of Cities: Information Flows in Istanbul, London, and Paris in the Age of William Trumbull. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.
- Gibb, Elias John Wilkinson. A History of Ottoman Poetry. Vol. I. London: Luzac, 1900.
- Glassie, Henry. Material Culture. Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1999.
- Glennie, P. "Consumption within Historical Studies." Acknowledging Consumption: A Review of New Studies. Ed. D. Miller. London: Routledge, 1995. 163-203.
- Göçek, F. Müge. "An Archival Source for Locating Women in Middle Eastern History: Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Inheritance Registers." Vie Matérielle et Patrimoines dans l'Empire Ottoman. Ed. Jean-Paul Pascual. Paris: CNRS, 1994.
- . East Encounters West. France and the Ottoman Empire in the Eighteenth Century. 1987.
- . "Ottoman Archival Information on Jews: The Inheritance Register of the Chief Rabbi of Galata (1770)." The Jews of the Ottoman Empire. Ed. Avigdor Levy. Princeton, New Jersey: The Darwin Press, inc., 1994. 705-12.

- Göçek, F. Müge, and M. D. Baer. "Social Boundaries of Ottoman Womens's Experience in Eighteenth-Century Galata Court Records." Women in the Ottoman Empire. Middle Eastern Women in the Early Modern Era. Ed. Madeline C. Zilfi. Leiden, New York, Köln 1997. 49-65.
- Goffman, Daniel. Britons in the Ottoman Empire, 1642-1660. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1998.
- Goffman, E. The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life. New York, 1959.
- Goldthwaite, Richard A. Wealth and the Demand for Art in Italy, 1300-1600. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993.
- Gombrich, E. The Sense of Order. London: Phaidon Press, 1979.
- Gradeva, Rossitsa. "Towards a Portrait of 'the Rich' in Ottoman Provincial Society: Sofia in the 1670s." Provincial Elite in the Ottoman Empire. Halcyon Days in Crete V. A Symposium Held in Rethymno, 10-12 January 2003. Ed. A. Anastasopoulos. Rethymno: Crete University Press, 2005. 147-97.
- Grassby, Richard. "Material Culture and Cultural History." The Journal of Interdisciplinary History 35.4 (2005): 591-603.
- Greene, Molly. "Merchant of Venice, Merchant of Istanbul." The Economic Performance of Civilizations. Roles of Culture, Religion, and the Law. Ed.
- Grehan, James. Everyday Life and Consumer Culture in Eighteenth-Century Damascus. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2007.
- Groot, Alexander H. de. De Betekenis van de Nederlandse Ambassade bij de Verheven Porte voor de Studie van het Turks in de 17e en 18e Eeuw. Leiden 1979.
- . "Die Dragomane 1700-1869. Zum Verlust Ihrer Interkulturellen Funktion." Das Osmanische Reich und die Habsburgermonarchie: Akten des Internationalen Kongresses zum 150-Jährigen Bestehen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung, Wien, 22.-25. September 2004. Eds. Marlene Kurz, et al. Ergänzungsband ed. Vol. 48. Mitteilungen Des Instituts Für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung. . Wien/München: Oldenbourg Verlag, 2005. 473-90.
- . "An Eighteenth-Century Ottoman Turkish-Dutch Letterbook and Some of Its Implications." The Netherlands and Turkey: Four Hundred Years of Political, Economical, Social and Cultural Relations: Selected Essays. Istanbul: Artpres, 2007. Istanbul: Isis Press, 2007.
- . The Netherlands and Turkey: Four Hundred Years of Political, Economical, Social and Cultural Relations: Selected Essays. Istanbul: Artpres, 2007.
- . "Old Dutch Graves in Istanbul." Archivum Ottomanicum V (1973): 5-16.
- . "The Organisation of Western European Trade in the Levant, 1500-1800." Companies and Trade. Ed. Blussé and Gaastra. Leiden, 1981. 231-41.

- . The Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic. A History of the Earliest Diplomatic Relations 1610-1630. Leiden/İstanbul: Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut, 1978.
- . "Ottoman North Africa and the Dutch Republic in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." Revue de l'Occident Musulman et de la Méditerranée 39.1 (1985): 131-47.
- . "Source Materials for the History of the Middle East in the General State Archives (Ara) of the Netherlands at the Hague " Manuscripts of the Middle East 1 (1986): 8-14.
- . "The Dutch Nation in Istanbul 1600-1985: A Contribution to the Social History of Beyoğlu." The Netherlands and Turkey: Four Hundred Years of Political, Economical, Social and Cultural Relations: Selected Essays. Istanbul: Artpres, 2007.
- Groot, Alexander H. de, Zeki Çelikkol, and Ben J. Slot. ...Lale ile Başladı ... It Began with the Tulip. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 2000.
- Günay, Vehbi. "Batı Anadolu'da Âyânlık Mücadeleleri ve Bergama Voyvodası Sağancılı Veli." Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi XXI.2 (2006): 93-118.
- Güneş, Mehmet. "Karahisâr-ı Sâhib Ayanı Molla-Zâde Hacı Ahmed Ağa'ya Ait bir Tereke Defteri/an Estate Register Belonging to the Ayan of Karahisar-ı Sahib, Molla-Zade Hacı Ahmed Aga." Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi (2006): 65-92.
- Güneş-Yağcı, Zübeyde, and Serdar Genç. "XIX. Yüzyılda Balıkesir'de Giyim-Kuşam Zevki ve Bir Kumaş Tüccarı." Turkish Studies 2.1 (Winter 2007): 227-46.
- Güngörürler, Selim. "Governors, Authors and the Porte: Ottoman Perceptions and Policies During the Period Preceding the War of 1736-1739." Tarih (Boğaziçi University Department of History) 2 (2010): 69-91.
- Gürkan, Emrah Safa. "Mediating Boundaries: Mediterranean Go-Betweens and Cross-Confessional Diplomacy in Constantinople, 1560-1600." Journal of Early Modern History 19 (2015): 107-28.
- Hamilton, Alastair. "A Lutheran Translator for the Quran. A Late Seventeenth-Century Request." The Republic of Letters and the Levant. Eds. Alastair Hamilton, Maurits H. van den Boogert and Bart Westerweel. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2005. 197-222.
- Hamilton, Alastair, Maurits H. van den Boogert, and Bart Westerweel, eds. The Republic of Letters and the Levant. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2005.
- Hamling, Tara, and Catherine Richardson, eds. Everyday Objects: Medieval and Early Modern Material Culture and Its Meanings. Farnham, Surrey and Burlington: Ashgate, 2010.
- Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph von. Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches. Vol. IV. 9 vols. Pesth, 1827-35.

- Hanß, Stefan. "Baili e Ambasciatori | Bayloslar ve Büyükelçiler." Il Palazzo di Venezia a Istanbul e i Suoi Antichi Abitanti/ İstanbul'daki Venedik Sarayı ve Eski Yaşayanları. Ed. Maria Pia Pedani. Venice: Ca' Foscari, 2013. 35-52.
- Harderwijk, K.J.R. van. "Iets over Justinus Colyer en Diens Zoon Jacobus, Ambassadeurs aan het Turksche Hof, van Wege den Staat der Vereenigde Nederlanden." Bijdragen Voor Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis En Oudheidkunde. Ed. Nijhof. Vol. VII, 1850. 58-77.
- Hartmuth, M. . "The Panorama of Istanbul Ca. 1740 by Gudenus: A Reconsideration of Its Date and Authorship." Frühneuzeit – Info 23.1 & 2 (2012): 164-70.
- Hayward, Maria, ed. The 1542 Inventory of Whitehall: The Palace and Its Keeper. London: Illuminata Publishers for The Society of Antiquaries of London, 2004.
- Hechtermans, E.J. "Witte Roos." Voorpost, Tijdschrift van de Buitenlandse Dienst 22 (1968): 6-9.
- Heeringa, K. Bronnen tot de Geschiedenis van den Levantschen Handel 1590-1826. Vol. II (1661-1726). 's-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhof, 1917.
- Heinsius, Anthonie, ed. Briefwisseling Van Anthonie Heinsius 1702-1720. 19 vols. 's-Gravenhage, 1976-2001.
- Henaré, Amiria, Martin Holbraad, and Sari Wastell, eds. Thinking Through Things: Theorising Artefacts Ethnographically. London: Routledge, 2007.
- Hermans, Theo. "De Drooglieden van de Levantse Handel . '... De Groote Mobile van de Geheele Machine...'" Filter. Tijdschrift over Vertalen 19.3 (2012): 23-31.
- Heyer, M. "Genève et Constantinople. 1733 (Suite des Extraits Communiqués par M. Heyer)." Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français (1852-1865) 10 (1860): 399-422.
- Heylen, Sabine. "Kunst in De Levant: De Collecties van de Nederlandse Families De Hochepped en Van Lennep in Smyrna." Unpublished MA thesis. Utrecht University, 2007.
- . "Nederlandse Diplomaten en Ondernemers in de Levant - De Families De Hochepped en Van Lennep in Smyrna." Genealogie. Kwartaalblad van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie 14 (2008): 54-57.
- Heyman, Johannes Wilhelmus. Reizen door een Gedeelte van Europa, Klein Asien [...] door Wylen den Hoog-Edelen Wel-Gebooren Heer Johan Ægidius van Egmond van der Nyenburg en den Hoog-Eerwaarden Hoog-Geleerden Heer Johannes Heyman. Vol. 1. 2 vols. Leiden, 1757.
- Heywood, Colin. "An Undiplomatic Anglo-Dutch Dispute at the Porte: The Quarrel at Edirne between Coenraad Van Heemskerck and Lord Paget (1693)." Friends and Rivals in the East. Studies in Anglo-Dutch Relations in the Levant from the Seventeenth to the Early Nineteenth Century. Eds. Alastair Hamilton and et al. Leiden, 2000.

- . "Work in Progress?: William III's Ostpolitik after Forty Years." Dutch Crossing 31.2 (2007): 183-204.
- . "English Diplomacy between Austria and the Ottoman Empire in the War of the Sacra Liga, 1684-1699, with Special Reference to the Period 1689-1699." unpublished Doctoral thesis. University of London, 1970.
- Hicks, Dan. "The Material-Cultural Turn. Event and Effect." The Oxford Handbook of Material Culture Studies. Eds. Dan Hicks and Mary C. Beaudry. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010. 25-98.
- Hicks, Dan, and Mary C. Beaudry. "Introduction. Material Culture Studies: A Reactionary View." The Oxford Handbook of Material Culture Studies. Eds. D. Hicks and M.C. Beaudry. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010. 1-21.
- Hillier, B., and J. Hanson. The Social Logic of Space. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984.
- Hoenkamp-Mazgon, Marlies. Palais De Hollande in Istanbul. The Embassy and Envoys of the Netherlands since 1612. Amsterdam: Boom, 2002; Istanbul: Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, 2002.
- Hond, Jan de. "Cornelis De Bruijn (1652-1726/7): A Dutch Painter in the East." Eastward Bound: Dutch Ventures and Adventures in the Middle East. Eds. Geert Jan van Gelder and Ed de Moor. Amsterdam - Atlanta, GA: Rodopi, 1994. 51-80.
- Howard, Deborah. "Death in Damascus: Venetians in Syria in the Mid-Fifteenth Century." Muqarnas 20 (2003): 143-57.
- Huussen jr., A.H. , and C. Wes-Patoir. "Hoe een Ambitieuze Predikant te Smirna Professor te Leiden werd. Brieven van Ds. Johannes Heyman en Gisbert Cuper, 1699-1710." Holland. Historisch Tijdschrift 31.2 (1999): 87-100.
- İnal, Onur. "Women's Fashions in Transition: Ottoman Borderlands and the Anglo-Ottoman Exchange of Costumes." Journal of World History 22.2 (June 2011): 243-72.
- İnalçık, Halil. "Sources for Fifteenth-Century Turkish Economic and Social History [Onbeşinci Asır Türkiye İktisadi ve İctimai Tarihi Kaynakları]." The Middle East & the Balkans under the Ottoman Empire: Essays on Economy & Society. Ed. İlhan Başgöz. Indiana University Turkish Studies and Turkish Ministry of Culture Joint Series: Bloomington, 1993. 177-93.
- İnciciyan, P.Ğ. XVIII. Asırda İstanbul. Ed. Hrand D. Andreasyan. Istanbul: Istanbul Matbaası, 1956.
- Iorga, Nicolae. Les Voyageurs dans l'Orient Européen: Conférences Faites en Sorbonne: Extraites de la Revue des Cours et Conférences. 1928.
- Ipek, Selin. "Ottoman Fabrics During the 18th and 19th Centuries." Textile Society of America Symposium. Ed.

- Isom-Verhaaren, Christine. "Shifting Identities: Foreign State Servants in France and the Ottoman Empire." Journal of Early Modern History 8.1-2 (2004): 109-34.
- Israel, J.I. "The Phases of the Dutch Straatvaart (1590-1713)." Tijdschrift voor geschiedenis 99 (1986): 1-30.
- Isselt, W.E. van Dam van. "De Dertien "Discreperende" Kooplieden te Smirna (1685-1687)." Bijdragen voor Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde. Vol. 4, 1910. 1-42.
- . "De Mishandeling van de Legatie-Secretaris De Brosses te Constantinopel." Bijdragen voor Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde VII.VIII (1837): 77-103.
- Jardine, Lisa. Worldly Goods: A New History of the Renaissance. London: Macmillan, 1996.
- Jirousek, Charlotte. "The Transition to Mass Fashion System Dress in the Later Ottoman Empire." Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire, 1550-1922: An Introduction. Ed. Donald Quataert. Algary: State University of New York Press, 2000. 201-41.
- Kadı, İsmail Hakkı. "Arşiv Belgelerine Göre 18. Yüzyılda Osmanlı-Hollanda İktisadi Münasebetleri." Unpublished MA thesis. Marmara University, 1997.
- . "Dutch Consular Dues in the 18th Century Levant." Birinci İktisat Tarihi Kongresi Tebliğleri. Eds. Rahmi Deniz Özbay, et al. Vol. 2. Istanbul: Istanbul Ticaret Odası Yayınları, 2010. 57-63.
- . "Natives and Interlopers. Competition between Ottoman and Dutch Merchants in the 18th Century." Unpublished PhD Dissertation. Leiden University, 2008.
- . "On the Edges of an Ottoman World. Non-Muslim Ottoman Merchants in Amsterdam." The Ottoman World. Ed. Christine Woodhead. London; New York: Routledge, 2012. 276-88.
- . Ottoman and Dutch Merchants in the Eighteenth Century. Competition and Cooperation in Ankara, Izmir, and Amsterdam. The Ottoman Empire and Its Heritage. Leiden: Brill, 2012.
- Kafadar, Cemal. "Janissaries and Other Riffraff of Ottoman Istanbul: Rebels Without a Cause?" Identity and Identity Formation in the Ottoman World. A Volume of Essays in Honor of Norman Itzkowitz. Eds. B. Tezcan and K. K. Barbir. Madison Wisconsin, 2006. 113-34.
- Kamermans, Johan A. "Materiele Cultuur in De Krimpenerwaard in de Zeventiende en Achttiende Eeuw. Ontwikkeling en Diversiteit." Published Thesis by Verloren Publishers Hilversum and as AA.G. Bijdragen 39. Agricultural University Wageningen, 1999.
- Kampman, A. A. "XVII. ve XVIII. Yüzyıllarda Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda Hollandalılar." Belleten XXIII (1959): 513-23.

- Karababa, Eminegöl. "Approaching Non-Western Consumer Cultures from a Historical Perspective: The Case of Early Modern Ottoman Consumer Culture." Marketing Theory (2012): 1-13.
- . "Investigating Early Modern Ottoman Consumer Culture in the Light of Bursa Probate Inventories." Economic History Review 65.1 (2012): 194-219.
- . "Origins of a Consumer Culture in an Early Modern Context: Ottoman Bursa." Unpublished Doctoral thesis. Bilkent University, June 2006.
- Karahasanoğlu, Selim. "A Tulip Age Legend: Consumer Behavior and Material Culture in the Ottoman Empire (1718-1730)." Unpublished Ph.D Dissertation (Binghamton University, 2009.
- "Osmanlı Matbaasının Başarısını/Başarısızlığını Yeniden Gözden Geçirmek ya da İbrahim Müteferrika'nın Terekesinin Tespitine Katkı." Journal of Turkish Studies: Türklük Bilgisi Araştırmaları: Festschrift in honor of Cem Dilçin I 33.1 (2009): 319-28.
- Karataş, Mehmet. "18-19. Yüzyıllarda Osmanlı Devleti'nde Bazı Müsâdere Uygulamaları." Ankara Üniversitesi Osmanlı Tarihi Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi Dergisi 19 (2006): 219-37.
- Keane, Webb. "Signs Are Not the Garb of Meaning: On the Social Analysis of Material Things." Materiality. Ed. Daniel Miller. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2005.
- Kılıç, Orhan. "Harputlu Hacı Osman'ın 1725 Tarihli Terekesi ve Düşündürdükleri." Turkish Studies 2.1 (Winter 2007): 17-28.
- King, David. World Maps for Finding the Direction and Distance of Mecca: Examples of Innovation and Tradition in Islamic Science. Leiden, Boston, Cologne: Brill, 1999.
- Kıvrım, İsmail. "17. Yüzyılda Bir Valide Sultanın Günlük Hayatı: Vâlide Hadîce Turhan Sultan. Daily Life of a Sultan's Mother in the Seventeenth Century: Vâlide Hadîce Turhan Sultan." History Studies. A Tribute to Prof. Dr. Halil İnalcık 5.2 (March 2013): 243-62.
- . "Kilis ve A'zaz Voyvodası Daltaban-Zâde Mehmed Ali Paşa ve Muhallefâtı." Ankara Üniversitesi Osmanlı Tarihi Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi Dergisi 24 (2008): 147-74.
- Kloek, Els. "Women of a Seafaring Nation: A Chapter in the History of the Dutch Republic 1580-1700." Dutch New York between East and West: The World of Margrieta van Varick. Eds. Peter N. Miller, Deborah Krohn, and Marybeth de Filippis. New York; New Haven and London: Bard Graduate Center: Decorative Arts, Design History, Material Culture; The New-York Historical Society and Yale University Press, 2009. 25-39.

- Knappett, Carl. Thinking through Material Culture: An Interdisciplinary Perspective. Archaeology, Culture, and Society. Eds. Ian Hodder and Robert Preucel. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005.
- Koçu, Reşad Ekrem. Türk Giyim, Kuşam ve Süslenme Sözlüğü. Ankara: Sümerbank Kültür yayınları, 1967.
- Koller, Markus. "The Istanbul Fur-Market in the Eighteenth Century." Living in the Ottoman Ecumenical Community: Essays in Honour of Suraiya Faroqhi. Eds. Vera Costantini and Markus Koller, 2008. 115-30.
- Kömürcüyan, Eremya Çelebi. İstanbul Tarihi: XVII. Asırda İstanbul. Eds. Hrand D. Andreasyan and Kevork Pamukciyan. İstanbul Eren, 1988 [1952].
- Kopytoff, Igor. "The Cultural Biography of Things: Commodization as Process," The Social Life of Things: Commodities in Cultural Perspective. Ed. Arjun Appadurai. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992 [1986]. 64-91.
- Köşe, Metin Ziya. "Osmanlı Galata'sında Tercüman Olmak: Bir Venedik Tercümanının Terekesi ve Borçları (1672)." Turkish Studies - International Periodical for the Languages, Literature and History of Turkish or Turkic 6.3 (Summer 2011): 1065-74.
- Kramers, J.H. "The Netherlands and Turkey in the Golden Age." Analecta Orientalia I.1954 (1954): 113-29.
- Kriebel, Martin. "Das Pietistische Halle und das Orthodoxe Patriarchat von Konstantinopel: 1700-1730." Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas Neue Folge, Bd. 3.H. 1 (1955): 50-70.
- Kristiansen, Kristian. "An Essay on Material Culture. Some Concluding Reflections." Material Culture and Other Things: Post-Disciplinary Studies in the 21st Century. Eds. Fredrik Fahlander, and Terje Oestigaard. Vällingby: Elanders Gotab, 2004. 259-78.
- Kromm, Jane. "Domestic Spatial Economies and Dutch Charitable Institutions on the Late Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Centuries." Domestic Institutional Interiors in Early Modern Europe. Eds. Sandra Cavallo and Silvia Evangelisti. Farnham (England); Burlington (USA): Ashgate, 2009. 103-18.
- Küçük, B. Harun. "Early Enlightenment in İstanbul." Unpublished Ph.D dissertation. University of California, 2012.
- Küçükerman, Önder. Türk Giyim Sanayinin Tarihi Kaynakları. İstanbul: GSD Dış Ticaret 1996.
- Küpeli, Özer. "Anadolu'da Ayanlık Tarihine Dair bir Derkenar: Gönen Ayanı Sepetoğlu Osman." Perspectives on Ottoman Studies Papers from the 18th Symposium of the International Committee of Pre-Ottoman and Ottoman Studies (Ciepo). Eds. Ekrem Causevic, Nenad Moacanin and Vjeran Kursar. Vol. 18. Berlin: Lit Verlag, 2010. 981-95.

- . "Yenişehir (Bursa) Âyânı Sarıcaoğlu Osman Ağa ve Muhallefâtı" History Studies 3.3 (2011): 245-63.
- Kuran, Aptullah. "A Spatial Study of Three Ottoman Capitals: Bursa, Edirne, and Istanbul." Muğarnas 13 (1996): 114-31.
- Lafi, Nora, et al., eds. The City in the Ottoman Empire: Migration and the Making of Urban Modernity. London and New York: Routledge, 2011.
- Landweber, Julia Anne. "Venetian Vagabonds and Furious Frenchmen: Nationalist and Cosmopolitan Impulses among Europeans in Galata." Osmanlı Araştırmaları/The Journal of Ottoman Studies XLIV (2014): 197-220.
- Lenep, Henrick S. van. Genealogy Levantine Branches Van Lenep, De Hochepped, De La Fontaine, Leytstar. 2010. (<http://vanlenep.nl/wp-content/uploads/smyrnabranh26mei.pdf>)
- Loughman, John. "Between Reality and Artful Fiction: Representation of the Domestic Interior in Seventeenth-Century Dutch Art." Imagined Interiors: Representing the Domestic since the Renaissance. Eds. Jeremy Aynsley and Charlotte Grant. London: V&A Publications, 2006. 72-97.
- Lüdtke, Alf, ed. The History of Everyday Life: Reconstructing Historical Experiences and Ways of Life. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1995.
- Luyken, Jan. Het Leerzaam Huisraad. Amsterdam: Wed. P. Arentz and K. van der Sys, 1711.
- Manco, Jean, David Greenhalf, and Mark Girouard. "Lulworth Castle in the Seventeenth Century." Architectural History 33 (1990): 29-59.
- Mansel, Philip. Constantinople: City of the World's Desire, 1453-1924. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1996.
- Mantran, R. 17. Yüzyılın İkinci Yarısında İstanbul: Kurumsal, İktisadi, Toplumsal Tarih Denemesi. Vol. I & II. II vols. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1990.
- Masson, Paul. Histoire du Commerce Français dans le Levant aux XVIIe Siecle. Paris, 1896.
- . Histoire du Commerce Français dans le Levant au XVIIIe Siecle. Paris, 1911.
- Matar, Nabil. Turks, Moors and Englishmen in the Age of Discovery. New York 1999.
- Matchette, Ann. "Dismembering the Home in Renaissance Italy." Imagined Interiors: Representing the Domestic since the Renaissance. Eds. Jeremy Aynsley and Charlotte Grant. London: V&A Publications, 2006. 48-49.
- . "To Have and Have Not: The Disposal of Household Furnishings in Florence." Approaching the Italian Renaissance Interior: Sources, Methodologies, Debates. Eds. Ajmar-Wollheim, Marta, Flora Dennis, and Ann Matchette. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2007. 79-94.

- Matthews, Joyce Hedda. "The Ottoman Inheritance Inventory as an Exercise in Conceptual Reclamation (Ca. 1600-1675)." Unpublished Ph.D dissertation. State University of New York at Binghamton, 2001.
- Maxim, Mihai. "The Institution of Müsadere (Confiscation) in the Ottoman-Romanian Relations: An Inventory of Constantin Brâncoveanu's Property Seized to the Ottoman Public Treasury." Romano-Ottomanica. Essays & Documents from the Turkish Archives. Analecta Isisiana. Istanbul: Isis Press, 2001. 173-97.
- McCants, Anne E. C. "Exotic Goods, Popular Consumption, and the Standard of Living: Thinking About Globalization in the Early Modern World." Journal of World History 18.4 (December 2007): 433-62.
- . "Goods at Pawn: The Overlapping Worlds of Material Possessions and Family Finance in Early Modern Amsterdam." Social Science History 31.2 (Summer 2007): 213-38.
- Mert, Talip. "Dilhayat Kalfa'nın Mirası." Musiki Mecmuası 466 (1999): 68-73.
- . "Hattat İsmail Zühdü Efendi." Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Dergisi XVIII.2 (2014): 137-54.
- Meteren, E. van. Historie der Nederlandscher ende Haerder Na-Buren Oorlogen en Geschiedenissen tot den Jare 1612. s' Gravenhaghe: Hillebrant Iacobssz, 1614.
- Metin, Rafet. "Tereke Kayıtlarına Göre XVIII. Yüzyılında Gebze (Gekbuza)de Sosyal Hayata Dair Genel bir Bakış." The Journal of International Social Research 6.26 (Spring 2013).
- Mikes, Kelemen. Letters from Turkey. Ed. Bernard Adams. London; New York: Kegan Paul International, 2000.
- Miller, Daniel, ed. Acknowledging Consumption: A Review of New Studies. London and New York, 2005 [1995].
- . The Comfort of Things. Polity, 2009.
- , ed. Home Possessions. Material Culture Behind Closed Doors. Oxford; New York: Berg, 2001.
- , ed. Materiality. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2005.
- . Stuff. Cambridge: Polity, 2009.
- Miller, Peter N., Deborah Krohn, and Marybeth De Filippis, eds. Dutch New York between East and West: The World of Margrieta van Varick. New York; New Haven and London: Bard Graduate Center: Decorative Arts, Design History, Material Culture; The New-York Historical Society and Yale University Press, 2009.
- Mirone, De (pseudonym of Pierre-Lambert de Saumery) Memoires et Avantures Secretes et Curieuses d'un Voyage du Levant. Liege: Everard Kints, 1732.

- Molhuysen, P.C., and P.J. Blok. "Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Woordenboek." Vol. part IV. Leiden: A.W. Sijthoff, 1918. 448-9.
- Molnár, Mónika F. "An Italian Information Agent in the Hungarian Theatre of War: Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli between Vienna and Constantinople." A Divided Hungary in Europe: Exchanges, Networks and Representations, 1541-1699. Vol. II. Diplomacy, Information Flow and Cultural Exchange. Eds. Szymon Brzeziński and Áron Zarnóczki. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2015. 85-105.
- Mont, Jean du. Nieuwe Reyse naa de Levant of het Oosten. Utrecht, 1695.
- Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley. Letters from the Levant During the Embassy to Constantinople 1716–18. London: Joseph Rickerby, 1838.
- . The Turkish Embassy Letters. Eds. Teresa Heffernan and Daniel O'Quinn. Toronto, Ontario: Broadview Press, 2012.
- . The Turkish Embassy Letters. Ed. Malcolm Jack. London: Virago Press, 1994.
- Morphy, Howard. "Art as Action, Art as Evidence." The Oxford Handbook of Material Culture Studies. Eds. D. Hicks and M.C. Beaudry. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010. 265-290.
- Motraye, Aubry de la. A. De La Motraye's Travels through Europe, Asia, and into Part of Africa. London, 1723.
- Mukerji, Chandra. "Costume and Character in the Ottoman Empire: Dress as Social Agent in Nicolay's *Navigations*." Early Modern Things: Objects and Their Histories, 1500-1800. Ed. Paula Findlen. New York: Routledge, 2013. 151-169.
- Murphey, Rhoads. "Provisioning Istanbul: The State and Subsistence in the Early Modern Middle East." Food and Foodways: Explorations in the History and Culture of Human Nourishment 2.1 (1987): 217-63.
- Myrike, Hen. Daghregister. Rotterdam, 1725.
- Naff, Thomas. "Ottoman Diplomatic Relations with Europe in the Eighteenth Century: Patterns and Trends." Studies in Eighteenth Century Islamic History Eds. T. Naff and Roger Owen. Carbondale, Illinois, 1977. 88-107, 373-76.
- Nagata, Yuzo. "Karaosmanoğlu Hacı Hüseyin Ağa'ya bir Tereke Defteri." IX. Türk Tarih Kongresi (21-25 Eylül 1981). Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1989. 1055-62.
- Nanninga, J.G. Bronnen Tot De Geschiedenis Van Den Levantschen Handel 1590-1826. Vol. III. 's-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1952.
- Ocaklı, Şenol, ed. Türkiye-Hollanda Belgesel- Dostluk Simgesi/Het Turks-Nederlands Vriendschapsbeeld in Documenten. 2 ed. Hoorn: Stichting Vriendschapsbrug Turkije Nederland, 2003.

- Öğün, Tuncay, and Cengiz Tomar. "Müsadere." TDV İslam Ansiklopedisi. Vol. 32. İstanbul: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı, 2006. 65-68.
- Oğuz, Gülser. "Bir Osmanlı Kentinde Taşınır ve Taşınmaz Mal Varlığına Dayalı Servet Analizi: Edirne Örneği." Unpublished Doctoral Thesis. Ankara Üniversitesi, 2013.
- . "Tereke Kaydından Hareketle Bir Osmanlı Vezirinin 18. Yüzyıl Başlarındaki Yaşam Tarzı: Amcazâde Hüseyin Paşa." Millî Folklor 22.88 (2010): 91-100.
- Oğuzluoğlu, Y. "Sicillerdeki Tereke Kayıtlarının Kültürel Malzeme Olarak Değeri." III. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı (1985): 1-4.
- Olausson, Magnus. "Liotard's Portrait of Baron von Höpken: The Discovery of an Unknown Enamel Painted in Constantinople." Art Bulletin of Nationalmuseum Stockholm 4.13-14 (1997).
- Olson, Merlijn. "'Brought under the Law of the Land': The History, Demography and Geography of Crossculturalism in Early Modern Izmir, and the Köprülü Project of 1678." Published Ph.D dissertation. Leiden University, 2014.
- . "A Most Agreeable and Pleasant Creature? Merzifonlu Kara Mustafa Paşa in the Correspondence of Justinus Colyer (1668-1682)." Oriente Moderno, Nuova serie (The Ottoman Capitulations: Text and Context) 22 (83).3 (2003): 649-69.
- . "Nederland-Turkije, 1675-1678: Vier Jaar op het Snijpunt van Gouden Eeuw en Moderniteit." De Zeventiende Eeuw 29.1 (2013): 3-18.
- Orlin, Lena Cowen. "Fictions of the Early Modern English Probate Inventory." The Culture of Capital: Property, Cities, and Knowledge in Early Modern England. Ed. Henry S. Turner. New York: Routledge, 2002. 51-83.
- Overton, Mark, et al. Production and Consumption in English Households, 1600-1750. New York: Routledge, 2004.
- Ölçer, Nazan. "Turkish Carpets and Their Collections in Turkey." Turkish Carpets from the 13th-18th Centuries. İstanbul: Ahmet Ertuğ, 1996. vi-xxii.
- Özcan, Tahsin. "Muhallefat." TDV İslam Ansiklopedisi. Vol. 30. İstanbul: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı, 2005. 406-07.
- . "Pazar-Osmanlı Dönemi." TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi. İstanbul: Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı, 2007. 206-08. Vol. XXXIV.
- Özen, Mine Esiner. "Türkçe'de Kumaş Adları." İstanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi. Tarih Dergisi 33 (1981): 291-340.
- Pardailhé-Galabrun, Annik. The Birth of Intimacy: Privacy and Domestic Life in Early Modern Paris. Trans. Jocelyn Phelps. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1991.

- Parvev, Ivan. Habsburgs and Ottomans between Vienna and Belgrade 1683-1739. East European Monographs. Vol. 431. New York: Columbia University Press, 1995.
- Pedani, Maria Pia. "Ottoman Merchants in the Adriatic. Trade and Smuggling." Acta Histriae 16.1-2 (2008): 155-72.
- Peirce, Leslie. "The Material World: Ideologies and Ordinary Things." The Early Modern Ottomans. Eds. Virginia H. Aksan and Daniel Goffman. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007. 213-32.
- Pennell, Sara. "For a Crack or Flaw Despis'd': Thinking about Ceramic Durability and the 'Everyday' in Late Seventeenth- and Early Eighteenth-Century England." Everyday Objects: Medieval and Early Modern Material Culture and Its Meanings. Eds. Tara Hamling and Catherine Richardson. Farnham, Surrey and Burlington: Ashgate, 2010. 27-40.
- . "'Pots and Pans History': The Material Culture of the Kitchen in Early Modern England." Journal of Design History 11.3 (1998): 201-16.
- Peters, Marion. De Wijze Koopman. Het Wereldwijde Onderzoek van Nicolaes Witsen (1641 -1717), Burgemeester en VOC-Bewindhebber van Amsterdam. Amsterdam: Bert Bakker, 2010.
- . "Nicolaes Witsen and Gijsbert Cuper: Two Seventeenth-Century Dutch Burgomasters and Their Gordian Knot." Lias: Sources and Documents Relating to the Early History of Ideas 16.1 (1989): 111-51.
- Phillips, Amanda. "The Historiography of Ottoman Velvets, 2011-1572: Scholars, Craftsmen, Consumers." Journal of Art Historiography 6 (June 2012): 1-26.
- . "A Material Culture: Ottoman Velvets and Their Owners." Muqarnas 31 (2014): 151-72.
- . "Ottoman Silk Furnishing Fabrics in the Doris Duke Foundation for Islamic Art: Fashion and Production, 1600-1750." Shangri La Working Papers in Islamic Art (Honolulu: Doris Duke Foundation for Islamic Art) 4 (December 2012): 1-31.
- Pickering, Andrew. "Material Culture and the Dance of Agency." The Oxford Handbook of Material Culture Studies. Eds. D. Hicks and M.C. Beaudry. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010. 191-208.
- Ponsonby, Margaret. Stories from Home. English Domestic Interiors, 1750–1850. Aldershot Hant; Burlington (VT): Ashgate, 2007.
- Poukens, Johan, and Nele Provoost. "Respectability, Middle-Class Material Culture, and Economic Crisis: The Case of Lier in Brabant, 1690-1770." The Journal of Interdisciplinary History 42.2 (2011): 159-84.
- Quataert, Donald. "Clothing Laws, State, and Society in the Ottoman Empire, 1720-1829." International Journal of Middle East Studies 29.3 (1997): 403-25.

- , ed. Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire, 1550-1922: An Introduction. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2000.
- Reindl-Kiel, Hedda. "Der Duft der Macht. Osmanen, Islamische Tradition, Muslimische Mächte und der Westen im Spiegel Diplomatischer Geschenke." Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes 95 (2005): 195-258.
- . "Luxury, Power Strategies, and the Question of Corruption. Gifting in the Ottoman Elite (16th-18th Centuries)." Şehrâyîn. Illuminating the Ottoman World. Perceptions, Encounters and Boundaries. Festschrift Hans Georg Majer. Eds. Yavuz Köse and Tobias Volker. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2012. 107-20.
- . "Power and Submission. Gifting at Royal Circumcision Festivals in the Ottoman Empire (16th-18th Centuries)." Turcica 41 (2009): 37-88.
- Rensburg, Elaine van. In God's House: 150 Years of the Union Church of Istanbul in the Dutch Chapel Istanbul, 2007.
- Rice, Charles. The Emergence of the Interior: Architecture, Modernity, Domesticity. New York: Routledge, 2007.
- Riello, Giorgio. "'Things Seen and Unseen': The Material Culture of Early Modern Inventories and Their Representation of Domestic Interiors." Early Modern Things: Objects and Their Histories, 1500-1800. Ed. Paula Findlen. New York: Routledge, 2013. 125-50.
- Riello, Giorgio. "The Material Culture of Walking: Spaces of Methodologies in the Long Eighteenth Century." Everyday Objects: Medieval and Early Modern Material Culture and Its Meanings. Eds. Tara Hamling and Catherine Richardson. Farnham, Surrey and Burlington: Ashgate, 2010. 41-56.
- Rogers, John Michael. "'The Gorgeous East': Trade and Tribute in the Islamic Empires." Circa 1492: Art in the Age of Exploration. Ed. Jay Levenson. New Haven, 1991.
- . "An Ottoman Palace Inventory of the Reign of Beyazid II" Comité International d'Études Pré-Ottomanes et Ottomanes. VIth Symposium, Cambridge, 1st-4th July 1984. Ed. Jean-Louis Bacqué-Grammont and Emeri van Donzels: Istanbul: Divit Matbaacılık Ve Yayıncılık.
- . "To and Fro. Aspects of Mediterranean Trade and Consumption in the 15th and 16th Centuries." Revue du Monde Musulman et de la Méditerranée 55-56 (1990): 57-74.
- Roos, Pieter. "Voor Hugenoten en Vaderland. Het Hugenoten Netwerk rond Anthonie Heinsius Tijdens de Spaanse Successieoorlog (1702-1713)." Unpublished BA Thesis. Utrecht University, 2013.
- Rooy, Silvio van. "Armenian Merchant Habits as Mirrored in 17-18th Century Amsterdam Documents." Revue des Etudes Armeniennes III (1966): 347-57.

- Rosenthal, F., and e.a. "Hiba." Encyclopaedia of Islam. Leiden; London: Brill; Luzac, 1986 [1971]. 342-51. Vol. III.
- Rothman, Ella-Natalie. "Between Venice and Istanbul: Trans-Imperial Subjects and Cultural Mediation in the Early Modern Mediterranean." Unpublished Doctoral thesis. The University of Michigan, 2006.
- Sabev, Orlin. İbrahim Müteferrika ya da İlk Osmanlı Matbaa Serüveni (1726-1746): Yeniden Değerlendirme. Istanbul: Yeditepe yayınevi, 2006.
- . "Rich Men, Poor Men: Ottoman Printers and Booksellers Making Fortune or Seeking Survival (Eighteenth-Nineteenth Centuries)." Oriens 37 (2009): 177-90.
- Sajdi, Dana. Ottoman Tulips, Ottoman Coffee: Leisure and Lifestyle in the Eighteenth Century. London; New York: I.B. Tauris, 2007.
- Salzmann, Ariel. "The Age of Tulips: Confluence and Conflict in Early Modern Consumer Culture (1550-1730)." Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire, 1550-1922: An Introduction. Ed. Donald Quataert. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2000. 83-106.
- Sarin, Sophie. "The Floorcloth and Other Floor Coverings in the London Domestic Interior 1700-1800." Journal of Design History 18.2 (summer 2005): 133-45.
- Sarti, Raffaella. Europe at Home: Family and Material Culture 1500-1800. Trans. Allan Cameron. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2002.
- Saurma-Jeltsch, Lieselotte E., and Anja Eisenbeiss, eds. The Power of Things and the Flow of Cultural Transformations. Berlin; München: Deutscher Kunstverlag, 2010.
- Saurma-Jeltsch, Lieselotte E., "Introduction: About the Agency of Things, of Objects and Artifacts." The Power of Things and the Flow of Cultural Transformations. Eds. Lieselotte E. Saurma-Jeltsch and Anja Eisenbeiss. Berlin; München: Deutscher Kunstverlag, 2010. 10-22.
- Schama, Simon. The Embarrassment of Riches: An Interpretation of Dutch Culture in the Golden Age. New York: Vintage Books, 1997 [1987].
- Schmidt, Jan. Catalogue of Turkish Manuscripts. Vol. 3. Leiden: Leiden University Library, 2006.
- . "Dutch Merchants in 18th-Century Ankara." The Joys of Philology. Studies in Ottoman Literature, History and Orientalism (1500-1923). LX ed. Vol. II. Analecta Isisiana Istanbul: The Isis Press, 2002. 301-26.
- . "Johannes Heyman (1667-1737); His Manuscript Collection and the Dutch Community of Izmir." Frontiers of Ottoman Studies. Ed. Colin; Kiyotaki Imber, Keiko; Murphey, Rhoads. Vol. II. London: I.B. Tauris, 2005. 75-89.
- , ed. Nederland in Turkije - Turkije in Nederland. 400 Jaar Vriendschap. Leiden: Leiden University Press, 2012.

- . "The Travel Notes of a Dutch Pastor in Anatolia 1717-1727." The Joys of Philology. Studies in Ottoman Literature, History and Orientalism (1500-1923). LX ed. Vol. II. Analecta Isisiana Istanbul: The Isis Press, 2002. 279-300.
- . "Vroegmoderne Nederlandse Reizigers in het Osmaanse Rijk." Nederland in Turkije - Turkije in Nederland. 400 Jaar Vriendschap. Ed. Jan Schmidt. Leiden: Leiden University Press, 2012. 51-89.
- Schmitt, Oliver Jens. Levantiner : Lebenswelten und Identitäten einer Ethnokonfessionellen Gruppe im Osmanischen Reich im "Langen 19. Jahrhundert". München: Oldenbourg Verlag, 2005.
- Schomerus, Heilwig. "Sozialer Wandel und Generatives Verhalten." Sozialgeschichte der Familie in der Neuzeit Europas. Ed. Werner Conze. Stuttgart, 1976. 173-183.
- Schönwetter, Johann Baptista, Johann Andreas Pfeffel, and Frans Stampart. Gründ- und Umständlicher Bericht von denen Römisch-Kayserlichen wie auch Ottomannischen Gross-Bothschafften, wodurch der Friede oder Stillstand Zwischen dem Aller-Durchleuchtigst-Grossmächtigst- und Unüberwindlichstem Römischen Kayser Leopoldo Primo und Dem Sultan Mustafa Han III. den 26. Januarii 1699. Zu Carlowiz in Sirmien auf 25. Jahre Geschlossen und Darauff Auch Denen Respective Höffen zu Wienn und Constantinopel Bestätiget Worden. Wien, 1702.
- Schotel, G.D.J. Geschied-, Letter-, en Oudheidkundige Uitspanningen. Utrecht: L.E. Bosch en Zoon, 1840.
- Schutte, O. Repertorium Der Nederlandse Vertegenwoordigers, Residerende in Het Buitenland 1584-1810. The Hague/'s-Gravenhage, 1976.
- Schuurman, A.J., and P. Spierenburg, eds. Private Domain, Public Enquiry: Families and Life-Styles in the Netherlands and Europe, 1550 to the Present. Hilversum: Verloren, 1996.
- Schuurman, A.J. "Materiële Cultuur en Levensstijl. Een Onderzoek naar de Taal der Dingen op het Nederlandse Platteland in de 19e Eeuw: De Zaanstreek, Oost-Groningen, Oost-Brabant." Published Doctoral Thesis. Agricultural University Wageningen, 1989.
- Segalen, M. "The House between Private and Public: A Socio-Historical Overview." Private Domain, Public Enquiry: Families and Life-Styles in the Netherlands and Europe, 1550 to the Present. Eds. A. Schuurman and P. Spierenburg. Hilversum: Verloren, 1996. 240-53.
- Seng, Yvonne J. "The Market for Domestic and Imported Textiles in Sixteenth Century Istanbul." Textiles in trade. The Textile Society of America. Biennial Symposium. Ed.
- . "The Üsküdar Estates (Tereke) as Records of Everyday Life in an Ottoman Town, 1521-1524." Unpublished Doctoral thesis. The University of Chicago, 1991.

- Sepp, Christiaan. "Het Nieuw-Grieksche Testament van 1638." Bibliographische Mededeelingen. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1883.
- Sevinç, Tahir. "Şam Valisi Emirü'l-Hac Süleyman Paşa'nın Muhallefâtı (1743- 1744)." Belleten LXXVII.279 (2013): 467-522.
- . "Seyyit Fethi Efendi'nin Şam Defterdarlığı ve Muhallefatının Müsaderesi (1728-1746)." History Studies 4.4 (November 2012): 347-72.
- Siccama, J.H. Hora. "De Vrede van Carlowitz en wat daaraan Voorafging." Bijdragen Voor Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis En Oudheidkunde. Vol. 8, 1910. 43-185.
- . Het Geslacht Colyear reprinted from Maandblad van het Genealogisch-Heraldiek Genootschap "De Nederlandse Leeuw" 20. 134-155 ed, 1902.
- Silahdar. Tarih. Vol. II. Istanbul, 1928.
- Sint Nicolaas, Eveline. "Dragoman Carel Caratza. De Ogen en Oren van Ambassadeur Calkoen." De Nederlands-Turkse Betrekkingen: Portretten ean een Vierhonderdjarige Geschiedenis. Eds. Maurits van den Boogert and Jan Jonker Roelants. Hilversum: Uitgeverij Verloren, 2012. 39-44.
- Slot, B.J. "Zwischen Diplomatischer Spielerei und Ernsthafter Mittlung: Holland in Den Türkenkriegen." Mitteilungen des Bulgarischen Forschungsinstitutes in Österreich 5.2 (1983): 16-28.
- Slottman, William B. Ferenc II Rákóczi and the Great Powers. New York: Columbia University Press, 1997.
- Smit, Pacificus. Vier Jaren in Turkije, of Reizen en Lotgevallen van Pacificus Smit, Minderbroeder... Hoogstraten: Van Hoof-Roelands, 1901.
- Smith, Woodruff D. Consumption and the Making of Respectability, 1600-1800. New York: Routledge, 2002.
- Spallanzani, Marco. "Medici Porcelain in the Collection of the Last Grand-Duke." The Burlington Magazine 132.1046 (1990, May): 316-20.
- Sözen, Zeynep. Fenerli Beyler. 110 Yıln Öyküsü (1711-1821). Istanbul: Aybay, 2000.
- St. George, Robert. "Home Furnishings and Domestic Interiors." Handbook of Material Culture. Eds. Chris Tilley, et al. London: SAGE, 2006. 221-229.
- Stapleford, Richard. Lorenzo De' Medici at Home: The Inventory of the Palazzo Medici in 1492. University Park, Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 2013.
- Starkey, David. Henry: Virtuous Prince. Harper Perennial, 2009.
- Stearns, Peter N. Consumerism in World History: The Global Transformation of Desire. Themes in World History. Ed. Peter N. Stearns. London: Routledge, 2001.

- Stone, L. *The Family, Sex and Marriage in England, 1500-1800*. New York, 1977.
- Sturdza, Mihail Dimitri. Dictionnaire Historique et G n alogique des Grandes Familles de Gr ce, d'Albanie et de Constantinople. Paris, 1983.
- Subh  Efendi, Mehmed Subhi Tarihi: Sami ve  akir Tarihleri ile Birlikte. Ed. Mesut Aydiner. Istanbul: Kitabevi, 2007.
- S reyya, Mehmed. Sicill-i Osman . Vol. I-VI. VI vols. Istanbul: Tarih Vakfı, 1996.
- Swan, Claudia. "Birds of Paradise for the Sultan. Early Seventeenth-Century Dutch-Turkish Encounters and the Uses of Wonder." De Zeventiende Eeuw 29.1 (2013): 49-63.
- . "Lost in Translation. Exoticism in Early Modern Holland." The Fascination of Persia. The Persian-European Dialogue in Seventeenth-Century Art and Contemporary Art of Teheran. Ed. Axel Langer. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2014. 100-17.
- Sylvius, Lambert (pseudonym of Lambert van den Bosch). Historien Onses Tyds: Behelzende Saken van Staat en Oorlogh, Voorgevallen in, en Omtrent de Vereenigde Nederlanden, en door Geheel Europa. Vol. II, III, 1688; 1698.
- Tanyeli, U ur. "Norms of Domestic Comfort and Luxury in Ottoman Metropolises Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries." The Illuminated Table, the Prosperous House. Eds. Suraiya Faroqhi and Christoph K. Neumann. W rzburg: Ergon Verlag, 2003. 301-16.
- Tekg l, Nil. "Reflections of an External World in the Ottoman Mind. The Production and Transmission of Knowledge in the 18th Century Ottoman Society." Unpublished MA Thesis. İsan Do ramacı Bilkent University, 2011.
- Telci, Cahit. "Aydın Muhassılı Abdullah Pa a ve 1148 (1735) Senesinde Zabtedilen Muhallef ti." Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi XV (2000): 199-219.
- . "Muhassılın Serveti: Aydın Muhassılları Polad Ahmed ve Veli Pa a'nın Muhallefatları." Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi XXIV.2 (2009): 179-208.
- . "Osmanlı Devletinde 18. Y zyılda Muhallefat ve M s dere S reci." Tarih İnceleme Dergisi XXII.2 (December 2007): 145-66.
- Terzi, Mehmet Akif. "İstanbul 1131/1719 Tarihli Askeri Kassam Defteri." Unpublished MA thesis. İstanbul Üniversitesi, 1995.
- Tezcan, Baki. "Ethnicity, Race, Religion and Social Class: Ottoman Markers of Difference." The Ottoman World. Ed. Christine Woodhead. New York: Routledge, 2012. 159-70.
- Tezcan, H lya. "Furs and Skins Owned by Sultans." Ottoman Costumes. From Textile to Identity. Eds. Suraiya Faroqhi and Christoph K. Neumann. Istanbul: Eren, 2004.

- . "Osmanlı Dericiliğinden Günümüze Ulaşan İşlemeli Mektup ve Para Çantaları." Antik & Dekor. Dekorasyon ve Sanat Dergisi 18 (1993): 74-77; 189-91.
- Tezcan, Hülya, et al. Textile Furnishings from the Topkapı Palace Museum. Istanbul: Vehbi Koç Vakfı Yayınları: Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2007.
- Théolin, Sture. The Swedish Palace in Istanbul. İstanbul'da bir İsveç Sarayı. Istanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları, 2000.
- Theunissen, Hans. "De Prijs van Vriendschap." Nederland in Turkije - Turkije in Nederland. 400 Jaar Vriendschap. Ed. Jan Schmidt. Leiden: Leiden University Press, 2012. 31-47
- Theunissen, H., A. Abelmann, and W. Meulenkamp, eds. Topkapı & Turkomanie. Turks-Nederlandse Ontmoetingen Sinds 1600. Amsterdam: De Bataafsche Leeuw, 1989.
- Theyls, W. Gedenkschriften Betreffende het Leeven van Karel de XII. Koning van Sweeden Gedurende Sijn Verblijf in het Ottomannische Gebied.... Leiden 1721.
- Thornton, Dora. The Scholar in His Study: Ownership and Experience in Renaissance Italy. New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 1997.
- Thornton, Dora, and Luke Syson. Objects of Virtue: Art in Renaissance Italy. London: The British Museum Press, 2001.
- Thornton, Peter. Authentic Decor: The Domestic Interior, 1620-1920. New York: Viking, 1984.
- . Seventeenth-Century Interior Decoration in England, France, and Holland. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1978.
- Tilley, Chris, et al., eds. Handbook of Material Culture. London: SAGE, 2006.
- Toraman, Cengiz, Sinan Yilmaz, and Fatih Bayramoglu. "Estate Accounting as a Public Policy Tool and Its Application in the Ottoman Empire in the 17th Century." DE COMPUTIS: Revista Española de Historia de la Contabilidad/Spanish Journal of Accounting History 4 (June 2006): 119-36.
- Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de. Relation d'un Voyage du Levant Fait par Ordre du Roy. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1717.
- Troost, Wouter. Istanbul en Den Haag: De Betrekkingen tussen het Ottomaanse Rijk en de Republiek (1668-1699). Dordrecht: Republic of Letters, 2014.
- Tsoukala, Philomila. "Marrying Family Law to the Nation." The American Journal of Comparative Law 58.4: Critical Directions in Comparative Family Law (Fall 2010): 873-910.
- Uzunçarşılı, İsmail Hakkı. Osmanlı Tarihi Vol. IV- 2. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1959.

- Varenbergh, Emile-Charles, ed. Correspondance Du Marquis De Ferriol, Ambassadeur De Louis Xiv a Constantinople. Antwerp: Buschmann, 1870.
- Veblen, Thorstein. The Theory of the Leisure Class. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1899 (2007).
- Vergeer, Sander. "'Het Goede Werck'". De Vrede Van Carlowitz en de Bemiddelende Rol van Jacobus Colyer in het Vredesproces tussen de Sultan en Zijn Vijanden 1688-1699." Ex Tempore. Verleden Tijdschrift (Radbout Universiteit Nijmegen) 20 (2001): 3-19.
- Vickery, A. "Women and the World of Goods: A Lancashire Consumer and Her Possessions, 1751-81." Consumption and the World of Goods. Eds. Brewer and Porter. London; New York, 1994. 274-301.
- Vidmar, Polona. "A Series of Portraits from the Bequest of the Counts of Carli in Porec/Parenzo and Pictorial Presentations of Central European Envoys to the Ottoman Court." Annales Ser. Hist. Sociol. 20.2 (2010).
- Vries, J. de. "Between Purchasing Power and the World of Goods: Understanding the Household Economy in Early Modern Europe." Consumption and the World of Goods. Ed. J. Brewer and R. Porter. London: Routledge, 1993.
- Vries, Jan de. "Luxury in the Dutch Golden Age in Theory and Practice." Luxury in the Eighteenth Century: Debates, Desires and Delectable Goods. Eds. Maxine Berg and Elizabeth Eger. Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007 [2003]. 41-56.
- Vroom, Joanita. "'Mr. Turkey Goes to Turkey', Or: How an Eighteenth-Century Dutch Diplomat Lunched at Topkapı Palace." Princeton Papers. Interdisciplinary Journal of Middle Eastern Studies 16 (2011): 139-75.
- Wagenvoort, M. "Een Ambassadeursfamilie in de 18e Eeuw." Nederland 57.I; II (1905): 377-410; 47-71; 189-214.
- . "Smyrna en Zijne Hollandsche Kolonie." Op de Hoogte. Maandschrift voor de Huiskamer II (1905).
- Ward, Philip, Alasdair Hawkyard, and David Starkey, eds. The Inventory of King Henry VIII: Society of Antiquaries Ms 129 and British Library Ms Harley 1419. London: Harvey Miller for the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1998.
- Weatherill, Lorna. Consumer Behaviour and Material Culture in Britain 1660–1760. 2nd ed. London: Routledge, 1996 [1988].
- . "The Meaning of Consumer Behaviour in Late-Seventeenth and Early Eighteenth-Century England." Consumption and the World of Goods. Eds. John Brewer and Roy Porter. London; New York: Routledge, 1994. 206-27.
- Webb, Nigel, and Caroline Webb. The Earl and His Butler in Constantinople: The Secret Diary of an English Servant among the Ottomans. Oakham: Legini Press, 2006.

- Welch, Evelyn. Shopping in the Renaissance: Consumer Cultures in Italy 1400-1600. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2005.
- Wicquefort, Abraham de. L'Ambassadeur et ses Fonctions. Vol. 2. Cologne: Pierre Marteau, 1715 [1681].
- Wijsenbeek-Olthuis, Thera. Achter de Gevels van Delft: Bezit en Bestaan van Rijk en Arm in een Periode van Achteruitgang (1700–1800). Hilversum: Verloren, 1987.
- . "Noblesse Oblige. Material Culture of the Nobility in Holland." Private Domain, Public Enquiry: Families and Life-Styles in the Netherlands and Europe, 1550 to the Present. Eds. A. Schuurman and P. Spierenburg. Hilversum: Verloren, 1996. 112-24.
- Witkam, Jan Just. Inventory of the Oriental Manuscripts of Leiden: Manuscripts Or. 12.001- Or. 13.000 Acquisitions of Leiden University Library in the Period between May 1968 and Mid-1973. Inventories of Collections of Oriental Manuscripts. Vol. 13. Leiden: Ter Lugt Press, 2007.
- Wood, A.C. "The English Embassy at Constantinople, 1660-1762." The English Historical Review 40.160 (1925): 533-61.
- Wor, Adriaan, and De Erve van Gerard onder de Linden. Maendelyke Uittreksels of Boekzael der Geleerde Werelt. Vol. 30. Amsteldam, January 1730.
- Woude, Ad van der, and Anton Schuurman, eds. Probate Inventories: A New Source for the Historical Study of Wealth, Material Culture and Agricultural Development Wageningen: Hes & De Graff Pub B V, 1980.
- Yıldırım, İbrahim. "Yazılı ve Görsel Belgeler Işığında Osmanlı Devleti'nde Elçi Kabulleri." Unpublished PhD Dissertation. İstanbul Üniversitesi, 2011.
- Yıldız, Kenan. "Sanatkâr bir Devlet Adamından Geriye Kalanlar: Esad Muhlis Paşa'nın Terekesi." Yavuz Argıt Armağanı. Ed. Mustafa Birol Ülker. İstanbul, 2010. 209-64.
- Yıldız, Murat. "Bir Osmanlı Veziriazamının Mal Varlığı: Amcazâde Hüseyin Paşa'nın Muhallefatı." Türk Kültürü İncelemeleri Dergisi 26 (2012): 67-106.
- Yılmaz, Serap. "İranlı Ermeni bir Tüccarın Terekesi ve Ticari Etkinliği Üzerine Düşünceler." Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi 7.1 (1992): 191-215.
- Yılmaz, Yasir. "An Ottoman Peace Attempt at the Habsburg Court During the Ottoman-Holy League War: Zülufikâr Efendi in Vienna, 1688-1693." Unpublished. Bilkent University, 2008.
- Zarinebaf, Fariba. Crime & Punishment in Istanbul 1700-1800. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2010.
- . "From Mahalle (Neighborhood) to the Market and the Courts Women, Credit, and Property in Eighteenth-Century Istanbul." Gender, Kinship and Property in the

Wider Mediterranean: Centers and Peripheries (1300-1800). Eds. Jutta Sperling and Shona Wray: Routledge, 2010. 224-37.

- . "Intercommunal Life in Istanbul During the Eighteenth Century." Middle East Studies Association Bulletin 46.1 (Summer 2012): 79-85.
- . "Ottoman Guilds and the State in 18th Century Istanbul." The Rise and Decline of Imperial Leadership. Ed.
- . "The Role of Women in the Urban Economy of Istanbul, 1700-1850." International Labor and Working-Class History 60 (Fall 2001): 141-52.
- . "Women and the Public Eye in Eighteenth-Century Istanbul: Power Patronage and Piety." Women in the Medieval Islamic World. Ed. Gavin R.G. Hambly. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1998. 301-24.
- Zeilmaker, Michel. Op Zoek naar het Historisch Interieur. Hilversum: Uitgeverij Verloren, Erfgoedhuis Utrecht, Erfgoedhuis Zuid-Holland en Stichting Museaal en Historisch Perspectief Noord-Holland, Michel Zeilmaker, 2005.
- Zilfi, Madeline C. "Goods in the *Mahalle*: Distributional Encounters in Eighteenth-Century Istanbul." Consumption Studies and the History of the Ottoman Empire, 1550-1922: An Introduction. Ed. Donald Quataert. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2000. 289-311.

Websites

- <http://blog.kb.nl/cuper-s-library-and-artworks> (accessed 20 May 2015)
- <http://ejournals.bc.edu/ojs/index.php/levantine/index> (accessed 7 November 2015)
- <http://gtb.inl.nl/> (accessed 29 October 2015)
- <http://gw.geneanet.org/> (accessed 17 April 2015)
- <http://hiphilangsci.net/2013/05/08/greetings-from-the-orient-h-w-ludolf-as-a-central-figure-in-17th-cent-language-study/> (accessed 28 April 2015)
- <http://historiek.net/diamanten-en-geborduurde-brieventassen-herinneringen-aan-istanbul-3/15074/> (accessed 7 November 2014)
- http://istanboel.nlconsulaat.org/binaries/content/assets/postenweb/t/turkije/netherlands-consulate-general-in-istanbul/import/the_consulate_general/baars.pdf (accessed 11 May 2015)
- http://istanboel.nlconsulaat.org/binaries/content/assets/postenweb/t/turkije/netherlands-consulate-general-in-istanbul/import/the_consulate_general/bas-de-boer---jacob-colyer.pdf (accessed 20 May 2015)
- <http://istanboel.nlconsulaat.org/organization/juweeltjes-nl-tr/jacobus-colyer-bemiddelaar-tussen-de-europeanen-en-de-ottomanen.html> (accessed 20 May 2015)

http://levantineheritage.com/pdf/The_de_Andrias.pdf (accessed 17 April 2015)

<http://mcu.sagepub.com/> (accessed 21 February 2014)

<http://mhpeters.home.xs4all.nl/e2b.html> (accessed 3 January 2015)

<http://nms.scran.ac.uk/database/record.php?usi=000-180-001-254-C> (accessed 7 November 2014)

<http://resources.huygens.knaw.nl/inboedelsoranjehttp://resources.huygens.knaw.nl/retroboeken/heinsius/> (accessed 30 December 2014)

<http://resources.huygens.knaw.nl/retroboeken/heinsius/> (accessed 30 December 2014)

<http://resources.huygens.knaw.nl/retroboeken/levantschehandel/> (accessed 30 December 2014)

<http://resources.huygens.knaw.nl/vocglossarium/zoekvoc> (accessed 3 December 2015)

<http://vanlennep.nl/> (accessed 28 November 2015)

<https://www.routledge.com/products/9780415840507> (accessed 5 November 2015)

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/00/Philipp_Ferdinand_von_Gudenus_Panorama_of_Constantinople.jpg (accessed 13 March 2015)

<http://www.ccs.dcu.ie/> (accessed 19 May 2014)

<http://www.cekulvakfi.org.tr/makale/pera-ve-dort-yol> (accessed 13 January 2016).

<http://www.courtresidences.eu> (accessed 29 October 2015)

http://www.dbnl.org/tekst/luyk0011eer01_01/ (accessed 4 January 2015)

http://www.discoverislamicart.org/database_item.php?id=object:ISL;tr:Mus01;41;en (accessed 8 January 2016).

http://www.gahetna.nl/sites/default/files/afbeeldingen/toegangen/NL-HaNA_1.10.29_stamboom-Fagel.jpg (accessed 11 March 2015)

<http://www.ghika.net/> (accessed 26 September 2015)

<http://www.hist.cam.ac.uk/undergraduate/tripos-papers/part-ii-papers-2014-2015/specifieds-pdfs-2014-15/paper-14-material-culture.pdf> (accessed 8 January 2016)

<http://www.istorija.lt/lim/baniulyte2002en2.html> (accessed 13 May 2013)

<https://www.kb.nl/themas/atlassen/viervoudig-schouwspel-van-wonderen> (accessed 13 January 2016)

<http://www.levantine-journal.org/AboutJLS.aspx> (accessed 7 November 2015)

<http://www.levantineheritage.com/> (accessed 29 October 2015)

<http://www.materialworldblog.com> (accessed 2 June 2014)

<http://www.metmuseum.org/collection/the-collection-online/search/360066> (accessed 10 June 2015)

<http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199766567/obo-9780199766567-0085.xml> (accessed 21 February 2014)

<http://www.rkd.nl/> (accessed 29 October 2015)

APPENDICES

Appendix A: The Household of Jacobus Colyer around the Time of his Death

- **Secretary:** Pieter de la Fontaine (for roughly 16 years)
- **Chancellor and secretary:** Bastiaen Fagel (at least 2 ½ years of service during Colyer's lifetime)
- **Treasurer:** Pieter Leytstar
- **Dragomans:** Stavrachi Cusi (8 years of service), Scarlato Caratza (1 ½ years of service), Simon Aslan (Petroğlu) (40 years of service), Giovanni Theijls (Dragoman's *berat* since 4 February 1724), Manolachi Agha (14 ½ months of service)
- **Grooms:** Dimitrachi Violanti (7 ¼ years of service), Dimitrasco Pultava (7 ¼ years of service), Petros Baron (3 ¾ years of service as groom and during 3 years and 11 months groomed the beard and modelled wigs), Francois Bremond (3 1/3 years of service, also as barber surgeon during the tour of Passarowitz), Cosma (17 years and 5 months of service), Antonis/ Antonij (12 ¼ years of service)
- **Steward:** Gabriel Vassazze (1 ¼ years of service)
- **Footman and Marketer:** Haijvas (8 years and 10 months of service)
- **Footmen:** Todori (circa 13 years of service), Apostolo (6 years and 10 months of service), Dimitrij (5 years and 11 months of service), Constantin (5 years of service)
- **Bottelier:** Andrea
- **Coffemaker:** Jorgo
- **Gardener:** Cornelis van Egmont (3 months of service).
- **Cook:** Housse
- **Sous-chefs:** David, Nicolo
- **Doorman:** Schain
- **Water carrier:** Panajotti
- **Equerry and Coachman:** Iurgachi (7 ¼ years of service).
- **Bekçi of warden of the house in the village of Belgrade:** Alexandri.
- **Janissaries:** Bekir Beşe, Akşehirli Ahmed Beşe, Kavukçu Ahmed Beşe, Bıyıklı Ahmed Beşe and Arpacı Mehemed Beşe
- **Court preacher:** Jan David de Reuter (had died in 1724)

Former members of Colyer's household

- **Former secretary:** Jean Louis Rigo (six months minus 12 days of service)
- **Former saddler or stable boy:** Maksont (4 1/3 years of service)
- **Former Footman and Barber:** Vassilij (4 years and 8 months of service)
- **Former Marketer:** Murat (16 years of service)
- **Former Groom:** Francois Bremond (3 1/3 years of service, also as barber surgeon during the tour of Passarowitz)
- **Former Footman:** Manollij (as Marketer)
- **Former bottelier:** George Ostovich (1 ½ years of service)
- **Former gardener:** Marco (2 years and 2 months of service)
- **Former sous-chef:** George di Sira (14 months of service)
- **Former warden of the house in the village of Belgrade:** Stajano (5 years of service)
- **Former Equerry:** Jan Baptiste Marcquis

- **Former dragoman:** Giuseppe Fornetti (1/3 years of service, but had died).

**Appendix B: Architectural Features of the Ambassadorial Palace, drawn up by
Chancellor Jan Coenraed Borelli on 1 June 1748 (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1047,
Extra Aanwinsten 1748)**

p.1

Op huijden den 1^e Junij des Jaers Onses Heeren Een Duijsend Seeven Hondert Aght en Veertig Compareerden voor mij Jan Coenraed Borelli, Cancellier van Sijn Excellentie, Mijn Heere den Baron de Hoche pied haer Hoog Moogende Ambassadeur aen de Ottomannische Porta, ende de naer genoemte Getuijgen: den Heer Jan Carel, des Bordes, Nederlands Koopman alhier te plaetse woonagtig mij Cancellier wel

p.2

bekend als geauthoriseert van Sijn Excellentie den Heere Cornelis Calkoen volgens een procuratie door laetstgementioneerde Heer alhier aen den comparant gegeven, in dato den twee en twintigste April 1744. Ende aen mij Cancellier geexhibeert uijt kragte van dewelke den Comparant verklaert, op orde van bovengem^e Heer Cornelis Calkoen deugdelijk te verkoopen ende te transporteeren aen de Heeren Directeuren van den Levandschen Handel tot Amsterdam

p. 3

Het Hollandsche Paleijs staende ende gelegen in Pera van Constantinopolen met alle desselfs Ab en dependentien mitsgaeders de Capelle, alles in eigendom toebehoorende aen voorgementioneerde Heere Cornelis Calkoen, van alle het welke de Turkse Koopbrieven of Hodgietten bereids op haer Weledele Aghtbaare gepasseert zijn in den Jaere 1744. Voor het Vertrek van gementioneerde Heer Cornelis Calkoen, uijt deesen lande, ende sulks voor een somma van twee en twintig duijsend en aght hondert

p. 4

Guldens Bank Geld, onder de conditien breeder vervat en seeker acte op den 30^e Junij 1747 voorM^f Mathijs Maeten de Jonge Notaris en getuijgen te Amsterdam gepasseert, en tuschen gemelde Heeren Directeuren en voorn^e Heer Cornelis Calkoen overeen gekomen:

Bestaende het paleijs in de volgende apartemente

De bovenste verdieping

Een open plaetse, die onder de groote saal nae de agterplaetse doorgaet, aen de straet van Pera met een Muure ende groote Poort afgeschooten.

p. 5

Twee groote trappen ter regter en ter 's linkse sijde. Een groote saal, die het gesigte heeft over een gedeelte van de stadt Constantinopolen en eenige voorsteeden mitsgaders de Haeven de Witte See, het Canael en Asien, is lang Twintig en drie quart pieken, ofte Turkse Ellen, breed derthien en drie quart en hoog seven en drie quart.

Een saeltje op de Voorplaets, is lang ses en drie quart piecken, breed derthien en drie quart en hoog Seeven en drie quart.

Aen de 's linker Hand een voorkamer met een Uijtsich op de straet, lang

p. 6

Twaalf pieken, breed neegen en hoog seven en drie quart pieken.

Daer naest een klyne kamer lang neegen pieken, breed vijf en een halve, en hoog seeven en drie quart pieken.

Een trap die nae twee opkamertjes boven dese laeste kamer gaet.

D'Eene lang synde drie en drie quart breed drie en een halve en hoog twee en drie quart pieken.

D'Andere is lang vijf en drie quart breed vijf en een half en hoog twee en drie quart.

De trap afkomende een gemack.

Een klijn saeltje lang seeven en een quart, breed

p. 7

ses en drie quart en hoog seeven en drie vijfste piecken.

Een slaepkamer lang: aght en een quart, breed ses en drie quart hoog seeven en drie quart pieken.

Een kaemer met een schoorsteen lang seeven en drie vijfste pieken, breed vijf en drie quart, en hoog seeven en drie quart pieken.

Een groote audientiekaemer met twee uijtstekken, dewelke nog schoonder gesigt heeft als de saal, deselve is lang neegen en drie quart pieken, breed neegen en drie quart en hoog seeven en drie quart pieken. De

p. 8

Uijtstekken sijn ieder neegen en een halve piek lang en neegen en drie quart breed.

Teegens over dese kamer, een andere grooye kaemer met een uijtstek, is lang twaelf en een quart piek breed neege en drie quart piek en hoog seeven en drie quart.

Een kamer of de soo genaemte eetsaal met een schoorsteen is lang aght en drie quart breed negen en drie quart hoog seeven en drie quart piek. Een andere kamer daer aen volgende lang ses en twee derde piek breed neegen en drie quart en hoog seeven en drie quart pieken.

p. 9

een antichambre lang vijf en drie quart pieken breed neegen en drie quart en hoog seeven en drie quart.

Een kaemer met een uijtstek op de straet lang twaelf pieken breed neegen en hoog seeven en drie quart pieken.

Een klijne kaemer met een schoorsteen lang aght en een halve piek breed vijf en een derde en hoog seeven en drie quart pieken.

Een trapje, die nae een Opkaemertje boven de doorloop opgaet, sijnde het kamertje lang drie en drie quart, breed drie en een halve en hoog twee en drie quart pieken.

Een doorloop of saaltje lang drie pieken breed

p. 10

ses, en hoog vier en een halven pieken.

Een gemack

De middelste verdieping.

Ter regte sijden de conditerije: sijnde lang elf en een quart breed aght en een halve en hoog vier pieken.

De conditerije keuken daer naest, hebbende neevens de conditerije het gesicht op de straet van Pera, is lang elf en een quart, breed vijf en een quart en hoog vier pieken.

Een gemak.

Een voor saal lang twaalf en een quart breed derthien en drie quart en hoog vier pieken.

Een galerije, die in form van

p. 11

Een hoefijzer langs de vertrekken van dese verdieping rond loopt, is lang aght en vijftig pieken breed drie en hoog vier pieken.

Een kaemer lang ses en drie quart breed drie en drie quart en hoog vier pieken.

Daer naest een andere kamer van deselve lengte breede en hoogte.

Een kamer met een schoorsteen lang ses en drie quart breed vijf en drie quart en hoog vier pieken.

Een dito met een cabinet afgeschooten, hebbende hetselfde gesigte als de audientie kaemer is met het cabinet lang neegen en drie quart breed vijf en een half en

p. 12

hoog vier pieken.

Twee kamers onder de groote saal, ijder is lang ses en drie quart breed vijf en een half en hoog vier pieken.

Daernaest een kamer lang Negen drie quart breed vijf en en halve hoog vier pieken.

Een dito lang ses en drie quart breed vijf en een halve en hoog vier pieken.

Daer naest twee kamers, ieder lang ses en drie quart, breed drie en drie quart en hoog vier pieken.

Volgende een voorsaal lang derthien en drie quart breed ses en een halve pieken en hoog vier pieken, waer naest twee klyne kamertjes syn afgeschooten, daarvan s'Eene is lang vier en

p. 13

een quart breed twee en een halve piek, en hoog vier pieken. D'andere lang vijf, breed drie en hoog vier pieken.

Een gemak.

D'officiers eetkaemer is lang thien en een quart, breed aght en een half, en hoog vier pieken.

Synde naest bij de provisie kaemer, lang thien en een quart, breed ses en een half en hoog vier pieken.

De laagste verdieping.

Komende binne het paleijs aen de 's Linker hand:

Een kamer voor de Janitsaaren lang thien en een halve, breed seeven en een halve en hoog drie en drie

p. 14

quart pieken

daernaest aen d'eene zijde op de groote plaets een regenback aen d'andere zijde een gemak. Vervolgens de keuken lang aghthien en drie quart breed neegen en een quart, en tot aen 't verwulfde hoog ses en een quart piecken. Een kaemer naest de keuken lang twaalf pieken, breed vier en hoog drie en een quart pieken. Wijders een kelder, voor de welke een bron staat, is lang neegenthien en een quart, breed ses en een quart en hoog vier en een halve pieken. Om laeg een andere

p. 15

kelder lang thien en een halve breed aght en een quart en hoog vier pieken.

Boven deselve een kaemer lang thien en een aghste piek breed vijf en vijf aghste en hoog drie en drie quart pieken.

Verders een andere kaemer even lang breed en hoog. Daer naest een kaemer lang vier en een halve, breed vier en hoog vier en drie quart pieken. Volgende de doorloop naer

agteren wijders een kaemer, waer inne de cancellarije lang vier en een halve, breed vier en hoog vier en drie quart pieken.

p. 16

Een kaemer met een cabinet afgeschooten, sijnde met het selfde lang neegen en drie quart, breed vijf en een halve en hoog vier en een halve pieken.

Daeronder een provisie kelder lang negenthien, breed seeven en hoog vijf en een quart piek. Een kaemer naest de Wasch keuken lang neegen en drie quart, breed vijf en een half en hoog vier en een halve pieken.

De Waschkeuken lang twaalf en een half, breed neegen en hoog vier en drie quart pieken.

Onder de twee groote trappen twee kaemers, lang vijf en een half breed drie en

p. 17

hoog drie en drie quart pieken.

Een kaemer voor de Grieksche knechts of schoadaers ? lang ses en een half breed ses en een quart en hoog vier en drie quart pieken.

Twee gemacken.

Een kamer lang thien en een half breed ses en hoog drie en drie quart pieken.

Een kamer voor de knechts lang thien en een half, breed seeven en een half, en hoog drie en drie quart pieken.

De groote plaets lang vijf en dertig pieken, aen de groote poort: breed aghthien en

p. 18

een quart en onder de groote saal derthien en drie quart pieken.

De kapelle is lang sesthien en drie quart, breed twaalf en een aghte en hoog seeven en een halve piecke.

De stall, waerinne plaets voor aghtien paerden, en boven dezelve twee kamers voor de stalmeester is lang drie en twintig en een halfve, breed seeventhien en een halfve, en hoog seeven en vijf agste piecken.

Het koetshuijs is lang Verthien en seeven sesthende breed ses en een agste, en hoog ses en een halve piek. Het oranjerie huijs in de thuijn is lang seeven

p. 19

en twintig piek, breed ses en hoog ses en een halve piek.

Een kieuischk lang seeven en een halfve, breed vijf en een halfve en hoog seeven piek.

Daeronder een brandvrij magazijn lang vijf piek, breed vier en een quart, en hoog vijf en drie quart pieck daernaest een ander kamertje onder de trappen, waer men in de thuijn gaet lang vier breed drie en hoog vier piek. Aen het ander eijnde, van de thuijn een kieuischk lang seeven en een halve breed vijf en een halfve en hoog vier en een halfve piecken.

Produceerende, aen het

p. 20

hoofst deser acte gemelde comparant aan mij de naevolgende hoggietten.

Vijf hoggietten [hüccet] van de Jaeren 1656, 1685, 1687, 1700 en 1701, bewijsende de Koopen en Verdeelinge tuschen verscheide erfgenaemen van dit Huijs, voor en nae de brand.

1703. Een Hoggiet, waerinne de Ambassadeur Colijer koopt een gedeelte van het terrain van het Paleijs, van Dimitrachi Soon van Constantijn voor Leeuwendaelders 2250.

1728. een Hoggiet, waer uijt blijkt, dat Mevrouw Colijer voor het gezegt heeft bewezen crediteur te sijn van haer egtgenoot Zaal^f, van 6225 Leeuwendaelders, vaan haer aen deselve te verscheide 7

p. 21

Maalen geleent, en dat voor dese som aen haer verhiypotheceert is geweest, een gedeelte van het paleijs, neevens een ceinture met diamanten omset, ter waerde van omtrent seeven hondert Leeuwendaelders sijnde vervolgens door het selfve gezegte geordonneert, dat het verhiypotheceerde soude werden verkogt, en daervan de schulden werden betaalt.

1729. Een hoggiet, waer uijt blijkt, dat sijn excellentie Calkoen, als geauthoriseert, door een procuratie, van Mevrouw Colijer, en Mevrouw de Hoche pied, een accomodement heeft getroffen van 5943 Leeuwendaelders, die de Overleeden Ambassad^f aen een Jood was verschuldigt, daer over verhiypotheceert hebbende een gedeelte 's Paleijs van 2250 Leeuwendaelders.

p. 22

Bevrijdende hierdoor het Paleijs.

1729. Een Hoggiet, waer inne de Graevinne Colyer haer gedeelte van het Paleijs aen den Amb^f Vcalkoen verkoopt.

1733. Een Hoggiet waer door de Heer Pieter Leijtstar, aen dH^f Bohnes verkoopt het Kieuschk neevens het daer onder gelegen Brand "vrij" magazijn voor ses Hondert Leeuwendaelders.

1733. Een hoggiet gegeven wegens verkogte capelle met haer toebehooren van de Heer Pieter Leijtstar aen de Heer Arnold Bohnes, voor Leeuwendaelders vijf hondert.

1735. Een Hoggiet van het verkogte Paleijs voor 13000 Leeuwendaelders, door dH^f Pieter Leijtstar, als geauthoriseert sijnde van de Heer Arnold

p. 23

Bohnes, aen d'Heer Rombouts geauthoriseerde van dH^f Calkoen.

1743. Een Hoggiet van het verkogte paleijs, door dHeer Arnold Juhnet, aen de Heer Magrini, geauthoriseert van de Heer Calkoen, voor Twintig Duijsend Leeuwendaelders.

1743. Een Hoggiet van de verkogte Capelle door de Heer Juhlet aen dH^f Magrini, door de Heer Calkoen geauthoriseert sijnde voor Duysend Leeuwendaelders.

1743. Een apart Hoggiet van de verkogte Thuijn van de heer Juhlet aen de geauthoriseerte van S.E. Calkoen de Heer Magrini voor Duijsend Leeuwendaelders.

1744. Een Hoggiet van het verkogte paleijs door de Heer Ambassadeur Calkoen aen de Heeren Directeuren

p. 24

Van den Levandschen Handel te Amsterdam voor Twintig Duijsend Leeuwendaelders.

1744. Een bijzonder Hoggiet van de Verkogte Capelle door de Ambassadeur Calkoen aen de Heerden Directeuren van den Levandschen Handel te Amsterdam voor Duysend Leeuwendaelders.

1744. Een bijzonder Hoggiet van de Verkogte Thuijn door Sijn Excellentie Cornelis Calkoen aen Voorgemenetioneerte Heeren Directeuren voor Duijsend Leeuwendaelders. Op denselfden 1e Junij Een duijsend seeven hondert en aght en veertig compareerden

p. 27 den opdraegten. Afstand van het voors. Paleijs, en van all het regt van eigendom, 't geen dH^f Calkoen daer op bevoorends heeft gecompeteert gehad, uijt naem van haer

Weledele Aghtbaare te accepteeren ende de Hoggiet of Brieven van opdragt, waer bij Welgemelde Heeren Directeuren als volkome eigenaers van het voorsegde Paleijs met desselfs huijsinge thuijnen en verdere dependentien so als het te Constantinopolen kennelijk gelegen is, behijnd en betimmert staat, uijt naem van meergemelde Heeren Directeuren, over te nemen; sijnde den

p. 28

comparant in het volle besit van het voorn^e paleijs gevestigd geworden ende daervan behoorige registrature gedaen.

Aldus gedaen en gepasseert ter Cancellarije van haer Hoog Mogende in presentie van meergemelde comparante en de Heeren Rombouts en Bornman als getuijgen van geloof hier ter versogt. Jaer en dag als boven.

Jan Carel des Bordes, als geauthoriseerde van den Heere Cornelis Calkoen.

Jan Hend^{ck} Meijer als geauthoriseerde van haar Weled.^gtb. Heeren des directeuren & Tesaurier Rumold^s Rombouts gep:

Jan Coenraed Borell Canc^f

Samuel Benedict Bornman.

Quod Attestor Jan Coenraed Borell Canc^f

**Appendix C: English summary of HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1047: Extra Aanwinsten
1748, by Chancellor of the Dutch Embassy Jan Coenraed Borelli Dutch
Ambassadorial Palace, in its 1748 state (sizes in Ottoman pics)**

Upper floor:

- large hall with view of the Bosphorus, sea, city etc. ($20\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ pics)
- hall or room over or on the vestibule ($6\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$).
- antechamber (12×9) overlooking the Rue de Pera, on the left hand
- small room ($9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$) next to the antechamber and a staircase which leads to:
- 2 upper rooms (sizes $3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, with a height of $2\frac{3}{4}$) above the small room
- a toilet down the staircase
- small room ($7\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ with a different height of $7\frac{3}{5}$).
- bedroom ($8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$), next to the small room
- room with a chimney ($7\frac{3}{5} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$)
- large audience chamber with view of the Bosphorus, sea, city etc. ($9\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$) with 2 alcoves (both $9\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$)
- large room with an alcove ($12\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$) across the large audience chamber
- dining room ($8\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$) with a chimney
- room ($6\frac{2}{3} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$) adjacent to the dining room
- antechamber ($5\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$)
- room with an alcove facing the street (12×9)
- small room with a chimney ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{3}$)
- staircase to an upper room ($3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ with a height of $2\frac{3}{4}$) which is above a
- hall (3×6 with a height of $4\frac{1}{2}$)
- toilet

Middle floor

- *conditerije* (confectionary) facing the Grande Rue de Pera
- *conditerije* (confectionary) kitchen facing the Grande Rue de Pera
- a toilet
- antechamber ($12\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$) leads to
- horseshoe-shaped long gallery (58×3) along the apartments
- 2 rooms (both $6\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$)
- room with a chimney ($6\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$)
- room with an adjacent cabinet ($9\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$), view of the Bosphorus, sea, harbor and city (below audience chamber)
- 2 rooms (both $6\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$) (below the large hall) adjacent to a
- room ($9\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$) next to
- room ($6\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)
- 2 rooms (both $6\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$)
- antechamber ($13\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$) opening up onto
- 2 small rooms ($4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5×3)
- toilet
- officers' dining room ($10\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$) situated next to
- pantry ($10\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$)

Lower floor

- room for the Janissaries ($10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$) on the left hand

- toilet
- kitchen ($18\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$) with next to it
- a room ($12 \times 4 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$)
- cellar ($19\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$) with a well in front and going down a:
- cellar ($10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4} \times 4$) with above it:
- room ($10\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$) and another:
- room ($10\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$) with next to it a:
- room $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$)
- passage to the back
- room accommodating the chancery ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$)
- room with an attached cabinet ($9\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$) with underneath a:
- provision cellar ($19 \times 7 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$) followed by a
- room next to the scullery or laundry room ($9\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$)
- scullery or laundry room ($12\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$)
- 2 rooms ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$) underneath the large staircases
- room for the Greek servants ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$)
- 2 toilets
- room ($10\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$)
- a room for the servants or footmen ($10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$)

- courtyard ($35 \times 18\frac{1}{4}$ at the large gate and $13\frac{3}{4}$ below the large hall)
- chapel ($16\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$)
- stable ($23\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{5}{8}$)
- carriage house ($14\frac{7}{16} \times 6\frac{1}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$)
- orangery ($27 \times 6 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$)
- a kiosk ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 7$) with a fireproof storage underneath ($5 \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$)
- a little room ($4 \times 3 \times 4$) underneath the garden stairs, next to the kiosk
- a kiosk ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$)

**Appendix D: Inventories, Auction Records, Final Wills and Trousseau Records/
Marriage Contracts of the Dutch Nation in Istanbul.**

1. Claire Alarij, Fiancée of Merchant Pietro Marchand: trousseau (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).¹²⁶⁶

P: 185

Note de la Dôte que Mad^{le} Madelene Roijer Veuve de M.^r Jean Antoine Alarij à donné a sa Fille Legitime nommée Mad^{le} Claire Alarij fiancée au S.^r Pierre Marchand, consistant en se qui suit, savoir

			L'estimes
1.	Un caftan de Damasquet d'or couleur vert avec galon d'or }		
2.	Un anteri de Damasquet d'or couleur de Rose, avec galon d'or }	Ld	46:-
3.	Un caftan et anteri de satin violet en fleur d'or avec des galon d'or		“ 35:-
4.	Un caftan d'Evrenchahi blanc		
5.	Un anteri d'Evrenchahi couleur violet et blanc}		“ 16:-
6.	Un caftan et anteri Evrenchahi couleur de Rose et Blanc		“ 8:-
7.	Un anteri de Damasquet d'or blanc		“ 10:-
8.	Un anteri de Damasquet d'or, ponçou		“5:-
9.	Une pelisse de cacom avec la couverture de Damasquet d'or couleur de Rose		“ 35:-
10.	Une pelisse se sousamour avec la Couverture de Damasquet sans or, couleur de Rose		“ 16:-
11.	Une pelisse de Jalancacom avec la Couverture de Tabin Noir avec des galon d'or		“ 11:-
12.	Un Jubbé de Tabin Couleur de Rose, avec des Passements, Galon et frange d'argent		“ 24:-
13.	Un Feragé de drap d'Angleterre couleur de Nepples		“ 23:-
14.	Un Feragé de Tabin couleur vert obscur		“ 12:-
15.	Trois Magramas de Mousseline passé avec de l'or		“ 18:-
16.	Cinq Tarpos de Drap de divers couleurs		“ 7:-
17.	Un Chatqui Noir brodé en or		“ 15:-
18.	Un dit couleur de caffè, brodé en or		“ 7:-
19.	Cinq petits Mouchoirs blanc brodée en fleurs Naturels et or		“ 8:-
20.	Six serviettes, Toile du Païs brodé		“ 6:-
21.	Une chemise de soije		“3:60
22.	Deux chemises de mêles		“ 8:-
23.	Deux chemises Toile du Païs		“ 5:-
24.	Cinq Calçons blanc, Deux santrats et Trois brodé		“ 11:-
25.	Un sintian de sandal Raijé		“ 3:-
26.	Cinq outskours brodé		“2:60
27.	Deux pairs de grands Linçeuls, Toile du pais		“ 14:-
28.	Deux couvertes d'Indienne l'une de Pologni avec le bord de sandal vert, et l'autre du Païs		“ 20:-
29.	Quatres Bogstias de diverses especes		“ 7:-

¹²⁶⁶ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043.

Transp: a l'autre côté Ld: 376:-

P:186

	Ld 376:-
L'estime Transp: ^t	
30. Un grand et Deux petits Oreillers de plumes	" 6:-
31. Deux minders de Laine	" 5:-
32. Deux maccats d'Indienne	" 4:-
33. Six coissins de laine avec leur couvertures de velour Rouge	" 30:-
34. Un cintur d'argent avec le colan	" 12:-
35. Un copsié d'or avec un Robin	" 4:-
36. Deux colés de Perles, de Trois Medicaux	" 30:-
37. Deux petits fleurs d'or Emailé l'un avec un granat et l'autre avec un petit safir	" 4:-
38. Un grand Cipet quaré couvert de cuire	" 5:-
39. Baillé en argent comptant a le futur Epoux le s: ^r Pierre Marchand	"100:-
Somme	Ld 582:-

Le tous cij dessus nommé a été examiné et extimé par les s^{ts} Louis Franc: Dunant, Philippe Zanfardini, et Bastien Suchet, montant en tout la somme de Cincq Cent quatre vingt Deux Piastres, declarant cela être leur Juste Valeur.

Fait et passe ce Vingt six du mois de Maij de l'an Mil, sept cent Vingt Neuf, en la Maison de la susd^{te} Mad^{le} la Veuve Alarij a Pera les Constple en presence de moij soussigné Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancel:^r de son Exc: Monsg:^r Cornelis Calkoen Amb: de leurs Hautes Puissances a la Porte Ottom: et les s^{ts} Jean Baron et Steffani Ero Temoins digne de fois a ce requis.

Étoit siigné

Jean Baron Temoin
Steffani Eero, Temoin
Louis Francois Dunant
Filippo Zanfrardini
Bastien Suchet
Quoud attestor
Signé Rumold:^s Romboúts Chancel:^r

Aujourdhuy ce vingt huitjeme du Mois de Mais susd:^e devant moy Rum: Rombouts Chancel:^r de son Exc: Monsg: Cornelis Calkoen amb: de L:L:H:H:P:P: nos seign: les Etats Generaux des Provinces Unies des Pais-bas, à la Porte Ottom: et en presence des soussigné Temoins, est comparu en personne le s:^r Pierre Marchand futur Epoux, a moy Chancel:^r bien connu, lequel a déclaré, comme il declare par la presente d'avoir reçu de sa future Epouse Mad^{le} Claire Avarij la dôte cij devant specifié, se contenant de la stimation qui en a été fait. Declarant en outre de l'avoir augmenter de son propre volonté, en cas qu'il vinse a deceder avant sa susd^{te} Epouse de la somme de cent dix huit Piastres, de laquelle il la fait un donation d'amitié, ainsi en tel cas la dôte susdite tout le montant des Habits & ^a de l'argent comptant que de la donation (en cas de mort du comparant) importe entout la somme de sept Cent Piastres. En foy de quoj le comparant a signé la presente de son propre main, en la Chancellerie de l'ambassade de L:L:H:H:P:P: a Pera les Constple, en presence des s^{ts} Honoré Ravage et Jacob Hoffmann Temoins digne de foy a ce requis.

Etoit signé

Honoré Ravage Temoin
J: Hoffman Temoin
Pierre Marchant
Quod attestor
Signé Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancel:^r

**1. Claire Alarij, Fiancée of Merchant Pietro Marchand: trousseau (translation)
(NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).¹²⁶⁷**

P: 185

Record of the trousseau that Miss Madelene Roijer widow of Mr. Jean Antoine Alarij has given to her legit daughter, who is called Miss Claire Alarij, fiancée of Sir Pierre Marchand. It consists of the following

	Estimated Value
1. A golden damask caftan, green colored with golden galloon}	
2. A golden damask loose robe [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] rose color, with a golden galloon}	Ld 46:-
3. A caftan and loose robe [entâri] of violet satin with golden flowers and golden galloon	“ 35:-
4. A white caftan of evrenşahi }	
5. A loose robe [entâri] of evrenşahi, violet and white colors}	“ 16:-
6. A caftan and loose robe [entâri] evrenşahi white and rose color	“ 8:-
7. A loose robe [entâri] of golden damask, white	“ 10:-
8. A loose robe [entâri] of golden damask, poncho (?)	“ 5:-
9. A kakum (ermine) fur with a cover of golden damask in rose color	“ 35:-
10. A sable fur with a cover of damask without gold, rose color	“ 16:-
11. An artificial [ORIG: Jalan/ Ot: yalan] kakum (ermine) fur with a cover of black tabby with gold galloons	“ 11:-
12. A robe [ORIG: Jubbé/ Ot: cübbe] of tabby, rose color with silver braiding, galloons and fringes	“ 24:-
13. A cloak [ORIG: Feragé/ Ot: ferâce] of English broadcloth, Naples color (yellow)	“ 23:-
14. A cloak [Ferâce] of dark green tabby	“ 12:-
15. Three muslin embroidered veil or kerchief [ORIG: Magrama/ Ot: makrama] embroidered with gold	“ 18:-
16. Five headdresses (ORIG: Tarpos/ Ot: tarpuş) of broadcloth of various colors	“ 7:-
17. A black veil [ORIG: Chatqui/ Ot: çatkı] embroidered with gold	“ 15:-
18. A ditto [veil: çatkı], coffee color, embroidered with gold	“ 7:-
19. Five small white handkerchiefs embroidered with natural flowers and gold	“ 8:-
20. Six napkins, cloth from the country, embroidered	“ 6:-
21. A silk shirt or chemise	“ 3:60
22. Two mixed shirts or chemises	“ 8:-
23. Two shirts or chemises of cloth from the country	“ 5:-
24. Five white (under)pants: two in check-pattern [ORIG: santrats/ Ot: santranc] and three embroidered	“ 11:-
25. Pants [ORIG: sintian/ Ot: Çintiyân] of striped sandal [a mixture of cotton and silk]	“ 3:-
26. Five embroidered cords or waistbands [ORIG: outskour/ Ot: uçkur]	“ 2:60
27. Two pairs of large shrouds, cloth from the country	“ 14:-
28. Two <i>Indienne</i> covers: one Polish with a green sandal rim, and the other from the country	“ 20:-
29. Four packages [ORIG: Bogsias/ Ot: bohça] of various types	“ 7:-

¹²⁶⁷ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043.

Transporting to the other side Ld: 376:-

P: 186	Value
Transported Ld 376:-	
30. One large and two small feather pillows	“ 6:-
31. Two long woolen cushions [ORIG: minder/ Ot: Minder]	“ 5:-
32. Two cloths for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: mak`ad] of <i>Indienne</i> “ 4:-	
33. Six woolen cushions with their red velvet covers	“ 30:-
34. A silver belt with its girth [ORIG: colan/ Ot: kolan]	“ 12:-
35. A golden clasp or buckle [ORIG: copsié/ Ot: kopça] with a ruby	“ 4:-
36. Two pearl neckbands (colé), of three Medicaux	“ 30:-
37. Two small flowers of enameled gold: one with a garnet and the other with a small sapphire	“ 4:-
38. A large square basket [ORIG: Cipet/ Ot: sepet] covered with leather	“ 5:-
39. Leased in cash money to the future spouse Sir Pierre Marchand	“ 100:-
Sum	Ld 582:-

Everything mentioned above was examined and assessed by the gentlemen Louis Franç[ois] Dunant, Filippe Zanfardini, and Bastien Suchet, adding up to the total sum of five hundred eighty two piasters, who declare this to be its true value.

Done and passed on the twenty sixth of the month of May of the year thousand seven hundred twenty nine, in the house of the aforementioned Miss Widow Alarij in Pera of Constantinople, in the presence of me, undersigned Rumold[u]s Rombouts Chancellor of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of Her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte and the gentlemen Jean Baron and Steffani Ero witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Was signed

Jean Baron Witness

Steffani Eero, Witness

Louis Francois Dunant

Filippo Zanfrardini

Bastien Suchet

Quod attestor

Signed Rumold[u]^s Rombouúts Chancellor

Today the twenty eighth of the Month of May aforementioned, I Rum[oldus] Rombouts Chancellor of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of Her High Mightiness of the gentlemen of the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands at the Ottoman Porte and in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, has appeared in person Sir Pierre Marchand future spouse, to me Chancellor well-known, who has declared, as is declared with this, that he has received from his future spouse Miss Claire Avarij the trousseau specified above, consisting of the assessment that has been made. Declaring moreover to have increased by his own wish, in case he will pass away before his aforementioned spouse, the sum of hundred and eighteen piasters, which he has made a gift of friendship, thereby in such case the aforementioned trousseau the total of clothes & cash money which the gift (in case of death of the appearing person) carries in total the sum of seven hundred piasters. Trusting that the appearing person has signed this with his own hand, in the Chancery of the Embassy of Her High Mightiness in Pera of

Constantinople, in the presence of the gentlemen Honoré Ravage and Jacob Hoffmann witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Was signed:

Honoré Ravage Witness

J: Hoffman Witness

Pierre Marchant

Quod attestor

Signé Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancellor

4. Johan Friedrich Bachstrom, Pietist and Physician: Estate Inventory (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1064).¹²⁶⁸

p. 140

Je soussigné Rumoldus Rombouts Chancelier de son Excellence monseigneur Cornelis Calkoen Ambassadeur de leurs hautes Puissances à la Porte Ottomane, declare par la presente que sur la requisition de Mons: Jean Michel Hesler Je me suis transporte cet aujourd'hui le 20:^e d'Avril 1733, en sa maison, pour inventariser quelques Hardes appartenants a Monsieur Bakstrom cij devant logé chez M:^r Hesler, et qu'a sa partenance d'icij ils avoit mis dans un armoire cachetté. Quel cachets j'aij examiné avec les soussignes temoins, et apres que nous l'avons trouvé entier nous avons ouvert le d^t: armoire et y trouvé ce qui suit savoir.

1. *Un panier contenant*
2. Un coquemar de l'oton
3. Un grand caffetier de l'oton
4. Un tripié de fer
5. Deux petits chandelliers de l'oton et deux mouchettes
6. Un basin a raser, de l'oton
7. Une petite boete de loton et un battefeu
8. Douze ventuses de l'oton
9. Dix craions ordinaires
10. Un petit Mortier de Pierre serpentine
11. Une petite Pierre noir pour eguiser les ganifs
12. Un vieux pistolet
13. Un pair de siseau de comptoir
14. Trois vieilles peignes
15. 2 cuilliers de bois
16. Un dito d'etain, & un petit culier a sucre de l'oton
17. Une vice & un vieu lime
-
18. *un autre panier contenant*
19. une caissette comm'espece de boutique d'apothequaire avec quinze vases de medicines gatée
20. un autre caissette de meme
21. *un troisieme panier contenant*
22. un petit siseau de comptoir
23. une caissette pour medicaments avec 24 bouteilles vuides
24. une dito de meme
25. une dito avec 15 bouteilles
26. un grammaire Italien et François en 8:^{vo}
-
27. *un coffre couvert de peau, contenant*
28. le Nouveau Testament en Turq, en q:^{to}
29. le Nouveau Testament en Arabe, en q:^{to}
30. Les Relation du Voyage du Levant par Tournefort, en q:^{to}
31. L'Alcoran de Mahomed en Turq

¹²⁶⁸ The same as NL-HaNA Legatie Turkije 1044.

32. Pansanis Græcie descriptio accurato Latinæ et Græcæ, en f.^o
33. Emanuelis Konig Philosophie et Medicinæ, en q.^{to} Deux tomes
34. Dictionnaire Persans, Italien, François, et Latin, par Le Rev: Pere Angelo S^r: Joseph, en f.^o

p. 141

35. Le Grammaire Turq, Arabe, Persans et Latin, par Minintski en f.^o
36. Conspectus Medicinæ, P^r: D^r: Stalcium, en q.^t:
37. Jacobi Golii Lexicon Arabico Latinum, en f.^o
38. Un Grammaire Arabe et Latin per Joh: Christ: Cladii, en q.^{to}
39. Prosperi Alpini de Plantæ Ægypti, en q.^{to}
40. Le Vieu Testament en Grec, en 8.^o 2 tomes
41. Le Nouveau Testament en Siriacq, en 8.^o
42. Le Curieux Botanist & Chimists en Allement, en 8.^o
43. La Bible, en Allement en 8.^o:
44. L'Alcoran de Mahomet traduit de L'Arabe en François par le S^r: Turier, en 8.^o:
45. Voyage de M^r: Wheler de la Grace, traduit de l'Anglois en franç., en 8.^o: 2 tomes
46. La Science des Medailles en Allemant'den 8.^o:
47. Henr: Bernh: Ruppil, Flora Jemensis, en 8.^o:
48. L'Estrait de la science Mathématique de Christ: Wolfe, en Allemand, en 8.^o:
49. De l'Utilité des voyages, et de l'avantage que la recherche des antiquités procure aux Savans. Par M^r: Bandelot de Dairval, en 8.^o: 2 tomes
50. Lexicon Græco Latinum, par Corn: Schrevelius, en 8.^o:
51. Joann: Georg: Henrici Kramer, Tentamen Bottonicum en 8.^o:
52. Succinta Explicatio Ritum qui olum, apud Romanos par D^o: G:H: Nieupoort, en 8.^o:
53. Jo: Jac: Dillennii Cattalogo plantarum, en 8.^o:
54. Contractus Tournefortii, de Ré Herbaria et materia Metica, per Christ: Bernh: Valentini. En f.^o
55. Controverses des Atheistes, et Dêytes en Allemand. En q.^{to}
56. Manuscriptus touchant la langue Hebreu, en q.^{to}
57. Strabonis de situ orbis en 12.^o, 2 tomes
58. Adriani Rhelandi, sur la Religion, en Allemand, en 8.^o:
59. Frederici Hofmanni opuscula Phisica Tome 1.^o
60. Reflexion Spirituel pour servir Dieu et aimer son prochain en Allemand, en 8.^o:
61. Le Nouveau Testament en Grec moderne, en 12.^o:
62. 4 lettres de Busbequii de Legationis Turcica, en 8.^o:
63. Institutionem Linguæ Turcicæ, per Hieron: Megisero, en 8.^o:
64. Hermanni Bourhavii Institutionis Medicæ, en 8.^o:
65. Hippocratis coi Aphorismi Græcæ Latine, per Johanne Heurnio, en 12.^o:
66. Un petit Lexico Latin et Grec en 8.^o:
67. Lexicum Hebraicum, per Christian Gottlieb Meiniger, en q.^{to}
68. Saggi d'Anatomia diDottore in Medicina, en 12.^o:
69. Rudement a Grammaticus Linguæ Turcicæ, per Andrea du Rijer, en q.^{to}
70. Seriacæ Linguæ elementa, per Herm: Vander Hardt, en 8.^o:
71. Pharmacopoeia Londinensis Collegarum en 18.^o:
72. Doctrina Christiana en Grec et Italien, en 12.^o:
73. Une boîte avec quelques craions et petites bagatelles de fort peu de valeur
74. Une boîte avec 6 Instruments mathematicq de l'oton
75. Une lunette d'aproche
76. Un etui de cuire avec sept rasoirs et un siseau

77. Une boîte de loton avec des lancettes, instrument dont on se serve pour des ventuses

p. 142

78. un instrument pour tirer du sang, rompu

79. une calisse d'etin

80. onze instruments de chirurgie

81. une sele à la Turq, pori, et gaté des souris

82. une boîte à caffè

83. une petit boete avec quatre lancettes

Ainsi fait et passé dans la Maison de Monsieur Jean Michel Hesler a Pera de Constple: ce 20:^e D'Avril de L'an 1733, en presence de Monsieur Thomas Pajne Ministre de la Nation Angloise et le sieur Johan Behnisch, temoins digne de foy à ce requis.

Thomas Payne Ministre de la Nation Angloise. Johan Behnisch Temoin

Quod attestor

Signé Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancell:

4. Johan Friedrich Bachstrom, Pietist and Physician: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).¹²⁶⁹

p. 140

I, undersigned Rumoldus Rombouts Chancellor to his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of Her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte, hereby declare that by requisition of Sir Jean Michel Hesler I went today, the 20th of April 1733, to his house, to inventory several goods belonging to Mr. Bakstrom who was previously lodged with Mr. Hesler, and which is relevant here was placed in a sealed wardrobe. These seals I examined with the undersigned witnesses, and we have opened the wardrobe after we found them complete. We have found the following, knowingly:

1. *A basket containing*
2. A brass kettle
3. A large brass coffeepot
4. An iron trivet
5. Two small brass candlesticks and two snuffers
6. A brass shaving basin
7. A small brass box and a fire beater
8. Twelve brass plungers
9. Ten ordinary pencils
10. A small mortar of serpentine rock
11. A small black stone to sharpen knives
12. An old gun
13. A pair of office scissors
14. Three old combs
15. 2 wooden spoons
16. A pewter ditto [spoon] & a small brass sugar spoon
17. A (bench) vice & an old file
-
18. *Another basket containing*
19. A box like an apothecary's shop with 15 flasks of spoiled medicine
20. Another similar box
21. *A third basket containing*
22. Small office scissors
23. A box for medicine with 24 empty bottles
24. A ditto [medicine box] of the same
25. A ditto [medicine box] with 15 bottles
26. An Italian and French Grammar in 8^{vo} [octavo]
-
27. *A chest covered with hide, containing*
28. The New Testament in Turkish, in q^{to} [quarto]
29. The New Testament in Arabic, in quarto
30. *Les Relation du Voyage du Levant* by Tournefort, in quarto
31. L'Alcoran [The Quran] by Mahomed in Turkish
32. *Pausanis Græcie descriptio accurato Latinæ et Græcæ*, in folio
33. Emanuelis Konig *Philosophie et Medicinæ*, in quarto, two volumes

¹²⁶⁹ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044.

34. *Dictionaire Persans, Italien, François, et Latin*, by Reverend Father Angelo S.^f Joseph, in folio

p. 141

35. *Le Grammaire Turq, Arabe, Persans et Latin*, by Minintski in folio

36. *Conspectus Medicinæ*, P.^f D.^f Stalcium, in quarto

37. *Jacobi Golii Lexicon Arabico Latinum*, in folio

38. *Un Grammaire Arabe et Latin* by Joh: Christ: Clodii, in quarto

39. *Prosperi Alpini De Plantas Agipti*, in quarto

40. The Old Testament in Greek, in octavo 2 volumes

41. The New Testament in Siriac, in octavo

42. *Le Curieux Botanist & Chimists* in German, in octavo

43. The Bible, in German in octavo

44. L'Alcoran [The Quran] by Mahomet, translated from Arabic into French By Sir Turier, in octavo

45. *Voyage de M.^r Wheler de la Grace*, translated from English into French, in octavo 2 volumes

46. *La Science des Medailles*, in German, in octavo

47. Henr: Bernh: Ruppil, *Flora Jemensis*, in octavo

48. *L'Estrait de la science Mathematique* by Christ: Wolfe, in German, in octavo

49. *De l'Utilité des voyages, et de l'avantage que la recherche des antiquités procure aux Savans*. By Mr. Bandelot de Dairval, in octavo 2 volumes

50. *Lexicon Græco Latinum*, by Corn: Schrevelius, in octavo

51. Joann: Georg: Henrici Kramer, *Tentamen Bottonicum* in octavo

52. *Succinta Explicatio Ritum qui olum, apud Romanos* by D.^o G:H: Nieupoort, in octavo

53. Jo: Jac: Dillennii *Catalogo plantarum*, in octavo

54. *Contractus Tournefortii, de Ré Herbaria et materia Metica*, per Christ: Bernh: Valentini. In folio

55. *Controverses des Atheistes, et Déytes* in German. In quarto

56. Manuscript on the Hebrew language, in quarto

57. *Strabonis de situ orbis* in 12.^o [duodecimo], 2 volumes

58. Adriani Rhelandi, *sur la Religion*, in German, in octavo

59. *Frederici Hofmanni opuscula Phisica* Tome 1^o

60. *Refflexion Spirituel pour servir Dieu et aimer son prochain* in German, in octavo

61. The New Testament in modern Greek, in duodecimo

62. 4 letters of Busbequii from *Legationis Turcica*, in octavo

63. *Institutionem Linguæ Turcicæ*, by Hieron: Megisero, in octavo

64. *Hermannii Bourhavii Institutionis Medicæ*, in octavo

65. *Hippocratis coi Aphorismi Græcæ Latine*, by Johanne Heurnio, in duodecimo

66. A small Latin and Greek Lexicon, in octavo

67. *Lexicum Hebraicum*, by Christian Gottlieb Meiniger, in quarto

68. *Saggi d'Anatomia di Dottore in Medicina*, in duodecimo

69. *Rudement a Grammaticus Linguæ Turcicæ*, by Andrea du Rijer, in quarto

70. *Seriacæ Linguæ elementa*, by Herm: Vander Hardt, in octavo

71. *Pharmacopoeia Londinensis Collegarum* in 18.^o [decimo-octavo]

72. *Doctrina Christiana* in Greek and Italian, en duodecimo

73. A box with various pencils and small trifles of small value

74. A box with 6 brass mathematical Instruments

75. A telescope

76. A copper case with seven razors and a pair of scissors
77. A brass box with lancets, instruments used for the plungers

p. 142

78. An instrument for drawing blood, broken

79. A pewter cup

80. eleven surgical instruments

81. A Turkish style saddle, rotten and ruined by mice

82. a coffee box

83. a small box with four lancets

Thusly done and passed in the house of Mr. Jean Michel Hesler in Pera of Constantinople, on the 20th of April of the year 1733, in the presence of Mr. Thomas Payne, Minister of the English Nation, and Sir Johan Behnisch, witnesses of faith hereto requested.

Signed: Thomas Payne, Minister of the English Nation. Johan Behnisch Witness

Quod attestor

Signed Rumold[u]^s:Rombouts Chancellor

5a. Francois Barchon, Butler of the Ambassador: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).¹²⁷⁰

[Folio 1r]

Staat en Inventaris van de goederen, en kleederen, naergelaten en met'er dood ontruymt bij wylen S:^r François Barchon (in zijn leeven Hofmeester van zijn Excellentie Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen haer Hoog Mogende Ambassadeur aend' Ottomannische Porta) overleden den 8 Augustus laestleden, zoo als dezelve zijn opgeschreven, ende geïnventariseert door mij Rumoldus Rombouts Cancellier van hoogst gedagte zyn Excellentie, in presentie van de naergenoemde getuygen, bestaende in het volgende

1. *Een gemeene klerkas, en daer in*
2. Een rood lakense mantel met gouddraet knopen en knoopsgaten
3. Een rood lakensse rok, comesool en twee broeken met zilverdraet knopen, en knoopsgaten, en zilver galon
4. Een rok van vael couleur fluweel met goude knopen, en zyde knoopsgaten, een zwarte fluwele broek met zyde knopen en knoopsgaten, en een goud lakens comesool met goude knopen en knoopsgaten
5. Een rok broeck & comesool van Engelse stofje, ascouleur, met kemels haire knopen en knoopsgaten
6. Een graeuw lakensse rok en comesool met kopere knopen
7. Een perel couleur lakensse rok en comesool, met een rood lakense broek, met keemelshaire knopen

[Folio 1v]

8. Een oude jas of regenrok van gemeen grys laken
9. Een oude zwartlakense broek
10. Een lakensse reisbonnet, met zwart fluweel gevoedert
11. Twee witte dimitte camisolen
12. Een gestreepte hembdrokje
13. Een nieuwe hoed van ordinaire qualiteit
14. Drie hoeden, de twee met goude, en een met zilver galon
15. Twee reis gordels van kemelshair
16. Een deegen met zilver gevest, &
17. Een rotting met zilvere knop
-
18. Een gemeene houtte kist, en daer in
19. Een geld zakje daerin, in nieuwe en oude Isolotten Ld: 200:-
20. Een dito daer in
21. Vier ongersse goude ducaten Ld 14:-
22. Twee singirlis “ 5:90
23. Een nieuwe Turali “ 2:90
24. Een Venetiaense zilvere ducaet “ 1:30
25. En in paraes “ 39:45
63:15
26. Een dito daer in

¹²⁷⁰ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064, pages 53-62.

27. Een goude ongersse ducaet Ld 3:60
28. Een Cherefi “ 2:60
29. Drie singirlis “ 8:75
30. Vier nieuwe Turalis “ 11:-
31. Twee en een halve ligte sivilianen a 65 para het stuk “ 4:8
32. Drie en driequart Venetiaense zilvere ducaten “ 4:82
33. Een Hollandse Ryxdaelder “ 1:60
34. Een en drie quart Imperiaelse Ryxdaelders “ 3:7
35. Een tult “ -:45
36. En in paraes “ 153:39
192:76
--
Transp: hier nevens Ld: 455:91

[Folio 2r]

- Transp: van hier nevens Ld 455:91
37. Een dito zakje en daer in
 38. Twee ongersse Goude ducaten Ld 7:-
 39. Een Singirli “ 2:105
 40. Een halve Fondoek altin “ 1:90
 41. Ses en een halve Venetiaense zilvere ducaten “ 8:15
 42. Een Hollandse Ryxdaelder “ 1:60
 43. Een oude isolot “ -:90
 44. Een siviliaen “ 1:90
 45. Een halve Imperiale Ryxdaelder “ -:105
 46. Drie tulten “ 1:-15
 47. Twee Persiaense Tulten a 16 paraes “ -:96
 48. En in paraes “ 192:15
218:81
 49. Een dito, daer in
 50. Seven en dertig Venetiaense zilvere ducaten Ld 46:30
 51. Een Imperiale Ryxdaelder “ 1:90
 52. Een nieuwe Leeuwendaelder “ 1:-
49:-
 53. Een groene zyde beursje daer in
 54. In nieuwe & oude Isolotten en Tulten Ld 11:30
 55. Vier Singirlis “ 11:60
 56. Een Ongersse goude ducaet “ 3:60
 57. En in paraes “ 36:30
62:60
 58. Een rode zyde Beursje daer in
 59. Acht ongersse goude ducaten Ld 28:-
 60. Drie Venetiaense goude ducaten “ 10:60
 61. Twee en een quart sivilianen “ 4:6
 62. Een papiertje met aspens “ -:109
 63. Een Hollandse Ryxdaelder “ 1:60
 64. En in papaers “ 1:60

Tsamen de somma van achthondert twee en dertig Leeuwendaelders en seven en veertig aspers

[Folio 2v]

65. Drie hembden van cattoen linnen
66. Seven dito van Hollands linnen
67. Twee dito van Frans linnen
68. Seeven dito grover soort
69. Vier dito van Turks linnen
70. Ses dito van grof Moscovis linnen
71. Vier neteldoekse dassen
72. Vier dito van een andere soort
73. Nog vier dito ook different
74. Vierendertig neteldoekse stropdasjes
75. Ses witte slaepmudsen van cattoen
76. Vier dimitte borstrokjes
77. Vier paer mouwen met lubben van frans linnen
78. Acht oude cattoene neusdoeken
79. Drie nieuwe dito
80. Een handdoek van Moscovis linnen
81. Drie nieuwe zyde neusdoeken
82. Een stukje gestreept jermesud
83. Een paer witte zyde handschoenen
84. Twee lappen te samen sestien piek Moscovis linnen
85. Een lap van vier en een half piek astar
86. Drie piek fijn canefas
87. Een klyne bedspreij van gemene gedrukte cattoen van dit land
88. Drie dito venster gordynen
89. Vyf paer witte zyde koussen
90. Twee en een half paer zwarte zyde koussen, heel oud
91. Twee gaze halsdoeken, d'eene met goud, en de ander met zilver
92. Negentien paer oude witte cattoene onderkoussen
93. Twee mudsjes van rood satyn

[Folio 3r]

94. Ses paer oude linne socken
95. Ses en drie quart douzijn gemeene messen met houte hegten
96. Drie douzijn vorken van prinsrobbers metael
97. Vier douzijn yzere vorken
98. Twee Turkse mesjes met haer scheen van zwart sagrijn
-
99. Een lessenaer met een cas, en daerin
100. Vyf scheermessen
101. Een gebroke verrekijker
102. Ses paer biljes
103. Twaelf papiertjes naelden
104. Vier doosjes triaacq
105. Een Paer kousse banden met gespes

106. Twee paer kopere gespes
107. Nog een paer zeer klyne dito
108. Ses paer knoopjes voor mouwen
109. Een kopere passer
110. Drie schildpadde tabaksdoosjes
111. Twee zilvere zak orologes
112. Seven ponden thee boé
113. Een strooije tabaksdoosje
114. Een kopere dito
115. Ses paternosters met houte kruysjes
116. Ses douzyns orlietten met valsse steentjes
117. Een palmhoute specerijdoosje
118. Een gemeene schaertje
119. Drie beene naelde kokertjes
120. Een geborduurde kamme kasje met een klyn kammetje
121. Twee stale tire bouchons
122. Een koper signet
123. Een hoede borsteltje en oude schuyer
124. Een paer akers voor dassen van witte coraeltjes

[Folio 3v]

125. Twee agate steentjes voor ringen
126. Een gebroke mes
127. Een tinne gebroke scheerbecken
-
128. Een oude hang orologe met een wecker
129. Een grote en een klyne groene saeye bed-gordynen en falbala
130. Omtrent drie ocken syroop
131. Een vierkante tafel met een lae
132. Veertien ocken bittere amandelen
133. Een klyn vaetje omtrent halfvol haring
134. Een oude japonsse rok
135. Drie paer oude schoenen
136. Twee vouwbeentjes
137. Twee paer knoopjes met cristal
138. Een zilver pennestokertje wegende vyftien dragmes
139. Een kopere plaet
140. Een grote en een klyne blicke rosoly tregter
141. Een paruyke doos
142. Twee oude paruyken à la cavaliere
143. Drie dito en Boursse
144. Een dito à la Madalene
145. Een geschilderde papiere waijer
146. Drie wolle sofa kussens
147. Een veere hooftkussen
148. Elf klyne stukjes amber gris, muf geworden, wegende te samen veertien dragmes
149. Elf dragmen muscus
150. Drie vouw spiegeltjes
151. Een dambort

In de taverne van den overledene bevonden

152. Een vaetje met 140 ok rode wijn

[Folio 4r]

153. Een dito met acht en seventig ok dito
154. Een dito met een restant van twee en dertig ok witte wijn
155. Een vat met vijftig meeters brandewijn
156. Een dito met dertig meeters brandewyn van gemeender qualiteit
157. Nog een vaetje met tien meeters dito
158. Twee damesanen met restantjes brandewyn samen sesentwintig en een half ok
159. Vyf damesanen met restantjes diversse soort rosolij, te samen achtensestig en een quard ocken
160. Drie en een halve Edammer caezen
161. Een stuk van seven en een half ok fransse caes
162. Een stuk van drie en een half ok Parmesaen caes heel droog
163. Vier gemeene tafels
164. Twaelf houte stoelen
165. Negen scabelletjes van hout
166. Seventig dito met biezen
167. Acht gerookte ossetongen
168. Vijftien oude tafelbladen
169. Een tafellaken met elf servetjes, grof Moscovis linnen
170. Twee tafellakens met seven en twintig servetjes van cattoen
171. Elf tinne borden
172. Elf oude tafelmessen, met korte hegten
173. Vijftien oude yzere vorken
174. Twaelf gemeene aerde kannen
175. Negen en twintig gemeene aerde kommetjes
176. Seven en negentig gemene aerde borden
177. Seven wyn glaesjes
178. Een biliaerdo met acht massen, twee bilies, en ses blicke blaekers
179. Dertien oude pypen van riet

[Folio 4v]

180. Een kopere pot met zyn deksel
181. Een blicke wynmaet
182. Een groene waterkan
183. Een klyn hoopje brandhout
184. Twee klyne leege wynvaetjes

Nota van de obligaties.

185. Een obligatie ten lasten van wylen Gillis Fourneau in zijn leeven Meester Bierbrouwer alhier dato p^{mo}Janu: 1728 alhier ter cancellarije gepasseert, ter somma van tweehondert Leeuwendaelders, te betalen op den eersten Juny daer aenvolgende Ld: 100:- en de rest drie maenden daer na, met den intrest van een per cento s'maends zegge capital Ld: 200:-

Waer op betaelt den intrest tot ul^{mo} Decemb: 1728. Ende op Reek: van het capitael ...
74:-

Ld: 126

Nog af voor een reekeningje van diverse klynigheden Ld 6:36
Voor een dito reekeningje 3:27
9:63
Ld 116:57

186. Een dito ten lasten van S:^f Georgio Hieraki in dato den 20 Janu: 1731 oude stijl, ter somma van een hondert negen en sestig Leeuwendaelders en agt paraes, te betalen in een jaer, waer onder de intrest begreepen is .. Ld 169:24

Waer voor in pand heeft

Een Turkse sabel met zilver vergult beslage schee

Elf geel sattyne overtreksels van sofa kussens met zilver geborduurt

Een grote en twee klyne dito van rood

--

Transporteere Ld: 285:81

[Folio 5r]

Transport ... Ld 285:81

Satijn met goud geborduurt

Een vrouwe vest en anterie van goud laken

En een klyn neusdoekje met zilver geborduurt

187. Een dito ten laste van Salomon Cohen in dato p^{mo} Janu: 1731 ter somma van eenhondert en vyftig Leeuwendaelders te betalen in een jaer, met den Intrest van een percento s'maends met pand van een ring met een vierkante diamant, wegende twee caraet " 150:-

188. Een dito ten lasten van Ghiddir di Sahak in dato 14 Februarij 1731. Ter somma van driehondert en vyfenveertig Leeuwendaelders, te betalen in een jaer, daer onder den Interest begreepen is, met pand van ses dozen bocken hair voor paruyken " 345:-

189. Een dito ten lasten van M: Bartelmij in dato 8 Meij 1731: ter somma van driehondert en achtiën Leeuwendaelders, te betalen na ses maenden aen Jaques Cartier, door wien dezelve op 18 Juny laestleden geendosseert is te betalen aen wijlen François Barchon, waer onder den Intrest begreepen is, zynde met borgtogt van Pierre dela Tour ... 318:-

190. Een dito ten lasten van Nicolo di Georgio in dato 3 July 1731 ter somma van een hondert en vijftig Leeuwendaelders, te betalen na ses maenden ... 150:-

Transp: hieragter ... Ld 1248:81

[Folio 5v]

Transp: van hiervoor Ld: 1248:81

191. Een dito ten lasten van Gillis Fourneau in dato 17 December 1728 ter somma van een hondert en negen en dertig Leeuwendaelders te betalen aen Mustafa Bacha, waer op nog te goed is acht en tnegentig Leeuwendaelders, dewelke op dato 29 Novemb: 1730 geendosseert zyn te betalen aen wylen S:^f Barchon de waerde van hem genoten ... 98:-

--

Ld: 1346:81

Volgen nog eenige crediten van den boedel

S:^f George Brinkman is schuldig Ld: 17:00

Daer tegens komt een reek: van 9:84

7:36

M:^r Rigo is schuldig ... :63

S:^r Marc' Antonio Rosa is schuldig 6:36

De waterdrager van't hof is schuldig 2:-

Johannis Bayer is schuldig 3:-

Albert Doornik is schuldig -:90

Silvester is schuldig Ld: 1:105

Af voor een reekeningje :-75

1:30

M:^r Jacob Marchand is schuldig volgens afrekening met dezelve gedaen 284:41

M:^r Robert is schuldig 3:-

M:^r Gerand is schuldig 2:60

De hofmeester van den Engelsche Heer Ambassadeur is schuldig} 8:60

Weegens zyn taverne heeft te goed 75:62

Heeft te goed van zyn excellentie, volgens zyn boek van huys onkosten 621:48

Nog van dito voor saldo van zyn salaris tot zyn overlyden toe f 598:7:8 of 332:52

Ld: 1348:98

Volgen de schulden van den boedel

[Folio 6r]

Voor een reek: der onkosten van Begraffenisse, waer onder begreepende dienst inde kerken, voor de missen &^a alsmede de wassekaerssen & flambauwen daertoe gebruikt te samen Ld 162:24

Is schuldig aen M:^r Hesler apotheker voor medicamenten &^a “ 51:87

Aen den doctor D'ase “ 25:-

Aen M:^r Romanij Chirurgy “ 7:-

Aen M:^r Journe “ 7:-

Aen Jean Louvard “ 30:-

Aen Francisco Girotti dato 6 Junij op Intrest genomen “ 150:-

Aan de Heer Frederik Hupsch voor resto van Huyshuur van de taverne “ 41:3

Aan Alexander Papasoglu knegt van zyn taverne voor 5 maenden salaris a Ld: 4:- “ 20:-

Aan Jani Diminit insgelyks knegt in zyn taverne, volgens reek: “ 16:-

Aan Tomaso Casapoglu knegt als boven “ 11:111

Aan Policron mede knegt in zyn taverne voor salaris, wyn & brandewyn, volgens reekening “ 138:60

Aan Theophili Niciotti voor rest van geleverde brandewyn “ 24:-

Aan M:^r Emanuel Perenot de Cize, voor resto van geleverde wyn “ 34:91

Aan M:^r Chabert, per resto van geleverde wijn “ 3:84

Aan Jacob Kugler voor geleverde damesanes “ 5:-

Aan mahmoed Aga Chiaus der Topgis voor 2 maenden maendgeld wegens de taverne “ 1:-

Aan Antonio Papas oglu voor een reek: van diversse “ 36:66

Aan Matthias Wgijgl Heiduk “ 12:36

Aan Battista Russie schoenmaker “ 2:-

[Folio 6v]

Aan Lorenzo Luciani voor een kopere keetel “ 3:111

Aan S:^r Jacob Hofman wegens de Kiahaja der Bankiers “ -:108

Aan Gabriel Aggia volgens obligatie “ 77:30

Aan Claude Mermet (Alias Speranci) Ld 9:96
Af voor een reekeninge “ 5:84

--

4:12

Aen Giovanni de wynverkoper van Galata voor een Reek: Ld 16:30
Af voor een reek: daer tegen “ 12:90

--

3:60

Aaen de crediteuren van wylen Gillis Fourneau om dezelve uyt te deelen “ 144:96

Aan Jean Roseau, Fransse backer volgens reekening “ 87:105

Aan Kirkoor, Armeense Backer “ 12:6

Aan Lefter, slagter van 't schapevlees “ 81:84

Aan Abdulla slagter van't ossevlees “ 133:48

Aan Alexandri, kaerssemaker “ 34:15

Aan Anastas visverkoper “ 37:57

Aan Angeli hoenderverkoper “ 46:-

Aan Apostool, sneeuw verkoper “ 1:90

Aan Hadgi Adam Jorghi, commenyer “ 31:36

Aan Claude Pascal, glazeverkoper “ -:96

Aan Duca di Thoma, melkman “ 1:60

Aan Haviere Eyer verkoper “ 5:54

a) Aan Nicolo Naksiotti Kuijper “ 3:69

e) moet betaelt werden een legaet volgens testament “ 250:-

b) aan Mustafa Bacha voor verschot “ 2:81

d) Is schuldig aen zyn compagnie met Rombouts “ 157:9

NB hier tegens staet eenige avance te komen wegens de brouwery van M:^r Fourneau die ten tyde hier af zullen getrocken werden

a) Nog aen Theophili Niciotti voor reparatie in de taverne gedaen dat volgens getuygenis van de heer Hups en de dienstboden vanden overleden door hem is op zig genomen “ 20:-

[Folio 7r]

Aldus gepasseert in't Hof van zyn Excellentie in Pera van Constantinopolen den 30 October een duyzent sevenhondert een en dertig ter presentie van de Messieurs Hendrik Lackie en Willem Fourneau als getuygen van gelove hiet toe verzogt, dewelke alle de reekeningen neffens my cancellier mede hebben geexamineert

Hendrik lackie

Willem Fourneau

Quod attestor

Rumold^s Rombouts

5a. Francois Barchon, Butler of the Ambassador: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).¹²⁷¹

[Folio 1r]

State and Inventory of the goods, and clothes left behind and cleared upon the demise of the late Sir François Barchon (in his lifetime steward of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen her High Mighty Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte), who died last 8 Augustus, as these were noted down and inventoried by me, Rumoldus Rombouts, Chancellor of high esteemed Excellency, in the presence of below mentioned witnesses, consisting of the following

1. *A plain wardrobe, containing*
2. A red broadcloth cloak with gold thread buttons and button holes
3. A red broadcloth dress coat, camisole and two trousers with silver thread buttons and button holes and silver galloon
4. A velvet pale dress coat with golden buttons, and silk button holes, black velvet trousers with silk buttons and button holes, and a golden broadcloth camisole with golden buttons and button holes
5. A dress coat, trousers & camisole of an English fabric, ash color, with camelhair buttons and button holes
6. A grey broadcloth dress coat and camisole with copper buttons
7. A pearl colored broadcloth dress coat and camisole, with red broadcloth trousers, with camelhair buttons

[Folio 1v]

8. An old coat or raincoat of plain grey broadcloth
9. Old black broadcloth trousers
10. A broadcloth travelling bonnet, lined with black velvet
11. Two white dimity camisoles
12. A striped undervest
13. A new hat of ordinary quality
14. Three hats: two with golden, and one with silver galloon
15. Two camelhair travel belts
16. A sword or rapier with silver hilt &
17. A rotting with silver knob
-
18. *A plain wooden chest, containing*
19. A money purse containing in new and old Isolottes [zolota] Ld: 200:-
20. A ditto [money purse], containing
21. Four Hungarian golden ducats Ld 14:-
22. Two *singirlis* “ 5:90
23. A new *Tuğralı* “ 2:90
24. A Venetian silver ducat “ 1:30
25. And in paras “ 39:45
63:15
26. A ditto [money purse] containing

¹²⁷¹ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064, pages 53-62.

27. A golden Hungarian ducat Ld 3:60
28. A *Şerefi* “ 2:60
29. Three *singirlis* “ 8:75
30. Four new *Tuğralis* “ 11:-
31. Two and a half light Sevillian coins at 65 para a piece “ 4:8
32. Three and three quarter Venetian silver ducats “ 4:82
33. A Dutch Rixdollar “ 1:60
34. One and three quarter Imperial Rixdollars “ 3:7
35. A toman “ -:45
36. And in paras “ 153:39
192:76

--

Transported to the next page Ld: 455:91

[Folio 2r]

Transported from the former page Ld 455:91

37. A ditto purse containing
38. Two Hungarian Golden ducats Ld 7:-
39. One *Singirli* “ 2:105
40. A half *Findik altın* “ 1:90
41. Six and a half Venetian silver ducats “ 8:15
42. A Dutch Rix Dollar “ 1:60
43. A old Iselotte [zolota] “ -:90
44. A Sevillian “ 1:90
45. A half Imperial Rix Dollar “ -:105
46. Three tomans “ 1:-15
47. Two Persian Tomans at 16 paras a piece “ -:96
48. And in paras “ 192:15
218:81

49. A ditto [purse], containing
50. Thirty seven Venetian silver ducats Ld 46:30
51. An Imperial Rix Dollar “ 1:90
52. A new Lion Dollar “ 1:-
49:-

53. A green silk purse containing
54. In new & old Isolottes [zolota] and tomans (Tult: Persian/ Safavid coin) Ld 11:30
55. Four *Singirlis* “ 11:60
56. A Hungarian golden ducat “ 3:60
57. And in paras “ 36:30
62:60

58. A red silk Purse containing
59. Eight Hungarian golden ducats Ld 28:-
60. Three Venetian golden ducats “ 10:60
61. Two and a quarter Sevillians “ 4:6
62. A paper with aspers “ -:109
63. A Dutch Rix Dollar “ 1:60
64. And in paras “ 1:60

46:55

Ld 832:47

Together the sum of eight hundred thirty two Lion Dollars and forty seven aspers

[Folio 2v]

65. Three (under)shirts of cotton linen
66. Seven ditto [shirts] of Dutch linen
67. Two ditto [shirts] of French linen
68. Seven ditto [shirts] of a rougher type
69. Four ditto [shirts] of Turkish linen
70. Six ditto [shirts] of rough Muscovite linen
71. Four muslin ties
72. Four ditto [ties] of another type
73. Another four ditto [ties], also different
74. Thirty four muslin ties
75. Six white cotton nightcaps
76. Four dimity undervests
77. Four pairs of sleeves with folds or ruffles of French linen
78. Eight old cotton handkerchiefs
79. Three new dittos [handkerchiefs]
80. A towel of Muscovite linen
81. Three new silk handkerchiefs
82. A piece of striped gemesud
83. A pair of white silk gloves
84. Two pieces of Muscovite linen, together sixteen pikes
85. A piece of four and a half lining
86. Three pikes of fine taffeta [ORIG: canefas/ Ot: canfes]
87. A small bedspread of plain printed cotton from this country
88. Three ditto [plain printed cotton from this country] window curtains
89. Five pairs of white silk hoses
90. Two and a half pair of black silk hoses, very old
91. Two gauze neck cloths: one with gold, and the other with silver
92. Nineteen pairs of old white cotton understockings
93. Two red satin hats

[Folio 3r]

94. Six pairs of old linen socks
95. Six and three quarter dozen plain knives with wooden hilts
96. Three dozen forks of Prins Robbers metal
97. Four dozen iron forks
98. Two Turkish knives with black shagreen covers or hilts
-
99. *A desk or lectern with a chest, containing*
100. Five razors
101. Broken telescope
102. Six pairs of balls (for billiards)
103. Twelve papers with needles
104. Four boxes with dice
105. A pair of garters with clasps
106. Two pairs of copper clasps

107. Another pair of very small ditto [copper clasps]
108. Six pairs of buttons for sleeves
109. A pair of copper compasses
110. Three tortoise shell tobacco boxes
111. Two silver pocket watches
112. Seven pounds of tea bohea
113. A straw tobacco box
114. A copper ditto [tobacco box]
115. Six prayer beads with wooden crosses
116. Six dozen pendants with fake stones
117. A boxwood spice box
118. A plain pair of scissors
119. Three bone needle cases
120. An embroidered tidy (comb case) with a small comb
121. Two steel pewter stoppers or plugs
122. A copper signet
123. A hat brush and old sweeper
124. A pair of tassels for ties, made of white corals

[Folio 3v]

125. Two agate stones for rings
126. A broken knife
127. A broken pewter shaving basin
-
128. An old wall clock with an alarm clock
129. A large and a small green serge bed-curtain and valance
130. Roughly three okkas syrup
131. A square table with a drawer
132. Fourteen okkas bitter almonds
133. A small keg of herring, nearly half-full
134. An old [women's] gown
135. Three pairs of old shoes
136. Two bone folders
137. Two pairs of buttons with (lead?) crystal
138. A silver penholder weighing fifteen dram
139. A copper plate
140. A large and a small pewter rosolio funnel
141. A wig box
142. Two old wigs *à la cavaliere* [campaign wigs]
143. Three ditto [wigs] *en Boursse* [bag-wigs]
144. A ditto [wig] *à la Madalene*
145. A painted paper fan
146. Three woolen sofa cushions
147. A feather head pillow
148. Eleven small pieces of ambergris, turned stale, weighing together fourteen dram
149. Eleven dram of musk
150. Three folding mirrors
151. A checkerboard

In the tavern of the deceased

152. A keg with 140 okkas red wine
 [Folio 4r]
153. A ditto [keg] with seventy eight okkas ditto [red wine]
154. A ditto [keg] with a remnant of thirty two okkas white wine
155. A barrel with fifty meters of brandy
156. A ditto [barrel] with thirty meters of brandy of lower quality
157. Another keg with ten meters ditto [brandy]
158. Two damesanen (? Type of vessels) with remnants of brandy, together twenty six and a half okkas
159. Five damesanen (? vessels) with remnants of various types of rosolio, together sixty eight and a quarter okkas
160. Three and a half Edam cheeses
161. A piece of seven and a half okkas French cheese
162. A piece of three and a half okkas Parmesan cheese, very dry
163. Four plain tables
164. Twelve wooden chairs
165. Nine wooden stools
166. Seventy ditto wicker [stools]
167. Eight smoked ox-tongues
168. Fifteen old table surfaces
169. A tablecloth with eleven napkins, rough Muscovite linen
170. Two cotton tablecloths with twenty seven napkins
171. Eleven pewter plates
172. Eleven old table knives, with short hilts
173. Fifteen old iron forks
174. Twelve plain earthenware jugs
175. Twenty nine small plain earthenware bowls
176. Ninety seven plain earthenware plates
177. Seven wine glasses
178. A billiard table with eight *massen* (?), two balls, and six pewter sconces
179. Thirteen old reed pipes

[Folio 4v]

180. A copper pot with its lid
181. A pewter tierce
182. A green water jug
183. A small pile of firewood
184. Two small empty wine kegs

Note of the obligations.

185. An obligation charged to the late Gillis Fourneau in his lifetime Master Beer brewer here dated the first of January 1728 executed here at the chancery, for the sum of two hundred Lion dollars, to be paid on the first of following June Ld: 100:- and the rest three months later, together with the monthly interest of one percent say capital Ld: 200:-
 Of which the interest was paid until the end of December 1728. And on behalf of the capital ... 74:-
 Ld: 126
 For a bill of several minor things, minus Ld 6:36
 For a ditto bill 3:27

Ld 116:57

186. A ditto charged to Sir Georgio Hieraki dated 20 January 1731 old style, for the sum of one hundred sixty nine Lion Dollars and eight para, to be paid within a year's time, including interest .. Ld 169:24

For which he has in lease

A Turkish saber with silver gilded and plated sheath

Eleven yellow satin covers for sofa cushions, embroidered with silver

One large and two small ditto [covers for sofa cushions] of red

--

Transport Ld: 285:81

[Folio 5r]

Transported Ld: 285:81

satin embroidered with gold

A women's vest and robe [ORIG: anterie/ Ot: entari] of golden broadcloth

And a small handkerchief embroidered with silver

187. A ditto charged to Salomon Cohen dated the first of January 1731, for the sum of one hundred and fifty Lion Dollars to be paid within a year's time, including interest of one percent a month with as pawn a ring with a square diamond, weighing two carats " 150:-

188. A ditto charged to Ghiddir di Sahak dated 14 February 1731. For the sum of three hundred and forty five Lion Dollars, to be paid within a year's time, including the interest, with as pawn six boxes of goat (?) hair for wigs " 345:-

189. A ditto charged to M. Bartelmij Dated 8 May 1731 for the sum of three hundred and eighteen Lion dollars, to be paid after six months to Jaques Cartier, by whom he was endorsed on 18 June this year to pay to the late François Barchon, including the interest, together with the surety of Pierre dela Tour ... 318:-

190. A ditto charged to Nicolo di Georgio dated 3 July 1731 for the sum of one hundred and fifty Lion dollars, to be paid six months later ... 150:-

Transported to the back ... Ld 1248:81

[Folio 5v]

Transported from the former page Ld: 1248:81

191. A ditto charged to Gillis Fourneau dated 17 December 1728 for the sum of one hundred and thirty nine Lion dollars to be paid to Mustafa Bacha [beşe], of which still ninety eight Lion dollars should be paid, and which are endorsed on 29 November 1730 to be paid to the late Sir Barchon, the value was received from him ... 98:-

--

Ld: 1346:81

Following are the credits of the estate

Sir George Brinkman owes Ld: 17:00

Counterbalanced by a bill of 9:84

7:36

Mr. Rigo owes ... :63

Sir Marc' Antonio Rosa owes 6:36

The water carrier of the court owes 2:-

Johannis Bayer owes 3:-
Albert Doornik owes -:90
Silvester owes Ld: 1:105
Deducted for a bill -:75
1:30

Mr. Jacob Marchand owes according to a settlement with the deceased 284:41
Mr. Robert owes 3:-
Mr. Gerand owes 2:60
The steward of the English Ambassador owes } 8:60
For his tavern he still owes 75:62
Still owes from his Excellency, according to his book with household expenses 621:48
And for ditto for the balance of his salary until his demise f 598:7:8 or 332:52
Ld: 1348:98

The debts of the estate follow

[Folio 6r]

For a bill of the expenses of the burial, including the Church service, for the masses & others, as well as the wax candles & flaming torches used there, together Ld 162:24
Owes to Mr. Hesler pharmacist for medicine & others “ 51:87
To doctor D’ase “ 25:-
To Mr. Romanij barber surgeon “ 7:-
To Mr. Journe “ 7:-
To Jean Louvard “ 30:-
To Francisco Girotti dated 6 June, taken on interest “ 150:-
To Sir Frederik Hupsch for the remainder of lease of the tavern “ 41:3
To Alexander Papasoglu servant of his tavern for 5 months of salary at Ld: 4:- “ 20:-
To Jani Diminit also servant in his tavern, according to a bill “ 16:-
To Tomaso Casapoglu servant as above “ 11:111
To Policron also servant in his tavern for salary, wine & brandy, according to a bill “ 138:60
To Theophili Niciotti for the remainder of delivered brandy “ 24:-
To Mr. Emanuel Perenot de Cize, for the remainder of delivered wine “ 34:91
To Mr. Chabert, for the remainder of delivered wine “ 3:84
To Jacob Kugler for delivered damesanes (? a type of vessel) “ 5:-
To Mahmoed Aga Çavuş of the Topçular for 2 months of monthly payment for the tavern “ 1:-
To Antonio Papasoglu for a bill of various “ 36:66
To Matthias Wgijgl Heiduk “ 12:36
To Battista Russie shoemaker “ 2:-

[Folio 6v]

To Lorenzo Luciani for a copper kettle “ 3:111
To Sir Jacob Hofman for the Kiahaja [kâhya] of the bankers “ -:108
To Gabriel Aggia for an obligation “ 77:30
To Claude Merwith (Alias Speranci) Ld 9:96
Deducted for a bill “ 5:84

--

4:12

To Giovanni the wine seller of Galata for a bill Ld 16:30

Deducted for a bill “ 12:90

--

3:60

To the creditors of the late Gillis Fourneau to be divided “ 144:96

To Jean Roseau, French baker, according to a bill “ 87:105

To Kirkoor, Armenian baker “ 12:6

To Lefter, butcher of sheep meat “ 81:84

To Abdulla butcher of beef “ 133:48

To Alexandri, candle maker “ 34:15

To Anastas fisherman “ 37:57

To Angeli poultry seller “ 46:-

To Apostool, snow seller “ 1:90

To Hacı Adami Jorghi, seller of colonial (international?) goods “ 31:36

To Claude Pascal, glass seller “ -:96

To Duca di Thoma, milkman “ 1:60

To Haviere egg seller “ 5:54

a) To Nicolo Naksiotti Kuijper “ 3:69

e) should be paid a bequest, according to the final will “ 250:-

b) to Mustafa Beşe for disbursement “ 2:81

d) Owes to his company with Rombouts “ 157:9

NB this will be balanced out slightly by some advances due to the brewery of Mr. Fourneau, which will be deducted here in due time

b) To Theophili Niciotti for repairs done in the tavern, which according to testimony of Sir Hups and the servants of the deceased was taken on by him “ 20:-

[Folio 7r]

Thusly passed in the Court of his Excellency in Pera of Constantinople, 30 October One thousand seven hundred thirty one, in the presence of the gentlemen Hendrik Lackie and Willem Fourneau as witnesses of faith hereto requested, who, besides me, chancellor, have examined all the bills

Hendrik lackie

Willem Fourneau

Quod attestor

Rumold[us] Rombouts

[...]

5b. François Barchon, Butler of the Ambassador: auction record (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).¹²⁷²

[Folio 1r]

Publicque vendutie gedaan in de Herberg van wylen M^f: Francois Barchon van de goederen door dezelve nagelaten die aldaar bevonden zyn zoo op heeden publicq aan de meestbiedende zyn verkogt in presentie van de genoemde getuygen
Begonnen heeden den 18 aug: 1731

1. 218 ok rode wyn verkogt tot 7 @ de ok aan Sig:^{nr} Tiganiti Ld 12:86
2. 32 ok witte wyn tot 7 @ de ok aan S:^f Hofman “ 1:104
3. 50 meters brandewyn tot 200 asp: aan S:^f Fourneau “ 83:40
4. 40 dito gemeender dito tot 180 asp: aan S:^f Fourneau “ 60:-
5. Nog 26 ½ ok brandewijn tot 24 @ aan S:^f Fourneau “ 5:36
6. 68 ¼ ock en rosoly tot 20 para d’ock aen S:^f Fourneau “ 34:15
7. Een en een halve Edammer caes wegende samen ocq 9:250 d^{me} tot 20 para d’ock aan Cap: Schwen “ 4:96
8. Een dito 6:200 d^{me} aan S:^f Fourneau “ 3:30
9. Een dito 6:150 d^{me} aan S:^f Hofman “ 3:22
10. Een stuk franse caas wegene ocq: 7 ½ tot 26 paraes aan M:^f Gailloit “ 4:35
11. Een stuk Parmesan wegende ocq 3 ½ tot 20 paraes aan S:^f Fourneau “ 1:90
12. Vier tafels aan S^f Tiganiti “ 4:60
13. Twaalf houtse stoelen aan S:^f Fourneau “ 2:48
14. Negen schabelletjes a S:^f Fourneau “ -:108
15. Seventig dito met biezen aan S:^f Kirkoor “ 8:20
16. Acht gerookte ossetongen aan S:^f Fourneau “ -:105
17. Vyftien tafelbladen a S:^f Tiganiti “ 2:89
18. Twaalf gemene aarde kannen a S:^f Tiganiti “ -:60
19. Negen en twintig d:^o kommetjes aan S:^f Tiganiti “ -:30
20. Seven en Negenterg d:^o bordjes aan S:^f Fourneau “ 1:15
21. Seven wyn glaasjes aan S:^f Fourneau “ -:24
22. Dertien oude peijpen van riet aan S:^f Gabriel “ -:39
23. Een blicke wyn maat aan Ovanes “ -:72
24. Een weinig brandhout aan S:^f Tiganiti “ -:39
25. Twee klyne leedige vaatjes aan S:^f Tiganiti “ -:90

--

Ld 238:25

Bedragende

[Folio 1v]

bedragende te samen de somma van tweehonder acht en dertig en vyfentwintig aspers.
aldus gedaan ende gepaasseert in de taverne van wylen S^f Barchon stande in Peera van Constantinopolen den achtiende & negentiende augustus een duysent seven hondert een en dertig ter presentien vande Mess: Hendrik Lacki en Willem Fourneau als getuyge van geloven hier toe verzogt
was getekent
Hendrik Lackie

¹²⁷² Partially similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064, pages 31-32.

Willem Fourneau

Quod attestor was getekent Rumoldus Rombouts Cancell:

[Folio 2r]

Publicque vendütie van de goederen, & klederen naergelaten en met'er dood ontruymt bij wylen S:^r François Barchon (in zijn leeven Hofmeester van zijn Exc: Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen, Ambassad:^r wegens den staat der Vereenigde Nederlanden aen d' Ottomannische Porta, zooals dezelve in de Cancellarije van hoogstgedagte zijn Excellentie in 't publicq aen de meestbiedende zijn verkogt, in de door mij Rumoldus Rombouts Cancellier van zyn Exc: in presentie van de naergen: getuygen aengetekent geworden, als volgt

Begonnen den 29 November 1731

26. Een gemeene kleerkas, verkogt aen S:^r Pietro Raguso voor ... Ld 1:93
27. Een rood lakense mantel met gouddraet knopen & knoopsgaten, aen S:^r Jacob Hofman voor 11:60
28. Een rood lakensse rok, comesool en twee broeken met zilverdraet knopen en knoopsgaten, en zilver galon, aen Hans Jorgen duytse wagemaker voor 34:15
29. Een rok van vaelcouleur fluweel, met gouddraet knopen, en zyde knoopsgaten, een zwarte fluweele broek met zyde knopen & knoopsgaten, en een goud lakens comesool met gouddraet knopen en knoopsgaten, aen S:^r Brinkman 51:-
30. Een rok, broeck & comesool van Engelse stofje ascouleur, met kemelshaire knopen & knoopsgaten, aen M:^r Fourneau voor ... 10:-
31. Een graeuw lakensse rok & comesool met kopere knopen, aen S:^r Brinkman ... 6:77
32. Een lakensse rok & comesool peerel coul:^r met een rood lakense broek, alle met keemels haire knopen & knoopsgaten aen S:^r Paul Aimé ... 84:-

--

Transp: hier agter Ld 123:5

[Folio 2v]

Transp: van hier voor Ld: 123:5

33. Een oude jas of regenrok van gemeen gryslaken, aen S:^r Hofman ... 4:-
34. Een oude zwarte lakense broek, aen S:^r Paul Aimé 1:-
35. Een lakensse reis bonnet, aen M:^r Brinkman -:90
36. Twee dimitte camisolen, aen S:^r Hofman ... 4:108
37. Een gestreepte hembdrokje, aen Hendrik Ebbenhorst 1:60
38. Een nieuwe hoed, aen S:^r Brinkman ... 2:60
39. Een hoed met breede goude galon, aen H:^r Hofman 7:64
40. Een d:^o met smalle goude galon, aen S:^r Suchet ... 3:3
41. Een d:^o met zilvere galon, aen M:^r Fourneau .. 3:102
42. Een reisgordel, aen S:^r Franc: Girotti ... -:99
43. Een d:^o, aen S:^r Ferdinant, musikant ... -:99
44. Een degen met zilver gevest, aen M:^r Louvard 17:18
45. Een rotting met zilvere knop, aen S:^r Hofman 4:90
46. Een rood geschilderde houten kist, aen M:^r Marcquis 3:10
47. Drie hembden van cattoen linnen, aen M:^r Fourneau 9:-
48. Seven dito van Hollands linnen, aen S:^r Brinkman 11:-
49. Twee dito van Frans linnen, aen S:^r Lackie .. 6:-
50. Seeven dito van dito linnen grover, aen S:^r Ferdinant 10:3

51. b) Ses dito van Moscovis linnen aen S:^f Brinkman 9:15
52. a) Vier dito van Turks linnen, aen S:^f Lackie ... 8:-
53. Vier neteldoekse dassen, aen S:^f Brinkman 2:30
54. Vier dito, aen M:^f Fourneau ... 2:90
55. Nog vier dito, aen M:^f Du Buisson ... 1:93
56. Twaelf neteldoekse stropdasjes, aen S:^f Pietro Raguseo 1:60
57. Twaelf dito, aen S:^f Pietro Raguseo ... 2:30
58. Tien dito, aen S:^f Pietro Raguseo ... 1:90
59. Ses witte cattoene slaepmudsen aen M:^f Lackie 1:60
60. Vier oude dimitte borstrokjes, aen S:^f Bologne .. -:75
61. Vier paer mouwen met lubben, aen S:^f Lackie .. 2:18
62. Acht oude cattoene neusdoeken, aen M:^f Fourneau -:90
63. Drie nieuwe dito, aen M:^f Lackie ... -:60
64. Een handdoek van Moscovis linnen, aen M:^f Fourneau -:42
65. Drie nieuwe zyde neusdoeken, aen S:^f Jacobus Leytstar 2:93
66. Een stukje gestreept jermesud, aen S:^f Bologne ... 5:-
Transp: hier nevenes ... Ld 257:97

[Folio 3r]

Transp: van hiernevens ... Ld: 257:97

67. Een paer witte zyde handschoenen, aen M:^f Fourneau -:90
68. Sestien piek Moscovis linnen, aen S:^f Bologne ... 1:30
69. Vier en een half piek astar, aen M:^f Fourneau ... -:70
70. Drie piek fijn canefas, aen M:^f Marcquis ... -:39
71. Een klyne bedspreij van gemene gedrukte cattoen aen S:^f Bologne ... -:96
72. Drie dito venster gordynen, aen M:^f Marcquis 1:4
73. Vyf paer witte zyde koussen, aen M:^f Marcquis 4:45
74. Twee en een half paer zwarte zyde koussen, aen M:^f Fourneau 3:-
75. Negentien paer oude witte cattoen onderkoussen, aen M:^f Marcquis ... 2:50
76. Een gaze halsdoek met goud, aen S:^f Lackie .. 2:-
77. Een dito met zilver, aen Albert Doornik ... 1:87
78. Twee mudsjes van rood sattijn, aen S:^f Moutier .. -:63
79. Ses paer oude linne socken, aen S:^f Ferdinant, musicant -:49
80. Drie douzijn vorken Prins Robbers metael, drie d^{ns} yzere vorken, en vijf douz: tafelmessen, te samen 11 D^{ns} door een a Ld: 1 ¼ het douzyn, aen S:^f Bologne 13:90
81. Een douzyn yzere vorken & een douzyn messen, aen Natal Scufi ... 2:-
82. Een en een half douzijn messen, aen S:^f Hofman ... 1:90
83. Vyftien oude yzere vorken 2 messen, aen S:^f Bologne 1:30
84. Een Turks mesje sagryne schee, aen M:^f Marcquis -:60
85. Een dito aen S:^f Hofman ... -:72
86. Een lessenaer met een cas, aen S:^f Hofman ...5:-
87. Vyf scheermessen, aen M:^f Fourneau ... 2:69
88. Een gebroke verrekyker, aen Jacomin Venetian ... -:30
89. Een paer biljes, aen M:^f Equié ... 2:30
90. Vyf paer dito, aen S:^f Bologne ... 11:-
91. Twaelf papiertjes naelden, aen d'Engelsse snyder 1:60
92. Vier doosjes triaacq, aen M:^f Moutier ... -:80
93. Een Paer kousse banden met gespes, aen Jacomir Venetian -:24
94. Drie paer gespes Jacomin Venetian ... -:36

95. Ses paer knoopjes voor mouwen, aen Jacomin Venetian -:30
96. Een kopere passer, aen M:^f Fourneau .. -:30

--

Transp: hieragter ... Ld 321:11

[Folio 3v]

Transport van hier voor ... Ld: 321:11

97. Een schildpadde tabaksdoosje, aen S:^f Bologne ... 2:99
98. Een dito aen M:^f Jacobus Leytstar ... 2:3
99. Een dito aen M:^f Fourneau ... 2:90
100. Een zilvere zak orologe, aen M:^f Lackie ... 28:-
101. Een dito, aen M:^f Fourneau ... 25:-
102. Seven ponden thee boe, aen S:^f Bologne tot 3: -? 21:-
103. Een strooije tabaksdoosje, aen M:^f Lackie ... -:60
104. Een kopere dito, aen M:^f Fourneau ... -:60
105. Ses douzyns witte gare knoopjes, aen M:^f Bologne ... -:30
106. Twee paer orlietten met valsse steentjes, aen Juff: Fornetti 5:-
107. Een palmhoute specerydoosje, aen M:^f Fourneau ... -:66
108. Een garniture zilverdraet knopen, aen M:^f Marcquis 5:61
109. Een gemeene schaertje, aen S:^f Bolgne ... -:12
110. Drie bene naelde kokertjes, aen S:^f Bologne ... -:45
111. Een stale tire bouchon aen S:^f Bologne ... -:20
112. Een dito, aen M:^f Lackie ... -:24
113. Een hoede borsteltje en oude schuyer, aen S:^f Speranee -:42
114. Een paer akers voor dassen van witte coraeltjes, aen M:^f Fourneau ... -:36
115. Twee agate steentjes, aen Jacomin Venetian -:24
116. Een gebroke mes, aen Jacomin Venetian -:9
117. Een tinne scheerbecken, aen M:^f Fourneau ... 1:-
118. Een hang orologe met een wecker, aen M:^f Du Buisson 15:-
119. Een grote en een klyne groene saeije bedgordijne en falbala, aen S:^f Suchet ... 2:48
120. Drie ocken syroop, aen M:^f Fourneau ... -:54
121. Veertien ocken bittere amandelen, aen S:^f Franc: Girotti ... 1:90
122. Een klyn vaetje omtrent half vol haring aen M:^f Suchet ... 3:-
123. Een oude japonsse rok, aen S:^f Paul Aimé 2:-
124. Drie paer oude schoenen, aen S:^f Paul Aimé 1:60
125. Een nieuw vouwbeentje, aen M:^f Lackie ... -:60
126. Een oud dito, aen M:^f Fourneau ... -:45
127. Twee paer knoopjes met crystal, aen M:^f Lackie -:60

--

Transp: hier nevens ... Ld 445:29

[Folio 4r]

Transp: van hier nevens ... Ld: 445:29

128. Een zilver penne stokertje, aen M:^f Lackie .. 3:-
129. Een kopere plaet wegende ocq: 10:50 d: aen Jaco Gatagne asp:2:- d'ock 20:15
130. Een grote en een klyne blicke rosoly trechter, aen S:^f Suchet ... -:75
131. Een paruyke doos met negen oude paruyken aen Jacomin Venetian ... 4:75
132. Een geschilderde papiere waeijer, aen M:^f Lackie 1:-

133. Drie wolle sofa kussens wegende ocq: 20 ½ aen M:^f Fourneau tot 12 asp: d'ok ... 2:6
134. Een veere hooftkussen, aen Rombouts .. 1:99
135. Elf klyne stukjes amber gris, muf geworden, weg:veertien dragme, aen Hadgi Marderos tot 80 asp: de D^{me} ... 9:40
136. Elf dragmen muscus, aen Hadgi Sahak tot 105 asp: de dragme ... 9:75
137. Een vouw spiegeltjes, aen M:^f Marcquis ... -:97
138. Een dito, aen M:^f Fourneau ... -:108
139. Een klyne dito, aen M:^f Marcquis ... -:68
140. Een dambort, aen M:^f Marcquis ... 1:63
141. Een tafellaken met elf servetjes, gros Moscovis linnen, aen M:^f Fourneau ... 2:93
142. Twee tafellakens met 27 servetjes van grof cattoen linnen, aen S:^f Pietro Raguseo 5:-
143. Elf tinne borden aen M:^fFourneau ... 3:84
144. Een biliaerdo met zyn toebehoren, nog niet konnen verkopen :-
145. Een kopere pot met zyn deksel, aen M:^f De Vizier 3:18
146. Een groene aerde waterkan, aen M:^f Fourneau ... -:9
147. Twee oude zyde geld beursjes, aen Jacomin Venetian -:54
148. Een vierkante tafel met een lae, aen Nicolatje toe Jani ... 1:105
149. Een yvore pennetje, aen jacomin Venetian ... -:12
150. Een klyne bogtza van gedrukte cattoen aen M:^f Marquis ... -:61
151. Twee rolletjes mockeline van was, aen Nicolaetje toe

--

Transp: hier agter ... Ld: 518:106

[Folio 4v]

Transport van hier voor ... Ld: 518:106

= toe Jani voor ... -:70

--

Ld 519:56

Alle welke goederen op den 29:30 November en Eersten December des Jaers 1731 ter cancellarije voornoemt in 't publicq aen de meestbiedende zijn verkogt, ten pryze als hier voor gespecificeert staet, de welke te samen hebben bedragen de somma van vyfhondert negentien Leeuwendaelders en ses en vyftig aspers. Actum ter voorsz: Cancellarije in Pera van Constantinopolen ter presentie van de Messieurs Jacobus Alexander & Justinus Jacobus Leytstar, ende Jean Battista, marcquis, Hendrik lackie, Marc' Antonio Rosa ende Willen Fourneau, als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt /
Jacobus Leytstar

J:B Marcquis
Hendrik lackie

Justinus Leytstar
Marc' Ant.^o Rosa
Willem fourneau

Quod attestor

Rúmold:^s Romboúts Cancell:

**5b. François Barchon, Butler of the Ambassador: auction record (translation)
(NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).¹²⁷³**

[Folio 1r]

Public sale in the inn of the late Mr. Francois Barchon of the goods left behind by him and that remained there. They were publicly sold today to the highest bidder in the presence of the said witnesses

Started today 18 August 1731

1. 218 okkas red wine sold at 7 aspers per okka to Seigneur Tiganiti Ld 12:86
2. 32 okkas white wine at 7 aspers per okka to Sir Hofman “ 1:104
3. Fifty meters of brandy at 200 asp: to Sir Fourneau “ 83:40
4. 40 ditto [meters of brandy] of lower quality at 180 aspers to Sir Fourneau “ 60:-
5. Another 26 ½ okka brandy at 24 aspers to Sir Fourneau “ 5:36
6. 68 ¼ okkas of rosolio at 20 para per okka to Sir Fourneau “ 34:15
7. One and a half Edam cheese, weight together 9 okka 250 dram at 20 para per okka to Captain Schwen “ 4:96
8. One ditto [Edam Cheese] 6:200 dram to Sir Fourneau “ 3:30
9. One ditto [Edam Cheese] 6:150 dram to Sir Hofman “ 3:22
10. A piece of French cheese weight 7 ½ okkas at 26 paras to Mr. Gailloit “ 4:35
11. A piece of Parmesan weight 3 ½ okkas at 20 paras to Sir Fourneau “ 1:90
12. Four tables to Sir Tiganiti “ 4:60
13. Twelve wooden chairs to Sir Fourneau “ 2:48
14. Nine stools to Sir Fourneau “ -:108
15. Seventy ditto wicker [stools] to Sir Kirkoor “ 8:20
16. Eight smoked ox-tongues to Sir Fourneau “ -:105
17. Fifteen table surfaces to Sir Tiganiti “ 2:89
18. Twelve plain earthenware jugs to Sir Tiganiti “ -:60
19. Twenty nine small plain earthenware bowls to Sir Tiganiti “ -:30
20. Ninety seven ditto [earthenware] small plates to Sir Fourneau “ 1:15
21. Seven wine glasses to Sir Fourneau “ -:24
22. Thirteen old reed pipes to Sir Gabriel “ -:39
23. A pewter tierce to Ovanes “ -:72
24. Some firewood to Sir Tiganiti “ -:39
25. Two small empty wine kegs to Sir Tiganiti “ -:90

--

Ld 238:25

Together amounting

[Folio 1v]

to the sum of two hundred thirty eight and twenty five aspers. Thusly done and passed at the tavern of the late Sir Barchon in Pera of Constantinople on the eighteenth and nineteenth of August of the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty one, in the presence of the gentlemen Hendrik Lacki and Willem Fourneau as witnesses of faith requested hereto.

was signed

Hendrik Lackie

¹²⁷³ Partially similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064, pages 31-32.

Willem Fourneau

Quod attestor was signed Rumoldus Rombouts Chancellor

[Folio 2r]

Public sale of the goods, & clothes left behind and cleared upon the death of the late Sir François Barchon (in his lifetime steward to his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen, Ambassador for the State of the United Netherlands at the Ottoman Porte, as they have been sold in the Chancery of the esteemed Excellency to the highest, as recorded by me Rumoldus Rombouts Chancellor of his Excellency in the presence of below mentioned witnesses, as follows

Commenced on 29 November 1731

26. A plain wardrobe, sold to Sir Pietro Raguso for ... Ld 1:93
 27. A red broadcloth cloak with gold thread buttons & button holes, to Sir Jacob Hofman for 11:60
 28. A red broadcloth dress coat, camisole and two trousers with silver thread buttons & button holes, and silver galloons, to Hans Jorgen the German wheelwright for 34:15
 29. A dress coat of pale colored velvet, with gold thread buttons, and silk button holes, black velvet trousers with silk buttons & button holes, and a golden broadcloth camisole with gold thread buttons and button holes, to Sir Brinkman 51:-
 30. A dress coat, trousers & camisole of an English fabric ashen color, with camel hair (camlet) buttons & button holes, to Mr. Fourneau for ... 10:-
 31. A grizzled broadcloth dress coat & camisole with copper buttons, to Sir Brinkman ... 6:77
 32. A broadcloth dress coat & camisole pearl color with red broadcloth trousers, all with camel hair (camlet) buttons & button holes to Sir Paul Aimé ... 84:-
-
- Transport to the back Ld 123:5

[Folio 2v]

Transport from the former page Ld: 123:5

33. An old coat or raincoat of plain gray broadcloth, to Sir Hofman ... 4:-
34. Old black broadcloth trousers, to Sir Paul Aimé 1:-
35. A broadcloth travel bonnet, to Mr. Brinkman -:90
36. Two dimity camisoles, to Sir Hofman ... 4:108
37. A striped undervest, to Hendrik Ebbenhorst 1:60
38. A new hat, to Sir Brinkman ... 2:60
39. A hat with a wide golden gallon, to Sir Hofman 7:64
40. A ditto [hat] with a narrow golden gallon, to Sir Suchet ... 3:3
41. A ditto [hat] with silver gallon, to Mr. Fourneau .. 3:102
42. A travel belt or girth, to Sir Franc: Girotti ... -:99
43. A ditto [travel belt], to Sir Ferdinand, musician ... -:99
44. A sword with a silver hilt, to Mr. Louvard 17:18
45. A walking stick with a silver knob, to Sir Hofman 4:90
46. A red painted wooden chest, to Mr. Marcquis 3:10
47. Three shirts of cotton linen, to Mr. Fourneau 9:-
48. Seven ditto [shirts] of Dutch linen, to Sir Brinkman 11:-
49. Two ditto [shirts] of French linen, to Sir Lackie .. 6:-
50. Seven ditto [shirts] of ditto [French] coarser linen, to Sir Ferdinand 10:3
51. b) Six ditto [shirts] of Muscovite linen to Sir Brinkman 9:15

- 52. a) Four ditto [shirts] of Turkish linen, to Sir Lackie ... 8:-
- 53. Four muslin ties, to Sir Brinkman 2:30
- 54. Four ditto [muslin ties], to Mr. Fourneau ... 2:90
- 55. Another four ditto [muslin ties], to Mr. du Buisson ... 1:93
- 56. Twelve muslin neckties, to Sir Pietro Raguseo 1:60
- 57. Twelve ditto [muslin neckties], to Sir Pietro Raguseo ... 2:30
- 58. Ten ditto [muslin ties], to Sir Pietro Raguseo ... 1:90
- 59. Six white cotton nightcaps to Mr. Lackie 1:60
- 60. Four old dimity undervests, to Sir Bologne .. -:75
- 61. Four pairs of sleeves with ruffles, to Sir Lackie .. 2:18
- 62. Eight old cotton handkerchiefs, to Mr. Fourneau -:90
- 63. Three new ditto [cotton handkerchiefs], to Mr. Lackie ... -:60
- 64. A towel of Muscovite linen, to Mr. Fourneau -:42
- 65. Three new silk handkerchiefs, to Sir Jacobus Leytstar 2:93
- 66. A piece of striped gemesud, to Sir Bologne ... 5:-
- Transport to the next page ... Ld 257:97

[Folio 3r]

Transport from the former page ... Ld: 257:97

- 67. A pair of white silk gloves, to Mr. Fourneau -:90
- 68. Sixteen pike of Muscovite linen, to Sir Bologne ... 1:30
- 69. Four and a half pike of lining, to Mr. Fourneau ... -:70
- 70. Three pike fine sailcloth, to Mr. Marcquis ... -:39
- 71. A small coverlet of plain printed cotton to Sir Bologne ... -:96
- 72. Three ditto [plain printed cotton] window curtains, to Mr. Marcquis 1:4
- 73. Five pairs of white silk stockings, to Mr. Marcquis 4:45
- 74. Two and a half pairs of black silk stockings, to Mr. Fourneau 3:-
- 75. Nineteen pairs of old white cotton under stockings, to Mr. Marcquis ... 2:50
- 76. A gauze neck cloth with gold, to Sir Lackie .. 2:-
- 77. A ditto [gauze neck cloth] with silver, to Albert Doornik ... 1:87
- 78. Two red satin hats, to Sir Moutier .. -:63
- 79. Six pairs of old linen stockings, to Sir Ferdinand, musician -:49
- 80. Three dozen forks of Prins Robbers metal, three dozen iron forks, and five dozen table knives, together 11 dozen at 1 ¼ Ld a dozen, to Sir Bologne 13:90
- 81. A dozen iron forks & a dozen knives, to Natal Scufi ... 2:-
- 82. One dozen and a half knives, to Sir Hofman ... 1:90
- 83. Fifteen old iron forks, 2 knives, to Sir Bologne 1:30
- 84. A Turkish knife with a shagreen hilt, to Mr. Marcquis -:60
- 85. A ditto [Turkish knife] to Sir Hofman ... -:72
- 86. A (reading) desk with a chest, to Sir Hofman ...5:-
- 87. Five razors, to Mr. Fourneau ... 2:69
- 88. Broken telescope, to Jacomin Venetian ... -:30
- 89. A few (billiard) balls, to Mr. Equié ... 2:30
- 90. Five pairs ditto [billiard balls], to Sir Bologne ... 11:-
- 91. Twelve papers with needles, to the English cutter 1:60
- 92. Four boxes with dice, to Mr. Moutier ... -:80
- 93. A pair of garters with straps or clasps, to Jacomir Venetian -:24
- 94. Three pairs of clasps, Jacomin Venetian ... -:36
- 95. Six pairs of buttons for sleeves, to Jacomin Venetian -:30
- 96. Copper compasses, to Mr. Fourneau .. -:30

--

Transport from the back ... Ld 321:11

[Folio 3v]

Transport from the former page ... Ld: 321:11

97. A tortoiseshell tobacco box, to Sir Bologne ... 2:99
98. A ditto [tortoiseshell tobacco box] to Mr. Jacobus Leytstar ... 2:3
99. A ditto [tortoiseshell tobacco box] to Mr. Fourneau ... 2:90
100. A silver pocket watch, to Mr. Lackie ... 28:-
101. A ditto [silver pocket watch], to Mr. Fourneau ... 25:-
102. Seven pounds of tea bohea, to Sir Bologne tot 3: -? 21:-
103. A straw tobacco box, to Mr. Lackie ... -:60
104. A copper ditto [tobacco box], to Mr. Fourneau ... -:60
105. Six dozens of white yarn buttons, to Mr. Bologne ... -:30
106. Two pairs of pendants with fake stones, to Miss Fornetti 5:-
107. A boxwood spice box, to Mr. Fourneau ... -:66
108. A garniture of silver thread buttons, to Mr. Marcquis 5:61
109. Plain scissors, to Sir Bolgne ... -:12
110. Three bone needle needle-cases, to Sir Bologne ... -:45
111. A steel corkscrew to Sir Bologne ... -:20
112. A ditto [steel corkscrew], to Mr. Lackie ... -:24
113. A hat brush and old (clothes) sweeper, to Sir Speranee -:42
114. A pair of tassels for ties of white corals, to Mr. Fourneau ... -:36
115. Two agate stones, to Jacomin Venetian -:24
116. A broken knife, to Jacomin Venetian -:9
117. A pewter shaving basin, to Mr. Fourneau ... 1:-
118. A wall clock with an alarm, to Mr. Du Buisson 15:-
119. A large and a small green serge bed curtain and valance, to Sir Suchet ... 2:48
120. Three okkas of syrup, to Mr. Fourneau ... -:54
121. Fourteen okkas of bitter almonds, to Sir Franc: Girotti ... 1:90
122. A small keg roughly half full, containing herring to Mr. Suchet ... 3:-
123. An old women's gown, to Sir Paul Aimé 2:-
124. Three pairs of old shoes, to Sir Paul Aimé 1:60
125. A new bone folder, to Mr. Lackie ... -:60
126. An old ditto [bone folder], to Mr. Fourneau ... -:45
127. Two pairs of buttons with (lead?) crystal, to Mr. Lackie -:60

--

Transport to the next page ... Ld 445:29

[Folio 4r]

Transport from the former page ... Ld: 445:29

128. A silver penholder, to Mr. Lackie .. 3:-
129. A copper plate weighing okka 10:50 d: to Jaco Gatagne, at asp:2:- per okka 20:15
130. A large and a small pewter rosolio funnel, to Sir Suchet ... -:75
131. A wig box with nine old wigs to Jacomin Venetian ... 4:75
132. A painted paper fan, to Mr. Lackie 1:-
133. Three woolen sofa cushions weighing okka 20 ½ to Mr. Fourneau at 12 asp: per okka ... 2:6
134. A feather head pillow, to Rombouts .. 1:99

135. Eleven pieces of ambergris, turned stale, weighing fourteen dram, to Hadgi Marderos at 80 asp: per dram ... 9:40
 136. Eleven dram musk, to Hadgi Sahak at 105 asp: per dram ... 9:75
 137. A folding mirror(s), to Mr. Marcquis ... -:97
 138. A ditto [folding mirror], to Mr. Fourneau ... -:108
 139. A small ditto [folding mirror], to Mr. Marcquis ... -:68
 140. A checkerboard, to Mr. Marcquis ... 1:63
 141. A tablecloth with eleven napkins, coarse Moscovian linen, to Mr. Fourneau ... 2:93
 142. Two tablecloths with 27 napkins of coarse cotton linen, to Sir Pietro Raguseo 5:-
 143. Eleven pewter plates, to Mr. Fourneau ... 3:84
 144. A billiard with its accessories has not been sold :-
 145. A copper pot with its lid, to Mr. De Vizier 3:18
 146. A green earthenware ewer, to Mr. Fourneau ... -:9
 147. Two old silk money purses, to Jacomin Venetian -:54
 148. A square table with a drawer, to Nicolatje Jani ... 1:105
 149. An ivory pen, to Jacomin Venetian ... -:12
 150. A small pack [ORIG: bogtza/ Ot: bohça] of printed cotton to Mr. Marquis ... -:61
 151. Two roles of wax mockeline (?), to Nicolaetje
-
- Transported to the back ... Ld: 518:106

[Folio 4v]

Transport from the former page ... Ld: 518:106

= Jani for ... -:70

--

Ld 519:56

All of which goods have been sold publically on the 29th, 30th of November and the first of December of the year 1731 at the aforementioned chancery to the highest bidder, for the prices stated above, and which together form the sum of five hundred nineteen Lion dollars and fifty six aspers. Passed at the aforementioned Chancery in Pera of Constantinople in the presence of the gentlemen Jacobus Alexander & Justinus Jacobus Leytstar, and Jean Battista Marcquis, Hendrik Lackie, Marc' Antonio Rosa and Willen Fourneau, as witnesses of faith requested hereto / Jacobus Leytstar

J:B Marcquis

Hendrik Lackie

Justinus Leytstar

Marc' Ant.^o Rosa

Willem fourneau

Quod attestor

Rúmold[u]s Romboúts Chancellor

5c. François Barchon, Butler of the Ambassador: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).

p. 28

Op Huyden Zaterdag den Een entwintigsten July Een Duysent Sevenhondert een en dertig s'morg^s omtrent ten Elf en een half uuren compareerde voor my Rum: Rombouts Cancell: van Zyn Exc: Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen haae Ho: Mo: Amb: aan het Ottomannische Hof ende voor de naargenoemde Getuygen Sieur Franciis Barchon Hofmeester van Zyn Hoog wged. Heere Amb: my Cancellier wel bekend Ziek te bedde leggende dog zyn spraak verstand en memorie wel hebbende de welke verklaarde dat overwogen hebbende de brosheyt van het menschelyke leven de zekerheyt des doods ende onsekerheyt des uurs van dien goed gedagt heeft te disponneeren over zyne tydelyke goederen gelyk hy mits dezen daar over is dispommeerende op wysen en in manieren als volgt.

1. Voor Eerst ende boven alles zoo beveelt den Testateur zyne onsterfelyke ziele in de handen van zynen Zaligmaaker en verlosser Hesus Christus ende na desselfs overleide zyn lighaam aande aarden.

p. 29

2. Ten tweede ver..aert en vernietigt den Test: alle voorgaande makinge of dispositien die hy voor dato zoude hebben konne gemaakt hebben verklarende dezelve van nul en geender waerde wederom van nieuu disponn^{de} verklaart hy

3. Ten derde dat in een houte kist gevonden zal werden een Casje toebehorende aan Mad^{le} Glandina Huysvrouw van M^f Jacob Marchand waar in eenige galanterie zyn dewelke haar toebehoren ende voor dato van haar in pand der mine had ontfangen op een zeker sommetje geld dat den Testateur haar geleent had het welk hy bekend van haar terug heft ontfangen, zodat zyn begeerten is dat de gem: Casje aan voorz Juff: Marchand Franco Zal gerestitueert werden.

4. Ten vierden begeert den Testateur dat uyt zyne geruste gelden zullen getelt werden een somma van Tweehondert en vyftig Leeuwendaalders aanden Superieur van het Clooster van S^{la} Maria, genaemt Pater Giov: Augustino om door dezelve op een sequire plaats op Interest gezete werden welke Interest door den gezeiden Pater zal betaalt werden aan een zekere Juff: Maria Alessandovitz tot opvoedinge van haar Dogtertje het welk den Testateur voor de Zyne erkent en genaemt is Helena welk Capitaal vervolgens zal stricken tot uythuwelyking van gemelte kind, ende by overlyden van het Zelve voor haar uyt huwelykinge begeert den Testateur dat de gemelte Ld: 250: zullen gaan tot beneficie van het voorz: Convent van S^t Maria ende aan het Zelve in eygendom blyven.

5. Ten vyfde verklaart den Testateur dat zyn begeerten is dat na dat zyn zaken zullen vereffent ende zyne legitime schulden zuşşen betaalt als mede de coorz: 250:- zullen voldaan zyn dat van alles dat netto zal overblyven zyne legitime erfgenamen zullen zyn, zyn Broeder Jan Barchon, wonagtig te Sleenaken by Maastricht aan zyne Zusters Agneta (tot Slenake voorn:) en Maria Barchon woonagtig tot meer mede buyte Maastricht elk voor een geregte derde part ende zoo eene of meer van dezelve van haar mogt

p. 30

overleden wezen dat als dan het Kint of kinderen van den overledene in dezelfs plaatse zal treede ende zoo een of meer van haar Drien zouden wettige erfgenamen mogt overleden zyn zal die portie of portien onder de langlevende verdeelt werden.

6. Ten sesden verzoekt den Testateur zeer ootmoediglyk dat zyn Exc: den Heere Ambassadeur voornoemt hem de gratie gelieve te doen de executie can deze zyne

Testamente te willen aan vaarden zyn HoogEd^c Gest: daartoe mits dezen autoriderende en aanstellende omme onder zyn Exc: hoog wyze directie een getrouw en bequaam person gesubstitueert te werden tot waarneeming van zyne affaires en beslegtinge van alle zyne openstaande reekeningen neffens verkoping van zyn kleederen en meubelen &^a

Begerende deze Testateur wel expresselyk dat alle het voren gem: in alle deelen sinseerlyk ende stiptelyk na dzelfs overlydene geexecuteert agtervolgt en naergekomen zal werden het zy als Testament Codicelle giften des doods ofte zodanige andere makinge ende wyzen als het na costume mogen niet tegenstaande eenige diffecten of ommissien hier inne gevonden mogten werden.

Aldus gedaan ende gepasseert in de camer van den Testateur in het Hof van Zyn Exc: in Pera van Constp: ter presentie van de messieurs Jean Clouet du Buisson & Marc Ant: Rosa als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

Temoin: J: Clouet Dubison

Marc Antonio Rosa Testom:^{io} was geteke: F: Barchon

Quod Attestor Rumold^s Rombouts Cancell:

6. Abraham van Bellekamp, Treasurer of the Embassy and Merchant: final will (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1045).

[Folio 1r]

Op huyden den seventienden Junij des Jaers Eendújzent, sevenhondert, sevenendertig compareerde voor mij Rumoldus Rombouts Cancellier van zyn Excellentie Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen, Extraordinaris Ambassadeur weegens haer Hoog Mogende de Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenigde Neederlanden aen de Ottomannische Porta ende voor de naergenoemde Getuygen de Heer Abraham van Bellekamp – Neederlands Coopman in Galata van Constantinopolen woonagtig, mij Cancellier wel bekend, de welke verklaerde geconstitueert ende magtig gemaekt te hebben, gelyk hij in de kragtigste weize & maniere mogelyk constitueert ende magtig maekt, by dezen de Heer David dú Toiet desselfs Oom & geweze Voogt wonagtig tot Leyden omme in zynen name ende van zynentweegen desselfs affaires dewelke tot heeden toe nog onder des geconstitueerdens directie zijn te termineeren en eindigen op weijze ende in maniere als hy geconstitueerde tot meeste nútte en avantage van hem consitueert zal bevinden te behooren, zoo in verkopen van obligatien, invordere van Gelden als andersints, de Penningen der Verkogte obligatien te innen ende te ontfangen, quitantien in forma te passeren, eende vorders te doen ende te opereren alle het gunt de nood zoude kunnen komen te vereyssen, ende hij constituent zelfs present zynde kunnen ofte vermogen te doen. Item uyt de ingevorderde penningen te betalen de legaten die bij wijlen den Heer Abraham Bisschop de constituents oom by desselfs

[Folio 1v]

Testatment in dato den laesten februarij 1732 gemaekt, gelegateert zijn, te weeten Aan de kinderen van desselfs oom de Heer David du Toiet gewonnen by wijlen MeJuffrouw Woessem elk Eenhondert Ryksdaelders.

Aan de Heer Johannes Polaart Eenhondert Guldens.

Aan Juff: Sara Slyden Eenhondert Guldens.

Aan de Armen der Neederlandse Gemeente tot Leyden Eenhondert Guldens.

Van de voorz: Legaten te nemen behoorlyke quitantien ende verders zig zelve te betalen van alle hetgeene hy constituent voor den geconstitueerde in het verschot zoude mogen zyn.

Alle het welke hij constituent belooft te zullen approberen, agreêeren ende van zodanigen waerde te zullen houden ende doen houden als of het zelve door hem constituent zelfs in persoon gedaen ende verrigt was, onder verbant als na rechten, mits dat den geconsitueerde gehouden blyft aen hem constituent behoorlyke reekening, bewys, en reliqua te doen ende over te zenden.

Aldus gedaen ende gepasseert ten huyze van den constituent staende in Galata van Constantinopolen ten jare, maend & dage als in't hoofd dezès gemelt ter presentie van de Heeren Jan Hendrik Meyer & Hendrik Lackie als Getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

Abraham van Bellekamp:

Jean Hend^{ck} Meijer Getuijge
Hendrik Lackie

Quod Attestor
Rúmold:^s Romboúts Cancell:

[Envelope]

Op huijden den Neegende Februarij des Jaers onses Heeren Een duisend seven hondert aghen dertig de Klocke omtrent drie uuren nae de middag, compareerde voor mij Jan Carel des Bordes Cancellier van sijn Excellentie MijnHeere Cornelis Calkoen, Extraordinaris Ambassadeur van de Hoog Mogende Heeren Staeten Generael der Vereenigde Neederlanden aen de Ottomannische Porta ende voor de naergenoemde Getuijgen, den Heere Abraham van Bellecamp, Neederlands Coopman alhier ter Steede woonagtig mij cancelier wel bekend, convalescent zijnde, dog sijn verstand, memorie en spraak volkomen besittende. Dewelke vrijwilliglijk verclaerde, in de beste en bestendigste forma, ende maniere doenlijk, gelijk hij Heer Comparant in gelijke termen verklaerd, mits deezen, dat in dit Papier bij hem op vijf plaetzen toegeseegelt, besloten is, sijn Testament en uijterste wille, gedateert op den dag van heeden bij hem Comparant met sijn eige hand geteekent ende met sijn seegel bevestigt, Begeerende wel Expresselyk dat het selve volgens den Inhoude van dien, in allen deelen sincerelyk en Exact in tijd van overlijden geexecuteert aghtervolgt, en naergekomen zal werden, het zij als Testament, Codicille, gifte ten sakke des doods, ofte zodaenige andere makinge en wijze, als het nae costumen en Wetten van onze Lande, alderbest plaets grijpen zal mogen, niet tegenstaende eenige diffecten of omissien daer inne mogten bevonden werden. Des t'oirconde heeft hij heer comparant deeze met eige hande onderteekend. Aldus gedaen ende gepasseert ten huijse van de Heer Comparant, staende in Galata van Constantinopolen, ten Jaere, Maend, en Daege als in't hooft deezes ter presentie de Messieurs Antoine Rúbin, en Jacob Arlaud als getuijgen van geloove hier toe versogt, dewelke deese neevens mij Cancelier mede hebben onderteekend en dit Papier door mij Cancelier op twee plaetsen gecacheteert.

Abraham van Bellekamp
A Roubin
Jacob Arlaúd

Quod attestor
Jan Carel des Bordes Cancell

[Inside of the Envelope Folio 1r]
In de Namen des Heeren Amen

Verclaere ik ondergeschreven Abraham van Bellekamp als dat ik door goede zeegen mij in een volkomen gezondheid bevindende ende mijn verstand, memorie en spraak volkomen besittende des nogtans considereerende de brosheid van het menschelijke leeven, de sekerheid des doots, ende de onsekerheid des úre van dien, goed ende noogsaekelyk gevordeelt hebbe, te disponeeren, over de tijdelijke goederen die ik door des Heeren Seege besitte, ende mits dien, voor af annulleere en vernietige alle voorgaende dispositien, 't zij Testamente, codicille, ofte constacten, ende wel specialijk mijn laetste Testament gemaakt in dato den 18 Januarij laestl: declareerende alle deselve van nul en van geender waerde, ende wederom van nieuws disponeerende verclaere ik.

1.^o Eerstelijck recommandeere ik mijne onsterfelijke ziele, in de handen van mijnen schepper en zaligmaaker Jesus Christus, ende bij overlijden mijn lichaem met een eerlijke begraffenisse aen de aerden.

2.^o Legateere ik aan de Heeren Jan en Dirk van Goch, mijne Neeve van Vaderskant woonende tot Amsterdam, elk

[Folio 1v]

Van hun de somma van twee hondert Leeuwendaelders maakende onder hún beijde Ld 400:

3^o Legateere ik aen de Kinderen van dett: Jan Brouwer tegenwoordig tot Amsterdam woonagtig aen elk kind de somma van twee hondert Leeuwendaelders, segge Ld 200: aen elk van hun, sijnde soveel mij bewust is ses Kinderen.

4^o Legateere ik aen de arme van de Neederduijtsche gereformeerde Gemeente tot Leijden, de somma van een hondert Leeuwendaelders segge Ld 100:-

5^o Legateere ik aen de arme van onse kerk alhier, waer van ik litmaet ben de somma van een hondert Leeuwendaelders segge Ld 100:-

6^o Legateere ik aen mijn pupil Abraham Arlaud, soonte van Pierre Arlaud, voor een Bille gift de somma van een hondert Leeuwendaelders, segge Ld 100:.

7^o Legateere ik aen Pierre La Tour tot een recognitie van goede diensten, en verscheide assistentien in mijn siekte aen mij beweesen, de somma van Twee hondert Leeuwendaelders segge Ld 200:.

8^o Legateere ik aen de Huijsvrouwe van gemelde Pierre de la Tour zo zij op mijn overlijden in't Leeven is: al het silver werck dat op mijn overlijden

[Folio 2r]

in mijn boedel sal gevonden werden, tot recognitie van assistentie in verscheinde ziekte en in dispositien aen mij beweesen.

9 Verders nomineere Ick tot mijn eenige en universeele Erffgenaemen van alle mijne verdere naelaetschap, het zij Meubelen, Huijsraed, contante penningen, crediten, als anders waer inne het ook soude mogen bestaen, niets uitgesondert, Dionis, Sara en Jan du Toiet (de twee kinderen ontsprooten van Jan du Toiet zal. Get. Met Juff. Alida Poelgart overc.) Kinderen van mijn oom, David du Toiet, woonagtig tot Leijden, verwekte bij sijn eerste Vrouwe Woessem, mitsgaed:^s mijn Neef, Johannes Palart de Jonge woonagtig tot Woesgeest bij Lijden elk van hun een geregte vierde part van alle mijne voorschreeve naelaetschap. dog nadien Jan du Toiet onlangst is komen te overlyden zo constitueere ik als erffgenaemen en desselfs zyne laetse twee naergelaeten kinderen, verwekt bij Juff. Alida Poelgart waar van de naeme mij onbekant, zijn alle beide door de bovengem gezegte vierde part van mijne voorschreeve successie, en bij overlyden van een van beide, dezelve portie aende langst leevende

Ende eindelijk nomineere autoriseere ende constitueere ick mijn compagnon Jan Hendrick Meijer ende Frederick Willem van Frijbergen, tot executeurs en curateurs van dit mijn testament omme (met uijtsluijtinge van alle Magistraeten) mijn Boedel en Naelaetschap te redden, schiften en scheiden, ende alle de voorgen: legaeten, beneevens het geene ik volgens den teneur

[Folio 2v]

Van de boeken soude mogen schuldig weesen te betaelen ende daerentegens te ontfangen alle de Gelderen van Goederen als andersints het geene ik van wie het soude mogen weese te goed hebbe, noteerende den ontfangst en uijtgaeve in een boek apart, sonder iets in mijn boeken off die van onsen Ragon te noyeeren, ende naer alles geindigt te hebben, begeere ik dat mijn compagnon Jan Hendrick Meier sal genieten voor sijne moeite tot het liquideren van mijnen boedel de somma van Leeuwendaelders vijff hondert, ~~ende Frederik Willem van Frijbergen Leeuwendaelders~~ Twee hondert insgelijcks voor sijne moeite als booven, nae aftrek van deese Ld 600: mitsgaeders alle de voorschreeve legaeten, zullende de executeurs voorn:^t gehouden sijn, het netto

provenú van aller myne naelaetenschap a rato als daer van sal inkoomen, aen mijne voorsz: vier erffgenaemen overtemaeken op wijze als zij zullen komen te ordonneeren

Verklaerende ik alle het voorsz: te zijn mijn Testament en uijtereste wille begeerende wel expresselijk dat het selve nae mijn overlyden, exact en sincer zal geexecuteert agtervolgt

[Folio 3r]

Agtervolgt en naergekomen werden, het zij als Testament, codicille, gifte ter saake des doods off sodaenige andere maeking en wijze als het selve volgens de wetten en costumen van onsen landen ende wel specialijk die der stadt Lijden alderbest plaets grijpen zal moogen, als was het schoon, dat alle formaliteiten en plegtigheeden nae regten off andersints vereijst, niet alle mogten geobserveert weesen, versoekende hier inne tot bestaen van dese, het uijterste beneficie van regten te mogen genieten. Des t'oirconde hebbe ik deese met mijn eigen handonderteekend en met mijn cachet geseegelt. In Galata van Constantinopolen den neegenden februarij, een duisend seeven hondert aght en dertigh.

~~Legateere nog aen mijn oudste knecht Artin de somma van vyftig Leeuwendaelders segge Ld 50:~~

Abraham van Bellekamp

7. Gioia Benedetti: trousseau (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).¹²⁷⁴

[Folio 1r]

Nota della Dota, che il Sig:^r Giov^m Crutta in qualità di Procuratore instituito dalle Q^m Sig^{ra} Maria Benedetti sua sorella e Turuore delli di lei Figliuoli, ha dato, in qualità sudetta, alla sig^{ra} Gioia Benedetti Figlia legittima d'essa Sig^{ra} Maria Benedetti, promessa in Matrimonio al Sig:^r Domenico Kiundel, secondo il pred^{to} Sig:^r Giov: Crutta, si é obligato per atto publico passato sotto li sette del Mese corrente in questa cancelaria Nederlandese, consistente come segue, cioè

Una casa con sua appendenza e dipendenza, situata qui in Pera, contigua alla casa del sud:^{to} Crutta, la quale é già data in possesso del futuro sposo Sig:^r Kiundel sudetto, et consegnatili il Hogetto ch'è sopra il nome della q^m sig^{ra} Maria Benedetti, et che sarà trasportato Juridicamente in debita forma sopra 'l nome della sudetto sposa futura sig^{ra} Gioia Benedetti, la quala esaminata da Persone pratiche fu stimata per il suo intrinseco Valore per la summa di Tre mille Piastre. Dico P: 3000:-

Trasporte

[Folio 1v]

Trasporte

P: 3000:-

Le Gioie che consistono in diversi pezzi stimate come di sopra, per seicento e Trenta Piastre, dico

630:-

Li Habiti della sposa, con due Fascie d'argetto, stimati come di sopra, per ottanta Piastre, dico

80:-

Due coltre Indiano, et una di Teflich, stimate come di sopra, per trenta piastre, dico

30:-

Una cassa grande di Noce stimata come di sopra, per Dieci Piastre, dico

10:-

In tutto la summa di Piastre

3750:-

Hoggi di Lunedì quatordecim del Mese di maggio dell' Anno Mille, settecento Trenta uno, avanti mezzo giorno, inanzi di mé Rumoldus Rombouts Cancelliere dell' Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} Signore Cornelio Calkoen Ambasciadore degli Alti Potenti SSⁿⁱ Stati Generali delle Porta Ottomanna, et in presenza delli sottoscritti Testimonij, é comparso il sig:^r Domenico Kiundel sposo futuro, à mé cancelliere beu noto, Il quale ha dichiarato

[Folio 2r]

Come dichiara con la presente, d'hauer riceuuto in dote con la sua sposa futura la sig^{ra} Benedetti, la casa, le gioie, li Habiti etc, qui sopra specificato; la valuta intrinseca delle quale, secondo la stima fatta da Persone pratiche, importano, come di sopra, in tutto la summa di Tre Mille, settecento, e cinquanta Piastre. Dichiarando in oltre il sudetto comparente d'essere contento della predetta stima, havendo lui medemo esaminato il tutto.

Fatto e passato nella cancelaria dell' ambassata Nederlandese in Pera diCostpoli. Die et anno ut supra, in presenza del Rev: Padre Guiseppo Maria Dane, et delli ssⁿⁱ Gioseppe et Antonio Pisani Testimonij de que di fede à cio rogati.

D Kiundel

Fr. Joseph M:^a Dane Tes.^o

Giuseppe Pisani testim.^o

Ant.^o Pisani Testim.^o

¹²⁷⁴ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064, pages 19-20.

Quod attestor Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancel:

7. Gioia Benedetti: trousseau (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹²⁷⁵

[Folio 1r]

Record of the trousseau, which Sir Giov[an]ni Crutta in the quality of procurator arranged by the late Madam Maria Benedetti his sister and tutor of his sons, has given, in that quality, to Madam Gioia Benedetti, legitimate daughter of the said Madam Maria Benedetti, who is planning to marry Sir Domenico Kiundel, who, according to the aforementioned Sir Giov[anni] Crutta, is obliged by the public act that was passed on the seventh of the current month in the Dutch Chancery, consisting of the following, namely

A house with its appendices and dependences, located here in Pera, next to the house of the aforementioned Crutta, which is already in possession of the aforementioned future spouse Sir Kiundel, and consigned to the *hüccet* that is on the name of the late Madam Maria Benedetti, and that will be transferred judicially in the appropriate form to the name of the aforementioned future wife Madam Gioia Benedetti, whose examination by [the appropriate] practical people, was estimated for its intrinsic value at three thousand piasters, say 3000:-P[iasters].

Transport

[Folio 1v]

transport	P: 3000:-
The jewelry which consists of several pieces, estimated as above at six hundred and thirty piasters, say	630:-
The clothes of the wife, together with two silver bands, estimated as above at eighty piasters, say	80:-
Two <i>indienne</i> blankets, and one of mohair [ORIG: Teftich/ Ot: tiftik], estimated as above at thirty piasters, say	30:-
A large walnut chest, estimated as above at ten piasters, say	10:-
The total sum in piasters	3750:-

Today, Monday the fourteenth of the month of May of the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty one, before noon, appeared before me, Rumoldus Rombouts chancellor of the Illustrious and His Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of The High Mighty Gentlemen of the States General at the Ottoman Porte, and in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, future spouse Sir Domenico Kiundel, well known to me. He had declared, and

[Folio 2r]

as he declares hereby, to have received as trousseau with his future wife Madam Benedetti, the house, jewelry, clothes, etc, as specified above; its intrinsic value, according to the valuation made by the practical people, is as above, in total the sum of three thousand, seven hundred and fifty piasters. The appearing party also declares that he is content with the aforementioned valuation, having examined them all himself.

Done and passed in the chancery of the Dutch Embassy in Pera of Constantinople. Date and year as above, in the presence of the Reverend Father Guiseppo Maria Dane, and that of the gentlemen Gioseppo and Antonio Pisani witnesses of faith upon request.

D Kiundel

Fr. Joseph M[aria] Dane witness

¹²⁷⁵ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064, pages 19-20.

Giuseppe Pisani witness
Ant[oni]o Pisani witness
Quod attestor Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancellor

**8. Bartholomeo Annacleto Van Berti, Consul of Naxos and Paros and
2. Elisabetta D'Andria: final will (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1046).¹²⁷⁶**

[Folio 1r]

In Nome di Dio Amen

Hoggidi sabato li otto di Maggio dell'anno Mille, settocento, e quaranta cinque a incirca sei hore doppo mezzo Giorno, inanzi di mé Rumoldus Rombouts Cancelliere dell'Ambasciata di Loro Alte Potenze alla Porta Ottomanna in presenza delli infrascritti Testimonij comparsero personalmente il sig: Bartholomeo Annacleto Van Berti, e la Sig^{ra} Elisabetta D'Andria, Legittime marito & Moglie á mé cancelliere ben conosciuti, li quali hanno die hiarati che trovandosi per la Divina Grazia in perfetta salute, godendo loro Giuditie, memorie e farella, havendo considerato la fragillità della vita humanai la certezza della morta e l'incertezza dell' hora d'essa, hanno giudicato convenevole et necessarie disporre di quel Bene che il cieles li ha concesso, e perciò rinunciando a qual si sia altra dispositione che per il passato haverebbero potute fare lo dichiarano di nulla e veruna valore, e disponendo nuovamente con la presente dichiarano

1.^o In Primio raccomandano in caso di morte Loro Anime immortale nelle mani di Dio et nella Grazia del nostro Salvatore Giesu Christo, e loro corpo á la Terra.

2.^o Vogliono e desiderano che il survivente di loro due testatori sarà n'l unico e legittimo herede dell' altro, costituendo perciò 'l un al altro in questa qualità

[Folio 1v]

Per Padrone ó padrona assoluta di tutta la loro sussesione in che potrebbe consistre niente d'escluso, in caso morissero uno delli due Testatori senza legittime prole, senza che qual sia ha delli parenti ó proscimi dell' uno ó dell'altra parte si puossi ingerire in niente, escludendovi ancora la magistratura, volendo che il survivente di loro due habbia da godere pacificamente con tutta libertà l'intiera sussesione.

3.^o Et in caso morendo uno delli due Testatori lasciandori di prole legittime vogliono e desiderano li Testatori che il survivente hereditará del sue Bene equale portione col figliuolo, e che lui o ella sarà Padrone e Tutore del figliuolo ó Figliuoli et amministratore della portione d'esso figliuolo, et se'l Testatore dará il survivente et havendo Prole con la Testatrice si vorebbe rimaritarsi sarà obligata d'eleggere con esso lui un'altra Persone per secondo Tutore delle Prole al quale decrá far dimonstratione della portione del pupille secondo che la legge lo richiede. Et in caso la Testatrice sara 'l survivente lasciando prole dourà ella eleggere una persona di probità per assisterla nella Tutella del pupillo.

4.^o Vogliono li Testatori che'l survivente dourà dare alli poveri la summa di vinti piastri dico P: 20:- acciò egli pregano per l'anima del defonte et che lui deve far fare una grande messa et cento piccoli messi per l'anima del defonto.

Dichiarandoli Testatori ch'il sopra scritto é la loro ultima volontà desiderando ch'il contenuto d'essa sia essatamente & fedelmente eseguitato, sia

[Folio 2r]

Come Testamento, codicille o donatione in caso di morte come meglio potrà essere validere seconde la legge alla quale eglé ssono sogetto, se bene che nella presente vi fosse fatta qualche ommissione.

¹²⁷⁶ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, 493-94.

Fatta e passato nella domicilla delli testator, esistente in Pera di Costantinopoli,
anno, mese et die ut supra in presenza delli ss^{ti} Giov: Batt: Marcquis & David Petters
Testimonij degne di fede á cio rogati.

Bartolomeo Anacleto Van Berti

Questo é il segno della sig^{ra} Elisabetta D'Andre non supendo scrivere

J: B: Marcquis Test:

David Petters

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

9a. Abraham Bisschop, Merchant: final will (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1045).¹²⁷⁷

[Folio 1r]

Op huyden den Elfden December des Jaers onzes Heere Jesu Christi Een dúijzent, seven hondert, sesendertig, Dinsdags s'morgens de klokke omtrent tien úren, heb ik ondergeschreeven Rúmoldus Romboúts cancellier van zijn Excellentie Mijnheere Cornelis Calkoen, Extraordinaris Ambassadeur weegens de Hoog Mogende Heeren Staten Generael der Verenigde Neederlanden aen de Ottomannische Porta, mij getransporteert inde Kamer van Hooggemelte zijn Excellentie, alwaer zig mede bevond den Heer Abraham Bisschop, overleeden op gisteren avond, zijnde in zijn leeven geweest Neederlands coopman in Galata van Constantinopolen, door welke Monsieur Meijer is vertoont geworden Een beslote Testament van wijlen den Heer Abraham Bisschop voornoemt, het welk geexamineert is, en bevonden de zeegelen in zyn geheel en ongeschonden te zijn, te weeten Twee in rode zegellak, met het cijffer van den overleden, ende een in't midden mede in Rood lak, met het wapen van mij cancellier, aldus bevonden door meer hooggemelte zijn Excellentie, mij cancellier ende de naergenoemde getuijgen.

Vervolgens hebbe ik cancellier het voorschreeve Testament geopent in het bijwezen van zyn HoogEd^e Gest: den Heere Ambassadeur voornoemt, gemelte Mons: Meyer, ende de ondergenoemde getuijgen, ende na de opening overluijt geleezen, behelsende het zelve van woort tot woord als volgt

De acte van endossatie luyde

Op huijden den agtentwintigsten Meij des Jaers onzes Heeren Eenduijzend, seven hondert, twee en dertig

[Folio 1v]

de klokke omtrent twee úren na de middag compareerde voor mij Rúmoldus Romboúts cancellier van zijn Excellentie Mijnheere Cornelis Calkoen, Ambassadeur van de Hoog Mogende Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenigde Neederlanden, aen het ottomannische Hof, ende voorde naergenoemde getúijgen, den Heer Abraham Bisschop, Nederlands coopman alhier ter steede woonagtig, mij cancellier wel bekent, gezond van lichaem, gaende en staende, zijn verstant, memorie en spraek volkomen bezittende, dewelke vrijwilliglijk verklaerde, in de beste en bestendigste forma, ende maniere doenlijk, gelijk hij Heer Comparant in gelyke termen verklaert mits dezen, dat in dit papier, bij hem op twee plaetsen toegezeegelt, besloten is zijn Testament en uijterste wille, bij hem Heer Comparant dato negenentwintig Februarij laestleeden van den beginne tot den einde toe met eigen hande geschreeven, en met eigen hand teekeninge bevestig. Begeerende wel expresselijk dat het zelve volgens den inhoud van dien in alle deelen sinceerlijk en exact (in tijd van overlijden) geexecuteert, agtervolgt, en naergekoomen zal werden, het zij als Testament, codicille, gifte des doods, ofte zodanige andere makege en wijze als na costúme en wetten van onze lande, en wel specialijk die der stad Leyden (waer den comparant Burger is) alder best plaets grijpen zal mogen, niet tegenstaende eenige diffecten ofte ommissien daer inne mogte bevonden werden. Des t'oirconde heeft hij Heer Comparant deze met eige hande onderteekent. Aldus gedaen eende gepasseert ten huijze van den Heer Comparant, staende in Pera van Constantinopolen, ten Jare, maend, en dage als in't hoofd dezes, ter presentie van de

¹²⁷⁷ Similar to NL-HaNA Legatie Turkije 1044 (no pagination) and 1064, pages 222-27.

messieurs Jean Battista Marquis en Hendrik Lackie, als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt, dewelke deze nevens mij cancellier meede hebben =onderteekent

[Folio 2r]

ondertekent, ende dit papier door mij cancellier met mijn zeegel verzegelt.

NB: Hier van gemaekt twee eenslydende schriften, beide in gelijke forma geschreeven, onderteekent en gezeegelt.

Was geteekent Abraham Bisschop./. J:B: Marquis getuijgen./. Hendrik Lackie getuygen./.

Onderstond quod attestor en was geteekent Rumold^s Rombouts cancell:

Het testament lúijde

In den naeme des Heeren Amen

Alzoo der niets zeekerder is als eenmael te moeten sterven, zoo hebbe ik ondergeschreeven Abraham Bisschop in volkome gezondheid en verstand zijnde, van mijn tijdelijke goederen die mijn aengaen willen disponeren, als volgt.

Voor eerst recommandeere mijn ziel in Godes alderheijligste genaden.

Ten tweede, legatere aen de kinderen van David dú Tout gegeneert bij zijn eerste vrouw mijn nigte Woessem als zijnde haer voornaem mij onbekent, ieder kindt hondert Rijxdaelders. En aen Johannes Palaert, zoo met mijn nigte Anna Bisschop getrouwt zijnde geweest, en indien naer mijn dood in't leeven is, hondert guldens. En aen Sara Sleijden mede hondert guldens, zijnde bij't Leeven van mijn moeder zaliger haer dienstmaegt geweest. Nog legatere aen den armen tot Leijden meede hondert guldens. En tot lossen van een slaef van onze religie hier ter plaetse, zoo veel als daer toe van noden zal zijn tot de somma van Leeuwendaelders driehondert. Ook legatere nog aen den armen alhier vijftig Leeuwendaelders.

[Folio 2v]

En die mij ter aerde zullen brengen voor haer moeijten een maeltijd van tagtig Leeuwendaelders. En aen de knegts van mijn hujs ieder vijftwintig Leeuwendaelders, met een rouwkleet. Ook zal mijn erfgenaem gehouden zijn om een tombe van marmer te laete maken, en boven mijn lighaam te leggen.

Voorts constitueere voor mijn wettige erfgenaem van alle mijne goederen van wat van nature die ook mogen zijn mijn Neef Abraham van Belkamp, zynde een zoon van mijn zuster Anna Bisschop, getrouwt zijnde met Abraham van Belkamp, uijt welkens huwelijk naer haer beijder dood deeze zoon is overgebleeven, die dan bij deeze universele en legitimo erfgenaem maeke van alle mijne goederen geene uijtgezondert, biddende den Almogende hem met die goederen gelieve te zeegenen zoo aen mij is gedaen.

Verders stelle hier aen, die zeer ootmoedig verzoeke, de Heeren Dionisio Huset, en philippo Mommartz, de goetheit gelieven te hebben als curators over mijne nalatenschap, om alle mijne schulden te willen betalen, volgens het geene mijne boeken aanwijzen, en daer teegens meede te ontfangen de gelderen van alle de goederen, zegge 't geene mij schuldig zijn, noterende den ontfangst in uijtgaef in een boek appart, zonder iets in mijn boeken te noteren, en naer alles geeindigt te hebben, het eene als het andere aen mijn neef Abraham van Belkamp mijn regte erfgenaem over te maken. En voor welkens moeijten de Heeren Dionisio Huset en Philippo Mommartz ieder hondert Leeuwen =daelders

[Folio 3r]

Daelders voor een gift uijt mijne goederen gelieven te neemen, willende in geenen deele zijn Excellenties den Heer Ambassadeur ofte wat Magistraets personen het ook zoude mogen zijn, zig daer mede niet zullen bemoeijen, moete in allen deelen mijne zaeken werden behandelt door de voornoemde Heeren Dionisio Housset en Philippe Mommartz.

Voorts renonciere alle andere gemaekte testamenten, en codicillen, als ofte die nooijt gemaekt waren geweest, en al het geene voorschreeven staet betuijge ik te zijn mijn laeste en uijterste wille en begeere, daer omme dat zulx ook in allen deelen naer mijn dood alzo zal werden agtervolgt, en naergekomen, en altijd valideren, en stand grijpen zal, 't zij in kragt van testament solemneel, codicille, gifte uyt zake des doods, ofte zoo en als hetzelve naer rechten of costume van de stadt Leyden op het favorabelste zal mogen bestaen, al was het schoon dat alle formaliteiten ende plegtigheden na regten ofte ook andersints vereijst niet alle mogten in ordre geobserveert werde ofte zoude mogen weezen;

Verzoeke hier inne en tot het bestaen van deeze het uijterste benefitie van rechte te mogen genieten. En hier van twee eensluydende testamenten gemaekt, en door mij onderteekent, het eene om hier te blijven onder den Heeren Dionisio Housset & Philips Mommartz, en het andere te verzenden aen mijn regte erfgenaem Abraham van Belkamp, ofte zoo naer mijn dood niet mondig mogte zijn aen zijn voogden

[Folio 3v]

David du Tout en Johannis de Vivier. Dog zoo teegens vermoede mijn regte Erfgenaem Abraham van Belkamp geen goed comportedement, en onmanierlijk leefde, zal als dan van mijne naerlatenschap niet meer genieten als den intrest, en naer zijn dood zijne kinderen, wanneer mogte komen te trouwen, zoo niet aen de regte erfgenamen van mijn kant.

In teeken van 't geene voorschreeven, is deze aldus met mijn gewone segnature en handteekening bekrachtigt en onderteekent, in Pera di Constantinopoli heeden den laesten Februarij, duijzent, seevenhondert, twee en dertig anno onze Heere Jesu Christi amen.

L:S Was geteekent Abraham Bisschop

Lager stond

Hier boven gezegt aen de Heer Philippe Mommartz voor zijne moeijte Leeuwendaelders hondert zal genieten, maer zal genieten Leeuwendaelders vierhondert.

Aldus gedaen ende gepasseert in het Hof van zijn Excellentie in Pera van Constantinopolen ten dage als in 't hooft dezses te zien, ter presentie van Dominé Jean Gonnet hofprediker van Hooggemelte zijn Excellentie, ende de Heer Jean Baltista Marcquis, als getuijgen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

J:G: Gonnet

J:B: Marcquis

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

[Folio 4 empty]

[Folio 5r]

Op huyden den Tienden December des Jaers Een Duyzent sevenhondert, sesenDertig s'avonds omtrent ten half negen uren ben ik ondergez: Rumoldus Rombouts Cancellier van zyn Excellentie Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen Ambassadeur wegens haer Hoog Mogende aend'Ottomannische Porta gekomen in't Huys vande Heer Abraham Bisschop

de welke eeven te voren geexpireert had; alwaer des overledens commis Mons: Jan Hendrik Meÿer mÿ verzogt des overleedens zaeken te willen cachetteren het welke ik in zyn bywezen ende ter presentie van M: Lagout frans Chirurgÿn hebbe gedaen te weeten

In de camer van den overleeden verzeegelt een cabinet (welkens sleutel op zyn lichaem hebbe gevonden) waerinne alle de andere sleutels bevorens gedaen zÿn

In het comptoir verzeegelt

Een Cabinet

Een kist met boeken

Den lessenaer van den overleeden.

Nog een kist daerinne eenig zyde goet is.

Nog verzeegelt de deur vanden sofa camer.

Item nog verzeegelt de deur van het brandvrÿ magazÿn

NB: In het Cabinet staende indes overledens camer is gevonden

Een geld zak, de welke wy geopent hebben en daer in bevonden in Nieuwe Turkse Leeuwendaelders de somma van Ld: Tweehondert en vyftig zegge Ld: 250:- dewelke ik op bevorens ontfangene ordres van zyn Excell: aen Voorz: Mons: Meyer hebbe begandigt omme te trecken tot de nodige onkosten van Rouw &^a.

Aldus gedaen in het sterfhuys voorn:^t staende in Galata van Constpolen ten dage als boven.

Rumold^s: Rombouts Cancell.

9b. Abraham Bisschop, Merchant: Estate Inventory (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1065)

p. 5

Staat en inventaris der goederen en meubelen naergelaten en met'er dood ontruymt bij wijlen den Heer Abraham Bisschop in zijn leeven Neederlands Koopman in Galata van Constantinopolen woonagtig, aldaer overleeden s'avonts van den tienden dezer loopende maand December van den jaere onzer Heere Jesu Christi een duijsent sevenhondert sesendertig, zoo als dezelve na zijn overlijden zijn bevonden volgens opgeven van des overleedenes coin mis^o Monsieur Jan Hendrik Meijer beschreeven en geïnventariseert ter requisitie, van de Heeren Dionisius Housset en Philippe Mommartz

p. 6

als testamentaire curateurs van wijlen den Heer Bisschop voorneemt, door ondergeschreeven Rumoldus Rombouts cancellier van zijn Exc Mijn Heere Cornelis Calkoen extraordinaris Ambassadeur weegens Haer Hooge Mogende Heeren Staaten Generael der Vereenigte Nederlande aen de Ottomannische Porta, in presentie van de naergenoemde getuijgen, bestaende in het volgende.
Begonnen donderdag s'morgens den 20 Xbr: 1736

In de slaepkamer van den overleeden

1. Een noteboomen hout cabinet dat gezeegelt bevonden hebbe, het welke geopent, en daer gevonden hebben als volgt:
In het eerste hoekje en de linker hand
2. Een huurzedeele van het magazijn in Beziktassi
3. Eenige brieven &^a
In het tweede hoekje
4. eenige oude betaelte reekeningen
In het derde hoekje
5. een Turks schrift, een Turks arzuhael, en verscheide oude schrifturen
In het vierde hoekje
6. een Turks schrift en eenige oude brieven
In het vijfde hoekje
7. Twee cristallen flesjes
8. Een obligatie van Zijn Exc^{llie} den heer Ambassadeur Calkoen van dato den 8. Meij 1732 groot vijfhondert Leeuwendaelders zegge Ld 500.
9. Een detto van detto over vijf lopus bezoeres dato 8 9bris 1732 groot tweehondert agt en eenderde Leeuwendaelders zegge Ld 208 1/3.
10. Een detto van detto dato 2. Junij 1732 ter somma van vijfhondert Leeuwendaelders zegge Ld 500.
11. Nog diverse oude schriftuuren
In het seste hoekje
12. eenige oude schriften
In het sevente hoekje
13. een Turks Schrift en eenige oude schriften en quitantien
In het agste hoekje
14. twee lege flesjes & twee ditto met medicamenten
In het eerste bovenste casje aen de linkerhand
15. Twee geborduurde tabaqs=beursen
16. Een Turks schrift, en eenige oude brieven &^a

*Het laedje daerneevens leedig
In het groote laedje daer onder*

17. Een obligatie van Abraham Gabief int' Joods
18. Een dito van Sulijman Aya & Comp int Turks
19. Een dito van Baserlaj Metrami en Faijk achim Eskinasi in t' Joods
20. Een dito ten lasten van Israel Gabaj & Abraham Mayrisse int' Joods

p. 7

21. een dito over Ld 20 getelt aen Janachi op reekeninge van Wijn
22. Een dito ten lasten van Noisé Galaf & Matatia Perdico in het Joods
23. Een dito ten lasten van Juda Provencael & David Galipap & Comp. Int Joods
24. Een dito ten lasten van Saul Pertassi & Comp. int Joods
25. Een dito ten lasten van Ghaim & David Frisco int Joods
26. Een dito ten lasten van Juda Provensael & Comp. int Joods
27. Een dito ten lasten van Joseph Asaria Simson Benaver int Joods
28. Een dito ten lasten van Taco Levi & Abraham Gasson int Joods
29. Een dito ten lasten van Samuel & Isar Levi int Joods
30. Een dito ten lasten van Ghaim & David Frisco int Joods
31. Een dito ten lasten van George Maksemin & Michael int Grickx
32. Een dito ten lasten van Noisé Cohen & Comp int Joods
33. Een dito ten lasten van Bandali Amira & Jani Mejari int Gricks
34. Een dito ten lasten van Abraham Ghiakim, Samuel Hasraki & comp int Joods
35. Een dito ten lasten van Samuel, Eskinasi & Noisé Usiel int Joods
36. Een dito ten lasten van Aron Navon & Menachem Peralem int' Joods
37. Een dito ten lasten van Josua Ghiakim & Paco Carmon int Joods
38. Een dito ten lasten van Ghaim Noise Cohen Nathan & Nevsim Frisco int Joods
39. Een dito ten lasten van Ghaim, Noise & Sabataij Gabaj int Joods
40. Een dito ten lasten van Ghaim, Noise Cohen & Comp: int Joods
41. Een dito ten lasten van detti Cohen & Comp: int Joods
42. Een dito ten lasten van Abraham Siapos & Bogos Sahaf int Armeens
43. Een dito ten lasten van Paco gabaj, Semaria Levi & Comp: int Joods
44. Een dito ten lasten van I. Dagnan dato 4 September 1736 ter somma van eenhondert Leeuwendaelders waerop betaelt is sestig Leeuwendaelder
45. Een Obligatie van Rumoldus Rombouts dato 17 junij 1736 ter somma van vijftienhondert Leeuwendaelders waerr op betaelt is vierhondert Leeuwendaelders
46. In een papiertje een monstertje cattoene garens

In de derde lade

47. Een siviliaen
48. Een isolat aen beijde zijde gesneeden
49. Een groote silverne medaille
50. Een vergulde medaille

p. 8

51. twaelf rode steentjes voor ringen
In het onderste laedje
52. een weinig salsa parille
In het bovenste laedje aen de regterzijde
53. een weinig foelij
In het laedje daer nevens

54. de beurs van den overleeden, die wij opzijn overlijden op zijn lichaem hebben gevonden & als doen daer in geleyt, waer aen gebonden was een ring met zijn cachet ende in de beurs was een halve leeuwendaelder en vierentwintig paraes.
55. Een langwerpig doosje, waer inne een hairsteeker met een hangende peerl, drie klijne diamanties, een peerle een robijntjes
56. Een orliet met een rode steen en een klijn diamantje
57. Een zilvere centuur met robijntjes
58. Een zilvere neus ketting voor de paerden
In het eerste grote laedje
59. drie dozen de eene leedig & de twee andere met wat sassefras
In het tweede groote laedje
60. eenige monsters van Angorij gaerenes
In een klijn laedje daer onder
61. Ses Leeuwendaelders en seven en derdig paraes in nieuwe paraes
62. Een halve en een quart leeuwendaelders
63. Een potlootje
In het onderste laedje
64. is de Inctkoker
In de benedenste grote lade
65. een huurzeedeel van het Magazijn in Balcapan
In het middelste cabinetje niets gevonden, nog meede niets in het laedje dat daer in is
Van agter zijn drie secrette laedjes de welke alle leedig zijn bevonden
Agter de hoekjeszijn agt secrete laedjes dewelk de alle leedig zijn bevonden
Onder de laeden & binnenste cabinetje gevonden
66. Een oude brieve tas leedig
67. Een memorie boekje met zilvere sloopjes
68. Een diamant gewigtje
In de bovenste lade van onderen
69. eenige prullen
In de lade daer neffens
70. Een memorie boekje
71. Een oud scrift boek waer in niets geschreven is
72. Een Engels slot met zijn toe behooren
73. Eenige prullen

p. 9

- In de eerste grote lade*
74. Een Turkse brief
75. Een lap van twee en een half piek Hollands linnen
76. Een blicke doos met een verre kijker
77. Een lap blauw saaij
78. Eenige monster Angorij gaerens
In de onderste Lade
79. Elf neusdoeken zoo nieuw als oud
80. Een stuk damaschetti scietti, lang Twee en twintig piks
81. Een stukje geel satijn, waer op mijn zeegel gezet
--
82. Een ijzere ledekant verguld
83. Twee wollen matrassen en een hoofd peuluw

84. Twee oude veere hooftkussens
85. Twee gordijnen & falbala van Indianen
86. Een spiegel met een zwarte lijst & verguld randje
87. *Een tafel van notebomenhoud met een lade waer inne*
88. Een goude agraphe met een grote smeralde, twee robijnen en rondom met kleine diamantjes, het welke daer uijtgenomen & in het vorz: cabinet gedaen hebben
89. Drie oude geridons
90. *Een beslage coffer met beerehuyt overtrocken & daer inne*
91. Een laekense broek op zijn Turcks
92. Twee purpere soffe benissen
93. Een feragi van gewatert sof
94. Een soffe broek
95. Twee dito sonter mesten
96. Een zwarte laekense broek
97. Een west van groene zijde met gouddraet voorwrogt
98. Een chalvar van blaeuw laeken
99. Vier mudsen, 3 blaeuwe & 1 rode
100. Een sommerkudsen van swart sandal
101. Een stilletje van ordinair geschildert hout
102. Een lijst van een Turkse spiegel met valse steenen bezet
103. Een boekkas met boeken
104. Een houte hoede kas met twee nieuwe hoeden
105. Een leedige Turkse cipet
In de Juck in deselve kamer
106. Een houte hoede kas met een oude hoed
107. Een nieuwe gedrukte cattoene beddedeken
108. Een groene Indiane dito
109. Een criperse dito
110. Een kort vossebond in purper laken, oud
111. Een dito singiab, oud

p. 10

112. een dito santrats in perpetuan, oud
113. een dito zerdawa, in rood laeken, oud
114. een dito idem
115. een lang vossebond in blaeuw laeken
116. een lang armelijn bond in rood perpetuane
117. een kort benis van rood laeken met sandal gevoert en de paramenten van singiab
oud
118. een dito idem
119. een singiap bond in purper laeken oud
120. een laekense chakchier
121. twee bogasine caftans caffè couleur
122. vijf paer nieuwe terliken
123. een oude somer deeken van Idianen
124. een oude onder paerde kleet
125. een oude gestreepte paerde kleet
126. een oude paerde kleet van rood laeken met zwarte franjes
127. een Turkse en een Persianse calpak
128. een paer sadel pistolen en holsters

129. twee paer zakpistolen
130. twee gemene Turkse sabels
131. een verguld paerde tuijg
132. drie Engelse sweepen
133. een carabijn
134. een kort roer
135. een oude stok deegen
136. een bajonet
137. een stilet
138. een hartfanger met zijn port 'Epée
139. een rotting met een porcelijne knop
140. een papiere hoede kas met een oude hoed
141. nog een dito kas met een zeer oude hoed
142. een peruke doos met een oude paruijk
143. een flesse kelder met twaelf leedige flessen

In een dolop in deselve kamer

144. Een oude silver zakorologe, met een zilver kettingje
145. Een zilvere snuijfdoo's
146. Een paruijke doos met een oude paruijk
147. Nog een dito met een Idem
148. Vier paer wolle socken
149. Een oude laekense muds
150. Twintig hembden van Turks linnen zoo nieuw als oud
151. Vier onder broeken van Turks linnen
152. Ses zibons van alagia
153. Twaelf witte sadeier
154. Elf witte bogasine zibons
155. Twee oude cattoene gordijnen met kopere ringen

p. 11

156. een klijn Turks neusdoekje met goud geportuurt
157. ses neusdoeken van Hollands linnen versleeten
158. twee paer beddelaekens van Frans linnen
159. een nieuwe hoed
160. een papiere paruijke doos met een oude paruijk
161. een houte paruyke doos met een oude paruyk
162. een oude zijde cintuur of gordel
163. een dito chali met gaten
164. een kleeborstel
165. bagne goed bestaende in vijf stuk
166. vijf ondergordels van grof demit
167. een lap Indianen
168. een zijde cintuur van Chio
169. vierentwintig servetten met 3 tafellaekens
170. twee linne slopen
171. ses oude linnen overtreksels van mudsen
172. twee cattoene slaepmudsen
onder in dito dolap gevonden
173. twee kopere blaekers

- 174. vier kopere kandelaers
- 175. twee kopere theekeetels
- 176. drie kopere tafel comfoiren
- 177. een kopere tabaks comfoirtje
- 178. een kopere coffy kan
- 179. een kopere chokolaet kan
- 180. een flesse keldertje met agt leedige flessen
-
- 181. Op de vloer in dito camer een oude Smirnase tapijt
- 182. Een kopere wasvat
- 183. Een grote atlas
- 184. Vier groene bogasine venster gordijnen met haer roeden

In het comptoir

- 185. *Een houte kist welkers zeegels gevisiteert en gaef bevonden zijn daerinne*
- 186. Een oud reekening boek
- 187. Een journael beginnende den 1^{mo} januarij 1728 en eindigende den 23 November 1736
- 188. Een groot boek beginnende van f^o 196 en eindigt met f^o 356
- 189. Een ander oud reekening boek
- 190. Een boek voor reekening courrant
- 191. Een rekening boek beginnende met f^o 582 en eindigende met f^o 772
- 192. Een oud factuur boek
- 193. Een oud boekje weegens onkosten van huijshouding
- 194. Een oud dito weegens onkosten van Koopmanschap
- 195. Een alphabet boekje van het groot boek
- 196. Een oud journael
- 197. Een dito

p. 12

- 198. een oud groot boek
- 199. een oud boek van gare reekeningen
- 200. *In een sakje in dito kist*
- 201. Een obligatie ten lasten van Sabatay & Noise Sefamil & Comp: int Joods
- 202. Een dito ten lasten van Sabatay & Consorte Sefami & Comp int Joods
- 203. Twee dito ten lasten van Meijer Sonsino, int Joods
- 204. Een dito ten lasten van Boise provensael & Paco Cohen & Comp int Joods
- 205. Een dito ten lasten van Juda en Joseph Nathan & Isac Bardavi int Joods
- 206. Een dito ten lasten van Josua Assa, Canaja Rosales et Comp. int Joods
-
- 207. *Een lessenaer van den overleeden diens zeegels gevisiteert en gaef bevonden zijn, daerinne*
- 208. Een boekje weegens onkosten van koopmanschap
- 209. Een notitieboekje weegens diverse
- 210. Een boekje weegens onkosten van huijshouden
- 211. Een boekje van de cas onder Isac Angel & Abraham Galief
- 212. Een casboek beginnende van den 1^{mo} 1700 en eindigende met den 30 november 1736
- 213. Een obligatie ten lasten van Joseph Safi over Ld 128 weegens een stuk laekens
- 214. Een dito ten lasten van Isac Usiel vant Jaer 1685 int Joods

215. Nog diverse papieren van geender waerde
--
216. Een factuur boek beginnende den 30 januarij 1722 en eindigende int jaer 1736
217. Een klad rekeningboek
218. Een Turkse cipet met 2 copijboeken van brieven het eene volgeschreeven & het andere beginnd den 22 october 1735 en eindigt den 8 december 1736
219. Een dito cepet met eenig witt schrijfpapier
220. Een dito cipet met oude schriftuuren en boeken
--
221. *Een beslage kist daerinne*
222. Een doosje daerin de huijs cedul van het geweze huys in Pera met 2 riceuudes, en eenige oude reekeningen aan glazen
223. Vier stuken damaschet met goud
224. Nog vijf oude boeken
--
225. Een ouwerwets cabinet welkers zeegels gevisiteert en gaef bevonden zijn, en daerin bevonden diverse beantwoorde Turkse brieven, diversse reekeningen en betaelde wisselbrieven
226. Drie venster gordijnen van groen bogasin met haer roeden

In de sofa kamer

p. 13

227. ses menders van wol, 4 grote & 2 kleynen
228. drie macatten van rood laekens
229. veertien wolle sofa kussens met roode fluweele overzetsel
230. een groote spiegel met vergulde lijst
231. vier groene bogasine venstergordijnen met haer roeden
232. twee portraitten geschildert
233. twee gedrukte ditto
In de juk van ditto kamer
234. Vier glaze kommen met haer deksels
235. Een glazen wynfles
236. Een ditto water kan met zijn deksel
237. Seeven bierglazen
238. Neegentien porcelaine thee schoteltes van diverse soorten
239. Vier porcelaine chocolaet koppen
240. Twee porcelaine spoelkommen
241. Vijff porcelijnen suyker kommetjes
242. Een ditto van delfts porcelijn
--
243. In een dolap in ditto kamer niets anders als wat broodsuyker tot huisgebruyk
244. Een verlakte tafel met een lade, waer op en inne eenige caerte geographique
245. *Een cabinet of comode daer inne*
In den eerste lade aan de linkerhand
246. Een nieuw penne mes
247. Een brandglas met een hoorne doozie
248. Een flesie met oly niet geopent
249. En eenige prulen
--

In de lade der neevens

- 250. Een zilver snuijfdoo
- 251. Een kleyn flesie met canneel oly omtrent halfvol
- 252. Een tespi van rouwe amber
- 253. Een goude ring met een swarte steen waar op den overleedens signet of cijfer
- 254. Een gouden hoepie
- 255. Een gouden ring met een hooftje
- 256. Een kleyn laedje met eenige kleyne turkse kaftan knoopjes
- 257. En eenige prullen

--

In de bovenste groote laede

- 258. een flesie met medicamente niet geopent

In de tweede groote laede

- 259. Een stuk demaschietti, scietti
- 260. En eenige prullen

In de derde groote lade

- 261. eenige oude linne & prullen

De alder onderste lade leedig

Vervolg van den Inventaris weederom hervat maandag den 14. January 1737

In de boovenste zael

- 262. Een groote spiegel met een swarte lijst
- 263. Vier land kaerte
- 264. Drie deur gordijne
- 265. Seven venster gordyne van groen bogasyn met haar roeden
- 266. Vyftien stoelen waer onder drie leuning stoelen
- 267. Een canapé met rood leer overtrocken
- 268. Een gemeene groote tafel met een tafel tapyt daaerop

p. 14

- 269. een dito kleyne meede met een dito tapijt daar op
- 270. een verkeer bord

In de benedenste zael

- 271. Een grote spiegel met swarte lyst
- 272. Seeven kaerten
- 273. Twee schilderytjes van bloemwerk
- 274. Een hang & slag orologie
- 275. Ses stoelen
- 276. Een canapé met leer overtrocken
- 277. Twee tafels elek met een carpet daar op
- 278. Drie kleyne minders met wol
- 279. Ses sofa kussens met wol, met blaeuw laekense overtreksels
- 280. Twee macatten van dito laken
- 281. Ses venster gordyntjes, van groen bogasin met haer roeden
- 282. Drie deur gordynen

In de winter kamer

- 283. Een eettafel met een tafel tapyt
- 284. Vyff stoelen

- 285. Een kopere wasvat met een lampet en forme van een fonteyn op een kleyn tafeltje
- 286. Nog een schenk tafeltje
- 287. Een spiegel met een swarte lijst
- 288. Drie venster gordynen van groen bogasin met haer roeden
- 289. Drie glazen tafel lantaerns
- 290. *In de eetcas in desselve kamer*
- 291. Tien grote porcelyne schotels
- 292. Een grote diepe porcelyne schotel
- 293. Vier porcelynen schoteltjes
- 294. Twaalf porcelyne borden
- 295. Ses thee kopies & bakies van porcelyn
- 296. Een thinne thee potie met zijn lamp
- 297. Een porcelyne trekpotje
- 298. Een kleyn tafel comfoirtje

In de kamer van Monsieur meyer

- 299. Een ijser ledekant
- 300. Twee wollen matrassen
- 301. Een hoofd peuluw van wol
- 302. Twee onder deekens
- 303. Een spiegeltje met een nooteboome houte lijst
- 304. Twee stoelen

In de kamer van Aretun

- 305. *Een gemeene houte kasie daar in*
- 306. Een groote en een kleyne zilvere soupe leepel
- 307. Een zilvere gatebetiel leepel
- 308. Agt zilvere leepels & vorken
- 309. Een zilvere suyker bos
- 310. Twee dito voor peeper & mosterd
- 311. Twee zilvere zout vaten
- 312. Een zilvere noote muscaat raspie & doosie
- 313. Een groote silvere loete koupe
- 314. Een kleyne ditto
- 315. Een zilvere thee potje

p. 15

- 316. vier en twintig tafel messen met haer beene hegten
- 317. twaalf tinne leepels
- 318. tien tafel laekens – zoo oude als nieuwe
- 319. vier en twintig servetten [zoo oude als nieuwe]
- 320. ses handdoeken
- 321. vyff scheerdoeken
- 322. agt zibon van wit dimit
- 323. vier slopen
- 324. vier onderbroeken van turks linnen
- 325. een dito hembd
- 326. ses zilvere porte fingeans
- 327. *In een andere gemeene cas*
- 328. Drie kleijne kopere vertinde schoteltjes

- 329. Een kleyn kopere pannetje
- 330. Een tinnen onderzetsel
- 331. Drie tinne beekers
- 332. Een koopere lantaern oud
- 333. Twee kleijne tinne boter potjes
- 334. Ses kleyne tinne schoteltjes
-
- 335. Een kopere lien en ibriek
- 336. Een tinne waterpot
- 337. Twee tinne zin friscadorri
- 338. Twee kopere kandelaers met twee d^o snuijters
- 339. Twee stoelen

In de keuken

- 340. Tien kopere tingerees met haer deksels zoo groot als kleyn
- 341. Drie cassarolles
- 342. Twee braedspeeden
- 343. Drie haert ijsers
- 344. Twee roosters, een groot en een kleijn
- 345. Neegentien tinne schotels zoo groot als kleijn
- 346. Vier en vyfftig tinne tafelborden, zoo oud als nieuw
- 347. Drie copere vertinde schoteltjes
- 348. Een kopere wasvat
- 349. Een dito gatebetiel
- 350. Een copere vyseltje & stampertie oud
- 351. Twee kopere saus bakies

In de stal

- 352. Twee paerden
- 353. Drie sadels op zijn turks, de eene met kopere stiebeugels, & dandere met ordinary stiebeugels
- 354. Een paerde rytuyg met koper beslaegen
- 355. Een roode laekense paerdenkleet
- 356. Een kopere drink bak voor de paerden

In een buyte kamertje

- 357. Een yser ledekant
- 358. Twee wollen matrassen & een d^o hooft peuleuv
- 359. Twee Indiaene gordyne voor het bed
- 360. Seeven groene bogasine venster gordynen
- 361. Een gemeene tafel & gheridon
- 362. Twee Engelse stoelen

p.16

- 363. een spiegel met notebome houte lyst
- 364. een tinne waterpot

In het brandvry magazyn welke zeegels gevisiteert en gaef bevonden hebben

- 365. *Een ysere kist & daar in*
- 366. *Een ledere tas daar in*

367. Twee betaalde huyszeduuls
368. Een obligatie ten laste van samuel Calef int Joods
369. Een dito ten laste van Chaim Salaf & Jaco Abramanel int Joods
370. Een dito ten laste van Jacob Arlaud ter somme van een hondert Leeuwendaelders
371. Een dito ten lasten van Battica Jani & Dimitraki in't Grieks
372. Een dito ten lasten Abraham Gabief & Angelo in't Joods
373. Een dito van Pietro Fabiani
-
374. Een leederen obligatie tas, waer in een obligatie ten lasten van de Griekse kerk in S Dimitri ter somma van vyfftien hondert Leeuwendaelders mitsgaders een gezegelt geschrift
375. Het seconde beslote testament van den overleeden
376. Een verseeget zakie daar in papieren
377. Een obligatie ten lasten van Juda Naghon Rosales int Joods
378. Een Turkse obligatie
379. Een obligatie ten laste van Ghaim. In een leedere tas
380. Noité Sabatay Galaf int Joods [in een leedere tas]
381. Een doosie met eenige stuke aloé hout
382. Een doos met diverse oude schrifturen
383. Een dito met diverse schrifturen
384. Een ronden doos met diverse papieren
385. Een vierkante doosie waarinne een servois? met eenige robyntjes en een klyn doosie, met een bettepetti met smeraldetjes gelykt beide zilver vergult te zyn
386. Een klyne silver sottocoupe
387. Een ditto wat groter
388. *Een langwerpige doos daer inne*
389. Sestien silver leepels & vorken
390. Ses silvere porte fingeans
391. Een zilver zout vat
392. Twee christalle zoudvatten
393. Een zilver vergulde drink schaeltje
394. Een zilver peeper bosie & een d^o voor de mostert
-
395. Een zakie met Turkse brieven
396. Een zakie met Turkse betaelde magazyn huur ceduls
397. Een zakie met betaelde huur ceduls van't huys
398. Nog verscheyde oude papieren
-
399. Een grote spiegel met een vergulde lyst heel oud
400. Drie oud grote portraiten
401. Een oude tafel orologe
402. Twee staande orologen, met haar voeten
403. Agtien grote nieuwe tinne schotels
404. Twaelf dito wat kleynder
- p. 17
405. seven douzynen nieuwe tinne borden
406. vier grote schotels begruykt
407. ses dito klynder gebruykt
408. twaelf grote ouwerwets tinne schotels

409. seven dito van diverse grote
 410. een douzyn tinne borden gebruykt
 411. tien stuk gebroke tinne borden
 412. een turkse cipet waer van de sleutel niet gevonden zynde hebben die toegezeegelt
aan de regter hand boven in 't magazijn
 413. drie staende cassen daar van de sleutels niet gevonden sijnde hebben deselve toegezeegelt
Beneeden in dito magazijn niets gevonden
 Hier eindigt de Inventaris van het huys van wylen den overledene stande in Galata

Volgt den Inventaris vande meubelen &^a gevonden in des overleedens buytenhuys staende int Dorp S^{ta} Dimitri genaemt, het welk tussen beyde, opgemaakt is, zijn geweest Zaterdag den 22^e December 1736. Als volgt

In de eetkamer

414. Twee gemeene tafels. Elk met een carpet overdekt
 415. Vier stoelen met rood leer overtrocken, waar onder een leuningstoel
 416. Een Engelse stoel en twee scabelletjes
 417. Een kopere lien & ibriek
 418. Een kopere kandelaer en d^o. Snuijter
 419. Een blicke blaker
 420. Een eysere comfoir
 421. Drie klyne bogasine groene venster gordynen met haer roeden
In de eerste dolap by de deur in dito kamer
 422. Een tinne schenk bord met zijn voet
 423. Twee kopere caffè ibrieken d'een klyn & d'andere middelsoort
 424. Een oude tinne thee potie met zyn lampie
 425. Een porcelaine thee potie
 426. Vyff porcelyne thee backies & vier d^o: Kopies
 427. Twee bruyne porcelyne thee copies
 428. Een zilvere suyker leepeltie
 --
In den juk van dito kamer
 429. *Een klyn kasie van gemeen hout daerinne*
 430. Drie dimitten hembdrockies
 431. Een witte bogasine zibon
 432. Twee onderbroeken van turks linnen
 433. Twee zibons van Alagia
 434. Een witte bogasine vest
 435. Een sloop van grof linne
 436. Een linne overtreksel van een slaap muts
In het tweede laedie van dito casie niets gevonden
 437. Een houte kist met leedige flessen
 438. Een fles keldertie met ses flesies
In de laaste dolap van d^o. Kamer
 439. Een grote en vyff middelsoort oude tinne schotels
 440. Twaelf tinne borden
 441. Twaelf ditto versleeten

- 442. drie kopere vertinde schotels
 - 443. twee tinne zout vaten
 - 444. ses tafel messen en twee ysere vorken
 - 445. een kopere comfoirtie met zyn lampie
 - 446. een kopere vuur comfoirtie
 - 447. een glaze water kan met tinne deksel
- Onder de dolap & juk niets gevonden*

In des overleeden slaepkamer

- 448. Een mendeertje van wol
- 449. Een makat van rood laaken heel oud
- 450. Drie sofa kussen van wol, met overtreksel van rood tryp
- 451. Een kleyn sofa kussentie met wol
- 452. Een engelse canapé
- 453. Twee engelse stoelen
- 454. Twee scabelletjes
- 455. Twee klyne spiegeltjes
- 456. Een carabyn

In de dolap van dito kamer

- 457. Een oostindische-aarde thee-potie
- 458. Een verrekyker van blick en een dito van carton

In de juk van dito kamer

- 459. Een kist en daar inne
 - 460. Twee catoene deekens
 - 461. Een paar slaepplaekens van grof linnen
 - 462. Een veere hooftkussen
 - 463. Een wolle slaepmuds met zyn linne overtreksel
 - 464. Een witte bogasine zibon
- Onder dito dolap & juk niets gevonden*
- Op de sofa nog twee dolappen daar in niets gevonden

In de kamer teegen over de trap

- 465. Een gemeene houtte tafel met een oude tapijt
 - 466. Een oude mat
 - 467. Drie stoelen met rood leer overtroken, waer onder een leuningstoel
 - 468. In de eerste dolap van dito kamer, dertien boeken, gedrukte zoo groot als klyn
 - 469. In de juk van dito kamer een leedige houtte kist
 - 470. In de laaste dolap eenige leedige flessen
- Onder de dolappen & juk niets gevonden*

In de laeste kamer

- 471. Op de sofa een oude mat
 - 472. Een grote mender met wol
 - 473. Een maccat van grof Indianen
 - 474. Vier sofa kussens met wol, de 3 met Indiane overtrecksels, en een met gebloemt trijp
- In de juk & in alle de dolappen niets gevonden*

Op de zael

- 475. Twee turkse perdees

- 476. Ses mendeers met wol
- 477. Twee macatten van Indianen zeer oud
- 478. Nog een blaeuw lakense macat zeer oud

p. 19

- 479. agtien sofa kussens met wol waar van de seeven met blaeuw laken & de elf met groen Indiane overtrocken, alle zeer oud
- 480. ses stoelen als een Engelse twee met leer overtrocken, en drie leuning stoelen
- 481. een kleyne vouwtafeltie van slegt hout
- 482. een scabelletje
- 483. twee kleyne oude spiegelties

In de benedenste appartement

niets gevonden

In de keuken

- 484. Een kopere caraw
- 485. Een kopere tengeré met zyn deksel
- 486. Twee haert yzers
- 487. Twee treeften
- 488. Een kopere braedpan
- 489. Een braedspit
- 490. Een oude ysere schop

In de stal gevonden

- 491. een kopere drink vat voor de paerden

Aldus geïnventarisseert en opgeschreeven ter plaatsen voornoemt door opgevinge van voorn: Mons^r. Jan Hendrik Meyer, de welke verklaerd niet verborgen nog agtergehouden te hebben direct nog indirect, belovende zoo nog iets naders mogte gevonden werden dat tot deese inventaris behoort deselve daar meede te zullen ampliceeren bereit zynde (in cas des noods) het selve met solemneele eede te zullen bevestigen.

Actum in Galata van Constpolen den veertiende January een duysent seeven hondert en seeven en dertig ter presentie van de messiers Hendrik Lackie & Jean Battista Marcquis als getuyge van gelove hier toe versogt.

Was geteekent Joan Hend^{ck} Meijer

Als getuygen Hend^k Lackie

Als getuygen J:B: Marcquis

En nog laeger quod attestor

Was geteekent Rumoldus Rombouts cancell:

9b. Abraham Bisschop, Merchant: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065).

p. 5

State and inventory of the goods and furniture left behind and cleared upon the death of the late Sir Abraham Bisschop in his life Dutch Merchant and resident in Galata of Constantinople, and died there in the evening of the tenth of this month December of the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand seven hundred thirty six, as how these were found after his demise, according to specification of the deceased's final will Sir Jan Hendrik Meijer described and inventoried by the requisition of the gentlemen Dionisius Housset and Philippe Mommartz

p. 6

as intended by the testamentary curators of the late Sir Bisschop, by below mentioned Rumoldus Rombouts chancellor of His Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen extraordinary Ambassador for Her High Mighty States General of the United Netherlands at the Ottoman Porte, in the presence of below mentioned witnesses, consisting of the following.

Commenced on Thursday morning 20 December 1736

In the bedroom of the deceased

1. A walnut cabinet, which was found sealed, after opening the following was found:
In the first corner and on the left
2. A rental cédule or payment agreement of the warehouse in Beşiktaş
3. Several letters & others
In the second corner
4. Several old paid bills
In the third corner
5. A Turkish notebook, a Turkish petition [ORIG: arzuhael/ Ot: arzuhal] and several old documents
In the fourth corner
6. A Turkish notebook and several old letters
In the fifth corner
7. Two lead crystal bottles
8. An obligation of his Excellency Sir Ambassador Calkoen, dated 8 May 1732, concerning five hundred Lion Dollars say Ld 500.
9. A ditto [obligation] of ditto [his Excellency] concerning five bezoars stones dated 8 November 1732, of two hundred eight and one third Lion Dollars say Ld 208 1/3.
10. A ditto [obligation] of ditto [his Excellency] dated 2 June 1732 with the sum of five hundred Lion Dollars say Ld 500.
11. And several old documents
In the sixth corner
12. Several old notebooks
In the seventh corner
13. A Turkish notebook and several old notebooks and receipts
In the eighth corner
14. Two empty bottles & two ditto with medicine
In the first upper cabinet on the left hand side
15. Two embroidered tobacco pouches
16. A Turkish notebook and several old letters etc.

The drawer beside it is empty

In the large drawer below it

17. An obligation from Abraham Gabief in Jewish [Hebrew]
18. A ditto [obligation] from Sulijman Aya & Company in Turkish
19. A ditto [obligation] from Baserlaj Metrami and Faijk achim Eskinasi in Jewish
20. A ditto [obligation] charged to Israel Gabaij & Abraham Mayrisse in Jewish

p. 7

21. A ditto [obligation] of Ld 20 (counted) to Janachi for wine
22. A ditto [obligation] charged to Noisé Galaf & Matatia Perdico in Jewish
23. A ditto [obligation] charged to Juda Provencael & David Galipap & Company in Jewish
24. A ditto [obligation] charged to Saul Pertassi & Company in Jewish
25. A ditto [obligation] charged to Ghaim & David Frisco in Jewish
26. A ditto [obligation] charged to Juda Provensael & Company in Jewish
27. A ditto [obligation] charged to Joseph Asaria Simson Benaver in Jewish
28. A ditto [obligation] charged to Taco Levi & Abraham Gasson in Jewish
29. A ditto [obligation] charged to Samuel & Isar Levi in Jewish
30. A ditto [obligation] charged to Ghaim & David Frisco in Jewish
31. A ditto [obligation] charged to George Maksemin & Michael in Greek
32. A ditto [obligation] charged to Noisé Cohen & Company in Jewish
33. A ditto [obligation] charged to Bandali Amira & Jani Mejari in Greek
34. A ditto [obligation] charged to Abraham Ghiakim, Samuel Hasraki & Company in Jewish
35. A ditto [obligation] charged to Samuel, Eskinasi & Noisé Usiel in Jewish
36. A ditto [obligation] charged to Aron Navon & Menachem Peralem in Jewish
37. A ditto [obligation] charged to Josua Ghiakim & Paco Carmon in Jewish
38. A ditto [obligation] charged to Ghaim Noise Cohen Nathan & Nevsim Frisco in Jewish
39. A ditto [obligation] charged to Ghaim, Noise & Sabataij Gabaij in Jewish
40. A ditto [obligation] charged to Ghaim, Noise Cohen & Company in Jewish
41. A ditto [obligation] charged to ditto [Ghaim, Noise] Cohen & Company in Jewish
42. A ditto [obligation] charged to Abraham Siapos & Bogos Sahaf in Armenian
43. A ditto [obligation] charged to Paco gabaij, Semaria Levi & Company in Jewish
44. A ditto [obligation] charged to I. Dagnan dated 4 September 1736 for the sum of one hundred Lion Dollars of which sixty Lion Dollars have been paid
45. An obligation from Rumoldus Rombouts dated 17 June 1736 for the sum of fifteen hundred Lion Dollars of which four hundred Lion Dollars have been paid
46. In a paper a sample of cotton yarns

In the third drawer

47. A siviliaen
48. An Iselotte cut on both sides
49. A large silver medallion
50. A gilded medallion

p. 8

51. Twelve red stones for rings

In the bottom drawer

52. A little bit of Sarsaparille (Rough Bindweed)

In the top drawer on the right hand side

53. A little bit of mace
In the drawer beside it
54. The purse of the deceased, which we found on his body after his demise & then placed it there. It has a ring attached to it bearing his seal and in the purse there were one and a half Lion Dollar and twenty four paras.
55. An oblong case, containing a hairpin with a hanging pearl, three small diamonds, a pearl and rubies
56. A pendant (earring) with a red stone and a small diamond
57. A silver belt with rubies
58. A silver nose chain for the horses
In the first large drawer
59. Three boxes: one empty & the other two with some sassafras
In the second large drawer
60. A few samples of Angora yarn
In a small drawer below it
61. Six Lion Dollars and thirty seven paras in new paras
62. A half and a quarter Lion Dollars
63. A pencil
In the bottom drawer
64. The Inkstand
In the bottom large drawer
65. A cédule or rental payment agreement of the warehouse in Balkapani
*In the middle cabinet nothing was found, nor in the drawer inside it
In the back there are three secret drawers, which were all found empty
Behind the corners are eight secret drawers, which were all found empty
Below the drawers & inner cabinet was found*
66. An old briefcase, empty
67. A notebook with silver fastenings
68. A diamond weight
In the top drawer from below
69. Some gimcracks
In the drawer beside it
70. A notebook
71. An old notebook, in which nothing is written
72. An English lock with its accessories
73. Some gimcracks

p. 9

- In the first large drawer*
74. A Turkish letter
75. A piece of two and a half pike Dutch linen
76. A pewter case or box containing a telescope
77. A piece of blue serge
78. A few samples of Angora yarn
In the bottom drawer
79. Eleven handkerchiefs, new as well as old
80. A piece of damask scietti (?), twenty two pike long
81. A piece of yellow satin, with my seal on in
--
82. An iron gilded bedstead

83. Two woolen mattresses and a bolster
84. Two old feather head pillows
85. Two *Indienne* curtains & valance
86. A mirror with a black frame & gilded edge
87. *A walnut table with a drawer, containing*
88. A golden agraffe (clasp) with a large emerald, two rubies and small diamonds all around, which were taken out and placed in the aforementioned cabinet
89. Three old guéridons
90. *A studded suitcase covered with bear hide, containing*
91. Broadcloth trousers, Turkish style
92. Two purple mohair [ORIG: sof/ Ot: sof] robes [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş]
93. A cloak [ORIG: feragi/ Ot: ferâce] of 'watered' mohair [ORIG: sof/ Ot: sof]
94. Mohair trousers
95. Two dittos [mohair trousers] without *mesten* (?)
96. Black broadcloth trousers
97. A green silk vest elaborated with gold thread
98. A blue broadcloth shalwar [Ot: şalvar]
99. Four hats: 3 blue & 1 red
100. A black sandal summer hat
101. An ordinary painted wooden commode
102. A frame of a Turkish mirror, covered with fake stones
103. A bookcase with books
104. A wooden hat box with two new hats
105. An empty Turkish basket (ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet)
In the storage [ORIG: juck/ Ot: yük(lük)] in the same room
106. A wooden hat box containing an old hat
107. A new printed cotton blanket for on the bed
108. An *Indienne* green ditto [blanket for on the bed]
109. A Cypriote ditto [blanket for on the bed]
110. A short fox fur in purple broadcloth, old
111. A ditto [short fur], squirrel [ORIG: singiab/ Ot: sincab], old

p. 10

112. A ditto [fur] in check-pattern [ORIG: santrats/ : Ot: santranc] in perpetuana, old
113. A ditto red broadcloth marten [fur] [ORIG: zerdawa/ Ot: zerdava], old
114. A ditto idem [broadcloth marten [fur], old]
115. A long fox fur, in blue broadcloth
116. A long ermine fur in red perpetuana
117. A short red broadcloth robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş] with sandal and with its trimmings of squirrel [ORIG: singiab/ Ot: sincab], old
118. A ditto idem [short red broadcloth robe with sandal and with its trimmings of squirrel, old]
119. A squirrel [ORIG: singiap/ Ot: sincab] fur in purple broadcloth, old
120. A broadcloth type of shalwar [ORIG: chakchier/ Ot: çakşır]
121. Two twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasine/ Ot: boğası] caftans, coffee color
122. Five pairs of new slippers [ORIG: terliken/ Ot: terlik]
123. An old *indienne* summer blanket
124. An old horsecloth
125. An old striped horsecloth
126. An old horsecloth of red broadcloth with black fringes

127. A Turkish and a Persian kalpak [ORIG: calpak/ Ot: kalpak]
128. A pair of saddle pistols and holsters
129. Two pairs of pocket pistols
130. Two plain Turkish sabers
131. A gilded (horse) harness
132. Three English whips
133. A carbine
134. A short gun
135. An old rapier
136. A bayonet
137. A stiletto
138. A cutlass with its sheath
139. A walking stick with a porcelain knob
140. A paper hat box with an old hat
141. Another ditto [paper] box with a very old hat
142. A wig box with a very old wig
143. A bottle case with twelve empty bottles
In a cupboard [ORIG: dolop/ Ot: dolap] in the same room
144. An old silver pocket watch, with a silver chain
145. A silver snuffbox
146. A wig box with an old wig
147. Another ditto [wig box] with a ditto [old wig]
148. Four pairs of woolen socks
149. An old broadcloth hat
150. Twenty Turkish linen shirts, both new and old
151. Four Turkish linen underpants
152. Six innershirts [ORIG: zibons/ Ot: zibun] of alaca
153. Twelve white robes [ORIG: sadeier/ Ot: sâde]
154. Eleven white twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasine/ Ot: boğası] innershirts [ORIG: zibons/ Ot: zibun]
155. Two old cotton curtains with copper rings

p. 11

156. A small Turkish handkerchief, embroidered with gold
157. Six Dutch linen handkerchiefs, worn
158. Two pairs of French linen bed sheets
159. A new hat
160. A paper hat box containing an old wig
161. A wooden hat box containing an old wig
162. An old silk belt or girth
163. A ditto [old silk belt] of challis [ORIG: chali/ Ot: şâlî] with holes
164. A clothes brush
165. Bath linen, five pieces, good
166. Five under belts of coarse dimity
167. A piece of *Indienne*
168. A silk belt from Chios
169. Twenty four napkins with three tablecloths
170. Two linen cushion covers
171. Six old linen covers of hats
172. Two cotton nightcaps

Found below in ditto cupboard [dolap]

173. Two copper sconces
174. Four copper candlesticks
175. Two copper teakettles
176. Three copper table chafing dishes
177. A copper tobacco chafing dish
178. A copper coffeepot
179. A copper chocolate pitcher
180. A bottle case with eight empty bottles
-
181. On the floor in ditto room an old Smyrna carpet
182. A copper laver
183. A large atlas
184. Four green twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasine/ Ot: boğası] window curtains with their rods

In the office or study

185. *A wooden chest whose seals were examined and found intact, containing*
186. An old account book
187. A journal starting on the first of January 1728 and ending on 23 November 1736
188. A large book starting from f[olio] 196 and ending with f[olio] 356
189. Another old account book
190. A book for current account
191. An account book starting with f[olio] 582 and ending with f[olio] 772
192. An old invoice book
193. An old book for household expenses
194. An old ditto [book] for commercial expenses
195. An alphabet book [index] of the large book
196. An old journal
197. A ditto [old journal]

p. 12

198. An old large book
199. An old book with completed accounts or bills
200. *In a bag in ditto chest*
201. An obligation charged to Sabatay & Noise Sefamil & Company in Jewish
202. A ditto [obligation] charged to Sabatay & Consorte Sefami & Company in Jewish
203. Two dittos [obligations] charged to Meijer Sonsino, in Jewish
204. A ditto [obligation] charged to Boise provensael & Paco Cohen & Company in Jewish
205. A ditto [obligation] charged to Juda and Joseph Nathan & Isac Bardavi in Jewish
206. A ditto [obligation] charged to Josua Assa, Canaja Rosales and Company. In Jewish
-
207. *A lectern or desk of the deceased, whose seals were examined and found intact, containing*
208. A book on commercial expenses
209. A notebook on miscellaneous
210. A book on household expenses
211. A cash book under Isac Angel & Abraham Galief

212. A cash book starting the first of 1700 and ending 30 November 1736
213. An obligation charged to Joseph Safi on Ld 128 for one piece of sheets or broadcloth
214. A ditto [obligation] charged to Isac Usiel of the year 1685 in Jewish
215. Various documents of no value
-
216. An invoice book starting 30 January 1722 and ending in the year 1736
217. A draft account book
218. A Turkish basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] with 2 copy books of letters, one full & the other starting 22 October 1735 and ending 8 December 1736
219. A ditto basket [ORIG: cepet/ Ot: sepet] with a bit of white writing paper
220. A ditto basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] with old documents and books
-
221. *A studded chest containing*
222. A box containing the house cédule or payment agreement of the former house in Pera with 2 receipts (?), and a few old bills for glasses
223. Four pieces of damask with gold
224. Five more old books
-
225. An old-fashioned cabinet whose seals were examined and found intact, containing several answered Turkish letters, several bills and paid bills of exchange
226. Three window curtains of green twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasin/ Ot: boğası] with their rods

In the sofa room

p. 13

227. Six woolen long cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder]: 4 large & 2 small
228. Three red broadcloth cloths for sitting [ORIG: macat/ Ot: mak`ad]
229. Fourteen woolen sofa cushions with red velvet covers
230. A large mirror with a gilded frame
231. Four green twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasine/ Ot: boğası] window curtains with their rods
232. Two portraits, painted
233. Two printed ditto [portraits]

In the storage [ORIG: juk/ Ot: yük(lük)] of ditto room

234. Four glass bowls with their lids
235. A glass wine bottle
236. A ditto [glass] water jug with its lid
237. Seven beer glasses
238. Nineteen porcelain tea saucers of various types
239. Four porcelain chocolate mugs or cups
240. Two porcelain slop-basins
241. Five porcelain sugar bowls
242. A Delft porcelain ditto [sugar bowl]
-
243. In a cupboard [dolap] in ditto room nothing else besides loaf-sugar for domestic use

244. A lacquered table with a drawer, with on top and inside it several geographical maps
245. *A cabinet or dresser containing
In the first drawer on the left hand side*
246. A new penknife
247. A burning glass with a horn case
248. A flask with oil, unopened
249. A few gimcracks
-
- In the drawer beside it*
250. A silver snuffbox
251. A small flask with cinnamon oil, nearly half full
252. A rosary [ORIG: tespi/ Ot: tespîh] of crude amber
253. A golden ring with a black stone bearing the deceased's signet or seal
254. A golden hoop
255. A golden ring with a little head
A small drawer with
256. A few small Turkish caftan buttons
257. A few gimcracks
-
- In the top large drawer*
258. A flask with medicine, unopened
In the second large drawer
259. A piece of damask, scietti (?)
260. Several gimcracks
In the third large drawer
261. Some old linen & gimcracks
The most bottom drawer, empty

Continuation of the Inventory, resumed on Monday 14 January 1737

In the upper reception room

262. A large mirror with a black frame
263. Four maps
264. Three door curtains
265. Seven green twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasyn/ Ot: boğası] window curtains with their rods
266. Fifteen chairs, three of which armchairs
267. A settee or sofa covered with red leather
268. A plain large table with a table carpet

p. 14

269. A ditto [table] also with a ditto [table] carpet
270. A backgammon board

In the lower reception room

271. A large mirror with a black frame
272. Seven maps
273. Two paintings of flower pieces
274. A wall- & striking clockwork

- 275. Six chairs
- 276. A settee or sofa covered with leather
- 277. Two tables, each with a carpet
- 278. Three small long cushions [ORIG: minder/ Ot: minder] with wool
- 279. Six sofa cushions with wool, with blue broadcloth covers
- 280. Two cloths for sitting [ORIG: macat/ Ot: mak`ad] of ditto [blue] broadcloth
- 281. Six (small) green twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasin/ Ot: boğası] window curtains, with their rods
- 282. Three door curtains

In the winter room

- 283. A dining table with a table carpet
- 284. Five chairs
- 285. A copper laver with a ewer in the shape of a fountain on a small table
- 286. And a sideboard
- 287. A mirror with a black frame
- 288. Three window curtains of green twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasin/ Ot: boğası] with their rods
- 289. Three glass table lanterns
- 290. *In the buffet in the same room*
- 291. Ten large porcelain platters
- 292. A large deep porcelain platter
- 293. Four porcelain saucers
- 294. Twelve porcelain plates
- 295. Six porcelain tea cups & saucers
- 296. A pewter teapot with its lamp
- 297. A porcelain teapot
- 298. A small table chafing dish

In the room of Sir Meyer

- 299. An iron bedstead
- 300. Two woolen mattresses
- 301. A woolen bolster
- 302. Two under blankets
- 303. A little mirror with a walnut frame
- 304. Two chairs

In the room of Aretun

- 305. *A plain wooden cupboard/ chest containing*
- 306. A large and a small silver soup spoon
- 307. A silver colander or sieve spoon
- 308. Eight silver spoons & forks
- 309. A silver sugar box
- 310. Two ditto [silver boxes] for pepper & mustard
- 311. Two silver salt-cellars
- 312. A silver nutmeg grater & box
- 313. A large silver dish or saucer
- 314. A small ditto [dish or saucer]
- 315. A silver teapot

p. 15

316. Twenty four table-knives with bone hilts
317. Twelve pewter spoons
318. Ten table sheets, both old and new
319. Twenty four napkins [both old and new]
320. Six towels
321. Five shaving cloths
322. Eight white dimity innershirts [ORIG: zibon/ Ot: zı̇bun]
323. Four cushion covers
324. Four Turkish linen underpants
325. A ditto [Turkish linen] shirt
326. Six silver cup holders [ORIG: porte fingeans]
327. *In another plain cupboard or chest*
328. Three small tin-plated copper saucers
329. A small copper pan
330. A pewter coaster
331. Three pewter beakers
332. A copper lantern, old
333. Two small pewter butter pots
334. Six small pewter saucers
-
335. A copper basin [ORIG: lien/ Ot: lėgen] and ewer [ORIG: ibriek/ Ot: ibrik]
336. A pewter water jug
337. Two pewter *zin friscadorri* (?)
338. Two copper candlesticks with two ditto snuffers
339. Two chairs

In the kitchen

340. Ten copper saucepans [ORIG: tingeree/ Ot: tencere] with their lids, both large and small
341. Three casseroles
342. Two roasting pans
343. Three firedogs
344. Two grills: one large and one small
345. Nineteen pewter platters, both large and small
346. Fifty four pewter table plates, both old and new
347. Three tin-plated copper saucers
348. A copper laver
349. A ditto [copper] colander or sieve
350. A copper mortar & pestle, old
351. Two copper sauce bowls

In the stables

352. Two horses
353. Three saddles Turkish style, one with copper stirrups, & the other ordinary stirrups
354. A horse carriage, copper plated
355. A red broadcloth horse blanket or cloth
356. A copper trough for the horses

In an outer chamber

- 357. An iron bedstead
- 358. Two woolen mattresses & a ditto bolster
- 359. Two *indienne* curtains for the bed
- 360. Seven green twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasine/ Ot: boğası] window curtains
- 361. A plain table & guéridon
- 362. Two English chairs

p.16

- 363. A mirror with a walnut frame
- 364. A pewter water jug

In the fireproof storage, whose seals have been examined and found to be intact

- 365. *An iron chest, containing*
- 366. *A leather bag, containing*
- 367. Two paid house cédules or payment agreements
- 368. An obligation charged to Samuel Calef in Jewish
- 369. A ditto [obligation] charged to Chaim Salaf & Jaco Abramanel in Jewish
- 370. A ditto [obligation] charged to Jacob Arlaud for the sum of one hundred Lion Dollars
- 371. A ditto [obligation] charged to Battica Jani & Dimitraki in Greek
- 372. A ditto [obligation] charged to Abraham Gabief & Angelo in Jewish
- 373. A ditto [obligation] from Pietro Fabiani
-
- 374. A leather obligation bag, containing an obligation charged to the Greek Church in S Dimitri for the sum of fifteen hundred Lion Dollars, and a sealed script
- 375. The second mystic final will of the deceased
- 376. A sealed bag, containing documents
- 377. An obligation charged to Juda Naghon Rosales in Jewish
- 378. A Turkish obligation
- 379. An obligation charged to Ghaim}
- 380. Noité (?) Sabatay Galaf in Jewish} in a leather bag
- 381. A small box with several pieces of aloes wood
- 382. A box with various old documents
- 383. A ditto [box] with various documents
- 384. A round box with various documents
- 385. *A square box* containing a servois? with several small rubies and a small box containing a type of pendant [ORIG: bettepetti/ It: battipetto] with emeralds, both appear silver gilded
- 386. A small silver dish or saucer
- 387. A ditto [silver dish or saucer] slightly larger
- 388. *An oblong box containing*
- 389. Sixteen silver spoons & forks
- 390. Six silver cup holders [ORIG: porte fingeans]
- 391. A silver salt-cellar
- 392. Two lead crystal salt-cellars
- 393. A silver gilded drinking cup
- 394. A silver pepper box & a ditto for mustard
-
- 395. A bag with Turkish letters

396. A bag with Turkish paid warehouse rental cédulas or payment agreements
 397. A bag with paid rental cédulas or payment agreements of the house
 398. Several old documents
 --
 399. A large mirror with a gilded frame, very old
 400. Three old large portraits
 401. An old table clock
 402. Two grandfather clocks, with their bases
 403. Eighteen large new pewter platters
 404. Twelve ditto [new pewter platters] slightly smaller

p. 17

405. Seven dozen new pewter plates
 406. Four large platters, used
 407. Six dittos [platters], smaller, used
 408. Twelve large old-fashioned pewter platters
 409. Seven ditto [pewter platters] of various sizes
 410. A dozen pewter plates, used
 411. Ten broken pewter plates
 412. A Turkish basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] of which the key was not found, then we sealed it

On the right hand side, upstairs in the warehouse or storage

413. Three standing cabinets or cupboards of which the keys were not found, then we sealed them

Downstairs in ditto warehouse or storage nothing was found

Here ends the Inventory of the house of the late deceased, in Galata

Now follows the Inventory of the furniture etc. found in the deceased's country house in the village called S^{ta} Dimitri, which was executed on Saturday 22 December 1736. As follows

In the dining room

414. Two plain tables. Each covered with a carpet
 415. Four chairs covered with red leather, among them an armchair
 416. An English chair and two footstools
 417. A copper basin [ORIG: lien/ ot: leğen] & ewer [ORIG: ibriek/ Ot: ibrik]
 418. A copper candlestick and ditto snuffers
 419. A pewter sconce
 420. An iron chafing dish
 421. Three small twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasine/ Ot: boğası] green window curtains with their rods
In the first cupboard [dolap] next to the door in ditto room
 422. A pewter salver with its foot or base
 423. Two copper coffee ewers [ORIG: ibriek/ Ot: ibrik]: one small & the other middle sized
 424. An old pewter teapot with its lamp
 425. A porcelain teapot
 426. Five porcelain tea bowls & four ditto cups
 427. Two brown porcelain tea cups

428. A silver sugar spoon

--

In the storage [ORIG: juk/ Ot: yük(lük)] of ditto room

429. A small cupboard or chest of plain wood, containing

430. Three dimity undervests

431. A white twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasine/ Ot: boğası] innershirt [ORIG: zibon/ Ot: zibun]

432. Two Turkish linen underpants

433. Two innershirts [ORIG: zibon/ Ot: zibun] of alaca

434. A white twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasine/ Ot: boğası] vest

435. A coarse linen cushion cover

436. A linen cover for a nightcap

In the second drawer of ditto cupboard/ chest nothing was found

437. A wooden chest with empty bottles

438. A bottle case with six bottles

In the final cupboard [dolap] of ditto room

439. A large and five middle-sized old pewter platters

440. Twelve pewter plates

441. Twelve ditto [pewter plates], worn

p. 18

442. Three tin-plated copper platters

443. Two pewter salt-cellars

444. Six table knives and two iron forks

445. A copper chafing dish and its lamp

446. A copper fire chafing dish

447. A glass water jug with a pewter lid

Underneath the cupboard [dolap] & storage [ORIG: juk/ Ot: yük(lük)] nothing was found

In the bedroom of the deceased

448. A small long woolen cushion [ORIG: mendeertje/ Ot: minder]

449. A cloth for sitting [ORIG: makat/ Ot: mak`ad] of red broadcloth, very old

450. Three woolen sofa cushions, with red voided and brocaded velvet covers

451. A small sofa cushion with wool

452. An English settee or sofa

453. Two English chairs

454. Two footstools

455. Two small mirrors

456. A carbine

In the cupboard [dolap] of ditto room

457. An East-Indian ceramic teapot

458. Pewter telescope and ditto made of cardboard

In the storage [ORIG: juk/ Ot: yük(lük)] of ditto room

459. A chest containing

460. Two cotton blankets

461. A pair of coarse linen bed sheets

462. A feather head pillow

463. A woolen nightcap with its linen cover

464. A white twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasine/ Ot: boğası] innershirt [ORIG: zibon/ Ot: zibun]
Underneath ditto cupboard [dolap] & storage [ORIG: juk/ Ot: yük(lük)] nothing was found
Over the sofa two other cupboards [dolap], nothing was found inside

In the room across the staircase

465. A plain wooden table with an old carpet
466. An old mat
467. Three chairs covered with red leather, among them an armchair
468. *In the first cupboard [dolap] of ditto room, thirteen books, printed both large and small*
469. *In the storage [ORIG: juk/ Ot: yük(lük)] of ditto room an empty wooden chest*
470. *In the last cupboard [dolap] several empty bottles*
Underneath the cupboards [dolap] & storage [ORIG: juk/ Ot: yük(lük)] nothing was found

In the final room

471. On the sofa an old mat
472. A large long cushion [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder] with wool
473. A cloth for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: mak`ad] of coarse *Indienne*
474. Four sofa cushions with wool, 3 with *Indienne* covers and one with flowery voided and brocaded velvet
In the storage [ORIG: juk/ Ot: yük(lük)] & in all the cupboards [dolap] nothing was found

In the reception room

475. Two Turkish curtains [ORIG: perdee/ Ot: perde]
476. Six long cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder] with wool
477. Two *Indienne* cloths for sitting [ORIG: macat/ Ot: mak`ad], very old
478. And a blue broadcloth cloth for sitting [ORIG: macat/ Ot: mak`ad], very old

p. 19

479. Eighteen sofa cushions with wool: seven covered with blue broadcloth & eleven with green *Indienne*, all very old
480. Six chairs: one English, two covered with leather, and three armchairs
481. A small folding table of bad quality wood
482. A footstool
483. Two small old mirrors

In the lowest apartment

Nothing was found

In the kitchen

484. A copper carafe
485. A copper saucepan [ORIG: tengeré/ Ot: tencere] with its lid
486. Two firedogs
487. Two trivets
488. A copper frying pan
489. A roasting-jack

490. An old iron shovel

Found in the stables

491. A copper trough for the horses

Thusly inventoried and recorded in the place stated earlier, by notice of the aforementioned Sir Jan Hendrik Meyer, who declares not to have hidden nor held back anything direct or indirectly, and promises that when anything else may be found that should take part in this inventory, he will add it and is willing (in case of emergency) to confirm this with a solemn oath.

Actum in Galata of Constantinople, the fourteenth of January one thousand seven hundred and thirty seven, in the presence of the gentlemen Hendrik Lackie & Jean Battista Marcquis as witnesses of faith hereto requested.

Was signed Joan Hend[ri]^{ck} Meijer

As witnesses Hend[ri]^k Lackie

As witnesses J:B: Marcquis

And below quod attestor

Was signed Rumoldus Rombouts Chancellor

10. Jan Karel des Bordes: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1048).

[Folio 1r]

Je soussigné Jean Conrard Borell, Chancelier de Son Excellence Monseigneur Elbert Baron de Hoche pied Ambassadeur de Leurs Hautes Puissances à la Porte Ottomane atteste et declare par la presente, que cejourd'hui Lundy vingt et unième du Septembre, Mil sept cent cinquante, je me suis transporté avec les cy dessousignés Temoins à la maison de Jean Charles des Bordes à Pera de Constantinople, ou en leur présence examinant les scelles, mises, il y a cinq mois sur les hardes et effets du dit Des bordes dans la ditte maison, nous les avons trouvés sans aucun défaut et dans leurs enties et je aurois consigné à Marie Jacobe Rombouts de Diepenbroek par ordre exprès de mon dit seigneur Ambassadeur ce qui suit:

1. Huit chaises à dos couverter d'une etoffe insolée
2. Deux dittes à bras
3. Un tapis de Sallonique
4. Une mouchettiere verde de jura
5. Une Portière de trap rouge grossier
6. Deux cousins de la barque couverts de trap rouge
7. Trois dits de cuire
8. Vingt et quatre assiettes de fayence.
9. Une caisse contenant quatre couvertes de cotton
10. Trois dites de laine
11. Une grande caisse avec de papier par dedans
12. Avec onze rideaux et leur falbelas 3. Makkats. Trois dits et dixhuit couvertes de coussins de soffâ: et trois autres couvertes de citze et de soye
13. Une vieille couverte de laine
14. Une peau d'ours gatée
15. Un sophâ de cinq cousins d'une etoffe ciselée
16. Une mindair et makat d'un etoffe de laine rouge
17. Une grande caisse, contenant d'habillements de femine
18. Un verd à fleurs d'or, un gris à fleurs de couleurs differentes, dits de veloure bleu avec de galons d'or. Dito rouge brodee en or; un blanc de soye à fleurs d'or. Dito de damas bleu bordé en or, dito couleur d'orange brodée en argent. Dito de purple brodé en or avec de galons d'or. Touts les habits etoient doublés de differentes sortes de pelisses, lesquels etoient tous en dommage. Comme aussi le parement de quelles de samour
19. Une ditte conenant de vestes de femmes à savoire
20. Une grise avec de fleurs. Ditte bleuë. Ditte de satin. Ditte de satin jaune. Ditte noire avec de l'or. Ditte bleuë et jaune. Ditte de velours rouge avec de galons d'or. Ditte blanche et rouge. Ditte couleur d'orange brodée en argent. Un habit d'été de soye rouge à fleurs d'or.
21. Une ditte contenant: une garniture pour le bain
22. Une boîte du bois avec de louliers. Une ditte avec de paladins. Une ditte avec des epingles. Une ditte avec de rubans. Une d^e avec des fleurs annemons de Tête &^a. Une piece de linge. Une serviette avec un habit de velours et un d^e d'été blanc brodé a fleurs.

[Folio 1v]

23. Un cabinet de bois vernisé.

24. Un d^e de bois vernisé
25. Un habit gris doublé d'une Pelisse.
26. Un autre d^e de drap noire.
27. Une peau de tigre. Benis rouge et un coussin.
28. Un cipet contenant trois makkat de drap rouge avec de franges verdes. Une couverte de tandour. Dix dessus de coussins de sofa. Dix rideaux et une portiere d'une etoffe rayée.
29. Un cabinet avec diverses bagatelles.
30. Un ferretgi jaune à fleurs d'argent.
31. Deux petits coussins de sofa d'un velours verd ciselé.
32. Un tapis de Sallonique.
33. Un cabinet contenant un habit de drap bleu avec de Brandenbour d'or. Un dit de drap gris doublé d'un velours verd, et sa vesta du dit velours, tout deux brodés en or, un dit de velours noire doublé de peluche. Un dit de drap gris double d'une pelisse. Un dit d'une etoffe de laine verde pour l'été. Un dit de drap rouge avec de galons d'or double d'un pelisse. Une veste de satin brodée en argent. Une dite d'un brocard d'or fond couleur de rose. Une petite veste de velours verd doublée d'une pelisse. Une robbe de chambre d'un damas verd. Un manchon. Un kalpak. Un bonnet de voyage de drap rouge double d'un velours verd. Une veste petite d'un damas bleu de laine. Deux paires de bas de laine. Une pièce de linge de hollande. Un pièce de perpetua une couleur rouge. De boutons d'etain argenté. Une piece d'un satin couleur jaune. Trois chapeau dont un avec un point d'Espagne.
34. Un cabinet vuide.
35. Cinq riddeaux et une portiere de sandal rouge.
36. Trois coussins de sofa. D^e makkat et mindair.
37. Un table avec son tapis.
38. Une chaise à bras.
39. Une ditte percée
40. Deux mattelats de crin couvert l'une d'un coutré et l'autre d'une toile de Hollanda.
41. Un traversin de plumes.
42. Un dit de crin
43. Un coussin de plumes.
44. Une couverte de chitze de Hollande à bords de sandal couleur cremoisé
45. Sept rideaux d'une sandal couleur verde
46. Une boit tiene d'une toile peinte

[Folio 2r]

47. Une ditte de sandal bleu
48. Deux mindairs de laine
49. Une grande maccatte de toile de flandres a fond bleu de fleurs blanches
50. Six cousins de laine couvers d'une toile de flandres comme les maccattes
51. Une grande natte
52. Un lit à tombeau avec des rideaux de pommeaux d'une toile de flandres à fond bleu & fleurs blanches.
53. Un matelat de crin de hollande couvert d'une etoffe rouge
54. Un dit de laine couvert de toile peinte
55. Un traversin et cousin de plumes
56. Une couverte de toile peinte
57. Un grand rideau, pour couvrir les habits.
58. Six dits de toile peinte à fond blanc & fleurs rouges.

59. Deux fauteuils, couvers d'une toile de flandre à fond bleu fleurs blanches
60. Six chaises à dos couvers de même
61. Cinq rideaux de toile peinte à fond blanc & fleurs rouges et bleus
62. Trois portière & falbelas de même.
63. Six rideaux de toile peinte à fleurs rouges.
64. Quatre mindairs de laine
65. Quatre maccattes de toile de flandre à fond bleu & fleurs blanches, doublées avec de boccasin blanc
66. Treize coussins de laine, couvers de toile de flandres comme les Maccattes.
67. Deux coussins de cotton couvers d'une etoffe brune à petites fleurs.
68. Quatre rideaux de boccasin blanc
69. Un lit garnie, dont le ciel, dossier, bonnes graces, et souparte sont couvers de chitse d'Inde à fond blanc a fleurs rouges.
70. Un matelat de laine couvert de toile blanche.
71. Deux dits du crin de hollande couvers d'une toile de flandre à fond bleu.
72. Un traversin de plumes couvert d'une toile rayée.
73. Deux coussins de plumes, deux dits plus petits.
74. Une caisse blanche, dans la quelle se trouvent trois coussin de plumes. Deux traversin de même. Deux petits coussins dits. Six coussins de velours. Trois maccattes d'indienne. Neuf rideaux de même. Trois dits. Une couverte de chitse. Deux dits de toile peinte. Quatre sciavini
75. Une commode de Venise
76. Huit grand rideaux de toile peinte.
77. Une portière et falbela de meme
78. Deux mindairs de laine. Une maccatte de toile peinte.
79. Huit coussins de laine doublés d'un velours rouge de Broussa.
80. Trois rideaux de boccasin blanc.
81. Un matelat avec son traversin.
82. Une couverte & mouchetiere verte.
83. Deux paires de draps de lit.
84. Trois couvertes de coussins
85. Deux dittes petits. Deux nappes grandes.
86. Douze serviettes. Deux essuis mains
87. Une serviette pour le caffè

[Folio 2v]

88. Cinq essuis mains pour la Barbe
89. Deux enteris blanche. Deux chemises fines.
90. Deux dittes de nuit. Deux mouchoirs.
91. Une paire de bas de fil. Deux camisolles blanches.
92. Une ditte brodée de laine.
93. Deux culotte une à la turque
94. Sept bonnets d'été, un dit de nuit.
95. Dix matelats pour les domestiques.

Fait et passé à Pera de Constantinople

La Même jourdhui, mois & Année cy dessys ditt en présence des sieurs Jacques Testa et Joseph Rigo temoins dignes de fois a ce requis, Quod attestor Jean Conrard Borell. Chanc^f. Jaques Testa Temoin. Joseph Rigo Temoin

10. Jan Karel des Bordes, Chancellor and Son-In-Law of Maria Colyer: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1048).

[Folio 1r]

I, undersigned Jean Conrard Borell, Chancellor of his Excellency Sir Elbert Baron de Hochepped, Ambassador of Their High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte, attest and declare with this document, that today Monday the twenty first of September, one thousand seven hundred and fifty, I travelled together with the below mentioned witnesses to the house of Jean Charles des Bordes in Pera of Constantinople, where in their presence I examined the seals placed there five months ago on the goods and effects in the said house. We found them without any defect and intact and I (should) record them for Marie Jacobe Rombouts van Diepenbroek by the express order of the said Sir Ambassador, as follows:

1. 8 easy-chairs covered with insolated fabric
2. 2 dittos arm [chairs]
3. A carpet from Salonika
4. A green handkerchief from Jura
5. A door curtain of a coarse red cloth
6. Two cushions of the boat, of red cloth
7. Three leather dittos [cushions]
8. Twenty four faience plates
9. A chest containing four cotton spreads
10. Three woolen dittos [spreads]
11. A large chest with paper, containing:
12. eleven curtains and their valances, 3 cloths for sitting [ORIG: makkat/ Ot: mak`ad].
13. Three dittos [*mak`ad*] and eighteen sofa cushion covers, and three other spreads of chintz and silk
14. An old woolen spread
15. A torn bearskin
16. A sofa of five cushions of a brocaded (“cut”) fabric
17. A long cushion [ORIG: minder/ Ot: minder] and cloth for sitting [ORIG: makat/ Ot: mak`ad] of a red woolen fabric
18. *A large chest containing women’s dresses:*
One green with golden flowers, one grey with flowers of various colors, dittos of blue velvet with golden galloons. Ditto, red embroidered with gold; one white of silk with golden flowers. Ditto of blue damask embroidered with gold, ditto orange embroidered with silver. Ditto purple embroidered with gold and with golden galloons All clothes are lined with various types of furs, all worn. Also the parements of those of sable fur.
19. *a ditto [chest] containing women’s vests/ coats, namely:*
One grey with flowers. Ditto blue. Ditto of satin. Ditto of yellow satin. Ditto black with gold. Ditto blue and yellow. Ditto of red velvet with golden galloons. Ditto white and red. Ditto orange embroidered with gold. A red silk summer dress with golden flowers.
20. *a ditto [chest] containing: a set (garniture) for bathing*
21. A wooden box with shoes. A ditto with palatines. A ditto with hairpins. A ditto with ribbons. A ditto with anemones for on the head. A piece of linen. A towel with a velvet coat and a ditto summer [coat] with white embroidered flowers.

[Folio 1v]

22. A wooden varnished cabinet
23. A wooden varnished ditto [cabinet]
24. A grey coat lined with fur
25. Another ditto [coat] of black broadcloth
26. A tiger skin. [a] red robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş] and a cushion.
27. *A basket* [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] containing three cloths for sitting [ORIG: macat/ Ot: mak`ad] of red broadcloth with green fringes. A cover for the tandoor. Ten covers for sofa cushions. Ten curtains and one door curtain of a striped fabric.
28. A cabinet with various trifles
29. A yellow cloak [ORIG: feragé/ Ot: ferâce] with silver flowers
30. Two small sofa cushions of green brocaded (“cut”) velvet
31. A carpet from Salonika
32. *A cabinet* containing a coat of blue broadcloth with golden Brandenburg frog fastenings. A ditto of grey broadcloth lined with green velvet, and its vest/ jacket with ditto velvet, both embroidered with gold, a ditto of black velvet lined with plush. A ditto of grey broadcloth lined with fur. A ditto of a green woolen fabric for the summer. A ditto of red broadcloth with golden galloons, lined with fur. A satin vest/ jacket embroidered with silver. A ditto of golden brocade on a pink surface. A small green velvet vest/ jacket lined with fur. A green damask dressing gown. A sleeve. A kalpak. A travelling bonnet of red broadcloth lined with green velvet. A blue damask woolen small vest/ jacket. Two pairs of woolen socks or stockings. A piece of linen from Holland. A piece of red perpetuana. Tin silver-gilded buttons. A piece of yellow satin. Three hats, one of which with point d’Espagne.
33. An empty cabinet
34. Five curtains and one door curtain of red sandal
35. Three sofa cushions. Ditto cloth for sitting [ORIG: makkat/ Ot: mak`ad] and long cushion [ORIG: mindair/ Ot: minder].
36. A table with its carpet
37. An armchair
38. A (ditto) close stool
39. Two horsehair mattresses, one covered with a coutré? and the other with Dutch cloth
40. A feather bolster
41. A ditto horsehair [bolster]
42. A feather pillow
43. A chintz cover from Holland with crème colored sandal fringes
44. Seven green sandal curtains
45. A box containing a painted cloth

[Folio 2r]

46. A ditto [cloth] of blue sandal
47. Two long woolen cushions [ORIG: mindair/ Ot: minder]
48. A large cloth for sitting [ORIG: macatte/ Ot: mak`ad] of a blue cloth from Flanders with white flowers
49. Six woolen cushions covered with a cloth from Flanders similar to the cloths for sitting [ORIG: maccatte/ Ot: mak`ad]
50. A large mat
51. A single-headed couch or field bed [“lit en tombeau”] with curtains with knobs (dots?) of a cloth from Flanders with a blue base and white flowers

52. A Dutch horsehair mattress covered with a red fabric
53. A woolen ditto [mattress] covered with painted cloth
54. A feather bolster and pillow
55. A spread of painted cloth
56. A painted cloth blanket
57. A large curtain to cover the clothes
58. Six dittos [curtains] of painted cloth with a white base and red flowers
59. Two armchairs, covered with a cloth from Flanders with a blue base and white flowers
60. Six easy-chairs covered with the same [a cloth from Flanders with a blue base and white flowers]
61. Five curtains of painted cloth with a white base & blue and red flowers
62. Three door curtains & valance's of the same [painted cloth with a white base & blue and red flowers]
63. Six curtains of painted cloth with red flowers
64. Four long woolen cushions [ORIG: mindair/ Ot: minder]
65. Four cloths for sitting [ORIG: maccatte/ Ot: mak`ad] of cloth from Flanders with a blue base & white flowers, lined with white twilled cotton [Ot: boğası]
66. Thirty woolen cushions, covered with cloth from Flanders like the cloths for sitting [ORIG: maccatte/ Ot: mak`ad] [with a blue base & white flowers, lined with white twilled cotton [Ot: boğası]]
67. Two cotton cushions covered with a brown fabric with small flowers
68. Four curtains of white twilled cotton [Ot: boğası]
69. A canopy bed of which its canopy, head or base board, bed curtains ("bonnes graces") and souparte? are covered with chintz from India with a white base and red flowers
70. A woolen mattress covered with white broadcloth
71. Two Dutch horsehair dittos [mattresses] covered with a cloth from Flanders with a blue base.
72. A feather bolster covered with a striped cloth
73. Two feather pillows, two smaller dittos
74. *A white chest, which contains* three feather pillows. Two bolsters of the same. Two ditto small cushions. Six velvet cushions. Three *indienne* cloths for sitting [ORIG: macatte/ Ot: mak`ad]. Nine curtains of the same. Three dittos. A chintz blanket. Two dittos of painted cloth. Four sciarini?
75. A chest of drawers from Venice
76. Eight large curtains of painted cloth
77. A door curtain and valance of the same [painted cloth]
78. Two long woolen cushions [ORIG: mindair/ Ot: minder]. One cloth for sitting [ORIG: macatte/ Ot: Mak`ad] of painted cloth
79. Eight woolen cushions covered with red velvet from Bursa
80. Three white twilled cotton [Ot: boğası] curtains
81. A mattress with its bolster.
82. A green blanket & handkerchief
83. Two pairs of bed sheets
84. Three cushion covers
85. Two small dittos [cushion covers]. Two large tablecloths
86. Twelve napkins. Two towels
87. A coffee napkin or towel

[Folio 2v]

88. Five barber towels
89. Two white robes [ORIG: enteri/ Ot: entâri]. Two fine shirts or chemises
90. Two night dittos [shirts]. Two handkerchiefs.
91. A pair of yarn socks or stockings. Two white camisoles.
92. A ditto woolen [camisole], embroidered
93. Two pants, one Turkish style
94. Seven summer caps or bonnets, one for the night
95. Ten mattresses for the servants

Done and passed in Pera of Constantinople

The day, month and year as above in the presence of the gentlemen Jacques Testa and Joseph Rigo dignified witnesses requested hereto.

Quod attestor Jean Conrard Borell. Chancellor

Jaques Testa Witness

Joseph Rigo Witness

**11a. Fredrich Bourdsched, French Horn Player and Valet of the Ambassador:
Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).¹²⁷⁸**

p. 128

Staat und Inventaris von der Nachlassenschaft des wijlen Fredrich Bourdsched in zeijn Leben Cammerdiener und Waldhornist von Ihre Excellenz den Hern Hern Cornelis Calkoen Amb: von Ihre Hoog Mog: Hern Staaten Generaal der Vereinigte Nederlanden aen Hof des Turksen Keyzer gestorben an der aenstekenden pestilentialichen Krankheit im Dorffe Belgrade ausserhalb Constp: den 30 des letzt verwichenen Monath Octobris, folgende voorgedacht Nachlassenschaft ist nun Inventarisirt durch mich Rumoldus Rombouts Cancellier von högst vergemelten Hern Amb: in gegenwarth deren unterschriben zeugen, bestehend in folgenden effecten

1. Ein tuchen purpur farben kleyd, rok, camissohl, und Hosen mit silberne knopflöcher und knopfe, schon zimlich alt
2. Ein roth tuchens kleyd, rok, camissohl und Hosen, mit goldenen tresse bordiret, und goldenen faden knöpfen bezet
3. Zwölf kleine Blichen dosen wor innen zweij ocken & hundert und achtzig dramen gemeinen thee
4. Vier paer alte seidene strumpfen, wor unter ein paer mit gold gestikt zwickeln
5. Einen Huth mit einen goldenen tressen
6. Einen d^o: alter mit einer silbern d^o:
7. Zwei d^o: alte ohne tressen
8. Eine degen mit einen silbern gefasse
9. Ein spanisch Rohr
10. Eine blaue schabrake, nebst den pistohlen holfsteren mit silveren Gallon eingefasset, schon gantz alt
11. Eine alte zerbrochene Messingene sak uhr
12. Eene flinte am geschafte etwas gebrocken
13. Ein paar pistohlen

p. 129

14. einen Herschfänger, nebst den gehänke mit goldenen gallonen bezetz, schon alt
15. sechs paar alte baumwolle strumpfe
16. zwei paar weisse seidene strumpfe
17. sechs Hollandsche leinwaten Hemder
18. ein d^o: von Moscovische leinwaad
19. ein camissoohl von weissen dimit
20. eene Hosen
21. sechs alte halsbinden von muschelinen
22. dreij alte halstucher [von muschelinen]
23. zweij baumwollen Nagtmutsen
24. drey alte seidene Snupftucher
25. ein d^o: baumwollen
26. eine lappen Englisch gemein Zommer zauij
27. ein futtral mit barbier instrumenten
28. zweij paar neue schuhe

¹²⁷⁸ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044.

29. ein d^o: paar alte
30. einen Hammer
31. eine Sage
32. dreij kleine Bohre
33. ein Kneifzange
34. ein blechern Dose
35. ein Pulver horn
36. ein paar alte Stiebeln
37. ein Knöchern Dintsas
38. eine alte silbern tresse
39. ein silbern mundstuk zum Walthorn
40. ein silbern Ring mit einen falsxhen steine
41. einen Deckel von einen silbern zahn stocker
42. dreij kleyne Englische unleg Messer
43. ein d^o: altes
44. etwas Hagel un flinten Kugelen
45. eine kleine alte Kisten
46. ein silbern sach uhr nebst einer silbern Ketten
47. ein futtral mit dreij scheermesser, einen streich riem und stein
48. ein Zinnern Balbier Bechen
49. einen Englischen Balbierriem
50. eine alte Violine
51. sechs alte Balbier messer
52. ein perspectief
53. einen Balbierstein
54. einen kupfern Petschaft
55. ein zilbern Crucifix Sol nicht verkauffet werden
56. Ein silbern Petschaft [Sol nicht verkauffet werden]

p. 130

57. In Bahren Gelde hat sich befunden Piastres 116:15
58. Nog eine obligation von den H^r: Moutier von dato den 22 July 1732 von Piastres 26:-
Dargegen gehet ein Recknung von denselben “ 21:-
--
P: 5:-
59. Nog eine obligation von hl: Brinkman P: 13:-
Dargegen gehet eine Recknung ab “ 11:20
--
P. 1:20
Der Hern Rigo ist nog an den selben schuldig “ 12:-
Nog der Juden Jacob ist schuldig “ 3:-
Nog het er zu guth von seinen lohn “ 112:20
--
Sa: P: 133:-
Der verstorbene ist schuldig wie folgt
An den H^r: Hoffman P: 9:6
An S^r: Ferdinand Ditten “ 7:35
An der Frau Maria Baronne “ 6:30
An Albert Dornik “ 2:3

An H.^r Jacob Cassan “ 30:-

An die dreij frauwens so ihm in seinen krankheit aufgewartet hebben versprochen “ 7:-

Nog an Maria vor 2 ½ monath waschen “ 2:-

An Angelo di Petri “ -:15

An Natal Diaseuffi “ 4:30

An Giau: Lorenzin “ 2:-

--

S^a P: 75:29

Solches geïnventarisirt und angeschriben in Pallast von Ihre Exc: in Pera von Constp:
den 10 Decemb: 1732 in beyzeijn der Hern Jacob Hofman, Ferdinand Ditte und
Johannes Schnel als glaubige gezeugen ersuchet.

Was gete: J: Hofman. Ferdinandt Ditte. Johannes Schnel. Lager stond Quod attestor &
was gete: Rumold^s Rombouts Canc:

11a. Fredrich Bourdsched, French Horn Player and Valet of the Ambassador: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).¹²⁷⁹

p. 128

State and inventory of the estate of the late Fredrich Bourdsched in his lifetime valet and French horn player of his Excellency Mr. Lord Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of Her High Mighty Gentlemen of the States General of the United Netherlands at the court of the Turkish emperor. He died of the infectious pestilential disease in the village Belgrade outside of Constantinople on the 30th of the former month October. The following premeditated estate is now inventoried by me, Rumoldus Rombouts Chancellor of the aforementioned Sir Ambassador, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, consisting of the following goods

1. A broadcloth purple garment, dress-coat, camisole and pants with silver buttonholes and buttons, quite old
2. A red broadcloth garment, dress-coat, camisole and pants rimmed with golden lace, with gold thread buttons
3. Twelve small tin cans containing two okkas & hundred and eighty drams of plain tea
4. Four pairs of old silk stockings, one pair of which with gold-embroidered gussets
5. A hat with a golden ribbon
6. A ditto [hat], old, with a silver ditto [ribbon]
7. Two ditto [hats], old, without gallons
8. A sword with a silver hilt
9. A Spanish rifle
10. A blue saddle pad, together with the gun holsters trimmed with silver gallon, very old
11. An old broken brass pocket watch
12. A shotgun, slightly broken at the barrel
13. A pair of guns

p. 129

14. A hunting knife, together with a sheath (?) set with golden gallons, already old
15. Six pairs of old cotton stockings
16. Two pairs of white silk stockings
17. Six Dutch linen shirts
18. A ditto [shirt] of Muscovite linen
19. A white dimity camisole
20. Pants
21. Six old muslin neck cloths
22. Three old [muslin] neck cloths
23. Two cotton nightcaps
24. Three old silk handkerchiefs
25. A cotton ditto [handkerchief]
26. A piece of English plain summer fabric
27. A case with barber tools
28. Two pairs of new shoes

¹²⁷⁹ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044.

29. A pair of old ditto [shoes]
30. A hammer
31. A saw
32. Three small drills
33. Pincers
34. A tin box
35. A powder horn
36. A pair of old boots
37. A bone Dintsas (?)
38. An old silver ribbon
39. A silver mouthpiece for the French horn
40. A silver ring with a fake stone
41. The cap of a silver toothpick
42. Three small English unalloyed knives
43. An old ditto [English unalloyed knife]
44. Some hails and shotgun bullets
45. A small old chest
46. A silver pocket watch and a silver chain
47. A case with three razors, a razor strop and whetstone
48. A pewter shaving basin
49. An English barber's strap (razor strop)
50. An old violin
51. Six old barber knives
52. A (small) telescope
53. A barber stone
54. A copper seal or stamp
55. A silver Crucifix, should not be sold
56. A silver seal or stamp [should not be sold]

p. 130

57. In cash money 116:15 piasters		
58. An obligation from Sir Moutier dated 22 July 1732 of piasters	26:-	
A bill from the same counterbalances it with “		<u>21:-</u>
	P:	5:-
59. An obligation from hl: Brinkman P:	13:-	
A counter bill is deducted “		<u>11:20</u>
	P:	1:20
Sir Rigo owes him “		12:-
Jacob the Jew owes him “		3:-
He still owes from his salary “		<u>112:20</u>
Sum:	P:	133:-
The deceased owes as follows:		
To Sir Hoffman	P:	9:6
To S: ^r Ferdinand Ditten “		7:35
To Mrs. Maria Baronne “		6:30
To Albert Dornik “		2:3
To Sir Jacob Cassan “		30:-
To the three women who took care of him during his illness, he promised “		7:-

And to Maria for 2 ½ months of washing (laundry) “	2:-
To Angelo di Petri “	-:15
To Natal Diaseuffi “	4:30
To Giau: Lorenzin “	2:-
Sum	P: <u>75:29</u>

Thusly inventoried and recorded in the palace of his Excellency in Pera of Constantinople on the 10th of December 1732 in the presence of the gentlemen Jacob Hofman, Ferdinand Ditte and Johannes Schnel as witnesses of faith requested. Was signed: J: Hofman. Ferdinandt Ditte. Johannes Schnel. Below Quod attestor & was signed: Rumold[u]^s Rombouts Chancellor

11b. Fredrich Bourdsched, French Horn Player and Valet of the Ambassador: auction record (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).¹²⁸⁰

p. 131

Publique Verkaufung der Nachlassenschaft des wylen Hern Fredrich Bourdsched in zeijn Leben Camerdiener und Waldhornist von Ihre Excellenz den Hern Hern Cornelis Calkoen, Ihre Hoog Mog: Ambassadeur an der Ottomannische Porta geschen den 25 feb: a:^o 1733 im Pallast von voorgedagter Ihre Excellenz in gegenwarth der unterschriebenen Zeugen als volgt.

1. Ein Tuchen Purpur farben kleyd, Rock, cammissohl, und Hosen mit silbern Knopflocher und knopfe, schon zimlich alt, an Franc: Dona Ld: 8 p:^s: -
2. Ein Roth Tuches kleyd, Rock, Cammissohl, und Hosen, mit guldene tresse bordert und güldenen faden knopfe bezet an Hern Johannes “ 45:-
3. Zwölf kleine Blichen Dosen mit gemeinen thee wegende zusammen Tursigen gewichts netto zwey ocken & hundert und achtzig dramen an Jacob Abonel “ 9:20
4. Vier paer alte seidene Strumpfe, wor unter ein paer mit gold gestikte zwickeln an Jacob Kügler “ 7:11
5. Einen Huth mit einer goldenen Tressen, an H:^f Ditte “ 6:-
6. Einen dito alten mit einer silbern tressen an H:^f Ditte “ 1:16
7. Zwei d:^o: alte ohne tressen, aen H:^f Girotte “ -:30
8. Einen Degen mit einen silbern gefasse an H:^f Marcquis “ 19:-
9. Ein Spanisch Rohr, an H:^f Ditte “ 3:-
10. Eine blaue Schabrake, mit den Pistolen Holstern mit silbern Gallon eingefasset, schon gantz alt, an H:^f Benaglio “ 2:2
11. Eine alte zerbrochene Messingene sak uhr, an H:^f Marcquis “ -:20
12. Eene Flinte etwas am geschafte gebrocken, an H:^f Kügler “ 7:-
13. Ein paar Pistohlen, an H:^f Schnell “ 6:-
14. Einen Hirschfänger, nebst den gehänke mit goldenen Gallonen bezeth, schon alt an H:^f Marcquis “ 6:20
15. Sechs paar alte baumwollene Strumpfe an H:^f Forno “ -:36
16. Zweij paar weissen seidene Strumpfe, an H:^f Marcquis “ 3:24
17. Sechs Hollandsche Leinwandten Hemden } [an H:^f Forno]
18. ein d:^o: von Moscovischer Leinwand } an H:^f Forno “ 10:-
19. ein cammissohl } [von weissen dimit an H:^f Girotte]
20. eine Hosen } von weissen dimit an H:^f Girotte “ 1:15
21. sechs alte Halsbinden } [von Nesselduch an H:^f Girotte]
22. dreij Hals Tucher } von Nesselduch an H:^f Girotte “ 1:23
23. zweij baumwollene Nagtmutzen, an H:^f Girotte “ -:30
24. dreij seidene Snupftucher } [schon alt, an H:^f Girotte]
25. ein d:^o: baumwolle } schon alt, an H:^f Girotte “ 1:10
26. eine lappen Englisch gemein Sommer zeug, an H:^f Hofman “ -:13
27. einen Futtral mit Balbier instrumenten, an H:^f Hofman “ 4:-
28. zwey paar neue schuhe an Franc: Dona “ 1:30
29. ein paar d:^o alte, an Franc: Dona “ -:20
30. einen Hammer }
31. eine Sage }

¹²⁸⁰ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044.

32. drey klyne Bohre}
33. eine Kneipzange} an H:^r Marcquis “ 1:1

--

Transp: Ld: 148:21

p. 132

Transp: Ld: 148:21

34. Eine blichere Dosen, an H:^r Ditte “ -:8
35. ein Pulver horn, an H:^r Forno “ -:11
36. ein paar alte Stiebelen, an H:^r Hofman “ 1:-
37. ein Knöchern Dintsas, an H:^r Hoffman “ -:15
38. eine alte silern tresse an H:^r Marchand “ -:32
39. ein silbern mundstuk zum Walthorn}
40. ein silbern Ring mit einen falschen stein}
41. einen Deckel von einen silbern zahnstocher} dieses alles schlecht silber verkauft an
H:^r Antonio “ 1:38
42. dreij Englische unleg Messer}
43. ein d^o: altes} an H:^r Marcquis “ 2:2
44. etwas Hagel, un flinten Kugelen an H:^r Moutier “ -:18
45. eine kleine alte Kiste, an Daniel “ -:25
46. eine silbern Zak uhr, nebst einer silbern Ketten, an H:^r Forno “ 30:-
47. ein futtral mit dreij scheermesser, einen streichriem, einen schleifstein, an H:^r
Benaglio “ 4:6
48. ein Zinnern Balbier Becken, an H:^r Hofman “ 1:21
49. einen Englischen Balbierriem an H:^r Brinkman “ -:27
50. eine alte Violine an H:^r Hofman “ 2:21
51. sechs alte Balbier messer, an H:^r Marcquis “ 1:1
52. ein Perspectief, an H:^r Brinkman “ 1:15
53. einen Balbier stein, H:^r Marcquis “ 1:-
54. einen kupfern Petschaft, an Daniel “ -:12
55. ein silbern Krucifix}
56. Ein silbern Bittschaft} ist nicht verkauft “ -:-

--

Ld: 198:30

Hier von gehet ab 1 ½ P:^{ct} an den Ausruffer voor seyn Regt “ 3:-

--

Sa: Ld 195:30

Machet alles zusammen die somma von Einhundert funf und nuntzig Piastres und dreissig paraas.

Solches alles geschen in Pallast von Ihre Exc: in Pera von Constp: in beijseijn der Hern Jacob Hofman, Ferdinand Ditte, und Johannes Schnel als glaubige zeugen hier zu ersucht.

Was get: J: Hofman/ Ferdinand Ditte/ Johannes Schnel/ lager stond quod attestor & was get: Rumold:^s Rombouts Canc:

11b. Fredrich Bourdsched, French Horn Player and Valet of the Ambassador: auction record (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).¹²⁸¹

p. 131

Public sale of the estate of the late Sir Fredrich Bourdsched in his lifetime valet and French horn player of his Excellency Mr. Lord Cornelis Calkoen, Her High Mighty Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, which took place on the 25th of February anno 1733 in the palace of the aforementioned Excellency, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, as follows.

1. A broadcloth purple garment, dress-coat, camisole and pants with silver buttonholes and buttons, quite old, to Franc: Dona Ld: 8 p:^s: -
2. A red broadcloth garment, dress-coat, camisole and pants rimmed with golden lace, with gold thread buttons, to Sir Johannes “ 45:-
3. Twelve small pewter cans containing plain tea weighing together two okkas & hundred and eighty dram to Jacob Abonel “ 9:20
4. Four pairs of old silk stockings, one pair of which with gold-embroidered gussets, to Jacob Kügler “ 7:11
5. A hat with a golden ribbon, to Sir Ditte “ 6:-
6. A ditto [hat] old, with a silver ribbon to Sir Ditte “ 1:16
7. Two d:^o [hat] without ribbon, to Sir Girotte “ -:30
8. A sword with a silver hilt to Sir Marcquis “ 19:-
9. A Spanish rifle, to Sir Ditte “ 3:-
10. A blue saddle pad, with the pistol holsters set with silver gallon, already very old, to Sir Benaglio “ 2:2
11. An old broken brass pocket watch, to Sir Marcquis “ -:20
12. A shotgun, slightly broken at the hilt, to Sir Kügler “ 7:-
13. A pair of pistols, to Sir Schnell “ 6:-
14. A hunting knife, together with its sheath (?) set with golden gallons, already old, to Sir Marcquis “ 6:20
15. Six pairs of old cotton stockings to Sir Forno “ -:36
16. Two pairs of white silk stockings, to Sir Marcquis “ 3:24
17. Six Dutch linen shirts}
18. A d:^o [shirt] of Muscovite linen} to Sir Forno “ 10:-
19. A camisole}
20. Pants} of white dimity to Sir Girotte “ 1:15
21. Six old neck ties} to Sir Girotte]
22. Three neck cloths} of muslin to Sir Girotte “ 1:23
23. Two cotton nightcaps, to Sir Girotte “ -:30
24. Three silk handkerchiefs}
25. A cotton d:^o [handkerchief]} already old, to Sir Girotte “ 1:10
26. A piece of English plain summer cloth, to Sir Hofman “ -:13
27. A case with barber instruments, to Sir Hofman “ 4:-
28. Two pairs of new shoes to Franc: Dona “ 1:30
29. a pair of old d:^o [shoes], to Franc: Dona “ -:20
30. A hammer}
31. A saw}

¹²⁸¹ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044.

32. Three small drills}
33. Pincers} to Sir Marcquis “ 1:1

--

Transp: Ld: 148:21

p. 132

Transp: Ld: 148:21

34. A pewter box, to Sir Ditte “ -:8
35. A powder horn, to Sir Forno “ -:11
36. A pair of old boots, to Sir Hofman “ 1:-
37. A bone Dintasas (?), to Sir Hoffman “ -:15
38. An old silver ribbon to Sir Marchand “ -:32
39. A silver mouthpiece for the French horn}
40. A silver ring with a fake stone}
41. A lid of a silver toothpick} this all of bad [quality] silver, sold to Sir Antonio “ 1:38
42. Three English unalloyed knives}
43. An old ditto [unalloyed English knife]} to Sir Marcquis “ 2:2
44. Some hail, and shotgun bullets to Sir Moutier “ -:18
45. A small old chest, to Daniel “ -:25
46. A silver pocket watch, and a silver chain, to Sir Forno “ 30:-
47. A case with three razors, a razor strop, a whetstone, to Sir Benaglio “ 4:6
48. A pewter shaving basin, to Sir Hofman “ 1:21
49. An English Barber’s strap (razor strop) to Sir Brinkman “ -:27
50. An old violin to Sir Hofman “ 2:21
51. Six old barber knives/ razors, to Sir Marcquis “ 1:1
52. A (small) telescope, to Sir Brinkman “ 1:15
53. A barber’s stone, to Sir Marcquis “ 1:-
54. A copper stamp or seal, to Daniel “ -:12
55. A silver Crucifix}
56. A silver stamp or seal} is not sold “ -:-

--

Ld: 198:30

Deducted from this is 1½ P:^{ct} to the crier for his right “ 3:-

--

Sum Ld 195:30

This makes together the sum of One hundred ninety five Piasters and thirty para.

Thusly passed in the palace of his Excellency in Pera of Constantinople in the presence of the gentlemen Jacob Hofman, Ferdinand Ditte, and Johannes Schnel as witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Was signed J. Hofman/ Ferdinand Ditte/ Johannes Schnel/ and below: quod attestor & was signed Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancellor

12a. Cattarina Colyer (de Bourg), Jacobus Colyer's wife: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).

[Folio 1r]

Hoggedi li ondecì del mese di Maggio stillo nuove et Vinti Nove d'Aprile stillo vecchio dell' anno Mille, sette cento trenta, fui jo, Rumoldus Rombouts Cancelliere dell' Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} Signore Cornelio Calkoen Ambasciadore di Loro Alte Potenza alla Porta Ottomanna chiamato da Madam Cattarina de Bourg Vedona del q^m Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} Sig: Ambasciadore e Conte Colijer, in anzi della quala mi trasportai, la quala trovandosi amalato in letto, però godendo della sua Memoria Giudicio et sentimento, dichiaro in presenza delli sottoscritti Testimonij, come dichiara con la presenta nella miglior modo et formo possibile con proprio voce, qualmente considerando la fragilità della vita humana, la certitudine della morte, et l'incertitudine dell' hora del medemo, ha giudicato a proposito disporre di quel tanto ch' Iddio li ha graziato come dispone con la presente in modo come segue

Primo, Havendo sin hora vissuto come buona Cristiana raccomanda l'anima sua nelle mani del suo salvatore Giesu Christo, et in caso di Morta suo corpo all Terra. Dichiarando desiderare ch'il suo corpo sia depositato nella Chiesa Greca di Sant Dimitrio con li soliti formalità

Secondo la medema dama Testatrice considerando l'suo stato miserabile in cui sentasi morire con diversi debiti ne dá la qui sottoscritto nota cioè

[Folio 1v]

Deve al S:^r Diamandachi Giuli la summa di Milla cinque cento Piastri.

Deve al Sig:^r Alessandrachi figlio del S:^r Costantino suo Cugnato la summa di Piastri Trecento secondo un obligatione esistente in mani suoi.

Deve al Tuvlagi, Chiusséoglu Haggi Lazari, la summa di Piastri Trecento e Vinti, secondo suo obligatione.

Deve al Sig:^r Simon Aslan Dragomanno la summa di Piastri due Cento, secondo suo obligatione.

Deve al Sig:^r Giov: Luigi Rigo Segretario dell' Ecc^{mo} Signore Ambasciadore Sud^{to} per conto del di lui Fratello il Sig: Benedetto Rigo, in virtu d'un sua lettera di Cambio accettata della Dama Testatrice, la summa di due cento cinquanta piastre.

Deve al S:^r Francesco Bremond, per medicamenti et danari in prestati la summa di Piastri quaranta.

Deve al Gummani ò superiore del Monasterio del Monto Sinai la summa di Piastr, cento e dieci.

Deve a Abdilla Bascia il Beccaio la summa di Piastre

Deve al Gianitzaro Achmed Bascia la sum[m]a di Piastri settanta cinque.

Deve a una sciava Anna la summa di Piastri Trenta.

Deve a un Hebreo nominato Chiemal la summa di Piastri cinquanta.

Deve al suo Cogo Costandin la summa di Piastri sessenta.

Deve al mio servitore Costantin la summa di Piastri dieci.

Deve a un Persiano nominato Bogos la summa di Piastri settanto.

Deve a Haggi Adam la summa di Piastri Trenta

[Folio 2r]

Deve a Haggi Cusi, la summa di Piastri quindecì.

Deve alli Figliuoli di Cochino la summa di Piastri trenta.

Deve a Dimitrachi Kirestegi la summa di Piastri Vinti tre.
Deve a un Bezestinli Dewled la summa di Piastri Dieci nove.
Deve alli Heredi del def^{to}Giorgio Massot una summa che si vedra dell'obligatione di detta Dama Testatrice essistente in mani loro.
Deve a Ciahin sarto la summa di Piastri dodeci.
Deve a Mercado Farin la summa di Piastri due cento.
Deve a un pelizzaio nominato Christodulo la summa di Piastre Vinti cinque.
Deve al Gianitzaro Mehemed Bascia arpagi la summa di Piastri qundeci.
Di piu la Dama Testatrice dichiara qualmente gia tempo fa ha date la liberta alle sue quatre sciave nominate Margaritta, Bettina, Helenetta et Anasta, 'l quale ratifaca con la presento, desiderando che doppo la di lei morte non siano molestati di chi un che sia, et a tal fine la sudetta Dama Testatrice ha date a loro le loro Pensichi.
In oltre Dichiara la Dama Testatrice (ch' in caso ch'avanzasse della di lei successione doppo d'haver pagate li suoi debiti) di leguare alle nominate sue sciavi di nome Margareta e Bettina a cade uno cento Piastre et alle due altre nominate Helenetta et Anasta a cade uno cinquanta Piastre.
Desiderando la dama Testatrice ben espressamento ch'il sopra scritto sia esecutata nella miglior forma

[Folio 2v]

Possible. In fede di che ha la detta Dama Testatrice sottoscritta la presente di proprio pugno in casa sua essistente in Pera di Costpoli die e anno ut supra a otto hore di sera

Catterina Coliere

Jo Philip Mommartz Testim^o.

Gasparo Mommartz Testim:^o

Quod attestor

Rúmold:^s Rombouts Cancel:

12b. Catterina Colyer (de Bourg), Jacobus Colyer's wife: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).

p. 232

Nota delli Moili et altri effeti della def^{ta} Madama Vedova Colyer ritrovatisi doppo la di lei morte, et passati in Inventario dal Lunedì 15 di Mag: in sin al marte di sera 16 d:^o dell'anno 1730/ S:N:

Nel Magazeno à fuoco della sig:^{ra} Vittoria Natié habitante in Pera si sono trovate le qui sotto specificate Robbe contenuto in un gran sepet, e due sepet-sanduk N: 1.^o e N: 2.^o come segue

1. *Nel gran sepet, il quale non si é trovato tutt' affutto pieno, s'è trovato,*
2. 6 Cortine di fenestre d'Indiane ordinario.
3. Una sotto coppa à Thé fattura della China.
4. In un' altra cortina erano in vilupate 9 piccole fodre di Gúancialetti Tela d'Ollanda
5. 5 lencioli tela d'Ollanda, e 3 altre fodre di guanciali da lecto grandi pour di tela d'Ollanda
6. In un' altra cortina una tavaglia usata con 14 servieti usate; et un' altra Tovaglia nuova con 12 servietti nuove.
7. 5 tavaglie nuovo, e Tre usate.
8. 2 grandi khrami rossi d'Algiri
9. 2 piccoli pezzi di Tafeta vecchio ricamate di seta.
10. Un vecchio tapetto di seta, colle sue frangie.
11. Un guarnimento di lecto Damasco rosso, consistente in 15 pezze grandi e piccoli.

12. *Nel sanduk-sepet N:^o 1^o.*
13. 3 piccoli guanciali di lecto.
14. 2 cuoperte bianche di lana.

15. *Nel sanduk-sepet N:^o 2^o.*
16. Una sottocoppa di Rame della China, dentro un vecchio facioletto di seta.
17. Un pezzo di corno, detto Leoncorno.
18. 2 scatole rosse fattura della China per polvre di Cipre.
19. Una scovetta simile.
20. Una gran sottocoppe à Thé, e due piccole fattura della China.
21. Una sottocoppa nuova di stagno.
22. Un orinale nuovo di stagno, col suo coperchio.
23. Una piccola scaldavivanda di Bronzo.
24. Due candellieri, à rame d'argento od argentati.
25. Due candellieri, colle mocchettè, e porte mocchette argentati.
26. Un calamaio nuovo di stagno.
27. Una posata di avorio nel suo stuccio.
28. Un piccolo specchio d'Inghilterra.
29. 2 grandi cortine di fenestre di Bogacino bianco.
30. Una cuoperta di letto in forma di Merli.
31. 4 lencioli tela di Moscova.
32. Un pezzo di Damasco rosso con simile a quello trovati nel gran sepet.
33. Una cuoperta di raso.

- 34. Un 'altra d'Indiana.
- 35. 2 corsetti, l'uno di Tela, e l'altro di bombace.

p. 233

Nella casa della def^{ta} si é trovato quanto segue.

Nella camera di sopra verso il mare e coperta d'una stoia.

- 36. Un portiera di panno verde riccamata con seta bianca.
- 37. Una pezza di Tapezzaria di seta attaccata al muro.
- 38. 4 menderi, cuoperti con un grandissimo Ichram rosso.
- 39. Un tapette di Panno verde con delle frangie.
- 40. 7 cuscini d'Indiana, et 3 cortiné similé.
- 41. Un stromazzo, et un capezzala, sopra li quali spiro la def^{ta}
- 42. Il tutto trasportato in Carema sopras la strada.

Nella camera di sopra verso la strada, cuoperta con stoia.

- 43. 7 grandi cuscini di sofa fodrate di Panno fiorito giale e bianco.
- 44. 3 Khrami bianchi.
- 45. 3 mender.
- 46. 2 Coltuk jastighi senza fodre.
- 47. 3 cortine d'Indiana à 3 fenestre.
- 48. Una portiera di Damasco rosso.
- 49. Et uno del Paese in fuori della Porta.
- 50. Una carega à bracci di Damasco rosso Vecchia.
- 51. 2 careghi à bracci di coio, e 3 senza brazzi.
- 52. 3 quadretti di divozione sopra la porta di detta camera.
- 53. 2 cuscineti vecchi di veluto cremesi.

54. In un piccolo sepet ch'io ho dissigillato

- 55. Diverse lettere, et altre scritture trasportate dá mé nella segretaria del Palazzo.
- 56. Dentro una scatola di legno rosso, una tabacchiera tonda di Tartaruga ornata di Madre Perla.
- 57. Un picco libro Greco.
- 58. Un vecchio Bokizia nel quale si é trovato un pezzo di dimito fino, con diverse strazze.
- 59. Una scatolina in dorata.

60. Nel gran sepét da mé dissigillato

- 61. Una piccola scatola verde con delle strazze.
- 62. Una selvieta
- 63. 2 vecchio camisiolee
- 64. 2 piccoli pezzi di astar.
- 65. Un piccoli pezzo di gaza.
- 66. Un piccolo pezzo di bogasino fino.
- 67. Una vecchia piccola sintura di Terra s.^{ta}
- 68. 2 vecchi talposci di Panno, l'uno di color verde oscuro, e l'altro giallo.
- 69. Un gruppo di scritture
- 70. Una piccola fodra di guanciaie tela d'Ollanda.
- 71. Un bicchiere di Leoncorno nel suo stuccio.
- 72. Una fodra di guanciaie tela d'Ollanda.

- 73. Un vecchio Jemeni.
- 74. Un Hamam rachti.
- 75. Una borsa di veluto colli suoi cordonnetti con entrovi delle marche di Madre perla per il gioco.
- 76. Un' altra Borsa simile con 89 marche d'argento
- 77. Un sigillo dell def^{to} Ecc^{mo} sig^o Ambre.
- 78. Diversi strazzi.
- 79. 2 feredgé paonazzi l'uno di sof, e l'altro di tabino dentro un vecchio Boktza.

NB: Che nel medemo sepet io ho fatto mettere la biancheria cavato hieri, cioè

- 80. 2 lencioli tela d'ollanda.
- 81. 3 lencioli tela di Moscovia.
- 82. 6 fodre di Guanziali tela d'Ollanda.
- 83. Una camisiola.
- 84. Una selvieta vecchia.

Nel armario di detta camera

- 85. Una scatola di legno fattura della China colla ciarniera rotta.

p. 234

- 86. Un piccolo cabinetto fattura della China, con diversi tiratoij svuoti, nelle quale ho messo.
- 87. Un calamaio d'argento.
- 88. Un coltello con manico d'argento, et un cuchiaretto pure d'argento.
- 89. Una campanella di metalo.
- 90. Un pare di piccolo orecchini di perle con un diamantino cadauno.
- 91. Una tazza di porcellana.
- 92. Una cintura d'acciaio fiorita d'argento.
-
- 93. Una canavetta sigillata.
- 94. Dentro una scatola di legno due scatole di latte per Thé.
- 95. Una scatola con pesi.
- 96. Una canavetta con due bezze.
- 97. Un orologio di camera.
-

Sotto l'armario sudetto

- 98. Tre grandi scatoli con strazze, e Tre piati di porcellana rotti.

Nel Juk di detta camera

- 99. Due piccoli specchi vecchi con cornice indorate, fatto sospendere al muro.
- 100. Due vecchi boktza ricamati l'uno in oro e l'altro in argento.
- 101. Un coio tondo, detto sofra.
- 102. Due piccoli cussini di Damasco rosso.
- 103. Due altri piu piccoli e piu vecchi.
- 104. Una cuoperta d'Indiana Rossa con figure.
- 105. Un'altra bianca con figure.
- 106. Un'altra bianca con fiori turchini.
- 107. Un'altra d'Indiana con figure.
- 108. Un matalazza, et un capezzala colli loro fodri bianco e bluro.
- 109. Item di grossa Tela bianca.

- 110. Quatre quanciali di letto all'Olandese.
- 111. Un Tavolino di nocera colli suoi piedi fatto al torno.
- 112. Tre piccoli tapeti vecchi.
- 113. Un cestello, et una tavola per contar denari.
- 114. Una canna d'India col pomoletto d'argento.

Sotto detto Juk

- 115. Un matrazzo di piume al Hollandese al quale hó aggiunto li quatro gúanciali di letto que sopra nominati
- 116. Una pelizza di Damaschetto nero, fodrato di Gingiap.
- 117. Un'altra pelizza di panne verde fodrato d'agnellini.
- 118. Un calpak di veluto verde bordato di samúr.

Nella sala di sopra.

- 119. Il ritratto del ré di Polonia. Et tre di domestici Buffoni.
- 120. Una tavola piccola di nocera al Hollandese.
- 121. *In una vecchia cassa da me dissigliata appoggiata sopra un armario serrato trasportata in camera su detta.*
- 122. Un sacco di grosso tela.
- 123. Un pezzo di Bogasino giallo vecchio.
- 124. Cinque macati di tela de paese.
- 125. Item uno di tela di bombaccis.
- 126. Una zinzariera di gaza bianca.
- 127. Dentro un fodro di guanciaie tellad'Hollanda erano involuppati due fodri di guanciali et un pare di lincioli Telle d'Hollanda.
- 128. Due tovagli di Damasco, usate.
- 129. Due altra di Tela delle Isole.
- 130. Un'altra di Tela di Milo con grossi Merli atorno.
- 131. Sette serviette vecchie d'Hollanda, et una piccola di Tela del Paese.

Dentro l'armario sotto la sud^{ta} cassa, oltre diversi strazzi.

- 132. Una tazza di porcellana con un piatello pure di porcellana.
- 133. Due Porta flingiani di lata rossi, et un d'argento fatura di Janina (le schiave mi hanno detto di seguane 5 mentre che la despimi deve riportarne altre 4 che quella haprese per

p. 235

- venderli, assieme con un gran cucchiaio argentato per il potaggio)
- 134. Un coltello con manico di agatha. Tutto questo e stato messo nella armario della camera su^{ta}
- 135. NB: adi 20 di Mag: ho ricevuto dalle mani delle schiave li 4 zarfi, et il cucchiaio argentato

Nella camera d'abasso verso la strada

- 136. Il sofa con una stoja, 6 menderi o matelazzi, tré khrami rossi, e sei vecchi cuscini, e due di panno giallo fiorito come quelli della camera di sopra, e 2 senza fedri.
- 137. Un gran cuscino senza fedra.
- 138. *Nel gran sepet dissigliato*

139. Un gran guancialo all' Hollandese.
 140. Un Khram bianco.
 141. Un Panno rosso per coprir il carro.
 142. Sei fodri di cuscini simili á quelli di sopra.
 143. Coji nuovi per due portatori di Portantina.
 144. Due pelle giale d'angora
 Portato sopra in camera
145. Due abiti vecchi di Portatori della Portantina.
 146. Un sacco con vecchi pezzi di diverse pelizze.
 147. Diverse vecchie fragnio.
148. *Nell'altro sepet dissigillato guas svuoto.*
 149. Un candelliere piatto di Rame Gialo tutto nuovo e due altri simili usati.
 150. Un ibrik nuovo.
 151. Un giogo di mangala.
 152. Il tútto rinchiuso in una scattola di latte verde posta nell' altro sepet sigillato di nuovo.

Nel Juk dissigillato.

153. Un scaldaletto usato.
 154. Due ritratti del def^t Sig: Amb: e della def^{ta} Madama.
 155. Una piccola pittura di fiori.
 156. Due grandi cuscini senza fodra.
 157. Dentro questo juk risigillato hó lasciato una piccola segetta di Commodity in forma di cassetta, et un' altra piu grande piu ordinaria.
 158. Il sepet svuodato, é l'altro colli strazzi restatévi.
 159. Diverse verghette di ferro per cortinaggi.
 160. Una piccola canavetta ordinaria con un bozza dentro.
 161. Un spedo.

Sopra detto juk

162. Tre vecchie careghe senza fodre portate fuori in sale.
 163. Una pippo di Lilló dentro suo stuccio di legno, portato sopra in camera.

Sotto detto Juk

164. Una canavetta verda serrata.
 165. 25 papamanoli svuodi.
 166. Una specie di vasa di lata tutto sbugato, per lavare l'insalata e dentro un soffiene negro.
 167. Un gran stuccio di coio rosso, con un'altra piu piccolo dentro
 168. Una siringa per clisteri.

Nel armario vicino a detto juk

169. Un gran sini.
 170. Un gran caffetiera, e due piu piccole.
 171. Un leijen et un Ibrik di rame stagiato.
 172. Una raspa.
 173. U la culdara col suo coperchio, e dentro questa tre grande pignate, et una cassarolla pure colli lori coperchi, et una vecchia piccola scalda vivanda.

174. Tre piati di maiolica, con due vasi per oglio e vinagro.
 175. Una piccolo spiedi vecchio.
Il tutto servato in detto Juk

Nella saletto d'abasso.

176. Tre vecchia carehe senza fodre.
 177. *Dentro una gran cassa serrata.*
 178. Un scalda letto di bronzo tutto nuovo.
 179. Un fanale di bronzo tutto nuovo e non montato.
 180. Una scalda vivanda di bronzo, col suo gran Ibrik per il Thé et una Thetiera di stagnio.

p. 236

181. Un Faras di Lata pinta.
 182. Due ferri per passare la biancheria.
 183. Un sacco con del lino.
 184. Un Ibrik et un piedi di Thetiera.
 185. Una piccola moletta di bronzo, e due ferri di camino con li pomoli di bronzo.
 186. Un'altra moletta di bronzo colla paletta.
 187. Una scatola di legno con 9 coltelli uzati á manico di avorio.
 188. Un'altra vecchia scattola con delle vecchie lame di coltelli.

Ho lasciato in detta cassa

189. Il sacco di lino (le schiave ne dimandano il spartimento fra di loro per carità)
 190. Un ferro per fur delle vaffel.
 191. Due sattir di cucina.
 192. Una grande pigniata col suo coperchio.
 193. Tre grande piati di stagno et 9 altrè piu piccoli.
 194. Sedeci tondi di stagno.
 195. Quatro piccoli sahani di Rame, e due coperchie.
 196. Una sotto coppa di stagno.
 197. Un burek tepsissi.
 198. Tre cuchiai di Rame di Cucina.
 199. Un bakeratz cúoperto.
 200. Un piccolo mortaro di bronzo col suo pilone.
 201. Tre padelle.
 202. Due cassarolle.
 203. Cinque tripiedi di cucina.
 204. Due scarre o graticoli.
 205. Una paletta di ferro.
 206. Una vecchia scopa di crino senza manico.

In Cucina

207. Un ghiughum
 208. Una tavola di nuocera.
 209. Una vecchia tavola, et una vecchia cassa.
 210. Un mortaro di Marmo

Sotto la seconda scalla

211. Una granda canavetto senza botiglie, et altri strazzi.

Abasso in una gran casa serrata avanti la porta

212. Un grand' ketzé bluro con giallo e rosso.

213. Un altra piú grande nefti.

214. Quatro harar col fondo di coio.

215. Diversi fiaschi di Firenze.

216. Diversi vecchia fragnie di seta.

--

217. La vecchia Portantina

Sotto la casa á discuoperta verso il Mare

218. Un vecchio sepet con delle vecchie fragnie di seta.

219. Tre tanduri e due vecchi stoië

Nel primo magazzino.

220. Due vecchie gabie, e tre vecchi grosse fiaschi.

Nell' altro magazzino.

221. Un gran Mangal di ferro.

222. Due vecchie tavole alla franca, et un' altra Turca.

223. Quatre conche di legno per lavar, e per far del pane.

Sopra el juk della camera di sopra verso la strada

224. Una scovetta vecchia di crino senza manico.

225. Due due scope di crino con manichi.

226. Una scattola di lino nettato.

227. Un gran coio per coprir una tavola.

228. Un piccolo tritone di Marmo bianco, od al abastro.

229. Una vecchia cestella con vecchi ferramenti.

230. Due rocche vecchie per filare.

231. Dentro un vecchio piccolo sepet diversi pacchetti di lettere, et altre scritte.

Il tutto come di sopra è stato trovato et Inventarisato da mé Infrascritto Primo segretario di sua Ecc^o in presenza degl' infrascritti Testimonij, Il sig: Drag: Marc Antonio Rosa,

p. 237

Il sig: Aslan Drag: e di Tutundgi Agmed Bacsia Gianizzaro del Palazzo, e col intervento del sig: Manolaki Agga Drag., e procuratore della def^{ta} Sud:^{ta} fatta in Pera di Cospoli nella Casa habitata dalla def^{ta} Sudetta Madama Colyer l'ultimo anno di sua vita. Ad. 16 di Mag. 1730.

12b. Catterina Colyer (de Bourg), Jacobus Colyer's wife: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).

p. 232

Record of the furniture and other effects of the late Widow Madama Colyer found after her death and passed in the inventory of Monday May 15, until the early evening of May 16 of the year 1730. S:N:

In the fire proof storage of Madam Vittoria, local inhabitant of Pera were found the belongings specified below contained in a large basket [*sepet*] and two basket-trunks [*sepet-sanduk/ Ot: sepet-sandık*] no. 1 and 2, as follows:

1. *Found in the great basket [sepet] which was found not completely full,*
2. 6 window curtains of plain *Indienne*
3. A saucer for tea from China
4. 9 small cushion covers of Dutch linen wrapped in another curtain
5. 5 sheets of Dutch linen and 3 other large cushion covers for the bed, also of Dutch linen
6. In another curtain a used tablecloth with 14 used napkins; and another new tablecloth with 12 new napkins.
7. 5 new and three used tablecloths
8. 2 large red spreads [ORIG: khrami/ Ot: ihrâm] from Algiers
9. 2 small pieces of old taffeta embroidered with silk.
10. An old silk carpet, with its fringes.
11. Red bed hangings, consisting of 15 large and small pieces.

12. *In the first trunk-basket [ORIG: sanduk-sepet/ Ot: sandık-sepet]:*
13. 3 small cushions for the bed
14. 2 white woolen blankets

15. *In the second trunk-basket [ORIG: sanduk-sepet/ Ot: sandık-sepet]:*
16. A copper saucer from China, in an old silk handkerchief.
17. A piece of horn, called Leoncorno.
18. 2 red tins or cases made in China for powder from Cyprus
19. A similar whisk.
20. A large and two small saucers for tea, made in China.
21. A large new pewter saucer or dish.
22. A new pewter urinal, with its lid.
23. A small bronze chafing dish.
24. Two candlesticks, of silver copper or silver-plated
25. Two candlesticks, with a snuffer and silver-plated stand.
26. A new pewter inkstand.
27. An ivory knife (or cutlery) with its sheath.
28. A small mirror from England.
29. 2 large window curtains of white twilled cotton [ORIG: bogacino/ Ot: boğası].
30. A blanket for the bed in the shape of blackbirds.
31. 4 sheets of Muscovite linen.
32. A piece of Damask satin similar to the one in the large basket
33. A satin blanket.
34. Another one [blanket] of *Indienne*.
35. 2 corsets, one of cloth, the other of bombazine.

In the house of the deceased the following was found.

In the room upstairs looking out over the sea, covered with a mat.

36. A door curtain of green cloth embroidered with white silk.
37. A piece of silk wall hangings attached to the wall.
38. 4 cushions [ORIG: menderi/ Ot: minder], covered with a large red spread [ORIG: Ichram/ Ot: ihrâm].
39. A carpet or mat of green cloth with its fringes.
40. 7 cushions of *Indienne*, and 3 similar curtains.
41. A mattress and a bolster, on which the deceased passed away
42. All transferred to the room facing the road.

In the room upstairs near the street, covered with mats.

43. 7 large sofa cushions covered with a fabric with yellow and white flowers.
44. 3 white spreads [ORIG: khrami/ Ot: ihrâm]
45. 3 cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder].
46. 2 (arm)chair cushions [ORIG: Coltuk jastighi/ Ot: koltuk yastığı] without covers.
47. 3 curtains of *Indienne* for 3 windows.
48. A door curtain of red Damask.
49. And one [door curtain] of the country outside the gate/ door.
50. An old arm chair of red damask.
51. 2 arm chairs of leather, and 3 without arms.
52. 3 devotional pictures over the door of the room.
53. 2 old cushions of crimson velvet.

54. *In a small basket [sepet] which I have sealed:*
55. Various letters, and other documents which were transferred by me to the secretary of the palace.

56. *In a red wooden chest or case, a round tortoiseshell snuffbox decorated with mother-of-pearl.*
57. A few Greek books.
58. An old bundle or package [ORIG: Bokizia/ Ot: bohça] containing a piece of fine dimity, with various rags or tatters.
59. A gilded box or case.

60. *In the large basket [sepét] sealed by me:*
61. A small green case/ box with rags or tatters.
62. A napkin
63. 2 old camisoles
64. 2 small pieces of lining.
65. A small piece of gauze.
66. A small piece of fine twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasino/ Ot: boğası].
67. A small old waistband of Terra Sancta.
68. 2 old sheaths (?) of cloth, one dark green, the other yellow.
69. A bunch of documents
70. A small cushion cover of Dutch linen.
71. A cup or goblet of Leoncorno with its case.
72. A cushion cover of Dutch linen.

73. An old head veil or kerchief [ORIG: Jemeni/ Ot: yemeni]
74. A *hamam* textile set [ORIG: rachtı/ Ot: raht].
75. A velvet purse with its galloons with inlaid (?)mother-of-pearl tokens, for the game.
76. Another similar purse with 89 silver coins
77. A seal of the deceased His Excellency Sir Ambassador
78. Various rags or tatters.
79. 2 purple cloaks [ORIG: feredg / Ot: fer ce] one of fabric, and the other of tabby inside an old bundle or package [ORIG: Bohtza/ Ot: boh a].

NB: In the same basket [sepet] the linen I changed yesterday, as follows

80. 2 sheets of Dutch linen.
81. 3 sheets of Muscovite linen.
82. 6 cushion covers of Dutch linen
83. A camisole.
84. An old napkin.

In the wardrobe of that room:

85. A wooden chest made in China with a broken hinge.

p. 234

86. *A small cabinet made in China, with various empty drawers, in which I have placed:*
87. A silver inkstand
88. A knife with a haft of silver, and a spoon of pure silver.
89. A metal sleeper (bell).
90. A pair of small pearl earrings with a diamond each.
91. A porcelain *tazza* (shallow cup).
92. A belt of steel with flowers of silver
93. A sealed bottle case.
94. In a wooden chest two pewter tea caddies.
95. A box with weights.
96. A bottle case with two bottles.
97. A chamber clock.

Beneath the said wardrobe:

98. Three large boxes/ cases/ chests with rags or tatters, and three broken porcelain plates.

In the closet [ORIG: Juk/ Ot: y k(l k)] of that room

99. Two small old mirrors with gilded frames, hung on the wall.
100. Two old bundles [ORIG: bohtza/ Ot: boh a], one embroidered with gold and the other with silver.
101. A round piece of leather, of the said dining table [sofra]
102. Two small cushions of red damask.
103. Two other smaller and older [cushions].
104. A blanket of red *indienne* with figures.
105. Another white [blanket] with figures.
106. Another white [blanket] with deep blue flowers.
107. Another [blanket] of *indienne* with figures.
108. A mattress, and a bolster with its white and blue cover.

- 109. Idem [mattress] of thick white linen
- 110. Four bed pillows Dutch style.
- 111. A small walnut table with its twisted legs
- 112. Three old small carpets.
- 113. A basket or rack and a board for counting money.
- 114. A walking stick from India with silver knob.

Under that closet [ORIG: Juk/ Ot: yük(lük)]:

- 115. A feather mattress Dutch style to which I have added the four previously mentioned bed pillows
- 116. A pelisse of black damask, lined with squirrel fur [ORIG: gingiap/ Ot: sincab]
- 117. Another pelisse of green cloth lined with lamb fur.
- 118. A green velvet kalpak rimmed with sable fur.

In the upper hall.

- 119. The portrait of the king of Poland. And one of the three household buffoons.
- 120. A small walnut table Dutch style.

121. *In an old chest unsealed by me laid on top of a wardrobe, transferred to the said room:*

- 122. A bag of thick linen.
- 123. A piece of old yellow twilled cotton [ORIG: Bogasino/ Ot: boğası].
- 124. Five cloths for sitting [ORIG: macati/ Ot: Mak`ad] of linen from the country.
- 125. Idem [sitting cloth, mak`ad] of linen of bombazine.
- 126. A mosquito net of white gauze.
- 127. Wrapped in a cushion cover of Dutch linen two cushion covers and one pair of sheets of Dutch linen.
- 128. Two used damask tablecloths
- 129. Two others [tablecloths] of linen from the Islands.
- 130. Another [tablecloth] of linen from Milo with large blackbirds all around.
- 131. Seven old napkins from Holland, and a small one of linen from the country.

Inside the wardrobe underneath the said chest, [are] various other rags or tatters.

- 132. A porcelain cup and a plate also of porcelain.
- 133. Two cup holders [ORIG: Porta flingiani/ porte fincan] of red pewter and one of silver from Janina (the slaves have told me to keep 5, while the other 4 I shall include to be sold,

p. 235

together with a large silver plated soup spoon)

- 134. A knife with an agate heft. All this was placed in the wardrobe of the mentioned room
- 135. NB: On 20 May: I received from the hands of the slaves the 4 trays, and the silver plated spoon

In the room downstairs facing the road

- 136. The sofa with a mat, 6 cushions [ORIG: menderi/ Ot: minder] or mattresses, three red spreads [ORIG: khrami/ Ot: ihrâm], and six old cushions, and two of yellow flowery cloth like that of the room upstairs, and 2 without covers.
- 137. A large cushion without cover.

138. *In the large sealed basket [sepet]*
 139. A large cushion Dutch style.
 140. A white spread [ORIG: khram/ Ot: ihrâm].
 141. A red cloth to cover the carriage.
 142. Six cushion covers similar to those above.
 143. New leather skins (?) for two holders of the sedan chair.
 144. Two yellow pelts from Ankara [Angora]
 [all] Brought to the room
145. Two old suits or uniforms for the bearers of the sedan chair.
 146. A bag with old pieces of various pelisses.
 147. Various old fringes.
148. *In the other opened basket [sepet], almost empty:*
 149. A plain or flat yellow copper candlestick, completely new and two other similar [copper candlesticks], used.
 150. A new ewer [ORIG: ibrik/ Ot: ibrik].
 151. One mangala game
 152. All packed in a green pewter box or case, and placed in the other basket [sepet], sealed anew.
- In the unsealed storage [ORIG: Juk/ Ot: yük(lük)]:*
153. A used warming pan.
 154. Two portraits of the deceased Sir Ambassador and the deceased Madame.
 155. A small painting of flowers.
 156. Two large cushions without covers.
 157. Inside this resealed storage [Juk] I have left a small box-shaped commode chair, and another larger and plainer.
 158. The emptied basket [sepet], and the other in which the rags or tatters remained:
 159. Various iron rods for curtains.
 160. A small plain bottle case containing a bottle.
 161. A skewer.
- Above the said storage [juk]*
162. Three old chairs without covers, taken into the hall or salon.
 163. A pipe from Lille in its wooden case, taken into the room.
- Beneath the said storage [Juk]*
164. A closed green bottle case.
 165. 25 empty *papamanoli*?
 166. A kind of pewter vase, with holes everywhere, for washing the salad and inside a black dandelion.
 167. A large box of red leather, with a smaller one inside.
 168. An enema syringe.
169. *In the wardrobe near the said storage [juk]*
 170. A large tray [ORIG: sini/ Ot: sini]
 171. A large coffeepot, and two smaller [coffeepots].

172. A basin [ORIG: lejjen/ Ot: leğen] and an ewer [ORIG: ibrik/ Ot: ibrik] of tin-plated copper.
173. A rasp.
174. A cauldron with its lid, containing three large cooking pots, and a casserole also with their lids, and an old small food warmer.
175. Three majolica plates, with two vessels for oil and vinegar.
176. A small old skewer.
- This all is kept in the said storage [juk]*

In the salon downstairs.

177. Three old chairs without covers.
178. *In a large locked chest:*
179. A brass warming pan, completely new.
180. A bronze lantern, completely new and not mounted or unassembled.
181. A bronze chafing dish, with its large ewer [ORIG: ibrik / ot: ibrik] for tea and a pewter teapot

p. 236

182. A dustpan [ORIG: Faras/ Ot: faraş] of painted pewter.
183. Two irons or rods to wring out laundry.
184. A bag with linen.
185. An ewer [ORIG: ibrik/ Ot: ibrik] and a teapot stand.
186. Small bronze tongs, and two irons for the fireplace (fire-dogs) with their knobs of bronze.
187. Other bronze tongs with its shovel.
188. A wooden case with 9 knives, used. With ivory hafts.
189. Another old case with old knife blades.

I have left in that chest:

190. The bag of linen (the slaves requested it to be divided among them for charity)
191. A perforated waffle iron.
192. Two cooking choppers [ORIG: sattir/ Ot: satır]
193. A large cooking pot with its lid.
194. Three large pewter plates and 9 others, smaller.
195. Sixteen pewter dishes
196. Four small copper shallow plates [ORIG: sahan/ Ot:sahan], and two lids or covers.
197. A pewter saucer.
198. A pastry tray [ORIG: burek tepsissi/ Ot: börek tepsisi].
199. Three copper spoons for cooking.
200. A covered kettle or bucket [ORIG: bakeratz/ Ot: bakraç].
201. A small bronze mortar with its pestle.
202. Three frying pans.
203. Two casseroles.
204. Five trivets for cooking.
205. Two grates or grills [ORIG: scarre/ Ot: ızgara].
206. An iron blade.
207. An old horsehair broom without handle.

In the kitchen

208. A water jug [ORIG: ghiughum/ Ot: güğüm]
209. A walnut wooden table.
210. An old table, and an old chest or case.
211. A marble mortar.

Underneath the second staircase

212. A large bottle case without bottles, and other rags.

Downstairs/ below in a large locked house in front of the gate

213. A large blue felt covering (mat) [ORIG: ketzé/ Ot: keçe] with yellow and red
214. Another larger [felt covering: keçe], naphtha colored [ORIG: nefti/ Ot: nefti]
215. Four hair bags [ORIG: harar/ Ot: harar] with leather bottoms
216. Several bottles or flasks from Florence.
217. Several old silk fringes.
218. The old sedan chair

Under the covered house near or facing the sea

219. An old basket [sepet] with the old silk fringes.
220. Three tandoors and two old mats

In the first storehouse.

221. Two old cages or crates, and three old large flasks or bottles

In the other storehouse.

222. A large iron grill or brazier [ORIG: mangal/ Ot: mangal].
223. Two old French-style tables and another Turkish-style.
224. Four wooden tubs for washing, and for making bread.

Above the storage [ORIG: juk/ Ot: yük(lük)] of the room upstairs facing the road

225. An old horsehair whisk without handle.
226. Two horsehair brooms with handles.
227. A box of washed or cleansed linen.
228. A large skin or piece of leather to cover a table.
229. A small white marble or alabaster Triton.
230. An old punnet with old ironware.
231. Two bobbins for spinning.
232. *In an old small basket [sepet] various packages of letters and other documents.*

All as above was found and inventoried by me, First Secretary to His Excellency. In the presence of the undersigned witnesses, M. Dragoman Marc Anthony Rosa,

p. 237

Sir Dragoman Aslan and of Tutundgi Agmed Bacsia [Tütüncü Ahmed Beşe] Janissary of the Palace, and with the intervention of Sir Dragoman Manolaki Agha, procurator of the said deceased. Done in Pera of Constantinople in the house of the said deceased Madame Colyer in the last year of her life. Dated 16 May 1730.

12c. Catterina Colyer (de Bourg), Jacobus Colyer's wife: auction record (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).

p. 241

Nota delli mobili et altri effetti ritrovatisi in casa della def^{ta} Mad: Colijer secondo l'Inventario formatone in presenza di Testimonij degni di feda, immediate doppo la di lei morte seguita a i 12 di mag: et hoggidi Venerdi 7 di Lug: mattina e sera venduti in publico Incanto, d'ordine di S:E: e col intervento del Kiahaja del Mollah di Galata, et altri ufficiali del Mekiêmé, per conto di diversi creditori dell dat^{ta} sud^{ta} per havere questa lasciato piu debiti che Beni.

1. 733 /o/ di lana a @ 18 ½ al sig: Gius: Pisani Ld: 109:111
2. Un stromazzo con 5 guanciali il tutto di piume, a M. Rigo 17:-
3. Un sini di rame con una vecchia raspa di Ferro, a Kius oglu hadgi Bali 3:75
4. Un gugium di rame 4:20
5. Un leyen et ibrik di rame a Kius oglu alisci 2:110
6. Un mangal di ferro 1:80
7. Un leijen con 3 piccoli ibrik à caffè 2:60
8. Un cesto con delli papamanoli svodo 2:60
9. 3 vecchie pezze di porcellana rotta et altri di Maiolica, al sig: Diamandaki 3:45
10. Un tazza di porcellana, al medemo -:95
11. Una caldara col suo cuoperchio, e tre pigniato, et una cassarola al medemo 16:90
12. Una piccola scatula fattura di China à Kius oglu Hadgi Lazari 1:90
13. Un cuchiaio à supa di rama argentato a hadgi Aslan 1:3
14. Un ferro per passare la biancheria à sig: Manolaki 1:3
15. Un altro piu piccolo à Mr. Rigo 1:1
16. Un scaldetto usato à Sig: Manolaki 3:15
17. Un altro nuovo à Sig: Diamandaki 5:-
18. Un vecchio sepet, con entrovi un gioco di mangala, et un cassetta di latta pinta 2:-
19. Un fanale di bronzo tutto nuovo, à Sig: Diamandaki 15:-
20. Una segetta di comodità al medemo 3:50
21. 2 tripiedi di camino con li Pomoli di bronzo, all' Effendi 3:40
22. 4 scoppe di Crina, à Kius oglu 1:60
23. 2 Gabbie di ferro 1:13
24. Deci Pesì, et una scatola con 9 coltelli da Tavola à Manichi d'osso, a Kius oglu Hadgi Lazari 6:-
25. Una Buklizza ord: à Sig: Diamandaki -:30
26. Una piccola canavetta, a Hadgi Lazari 5:101
Transp. Ld 216:79

p. 242

Transp. Ld 216:79

27. Diversi verchi di ferro a Kassap Abdulla Celebi 1:30
28. 2 piccoli canavette ord:^e à 2 bozze cada una con qual che papamanoli 1:19
29. Diverse bagatelle alla volta 5:100
30. Una canavetta con 9 bozze, à Kius oglu hadgi Lazari 8:90
31. Qualche libri Greci a Sig: Diamandaki 5:-
32. Una vecchia canavetta suoda, al medemo 1:80
33. Un orologio di camera al medemo 66:80
34. 5 vecchi zarfi d'argento, à Kassap Abdulla 6:-

35. 2 vecchie livrée per portatori della portantina 3:-
36. 2 piccoli cuscini di veluto, à Sig: Diam. 3:65
37. 2 pelli tinte di angora al medemo 2:80
38. 4 khrami rossi d'algira al medemo 10:10
39. 2 corami di tandur, a Kius oglu Hadgi Lazari 2:60
40. Una cintura di aciale indorato à M. Rigo 17:-
41. 3 sezzadé a Sig: Diamandaki 8:50
42. Un pare di piccoli orecchini cada uno ornato d'una perla e d'un diamantino 15:1
43. Un Flingian di porcellana all'Efendi -:33
44. Una campanello di metallo, à Sig: Manolaki -:100
45. Un coltello col manico d'argento, un piccolo cucchiale pure d'argente, et un perone con manico d'Agatha, à Sig: Manolaki 5:10
46. Un calamare d'argento dentro un stuccio a Sig: Diamandaki 6:30
47. Un piccolo cabinetto fattura delle China al Effendi 10:-
48. Un piatto di porcellana a Kius oglu 1:80
49. Un candelliere piato di rame giallo nuovo, al Sig: Diamandaki 2:-
50. 2 altri simili vecchi e rotti a M. Rigo -:111
51. 2 Farasch di lata al medemo -:118
52. 2 vecchi Ibrik à caffè al medemo 1:20
53. 2 Tas di rame, e 2 kil tassi à Sig: Diam. 2:60
54. Un vecchio orinale di stagnio 3:-
55. 2 vecchi caldare di rame giallo per bollire del aqua con una scalda vivanda 2:69
56. 2 soffioni, al Effendi 1:40
57. Una paletta di bronzo colle molette al medemo 1:-
58. Altre simili, ma usate a Kasap Abdulla 3:60
59. Un bichiere d'avoio lavorato, a Kius oglu -:105
60. Un sacco pieno di strazze 9:80
61. Un vecchio panno rosso per cuoprir il carro 5:20
62. 2 vecchie cuoperte à M. Rigo 4:5
63. Un'altra simile al medemo 1:90
64. Un'altra grande d'Indiana fina à Kius oglu 4:-
65. Un gran pezzo di Tapezzaria di seta à Kassap Abdullah 8:40
66. Una zinzariera vecchia di gaza a Kius oglu 5:-
67. 5 makat di tela del Paese, à M. Rigo 5:50
68. Un vecchio linciolo -:75
69. Un paro di lincioli usati à Gabriel Aija 1:80
70. Un altro simile, à M. Rigo 1:40
71. Un altro simile, ma sano, a Kius oglu 3:40
72. Un altro paro à Kius oglu hadgi Bali 2:60
73. Un altro 1:30
74. Una tavaglia di tela Damascata a Gabriel Aija 4:20
75. 2 tavaglie ord: Usati à Kius oglu 2:60
76. 2 lincioli tela delle Isole -:99
77. 9 selviete usate à Hadgi Aslan -:112
78. Diverse fodre usate di guanciali à M. Rigo 1:100
79. 5 vecchie fodre di cuscini di veluto, à Kius oglu Hadgi Bali 4:20
80. Un vecchio sepet con diverse strazze a Kius oglu 2:90
81. 4 piccoli cuscini fodrato di Damasco vecchio al medemo 4:-
82. Un' vecchia tabatiera di Tartaroga, à M. Rigo 1:54
83. Una pelizza vecchia di Giangiap a Sig: Diamandaki 8:40

84. Un'altra di Kakum à Kius oglu 31:-
85. Un hamam rahti usato a Kiusoglu Hadgi Bali 4:30
Transp. Ld 537:39

p. 243

Transp. Ld. 537:39

86. Un samur kalpak boyama a Sig: Manolaki 6:30
87. Un feredgé di camelotto 6:85
88. Un altro di tabino à Kiusoglu 6:80
89. 3 vecchi Bogtza riccamati à Sig: Diamandaki 8:40
90. Un vecchio sepet con delle strazze 2:90
91. Un pezzo di Dimito 1:36
92. 15 Fodre di cuscini d'uno specie di Panno fiorito à Kiusoglu 22:60
93. Una vecchia portiera di panno Verda riccamata con seta bianca 3:90
94. Un tapeto di Panno verde 2:109
95. Una vecchia portiera di Damasco 4:18
96. 4 Khrami Bianchi a M. Rigo 6:-
97. 6 Cortine vecchie d'Indiana 1:-
98. 2 vecchie portiere del paese, à Kius oglu 2:10
99. Un sepet suodo, al medemo 1:80
100. Una borsa di veluto con 90 marche d'argento moneta Papale 10:-
101. Un'altra borsa con merche di Madre Perle à M. Rigo 2:3
102. 2 vecchi piccoli specchi à Kius oglu 6:30
103. Un quadretto di fiori, à Kius oglu Hadgi Bali -:18
104. Il Ritratto del Ré di Pologne à M. Rigo 1:80
105. Quello delli 3 Buffani 1:18
106. Un sacchetto con del Lino non lavorato a Kiusoglu -:105
107. Un Burek tepsisi à Kius oglu Hadgi Bali 2:-
108. Un piccolo Backratz col suo Cuoperchis à Kiusoglu 1:30
109. Una gran Pignata, con 5 sahan, à Kius oglu Hadgi Bali 7:-
110. 16 tondi di stagnio à Sig: Diamandaki 4:75
111. Diversi Piati si stagnio, à Kius oglu 11:60
112. Un piccolo Mortaro di Bronzo al medemo 1:60
113. 3 cuchiaij di Cuzina à Gabriel Aija 1:31
114. 4 trepiedi di ferro, à Hadgi Aslan 1:31
115. Un ferro a Vafel à M. Rigo -:60
116. 3 Padelle, e 2 casserolle vecchie 2:9
117. 2 vecchie palette et una vecchia scopa, a Kiusoglu -:100
118. Un piccolo Bariletto per liquore -:60
119. Una granda cassa svuoda 1:-
120. 3 Harar, à Kasap Abdulla 4:30
121. Un vecchio Kietzé ordin. a Kius oglu 7:60
122. Un altro gran Kietzé bello, à Sig: Diamandaki 50:-
123. Un altro Harar, à Abdulla Kassap -:100
124. Una gran cassa con qualche fiaschi svuodi di firenza a Kiusoglu alecci 6:-
125. Una piccola Tavola di nocera di Christianita, à Kiusoglu 3:50
126. Un'altra simile tavola piu grande al medemo 5:100
127. 3 vecchie careghe senza fodre, à Kiusoglu Hadgi Bali 6:-
128. 2 altre fodrato d'una vecchia perpetuatia rossa, à Kiusoglu 5:70
129. 3 altre di corame al medemo 3:90

130. 2 altre simile d'appoggio, à M. Rigo 3:85
131. Una segetta di comodità, à Kiusoglu 3:100
132. Una Carega à brasci, cuoparta di Damasco à Kiusoglu 6:10
133. Un tavolino di nocera lavorato al torno a Sig: Manolaki 7:10
134. Diverse vecchie stoïe, à Kiusoglu 6:80
135. 3 quadretti di devotione, al medemo 6:-
136. Un vecchio armario svuoto 1:40
137. 3 tanduri, e 2 conche di legno per lavar robba, à Kius oglu 1:80
138. Una vecchia cassa -:112
139. Un gran torchio à Kiusoglu 5:-
140. La vecchia Portantina restata a M. Rigo per 1:30
Trans. Ld 808:4

p. 244

Mercordi 12 d:º Luglio Transp. 808:4

141. Otto Cortine di fenestre di tela stampata, à Hadgi Aslan 4:5
142. Una piccola sottocopa fattura della China -:69
143. 9 fodre di Guancialetti, quasi tutto strazzati a M^r Rigo 3:41
144. 2 vecchi lenzioli tela d'Hollanda a Sig: Aslan 5:-
145. 3 fodre di guanciali a M. Rigo 3:60
146. 2 lenzioli nuovi tela d'Holanda ordin. 15:45
147. Un lenzioli solo nuovo, à Gabriel Yaya 5:100
148. Un Khram rosso d'Algira, à Jorgo Bioto 6:80
149. Un altro simile ma piu nuovo, à Sig: Aslan Drag. 18:40
150. 3 tavaglie usate al medemo 12:60
151. 2 tavaglie nuove 16:110
152. 3 altre simili 31:40
153. Una tavaglia nuova, con 12 servieti Damascate, à Abdulla Kassap 21:80
154. 2 vecchie fodre di Pistole -:21
155. Il Guarnimento vecchio d'un letto di Damasco rosso 63:-
156. Un vecchio piccolo tapetto di Persia, al Sig: Aslan Drag. 9:6
157. Un sepet, à Kemal 1:-
158. Una sottocopa di stagnio a Kiusoglu 2:-
159. 2 candelieri di Bronzo argentato a Kiusoglu 8:40
160. 2 altri a Rami, al medemo 10:105
161. Un cantaró di stagnio nuovo col suo cuoperchio 4:20
162. Una piccola calda vivanda 2:40
163. Un scovette di toilette -:93
164. Una sottocopa fattura di China, al Effendi 1:-
165. Un'altra simile à Sig: Diamandaki 1:-
166. 2 scatole di toilette fattura di China al medemo 1:85
167. Un posato d'avorio nel suo stuccio a Kiusoglu 5:10
168. Un pezzo di corno, detto leoncornio -:60
169. Un bel specchio di Toilette, à Gabriel Yaya 9:70
170. Un Calamaro di stagnio nuovo, à Sig: Manolaki Drag. -:100
171. Una cuoperta, al Effendi 2:60
172. 2 cortine di Bogacino bianco per fenestre 5:18
173. 3 lenzioli, a Kiusoglu 16:80
174. Un lenziolo tela d'Hollanda, al medemo 9:6
175. Una cuoperta di raso, a Gabriel Aija 20:20

176. Un'altra cuoperta, a Kiusoglu 15:-
 177. Un'altra, à Jorgo Scioto 8:50
 178. Un sepet a Kiusoglu 2:-
 179. 3 cuscineti o guancialetti d'Hollanda, à Sig: Manolaki Drag. 2:-
 180. Una cuoperta di lana d'Hollanda 10:15
 181. Un'altra simile, à Sig: Diamandaki 15:-
 182. Un sepet -:45
- Somma 1202@78

12c. Catterina Colyer (de Bourg), Jacobus Colyer's wife: auction record (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).

p. 241

Record of the furniture and other effects discovered in the house of the deceased Madame Colijer according to the inventory made in the presence of the witnesses of faith, immediately after her demise on the 12th of May. Today Friday July 7 in the morning and evening, is sold by public auction, by order of His Excellency and with the intervention of the bailiff [ORIG: Kiahaja/ Ot: kâhya] of the Kadı of Galata, and other officials of the court [ORIG: Mekiêmé/ Ot: mahkeme] on behalf of several creditors of the said deceased, because she has left more debts than goods.

1. 733 okka of wool at @ 18 ½ to Sir Gius. Pisani Ld: 109:111
2. A mattress with 5 pillows, all of feather, to M. Rigo 17:-
3. A copper tray [ORIG: sini/ Ot: sini] with an old iron rasp, to Kius oglu hadgi Bali 3:75
4. A copper water jug [ORIG: gugium/ Ot: güğüm] 4:20
5. A copper basin [ORIG: leyen/ Ot: leğen] and ewer [ORIG: ibrik/ Ot: ibrik] to Kius oglu alisci 2:110
6. An iron grill or brazier [ORIG: mangal/ Ot: mangal] 1:80
7. A basin [ORIG: leijen/ Ot: leğen] with 3 small ewers [ORIG: ibrik/ Ot: ibrik] for coffee 2:60
8. A basket with papamanoli?, empty 2:60
9. 3 old pieces of broken porcelain and others of majolica, to Sir Diamandaki 3:45
10. A porcelain cup, to the same [Sir Diamandaki] -:95
11. A cauldron with its lid, and three cooking pots, and a casserole to the same [Sir Diamandaki] 16:90
12. A small box or case made in China to Kius oglu Hadgi Lazari 1:90
13. A silver-plated copper soup spoon to hadgi Aslan 1:3
14. An iron rod or bar for wringing laundry to Sir Manolaki 1:3
15. Another one [iron rod or bar], smaller, to M. Rigo 1:1
16. A warming pan to Sir Manolaki 3:15
17. Another one [warming pan] to Sir Diamandaki 5:-
18. An old basket, with inside a mangala game, and a box or chest of painted pewter 2:-
19. A bronze lantern, brand new, to Sir Diamandaki 15:-
20. A commode chair to the same [Sir Diamandaki] 3:50
21. 2 bronze trivets for the fireplace with their knobs, to effendi 3:40
22. 4 horsehair brooms, to Kius oglu 1:60
23. 2 iron cages or crates 1:13
24. Ten weights, and a box or case with 9 table knives with bone handles, to Kius oglu Hadgi Lazari 6:-
25. A plain hip flask [buklizza] to Sir Diamandaki -:30
26. A small bottle case, to Hadgi Lazari 5:101
Transp. Ld 216:79

p. 242

Transp. Ld 216:79

27. Various iron rods to butcher Abdoulla Celebi 1:30
28. 2 small and plain bottle cases with 2 bottles each with some papamanoli? 1:19
29. Various trifles at once 5:100

30. A bottle case with 9 bottles, to Kius oglu hadgi Lazari 8:90
31. A few Greek books to Sir Diamandaki 5:-
32. An old empty bottle case, to the same [Sir Diamandaki] 1:80
33. A chamber clock to the same [Sir Diamandaki] 66:80
34. 5 old silver receptacles, to butcher Abdulla 6:-
35. 2 old uniforms for the bearers of the sedan chair 3:-
36. 2 small velvet cushions to Sir Diam[andaki] 3:65
37. 2 dyed skins from Ankara to the same [Sir Diamandaki] 2:80
38. 4 red Algerian spreads [ORIG: khrami/ Ot: ihrâm] to the same [Sir Diamandaki] 10:10
39. 2 spreads [ORIG: corami/ Ot: ihrâm] for the tandur, to Kius oglu Hadgi Lazari 2:60
40. A steel gilded belt to M. Rigo 17:-
41. 3 (prayer) rugs [ORIG: sezzadé/ Ot: seccade] to Sir Diamandaki 8:50
42. A pair of small earrings each adorned with a pearl and a diamond 15:1
43. A porcelain cup [ORIG: flingian/ Ot: fincan] to Efendi -:33
44. A metal bell to Sir Manolaki -:100
45. A knife with a silver haft, a small spoon also of silver, and a fork with an agate haft, to Sir Manolaki 5:10
46. A silver inkstand in a case to Sir Diamandaki 6:30
47. A small cabinet made in China, to Effendi 10:-
48. A porcelain plate to Kius oglu 1:80
49. A new yellow copper-plated candlestick, to Sir Diamandaki 2:-
50. 2 other similar and broken [copper candlesticks] to M. Rigo -:111
51. 2 pewter dustpans to the same [M. Rigo] -:118
52. 2 old coffee ewers [ORIG: ibrik/ Ot: ibrik] to the same [M. Rigo] 1:20
53. 2 copper bowls [ORIG: tas/ Ot: tas] and 2 earthenware bowls or cups to Sir Diam[andaki] 2:60
54. An old pewter urinal 3:-
55. 2 old yellow copper cauldrons for boiling water with a chafing dish 2:69
56. 2 dandelions, to Effendi 1:40
57. A bronze dustpan with tongs to the same [Effendi] 1:-
58. Other similar ones [tongs] but used to butcher Abdulla 3:60
59. A cup of carved ivory, to Kius oglu -:105
60. A bag full of tatters or rags 9:80
61. An old red cloth to cover the carriage 5:20
62. 2 old blankets to M. Rigo 4:5
63. Another similar [old blanket] to the same [M. Rigo] 1:90
64. Another large [blanket] of fine *Indienne* to Kius oglu 4:-
65. A large piece of silk upholstery or wall hangings to butcher Abdullah 8:40
66. An old gauze mosquito-net to Kius oglu 5:-
67. 5 cloths for sitting [ORIG: makat/ Ot: Mak`ad] of linen from the country to M. Rigo 5:50
68. An old sheet -:75
69. A pair of used sheets to Gabriel Aija 1:80
70. Another similar [pair of sheets] to M. Rigo 1:40
71. Another similar [pair of sheets] but whole, to Kius oglu 3:40
72. Another pair to Kius oglu hadgi Bali 2:60
73. Another [sheet] 1:30
74. A damask linen tablecloth to Gabriel Aija 4:20
75. 2 used plain tablecloths to Kius oglu 2:60

76. 2 sheets of cloth from the Islands -:99
77. 9 used napkins to Hadgi Aslan -:112
78. Various used cushion covers to M. Rigo 1:100
79. 5 old velvet cushion covers, to Kius oğlu Hadgi Bali 4:20
80. An old basket with several rags or tatters to Kius oğlu 2:90
81. 4 small cushions lined with old damask to the same [Kius oğlu] 4:-
82. An old tortoise-shell snuffbox, to M. Rigo 1:54
83. An old squirrel [ORIG: giangiap/ Ot: sincab] pelisse to Sir Diamandaki 8:40
84. Another [pelisse] of ermine [ORIG: kakum/ Ot: kakum] to Kius oğlu 31:-
85. A used *hamam* textile set [ORIG: hamam rahtı/ Ot: hamam rahtı] to Kiusoğlu Hadgi Bali 4:30
Transp. Ld 537:39

p. 243

Transp. Ld. 537:39

86. A dyed [ORIG: boyama/ Ot: boyama] weasel kalpak to Sir Manolaki 6:30
87. A camlet cloak [ORIG: feredgé/ ferâce] 6:85
88. Another [cloak: ferâce] of tabby to Kiusoğlu 6:80
89. 3 old embroidered bundles [ORIG: bogtza/ Ot: bohça] to Sir Diamandaki 8:40
90. An old basket [sepet] with rags or tatters 2:90
91. A piece of dimitry 1:36
92. 15 cushion covers of one type of flowery cloth to Kiusoğlu 22:60
93. An old door curtain of green cloth embroidered with white silk 3:90
94. A carpet of green cloth 2:109
95. An old damask door curtain 4:18
96. 4 white spreads [ORIG: khrami/ Ot: ihrâm] to M. Rigo 6:-
97. 6 old *Indienne* curtains 1:-
98. 2 old door curtains from the country, to Kius oğlu 2:10
99. An empty basket [sepet], to the same [Kius oğlu] 1:80
100. A velvet purse with 90 silver papal coins (tokens) 10:-
101. Another purse with mother-of-pearl tokens to M. Rigo 2:3
102. 2 old small mirrors to Kius oğlu 6:30
103. A picture of flowers, to Kius oğlu Hadgi Bali -:18
104. The portrait of the King of Poland to M. Rigo 1:80
105. One of the 3 buffoons [paintings] 1:18
106. A bag with raw linen to Kiusoğlu -:105
107. A pastry tray [ORIG: burek tepsisi/ ot: börek tepsisi] to Kius oğlu Hadgi Bali 2:-
108. A small kettle or bucket [ORIG: backratz/ Ot: bakraç] with its lid to Kiusoğlu 1:30
109. A large cooking pot (pignatte), with 5 shallow plates [ORIG: sahan/ ot: sahan], to Kius oğlu Hadgi Bali 7:-
110. 16 pewter plates or dishes to Sir Diamandaki 4:75
111. Various pewter plates, to Kius oğlu 11:60
112. A small bronze mortar to the same [Kius oğlu] 1:60
113. 3 kitchen spoons to Gabriel Aija 1:31
114. 4 iron trivets, to Hadgi Aslan 1:31
115. A waffle iron to M. Rigo -:60
116. 3 frying pans and 2 old casseroles 2:9
117. 2 old dustpans and an old broom, to Kiusoğlu -:100
118. A small keg for liquor -:60

119. A large empty chest or case 1:-
120. 3 hair bags [ORIG: harar/ Ot: harar], to butcher Abdulla 4:30
121. An old plain felt covering (mat) [ORIG: Kietzé/ Ot: keçe] to Kius oğlu 7:60
122. Another large fine felt covering (mat) [ORIG: Kietzé/ Ot: keçe], to Sir Diamandaki 50:-
123. Another hair bag [ORIG: harar/ Ot: harar], to Butcher Abdulla -:100
124. A large crate or chest with a few empty bottles from Florence to Kiusoğlu alecci 6:-
125. A small walnut table from Christianity, to Kiusoğlu 3:50
126. Another similar table [walnut from Christianity], larger, to the same [Kiusoğlu] 5:100
127. 3 old chairs without covers, to Kiusoğlu Hadgi Bali 6:-
128. 2 others [chairs], one lined with old red perpetuana, to Kiusoğlu 5:70
129. 3 others [chairs] of leather to the same [Kiusoğlu] 3:90
130. 2 similar others [chairs], to M. Rigo 3:85
131. A commode chair, to Kiusoğlu 3:100
132. An arm chair, covered with damask to Kiusoğlu 6:10
133. A small walnut table carved in a twisted manner to Sir Manolaki 7:10
134. Various old mats, to Kiusoğlu 6:80
135. 3 devotional pictures, to the same [Kiusoğlu] 6:-
136. An old empty wardrobe 1:40
137. 3 tandurs, and 2 wooden tubs for washing clothes or belongings, to Kius oğlu 1:80
138. An old case or chest -:112
139. A large press to Kiusoğlu 5:-
140. The old sedan chair remained at M. Rigo for 1:30
Trans. Ld 808:4

p. 244

Wednesday the 12th of the said July Transp. 808:4

141. Eight window curtains of printed cloth, to Hadgi Aslan 4:5
142. A small saucer made in China -:69
143. 9 cushion covers, almost all torn to M^r Rigo 3:41
144. 2 old sheets of Dutch linen to Sir Aslan 5:-
145. 3 cushion covers to M. Rigo 3:60
146. 2 new sheets of plain Dutch linen 15:45
147. A single new sheet to Gabriel Yaya 5:100
148. A red Algerian spread ORIG: khram/ Ot: ihrâm], to Jorgo Bioto 6:80
149. Another similar [spread: ihrâm] but newer, to Sir Aslan Drag[oman] 18:40
150. 3 used tablecloths to the same [Sir Aslan Dragoman] 12:60
151. 2 new tablecloths 16:110
152. 3 other similar [new tablecloths] 31:40
153. A new tablecloth, with 12 napkins of damask, to butcher Abdulla 21:80
154. 2 old gun sheaths -:21
155. The old bed hangings of red damask 63:-
156. An old small carpet from Persia, to Sir Aslan Drag[oman] 9:6
157. A basket [sepet], to Kemal 1:-
158. A pewter saucer to 2:-
159. 2 bronze silver-plated candlesticks to Kiusoğlu 8:40
160. 2 others [candlesticks] of copper to the same [Kiusoğlu] 10:105

161. A new pewter decanter with its lid 4:20
 162. A small chafing dish 2:40
 163. A toilet brush or whisk -:93
 164. A saucer made in China, to Effendi 1:-
 165. Another similar [saucer] to Sir Diamandaki 1:-
 166. 2 toiletry cases [scatole di toilette] made in China to the same [Sir Diamandaki] 1:85
 167. (An) ivory cutlery in its case to Kiusoglu 5:10
 168. A piece of horn called Leoncorno -:60
 169. A fine toiletry mirror, to Gabriel Yaya 9:70
 170. A new pewter inkstand, to Sir Manolaki Drag. -:100
 171. A blanket, to Effendi 2:60
 172. 2 window curtains of white twilled cotton [ORIG: bogacino/ Ot: boğası] 5:18
 173. 3 sheets to Kiusoglu 16:80
 174. A sheet of Dutch linen, to the same [Kiusoglu] 9:6
 175. A satin blanket, to Gabriel Aija 20:20
 176. Another blanket, to Kiusoglu 15:-
 177. Another [blanket], to Jorgo Scioto 8:50
 178. A basket [sepet] to Kiusoglu 2:-
 179. 3 cushions from Holland, to Sir Manolaki Drag[oman] 2:-
 180. A woolen blanket from Holland 10:15
 181. Another similar [woolen blanket], to Sir Diamandaki 15:-
 182. A basket [sepet] -:45
- Total sum 1202@ [aspers] 78

13a. Justinus van Breen, Merchant: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).¹²⁸²

[Folio 1r]

Staet en Inventaris der Naelaetenschap van Wijlen den Heer Jústínús van Breen, in zijn leeven Nederlands koopman tot Angora, alhier overleeden den 29. Deeser loopende maend October; zo als hier naer desselfs overlijden is gevonden geworden, aengeschreeven ende geïnventariseert door mij ondergeschreeven Jan Carel des Bordes Secretaris en Cancellier van sijn Excellentie Mijn Heere Cornelis Calkoen, Extraordinaris Ambassadeur vanweegens Haer Hoog Mogende de Heeren Staeten Generaal der Vereenigde Nederlanden aen de Ottomannisse Porta, in presentie van de naergenoemde getuijgen waer onder ook begreepen is het geene gespecificeert staat in de acte van verseegeeling gemaakt immediaat nae het overlijden van wijlen Jústínús van Breen voorn.¹ bestaende in het volgende

1. Een blaauw laekense reegen rock met zijn baschlick en Mantel sack
2. Een oud bond van sincab in een root camelot
3. Een bond van Hermeline in een violet camelot
4. Een bond van Martervel in een vleesch couleur laaken
5. Een Vosse bond in een carmosijn laaken
6. Een kleine Hermeline bond in een groen Tabijn

[Folio 1v]

7. Een kleine Hermeline bond in een rood camelot
8. Een roode Benisch van Schalli
9. Een Broek van rood camelot met een geborduurde utschroer
10. Een blaauwe Tabijne veste
11. Een oude roode Benisch van camelot
12. Een Veste en Anteri van een gestreepte stoffe Everin Schai
13. Een laekense Veste loot couleur
14. Een gestreepte somer Veste
15. Een d:^o en Anteri, van een stoffe Beldari genaamt
16. Een gestreepte anteri van couteni
17. Een d:^o groene van gestreepte Schalli
18. Een d:^o gestreepte Alepse Couteni
19. Een cintiúer van Schall
20. Een groen Laekense reis Calpack
21. Een d:^o van root Laeken
22. Ses Turkse Hembden
23. Ses onder Broeken
24. Twee sloopen
25. Een en een half paar slaap laekens
26. Vijf geborduurde útschcoer
27. Een servet en vier handoeken
28. Drie Bonte neusdoeken
29. Een d:^o witte
30. Een d:^o van Jemeni

¹²⁸² Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 214-16.

31. Een slaep múts

[Folio 2r]

32. Ses paar Catoene onder koussen
33. Seven witte calloties
34. Twee kleine zibons
35. Een silver vergúlde cintúur met een gebordúúrde Colan
36. Vier silvere Porte flingans } aande Wed.^e Domarchis toebehoorende en aan haar gerestitúeert.
37. Een silvere leepel, mes, en vork x als boven
38. Een silver Penne kokertie
39. Een silvere Neusketting voor een paert
40. Een gebrooke silvere Tabaksdoos. Als boven aende wedúwe
41. Een klein silver Eaú de la Reine doosie. Idem
42. Een silver Horologie. Idem
43. Vier tabaks Beúrssen van Camelot
44. Een oude geborduude Leege geld Beurs
45. Een schildpat kneevel kammetje met zijn geborduude tasie
46. Een oud seide beúrsje met 5 paras
47. Een goude ring met een antiqúe
48. Een schaartie met een chagrijne scheede
49. Een Turkse waaijer van Pergament
50. Een silvere snuijf tabaks doos, in form van een schulp
51. Een Turkse Inkooker
52. Een silver signet met het cijffer van den overleedene
53. Een penne mesie
54. Een vouw beentje

[Folio 2v]

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-------------|
| 55. In Iselotte ... | Ld | 35:5 |
| 56. In goud 6 zingerlis ... | “ | 16:20 |
| 57. ... d. ^o 6 turalis “ | | 15:30 |
| 58. In Paras “ | | <u>5:38</u> |
| | Ld | 73:13 |
59. Een paar Engelse sadel Pistoolen met koopere loopen
 60. Een vergulde Paerde Toom en Bosrtstúck
 61. Een óude d.^o van Leeder met koper beschlaegen
 62. Een Túrkse zadel met zijn toebehooren en koopere stigbeúgels
 63. Een oud rood laekens paerde kleedje met geele franie, toebehoorende aan de knegt Aidin
 64. Een paerde Deekentje met cattoen gevúlt
 65. Een d.^o ordinari deeken
 66. Een mendertje
 67. Een swarte Turkse cepet
 68. Een carabijn
 69. Een roer
 70. Twee Harars
 71. Een Hijbé
 72. Een Lanteern
 73. Een Copere Tengeré en Capack

74. Een houten booter pot voor de reis
75. Een Hollands nieuw Testament, met gebrooken silvere slooten
76. Een Engelse Liturgie in't Italiaans
77. Een frans gebede Boek
78. Het Leeven van Carel de V3 Deelen

[Folio 3r]

79. Een krúithoorn met silver beslaagen
80. Een kleine oude Patroon tas
81. Een Doos met Coffij kopies
82. Een kopere schooteltie
83. 2 oude coffij kanneties
84. Een ligt grijse Hengst

Aldus geïnventariseert ende opgeschreven in het hús van den Apoteecker M.^f Giovanni Benisch, alwaar wijlen den Heer Jústínus van Breen is overleeden.

Actum in Pera van Constantinopelen den een en dertigste October, des Jaers een duisent seeven hondert negen en dertig, ter presentie van de Heeren Rumoldus Romboúts & Antoine Kiriakko als getúijgen van geloove hier toe versogt

Rumold:^s Rombouts

Antoine Kiriakko tem.^s

Quod attestor

Jan Carel des Bordes Secret: & Cancell

Amplificatie van den Voorsz: Inventaris

[Folio 3v]

Der Goederen door den H.^e Giovanni Deijl van Angora gesonden, volgens zijn notitie de dato 21 December 1739

85. Een oude Dolama betrenck
86. Een groene seijde gewaterde Caftan
87. Drie gestreepte Enteries
88. Een roode Sintuur
89. Een Vosse Bond
90. Een Laekense Broek
91. Een Silgara Bond
92. Een Calpack serdewa
93. Een Palaska
94. Een klein bondje
95. Een geele sintuur
96. Een rood laake Hascia
97. Een swart d:^o
98. Een blaaúw digdeck
99. Een wit paarde hemd
100. Een ijsere pistoole laatstock, op reis vermist
101. Tien cattoene slaapmutsen
102. Banje goed
103. Een Banjonet met silver
104. Een kleeer Borstel
105. Een oud paarde ragt van s.^e vrijbargen aan den Eigenaar gerestitueert

106. Een kiú lunck
107. Een stock deege
108. Twee staale werp pijle
109. Een houwer met silver verguld

Verders is nog door de Wed.^e Demarchis gerestitueert de naervolgende goederen zo zij van den overleedene in hande hadde

110. Een orologie van slegt goud

[Folio 4r]

111. Een silver treckpotie weegende 161 d.^{me}
112. Seeven silvere porte flengans weeg 68 d.^{me}
113. Een paar silvere kandelaars en een paar snuyters weeg: 383 d.^{me}

Jan Carel des Bordes sec & Can.

13a. Justinus van Breen, Merchant: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).¹²⁸³

[Folio 1r]

State and inventory of the inheritance of the late sir Jústínús van Breen, in his lifetime merchant in Ankara, and passed away here on the 29th of this month October. What was found after his demise has been recorded and inventoried by me, undersigned Jan Carel des Bordes, Secretary and chancellor of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen, Ambassador Extraordinary for Her High Mighty Gentlemen States General of the United Netherlands at the Ottoman Porte, in the presence of the witnesses mentioned below. Also included is whatever was specified in the deed of sealing right after the demise of the late Jústínús van Breen. It consists of the following

1. A blue broadcloth raincoat with its hood [ORIG: baschlick/ Ot: başlık] and (saddle) bag
2. An old squirrel [ORIG: sincab/ Ot: sincab] fur in red camlet
3. An ermine fur in violet camlet
4. A weasel fur in flesh-colored broadcloth
5. A fox fur in crimson broadcloth
6. A small ermine fur in green tabby

[Folio 1v]

7. A small ermine fur in red camlet
8. A red robe [ORIG: Benisch/ Ot: biniş] of challis [ORIG: Schalli/ Ot: şâlî]
9. Red camlet pants with an embroidered cord or waistband [ORIG: utschroer/ Ot: uçkur]
10. A blue tabby vest
11. An old red robe [ORIG: Benisch/ Ot: biniş] of camlet
12. A vest and entâri of a striped fabric Evrenşahi
13. A broadcloth vest, lead-color
14. A striped summer vest
15. A ditto [vest] and entâri, of a fabric called Beldari
16. A striped entâri of kutnu [ORIG: couteni/ Ot: kutnî]
17. A ditto green [entâri] of striped challis [ORIG: Schalli/ Ot: şâlî]
18. A ditto striped Aleppine kutnu [ORIG: couteni/ Ot: kutnî]
19. A challis [ORIG: Schalli/ Ot: şâlî] belt
20. A green broadcloth travel kalpak
21. A ditto [kalpak] of red broadcloth
22. Six Turkish shirts
23. Six underpants or panties
24. Two (cushion) covers
25. One and a half pair of bed sheets
26. Five embroidered cords or waistbands [ORIG: útschcoer/ Ot: uçkur]
27. One napkin and four towels
28. Three colorful handkerchiefs
29. A white ditto [handkerchief]
30. A Yemeni ditto [handkerchief]

¹²⁸³ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 214-16.

31. A nightcap

[Folio 2r]

32. Six pairs of cotton under-stockings
33. Seven white panties
34. Two small innershirts [ORIG: zibon/ Ot: zibun]
35. A silver-gilded belt with an embroidered girth [ORIG: Colan/ Ot: kolan]
36. Four silver cup holders [ORIG: Porte flingan]} belong to Widow Demarchis and returned to her.
37. A silver spoon, knife and fork, as above [belong to Widow Demarchis and returned to her]
38. A silver Pen case
39. A silver nose chain for a horse
40. A broken silver tobacco case. As above to the widow
41. A small silver Eau de la Reine box. Idem [as above to the widow]
42. A silver watch. Idem [as above to the widow]
43. Four camlet tobacco pouches
44. An old embroidered empty money purse
45. A tortoise(shell) moustache comb with its embroidered bag
46. An old silk purse containing 5 para
47. A golden ring with an antique (?)
48. Scissors with a shagreen hilt
49. A Turkish fan of parchment
50. A silver snuffbox, in the shape of a shell
51. A Turkish Inkstand
52. A silver signet with the mark of the deceased
53. A penknife
54. A bone folder

[Folio 2v]

- | | | |
|---|----|-------------|
| 55. In Iselottes ... | Ld | 35:5 |
| 56. In gold 6 <i>singirlis</i> ... | “ | 16:20 |
| 57. [in gold] d. ^o 6 <i>tuğralis</i> ... “ | “ | 15:30 |
| 58. In Para “ | | <u>5:38</u> |
| | Ld | 73:13 |
59. A pair of English saddle pistols with copper barrels
 60. A gilded horse bridle and chest piece
 61. An old ditto [horse bridle and chest piece] of copper-plated leather
 62. A Turkish saddle with its accessories and copper stirrups
 63. An old broadcloth horse blanket with yellow fringes; belongs to the servant Aidin
 64. A horse blanket with cotton padding
 65. An ordinary ditto [horse] blanket
 66. A cushion [ORIG: mendertje/ Ot: minder]
 67. A black Turkish basket [ORIG: cepet/ Ot: sepet]
 68. A carbine
 69. A rifle
 70. Two hair bags [ORIG: Harar/ Ot: Harar]
 71. A saddlebag or carpetbag [ORIG: Hijbé/ Ot: heybe]
 72. A lantern

73. A Copper saucepan [ORIG: Tengeré/ Ot: tencere] and lid [ORIG: Capack/ Ot: kapak]
74. A wooden travel butter pot
75. A Dutch New Testament, with broken silver fastenings or clasps
76. An English Liturgy in Italian
77. A French prayer book
78. *The Life of Charles V (Het Leeven van Carel de V)* 3 Volumes

[Folio 3r]

79. A silver-plated powder horn
80. A small old bandolier
81. A box with coffee cups
82. A copper saucer
83. 2 old coffee pots
84. A light grey stallion

Thusly inventoried and recorded in the house of the Apothecary Mr. Giovanni Benisch, where the late Jústínús van Breen passed away.

Done in Pera of Constantinople, the thirty first of October, of the year one thousand seven hundred thirty nine, in the presence of the gentlemen Rumoldus Romboúts & Antoine Kiriakko as witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Rumold[u]^s Rombouts

Antoine Kiriakko. witnesses

Quod attestor

Jan Carel des Bordes Secretary & Chancellor

Amplification of the aforementioned inventory

[Folio 3v]

of the goods sent by Sir Giovanni Deijl from Ankara, according to his memorandum on December 21, 1739

85. An old entâri-like garment [ORIG: Dolama/ Ot: dolama] betrenck (?)
86. A green silk watered caftan
87. Three striped entâris
88. A red belt
89. A fox fur
90. Broadcloth trousers
91. A Silgara (?) fur
92. A marten [ORIG: serdewa/ Ot: zerdava] kalpak
93. A bandolier [ORIG: Palaska/ Ot: palaska]
94. A small fur
95. A yellow belt
96. A red broadcloth saddle pad [ORIG: Hascia/ Ot: haşa]
97. A black ditto [saddle pad: haşa]
98. A blue horse blanket
99. A white horse shirt
100. An iron pistol ramrod, lost on the road here
101. Ten cotton nightcaps
102. Bathing ware
103. A Bayonet with silver

104. A clothes brush
105. Old horse trappings [ORIG: ragt/ Ot: raht] which belong to Sir Frijbergen and returned to their owner
106. A pick or crowbar [ORIG: kiú lunck/ Ot: külünk]
107. A rapier
108. Two steel spears or javelins
109. A silver-gilded hack

Moreover, the following goods have been returned by Widow Demarchis, which she still had in her possession

110. A watch of low quality gold

[Folio 4r]

111. A silver teapot weighing 161 dram
112. Seven silver cup holders [ORIG: porte flengans] weighing 68 dram
113. A pair of silver candlesticks and a pair of snuffers weighing 383 dram

Jan Carel des Bordes Secretary & Chancellor

13b. Justinus van Breen, Merchant: auction record (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).¹²⁸⁴

[Folio 1r]

Encan of publique vendútie der goederen naegelaaten door wijlen den Heer Justinús van Breen, in zijn leeven Neederlandts Koopman tot Angora, volgens den Inventaris door mij Cancelier ende de ondergeschreeven get'uijgen opgemaakt in Pera van Constantinopolen den 31 Octob.^r 1739, welke effecten publicq zijn verkogt aan de meestbiedende ten Cancellarije van deese Ambassade op Heeden den 15 feb: 1740, als volgt.

1. Een blaauw lakense reegen rock met zijn baslick & Mantelsack aan M.^r Hoffman Ld 16:60
2. Een oud singiap bond in een root camelot aan Mustapha Aga 1 17:60
3. Een Hermeline bond in een violet camelot aan Katzaros “ 41:30
4. Een bond van Martervel in een vleescouleur laake aan Achmet Bacha “ 41:45
5. Een Vosse bond in een carmosijn laeken aan Hadgi Achmet “ 26:-
6. Een kleine Hermelijn bontie in een groen Tabijn aan Mehemet Bacha “ 20:30
7. Een d.^o in een root camelot aan Mustapha Aga “ 9:-
8. Een roode Benisch van Schalli aan Mustapha Aga “ 7:72
9. Een Broek van rood camelot aan d.^o “ 5:30
10. Een bleaúwe Tabijne vest aan Dimo “ 6:60
11. Een oude roode Benisch van camelot aan Hoffman “ 9:6
12. Een Veste en Enteri van Evrenzati aan Súchet “ 5:33
13. Een laekense Veste loot couleur aan Mustapha “ 8:60
14. Een gestreepte soomer Vest aan Mons: Duc: “ 7:30
15. Een d.^o en Anteri, van Beldari aan Mustapha “ 8:-
16. Een gestreepte anteri van cóutni}
17. Een d.^o gestreepte Alepse Couteni} aan Mustapha Aga “ 3:60
18. Een d.^o groene van gestreepte Schalli, aan de Jood Isac “ 3:66
19. Een cintiuur van Schalli}
20. Een roode d.^o}
21. Een geele d.^o}aan Mons Duc: “ 10:93
Ld 247:15

[Folio 1v]

- P.^e Transp:^t vanhier agter Ld 247:15
22. Een groen Laekense reijs Calpack aan Suchet “ 1:18
23. Een d.^o van root Laeken aan Mustapha Aga “ 1:-
24. Ses Turkse Hembden aan Dimo “ 3:75
25. Ses onderbroeken aan Gaim “ 2:15
26. Twee sloopen aan Marcquis “ 2:-
27. Een paar cattoene slaap laekens aan de Jood Gaim “ 2:30
28. Een enkeld slaap laaken Hollands linnen aan des Bordes “ 4:15
29. Ses oude geborduurde oetzkoers aan Marcquis “ 2:-
30. Een servet en vier handoeken aan Mustapha Aga “ 1:-
31. Drie Bonte en een witte neusdoek en een d.^o Jemeni aan Antonio Kiriako “ 2:-

¹²⁸⁴ Partially similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 249-50.

32. Elf cattoene slaep mútzen aan Marcquis “ 2:-
33. Ses paar oude Catoene onderkoussen aan d.^o “ -:90
34. Seeve witte caloties aan de Jood Ghaim “ -:60
35. Twee kleine nagt zibons aan Mustapha Bacha “ -:51
36. Een silver vergúlde cintúúr met een gebordúúrde Colan aan Mons: Cartier “ 20:-
37. Een silver Penne kokertie aan Francesco Girotto “ 2:48
38. Een silvere Neusketting voor een paert d.^{me} 130 a 22 ½ @ 24:45
39. Vier tabaks Beúrssen van Camelot aan Antonio Kiriako 5:30
40. Twee geld beurssen van camelot aan Dimo “ 2:-
41. Een goude ring met een antique aan Mons. Labas “ 10:-
42. Een schildpad kneevel kammetie met zijn geborduurd tasie aan Antonio Kiriako “ 2:30
43. Een schartie met een schagrijne scheidie aan des Bordes “ -:66
44. Een Turkse waaijer van Parkement aan de H.^e Romboúts “ -:63
45. Een silvere snuijf tabaks doos, in form van een schúlps aan S Frijbergen “ 14:90
46. Een Turkse Inkooker aan Nocolatto Vitali “ 2:-
47. Een silver signet aan de Wed.^e Antonio van Breen “ 1:30
48. Een penne mesie}
49. Een vouw beentie} aan des Bordes “ -:90
50. Een paar Engelse sadel Pistoolen met kopere loopen aan Frijbergen “ 22:3
51. Een vergulde Paarde Toom en Bosrtstück aan Caratza “ 25:-
52. Een óude d.^o van Leeder met koper beschlaagen aan Marqi “ 1:-
53. Een Túrkse zadel met zijn toebehooren en kopere stiebeugels aan s.^r Andrea Magzini “ 7:105
54. Een rood laekens paarde kleedje aan Marcquis “ 2:90
55. Een paerde Deekentje met cattoen gevúlt aan Bagdasar “ 1:-
56. Een klein mindertje aan d.^o “ 1:-
57. Een swarte Turkse cipet aan Des Bordes “ -:90
Ld 419:69

[Folio 2r]

- P. Transport van hierneevens Ld 419:69
58. Een carbijn aan De H.^r frijbergen “ 8:-
 59. Een roer aan Des Bordes “ 21:-
 60. Twee Harars aan des Bordes “ 1:30
 61. Een Hijbé aan Des Bordes “ -:90
 62. Een Lanteern aan Constantin “ 1:30
 63. Een Copere Tengeré en Calpack aan Constantin “ 2:-
 64. Een houte booter pot voor de reis aan d.^o “ -:90
 65. Een krúit hoorn met silver beslaagen aan frijbergen “ 3:66
 66. Een kljne oude Patroon tas aan d.^o 2:60
 67. Een Doos met Coffij kopies aan d.^{oo} “ -:45
 68. Een kopere schooteltie aan Constantin “ -:60
 69. 2 oude coffij kanneties aan d.^o “ -:90
 70. Een grijse Hengst met zijn deecken aan den Venetiaanse Ambassadeur “ 60:-
 71. Een laekense vest vleesch couleúr aan Mústapha Aga 4:117
 72. Een geele gestreepte caftan aan Suchet “ 4:-
 73. Een groene tabijne caftan aan de Consul Marini “ 7:75
 74. Een oude gestreepte anteri aan Mustapha Aga “ 1:60
 75. Een d.^o groene aan d.^o “ 3:30

76. Een d:^o aan d:^o “ 2:90
77. Een Moscovisch Vosse bond in een laake van vlees couleur aan Karakis Ogloe “ 90:3
78. Een Laekense Broek aan Mustapha Aga “ 4:87
79. Een Bond van Silgara in een Laake van loot couleur aan Hoffman “ 50:-
80. Een Calpack van serdava aan Mustapha Aga “ 1:30
81. Een Palaska of patroon tas met silver beslaagen aan Hoffman “ 5:66
82. Een klein bontie van rescheck (?) in een blaauw laecken aan Ali Bacha “ 3:30
83. Een blaauw laekense paarde kleet met geele franies aan Marcquis “ 8:-
84. Een swarte d:^o aan Marcquis “ 4:-
85. Een paarde hemd aan Marcquis “ 1:30
86. Linne goed voor ‘t bad bestaende in drie stuicks aan Giroto “ 2:90
87. Een kiúlúnck aan Giroto “ -:69
88. Een Banjonnet met silver beslaagen aan Marcquis “ 5:30
89. Een klee Borstel aan Antonio “ -:33
90. Een stock deegen aan Antonio de Laquij “ 3:33
91. Twee werp pijlen in een schee aan Des Bordes “ 2:90
92. Een sabel met silver beslaagen aan Hoffman “ 37:27
93. Een orlogie van slegt goud aan Frijbergen “ 43:30
94. Een paar silvere kandelaars en een paar snuijters weegend:^e d:^{me} 383: a 30 @ aan de Wed.^e Demarchis “ 95:90
Ld 905:60

[Folio 2v]

P:^r Transp:^t hier agter Ld 905:60

95. Een silver treckpotie weegende 161 d:^{me} a 30 @ aan de Wed.^e Demarchis” 40:30
96. 7 silvere porte flingans 68 d:^{me} a 30 @ aan d:^o “ 17:-
Ld 962:90

Hiermede geEindigt den 16 feb. 1740 bedragende te saamen de somma van negenhondert twee en sestig Leeuwendaelders en ‘t Negentig aspers.

Aldus gedaan ende gepasseert ter cancellareije van Haar Hoog Mogende Ambassade in Pera van Constantinopolen Datum útsupra ter presentie vanden H.^e Rumold:^s Romboúts et Anthoine Keriakko als getúijgen van geloove hier toeversogt.

Rumold:^s Rombouts

Jan Carel des Bordes Can:

[Folio 3r]

Dichiaro io infrascritto Giovanni Carlo des Bordes, seg:^o et Cancelliere dell Illmo:[&] Eccmo. Signore Cornelio Calkoen Ambasciatore Straordinario di Loro Alte Potenza alla Porta Ottomanna qualmente a requisitione delli Sig:^{ri} Frederico Guiglielmo van Frijbergen et Rumoldus Romboúts in qualità di Tutori del q:^m Sig.^e Jústinus van Breen in sua vita negoziante Nederlandese in Angora, me trasportai Hoggidi li 29 d’Ottobre 1739 in circa a un hòre é mezzo doppo mezzodi in Casa del Sig.^e Giouanni Benisch nella Camera dove poco avanti passo di questa a miglior vità il sud:^o S.^e Justinus van Breen, dove mi fúì mostrato un cepet Turchesco coperto con coie negro con habite &^a del defonto il quale in presenza delli sottoscritto Testimonij ho sigillato, Item una piccola cassetina negro che mi diceuano appartenere alla serva del detto S.^e Benisch ch’il defonte haueua d’ella imprestato per mettervi de scritte &^a dentro, laquale

[Folio 3v]

Cassettina ho anco sigillato. E li seguente cose non potendo essere sigillato li ho provisionalmente annotati qui per essere gionti al Inventario che faro in questi della contenuta del sud:^o Cipet et cassetina cioé

97. Una carabina
98. Un scioppe
99. Due harars
100. Un heibé
101. Una lanterna
102. Un tengeré et capak di rame
103. Una scutula di legno, per mettere del buttiro nel viaggio
104. Un nuovo Testamento con Argento
105. Liturgia Inglese in Lingua Italiana
106. Un libro di priegiere in francese
107. La Vita di Carlo quinto in francese 3 Tom:
Biancheria sporca:
108. 1 ½ pare di linzoli
109. Tre camisce
110. 5 sotto bragesi
111. Due picccoli zibons
112. Quatro faccoletti
113. Una baretta di bombaso
114. Quatro Ligature
115. Una piccolo barrettina
116. Un cornetto a polvere a la Turca con argento.

[Folio 4r]

117. Una gibiesiera
118. Una scatula con flingans
119. Una scudella di rame
120. 2 caffettiere

Actum in Pera di Costantinopoli in Casa del Sig: Giovanni Benisch, in presenza delli Sig:ⁿⁱ Rumoldus Rombouts et del sud:^o S.^e Benisch, Testimonij degne di fede a ciò rogati.

Rumold:^s Rombouts

Quod attestor

Jan Carel des Bordes Secret:^s & Cancel:

13b. Justinus van Breen, Merchant: auction record (translation) (NL-HaNA, legatie Turkije 1045).¹²⁸⁵

[Folio 1r]

Auction or public sale of the goods left behind by the late Sir Justinus van Breen, in his lifetime Dutch merchant in Ankara, according to the inventory prepared by me, Chancellor, and the undersigned witnesses in Pera of Constantinople the 31st of October 1739. These goods have been sold publicly to the highest bidder at the Chancery of this Embassy, today the 15th of February 1740, as follows.

1. A blue broadcloth raincoat with its hood [ORIG: baschlick/ Ot: başlık] and saddle bag to Mr. Hoffman Ld 16:60
2. An old squirrel [ORIG: sincab/ Ot: sincab] fur in red camlet to Mustapha Aga 17:60
3. An ermine fur in violet camlet to Katzaros “ 41:30
4. A weasel fur in flesh-colored broadcloth to Achmet Bacha “ 41:45
5. A fox fur in crimson broadcloth to Hadgi Achmet “ 26:-
6. A small ermine fur in green tabby to Mehemet Bacha “ 20:30
7. A ditto [small ermine fur] in red camlet to Mustapha Aga “ 9:-
8. A red robe [ORIG: Benisch/ Ot: biniş] of challis [ORIG: Schalli/ Ot: şâlî] to Mustapha Aga “ 7:72
9. Red camlet pants to ditto [Mustapha Aga] “ 5:30
10. A blue tabby vest to Dimo “ 6:60
11. An old red robe [ORIG: Benisch/ Ot: biniş] of camlet to Hoffman “ 9:6
12. A vest and entâri of a striped fabric called evrenşahi to Súchet “ 5:33
13. A broadcloth vest, lead-color to Mustapha “ 8:60
14. A striped summer vest to Monseigneur Duc: “ 7:30
15. A ditto [vest] and entâri, of Beldari to Mustapha “ 8:-
16. A striped entâri of kutnu [ORIG: couteni/ Ot: kutnî}]
17. A ditto striped Aleppine kutnu [ORIG: couteni/ Ot: kutnî}] to Mustapha Aga “ 3:60
18. A ditto green [entâri] of striped challis [ORIG: Schalli/ Ot: şâlî], to Isac the Jew “ 3:66
19. A challis [ORIG: Schalli/ Ot: şâlî] belt}
20. A red ditto [challis belt]}
21. A yellow ditto [challis belt]} to Mons Duc: “ 10:93
Ld 247:15

[Folio 1v]

Transported from the back Ld 247:15

22. A green broadcloth travel kalpak to Suchet “ 1:18
23. A ditto [kalpak] of red broadcloth to Mustapha Aga “ 1:-
24. Six Turkish shirts to Dimo “ 3:75
25. Six underpants or panties to Gaim “ 2:15
26. Two (cushion) covers to Marcquis “ 2:-
27. One pair of cotton bed sheets to Gaim the Jew “ 2:30
28. A single bed sheet of Dutch linen to Des Bordes “ 4:15

¹²⁸⁵ Partially similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 249-50.

29. Six embroidered cords or waistbands [ORIG: útschcoer/ Ot: uçkur] to Marcquis “ 2:-
30. One napkin and four towels to Mustapha Aga “ 1:-
31. Three colorful handkerchiefs and a white handkerchief and a Yemeni ditto to Antonio Kiriako “ 2:-
32. Eleven cotton nightcaps to Marcquis “ 2:-
33. Six pairs of cotton under-stockings to ditto [Marcquis] “ -:90
34. Seven white panties to Ghaim the Jew “ -:60
35. Two small night innershirts [ORIG: zibon/ Ot: zıbun] to Mustapha Bacha “ -:51
36. A silver-gilded belt with an embroidered girth [ORIG: Colan/ Ot: kolan] to Mons: Cartier “ 20:-
37. A silver Pen case to Francesco Girotto “ 2:48
38. A silver nose chain for a horse dram 130 at 22 ½ @ 24:45
39. Four camlet tobacco pouches to Antonio Kiriako 5:30
40. Two camlet money purses to Dimo “ 2:-
41. A golden ring with an *antique* (?) to Mons. Labas “ 10:-
42. A tortoise(shell) moustache comb with its embroidered bag to Antonio Kiriako “ 2:30
43. Scissors with a shagreen hilt to des Bordes “ -:66
44. A Turkish fan of parchment to Sir Romboúts “ -:63
45. A silver snuffbox, in the shape of a shell to Sir Frijbergen “ 14:90
46. A Turkish Inkstand to Nocolatto Vitali “ 2:-
47. A silver signet to the Widow of Antonio van Breen “ 1:30
48. A penknife}
49. A bone folder} to des Bordes “ -:90
50. A pair of English saddle pistols with copper barrels to Frijbergen “ 22:3
51. A gilded horse bridle and chest piece to Caratza “ 25:-
52. An old ditto [horse bridle and chest piece] of leather, copper-plated to Marqi “ 1:-
53. A Turkish saddle with its accessories and copper stirrups to Sir Andrea Magzini “ 7:105
54. A red broadcloth horse blanket to Marcquis “ 2:90
55. A horse blanket with cotton padding to Bagdasar “ 1:-
56. A small cushion [ORIG: mendertje/ Ot: minder] to ditto [Bagdasar] “ 1:-
57. A black Turkish basket [ORIG: cepet/ Ot: sepet] to Des Bordes “ -:90
Ld 419:69

[Folio 2r]

P. Transported from the former page Ld 419:69

58. A carbine to Sir Frijbergen “ 8:-
59. A rifle to Des Bordes “ 21:-
60. Two hair bags [ORIG: Harar/ Ot: Harar] to des Bordes “ 1:30
61. A saddlebag or carpetbag [ORIG: Hijbé/ Ot: heybe] to Des Bordes “ -:90
62. A lantern to Constantin “ 1:30
63. A Copper saucepan [ORIG: Tengeré/ Ot: tencere] and lid/ kalpak [ORIG: Calpack/ Ot: kapak/ kalpak] to Constantin “ 2:-
64. A wooden travel butter pot to ditto [Constantin] “ -:90
65. A silver-plated powder horn to Frijbergen “ 3:66
66. A small old bandolier to ditto [Frijbergen] 2:60
67. A box with coffee cups to ditto [Frijbergen] “ -:45
68. A copper saucer to Constantin “ -:60

69. 2 old coffee pots to ditto [Constantin] “ -:90
70. A light grey stallion with its blanket to the Venetian Ambassador “ 60:-
71. A broadcloth vest, flesh-color to Mústapha Aga 4:117
72. A yellow striped caftan to Suchet “ 4:-
73. A green tabby caftan to Consul Marini “ 7:75
74. An old striped entâri to Mustapha Aga “ 1:60
75. A green ditto [striped entâri] to ditto [Mustapha Aga] “ 3:30
76. A ditto [green striped entâri] to ditto [Mustapha Aga] “ 2:90
77. A Muscovite fox fur in flesh-colored broadcloth to Karakis Ogloe [Oğlu] “ 90:3
78. Broadcloth trousers to Mustapha Aga “ 4:87
79. A Silgara fur in a lead-color broadcloth to Hoffman “ 50:-
80. A marten [ORIG: serdewa/ Ot: zerdava] kalpak to Mustapha Aga “ 1:30
81. A bandolier [ORIG: Palaska/ Ot: palaska], silver-plated to Hoffman “ 5:66
82. A small fur of rescheck (?) in blue broadcloth to Ali Bacha “ 3:30
83. A blue horse blanket with yellow fringes to Marcquis “ 8:-
84. A black ditto [horse blanket] to Marcquis “ 4:-
85. A white horse shirt to Marcquis “ 1:30
86. Linen for the bath, consisting of three pieces to Giroto “ 2:90
87. A pick or crowbar [ORIG: kiú lunck/ Ot: külünk] to Giroto “ -:69
88. A Bayonet, silver-plated to Marcquis “ 5:30
89. A clothes brush to Antonio “ -:33
90. A rapier to Antonio de Laquij [lakey] “ 3:33
91. Two steel spears or javelins in a sheath to Des Bordes “ 2:90
92. A silver-plated sabre to Hoffman “ 37:27
93. A watch of low quality gold to Frijbergen “ 43:30
94. A pair of silver candlesticks and a pair of snuffers weighing 383 dram at 30 @ to
Widow Demarchis “ 95:90
Ld 905:60

[Folio 2v]

Transported from the back Ld 905:60

95. A silver teapot weighing 161 dram at 30 @ to Widow Demarchis” 40:30
96. 7 silver cup holders [ORIG: porte flingans] 68 dram at 30 @ to d:^o “ 17:-
Ld 962:90

Ended here on the 16th of February 1740, amounting to a total of nine hundred sixty two Lion Dollars and ninety aspers.

Thusly done and passed at the chancery of Her High Mighty Embassy in Pera of Constantinople, date as above, in the presence of the gentlemen Rumold[u]^s Romboúts and Anthoine Keriakko as witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Rumold[u]^s Rombouts

Jan Carel des Bordes Chancellor

[Folio 3r]

I, undersigned Giovanni Carlo des Bordes, secretary and chancellor of the Illustrious & Excellency Sir Cornelio Calkoen Ambassador Extraordinaire of her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte, declare that at the requisition of the gentlemen Frederico Guiglielmo van Frijbergen and Rumoldus Romboúts acting as guardians of Sir Jústinus van Breen, in his lifetime Dutch merchant in Ankara, I travelled today the 29th of October 1739 at around one thirty in the afternoon to the house of Sir Giovanni Benisch to the room

where a little earlier the aforesaid Sir Justinus van Breen, passed on from this to the next life. There I was shown a Turkish basket [ORIG: cepet/ Ot: sepet] covered with black leather which contained clothes & other items of the deceased and which I sealed in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, as well as a small black chest which I was told belonged to the servant of the said Sir Benisch which the deceased had borrowed to place documents & other items in, which

[Folio 3v]

I also sealed. And the following items which could not be sealed, I provisionally annotated them to be added to the Inventory that was made here of contents of the said basket [ORIG: Cipet/ Ot: sepet] and small chest, namely

97. A carbine
98. A broom
99. Two hair bags [ORIG: Harar/ Ot: Harar]
100. A saddlebag or carpetbag [ORIG: Hijbé/ Ot: heybe]
101. A lantern
102. A Copper saucepan [ORIG: Tengeré/ Ot: tencere] and lid [ORIG: Capak/ Ot: kapak]
103. A wooden travel butter pot
104. A New Testament, with silver
105. An English Liturgy in Italian
106. A French prayer book
107. *The Life of Charles V* in French, 3 Volumes
Stained linen:
108. 1½ pair of bed sheets
109. Three shirts
110. 5 underpants (?)
111. Two small innershirts [ORIG: zibon/ Ot: zibun]
112. Four handkerchiefs
113. A cap of bombazine
114. Four cords or strings
115. A small cap
116. A powder horn Turkish style, with silver.

[Folio 4r]

117. A bandolier
118. A box with cups [ORIG: flingan/ Ot: fincan]
119. A copper saucer or dish
120. 2 coffeepots

Done in Pera of Constantinople in the house of Sir Giovanni Benisch, in the presence of the gentlemen Rumoldus Rombouts and the aforementioned Sir Benisch, as witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Rumold[u]^s Rombouts

Quod attestor

Jan Carel des Bordes Secretary & Chancellor

13c. Justinus van Breen, Merchant: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).¹²⁸⁶

[Folio 1r]

Hoggidi Li 16 di Novembre del Anno del nostro Signore Giesù Christo, Mille sette cento trenta nuove, Lunedì in circa due hore doppo mezzo giorne, comparsero qui nella cancellaria della Ambasciata di Loro Alte Potenze, alla Porta Ottomanna, La sig:^{ra} Croesen, vedúa del q.^m Sig.^r Antonio van Breen, zio paterno del defonto Justinus van Breen (passato da questà miglior vita li 29 del meze passato) la sig:^{ra} Battestina Savan, consorte del Sig.^r Giovanni Benisch, zia materna del def:^o sud:^o et li signori fred.^o Gyigl^{mo} van Frijbergen et Rumoldus Romboúts in qualità di Tutori del medemo sig: Justinus van Breen inanzi delli quali fù prodotto un Testamento sigillato del sud:^o defonto Jústinus van Breen, et esaminato da essi, dalli sottoscritti Testimonij, et da me seg:^o et cancelliere, et reconosciú ti tutti li sigilli, essere intiero et intatta, cioè quatro col ciffro del defonto, e due di me cancelliere tutte in cera rosso.

Doppo fu da me cancelliere apperto il d.^o Testamento in presenza delli nominati assistenti et infrascritti Testimonij, et doppo l'apertura fù da me a alta voce letto il d.^o da verbo ad verbum come legue

L'atto d'Endossamente era
Hoggigi Mercodi in circa mezzo giorno

[Folio 1v]

Giorno il vinti otto d'Ottobre, Mille sette cento trenta nove, inanzi de me Giovanni Carlo des Bordes Segretaris e cancelliere dell Illmo et Eccmo Sig:^e Cornelio Calkoen Ambasciatore Straordinario di Loro Alte Potenze, alla Porta Ottomanna, et in presenze delli Infrascritti Testimonij, comparsa il Sig.^r Justinus van Breen, Negotiante in Angora hora qui in Costantinopoli, a me ben conosciuto, annallato in Letto però possedendo suo guidizio, memoria et favello, il quale ha dichiarato, si come dichiara con la presente ch'in questa carta sigillata vi e in chuiso, il quale il comparente desiderà, ch'in caso di morte sia pontualmente et esattamente essecutato, sia come Testamento, codicillo ó donatione in caso di morte, come il medemo puotra haver miglior forza, secondo le legge del nostro paese si ben che in esso ri foye fatto qualche ommissione, in fede di ciò ha il comparente sottoscritto la presente di proprio pugno in presenza del Reverend^{mo} Signore Giovanni Gonnet Ministro Ecclesiastico et il Sig: Giovanni Dunant, Testimonij degne di fede accio rogati, liquali hanno

[Folio 2r]

Hanno anche sottoscritto la presente questa carta et anche da me cancelliere sigillato in due luoghe, fatto et passato in Pera di Costantinopoli nella casa del Sig.^e Giovanni Benisch, Die meze, et anno ut súpra.

Era segnato, Justinus van Breen. J. Gonnet. Jean Dunant. Piú bassa era quod attestor, signato Gio: Carlo des Bordes, seg.^o et Cancell:

Il Testamento era
In Nome di Dio, Padre, Filio et Spirito Sancto Amen.

¹²⁸⁶ Similar to NL-HaNA Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 218-21.

Dichiaro io sottoscritto Jústínús van Breen che considerando la fragilitá di questa vita humana, la certitudine de la morto et l'incertitudine dell'hore del medemo ho giúdicato necessario d'esponere di quel bene ch'Iddio per la sua Divina gratia mi ha concesso, massimamente che mi ritrovo ammaltato in letto, però per la garzia de Dio, possedendo mio guidicis, memoria, favello et intelligenza, et percio dispono con la presente in maniera comme segue.

Primo, raccomando in caso di morte la mia anima immortale, nelli mani del mis Salvator, Giesu Christo, et il mio corpo alla Terra.

Secondo

[Folio 2v]

Secondo, annullo, et rivocho tutte altre Disposizione chi di qui avanti hauro potutp fare, dichiarandolo di nulla valore e dispone nuovamente

Tertio. Lascio alli poveri della Chiesa Nderlandese qui in Costantinopoli la somma di piastre cinquanta dico Ld 50:-

Quarto. Lascio la somma di cinquanta Piastre per essere distribúito alli poveri besognevoli della Città d'Angora dico Ld 50.

Qúinto. Lascio alla mia Zia, la sig:^{ra} Louisa Croessen, Vedova del q^m mio Zio paterno Sig:^e Antonio van Breen, La somma di piastre due cento cinquanta dico Ld 250:-

Sesto. Lascio alla mia Cugina Elisabetta van Breen, figlia del sud:^o mio zio Antonio van Breen, la somma di piastri quatro cento dico Ld 400:-

Septimo lascio alla mia cugina Eva van Breen, figlia del q^m mio zio paterno sig:^r Daniel van Breen, laquale ho tenuto in Batesimo, la somma di Due Cento piastre dico Ld 200:-

Ottavo. Lascio alla signora Maria Demarchis Vedova dei mio zio sud:^o Daniel van Breen cento piastre dico Ld 100:-

Nono, lascio alla mia zia materna la sig:^{ra} Battestina Benisch, nata Savan la somma di piastre cinquanta dico Ld 50:-

Decimo

[Folio 3r]

Decimo lascio al mio servito attualmente nel mio servizio, nomianato Balthazar la somma di piastre cinquanta dico Ld 50:-

Undecimo Dichiaro e consitúisco per il resto di tutti miei Beni in che cose che pústrebbe consistere di qual si sia natura tanti presenti che futuri, il mio fratello único, nominato Abraham van Breen attualmente nelle Indie Orientale, desiderando che doppo saranno pagati tutto quello ch'io sarò ritrouato essere legitimo Debitore, come parimente li legati qúí sopra mentionati, et li spesi del Interamento &^a tutto quello chi vi restera sara fidelmente dato al sudetto mio fratello Abraham van Breen.

Et in caso che il mio fratello sudetto fosse morto, sarà la sudetta heredità del mio fratello spartito, tra le mio due cugine Elisabetta van Breen, et Eva van Breen per equale portione

Dichiarando che tutto il soprascritto e la mia púra et ultima volontà, desiderando che sia doppo la mia morte fedelmente et esattamente essegúito, et essecutato, et che deba haver valore, sia come Testamento, codicillo, o donatione in caso di morto, come meglio puotra valere

Secondo

[Folio 3v]

Secondo le legge del nostro paeze, etiam si vi fosse commesso qual che ommissione

In fede di che ho sottoscritto la presente di proprio pugno, et apposatovi il mio zigillo, fatto in Pera di Costantinopoli Mercordi li 28. Ottobre 1739

L.S. era segnato Justinús van Breen

Fatto e passato nel Palazzo di sua Exxellenza in Pera di Costantinopoli, Die, Meze, et anno út súpra en presenza delli signori Jean Gonnet, et Jean Dunant Testimonii degne de fede acio rogati

Era segnato J. Gonnet
J. Dunant

Collationato col l'originale esistente in questa cancellaria da mè Giovanni Carlo des Bordes segretario et cancelliere dell Illmo et Eccmo Signore Cornelio Calkoen, Ambasciatore straordinaris di Loro Alte Potenze, alla Porta Ottomanna. Actúm in Pera di Costantinopoli li 18.^e di Novembre 1739

Gio: Carlo des Bordes Seg.^o et Cancel.

[Folio 4r]

Hoggidi, Giovedi li vinti nove d'ottobre dell'anno Mille, settocento, Trenta nove a hore avanti mezzo Giorno, inanzi da mé Giovanni Carlo des Bordes segretario e cancelliere dell Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} Signore Cornelio Calkoen Ambasciatore Estrordinario di Loro Alte Potenze alla Porta Ottomanna, in presenza delli Infrascritti Testimonii comparsa 'l Sig: Justinus van Breen, negoziante Nederlandese d'Angora, hore qui in Pera di Costpoli presente, á mé ben conosciuto, essendo amaalaro in Letto, però possedendo suo giudizio, memoria e favello, il quale ha dichiarato d'haver fatto 'l giorno di hieri 'l 29 del corrente un Testamento sigillato, il contenuto del quale lui comparente conferma con la presente, solo col aggiunto delli sequenti dui articoli cioè

Lascia un legato di cinquanta Piastri alla di lui cugina Paterno la sig^{ra} Alida Croesen dico P: 50:-

Constituisce con la presente codicilla per essecutori del suo Testamento sudetto il Sig: Frederico Guglielmo van Frybergen et mé Giov: Carlo des Bordes, per essere doppo la di lui morte da noi dui eseguitato la sua volontá espresso e specificato in detto suo Testamento e questa sua codicilla

Fatto e passato in Pera di Costpoli en casa del Sig: Giov: Behnis, Die, Mese, et anno ut supra in presenza del Reverend^{me?} Sig: Giov: Gonnet Ministro Exxlesiastico e Rumoldus Rombouts Testimonij degne di fede á cio rogati.

Noi infrascritti dichiaramo con la presente che ritrovandoci hoggidi in circa à nove hore di mattina in casa del sig: Giov: Behnis nella camera dove era in letto amalato il Sig: Justinus van Breen, il quale possedera al hore 'l suo giuditio, memoria e favella, ci disse d'haver fatto hieri 'l suo Testamento sigillato, ma che nel medemo havera scordato un articolo, cioè di fare un legato di Piastri cinquanta alla sua cugina la sig^{ra} Alida Croesen, e perciò

[Folio 4v]

Fece cercare 'l s:^f cancelliere Des Bordes per fare un codicillo di questo sud:^o articolo, ma non ritrovandosi il pred:^o Sig: cancelliere, essendo andato per affare in Costpoli pregó 'l Sig: Van Breen á mé Rombouts di voler drissare il d:^o Codicillo, come io fece, aspettando di momento in momento 'l arrivo del sud:^o s:^f Cancelliere per passare 'l detto atto, e non essendo lui arrivato la'ch'in circa al mezzo giorno, haverá 'l sig: Van Breen già perso gli suoi sensi e poco doppo mori.

Dichiarando et attestando ch'il di soprascritto essere la pura veritá, et in caso di bisogno pronti d'affirmarlo con giuramento solenne.

In fede di che habbiamo sottoscritto la presente di proprii pugni in Palazzo di sua Ecc^{za} in Pera di Costpoli li 29 d'ottobre 1739

J. Gonnet

Rumold:^s Rombouts

Noi in frascritti Dichiariamo et attestiamo con la presente qualmente ritovandoci avanti hieri su 'l mezzo giorno in casa del sig: Giov: Behnis, siamo pregati d'entrare nella camera dove era in letto malato il def^{to} Sig: Justinus van Breen, ch'alhora possedera 'l suo giuditio, memoria e faverlla, et in presenza nostra sottoscrissi lui un alto d'endossamento sopra un suo Testamento sigilatto, disse lui sig: Jusinus van Breen in presenza di noi Tre sottoscritti che desiderava che li ss^{ti} Frederico Gug^{mo} van Frybergen et Giov: Carlo des Bordes fossero li essecutori del detto suo Testamento, che nel d:^o Testamento non erano nominati li sudetti essecutori per il secrupolo che 'l sig: Des Bordes haverá hautó mentre

[Folio 5r]

ch'il detto Testamento era scritto della sua scrittua, e per ciò ci pregara di volerlo attestare in tempo e luoglio.

In fede diche habbiamo la presente attestato sottoscritto di nostro proprij pugni offerendo in caso bi bisogno affimarlo con Giuramento solenne. Actum in Palazzo di sua Ecc^{za} in Pera di Costpoli li 30 d'8bre 1739.

J. Gonnet

Rumold:^s Rombouts

J. Dunant

14a. Simon van Breen, Merchant: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).¹²⁸⁷

p. 12

Op huyden den Vijftienden Aug Abuys

Inventaire des meubles et Hardes comme il sont laissé et vaquer par le feu sieur Simon van Breen cy devant Marchant Hollandois a Adrianople, et decedé icy a Pera les Constantp: l'oushieme d'aoust Mille Sept Cent vingt sept, comme il sont escrit a requisition de Mademoiselle Constance Demontay Veuve du dit Def: S: Van Breen, par moy Rumoldus Romboúts Vice Chancell: de son Excell: Monseigneur Cornelis Calkoen Amb: de leurs Hautes Puissances Mess: les Etats Generaux des Provinces Unies des Païs bas, a la Porte Ottommanne, & les soussigne Temoins comme suive, se avoir

Dans la sale

1. Douses cousins de sofas rempli de laine
2. Deux petits cousins dits
3. Douses Foureaux grands et deux petits pour d^e cousins de sarge d'Engleterre
4. Quatre menders avec leur laine
5. Trois maccats d'Indienne de Constp:
6. Six Rideaux de mesme Espece
7. Un Natte sur le sofa
8. Dix chaises Engloise
9. Un Table Engloise
10. Un Miroir avec sa bordure noir
11. Un orologe d'Engleterre a Contrepoy
12. Deux perdé ou portieres

Dans un Juk de la mesme sale

13. Un couverture de lit de sandal bleu brodé
14. Un dit d'Indienne de Pologne
15. Deux dits d'Indienne du Païs
16. Un dit vieú
17. Trois dits petits du mesme pour les Enfants
18. Un lit ou Mattela de Laine avec son cousins foudre de toile de Cotton grosse

p. 13

19. un dit petit pour un enfant
20. un Kielim vieú

Dans la salon ou on mange

21. Un petit table de bois blanc contrefait a la maniere Engloise
22. Un Table ordinaire pour le buffet
23. Huit chaises noir de Marseille
24. Un armoire du Pais, et dan la quelle:
25. Cinq couteau avec les manches de Bois noir
26. Cinq Fourchets d'asier de mesme
27. Cinq culiers d'Etain

¹²⁸⁷ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043.

28. Deux nappes de Table, toile de Moscovie
29. Douses serviettes de Toile de Caire
30. Quatres saliers d'Étain
31. Un grand Culiere d'Étain pour la soupe
32. Un pied ou cercla d'Étain pour poser les Plats
33. Et Trois sucres ou poivriers d'Étain
34. Quatre chandeliers de Bronses
35. Deux Mouchettes avec leur portemauchettes di bronze
36. Un petit rechaux de Bronse
37. Un Fontaine de fer blanq pour laver les mains
38. Un petit chaise a la maniere du Pais pour poser la chandelle
39. Deux fers a passer le Linge, l'une des deux cassé
40. Un fenair de Latton ou lantairne a la maniere du Pais
41. Un lampe de Ferblanq et un Tasse de bronze

Dans un Juck du mesme salon

42. Quatres valence ou couvertes de Laines
43. Un petit maccat de Laine
44. 2 kielims
45. Un ogiak perdé
46. Deux petits cousin ou oreiller de Laine
47. Un dit de Plume
48. Un mechin sofra ou machine de quire pour poser la Chandellier
49. Un vieu Cipet avec un peu de Laine dedans

p. 14

Dans la grande chambre

50. Quatres menders de Laine
51. Dix cousins de sofa, de laine
52. Deux dits petits
53. Dix Foureaux grands et deú petits pour dits cousins du velour en fleurs
54. Trois Maccats de Toile de Moscovie
55. Huit Rideaux de Toile de Hollande
56. Un petit Table avec un tiroir
57. Un couverture de Table, de Toile d'Hollande avec des poins
58. Un Miroir avec sa bordure dorée
59. Un Tapis pour la Table
60. Un Rideau pour la Porte de Toile d'Hollande
61. Un petit Miroir de Toilette avec sa bordure peinte
62. Deux Nattes
63. Six Faingens de Porcelaine Couleur de Caffé
64. Un plat pour dit de mesme Espece & couleur
65. Six Faingens de porcelaine, geaune
66. Un Boutelle de Cristal
67. Deux dits petits pour l'Huile & Vinaigre
68. Un Tesse de mesme
69. Six vers a boire de mesme
70. Deux soucoupes d'argent pesent.. dragmes 230 ½
71. Un tasse pour cherbet d'argent ...”75 ¾
72. Un Bougdan ou machine pour le parfum d'argent

73. Un Julebdan ou machine pour l'eau d'odeur d'argent
[together:] " 108
74. Deux salieres d'argent " 80
75. Six portefaingens d'argent filagraine " 56 ½
76. Six dits d'argent sigelé " 33 ½
77. Six culieres d'argent " 109 ½
En touts dragmes 693 ¾
78. Six couteaux & six fourchets Engloise avec leur manches d'yvoir
79. Trois couteaux & trois Fourchets de mémé, usé
80. Un Cipet noir et dedans
81. Un foutun d'un cousin de sofa, de velour Rouge
82. Deux Maccats Rouge, de laine

p. 15

83. Un Rideau pour le chemine de drap vert
84. Un dit de toile d'Hollande
85. Un Couverture de Table drap vert
86. Un Nappe de Table et dix serviettes de Toile d'Hollande
87. Un pair de Leinseúl de Toile d'Hollande
88. Un grand Leinseul de Toile de Naples avec des poins
89. Un Pair de fouture d'oreiller de Toile d'Hollande
90. Un pair de Leinseul de Toile de Moscovie
91. Un Leinseul de Toile du País
92. Un Nappe de Damast d'Hollande, vieú, avec des poins
93. Un pair de petits leinseul de Toile du País
94. Trois suiemans de Toile de Moscovie
95. Un Fer pour les Rideaux de la Porte & 14 d^s pour ceux de les fenoistres

Dans la chambre ou le Def: est Mort

96. Trois Menders de Laine
97. Six cousins de sofa de laine
98. Six Fouteaux de Velours Rouge pour d^{ts} cousins
99. Deux maccats de Toile du País Rajjée
100. Un petit Rideaux d'Indienne
101. Un Chofelit de quivre
102. Trois Nattes
103. Un Cipet & dedans
104. Un Benis de Drap rouge avec un Pelisse de Renard ou Naffé
105. Un dit de drap bleú avec un Pelisse de gingiap ou petit gris
106. Un binis courte de drap rouge avec la doubleure de sandal blanq
107. Un Dolama de drap couleur de Musq
108. Deux sadés ou veste de Bogasin blanq
109. Un Chakehier de camelotte rouge
110. Deux cinturs rouges
111. Un dit geaune

Dans la quisine

112. Deux jújúms de quivre pour porter l'eauú
113. Un Liën avec son Ibricq de quivre

p. 16

114. Trois Tengeres ou Pignates de quivre avec ses couverts
115. Un grand pignate de quivre sans couvert
116. Un tres petits pignate de quivre avec son couvert
117. Un casserolle de quivre
118. Un dit de quivre avec son couvert
119. Un tava ou Lichefrit de quivre, pour ce Rôti
120. Un dit pour frire le poisson
121. Un grand couvert de quivre persé pour la salade
122. Un chofoir de fer
123. Deux haches pour couper la Viande
124. Un Escumoire de quivre
125. Un Culiere a pots de
126. Un petit mortur de Bronse avec son pilon,
127. Un d^t de marbre de moyenne grandeur avec son pilon
128. Deux grands chandeliers de Latton
129. Deux dits petits de Bronse
130. Un Mouchet de fer
131. Un Recheaut de latton
132. Deux grands plats d'Etain
133. Quatre dits de moyenne grandeur
134. Deux dits petits
135. Un petit plat pour la soupe
136. Vingt quatre assiettes
137. Deux plats de Rame Etamé
138. Un grille de fer
139. Un petit jújúm pour bouilir l'eau
140. Deux Caffetiers
141. Deux Tourtiers avec leurs couverts, de quivre
142. Deux fers à feu pour le cheminé
143. Un broche
144. Deux Tripieds de fer
145. Un pele a prendre le feu
146. Un pair de Molets
147. Un giare à mettre l'eau
148. Un fenair vieú
149. Quelque flacons, et verres a boire et quelque faingens ord:
150. Un garafon d'Etain
151. Un Bardak de fayance

p. 17

Dans le Magasin en bas

152. Un petit partie de Bois a Bruler
153. Un petit partie de Charbon
154. Un Baril ou il sera environ 8 a 10 metres de vin Blanq d'Alanje le quelle est a demy aigre

Note des Joyeaux et Ecritures

155. *Un petit caisse, et dedans*
156. Un pair de Brasselets d'or pesens 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ dragmes

157. Trois fleurs d'or chacun avec un Perle au millieu
158. Deux dit de mesme avec un Rubi
159. Un pair de pendants d'Esmerande chacun avec un Diament
160. Deux colier de perles les pesent D^{ms} 9 ½
161. Un colier avec Trois Diaments & plusieurs petit perles
162. Un brilliant avec plúsiéurs petit diamanents et 3 petit Rubis
163. Un petite Bague d'or avec un petit Diament
164. Un piece de quatre sequins d'or appartenent sa fille Marie Elisabet, luy estant donné de son compaire
165. Un paire de petits Brasseler d'or pesent
166. Et en argent Comptant Piasters quarante Neuf et Vingt Trois para

167. *Dans un autre Caisse*
168. Plusieurs Ecritures de diverse Especies et entr'autres
169. un obligation de Monsieur Abraham Bisschop date 16 Mey 1727 de Piastres Mille en Isolots Neuf avec l'Interest de 10 pt^e l'an [dix pour cent par an].
170. un d^t De M^r Dionis Huset du mesme date de Piastres Mille Isolots Neuf mesme Interest
171. Un dit de M^r Charles Smyth de Piastres Huit cent date 17 Júille 1727 S:V: paya ile en isolotes neuf avc l'interest d'10 p^r an [dix pour cent par an].

172. Dans la Dispence quelqúe peu de Provision a manger et quelques ocques de Chandelles

Aujourdhuy le 14^e d'Aoust 1727 comparus devant Moij Vice Chancelier et Temoins souscrits la susdite Mademoiselle Constance Demontay Veuve de feu M^r Simon van Breen declarent et astestant que le cy devant nommé, est tout ce que son dit marri luy a laissé & qu'il nij'a rien de

p. 18

retenue ou cachée qu'elle sache, promettant que si dans la suite on trouveroit encore quelque chose, qui y appartient elle ne manqueroit point de le joindre au reste, et d'augmenter p^r la cest Inventaire, et pour plus grande sureté elle declare qu'elle serà en tout-temps prest de confirmer la verité du susdit par un serment solemnel en cas de besoin, fait et passé ainsi dans la maison du Def^e situe en Pera les Constp: Jour et ans ut supra en presences des S^{rs} Louis Franc & Ab^m Dunant Temoins digne de fois a ce requis,

Signé

Constance du Montaij veuve de Van Breen

Louis François Dunant Temoin

Ab Dunand Temoin

Plus bas quod attestor signé Rumoldus Rombouts Vice Chan:

14a. Simon van Breen, Merchant: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).¹²⁸⁸

p. 12

Today the Fifteenth of August - mistake

Inventory of the furniture and clothes left behind and cleared upon the death of the late Sir van Breen, in his lifetime Dutch merchant in Adrianople, and who died here in Pera of Constantinople on the eleventh of August of the year one thousand seven hundred twenty seven, as they have been recorded upon requisition of Ms Constance Demontay Widow of the aforementioned late S[imon] Van Breen, by me Rumoldus Romboúts Vice Chancellor of His Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of her High Mighty Gentlemen of the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands at the Ottoman Porte, & the undersigned witnesses as follows, namely

In the salon

1. Twelve sofa cushions filled with wool
2. Two small ditto cushions [filled with wool]
3. Twelve large covers and two small for ditto cushions, of English serge
4. Four cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder] with their wool
5. Three cloths for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: mak`ad] of *indienne* from Constantinople
6. Six curtains of the same material [*indienne* from Constantinople]
7. A mat or plait for the sofa
8. Ten English chairs
9. An English table
10. A mirror with a black frame
11. An English counterweight clock
12. Two door curtains [ORIG: perdé/ Ot: perde] or portieres

In a closet [ORIG: Juk/ Ot: yük(lük)] in the same salon

13. A bedspread of blue embroidered sandal
14. A ditto [bedspread] of *Indienne* from Poland
15. Two dittos [bedspreads] of *Indienne* from the country
16. A ditto [bedspread], old
17. Three small dittos [bedspreads] of the same [*Indienne* from the country] for children
18. A bed or woolen mattress with its cushions slips of coarse cotton

p. 13

19. A small ditto [mattress] for a child
20. An old carpet [ORIG: Kielim/ Ot: kilim]

In the dining room

21. A small white wooden table, copied (fake), in the English style
22. A plain table for the buffet (commode)
23. Eight black chairs from Marseille
24. *A wardrobe or cabinet from the country, containing*

¹²⁸⁸ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043.

25. Five knives with black wooden hilts
26. Five forks of *asier* (?) of the same [black wood]
27. Five pewter spoons
28. Two table cloths, Muscovite cloth
29. Twelve napkins of cloth from Cairo
30. Four pewter saltcellars
31. A large pewter soup spoon
32. A pewter hoop or stand for placing plates
33. And three pewter sugar bowls or pepper boxes
34. Four bronze candlesticks
35. Two bronze snuffers with their stands
36. A small bronze warmer
37. An iron fountain for washing hands
38. A small chair for a candle in the style of the country
39. Two irons for doing the laundry, one of the two is broken
40. A lantern [ORIG: fenair/ Ot: fener] in the style of the country
41. A tin-plated lamp and a bronze cup

In a closet [ORIG: Juck/ Ot: yük(lük)] in the same room

42. Four woolen valences
43. A small woolen cloth for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: mak`ad]
44. 2 carpets [ORIG: kielim/ Ot: kilim]
45. A hearth curtain [ORIG: ogiak perdé/ Ot: ocak perde(si)]
46. Two small woolen cushions
47. A feather ditto [cushion or pillow]
48. A leather (table) cover [ORIG: machine sofra/ Ot: meşin sofra] for a candle
49. An old basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] with some wool

p. 14

In the large chamber/ room

50. Four woolen cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder]
51. Ten woolen sofa cushions
52. Two small dittos [woolen sofa cushions]
53. Ten large covers and two small for ditto cushions of flowery velvet
54. Three cloths for sitting [ORIG: Maccat/ Ot: mak`ad] of Muscovite linen
55. Eight Dutch linen curtains
56. A small table with a drawer
57. A table cover, of Dutch dotted linen
58. A mirror with a gilded frame
59. A table carpet
60. A door curtain of Dutch linen
61. A small toilet mirror with a painted frame
62. Two mats
63. Six porcelain cups [ORIG: Faingen/ Ot: fincan] coffee color
64. A plate or dish of the same material & color [porcelain & coffee color]
65. Six porcelain cups [ORIG: Faingen/ Ot: fincan], yellow
66. A lead crystal bottle
67. Two dittos [lead crystal bottles] for oil & vinegar
68. A cup of the same [lead crystal]
69. Six drinking vessels of the same [lead crystal]

70. Two silver saucers weighing 230 ½ dram
71. A silver sherbet cup or glass 75 ¾ [dram]
72. A silver vessel for vapor or censer [ORIG: Bougdan] or devise for perfume}
73. A silver flask for julep or rosewater [ORIG: julebdan/ Ot: gülabdan] or devise for scented water} “ 108 [dram]
74. Two silver saltcellars “ 80 [dram]
75. Six silver filigree cup holders [ORIG: portefaingens] 56 ½ [dram]
76. Six silver sigillated dittos [cup holders] 33 ½ dram
77. Six silver spoons “ 109 ½
In total 693 ¾ dram

78. Six English knives & six forks with ivory hilts
79. Three knives & three forks of the same [silver], used
80. A black basket [ORIG: Cipet/ Ot: sepet] containing
81. A futon of a sofa cushion, of red velvet
82. Two red woolen cloths for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: mak`ad]

p. 15

83. A hearth curtain of green broadcloth
84. A ditto [hearth curtain] of Dutch linen
85. A table cover of green broadcloth
86. A table cloth and ten napkins of Dutch linen
87. A pair of Dutch linen sheets
88. A large dotted sheet of Linen from Naples
89. A pair of cushion covers of Dutch linen
90. A pair of sheets of Muscovite linen
91. A sheet of linen from the country
92. A dotted tablecloth of Dutch damask old
93. A pair of small sheets of linen from the country
94. Three towels of Muscovite linen
95. A rod for the door curtains & 14 dittos [rods] for the window curtains

In the room where the deceased is

96. Three woolen cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder]
97. Six woolen sofa cushions
98. Six red velvet slips for the said [woolen sofa] cushions
99. Two striped cloths for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: mak`ad] of linen from the country
100. A small curtain of *Indienne*
101. A copper bed pan (warmer)
102. Three tablecloths
103. *A basket [Cipet] containing*
104. A red broadcloth robe [ORIG: Benis/ Ot: biniş] with a fox (underbelly) fur
105. A blue broadcloth ditto [robe] with a squirrel [ORIG: gingiap/ Ot: sincab] fur
106. A short robe [ORIG: Benis/ Ot: biniş] of red broadcloth with white sandal lining
107. An entari-like garment [ORIG: dolama/ Ot: dolama] of musk colored broadcloth
108. Two jackets or vests of white twilled cotton [ORIG: Bogasin/ Ot: boğası]
109. A red camlet type of shalwar [ORIG: Chakehier/ Ot: çakşır]
110. Two red waistbands
111. One yellow ditto [waistband]

In the kitchen

112. Two copper churns [ORIG: jújúm/ Ot: güğüm] for carrying water
113. A copper basin [ORIG: Liën/ Ot: leğen] and its ewer [ORIG: Ibricq/ Ot: ibrik]

p. 16

114. Three copper cooking pots [ORIG: tengere/ Ot: tencere] with their lids
115. A large copper cooking pot without lid
116. A very small copper cooking pot with its lid
117. A copper casserole
118. A copper ditto [casserole] with its lid
119. A copper frying pan [ORIG: tava/ Ot: tava], for roast
120. A ditto [frying pan] for frying fish
121. A large copper cover for salads
122. An iron cooker
123. Two hatchets for cutting meat
124. A copper skimmer
125. A spoon for pots
126. A small bronze mortar with its pestle,
127. A marble ditto [mortar] of medium size, with its pestle
128. Two large brass candlesticks
129. Two small bronze dittos [candlesticks]
130. Iron snuffers
131. A brass warmer
132. Two large pewter plates
133. Four dittos [pewter plates] of medium size
134. Two small dittos [pewter plates]
135. A small soup plate
136. Twenty four plates or dishes
137. Two copper-tinned plates
138. An iron grill
139. A small churn [ORIG: jújúm/ Ot: güğüm] for boiling water
140. Two teapots
141. Two copper baking tins with their lids,
142. Two iron pokers for the fireplace
143. A spit
144. Two iron trivets
145. A shovel to stir the fire
146. A pair of pincers or tongs
147. A water jug
148. An old lantern [ORIG: fenair/ Ot: fener]
149. Several bottles, and drinking vessels and several plain cups [ORIG: faingen/ Ot: fincan]
150. A pewter carafe
151. A faience glass [ORIG: Bardak/ Ot: bardak]

p. 17

In the lower storeroom

152. A small portion of firewood
153. A small portion of coal
154. A barrel or roughly 8 a 10 meters of white wine from Alanya, which is half sour

Record of the jewels and documents

155. *A small chest, containing*
156. A pair of golden bracelets, weighing 48¼ dram
157. Three golden flowers, each with a pearl in the middle
158. Two dittos of the same [golden flowers] with a ruby
159. A pair of emerald pendants, each with a diamond
160. Two pearl necklaces weighing 9 ½ dram
161. A necklace with three diamonds & several small pearls
162. A brilliant with several small diamonds and 3 small rubies
163. A small golden ring with a small diamond
164. A golden coin of four sequins which belongs to his daughter Marie Elisabet, which was given to her by her friend (?)
165. A pair of small golden bracelets weighing
166. And in cash money forty nine piasters and twenty three para

167. *In another chest*
168. Several documents of various expenses and among others:
169. An obligation from Mr. Abraham Bisschop dated 16 May 1727 of one thousand Piasters in New Iselottes with interest of 10 percent per year.
170. A ditto [obligation] from Mr. Dionis Houset of the same date [16 May 1727] of one thousand Piasters in new Iselottes with the same interest [10 percent per year]
171. A ditto [obligation] from Mr. Charles Smyth of eight hundred Piasters dated 17 July 1727 S:V: paid in new Iselottes with the interest of 10 percent per year.

172. In the pantry some provisions of food and a few okkas of candles

Today the 14th of August appeared before me, Vice Chancellor and the undersigned witnesses the said Miss Constance Demontay Widow of the late Mr. Simon van Breen, who declares and attests that the abovementioned is all that her husband has left her & that there is nothing

p. 18

held back or hidden as far as she is aware, and she promises that if anything may be found hereinafter, which belongs to him she will not refrain from joining it with the rest and will add it to this inventory. And moreover she declares that if necessary, she will always confirm its truth by a solemn oath. Thusly done and passed in the house of the deceased in Pera of Constantinople, day and year as above in the presence of the gentlemen Louis Franc & Ab[raha]m Dunant, witnesses of faith hereto requested,

Signed

Constance du Montaij Widow Van Breen

Louis François Dunant witness

Ab[raham] Dunand Witness

Below: quod attestor signed Rumoldus Rombouts Vice Chancellor

14b. Simon van Breen, Merchant: auction record (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).¹²⁸⁹

p. 32

Encan ou vente des meubles et Hardes laisser et vaquer par le feu Sieur Simon Van Breen cy devant Marchand Hollandois a Adrianople e decedé icy a Pera les Constantinople l'11^e d'Aoust 1727, les quelles son vendu en publicq, sur le requisition de Mad^{le} Constance Dumontaj V^{ve} du dit S^r Van Breen e par l'approbation de son Exc: Monseign: Corn: Calkoen Amb: de leurs Hautes Puissances a la Porte Ottomanne, en presence des soussigné Temoins, et Ecrit p^r moy Rum: Rombouts Vice Chanc: du dit son Exc: a sçavoir

Commence le 18^e d'Aoust 1727 a deux heúres apres midij

1. 3 Menders de laine pesent n[et] Ocq: 51:- a 10 ½ @ [aspres] l'ocq a Alli Bacha P^{re} = 4:15
2. 6 coussins de sofa de laine pesent ocq: 45 a 11 @ l'ocq: a Osman Aga “ 4:5
3. 6 Foureaux de velour Rouge des d^{to} Cousin a Baba Ali “ 6:1
4. 1 petit Rideau d'Indienne a Ismael Bacha “ -:7
5. 3 Nattes a Mustafa Bacha “ 1:5
6. 1 Cipet avec un peú de laine a Haggi Jahad “ -:15
7. 1 Benis de Drap Rouge avec un Pelisse de Renard a Hassan bacha “ 20:1
8. 1 dit de drap bleú avec un pelisse de petit gris a Suleiman bacha “ 9:2
9. 1 d^o Court de drap rouge foudre de sandal blanc a Haggi Mustafa “ 5:-
10. 1 Dolama de drap Coul: de Musq a Salih Celebi “ 3:15
11. 2 Vestes de Bogasin blancq a Meras Jedi Mustafa “ 4:16
12. 1 Cintuir Rouge a Mehemed Bacha “ 1:11
13. 1 dit geaune a Emir Giafer Celebi “ 1:-
14. 1 Chakchir de Camelot Rouge a Beckir Bacha “ 4:6
15. 1 petit caisse a M^r Chuset “ -:18
16. 1 Kielim & 1 Couvert de laine Vieú, a Seid Alli “ 1:15
17. 2 couverts de Laine a Beckir Bacha “ 1:5
18. 1 ogiak perde a Emir Giafer Celebi “ -:18
Transp: P^{tre} 69:38

p. 33

19. Un chofoir de fer a Cara Mehemed “ 2:-
20. Un Perdé a Maksoud “ 1:16
21. Un dit a Mehemed Bacha “ 1:10
22. Un orologe a Contrepoid a Haggi Mustafa “ 40:-
P^{re} 114:24

Suive la vente publicq du 26 & 27^e du d^e Aoust

23. 12 coussin de sofa [de laine]
24. 2 dits petits
25. 4 menders
26. 2 petits oreillers

¹²⁸⁹ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043.

27. 2 Menders
28. 4 coussins de sofa
29. 2 dits petits
De Laine pesent en tous nette ocq: 227:- a 13 ¼ asp: l'ocq: a M^f Chuset “ 25:3
30. 12 Foureaux grands
31. 2 dits petits
Sarge d'Engleterre a Suleiman Bacha “ 5:-
32. 10 dits grands
33. 2 dits petits
Veloúrs en fleurs a Alli Bacha “ 18:-
34. 3 maccats d'Indienne a M^f Chuset “ 3:1
35. 3 dits de Toile de Moscovie a M^f Chuset “ 4:12
36. 1 Natte a M^f Franc: Dunant “ -:31
37. 10 chaise Engloise a M^f Mommartz “ 31:15
38. 1 Table Engloise a M^f Chuset 6:-
39. 1 Miroir avec sa Bordure noir a Giov: Valet de Dominé Pain “ 1:38
40. 1 couverture de lits de sandal bleú brodé a Osman bacha “ 3:13
41. 2 dits d'Indienne de Constp: a sus dit Giov: “ 2:5
42. 1 petit Table a la maniere Engloise a M^f Chuset “ 2:15
43. 1 Table ordinaire
44. 5 chaises noir
A Mustafa Celebi “ 2:20
45. 2 sallieres d'Etain, un Tasse de Bronse, un petit Rechau fer de bronse, et un lampe de fer blancq a M^f Chuset “ 1:5
46. 1 grand cuilliere d'Etain pour la soupe
47. 1 serele d'Etain pour poser les plats
A M^f Franc: Dúnant “ 1:-
48. 3 sucriers ou poivrecers d'Etain a Osman Bacha “ 1:19
49. 2 chandeliers d'bronse et un mouchette avec sa porte mouchette a Osman Aga “ 3:1
50. 2 dits chandeliers & mouchet & ^a a M^f Pierre Alari 3:1
51. 1 Fontaine de Fer blanq a M^f Pierre Arleau 1:6
Transp: ^{P^{re}} 231:9

p. 34

52. 2 Fers a passer le leinge a Jusuf Rouse “ 1:12
53. 1 Fenair a Mola Mehemed “ 2:-
54. 1 Valence a M^f Chuset 2:20
55. 1 petit Oreiller de plume a Mehemed Bacha “ -:5
56. 8 rideaux de toile d'Hollande a M^f Chuset 4:6
57. 1 Couverte de Table de Toile d'Hollande avec de Poin a Emir Giaafer Celebi “ 1:10
58. 1 Miroir avec sa bordure doré a Dominé Pain “ 9:-
59. 1 Rideau de Toile d'Hollande pour la Porte a M^f Chuset “ 1:15
60. 6 Feingans de Porcelaine avec un petits plat tous coul^f de Caffé a M^f Mommartz “ 2:10
61. 6 Feingans de Porcelaine geaúne a Maksoud “ 1:22
62. 1 Boutelle de Cristal
63. 2 dits petits
A M^f Ab: Dunand “ 2:2
64. 1 Tasse de mesme
65. 6 vers a boire de mesme

A Mr Goij “ 1:13

66. 2 Soucoupe d'argent pesent d^{me} = 230 ½ a M^f Chuset a 23 ½ asp: “ 45:6
67. 1 Tasse d'argent a Jaco Jacar a 20 asp: la d^{me} = 75 ¾ “ 12:25
68. 1 Bougrdan & Julepdan a Suleiman Bacha “ 108 a 24 asp: la d^{me} = “ 21:31
69. 2 salieres d'argent a Hussein bacha a 19 asp: la d^{me} “ 80 “ 12:26
70. 6 Porte faingens filagraine pour M^f Dan: van Breen a 32 ½ asp: “ 56 ½ “ 15:12
71. 6 dits d'argent sigile a Osman Bacha a 24 asp: 33 ½ “ 6:27
72. 6 cuillieres d'Argent a M^f Chuset a 22 asp: “ 109 ½ “ 20:3

En tous Dragmes 693 ¾

73. 6 Couteaux & 6 Fourchets avec les manches d'Ivoire a M^f Mommartz “ 5:15
74. 3 Couteaux & 3 Fourchets d'esmémé, usée a M^f Ab^m: Dunant “ 1:11
75. 1 Foureau de coussin de soffa de velours rouge a Js^e [Jaco] Jacar “ 1:2
76. 2 maccats rouge de laine a Osman Aga “ 1:21
77. 1 ogiak perdé de Drap vert a Mehemed Bacha “ 1:1
78. 1 couverte de Table de Drap vert a Alexandri Calpaksi “ 3:21
79. 1 ogiak perdé de Toile d'Hollande avec des Poin a Emir Giafer Celebi “ 1:6
Transp: p^{re} 409:11

p. 35

Transp: p^{re} 409:11

80. 1 Nappe & 10 serviettes toile d'Hollande a M^f Leithieullier “ 13:-
81. 1 Nappe de toile de damast d'Hollande avec des poin, vieu, a M^f ab: Dunant “ 2:20
82. 1 pair de Leinseul de Toile d'Hollande a M^f Marchand “ 5:12
83. 1 grand leinseul de toile de Naples avec des poin a Mad^e la V^{ve} Dúmontaij “ 3:-
84. 1 fer pour le rideau de la Porte & 7 d^{ts} pour ceux de les fenostre a M^f de Ronceraij
“ -:25
85. 1 teneré de cuivre avec son couvert a Alli Bacha “ 1:10
86. 1 tava pour le Roti a M^f Chuset “ 1:31
87. 2 grand plats d'Etain a Mehemed Bacha “ 2:-
88. 2 dits de moiienne grandeur a Ismael Bacha “ 1:22
89. 2 dits petits a M^f Pierre Alan “ 1:11
90. 12 assiettes d'Etain a M^f Ab: Dunant “ 4:1
91. 2 tourtieres de cuivre avec leurs couverts a M^f Caratza “ 6:30
92. 2 fers a feu et un Broche a M^f Du Ronceray “ -:30
93. 1 Garafon d'Etain a Hussein Bacha “ 1:-
94. 1 Bardak de fayance a M^f Marchand “ -:15

P^{res} 454:18

95. L'11^e de Sb:[septemb:] est vendú a M^f Leithieuller un Colier avec Traise Diamants & plúsiéurs petite perles pour “ 140:-
96. Le 18^e d^t: vendu a Haggi Agop un Brilliant avec plusieurs petits diamant & 3 petits Rubis pour “ 48:-
97. Le 24 dit vendu un pair de Brasselets d'or a Haggi Ovanes pesent 32 1/6 medicals a P:4:5 asp: le Med: P: 129:13
Deduis pour le sensal & caiq 1:33
“ 127:20
98. Le 3^e de Seb: vendu 5 fleurs d'or avec perles & petits esmeraude & une petite baggue avec un petit Diam^t a M^f franc: Dunant pour 25:-

99. D^o: un pair pendants d'oreille d'Esmeraude avec deux petits diamants a la veuve sur l'estimation d'M^{ts} Franc: & Ab: Dunant qui les ont montrer a plusieurs joyailliers pour " 135:-

100. D^o: vendu a la dite veuve suivant ci dessus 2 coliers du perles pesent 6 1/3 Med^e estimé a P: 12 la Med^e 76:..

Somma P 1005:38

Toutes les sus nommées Hardes, meubles & joyeaux &^a ont été

p. 36

vendu dans la maison du Def^t les jours prescrits par vente publique, aux plus offrants au prix specifics cij devant, faisant la somme de Piastres mille, cing et trente huit para, quelle somme a été mise entre les mains de la dite veuve Van Breen, a fin d'en respondre en Temps & lieu, et pour certification de la verité elle a soussigné le present de sa propre main, fait a Pera les Costp: le 3^e d'Octob: an 1727, en presence de M^{ts} Louis Fran: & Ab: Dunant et Pierre Arleau Temoins digne de foy a ce requis signé

Lois Franc: Dunant Temoin

Ab: Dunant Temoin

Pierre Arleaud Temoins

Constance Van Breen,

Quod attestor

Rumold^s Romboúts V: Chanc:

Notice des Hardes & meubles que feu mon marry M^r Simon van Breen m'a laissé tel qu'il ont été inventarisez le 14^e d'aoust dernier par le vice Chancel^r Hollandois Rumoldus Romboúts, & qui n'ont poins été vendu, a la vente publique des meubles et Hardes generale, mais que j'aij gardé chez moi, pour me servir aussi bien qu'aux quatres enfans qui me tout restez de feu mon marrij, et donc je prometde repondre comme il faut en temps & occasion, & pour confirmer ceci j'aij bien voulu le signer de ma main propre en presence des soussignez Temoins, consistant les dit hardes et meubles en

101. 2 maccats de toile du Païs rayé

102. Un chofelit de cuivre

103. Six rideaux d'indienne

104. Un couvert de lit d'Indienne de Pologne

105. Un dit d'Indienne ordinaire, vieú

106. Trois chaises noir de Marseille

107. Un armoire du Païs

108. Cinq couteaux & cinq fourchets avec les manchets de bois noir

109. Cinc Cuillers d'Etain

p. 37

110. Deux Nappes de toile de Moscovie

111. Douses serviettes de toile de Caire

112. Deux saliers d'Etain

113. Un petit table pour poser la chandelle

114. Un petit maccat de laine

115. Un Kielim

116. Un petit oreiller de laine

117. Un mechin sofra pour poser la chandelle

118. Deux menders de laine
119. Six coussins de laine
120. Un petit table avec un tiroir
121. Un tapis pour la table
122. Un petit miroir avec sa bordure peinte
123. Deux nattes
124. Un cipet
125. Un paire fourure d'oreille de toile d'Hollande
126. Un pair leinseul toile de Moscovie
127. Un Leinseul toile du País
128. Un petit leinseul de mesme toile
129. Trois juiemains, toile de Moscovie
130. Sept fers pour les rideaux des fenoistre
131. Un autre cipet

132. Deux jújúms de cuivre
133. Un lien et Ibricq
134. Deux tengere avec leurs couvert
135. Un tengeré sans couvert, grand
136. Un tres petit tengere avec son couvert
137. Un casserole
138. Un dit plus petit avec son couvert
139. Un couvert persé pour la salade
140. Un tava pour frire le poisson
141. Un escumoire
142. Un cuiller a pots
[touts] de cuivre
143. Deux Haches pour couper la Viande
144. Un petit mortier de bronse avec son pilon
145. Un dit de marbre de moyenne grandeur avec son pilon
146. Deux grands chandeliers de latton
147. Deux dits petits de bronse

p. 38

148. un mouchette de fer
149. un rechaud de latton
150. deux plats d'Etain de moyenne grandeur
151. un petit plat d'Etain pour la soupe
152. douses assiettes d'Etain
153. deux plats de Rame Etamé
154. un grille de fer
155. un petit jújúm pour bouilir l'Eaú
156. deux caffetieres
157. deux tripieds
158. un péle a prendre le feu
159. un pair de molet
160. un giare pour l'Eaú
161. un fenair vieú
162. quelques flacons, verres, & faingens ordinaires
163. Un autre petit cipet

164. La caisse avec toutes les pentures & obligations qui sont mentionné dans l'inventaire
165. Quelque peu de Provision de Bois, charbon, chandelles & ún tonneau avec du vin a demy gaté

Fait cecy a Pera les Constp: ce 30 de Jb: 1727 en presence de Mess: Louis franc: Dunant & Bastian Suchet Temoins

Signé Constance van Breen

Louis franc: Dunant Temoins

Bastian Suchet Temoin

L'original dei suscrit Notice m'a este Consigner de Mad^{le} Constance Dumontay veuve de Simon van Breen, declarant estre soussigner de sa propre main desirant que je le gardoit dans la chancellerie & que je le registat dans les registres d'icelle pour servir en temps & lieu, actum au Palais de son Exc: ce 3^e d'Sb: 1727 quod attestor

Rúmold^s Romboúts vice Chancell^r

p. 39

Je soussigner Constance Dumontay veuve de Simon van Breen confesse d'avoir reçu a compte de ce que mon feu marry Simon van Breen m'a laissé par testament la somme de piastres deux cent soixante neuf & trente quatre asp: se avoir en argent comptant p: 58:34

Pour un pair de pendent d'oreille d'Esmerande avec deux petits diamants sur la juste stimation 135:-

Pour deux colliers de perles comme cy dessus 79:-

P: 269:34

& pour signe de la verité je souscrit le present de ma propre main a Pera des Constp: le 30 JI: 1727

Signe Constance van Breen

Louis François Dunant Temoin

Bastian Suchet Temoin

L'Original du suscrit reçu m'a este consigner de Madem^e Constance Domontaij veuve de Simon van Breen declarant estre soussigner de sa propre main, desirant que je le gardoit dans cette chancellerie & que je le registat dans les registres d'icelle, pour servir en temps & lieu, actum au Palais de son Exc: le 3^e d'Octob: 1727

Quod attestor

Rúmold^s Romboúts

Vice Chancell:

p. 123

Io sottoscritto Vice Cancel: dell'Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} Signore Cornelio Calkoen Amd.^{re} per li Alti Potenti ss^{ti} Stati Generali delle Provincie Uniti di Nederlanda alla Porta Ottom: Dichiaro et attesto, assieme con li sottoscritti Testimonij à ciò rogati, qualm.^{te} la Sig^{ra} Constanza Dumontaij ultimam.^{te} Ved.^a del def^{to} Simon Van Breen, havendosi convenuto, et accordato con il Sig: Ab^m Bisschop procuratore della parte del sig: Daniel van Breen d'Angora Tutto Testamento delli orfenelli del Sig: Simon van Breen sud.^{to}, ha preso per conto suo lequisoto specificate Robbe, le qualgli furono lasciate per servizio suo come parimente delli preaccemate orfani, secondo la lista da essa fattone in data 30 Settemb: dell'anno passato, sopra la stimatione de due sensali di Mobili

nominati Emir Giafer Celebi e Kilisli Alli Bascia ambe persone comosciuti per Huomini di probità, quala stimulatione fu fatta in presenza di noi Tre infrascritti, E da me vice cancel: annotate come segue, ciò é

1. Due maccatti Tele de Paese rigati, usati stumati per P: -:60
 2. Un scalde lette di rame, per “ 1:30
 3. Sei cortine di fenestre d’Indiane ordinario “ 1:-
 4. Una coltra d’Indiana di pologna “ -:80
 5. Tre Careghe negre, di marsiglia “ 1:-
 6. Un armario “ -:90
 7. Cinque cortelli forchetti con maniche negre, vecchio “ -:90
 8. Cinque cutchiari di stagna “ -:45
 9. Un tavaiola di tella di Moscovia, usato “ -:9
 10. Cinque servietti di tela di Cairo, usato “ -:40
 11. Due salieri di stagna “ -:30
 12. Una piccola tovolina per poner la candella “ -:9
 13. Un piccolo maccat di lana tutt’ in pezza “ -:6
 14. Un piccolo guanciaie di lana “ -:18
 15. Un mescin sofra per mettere sotto ‘1 candelliere “ -:10
 16. Cinque cutzine di luna pesando ocche 25 a 10 asp: l’occa “ 2:10
 17. Un tavoloina con un tiratoie “ -:90
 18. Un tapeto per la tavola con busi “ -:80
 19. Un piccolo specchio con la cornice de pinto “ -:90
 20. Due stoie vecchie “ -:90
 21. Un sugamano di tele di Moscovia “ -:20
 22. Sette ferri per le cortine delle fenestri “ -:70
 23. 2 jujumi di rame “ 4:-
 24. Un lièn et Ibrich di rame “ 2:-
 25. Due pignate con loro coperte, di rame “ 2:80
 26. Un gran pignata senza coperta, di rame “ 1:
 27. Una piccioliss^{ma} pignata col suo corperta, di rame “ -:30
 28. Una cassarola, di rame “ 1:-
 29. Una piu piccola col suo coperto, di rame “ -:100
 30. Una grande coperta sbusato per l’Insalata “ 1:-
 31. Una padella per friggere pesce, con un bugo “ -:60
 32. Un scumaio di rame “ -:30
 33. Una cazza, ò cutchiario grande di rame “ -:33
- Transport: P: 28:100

p. 124

Transp: P: 28:100

34. Due manoie per tagliar la carne “ -:24
35. Un piccolo mortiero di bronzo col suo manico, sbusato “ -:60
36. Due grandi candellieri d’ottone “ 1:-
37. Due detti piccoli di bronzo del quale l’uno ét rotta “ -:30
38. Un smocchelatoie di ferre “ -:6
39. Un scalde de vivande d’ottone “ -:40
40. Due piati di stagna “ -:90
41. Un piccolo detto cuppo, per la minestra “ -:75
42. Dodeci tondi di stagna “ 3:40

43. Due piati di rame stagnata “ 1:30
44. Un gradello di ferre “ -:24
45. Un piccolo jújúm di rame, per bolir aqua “ -:90
46. Due caffetieri vecchie “ -:75
47. Due tripiedi di ferre “ -:30
48. Una paletta di ferre, usato “ -:6
49. Un paie di moletta di ferre “ -:9
50. Un giara per aqua “ -:24
51. Un fennaro vecchio “ -:60

Importata in tutto la summa di P: 40:3

Quala summa di Piastre quarante et tre aspri la sud^{la} Sig^{ra} Constanza Dumontaj si ha obligata di passarli in conto al predetto Tuttore. Actum in Pera di Costpoli: hoggidi li 22 d’aprile 1728.

Era segnato: François Dunant Testemogne
 Robbert du Teil Testemogne
 Rúmold:^s Romboúts Vice Canc:

p. 188

Inventario delli Libri et scritte del def:^{to} Sig: Simon van Breen le quali sone restate depositate in questa cancelaria Nederlandese, et hora a requisitione del Sig. Daniel van Breen Fratello del def:^{to} et essecutore del testamento del medemo impaitato in un cipet, per esserli inviato per Angora, li quali some da mé infrascritto Cancelliere dell Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} Sig: Cornelio Calkoen Amb: di loro Alte Potenze alla Porta Ottom: d’ordine di Sua Ecc: inventarisato in presenza delli sottoscitti Testimonij, cioè.

1. Un gran libro con coperte di carte colorite, dette Giornale, cominciando col mese d’Ottob: 1719, et finindo col mese di Decemb: 1726, contendo trenta nove pagine scrittovi dentro.
2. Un simil libro, desto libro maestro cominciando col mese d’Ottob: 1719, et finindo col mese de Lig: 1728, contendo cinquanta otto foglie ò pagine doppio scirovi dentro.
3. Un simil libre desto libro maestro, cominciando col mese di Lug: 1723, et finindo col mese di feb: 1725 contenendo sessanta folgie ò pagine doppio scrittovi dentro.
4. Un altro simil, detto libro maestro cominciando ‘l p^{mo} di marzo 1725 et finindo l’ul: di Xbre 1726 contenendo cinquanta sei foglie ò pagine doppio scrittovi dentro.
5. Un piccolo libro senza coperta, detto Giornale cominciando col mese di Genn: 1727, et finindo col mese d’aprile dell’ istesso anno contenendo otto pagine scrittovi dentro.
6. Un libro con coperte di carte colorite, detto libro maestro cominciando col mese di Genn: 1727 et finindo col mese d’aprile dell’istesso anno contenendo trenta nove foglie o pagine doppio scrittovi dentro.
7. Un libro con simil coperte, dette libro di cassa, cominciando col mese d Ottobre 1719, et finindo col mese d’aprile 1727, contenendo trenta foglie ò pagine doppio scrittovi dentro.
8. Un simil libro detto libro di fatturi, essendo ‘l p^{mo} Posto in data 29 Giug: 1719 et finisce col ul: Posto in data 24 Ottob: 1726, contenendo cinquanta sei pagine scrittovi dentro.
9. Un simil, detto libro de conti, essendo ‘l p^{mo} Posto in data 3 Novemb: 1720, et finisce col ul: Posto in data 27 Genn: 1723, contenendo cinquanta quattro pagine, scrittovi dentro.

10. Un simil, detto libro de conti, essendo'l p^{mo} posto in dato 15 Marzo 1723, et finisce col ul: posto in data 18 Decemb: 1725, contenendo centò tre paggine, scrittovi dentro.
11. Un gran libro con coperte di coie rosso, di copie di lettere, cominciando 3 Agosto 1719, et finindo 16 Novem: 1722, pieno.
12. Un simil gran libro di copie di lettere, cominciando 16 Novemb: 1722 et finindo 15 Aprile 1725, pieno.
13. Un piccolo libro con coperto di carte bianche, di copie di lettere, cominciando 26 Aprile 1725, et finindo 28 Ottob: del medemo anno pieno.
14. Un simil libro, più grande di copie di lettere, cominciando 12 Novembre 1725, e finindo 2 Lug: 1726, pieno.
15. Un simil grand libre di copie di lettere, cominciando 3 Lug: 1726 et finindo 20 Marzo 1727 pieno.
16. Due piccoli libretti d'annotatione del libro di cassai: coperta con carta bianche
17. Una vecchia borsetta di camelotte rosse entrovi
18. L'inventario delli Mobile &^a del def^{to} Sig: Ab:^m de Mons, et altri quatri scritte e conti appartenenti a detta Heredita.
19. Tre commandament, del Gran Signore, l'uno per il Viaggio del def^{to} Sig: Sim: Van Breen, il secondo contro il gharatzi, et il terzo in drizzato al Bostangi Basci di Adrianopoli, concernendo l'affari Hanlern, mercado policar & Comp:
20. Cinque sritture ò obligatione, per fito di casa.
21. Un passaporto del Sig: Consolo de Hoche pied per il viaggio del def^{to} in di smirne p.^f Adrianopoli.
22. Undeci scritte, cioè lettere, notitiè, dichiarazioni i quietanze &^a
23. Una lettera di cambio tirator di guerin Pere & Fils in data 16 Ottob: 1721 di Smirne di

p. 189

Ld: 645: 108/120 pagato dal def:^{to} Seg: Van Breen

24. Una detta tirata di Paul Arlaud in data 10 Marzo 1723 di Ld: 1000:- pagato del def^{to}
25. Un obligatione in scrittora Greca.
26. Una conto di spese fatte qui in Galata.
27. Un detto del dottore
28. Una dichiarazione di Moisé Levi in scritte Hebraica.
29. Una Balanzia delli Libri dell'anno 1725.
-
30. Sei scritte concernendo li interassi fra il def^{to} et il Sig: Michielo Damiral.
31. Un mazzo con quaranta quatro lettere scritti delli SS^{ti} Smyth & Pelham di Costp^{li} principiando del 14 7b: 1722 sin'al 9 di Marzo 1727.
32. Un detto con sessanta sette lettere scritto del Sig: Pietro Lunasson di Galata principiando del 17 7b: 1725 sin'al 17 Marzo 1727.
33. Un detto con ottanta un lettere scritto del Sig: Dion: Housset di Pera, principiando del 9 xb: 1721 sin'al 17 feb: 1727.
34. Un detto con due cento sessanta quatro lettere scritti delli ss^{ti} Pietro Leytstar & Comp: principiando del 27 Marzo 1719 sin'al 20 Marzo 1727.
35. Un detto con tredici lettere scritti delli SS^{ti} Ab: Bisschop & Comp: di Galata, principiando del 25 9b: 1720 sin'al 30 7b: 1726.
36. Un detto con cinti una lettere scritto del sig: Ralph Pemperton di Costp^{li} principiando li 15 9b: 1722, sin'al 2 di marzo 1727.

37. Un detto con quaranta sette lettere del Ragione delli SSⁿⁱ Foleij, Lisle & Magdwel di Costp^{li} principiando del 26 Lug: 1722, sin'al 13 9b: 1726.
38. Un detto con quarante une lettere delli SSⁿⁱ Giov: & Guig: Hanger di Costp^{li} principiando del 11 9b: 1723 sin'al 27 feb: 1727.
39. Un detto con cento cinquanta cinque lettere del Sig: John Lethieuillier di Costp^{li} principiando del 24 8b: 1720, sin'al 9 Marzo 1727.
40. Un detto con sette lettere del Sig: Michielo Gourdan di Costp^{li} principiando del 26 Lug: 1725 sin'al 16 7b: 1726.
41. Un detto con cinque lettere del Sig: Bourcard di Pera, principiando del 26 9b: 1724 sin'al 26 gun: 1725.
42. Un detto con cento e sessanta quatro lettere delli SSⁿⁱ Vitalis Tricon & Comp: di Galata principiando del 27 Mag: 1723, sin'al 27 Guig: 1726.
43. Un detto con vinti lettere del Sig: Jean Antoine Berard di Galata, principiando del p^{mo} di Marzo 1723, sin'al 24 Marzo 1727.
44. Un detto con settanta sette lettere del Sig: Jean Baillet di Galata, principiando del 27 aprile 1722 sin'al p^{mo} d'8b: 1726.
45. Un detto con quaranta tre lettere del sig: Ab: de Mons di Smirne principiando del 21. Xb: 1720, sin'al 14 8b: 1724.
46. Un detto con settanta sei lettere del Ragione delli SSⁿⁱ Houseti Fremeaux & Oushoorn di Smirne, principiando del 25 Marzo 1719, sin'al 13 Xb: 1726.
47. Un detto con cento e dodeci lettere del Ragione delli SSⁿⁱ Muysaert & dela Fontaine de Smirne principiando del 9 feb: 1719, sin'al 4 Lug: 1726.
48. Un detto con sei lettere del Sig: Jean Derveau di Smirne principiando del 16 agosto 1725, sin'al 17 Lug: 1727.
49. Un detto con nove lettere delli SSⁿⁱ Jean Derveau & Justinus van Breen principiando l'18 Lug: 1725, sin'al 17 Lug: 1727.
50. Un detto con trenta quatro lettere delli SSⁿⁱ La Font et Forix di Smirne principiando del 3 7b: 1725, sin'al 27 feb: 1727.
51. Un detto con sei lettere del Sig: Jean Bourguignon di Smirne principiando del 9 Lug: 1721 sin'al 19 feb: 1722.
52. Un detto con settanta quatro lettere del Rag: delli SSⁿⁱ Frije & Reynardson di Smirne, principiando del 3 Aprile 1719, sin'al 17 feb: 1727.
53. Un detto con trenta una lettere del ragion delli SSⁿⁱ Marchs & Philips di Smirne, principiando del 21 9b: 1720 sin'al 23 gun: 1727.
54. Un detto con quatro lettere delli SSⁿⁱ Antoine Guerin Pere et Fils di Smirne principiando del 20 agosto 1720 sin'al 16 8b: 1721.

p. 190

55. Un detto con cento cinque lettere del Ragione delli SSⁿⁱ Shaw & Tooke di Smirne principiando del 21 agosto 1724 sin'al 24 genn: 1727.
56. Un detto con trenta una lettere del ragione delli SSⁿⁱ Chadwik & Tooke di Smirne principiando al 23 Lug: 1722, sin'al 9 genn: 1727.
57. Un detto con dieco otto lettere delli SSⁿⁱ Verdié & Comp: di Smirne, principiando del 16 feb: 1722, sin'al 9 Xb: 1724.
58. Un detto con quaranta cinque lettere del Sig: Paul Arnaud di Smirne principiando del 8 Lug: 1721, sin'al 19 agosto 1726.
59. Un detto con quindici lettere del Sig Paul Spencer di Smirne principiando del 20 7b: 1726, sin'al 3 Feb: 1727.
60. Un detto con nove lettere delli SSⁿⁱ Rousset, Guerin & Comp: di Salonico, principiando del p^{mo} Xb: 1719 sin'al 9 Genn: 1725.

61. Un detto con nove lettere delli SS^{ri} Stevenson & Winston di Salonico, principiando del 4 feb: 1723, sin'al 27 aprile 1727.
62. Un detto con trenta sei lettere scritte del Sig George Winston da Enos, Salonico, Smirna et Galata, principiando del 13 Marzo 1722, sin'al 25 Marzo 1727.
63. Un detto con undeci lettere da diverse.
64. Un detto con cinque lettere del Sig: Dan: Van Breen d'Angora principiando del 6 Aprile 1722, sin'al 16 Lug: 1727.
65. Un detto con vinti tre lettere del Sig: Michel Damiral d'Adrap: principiando del 24 aprile 1727 sin'al 3 agosto dell'istesso anno.
66. Un detto con due cento e dodeci polizze di cariche.
67. Un detto con cento e sei fattur, et conti di diversi, principiando del 9 Giug: 1719, sin'al 2 agosto 1726.

Fatta e passata nella cancelaria di sua Ecc^{za} in Pera di Costpoli li due di Giug: dell'anno Mille, settecento, vintinove, in presenza delli SS^{ri} Marc' Antonio Rosa et Francisco Barchon Testimonij degne di fede a ciò rogati./.

Era segnato Marc' Ant.^o Rosa Test./ F: Barchon Test:

Quod attestor

Era signato Rumold:^s Romboúts Cancel:^r

14b. Simon van Breen, Merchant: auction record (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).¹²⁹⁰

p. 32

Auction or sale of the furniture and clothes left behind by the late Sir Simon Van Breen formerly to Dutch merchant in Adrianople, who died here in Pera of Constantinople on the 11th of August 1727. They have been sold publically by the requisition of Miss Constance Dumontaij widow of the said Sir Van Breen and by approbation of his Excellency Mr. Corn[elis] Calkoen Ambassador of her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, and recorded by me, Rum[oldus] Rombouts Vice Chancellor of the said His Excellency, namely
Commenced on the 18th of August 1727 at two o'clock in the afternoon

1. 3 woolen Cushions [ORIG: Mender/ Ot: minder], weight n[et] Okka: 51:- at 10 ½ aspers per okka to Alli Bacha Piasters = 4:15
2. 6 woolen sofa cushions, weight okka: 45 at 11 aspers per okka, to Osman Aga “ 4:5
3. 6 red velvet covers of the said cushions to Baba Ali “ 6:1
4. 1 small curtain of *Indienne* to Ismael Bacha “ -:7
5. 3 tablecloths to Mustafa Bacha “ 1:5
6. 1 basket [ORIG: Cipet/ Ot: sepet] with a bit of wool to Haggi Jahad “ -:15
7. 1 red broadcloth robe [ORIG: Benis/ Ot: biniş] with a fox fur to Hassan bacha “ 20:1
8. 1 blue broadcloth ditto [robe: biniş] with a squirrel fur to Suleiman bacha “ 9:2
9. 1 short ditto [robe: biniş] of red broadcloth, lined with white sandal to Haggi Mustafa “ 5:-
10. 1 entari-like garment [ORIG: Dolama/ Ot: dolama] of musk colored broadcloth to Salih Celebi “ 3:15
11. 2 white twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasin/ Ot: boğası] jackets or vests to Meras Jedi Mustafa “ 4:16
12. 1 red waistband to Mehemed Bacha “ 1:11
13. 1 yellow ditto [waistband] to Emir Giafer Celebi “ 1:-
14. 1 type of shalwar [ORIG: Chakchir/ Ot: çakşır] of red camlet to Beckir Bacha “ 4:6
15. 1 small chest to Mr. Chuset “ -:18
16. 1 carpet [ORIG: Kielim/ Ot: kilim] & 1 old woolen cover or blanket, to Seid Alli “ 1:15
17. 2 woolen covers or blankets to Beckir Bacha “ 1:5
18. 1 hearth curtain to Emir Giafer Celebi “ -:18
Transport: Piasters 69:38

p. 33

19. An iron cooker to Cara Mehemed “ 2:-
20. A curtain [ORIG: perde/ Ot: perde] to Maksoud “ 1:16
21. A ditto [curtain: perde] to Mehemed Bacha “ 1:10
22. A counterweight clock to Haggi Mustafa “ 40:-
Piasters 114:24

Continuation of the public sale of the 26th & 27th of ditto August

¹²⁹⁰ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043.

23. 12 sofa cushions}
24. 2 dittos [sofa cushions]}
25. 4 cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder]}
26. 2 small head pillows}
27. 2 cushions [Minder]}
28. 4 sofa cushions}
29. 2 small dittos [sofa cushions]} all of wool, weight net in total: okka 227:- at 13 ¼
aspers per okka to Mr. Chuset “ 25:3
30. 12 large covers}
31. 2 small dittos [covers]} of serge from England to Suleiman Bacha “ 5:-
32. 10 large dittos [covers]}
33. 2 small dittos [covers]} of flowery velvet to Alli Bacha “ 18:-
34. 3 cloths for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: mak`ad] of *Indienne* to Mr. Chuset “ 3:1
35. 3 dittos [cloths for sitting] of Muscovite linen to Mr. Chuset “ 4:12
36. 1 tablecloth to Mr. Franc: Dunant “ -:31
37. 10 English chairs to Mr. Mommartz “ 31:15
38. 1 English Table to Mr. Chuset 6:-
39. 1 mirror with a black frame to Giov: Valet of Vicar Pain “ 1:38
40. 1 coverlet of blue embroidered sandal to Osman bacha “ 3:13
41. 2 dittos [coverlets] of *Indienne* from Constantinople to above said Giov: “ 2:5
42. 1 small English style Table to Mr. Chuset “ 2:15
43. 1 plain Table}
44. 5 black chairs} to Mustafa Celebi “ 2:20
45. 2 pewter saltcellars, a bronze cup, a small bronze warmer, and a tin-plated lamp to
Mr. Chuset “ 1:5
46. 1 large pewter soup spoon}
47. 1 pewter stand for placing plates} to Mr. Franc: Dúnant “ 1:-
48. 3 pewter sugar bowls or pepper boxes to Osman Bacha “ 1:19
49. 2 bronze candlesticks and snuffers with their stands to Osman Aga “ 3:1
50. 2 ditto [bronze] candlesticks & snuffers & dittos [stands] to Mr. Pierre Alari 3:1
51. 1 tin-plated fountain to Mr. Pierre Arleau 1:6
Transport: piasters 231:9

p. 34

52. 2 irons for doing the laundry to Jusuf Rouse “ 1:12
53. 1 lantern [ORIG: Fenair/ Ot: fener] to Mola Mehemed “ 2:-
54. 1 Valence to Mr. Chuset 2:20
55. 1 small feather head pillow to Mehemed Bacha “ -:5
56. 8 curtains of Dutch linen to Mr. Chuset 4:6
57. 1 dotted table cover of Dutch linen to Emir Giaafer Celebi “ 1:10
58. 1 Mirror with its gilded frame to Vicar Pain “ 9:-
59. 1 door curtain of Dutch linen to Mr. Chuset “ 1:15
60. 6 porcelain cups [ORIG: Feingan/ Ot: fincan] with one small plate, coffee colored
to Mr. Mommartz “ 2:10
61. 6 yellow porcelain cups [ORIG: Feingan/ Ot: fincan] to Maksoud “ 1:22
62. 1 lead crystal bottle}
63. 2 small dittos [lead crystal bottles]} to Mr. Ab[raham] Dunand “ 2:2
64. 1 cup of the same [lead crystal]}
65. 6 drinking vessels of the same [lead crystal]} to Mr. Goij “ 1:13
66. 2 silver saucers weight: dram = 230½ to Mr. Chuset at 23 ½ aspers “ 45:6

67. 1 silver cup to Jaco Jacar at 20 aspers dram = $75 \frac{3}{4}$ “ 12:25
68. 1 vessel for vapor or vaporizer [ORIG: Bougdan] & flask for julep or rosewater [ORIG: Julepdan/ Ot: gülabdan] to Suleiman Bacha “ 108 at 24 aspers per drachma “ 21:31
69. 2 silver saltcellars to Hussein bacha at 19 aspers per drachma “ 80 “ 12:26
70. 6 filigree cup holders [ORIG: Porte faingen] for Mr. Dan: van Breen at $32 \frac{1}{2}$ aspers “ $56 \frac{1}{2}$ “ 15:12
71. 6 silver sigillated dittos [cup holders] to Osman Bacha at 24 aspers $33 \frac{1}{2}$ “ 6:27
72. 6 silver spoons to Mr. Chuset at 22 aspers “ $109 \frac{1}{2}$ “ 20:3
In total dram: $693 \frac{3}{4}$
73. 6 knives & 6 forks with ivory hilts to Mr. Mommartz “ 5:15
74. 3 knives & 3 forks of the same [with ivory hilts], used to Mr. Ab:^m Dunant “ 1:11
75. 1 sofa cushion cover of red velvet to Js^e [Jaco] Jacar “ 1:2
76. 2 cloths for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: mak`ad] of red wool to Osman Aga “ 1:21
77. 1 hearth curtain of green broadcloth to Mehemed Bacha “ 1:1
78. 1 table cover of green broadcloth to Alexandri Calpaksi “ 3:21
79. 1 hearth curtain of Dutch dotted linen to Emir Giafer Celebi “ 1:6
Transport piasters 409:11

p. 35

Transported piasters 409:11

80. 1 table cloth and 10 napkins of Dutch linen to Mr. Leithieullier “ 13:-
81. 1 tablecloth of dotted Dutch damask, old, to Mr. Ab[raham] Dunant “ 2:20
82. 1 pair of Dutch linen sheets to Mr. Marchand “ 5:12
83. 1 large dotted sheet of Linen from Naples to Ms the Widow Dúmontaij “ 3:-
84. 1 door curtain rod & 7 dittos for window curtains to Mr. de Ronceraij “ -:25
85. 1 copper cooking pot [ORIG: tengere/ Ot: tencere] with its lid to Alli Bacha “ 1:10
86. 1 frying pan [ORIG: tava/ Ot: tava], for roast to Mr. Chuset “ 1:31
87. 2 large pewter plates to Mehemed Bacha “ 2:-
88. 2 dittos [pewter plates] of medium size to Ismael Bacha “ 1:22
89. 2 small dittos [pewter plates] to Mr. Pierre Alan “ 1:11
90. 12 pewter plates or dishes to Mr. Ab[raham] Dunant “ 4:1
91. 2 copper baking tins with their lids to Mr. Caratza “ 6:30
92. 2 iron pokers for the fireplace a spit to Mr. Du Rouceray “ -:30
93. 1 pewter carafe to Hussein Bacha “ 1:-
94. 1 faience glass [ORIG: Bardak/ Ot: bardak] to Mr. Marchand “ -:15
Piasters 454:18

95. The 11th of September is sold to Mr. Leithieuller a necklace with thirty diamonds & several small pearls for “ 140:-
96. The 18th of ditto is sold to Haggi Agop a brilliant with several small diamonds & 3 small rubies for “ 48:-
97. Golden bracelets to Haggi Ovanes weighing $32 \frac{1}{6}$ medical [apothecaries' weight] at Piasters 4:5 aspers per Medical P: 129:13
Deducted for the broker & caique 1:33
“ 127:20

98. The 3rd of September: sold 5 golden flowers with pearls & small emeralds & a small ring with a small diamond to Mr. Franc[ois] Dunant for 25:-

99. Ditto: a pair of emerald pendants with two small diamonds to the widow, by the estimation of the gentlemen Franc[ois] & Ab[raham] Dunant, who have shown them to several jewelers, for “ 135:-

100. Ditto: sold to the said widow as above 2 pearl necklaces weighing 6½ Medical, estimated at P: 12 per medical ” 76:..

Total P 1005:38

All the above mentioned clothes, furniture and jewelry & other items have been

p. 36

sold in the house of the deceased on the days as described by public auction, to the highest bidder for the prices as specified above. They amount to the total of one thousand five Piasters and thirty eight para, which sum has been given to the said widow Van Breen, at the end of response in time and place, and for the endorsement of the truth she has undersigned this document with her own hand, done in Pera of Constantinople on the 3rd of October of the year 1727, in the presence of the gentlemen Louis Fran[cois] & Ab[raham] Dunant and Pierre Arleau, as witnesses of faith requested. Signed:

Lois Franc[ois] Dunant Witness

Ab[raham] Dunant Witness

Pierre Arleaud Witness

Constance Van Breen,

Quod attestor

Rumold[u]^s Romboúts Vice Chancellor

Record of the clothes & furniture that my husband Mr. Simon van Breen has left me, such as they have been inventoried on the 14th of August of late, by the Dutch Vice Chancellor Rumoldus Romboúts, & which have not been put up for sale at the public sale of the furniture and clothes in general, but instead I have kept with me, to serve me as well as the four children who are left to me from my late husband, and consequently I promise to respond according to (the right) time & place & in order to confirm this I have well-willingly signed this with my own hand in the presence of the undersigned witnesses. The clothes and furniture consist of

101. 2 cloths for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: mak`ad] of striped cloth from the country

102. A copper bed pan (warmer)

103. Six *indienne* curtains

104. A bedspread of *Indienne* from Poland

105. A plain ditto [bedspreads] of *Indienne*, old

106. Three black chairs from Marseille

107. A wardrobe from the country

108. Five knives & five forks with black hilts

109. Five pewter spoons

p. 37

110. Two table cloths, Muscovite cloth

111. Twelve napkins of cloth from Cairo

112. Two pewter saltcellars

113. A small table for a candlestick

114. A small woolen cloth for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: mak`ad]

115. A carpet [ORIG: Kielim/ Ot: kilim]

116. A small woolen cushion
117. A table devise for a candlestick
118. Two woolen cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder]
119. Six woolen cushions
120. A small table with a drawer
121. A table carpet
122. A small mirror with a painted frame
123. Two mats
124. A basket ORIG: [Un cipet/ Ot: sepet]
125. A pair of cushion covers of Dutch linen
126. A pair of sheets of Muscovite linen
127. A sheet of linen from the country
128. A small sheet of the same linen [from the country]
129. Three towels, linen from Moscow
130. Seven rods for window curtains
131. Another basket [sepet]

132. Two copper churns [ORIG: jújúm/ Ot: güğüm}
133. A basin [ORIG: Liën/ Ot: leğen] and ewer [ORIG: Ibricq/ Ot: ibrik]}
134. Three cooking pots [ORIG: tengere/ Ot: tencere] with their lids}
135. A large cooking pot without lid}
136. A very small copper cooking pot with its lid}
137. A casserole}
138. A smaller ditto [casserole] with its lid}
139. A large copper cover for salads}
140. A frying pan for frying fish}
141. A spoon for pots}
142. A skimmer} copper
143. Two hatchets for cutting meat
144. A small bronze mortar with its pestle
145. A marble ditto [mortar] of medium size, with its pestle
146. Two large brass candlesticks
147. Two small bronze dittos [candlesticks]

p. 38

148. Iron snuffers
149. A brass warmer
150. Two pewter plates of medium size
151. A small pewter soup plate
152. Twelve pewter plates or dishes
153. Two copper-tinned plates
154. An iron grill
155. A small churn [ORIG: jújúm/ Ot: güğüm] for boiling water
156. Two coffeepots
157. Two iron trivets
158. Two iron pokers for the fireplace
159. A pair of pincers or tongs
160. A water jug
161. An old lantern [ORIG: fenair/ Ot: fener]

162. Several bottles, and drinking vessels and several plain cups [ORIG: faingen/ Ot: fincan]
163. Another small basket [sepet]
164. The case or chest with all the paintings & obligations that were mentioned in the inventory
165. Some provisions of wood, coal, candles & one cask of wine half-spoiled

Done here in Pera of Constantinople on the 30th of July 1727 in the presence of the gentlemen Louis Franc[ois] Dunant & Bastian Suchet, witnesses.

Signed Constance van Breen

Louis Franc[ois] Dunant Witness

Bastian Suchet Witness

The original of the above-written record which was recorded by Ms Constance Dumontay widow of Simon van Breen, who declares to have signed it with her own hand and desires that I keep it in the chancery & that I register it in the registers here to serve in time & place, done at the Palace of his Excellency on the 3rd of September 1727
quod attestor

Rúmold[u]^s Romboúts vice Chancellor

p. 39

I, undersigned Constance Dumontay, widow of Simon van Breen declares to have received from my late husband Simon van Breen, who has left me by testament the sum of two hundred sixty nine piasters and thirty four aspers, namely
in cash money p: 58:34

For a pair of emerald pendants with two small diamonds, by correct estimation 135:-

For two pearl necklaces as above 79:-

P: 269:34

& as sign of the truth I undersigned this document with my own hand at Pera of Constantinople the 30th of July 1727

Signed Constance van Breen

Louis François Dunant Witness

Bastian Suchet Witness

The original of the above receipt was recorded by Madam Constance Domontaij widow of Simon van Breen, who declares to have undersigned it with her own hand, and desires me to keep it in this chancery & that I register it in the registers here, to serve in time & place, done at the Palace of His Excellency on the 3rd of October 1727

Quod attestor

Rúmold^s Romboúts

Vice Chancellor

p. 123

I, undersigned Vice Chancellor of the Illustrious and Excellent Sir Cornelio Calkoen Ambassador of the High Mighty Gentlemen of the States General of the Provinces of the United Netherlands at the Ottoman Porte, declare and attest, together with the undersigned witnesses requested hereto, as well as Ms Constanza Dumontaij the late widow of the late Simon Van Breen, having agreed and accorded with Sir Ab[raha]m Bisschop procurator of Sir Daniel van Breen from Ankara, testamentary tutor of the orphans of the said Sir Simon van Breen, has taken on the account of the below

specified items, which were left to him/ her to serve her as well as the afore mentioned orphans, secondly the list of those remarks dated 30 September of last year, concerning the estimations of two brokers of furniture called Emir Giafer Celebi and Kilisli Alli Bascia both known to be men of probity, and whose estimations were made in the presence of the three undersigned, and annotated by me vice chancellor as follows

1. Two cloths for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: mak`ad] of linen from the country, used, estimated at P: -:60
2. A copper warmer “ 1:30
3. Six window curtains of plain *Indienne* “ 1:-
4. A bedspread of *Indienne* from Poland “ -:80
5. Three black chairs, from Marseille “ 1:-
6. A wardrobe “ -:90
7. Five knives and forks with black hilts, old “ -:90
8. Five pewter spoons “ -:45
9. A tablecloth of Muscovite linen, used “ -:9
10. Five napkins of Cairene linen, used “ -:40
11. Two pewter saltcellars “ -:30
12. A small table for a candlestick “ -:9
13. A small woolen cloth for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: mak`ad] completely torn “ -:6
14. A small woolen cushion “ -:18
15. A table device for a candlestick “ -:10
16. Five woolen cushions weighing 25 okka at 10 aspers per okka “ 2:10
17. A small table with a drawer “ -:90
18. A table carpet with holes “ -:80
19. A small mirror with a painted frame “ -:90
20. Two old mats “ -:90
21. A towel of Muscovite linen “ -:20
22. Seven rods for window curtains “ -:70
23. 2 copper churns [ORIG: jujum/ Ot: güğüm] “ 4:-
24. A copper basin [ORIG: lièn/ Ot: leğen] and ewer [ORIG: Ibrich/ Ot: ibrik] “ 2:-
25. Two copper saucepans with their lids “ 2:80
26. A large copper saucepan without lid “ 1:
27. A small copper saucepan with its lid “ -:30
28. A copper casserole “ 1:-
29. A smaller copper [casserole] with its lid “ -:100
30. A large cover for the salad “ 1:-
31. A frying pan for frying fish, with a hole “ -:60
32. A copper skimmer “ -:30
33. A copper large spoon “ -:33
Transport: Piasters: 28:100

p. 124

Transported Piasters: 28:100

34. Two cleavers for cutting meat “ -:24
35. A small bronze mortar with its pestle, broken “ -:60
36. Two large brass candlesticks “ 1:-
37. Two small bronze dittos [candlesticks], one of which is broken “ -:30
38. An iron candlesnuffer “ -:6
39. A brass food warmer “ -:40

40. Two pewter plates “ -:90
41. A small ditto [pewter] plate, for soup “ -:75
42. Twelve pewter dishes “ 3:40
43. Two copper-tinned plates “ 1:30
44. An iron grill “ -:24
45. A small copper churn [ORIG: jujum/ Ot: güğüm], for boiling water “ -:90
46. Two old coffeepots “ -:75
47. Two iron trivets “ -:30
48. An iron spade or shovel, used “ -:6
49. A pair of iron tongs “ -:9
50. A water jug “ -:24
51. An old lantern “ -:60

Imported in total the sum of Piasters 40:3

Which sum of forty piasters and three aspers the aforesaid Ms. Constanza Dumontajj is obligated to pass on, on behalf of the aforesaid tutor. Done in Pera of Constantinople today the 22nd of April 1728.

Was signed: François Dunant Witness
 Robbert du Teil Witness
 Rúmold[u]^s Romboúts Vice Chancellor

p. 188

Inventory of the books and documents of the late Sir Simon van Breen which remain deposited at the Dutch chancery, and now by requisition of Sir Daniel van Breen, brother of the deceased and executor of the testament of the same, put in a basket, to be sent to Angora, and which have been inventoried by me, undersigned chancellor of the illustrious and Excellent Sir Cornelio Calkoen Ambassador of her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte, by order of His Excellency in the presence of the witnesses mentioned below, namely:

1. A large book with a cover of colored paper, the said journal, starting with the month of October 1719, and ending with the month of December 1726, contains thirty nine written pages.
2. A similar book, the said ledger, starting with the month of October 1719, and ending with the month of July 1728, contains fifty eight written Folios or pages.
3. A similar book, the said ledger, starting with the month of July 1723, and ending with the month of February 1725, contains sixty written Folios or pages.
4. Another similar book, the said ledger, starting the first of March 1725 and ending the final day of December 1726, contains fifty six written Folios or double pages.
5. A small book without cover, the said journal starts with the month of January 1727, and ends with the month of April of the same year, containing eight written pages.
6. A book with a cover of colored paper, the said ledger starts with the month of January 1727 and ends with the month of April of the same year, containing thirty nine written Folios or double pages.
7. A book with similar cover, the said cash book, starting with the month of October 1719, and ending with the month of April 1727, contains thirty written Folios or double pages.
8. A similar book, the said book of accounts, the first entry is dated 29 June 1719 and ends with the last entry dated 24 October 1726, contains fifty six written pages.

9. A similar book, the said book of accounts, the first entry is dated 3 November 1720, and ends with the last entry dated 27 January 1723, and contains fifty four written pages.
10. A similar book, the said book of accounts, the first entry is dated 15 March 1723, and finishes with the entry dated 18 December 1725, and contains one hundred and three written pages.
11. A large book with cover of red leather, of copies of letters, starting 3 August 1719, and ending 16 November 1722, full.
12. A similar large book of copies of letters, starting 16 November 1722 and ending 15 April 1725, full.
13. A small book with a cover of white paper, of copies of letters, starting 26 April 1725, and ending 28 October of the same year, full.
14. A similar larger book, of copies of letters, starting 12 November 1725, and ending 2 July 1726, full.
15. A similar large book of copies of letters, starting 3 July 1726 and ending 20 March 1727, full.
16. Two small booklets of annotations of cash books, covered with white paper
17. An old purse of red camlet, inside this
18. The inventory of the furniture and other items of the late Sir Ab[raha]m de Mons, and four other documents and bills belonging to the aforementioned inheritance.
19. Three commandments of the Gran Signore, the first for the journey of the late Sir Simon van Breen, the second against the (tax-collector) (OR: gharatzi/ Ot: haraççı), and the third in addressed to the Bostancı Başı of Adrianople, concerning the business or affair Hanlern, Mercado Policar & Comp:
20. Five documents or obligations, for the rent of the house.
21. A passport by Consul De Hochepped for the journey of the deceased from Smyrna to Adrianople.
22. Eleven documents, namely letters, notes, declarations and receipts& other items
23. A bill of exchange drawn from Guerin Pere & Fils dated 16 October 1721 from Smyrna of

p. 189

Ld: 645: 108/120 paid by the late Sir Van Breen

24. A ditto [bill of exchange] drawn from Paul Arlaud dated 10 March 1723 of Ld: 1000:- paid by the deceased
25. An obligation in Greek script.
26. An account of expenses made in Galata.
27. A ditto [account of expenses] of the doctor.
28. A declaration of Moisé Levi in Hebrew script.
29. A balance of books of the year 1725.
-
30. Six documents concerning the interests/ business between the deceased and Sir Michielo Damiral
31. A pack with forty four letters written by the gentlemen Smyth & Pelham of Constantinople starting 14 September 1722 until the 9th of March 1727.
32. A ditto [pack] with seventy seven letters written by Sir Pietro Lunasson of Galata starting 17 September 1725 until 17 March 1727.
33. A ditto [pack] with eighty one letters written by Sir Dion[is] Housset of Pera, starting 9 December 1721 until 17 February 1727.

34. A ditto [pack] with two hundred sixty four letters written by the gentlemen Pietro Leytstar & Comp: starting 27 March 1719 until 20 March 1727.
35. A ditto [pack] with thirteen letters written by the Gentlemen Ab[raham] Bisschop & Comp: of Galata, starting 25 November 1720 until 30 September 1726.
36. A ditto [pack] with twenty one letters written by Sir Ralph Pemperton of Constantinople started 15 November 1722, until 2 March 1727.
37. A ditto [pack] with forty seven letters from the account of the Gentlemen Foleij, Lisle & Magdwel of Constantinople starting 26 July 1722, until 13 November 1726.
38. A ditto [pack] with forty one letters from the Gentlemen Giov: & Guig: Hanger of Constantinople starting 11 9b: 1723 until 27 February 1727.
39. A ditto [pack] with one hundred fifty five letters from Sir John Lethieueillier of Constantinople starting 24 October 1720, until 9 March 1727.
40. A ditto [pack] with seven letters from Sir Michielo Gourdan of Constantinople starting 26 July 1725 until 16 September 1726.
41. A ditto [pack] with five letters from Sir Bourcard of Pera, starting 26 November 1724 until 26 June 1725.
42. A ditto [pack] with one hundred and sixty four letters from the Gentlemen Vitalis Tricon & Comp: of Galata starting 27 May 1723, until 27 July 1726.
43. A ditto [pack] with twenty letters from Sir Jean Antoine Berard of Galata, starting the first of March 1723, until 24 March 1727.
44. A ditto [pack] with seventy seven letters from Sir Jean Baillet of Galata, starting 27 April 1722 until the first of October 1726.
45. A ditto [pack] with forty three letters from Sir Ab[raham] de Mons of Smyrna starting 21. December 1720, until 14 October 1724.
46. A ditto [pack] with seventy six letters from the account of the Gentlemen Housset, Fremeaux & Oushoorn of Smyrna, starting 25 March 1719, until 13 December 1726.
47. A ditto [pack] with one hundred and twelve letters from the account of the Gentlemen Muysaert & dela Fontaine de Smyrna starting 9 February 1719, until 4 July 1726.
48. A ditto [pack] with six letters from Sir Jean Derveau of Smyrna starting 16 August 1725, until 17 July 1727.
49. A ditto [pack] with nine letters from the Gentlemen Jean Derveau & Justinus van Breen starting 18 July 1725, until 17 July 1727.
50. A ditto [pack] with thirty four letters from the Gentlemen La Font and Forix of Smyrna starting 3 September 1725, until 27 February 1727.
51. A ditto [pack] with six letters from Sir Jean Bourguignon of Smyrna starting 9 July 1721 until 19 February 1722.
52. A ditto [pack] with seventy four from the account of the Gentlemen Frije & Reynardson of Smyrna, starting 3 April 1719, until 17 February 1727.
53. A ditto [pack] with thirty one letters from the account of the Gentlemen Marchs & Philips of Smyrna, starting 21 November 1720 until 23 January 1727.
54. A ditto [pack] with four letters from the Gentlemen Antoine Guerin Pere et Fils of Smyrna starting 20 August 1720 until 16 October 1721.

p. 190

55. A ditto [pack] with one hundred five letters from the account of the Gentlemen Shaw & Tooke of Smyrna starting 21 August 1724 until 24 January 1727.

56. A ditto [pack] with thirty one letters from the account of the Gentlemen Chadwik & Tooke of Smyrna starting 23 July 1722, until 9 January 1727.
57. A ditto [pack] with eighteen letters from the Gentlemen Verdié & Comp: of Smyrna, starting 16 February 1722, until 9 December 1724.
58. A ditto [pack] with forty five letters from Sir Paul Arnaud of Smyrna starting 8 July 1721, until 19 August 1726.
59. A ditto [pack] with fifteen letters of Sir Paul Spencer of Smyrna starting 20 September 1726, until 3 February 1727.
60. A ditto [pack] with nine letters from the Gentlemen Rousset, Guerin & Comp: of Salonika, starting the first of December 1719 until 9 January 1725.
61. A ditto [pack] with nine letters from the Gentlemen Stevenson & Winston of Salonika, starting 4 February 1723, until 27 April 1727.
62. A ditto [pack] with thirty six letters written by Sir George Winston from Enos, Salonika, Smyrna and Galata, starting 13 March 1722, until 25 March 1727.
63. A ditto [pack] with eleven letters of diverse sources or matters.
64. A ditto [pack] with five letters of Sir Dan[iel] Van Breen from Angora starting 6 April 1722, until 16 July 1727.
65. A ditto [pack] with twenty three letters of Sir Michel Damiral from Adrianople, starting 24 April 1727 until 3 August of the same year.
66. A ditto [pack] with two hundred and twelve bills of lading.
67. A ditto [pack] with one hundred and six bills, and accounts of diverse matters, starting 9 June 1719, until 2 August 1726.

Done and passed in the chancery of his Excellency in Pera of Constantinople the second of June of the year one thousand, seven hundred and twenty nine, in the presence of the gentlemen Marc' Antonio Rosa and Francisco Barchon Witnesses of faith requested hereto./.

Was signed Marc' Ant[oni]^o Rosa Witness./ F: Barchon Witness

Quod attestor

Was signed Rumold[u]^s Romboúts Chancellor

14c. Simon van Breen, Merchant: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).

p. 9

Aujourdhuy l'onshieme d'Aoust Mille sept sent vingt sept, sept heures apres midy comparut personnellement devant moy Rumoldus Rombouts vice chancel: de son Exc: Monseign: Corn: Calkoen Amb: de leurs Hautes Puissances Mess: les Etats Genereaux des Provinces Unies a la Porte Ottomane, et les soussignez Temoins le sieur Simon van Breen Marchand Hollandois dans ce pais cy demeurant a present a Pera les Constp: a moy Vice Chanc: bien connu, etant Malade au lit, mais ayant son entandement, esprit, memoire & parole, le quel ayant consideré la certitude de la Mort & l'incertitude de l'heure d'icele sans contrainte nij conseil de quique ce soit; a voulu disposer des biens que Dieu luy a plus donner comme il dispose par le present en maniere qui suit, sçavoir au p:^f lieu il recommande son ame a Dieu et son scauveur Jesu Christ en cas de Mort et son corps a la Terre

E renoncant a toute disposition Testament, Codicille & Contract - fait cy devant, & principalem:^t ce luij qu'il a fait dernierem:^t le 20 Mars 1727 a driap:, par devant Mons:^r Auvelli consul de france, les declarant de nulle force et valeur, et disposant de nouveau laisse a Mademouselle Constance Demontay son Epouse cinq cent trente six Piastres qui est la somme qu'elle a portee en dotte de mariage, comme appart par le Contract passé en Chancellerie de france icy a Constp: le 19^e Juillet 1718; depuis il luy laisse deux cent Trente trois piasters et trente quatre aspres, qu'il avoir reçue après la Mort de feu sieur David de Montaij Pere de sa dite Epouse, con une appert par le partage fait pardevant le Chancelier de france, le 4 Juillet 1720; depuis il luy fait donation de cinq cent piastres de survivance mentionnez dans le dit contract de mariage, les quelles trois sommes a sçavoir celle de cinq cent trente six piasters, celle de deux cent trente trois piasters et trente quatre aspres, et celle de cinq cent piasters

p. 10

font celle de douse cent soixante neuf piasters et trente quatre aspres, que sa ditte epouse prendra sur ses biens, en argent comptant si elle n'aime mieux prendre partie en meubles et joijoux sur la juste estimation qui en sera faites, de plus ledit sieur van Breen presente a son epouse toute les habits et autres hardes qu'elle a, sans exception, et en l'etat où elle se trouve, sans que ces enfants puissent s'ij oppose, nij les recherché, desirant & c'est sa volonté qu'elle jouisse en pleine liberté des d^{ls} habits & hardes, de mesme des douses cent soixante neuf piasters et trente quatre aspres.

Le dit S :^r Van Breen a legué et legue a Justinus van Breen son f & de feu Eve Chavan sa premiere epouse Huit cent piasters en argent comptant

Il legue quarante piasters a la Boitte qui est icy a Pera les Constp: pout le rachat des pauvres Esclaves Hollandois

Il laisse cinquante piasters pour son Enterrement

Il legue dix piasters a la Femme qui luij sert nommée Couroutafra, la paramana

Il legue dix piasters a son valet Nicolo en cas qu'il se trouve a son trepas en son service Et veut que le tout soit payé en monnoye courante

Pardessus les susdits legats et donations il declare, & c'est sa volonté que pour le reste de ces biens, soit Meubles, Immeubles, argenterie, Joyeaux, Habits et autres Hardes, Marchandises, luy appartenant, et argent comptant, ou des Credits sur qui que ce soit appartenant a luij propre, après avoir satisfait il fait Heritiers par egale part ses Trois Enfens nez de son epouse Mad^e Constance Demontaij, a sçavoir Abraham Van Breen, Angelique Van Breen & Marie Elisabet Van Breen, & il presente en particulier a sa fille

Angelique les petits Brasselets d'or, qu'elle porte, sans que ses frères et sœurs puissent avoir prétention

Et

p. 11

Et comme il aime également les quatre Enfants à savoir Justinus, Abraham, Angelique et Marie Elisabeth van Breen sa volonté est qu'en cas de Mort sans Enfants d'un ou plusieurs d'iceuse les survivants partageront par égale part le bien Paternel, qui leur laisse, et en cas de Mort sans Enfants de ces Deux fils & Deux filles nommée cy dessus leur bien Paternel sera partagé à savoir un Tiers pour son Epouse Constance Demontay, un Tiers pour ses deux Frères Justinus & Daniel Van Breen, & l'autre Tiers pour le Rachat des Pauvres Esclaves Hollandois; Et pour Exécuteur de cellecy & Procureur & Tuteur de ces quatre Enfants Jusques à l'âge compétant, de leur Etablissement, soit Mariage ou autrement il a nommé et institué comme il nomme et institue par le présent son frère Daniel Van Breen Marchand Hollandois établi à Angora sans être contredit ni être tenu de donner compte à qui que ce soit. Et puis que son dit frère Daniel Van Breen est maintenant absent et peut ester le sera à l'heure de son trépas il a prié comme il prié par le présent à son Excell: Monseigneur l'Ambassadeur^r Corn: Calkoen de vouloir accepter le Tutelle de ces quatre Enfants et administration de sa succession, jusques à Temps que le dit son frère Daniel Van Breen sera arrivé icy, ou bien donner ses ordres sur les dites affaires, pour cet effet il donne pleine autorité et pouvoir à dit son Excellence

Declarant le dit S^r Van Breen le cy devant es tre sa dernière volonté la quelle desirant et ordonnant qu'elle sera en tout son contenu exactement observe, soit comme Testament, Codicille en autre acte de dernière volonté, selon qu'il pourra mieux valoir avec les lois d'Hollande, fait dans la Maison du d^t S^r Van Breen à Pera les Constp: l'an Mois et Jour Jusdit, en presense de Mons: Martin Henrij Nieupoort et les S^{rs} François et Ab: Dunant Temoins digne de fois à ce Requis,

signé Simon Van Breen

Temoin Martin H. Nieupoort

François Dunant Temoin

A. Dunand, Temoin

Plus bas laquelle Temoine Rumo: Rombouts vice Chancelier

15. George Brinkman, First Valet of the Ambassador: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).¹²⁹¹

[Folio 1r]

Ajourdhuij Lundij ce Vingt neuf Septembre de l'an Mil, sept cent Trente deux à deux heures apres midij, par devant moy Rumoldus Rombouts Chancellier de son Excell: Monseigneur Cornelis Calkoen Ambassadeur de Leurs Hautes Puissances, Messeigneurs Les Etats Generaux des Provinces Unies des Païs Bas, à la Porte Ottomanne, et en presence des soussignés temoins, est comparù le sieur George Brinkmann Premier Valet de Chambre de Mon dit Seigneur l'Ambassad:^r à moi Chancellier bien connu, le quel etant au lit Malade, mais possedant par la grace de Dieu son Esprit, Memoire et Parole, à declaré comme il declare, par la presente que considerant la fragilité de la vie humaine, la certitude de la Mort, et l'incertitude de l'heure d'icelle, qu'il à jugé apropos de disposer des Biens qu'il possede par la grace du seigneur comme il dispose en maniere qui suit.

Et en premier lieu revoque et annulle le Testateur tous autres dispositions qu'il a put avoir fait cij devant, les declarant de nulle Valeur, et disposant de nouveau

Raccomande son ame en cas de mor

[Folio 1v]

entre les mains de Dieur et de son sauveur Jesu Christ, et son corps à la Terre.

Justitue le Testateur pour sa unique et universelle Heriteure Mademoiselle Marie Lamberts Gouvernante Leingere de son Excellence Monseigneur l'Ambassadeur susd:^t en cas que le Testateur vient à decedé dans ce Païs cij, ou bien en Chemin faisant avant, d'arriver en Hollande, car amirant lá il veut disposer de nouveau à son propre gré. S'il plaisoit donc ou seigneur de disposer de la vie du Testateur soit dans ce Païs, ou en chemin il veut que la susdite Mademoiselle Lamberts prendrà possession de tous ces Biens en quoy ils pourroient consister, à condition qu'elle doit paijer les Fraix et depences de son Enterrement, et aussij tous les deptes ligitimes que le Testateur pourroit avoir en tems de son Trepas. Et de plus en cas que le Pere et Mere du Testateur seront encor en vie elle leur donnere la ligitime portion suivant les Loix d'Hollande, et si ceux cij seront decedé et qu'il se trouverent vivant les Freres ou frere du Testateur, il ordonne a sa dite Heritiere Modemoiselle Lamberts de donner a ses Freres ou a son Frere une fois, pour tous, la somme de cinq cent, je dis 500 Piastres

[Folio 2r]

Sans autre, et veut le Testateur qu'ils se doivent contenter avec celà, sans molester la susdite mademoiselle Lamberts nij la contraindre nij demander auquune autre chose.

Declarant le Testateur que le suscrit est sa plaine et derniere volonté, sans etre contraint nij conseilles de Personne, le quel il desire qu' apres sa mort seræ executé fidellement en toute exactitude et a tous ces points, soit comme Testament, Codicille, donation en cas de mort, ou en quelle forme il pourroit mieue valoir suivant les Loix et consitutions d'hollande, si bien que dans la presente s'ij pourroient trouvée quelques ommissions.

Fait et passé dans la chambre du Testateur au Palais de campagne de son Excellence située au Village de Belgrade proche de Constantinople, Jour, Mois et an ut supra, en presence de Monsieur le Ministre Ecclesiastique Tiddo Wolthuys et le sieur Jaques Cartier, temoins digne de foij à ce requis.

¹²⁹¹ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064, page 119.

George Brinkmann

Tiddo Wolthúijs
Jaques Cartier } temoins

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancell:

[Folio 3r]

Op huyden den 19 Meij des Jaers 1733. compareerde voor mij Rumoldus Rombouts Cancellier van zijn Excellentie Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen haer Hoog Mogende Ambassadeur aen d'Ottomannische Porta in presentie van de naergenoemde Getuygen M:^r George Brinkman geweze Eerste Camerdienaer van hoogstged: zyn Excell: mij Cancellier wel bekend. Gezont van lighaem, zijn verstant, memorie en spraek wel bezittende, ende op zijn vertrek na Holland zynde, Dewelke verklaerde in de beste en bestendigste wyze doenlyk gelijk hij in forme van codicille in gelyke termen is doende by dezen dat bij desselfs laestgemaekte Testament voor my cancelier en getuygen gepasseert in't dorp belgrado onderdato den 29 Septemb: des voorleden Jaers 1732. in alle zyne delen en articulen is confirmerende, begerende wel expresselijk dat het zelve volkomentlyk zal stantgrijpen in alle zyne deelen en punten zonder dat daer op eenige exceptie zal mogen of konnen gemaekt werden het zij dat den Testateur, 't zij hier te lande, 't zij op Reize ofte elders waer het ook zoude mogen wezen

[Folio 3v]

mogt komen te overleiden, ten zij dat hij sedert eenige andere dispositie by nader Testament mogte gemaekt hebben, buyten het welke zyne genoemde laeste Testament vande 29 Septb: 1732 zal stand grypen ende agtervolgt werden herroepende ten dien einde wel expresselijk de clause van dat maar alleen zoude stand grypen in gevallen den Testateur in dit Land ofte op Reize quame te overleiden. Verzoekende alle Rechteren deze te doen standgrijpen ende doen genieten de benefiten van Rechten het zij by forme van codicille ofte zodanige andere wijze als het het zelve volgens de wetten en costumes van onzen Lande alderbest plaets grypen zoude mogen.

Aldus gedaen ende gepasseert ter Cancellarije van hoogstgem: zyn Excellentie in Pera van Constpolen, ten dage, maend en Jare als boven, ter presentie van de Mess Ferdinand Ditte & Willem Fourneau als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt

G: Brinkmann

Ferdinandt Ditte getuige
Willem Fourneau getuijge

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

16. Matthio Brusarospo, Manservant of the Ambassador: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).

[Folio 1r]

Hoggidi Li 16 di Gennaro 1740 inanzi di me Giovanni Carlo des Bordes Segretario et Cancelliere del Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} Signore Cornelio Calkoen Ambasciadore Extraordinario di Loro alte Potenze alla Porta Ottomanna et in presenza delli Sottoscritti Testimonij comparsa personalmente il Signore Matthio Brusarospo Cameriere di sua Eccellenza Sudetta, a me Cancelliere ben conosciuto, godendo per la divina gratia oltima salute come parimento la sua memoria e senza il quale ha dichiarato come dichiaro con la presente ch'essendo di partenza per la Terra Santa ha giudicata, necessario, di disporre di qual tanto che lui possede in questo mondo come fa in modo come seguiti cioè.

In primis ricomando in caso di morte sua anima nelli mani del

[Folio 1v]

Del nostro salvatore Giesu Christo e suo corpo alla terra.

Renuncio nogni qualunque dispositivo ne che haverebbe potuto fare per il passato dichiarandolo di nulla e veruna valore.

Constituisce in caso di morte nel suo viaggio di qui per Gierusalemme, il Sig^f Francesco Giroto per Executore di tutti li suoi beni.

Ha rimesso per paura del fuoco all convento delli Reverendi Padri di St: Maria qui in Pera tre casse con li miè Robbe sigillate con il suo sigillo, li quali in caso di morte predento che Sia ne venduti dal Sig^f francesco Giroto Sud:^o e che dui terza parta del provenuto sia uno impiegato per una granda messa, et il resto per piccoli messe per la mia Anima al sud:^o convento di S:^{ta} Maria. Et il restande Terza parte vuol che sia rimesso alla Cancellaria del

[Folio 2r]

del Eccellentissimo Bailo di Venetia per essere mandato al mio Nipote Romano figlio de Pietro Brusarospo Hoste [?] a Villanova vicino di Verona come anche al med^{mo} suo Nipote tutto quello che ha lasciata in casa sua.

Dichiara il Testator ch'in una delle sudette sue casse zigillate vi si trova una obligatione di Piastre 300, i quali devono li Reverendi Padri Domenicani di Galata al Testator, quale Piastri tre cento col suo interesse spirato, vuol e desidera il Testatore che sia spatite in tre portione, dei quale due terze restara al sud:^o convento dei Padri Domenicani, per far Messe per l'anima sua et il rimanente Terza parte deve il Sud:^o Suo Executore ricevere d'essi Padri consiquarli come di sopra nella cancellaria del Eccelentissimo Bailo di Venetia per essere inviate al sud:^o suo

[Folio 2v]

suo Nipote Romano Brusarospo figlio di Pietro Brusarospo.

In oltre dichiaro il comparente che Lascia in mani di me Cancelliere una sua Lotteria p^r la valuta de Ld 9d nella quale e anche Interessato mad^{lle} Anges p^r la somma di piastre 45: per procure il fine d'essa lotteria e finite che Sara consegnar li sudette Piastre 45 – a la predetta Sig^{ta} Anges et il rimanente denaro salvaes fin al ritorno del Testatore et in caso di morte devra consegnareto due Terze alli Padri di S:^{ta} Maria a Pera per fare messe p^r l'anima sua et il Restante Terza parte p^r essere inviato come di sopra al suo Nispote Romano Brusarospo.

In caso di morte ò partenza di me cancelliere vuol che la sud:^a Lotteria o il rivenuto d'esso sia remesso al nominato suo Executore Sig^f Francesco Giroto per

[Folio 3r]

per esser operato comi di sopra.

Et finalmente desidera il Testatore che il suo Nipote Romano Brusarospo debe dare delle sue Bene, alla sua sorella Domenica il alle sue due Nipote Lutieba e Beatrice, a cad'une una Ricordanza il quale lascia alla discretione del sus Nipotiracio ch'essi pregano anche per l'anima sua.

Dichiarando il Testatore che il soprascritto e la sua ultima volonta desiderando che sia in caso di morte essattamente et fidelmente eseguito sia come Testamento, codicillo ò donatione in caso di morte come puotrebbe meglio essere valide secondo le legge e costa mi.

Fatto et passato nella cancellaria Nederlandese in Pera di Costantinopoli Die, Meze et anno ut supra in presenza delli signori Rumoldus Rombouts e Giacomo Swatosch Testimonij degne di fede al ciò rogati.

Matio Bursarospo

Rumold:^s Rombouts Test:
Jacob Swatoss

Quod attestor
Jan Carel des Bordes seg.^o Can.

17a. Jacobus Colyer: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

Staet en inventaris van der Meubilen en Goederen soo als bij wijlen sijn Excellentie den Heere Grave Jacobus Colijer, in sijn Leven Ambassadeur van haer Hoogh Mogende de Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenigde Nederlanden aende Ottomannische Porta, op den 6 deses maert 1725 metter Dood zijn ontruijmt en naergelaten, En gelijk die bij den onderges: Cancelier, met toestemminge van Mevrouw Catharina de Bourg- Weduwe wijlen opgedagten ~~Amb~~ Heere Grave Colijer, en op mondelinge ordre van Heer Hendrik van Diepenbroek als last en procuratie hebbende van sijn schoonmoeder Mevrouw Maria Colijer Weduwe wijlen d'Heer Isaac Rombouts, mitsgaders den Heer Pieter de la Fontaine, secretaris van hooggemelde haer Hoog Mogende Ambassade, als bij Missive van Mevrouw Clara Catharina Colijer, Weduwe wijlen den Heer Consul en Baron ~~de Heere~~ Daniel Jan de Hohepied daertoe geauthoriseert zijnde, zijn aengeteckent. En eerstelijck buijten het Palais staende en gelegen binnen Pera, mitsgaders het buijten Huijs ende landerijen in het dorp Belgrade, gevonden

In de anti-chambre of voorkamer van het appartement van overledene in het voorsr: palais, als volgt.

1. Een billiard met sijn toebehoren
2. Vier schilderijen met gemeene lijsten
3. Aght printjes met lijsten
4. Drie perdées of deur-gordijnen

In de grote kamer aende straet of de sofa-kamer

5. Een grote spiegel met een vergulde uijtgehouwe lijst
6. ~~Seven~~ Vijf Schilderijen met vergulde Lijsten
7. twee dito met andere Lijsten
8. Vier arm en vier andere Stoelen met rood laecken bekleet
9. Vier witte Linne-gordijnen
10. Tien ~~rode~~ Gordijnen van rood Sandal
11. 16 Gordijn-roeden
12. 2 rode lakense Perdées of deur-Gordijnen
13. 3 4 Minders of Sofa matrassen
14. elf sofa kussens van Trijp van Brussa
15. drie rode lakense Makatten of Sofa kleden
16. twee vloer-Tapijten, d'eene van Smirna en d'andere van Salonica

In de dolappen of kassen

17. Een tijger-bont met groen laken gevoert
 18. een armeline kort bont met rood Satijn gevoedert
 19. een armeline bont met sof gevoedert
 20. een armeline kort bont met orange jermesut gevoedert
 21. een armeline bont met light groen gewatert sof gevoedert
 22. een armeline bont met violet gewatert sof gevoedert
- Alle in een Catoene Boksa omseth met groene zijde franjes. Naderhand geleg in een grote notebome kist.

[Folio 1v]

23. een rode vosse bont met rood laecken gevoedert

24. een vosse(2) bont(3) (nafé (1)) met light groen laecken gevoedert
25. een Jamberloek met sijn Baslik en Sak van rood laecken
26. een somer-Jamberloek van rode zijde Stof met een grote vergulde knoop, en zijn Baslick en Sak van rood-laecken
27. Een catoene boxsa omseth met groene zijde franges
28. een grote Land-kaert
29. twee ledere hoede-kassen met haer Sloopjes
30. Een houtse doosje met Speel-marques en 2 ballen voor de billiard
31. een houtse flesse-kelder met 11 flessen
32. 2 rode fluweele kussens met een groot rood fluweel kerk-tapijt met goude franjes
33. Een dolab vol glazen waer van verscheijde gebroken
34. Een dolab vol prullen van ledige Tee-bossen en potten

In de twee dolabben aen de Deur

35. Een porcelaine Scheer-becken met een kannetje
36. Eenigh Delfs porcelain 35 stucx
37. *Een sepet of Turcx koffer waer in ~~een~~*
38. 4 Rode lakense broeken
39. Een nacht-rok van Blaeu-gebloemt Satijn
40. Een nacht-rok van blaeuw gebloemt Damast met een geele Voering van deselve Stof
41. Een rode lakense benis
42. Een geele Satijne Caffetan
43. Een rode satijne Caffetan
44. Twee Caffetans van paerl-couleurde jermesut en Satijn
45. Een Calpak van Samoer
46. Een dito van geverfde Serdava
47. *Een ander sepet waer in*
48. 2 ~~Een~~ rode softe-broeken
49. Een blaeuwe zijde Schaap-Schere Scharp

[Folio 2r]

50. Een blaeuwe softe kerekie
51. Een groene softe kerekie
52. Een geele softe k-feresie
53. Een rode softe feresie
54. Een groene softe benis met zijde voering
55. Een rode ongewaterde softe benis
56. Een blaeuwe lakense benis
57. Een witte tchalle benis
58. Ses witte catoene vesten
59. Drie witte catoene gibons
60. Een swarte tabijne vest
61. Een bruijne tabijne vest
62. Een Paerl couleur de tabijne Vest
63. Vijf anteris van diverse zijde Stoffen
64. 2 tchalle Cintuiren een witte en eene bruijne
65. Een rode satijne cintuir aende 2 eijnden met goud doorwerckt

66. Een blaauwe zijde Scharp met Silver
67. Een ~~Colan~~ swarte met goud geborduurde Colan met Silver-vergulde Sloten
68. Een Ghanziar en een mesje van hout van aloë ~~met Silver~~ met goud ~~vergulde~~ beslagen

In de winter-kamer

69. Twee Spiegels
70. een Spiegel met een glase lijst
71. Een dito met een Swarte Lijst
72. Een schilderij, zijnde een familje stuk, met een uijtgehouwe Lijst
73. Een schilderij verbeeldende de Graef van Ottingen, met een gemarmerde Lijst
74. Een schilderij verbeeldende een oud wijfje dat naeijt met een swarte Lijst
75. Een schilderij verbeeldende Loth met sijn twee Doghters in een swarte Lijst
76. Een schilderij verbeeldende de Winter met een swarte Lijst
77. Twee dito verbeeldende Boere woningen in swarte lijsten
78. ~~En~~ nogh 3 kleijne stukjes in ~~boere?~~ swarte lijsten

[Folio 2v]

79. Een kleijn hangh horologie sonder kas
80. Twee gedrukte Catoene gordijnen
81. Twee ~~gordijn-roeden~~ witte Gordijnen
82. Vier gordijn-roeden
83. Een gemeene Tafel
84. Eene grote arm-stoel met blaeuw Damast overtrocken
85. Drie arm en 2 andere stoelen met trijp gevoedert
86. Een notebomen schrijf-Cabinetje
87. Een groen lakens tafel-kleetje
88. Een ledigh ijser kistje
89. Een geborduurde ledere kamme-tas
90. 2 kopere hart-ijsers
91. Een kopere tangh, schop en ~~varken~~ besem
92. Een ijsere schop en tangh
93. Een blaes-balk
94. Twee albaste beeldjes

In de 2 dolabben

95. Ses Hoeden waer vande 2 met gouderen 2 met silver ~~gebordurt~~ galon omboort
96. Twee ~~War~~ rottingen waer vande eene met een silver en de ander met een koper vergulde knop
97. Een silver Scheer
98. Een koper-versilvert scheer-becken
99. Een silver savonet doosje
100. Een silver-vergulde drink-~~tas~~-bakje
101. Een ledere geborduurde kamme-tas
102. Twee tabaks-doodsjes van schild-pad
103. Twee tabaks-pijpen van Lijlak
104. Een flesje met Olij van caneel en eenige andere doosjes en glaasjes met medicamenten
105. Een deur-sloth
106. Een hangh-sloth
107. Eenige Okken tabacq, met een hope andere prullen

108. Een paar nieuwe geele laersen

Abram Bisschop
Dionijs Housset
Rumoldus Rombouts

Aldus aangeteckent,
Heden den 28 maert 1725
Mij present
B: Fagel Cancelier

[Folio 3r]
Vervolgh vanden Inventaris

In de derde Dolab

109. twee vuir-roers of snaphanen
110. Een Carabijn met een getrocke-loop
111. Twee paer pistolen waer van het eene paer met ~~een~~ dubbelde loopen
112. Een paer sack-pistolen, waer van ~~de~~ het eene gebroocken
113. Een houwer met een silver-gevest
114. Een wandel-stok of krukje waer in een verre-kijcker
115. Een wandel-stock ~~wa~~ dienende om een pijp in de doen

In het hier voorgemelte schrijf-Cabinetje

116. Een agate ~~does~~ tabaks doosje met een silvere rant
117. Ses geborduurde neusdoekjes
118. Een stuk van een ~~goude~~ horologe kettingh van gout met twee goude signetten daer aen
119. ~~Een~~ Twee stukjes silver van een ~~Silver vergult~~ ragt of paerde tuijgh
120. Een silver Cachet met de wapens van overledene
121. Drie andere Cachetten als boven
122. Een schaertje
123. Eenige sleuteltjes
124. Een comptoir schaer met een vouw-beentje
125. Een silvere Inkt-koker en een silvere sant-bakje
126. Een memorie ~~te~~ of sak-boekje met ~~silver~~ vergult silver beslagen
127. Een kopere schel

In het binnen portael

128. 2 oude schilderijen sonder lijsten
129. een andere schilderij met een lijst
130. 4 printjes
131. Een land-kaert met een lijst
132. Een reijs-bed
133. 2 gemeene perdées of deur gordijnen

Op het boven-Comptoirtje

134. Een gemeene Tafel en een ander wat kleijnder
135. Twee arm-stoelen met groen laecken gevoedert
136. Een half of schriftuir cabinetje

137. Ses ~~Vijf~~ kasjes met schriftuiren
138. Stomme trompetten quasten, een paer

[Folio 3v]

139. 8 grote en 15 kleijne pijpen
140. 3 lakense kasse-kleetjes
141. drie spiegel-glasen voor de koets
142. Een blicke doos met eenige andere prullen
143. Twee hand-varkens
144. 2 schilderijtjes met lijsten
145. ~~Twee~~ drie land-kaerten sonder lijsten
146. 5 gedrukte Catoene gordijnen
147. 5 gordijn-roeden
148. In het voorgemelde half-Cabinetje 6 printjes en eenige verjaer-gedigten

Dionijs Housset
Rumoldus Rombouts
Aldus aengeteeckent
Heden den ~~5 april~~ 29 maart 1725
B: Fagel Cancelier

In de Dolab

149. Een verlakt Thee-blaetje
150. 14 Tee-kopjes en 14 schoteltjes met een suijker bakje van fijn porcelijn
151. Een dito spoel-kom
152. Een dito treck-potje
153. Een treck-potje van rode aerde
154. Een Tinne-Tee-ketel met zijn comfoor
155. Twee nieuwe kopere struijk-ijsers
156. ~~Twee~~ drie kopere ~~blat~~ blakers met 5 kopere snuijters
157. Twee blicke blaeckers
158. Een houte kasje ~~met~~ waer in 3 kinder-bonnetjes van fluweel en goud laecken
159. Twee kleijne gemeene ijsere slootjes
160. Een verzegelde tee-bos met thee
161. Twee amber-barretjes
162. Een kas met boecken, met de ~~sal-~~ zegels van mij cancelier en d'Heer Bisschop verzegelt

In de middel-kamer naest de Eetzaal

163. Een rust-bed met gebloemt trijp overtrocken en ~~met~~ een kussentje van fluweel

[Folio 4r]

164. Een gemeene Tafel met een rood lakens-kleet met geele franjes
165. Twee Geridons
166. Een arm-stoel ~~met~~ en vier andere met trijp-gebloemt trijp ~~overtroocken~~ gevoedert
167. Twee vloer-tapijten de eene van Smirna en de andere van Salonica
168. Een schrijf-Cabinetje
169. Een grote notebome Cabinet
170. Een groot portrait

171. 5 kleijnder portraitten waer onder Madam d'Hoche pied met den heer consul zaliger.
172. Twee grote en 2 kleijne schilderijen
173. Een dito sijnde een bloem-pot
174. 3 schilderijtjes op steen
175. Ses printjes verbeeldende ~~van~~ de Daden van Alexander ~~de grote~~ groot met vergulde lijsten
- ~~176.~~ Een bestagta of Turcx kasje met paarlemoer ingelegt ~~waer van het sleuteltje niet is gevonden~~
177. Een vierkant cabinet doosje van notebome hout waer van het sleuteltje niet is gevonden
178. Een grote spiegel met een vergulde uijtgehouwe lijst
179. Twee ~~rode~~ gordijnen van rood ~~perpetuane~~ saey
180. 2 gordijn-roeden
181. Een oud vloer tapijt en een tafel tapijt

182. *Een schrijf-cabinetje, waer in*
183. Een silvere Inkt-koker met een dito sant bakje
184. Een paer silvere sloten van Holl: Bijbel
185. Een silver schelletje
186. Een silver tande-kokertje ~~met een signet en een devijs~~ waer op het wapen van overledene
187. Een silver-lepeltje
188. Een silver signet
189. Een ander stael-signet
190. Een groene bril
191. Een Comptoir-schaer met een vouw-beentje
192. Een schaertje met sijn kokertje met silver beslagen
193. Een pennemes en een ander mes ~~v~~ met een ijvoren hegt
194. Een groot-kaert-boek
195. Een ander kaert-boek aende Heer Dirling...

[Folio 4v]

...voor 15 leeuwendaelders vercocht

196. Een france en een Hollandse Bijbel ~~met wapens met silver beslagen en~~ met de wapens van overledene in silver beslagen manquerende vande de ~~silvere~~ sloten

Een grote note-bome cabinet, waer in

197. Ses porcelijne Caffé-kopjes
198. Twee flesjes met barbados water
199. 2 Cristalle bier-glasen
200. 5 paer witte vrouwe handschoenen
201. Een schaertje
202. een kleijn schilderijtje
203. 6 grote en 4 kleijne dosen, mitsgaders 2 sakjes met kopere medailles en eenige zee-gewassen
204. Een lae met eenige dosen en sakjes
205. Een ~~lae met zijde~~ guarniture stamme franjes van diversche couleuren tot een ledekant
206. ~~Een lae waer in~~ Een grote verre-kijker

207. Een ~~banje~~ macat voor de bagne
 208. ~~Een~~ dito-twee hembden
 209. Een dito droog-doek
 210. Een dito pestemal of voorkleet
211. *Een ovaelsgewijse Cabinetje met olijve hout ingeleght, waer in*
 212. 6 koper & gulde messen, 6 lepels en 6 vorken ~~van silver vergult~~ in een kasje van segrijn-leer
 213. 4 zijde neus-doeken
 214. 4 waeijers
 215. 17 paar witte mans handschoenen
 216. Een koper vergulde Tabaks-doos
 217. Een kopere tabaks-doos met ~~gesnede~~ staal-werk ingeleght
 218. Een silver vergult tabaks-doosje
 219. 2 brillen ~~met~~ in een schildpads-huijsje
 220. 2 brillen ~~met~~ in een segrijn leere huijsje
 221. Een Eau de la Reine flesje met silver beslagen
 222. Een bril ~~met~~ in een vierkant schild-pad huijsje
 223. 2 brillen in een segrijn leere huijsje

[Folio 5r]

224. Een knip-mes met een vork in een gemeen leer kokertje
 225. Een ~~le~~-segrijn leere kokertje ~~wa~~ met silverbeslagen, waer in tande-stokers en andere instrumenten van silver
 226. Een silver ~~eijte waer~~ Eau de la Reine doosje in forme van een Eij
 227. Een brand-glas
 228. Een tande-kokertje van been met silver beslagen
 229. Een knip-mesje met een paarlemoere hegt
 230. ~~Twee~~ een goude en een silvere gedenk penning van d'Heer Gaspar ~~de~~ Les paul
 231. een light silver kettingje van draet werk
 232. Een ~~agaet-tee~~ kopje van hoorn
 233. Een bril ~~met~~ in een schild-pat huijsje
 234. Een stale Instrument voor een Jaght-voer
 235. 2 geborduurde geld-beursjes
 236. Een geborduurde horologe-beursje
 237. Een aerde verglaesde Haen
 238. Een groot silver zegel
 239. Een dito wat kleijnder
 240. Een silver signetje
 241. Een stael signet
 242. Een gemeen mes en een vork in een koker van leer
 243. Een ijvoren vouw beentje
244. *Een Taeffel cabinetje van notebome hout waer in*
 245. Een doosje waer in een portraitje
 246. Een ander portraitje
 247. 2 kleijne stukjes silver
 248. een amber barretje
 249. een silvere medaille van gedreve werk in een houte doosje
 250. een doosje met speel marques/manques

- 251. een brand-glas
- 252. een doosje met 5 savonetten
- 253. een ~~stale~~ ~~guarniture~~ stael gevest voor een houwer
- 254. 2 gemeene schaartjes
- 255. een bril in een ~~kokertje~~ huijsje van robbe-vel
- 256. een bril ~~met~~ in een segrijn ~~lere~~ ~~kokertje~~ leer huijsje

[Folio 5v]

- 257. een stale nijp-tangetje voor de nagels
- 258. een gemeen knip mesje
- 259. een vouw-beentje van schild-pad
- 260. een blik hand-lantaerntje
- 261. een doosje waer in een portrait
- 262. een ijsere stempel
- 263. een doosje met medicamenten vanden Groot Hertogh van Toscanen

Aldus aangeteeckent, Heden den 5 april 1725

B: Fagel Cancelier

Op het zaeltje bij de trap

- 264. Twee perdées of deur gordijnen met haer falbala'es van groen laecken, waer vande eene swart geverft
- 265. ~~Twee~~ seven gordijn-roeden
- 266. Twee printen met haer lijsten
- 267. Een scheepje
- 268. Een glase lantaern
- 269. drie vaendels of vlaggen van sandal
- 270. Twee uijtgesnede houten honden
- 271. Vier armpjes van hout met haer blikke blakertjes

In de grote zael

- 272. Twee vierkante tafels met ebben hout ingeleght
- 273. vier leere armstoelen en 18 andere
- 274. Een groot slag horologe met zijn kas
- 275. Vier groene lakense perdées of deur gordijnen met haer fabala'es
- 276. Vier gordijn-roeden
- 277. 3 grote schilderijen
- 278. 3 dito wat kleijnder
- 279. 4 dito bloem-werk
- 280. 4 dito vrugt werk

[Folio 6r]

- 281. Ses ovale en een vierkante dito verbeeldende filosofhen
- 282. 4 armpjes van hout met haer bliken blakertjes

In de Eet-Zael

- 283. een ovale (2) eettafel
- 284. een behangsel (1) van goud leer
- ~~285. 2 vier-kante-gemeene buffet tafels met haer 2 bladen~~
- 286. een arm-stoel en 12 andere van Spaense biesen

- 287. een tinne fonteijn en koel-bak
- 288. een gemeen hout tafeltje en een bankje voor ~~een~~ de fonteijn en koel-bak
- 289. een oud ~~tapijt van~~ Smirna tafel Tapijt
- 290. Twee voet-stoven
- 291. 2 perdées of deur-gordijnen van groen laecken
- 292. 2 ~~saeije~~ rode gordijnen van saeij
- 293. 4 gordijn-roeden
- 294. 3 schilderijen
- 295. Sijnde de Eet-Zael behangen met gout leer

In de Audientie kamer

- 296. een grote gebroke spiegel met een vergulde uijtgehouwe Lijst
- 297. 2 dito met swarte Lijsten
- 298. 2 vervlakte Tafels
- 299. een oude vierkante tafel
- 300. een aght-kantige tafel
- 301. vier vervlakt geridons voor de 2 bovengenaemde 2 tafels
- 302. 2 geridons van notebome-hout
- 303. 2 vergulde uijtgehouwe morianen
- 304. 2 grote vergulde arm-stoelen met rood fluweel overtrocken
- 305. Een arm-stoel met blaeuw trijp overtrocken
- 306. 12 stoelen met blaeuw damast overtrocken
- 307. 4 ~~arm~~ uijtgehouwe vergulde armpjes met haer blikke blakertjes
- 308. een groot Smirnaes vloer tapijt
- 309. een groot geschildert scherm

[Folio 6v]

- 310. 8 gordijnen van groen sandal en 12 falbalaes
- 311. 12 gordijn-roeden
- 312. vier gemeene vosse-vellen in forma van koussen met rood laken gevoedert
- 313. een paer koussen van ketse

In de Zael voor de bottelarij

- 314. een aght-kantige eet-tafel sonder voet
- 315. twee ovale dito met haer voeten
- 316. Een lange tafel met 4 banken
- 317. Twee ordinaris kassen
- 318. Een oude lege sepet met een hang-sloth
- 319. *een ordinaris staende kas, waer in the servies voor de officiers tafel, te weeten*
- 320. Twee kopere kandelaers
- 321. 5 silvere messen, 4 dito vorken en 4 dito lepels waer vande eene gebroken
- 322. 11 tinne tafel-borden, en ~~eene~~ 3 andere gebroken
- 323. 2 tinne sout-vaten
- 324. ~~Een lantaern~~ Een glase lantaern en een blikke blaker
- 325. *twee ordinaris houte kisten waer in*
- 326. ses rode lakense satirs-vesten met 6 gele zijde broeken
- 327. 7 oude Calpakken
- 328. 6 Cintuiren van koper vergult en soo veel houwens

- 329. 5 gele zijde Cintuiren
- 330. 5 paer oude geele laersen
- 331. Een vel leer of jught
- 332. ~~Nogh~~ een viool
- 333. Een basson
- 334. Een schalmeij
- 335. 2 fluijten

In de kamer van hofmeester, sijnde in een juk gesloten en verzegelt

- 336. een servis van 15 mande bennetjes ~~15 stuex~~
- 337. een oud do van 7 stuck
- 338. een-~~ijs~~ wafel ijsertje
- 339. 4 Cristalle flessen
- 340. 8 grote Cristalle kelken met haer deksels en 23 ~~glas~~ drinkglazen soo heel als gebroken
- 341. Een lege kas
- 342. Een verkeert bort
- 343. Een glase fanal of lantaern
- 344. Een doos met gemeene caffe-kopjes
- 345. Een leege provisie kas
- 346. Een stoel met leer overtrocken

[Folio 7r]

In de Bottelarij

- 347. Een dozijn silvere messen, soo veel lepels en soo veel vorken, ~~waer van Madame de helft in het Haren heeft~~
- 348. Nog 4 silvere messen ~~en soo 4~~ soo veel lepels en 4 soo veel vorken met de wapens van overledene
- 349. Een silver vergult mes en een lepel ~~met~~ en een vork met de wapens van overledene
- 350. Nogh een silver mes, lepel en vork
- 351. ~~Een~~ twee silvere peper-bossen en een dito mostert-pot
- 352. Vier silvere sout-vaten, ~~waer van twee bij Madame~~
- 353. een silvere pottage-lepel
- 354. ses silvere drink-bekertjes
- 355. 4 silvere caraffe-deksels
- 356. 12 Engelsche messen met houte hegten sijnde in 2 kokers
- 357. 2 silvere kandelaers
- 358. een silvere sotto-coupe ~~die Madame heeft~~
- 359. een koper-vergulde sout en peper-doos
- 360. een koper ~~flesse~~-hand-vat tot een fles
- 361. een groot mes en een vork met beene-hegten
- 362. 5 ~~soo oude als nieuwe~~ oude tinne-schotels
- 363. een boter-kom met zijn deksel van tin
- 364. 6 holle tinne tafel borden om water in te doen
- 365. een tinne potage-lepel
- 366. 2 tinne mostert-potten
- 367. 2 tinne peper-dosen
- 368. 14 tinne schotels en 18 tafel-borden, de welcke de bottelier seght aen Madame toe te komen

- 369. 3 grote kopere feners of lantaernen
- 370. een kopere jujum en een lien
- 371. 4 aerde schoteltjes, 4 tafel-borden en 3 soeirtjes
- 372. een houte-pers
- 373. een steene vijsel met een ijsere stamper

[Folio 7v]

- 374. een steene mostert-molen
- 375. een ~~ondmars?~~ gemeene tafel
- 376. 2 banken
- 377. 2 kassen met leer overtrocken
- 378. ~~2 saegjes~~ een saegje
- 379. een tin servies kasje met ijsers beslagen

In de keuken

- 380. 13 soo grote als kleijne casserollen, ~~en~~
- 381. 9 kopere deksels
- 382. 7 kopere keteltjes en 7 deksels
- 383. 5 casans of grote ketels en een deksel
- 384. 2 grote en 2 kleijne Hollandse ketels
- 385. 8 taerte pannen soo groot als kleijn en 7 deksels
- 386. 9 kopere stoof commen
- 387. een grote vierkante kopere stoof-pan
- ~~388. 2 andere ko~~
- 389. een kopere panne-koekspan
- 390. een dito wat grooter
- 391. een kopere braad-pan
- 392. 2 kopere vergiet-testen
- 393. 2 kopere schotels
- 394. 2 grote kopere pastij-pannen waer vande eene met een deksel
- 395. een ijsere rooster
- 396. 2 kopere lepels
- 397. 2 kopere schuijm-spanen
- 398. 4 ijsere speden
- 399. een bijl
- 400. een cantaer
- 401. 2 grote haert-ijsers
- 402. eene grote treeft en ~~sas~~ seven dito wat kleijnder
- 403. 2 ijsere kettingen
- 404. Een ~~ijser~~ hakmes
- 405. een ijsere hoepel met haken om 't vleesch aen te hangen
- 406. 14 kopere pastij bakjes
- 407. 3 lardeer-priemen van koper
- 408. een steene vijsel met een houte stamper
- 409. een gebroke ijsere tangh
- 410. een oude kopere taerte pan

[Folio 8r]

In de kamer van stalmeester

- Het goed van de stal in de grote sofa kamer vande overledene gebracht bestaende in
411. Een fluwele zedel met silver vergult beslagen
 412. een koper vergult kiemer raght of paerde-tuigh met sijn topous en sabel
 413. een silver vergult kiemer raght met sijn topous en sabel
 414. een rood lakens paerde-kleet met goude bloemen geborduirt
 415. drie rood lakense paerde-kleden
 416. een groot paerde kleet van rood laecken om de hand-paerden te decken en ses dito kleijne
 417. een silver-stoffe paerde kleet ~~voor de same~~
 418. twee onder-paerde kleetjes
 419. een ~~toom~~ gemene toom of gebid met een tapkour-kolon
 420. 2 paer koper-vergulde stief-beugels
 421. een paer pistool-sacken met goud galon
 422. een paer dito van blau laken met silver galon en een chabrak
 423. 2 paer ~~holsters~~ pistool-holsters
 424. (van een koper gevult kiemer – 2 paer pistool holsters: dit alles is gesloten in 2 vierkante sepeten met 2 hangsloten daer voor.)
 425. 3 koets-glasen waer vande het eene gebroken
 426. 2 vierkante sepetten met hangh-sloten

In de kamers boven de stal is gebleven

427. een vermaekte ~~oude~~ frankse zadel en 2 dito ~~oude~~ seer oud
428. 4 Turcxse zadels ~~en een Valachse~~ met goud geborduirt
429. een dito Walachse van groen laecken
430. een tuigh ~~van~~ voor een koets paert met koper beslagen
431. een tuigh voor ses koets paerden met koper beslagen
432. een sack met ~~gemeene~~ oude tomen halsters en ander paerde-goet
433. een saijvan met een gemak ~~en haar direcken~~
434. (van een vermaekte – een saijvan: Dit alles is in de kamer vande Caffegi gebracht)

In de kamer van caffegi

435. 26 gemene pijpen
436. 1 dito met een silvere ~~beslagen~~ schroef
437. 1 dito met een kopere ~~beslagen~~ schroef

[Folio 8v]

438. twee matarais waer vande eene met een silvere kettingh en ~~een silvere~~ haek
439. 2 kopere chokolade kannen
440. een grote kopere jujum of waterkan
441. een kopere thee-ketel met zijn comfoor
442. een oude kopere thee-ketel
443. een koper vertint comfoor
444. een kleijne caffe hibrik
445. een kopere sotto-coupe
446. een pan om caffe te braden
447. een koper tabaks-comfoortje
448. 2 haert-ijsers
449. een tangh en een schop met een ander vuir-ijser
450. een blicke thee-bos

- 451. 36 gemene coffe-kopjes
- 452. 3 leere tabaks en coffe-sacken
- 453. 2 oude blaes-balken
- 454. 2 doosjes voor de coffe-kopjes
- 455. een hebe of leere reijs-sack
- 456. een leere-pijpe-beurs
- 457. 2 ijsers om de pijpen te reinigen
- 458. nogh ses satirs-piekjes of halve lansjes

In de kamer van camer-dienaer Dimitrasco

- 459. Twee leere stoelen

In de kamer van de Camerdienaer Petros

- 460. een doos met 5 paruijcken, naderhand in de grote soa kamer van overledene gebraght
- 461. twee leere stoelen

In de kamer van Sr Stavrachi

- 462. de Dictionaire van Mininsk, bestaende in 4 delen in Folio

[Folio 9r]

In het Cortielle bij de grote poort

- 463. 16 bijlen en 10 leere emmers

In een Magazijn

- 464. wat brand-kolen

In de kamer van Antonij en Cosma ~~en in die van de Caffegi~~ gebraght

- 465. negen ontramponeerde en seer oude carbeijnen

In ~~mijn~~ de kamer van ondergesr: Cancellier

- 466. Een tafel met een karpet
- 467. een spiegeltje met een vergult lijstje
- 468. drie leere stoelen
- 469. een schriftuir-kas
- 470. een bloem-bolle-kas
- 471. een kasje met papier en andere schrijf-behoeftens jongst uit Holland gecomen (NB: dit articul is niet verkogt, maer door mij overgenomen, om dat het beloop daer van niet is goedge daen)
- 472. een kaert-boek
- 473. de dictionaire van Moreri sonder de supplementen ~~nametlijk de 4 en 9 druck~~
- 474. het tweede deel van l'ambassadeur & ses fonctions de Mr Wicquefort

In het koets-huijs

- 475. ~~Eene oude~~ grote dog seer oude-koets sonder glasen nog kussens
- 476. Een andere koets met 3 glasen en 2 kussens ~~die in de kamer van de Caffegi zijn gelegd~~
- 477. ~~Een~~ Nog 2 grote en een kleijn wiel

In de stal

478. een kopere ~~so-drink?~~ water-ketel
479. het tuijgh vande sacca tot het aenbrengen van water

In het brand-vrij magazijn onder de trap vande Thuijn

480. een ope sepet met oude schriftuiren
481. een geslote kas met (als boven)

In het ~~ander~~ grote brand vrij magazijn

482. eenige overgebleve stucken vande laetste dounanma, als houtwerk, klater-gout, lampen, papier e.a.

In de Thuijn, En eerstelijck het gereedschap

483. Een ijsere schoffel
484. ~~Een~~ twee ijsere klouwen
485. een ijsere schraper
486. een ijsere hack-houw

[Folio 9v]

487. twee ijsere graven
488. een ijsere vork
489. een bijltje
490. een zaegh
491. twee ijsere hackertjes
492. een houte hamer
493. een snoeij mes
494. een gieter
495. 2 salade-emmers
496. een houte schop
497. 3 ladders
498. een kegel-spel
499. 32 soo oranje als limoen-bomen
500. 75 gemene bloem potte waer van eenige weijnige met anjelieren
501. De bloem-bollen te tellen wanneer uijt de aerde gemaken sullen worden
502. een partij gemene tulpe bollen
503. een dito enckele hiacinten
504. een dito enckele jonquilles
505. een dito narcissen
506. een dito gemeene anemonen
507. een dito gemeene ranonculen
508. een partijtje dubbelde jonquilles
509. een dito van omtrent 100 stucx soo grote als kleijne dubbelde hijacinten
510. een dito dubbelde anemonen

Aldus in Pera di Constantinopolen gedaen en gepasseert en aengeleert met de aenteekeninge geeijndicht. Heden den 7 april 1725

T'Welck Getuijght

B: Fagel cancelier

Dionijs Housset getuijge

Abraham Bisschop als getuijge
Rumoldus Rombouts getuijge

Ten dage als boven hebbe ick ondergesr: Cancelier mij gepresenteert aen Madame de weduwe wijlen den Heere ambassadeur grave Colijer, en haer excellentie ~~versogt~~ afgevraegt of zij geliefde dat ik de goederen en meubilen van haer apartementen soude aenteekenen, gelijk ook de wijnen in het wijn-magazijn, Die mij het antwoord gaf, dat wat aenbelangt het eerste, zij sulcx in geenderhande manieren ~~wilde~~-konde toestaen, ~~alse~~ dewijle die goederen aen haer toequamen, en op het tweede, dat de wijnen dagelijcx geconsumeert wierden, en

[Folio 10r]

gevolgelijck die aenteekeninge onnodig was

t' welck getuijght
B: Fagel Cancelier

[Folio 11r]

Vervolgh van den inventaris der goederen van wijlen sijn excellentie den Heere ambassadeur en grave Jacobus Colijer, of aenteekeninge der meubilen soo als in het buiten-huijs te Belgrade zijn gevonden: als namentlijck

Op de Gallerij en de Zael

511. Twee oude arm-stoelen met leer bekleet
512. Seven vouw-stoeltjes met leer bekleet
513. Ses vouw-taboretten met leer bekleet
514. Negen oude en seer gemeene schilderijen met gemeene houtelijsten
515. Vijf oude landkaerten met gemeene houtelijsten
516. Vijftien harts-hoornen
517. Een gemeene ovale eet-tafel, gebroken

In de kamer aen het eijnde van de zaal, siende op de thuijn

518. Een oude gevlackte ovale spiegel met een glase lijst
519. Een oude gemeene tafel
520. Een kamer-mat van Cairo
521. Ses gordijn-roeden

In de sofa-kamer

522. Een schriftuur-cabinetje met sijn tafel van notebome-hout
523. Aght oude Engelsche stoelen
524. Een oude schilderij, verbeeldende de drie gratien, met een gemene lijst
525. Een oude land-kaerten met een gemeene lijst
526. Drie gordijn-roeden
527. Een kamer-mat van Cairo

[Folio 11v]

In de slaep-kamer

528. Een gemeen ovael-tafeltje
529. Een gemeene houten gueridon

530. Twee haert-ijsertjes

In de binne-sael voor de apartementen van Madame

531. Een dolab of gemeene houtte kas

532. Twee houtte-stoelen

In de sofa-kamer van Madame

533. Ses gordijn-roeden

534. Een camer-mat van Cairo

In de slaep-kamer van Madame

535. Een gemeen ledekant met drie gordijn roeden

536. Twee matrassen en een hoofd-peuluwe met wol gevult

537. Een gemeene tafel

538. Een kleijn plat fles-keldertje met ijser beslagen, waer in 6 a 7 christalle glazen en flessen

539. Een ~~Barbiers~~ bassin scheer-becken van Delfs-porcelain

In de kamers van de slavinnen

540. Een oud notebome provisie-kasje

541. Een gemeen hout stilletje

In de keucken

542. Een dolab of gemeene kas

543. Een oude tafel

In het magazijn

544. Drie gemeene houtte stoelen

545. Vier bedde-plancken

546. Drie leege azijn-tonnetjes

[Folio 12r]

547. Een blicke-gieter

548. Een ijseren klouw

549. Twee hackers

In de stal

550. Twee gemeene en seer oude pavillioenen of tenten

Aldus aangeteeckent ter presentie vande ondergeteeckende getuijgen, in het dorp Belgrade drie uiren van Constantinopelen, heden den eersten junij – 1725. Bij mij, B:

Fagel Cancelier

Jacobus Leijtstar

Justinus Leijtstar

Giouannj Theijls

getuijgen.

[Folio 13r]

Lijst der krijtende en andere kleijnen schulden van wijlen sijn excellentie den heere ambassadeur en grave Jacobus Colijer, soo als door de navolgende personen alhier ter cancelarije van haer hoogh Mogende vacante Ambassade zijn opgegeven.

Comt den secretaris en cancelier Bastiaen Fagel voor salde van een Reeckeninge wegens minuite speser der hof of huijs houdinge tot het overlijden van gedaghten ambassadeur, de somme van Ld 73:64

Nogh wegens twee wisselb op den heer schepen de Hoche pied te Haerlem in betalinge zijner verlope tractementen, de eene ter somme van Rijcxdaelders 400:- en d'andere van Rijcxdaelders 150:-, en dus te samen 550:-

Nogh wegens Intrest vande laetste wisselb:, soo als denselven aen Mons Rigo, op wien de voorsz: wisselb: geendosseert had, heeft goedge daen, te weten voor 15 maenden, a 10 gulden cent s' jaers 18:90
Ld 642:34

[Folio 13v]

Comt den geweesen secretaris Jean Louis Rigo wegens tractement van ses maenden min 12 dagen, a Ld 200:- in 't jaer ... Ld 93:45

Nogh wegens wisselb: op den Hr. Schepen de Hoche pied 200: -
293:45

Comt den gewesen stalmeester Jan Baptiste Marcquis wegens saldo van een reeckeninge van gedane speser tot de stal Ld 540:75

Nogh voor mijn 2½ jaer tractement, ter discretie, als hem door den ambassadeur zaliger geen vaste toesegging zijnde gedaen, dus pro memorie 540:75
= 1476:34

[Folio 14r]

Comt den dragoman Scarlata Caratza wegens 1 ½ jaer tractement namentlijk een jaer a Ld 250:- ingevolge sijn patent, en het andere half jaer a Ld 400:- s' jaers, en dus te samen 450:-

Comt den dragoman Simon Asland wegens 40 jaren dienst, waer op hij seght niet meer als Ld 550:- te hebben ontvangen; dan dewijl hij sijn pretentie niet recht opmaekt, en de reeckeninge wat confuis is, soo stelle het selve pro memorie

Comt den dragoman Gio: Theijls voor 1 ½ jaer tractement, a Ld 150:- s' jaers, soo als hij seght volgens mondelinge belofte van ambassadeur zaliger en dus Ld 225:-
Nogh wegens gedane speser en eenige contanten aen ende ten behoeve van ambassadeur zaliger getourneert, volgens reeckeninge 95:24
320:24

Comt den dragoman Manolachi Agga wegens 14 ½ maenden tractement a Ld 120:- s' jaers ingevolge sijn patent 145:-

Comt den dragoman Stavrachy Cusi voor restant van 8 jaren dienst a Ld 30:- s'

jaers, en $5\frac{3}{4}$ jaren tractement als dragoman a Ld 50:- s' jaers, volgens reeckeninge 190:65

NB: de drageluijden hebben haer reeckeninge gemaekt tot den 22 augustus 1725 omdat men meende dat het half jaer tractement ten laste vande commercie, waer in den ambassadeur zaliger voor sijn overlijden getreden was, ten vollen soude zijn betaelt geworden.

Comt de weduwe van dragoman Gioseppe Fornetti voor $\frac{1}{3}$ jaer tractement tot het overlijden van haer man, a Ld 200:- s' jaers 66:80
=2648:83

[Folio 15r]

Comt den Hofmeester Gabriel Vassazze wegens $1\frac{1}{4}$ jaer salaris, a Ld 100:- s' Jaers Ld 125:-
Nogh tot saldo van sijn reeckeningh wegens keucke-speses de somme van 183:28
308:28

Comt den Camerdienaer Dimitrachi Violanti wegens saldo van $7\frac{1}{4}$ jaren salaris, a Ld 50:- s' jaers, volge reeckeninge 272:42

Comt den camerdienaer Petros Baron wegens saldo van $3\frac{3}{4}$ jaren salaris, a Ld 50:- s' jaers, volgens reeckeninge Ld 168:21

Nogh wegens het maecken vande baert en het opmaken vande paruijcken te weten voor 3 jaer en 11 maenden, a Ld 20:- s' jaers, soo als hij seght door wijlen den ambassadeur aen hem extra te zijn toegeleght 77:-
Nogh wegens gedane speses in olij en poeder tot de paruijken 7:60
252: 81

Comt den camerdienaer Dimitrasco Pultava wegens saldo van $7\frac{1}{4}$ jaren salaris, a Ld 60:- s' jaers soo als hij seght door den ambassadeur zaliger aen hem te zijn toegeleght wanneer na de vrede-handeling van Passarowitz vertrock, volgens reeckeninge Ld 282:34

Nogh voor soo veel hij seght aen d'heer van Diepenbroeck voor eenige jaren in bewaring te hebben gegeven, en naderhand door den ambassadeur zaliger te zijn genoten, ter somme van 100:-
382:34

Comt den geweesen camerdienaer Francois Bremond wegens saldo van

= 3864:28

[Folio 15v]

$3\frac{1}{3}$ jaren salaris, a Ld 50:- s' jaers, mitsgaders Ld 50:- voor sijn dienst als Chirurgijn geduirende de reijse van Passarowitz, volgens Reeckeninge Ld 191:108

Nogh voor so veel hij aenden ambassadeur zaliger in contanten heeft gefourneert per reste volgens reeckeninge 73:81

265:69

Comt den thuijnman Cornelis van Egmont wegens 3 maenden salaris, a Ld 60:-
s' jaers 15:-

Comt den geweesen thuijnman Marco wegens saldo van 2 jaer en 2 maenden salaris,
a Ld 30:- s' jaers, volgens reeckeninge 26:75

Comt de lijf-knegh Cosma wegens saldo van 17 jaren en 5 maenden salaris, volgens
sijn begroting ten minsten Ld 250:-, dan dewijl zijn reeckeninge door de lanckheijt des
tijds niet wel op te maecken is, sal met hem geaccordeert moeten worden, pro memorie
(dese is naderhand afbetaelt gelijk hier na is te zien)

Comt de lijf-kneght Antonis wegens saldo van 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ jaren salaris, volgens zijn
begrotinge ten minsten Ld 200:-, dan om redenen als boven sal daer in mede een
slagh geslagen moeten worden, pro memorie

Comt de kneght Todor of desselfs weduwe wegens saldo van in circa 13 jaren salaris,
volgens reeckeninge 61:36

Comt de koetsier Jurgachi wegens saldo van 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ jaren salaris, a Ld 30:- s' jaers,
volgens reeckeninge 113:50
= 4346:18

[Folio 16r]

Comt de kneght Haijvas wegens saldo van 8 jaren en 10 maenden salaris, a Ld 25:-
s' jaers, volgens reeckeninge Ld 131:60

Nogh per saldo van 't gene hij ten tijde van geweesen hofmeester la place als
Markt ganger heeft gspendeert, en 't welcke aenden laetsten in reeckening is
gerencontreert wanneer hij uijt den dienst gongh, de somme van 42:75

Nogh per saldo van gefourneerde kaersen en olij tot de lampen, volgens
Reeckeninge 25:42
199:57

Comt den kneght Apostolo wegens saldo van ses jaren en 10 maenden salaris, a
Ld 25:- s' jaers, volgens reeckeninge 90:-

Comt de kneght Dimitrij wegens saldo van 5 jaren en 11 maenden salaris, a Ld 25:-
s' jaers, volgens reeckeninge 46:60

Comt de kneght Constantin wegens saldo van 5 jaren salaris, a Ld 25:- s' jaers,
volgens reeckeninge 65:-

Comt de geweese kneght en barbier Vassilij wegens restant van 4 jaren en 8
maenden salaris, a Ld 30:- s' jaers, volgens reeckeninge Ld 29:97

Nogh voor het baert-maken geduirende den tijd van drie maenden dat den
camerdienaer Petros Baron is sieck geweest, volgens zijn pretentie ten minsten 9:-

38:97

Comt de geweese Saras of stalknecht Maksont wegens saldo van 4 1/3 jaren salaris, volgens reeckeninge 45:-
= 4830:112

[Folio 16v]

Comt de geweessen Beksi of op-passer van het huijs te Belgrade, genaemt Stajano, voor 5 jaren salaris, a Ld 24:- s' jaers Ld 120:-

Nogh voor het aenbrengen van brand-hout wanneer den ambassadeur zaliger in 't jaer 1721 in Belgrade was 20:-
140:-

Comt den gewesen marktganger Murat wegens saldo van een reeckeninge van keucke-speses, ingevolge van een declaratie vanden gewesen schrijver Gioseppe Fischer de Sr? Van Ld 394:45
Nogh wegens saldo van 16 jaren salaris a Ld 35:- s' jaers soo als hij segt hem nogh te goed te komen 460:-
854:45

Comt den gewesen bottelier George Ostovichi wegens saldo van 1 1/2 jaer salaris, a Ld 30:- s' jaers, volgens reeckeninge 16:-

Comt den gewesen onder-cocq George di Sira wegens saldo van 14 maenden salaris, a Ld 25:- s' jaers, volgens reeckeninge 24:100

NB: de betalinge der aengehaelde posten [vanaf Buijten..] is gedaen voor de distributie der penninge gecomen van verkogte goederen, en gevolgelijk in mijn eerste reeckeninge gebragt

Buijten de voorgenoemde domesticquen sijn er eenige andere kort na het overlijden vanden ambasadeur en voor het opmaken deser lijst afbetaald, om dat eenige na haer land wilden gaen, en andere grote insolentie oplegden, als namentlijk de bottelier

Andrea met een somme van Ld	33:60
De lijf-knecht Cosma met	160:-
De caffegi Jorgo met	38:6
De cocq Housse met	24:72
De onder-cocq David met	14:-
De onder-cocq Nicolo met	9:-
De portier Schain met	86:-
De saras of stalknecht Haijvas	<u>12:60</u>
= 5866:17	

[Folio 17r]

De sacca Panajotti met Ld	24:-
De beksi of oppasser van het huijs in Belgrade, genaemt Alexandri met	20:-
Nogh twee Janitzars, genaemt Bekir Bassa en Akserli Achmed Bassa, ieder wegens een maent salaris, met	10:60
Een Janitzar, genaemt Kaouksi Achmed Bassa, wegens vier maenden met 5 piek laken wegens de bairam, te samen	36:-

En twee janitzars, genaemt Boujoukli Achmed Bassa en Arpagi
Mehemed Bassa, ieder wegens 5 maenden en vijff piek laken ter
saecke als boven, en dus te samen
Pro memorie

82:60

Comt de France backer George Masson wegens saldo van geleverd brood, volgens
reekening 558:12

Comt de erfgenamen van Monsieur Jacques wegens een oud saldo van geleverd
brood, de somme van 60:-

Comt den Armeensen backer, ofwel de knecht van d'heer Leijstar, genaemt Haijvas,
wegens saldo van geleverd brood tot den 18 december 1723. Volgens reekeninge de
somme van Ld 246:21

Nogh voor geleverde wijn en kaes , volgens reekeninge 50:30
296:51

Comt desselfs compagnons wegens saldo van geleverd brood zedert 18 december
voort: tot het overlijden vanden ambassadeur 79:72

Comt den Armeensen backer Hosta Tatos wegens een oud saldo van geleverd brood,
de somme van 70:-
= 6930: 32

[Folio 17v]

Comt Janachi de backer van Belgrade wegens saldo van geleverd brood aldaer, de
somme van 21:30

Comt Paraskieva de backer van Terrapia wegens saldo van geleverd brood en wijn in
Belgrade, volgens reekeninge 67:60

Comt de slagter Abdula wegens saldo van geleverd ossenvleesch en druiven, volgens
reekening 594:45

comt de slagter van Tophanna wegens saldo van geleverd schapenvleesch in circa Ld
30:- van dewijl hij sijn pretentie nogh niet recht heeft opgegeven, soo stelle het selve
pro memorie

Comt den slagter Diamandi wegens leverantie van schape-vleesch soo als den
geweesen hofmeester la place is schuldig gebleven, dan door den ambassadeur zaliger
aanden laetsten in reekeninge is gerencontreert wanneer hij uijt den dienst gongh, de
somme van 30:-

Comt Angeli de boer van Belgrade wegens geleverd vleesch van ouds 14:-

Comt Sacosti de boerin van Belgrade wegens geleverd vleesch en wijn van ouds 5:-

Comt Dahi Jorgo de boer van Belgrade wegens geleverde vruchten van ouds 1:12

Comt een hoender-verkoper in Galata wegens leverantie van gevogelte soo als den geweest hofmeester la place is schuldig gebleven, maer door den ambassadeur als voren is overgenomen, de somme van 78:24

Comt een hoender-verkoper van Pera wegens en ter zaecke als boven 18:-
= 7759:83

[Folio 18r]

Comt een vis-verkoper wegens leverantie van vis, spruijende uijt en ter zaecke als boven 91:48

Comt een kaersse-maecker wegens leverantie van kaerssen, spruijende uijt zaecken als boven 95:-

Comt de winckelier Asland voor leverantie van brandewijn, rosolij en andere, spruijende uijt hoofde als boven 18:93

Comt de kinderen van de winkelier Coquino voor leverantie van flambeauwen en was-kaerssen, spruijende uijt hoofde als boven 29:24

Comt de soon van de glase-verkoper George wegens leverantie van glasen en flessen, spruijende uijt hoofde als boven 22:96

Comt een timmerman wegens leverantie van hout en het maecken van tafels, spruijende uijt saecke als boven 7:60

Comt de gewese knecht Manollij wegens minuite spesen als marckt-ganger, spruijende uijt saecke als boven 17:-

Comt een melck-verkoper wegens saldo van geleverde melck, volgens reeckeninge 9:39

Comt de winckelier Hagi Chusi wegens geleverde confituren en conserve van rosen, e.a. 53:-

Comt de Jood Mercado wegens als boven 4:-

Comt de wijn-verkoper Gabriel voor leverantie van 255 meters wijn, volgens een declaratie van mijn hand (nota: a 90 aspers de meter) 191:30
= 8298:113

[Folio 18v]

Comt de weduwe van wijlen sr Anthonij van Breen voor 40 marters oude wijn, door de ambassadeur zaliger overgenomen wanneer zij haer huijshouden na haer mans dood in Galata opbrak a 120 aspers de meter 40:-

Comt de vrouw van de diamant-slijper Marco Fabri, alias Alida Croesem, voor 13 meters wijn door wijlen den ambassadeur overgenomen wanneer zij haer huijshouden in Galata opbrak a 90 aspers de meter 9:90

Comt het wees-kint van Hans Scoderbeck wegens saldo van geleverde wijn, volgens declaratie vanden dragoman Stavrachi Chusi de somme van 24:72

Comt de wijn-verkoper Jani Vartaliti wegens leverantie van 42 meters wijn, a 100 aspers de meter 35:-

Comt Monsieur de Rouzeraj wegens leverantie van 22 meters bier, a 180 aspers de meter, volgens reeckeninge 33:-

Comt de winkelier Jean Maria wegens geleverde rosolij en andere volgens reeckeninge 13:39

Comt de winkelier Silvester wegens geleverde snuijftaback 1:60

Comt de winkelier Stephani Rodokanachi wegens saldo van geleverde lackens op Paesschen van het jaar 1724, volgens declaratie van de heer De la Fontaine zaliger 500:-

Comt de schrijver van den Engelschen coopman Littheuiller wegens leverantie van een hoet, volgens declaratie vanden gewesenen stalmeester monsieur Marcquis 5:-
= 8961:14

[Folio 19r]

Comt een calpaksi wegens saldo wegens geleverde calpacken, volgens reeckeninge 101:75

Comt een Turcx cavaf wegens saldo van geleverde papouches en laersen, volgens reeckeninge 65:45

Comt de saras of zadelmaker Hagij Glegoris voor leverantie en reparatie van paerde-tuijgh, volgens declaratie vanden gewesenen stalmeester monsieur Marquis 43:-

Comt den Moutaf [mutaf] Sava wegens leverantie van paerde-goet, volgens declaratie als boven 22:-

Comt den nalbant of hoefsmith Agob en sijn soon Asfadour wegens beslaen van paerden en andere. Volgens getuijgenis van de drageluijden Manolachi Agga en Stavrachi Cusi, als desselfs reeckeninge door de lanckheijt des tijds vermist zijnde, ten minsten 200:-

Comt een glase-verkoper voor leverantie van ses grote glase ruijten en het insetten van deselve voor ses schilderijtjes, volgens reeckeninge 9:60

Comt een andere glase-maker voor leverantie van ruijten en het insetten van dien, volgens reeckeninge 2:-

Comt de snijder Ianachi wegens saldo van een reeckeninge van maekloon van klederen, e a 239:10

Comt den ouden snijder Takis wegens saldo van een reeckeninge van maekloon van klederen, e a 61:12

Comt den juwelier Alexander Westerlen wegens saldo van een reeckeninge van maekloon van juweelen 20:-

Comt den horologier Willem Westerlen wegens reparatie van horologies, volgens reeckeninge 26:-
= 9750:96

[Folio 19v]

Comt den hout-verkoper Dimitrachi wegens saldo van geleverd hout tot het opmaecken vande grote kamer en het koets-huijs in het paleijs van Pera 85:-

Comt een dogramagi of timmerman die daer in gewerckt heeft, per saldo 12:-

Comt een Jood wegens het verven en schildren van de voorsz. kamer, per saldo 45:-

Comt een diverse personen wegens saldo van geleverd stroo en garst, volgens reeckeninge vanden dragoman Manolachi Agga, eene somme van Ld 44:23.
dan dewijl veel geraes maakten om haer gelt, sijn deselve om de geringheijt der diversen schulden voor het opmaecken deser lijst afbetaelt geworden, dus pro memorie

Comt den huijs-doctor Polacco wegens geleverde medicamenten gedane visietes, en gehoude consultaten zedert in circa anderhalf jaer, volgens reeckeninge 237:108

Comt den chirurgijn en huijs-doctor Berard voor leverantie van medicamenten, en andere volgens reeckeninge de somme van Ld 15:90. dan dewijl hij voor het opmaken deser lijst na Vrankrijk stond te gaen, en diesvolgens om sijn betalinge seer sterck aenhiel, is denselven met Ld 13:- voldaan geworden, dus pro memorie

Comt den Engelschen doctor Brown voor drie consultatien in de laetste sieckte vanden ambassadeur zaliger ter discretie. Dan dewijl hij voor het opmaecken deser lijst na Engeland is gerepatrieert,
= 10130:84

[Folio 20r]

en diesvolgens om sijn betalingh versoght, is den selven voldaan geworden met twee Turalis, of Ld 5:30, dus pro memorie

Comt den Venetiaensen doctor Cortazzi voor vier consultatien ter saecke als boven, pro memorie

Comt den Joodsen doctor Fonseca voor een consultatie ter saecke als boven, pro memorie

Somma Ld 10130:84

Aldus geannoteert, en met de aenteeckeninge geeijndigt, in Pera di Constantinopel.
Heden den 15 October 1725

Bij mij.

B. Fagel Secretaris en cancelier

[Folio 21r]

Vervolg vande schulden, of annotatie der capitale schulden voor soo veel mij bekent zijn, als noit recht opgegeven zijnde.

Comt mevrouw de weduwe Colijer wegens een obligatie vanden ambassadeur zaliger waer voor aen haer de helft van het paleijs verpand is, de somme van Ld 6225:10

Nogh wegens diversche andere pretentien en reeckeningen van gedane spesies tot de hof-houdinge, te samen in circa 8000:-
Ld 14225:10

Waer op uijt diversche schriftuiren bevonden hebbe van tijd tot tijd betaelt te zijn, de somme van 5800:-
soo soude haer nogh te goed komen Ld 8425:10
Comt de Jood Alfarin wegens een obligatie en hijpotheecq op de wederhelft van het Paleijs 4500:-

Comt de bewuste prinsesse wegens assignatie vanden ambassadeur zaliger die onbetaelt is gebleven, de somme van drie duijsent goude ducaten, pro memorie

Comt de weduwe vanden secretaris de la Fontaine wegens saldo van een reekeninge van gedane spesies tot de hofhoudinge, mitsgaders vervalle tractementen, en een obligatie vanden ambassadeur zaliger ter somme van Ld 2590:-, segge 5613:-

Nogh wegens een wisselbrief op den Heer Schepen de Hohepied te Haerlem 400:-
6013:-

[Folio 21v]

Comt de weduwe vanden dragoman Willem Theijls wegens een obligatie vanden ambassadeur zaliger, de somme van Ld 500:-

Nogh wegens diversche wisselbrieven op den Heer Schepen de Hohepied te Haerlem, in circa 1000:-
1500:-

Comt den Heer Pieter Leijstlar wegens twee wisselbrieven op ende ten laste als boven, ieder van Ld 500:-, en dus te samen 1000:-

Comt den Heer Dionijs Housset wegens een wisselbrief als boven, ter somme van 800:-

Comt den Heer Robbert Constantin wegens een wisselbrief als boven 300:-

Comt de erfgenamen van wijlen den heer Predikant Jan David Reuter wegens een wisselbrief tot betalinge van sijn laetste half jaer tractement, segge op ende ten laste als boven, ter somme van Ld 238:23

Nogh wegens een maent tractement zedert het verlenen van voorsz wisselbrief tot sijn eerwaardes overlijden 23:7
161:90

NB [behorende tot 2 bovenstaande punten]. Dese twee posten behoren wel onder de krijtende schulden, maer dewijl deselve aldaer zijn vergeten, soo hebbe die alhier gebragt.

Comt Sn. Demetrio Paraskovici wegens een wisselbrief van Ld 2500:-, op ende ten laste als boven; dan dewijl daer op een goed gedeelte betaelt moet weesen, soo stellen deselve pro memorie

Comt de weduwe vanden dragoman Caravazza wegens een wisselbrief als boven ter somme van 1500:-

[Folio 22r]

Comt monsieur Rigo voor reeckeninge van juffrouwe Assassina wegens een wisselbrief als boven ...?

Comt de heer Abraham Bisschop volgens sijn boek, soo als ick vermeijne ...?

Comt den heer Hendrik van Diepenbroeck volgens sijn boek in circa ... Ld dus ...?

Nogh sal daer misschien een pretentie worden ingebragt vande erfgenamen vanden overleden hofmeester Vassilij, want den ambassadeur zaliger met hem een reeckening had uijtstaende, pro memorie

Gelijck mede van die vanden overleden stalmeester Sr Iurgachi ter saecke als boven, pro memorie

Laestelijck stelle ick de pretentie van mevrouwe de weduwe de Hohepied, als mij onbewust zijnde, mede pro memorie

Hebbe hier voor vergeten te brengen het hypotheecq op het huijs te Belgrade soo als door den heer Housset vanden Engelsens dragoman Sn Luca Chirico is overgenomen, en met den intrest bedragen sal vrijm ? de somme van 1100:-

[Folio 23v]

De nalatenschap van wijlen sijn excellentie den heere Ambassadeur en Grave Jacobus Colijer debet ende Nederlandse cancelarije

1725, maert 28: Voor het verzegelen der goederen, en het maecken vande inventaris, gevaceert 4 dagen, tot Ld. 2 ½ daeg Ld 10:-

Junij 1: Voor het beschrijven der goederen in het dorp Belgrade, gevaceert een dagh 2:60

Voor paerd huur na derwarts en verteringe voor mij en mijn kneght met een Janitzar 3:-

september

5 Voor het doen afnemen en bij een brengen der goederen soo als op de vendutie vercocht staen te worden, en het reijnigen van dien 2:-

7 do. Voor een dagh vacatie na het dorp Belgrade, tot het afhalen der beste goederen om op de vendutie verkoght te worden, met paerde-huur en verteringe voor mij en mijn kneght met een Janitzar 5:60

voor huur van een wagen tot deselve goederen 1:-
voor het maecken van drie lijsten van alle de goederen, om die aande
ambassadeurs en anderen op haer requisitie te laten sien, sijnde ieder groot 14
blad-zijden, a 6 para's per blad 6:36
voor het maken van vier catalogues der boecken ten eijnde als boven, sijnde
ieder groot 10 blad-zijden, a 6 para's 6:-
Voor het 8 mael doen omlopen van billietten, om de diverse verkoping der
goederen alomme bekent te maacken, a 15 para's per billiet 3:-
voor wijn geduirende de vendutie volgens gewoonte 5:60

october 27. Voor een dagh vacatie na het dorp 44:96

[Folio 24r]

Belgrade tot het verkopen der aldaer overgebleve goederen, met paerde huur
en verteringe voor mij en mijn kneght met een janitzar 5:60

Ld 50:36

17a. Jacobus Colyer: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043)

[Folio 1r]

State and Inventory of the furniture and goods as have been cleared and remained with the demise on the sixth of March 1725, by the late his Excellency Sir Count Jacobus Colijer, during his life Ambassador of her High Mighty the Masters States-General of the United Netherlands at the Ottoman Porte. And immediately they have been recorded with the below mentioned chancellor, with permission from Madam Catharina de Bourg – Widow of the late mentioned Sir Count Colijer, and by oral order of Sir Hendrik van Diepenbroek, who has the charge and warrant of his mother-in-law Madam Maria Colijer Widow of the late Sir Isaac Rombouts as well as Sir Pieter de la Fontaine, secretary to abovementioned Her High Mighty Embassy, as being authorized with the missives of Madam Clara Catharina Colijer, widow of Sir Consul and Baron Daniel Jan de Hochepped. And firstly outside the palace and within Pera, as well as his country house and lands in the village Belgrade, found

In the antechamber or anteroom of the apartment of the deceased in the aforementioned palace, as follows:

1. A billiard with its attachments
2. Four paintings with plain frames
3. Eight prints with frames
4. Three door-curtains [ORIG: perde/ Ot: perde]

In the large room adjacent the street or the sofa-room

5. A large mirror with a gilded carved frame
6. Five paintings with gilded frames
7. Two ditto with other frames
8. Four arm and four other chairs covered with red broadcloth
9. Four white linen curtains
10. Ten curtains of red sandal
11. 16 curtain rods
12. 2 red broadcloth door curtains [perde]
13. 4 minders or sofa mattresses
14. Eleven sofa cushions of voided and brocaded velvet from Bursa
15. Three red broadcloth cloths for sitting [ORIG: makat/ Ot: mak'ad] or sofa spreads
16. Two floor-carpets, one from Izmir, the other from Salonika

In the cupboards [ORIG: dolap/ Ot: dolap]

17. A tiger-fur lined with green broadcloth
18. An ermine short fur lined with red satin
19. An ermine fur lined with fabric
20. An ermine fur lined with orange gemesud
21. An ermine fur lined with light green quilted or 'watered' fabric
22. An ermine fur lined with violet wavy fabric
23. A red fox fur lined with red broadcloth

[Folio 1v]

24. A fox fur of its underbelly [ORIG: nafé/ Ot: nafe] lined with light green broadcloth

25. A raincoat [ORIG: jamberloek/ Ot: yağmurluk] with its hood [ORIG: baslik/ Ot: başlık] and saddle bag of red broadcloth
26. A summer raincoat [jamberloek/ Ot: yağmurluk] of red silk with a large gilded button, and its hood [baslick] and saddle bag of red broadcloth
27. A cotton bag or package [ORIG: boxsa / Ot: bohça] with green silk fringe finish
28. A large map
29. Two leather hat boxes with its locks
30. A wooden box with counters and two billiard balls
31. A wooden bottle case with 11 bottles
32. 2 red velvet cushions with a large red velvet church carpet with golden fringes
33. A cupboard [dolab] with glasses of which several are broken
34. A cupboard [dolab] with gimcracks of empty tea-boxes and jars
In the two cupboards [dolab] over the door
35. A porcelain shaving basin
36. Some Delft porcelain 35 pieces
37. A Turkish basket [ORIG: sepet/ Ot: sepet] containing:
38. 4 trousers of red broadcloth
39. A night-dress of blue flowery satin
40. A night-dress of blue flowery damask with a yellow lining of the same fabric
41. A robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş] of red broadcloth
42. A yellow satin caftan [ORIG: Caffetan/ Ot: kaftan]
43. A red satin caftan
44. Two caftans of pearl-colored germesud and satin
45. A kalpak [ORIG: Calpak/ Ot: Kalpak] of sable/ weasel
46. A ditto of painted marten [ORIG: serdava/ Ot: zerdeva]
47. Another basket [sepet] containing:
48. 2 red soft trousers

[Folio2r]

49. A blue soft light cloak [ORIG: kerekie/ Ot: kerrâke]
50. A green soft light cloak [ORIG: kerekie/ Ot: kerrâke]
51. A yellow soft cloak [ORIG: feresie/ Ot: ferâce]
52. A red soft cloak [ORIG: feresie/ Ot: ferâce]
53. A green soft robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş] with silk lining
54. A red non-quilted/ watered soft robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş]
55. A robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş] of blue broadcloth
56. A white challis [ORIG: tchalle/ Ot: şâlî] robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş]
57. Six white cotton vests
58. Three white cotton innershirts [ORIG: zibon/ Ot: zıbun]
59. A black tabby vest
60. A brown tabby vest
61. A pearl-colored tabby vest
62. Five entaris [ORIG: anteri (Greek)/ Ot: entâri] of various silk fabrics
63. 2 challis [ORIG: tchalle/ Ot: şâlî] belts, one white and one brown
64. A red satin belt, embroidered with gold on the 2 ends
65. A blue silk sash with silver
66. A black girth [ORIG: colan/ Ot: kolan] with gold embroidered and silver-gilded clasps
67. A dagger [ORIG: ghanziar/ Ot: hançer] and a small knife of wood of aloe, gold plated

In the winter-room

68. A mirror with a glass frame
69. A ditto with a black frame
70. A painting: a family piece, with a carved frame
71. A painting depicting the Count of Ottingen, with a marbled frame
72. A painting depicting an old spinster sowing with a black frame
73. A painting depicting Lot with his two daughters in a black frame
74. A painting depicting Winter with a black frame
75. Two ditto depicting farm houses in black frames
76. 3 other small pieces in black frames

[Folio2v]

77. A small hanging clock without case
78. Two printed cotton curtains
79. Two white curtains
80. Four curtain rods
81. A plain table
82. A large armchair covered with blue damask
83. Three arm and 2 other chairs lined with voided and brocaded velvet
84. A walnut writing cabinet
85. A tablecloth of green cloth
86. An empty iron box
87. 2 copper poker
88. Copper tongs, a shovel and broom
89. An iron shovel and tongs
90. Bellows
91. Two alabaster statues

In the two cupboards [dolab]:

92. Six hats of which 2 are hemmed with golden and 2 with silver galloon
93. Two walking sticks: one with a silver and the other with a copper gilded knob
94. A copper-silvered shaving basin
95. A silver soap-ball box
96. A silver plated drinking dish
97. A leather embroidered tidy [comb-case]
98. Two tortoise shell tobacco boxes
99. Two tortoise shell tobacco pipes
100. Two lilac tobacco pipes
101. A flask with cinnamon oil and various other boxes and bottles with medicine
102. A door-lock
103. A padlock
104. A few okkas of tobacco, with a lot of other gimcracks
105. A pair of new yellow boots

Abram Bisschop

Dionijs Housset

Rumoldus Rombouts

Thus registered,

Today March 28, 1725

I was present

B. Fagel Chancellor

[Folio 3r]

Continuation of the Inventory

106. In the third cupboard [dolab]:
107. Two snaphaunces
108. A carbine with a rifled barrel
109. Two pair of pistols, one of which with a double barrel
110. A pair of pistols one of which is broken
111. A sword with a silver handle
112. A walking stick or stool containing a telescope
113. A walking stick in which a pipe can be placed

In the aforementioned writing cabinet

114. An agate tobacco box with a silver brim
115. Six embroidered handkerchiefs
116. A piece of a golden watch chain with two golden signets attached
117. Two pieces of silver from a (horse) harness
118. A silver seal mark with the insignia (coat of arms) of the deceased
119. Three other seal marks as above
120. Scissors
121. A few keys
122. Office scissors with a bone folder
123. A silver inkstand and a silver sandbox
124. A copper bell

In the inner portal

125. 2 old paintings without frames
126. Another painting with a frame
127. 4 prints
128. A map with a frame
129. A travelling or field bed
130. 2 normal door curtains [perde]

In the upper-office

131. A plain table and another smaller one
132. Two armchairs lined with green broadcloth
133. A half or writing cabinet
134. Six cupboards with documents
135. Mute trumpet tassels, one pair

[Folio 3v]

136. 8 large and 15 small pipes
137. 3 cabinet doilies
138. Three mirror panes for the carriage
139. A pewter box containing several gimcracks
140. Two hand dusters
141. 2 paintings with frames
142. Three maps without frames
143. 5 printed cotton curtains

- 144. 5 curtain rods
In the aforementioned half-cabinet
- 145. 6 prints and several birthday poems

Dionijs Housset
Rumoldus Rombouts
Thusly registered
Today March 29, 1725

B. Fagel Chancellor

- 146. In the cupboard [dolab]:
- 147. A lacquered tea-tray
- 148. 14 porcelain tea cups and 14 porcelain saucers with a porcelain sugar bowl
- 149. A ditto slop basin
- 150. A ditto teapot
- 151. A teapot of red earth (ceramic)
- 152. A pewter teakettle with its chafing dish
- 153. Two new copper flatirons
- 154. Three copper sconces with 5 copper snuffers
- 155. Two pewter candlesticks
- 156. A wooden case containing 3 children's bonnets of velvet and golden cloth
- 157. Two small plain iron locks
- 158. A sealed tea box with tea
- 159. Two amber stems or bits
- 160. A case with books, sealed with the seals of Sir Bisschop and mine

In the central room off the dining room

- 161. A sofa or settee covered with flowery voided and brocaded velvet and a velvet cushion

[Folio 4r]

- 162. A plain table with a red tablecloth with orange fringes
- 163. Two guéridons
- 164. An armchair and four others lined with voided and brocaded velvet
- 165. Two rugs: one from Izmir, the other from Salonika
- 166. A writing cabinet
- 167. A large walnut cabinet
- 168. A large portrait
- 169. 5 smaller portraits, among them Madam d'Hochepped with the late Sir Consul
- 170. Two large and 2 small paintings
- 171. A ditto being a flower pot
- 172. 3 paintings on stone
- 173. Six prints depicting the deeds of Alexander the Great with gilded frames
- 174. Turkish drawers [ORIG: bestagta/ Ot: peştahta] inlaid with mother of pearl
- 175. A square walnut case
- 176. A large mirror with a gilded carved frame
- 177. Two curtains of red serge
- 178. 2 curtain rods
- 179. An old rug and a table carpet

180. A writing cabinet, containing:
181. A silver ink-stand with a ditto sandbox
182. A pair of silver locks of the Dutch Bible
183. A silver bell
184. A silver tooth case with the insignia of the deceased
185. A silver spoon
186. A silver signet
187. Another steel signet
188. Green spectacles
189. A pair of office scissors with a bone folder
190. A pair of scissors with its silver plated case
191. A pen knife and another knife with an ivory hilt
192. A large atlas or book with maps
193. Another atlas or book with maps sold to Sir Dirling

[Folio 4v]

for 15 Lion Dollars

194. A French and Dutch Bible with the insignia of the deceased, silver plated, lacking the locks
195. A large walnut cabinet containing:
196. Six porcelain coffee cups
197. Two bottles of Barbados water
198. 2 lead crystal beer glasses
199. 5 pairs of white women's gloves
200. Scissors
201. A small painting
202. 6 large and 4 small boxes, and moreover 2 bags with copper medals and some sea plants
203. A garniture of tammy/ stammel fringes of several colors for a bedstead
204. Large telescope
205. A cloth for sitting [ORIG: macat/ Ot: mak'ad] for the bathroom
206. Two ditto shirts
207. A ditto towel
208. A ditto waist cloth [ORIG: pestemal/ Ot: peştemal]
209. An oval cabinet inlaid with olive wood, containing:
210. 6 copper and gilded knives, 6 spoons and 6 forks in a chagrin-leather case
211. 4 silk handkerchiefs
212. 4 fans
213. 17 pairs of men's gloves
214. A copper gilded tobacco box
215. A copper tobacco box with inlaid steelwork
216. A silver plated tobacco box
217. 2 spectacles in a tortoise shell slipcover
218. 2 spectacles in a chagrin-leather slipcover
219. An Eau de la Reine silver plated flask
220. Spectacles in a square tortoiseshell slipcover
221. 2 spectacles in a chagrin leather slipcover

[Folio 5r]

222. A clasp-knife with a fork in a plain case

223. A chagrin leather silver plated case, containing silver toothpicks and other instruments
224. A silver egg-shaped Eau de la Reine box
225. A lens
226. A bone silver plated tooth-case
227. A clasp-knife with mother of pearl hilt
228. One golden and one silver commemorative medal from Sir Gaspar Les Paul
229. A light silver necklace of metal braid
230. A horn cup
231. Spectacles in a tortoiseshell slipcover
232. A steel instrument for the hunt
233. 2 embroidered purses
234. An embroidered clockwork purse
235. A ceramic enamelled rooster
236. A large silver seal
237. A ditto somewhat smaller
238. A silver signet
239. A steel signet
240. A plain knife and a fork in a leather case
241. An ivory bone folder
242. *A walnut table cabinet containing:*
243. A box containing a small portrait
244. Another small portrait
245. 2 small pieces of silver
246. An amber stem or bit
247. A silver medal of chiseled work in a wooden box
248. A box with counters
249. A lens or magnifier
250. A box with five soap balls
251. A steel hilt for a sword
252. 2 plain scissors
253. Spectacles in a seal slipcover
254. Spectacles in a chagrin leather slipcover

[Folio 5v]

255. Steel pincers for nails
256. A plain clasp-knife
257. A tortoise shell bone folder
258. A tin-plate hand lantern
259. A small box containing a portrait
260. An iron mark
261. A box with medicine from the Grand Duke of Tuscany

Thusly recorded, today April 5 1725

B. Fagel, Chancellor

In the room or salon next to the staircase

262. Two door curtains [*perd *] with their valances [*gathered decorative hems*] of green broadcloth, one is dyed black
263. Seven curtain rods

- 264. Two prints with its frames
- 265. A boat model
- 266. A glass lantern
- 267. Three banners or flags of sandal
- 268. Two carved wooden dogs
- 269. Four wooden arms (branches or holders) with its pewter candlesticks

In the large room or salon

- 270. Two square tables inlaid with ebony
- 271. Four leather armchairs and 18 others
- 272. A large striking clockwork with its case
- 273. Four door curtains [perdé] of green broadcloth with their valances
- 274. Four curtain rods
- 275. 3 large paintings
- 276. 4 ditto somewhat smaller
- 277. 4 ditto still lifes with flowers
- 278. 4 ditto still lifes with fruit
- 279. Six oval and a square ditto depicting philosophers

[Folio 6r]

- 280. 4 wooden arms with its pewter candlesticks

In the dining room

- 281. An oval (2) dining table
- 282. cordovan (1) or gold leather hangings
- 283. 2 square buffet tables
- 284. An armchair and 12 others of Spanish reeds
- 285. A pewter (drinking) fountain with a cooling basin
- 286. A plain wooden table and bench for the fountain and basin
- 287. And old table carpet from Izmir
- 288. Two foot-warmers
- 289. 2 door curtains [perdé] or of green broadcloth
- 290. 2 red serge curtains
- 291. 4 curtain rods
- 292. 3 paintings

In the audience chamber

- 293. A large broken mirror with a gilded carved frame
- 294. 2 ditto with black frames
- 295. 2 smoothened or spotted tables
- 296. An old square table
- 297. An octagonal table
- 298. Four sanded or smoothened guéridons
- 299. 2 walnut guéridons
- 300. 2 gilded carved Moors [statues of Moorish men]
- 301. 2 large gilded armchairs covered with red velvet
- 302. An armchair covered with blue voided and brocaded velvet
- 303. 12 chairs covered with blue damask
- 304. 4 carved gilded arms (holders) with its pewter candlesticks
- 305. A large rug (floor carpet) from Izmir

306. A large painted screen

[Folio 6v]

307. 8 green sandal curtains and 12 valances

308. 12 curtain rods

309. Four plain fox hides in the shape of stockings, lined with red broadcloth

310. A pair of felt [ORIG: ketse/ Ot: keçe] hoses

In the room or salon in front of the scullery

311. An octagonal dining table without its base

312. Two oval ditto with its bases

313. A long table with 4 benches

314. An old empty basket [sepet] with a padlock

315. A plain standing closet containing crockery for the officer's table, consisting of:

316. Two copper candlesticks

317. 5 silver knives, 4 ditto forks and 4 ditto spoons of which one is broken

318. 11 pewter table-plates, and 3 broken others

319. 2 pewter salt-cellars

320. A glass lantern and a pewter candlestick

321. Two plain wooden chests containing:

322. Six robes or coats [ORIG: satir/ Ot: setre] of red broadcloth with 6 yellow silk trousers

323. 7 old kalpaks

324. 6 copper gilded belts and just as many suspenders

325. 5 yellow silk waistbands

326. 5 pairs of old yellow boots

327. A sheet of leather or juchten leather

328. A violin

329. A bassoon

330. A reed pipe

331. 2 flutes

In the room of the steward, locked away and sealed in a large cupboard [ORIG: juk/ Ot: yük(lük)]

332. Crockery of 15 baskets

333. An old ditto [crockery of] 7 pieces

334. A waffle iron

335. 4 lead crystal glass bottles

336. 8 large lead crystal glass goblets with its lids and 23 glasses, both broken and whole

337. One odd plate

338. A glass fanal (lighthouse) or lantern

339. A box with plain coffee cups

340. An empty pantry

341. A leather covered chair

[Folio 7r]

In the scullery

342. A dozen silver knives, just as many spoons and forks

343. Another 4 silver knives and just as many spoons and forks with the insignia of the deceased
344. A silver plated knife and a spoon and a fork with the insignia of the deceased
345. Another silver knife, spoon and fork
346. Two silver pepper tins and a ditto mustard jar
347. Four silver salt-cellars
348. A silver pottage spoon
349. Six silver cups
350. 4 silver carafe lids
351. 12 English knives with wooden hilts; in 2 cases
352. 2 silver candlesticks
353. A silver saucer or dish
354. A copper gilded salt and pepper box
355. A copper handle for a bottle
356. A large knife and a fork with bone hilts
357. 5 old pewter platters
358. A butter dish with a pewter lid
359. 6 deep pewter table plates for water
360. A pewter pottage spoon
361. 2 pewter mustard jars
362. 2 pewter pepper boxes
363. 14 pewter platters and 18 table-plates, which belong to Madame according to the bottler
364. 3 large copper lanterns [ORIG: fener/ Ot: fener]
365. A copper water jug [ORIG: jujum/ Ot: güğüm] and a basin [ORIG: lien/ Ot: leğen]
366. 4 ceramic saucers, 4 table plates and 3 *soeirtjes* (?)
367. A wooden press
368. A stone mortar with an iron pestle

[Folio 7v]

369. A stone mustard mill
370. A plain table
371. 2 benches
372. 2 leather-covered cupboards
373. A little saw
374. A pewter cupboard plated with iron

In the kitchen

375. 13 both large as small casseroles
376. 9 copper lids
377. 7 copper kettles and 7 lids
378. 5 cauldrons [ORIG: casan/ Ot: kazan] and a lid
379. 2 large and 2 small Dutch kettles
380. 8 Dutch ovens (taartepan) both large and small and 7 lids
381. 9 copper stew bowls
382. A large square copper saucepan or stew pan
383. A copper frying pan or so-called pancake pan
384. A ditto [pancake pan] somewhat larger
385. A copper casserole or saucepan

- 386. 2 copper colanders
- 387. 2 copper platters
- 388. 2 large copper pie pans, one with a lid
- 389. An iron grill
- 390. 2 copper spoons
- 391. 2 copper skimmers
- 392. 4 iron skewers
- 393. A hatchet
- 394. Scales
- 395. 2 large pokers
- 396. One large trivet and seven ditto somewhat smaller
- 397. 2 iron chains
- 398. A chopper
- 399. An iron hoop with hooks to hang the meat from
- 400. 14 copper pie or pastry dishes
- 401. 3 copper larding-pins
- 402. A stone mortar with a wooden pestle
- 403. Broken iron tongs
- 404. An old copper Dutch oven (taertepan)

[Folio 8r]

In the room of the equerry

- 405. A velvet saddle covered with silver gilding
- 406. A copper gilded horse harness [ORIG: kiemer raght/ Ot: kemer raht] with its mace [ORIG: topus/ Ot: topuz] and sword
- 407. A silver plated horse harness [ORIG: kiemer raght/ Ot: kemer raht] with its mace [ORIG: topus/ Ot: topuz] and sword
- 408. A horse blanket of red broadcloth embroidered with golden flowers
- 409. Three horse blankets of red broadcloth
- 410. A large horse blanket of red broadcloth to cover the pack horses and six ditto smaller ones
- 411. A horse blanket of silver fabric
- 412. Two saddle pads
- 413. A plain bridle bit with a girth strap [ORIG: tapkour-kolon/ Ot: tapkur kolanı]
- 414. 2 pairs of copper gilded stirrups
- 415. A pair of pistol bags with golden galloon
- 416. A pair ditto of blue broadcloth with silver galloon and a saddle pad
- 417. 2 pair of pistol holsters
- 418. 3 glass panes for a carriage, one is broken
- 419. 2 square baskets or baskets [sepet] with padlocks

In the rooms over the stable

- 420. An adjusted French saddle and 2 ditto very old
- 421. 4 Turkish saddles embroidered with gold
- 422. A Wallachian ditto [saddle] of green broadcloth
- 423. A harness for a carriage horse, covered with copper
- 424. A harness for six carriage horses, covered with copper
- 425. A bag with old bridles, halters and other horse-gear
- 426. A tent [ORIG: saijvan/ Ot. Ssayvan] with a lavatory

In the room of the coffeemaker [ORIG: caffegi/ Ot: kahveci]

- 427. 26 plain pipes
- 428. 1 ditto with a silver screw
- 429. 1 ditto with a copper screw

[Folio 8v]

- 430. Two water flasks [ORIG: matarai/ Ot: matara]: one with a silver chain and hook
- 431. 2 copper chocolate pitchers
- 432. A large copper water jug [ORIG: jujum/ Ot: güğüm]
- 433. A copper tea kettle and its chafing dish
- 434. An old copper tea kettle
- 435. A tin-plated copper chafing dish
- 436. A small coffee ewer [ORIG: hibrik/ Ot. ibrik]
- 437. A copper saucer or dish
- 438. A pan to fry coffee
- 439. A copper tobacco chafing dish
- 440. 2 pokers
- 441. Tongs and a shovel with another salamander
- 442. A pewter tea box
- 443. 36 plain coffee cups
- 444. 3 leather tobacco and coffee bags
- 445. 2 old bellows
- 446. 2 boxes for the coffee cups
- 447. A leather packsack [ORIG: hebe/ Ot: heybe]
- 448. A leather pipe purse
- 449. 2 irons for pipe cleaning
- 450. Another six chopping knives [ORIG: satir/ Ot: satır] or half prods

In the room of groom Dimitrasco

- 451. Two leather chairs

In the room of groom Petros

- 452. A box with 5 wigs
- 453. Two leather chairs

In the room of Sir Stavrachi

- 454. The dictionary of Mininsk, existing of 4 parts in Folio

[Folio 9r]

In the courtyard at the large gate

- 455. 16 axes and 10 empty buckets

In a storage room

- 456. Some coals

In the room of Antonij and Cosma

- 457. Nine damaged and very old carbines

In the room of below-mentioned Chancellor

- 458. A table with a carpet

- 459. A small mirror with a gilded frame
- 460. Three leather chairs
- 461. A writing cupboard
- 462. A case or cupboards for flower bulbs
- 463. Shelves or a cupboard with paper and other writing supplies recently arrived from Holland (NB: this item has not been sold, but has been taken over by me, because the course of the sale was faulty)
- 464. An atlas or book with maps
- 465. A dictionary of Moreri without the supplements
- 466. The second part of "L' Ambassadeur & ses Fonctions" de Mr. Wicquefort

In the carriage house

- 467. A large though very old carriage without window panes nor cushions
- 468. Another carriage with 3 window panes and 2 cushions
- 469. Another 2 large and a small wheel

In the stable

- 470. A copper cauldron
- 471. The harness of the water carrier [ORIG: sacca/ Ot: saka] for carrying water

In the fire-proof storage under the staircase of the garden

- 472. An old basket [sepet] with old documents
- 473. A closed cupboard or case (as above)

In the large fire-proof storage

- 474. A few remaining pieces of the last illuminations [ORIG: dounanma/ Ot: donanma] such as woodwork, tinsel or brass foil, lamps, paper, etc.

In the garden

- 475. An iron hoe
- 476. Two iron rakes or claws
- 477. An iron scraper
- 478. An iron pickaxe

[Folio 9v]

- 479. Two iron shovels
- 480. An iron fork
- 481. A hatchet
- 482. A saw
- 483. Two iron choppers
- 484. A mallet
- 485. A pruning knife
- 486. A watering can
- 487. 2 salad or lettuce buckets
- 488. A wooden shovel
- 489. 3 ladders
- 490. A ninepins game set
- 491. 32 orange and lemon trees
- 492. 75 plain flower pots containing a few carnations
- 493. A set of plain tulip bulbs

494. A ditto a few hyacinths
495. A ditto a few jonquils
496. A ditto narcissuses
497. A ditto plain anemones
498. A ditto plain ranunculus or buttercups
499. A set of double jonquils
500. A ditto of approximately 100 pieces small and large double hyacinths
501. A ditto double anemones

Thusly performed and executed in Pera of Constantinople and ended with the notes.
 Today April 7 1725.

Testified by
 B. Fagel Chancellor
 Dionijs Houset witness
 Abraham Bisschop as witness
 Rumoldus Rombouts witness

On the same day as above, I, Chancellor, presented myself to Madame Widow of the late Ambassador Count Colijer, and asked her whether she wanted me to draw up the goods and furniture of her apartments, as well as the wines in the wine-storage. She replied me, that concerning the first matter she could by no means allow that, because those goods belong to her and concerning the second matter, that those wines are consumed daily and

[Folio 10r]
 consequently its recording would be unnecessary.

Testified by
 B. Fagel Chancellor

[Folio 11r]
 Continuation of the inventory of goods of the late his Excellency Sir Ambassador and Count Jacobus Colijer, or drawing up of the furniture as found in the country house in Belgrade, namely

In the gallery and the room or salon

502. Two old armchairs covered with leather
503. Seven folding chairs covered with leather
504. Six folding taborets [stool] covered with leather
505. Nine old and very plain paintings with plain wooden frames
506. Five old maps with plain frames
507. Fifteen hartshorns
508. A plain oval dining table, broken

In the room at the end of the room or salon, overlooking the garden

509. An old mottled oval mirror with a glass frame
510. An old plain table
511. A mat from Cairo
512. Six curtain rods

In the sofa room

- 513. A writing cabinet with a walnut desk
- 514. Eight old English chairs
- 515. An old painting, depicting the three Graces, with a plain frame
- 516. An old map with a plain frame
- 517. Three curtain rods
- 518. A mat from Cairo

[Folio 11v]

In the bedroom

- 519. A plain small oval table
- 520. A plain wooden guéridon
- 521. Two poker

In the inner room or salon in front of the apartments of Madame

- 522. A plain wooden cupboard [dolab]
- 523. Two wooden chairs

In the sofa room of Madame

- 524. Six curtain rods
- 525. A mat from Cairo

In the bedroom of Madame

- 526. A plain bedstead with three curtain rods
- 527. Two mattresses and a bolster filled with wool
- 528. A plain table
- 529. A small flat bottle case covered with iron, containing 6 to 7 lead crystal glasses and bottles
- 530. A Delft porcelain shaving basin

In the rooms of the female slaves

- 531. An old walnut pantry
- 532. A plain wooden commode

In the kitchen

- 533. A plain cupboard [dolab]
- 534. An old table

In the storage room

- 535. Three plain wooden chairs
- 536. Four bed boards
- 537. Three empty vinegar cades

[Folio 12r]

- 538. A pewter watering can
- 539. An iron rake or claw
- 540. Two choppers

In the stable

- 541. Two plain and very old pavilions or tents

Thusly drawn up in the presence of the witnesses below, in the village Belgrade, three hours from Constantinople, today the first of June 1725. With me, B. Fagel Chancellor
Jacobus Leijtstar
Justinus Leijtstar
Giouannj Theijls
witnesses

[Folio 13r]

List of pressing and other small debts of the late His Excellency Sir Ambassador and Count Jacobus Colyer, as stated by the following persons her at the Chancery of Her High Mightiness the vacant Embassy.

To the secretary and chancellor Bastiaen Fagel for the balance of small expenses of the court or household until the demise of the Ambassador, the sum of Ld 73:64
And for two bills of exchange to Sir Schepen de Hochepped in Haarlem for payment of expired salaries, on for a sum of Rijksdaalders 400:- and the other of Rijksdaalders 150:-, and thus together 550:-
And for interest of the latest bill of exchange, as well as the same has been given to Monsieur Rigo, on whom the aforementioned had endorsed the bill of exchange, for 15 months, at 10 guilder cents a year 18:90
Ld 642:34

[Folio 13v]

To the former secretary Jean Louis Rigo for six months salary minus 12 days, at Ld 200:- a year Ld 93:45
And for a bill of exchange on Sir Schepen de Hochepped 200:-
= 293:45
To the former equerry Jan Baptiste Marcquis for the balance of a calculation of expenses made for the stable Ld 540:75
And for 2 ½ years of my salary, by discretion, as by the late Ambassador no fixed promise has been made, thus pro memory
540:75
= 1476:34
To dragoman Scarlata Carata for 1 ½ year salary,

[Folio 14r]

namely Ld 250:- for one year according to his patent, and the other half a year Ld 400:- a year, and thus together 450:-

To dragoman Simon Asland for 40 years of service, for which he claims not to have received more than Ld 550:-; although he does not pose his claim correctly, and the invoice is somewhat confusing, therefore placed pro memory

To dragoman Gio Theijls for 1 ½ year of salary, at Ld 150:- a year, as he claims by oral promise of the late Ambassador and thus Ld 225:-
And for species made and cash refunded for and on behalf of the late Ambassador, according to the bill 95:24
320:24

To dragoman Manolachi Agga for 14 ½ months of salary at Ld 120:- a year, according to his patent 145:-

To dragoman Stavrachi Cusi for the remainder of 8 years of service at Ld 30:- a year, and 5 ¾ years salary as dragoman at Ld 50:- a year, according to the bill 190:65

NB: the dragomans have set their invoices until the 22nd of August 1725 because it was expected that the half-year salary at the expense of commerce, which the late Ambassador had entered before his demise, would be completely paid for.

To the widow of dragoman Gioseppe Fornetti for ½ year of salary until the Demise of her husband, at Ld 200:- a year 66:80
= 2648:83

[Folio 15r]

To steward Gabriel Vassazze for 1 ¼ year of salary at Ld 100:- a year Ld 125:-
And for the balance of his bill for kitchen-expenses the sum of 308:28

To groom Dimitrachi Violanti for the balance of 7 ¼ years of salary, at Ld 50 a year, according to the bill 272:42

To groom Petros Baron for the balance of 3 ¾ years of salary, at Ld 50 a year, according to the bill 168:21

And for cutting the beard and styling wigs, namely for 3 years and 11 months, at Ld 20:- a year, as he claims to have been promised by the late Ambassador 77:-
And for expenses made for oil and powder for the wigs 7:60
252:81

To groom Dimitrasco Pultava for the balance of 7 ¼ years of salary, at Ld 60:- a year as he claims to have been promised to him by the late Ambassador when he left after the peace-negotiation of Passarowitz, according to the bill 282:34

And for as much as he claims to have given for safekeeping to Sir van Diepenbroeck for several years, and afterwards used by the late Ambassador the sum of 100:-
382:34

To the former groom Francois Bremond for the balance of

3864:28

[Folio 15v]

3 ⅓ year of salary at Ld 50:- a year, and moreover Ld 50:- for his services as doctor during the journey of Passarowitz, according to the bill 191:108

And for as much as he has procured the late Ambassador in cash as remainder, according to the bill 73:81
265:69

To gardener Cornelis van Egmont for 3 months of salary, at Ld 60:- a year 15:-

To former gardener Marco for the balance of 2 years and 2 months' salary, at Ld 30:- a year, according to the bill 26:75

To groom Cosma for the balance of 17 years and 5 months' salary, according to his calculation at least Ld 250:-, although his invoice cannot be prepared due to the length of time passed, an agreement should be made with him, pro memory (afterwards this one has been paid for, as can be seen below)

To groom Antonis for the balance of 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ years of salary, according to his calculation at least Ld 200:-, and due to reasons as above an estimation should be made, pro memory

To footman Todori or his widow for a balance of circa 13 years' salary, according to the bill 61:36

To coachman Jurgachi for the balance of 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ years of salary, at Ld 30:- a year, according to the bill 113:50
4346:18

[Folio 16r]

To footman Haijvas for the balance of 8 years and 20 months of salary, at Ld 25:- a year, according to the bill Ld 131:60

And for the balance of his expenses during the time of former steward la place as marketer and which has been put into bills when the last said left the service, the sum of 42:75

And for the balance of delivered candles and oil for the lamps, according to the bill 25:42
199:57

To the footman Apostolo because of the balance of six years and 10 months' salary, at Ld 25:- a year, according to the bill 90:-

To the footman Dimitrij for the balance of 5 years and 11 months of salary, at Ld 25:- a year, according to the bill 46:60

To the footman Constantin for the balance of 5 years of salary, at Ld 25:- a year, according to the bill 65:-

To the former footman and barber Vassilij for the remainder of 4 years and 8 months of salary, at Ld 30:- a year, according to the bill Ld 29:97

And for the cutting of the beard for a period of 3 months when groom Petros Baron was ill, according to his claim at least 9:-
38:97

To the former Saras or stable boy Maksont for the balance of 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ years of salary, according to the bill 45:-
= 4830:112

[Folio 16v]

To the former Beksi [Bekçi] or warden of the house in Belgrade, named Stajano, for 5 years of salary at Ld 24:- a year Ld 120:-
And for delivery of firewood when the late Ambassador was in Belgrade in the year 1721 20:-
140:-

To the former marketer Murat for the balance of a bill of kitchen-expenses, on the basis of a declaration of the former writer Gioseppe Fischer de Jr of Ld 394:45
And because of the balance of 16 years of salary at Ld 35:- a year, as he claims he should receive 460:-
854:45

To the former bottler George Ostovichi because of the balance of 1 ½ years of salary, at Ld 30:- a year, according to the bill 16:-

To the former sous-chef George di Sira because of the balance of 14 months of salary at Ld 25:- a year, according to the bill 24:100

NB:

The payments of the quoted [below-mentioned] costs has been done before the distribution of the earnings from the sold goods, and therefore mentioned in my first calculation

Besides the aforementioned servants there are several others who have been paid briefly after the Ambassador's demise and before the filing of this list, because some were planning to travel to their home countries and others due to insolence from their side, as namely

The bottler Andrea with a sum of Ld	33:60
Footman Cosma with	160:-
The coffee-maker [ORIG: caffegi / Ot: kahveci] Jorgo with	38:6
The chef Housse with	24:72
The sous-chef David with	14:-
The sous-chef Nicolo with	9:-
The doorman Schain	86:-
The saddler [ORIG: saras / Ot: saraç] or stable boy	12:60
	= 5866:17

[Folio 17r]

The water carrier [ORIG: sacca / Ot: saka] Panajotti with Ld 24:-

The guard [ORIG: beksi / Ot: bekçi] of the house in Belgrade, named Alexandri with 20:-

And two Janissaries, named Bekir Beşe and Akserli Ahmed Beşe, both for one month's salary, with 10:60

A Janissary, named Kavukçu Ahmed Beşe, for four months with 5 guilders cloth for the bairam [bayram], together 36:-

And two Janissaries, named Boujoukli Ahmed Beşe and Arpacı Mehmed Beşe, both for 5 months and five ell broadcloth related to as above, and thus together 82:60
Pro memory

To the French baker George Masson for the balance of delivered bread, according to the bill 558:12

To the heirs of Monsieur Jeacques for an old balance of delivered bread, the sum of 60:-

To the Armenian baker, or the footman of Sir Leijtstar, named Haijvas, for the balance of delivered bread until December 18 1723. According to the bill the sum of 246:21

And for delivered wine and cheese, according to the bill 50:30

296:51

To the same companions for the balance of delivered bread since 18 December 1723 until the demise of the Ambassador 79:72

To the Armenian baker Hosta Tatos for an old balance of delivered bread, the sum of 70:-

=6930:32

[Folio 17v]

To Janachi the baker of Belgrade for the balance of delivered bread there, the sum of 21:30

To Paraskieva the baker of Terrapia [Tarabya] for the balance of delivered bread and wine in Belgrade, according to the bill 67:60

To butcher Abdula for the balance of delivered beef and grapes, according to the bill 594:45

To the butcher of Tophanna [Tophane] for the balance of delivered mutton in circa Ld 30:- but because he did not calculate his claim properly, placed pro memory

To butcher Diamandi for the delivery of sheep meat as much as the former steward la place was indebted, and then by the late Ambassador charged to the latter when he left his service, the sum of 30:-

To Angeli the peasant or farmer from Belgrade for delivered meat, of old 14:-

To Sacosti the peasant woman from Belgrade for delivered meat and wine, of old 5:-

To Dahi Jorgo the peasant from Belgrade for the delivery of fruit, of old 1:12

To a poultry seller in Galata for the delivery of poultry as the former steward la place was indebted, but taken over by the Ambassador as before, the sum of 78:24

To poultry seller from Pera for similar case as above 18:-

= 7759:83

[Folio 18r]

To a fishmonger for the delivery of fish, deriving from and concerning as above 91:48

To a chandler for the delivery of candles, deriving from cases as above 95:-

To shopkeeper Asland for the delivery of brandy, Rosolio [type of liqueur] and others, deriving from as above 18:93

To the children of shopkeeper Coquino for the delivery of torches and wax-candles, deriving from as above 29:24

To the son of glazer George for the delivery of glasses and bottles, deriving from as above 22:96

To a carpenter for the delivery of wood and the manufacturing of table, deriving from as above 7:60

To the former footman Manollij for minute expenses as marketer, deriving from as above 17:-

To a milkman for the balance of delivered milk, according to the bill 9:39

To shopkeeper Hagi Chusi for delivered confiture and preserves of roses and others 53:-

To Mercado the Jew for as above 4:-

To wine seller Gabriel for the delivery of 255 meters of wine, according to a declaration from my side [nota: at 90 aspers a meter] 191:30
= 8298:113

[Folio 18v]

To the widow of the late Sir Anthonij van Breen for 40 meters of old wine, taken over by the late Ambassador when she broke up her household in Galata after her husband's demise, at 120 aspers a meter 40:-

To the wife of diamond grinder Marco Fabri, alias Alida Croesen, for 13 meters of wine, taken over by the late Ambassador when she broke up her household in Galata at 90 aspers a meter 9:90

To the orphan of Hans Scoderbeck for the balance of delivered wine, according to the declaration of Dragoman Stavrachi Chusi the sum of 24:72

To wine seller Jani Vartaliti for the delivery of 42 meters of wine, at 100 aspers a meter 35:-

To Monsieur de Rouzerajj for the delivery of 22 meters of beer at 180 aspers a meter, according to the bill 33:-

To shopkeeper Jean Maria for delivered Rosolio and others according to the bill 13:39

To shopkeeper Silvester for delivered snuff 1:60

To shopkeeper Stephani Rodokanachi for the balance of delivered cloths during Easter of 1724, according to the declaration of the late Sir De la Fontaine 500:-

To the writer or clerk of English merchant Littheiller for the delivery of a hat, according to the declaration of the former equerry monsieur Marcquis 5:-
= 8961:14

[Folio 19r]

To kalpak seller [ORIG: calpaksi/ Ot: kalpakçı] because of the balance for delivered kalpaks, according to the bill 101:75

To a Turkish shoe seller [ORIG: cavaf/ Ot: kavaf] for the balance for delivered shoes [ORIG: papouches / Ot: pabuç] and boots, according to the bill 65:45

To saddler [ORIG: saras/ Ot: saraç] Hagij Glegoris for delivery and repair of horse harnesses, according to declaration of the former equerry monsieur Marcquis 43:-

To the spinner of goat hair [ORIG: moutaf / Ot: mutaf] Sava for the delivery of horse-supplies, according to declaration as above 22:-

To the blacksmith [ORIG: nalbant / Ot: nalbant] Agob and his son Asfadour for horse shoeing and others. According to testimony of dragomans Manolachi Agha and Stavrachis Cusi, as the bill is missing due to long time span. At least 200:-

To a glazer for the delivery of six large glass panels and framing six paintings, according to the bill 9:60

To another glazer for delivery of glass panels and inserting them or framing, according to the bill 2:-

To cutter Ianachi for the balance of a bill for custom work of clothes and others 239:10

To the old or former cutter Takis for the balance of a bill for custom work and others 61:12

To jeweler Alexander Westerlen for the balance of a bill of custom work of jewelry 20:-
To watchmaker Willem Westerlen for reparation of watches, according to the bill 26:-
= 9750:96

[Folio 19v]

To wood seller Dimirachi for the balance of delivered wood for the garnishing of the large room and the carriage house at the Palace of Pera 85:-

To a carpenter [ORIG: dogramagi/ Ot: doğramacı] who has worked there, on balance 12:-

To a Jew for the paintwork in the aforementioned room, on balance 45:-

To various persons for the balance of delivered straw and barley, according to the bill of Dragoman Manolachi Agha, a sum of Ld 44:23. But because of the tumult they created

for their money, they have been paid before this list was finalized, as the diverse debts were relatively little. Thus pro memory

To general practitioner Polacco for delivered medication, visits and consultations in circa one and a half year's time, according to the bill 237:108

To barber surgeon and general practitioner Berard for delivery of medication and others according to the bill the sum of 15:90. But because he was about to leave for France before the finalization of this list, and persevered in the payment of the sum, the bill was paid with Ld 13:-. Thus pro memory

To the English doctor Brown for 3 consultations during the last sickness of the late Ambassador, by discretion. But because he moved to England before the finalization of this list
= 10130:84

[Folio 20r]

And therefore requested his payment, the bill has been finalized with two turalis [Ot: tuğralı] of Ld 5:30. Thus pro memory

To the Venetian doctor Cortazzi for 4 consultations, as above, pro memory

To the Jewish doctor Fonseca for a consultation as above, pro memory
Sum Ld 10130:84

Thusly annotated, and finalized with the notes, in Pera di Constantinople, Today 15 October 1725. By me.
B. Fagel, Secretary and Chancellor

[Folio 21 r]

Continuation of the debts, or annotation of the capital debts as far as known to me, as they have never been properly indicated.

To madam Widow Colijer for an obligation of the late Ambassador, in which half of the palace has been pawned to her, the sum of Ld 6225:10

And for various other claims and bills of expenses made for the household, together circa 8000:-
14225:10

From various documents it has been found that from time to time has been paid the sum of 5800:-
Thus to her should come Ld 8425:10

To Alfarin the Jew for an obligation and mortgage on the other half of the palace 4500:-

To the concerned princess for the assignment of the late Ambassador which remained unpaid, the sum of three thousand golden ducats, pro memory

To the widow of secretary de la Fontaine for the balance of a bill for expenses made for the household, and moreover overdue salaries, and an obligation of the late Ambassador of the sum of Ld 2590;- , say 5613:-

And for a bill of exchange on Sir Schepen de Hoche pied of Haerlem 400:-
6013:-

[Folio 21v]

To the widow of Dragoman Willem Theijls for an obligation of the late Ambassador, the sum of Ld 500:-

And for various bills of exchange on Sir Schepen de Hoche pied in Haerlem, in circa 1000:-
1500:-

To Sir Pieter Leijtstar for two bills of exchange on and charged to as above, both of Ld 500:- and thus together 1000:-

To Sir Dionijs Houset for a bill of exchange as above, the sum of 800:-

To Sir Robbert Constantin for a bill of exchange as above 300:-

To the heirs of the late Vicar Jan David Reuter for a letter of exchange for the payment of his last half year of salary, say on and charged to as above, the sum of Ld 238:23

And for a month of salary since the granting of abovementioned bill of exchange until the reverend's demise 23:7
161:90

NB These two entries [mentioned above] belong to the pressing debts, but because they have been forgotten there, they have been placed here.

To Senor Demitrio Paskovici for a letter of exchange of Ld 2500:- on and charged to as above; but because a major part must have been paid, this is placed pro memory

To the widow of Dragoman Caravatza for a bill of exchange as above, the sum of 1500:-

[Folio 22r]

To Monsieur Rigo for a bill of Miss Assassina for a bill of exchange as above ?

To Sir Abraham Bisschop according to his book, as I assume ?

To Sir Hendrik van Diepenbroek according to his book in circa Ld, thus ?

Perhaps another claim will be made by the heirs of the late steward Vassilij, because the late Ambassador had an account with him pro memory

At the same time those of the late equerry Seigneur Iurgachi for a case as above pro memory

And finally I pose the claim of Madam the widow de Hochepped, as unaware to me pro memory

I forgot to mention earlier to note the mortgage on the house in Belgrade as it was taken over by Sir Housset from the English Dragoman Seigneur Luca Chirico, and including the interest, will roughly amount to the sum of 1100:-

[Folio 22v]

The inheritance of the late his Excellency Sir Ambassador and Count Jacobus Colijer debit and the Dutch Chancellery

1725, March 28: For sealing the goods and the making of the inventory, 4 days were vacated at Ld. 2 ½ a day. Ld 10:-

June 1: for the description of the goods in the village Belgrade, one day was vacated 2:60

For the rent of a horse for the journey there and food for me and my servant and a Janissary 3:-

September

5: For the picking up and delivery of the goods as to be sold at the auction, and cleaning of the goods 2:-

7 ditto: for a day vacated to the village Belgrade for the picking up of the best goods to be sold at the auction, with horse-rent and food for me, a servant and a Janissary 5:60

For the rent of a wagon for the goods 1:-

For preparing three lists of all the goods to show to the ambassadors and others on their requisition, each list consisting of 14 pages at 6 para's a page 6:36

For the preparation of four catalogues of the books with the same purpose as above, each consisting of 10 pages at 6 para's a page 6:-

For eight times spreading of pamphlets, to make the sale of the goods known. At 15 para's a pamphlet 3:-

For wine during the auction, according to habit 5:60

October 27: For a vacated day to the village

44:96

[Folio 23r]

... Belgrade for the sale of the goods left there, with horse-rent and food for me, my servant and a Janissary 5:60

Ld 50:36

17b. Jacobus Colyer: auction record (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

Notitie van de Meubilen, Klederen, silverwerck en andere goederen van wylen den Heer Ambassadeur Grave Colyer, soo als op den 10 Septemb.^r 1725 en volgende dagen in 't publÿck aende meestbiedende zÿn vercocht geworden.

1. (betaelt) Vyf ordinaris perdées aende Besestinli devlet Ld 3:45
 2. (betaelt) Een Smirna's tafel-tapÿtje aen de Jood Abraham Onsiel Ld 1:105
 3. Vyf gedrukte catoene gordÿnen aende geweese Hofm.^r S.^r Gabriel 1:3
 4. Ses witte catoene gordÿnen aen S.^r Petros de gewese camerdiener 2:93
 5. (betaelt) vyf rode perpetuane oude gordÿnen aende Jood S.^r Angeli 1:-
 6. (betaelt) aghtien rode en groende sandalle gordÿnen aende Besestinli Devled 8:15
 7. (betaelt) twee oude lakense Deur gordÿnen aende Saras Hagi Gregorio 3:-
 8. (betaelt) een rood laeckens tafel-kleetje aen de Jood Kiemal 2:75
 9. (betaelt) een rode fluweele zadel met silver vergulde platen aende Besestinli Devlet 26:30
 10. (betaelt) een sabel met een silver-gevest aen S.^r Giacomo Leytstar 9:-
 11. (betaelt) een rottingh met een koper-vergulde-knop aen S.^r Smith 6:60
 12. Een stuckende rottingh met een silvere knop aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 1:3
 13. Een gemeene rottingh of krukje waer in een verre-kÿker aende geweese Hofm.^r S.^r Gabriel 3:2..
 14. (betaelt) Een andere gemeene Rottingh dienende tot een pÿp aen een Venetiaensche schilder genaemt Michiel -:..
- Ld 70:51

[Folio 1v]

Transport Ld 70:51

15. Een paer pistolen met dubbelde lopen aen S.^r Lisle Ld 20:-
16. Een paer andere pistolen met een weÿnigh silver ingeleght aen S.^r Meÿdwell 11:15
17. (betaelt) een vuir-roer met koper, ingeleght aen S.^r Smith 13:30
18. (betaelt) een ander oud vuir-roer aen Gabriel de wÿn-vercoper 5:-
19. (betaelt) Een carabÿn met een getrocke-loop aende kneght van S.^r Lucatje, genaemt Simon 5:90
20. (betaelt) een paer gebroke sack pistolen aen Schain de geweese knegt 1:30
21. (betaelt) vier arm-stoelen en 4 andere met rood-laecken overtrocken aen den Doctor Foix, zÿnde een Jood 37:60
22. Ses armstoelen en ses andere van gebloemt trÿp aen S.^r Fagel 50:-
23. (betaelt) Twee oude Smirnase Tapÿten aen den Cassap Mehemed 1:30
24. (betaelt) Een ander oud Smirnaes Tapÿt aen de Jood. S.^r Angeli 12:-
25. (betaelt) een scheeptje aen Cassap Mehemed 2:75
26. Een groen lakense tafel-kleetje aen S.^r Fagel 2:-
27. (betaelt) vyf groene lakense deur gordÿnen met haer falbalaes aen Mons.^r le Noir 20:-
28. (betaelt) een Benis van rood sof aen cassap Mehemed 9:15
29. Eene kerekie van groen sof aen S.^r Asland 10:-
30. Een ghanziar en een mesje van aloë met goud beslagen aen S.^r Manolachi 42:60

--
Ld 313:96

[Folio 2r]

Transport Ld 313:96

31. Een kerekié van blaeuw sof aen de geweese camerdiener Petros Ld 11:15
32. Een rode zýde cintuir met goud aen beýde de eýnden doorgewerkt aen s.^r Manolachi 4:90
33. Een blaewe zýde chiarp met silver doorwerkt aen Mons.^r Manolachi 4:90
34. een caffetan van Tabin aen S.^r Dimitrachi de geweese camerdien.^r 7:-
35. (betaelt) een oude anteri aende Janitzar Achmed Bassa Boujoukli 2:30
36. (betaelt) Een d.^o aen de Jood Mose Skenasi 2:90
37. (betaelt) een d.^o aen de geweese knegt Schain 2:105
38. Een d.^o aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 4:30
39. (betaelt) een d.^o aende saras Maksout 5:93
40. (betaelt) een cintuir van Indiaensch Bogasýn met bloemen gestikt aen S.^r Fagel 5:60
41. (betaelt) een cintuir van tchal met bloemen doorwerkt aen beýde de zýnden aen S.^r Antony Pisani 15:60
42. (betaelt) Een koper-vergulde cintuir aen s.^r Angeli, de Jood 6:30
43. Twee witte bogasýne vesten aen de camerdiener Petros Baron 3:93
44. (betaelt) twee d.^o aen den Doctor foix, sýnde een Jood 8:-
45. (betaelt) twee d.^o aende Janitzar Achmed Bassa Boujoukli 3:60
46. (betaelt) een pelis van vosse-vellen met een groen laecken gevoedert aende Janitzar Mehemed Bassa 30:-
47. (betaelt) Een d.^o met parimenten van rode vosse-vellen met een rood laecken gevoedert aende Bairaktar vande Janitzars die de waght bý den Russisen Envoyé heeft 21:60
-
- = 455:12

[Folio 2v]

Transport Ld 455:12

48. Een nieuw armeline bont met rode tchal gevoedert aen S.^r Maýdwell 50:-
49. (betaelt) een d.^o met rood atlas gevoedert aen Hagi Mustapha 16:-
50. (betaelt) een d.^o met groen sof aen Hagi Mustapha 34:90
51. (betaelt) een d.^o met rood jermesut gevoedert aen hagi Mustapha 14:60
52. (betaelt) een týger-bont met groen laken gevoedert aen Hagý Tokman den Armeender 56:-
53. (betaelt) een armeline bont met violet sof gevoedert aen S.^r Antonio Pisani 55:-
54. (betaelt) een jamberlouk van rode zýde stof met een grote koper-vergulde knoop aen Hagý Panos een Armeender 21:-
55. (betaelt) een d.^o van rood laecken aen Hagý Asland de winkelier 21:90
56. (betaelt) twee saksirs of broecken van rood sof aen Hagý Asland de winkelier 9:75
57. (betaelt) een kamer of naght-rock van blaew damast met een geele voeringh van deselve stof aen Mons.^r de Ronzeray 12:60
58. Een d.^o van blaew gebloemt damast met een gestreepte voering van deselve stof aende gewese camerdiener Dimitrachi Violanti 9:36
59. (betaelt) twee caffetans de eende van swart en d'andere van groen tabýn aen de barbier Jani een Walacher 14:15
60. (betaelt) een calpak serdava met wit laecken gevoedert aen M.^r de Ronzeray 3:90
61. (betaelt) een d.^o van samour aen de Janitzar Achmed Bassa Boujoukli 3:-
62. (betaelt) drie gibons van wit bogasýn aende Janitzar Boujoukli Achmed Bassa 3:30
-

= 779:78

[Folio 3r]

Transport Ld 779:78

63. (betaelt) een benis van wit tchal aen Hagÿ Tokman den Armeender 15:-
64. Een benis van groen sof aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 8:90
65. Een feresié van geel sof aen Jannachi de Griecxe snÿder 11:45
66. Een feresié van rood sof aende geweese Hofm.^r S.^r Gabriel 17:75
67. (betaelt) een benis van blaeuw laecken aen de cassap Mehemed 11:45
68. (betaelt) een benis van rood laecken aen Hagÿ Tokman den Armeender 15:60
69. (betaelt) twee caffetans een van Kutni en d'ander van Jermesut aen S.^r Josef de Jood 7:60
70. Twee d.^o d'een van rood en d'ander van geel raso aende geweese camerdiener Petros 10:45
71. (betaelt) een saksir of broek van rood laecken aen Emir Mehemed 3:30
72. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Mehemed Bassa 5:-
73. Een d.^o aen S.^r Alexander Wesselink 4:30
74. Een d.^o aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 6:90
75. (betaelt) drie makatten van rood laecken met geele franjes aen Tilal Mehemed Bassa 18:30
76. (betaelt) een mantel-sack van rood laecken met een oud catoen tandour-kleetje aen Cassap Mehemed 2:60
77. (betaelt) een satirs vest of dollama van rood laecken met een geele zÿde broek, een geele zÿde cintuir en een calpak aen Hagÿ Mehemed 9:30
78. (betaelt) vier stucken als boven aende Besestenli Devled 8:30
79. (betaelt) vier stucken als boven aen Hagi Mehemed 9:99
-
- = 944:57

[Folio 3v]

Transport Ld 944:57

80. (betaelt) vier stucken als voren aen Emir Mehemed 8:30
81. (betaelt) vier stucken als voren aen Hagÿ Mehemed 7:90
82. (betaelt) vier stucken als voren aen Hagÿ Mehemed 9:18
83. (betaelt) een tapÿt van Salonique aen S.^r Nicola Visamano 14:45
84. een d.^o aende sansal of maeckelaer van sig.^r Smith, genaemt Isacq 15:60
85. (betaelt) een rode laeckense deur gordÿn met sÿn falbala en geel bogasÿn gevoedert aen Osman Celebi 9:-
86. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Hagÿ Mehemed 9:60
87. (betaelt) elf overtreksels van sofa kussens van fluweel van 't land aen hagÿ Jaggia, zÿnde een Armeender 22:-
88. Elf kussens met wol wegende 141. okken, a 13 ¼ @: de ok aen de Heer Thesaurier Leÿtstar 16:48
89. Vier minders wegende 156. Okken a 13 ¼ de ok aende Heer Leÿtstar als boven 17:27
90. (betaelt) twee rode fluweele kussens met silvere galonnen aen Hagÿ Mehemed 20:-
91. (betaelt) een kasje of Bestagta met paerle moer ingeleght aen Hagi Tokman 11:60
92. (betaelt) een vierkante sepet met een cadena aen Kirkor een armeender 1:60
93. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Boujoukli Mehemed Bassa 1:6
94. (betaelt) een spiegel met een swarte lÿst aen de chirurgÿn Mon.^r la Houte 15:30

95. (betaelt) Een leere iught aen Cassap Mehemed 1:60
 96. (betaelt) twee oude ontramponeerde carabÿnen aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 2:75
 --
 = 1127:6

[Folio 4r]

- Transport Ld 1127:6
 97. (betaelt) twee d.^o aen een Turck Hagÿ Halÿ 1:-
 98. Een d.^o aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 2:90
 99. (betaelt) vier d.^o aen een Armeender Haÿvas 3:48
 100. (betaelt) ses halve lancen of satirs piekjes aen Mr: Abraham Dunant 1:60
 101. Een rode fluwele Turcxe zadel met goud geborduirt aende Camerd.^r Petros Baron 8:105
 102. (betaelt) een d.^o aen de Bairaktar der Janitzars die de waght bÿ den Russisen Envoyé heeft 2:90
 103. (betaelt) een d.^o aen een Turck Hagÿ Mustapha 1:93
 104. Een paer koper-vergulde stief-beugels aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 8:-
 105. (betaelt) een paer d.^o aen onse Janitzar Boujoukli Achmed Bassa 3:105
 106. (betaelt) een chabrak of Turcks paerde kleet van zÿde stof met silver doorwerkt aen de Janitzar Hussain Bassa 8:-
 107. (betaelt) een d.^o van rood laecken met gele zÿde franjes aen Emir Mehemed 4:90
 108. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Hagÿ Tokman den Armeend.^r 10:-
 109. Een d.^o aende Camrd.^r Petros Baron 11:-
 110. (betaelt) ses paerde of jedek kleetjes van rood laecken aen een Turck Osman Bassa 8:30
 111. (betaelt) een groot paerde of jedek-kleet van rood laecken aan Mehemed Celebi 7:30
 112. (betaelt) een paer pistool-sacken van rood laecken met goude galonnen aen Hagÿ Mustapha 3:-
 113. (betaelt) twee paerde hembden of kleetjes met een tapkour aen onse Janitzar Achmed Bassa Boujoukli 2:60
 114. Een racht of Turcx paerde-tuigh met sÿn sabel en Topous van koper vergult aen de camerd.^r Petros Baron 31:15
 --
 = 1246:102

[Folio 4v]

- Transport Ld 1246:102
 115. (betaelt) een racht of Turcx paerde tuÿgh met sÿn topous en sabel van silver vergult aen Hagÿ Mustapha 102:36
 116. Een chabrak of Turcx paerde-kleet van rood laken met goude bloemen geborduirt aen Manolachi Agga 76:-
 117. Twee mataras waer vande eene met een silvere kettingh gegarneert aen S.^r Abraham Dunant 9:-
 118. (betaelt) een paer koorden en quasten om Trompetten te garneren aende Janitzar Hussain Bassa 1:3
 119. (betaelt) Een frankse chabrak met haer pistool-sacken van blaeu laecken met een smal silver-galon en een paer pistool-holsters aen Osman Celebi 2:-
 120. Een sepet met rood leer overtrocken aende camerdienaer Dimitrachi Violanti -:63
 121. Een d.^o aen S.^r Alexand^r Westerlen 1:66

122. Een andere Turcxse sadel van rood fluweel met goud geborduirt aen S.^r Leytstar 7:-
123. (betaelt) vÿf paer oude geele laersen aende geweese knegt Apostolo 1:33
124. Een paer nieuwe d.^o aen S.^r Stavrachi Cusi 1:57
125. (betaelt) een geborduurde leere kamme-tas aen de Janitzar Hussain Bassa 1:60
126. Een notebome schryf-kasje aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 3:30
127. (betaelt) een Walachse sadel met groen laken overtrocken aen Mr: Francois Dunant 2:105
128. (betaelt) twee fanals of glase-lantaernen aen Mr: Louis 1:15
129. (betaelt) een rood fluweel tafel-kleet met goude franjes aende Besestinli Devled 38:-
-
- = 1495:90

[Folio 5r]

Transport Ld 1495:90

130. (betaelt) twee kamer-besems of hand-varkens aen Hagÿ Tokman 1:60
131. (betaelt) een silver-vergult tabaks-doodsje aen Hagÿ Tokman 11:-
132. (betaelt) een d.^o van koper-vergult aende gweese canderd.^r Dimitrasco 2:60
133. Een d.^o met staelwerk ingeleght aen S.^r Fagel 1:90
134. Een Eau de la Reine flesje met silver beslagen aen S.^r Fagel 4:18
135. (betaelt) een eau de la reine doosje van silver hebbende de vorm van een eÿ aen de Chaldeo 5:30
136. (betaelt) een schaertje met sÿn chagrÿn leere kokertje met silver gevoedert aen Mr: Mars 2:36
137. Twee brillen in haer huÿsje van chagrÿn aen Mr: Isnel 1:75
138. Een bril in sÿn huÿsje van schildpad aende Janitzar Hussain Bassa 1:78
139. (betaelt) Een bril in sÿn huÿsje van een visse graet of vissehuÿd aen Mr: Francois Dunant 1:39
140. (betaelt) twee brillen in haer chagrÿn leere huÿsje met koper-vergult gevoed.^t aen hagÿ Tokman 9:15
141. (betaelt) een andere bril in een gemeen leere huÿsje aen Janachi Casangi -:66
142. Een hoed met een goude galon aen S.^r Fagel 11:15
-
- = 1558:72

[Folio 5v]

Transport Ld 1558:72

143. Een hoet met een silver galon aen Mr: la Tour 4:15
144. (betaelt) een hoet sonder galon aende Venetiaense schilder S.^r Michiele 1:24
145. Twee hoeden met galon aen Mr: Isnel 2:-
146. (betaelt) een Moscovische Hoet, sÿnde een castoor, aen De Chaldeo 6:36
147. (betaelt) een knipmes met paerle-moer ingeleght aen de Turck Mehemed Bassa -:90
148. (betaelt) twee hoede-kassen aen S.^r Chaldeo -:54
149. (betaelt) een mes en een vork in haer koker van ordinaris leer aen Giaquino een Venetiaensche slaef 1:42
150. (betaelt) een silver kettingje van draed-werk aen Mehemed Aga 1:9
151. (betaelt) een tande-stokers-kokertje van seer sleght silver aen Halÿ Bassa 1:63
152. Een porcelaine of verglaesde haen aen Mons.^r Francois Dunant -:48

153. (betaelt) een gemeen mesje met een vorkje en een gemeen knip-mesje aen S.^r Manolachi Agga -:15
154. (betaelt) een instrument van stael voor het vuir-roer aen den Armeender Macksout Sacca van Bailo van Venetien -:51
155. (betaelt) twee gemeene schaertjes aen Jaquino de Venetiaensche slaef -:45
156. (betaelt) een brand-glas in sÿn schild-padde kokertje aende Sorbagi die de wagt by den Russisen Envoyé heeft -:93
157. (betaelt) een stael nÿp-tangetje voor de nagels aen den Engelschen Dragoman Mosco -:117
158. (betaelt) een groene bril aen Kiemal -:48
159. (betaelt) een blik hand-lantaertje aen S.^r Jean Marie de winkelier -:51
160. (betaelt) een bril in sÿn kokertje van schild-pad aen S.^r Jean Maria de winkelier 1:60
-
- = 1582:93

[Folio 6r]

Transport Ld 1582:93

161. (betaelt) een schild-padde vouw-beentje aen Mons.^r Fenouille -:30
162. (betaelt) een brand-glas aen Halÿ Celebi -:24
163. Een gemeen schaertje aen Mr: Isnel -:12
164. Een kopere schel aen Mr: Marchand -:108
165. (betaelt) een gebroke goude horologie kettingh aen den Engelsen Dragoman Mosco 12:-
166. (betaelt) Een goud cachet met een hoofje in een witte of onix steen gesneden aen Mons.^r Pelham 20:-
167. (betaelt) een d.^o in een rode of carnirole steen gesneden aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 11:60
168. (betaelt) een kokertje van sagrÿn leer met silver-gevoedert waer in alderhande silvere instrumenten aenden Engelsen Dragoman Mosco 17:105
169. (betaelt) een tabaks-doos van agaet met een silvere charniere aen Mr: Hubsch 33:60
170. (betaelt) een goude tabaks-doos met een agate steen in de deksel aenden Russisen Dragoman S.^r Gregorio 131:-
171. (betaelt) een silver vergult of paerde-tuÿgh met sÿn sabel en topous aenden Russisen Dragoman S.^r Gregorio 116:-
172. (betaelt) een half dozÿn messen, vorken en lepels van koper-vergult in een ord.^s leere-kasje aenden Venetiaensen silver-smith Giacomo Venturini 8:75
173. (betaelt) een aerde scheer-becken aende Berber Emir -:90
174. Een schrÿf-cabinetje met een silvere Inkt-kokert en sant-back aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 20:-
175. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Hagÿ Moustapha 28:-
-
- = 1983:57

[Folio 6v]

Transport Ld 1983:57

176. (betaelt) Een kleÿn schilderÿtje verbeeldende een vrouw die haer selfs de baert maakt aen Mons.^r Pelham 4:90
177. Een half of kleÿn schriftuir cabinetje van eÿken hout aen Mons.^r Edwards 7:90

178. Een d.^o met een tafel aen S.^r Giacomo Leytstar 6:-
 179. (betaelt) een cabinet met olÿve hout ingelegt aen S.^r Giaquino de Venetiaense slaef 50:-
 180. (betaelt) een gemeene hout-tafel aen S.^r Chaldeo 1:-
 181. Een kleÿn hangh-horologe sonder kas aenden Dragoman S.^r Stavrach Cusi 11:75
 182. Een Smirnaes tapÿt aen S.^r Manolachi Aga 26:30
 183. Een notebome tafel met 2 gerridons aen Sig.^r Leytstar 7:90
 184. Een groot Engelsch slag-horologe aen Hagÿ Tokman 83:-
 185. 22 stucx bennetjes van deegh of een servis voor het dessert aen Hagÿ Tokman 8:60
 186. (betaelt) twee silver servis kassen met leer overtrocken aende Engelse Hofmeester Mons.^r Gio 1:45
 187. Een d.^o met ÿser beslagen aende hofm.^r S.^r Gabriel -:54
 188. (betaelt) een pers aan Mons.^r Louis de Snÿder -:39
 189. (betaelt) een verlakt schenck- of – tee-blaetje aen S.^r Miechiele de schilder 1:63
 190. Een half dozÿn tee-kopjes en soo veel schoteltjes van fÿn porcelain aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 5:-
 191. Een half dozÿn dito aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 5:-

--

Ld 2203:93

[Folio 7r]

Transport Ld 2203:93

192. (betaelt) een half dozÿn d.^o sonder schoteltjes aen Mustapha Bassa 2:108
 193. (betaelt) drie porcelaine suÿker-bakjes aen Mons.^r la Houte 1:36
 194. (betaelt) een porcelaine spoel-kom aen s.^r Giaquino de Venetiaense slaef 2:54
 195. (betaelt) een porcelain trek- of- tee-potje aen Mons.^r Honoré de Venetiaense Chirurgÿn 3:105
 196. Een d.^o van rode aerde aende gewese camerdiener S.^r Petros 1:-
 197. (betaelt) een silver-vergult drink-schaeltje aen Hagÿ Achmed 11:90
 198. (betaelt) een silver savonet-doesje aen Ghalil Bassa 6:60
 199. (betaelt) een scheer-becken met sÿn kan van porcelain aen Maksout de Ven: sacca 7:18
 200. (betaelt) een koper-versilvert scheerbecken aen Mons.^r Bremond 2:96
 201. Een schild-padde tabaks-doesje met een koper-vergulde voering aen S.^r Leytstar 2:60
 202. (betaelt) een d.^o met een silvere charniere aen Mons.^r Fenouille 2:-
 203. Een cannette van drie cristalle brandewÿns flesjes, 4 caraffen en ses drinkglazen aen S.^r Housset 2:87
 204. (betaelt) Een groot Smirnaes tapÿt aen Bekir Bassa 61:30
 205. Twee arm-stoelen met groen laken overtrocken aen Mons.^r Isnel 2:66
 206. (betaelt) twee silvere bekertjes van gemeen silver aende Janitzar Boujoukli Achmed Bassa 8:36
 207. Twee d.^o aen S.^r Stavrach Cusi 9:30
 --
 = 2332:9

[Folio 7v]

Transport Ld 2332:9

208. Twee d.^o bekertjes aen Mevrouw de Weduwe Colÿer 9:15

209. Twee silvere zoutvaten aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 11:30
 210. Twee d.^o aen Mevrouw de Weduwe Colÿer 11:45
 211. (betaelt) een groot tafel mes met een vork met beene-hegten aen een Armeender genaemt Manuel -:90
 212. (betaelt) een kopere zout en peper-does aen Osman Celebi -:96
 213. (betaelt) vier uytgehouwe hout vergulde armpjes aen S.^r Giacomo Bianchi 5:3
 214. (beta) twee grote arm-stoelen met rood fluweel overtrocken aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 20:-
 215. (betaelt) een utskur of geborduurde broeksband aen Ghalil Bassa 1:30
 216. (betaelt) twee geborduurde neusdoekjes aen S.^r Mosco den Engelschen Dragoman -:108
 217. (betaelt) twee d.^o aen Cassap Mehemed -:90
 218. Een d.^o aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 1:90
 219. (betaelt) een geborduirt horologe-beursje aen Cassap Mehemed 2:90
 220. (betaelt) een oud geborduirt gelt-beursje aen Maksout de Venetiaense sacca -:108
 221. (betaelt) een nieuw d.^o aen Mr: Francois Dunant 3:60
 222. Een memorie boekje van segrÿn-leer met silver-vergulde plaetjes beslagen en een silvere pen aen S.^r Fagel 8:-
 223. (betaelt) een silver-mostaert lepeltje aen S.^r Manolachi Agga -:75
 --
 = 2410:99

[Folio 8r]

Transport Ld 2410:99

224. Een tafel met ebben hout ingeleght aen S.^r Scarlate Caratza 4:-
 225. Een d.^o aen S.^r Scarlata Caratza 4:30
 226. Een kleÿne d.^o aen utsupra 2:-
 227. Een aght-kantige ingelegde tafel aen Mevrouw de Weduwe Colÿer 2:45
 228. Twee gebroke notebome gueridons aen utsupra 1:60
 229. (betaelt) twee arm-stoelen en 6 andere met rood leer overtrocken aen Maksout de Venetiaense saras 10:60
 230. Een vervlakte oude tafel met twee gerridons aen S.^r Scarlate Caratza 7:60
 231. (betaelt) een d.^o met sÿn 2 gueridons als boven aen een Griecxe Papas genaemt Gregoris 11:60
 232. (betaelt) een oude gemeene-tafel aen een Armeender Baltasar genaemt -:72
 233. Een d.^o aende camerdiener Petros Baron -:69
 234. (betaelt) een gemeene hout gerridon aen S.^r Scarlate Caratza -:90
 235. Drie stoelen met leer overtrocken aen d'Heer Huset 2:6
 236. Twee arm-stoelen met leer overtrocken aen S.^r Willem Westerlen 2:30
 237. Eene grote gebroke arm-stoel met blaeuw trÿp bekleet aen S.^r George Masson de Backer 3:93
 238. Een oude arm-stoel met groen laecken bekleet, die in de kamer van overledene dominé was en op den Inventaris niet is gebragt, aen de camerdiener Petros Baron 2:15
 239. Een kleÿn eÿcke kasje aen Mons.^r Marchand -:90
 --
 = 2467:39

[Folio 8v]

Transport Ld 2467:39

240. (betaelt) een blikke-doo's aen Mr: Isnel -:15
 241. (betaelt) Een hembd tot de bagne met twee servetten of droog-doecken aen een Turck, genaemt Mahmoud Aga 3:60
 242. (betaelt) een hembd met een spreÿ tot als boven aen d.^o Mahmoud Aga 2:90
 243. (betaelt) een pestemal aen Hagÿ Moustapha 1:33
 244. (betaelt) vÿf zÿde neusdoeken aen Mr: Hubsch 4:45
 245. Een silver schelletje aen Mevrouw de Weduwe Colÿer 5:45
 246. Een ÿvoor balsem doosje aen S.^r Justinus Leÿtstar -:60
 247. Een amber doosje aen Mr: Isnel -:99
 248. Een d.^o aen S.^r Justinus Leÿtstar 2:36
 249. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Mr: la Houte de Chirurgÿn 1:30
 250. Een ander doosje met marques aen Mr: Isnel -:93
 251. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Mons.^r Magÿ 1:48
 252. Een doosje met 5 savonetten aen S.^r Justinus Leÿtstar -:30
 253. Een hoorn-thé-kopje aen S.^r Scarlate Caratza 1:6
 254. (betaelt) twee gebroke brillen aen Osman -:9
 255. Franges van groene en rode stamÿn tot een ledekant aen S.^r Leÿtstar 8:75
 256. (betaelt) een kleÿn open schriftuik-kasje aen Mons.^r Meÿer -:30
 257. (betaelt) een blikke geschilderde doos met een diergelyk plat doosje aen Janachi de glase-winkelier 1:39
 258. (betaelt) een gebroke kopere schel met een kopere topous van een tent aen Mons.^r Alari -:42
 --
 = 2503:84

[Folio 9r]

Transport Ld 2503:84

259. (betaelt) een eÿke houte plat doosje met een paer dobbelstenen aen een Venetiaen, genaemt Angelo Niego -:30
 260. Een dozÿn messen en soo veel lepels en vorken aen Mevrouw de weduwe Colÿer 125:-
 261. (betaelt) vier d.^o servisen aen S.^r Giaquino de Venetiaense slaef 41:-
 262. Een d.^o servis van silver-vergult aen Mons.^r Abraham Dunant 11:3
 263. Een d.^o servis van silver aen Mevrouw de weduwe Colÿer 10:60
 264. (betaelt) vÿf oude silvere messen, 4 d.^o lepels, en 4 d.^o vorken aen Halÿ Bassa 20:-
 265. Een peper, een suÿker en een mostart-doo's van silver aen Mevrouw de weduwe Colÿer 78:-
 266. Een silvere potage-lepel aen Utsupra 8:-
 267. Vier caraffe deksel van silver aen Mevrouw de Wed.^o Colÿer 8:30
 268. Twee silvere kandelaers aen Utsupra 88:-
 269. Een silvere sotto-coupe aen utsupra 36:-
 270. (betaelt) twee stukjes silver van een racht met twee andere stukjes silver aen Maksout de Venetiaense sacca 1:15
 271. (betaelt) een dozÿn Engelsche messen met houte hegten en een weÿnig silver beslagen aan S.^r Laurenzi een Griek 4:39
 272. Een koper hand-vat van een fles aen S.^r Scarlata Caratza 1:30
 273. (betaelt) een kinder bonnetje van fluweel en goud-laecken aen Mr: Magÿ 1:57
 274. (betaelt) een d.^o aen utsupra 1:117
 275. (betaelt) een d.^o aen utsupra 6:30

--
= 2946:15

[Folio 9v]

Transport Ld. 2946:15

276. (betaelt) een garniture van stael voor een sabel aen de Sorbagi die de waght by den Russisen Envoyé heeft 2:18
277. Twee schilderÿtjes of printjes met vergulde lÿsten, verbeeldende de coningh Willem en de Coninginne Marie van Engeland aen S.^r Justinus Leÿtstar 1:42
278. ses printjes met vergulde lÿsten en glasen daer voor verbeeldende de actien van Alexander de grote aen Sig.^r Lisle 23:-
279. Een schilderÿtje met een gemeente gemarmerde lÿst, verbeeldende een bloempot, aen S.^r Justinus Leÿtstar -:57
280. (betaelt) Een schilderÿ met een swarte list, verbeeldende de historie van Loth, aen Mons.^r Magÿ 25:30
281. (betaelt) Een d.^o, verbeeldende een oud wÿfje die naeit, aen Mr: Gis Hofmeester vanden Heer Engelschen Amb.^r 40:-
282. (betaelt) Een d.^o, verbeeldende de winter, aen Mons.^r Magÿ 5:30
283. (betaelt) Twee d.^o met gemeene lÿsten, verbeeldende de eene een zee-schael en d'andere een land-schap, aen Mr: Magÿ 30:30
284. Een d.^o met swarte lÿst, verbeeldende een boere-woning, aen s.^r Fagel 10:-
285. Een d.^o verbeeldende een oud vervallen casteel aen Utsupra 2:60
286. Een grote d.^o met een ordinaris lÿst, verbeeldende een onbekende historie, aen Utsupra 20:-
287. Twee d.^o met gemeene lÿsten, verbeeldende alderhande vrugten, aen S.^r Justinus Leÿtstar 3:30
288. Twee d.^o verbeeldende als boven aen S.^r Justinus Leÿtstar 2:90

--
= 3112:42

[Folio 10r]

Transport Ld. 3112:42

289. (betaelt) twee kleÿne d.^o verbeeldende boere stukjes aen S.^r Fagel 11:60
290. (betaelt) twee geschilderde honden aen Monr.^r Magÿ 4:39
291. Een verkeer of tik-tak-bort van olÿve hout met koper-beslagen aen Sig.^r Leÿtstar 4:75
292. twee schilderÿen met gemene lÿsten, verbeeldende bloem-potten aen S.^r Justinus Leÿtstar 2:33
293. (betaelt) twee d.^o verbeeldende als boven aen S.^r Josef, schryver van S.^r Hubsch 3:-
294. Een notebome cabinet aen S.^r Fagel 55:60
295. Een half cabinet van notebome hout met zÿn tafel aen hagÿ Tokman 35:-
296. Eenige hoorntjes en schulp-gewassen aen maksout de Venetiaense sacca 5:60
297. Seventien gemene Tabaks-pÿpen aen Mr: Isnel -:30
298. (betaelt) ses grote d.^o aen de Janitzar Hussain Bassa 2:21
299. Twee andere schroef-pÿpen aen Mr: Isnel -:99
300. (betaelt) een d.^o met ÿvoire schroeven aen s.^r Ignatio Theÿls 1:81
301. Een d.^o aen S.^r Maolachi Agga -:72
302. (betaelt) ses paer witte mans-handschoenen aen Mr: la Route 2:45
303. (betaelt) ses paer d.^o aen S.^r jean Marie 1:69
304. (betaelt) vÿf paer d.^o aen S.^r Chaldeo 1:75

305. Vyf paer witte vrouwe handschoenen aen S.^f Fagel 1:45
--
= 3246:66

[Folio 10v]

- Transport Ld. 3246:66
306. Twee waeyers aen S.^f Jean Marie 1:90
307. Twee d.^o aen S.^f fagel 2:15
308. Eenige enckelde Hiacinte bollen aen s.^f Scarlate Caratza 1:30
309. Eenige Tulpe-bollen aen utsupra 1:15
310. Eenige enckelde jonquilles bolles aen de Janitzar Arpagi Mehemed Bassa 4:3
311. Eenige narcisse-bollen aen S.^f Scarlate Caratza -:96
312. (betaelt) een partÿtje dito aen een Turck genaemt Mehemed -:75
313. Een partÿtje dito aen mons.^f des Jardins -:60
314. (betaelt) een partÿtje Tulpen aen een Griek, genaemt Jani -:18
315. Een partÿtje dubbelde jonquilles aen S.^f Scarlate Caratza 1:30
316. Een partÿtje gemeene anemonen aen Mr: des Jardins -:30
317. Een d.^o Ranonculen aen S.^f Scarlate Caratza 1:30
318. (betaelt) twee gedrukte printen, verbeeldende het Vaticaen en het Capitolium te Romen met gemene lÿsten aen Mr: la Voute 1:60
319. (betaelt) twee d.^o verbeeldende het tribuit aenden Groot Hertog van Toscanen en een Italiaensche Kermis, aen S.^f Jaquino 1:18
320. (betaelt) twee d.^o verbeeldende het casteel van S.^t Angelo en de plaets van Navoni, aen Mr. La Voute 2:57
321. (betaelt) twee d.^o verbeeldende het Pauselyk Palais op 't quirinaal en de plaets del Popolo, aen Hussain Bassa de Janitzar -:90
--
= 3267:63

[Folio 11r]

- Transport Ld. 3267:63
322. (betaelt) twee d.^o verbeeldende de Haegsche en Amsterdamse kermis, aen Mr: la Voute 1:105
323. (betaelt) twee d.^o verbeeldende het huÿs te Sorgvliet en het Huÿs te Soest, aen Mr: Willem Westerlen 1:75
324. (betaelt) Twee d.^o, verbeeldende het Conings-Loo en het Huÿs te Rÿswÿk, aen Maksout de Venetiaense Sacca 2:-
325. Een geografische kaert, verbeeldende het theater van Orrologh in Vlaenderen met een gemeene lÿst, aen S.^f Housset -:30
326. (betaelt) Twee schilderÿtjes met uÿtgehouwe lÿsten, verbeeldende twee boere kermissen aen Mons.^f van Prasse 8:60
327. (betaelt) Ses ronde schilderÿen, verbeeldende soo veel filosofhen, met gemeene lÿsten, aen Mr: Lundadier 8:75
328. Een schilderÿ met een gemeene Lÿst, verbeeldende als boven een Filosoof, aen Mons.^f Marchand 1:30
329. Een kleÿn schilderÿtje met een swarte lÿst, verbeeldende een boerin die haer koussen opbind, aen S.^f Fagel 1:105
330. Twee d.^o verbeeldende land-schapjes, aen S.^f Fagel 3:-
331. Een d.^o verbeeldende de oude tsjatal met nog 2 andere personen, aen Mevrouw de Weduwe Colÿer 1:75

332. (betaelt) Een spiegel met een glase lyst, aen Mr: la Voute 10:90
 333. Een d.^o met een vergulde uytgehouwe lyst, aen S.^r Manolachi Aga 10:30
 334. Twaelf Engelse matte stoelen met een arm-stoel aen Sig.^r Leytstar 15:69
 --
 = 3334:87

[Folio 11v]

- Transport Ld. 3334:87
 335. (betaelt) tien gordyn-roeden, een ysere schop, en een blaes-balk aen Mr: la Voute 2:60
 336. (betaelt) twee kopere haert-ysers, met een tangh, schop en besem, aen M.^r Magy 6:-
 337. (betaelt) een kleyn spiegeltje met een vergulde lyst aan Maksout de Venetiaense sacca -:93
 338. Een armstoel met ses andere met leer overtrocken, aen mevrouwe de Weduwe Colyer 10:45
 339. Een ovale tafel aen Utsupra 2:15
 340. Aght andere stoelen met leer overtrocken, aen de Hofm.^r S.^r Gabriel 10:105
 341. Drie d.^o met een arm-stoel aen Mr: George Masson de Backer 5:30
 342. (betaelt) een spiegel met een vergulde uytgehouwe lyst aen Mr: Honoré 15:-
 343. (betaelt) twee grote spiegels met swarte lysten aen Mr: Honoré 54:90
 344. een gebroocke spiegel met een grote uytgehouwe vergulde lyst aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 16:30
 345. (betaelt) een gevlakte ovaal spiegeltje met een glase lyst aen Ibrahim Celebi 4:12
 346. Twee grote vergulde Morianen aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 9:30
 347. Twee statues van marmer aen S.^r Scarlate Caratza 12:60
 348. (betaelt) een paer Delfs-porcelaine kandelaers met een gebroke Thée of trek-pot aen de poortier van Bailo van Venetien 1:33
 349. (betaelt) een paer d.^o met een gebroke bloempotje aen utsupra 1:15
 350. (betaelt) een d.^o lampet met sijn schotel aen Hagy Panos de Armeender 3:81
 351. Een paer d.^o suyckerpotten met haer deksels aen Mr: Abrah: Dunant 1:3
 --
 = 3491:69

[Folio 12r]

- Transport Ld. 3491:69
 352. Twee d.^o olÿ en azÿn potjes met een suyker-pot sonder deksel aen Mr: Abraham Dunant -:105
 353. Een paer d.^o suycker-potten met haer deksels aen Utsupra 1:-
 354. (betaelt) seven sanciertjes of confituir-bakjes aen Maksout de Ven: sacca 1:3
 355. (betaelt) seven d.^o wat kleÿnder aen Hagy Tokman 1:30
 356. (betaelt) twee d.^o met spoegh-potje aen den Armeender Manuel -:30
 357. Drie d.^o kannen waer van 2 gebroken aen Mr: Marchand -:75
 358. (betaelt) twee harts-hoornen aen Maksout de Venetiaense sacca -:30
 359. Aght oude armpjes met haer blakertjes aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 1:117
 360. (betaelt) drie stukken oud loot aen hagÿ Mustapha 1:30
 361. (betaelt) een mande met parfuÿm of karakiunuk aen Hussain Bassa de Janitzar -:36
 362. (betaelt) een kopere schotel aen S.^r George de Backer 1:36

363. (betaelt) een houtte cannette met elf flessen, en een stuk gewast-linnen aen Mr: Hilaire 2:15
 364. Een mat van caïro aen de Venetiaense sacca Maksout 2:15
 365. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Mr: Varain 2:45
 366. (betaelt) een d.^o aen mr: de Marck 1:15
 367. (betaelt) twee oude voetstoven aen Utsupra -:15
 368. (betaelt) een gemeene buffet-tafel aen Mr: Varain -:93
 369. Een d.^o aen S.^f Manolachi -:69
 370. (betaelt) een andere Tafel met sÿn karpet aen Mr: Varrain 1:18
 --
 = 3512:6

[Folio 12v]

Transport Ld. 3512:6

371. (betaelt) een ovale eet-tafel met sÿn voet aen Osman -:48
 372. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Mr: Varain -:63
 373. Een d.^o aen S.^f Gasparo Testa 1:30
 374. (betaelt) een d.^o sonder voet aen mr: Varain -:33
 375. Een d.^o vierkante aen Mr: Isnel -:24
 376. (betaelt) een oude sepet met sÿn hang-sloth en 2 grote Turcxre Reÿs-sacken aen Mr: varain 1:6
 377. (betaelt) een houtte kas met sÿn sloth aen Utsupra -:66
 378. (betaelt) een d.^o aen utsupra -:108
 379. (betaelt) vier Bÿlen aen Schain de gewese knegt -:78
 380. Vier d.^o aen Mr: Marchand -:90
 381. (betaelt) vier d.^o aen Osman de Turk -:60
 382. (betaelt) vier d.^o aen Mustapha Bassa -:63
 383. (betaelt) vier leere couvaes of water-emmers aen Mr: Varain 1:-
 384. (betaelt) drie d.^o aen de Armeender Manuel -:51
 385. Een hoede kas met leer overtrocken en zÿn hangh-sloth aen S.^f Fagel -:93
 386. (betaelt) drie houtte doosjes aen mr: Varain -:21
 387. (betaelt) drie vaendels of vlaggen van sandal aen maksout de Ven: sacca 9:9
 388. (betaelt) een casserol sonder deksel aen Janachi de Griecxe snÿder 2:63
 389. (betaelt) een d.^o aen S.^f Jean Maria 1:30
 390. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Janachi de snÿder 2:12
 391. (betaelt) een d.^o aen mr: la Voute 2:-
 392. (betaelt) een d.^o met zÿn deksel aen den Armeender Manuel 1:24
 393. (betaelt) een d.^o aen utsupra 1:60
 --
 = 3541:78

[Folio 13r]

Transport Ld. 3541:78

394. (betaelt) een d.^o casserol sonder deksel aen Mr: la voute 1:30
 395. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Mustapha Bassa -:111
 396. (betaelt) een d.^o aen de Ven: sacca Maksout -:78
 397. (betaelt) een d.^o met sÿn deksel aen Hassan Bassa -:90
 398. (betaelt) een d.^o sonder deksel aende gewese Hofm.^f S.r Gabriel Vassazze 1:93
 399. (betaelt) een d.^o met sÿn deksel aen utsupra 2:57
 400. (betaelt) een d.^o sonder deksel aen Halÿ Bassa -:102

401. (betaelt) een grote ketel aen Mr: la Voute 3:33
 402. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Osman Bassa 4:3
 403. een d.^o aen S.^r Silvestro de winkelier 5:60
 404. (betaelt) een d.^o met sÿn deksel aen de Janitzar Hussain Bassa 6:-
 405. (betaelt) een d.^o sonder deksel aen mr: la Voute 3:3
 406. Een kleÿnder d.^o met sÿn deksel aen S.^r Abraham Dunant 3:15
 407. een d.^o aende gewese Camerd.^r Petros 1:72
 408. een d.^o aende gewese knegt Vasilÿ }
 409. een d.^o aen utsupra } 5:-
 410. een d.^o aen S.^r Philippe 1:66
 411. een d.^o aen S.^r Alexander Westerlen 1:54
 412. (betaelt) een d.^o aende gewese knegt Schain 1:72
 413. Een Hollandse ketel met sÿn deksel aen de knegt Hayvas 2:27
 414. een d.^o aen utsupra 2:90
 415. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Halil Bassa 1:63
 416. (betaelt) een d.^o aen utsupra 1:24
 417. (betaelt) een deksel van koper aen Mr: la Voute -:81
 --
 = 3594:102

[Folio 13v]

Transport Ld. 3594:102

418. (betaelt) een taerte-pan met zÿn deksel aen S.^r Giaquino 2:63
 419. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Mr: la Voute 2:-
 420. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Halÿ Bassa 1:-
 421. een d.^o aen S.^r Willem Westerlen 2:-
 422. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Mustapha Bassa -:93
 423. een d.^o aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 1:6
 424. een d.^o aen Mr: Isnel 1:3
 425. (betaelt) een d.^o sonder deksel aen de gewese knegt Schain -:33
 426. Twee kopere kandelaers of blakers met 5 snuÿters aen S.^r Abraham Dunant 3:75
 427. (betaelt) een stoof-kom of pan aen S.^r Nicolo Visamano 1:102
 428. Een d.^o aen S.^r Silvestro de winkelier 1:42
 429. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Mr: la Voute 1:21
 430. (betaelt) een grote d.^o met sÿn deksel aen S.^r Giaquino 5:75
 431. (betaelt) een pannekoeks-pan met en ander pan aen Osman -:60
 432. Een kopere braed-pan aen Mr: Marchand 2:60
 433. (betaelt) twee vergiet-testen aen Mr: la Voute -:93
 434. Twee schuÿm-spanen aen s.^r Petros -:51
 435. Twee grote schep-lepels aen utsupra 3:-
 436. (betaelt) een tinne thee-ketel met sÿn confoir aen S.^r Giaquino 6:-
 437. Een d.^o van koper aen Mevrouw de Weduwe Colÿer 8:15
 438. (betaelt) een koper water-keteltje aen S.^r Giovanni Cruta 1:27
 439. Een chokolaet-kan aen Mevrouw de Weduwe Colÿer 2:15
 --
 = 3643:96

[Folio 14r]

Transport Ld: 3643:96

440. (betaelt) een koper-tabaks-comfoortje aen S.^r George de Backer -:90

441. (betaelt) een caffè hibrick aen Maksout -:48
 442. (betaelt) een spit aende Hofmeester vanden Russisen Resident -:90
 443. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Mr: la Voute -:75
 444. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Maksout de Ven: sacca -:48
 445. een d.^o aen S.^r Silvestro de winkelier -:60
 446. (betaelt) een oude gebroke tangh met vier treefjes aen Mr: la Voute -:105
 447. (betaelt) drie d.^o treefjes aen de gewese Hofm.^r S.^r Gabriel -:36
 448. (betaelt) twee ysere kettingen aen Mr: Fourneau -:60
 449. (betaelt) een stene vysel aen Mr: la Voute -:90
 450. (betaelt) een oude provisie kas aen Ibrahim Bassa -:24
 451. (betaelt) een oude silver servis kas met leer overtrocken aen S.^r Manolachi -:45
 452. Een oud wÿn-tonnetje aen S.^r Alessander Westerlen -:6
 453. (betaelt) een oude dolab of wel de planken daer van aen S.^r George Masson de backer -:9
 454. (betaelt) een oude vierkante tafel met zÿn voet aende Griek Alexandri -:24
 455. (betaelt) een grote treeft aen Hagÿ Tokman 1:30
 456. (betaelt) een rooster aende Armeender Manuel -:33
 457. Een chokolaet-kan aen S.^r Housset 1:30
 458. (betaelt) een koper-schenk-bort aen maksout -:51
 459. Een grote pasteÿ-pan sonder deksel aen Mr: Gio Hofm.^r van Heer Eng: Amb.^r 9:30
 460. Een d.^o met zÿn deksel aen Mr: Marchand 18:-
 --
 = 3681:-

[Folio 14v]

Transport Ld: 3681:-

461. Een koper braed-pannetje aen Mr: Gio de Engelsche Hofmeester -:54
 462. Een ysere hoepel met haecken aen S.^r Leytstar 1:-
 463. (betaelt) een oude taerte-pan aen Osman Aga -:90
 464. Een tin peper-doojsje met een d.^o mostert-pot aen Mr: Guillarne Westerlen 1:-
 465. Twee stucken als boven aen Mr: Gio de Engelse Hofm.^r -:93
 466. Een grote tinne lepel aen Mr: Abraham Dunant 1:27
 467. (betaelt) drie hak-messen aen Mr: la Voute -:60
 468. 14 kleÿne kopere pasteÿ-bakjes aen Mr: Housset -:90
 469. (betaelt) een grote gebroke tangh, een schop, een oven deur en 2 andere ÿsers aen de Thuÿnman Jani, een Griek 1:63
 470. (betaelt) twee grote haert-ÿsers aen Hagÿ Tokman 3:42
 471. Een cantaer aen Mr: Leytstar 1:27
 472. (betaelt) twee seer oude gebroke sepetten aen Bekir Bassa -:12
 473. Een kopere blaecker voor 2 kaerssen aen S.^r Leytstar 1:78
 474. Een grote blonde paruÿck aen d'heer van Diepenbroek 19:30
 475. Een oude dito aen S.^r Leytstar 2:30
 476. Een d.^o aen utsupra 2:30
 477. Een d.^o aen Mr: Abraham Dunant 3:60
 478. Een d.^o aen Mr: des Jardins 5:15
 479. Een blikke thée en suÿcker-dooz aen S.^r Silvestro 1:-
 480. Een koper strÿck-ÿser aen Mr: Marchand 2:30
 481. (betaelt) Een d.^o aen Mr: la Voute 2:33
 --

= 3733:24

[Folio 15r]

Transport Ld: 3733:24

482. (betaelt) een blikke-blaeker aen Mr: la Voute -:30
483. Een d.^o aen Mr: Marchand -:39
484. Een paer oude kopere kandelaers aen de Jood Josef -:57
485. Een campagne-bed aen S.^r Petros Baron 2:90
486. Een jujum of kopere water-kan aen S.^r Leytstar 2:75
487. (betaelt) Een d.^o wat groter aen de Armeender Manuel 3:3
488. Een lien of koper-bassyn aen S.^r Alexander Westerlen 1:51
489. Twee kleÿne oude slootjes aen S.^r Leytstar -:33
490. Een koper water-vat om de paerden te drinken te geven aen S.^r Fagel 2:-
491. Een grote fles met ruÿckent water aen S.^r Alexander Westerlen -:33
492. (betaelt) Eenige gemene pÿpen aen de Turk Halÿ -:15
493. (betaelt) een pÿp met een silvere schroef aen Osman Aga 1:24
494. (betaelt) een d.^o sonder schroef aen Maksout -:60
495. (betaelt) ses d.^o aen Osman Aga -:63
496. (betaelt) twee d.^o met kopere schroeven aen Halÿ -:30
497. Twee d.^o sonder schroeven aen S.^r Petros Baron -:48
498. (betaelt) Een doos met eenige filsans aen de bairaktar Halÿ -:21
499. Andere 36 filsans aende Janitzar Boujoukli Achmed Bassa -:21
500. Een grote ÿsere kist aende slaghter Abdoula Bassa 30:-

--

= 3779:117

[Folio 15v]

Transport Ld: 3779:117

501. (bet) twaelt stoelen met een arm-stoel met blaeuw damast overtrocken aen S.^r Giaquino 40:-
502. Een schriftuir-kas aen S.^r Fagel 4:30
503. (betaelt) 12 tinne-tafel-borden met 2 sout-vaten aen S.^r Jean Maria 3:90
504. (betaelt) twee tinne water-borden aende gewese knegt Schain 1:30
505. (betaelt) twee d.^o aende Sacca Maksout 1:-
506. (betaelt) twee d.^o aen utsupra 1:9
507. (betaelt) vÿf oude tinne-schotels aenden Armeender Manuel 3:75
508. Een hebé of leere reÿs-sak aen de Janitzar Boujoukli Achöed -:99
509. (betaelt) twee filsans dosen met een tabaks pÿpe beurs aen Baltasar de Armeender -:12
510. Twee haert-ÿsers, een tangh, een schop en 2 blaes-balken aende Janitzar Boujoukli -:60
511. Negen aerde schoteltjes aen S.^r Alexander Westerlen -:90
512. (betaelt) een kopere fanal of lantaern aen Hagÿ Gregorio de Saras -:93
513. (betaelt) een d.^o aen Mustapha Bassa 1:90
514. (betaelt) een d.^o aen S.^r Chaldeo 2:66
515. (betaelt) een koper-comfoirtje met een d.^o van blik, en een koper-bakje aen Ibrahim Bassa -:60
516. (betaelt) een wafel-ÿsertje aen Maksout -:36
517. (betaelt) een bennetje met 9 Rosolÿ-glaesjes aen Manuel den Armeender -:30
518. (betaelt) een d.^o bennetje met 10 d.^o aen utsupra -:21

519. (betaelt) een d.^o bennetje aen de gewese knegt Schain -:63

--

= 3843:111

[Folio 16r]

Transport Ld: 3843:111

520. Een ben met 20 hele drink-glasen aen mr: Abraham Dunant 2:60

521. (betaelt) andere 7 drink-glasen met twee caraffes aen een Turk Asland gen.^t -:90

522. (betaelt) andere 10 groter drink-glasen aen Nicolo knegt van S.^r Cruta 1:66

523. (betaelt) andere 6 d.^o aen Mr: Ignatio Meynard -:99

524. (betaelt) een glase fanal aen Maksour -:30

525. (betaelt) twee grote en 2 kleÿne kelken of drink-glasen met haer deksels aende Sacca Maksour 3:30

526. Een hele grote d.^o met een weÿnig silver om de voet beslagen aen Mr: Gentil 1:18

527. (betaelt) vier d.^o kleÿnder aen S.^r Giaquino 2:75

528. Vier d.^o aen S.^r Alexander Westerlen 1:96

529. (betaelt) vier d.^o aen den Armeender Manuel 1:93

530. Vier d.^o aen S.^r Alexander Westerlen 1:-

531. Drie christalle kannen aen Jurachi de Barbier 2:60

532. (betaelt) Vier d.^o boccalen of flessen met tinne schroeven aen Osman -:111

533. Een kelkje sonder deksel met en olÿ en een azÿn flesje aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 1:-

534. Twee flesjes met Barbados water aen S.^r Fagel -:90

535. (betaelt) een tinne boter-kom aen S.^r Giaquino 1:60

536. Een houte tabaks-pÿpe kasje, een d.^o paruÿke doos en een oude benne, aen Mr: Isnel -:18

537. Eenige okken tabacq aen Mr: Abraham Dunant 5:3

538. Een pont thee-boe aen S.^r Fagel 2:75

--

= 3875:105

[Folio 16v]

Transport Ld: 3875:105

539. Een flesje of christal glaesje half vol olÿ van caneel aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 4:-

540. (betaelt) een gemeen glaesje half vol esprit van note-muscaten aen hagÿ Tokman -:33

541. (betaelt) een tin doosje met een weÿnigje Triake van Venetien aen Osman Aga -:42

542. (betaelt) twee christalle bier-glasen met bedorve conserves aenden Armeender Manuel -:90

543. (betaelt) een doosje met blaeuw zÿde overtrocken en drie kleÿne ÿvoire doosjes – met balsems, aen de sacca Maksout 1:-

544. (betaelt) een comptoir schaer met twee vouwbeentjes aen S.^r Battista Drapperus -:78

545. Een d.^o schaer met een d.^o vouw-beentje en een pennemesje aen S.^r Fagel -:54

546. (betaelt) een comptoir mesje met een langh ÿvoor heght en een kleÿn schaertje aen Schain de gewese kneght -:69

547. (betaelt) seventien Lules of pÿpe-koppen van aerde aen Mr: Isnel -:12

548. Een gorte leege Thée bos en 6 kleÿne d.^o aen de winkelier Silvester -:75

549. Een stene mostart-molen aen S.^r Gabriel Vassazze -:39

550. (betaelt) een steene vÿsel aen Mr: Fourneau -:30

551. (betaelt) een grote dogh pude en bedorve verrekyker aende Janitzar Hussain Bassa -:48
 552. (betaelt) een bloem-bolle-kas aenden Armeender Manuel 1:21
 553. Een billiard met zyn toebhoren aen Mr: Fourneau 36:30
 554. (betaelt) een grote geographise kaert aen s.^r Jean Maria -:60
 555. drie d.^o aen S.^r Alexander Westerlen -:60
 556. een oude frankse zadel met een paer holsters en een toom aen Mr: Marchand -:90
 557. een d.^o met zyn toebhoren als boven aen Mr: Marchand 3:30
 --
 = 3928:6

[Folio 17r]

- Transport Ld. 3928:6
 558. Een sak met oude Turcxen tomen, paivanten, chinstekken, &^a aen S.^r Leýtstar 2:81
 559. 7 grote gordyn-roeden aen de sacca Maksout 1:6
 560. (betaelt) 3 d.^o aende gewese knegt Schain -:105
 561. (betaelt) 4 d.^o aen Hassan Chiaous -:90
 562. 12 kleÿne d.^o aen Hagÿ Tokman 1:3
 563. 12 d.^o aen utsupra 1:42
 564. 9 d.^o aen S.^r Leýtstar -:117
 565. Drie kasjes met haer lakense kleetje aende sacca Maksout -:69
 566. Een viool aen S.^r Leýtstar -:75
 567. Een bas aen S.^r Fagel -:117
 568. Een hobois aen S.^r Fagel -:117
 569. (betaelt) twee fluyten aen S.^r Leýtstar 2:18
 570. een tonnetje met 9 okken Hollands bus-kruyt, dat in een verholen hok heeft gestaen en by 't inventariseren niet gevonden is, aen s.^r Leýtstar a 75 ad: de ok 5:75
 571. een groot geschildert scherm aen S.^r Gasparo Testa 10:30
 572. een groot tinne fonteÿn met sÿn koelbak en haar tafeltje en piedestal aen S.^r Leýtstar 21:-
 573. een yser kistje aen S.^r Isnel 10:15
 574. een seyvan met sÿn 4 direcken of palen en 4 kopere tapousen aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 13:-
 575. een rust-bed met gebloemt tryp overtrocken aen S.^r Manolachi 6:30
 576. (betaelt) een oud goud leere behangsel aen S.^r Jean Maria 11:90
 577. Ses zabels met haer koper-vergulde draeg-banden aen S.^r Manolachi 6:-
 --
 = 4026:6

[Folio 17v]

- Transport Ld. 4026:6
 578. (betaelt) ses gemene bancken aende gewese knegt Schain 1:30
 579. Een gemeene houtte kas aende sacca Maksout 1:30
 580. (betaelt) een d.^o aende gewese knegt Schain -:39
 581. (betaelt) vyf seer oude Frankse Livreÿ-rocken aende knegt Cosma 2:-
 582. Een klouw en een schoffel aende Hofmeester van Engelschen Amb: -:90
 583. De verdere instrumenten van de thuÿn aen S.^r Fagel 1:60
 584. Drie grote bloem-potten aen utsupra -:27
 585. De kleÿne bloem-potten aen gewese Thuynman M.^r Cornelis -:42

586. (betaelt) een atlas van 150 kaerten aen S.^r Manolachi Agga 20:-
 587. (betaelt) een atlas van kaerten aen Eng: Amb.^r 10:-
 588. (betaelt) een d.^o van 42 kaerten aen Mr. Marquis 7:90
~~589. de klaer lichtende Noort star ofte zee atlas, door Joannes van Loon, Inhoude
 kaerten aen S.^r Fagel~~
~~590. L'atlas de la mer Inhoudende 40 kaerten aen~~
 591. La Bible qui contient la vieux & le nouveau Testament, aan M.^r Isnel 10:-
 592. Le dictionaire de Moreri 4.^{me} Edition, 2 tomes, aen S.^r Petros Baron 16:15
 593. Le Dictionaire de Morero, 9.^{me} Edition, 2 tomes, aen Mr: Isnel 14:30
 594. L'Odyssee d'Homere 3 tomes aen S.^r Housset 2:90
 595. L'Illiade d'Homere 3 tomes aen S.^r Housset 2:90
 596. (betaelt) Virgile 3 tomes aen M.^r Payne 2:90
 597. (betaelt) L'Ambassade de la Compagnie Orientale des Provinces Unies vers
 l'Empereur de la China, 2 parties, aen Mr: Poularier 5:30
 --
 = 4125:39

[Folio 18r]

- Transport Ld. 4125:39
 598. (betaelt) Michaelis Antonii Baudrand Parisini Geographia, 2 tomes, aende Griexe
 Bisschop van Malvazia, genaemt Gergorio 3:90
 599. Palazzi di Roma de pui Celebri architetti diseguati da Pietro Ferrerio Pittore et
 architetto, aen den Doctor Polacco 4:30
 600. (betaelt) La Sacra Genesi figurata de Rafaele d'Urbino nelle logge Vaticane, aen
 Mr: Poularier 5:-
 601. (betaelt) Les 6 voyages de Jean Baptiste Tavernier, 5 volumes, aen S.^r Bourlat 3:15
 602. (betaelt) Les Vies des poetes Grecs en Abregé par Mr: le fevre, aen Mr: Poularier
 -:60
 603. Annales des Provinces Unies depuis la Paix de Munster, avec la Description de
 leur Gouvernement, par Mr: Basnage, aen S.^r Fagel 5:-
 604. Les plans, profils, et elevations des Ville & chateau de Versailles, aen Mr: Rigo
 8:30
~~605. Drie boekjes geintituleert Pieces Eschapees du feu, Contes nouveaux en vers, a le
 poete~~
~~606. sincere ou les veritez du siecle, aen Mr: Bourlat -:105~~
 607. (betaelt) Histoire des Juifs, depuis Jesus Christ jusqu'a present 1716, par Mr:
 Basnage, 15 tomes, aen Mr: Poularier 8:-
 608. Twee boekjes, geintituleert l'Imitation de Jesus Christ par Corneille & Discours
 sur l'Histoire Universelle, aen Mr: Bourlat 1:30
~~609. L'Inquisition Francaise ou l'Histoire de la Bastille, aen~~
 610. (betaelt) Les memoires de Messire Roger de Rasbutin Comte de Bussÿ, 2 tomes,
 aen Mr: Meÿer 1:39
 611. Les lettres du même, 4 tomes, aen Mr: Leytstar 1:90
 --
 = 4167:63

[Folio 18v]

- Transport Ld. 4167:63
 612. Les aventures de Tellemaque fils d'Ulisse, aan S.^r Leytstar -:60

613. La Grande Chirurgie de Philippe Aoreola Theophraste Paracelse, aen S^f Polacco - :30
614. La Grande Chirurgie de Mr: Gui de Chauliac, Medecin de l'Université de Montpellier, aen Utsupra -:30
615. Le Theophraste Moderne ou nouveau Caracteres sur les moeurs, aen S^f Leýtstar -:45
616. Inventaire General de l'Histoire de france, depuis Pharamont Jusques á la Majorité de Louis 13., 3 tomes, aen S^f Fagel 2:60
617. Ambrosius Calepinus passeratii sive linguarum novem Romana, Greca, Ebraica, Gallica, Italica, Germanica, Hispanica, Anglica, Belgica Dictionarium, aende Griecxe Bisschop van Malvazia 3:30
618. La Bible qui contient le vieux et la nouveau Testament, 2 tomes, aen de Engelse Cappellaen Mr: Payne 12:90
619. Le Dittionario Inglese & Italiano aen Mr: Maýdwell -:60
620. Philippi Cluveri Introductio in Universam Geographiam, aen Mr: Payne 2:90
621. Memorie Istoriche de Monarchi Ottomani di Giovanni Sagredo Cavaliere, aen mr: Payne 1:15
622. Recueil des Traitez de Paix, de Treve, &^a, depuis l'an 536. Jusqu'en 1700. 4 tomes, aen S^f Petros 8:-
623. Sancti Athanasii Magni, Alexandrini Archiepiscopi, Scriptoris Gravissimi, et Constantissimi Fidei Defensoris, omnia qua extant opera, aen Mr: Payne 3:15
624. Oraison Funebre de Mongr: Louis Dauphin, aen Mr: Isnel -:15
= 4203:3

[Folio 19r]

Transport Ld 4203:3

625. Le parfait Marechal, par le S^f de Solleýsel Ecuýer, aen S^f Fagel 3:36
626. Lucien de la Traduction de N. Perrot S^f d'Ablancourt, 2 tomes, aen S^f Leýtstar 2:93
627. Histoire de Georges Castriot, Roý d'Albanie, aen S^f Chaldeo 2:30
628. Theatrum Historicum Theoretico Practicum in quatuor Monarchia &^a, aen S^f Polacco 4:30
629. Histoire des Guerres Civiles de france sous les Regnes de Francois 2. Charles 9. &^a, aen Mr: Honoré 2:60
630. La sainte Bible qui contient l'ancien & le nouveau Testament met silver beslagen, aen S^f Fagel 13:60
631. Een Hollandse Býbel als boven, aen Mr: Leýtstar 11:-
632. Les Genealogies Historiques des Illustres Maisons de Lorraine & de Savoýe &^a, aen Mr: Leýtstar -:108
633. Annales d'Angleterre sous les Regnes de Henry 8. &^a aen S^f Leýtstar 1:15
634. Compendio Historico Universale, di Gio Nicolo Doghoni, aen S^f Polacco 1:45
635. L'Histoire de la Decadence de l'Empire Grec, & l'establissement de celuý des Turcs &^a, aen Mr: Leýtstar 6:105
636. Viaggi di Pietro della Valle il peligrino, waer van niet meer als de eerste Tome is, aen S^f Polacco 1:-
637. L'Ambassadeur & les fonctions, par Mr: de Wicquefort, 2 parties, aen Mr: Housset 2:60
638. Muhammedis Alfergani Elementa Astronomica, aen S^f Polacco 1:30
639. Beschryvinge van het Eýland Ceýlon, aen Mr: Hubsch -:33

--

= 4257:108

[Folio 19v]

Transport Ld 4257:108

640. Nederlandsche Zee-reghten, avarÿen en Bodemeryen, aen S^f Hubsch -:45
 641. Reÿsen van den Heer du Mont door Europa en Africa, aen Mr: Bisschop 1:18
 642. Le Dictionnaire des quatre Langues Italiene, francoise, Allemande & Latine, waer vande eene tome manqueert, aen Mr: Leytstar 1:18
 643. Histoire Belli Scithico Cosacici, aen S^f Bruti -:30
 644. Andrea Argoli de Diebus Criticis et Egrorum Decubitu, aen S^f Giacomo Caratza 1:-
 645. La Philis de Sciro du Comte Bonarelli, avec la dissertation sur le double amour de Celia. 2 tomes. Aen Sr: Paÿne -:84
 646. Memoires et Instructiones pour les Ambassad^{rs}, ou lettres & negotiations de Walsingham. Aen S^f Fagel 1:-
 647. De 1.^e3.4.5.6. en 7 tomes van le mille et une nuict, Contes Arabes. Aen S^f Bruti 1:15
 648. Il Divorzio Celeste, aen S^f Paÿne -:45
 649. Guilielmi Blaeu Institutio Astronomica, aen Mr: Honoré -:90
 650. Il Romulo del Sig^f Marchese Virgilio Malvezzi, aen Mr: Paÿne -:66
 651. Histoire du Calvinisme & celle du papisme, par Mr: Maimbourg. Aen Mr: Paÿne 1:60
 652. Le Thresos des trois Langues, Espagnole, Francoise et Italiene, aen S^f Polacco 1:21
 653. Lettres et memoires sur la conducte e la presente Guerre de 1702. &^a aen S^f Fagel -:18
 654. Testament politique du marquis de Louisois &^a, aen Mr: Honoré 1:30
 655. Histoire de la Guerre de Flandre, de Famianus Strada, 2 tomes, aen S^f Fagel 1:66
 -
- = 4271:114

[Folio 20r]

Transport Ld 4271:114

656. Memoires et negotiations secretes de la cour de France, touchant la paix de Munster. 4 tomes, aen S^f Fagel 1:9
657. Christiani Adolphi Thuldeni Historiae nostri temporis. 1.2. en 4. Tome. Aen S^f Polacco -:105
658. Histoire de l'origine & du progres des Revenues Ecclesiastiques, aen Mr: Honoré -:87
659. Il Ceremoniale Historico e Politico di Gregorio Leti. 2.4.5. en 6 delen. Aen de Griecxe Bisschop van Malvazia 1:30
660. Les memoires de la Ligne, sous Henry 3. et Henry 4. 6 volumes. Aen Mr: Honoré 2:-
661. De la connaissance de soÿ même, waer van het 1e deel manqueert. Aen Mr: Bruti 1:45
662. La Geographie Universelle, par le S^f de la Croix. 4 tomes, aen Mr: Isnel 1:33
663. Histoire de tous les ordres militaires ou de chevalerie, waer vande eerste tome manqueert, aen Mr: Rossini -:90
664. Nouveau voyage d'Italie, 3 tomes, aen S^f Polacco 1:45

665. Histoire du Regne de Louis 13. Par Michel le Vassor. 6 tomes aen Mr: hubsch - :45
 666. L'Histoire du cardinal Mazarin, 2 tomes. Aen mr: Meÿer 1:30
 667. Lettres du même, 2 tomes, aen Mr: Meÿer 1:60
 668. Lettres du Cardinal Duc le Richelieu, aen S^r Leÿtstar 1:30
 669. La vie du meme. 2 tomes. Aen Utsupra 1:108
 --
 = 4292:51

[Folio 20v]

- Transport Ld 4292:51
 670. Histoire critique de la Creance et des Coutumes des nations du Levant. Aen Mr: Leÿtstar 1:6
 671. Vita di Duca d'Ossuna, vice Re^o di Napoli &^a, waervan maer alleen de eerste tome. Aen S^r Petros Baron -:54
 672. La Pratique de l'Education des princes. Aen Mr: Leÿtstar -:90
 673. Histoire de Don Jean d'Autriche &^a aen Mr: Honoré -:30
 674. Histoire de la Vie de Henry dernier Duc de Mont Morency. Aen S^r Fagel -:27
 675. Histoire de Jean Guillaume Friso Prince d'Orange &^a 2 tomes. aen Mr. Leÿtstar 1:48
 676. Les Negotiations de Mr: le Presid^t Jeannin. 4 tomes. Aen S^r Bruti 1:6
 677. Memoires de Mr: d'Artignan sous le Regne de Louis 14. Aen Mr: Honoré -:72
 678. Histoire du Calvinisme & celle du papisme, par Mr: Maÿmbourg. 4. Tomes. Aen S^r Giacomo Caratza 3:30
 679. Preliminaires des Traitez faits entre les Rois de Frances & tous les Princes de l'Europe depuis le Regne de Charles 7. Aen S^r Fagel -:36
 680. Nouveau dictionnaire Francois & Italien, aen S^r Bruti -:36
 681. Reponce au Livre de Mr: Arnaud Intitulé &^a 3 tomes. Aen mr: de Ronzeraÿ -:114
 682. Histoire Amoureuse de Cleagenor & de Doristée. Aen Mr: Leÿtstar -:45
 683. Histoire de la Scission ou division arrivée en Pologne &^a aen S^r Fagel -:30
 684. Een kaart verbeeldende het Hertogdom Strÿrie in een doos aan S^r Fagel -:30
 685. Een d^o verbeeldende het Aerts Hertogdom van Osstenÿk aen S^r Bruti -:69
 --
 = 4303:54

[Folio 21r]

- Transport Ld 4303:54
 686. Drie d^o verbeeldende het Rÿck Polen, het Rÿck Bohemen en 't Marquisaet Moravien, aen S^r Manolachi Agga -:87
 687. Nouvelle Decouverte d'un très grand païs situé dans l'Amerique &^a aen Mr: Hubsch -:93
 688. Relation d'un vöyage aux Cotes de Afrique &^a, aen Mr: Hubsch -:30
 689. La conduite du Duc d'Armond &^a aen Mr: Hubsch -:33
 690. Histoire de France sous le Regne de Louis 14. Par Mr: de Larrey. 4 tomes, aen S^r Fagel -:114
 691. Histoire des Croisades pour la Delivrance &^a 4 tomes. Aen Mr: Bruti 2:-
 692. Le conseiller d'etat. Aen Mr. Meÿer -:33
 693. La guerre d'Italie, ou memoires du Comte D. 2 tomes aen Mr: de Rouzeraÿ -:90
 694. Histoire de Guillaume 3. Roÿ de la garnde Bretagne. 2 tomes. Aen Mr: Hubsch -:96

695. Histoire du Congres & de la paix d'Utrecht, comme aussy de celle de Rastadt &^a
aen Mr: meÿer -:63
696. Histoire du Regne de Louis 13. 5 tomes, aen S^f Fagel -:105
697. Recueil des pieces concernant l'histoire de Louis 13. 4 tomes. Aen Utsupra -:108
698. Memoires politiques pour servir a la parfaete Intelligence de l'Histoire de la paix
de Rÿswÿc 4 tomes aen Utsupra -:36
699. Nouvelles Lettres de l'Auther de la Critique Generale de l'Histoire du
Calvenisme. 2 tomes. Aen Mr: Honoré 1:-
--
= 4314:102

[Folio 21v]

- Transport Ld 4314:102
700. Actes et Memoires des negociations de la paix de Nimegue. 4 tomes. S^f Bruti 1:18
701. l'Amour a la mode, satire Historique, aen S^f Leÿtstar -:45
702. Rerum Transilvanicarum. Aen S^f Bruti -:12
703. Nouvelles Galantes du tems & a la mode. Waer van het 1e deel manqueert. Aen
Mr: mommartz -:30
704. Le virgile travesti en vers burlesque de Mr: Scarron. Aan mr: mommarts -:60
705. Tutte le Opere di Nicolo Machiavelli, waer van 2 laetste delen mankeren. Aan
Mr: Honoré -:39
706. Histoire de la vie de Soliman 2. Empereur des Turcs. Aen S^f Fagel -:27
707. Histoire du Gouvernement de Venise par le S^r Amelot de la Houssaÿe. Aen S^f
Meÿer -:90
708. Memoires de Jaques Melvil sous le Regne de la Reine Elizabeth. 2 tomes aen Mr:
Honoré -:60
709. Les oeuvres de Mr: Sarrasim, aan Mr: Bourlat -:45
710. Testament politique de Messire Jean Baptiste Colbert, aen Mr: Honoré -:30
711. Les Oeuvres de Theophile, waer van het 1^e en 3 deel manqueert. Aen S^f Fagel -:12
- ~~712. Explication de la P^{te} Epitre de S^t Paul aux Corinthiens, aen S^f Fagel -:33~~
713. Histoire des Revolutions d'Angleterre, parle pere d'Orleans waer van niet meer
als de 1^e tome is. Aen S^f Housset -:30
714. Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman par Ricaut, waer van 4 eerste tomes mankeren.
Aen Mr: Honoré -:27
715. La vie du Cardinal Duc de Richelieu, waer van twee eerste tomes mankeren, aen
S^f Bruti -:18
716. Traité de la Sainte Scene, par André Lortie, aen S^f Fagel -:9
--
= 4320:54

[Folio 22r]

- Transport Ld 4320:54
717. Histoire du tems ou Journal Gallant, aen S^f Bruti -:15
718. Oeuvres de Procope de Cesarée, aan S^f Honoré -:30
719. Memoires de Mr: Brantome, aen s^f Bruti -:33
720. Le opere del Padre Paolo, waer van 2 tomes mankeren, aen S^f Housset -:72
721. Remarques dur l'Estat des Provinces Uniés faites en l'an 1672. Par Temple. Aen
S^f Bruti -:27
722. Les Anecdotes de Suede ou Histoire secrette sous le Regne de Charles 11. Roÿ de
Suede. Aen S^f Fagel -:18

723. Twee schilderÿen, de eene ^vbeeldende een Historie van Diana en Acteon en d'andere een onbekende Histoire aen S^f Isnel 12:90
724. L'Evesque de Cour opposé a l'Eveque apostolique. 2 tomes. Aen S^f Houset. -:30
725. Histoire du Papisme ou abregé de l'histoire de l'Eglise Romaine, waer van 1^e en 3^e tomes manqueren, aen S^f Isnel -:6
726. Negociation de la Paix de Rÿswick par Mr: P. 2 tomes. aen Mr: Honoré -:9
727. Zuinte Curce de la Vie & des actions d'Alexand: le grand, waer van tome manqueert, aen S^f fagel -:6
728. Continuatione dell'Historia della Rebellione d'Ungharia, aen S^f Fagel -:6
729. Le sere dell'Adda. S^f Fagel -:3
730. L'esprit de Mr: Arnaud, waer van eerste tome manqueert. Aen S^f Bruti -:9
731. De Eclipse solari anno 1654. Aen S^f Petrus Baron -:9
732. Het 4^e deel van Moliere. Aen S^f Bruti -:3
-
- = 4335:63

[Folio 22v]

Transport Ld 4335:63

733. Digestorum sen pandectarum. Aen S^f Fagel -:3
734. Een schilderÿ met een brede vergulde Lÿst verbeeldende een campagne. Aan S^f Brini 3:-
735. Twee d^o, verbeeldende 2 boere geselschappen, aan S^f Brini 3:15
736. Twee d^o met gemeene lÿsten, representerende 2 landscaapjes in ' verschiet, aen Mr: Hubsch 4:-
737. Een d^o aen Madame Colÿer 2:-
738. Twee schilderÿen met vergulde Lÿsten representerende een stormende zee in de nacht, en een campagne, aen Mr: Hubsch 4:93
739. Een d^o met een gemeene Lÿst, verbeeldende de Graaf van Ottingen. Aen S^f Leÿtstar 3:30
740. Twee d^o met vergulde lÿsten, verbeeldende twee campagnes. Aen Mons^f mommarts 3:90
741. Een d^o met een gemeene Lÿst, verbeeldende een campagne, aen S^f Gentil 1:-
742. Een gemene schilderÿ met een gemeene lÿst, verbeeldende een bloemthuÿn. Aen S^f Caratza -:90
743. Twee oude d^o sonder lÿsten, verbeeldende een portrait en een Huÿs van Campagne. Aen S^f Fagel -:30
744. Drie gedrukte printen in gemeene lÿsten verbeeldende portraiten, aen Mr: Mommarts -:51
745. Twee schilderÿtjes op marmer met vergulde lÿsten, verbeeldende schepen in zee, aen S^f Mommarts 10:90
746. Een d^o op leÿ met een vergulde lÿst, verbeeldende een campagne, aen S^f Fagel 2:36
747. Vier orange-bomen in haer houte backen, aen S^f fagel 16:96
-
- = 4391:87

[Folio 23r]

Transport Ld 4391:87

748. Een Hollandsche Bÿbel in Folio, vervattende het oude en nieuwe testament, aen d'H^f Leÿtstar 5:30

749. Apostolische oudheden, door William Cave, aen d'H^f Bisschop [samen met]
 750. Kerkelycke oudheden, door William Cave, aen d'H^f Bisschop 11:30
 751. Saecken van Staet en Orrlogh, 't zedert 1621 tot 1687. In en omtrent de Vereenigde Nederlanden, door Lieuwe van Aitzema. 9 delen. Aen S^f Fagel 9:-
 752. Het leven en bedryf van Michiel de Ruyster L^t Admiraal Generael van Holland, aen d'H^f Leytstar 2:-
 753. Flavii Josephi, beschryvinge der Joodsche Historien, aen Utsupra 2:90
 754. Drie oude zee-atlassen, aen S^f Fagel 4:60
 755. De dictionaire van Miniski, in de Turcx, Arabische, Persiaensche, Latynsche, Duÿtsche, Italiaensche, Fransche en Poolsche talen. 4 delen. Aen S^f Fagel 50:-
 756. Medalische Historie der Republycq van Holland, door den Heer Bizot. Aen S^f Fagel 1:30
 757. Recueil vande Tractaten, gemaekt en gesloten tusschen den staat der Verenigde Nederlanden en v^scheÿde Coningen, princen en potentaten, aen Utsupra 1:90
 758. Englands Gods-dienst en vryheÿt herstelt door den prins van Oragne. Aen d'H^f Leytstar -:105
 759. De Nederlandsche Herbarius of kruÿtboek, aen d'H^f Houset -:60
 760. Het Rooms-Hollands-reght, door Simon van Leeuwen, aen d'H^f van Diepenbroek 1:30
 --
 = 4482:12

[Folio 23v]

Transport Ld 4482:12

761. Tegenwoordige toestand van het Panselycke Hof, nevens alle andere Hoven, republycquen en voornaemste steden van Italien (niet gevonden)
 762. Theatri pacis. Aen S^f Fagel -:60
 763. D'Instructie van Hove van Holland, Zeeland ende Vrieslant. Aen S^f Fagel -:60
 764. De Hollandsche Mercurius zedert het jaer 1650 tot 1673. 8 delen. Met noch eenige andere in gemarmert papier gebonden aen d'H^f Leytstar 4:90
 765. Historie des Doorlugtigen Huÿse, van Brunswÿck-Lunenburg. Aen d'Heer Bisschop -:69
 766. Historie van Ridder Don Quichot de la Manche, aen Utsupra 1:-
 767. James Howels gemeensame Brieven. Aen d'H^f Leytstar -:21
 768. Het Coninklyck Tafereel, ofte de geweese coningj Jacobus van Engeland. Aen d'H^f Rombouts -:45
 769. Geschiedenis onses tyds, door Adolph Brachelius. Aen Utsupra -:24
 770. Leven en bedryf van Willem Hendrik de Derde prince van Oragne. Aen d'H^f van Diepenbroek -:18
 771. Het Toonneel der Jeuiten. Aen S^f Fagel -:15
 772. I.Cats ouderdom, buÿten-leven, en hof-gedaghten op Sorgvliet. Aen d'H^f Houset -:24
 773. De nieuwe Nederlandsche Bloemhof. Aen S^f Fagel -:6
 774. Gedenkschriften behorende tot de Histoire van Holland, door Louis Aubery. Aen S^f Fagel -:21
 --
 = 4490:105

[Folio 24r]

Transport Ld 4490:15

775. Verhandeling vande vrede der ziele door Moulin. Aen S^r Rombouts -:21
 776. De practyck ofte oeffeninge der Godzaligheyt. Aen Utsupra -:9
 777. De voorbereydinge tot het Heylige avondmael. Aen d'H^r Leytstar -:30
 778. Een kleyn psalm-boekje aen d'H^r van Diepenbroek -:18
 779. Ses silvere Tafel-borden, die bij seecker Turcq in Scutarij verpand en door mij gelost zijn. Aen d'H^r Housset 210:-
 780. Een silver kommetje met zijn deksel, 't welke met de bovenstaende tafel-borden verpand en gelost is, en dewijle het selve aen d'H^r Leijtstar toequam, soo hebbe het aen sijn E. voor de waerde weder overgedaen, wegende 102 dragmes a ses para's de Dragme, dus voor 15:36
 781. Een sotto-cupa of schenkbot van seer gemeen silver 't welke met de twee bovenstaende articuls verpand en gelost is, en dewijle het selve aen d'H^r Jan de la Fontaine de Vicard toequam, soo hebbe ik het selve voor de waerde overgenomen, om het aenden eijgenaer voor deselve some (des begerende) weder over te geven, wegende 330 Dragmes, Dus voor 20:-
 782. Een gouden Horologe 't welke bij seecker Turck in het Besesteijn verpand en door mij gelost is. Aen S^r Fagel 95:-
 783. Twee silvere boccalen dewelcke bij seeckere Weduwe Brossand in Galata verpand en door mij gelost is. Aen Mev.^o Weduwe Colijer 98:-
 784. (betaelt) een silver bassijn of schotel gedreve wreck het welke met de bovenstaende 2 boccalen verpand en door mij gelost is. Aen S^r Manolachi Agga 76:90
 --
 = 5006:69

[Folio 24v]

Transport Ld 5006:69

785. (betaelt) Een Turcxse sadel welkers cintuir met gemeene Robijnen omseth, die bij de Jood Josef Esquenagi in Galata verpand en door mij gelost is, aen den Turck Halij Aga 45:-

In Belgrade vercocht.

786. Aan d'Heer Leijtstar, een gemeen ledekant Ld 4:-
 787. Een notebome dolab of kas 3:-
 788. Seven campagne stoeltjes met leer bekleet en 6 d.^o taboretten 3:-
 789. Een oude schildery verbeeldende de drie Gratien 1:60
 790. Een oud gemeen stilletje 1:-
 791. Twee oude ontramponeerde gemeene tenten 1:30
 13:90
 792. Aen Madame de la Fontaine twee bedden of matrassen en een peuluwe met wol gevult, wegende 62 okken, a 4 para's de ok 6:24
 793. (betaelt) aen de Roomsche Bisschop Monsigneur Mauri aght gemeene stoelen met een ovaal tafeltje 4:-
 794. Aande Hofmeester vanden Engelschen Ambassadeur, een blikke gieter, een ijsere klouw en twee hackers 1:30
 795. Aanden Doctor S^r Polacco een gemeen tafeltje Ld -:60
 796. En 15 hartshoornen 2:60
 3:-
 797. Aen S^r Fagel negen oude en seer gemeene schilderyen en ses landkaerten, alle met gemeene lysten 2:-

798. (betaelt) aan Moitié de knecht van Heer Engelschen Ambassad.^r, seven oude gemene houtse stoelen, een oude ovale tafel, en twee haert-ijsertjes, te samen 2:60
--
= 5084:33

[Folio 25r]

Transport Ld 5084:33

799. (betaelt) aen de Belgraedse boerin Smaragda voor 3 kamer-matten en vier plancken 2:75

800. (betaelt) aende boerin Saccosti drie kleijne wijn-tonnetjes Ld -:90

801. En een oude dolab of kas -:30

1:-

802. Aande boer Dahi Jorgo een gemene dolab of kas Ld -:60

803. En een oude tafel -:30

-:90

In Pera nogh vercoght.

804. Een koets of Berlÿn met een tuigh voor ses paerden, en drie spiegel-glase. Aen S^r Fagel 80:-

805. Een ouderwetse en onbruÿkbare grote koets, aen S^r Manolachi 14:-

806. Een tuigh voor een paert, aen S.^r Fagel 10:-

807. Drie schilderÿen die op de vendutie niet vercoght hebben kunnen worden, verbeeldende de eene de gerechtigheÿt en de vrede, de 2^e de vrede God Janus hebbende de God Mars aen zÿn voeten geketent, en de 3^e de vrede of het Huÿs te Rÿswÿck, zÿnde alle gemene schilderÿen met ordinaris lÿsten, aen S^r Fagel 6:60

Somma der vendutie bedraeght Ld 5299:18

Af voor mijn recht van 2 p.^r cent wegens het ontfangen der penningen Ld 104:-

En voor 27 sit-dagen a Ld: 1:- 27:-

Voor het recht vanden afslager Jean Isnel wegens het innen der penningen a Ld 1:- per cent 52:-

En voor 27 sitdagen a 60 @ 13:60

Nogh voor cancelarij-regten wegens het maken van Inventaris der goederen &^a, volgens reecken.^e 50:36

--

246:96

--

Ld. 4952:42

17b. Jacobus Colyer: auction record (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

Record of the furniture, clothes, silverware and other goods belonging to Sir Ambassador Count Colijer, as they have been sold publicly to the highest bidder, on September 10, 1725 and the following days.

1. (paid) Five ordinary curtains [ORIG: perde/ Ot: perde] to Bedestenli Devlet Ld 3:45
2. (paid) a Smyrna table carpet to Abraham Onsiel the Jew Ld 1:105
3. Five printed cotton curtains to the former steward Sir Gabriel 1:3
4. Six white cotton curtains to Sir Petros the former valet 2:93
5. (paid) five perpetuana old curtains to Sir Angeli the Jew 1:-
6. (paid) eighteen red and green sandal curtains to Besestinli Devled 8:15
7. (paid) two old broadcloth door curtains to saddler [Saraç] Hagi Gregorio 3:-
8. (paid) a red broadcloth tablecloth to Kiemal the Jew 2:75
9. (paid) a red velvet saddle with silver gilded plates to Besestinli Devlet 26:30
10. (paid) a rapier with a silver hilt to Sir Giacomo Leijtstar 9:-
11. (paid) a walking stick with a copper-gilded knob to Sir Smith 6:60
12. A broken walking stick with a silver knob to Sir Manolachi Agga 1:3...
13. A plain walking stick or stool containing a telescope, to the former steward Sir Gabriel 3:2..
14. (paid) another plain walking stick in which a pipe can be placed, to the Venetian painter called Michiel -:..
-
- Ld 70:51

[Folio 1v]

Transport Ld 70:51

15. A pair of pistols with double barrels to Sir Lisle Ld 20:-
16. A pair of other pistols inlaid with a small amount of silver, to Sir Meijdwel 11:15
17. (paid) a snaphaunce inlaid, with copper, to Sir Smith 13:30
18. (paid) another old snaphaunce to Gabriel the wine-seller 5:-
19. (paid) a carbine with a rifles barrel to the servant of Sir Lucatje, named Simon 5:90
20. (paid) a pair of broken hand pistols to Schain the former servant 1:30
21. (paid) four arm-chairs and 4 others covered with red broadcloth, to Jewish Doctor Foix, 37:60
22. Six armchairs and six others, lined with flowery voided and brocaded velvet, to Sir Fagel 50:-
23. (paid) two old Smyrna carpets to the Butcher (Cassap) Mehemed 1:30
24. (paid) another old Smyrna carpet to Sir Angeli the Jew 12:-
25. (paid) a small boat to Butcher (Cassap) Mehemed 2:75
26. A green broadcloth tablecloth to Sir Fagel 2:-
27. (paid) five green broadcloth curtains with their valances to Monsieur le Noir 20:-
28. (paid) a robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş] of red broadcloth to Butcher (cassap) Mehemed 9:15
29. (paid) a green soft light cloak [ORIG: kerekie/ Ot: kerrâke] to Sir Asland 10:-

30. A dagger [ORIG: ghanziar/ Ot: hançer] and a small knife of wood of aloe, gold plated, to Sir Manolachi 42:60

--

Ld 313:96

[Folio 2r]

Transport Ld 313:96

31. A blue soft light cloak [ORIG: kerekie/ Ot: kerrâke] to the former valet Petros Ld 11:15

32. A red silk belt, embroidered with gold on the 2 ends, to Sir Manolachi 4:90

33. A blue silk sash with silver to Monsieur Manolachi 4:90

34. A tabby caftan to Sir Dimitrachi the former valet 7:-

35. (paid) an old entari [ORIG: anteri (Greek)/ Ot: entâri] to Janissary Achmed Bassa Boujoukli 2:30

36. (paid) a ditto [entâri] to Mose Skenasi the Jew 2:90

37. (paid) a ditto [entâri] to the former servant Schain 2:105

38. A ditto [entâri] to Sir Manolachi Agga 4:30

39. (paid) a ditto [entâri] to the saddler [saraç] Maksout 5:93

40. (paid) a belt of Indian twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasijn/ Ot: boğası] stitched with flowers, to Sir Fagel 5:60

41. (paid) a woolen [ORIG: tchalle/ Ot: şâlî] belt embroidered with flowers on both ends or sides, to Sir Antonij Pisani 15:60

42. (paid) a copper-gilded belt to Sir Angeli, the Jew 6:30

43. Two white twilled cotton vests to the valet Petros Baron 3:93

44. (paid) two ditto [twilled cotton vests] to Jewish Doctor Foix 8:-

45. (paid) two ditto [twilled cotton vests] to Janissary Achmed Bassa Boujoukli 3:60

46. (paid) a fur of fox-hide lined with green broadcloth, to Janissary Mehemed Bassa 30:-

47. (paid) a ditto [fur] with parements of fox hides, lined with red broadcloth, to the Janissary Bayrakdar who stands guard at the Russian Envoy 21:60

--

= 455:12

[Folio 2v]

Transport Ld 455:12

48. A new ermine fur lined with red wool [ORIG: tchal/ Ot: şâlî] to Sir Maijdwel 50:-

49. (paid) a ditto [ermine fur] with red silky satin [atlas] to Hagi Mustapha 16:-

50. (paid) a ditto [ermine fur] with green broadcloth to Hagi Mustapha 34:90

51. (paid) a ditto [ermine fur] with red gemesud to Hagi Mustapha 14:60

52. (paid) a tiger fur lined with green broadcloth, to Hagij Tokman the Armenian 56:-

53. (paid) an ermine fur lined with violet broadcloth to Sir Antonio Pisani 55:-

54. (paid) a red silk raincoat [ORIG: jamberloek/ Ot: yağmurluk] with a copper gilded button to Hagij Panos the Armenian 21:-

55. (paid) a red broadcloth ditto [raincoat] to Hagij Asland the shopkeeper 21:90

56. (paid) a two red broadcloth trousers [ORIG: saksir/ Ot: çakşır] to Hagij Asland the shopkeeper 9:75

57. (paid) a blue damask night-dress with yellow lining from the same fabric to Monsieur de Ronzeraj 12:60

58. a ditto [night-dress] of flowery damask with a striped lining of the same fabric to the former valet Dimitrachi Violanti 9:36
59. (paid) two caftans: one of black and the other of green tabby, to barber Jani from Wallachia 14:15
60. (paid) a kalpak of marten [ORIG: serdava/ Ot: zerdeva] lined with white broadcloth, to Mr. de Ronzeraij 3:90
61. (paid) a ditto [kalpak] of sabre to Janissary Achmed Bassa Boujoukli 3:-
62. (paid) three white twilled cotton innershirts [ORIG: gibbon/ Ot: zibun] to Janissary Boujoukli Achmed Bassa 3:30
- = 779:78

[Folio 3r]

Transport Ld 779:78

63. (paid) a white cashmere [ORIG: tchalle/ Ot: şâlî] robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş] to Armenian Hagij Tokman 15:-
64. A green broadcloth robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş] to Sir Manolachi Agga 8:90
65. A yellow broadcloth soft cloak [ORIG: feresie/ Ot: ferâce] to Jannachi the Greek cutter 11:45
66. A red broadcloth soft cloak [ORIG: feresie/ Ot: ferâce] to the former steward Sir Gabriel 17:75
67. (paid) a blue broadcloth robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş] to Butcher Mehemed 11:45
68. (paid) a red broadcloth robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş] to Hagij Tokman the Armenian 15:60
69. (paid) two caftans: one made of kutnî and the other of germesud, to Sir Josef the Jew 7:60
70. Two ditto [caftans], one of red and the other of yellow satin, to the former valet Petros 10:45
71. (paid) red broadcloth trousers [ORIG: saksir/ Ot: çakşır] to Emir Mehemed 3:30
72. (paid) a ditto [red broadcloth trousers] to Mehemed Bassa 5:-
73. a ditto [red broadcloth trousers] to Sir Alexander Wesselink 4:30
74. a ditto [red broadcloth trousers] to Sir Manolachi Agga 6:90
75. (paid) two red broadcloth cloths for sitting [ORIG: makat/ Ot: mak'ad] with yellow fringes to Tilal Mehemed Bassa 18:30
76. (paid) a red broadcloth travel bag with an old cotton tandur-rug to Butcher Mehemed 2:60
77. (paid) a red broadcloth robe or coat [ORIG: satir/ Ot: setre] or entâri-like garment [ORIG: dollama/ Ot: dolama] with yellow satin trousers, a yellow silk belt and a kalpak to hagij Mehemed 9:30
78. (paid) four pieces like above to Besestenli Devled 8:30
79. (paid) four pieces like above to Hagi Mehemed 9:99
- = 944:57

[Folio 3v]

Transport Ld 944:57

80. (paid) four pieces like above to Emir Mehemed 8:30
81. (paid) four pieces like above to Hagij Mehemed 7:90

82. (paid) four pieces like above to Hagij Mehemed 9:18
83. (paid) a Salonika carpet to Sir Nicola Visamano 14:45
84. A ditto [Salonika carpet] to the broker [ORIG: sansal/ Ot: simsar] of Seigneur Smith, called Isacq 15:60
85. (paid) a red broadcloth door curtain with its valance and lined with yellow twilled cotton, to Osman Çelebi 9:-
86. (paid) a ditto [red broadcloth door curtain with its valance and lined with yellow twilled cotton] to Hagij Mehemed 9:60
87. (paid) 11 sofa cushion covers of velvet from this country, to Hagij Jaggia the Armenian, 22:-
88. 11 woolen cushions weighing 141 okkas at 13 ¼ @ per okka to Sir Bursar Leijtstar 16:48
89. Four long cushions [minder] weighing 156 okkas at 13 ¼ per okka to Sir Leijtstar as above [bursar] 17:27
90. (paid) two red velvet cushions with silver galloons to Hagij Mehemed 20:-
91. (paid) a small cabinet [ORIG: Bestagta/ Ot: peštahta] with mother-of-pearl inlay to Hagi Tokman 11:60
92. (paid) a square basket [sepet] with a padlock to Kirkor an Armenian 1:60
93. (paid) a ditto [basket [sepet] with a padlock] to Boujoukli Mehemed Bassa 1:6
94. (paid) a mirror with a black frame to the Barber surgeon Monsieur la Houte 15:30
95. (paid) a leather juchten to Butcher Mehemed 1:60
96. (paid) two old damaged carbines to Sir Manolachi Agga 2:75
-
- = 1127:6

[Folio 4r]

Transport Ld 1127:6

97. (paid) two ditto [old damaged carbines] to a Turk Hagij Halij 1:-
98. a ditto [old damaged carbine] to Sir Manolachi Agga 2:90
99. (paid) four ditto [old damaged carbines] to an Armenian Haijvas 3:48
- 100.(paid) six half prods or skewers (chopsticks) [ORIG: satir/ Ot: satır] to Mr. Abraham Dunant 1:60
101. A red velvet gold embroidered Turkish saddle to valet Petros Baron 8:105
102. (paid) a ditto [red velvet gold embroidered Turkish saddle] to the Janissary Bayraktar who stands guard at the Russian Envoy 2:90
103. (paid) a ditto [red velvet gold embroidered Turkish saddle] to a Turk Hagij Mustapha 1:93
104. A pair copper-gilded stirrups to Sir Manolachi Agga 8:-
105. (paid) a pair of ditto [copper-gilded stirrups] to our Janissary Boujoukli Achmed Bassa 3:105
106. (paid) a silk with silver stitched Turkish saddle pad to Janissary Hussain Bassa 8:-
107. (paid) a ditto red broadcloth [saddle pad] with yellow silk fringes to Emir Mehemed 4:90
108. (paid) a ditto [red broadcloth saddle pad with yellow silk fringes] to Hagij Tokman the Armenian 10:-
109. A ditto [red broadcloth saddle pad with yellow silk fringes] to valet Petros Baron 11:-
110. (paid) six red broadcloth horse blankets to a Turk Osman Bassa 8:30
111. (paid) a large red broadcloth horse blanket to Mehemed Çelebi 7:30

112. (paid) a pair of red broadcloth pistol bags with golden galloons to Hagij Mustapha 3:-
113. (paid) two horse shirts or blankets with a girth [ORIG: tapkour/ Ot: tapkur] to our Janissary Achmed Bassa Boujoukli 2:60
114. a Turkish horse harness [Ot: raht] with its copper gilded rapier and mace [ORIG: topous/ Ot: topuz] to the valet Petros Baron 31:15
-
- = 1246:102

[Folio 4v]

Transport Ld 1246:102

115. (paid) a Turkish horse harness [Ot: raht] with its silver plated mace [ORIG: topous/ Ot: topuz] and sabre to Hagij Mustapha 102:36
116. A red broadcloth Turkish saddle pad embroidered with golden flowers to Manolachi Agga 76:-
117. Two water flasks [ORIG: matara/ Ot: matara]: one adorned with a silver chain, to Sir Abraham Dunant 9:-
118. (paid) a pair of cords and tassels to decorate trumpets, to Janissary Hussain Bassa 1:3
119. (paid) a French saddle pad with its blue broadcloth pistol bags with a narrow silver galloon and a pair of sheaths to Osman Çelebi 2:-
120. A basket [sepet] covered with red leather to valet Dimitrachi Violanti -:63
121. A ditto [basket covered with red leather] to Sir Alexander Westerlen 1:66
122. Another Turkish red velvet saddle embroidered with gold to Sir Leijtstar 7:-
123. (paid) five pair of yellow boots to former servant Apostolo 1:33
124. A pair of new ditto [yellow boots] to Sir Stavrachi Cusi 1:57
125. (paid) an embroidered leather comb-bag or tidy to Janissary Hussain Bassa 1:60
126. A walnut writing slope to Sir Manolachi Agga 3:30
127. (paid) a Wallachian saddle covered with green broadcloth to Mr. Francois Dunant 2:105
128. (paid) two ship or glass lanterns to Mr. Louis 1:15
129. (paid) a red velvet tablecloth with golden fringes to Bedestinli Devled 38:-
-
- = 1495:90

[Folio 5r]

Transport Ld 1495:90

130. (paid) two hand brooms to Hagij Tokman 1:60
131. (paid) a silver-gilded tobacco box to Hagij Tokman 11:-
132. (paid) a ditto copper gilded [tobacco box] to the former valet Dimitrasco 2:60
133. A ditto [copper gilded tobacco box] with steel inlay to Sir Fagel 1:90
134. An Eau de la Reine flask silver plated to Sir Fagel 4:18
135. (paid) a silver Eau de la Reine box in the shape of an egg, to De Chaldeo 5:30
136. (paid) a pair of scissors in a shagreen leather silver lined cylinder to Mr. Mars 2:36
137. Two spectacles in their shagreen slipcover to Mr. Isnel 1:75
138. Spectacles in a tortoiseshell cover to Janissary Hussain Bassa 1:78
139. (paid) spectacles in a slipcover of fish-scales to Mr. Francois Dunant 1:39

- 140. (paid) two spectacles in a shagreen copper gilded slipcover to Hagij Tokman 9:15
- 141. (paid) other spectacles in an ordinary leather slipcover to Janachi Casangi -:66
- 142. A hat with a gold galloon to Sir Fagel 11:15
-
- = 1558:72

[Folio 5v]

Transport Ld 1558:72

- 143. A hat with a silver galloon to Mr. La Tour 4:15
- 144. (paid) a hat without galloon to the Venetian painter Sir Michiele 1:24
- 145. Two hats with galloon to Mr. Isnel 2:-
- 146. (paid) a Muscovite hat, called a castor, to De Chaldeo 6:36
- 147. (paid) a clasp-knife with mother-of-pearl inlay to Mehemed Bassa the Turk -:90
- 148. (paid) two hatboxes to Sir Chaldeo -:54
- 149. (paid) a knife and fork in their ordinary leather cylinder to Giaquino a Venetian slave 1:42
- 150. (paid) a silver wirework necklace to Mehemed Aga 1:9
- 151. (paid) a silver tooth-pick cylinder of very poor quality to Halij Bassa 1:63
- 152. (paid) a porcelain or enamelled rooster to Monsieur Francois Dunant -:48
- 153. (paid) a plain knife with a fork and a plain clasp-knife to Sir Manolachi Agga -:15
- 154. (paid) a steel instrument for a snaphaunce to Macksout, the Armenian water-carrier of the Venetian Bailo -:51
- 155. (paid) two plain scissors to Jaquino the Venetian slave -:45
- 156. (paid) a burning glass in a tortoiseshell cylinder to the Çorbacı standing guard at the Russian Envoy -:93
- 157. (paid) steel nail clippers to the English Dragoman Mosco -:117
- 158. (paid) green spectacles to Kiemal -:48
- 159. (paid) a pewter hand-torch to Sir Jean Marie the shopkeeper -:51
- 160. (paid) spectacles in a tortoiseshell case to Sir Jean Maria the shopkeeper 1:60
-
- = 1582:93

[Folio 6r]

Transport Ld 1582:93

- 161. (paid) a tortoiseshell folder to Monsieur Fenouille -:30
- 162. (paid) a burning glass to Halij Celebi -:24
- 163. A pair of plain scissors to Mr. Isnel -:12
- 164. A copper bell to Mr. Marchand -:108
- 165. (paid) a broken golden watch chain to the English Dragoman Mosco 12:-
- 166. (paid) a golden cachet with a carved head in white stone or onyx to monsieur Pelham 20:-
- 167. (paid) a ditto [cachet with a carved head] in red stone or carneol stone to Sir Manolachi Agga 11:60
- 168. (paid) a shagreen leather silver lined cylinder containing various silver instruments to the English Dragoman Mosco 17:105
- 169. (paid) an agate tobacco box with a silver hinge to Mr. Hubsch 33:60
- 170. (paid) a golden tobacco box with an agate in its lid, to the Russian Dragoman Sir Gregorio 131:-

171. (paid) a silver gilded horse harness with its rapier and mace [ORIG: topous/ Ot: topuz] to the Russian Dragoman Sir Gregorio 116:-
172. (paid) half a copper gilded dozen knives, forks and spoons in an ordinary leather case to the Venetian silversmith Giacomo Venturini 8:75
173. (paid) a ceramic shaving basin to the Barber Emir -:90
174. A writing cabinet or slope with a silver inkstand and sandbox to Sir Manolachi Agga 20:-
175. (paid) a ditto [writing cabinet or slope] to Hagij Moustapha 28:-
-
- = 1983:57

[Folio 6v]

Transport Ld 1983:57

176. (paid) a small painting depicting a woman making her beard (?) to Monsieur Pelham 4:90
177. An oaken half or small writing cabinet to Monsieur Edwards 7:90
178. A ditto [oaken half or small writing cabinet] to Sir Giacomo Leijtstar 6:-
179. (paid) a cabinet with olive wood inlay to Sir Giaquino the Venetian slave 50:-
180. (paid) an ordinary wooden table to Sir Chaldeo 1:-
181. A small hanging or wall clock without a case to the Dragoman Sir Stavrachi Cusi 11:75
182. A Smyrna carpet to Sir Manolachi Aga 26:30
183. A walnut table with two guéridons to Seigneur Leijtstar 7:90
184. A large English striking clockwork to Hagij Tokman 83:-
185. 22 dough baskets (?) or a dessert set to Hagij Tokman 8:60
186. (paid) two silverware cabinets covered with leather, to the English steward Monsieur Gio 1:45
187. A ditto [silverware cabinet] iron plated to steward Sir Gabriel -:54
188. (paid) a press to Monsieur Louis the cutter -:39
189. (paid) a lacquered (tea) tray to Sir Michiele the painter 1:63
190. Half a dozen fine porcelain tea cups and as many saucers to Sir Manolachi Agga 5:-
191. Half a dozen ditto [fine porcelain tea cups and as many saucers] to Sir Manolachi Agga 5:-
-
- Ld 2203:93

[Folio 7r]

Transport Ld 2203:93

192. (paid) half a dozen ditto [fine porcelain tea cups] without saucers to Mustapha Bassa 2:108
193. (paid) three porcelain sugar bowls to Monsieur La Houte 1:36
194. (paid) a porcelain slop basin to Sir Giaquino the Venetian slave 2:54
195. (paid) a porcelain teapot to Monsieur Honoré the Venetian barber surgeon 3:105
196. A ditto red ceramic [teapot] to the former valet Sir Petros 1:-
197. (paid) a silver gilded drinking bowl to Hagij Achmed 11:90
198. (paid) a silver soap box to Ghalil Bassa 6:60

199. (paid) a porcelain shaving basin and its pitcher to Maksout de Venetian water carrier 7:18
200. (paid) a copper silvered shaving basin to Monsieur Bremond 2:96
201. A tortoiseshell tobacco box with copper gilded lining to Sir Leijtstar 2:60
202. (paid) a ditto [tortoiseshell tobacco box] with a silver hinge to Monsieur Fenouille 2:-
203. (paid) a container of three lead crystal brandy bottles, 4 carafes and six drinking glasses to Sir Housset 2:87
204. (paid) a large Smyrna carpet to Bekir Bassa 61:30
205. Two armchairs covered with green broadcloth to Monsieur Isnel 2:66
206. (paid) two silver cups of plain silver to Janissary Boujoukli Achmed Bassa 8:36
207. Two ditto [silver cups] to Sir Stavrachi Cusi 9:30
-
- = 2332:9

[Folio 7v]

Transport Ld 2332:9

208. Two ditto cups to Madam Widow Colijer 9:15
209. Two silver saltshakers to Sir Manolachi Agga 11:30
210. Two ditto to Madam Widow Colijer 11:45
211. (paid) a large table knife with a fork with bone hilts to the Armenian called Manuel -:90
212. (paid) a copper salt and pepper box to Osman Çelebi -:96
213. (paid) four carved wooden gilded candlesticks to Sir Giacomo Bianchi 5:3
214. (paid) two large armchairs covered with red velvet to Sir Manolachi Agga 20:-
215. (paid) an embroidered waistband or cord [ORIG: utskur/ Ot: uçkur] to Ghalil Bassa 1:30
216. (paid) two embroidered handkerchiefs to Sir Mosco the English Dragoman -:108
217. (paid) two ditto [handkerchiefs] to Butcher Mehemed -:90
218. A ditto [handkerchief] to Sir Manolachi Agga 1:90
219. (paid) an embroidered watch purse to Butcher Mehemed 2:90
220. (paid) an embroidered money purse to Maksout the Venetian water carrier -:108
221. (paid) a new ditto [embroidered money purse] to Mr. Francois Dunant 3:60
222. A shagreen letter notebook plated with silver gilded plates and a silver pen to Sir Fagel 8:-
223. (paid) a silver mustard spoon to Sir Manolachi Agga -:75
-
- = 2410:99

[Folio 8r]

Transport Ld 2410:99

224. A table with ebony inlay to Sir Scarlate Caratza 4:-
225. A ditto [table with ebony inlay] to Sir Scarlate Caratza 4:30
226. A small ditto [table with ebony inlay] to utsupra [Scarlate Caratza] 2:-
227. An octagonal inlaid table to Madam Widow Colijer 2:45
228. Two broken walnut guéridons to utsupra [Madam Widow Colijer] 1:60
229. (paid) two armchairs and 6 others covered with red leather to Maksout the Venetian saddler [saraç] 10:60

230. A lacquered old table with two guéridons to Sir Scarlate Caratza 7:60
 231. (paid) a ditto [lacquered old table] with its 2 guéridons as above to a Greek priest called Gregoris 11:60
 232. (paid) an old ordinary table to an Armenian called Baltasar -:72
 233. A ditto [old ordinary table] to valet Petros Baron -:69
 234. (paid) an ordinary wooden guéridon to Sir Scarlate Caratza -:90
 235. Three chairs covered with leather to Sir Housset 2:6
 236. Two armchairs covered with leather to Sir Willem Westerlen 2:30
 237. A large broken armchair covered with blue voided and brocaded velvet to Sir George Masson the Baker 3:93
 238. An old armchair covered with green broadcloth, which was located in the room of the deceased clergyman and not recorded in the inventory, to valet Petros Baron 2:15
 239. A small oaken cupboard to monsieur Marchand -:90
 --
 = 2467:39

[Folio 8v]

Transport Ld 2467:39

240. (paid) a pewter box to Mr. Isnel -:15
 241. (paid) a shirt for bathing with two napkins or drying towel to a Turk called Mahmoud Aga 3:60
 242. (paid) a shirt with a coverlet for bathing to ditto [Turk called] Mahmoud Aga 2:90
 243. (paid) a loin-cloth [ORIG: pestemal/ Ot: peştemal] to Hagij Moustapha 1:33
 244. (paid) five silk handkerchiefs to Mr. Hubsch 4:45
 245. A silver bell to Madam Widow Colijer 5:45
 246. An ivory balm case to Sir Justinus Leijtstar -:60
 247. An amber box to Mr. Isnel -:99
 248. A ditto [amber box] to Sir Justinus Leijtstar 2:36
 249. (paid) a ditto [amber box] to Mr. la Houte the barber surgeon 1:30
 250. Another box with counters to Mr. Isnel -:93
 251. (paid) a ditto [box with counters] to Monsieur Magij 1:48
 252. A box with 5 soaps to Sir Justinus Leijtstar -:30
 253. A horn tea cup to Sir Scarlate Caratza 1:6
 254. (paid) two broken spectacles to Osman -:9
 255. Fringes of green and red Tammy for a bedstead, to Sir Leijtstar 8:75
 256. (paid) a small open writing cabinet to monsieur Meijer -:30
 257. (paid) a pewter painted box with a similar flat box to Janachi the glass shopkeeper 1:39
 258. (paid) a broken copper bell with a copper mace [ORIG: topous/ Ot: topuz] for a tent to Monsieur Alari -:42
 --
 = 2503:84

[Folio 9r]

Transport Ld 2503:84

259. (paid) an oak flat box with a pair of dice to a Venetian called Angelo Niego -:30
 260. A dozen knives and as many spoons and forks to Madam Widow Colijer 125:-

261. (paid) four ditto [dozen knives and as many spoons and forks] sets to Sir Giaquino the Venetian slave 41:-
262. A ditto silver gilded set [of a dozen knives and as many spoons and forks] to Monsieur Abraham Dunant 11:3
263. A ditto silverware set [of a dozen knives and as many spoons and forks] to Madam Widow Colijer 10:60
264. (paid) five old silver knives, 4 ditto spoons and 4 ditto forks to Halij Bassa 20:-
265. A silver pepper, sugar and a mustard box to Madam Widow Colijer 78:-
266. A silver potage spoon to utsupra [Madam Widow Colijer] 8:-
267. Four silver carafe lids to Madam the Widow Colijer 8:30
268. Two silver candlesticks to utsupra [Madam Widow Colijer] 88:-
269. A silver saucer or dish to utsupra [Madam Widow Colijer] 36:-
270. (paid) two pieces of silver belonging to a harness, with two other pieces of silver to Maksout the Venetian water carrier 1:15
271. (paid) a dozen English knives with wooden hilts and sparely plated with silver to Sir Laurenzi a Greek 4:39
272. A copper bottle handle to Sir Scarlata Caratza 1:30
273. (paid) a children's bonnet made of velvet and gold broadcloth, to Mr. Magij 1:57
274. (paid) a ditto [children's bonnet made of velvet and gold broadcloth] to utsupra [Mr. Magij] 1:117
275. (paid) a ditto [children's bonnet made of velvet and gold broadcloth] to utsupra [Mr. Magij] 6:30
-
- = 2946:15

[Folio 9v]

Transport Ld. 2946:15

276. (paid) a steel garniture for a rapier, to the Çorbacı (ORIG: sorbagi) standing guard at the Russian Envoy 2:18
277. Two paintings or prints with gilded frames, depicting King William and Queen Mary of England, to Sir Justinus Leijtstar 1:42
278. Six prints with gilded frames and glass panels, depicting the deeds of Alexander the Great, to Seigneur Lisle 23:-
279. A painting with a plain marbled frame, depicting a flowerpot, to Sir Justinus Leijtstar -:57
280. (paid) a painting with a black frame, depicting the history of Loth, to Monsieur Magij 25:30
281. (paid) a ditto [painting with a black frame], depicting an old maid sewing, Mr. Gis steward to the English Ambassador 40:-
282. (paid) a ditto [painting with a black frame], depicting winter, to Monsieur Magij 5:30
283. (paid) two ditto [paintings] with plain frames, depicting the one a seashell and the other a landscape, to Mr. Magij 30:30
284. A ditto [painting] with a black frame, depicting a farmhouse, to Sir Fagel 10:-
285. A ditto [painting with a black frame] depicting an old dilapidated castle, to utsupra [Sir Fagel] 2:60
286. A large ditto [painting] with an ordinary frame, depicting an unknown history, to utsupra [Sir Fagel] 20:-

287. Two ditto [paintings] with plain frames, depicting various fruits, to Sir Justinus Leijtstar 3:30
 288. Two ditto [paintings with plain frames] as above [depicting various fruits] to Sir Justinus Leijtstar 2:90
 --
 = 3112:42

[Folio 10r]

Transport Ld. 3112:42

289. (paid) two small ditto [paintings] depicting rural scenes to Sir Fagel 11:60
 290. (paid) two painted dogs to Monsieur Magij 4:39
 291. A backgammon game made of olive wood and copper plated to Seigneur Leijtstar 4:75
 292. Two paintings with plain frames, depicting flowerpots to Sir Justinus Leijtstar 2:33
 293. (paid) two ditto [paintings with plain frames] depicting as above [flowerpots] to Sir Josef, scribe to Sir Hubsch 3:-
 294. A walnut cabinet to Sir Fagel 55:60
 295. A walnut half cabinet with its table to Hagij Tokman 35:-
 296. Several horns and scallop vegetation to Maksout the Venetian water carrier 5:60
 297. Seventeen plain tobacco pipes to Mr. Isnel -:30
 298. (paid) six large ditto [tobacco pipes] to Janissary Hussain Bassa 2:21
 299. Two other screw pipes to Mr. Isnel -:99
 300. (paid) a ditto [screw pipe] with ivory screws to Sir Ignatio Theijls 1:81
 301. A ditto [screw pipe] to Sir Manolachi Aga -:72
 302. (paid) six pairs of white man's gloves to Mr. la Voute 2:45
 303. (paid) six pairs of ditto [white man's gloves] to Sir Jean Marie 1:69
 304. (paid) five pairs of ditto [white man's gloves] to Sir Chaldeo 1:75
 305. Five pairs of white women's gloves to Sir Fagel 1:45
 --
 = 3246:66

[Folio 10v]

Transport Ld. 3246:66

306. Two fans to Sir Jean Marie 1:90
 307. Two ditto [fans] to Sir Fagel 2:15
 308. Several single hyacinth bulbs to Sir Scarlate Caratza 1:30
 309. Several tulip bulbs to utsupra [Sir Scarlate Caratza] 1:15
 310. Several single jonquil bulbs to Janissary Arpagi Mehemed Bassa 4:3
 311. Several narcissus bulbs to Sir Scarlate Caratza -:96
 312. (paid) a party ditto [single Narcissus bulbs] to a Turk called Mehemed -:75
 313. A party of ditto [single Narcissus bulbs] to Monsieur des Jardins -:60
 314. (paid) a party of tulips to a Greek called Jani -:18
 315. A party of double jonquils to Sir Scarlate Caratza 1:30
 316. A party of plain anemones to Mr. Des Jardins -:30
 317. A ditto [party] of buttercups to Sir Scarlate Caratza 1:30
 318. (paid) two printed prints, depicting the Vatican and the Capitol in Rome with plain frames to Mr. la Voute 1:60

319. (paid) two ditto [printed prints] depicting the tribute to the Grand Duke of Tuscany and an Italian fair, to Sir Jaquino 1:18
 320. (paid) two printed prints depicting the castle of S^t Angelo and the Piazza Navona, to Mr. La Voute 2:57
 321. (paid) two ditto [printed prints] depicting the Papal palace on the Quirinale and the Piazza del Popolo, to Janissary Hussain Bassa -:90
 --
 = 3267:63

[Folio 11r]

Transport Ld. 3267:63

322. (paid) two printed prints depicting the fairs in The Hague and Amsterdam, to Mr. la Voute 1:105
 323. (paid) two printed prints depicting the estate in Sorgvliet and the Soest[dijk] Palace, to Mr. Willem Westerlen 1:75
 324. (paid) Two printed prints depicting The Royal Loo Palace and the Rijswijk Palace [“Huis ter Nieuwburg”], to Maksout the Venetian water carrier 2:-
 325. A geographical map, depicting the Theatre of War in Flanders with a plain frame, to Sir Houset -:30
 326. (paid) Two paintings with carved frames, depicting two country fairs to Monsieur Van Prasse 8:60
 327. (paid) Six round paintings, depicting just as many philosophers, with plain frames, to Mr. Lundadier 8:75
 328. A painting with a plain frame, depicting as above a Philosopher, to Monsieur Marchand 1:30
 329. A small painting with a black frame, depicting a peasant woman adjusting her stockings, to Sir Fagel 1:105
 330. Two ditto [small paintings with black frames] depicting landscapes, to Sir Fagel 3:-
 331. A ditto [small painting with a black frame] depicting an old tsjatal (?) with 2 other people, to Madam Widow Colijer 1:75
 332. (paid) A mirror with a glass frame, to Mr. la Voute 10:90
 333. A ditto [mirror] with a gilded carved frame, to Sir Manolachi Aga 10:30
 334. Twelve English rush chairs with an armchair to Seigneur Leijtstar 15:69
 --
 = 3334:87

[Folio 11v]

Transport Ld. 3334:87

335. (paid) ten curtain rods, an iron shovel, and bellows, to Mr. la Voute 2:60
 336. (paid) two copper pokers, tongs, shovel and broom, to Mr. Magij 6:-
 337. (paid) a small mirror with a gilded frame to Maksout the Venetian water carrier -:93
 338. An armchair with six others covered with leather, to Madam Widow Colijer 10:45
 339. An oval table to Utsupra [Madam Widow Colijer] 2:15
 340. Eight other chairs covered with leather, to steward Sir Gabriel 10:105
 341. Three ditto [chairs covered with leather] with an armchair to Mr. George Masson the Baker 5:30

- 342. (paid) a mirror with a gilded carved frame to Mr. Honoré 15:-
- 343. (paid) two large mirrors with black frames to Mr. Honoré 54:90
- 344. A broken mirror with a large carved gilded frame to Sir Manolachi Agga 16:30
- 345. (paid) a flattened or stained oval mirror with a glass frame to Ibrahim Celebi 4:12
- 346. Two large gilded Moors to Sir Manolachi Agga 9:30
- 347. Two marble statues to Sir Scarlate Caratza 12:60
- 348. (paid) a pair of Delft porcelain candlesticks with a broken teapot to the doorman of the Bailo of Venice 1:33
- 349. (paid) a pair of ditto [Delft porcelain candlesticks] with a broken flowerpot to utsupra [the doorman of the Bailo of Venice] 1:15
- 350. (paid) a ditto [Delft porcelain] ewer with its dish to Hagij Panos the Armenian 3:81
- 351. A pair of ditto [Delft porcelain] sugar bowls with their lids to Mr. Abraham Dunant 1:3
-
- = 3491:69

[Folio 12r]

Transport Ld. 3491:69

- 352. Two ditto [Delft porcelain] oil and vinegar jars with a sugar bowl without lid to Mr. Abraham Dunant -:105
- 353. A pair of ditto [Delft porcelain] sugar bowls with their lids to Utsupra [Mr. Abraham Dunant] 1:-
- 354. (paid) seven jam bowls to Maksout the Venetian water carrier 1:3
- 355. (paid) seven ditto [jam bowls], somewhat smaller to Hagij Tokman 1:30
- 356. (paid) two ditto [jam bowls] with cuspidor to Manuel the Armenian -:30
- 357. Three ditto [jam bowl or Delft porcelain] pitchers, 2 of which are broken to Mr. Marchand -:75
- 358. (paid) two hartshorns to Maksout the Venetian water carrier -:30
- 359. Eight old candlesticks with their sconces to Sir Manolachi Agga 1:117
- 360. (paid) three pieces of old lead Hagij Mustapha 1:30
- 361. (paid) a basket with perfume or karakiunuk (?) to Janissary Hussain Bassa -:36
- 362. (paid) a copper dish to Sir George the Baker 1:36
- 363. (paid) a wooden crate with eleven bottles, and a piece of washed linen to Mr. Hilaire 2:15
- 364. A Cairene mat to the Venetian water carrier Maksout 2:15
- 365. (paid) a ditto [Cairene mat] to Mr. Varain 2:45
- 366. (paid) a ditto [Cairene mat] to Mr. de Marck 1:15
- 367. (paid) two old foot warmers to Utsupra [Mr. Marck] -:15
- 368. (paid) a plain buffet table to Mr. Varain -:93
- 369. A ditto [plain buffet table] to Sir Manolachi -:69
- 370. (paid) another table with its carpet to Mr. Varrain 1:18
-
- = 3512:6

[Folio 12v]

Transport Ld. 3512:6

- 371. (paid) an oval dining table with its base to Osman -:48

372. (paid) a ditto [dining table] to Mr. Varain -:63
 373. A ditto [dining table] to Sir Gasparo Testa 1:30
 374. (paid) a ditto [dining table] without base to M: Varain -:33
 375. A ditto square [table] to Mr. Isnel -:24
 376. (paid) an old basket [sepet] with its padlock and 2 large Turkish travel bags to Mr. Varain 1:6
 377. (paid) a wooden cabinet or cupboard with its lock to Utsupra [Mr. Varain] -:66
 378. (paid) a ditto [wooden cabinet or cupboard] to utsupra [Mr. Varain] -:108
 379. (paid) four axes to Schain the former servant -:78
 380. Four ditto [axes] to Mr. Marchand -:90
 381. (paid) four ditto [axes] to Osman the Turk -:60
 382. (paid) four ditto [axes] to Mustapha Bassa -:63
 383. (paid) four leather water buckets [ORIG: couvaes/ Ot: kova] to Mr. Varain 1:-
 384. (paid) three ditto [water buckets] to Manuel the Armenian -:51
 385. A hatbox covered with leather and its padlock to Sir Fagel -:93
 386. (paid) three wooden cases to Mr. Varain -:21
 387. (paid) three sandal banners or flags to Maksout the Venetian water carrier 9:9
 388. (paid) a casserole without lid Janachi the Greek cutter 2:63
 389. (paid) a ditto [casserole without lid] to Sir Jean Maria 1:30
 390. (paid) a ditto [casserole without lid] to Janachi the cutter 2:12
 391. (paid) a ditto [casserole without lid] to Mr. la Voute 2:-
 392. (paid) a ditto [casserole] with its lid to Manuel the Armenian 1:24
 393. (paid) a ditto [casserole with its lid] to utsupra [Manuel the Armenian] 1:60
 --
 = 3541:78

[Folio 13r]

Transport Ld. 3541:78

394. (paid) a ditto casserole without lid to Mr. La Voute 1:30
 395. (paid) a ditto [casserole without lid] to Mustapha Bassa -:111
 396. (paid) a ditto [casserole without lid] to the Venetian water carrier Maksout -:78
 397. (paid) a ditto [casserole] with its lid to Hassan Bassa -:90
 398. (paid) a ditto [casserole] without lid to the former steward Sir Gabriel Vassazze 1:93
 399. (paid) a ditto [casserole] with its lid to utsupra [former steward Sir Gabriel Vassazze] 2:57
 400. (paid) a ditto [casserole] without lid to Halij Bassa -:102
 401. (paid) a large kettle to Mr. La Voute 3:33
 402. (paid) a ditto [large kettle] to Osman Bassa 4:3
 403. A ditto [large kettle] to Sir Silvestro the shopkeeper 5:60
 404. (paid) a ditto [large kettle] with its lid to Janissary Hussain Bassa 6:-
 405. (paid) a ditto [large kettle] without lid to Mr. la Voute 3:3
 406. A smaller ditto [kettle] with its lid to Sir Abraham Dunant 3:15
 407. A ditto [smaller kettle with its lid] to the former valet Petros 1:72
 408. A ditto [smaller kettle with its lid] to the former servant Vasilij }
 409. A ditto [smaller kettle with its lid] to utsupra [former servant Vasilij] [together]}
 5:-
 410. A ditto [smaller kettle with its lid] to Sir Philippe 1:66
 411. A ditto [smaller kettle with its lid] to Sir Alexander Westerlen 1:54

412. (paid) a ditto [smaller kettle with its lid] to former servant Schain 1:72
 413. A Dutch kettle with its lid to servant Haijvas 2:27
 414. A ditto [Dutch kettle with its lid] to utsupra [servant Haijvas] 2:90
 415. (paid) a ditto [Dutch kettle with its lid] to Halil Bassa 1:63
 416. (paid) a ditto [Dutch kettle with its lid] to utsupra [Halil Bassa] 1:24
 417. (paid) a copper lid to Mr. La Voute -:81
 --
 = 3594:102

[Folio 13v]

Transport Ld. 3594:102

418. (paid) a Dutch oven [taertepan] with its lid to Sir Giaquino 2:63
 419. (paid) a ditto [Dutch oven [taertepan] with its lid] to Mr. la Voute 2:-
 420. (paid) a ditto [Dutch oven [taertepan] with its lid] to Halij Bassa 1:-
 421. A ditto [Dutch oven [taertepan] with its lid] to Sir Willem Westerlen 2:-
 422. (paid) a ditto [Dutch oven [taertepan] with its lid] to Mustapha Bassa -:93
 423. A ditto [Dutch oven [taertepan] with its lid] to Sir Manolachi Agga 1:6
 424. A ditto [Dutch oven [taertepan] with its lid] to Mr. Isnel 1:3
 425. (paid) a ditto [Dutch oven [taertepan]] without lid to former servant Schain -:33
 426. Two copper candlesticks or sconces with 5 snuffers to Sir Abraham Dunant 3:75
 427. (paid) a stew-pan or pan to Sir Nicolo Visamano 1:102
 428. A ditto [stew-pan or pan] to Sir Silvestro the shopkeeper 1:42
 429. (paid) a ditto [stew-pan or pan] to Mr. la Voute 1:21
 430. (paid) a large ditto [stew-pan or pan] with its lid to Sir Giaquino 5:75
 431. (paid) a pancake-pan with another pan to Osman -:60
 432. A copper frying pan to Mr. Marchand 2:60
 433. (paid) two colanders to Mr. la Voute -:93
 434. Two skimmers to Sir Petros -:51
 435. Two large ladles to utsupra [Sir Petros] 3:-
 436. (paid) a pewter tea kettle with its chafing dish to Sir Giaquino 6:-
 437. A copper ditto [tea kettle with its chafing dish] to Madam Widow Colijer 8:15
 438. (paid) a small copper water kettle to Sir Giovanni Cruta 1:27
 439. A chocolate pitcher to Madam Widow Colijer 2:15
 --
 = 3643:96

[Folio 14r]

Transport Ld: 3643:96

440. (paid) a copper tobacco chafing dish to Sir George the Baker -:90
 441. (paid) a coffee ewer [ibrik] to Maksout -:48
 442. (paid) a spit to the Steward of the Russian Resident -:90
 443. (paid) a ditto [spit] to Mr. la Voute -:75
 444. (paid) a ditto [spit] to Maksout the Venetian water carrier -:48
 445. A ditto [spit] to Sir Silvestro the shopkeeper -:60
 446. (paid) an old pair of tongs with four trivets to Mr. la Voute -:105
 447. (paid) three ditto trivets to the former steward Sir Gabriel -:36
 448. (paid) two iron chains to Mr. Fourneau -:60
 449. (paid) a stone mortar to Mr. la Voute -:90

- 450. (paid) an old pantry to Ibrahim Bassa -:24
- 451. (paid) an old silverware cabinet covered with leather to Sir Manolachi -:45
- 452. An old wine barrel to Sir Alessander Westerlen -:6
- 453. (paid) an old cabinet [dolab] or its shelves to Sir George Masson the baker -:9
- 454. (paid) an old square table with its base to Alexandri the Greek -:24
- 455. (paid) a large trivet to Hagij Tokman 1:30
- 456. (paid) a grill to Manuel the Armenian -:33
- 457. A chocolate pitcher to Sir Houset 1:30
- 458. (paid) a copper salver to Maksout -:51
- 459. A large pie pan without lid to Mr. Gio steward to the English Ambassador 9:30
- 460. A ditto [pie pan] with its lid to Mr. Marchand 18:-
-
- = 3681:-

[Folio 14v]

Transport Ld: 3681:-

- 461. A small copper frying pan to Mr. Gio the English steward -:54
- 462. An iron hoop with hooks to Sir Leijtstar 1:-
- 463. (paid) an old Dutch oven [taerte-pan] to Osman Aga -:90
- 464. A pewter pepper box with a ditto mustard jar to Mr. Guillarne Westerlen 1:-
- 465. Two pieces as above [a pewter pepper box with a ditto mustard jar] to Mr. Gio the English steward -:93
- 466. A large pewter spoon to Mr. Abraham Dunant 1:27
- 467. (paid) three choppers to Mr. la Voute -:60
- 468. 14 small copper pie pastry cups to Mr. Houset -:90
- 469. (paid) large broken tongs, a shovel, an oven door and 2 other irons to gardener, a Greek 1:63
- 470. (paid) two large pokers to Hagij Tokman 3:42
- 471. Scales to Mr. Leijtstar 1:27
- 472. (paid) two very old and broken baskets [sepet] to Bekir Bassa -:12
- 473. A copper sconce for 2 candles to Sir Leijtstar 1:78
- 474. A large blond wig to Sir van Diepenbroek 19:30
- 475. An old [large blond wig] to Sir Leijtstar 2:30
- 476. A ditto [large blond wig] to utsupra [Sir Leijtstar] 2:30
- 477. A ditto [large blond wig] to Mr. Abraham Dunant 3:60
- 478. A ditto [large blond wig] to Mr. Des Jardins 5:15
- 479. A pewter tea and sugar box to Sir Silvestro 1:-
- 480. A copper flatiron to Mr. Marchand 2:30
- 481. (paid) a ditto [copper flatiron] to Mr. la Voute 2:33
-
- = 3733:24

[Folio 15r]

Transport Ld: 3733:24

- 482. (paid) a pewter sconce to Mr. la Voute -:30
- 483. A ditto [pewter sconce] to Mr. Marchand -:39
- 484. A pair of old copper candlesticks to Josef the Jew -:57
- 485. A campaign bed to Sir Petros Baron 2:90

486. A copper churn or water jug to Sir Leijtstar 2:75
 487. (paid) a ditto [copper churn] slightly bigger to Manuel the Armenian 3:3
 488. A copper basin [ORIG: lien/ Ot: leġen] to Sir Alexander Westerlen 1:51
 489. Two small old locks to Sir Leijtstar -:33
 490. A copper water trough for the water supply of horses to Sir Fagel 2:-
 491. A large bottle with fragrant water to Sir Alexander Westerlen -:33
 492. (paid) a few plain pipes to Halij the Turk -:15
 493. (paid) a pipe with a silver screw to Osman Aga 1:24
 494. (paid) a ditto [pipe] without screw to Maksout -:60
 495. (paid) six ditto [pipes] to Osman Aga -:63
 496. (paid) two ditto [pipes] with copper screws to Halij -:30
 497. Two ditto [pipes] without screws to Sir Petros Baron -:48
 498. (paid) a box with a few cups [filsans] to Bayraktar Halij -:21
 499. 36 other cups [filsans] to Janissary Boujoukli Achmed Bassa -:21
 500. A large iron chest to the butcher Abdoula Bassa 30:-
 --
 = 3779:117

[Folio 15v]

Transport Ld: 3779:117

501. (bet) twelve chairs with an armchair covered with blue damask to Sir Giaquino 40:-
 502. A writing cabinet to Sir Fagel 4:30
 503. (paid) 12 pewter table plates with 2 saltshakers to Sir Jean Maria 3:90
 504. (paid) two pewter water plates to former servant Schain 1:30
 505. (paid) two ditto [pewter water plates] to the water carrier Maksout 1:-
 506. (paid) two ditto [pewter water plates] to utsupra [water carrier Maksout] 1:9
 507. (paid) five old pewter dishes to Manuel the Armenian 3:75
 508. A (saddle) bag [ORIG: hebé/ Ot: heybe] or leather travel pack to Janissary Boujoukli Achmed -:99
 509. (paid) two cup [filsans: fincan] boxes with a tobacco pipe purse to Baltasar the Armenian -:12
 510. Two pokers, tongs, a shovel and 2 bellows to Janissary Boujoukli -:60
 511. Nine ceramic dishes or saucers to Sir Alexander Westerlen -:90
 512. (paid) a copper lantern to Hagij Gregorio the saddler -:93
 513. (paid) a ditto [copper lantern] to Mustapha Bassa 1:90
 514. (paid) a ditto [copper lantern] to Sir Chaldeo 2:66
 515. (paid) a copper chafing dish with a pewter ditto, and a copper tray to Ibrahim Bassa -:60
 516. (paid) a waffle-iron to Maksout -:36
 517. (paid) a small basket with 9 sherbet glasses to Manuel the Armenian -:30
 518. (paid) a ditto [small basket] with 10 ditto [sherbet glasses] to utsupra [Manuel the Armenian] -:21
 519. (paid) a ditto small basket to the former servant Schain -:63
 --
 = 3843:111

[Folio 16r]

Transport Ld: 3843:111

520. A basket with 20 whole drinking glasses to Mr. Abraham Dunant 2:60
 521. (paid) 7 other drinking glasses with two carafes to a Turk called Asland -:90
 522. (paid) 10 other drinking glasses to Nicolo servant of Sir Cruta 1:66
 523. (paid) 6 other ditto [drinking glasses] to Mr. Ignatio Meijnard -:99
 524. (paid) a glass lantern to Maksout -:30
 525. (paid) two large and 2 small chalices or drinking glasses with their lids to the water carrier Maksot 3:30
 526. A very large ditto [chalice] with a small amount of silver plated on its foot to Mr. Gentil 1:18
 527. (paid) four smaller ditto [chalices] to Sir Giaquino 2:75
 528. Four ditto [smaller chalices] to Sir Alexander Westerlen 1:96
 529. (paid) four ditto [smaller chalices] to Manuel the Armenian 1:93
 530. Four ditto [smaller chalices] to Sir Alexander Westerlen 1:-
 531. Three lead crystal pitchers to Jurachi the barber 2:60
 532. (paid) Four ditto [lead crystal] goblets or bottles with pewter screws to Osman -:111
 533. A chalice without lid with an oil and vinegar bottle to Sir Manolachi Agga 1:-
 534. Two bottles of Barbados water to Sir Fagel -:90
 535. (paid) a pewter butter dish to Sir Giaquino 1:60
 536. A wooden tobacco pipe case or cabinet, a ditto wig box and an old basket, to Mr. Isnel -:18
 537. A few okkas tobacco to Mr. Abraham Dunant 5:3
 538. A pound of tea bohea to Sir Fagel 2:75
 --
 = 3875:105

[Folio 16v]

Transport Ld: 3875:105

539. A flask or lead crystal glass, half full with cinnamon oil to Sir Manolachi Agga 4:-
 540. (paid) a plain glass half full with spirit of nutmeg to Hagij Tokman -:33
 541. (paid) a pewter box with small dice from Venice to Osman Aga -:42
 542. (paid) two lead crystal beer glasses with rotten conserves to Manuel the Armenian -:90
 543. (paid) a box covered with blue silk and three little ivory boxes – with balms, to the water carrier Maksout 1:-
 544. (paid) office scissors and two letter openers to Sir Battista Drapperus -:78
 545. D.^o [office] scissors with ditto letter opener and a clasp-knife to Sir Fagel -:54
 546. (paid) an office knife with a long ivory hilt and small scissors to Schain the former servant -:69
 547. (paid) seventeen ceramic pipe bowls to Mr. Isnel -:12
 548. A large empty tea-caddy and 6 small ditto to shopkeeper Silvester -:75
 549. A stone mustard mill to Sir Gabriel Vassazze -:39
 550. (paid) a stone mortar to Mr. Fourneau -:30
 551. (paid) large, but old and ruined telescope to Janissary Hussain Bassa -:48
 552. (paid) a greenhouse for flower bulbs to Manuel the Armenian 1:21
 553. A billiard with its accessories to Mr. Fourneau 36:30
 554. (paid) a large geographical map to Sir Jean Maria -:60
 555. Three ditto [geographical maps] to Sir Alexander Westerlen -:60

556. An old French saddle with a pair of halters and a bridle to Mr. Marchand -:90
 557. A ditto [French saddle] with its accessories as above [a pair of halters and a bridle] to Mr. Marchand 3:30
 --
 = 3928:6

[Folio 17r]

Transport Ld. 3928:6

558. A bag with old Turkish bridles, pairanten (?), chin straps, &.^a to Sir Leijtstar 2:81
 559. 7 large curtain rods to the water carrier Maksout 1:6
 560. (paid) 3 ditto [large curtain rods] to the former servant Schain -:105
 561. (paid) 4 ditto [large curtain rods] to Hassan Chiaous -:90
 562. 12 small ditto [curtain rods] to Hagij Tokman 1:3
 563. 12 ditto [small curtain rods] to utsupra [Hagij Tokman] 1:42
 564. 9 ditto [small curtain rods] to Sir Leijtstar -:117
 565. Three cupboards or cabinets with their broadcloth rug(s) to the water carrier Maksout -:69
 566. A violin to Sir Leijtstar -:75
 567. A bass to Sir Fagel -:117
 568. An oboe to Sir Fagel -:117
 569. (paid) two flutes to Sir Leijtstar 2:18
 570. A small barrel with 9 okkas Dutch gunpowder, which was left in a concealed loft and was not found in the inventory process, to Sir Leijtstar a 75 ad: de ok 5:75
 571. A large painted screen to Sir Gasparo Testa 10:30
 572. A large pewter fountain with its cooling basin, table and pedestal to Sir Leijtstar 21:-
 573. An iron casket to Sir Isnel 10:15
 574. A tent [ORIG: seijvan/ Ot: seyvan] with 4 poles and 4 copper maces [ORIG: topous/ Ot: topuz], to Sir Manolachi Agga 13:-
 575. A divan or couch covered with flowery voided and brocaded velvet, to Sir Manolachi 6:30
 576. (paid) old leather hangings, to Sir Jean Maria 11:90
 577. Six sabers with copper gilded straps, to Sir Manolachi 6:-
 --
 = 4026:6

[Folio 17v]

Transport Ld. 4026:6

578. (paid) six plain benches to the former servant Schain 1:30
 579. A plain wooden cabinet or cupboard to water carrier Maksout 1:30
 580. (paid) a ditto [plain wooden cabinet or cupboard] to the former servant Schain -:39
 581. (paid) five very old French livery dress-coats, to former servant Cosma 2:-
 582. A rake or claw and a hoe, to the steward of the English Ambassador -:90
 583. The other equipment for the garden, to Sir Fagel 1:60
 584. Three large flowerpots, to utsupra [Sir Fagel] -:27
 585. The small flowerpots to the former gardener M.^f Cornelis -:42
 586. (paid) an atlas with 150 maps to Sir Manolachi Agga 20:-

587. (paid) an atlas with maps to the English Ambassador 10:-
 588. (paid) a ditto [atlas] with 42 maps to Mr. Marquis 7:90
~~589. De klaer lichtende Noort star ofte zee-atlas, by Joannes van Loon, Containing maps to Sir Fagel~~
~~590. L'atlas de la mer containing 40 maps to~~
 591. La Bible qui contient la vieux & le nouveau Testament, to Mr. Isnel 10:-
 592. Le dictionaire de Moreri 4.^{me} Edition, 2 volumes, to Sir Petros Baron 16:15
 593. Le Dictionaire de Morero, 9.^{me} Edition, 2 volumes, to Mr. Isnel 14:30
 594. L'Odijssee d'Homere 3 volumes to Sir Houset 2:90
 595. L'Illiade d'Homere 3 volumes to Sir Houset 2:90
 596. (paid) Virgile 3 volumes to Mr. Paijne 2:90
 597. (paid) L'Ambassade de la Compagnie Orientale des Provinces Unies vers l'Empereur de la China, 2 parties, to Mr. Poularier 5:30
 --
 = 4125:39

[Folio 18r]

Transport Ld. 4125:39

598. (paid) *Michaelis Antonii Baudrand Parisini Geographia*, 2 volumes, to the Greek Bishop of Malvazia, called Gergorio 3:90
 599. *Palazzi di Roma de pui Celebri architetti diseguati da Pietro Ferrerio Pittore et architetto*, to the Doctor Polacco 4:30
 600. (paid) *La Sacra Genesi figurata de Rafaele d'Urbino nelle logge Vaticane*, to Mr. Poularier 5:-
 601. (paid) *Les 6 vojages de Jean Baptiste Tavernier*, 5 volumes, to Sir Bourlat 3:15
 602. (paid) *Les Vies des poetes Grecs en Abregé par M.^r Le fevre*, to Mr. Poularier -:60
 603. *Annales des Provinces Unies depuis la Paix de Munster, avec la Description de leur Gouvernement, par Mr. Basnage*, to Sir Fagel 5:-
 604. *Les plans, profils, et elevations des Ville & Chateau de Versailles*, to Mr. Rigo 8:30
~~605. Three books entitled *Pieces Eschapees du feu, Contes nouveaux en vers, a le poite*~~
~~606. *sincere ou les veritez du siecle*, to Mr. Bourlat -:105~~
 607. (paid) *Histoire des Juifs, depuis Jesus Christ jusqu'a present 1716, par Mr. Basnage*, 15 volumes, to Mr. Poularier 8:-
 608. Two books, entitled *l'Imitation de Jesus Christ par Corneille & Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle*, to Mr. Bourlat 1:30
~~609. L'Inquisition Francaise ou l'Histoire de la Bastille, to~~
 610. (paid) *Les memoires de Messire Roger de Rasbutin Comte de Bussij*, 2 volumes, to Mr. Meijer 1:39
 611. *Les lettres du même*, 4 volumes, to Mr. Leijtstar 1:90
 --
 = 4167:63

[Folio 18v]

Transport Ld. 4167:63

612. *Les aventures de Tellemaque fils d'Ulisse*, to Sir Leijtstar -:60
 613. *La Grande Chirurgie de Philippe Aoreola Theophraste Paracelse*, to Sir Polacco -:30

614. *La Grande Chirurgie de Mr. Gui de Chauliac, Medecin de l'Université de Montpellier*, to Utsupra [Sir Polacco] -:30
615. *Le Theophraste Moderne ou nouveau Caracteres sur les moeurs*, to Sir Leijtstar -:45
616. *Inventaire General de l'Histoire de France, depuis Pharamont Jusques á la Majorité de Louis 13.*, 3 volumes, to Sir Fagel 2:60
617. *Ambrosius Calepinus passeratii sive linguarum novem Romana, Greca, Ebraica, Gallica, Italica, Germanica, Hispanica, Anglica, Belgica Dictionarium*, to the Greek Bishop of Malvazia 3:30
618. *La Bible qui contient le vieux et la nouveau Testament*, 2 volumes, to the English Chaplain Mr. Paijne 12:90
619. *Le Dittionario Inglese & Italiano* to Mr. Maijdwell -:60
620. *Philippi Cluveri Introductio in Universam Geographiam*, to Mr. Paijne 2:90
621. *Memorie Istoriche de Monarchi Ottomani di Giovanni Sagredo Cavaliere*, to Mr. Paijne 1:15
622. *Recueil des Traitez de Paix, de Treve, &^a, depuis l'an 536. Jusqu'en 1700.* 4 volumes, to Sir Petros 8:-
623. *Sancti Athanasii Magni, Alexandrini Archiepiscopi, Scriptoris Granvissimi, et Constantissimi Fidei Defensoris, omnia qua extant opera*, to Mr. Paijne 3:15
624. *Oraison Funebre de Mongr: Louis Dauphin*, to Mr. Isnel -:15
- = 4203:3

[Folio 19r]

Transport Ld 4203:3

625. *Le parfait Marechal, par le Sir de Solleijssel Ecuier*, to Sir Fagel 3:36
626. *Lucien de la Traduction de N. Perrot Sir d'Ablancourt*, 2 volumes, to Sir Leijtstar 2:93
627. *Histoire de Georges Castriot, Roij d'Albanie*, to Sir Chaldeo 2:30
628. *Theatrum Historicum Theoretico Practicum in quatuor Monarchia &^a*, to Sir Polacco 4:30
629. *Histoire des Guerres Civiles de France sous les Regnes de Francois 2. Charles 9. &^a*, to Mr. Honoré 2:60
630. *La sainte Bible qui contient l'ancien & le nouveau Testament*, silver plated, to Sir Fagel 13:60
631. A Dutch Bible as above [silver plated] to Mr. Leijtstar 11:-
632. *Les Genealogies Historiques des Illustres Maisons de Lorraine & de Savoije &^a*, to Mr. Leijtstar -:108
633. *Annales d'Angleterre sous les Regnes de Henry 8. &^a* to Sir Leijtstar 1:15
634. *Compendio Historico Universale, di Gio Nicolo Doghoni*, to Sir Polacco 1:45
635. *L'Histoire de la Decadence de l'Empire Grec, & l'establissement de celui des Turcs &^a*, to Mr. Leijtstar 6:105
636. *Viaggi di Pietro della Valle il peligrino*, only the first tome is left, to Sir Polacco 1:-
637. *L'Ambassadeur & les fonctions, par Mr. de Wicquefort*, 2 parties, to Mr. Huset 2:60
638. *Muhammedis Alfergani Elementa Astronomica*, to Sir Polacco 1:30
639. *Beschrijvinge van het Eijland Ceijlon*, to Mr. Hubsch -:33

--
= 4257:108

[Folio 19v]

Transport Ld 4257:108

640. *Nederlandsche Zee-reghten, avarijen en Bodemerijen*, to Sir Hubsch -:45
 641. *Reijsen van den Heer du Mont door Europa en Africa*, to Mr. Bisschop 1:18
 642. *Le Dictionnaire des quatre Langues Italienne, francoise, Allemande & Latine*, the first tome is missing, to Mr. Leijtstar 1:18
 643. *Histoire Belli Scithico Cosacici*, to Sir Bruti -:30
 644. *Andrea Argoli de Diebus Criticis et Egrorum Decubitu*, to Sir Giacomo Caratza 1:-
 645. *La Philis de Sciro du Comte Bonarelli, avec la dissertation sur le double amour de Celia*. 2 volumes. To Sir Paijne -:84
 646. *Memoires et Instructiones pour les Ambassad^{rs}, ou lettres & negotiations de Walsingham*. To Sir Fagel 1:-
 647. The 1.3.4.5.6. and 7th volumes of *Le mille et une nuict, Contes Arabes*. To Sir Bruti 1:15
 648. *Il Divorzio Celeste*, to Sir Paijne -:45
 649. *Guilielmi Blaeu Institutio Astronomica*, to Mr. Honoré -:90
 650. *Il Romulo del Sig^f Marchese Virgilio Malvezzi*, to Mr. Paijne -:66
 651. *Histoire du Calvinisme & celle du papisme, par Mr. Maimbourg*. To Mr. Paijne 1:60
 652. *Le Thresos des trois Langues, Espagnole, Francoise et Italienne*, to Sir Polacco 1:21
 653. *Lettres et memoires sur la conduite e la presente Guerre de 1702. &^a* to Sir Fagel -:18
 654. *Testament politique du marquis de Louisois &^a*, to Mr. Honoré 1:30
 655. *Histoire de la Guerre de Flandre, de Famianus Strada*, 2 volumes, to Sir Fagel 1:66
- = 4271:114

[Folio 20r]

Transport Ld 4271:114

656. *Memoires et negotiations secretes de la cour de France, touchant la paix de Munster*. 4 volumes, to Sir Fagel 1:9
657. *Christiani Adolphi Thuldeni Historiae nostri temporis*. 1.2. and 4. Tome. To Sir Polacco -:105
658. *Histoire de l'origine & du progres des Revenues Ecclesiastiques*, to Mr. Honoré -:87
659. *Il Ceremoniale Historico e Politico di Gregorio Leti*. 2.4.5. and 6 parts. To the Greek Bishop of Malvazia 1:30
660. *Les memoires de la Ligne, sous Henrij 3. et Henrij 4.* 6 volumes. To Mr. Honoré 2:-
661. *De la connaissance de soij même*, of which the first part is missing. To Mr. Bruti 1:45
662. *La Geographie Universelle, par le S^r de la Croix*. 4 volumes, to Mr. Isnel 1:33

663. *Histoire de tous les ordres militaires ou de chevalerie*, of which the first tome is missing, to Mr. Rossini -:90
 664. *Nouveau voyage d'Italie*, 3 volumes, to Sir Polacco 1:45
 665. *Histoire du Regne de Louis 13. Par Michel le Vassor*. 6 volumes to Mr. Hubsch -:45
 666. *L'Histoire du cardinal Mazarin*, 2 volumes. To Mr. Meijer 1:30
 667. *Lettres du même*, 2 volumes, to Mr. Meijer 1:60
 668. *Lettres du Cardinal Duc le Richelieu*, to Sir Leijtstar 1:30
 669. *La vie du meme*. 2 volumes. To Utsupra [Sir Leijtstar] 1:108
 --
 = 4292:51

[Folio 20v]

Transport Ld 4292:51

670. *Histoire critique de la Creance et des Coutumes des nations du Levant*. To Mr. Leijtstar 1:6
 671. *Vita di Duca d'Ossuna, vice Re' di Napoli &^a*, only it first tome. To Sir Petros Baron -:54
 672. *La Pratique de l'Education des princes*. To Mr. Leijtstar -:90
 673. *Histoire de Don Jean d'Autriche &^a* to Mr. Honoré -:30
 674. *Histoire de la Vie de Henrij dernier Duc de Mont Morencij*. To Sir Fagel -:27
 675. *Histoire de Jean Guillaume Friso Prince d'Orange &^a* 2 volumes. to Mr. Leijtstar 1:48
 676. *Les Negotiations de Mr. le Presid^t Jeannin*. 4 volumes. To Sir Bruti 1:6
 677. *Memoires de Mr. d'Artignan sous le Regne de Louis 14*. To Mr. Honoré -:72
 678. *Histoire du Calvinisme & celle du papisme, par Mr. Maijmbourg*. 4. Volumes. To Sir Giacomo Caratza 3:30
 679. *Preliminaires des Traitez faits entre les Rois de Frances & tous les Princes de l'Europe depuis le Regne de Charles 7*. To Sir Fagel -:36
 680. *Nouveau dictionnaire Francois & Italien*, to Sir Bruti -:36
 681. *Reponce au Livre de Mr. Arnaud Intitulé &^a* 3 volumes. To Mr. de Ronzeraij -:114
 682. *Histoire Amoureuse de Cleagenor & de Doristée*. To Mr. Leijtstar -:45
 683. *Histoire de la Scission ou division arrivée en Pologne &^a* to Sir Fagel -:30
 684. A card or map depicting Duchy Strijrie in a box to Sir Fagel -:30
 685. A ditto [card or map] depicting the Arch duchy of Austria to Sir Bruti -:69
 --
 = 4303:54

[Folio 21r]

Transport Ld 4303:54

686. Three ditto [cards or maps] depicting the Polish Empire, the Bohemian Empire and the Marquisat Moravia, to Sir Manolachi Agga -:87
 687. *Nouvelle Decouverte d'un très grand país situé dans l'Amerique &^a* to Mr. Hubsch -:93
 688. *Relation d'un voyage aux Cotes de Afrique &^a*, to Mr. Hubsch -:30
 689. *La conduite du Duc d'Armond &^a* to Mr. Hubsch -:33
 690. *Histoire de France sous le Regne de Louis 14. Par Mr. de Larreij*. 4 volumes, to Sir Fagel -:114
 691. *Histoire des Croisades pour la Delivrance &^a* 4 volumes. To Mr. Bruti 2:-

692. *Le conseiller d'etat*. To Mr. Meijer -:33
 693. *La guerre d'Italie, ou memoires du Comte D*. 2 volumes to Mr. de Rouzeraij -:90
 694. *Histoire de Guillaume 3. Roi de la garnde Bretagne*. 2 volumes. To Mr. Hubsch -:96
 695. *Histoire du Congres & de la paix d'Utrecht, comme aussij de celle de Rastadt &^a*
 to Mr. Meijer -:63
 696. *Histoire du Regne de Louis 13*. 5 volumes, to Sir Fagel -:105
 697. *Recueil des pieces concernant l'histoire de Louis 13*. 4 volumes. To Utsupra [Sir
 Fagel] -:108
 698. *Memoires politiques pour servir a la parfaecte Intelligence de l'Histoire de la paix
 de Rijswijc* 4 volumes to Utsupra [Sir Fagel] -:36
 699. *Nouvelles Letrres de l'Autheur de la Critique Generale de l'Histoire du
 Calvenisme*. 2 volumes. To Mr. Honoré 1:-
 --
 = 4314:102

[Folio 21v]

Transport Ld 4314:102

700. *actes et Memoires des negotiations de la paix de Nimegue*. 4 volumes. Sir Bruti
 1:18
 701. *l'Amour a la mode, satire Historique*, to Sir Leijtstar -:45
 702. *Rerum Transilvanicarum*. To Sir Bruti -:12
 703. *Nouvelles Galantes du tems & a la mode*. Its first volume is missing. To Mr.
 mommartz -:30
 704. *Le virgile travesti en vers burlesque de Mr. Scarron*. To Mr. mommarts -:60
 705. *Tutte le Opere di Nicolo Machiavelli*, of which the last 2 volumes are missing. To
 Mr. Honoré -:39
 706. *Histoire de la vie de Soliman 2. Empereur des Turcs*. To Sir Fagel -:27
 707. *Histoire du Gouvernement de Venise par le Sir Amelot de la Houssaije*. To Sir
 Meijer -:90
 708. *Memoires de Jaques Melvil sous le Regne de la Reine Elizabeth*. 2 volumes to Mr.
 Honoré -:60
 709. *Les oeuvres de Mr. Sarrasim*, to Mr. Bourlat -:45
 710. *Testament politique de Messire Jean Baptiste Colbert*, to Mr. Honoré -:30
 711. *Les Oeuvres de Theophile*, of which the first and third parts are missing. To Sir
 Fagel -:12
 712. ~~*Explication de la P^{re} Epitre de S^t Paul aux Corinthiens*, to Sir Fagel -:33~~
 713. *Histoire des Revolutions d'Angleterre, parle pere d'Orleans*, of which only the
 first tome remained. To Sir Huset -:30
 714. *Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman par Ricaut*, whose first 4 volumes are missing. To
 Mr. Honoré -:27
 715. *La vie du Cardinal Duc de Richelieu*, whose first two volumes are missing, to Sir
 Bruti -:18
 716. *Traité de la Sainte Scene*, par André Lortie, to Sir Fagel -:9
 --
 = 4320:54

[Folio 22r]

Transport Ld 4320:54

717. *Histoire du tems ou Journal Gallant*, to Sir Bruti -:15
 718. *Oeuvres de Procope de Cesarée*, to Sir Honoré -:30
 719. *Memoires de Mr. Brantome*, to Sir Bruti -:33
 720. *Le opere del Padre Paolo*, of which 2 volumes are missing, to Sir Housset -:72
 721. *Remarques dur l'Estat des Provinces Uniés faites en l'an 1672*. Par Temple. To Sir Bruti -:27
 722. *Les Anecdotes de Suede ou Histoire secrette sous le Regne de Charles 11. Roi de Suede*. To Sir Fagel -:18
 723. Two paintings, one depicting the History of Diana and Acteon and the other an unknown history to Sir Isnel 12:90
 724. *L'Evesque de Cour opposé a l'Eveque apostolique*. 2 volumes. To Sir Housset. -:30
 725. *Histoire du Papisme ou abregé de l'histoire de l'Eglise Romaine*, whose first and third volumes are missing, to Sir Isnel -:6
 726. *Negotiation de la Paix de Rijswick par Mr. P.* 2 volumes. to Mr. Honoré -:9
 727. *Zuinte Curce de la Vie & des actions d'Alexand: le grand*, of which (...) tome is missing, to Sir Fagel -:6
 728. *Continuazione dell'Historia della Rebellione d'Ungharia*, to Sir Fagel -:6
 729. *Le sere dell'Adda*. Sir Fagel -:3
 730. *L'esprit de Mr. Arnaud*, whose first tome is missing. To Sir Bruti -:9
 731. *De Eclipse solari anno 1654*. To Sir Petrus Baron -:9
 732. The fourth part of Moliere. To Sir Bruti -:3
 --
 = 4335:63

[Folio 22v]

Transport Ld 4335:63

733. *Digestorum sen pandectarum*. To Sir Fagel -:3
 734. A painting with a broad gilded frame depicting a campaign. To Sir Brini 3:-
 735. Two ditto [paintings], depicting 2 country gatherings, to Sir Brini 3:15
 736. Two ditto [paintings] with plain frames, representing 2 landscapes in the distance, to Mr. Hubsch 4:-
 737. A ditto [painting with a plain frame, depicting a landscape in the distance] to Madam Colijer 2:-
 738. Two paintings with gilded frames representing a stormy sea at night, and a campaign, to Mr. Hubsch 4:93
 739. A ditto [painting] with a plain frame depicting the Count of Ottingen. To Sir Leijtstar 3:30
 740. Two dittos [paintings] with gilded frames, depicting two campaigns. To Monsieur Mommarts 3:90
 741. A ditto [painting] with a plain frame, depicting a campaign, to Sir Gentil 1:-
 742. A plain painting with a plain frame, depicting a flower garden. To Sir Caratza -:90
 743. Two old dittos [paintings] without frames, depicting a portrait and a campaign house. To Sir Fagel -:30
 744. Three printed prints in plain frames depicting portraits, to Mr. Mommarts -:51
 745. Two small paintings on marble with gilded frames, depicting ships at sea, to Sir Mommarts 10:90

746. A ditto [painting] on a slate with a gilded frame, depicting a campaign, to Sir Fagel 2:36
 747. Four orange trees in their wooden containers, to Sir Fagel 16:96
 --
 = 4391:87

[Folio 23r]

Transport Ld 4391:87

748. A Dutch Bible in Folio, containing the Old and the New Testament, to Sir Leijtstar 5:30
 749. *Apostolische oudheden*, by William Cave, to Sir Bisschop } [together with]
 750. *Kerkelijcke oudheden*, by William Cave, to Sir Bisschop } 11:30
 751. *Saecken van Staet en Orrlogh, 't zedert 1621 tot 1687. In en omtrent de Vereenigde Nederlanden*, by Lieuwe van Aitzema. 9 part. To Sir Fagel 9:-
 752. *Het leven en bedrijf van Michiel de Ruijter L' Admirael Generael van Holland*, to Sir Leijtstar 2:-
 753. *Flavii Josephi, beschrijvinge der Joodsche Historien*, to Utsupra [Sir Leijtstar] 2:90
 754. Three old sea-atlases, to Sir Fagel 4:60
 755. The Miniski Dictionary, in de Turcxse, Arabische, Persitosche, Latijnsche, Duijtsche, Italitosche, Fransche en Poolsche talen. 4 parts. To Sir Fagel 50:-
 756. *Medalische Historie der Republijcq van Holland*, by Sir Bizot. To Sir Fagel 1:30
 757. *Recueil vande Tractaten, gemaekt en gesloten tusschen den staat der Verenigde Nederlanden en 'scheijde Coningen, princen en potentaten*, to Utsupra [Sir Fagel] 1:90
 758. *Engelands Gods-dienst en vrijheijt herstelt door den Prins van Oragne*. To Sir Leijtstar -:105
 759. *De Nederlandsche Herbarius of kruijtboek*, to Sir Houset -:60
 760. *Het Rooms-Hollands-reght*, by Simon van Leeuwen, to Sir van Diepenbroek 1:30
 --
 = 4482:12

[Folio 23v]

Transport Ld 4482:12

761. *Tegenwoordige toestand van het Panselijcke Hof, nevens alle andere Hoven, republijcquen en voornaemste steden van Italiën* (not found)
 762. *Theatri pacis*. To Sir Fagel -:60
 763. *D'Instructie van Hove van Holland, Zeeland ende Vrieslant*. To Sir Fagel -:60
 764. *De Hollandsche Mercurius zedert het jaer 1650 tot 1673*. 8 parts. With a few others, bound in marbled paper, to Sir Leijtstar 4:90
 765. *Historie des Doorlugtigen Huijse, van Brunswijck-Lunenburg*. To Sir Bisschop -:69
 766. *Historie van Ridder Don Quichot de la Manche*, to Utsupra [Sir Bisschop] 1:-
 767. *James Howels gemeensame Brieven*. To Sir Leijtstar -:21
 768. *Het Coninklijck Tafereel, ofte de geweese coningj Jacobus van Engeland*. To Sir Rombouts -:45
 769. *Geschiedenis onses tijds*, by Adolph Brachelius. To Utsupra [Sir Rombouts] -:24

770. *Leven en bedrijf van Willem Hendrik de Derde prince van Oragne*. To Sir van Diepenbroek -:18
 771. *Het Toonneel der Jesuiten*. To Sir Fagel -:15
 772. *I.Cats ouderdom, buiten-leven, en hof-gedaghten op Sorgvliet*. To Sir Housset -:24
 773. *De nieuwe Nederlandsche Bloemhof*. To Sir Fagel -:6
 774. *Gedenkschriften behorende tot de Histoire van Holland*, by Louis Auberij. To Sir Fagel -:21
 --
 = 4490:105

[Folio 24r]

Transport Ld 4490:105

775. *Verhandelinghe vande vrede der ziele by Moulin*. To Sir Rombouts -:21
 776. *De practijck ofte oeffeninge der Godzaligheijt*. To Utsupra [Sir Rombouts] -:9
 777. *De voorbereijdinge tot het Heijlige avondmael*. To Sir Leijtstar -:30
 778. A small Psalm book to Sir van Diepenbroek -:18
 779. Six silver table plates, pawned with a certain Turk in Üsküdar and redeemed by me. To Sir Housset 210:-
 780. A silver bowl with its lid pawned and redeemed with the table plates mentioned above. Because they were due to Sir Leijtstar, they were taken for their value, weighing 102 dram at six paras per dram, thus for 15:36
 781. A very plain silver salver or saucer pawned and redeemed with the two articles above. Because they were due to Sir Jan de la Fontaine the vicar, I took them for their worth, in order to hand them over to the owner (if so desired), weighing 330 Drams, thus for 20:-
 782. A golden watch pawned to a certain Turk in the Bedestan (covered bazaar), and redeemed by me. To Sir Fagel 95:-
 783. Two silver goblets pawned to a certain widow Brossard in Galata and redeemed by me. To Madam Widow Colijer 98:-
 784. (paid) a silver wrought basin or dish. Pawned and redeemed by me together with the 2 goblets above. To Sir Manolachi Agga 76:90
 --
 = 5006:69

[Folio 24v]

Transport Ld 5006:69

785. (paid) A Turkish saddle, whose girth is set with plain rubies, pawned to Josef Esquenagi the Jew in Galata and redeemed by me. To Halij Aga the Turk 45:-

Sold in Belgrade:

786. To Sir Leijtstar a plain bedstead Ld 4:-
 787. A walnut cabinet 3:-
 788. Seven campaign chairs covered with leather and 6 d.^o taborets 3:-
 789. An old painting depicting the three Graces 1:60
 790. An old plain commode 1:-
 791. Two old damaged plain tents 1:30
 13:90

792. To Madam de la Fontaine two mattresses and a bolster filled with wool, weighing 62 okkas, at 4 para per ok 6:24
793. (paid) To the Roman Bishop Monsignor Mauri eight plain chairs with an oval table 4:-
794. To the steward of the English Ambassador, a pewter caster, an iron claw or rake, and two choppers 1:30
795. To the Doctor Polacco a plain table Ld -:60
796. And 15 hartshorns 2:60
3:-
797. To Sir Fagel nine old and very plain paintings and six maps, all with plain frames 2:-
798. (paid) to Moitié the servant to the English Ambassador, seven old and plain wooden chairs, an old oval table, and two pokers, together 2:60
--
= 5084:33

[Folio 25r]

Transport Ld 5084:33

799. (paid) to the Belgrade peasant woman Smaragda for 3 floor mats and 4 boards 2:75
800. (paid) to the peasant woman Saccosti three little wine barrels Ld -:90
801. And an old cabinet -:30
1:-
802. To the farmer Dahi Jorgo a plain cabinet Ld -:60
803. And an old table -:30
-:90

Also sold in Pera.

804. A Berlin carriage with a harness for six horses, and three plate glasses. To Sir Fagel 80:-
805. An old-fashioned and useless large carriage, to Sir Manolachi 14:-
806. A horse harness, to Sir Fagel 10:-
807. Three paintings which were not sold on the auction were: one depicting justice and peace, the second the god of Peace Janus (?) with the god Mars chained to his feet, and the third Peace or the Palace in Rijswijck. All are plain paintings with ordinary frames. Sold to Sir Fagel 6:60

Sum of the auction Ld 5299:18

Minus for my right to 2 percent for receiving money Ld 104:-

And for 27 days of séance at Ld 1:- 27:-

For the right of the auctioneer Jean Isnel for collecting money at Ld 1:- per cent 52:-

And for 27 days of session at 60 aspers 13:60

And for the Chancery rights for recording the inventory of the goods and others, according to receipt 50:36

--

246:96

--

Ld. 4952:42

18. Maria Colyer, Sister of Jacobus Colyer: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹²⁹²

[Folio 1r]

Op Huyden den vyftienden Augustús Een Duyzent zeeven Hondert, zeeven en Twintig na de middag heb ik Rumoldus Rombouts Vice Cancellier van zyn Exc: Mynheere Corn: Calkoen Ambassadeur wegens den staet der Verenigde Neederlanden aend' Ottomannische Porta ter requisitie van d'Heer Pietro Leytstar Neederlands Coopman hier ter plaetse ende desselfs huysvrouwe Mad: Maria Corn^a de la Fontaine my vervoegt inde caemer van Mev: Maria Colyer Weed^e wyle d'Heer Isaac Rombouts zynde in het Hof van hooggedagte zyn Excell: ende met haer wld: toestemminge ter presentie vande naergen: getuygen aengeteekent & geïnventarizeert de Goederen & Meubelen in gemelde haerwld: caemer berustende zynde als volgt

1. Drie mendeers met wol in Canefas
2. Agt sofa kussens met wol & haer overtreksels van violet flueel
3. Agt klyne kussentjes met wol, met haer overtreksels van laeke
4. Drie bedden of matrassen met wol
5. Drie hoofpeuluwen met wol
6. Twee hoofkussens met veeren
7. Drie klyne oorkussentjes met veeren

[Folio 1v]

8. Drie czitse deekens
9. Een oude groene wolle deeke
10. Een ledekant met
11. 4 yzere gordyn roeden &
12. 7 gordynen van violet saey
13. Een detto Gordyn voor de deur met zyn falbala
14. Een yzere gordyn roe voor d:^o
15. Zes venster gordynen van d:^o saey met vijf falbalaes
16. Vyf ijzere roeden voor dezelve
17. Een mat op de sofa

18. *Een houte kist met leer overtrocken & daerin*
19. Vier mackatten wit gestreept linne van 't land
20. Twee detto van Hollands Damast linne
21. Vier paer slaepplaekens Hollands linne
22. Een Taefelkleed van Turks gestreept linne
23. Een detto van Neteldoek met kant
24. Een mackat van Dimit van Czio met kant
25. Een muggenet van Trabisons linne
26. Twee Taefellaekens Hollands goed
27. Zeeven servetten van 't zelfde
28. Een handdoek Hollands linne
29. Zeeven sloopen voor hoofkussens d:^o linne
30. Zestien klyne detto voor kussentjes detto linne

¹²⁹² Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 18-22.

31. Twee bogtsiaes van Indianen
32. Twee poppekussentjes
33. Twee paer lubbens van Neeteldoek
34. Een stuk breede kant van omtrent vyf piek

[Folio 2r]

35. *Een Turxe Cipet & daer in*
36. Zes venster gordynen van grof Neeteldoek
37. Twee bedde kleede van Hollands linne met kant
38. Twee overtreksels van sofa kussens van Turks linne
39. Drie rocken d'eene van groene geblomde zey
40. Drie oude anteries
41. Drie hembden van Turks linne
42. Een zwart laekense bont met singiap
43. Een groen laekens bont met Naffé
44. Een violette coetni bont Jalan kakoem
45. Een nagtrok van Jermesud met bloeme Naegelcouleur
46. Een verzilvert casje & daerin
47. Een Tespi van roode coraelen
48. Twee Tespies van glas &
49. Diverse printjes

50. *Nog een Turxe Cipet & daerin*
51. Drie klyne oorkussentjes met veere
52. Een kinderzwagtel
53. Vier Neeteldoekse Fontanges met kant
54. Een detto van zwart Taffeta
55. Een handdoek van Turks linne
56. Een paer mouwen met bont gevoert
57. Eenige stucken zyde kant met Naturel bloemwerk omtrent Twaelf piek
58. & eenige prullen niet waerdig te noeme

59. *Een klyn Turkse cipetje & daerin*
60. Een klyn verlakt doosje met printjes
61. Een beursje van zyde Netwerk met koopere penningen voor Marken
62. Een poeyer doos & 2 andere gemeene doozen met kleynigheede van geen waerde
63. & Twee messen met houte hegten

[Folio 2v]

64. *Een houte kisje met leer overtrocken & daerin*
65. *Een doosje waer in*
66. een waeyer
67. drie messen met witte beene hegten
68. twee detto met hartshoorne hegten
69. & een Tespi van hout van Jerusalem
70. Een ander doosje daer in
71. een yvoore doosje met yvoore Marken
72. Een Tespi van Christal
73. Een oude kammekasje
74. & Twee klyne confituurleepeltjes van metael

75. Een porcelyne vergulde chokolaetkop
76. Twee detto koppen van ockernoot
77. Een klyne bogtsa van wit geborduirt linne van 't land
78. & een zwarte kap van Taffeta

79. *Een Cabinet & daer in*
80. 2 Nagtmudsen met kant
81. Zes tespies van oranje
82. Een mesje & vork met agaete hegten in haer schee van sagryn
83. Een verlakte Theebosje
84. In circa zes piek zwarte kant
85. Een kap van wit sandal
86. Een detto van zwart taffeta
87. Een paer witte vrouwehandschoenen &
88. Een groene flúeele beurs voor het kerkboek

89. Een metaele verzilverde bouillon kom met zyn deksel
90. Een detto sottekop meede verzilvert
91. Een detto schenkbord
92. Twee koopervertinde sahans of schootels
93. Een koopere liën en Ibriek
94. Vier koopere kandelaers

- [Folio 3r]*
95. Twee koopere hangblaekers
96. Een koopere blaeker
97. Een koopere snúijter & snúijterbakje
98. Een koopere comvoortje met een koopere schooteltje daer onderaenvast
99. Een koopere farats
100. Een groote kopere teneré met zyn capak
101. Twee klyne koopere keeteltjes of bakrasjes met haer deksels
102. Een klyn koper pannetje om booter te smelte
103. Een caffè Ibriek
104. Twee koopere stryk yzers met Een rooster voor dezelve
105. Twee blicke bossen of doosen
106. Een tin taefel bord
107. Twee tinne driervoete cranssen
108. Een klyne tinne waeterpotje
109. Een taefel met een lae van gemeen hout
110. Een taefelkleed van violet saeij
111. Een oude bestagta met yvoor in geleyd
112. Een schuyer
113. Twee hang rakjes
114. Drie groote porcelyne coffy copjes
115. Zes koopere porte finsans
116. Een zilver vergulde drinkkommetje
117. Een leepel & vork zilver vergult
118. Een mes met zilver vergulde hegt
119. Een gebrooke mes met zilver hegt
120. Een geridon van nooteboomenhoút

121. Een oud lang varken
122. Een armstoel met rood saey overtrocken

[Folio 3v]

123. 2 stoelen met violet saey overtrocken
124. Een klyn stoeltje met d:^o overtrocken
125. Een grote spiegel met ebbenhoute lyst
126. Het portrait van d'Graef Colyer zal:^r met blaeuw & vergulde lyst
127. Detto van dezelve nog jongeling zynde met vergulde uytgehouwe lyst
128. Detto van Jan Colyer zal:^r kind zynde met blaeuwe lyst
129. Een schilderytje met het portrait van Isaac Rombouts zal:^r met eenige andere personen met schildpadde lyst
130. Een portrait van Pietro de la Fontaine zal:^r met gesneede vergulde lyst
131. Een klyn portraitje van d:^o met zwarte lyst
132. Een detto van Johanna Francisca de la Fontaine met effe vergulde lyst
133. Een detto van Jean de la Fontaine zal:^r met gesneede vergulde lyst
134. Een detto van Jacobus Alexander de la Fontaine met detto lyst
135. Een detto van Jan de la Fontaine de Vicard met gesneede vergulde lyst
136. Een detto van Jústínús Jacobus Rombouts met een effe lystje van gemeen wit hout
137. Een Hollandse Bybel in Folio
138. Een Nieuw Testament met zilvere slooten
139. Een detto zonder slooten, oud
140. Een Psalmboek met zilvere slooten
141. Drie Psalmboeke zonder slooten
142. Twee Gebeede boekjes, Haverman
143. Een boekje tot voorberyding van het Heylig Avondmael

[Folio 4r]

144. Het leeven & bedryf van Willem de Derde Prins van Orangien
145. Verhandeling van de Vreede der ziele door Petrús de Moúlin
146. Twee manden of Chamechier cipetten waer in eenige flessen & Bouteljes
147. Een Rotting met een staele knop

Aldus gedaen ende Geinventarizeert ter presentie van d SSⁱⁱ Jean Battista Marquis & Pietro Baron als getuygen van geloove hier toe verzogt

J B Marquis, testimonio
Pietro Baron, testimonio
quod attestor
Rumold:^s Romboúts
Vice Cancelier

18. Maria Colyer, Sister of Jacobus Colyer: Estate Inventory (Translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹²⁹³

[Folio 1r]

Today August fifteen, one thousand seven hundred twenty seven in the afternoon, I, Romuldus Rombouts, Vice Chancellor of his Excellency Mister Corn[elis] Calkoen Ambassador for the state of the United Netherlands at the Ottoman Porte, by requisition of Sir Pietro Leytstar Dutch merchant here, and his wife Lady Maria Corn[eli]a de la Fontaine, proceeded to the room of Lady Maria Colyer, Widow of the late Sir Isaac Rombouts, at the court of his high esteemed Excellency, and with their honorary permission noted down and inventoried the goods and furniture present in the honorary room of abovementioned. Those are as follows

1. three long cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder] of wool in canvas
2. eight sofa cushions of wool & its covers of violet velvet
3. eight small cushions of wool and its covers of cloth
4. three beds or mattresses of wool
5. three bolsters of wool
6. Two feather bolsters
7. three small feather pillows

[Folio 1v]

8. 3 chintz blankets
9. An old green woolen blanket
10. A bedstead with
11. 4 iron curtain rods &
12. 7 curtains of violet serge
13. a ditto curtain for the door with its valance
14. an iron curtain rod for ditto
15. six window curtains of ditto serge with 5 valances
16. Five iron rods for the same
17. A mat to cover the sofa
18. A wooden chest covered with leather, containing:
19. four sofa spreads [ORIG.: mackat/ Ot: mak'ad] of white striped linen from the country
20. two ditto of Dutch Damask linen
21. Four pairs of Dutch bed sheets
22. A tablecloth of Turkish striped linen
23. A ditto of muslin with lace
24. A sofa spread [ORIG.: mackat/ Ot: mak'ad] of Dimity from Chios with lace
25. A mosquito net of Trebizond linen
26. two tablecloths, Dutch ware
27. seven napkins of the same
28. A towel of Dutch linen
29. seven cushion covers ditto linen
30. sixteen small ditto for cushions ditto linen
31. two bags or packages [ORIG.: bogtsia / Ot: bohça] of *Indienne*

¹²⁹³ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 18-22.

32. two baby doll pillows
33. two pair muslin ruffled sleeve hems
34. A piece of wide lace of around five pikes

[Folio 2r]

35. *A Turkish basket [ORIG.: cipet/ Ot: sepet] containing*
36. six crude muslin window curtains
37. two bedspreads of Dutch linen, with lace
38. two sofa cushion covers of Turkish linen
39. three dress-coats or skirts, one of green floral serge
40. three old entaris [ORIG.: anteri (Greek)/ Ot: entâri]
41. three shirts of Turkish linen
42. A squirrel [ORIG: singiap/ Ot: sincab] fur lined with black cloth
43. A fox fur of its underbelly [ORIG.: naffé/ Ot: nafe] lined with green cloth
44. A violet kutnu [ORIG: coetni/ Ot: kutnî] artificial [ORIG: Jalan/ Ot: yalan] ermine [ORIG: kakoem/ Ot: kakum] fur
45. A nightgown of floral nail-colored gemesud

46. *A silver plated case or box containing:*
47. A red coral rosary [ORIG: tespi/ Ot: tespîh]
48. two glass rosaries [ORIG: tespi/ Ot: tespîh]
49. Several prints

50. Another Turkish basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] containing:

51. three small feather pillows
52. A baby swathing
53. four muslin top-knots with lace
54. A ditto of black taffeta
55. A Turkish linen towel
56. A pair of sleeves lined with fur
57. Several pieces silk lace with natural floral patterns, about 12 pikes
58. And some gimcracks not worth mentioning

59. A small Turkish basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] containing:

60. A small lacquered box with prints
61. A purse with silk mesh with copper pennies as marks
62. A powder puff and 2 other plain boxes with minutia of no value
63. & two knives with wooden hilt

[Folio 2v]

64. *A small leather covered wooden chest containing:*
65. *A case containing*
66. a fan,
67. three knives with white bone hilts,
68. two ditto with hartshorn hilts
69. & a rosary [ORIG: tespi/ Ot: tespîh] of wood from Jerusalem
70. Another case containing
71. an ivory box with ivory marks
72. a lead crystal rosary [ORIG: tespi/ Ot: tespîh]
73. An old tidy (comb-case)

74. & two small metal jam spoons
75. A porcelain gilded chocolate cup
76. two ditto cups of walnut
77. A small bag or package [ORIG: bogtsa/ Ot: bohça] of white embroidered linen from the country
78. & a black taffeta cap

79. *A cabinet containing:*
80. 2 nightcaps with lace
81. six orange rosaries [ORIG: tespi/ Ot: tespîh]
82. A small knife and fork with agate hilts and chagrin sheaths
83. A lacquered tea-box
84. Roughly six pikes black lace
85. A white sandal cap
86. A ditto of black taffeta
87. A pair of white women gloves &
88. A green velvet pouch for the church book
89. a metal silver plated broth bowl with its lid
90. a ditto silver plated saucer
91. a ditto salver
92. two tin-plated copper shallow plates [ORIG: sahan/ Ot:sahan] or dishes
93. A copper basin [ORIG: lien/Ot: leğen] and ewer [ORIG: ibriek/ Ot. ibrik]
94. four copper candlesticks

[Folio 3r]

95. two copper hanging sconces
96. A copper sconce
97. A copper snuffer & stand
98. A copper chafing dish with a copper saucer attached below
99. A copper dust pan [ORIG: farats/ Ot: faraş]
100. A large copper saucepan [ORIG: tengere/ Ot: tencere] with its lid [ORIG: capak/ Ot: kapak]
101. two small copper kettles or buckets [ORIG: bakrasje/ Ot: bakraç] with their lids
102. A small copper pan for melting butter
103. A coffee ewer [ORIG: ibriek/ Ot: ibrik]
104. Two copper flat irons with their rack
105. Two tin cans or tins
106. A tin table plate
107. Two tin tripod crowns
108. A small tin water pitcher
109. An plain wooden table with drawer
110. A tablecloth of violet serge
111. Old Turkish drawers [ORIG: bestagta/ Ot: peštahta] inlaid with ivory
112. A sweeper
113. Two hanging racks
114. Three large porcelain coffee cups
115. Six copper cup holders [ORIG: porte fainsan]
116. A silver plated drinking dish
117. A silver gilded spoon & fork
118. A knife with silver gilded hilt

119. A broken knife with silver hilt
120. A walnut guéridon
121. An old long duster
122. An armchair covered with red serge

[Folio 3v]

123. 2 chairs covered with violet serge
124. A small chair covered with ditto
125. A large mirror with ebony frame
126. The portrait of the late Count Colyer with a blue and gilded frame
127. Ditto of the same as a youngster with a gilded carved frame
128. Ditto of the late Jan Colyer as a child with a blue frame
129. A painting with the portrait of the late Isaac Rombouts with several other people, with a tortoise shell frame
130. A portrait of the late Pietro de la Fontaine with a carved gilded frame
131. A small portrait of ditto with a black frame
132. A ditto of Johanna Francesca de la Fontaine with a smooth gilded frame
133. A ditto of the late Jean de la Fontaine with a carved gilded frame
134. A ditto of Jacobus (Alexander) de la Fontaine with ditto frame
135. A ditto of Jean de la Fontaine the Vicar with a carved gilded frame
136. A ditto of Justinus Jacobus Rombouts with a smooth frame of plain white wood
137. A Dutch Bible in Folio
138. A New Testament with silver locks
139. A ditto without locks, old
140. A Psalm or hymn book with silver locks
141. Three Psalm or hymn books without locks
142. Two prayer books, by Haverman
143. A book on the preparation of the Holy Supper

[Folio 4r]

144. *Het leeven & bedryf* van Willem Hendrik Prins van Orangien [book]
145. *Verhandeling van de Vreede der ziele* by Petrús de Moulin
146. Two linen baskets or hampers [ORIG: chamechier cipet/ Ot: çamaşır sepeti] containing a few bottles & flasks
147. A walking stick with a steel knob

Thusly done and inventoried in the presence of Sirs Jean Battista Marquis & Pietro Baron, requested as witnesses of faith.

J.B. Marquis, witness;
 Pietro Baron, witness;
 quod attestor
 Rumold[u]s Rombouts
 Vice Chancellor

19. Marie van Diepenbroeck: trousseau (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046).¹²⁹⁴

[Folio 1r]

Note de la Dôte que Mademoiselle Van Diepenbroeck à donné a sa Fille d'Aine nommée Mad.^{lle} Marie fiancé" a Monsieur Nicolas Genier, consistant en le qui suit sçavoir

1. En argent contant deux cent piastre je dis P:^e 200:-
2. Un pair des Brasolets d'or valent " 100:-
3. Sept fleur avec d'Emeraude Emaillé " 60:-
4. Une copsa avec des Rubis " 10:-
5. Un Battepetto d'un Amatiste " 20:-
6. Une Bague d'or avec une petite pierre smeralde " 5:-
7. Une pair de pendans d'oreille d'Emeraude avec deux petits Rubis " 20:-
8. Une pair de pendans d'oreille de granade " 12:-
9. Un koutschak d'Argens doré Emaillé avec son collang d'un ruban d'or " 20:-
10. Un susd:^t d'argens doré " 15:-
11. Une pelice d'Hermeline dans une Etoffe Jaune a fleurs d'Argens et guarniture de gallons d'Argens " 40:-
12. Une pelice de soussamour dans une etoffe bleue a fleurs d'Argens " 40:-
13. Une pelice d'Hermeline dans un Diba " 30:-
14. Une pelice de lievre taché dans un sof rouge avec gallons d'or " 20:-
15. Une pelice de soussamour dans un Drap couleur de caffè avec un petit gallons d'or " 24:-
Transporté P:^e 616:-

[Folio 1v]

P:^e Transport delantro Page P:^e 616:-

16. Une Pelice de petit gris dans une Etoffe de soije jaune avec des Agremens noir " 25:-
17. Une Veste d'un Etoffé d'Argens a fons rouge " 50:-
18. Un' Enteri d'un Etoffe d'Argens a fons Jaune " 25:-
19. Une Veste et Anteri de Damasquette de Venise a fleurs d'or " 40:-
20. Une Veste et Anteri de Jermesut d'Alep à fleurs Naturelle et or et l'Anteri de Damasquette blanc " 30:-
21. Une Veste et Anteri de Damasquette de Venise Jaune " 20:-
22. Une Veste de Tabins verde, et anteri de schalli d'Hollande " 15:-
23. Un Benisch de Damas verd des Indes gallonné en Argens " 40:-
24. Un Benisch de camelot rouge gallonné en or " 30:-
25. Un Anteri d'un Etoffe verd a fleurs d'or gallonné d'un gallon d'or " 20:-
26. Un susd:^t de Diba " 15:-
27. Un susd:^t d'un Etoffe Jaune a fleurs verdes " 15:-
28. Un susd:^t d'un Etoffe d'or afons blanc " 10:-
29. Un susd:^t d'un atlas de Venise a rajjes rouge et verdes " 20:-
30. Un sittian de la meme Etoffe " 12:-
31. Un susd:^t de coutni rajjes " 6:-
32. Cinq Pick de Tabin verd " 10:-

¹²⁹⁴ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 396-399.

Transporté” P:° 999:-

[Folio 2r]

P:° Transport de l'autre Page P:° 999:-

33. Un Ferege de Tabin verd “ 30:-
34. Un susd:^t de Tabin bleu obscure “ 20:-
35. Un susd:^t noir “ 15:-
36. Un nouveau Macrama “ 20:-
37. Un susd:^t plus usé “ 10:-
38. Un Izatki Noir brodé en or & argens a fleurs naturels “ 30:-
39. Un susd:^t blanc brodé de meme “ 20:-
40. Un susd:^t noir brodé tout en or “ 15:-
41. Un susd:^t verd brodé en or & argens à fleurs naturels “ 20:-
42. Deux mouchoirs de gase rouge avec les bordure d'argens “ 7:-
43. Trois Agraffes de poins d'Espagne d'or “ 12:-
44. Un Baglama noir de tresse “ 3:-
45. Deux rubans d'or avec des fleurs Naturels “ 10:-
46. Deux outreours brodé “ 5:-
47. Trois Tarpos de velour un couleur de rose & deux noir “ 10:-
48. Une pair de Galensé “ 5:-
49. Deux pairs de Pantouffles d'une Etoffe d'Argens “ 5:-
50. Douse coussins a fonds jaune de chipre et trois Macats “ 50:-
51. Deux bogtza de chipre “ 15:-
52. Une couverte de Damas rouge a fleurs d'or “ 20:-
53. Une susd:^t de chipre avec les bords de Sandal verd “ 15:-
Transportée P:° 1336:-

[Folio 2v]

P:° Transport de l'autre Page p:° 1336:-

54. Les Hardes Pour le Baing “ 15:-
55. Huit chemises de Meles a 4 p:° “ 32:-
56. Deux susd:^t de Brunschuk avec des danteles “ 10:-
57. Deux susd:^t de Toile “ 5:-
58. Deux culottes brodé “ 10:-
59. Douse susd:^t meles “ 36:-
60. Une grande pairs de Leinseuls Toile d'holldde “ 35:-
61. Une pair susd:^t “ 20:-
62. Une pair susd:^t Toile du pais “ 10:-
63. Six Tayes d'oreillés “ 8:-
64. 12 serviettes d'Hollande[;]
65. 2 grandes Nappes[;]
66. 2 Esuiemains } “ 50:-
67. Deux Matelats & un Travers de Laine couvert d'une Toile bleu raijé “ 30:-
68. Deux petits coussins de Plumes “ 3:-
69. Douse assiettes d'Etain “ 8:-
70. Une pair de chandelliers de Laiton “ 4:-
71. Deux sepet de cuir noir avec leur cadena “ 7:-

Somme P:° 1619:-

Le tout cij dessus nommé a été examiné et estimé par Mess:^{rs} Rumoldus Rombouts & Manolaki Aga, montant en tout la somme de Mille six cents & dix neuf Piastres, déclarant être leurs juste Valeur.

Fait et passé ce douzième du Mois d'Avril de l'an Mill Sept cent quarante deux en la

[Folio 3r]

Maison de la susd:^{te} Mademoiselle Van Diepenbroeck a Pera de Constantinople, en présence de moi soussigné Jean Charles des Bordes Secrétaire & Chancel:^r de son Excellence Mons:^r Cornelis Calkoen Ambassadeur de leurs Hautes Puissances a la Porte Ottomane, et Mess:^{rs} Janaki Aga & François Jercelat Temoins digne de fois a ce requis.

Janachi Aga testimonio

François Jercelat

Rumold:^s Rombouts

Manolaki Agas

Quod attestor

Jean Charles des Bordes Sec & Canc:

Aujourd'hui ce quatorzième du Mois d'Avril susd:^e devant moi Jean Charles des Bordes Secrétaire & Chancel:^r de son Excellence Mons:^r Cornelis Calkoen amb: de Leurs Hautes Puissances nos seign: les Etats Generaux des Provinces Aies des Païs-bas, à la Porte Ottomane and en présence des soussigné Temoins, est comparu en personne Monsieur Nicolas Genier futur Epoux (a moy Secrétaire & Chancel:^r bien connu), lequel a déclaré, comme il declare par la presente d'avoir reçu de sa future Epouse Mad^{lle} Marie la dôte cij devant spécifié, se contenant de la stimulation qui en a été fait. Déclarant en outre de l'avoir augmenté de sa propre volonté, en cas qu'il vinse a deceder avant sa susd:^{te} Epouse de la

[Folio 3v]

somme de cinq cent piastre, de laquelle il a fait un don d'amitié, ainsi en tel cas la dôte susd:^t tout le montant des hardes & de l'argent comptant, que de la donation (en cas de mort du comparant) importe entout la somme de deux Mille Cent & dix Neuf piastres, En foi de quoy le comparant a signé la presente de sa propre mains en la Chancellerie de cette Ambassade a Pera de Constantinople en présence de Mess:^{rs} Jacob Hoffman & François Jercelat Temoins digne de foi a ce requis.

Giacomo Hoffmann Tes:

François Jercelat Test:

Nicolas Genier

Quod attestor

Jean Charles des Bordes Sec & Chan:

19. Marie van Diepenbroeck, Granddaughter of Maria Colyer (?): trousseau (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1049).¹²⁹⁵

[Folio 1r]

Record of the trousseau which Miss Van Diepenbroeck has given to her oldest daughter called Miss Marie fiancé of Sir Nicolas Genier, consisting of the following

1. In cash money two hundred piasters, say piasters 200:-
2. A pair of golden bracelets, worth “ 100:-
3. Seven flowers with enamelled emeralds “ 60:-
4. A buckle [ORIG: copsa/ Ot: kopça] with rubies “ 10:-
5. A type of pendant [ORIG: battepetto/ It: battipetto] of an Amethyst “ 20:-
6. A golden ring with a small stone emerald “ 5:-
7. A pair of pendants of emeralds with two small rubies “ 20:-
8. A pair of pendants of garnet “ 12:-
9. A silver gilded enamelled sash or girdle [ORIG: koutschak/ Ot: kuşak] with its girth [ORIG: collang/ Ot: kolan] of golden band “ 20:-
10. A similar [sash or girdle] of gilded silver “ 15:-
11. An ermine fur (coat) in a yellow fabric with silver flowers and adorned with silver galloon “ 40:-
12. A sable fur (coat) in a blue flowery silver fabric “ 40:-
13. An ermine fur (coat) in brocade “ 30:-
14. A stained rabbit fur (coat) in a red mohair with golden galloons “ 20:-
15. A sable fur in a coffee colored broadcloth with small golden galloons “ 24:-

Transported Piasters 616:-

[Folio 1v]

Piasters Transported from the former page 616:-

16. A squirrel fur in a silk yellow fabric with black Agrimonies “ 25:-
17. A coat of a silver fabric with a red base “ 50:-
18. A loose robe [ORIG: Enteri/ Ot: entâri] of a silver fabric with a yellow base “ 25:-
19. A coat and loose robe [ORIG: Anteri/ Ot: entâri] of damask from Venice, with golden flowers “ 40:-
20. A coat and loose robe [ORIG: Anteri/ Ot: entâri] of gemesud from Aleppo with natural flowers and gold and the loose robe of white damask “ 30:-
21. A Coat and loose robe [ORIG: Anteri/ Ot: entâri] of yellow damask from Venice “ 20:-
22. A Coat of green tabby, and a loose robe [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] of Dutch challis [ORIG: schaalli/ Ot: şâlî] “ 15:-
23. A robe [ORIG: Benisch/ Ot: biniş] of green damas(k) from India, with silver galloons “ 40:-
24. A robe [ORIG: Benisch/ Ot: biniş] of red camlet with golden galloons “ 30:-
25. A loose robe [ORIG: Anteri/ Ot: entâri] of a green fabric with golden flowers, and rimmed with golden galloons “ 20:-
26. A ditto [loose robe] of brocade “ 15:-
27. A ditto [loose robe] of a yellow fabric with green flowers “ 15:-

¹²⁹⁵ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 396-399.

28. A ditto [loose robe] of a golden fabric with a white base “ 10:-
29. A ditto [loose robe] of red and green striped atlas from Venice “ 20:-
30. Pants [ORIG: sittian/ Ot: çintiyân] of the same fabric [red and green striped atlas from Venice] “ 12:-
31. Ditto [pants] of striped kutnî [ORIG: coutni/ Ot: kutnî] “ 6:-
32. Five pike of green tabby “ 10:-

Transported Piasters 999:-

[Folio 2r]

Piasters Transported from the other page 999:-

33. A cloak [ORIG: Ferege/ Ot: ferâce] of green tabby “ 30:-
 34. A ditto [cloak] of dark blue tabby “ 20:-
 35. A ditto black [tabby cloak] “ 15:-
 36. A new cloth for veiling [ORIG: Macrama/ Ot: makrama] “ 20:-
 37. A ditto [cloth for veiling] more used “ 10:-
 38. A black veil [ORIG: izatki/ Ot: çatkı] embroidered with gold & silver with natural flowers “ 30:-
 39. A white ditto [veil] embroidered with the same [gold & silver with natural flowers] “ 20:-
 40. A black ditto [veil] embroidered completely with gold “ 15:-
 41. A green ditto [veil] embroidered with gold & silver with natural flowers “ 20:-
 42. Two handkerchiefs of red gauze with silver edges “ 7:-
 43. Three agraffe (clasps) with golden points d’Espagne “ 12:-
 44. A black braided lacing [ORIG: Baglama/ Ot: bağlama] “ 3:-
 45. Two golden bands with natural flowers “ 10:-
 46. Two embroidered cords or waistbands [ORIG: outrekours/ Ot: uçkur] “ 5:-
 47. Three velvet headdresses [ORIG: Tarpos/ Ot: tarpuş (Persian: Serpuş)], one rose colored & two black “ 10:-
 48. A pair of *Galensé* (?) “ 5:-
 49. Two pairs of slippers of a silver fabric “ 5:-
 50. Twelve cushions with a yellow base from Cyprus and three cloths for sitting [ORIG: Macat/ Ot: mak`ad] “ 50:-
 51. Two packages [ORIG: bogtza/ Ot: bohça] from Cyprus “ 15:-
 52. A red damask cover with golden flowers “ 20:-
 53. A ditto [cover] from Cyprus with green sandal fringes “ 15:-
- Transported piasters 1336:-

[Folio 2v]

Piasters Transported from the other page 1336:-

54. Clothes for bathing or the bathroom “ 15:-
55. Eight shirts or chemises, mixed, at 4 piasters a piece “ 32:-
56. Two ditto [shirts] from Brunswick with lacework or rushing “ 10:-
57. Two ditto [shirts] of cloth “ 5:-
58. Two embroidered pants “ 10:-
59. Twelve ditto [pants], mixed “ 36:-
60. A large pair of sheets of Dutch cloth “ 35:-
61. A pair of ditto [sheets] “ 20:-
62. A pair of ditto [sheets] of cloth from the country “ 10:-
63. Six cushion covers “ 8:-

64. 12 napkins from Holland}
 65. 2 large tablecloths}
 66. 2 hand towels} “ 50:-
 67. Two mattresses & one woolen bolster covered with a blue striped cloth “ 30:-
 68. Two small feather cushions “ 3:-
 69. Twelve pewter plates “ 8:-
 70. A pair of brass chandeliers “ 4:-
 71. Two baskets [ORIG: sepet/ Ot: sepet] of black leather with their padlocks “ 7:-
- Sum Piasters 1619:-

Everything mentioned above was examined and assessed by the gentlemen Rumoldus Rombouts & Manolaki Agha; add up to the sum of one thousand six hundred & nineteen piasters, representing their true value. Done and passed on the twelfth of the month of April of the year of one thousand seven hundred forty two in the

[Folio 3r]

House of the same Miss Van Diepenbroeck in Pera of Constantinople, in the presence of me undersigned Jean Charles des Bordes Secretary & Chancellor of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of Her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte, and the gentlemen Janaki Agha & François Jercelat witnesses of faith hereto requested.

Janachi Aga witness
 François Jercelat
 Rumoldus Rombouts
 Manolaki Agas
 Quod attestor
 Jean Charles des Bordes Secretary & Chancellor

Today the fourteenth of the month of April as above, before me, Jean Charles des Bordes Secretary & Chancellor of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of Her High Mightiness the gentlemen of the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, at the Ottoman Porte and in the presence of the witnesses, has appeared in person Sir Nicolas Genier future spouse (to me Secretary & Chancellor well-known), which he has declared, as he declares hereby to have received from his future spouse Miss Marie the trousseau specified above, containing the estimation that was made. Declaring moreover to have increased by his own wish, in case that he may pass away before his aforementioned spouse of the

[Folio 3v]

sum of five hundred piasters, which he has made as a gift of friendship, and thereby in such a case the aforementioned trousseau [and] all of the total of clothes & cash money, that the gift (in case of death of the appearing person) carries in all the sum of two thousand one hundred & nineteen piasters, trusting that the appearing person has signed this with his own hands at the chancery of this Embassy in Pera of Constantinople in the presence of the gentlemen Jacob Hoffman & François Jercelat witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Giacomo Hoffmann witness
 François Jercelat witness
 Nicolas Genier

Quod attestor Jean Charles des Bordes Secretary & Chancellor

20. Ferdinand Ditte, French Horn Player and First Valet of the Ambassador: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).¹²⁹⁶

[Folio 1r]

In den name des Heeren Amen op hýden Woensdag den sestienden Junij des Jaers onzes Heilands Jesu Christi Een duyzent sevenhondert vier en dertig des morgens de Klocke Elf uren, compareerde voor mij Rumoldus Rombouts Cancell: van Zyn Excellentie Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen Ambassadeur wegens haer Hoog Mog: de Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenigde Nederlanden aen het Hof van den Turksen Keizer, ende voor de naergen: Getuigen den Eersamen s:^t Ferdinand Ditte geweze eerste kamerdienaer en Walthornist van hoogged: Heere Ambassadeur, my Cancell wel bekent, tamelyk gezond van lighaem gaende en staende, ende zijn verstand, memorie, en spraek volkomen genietende, dewelke verklaerde dat considererende de brosheit van het menschelyk leeven, de zekerheit des doods, en de onzekerheit des úre van dien, goet gedagt heeft te disponeren over zyne tydelijke middelen, gelyk hij dan is doende op de naervolgende wijze.

Bevorens zoo recommandeert den comparant zijne onsterfelyke ziele in de handen van

[Folio 1v]

onzen Heiland en zaligmaker Jesu Chirsti, ende na desselfs overleiden zyn lighaem aen de aerde.

Verders revoceert ende vernietigt hy comparant alle voorgaende dispositien die hij voor dato zoude hebben kunnen gedaen hebben, verklarende dezelve van nul en geen der waerde ende wederom van nieuw disponnerende verklaert hij

1.º Te constitueren ende aen te stellen tot zijne eenige en universele Erfgenaemen van alle zyne goederen en middelen waerinne die ook zoude mogen bestaen den Heer Hendrik Ditte des Testateurs Vader, benevens Juffrouw Anna Geertruid Ditte, desselfs zuster (met den Testateur van eene vader en moeder geboren) ieder van hun voor de geregte helft.

2.º Ende zoo by aldien gen: zyne vader op desselfs overleiden al mogt overleden zijn, zoo constitueert den Testateur in de plaetse van zijn vader de Huysvrouwe van den zelve, zijne stiefmoeder, benevens de kinderen dewelke zij by zyn vader zal overgewonnen hebben ende als dan in 't leven zullen zijn, elk van hun eguale portie.

3.º Ende zoo zijne voorn: zuster Juff. Anna Geertruid Ditte mogt overleden zijn, ende Kind of Kinderen naergelaten hebben, zal of zullen

[Folio 2r]

dat Kind of die Kinderen gesamentlyk treden in de portie van hare moeder des Testateurs Zuster voorn:^t, ende zoo zij zonder Kind of Kinderen na te laten mogt overleden zijn, als dan zullen in dat cas des Testateurs stiefmoeder voorn:^t benevens hare Kind of Kinderen by zyne Vader gewonnen deze portie of helft mede komen te erven op wijze als in dit voorgaende 2^{de} articul gementioneert staet.

4.º Ende zynde dat den Testateur van voornemens is onder Godes hulpe over Smirna en Holland na zyn Vaderland te repatrieren ende zig ten dien einde in Smirna te embarqueren op een Hollands schip aldaer na Amsterdam in lading leggende, ende het mogte komen te gebeuren dat den Testateur onderweeg op Reize quam te overlyden zoo autoriseert ende verzoekt hij, in dat cas, den capitein van het schip met dewelke hij

¹²⁹⁶ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064, pages 180-81.

zyne reize zal hebben ondernomen, omme neffens twee geloofwaardige getuigen des Testateurs twee kisten met alle hetgeen daer inne zal bevonden werden, neffens alles gem competerende, behoorlyk te inventariseren, ende in goede bewaringe in Amsterdam ende als dan alle zyne successie benevens den inventaris

[Folio 2v]

Voorn:^t terhande stellen aen den WeldEd.^e Gest: Heer Nicolaas Calkoen schepen en Raad der stad Amsterdam, dewelke mits dezen zeer ootmoedig verzogt werd, het zelve te willen aenvaerden omme by eerste bequame gelegenheit het zelve over te schicken ende te doen geworden aen des Testateurs Vader den H:^t Hendrik Ditte voorn:^t zynde Postmeester in de stad Arensberg, toe behorende aen den Keurvorst van Keulen.

Alle hetwelke den Testateur verklaerde te zijn zijne laeste en uysterste wille, begerende dat het zelve, in cas van overleiden stiptelyk en sinceerlyk zal naergekomen en agtervolgt werden, het zij als testament, codicille, gift des doods, ofte zodanige makinge en weize als het zelve allerbest volgens de wetten en costumes zyner lande plaets grypen zal mogen, niet tegenstaende hier inne eenige ommissie bevonden mogte werden.

Aldus gedaen ende gepasseert ter Cancellarije voor hoogged: Heere Ambassadeur, in Pera van Constpolen, ten Jare en dage als boven, ter presentie van de Mess: Johannis Schnel en Willem Fourneau als getuigen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

Ferdinandt Ditte

Johannes Schnel

Willem Fournéau

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

21. Maria Engelbert Widow Colyer, Mother of Jacobus Colyer: final will (NL-HaNA, De Hoche Pied 172).

[Folio 1r]

Extract uijt het register der Nederlantsche Cancelarie te Pera van Constantinopolen
Madame Maria Engelbert wedúwe wijlen sijn Excellentie de heer M.^r Justinus Colijer, in sijn leven Ambassadeúr vande staat der VerEenigde Nederlande naan het Ottomannissche hoff tot Constantinopolen, omtrent de middernagt, tusschen den 9 ende 10 februarij deses lopende jaars 1705 ter huijse vande heer Pieter Leijstar Thesaurier vande Nederlantsche commercie in Galata woonagtig, deser wereltd sijnde overleden, ben ik ondergeschreven Gug:^{mo} Theijls Cancelier van sijn Excellentie mijn heere Jacobus Colijer grave vant Roomsche Rijk, ende in Hungarien Etc: Insgelijcx ambassad^f van hoochsted:^e staat aan het selve hoff, in Curúzesme aant Canaal vande Swarte Zee bij Constantinopolen residerende; Int sterfhuijs ontboden omme naar stijle gebruikelijk het Testament van d'overledene te openen ende ter presentie vande geïnteresseerden bij den boedel, ende nalatenschappe publicq te lesen, ende namaals ter cancelarie te registreeren, op dat eenen ijder die het bekoort, sich van d'authenticque copien kan bedienen; het welke op ordre van gedagte sijne Excellentie, ende ter presentie van desselfs broeder de heer Alexander Colijer, ten selven dage omtrent anderhalf uur voor de middag, int bij wesen vande selve, ende ter presentie van haar outste suster Madame Maria Colijer, weduwe wijlen de heeren Abraham de la Fontaine ende Isaac Rombouts/ In haar leven Nederlantsche coopluijden op dese plaatse./ Mitsgaders der selver respectieve kinderen, staande huwelijken bij d'een, ende d'andere geprocreeert, als te weten Pietro, Maria Cornelia en Jacobus de la Fontaine vant' Eerste, ende Justinus Jacobus Rombouts van het tweede bed, ende daar en vooren nog de voorn: heer Pieter Leijstar, in qualiteit als egtgenoot van de voorn: Juff: Maria Cornelia de la Fontaine.

Welk Testament bij opgemelte heer Alexander Colijer overgelevert wesende, is toegesloten bevonden, en verzegelt met ses zegels int swart lak gedruet van wijlen de testatrice, ende daar benevens nog met 2 zegels in rood lak gedruet, bij mij ondergeschreven Cancelier gedaan, ten tijde als daarop de volgende suprescriptie is gepasseert.

Op huijden den 23.^e dag december anno 1704 compareerde personeeljk voor mij Gug:^{mo} Theijls Cancelier van sijn Excellentie Mijn heere Jacobus Colijer Grave vant' Roomsche Rijk, ende In Hungarien etc. Ambassadeur vanden staat der Vereenigde Nederlanden aan het Ottomannische hoff mevrouwe Maria Engelbert weduwe wijlen sijn excell.^{tie} de heer M.^r Justinus Colijer, in sijn leven insgelijcx Ambassad.^f van hoogstgemelten staat aan't selve hoff; Ende verclaarde hare Excellentie met vollen verstande inde beste, en bestendigste forma, ende manieren doenlijk, ter presentie van de naargenoemde getuijgen, dat in dit toegesloten, en verzegelt Papier is berustende haar Testament, en uijterste wille, door een derde hand geschreven, bij haar selfs onderteekent; met expresse begeerte, dat het selve/ soo als het God de Heere belieft, van haar sterffelijk lighaam te disponeren. Exattelijk nagecomen, geobserveert, en in alle sijne deelen ter executie geleijt sal worden het sij als Testament, uijterste wille, codicille, gifte des doots op sodanige andere makingen, ende manieren, als na de wetten, ende costuijmen van der VerEenigde Nederlanden best plaats sal kunnen grijpen, sonder dat ijmand sigh daar tegens sal vermogen te opposeeren; dat haar Excellentie aldus verclaarde ter presentie vande H.^r Pietro Croesen ende Elias Chazelles Nederlandsche coopluijden hier ter plaatse woonagtig, die dese acte benevens - de

[Folio 1v]

de comparante en mij cancellier met eijgen hande hebben onderschreven In Galata van Constantinopolen ten dage, maant, ende Jare als boven; ten huijse van Sig.^f Pieter Leijtstar Thesaurier vande Nederlandsche Commercie ter steede voors. woonagtig in quorum fidem.

Was geteekent

M.E. De Colijer

Pietro Croesen

Elias Chazelles

Gug:^{mo} Theijls Cancell.^f

Inhoude van het Testament

Den 21 December anno 1704.

In den name des heeren Amen. Ik ondergeschreven Maria Engelbert weduwe wijlen de heer Justinus Colijer, in sijn leven Ambassadeur wegens daar hoogh mogende de heeren Staten Generael der VerEenigde Nederlantsche Provintien aen't Ottomannische hoff Etc: op nieuws geconsidereert, en overwogen hebbende de swakheijd, en de sterflickheijt der menschen, de sekerheijd des doots, ende d'onsekerheijt vanden tijt, ende uure van dien hebbe goet gedagt, ende voorgenomen, alvorens uijt dit aertsche Dal te scheijden, vande weijnig teijdelijke goederen mij van Godt Almagtigh, nae het verniettigen van de brant overgbleven, als mede door de vercoopinge vermindert; disponeeren ik uijt een vrijen wille, en begeerte; bevelende eerst en alvorens mijn onsterfelijke ziel inde genadige, en barmhartige handen Godts, ende onsen saligmaekers Jesus Christi, en mijn doode lighaam de aerde, in manieren als in mijn voorige genoemde Testament hier bij gevoeght is blijckende.

Revoceerende, casserende, doot, ende te niet doende bij desen alle testamenten codicillen, off aendere maekingen, bij mij oijt, off oijt gemaakt of gepasseert, niet willende dat de selve, of eeniege van dien, in eenig point gevolgt, en naargecomen sullen werden, behalven mijn hier vorige boven gemelde testament, en niet tegenstaende alles ten hoogsten vermindert is, seedert mijne gemelte uijterste wille, soo is dat Ik weder op nieuws disponerende verklaere genomineert, en geinstitueert te hebben, gelijk Ik nomineere, en institueere bij dese, voor mijne eenige ende universele Erfgenaam, uijt kragte van de clause reservatoire begrepen inden meermael gementioneerde Testamente bij mij voor den Vice Cancellier van sijn Excellentie den heer Jacobus Colijer Ambassadeur van wegens de Hoogh Mogende de heeren Staeten Generael der Vereenigde Nederlanden aan het Turkse hoff, hans schoederben, ende twee getuïjgen op den 8 september anno 1698 gepasseert, daar bij Ik hadde behouden de magt en facultejt, omme de selve mijne dispositie te mogen veranderen, vermeederen, of verminderen, daer bij af, of toe te doen, ende al sulke legaten aan ijmandt te maken, als mij te raeden soude werden, het zij bij mijne particuliere handteijkinge, ofte voor getuïjgen, of andersints, hoedanigh daer van mogte blijken. Verklaere aendermaal ik ondergeschrevene, en met mijn gewoonlijk cachet zegel daar nevens, ten minste, sijnde mijne saeken, na de bewúste brande van mijn huijs, ende veele meubelen, silverwerck, en juweelen ens. daer in verslonden, en bij gevolgen ten hoogsten, of tot niet toe vermindert sijn, als mede daer na veel van het silver servis en juweelen door mij vercogt, ende bevindende mij van Leeuwend.^s 8348:7 gelijk bij - twee

[Folio 2r]

Twee van mijn handt onderschrevene reekeningen of soo veel als obligatien onder mijn voors: soon Alexander Colijer sijnde berustende, en blijckt voor uijtgegevene spesies als

aenders te mijn onderhoudt ens, als ook voor dit jaar als boven voor noodigheijd Leeúwend.^s 681:98, en al schoon vandie laeste somme geen handschrift hebbe gegeven, evenwel stand moethouden dan of Ik sulcx gedaen hadde, als aendere naervolgende posten mede hier nae genoemt, soo adjungeere mijne újterste wille te sijn, sonder de minste contradictie van mijn andere kinderen; ook dat het erf van het afgebrande huijs in Pera, of wel bij de vier straeten, Inde buurt genaemt Domdom mahalese gelegen, met sijn toebehorende steenen, tegels, en grondt etc. als mede muur die door mijn ordre van gelt door mijn voors: soon aen mij geleent, op is gemettselt en gemaekt gecost heeft, leeuwend.^s 481½ sijne eijgen te sijn, en tot blijck van sulcx hebbe Ik al voor lang aan mijn voors: soon Alexander Colijer de hogietten of koop brieven in eijgendom vant het bewuste erf etc: gegeven, en in sijn magt gestelt, als mede mijn wijnich overgeblevene silverwerk, juweelen, de resterende meubels, boeken, lijnwaedt, en servetten voor genoeg gelt van mijn gemelde soon, daer voor volgens de waarde daer voor ontvangen, de welke door mijn particuliere goet duncken sijn uijtgegeven, van de weijnig resterende boven gemelte facúltejten sal hij sig hebben te remburseeren uijt mijns boedel, mits het geene mijn voors: soon Alexander Colijer sal nog comen in reekeningh brengen voor mij gespendeert te hebben volgens mijn believeen en ordres sedert onse laeste afrekeninge, en tot mijn afstervinge ende begraffenisse.

Item laete Ik aen mijn voors: soon d'obligatie van d'heer van Werkendam zalieger, die nú op sijn erven is gecomen, sijnde den inhoud van twee duijsent vijfhondert Caroli gúldens, om de schúld van Mons.^f Abraham de Vivier daer uijt te betalen sijnde Leeúwend.^s courant 700:- Item begeere mede in conformiteit van mijn voors: testament een behoorlijke, en aensienelijke begraeffenisse, en ter plaetsche als ik aen mijn voors: soon gesegt hebbe, Ik laete gelijk Ik gesegt hebbe mijne boedel vant minste tot het meeste van het kleijnste tot het grootste aen dese gemelde mijn soon Alexander Colijer mits dat hij van de wijnich overgeblevene sal hebben uijt te keeren aen mijn oudste soon sijn Excellentie de heer Ambassadeur Jacobus Colijer Een ring vande waarde Leeuwend.^s hondert, een diergelijke ringe aan mijn oudste dochter Maria Colijer Rombouts, aen mijn jongste dochter Catharina Clara Colijer de Hoche pied, een diergelijke ring, en vande selve waarde, waar mede hij mijn uijterste wil sal voldoen, ende verders successen van mijn naegelatene goederen veel of wijnich aangestelt blijft, sonder van niemand aenspreekelijk te mogen sijn, mits dat hij aen mijn nigte Maria Cornelia de la Fontaine Leijtstar, nae den inhoud van mijn voriege testament hier nevens gemelt, noch ijets meer tot een gedachtenisse sal hebben te geven, soo als het hem sal goet duncken. Verders begeere Ik dat mijn voors. soon Alexander Colijer mijne eenigste ende universele erfgenaem in alle het geene mits uijtgesondert, die Ik metter doot sal komen te ontruijmen, ende naar te laten.

Verders alles wat voorstchreven is verklare Ik te sijn mijn testament ende újterste wille, begeerende dat die volkomen effect hebben en sorteeren sal, het zij als testament, codicille, gifte uijt saeke des doots, of soo die anders best effect hebben ende sorteren kan, niet tegenstaende - Eenige

[Folio 2v]

Eenige defecten of versúijmenissen, die hier inne soude mogen sijn gepleegt die ik versoeke dat op die beste wijze mogen werden gesuppleert, in oirkonde hebbe ik desen gedaan schrijven, ende met mijn handt signature en cachet geteekent en gezegelt, in Galata di Constantinopoli den 21 December 1704.

Onderstond bijna onleesbaar geschreven

Ses celon que dieu ma enspiré et mà volont. Was getekent over dwars M.E: De Colijer (L.S.) In swart lak gedruet

In het voorstaende testament, was een voorgaande met 5 zegels verzegelt gesloten met een opschrifte van inhoude als volgt

Op huijden den 8 September anno 1698 compareerde Inde cancellerie van den Hoogh en wel Ed. Geb. Gestr. Heere Jacobus Colijer Amb.^f van wegens haer Hoogh mogende de heeren Staten Generael der VerEenigde Nederlanden aant Ottomannissche hoff, ende voorde naergenoemde getuijgens, mevrouwe Maria Engelbert de Colijer weduwe wijlen den wel Edelen heer Justinus Colijer, in sijn leven Amb.^f van haar Hoogh Mogende aent Ottomannische hoff, ende verclaerde Inde alderbeste, ende bestendighste wijze haar hoogh edele doenelijk sijnde, gelijk sij in gelijke termen verclaert mits desen, dat dit Ingesloten ende toegezegelt testament bij haer comparante laeten schrijven van het beginne tot het eijnde, ende met haer eijgen handt onderteekent, haer uijterste wille is, begerende wel expresselijk dat het selve volgens den Inhoude van dien, sincerelijk bij haer afsterven sal werden geExecuteert ende achtervolgt, het zij als Testament, codicille, gifte des doots, ofte aendere maekinge, ofte op sodaenige wijze, als naer costume vanden lande alderbeste plaets sal mogen greijpen, niet tegenstaende eenige diffecten ofte omissien etc. Aldus gedaen, ende gepasseert ter presentie van Hr. Gui.^{mo} Scherman et Gio: Croesen als getúijgen hier toe versogt ende gebeden. Actum Pera di Constantinopoli ten dage ende jaere als vooren In quorum fidem.

Was geteekent

Marie Engelbert de Colijer

Gug:^{mo} Sherman

Gio. Croesen testimonij

Voor mij Hans Schoederbek

Gecommitteerde Vice Cancelier.

Volgt den Inhoude van het testament

In den Name des heeren Amen

Ende mijn lieve kinderen vreedem, aende welke Ik bij dese besloten testamente bekent maacken hoopende mijn afsterven, het welke in Godes handen staat, ende de goederen de welke ik met der doodt sal comen 't ontrúijmen ende naar te laate mijn uijterste wille te sijn, te weten.

Eerst, dat mijn lighaam naar de ziel daer úijt sal wesen gescheijden, sal werden begraven hier ter plaetste, met eerelijke statie volgens de maniere van ons landt, te weten, de kist bedeckt met goet hollandts swaart laecken, van soodanigen lenghte ende breedten, dat het van alle kanten Rúijm de aerde sal kannen raecken, ende dat daer nae ene suffisante steenen tombe ront om, ende boven het graft sal werden gemaect met een opschrift, het welke begere dat mede door de sorge en directie van mijn soon Alexander Colijear sal werden ingestelt.

Comende nú voorts tot de dispositie van mijne goederen, soo verclaare Ik voor eerst, dat aan mijn soon - Jacobus

[Folio 3r]

Jacobus Colijer tegenwoordigh wegens Haer Hoogh Mogende Ambassadeur aant Ottomannissche hoff, legateere een diamant rinck tot de waarde van Ld vijff hondert, aen mijn dochters Maria Colijer getrouwt met Isaak Rombouts, ende Catherina Clara gemalinne van Daniel Jan d'hohepied consul wegens hoogh gedachten staat, in Smirna, aan ijder mede een diamant rinck vande waarde van Ld twee hondert vijftigh ieder voor ter gedachtenisse, alsoo haar patrimoniale portie wel seer reijckelijk is naar de doodt van haar vader, door mij, en meer aende selve is voldaan.

Aan mij nichte Maria de la Fontaine geprocúreert door Abraham de la Fontaine in weettigh huweleijk met voorschrevene mijn dochter Maria, legateere ik al' geene in mijn overleijde in besitting bij haar sal bevonden worden, te weten 't geene tot haer

leijf, en cirage door mij aen haer van tijt tot tijt is gegeven. Van het overige stelle mijn soon Alexander Colijear, verclaarende de selve mijn eenigste erfgenaam van mijn huijs nú bij mij bewoont, alle mijn silverwerck, de wijnich overgeblevene juweelen, en kleijnodien alle de lijnwaten, boeken, porceleijns, schildereijen, meubelen, en anndere goederen al't geen niets uijtgesondert, deboven geseijde legate voldae sal naar mijn overleijden bevonden worden te hebben naargelaten, niets uijtgesondert of gesloten, om bij hem mijn genoemde soon Alexander Colijear in vrije eijgendom genoote, en beseten te worden, en daer mede te doen al't geen hem sal believen, sonder dat Ik begeer, dat iemant van mijn andere gemelte kinderen tegens den inhoude deses sal of sullen opposeren, slúijtende úijt alle hove van Justitie Inde Provincie van Hollandt residerende, ende specialijk den hove van Justitie In s'Graven Hage, willende, ende begerende dat dese mijne beslotene testamente bij ijder Een die het soude moge aangaan, sal gehouden werden als een opregt testament, codicille, of andere acte van uijterste wille soo als het selve alderbest nae regten sal cunnen bestaan, sonder dat ijmands sikh selven daartegens sal comen opposeren 't sij in rechten of te daar buijten, tot dien eijnde revocere, doot, ende te niet doende alle voogaende acten van uijterste wille, die door mij voor desen souden mogen sijn gemaackt, ter oirkonde deses hebbe ik dese beslooten testamente met mijn handt ende zegel onderteijckent, ende bevesticht te Pera van Constantinopolen der tweentwingsten vande maant Julij des jaers duijcent ses hondert agt en negentigh nieúwe steijl.

Was geteekent Mari Engelbert De Colijer

Dit dusdanig gepasseert wesende wierde ter presentie als vooren bij mij ondergeschreven cancelier ook gelesen een brief van de heer Daniel d'hohepied haar hooch mogende consul in Smirna resideren bij sijn wel Ed. ende desselfs gemalinne Madame Clara C. Colijer de hohepied gesamentlijk onderteekent, den 12 Januarij deses lopende jaars 1705, en van daar aan meer hooghged. Sijne Excellentie mijn heere den Ambassadeur alhier geschreven, van inhoude als volgt

Hoogh edele Gestrenge heer

Mijn heer, ende waarde broeder. Alsoo wij uijt de brieven op voorgisteren respectivelijk vande plant^{se} van uw-excellenties residentie ontfangen - tot

[Folio 3v]

tot groot leetwesen hebben verstaan niet alleen de continouerende sware siekte van onse seer geagte Vrouwe Moeder, maar ook dat het daar mede van tijt tot tijt ging verslimmeren, soo verre, dat nae die advijsen weijnig hope werd gegeven van haar Excellenties reconvalescentie, soo ist dat wij niet minder hebben kunnen doen, als daar over onse groote bekommeringe te tonen, mitsgaders al het leet wesen gevoulen, dat men van kinderen, die voor hare ouders liefde en achtinge conserveren, eenigsints soude kunnen verwagten en daarom ook niet nalaten God de heere uijt de grond van ons herte te bidden, aende voors: onse waarde moeder een spoedige herstellinge te verleenen ofte anders eene uijtkomste te geven tot zaligheijt.

Ende sijnde dat wij daar nevens verstaan hebben, de voors: onse waarde mama door den cancelier Theijls een beslooten testament soude hebben doen verzegelen, sonder dat ons van dien inhoude de minste kennisse is gegeven, ende gevolgelijk niet onwaarschijnlijk komt te indikeeren, dat de gemelte onse vrouwe moeder ligtelijk door opmackinge van die geen, die de ere hebben haar op te passen, en in dese hare siekte gouverneren, door onbedagten raad, den eene ofte den anderen van hare kinderen, die door het wereldlijke noodlot van haar gesepareert, en absent sijn, gepregindikeert ofte

úijtgeslooten mogte hebben; soo ist, dat wij ons verplicht hebben gevonden, om het selve voor onse kinderen, en posteriteit te verantwoorden, ten eijnde de selve niet gepregindikeert, en wij aende wereld daar door ten toon werden gestelt, ons op dit subject (?), ende de gevolgen die daar uijt staan te resulteren, aan u excellentie In voor rond te adresseren, en daar mede seer serieuslijk te versouken, dat het sijne goede geliefte mogte sijn, innegevalle het God de heere soude mogen beliven van onse voors. waarde mama / die de heere nog een lang voerspoedig leven vergunne/ te disponeeren/ en dat naer haar dood ondervonden mogte werden, dat bij haar secrete, of beslote testament ijmand van de kinderen van hare erffenisse soude mogen wesen geexcludeert, en mijn vrouw door haare absentie daar onder gecomprehendeert sijn, dat in sulken gevallen aan ons als legitime erfgenaam soo mijn vrouw haar qualificeert te sijn, als vooren dat ijmand wien het ook soude mogen wesen, in het besit, het sij úijt den hoofden van sodaniegen Informeele dispositie, daar tegens wij mitsdesen, in kas dat sodanig mogte gedisponeert wesen, op de solemneelste wijze protesteren, ofte op andere pretexten en consideratien, in het besit van die nalatenschap werde gestelt, de gerequireerde kenisse gegeven, ende daarop gehoort mogen werden, requirerende tot dien eijnde op de kragtigste wijze en maniere doenlijk mits desen voor soo veel als mijn vrouw daar toe geregtigt is, dort u. Excellentie inmiddels ook tot voorcominge van alle aanspraak die tot sijnen lasten bij ooglúijkinge soude mogen off kunnen werden geformeert, diend halven ook alle de natelatene goederen, geene úijtgesondert, onder sig kome te slaan, en dat in qualiteit soo wel als opperste magistraat hier te landen, als anders in die vande chef der familie sijnde, met besorginge dat van alles nette staet en inventaris werde gemaakt, en verder sodanig gedirigeert dar niemand daar door in sijn goed regt gepregindikeert ofte benadeelt kome te werden, want het natuurlijk ende tegens alle regten strijdig is, dat - anders

[Folio 4r]

Anders hare kinderen op dusdanige informele wijze, als nú gesuspecteert werdt, comen te ont erven/ die niemand vande sodanige het legitime kunnen nog vermogen te ontmaken; buijten het welken het ook soude kunnen gebeuren, dat de geïnteresseerden op de formaliteitjten vande voorz. dispositie het hare sullen weten inte brengen, waarom ons versouk ook is, dat aande selven ten tijden, den inhouden deses mogen werden bekend gemaakt, ten eijnde een ijeder soude mogen weten, wij niet gesint sijn, in desen soo ligt van ons goed regt af te staan; maar tonen sullen het ons ernst is, daar tegens aan te gaan, ende te procederen, om aan de wereld, en onse kinderen te tonen, innegevalle wij daar bij op indirecte wegen benadeelt mogten sijn, wij sulcx voor een groote verongelijkinge – en hoon ons aangedaan, sullen opnemen, niet soo seer op de groote verwagtinge die wij van de voorn. nalatenschap hebben, want wij om de waarheijt te seggen daar van geene groote idéé hebben, maar veel eerder omde billijkheijt vande sake, en ons goed regt te helpen voorstaan, tegens die genen die daar toe aantijdinge hebben gegeven, dat mijn vrouw die sulks door hare conduite nimmer heeft gemeriteert, op dusdanige wijze voor de wereld tentoon werd gestelt, alle het welken gevolgelijk door niemand anders voorgekomen en belet kan werden, als door de goede en tijdige voorsorge van u. Excellentie, aande welken wij diengevolgende het selve als magistraat op het serieúste recomandeeren, en aan bevelen in desen justitie te willen administreeeren, in welke verwagtinge sullen wij voor het overige beijde volstandig continuoúeeren met veel genegentheijt te verblijven. Mijn heer en waarde broeder u. Excellentie ootmoedige dinaar en dinaresse, en genege broeder en suster.

Was geteekent

In Smirna den 12 Januarij 1705

D.J. De Hochepped
Clara C: Colijer de Hochepped

Onderstond.

Den heer Ambassadeur en Grave Colijer

Aldús geregistreert op ordre van sijn excellentie mijn heere den Ambassadeur, heden den 11 februarij anno 1705. Ende was geteekent

Gug:^{mo} Theijls Cancell.^r

Copie geExtraheert, ende gecollationeert úijt, ende op het voors. Register heden den 16 februarij anno 1705. Bij mij Gug:^{mo} Theijls Cancell.

Wij Jacobus Colijer Grave van Roomsche Rijk ende in Hungarien Etc: Ambassadeur van den staat der VerEenigde Nederlanden aant Ottomannissche hoff, doen conde eenen ijgelijken die het behoort, certificerende voorde waarheijt dat Gug:^{mo} Theijls onsen cancelier is, ende dat aan alle actens in voúgen als boven bij hem onderschreven, sodanig geloof gegeven ende toegestaan wert, als publicque instrumenten meriteren; des 't oirkonde desen gegeven onder ons gravelijke zegel, ende eijgene signature in onsen hove te curuzesme aant canaal vande Zwarte Zee bij Constantinopolen heden den 16 feb:^{ty} 1705.

Colyer

22. Alida Fabris (Croesen), Merchant's Daughter: final will (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1064).

[Folio 1r]

Au Nom de Dieu Amen

Aujourdhuy samedy ce Dixcepthieme de Decembre de l'an Mil, septcent, Trente cix a onze heure du matin par devant moij Rumoldus Rombouts Chancell: de son Exc: Mons:^r Cornelis Calkoen Ambassad:^r de leurs Hautes Puissances à la Porte Ottomanne et les soussignés Temoins est comparu personellment Mad^{le} Alida Croesen Fabris, à moij Chancell: bien connuè, étant malade dans son liet, mais graces à Dieu possedant son Jugement, esprit, memoire et Parole, la quelle à déclaré que considerante la fragilité de la vie humaine, la certitude de la mort, et l'incertitude de l'heure d'icelle, elle à Jugé convenable de disposer des peu de biens quelle possede, ainsi comme elle dispose par la presente, et à cette fois elle annulle et anéanti toutes autres dispositions qu'elle aura put avoir fait si devant les declare de nulle et d'aucune valeur, et disposant de nouveau elle declare ce qui suit savoir.

En premier lieu elle recommande en cas de mort son ame immortelle entre les mains de son saveur Jesu Christ, et son Corps à la Terre.

Elle legue Vingtincq Piastres à la Diaconie des Pauvres de la Nation Hollandoise Reformée de cette Ville.

Elle legue Dix Piastres à la caisse des Pauvres de la Congregation Genevoise de cette ville.

Elle legue quinze Piastres aux Esclaves qui sont dans le Bagne du Bailik, comme à ceux quison..

Sur les vaisseau du Beilik et sur les Galeres, savoir à ceux qui sont de notre Religion Protestante.

Elle legue un petit Miroir avec le Bord noir à sa sœur Mad^{le} Louise Croesen veuve van Breen pour un souvenance.

Elle legue à sa Niepse Mad^{le} Elisabethte van Breen Deux Tasses à Caffé de Porcelaine.

Elle legue au S:^r Panajotti Fils de Janaki un grand Miroir avec le Bord doré d'ou la glaces êcrevé au milieu.

Elle legue a Mad^{le} Battistine Savan sa Cousine Deux Minders et quatre coissins de Laine avec leur Jemenis, et Deux Kiêlims sur les Minders, et Deux Pignates de Rame.

Elle legue a sa petite servante sultana Deux Minders et quatre coissins de Laine avec leur Jemenis et Deux Ghirams sur les Minders, une couverte de Liet d'Indiaine, et tous les Habits qu'on trouverá apres la mort de la Testatrice, un Liën et Ibricq de Cuivre, Deux Pignates, Deux sahans, un sini & un Bacrats pareillement de cuivre.

Et finalement elle Legue à sa Tante Elenice Veuve de Janaki tout ce qu'on trouverá apres le trespas de Testatrice, et qui n'est pas deja mentionné cij dessus, soit de Meubles ou autres effects, et depuis cinq piastres en argent Comptant.

De plus elle legue un grand Tapit de Table à la Chapelle de notre Religion pour servir sur la Table du Ch.

Elle supplie tres humblem:^t a son Exc: Mg:^r notre Amb: d'avoir la bouté la mort de la Testatrice de nom mer une ou plus Personnes de notre Nation Hollandoise pour être Executeurs de ce son Testam:^t afin de mettre il avancera de l'argent apres les Fraix de son Enterrem:^t et apres avoir paijé tous les Legats cij devant nommés ils le donnent aussi à la diaconie de la Nation Hollandoise cij dessus nommé.

Finalem:^t la Testatrice veut que tout ce qu'elle à ordonné d'être donné à sa ditte servante sultane soit mis entre les mains du susd:^e Panajotis pour etre donné à la dite servante

quand elle se mariera, et non entre les mains de la mere de cette fille qui le pourroit mangé elle même.

Declarant la Testatrice que le sus nommé est sa derniere volanté desirant que celá soit apres sa mort ponctuellem:^t et sincerem:^t executé soit comme Testam:^t, codicille, ou donation en cas de mort comme cela pourra mieux valoir selon nos Loix, si bien qu'on pourra avoir fait quelque'ommission dans la presente.

Ainsi fait et passé dans la Maison de la Testatrice à Pera de Constple, Jour, Mois et an susd:^t en presence de Mess: Jacobus Alexander, & Pierre Abraham Leytstar Temoins digne de foij à ce requis.

Etoit signé Alida Croesen Fabris

Jacobus Alexander Leytstar Tem:

Pierre Abraham Leytstar Tem:

Quod attestor

Signé Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancell:

23a. Bastiaen Fagel, Secretary of the Embassy: Estate Inventory (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹²⁹⁷

[Folio1r]

Staet en Inventaris van den Boedel & Meubelen naergelaten, en met'er dood ontruijmt by wylen den Heer Bastiaen Fagel (in zyn leeven secretaris van zyn Excell: Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen haer Hoog Mogende Ambassadeur aen d'Ottomannische Porta) overleden den Eersten April Een duyzent Sevenhondert en Dertig. Dewelkde door mij ondergesz: Cancelier van Hoogstgem: Heere Ambassadeur op ordre van zyn Exc: zyn opgeschreeven ende geinventaris:^t in presentie van de naergen: getuygen, als volgt

Begonnen den 7 April 1730

1. Een Engels Cabinet, en daer in
2. Een geborduurde zyde Tabaks beurs.
3. Drie klyne geborduurde neusdoekjes
4. Een zilvere rottingknop
5. Een memorie boekje met sagryn capetorie en zilververgult-beslag
6. Een glaze mes, vork, leepel en pen
7. Een goud gewigje
8. Een diamantgewigje
9. Een mandragorie
10. Een doosje met eenige madailles, beneeven een p:^t Roer & een paer pistool vuursteen van agaet
11. Twee agate hegjes voor een mes & vork
12. Een klyn zilver doosje met figuurtjes daerin.
13. Een oude goude zakorologe
14. Een zilvere zak orologe, met een zilverdraet gebroke ketting
15. Nog een zilverdraet gebroke orologe kettingje
16. Een stale snuyf tabaks doos

[Folio1v]

17. Een zilvere snuyf tabaksdoosje
18. Een dito doosje op de deksel met parlamour
19. Een dito van boven en onder met parlamour
20. Een klijne dito, een portraetje voor een tabaksdoosje
21. Een klyn schildpadde doosje met zilver beslagen
22. Een metale d:^o doosje a tombeau
23. Ses zilvere suykerleepeltjes
24. Een stale signet met het wapen van den overledene
25. Twee paer zilvere klingen voor koussen
26. Twaelf zyde orologe koorden met zilver en goud draet gearneert
27. 18 d^m^e cartisan van zilver
28. 15d^m^e zilverdraet waer onder de babijn
29. Een garniture zilverdraet knopen
30. Nog sestig klyne & 12 grote dito knopen
31. Een papier met eenige oude zilver en gouddraet knoopjes
32. 8 piek loot couleur laken tot een kleet compleet

¹²⁹⁷ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 220-25.

33. Vyftien en een quart piek enkele sagryn voor voering van d:^o kleet, doorgaens met witte plekjes uytgeslagen
34. Blaeuw taffeta voor een comesool met zilver geborduurt, waer van het zilver is zwart geworde
35. Een stuk ongewatert angorase camelot coffy coul:
36. Een schildpadde verrekykertje met zilver en parlamour geincastreert
37. Een goude orologieketting wegende achten een halve d^{me}
38. Drie paer koussebanden
39. Drie papiertjespelden
40. Negen d:^o naelden
41. Een paer oude handschoenen
42. Een haire borsteltje

[Folio 2r]

43. vier douzyn gare hembdknoopjes
44. een geborduurde goudbeursje
45. vier stukjes zwart lind samen twaelf & een half piek lang
46. Een metale gesp voor een Port' Epé met parlamour ingeleit
47. Een klyn tabletje van schildpadde
48. Een fluweele goudbeursje met zilverdraet
49. Twee paer yzere spooren gebroken
50. Een paer metale sporen met haer gespen
51. Twee nieuwe zyde neusdoeken
52. Twee nieuwe kammen
53. Een paer zwarte zyde kousen
54. Vier paer couleure dito
55. Vyf paer witte dito
56. Een paer rode zyde kinder kousen
57. Een paer groene dito voor vrouwe
58. Drie paer witte gare kousen
59. Twee paer couleure zyde kousen met goude klingen
60. Drie paer kopere schoen gespen
61. Twee doosjes met microscopie
62. Ses klijne machines de microscopie aengaende
63. Een wit yvore doosje
64. Drie yvore naelde kokertjes
65. Twee ockernote doosjes met verdubbelglaesjes
66. Een swarte steene ovale doosje
67. Negen cachotten voor Turkse pypen
68. Een palmhoute doosje
69. Een steene lampje
70. Twee comptoir scharen
71. Twee vouwbeentjes
72. Een cammetas, grosdetour met goude en zilvere bloemen

[Folio 2v]

73. Een reis-caert van zij
74. Een klyne hartshoorn
75. Drie pennemesjes
76. Een flessetrecker, of tirebouchon

77. Twee copere snuyters
78. Een mes en vork met metale hegten en een metale leepel
79. Nog een metale leepel & stale vork
80. Een tabaks stoppertje van een ongeboore lams-voetje van bove met goud beslagen
81. Een zilver kokertje waer in een zilvere oorlepelte en d:^o tandestokertje
82. Een zilvere zonnewyztje
83. Twee akers voor dassen van valse peerltjes
84. Drie klyne flesjes met balsem
85. Een dito met essence van annijs
86. Een dito met extract van lepelblad
87. Een chitse spreij
88. Vyf en een half piek gevlamt satyn van dit Land
89. Twee Turkse caffetans of Eerevesten
90. En een geldzakje waerin, in contant geld te weeten in Nieuwe Turkse Leeuwend:^s
Ld: 80:-
91. & een Turkse goude ducaet-genaemt Fondoek altin bedragende “ 3 ⅓
Dus te samen Leeuwendaelders Drie en Tachentig en Eenderde Ld 83 ⅓

N:^o 5 NB: in dito cabinet nog gevonden de volgende juweelen die aen de Heer Salomon de Water te Leyden moeten verantwoord werden. Te weeten:

92. b) vijf bosjes klyne peerlen N:^o 1 a4
93. c) drie paer hang peerlen N:^o 8, 9 & 10
94. a.) twee flesjes met oly van caneel wegende te samen Be d^m 169 ¾
(NB: dit uytgehaelde zit hiernevens)

[Folio 3r]

95. Een cruys met topasen
96. Een papiertje N:^o 10 met 82 caraet esmeraldes
97. Een dito ... 11 met 500 car:^t ditto
98. Een dito ... 12 met 17 ¾ car:^t robyntjes
99. Een diamanten roos N:^o 1 weegt 6 ¼ gryn schaers
100. Een enkelde peerperel N:^o 18
101. Een dito langwerpige .. “ 19
102. Een paer dito knopkes .. “ 20
103. Twee paer dito .. “ 21
104. Een enkelde d:^o ronde knop “ 22
105. Een paer peerlen ... “ 23
106. Een paer dito .. “ 24
107. Elf stuks klyne peerltjes .. “ 25
108. Een ring met een diamant N:^o 27
109. Een ditto met een dito .. “ 28
110. Een dito met een topas .. “ 29
111. Een dito met een d:^o klynder .. “ 30
112. Een dito met een witte safier .. “ 31
113. Een dito met een esmeralde .. “ 32
114. Een geamailleerde morchaud met een geele ronde peerel N:^o 23
115. Een hairsteeker met diverse soorten van gecouleurde steentjes & diamantjes N:^o 24
116. Een bloem blaeuw geamailleert met een robyn Balais & 6 diamantjes, met een sparrebouter daer op N:^o 25

117. Een bouquet met 4 bloemtjes en een vlieg, met een robyn, een blaeuwe safier, en een esmerald N:° 26
118. Een bouquet met 5 bloemtjes met een topas, een esmerald en een diamant N:° 27
119. Een dito met 4 bloemtjes, met twee diamantjes, een robyn, en een esmerald N:° 28

[Folio 3v]

120. Een bouquet met 4 bloemtjes, met een robyn, en twee esmeraldes N:° 29
121. Een dito met 4 bloemtjes met twee diamantjes en twee robyntjes N:° 30
122. Een losse diamant wegende 7 ¼ gryn N:° 7
123. Een dito ... “ 4 1/8 gryn “ 8
124. Een dito .. “ 2 ¼ gryn “ 13
125. Een dito ... “ 3 ½ gryn “ 14
126. Een dito ... schaers “ 2 1/8 gryn “ 15
127. Twee dito ... “ 3 gryn “ 16
128. Twee dito ... “ 2 ½ gryn “ 17
129. Een ring met een diamant roos “ 26
130. Een dito met een vierkante groene steen N:° 33
131. Een enkelde snoer met 46 peerlen n:° 34
132. Een dito snoer met 45 peerlen ... “ 35
133. Een ring met seven diamanten “ 37
134. Een dito met ses diamanten en een witte safir n:° 38
135. En twee naekte poppen
136. N:° 1 een goude ring met een rode steen waer op een hooftje gegraveert
137. “ 2 een goud signet met een blaeuwe steen, daer op een hooftje gegraveert.
138. “ 3 twee paer orlietten met valse steentjes.
139. “ 4 neegen valse steentjes

140. Een staende cas van gemeen hout, en daerin

141. Een lakense mantel scharlake couleur met gouddraet knopen & knoopsgaten.
142. Een dito oud.
143. Een caffè couleurede lakense rok met gouddraet knopen en knoopsgaten, met broccate opslagen
144. Een camisool van broccate met d:° knopen en knoopsgaten, en een broek als de rok.

[Folio 4r]

145. Een lootcouleurede lakense rok, camisool en broek, met zilverdraet-knopen en knoopsgaten, waer van het camisool gegarneert met zilver galon
146. Een lakense rok, camisool en twee broeken, cameel couleur, met gouddraet knopen en knoopsgaten.
147. Een lakense rok, camisool en twee broeken as-couleur met zilverd:^t knopen en knoopsgaten.
148. Een rok en broek van blaew camelot, en een camisool van zilvere stof van dit land met zilverd:^t knopen en knoopsgaten.
149. Een rok, camisool, en broek van Engelse stofje met zilverdraet knopen
150. Een lakense rok camisool en broek cameel couleur met gouddraet knopen.
151. Een zwart-lakens camisool met singiap bont gevoedert, met een zwarte fluweele broek.
152. Twee hembdrokjes van coetni of stofje van dit land.
153. Twee dimitte hembdrokjes.

154. Ses en een half paer slaepplakens Holl: linnen.
155. b) vyftien slopen, Hollands linnen
156. Drie en twintig hembden d.^o linnen.
157. Neegen dito zonder mouwen d.^o linnen
158. a.)Drie hembden van Turks linnen.
159. Een tafellaken met elf servetten, en een klyn servetje.
160. Drie en twintig paer mouwen met lubben.
161. Ses paer mouwen zonder lubben
162. Neegen neteldoekse dassen
163. Achten twintig korte dasjes

[Folio 4v]

164. Ses befdasjes
165. Twee handdoeken
166. Vyf fornimenten van hembden, en nog vier dito alleen van voren
167. Vier linne onder-mudsjes
168. Vier cattoene slaep-mudsen
169. Seven paer gare onder-koussen
170. Drie linne neusdoeken
171. Acht bonte neusdoeken
172. Vyftien piek nieuw Hollands linnen, met nog een lap van twee piek.
173. --
174. Een couteau de chasse, met een ledere port' epée met zilver geborduurt
175. Een degen met zilver vergult gevest
176. Twee dito met zilver gevest
177. Een dito met koper gevest en een oude ledere port' épée
178. Een rotting waer van de knop van perlamour en koper vergult.
179. Een dito met ockernote knop
180. Een oud roer
181. Een paer sadel-pistolen
182. Een paer zak pistooltjes
183. Drie reis-coffers
184. Een schryf-casje
185. Een houte hoede-cas met beerevel overtrocken
186. Een spiegel met vergulde lyst
187. Een klijne dito
188. Een grote boeke-kas met boeken, waarvan de cattalogue zal opgemaakt werden.
189. Een stilletje
190. Twee klijne houte kasjes voor paruyken
191. Een yzere kachel.

[Folio 5r]

192. Twee hoeden met goude kant gebordeert.
193. En een oude dito met zilver galon
194. Een doos met savonette
195. Een blicke doosje
196. Een lode tabaks doos; een blicke dito
197. Een klyn tinne clisteertje
198. Een rasp en passoir tabak
199. Een paer oude leersen

200. Twee kopere kandelaertjes met een snuyter en snuyterbakje
201. Een nieuwe tinne waterpot
202. Een kopervertinde liën en ibrick omde handen te wassen
203. Twee lange varkens en een handvarken
204. Een tinne scheerbecken
205. Een kopere blaker voor mockelin
206. Een hamer
207. Een verzilvert schenkbord
208. Een koper vertinde schenkbortje
209. Een tinne melk kannetje
210. Een bruijne oostindische theepotje
211. Een aerde thee potje
212. Een tinne theepotje
213. Een kopere coffykannetje
214. Een fayance spoelkommetje
215. Veertien fayance coffijkopjes
216. Drie grote & drie klyne bakjes
217. Ses porcelyne thee kopjes
218. Een christalle waterkan met zijn deksel, gescheurt
219. Drie christalle wynglaesjes
220. Drie rosoly glaesjes
221. Een aerde waterkan met tinne deksel
222. Sevenenveertig oude knopjes met zilver beslagen
223. Twee glaze lampen

[Folio 5v]

224. Twee naekte poppen
225. Ses cattoene venster gordynen met haer yzere roede
226. Een schryftafel
227. Eenig oud zilver van chachetten van wijlen den Grave Colijer dewelcke aen den overledene zyn gelaten tot pand der minne voor zijn pretentie op de nalatenschap van gem: Grave wegende d^o zilver te samen 211 d^{me} #
228. Twaelf stoelen met gebloemt tryp overtrocken waer van de ses armstoelen zijn
229. Twee slegte schilderijen met gemarmelde lysten
230. a.)Een blaeuw laekens chabrack en monsters der pistool holsters met een zilvere geborduurde rant.
231. Een steene schilderytje met vergulde lijst
232. Een klijn portraitje met vergulde lijse
233. b) Een klijn schilderijtje met zwarte lijst
234. Een ledere kruyt beursje
235. Een priem
236. Een taefel met een groen lakense tafelkleet
237. Nog een gemeene tafel
238. Een ledekant met zijn behangsel van Engelse gebloemde saaij
239. Twee wolle matrassen
240. Drie veere hooftkussentjes
241. Twee dito oirkussentjes
242. Een cattoene deeken
243. Een wolle deeken
244. Een deur gordyn, en twee venstergordynen van oude rode saaij

- 245. Een caert geografique
- 246. Een sadel met zyn toebehoren, chabrak en faufouros van geel laken met zilver geborduurt, oud.
- 247. Twee hybees of bisacken d'eene met leer overtrocken

[Folio 6r]

- 248. Een leedere reis colan of sintuir, een tapcoercolan of riem voor een Turkse sadel, en een paer riemen voor stifbeugels
- 249. Twee carpetten
- 250. Een japonse-rok van Aleppe stofje, oud
- 251. Vijf nieuwe paruyken a la cavaliere
- 252. Een dito en Bourse
- 253. Twee klijne à l'Abbé
- 254. Tien oude paruyken. Waer onder eene à la Cavaliere byna nieuw
- 255. # een doos waer inne verscheide medailles mede voorz. Grave aengaende, dewelke om reden als boven mede onder den overledene zyn gebleven.
- 256. Een lange ronde yvore doos, of koker
- 257. Twee paer nieuwe schoenen

Hier mede geeindigt den 9 dito op de middag. Aldus geïnventariseert in de camer des overledene, zynde in 't Hof van zyn Excell: staende in Pera van Constantinopolen den seven, acht en negende april des jaers onzes Heere Een duyzent seven hondert en dertig, ter presentie van de Heere Jacobus en Justinus Leytstar als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

Jacobus A. Leytstar
 Justinus Leytstar
 Quod attestor
 Rumold^s Rombouts Cancel.

23a. Bastiaen Fagel, Secretary of the Embassy: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹²⁹⁸

[Folio 1r]

State and inventory of the Goods & Furniture left behind, and cleared after the death of Sir Bastiaen Fagel (in his lifetime secretary to His Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen her High Mighty Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte). [He] died on April first, of the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty. Which have been recorded and inventoried by me, below mentioned Chancellor of the abovementioned Ambassador by order of his Excellency, in the presence of below mentioned witnesses. As following
Started April 7, 1730

1. *An English cabinet containing:*
2. An embroidered silk tobacco pouch
3. Three small embroidered handkerchiefs
4. A silver walking stick knob
5. A small notebook with a chagrin cover and silver-plated fittings
6. A glass knife, fork, spoon and pen
7. A gold weight
8. A diamond weight
9. A mandrake (? mandragorie)
10. A box with several medals, besides a few rifle & gun agate flints
11. Two agate hilts for a knife & fork
12. A small silver box containing figurines
13. An old golden pocket watch
14. A silver pocket watch, with a broken silver chain
15. Another broken silver watch chain
16. A steel snuff box

[Folio 1v]

17. A silver snuff box
18. A ditto [snuff box] with mother-of-pearl on its lid
19. A ditto [snuff box], its bottom and top with mother-of-pearl
20. A small ditto [snuff box], a portrait for a tobacco box
21. A small silver-plated tortoiseshell box
22. A metal ditto [tortoiseshell] box *a tombeau* (shrine/ grave)
23. Six silver sugar spoons
24. A steel signet with the deceased's insignia
25. Two pairs of silver blades to be worn in hoses
26. Twelve silk watch cords garnished with silver and golden thread
27. 18 dram silver cartisan
28. 15 dram silver thread, among them the bobbin
29. A garniture silver thread buttons
30. Another sixty small & 12 large ditto [silver thread] buttons
31. A paper containing several old silver and golden thread buttons
32. 8 pikes lead colored cloth for a complete garment

¹²⁹⁸ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 220-25.

33. Fifteen and a quarter pikes single chagrin for the lining of ditto garment, white spots appear all over
34. Blue taffeta with silver embroidery for a camisole, whose silver turned black
35. A piece of non-quilted or 'non-watered' coffee color angora camlet
36. Tortoiseshell telescope, imbedded with silver and mother-of-pearl
37. A golden watch-chain, weighing eight and a half dram
38. Three pairs of garters
39. Three papers with pins
40. Nine ditto [papers with] needles
41. A pair of old gloves
42. A hair brush

[Folio 2r]

43. Four dozen yarn shirt buttons
44. An embroidered gold pouch
45. Four pieces of black ribbon, together twelve & a half pikes long
46. A metal clasp for a dress knot, with mother-of-pearl inlay
47. A small tortoiseshell tablet
48. A velvet gold pouch with silver thread
49. Two pairs of broken iron spurs
50. A pair of metal spurs with its clasps
51. Two new silk handkerchiefs
52. Two new combs
53. A pair of black silk hoses
54. Four pairs of colored ditto [hoses]
55. Five pair of white ditto [hoses]
56. A pair of red silk children's hoses
57. A pair of green ditto [stockings or hoses] for women
58. Three pairs of white yarn hoses
59. Two pairs of colored silk hoses with golden blades (?)
60. Three pairs of copper shoe clasps
61. Two boxes with microscopy
62. Six small devices for microscopy
63. A white ivory box
64. Three ivory needle-cases
65. Two walnut cases with magnifying glasses
66. A black stone oval case
67. Nine cachots (boxes) for Turkish pipes
68. A boxwood case
69. A stone lamp
70. Two office scissors
71. Two bone folders
72. A tidy (comb-case), gross-de-Tours with gold and silver flowers

[Folio 2r]

73. A silk travel map
74. A small hartshorn
75. Three penknives
76. A corkscrew
77. Two copper snuffers

78. A knife and fork with metal hilts and a metal spoon
79. Another metal spoon & steel fork
80. A pipe cleaner made of an unborn lamb-foot, gold-plated on top
81. A silver tube containing a silver ear spoon and ditto toothpick
82. A small silver sundial
83. Two (decorative) tassels for ties or neck cloths, made of fake pearls
84. Three flasks containing balm
85. A ditto [flask] with anise essence
86. A ditto [flask] with scurvy grass extract
87. A chintz coverlet
88. Five and a half pikes flamed satin from this country
89. Two Turkish caftans or robes of honor
90. A money purse containing in cash New Turkish Lion Dollars Ld: 80:- & a Turkish gold ducat called *findik altın* worth Ld 3 $\frac{1}{3}$, thus together Lion Dollars three and eighty and one third Ld 83 $\frac{1}{3}$

N:°5 NB: in ditto cabinet were the following jewelry found, which are to be answered for by Sir Salomon de Water in Leyden. Knowing:

91. b) five bunches of small pearls N:° 1 a 4
92. c) three pairs of pendant pearls N:° 8, 9 & 10
93. a) two flasks containing cinnamon oil weighing together dram 169 $\frac{3}{4}$

[Folio 3r]

94. A crucifix with topazes
95. A paper N:° with 82 carat emeralds
96. A ditto [paper] N:° 11 with 500 carat ditto [emeralds]
97. A ditto [paper] N:° 12 with 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ carats rubies
98. A diamond rose N:° 1 weighing 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ grain rare
99. A single pear pearl N:° 18
100. A ditto oblong [pearl] N:° 19
101. A pair of ditto [pearl] studs N:° 20
102. Two pairs of ditto [pearls] N:° 21
103. A single ditto [pearl] round stud N:° 22
104. A pair of pearls N:° 23
105. A pair of ditto [pearls] N:° 24
106. Eleven small pearls N:° 25
107. A ring with a diamond N:° 27
108. A ditto [ring] with a ditto [diamond] N:° 28
109. A ditto [ring] with a topaz N:° 29
110. A ditto [ring] with a smaller ditto [topaz] N:° 30
111. A ditto [ring] with a white sapphire N:° 31
112. A ditto [ring] with an emerald N:° 32
113. An enamelled morchaud (?) with a yellow round pearl N:° 23
114. A hairpin with various types of colored stones & diamonds N:° 24
115. A blue enamelled flower with a ruby, balais (?) & 6 diamonds, with a *sparrebouter* (?) on top N:° 25
116. A bouquet with 4 flowers and a fly, a ruby, a blue sapphire, and an emerald N:° 26
117. A bouquet with 5 flowers and a topaz, an emerald and a diamond N:° 27
118. A ditto [bouquet] with 4 flowers, two diamonds, a ruby, and an emerald N:° 28

[Folio 3v]

119. A bouquet with 4 flowers, a ruby and two emeralds N:° 29
120. A ditto [bouquet] with 4 flowers with two diamonds and two rubies N:° 30
121. A single diamond weighing 7 ¼ grain N:° 7
122. A ditto [diamond] 4 1/8 grain N:° 8
123. A ditto [diamond] 2 ¼ grain N:° 13
124. A ditto [diamond] 3 ½ grain N:° 14
125. A ditto [diamond] rare 2 1/8 grain N:° 15
126. A ditto [diamond] 3 grain N:° 16
127. A ditto [diamond] 2 ½ grain N:° 17
128. A ring with a diamond rose N:° 26
129. A ditto [ring] with a square green stone N:° 33
130. A single necklace with 46 pearls N:° 34
131. A ditto [single] necklace with 45 pearls N:° 35
132. A ring with seven diamond N:° 37
133. A ditto with six diamonds and a white sapphire N:° 38
134. And two naked dolls
135. N:° 1 a golden ring with a red stone with an engraved head
136. N:° 2 a golden signet with a blue stone with an engraved head
137. N:° 3 a pair of earrings with fake stones
138. N:° 4 nine fake stones
139. A standing cabinet of plain wood, containing:
140. A broadcloth scarlet (colored) coat with gold thread buttons & buttonholes
141. A ditto [broadcloth coat], old.
142. A coffee colored broadcloth dress-coat with gold thread buttons and buttonholes, with brocade cuffs
143. A brocade camisole with ditto [gold thread] buttons and buttonholes, and trousers similar to the dress-coat

[Folio 4r]

144. A lead colored broadcloth dress-coat, camisole and trousers, with silver thread buttons and buttonholes; its camisole adorned with silver galloon.
145. A camel color broadcloth dress-coat, camisole and two trousers, with gold thread buttons and buttonholes
146. An ash color broadcloth dress-coat, camisole and two trousers with silver thread buttons and buttonholes
147. A dress-coat and trousers of blue camlet, and a camisole of silver fabric from this country with silver thread buttons and buttonholes
148. A dress-coat, camisole, and trousers of English fabric with silver thread buttons
149. A camel color dress-coat, camisole and trousers with gold thread buttons
150. A black broadcloth camisole lined with squirrel [ORIG: singiap/ Ot: Sincab] fur, with black velvet trousers
151. Two undervests made of kutnu cloth [ORIG: coetni/ Ot: kutnî] or fabric from this country
152. Two dimity undervests
153. Six and a half pair of bed sheets, Dutch linen
154. b) fifteen cushion covers, Dutch linen
155. twenty three shirts, ditto [Dutch] linen
156. nine ditto [shirts] without sleeves, ditto [Dutch] linen
157. a) three shirts, Turkish linen

158. a tablecloth with eleven napkins, and a small napkin
159. twenty three pairs of sleeves with ruffs
160. six pair of sleeves without ruffs
161. nine muslin ties or scarves
162. twenty eight short ties or scarves

[Folio 4v]

163. six bands (neckwear)
164. two towels
165. five *fornimenten* (?) of shirts, and another four ditto only from the front
166. four linen under caps
167. four cotton nightcaps
168. seven pairs of yarn hoses
169. three linen handkerchiefs
170. eight colorful handkerchiefs
171. fifteen pikes new Dutch linen, with another piece of two pikes

--

172. a hunting knife with a leather dress knot embroidered with silver
173. a sword with a silver-plated hilt
174. two ditto [swords] with silver hilts
175. a ditto [sword] with copper hilt and an old leather dress knot
176. a walking stick with a mother-of-pearl and copper-plated knob
177. a ditto [walking stick] with a walnut knob
178. an old rifle
179. a pair of saddle-guns
180. a pair of pocket pistols
181. three suitcases
182. a writing slope
183. a wooden hatbox covered with bearskin
184. a mirror with gilded frame
185. a small ditto [mirror]
186. a large bookcase with books, whose catalogue shall be recorded
187. a commode
188. two small wooden cases for wigs
189. an iron stove

[Folio 5r]

190. two hats embroidered with a golden rim
191. another old ditto [hat] with silver galloon
192. a box with soap
193. a pewter box
194. a lead tobacco box; a pewter ditto
195. a small pewter enema
196. a grater and strainer for tobacco
197. a pair of old boots
198. two copper candlesticks with snuffers and stand
199. a new pewter water jug
200. a tin-plated copper basin [ORIG: lien/ Ot: leġen] and ewer [ORIG: ibrick/ Ot: ibrik] for washing hands
201. two long brooms and a hand broom

202. a pewter shaving basin
203. a copper sconce for mockelin(?)
204. a hammer
205. a silver plated salver
206. a small tin-plated copper salver
207. a pewter milk jug
208. a brown East-Indian teapot
209. a ceramic teapot
210. a pewter teapot
211. a small copper coffeepot
212. a faience slop-basin
213. fourteen faience coffee cups
214. three large & three small cups or trays
215. Six porcelain tea cups
216. A lead crystal pitcher or water jug with its lid, torn
217. Three lead crystal wine glasses
218. Three rosolio glasses
219. A ceramic pitcher or water jug with a pewter lid
220. Forty seven old silver plated buttons
221. Two glass lamps

[Folio 5v]

222. Two naked dolls [mentioned above as well]
223. Six cotton window curtains with an iron curtain rod
224. A writing desk
225. Some old silver from seals from the late Count Colijer which have been left to the deceased as security or pawn of debt for his claim on the inheritance of the said Count, weighing together 211 dram #
226. Twelve chairs covered with flowery voided and brocaded velvet, 6 of which are armchairs
227. Two bad paintings with marbled frames
228. a) A blue broadcloth saddle pad and *monsters (?)* of pistol sheaths with silver embroidered borders.
229. A stone painting with a gilded frame
230. A small painting with a gilded frame
231. b) a small painting with a black frame
232. a leather powder or spice pouch
233. a piercer
234. a table with a green broadcloth tablecloth
235. another plain table
236. a bedstead with its hangings of English flowery serge
237. two woolen mattresses
238. three feather bolsters
239. two ditto [feather] ear pillows
240. a cotton blanket
241. a wool blanket
242. a door curtain, and two window curtains of old red serge
243. a geographical map
244. a saddle and its accessories, saddle pad and faufouros (?) of yellow broadcloth embroidered with silver, old

245. two saddlebags [ORIG: hybee/ Ot: heybe], one covered with leather

[Folio 6r]

246. a leather travel girth [ORIG: colan/ Ot: kolan], a girth for a Turkish saddle [ORIG: tapcoercolan/ Ot: tapkur kolani], and a pair of straps for stirrups

247. two carpets

248. a gown-skirt of Aleppo cloth, old

249. five new wigs *a la cavaliere*

250. a ditto [wig] *en Bourse*

251. two small [wigs] *à l'Abbé*

252. ten old wigs. Among them one *à la Cavaliere*, nearly new.

253. # a box containing several medals also concerning the said Count, which remained for the same reason with the deceased.

254. A long round ivory box or cylinder

255. Two pairs of new shoes

With this finished in the afternoon of the 9th ditto. Thusly inventoried in the room of the deceased, located in the court of his Excellency in Pera of Constantinople, on the seventh, eighth, and ninth of April of the Year One thousand seven hundred and thirty A.D., in the presence of the gentlemen Jacobus and Justinus Leystar as witnesses of faith, hereto requested.

Jacobus A. Letstar

Justinus Leytstar

Quod attestor

Rumold^s Rombouts Chancellor

23b. Bastiaen Fagel, Secretary of the Embassy: auction record (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹²⁹⁹

p. 1

Publique Vendutie van de klederen en meubelen naergelaten, en met'er dood ontruymt by wylen den Heere Bastiaen Fagel in zijn leeven secretaris van zyn Excellentie Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen haer Hoog Mogende ambassadeur aen d'Ottomannische Porta, zoo als in de camer des overleedene in 't Hof van zyn Excellentie in Pera van Costpolen aen de meest biedende in't publicq zijn verkogt, ende door mij ondergeschrevene cancelier van hoogstgedagte Heere Ambassadeur in presentie van de naergenoemde Getuygen aengeteekent geworden

Begonnen den 19 October 1730 omtrent twee uren na de Middag

1. Een Engels Cabinet verkogt aen S:^r Caratza voor Ld: 92:-
2. Een geborduurde zyde Tabaks beurs, aen S:^r Brinkman “ -:75
3. Een zilvere rottingknop aen S:^r Brinkman “ 2:-
4. Een memorie boekje met sagryn capetorie en zilververgult beslag, aen S:^r Manolaki “ 12:117
5. Een glaze mes, vork, leepel & pen, aen S:^r Hofman “ -:49
6. Een mandragorie aen m:^r Monnier “ -:90
7. Een goud gewigje aen M:^r Barchon “ 1:30
8. Een diamantgewigje, aen S:^r Manolaki “ 2:75
9. twee paer pistool vuursteen van agaet, aen S:^r Jac: Leytstar “ -:30
10. Twee agate hegjes voor een mes & vork aen S:^r Brinkman “ -:105
11. Een klyn zilver doosje met figuurtjes, aen M:^r Monnier “ 3:15
12. Een oude goude zakorologe, aen S:^r Manolaki “ 60:-
13. Een zilvere zak orologe met een gebroke zilverdraet kettingje, aen Rombouts “ 20:60
14. Nog een zilverdraet gebroke orologe kettingje aen S:^r Brinkman “ -:70
15. Een stale snuyftabaksdoos, aen S:^r Jacobus Leytstar “ 1:51
16. Een zilvere snuyftabaksdoosje, aen S:^r Manolaki “ 5:57

--

Transporteere hieragter Ld: 204:104

p. 2

Transport van hier voor Ld 204:104

17. Een zilver snuyftabaksdoosje op de deksel met perlamour, aen S:^r Brinkman “ 8:105
18. Een dito van boven en onder met perlamour, aen S:^r Manolaki “ 3:30
19. Een klijne dito aen S:^r Manolaki “ 5:90
20. Een ditto van schildpadde met zilvere rand, aen Marco Staffiere “ 2:-
21. Een metale dito a Tombeau aen hadgi Hussein “ 1:-
22. Een portraijtje voor een tabaksdoosje, aen Mr. Barchon “ -:61
23. Ses zilvere suykerleepeltjes aen S:^r Francisco Girotti “ 3:33
24. Twee paer zilvere klingen voor een paer koussen aen S:^r Hofman “ 2:-

¹²⁹⁹ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 250-55.

25. Twaelf zyde orologe koorden aen S:^f Brinkman “ 3:-
 26. Agt piek loot couleur laken, Vyftien en een quart piek enkele sagrijn tot voering, een garniture zilverdraet knopen, agtien dragmes cartisaen van zilver, vijftien Dragmes zilverdraet, en een paer zeyde koussen, te samen aen S:^f Brinkman voor 56:-
 27. Twee en seventig zilverdraet knoopjes, aen M:^f Monnier “ -:106
 28. Een papier met eenige oude zilver en gouddraet knoopjes aen S:^f Hofman “ -:75
 29. Blaeuw taffeta voor een comesool met zilver geborduurt aen S:^f Brinkman “ 7:60
 30. Een stuk ongewatert angorase camelot caffè couleur, aen S:^f Brinkman “ 25:-
 31. Een schildpadde verrekykertje met zilver en perlamour ingeleit, aen S:^f Bologna “ 6:06
 32. Drie paer koussebanden, aen S:^f Manolaki “ -:60
 33. Een papiertje spelden, neffens 3 papiertje naelden aen S:^f Jacobus Leytstar “ 1:68
-
- Transp: hier neevens Ld: 331:78

p. 3
Transport van hier neevens Ld: 331:78

34. Twee papiertjes spelden en twee papiertjes naelden aen Juff^w Lamberts “ 1:-
 35. Vier papiertjes naelden aen M:^f Marquis “ -:24
 36. Een paer oude handschoenen aen Domenico Staffiere “ -:15
 37. Een hair borsteltje aen M:^f Marquis “ -:39
 38. vier douzyn gare hembdknoopjes aen Dom:^o Staffiere “ -:40
 39. vier stukjes zwart lind, aen M:^f Monnier “ 1:74
 40. Drie zwarte rotting banden aen M:^f Monnier “ -:93
 41. Een metale gesp voor een Port' Epée met perlamour aen S:^f Manolaki “ 3:6
 42. Een klyn tabletje van schildpadde aen S:^f Hofman “ -:100
 43. Een fluweele goudbeursje met zilverdraet gewerkt aen S:^f Manolaki “ 6:60
 44. Twee paer gebroke yzere spooren, aen S:^f Hofman “ -:30
 45. Een paer metale sporen met haer gespen, aen M:^f Monnier “ 3:9
 46. Twee nieuwe zyde neusdoeken, aen M:^f Monnier “ 1:63
 47. Twee nieuwe kammen, aen M:^f D'Orbe “ -:60
 48. Een paer zwarte zyde koussen, aen S:^f Brinkman “ 5:81
 49. Een paer nagel couleur dito, aen M:^f Marquis “ 3:15
 50. Een paer heemelblaeuw dito, aen M:^f Rigo “ 5:6
 51. Een paer peerel couleur dito met zilvere klingen aen m:^f Rigo “ 6:69
 52. Een paer witte dito aen M:^f Rigo “ 3:9
 53. Een paer witte dito oud, aen S:^f Brinkman “ 1:61
 54. Drie paer dito, aen M:^f Barchon “ 7:60
 55. Een paer nagel couleur dito, aen S:^f Frederik Musikant “ 4:-
 56. Een paer caffè couleur d^o, aen M:^f Rigo “ 6:106
 57. Een paer rode kinder koussen }
 58. Een paer groene vrouwe dito } aen S:^f Manolaki “ 6:63
 59. Drie paer witte gare koussen, aen M:^f Rigo “ 4:39
 60. Drie paer kopere schoen gespen, en een klyne hartshoorn aen m:^f Burchen “ 1:-
 61. Twee doosjes met microscopie, ses machines daer toe behorende, en een wit yvore Doosje, aen S:^f Brinkman “ 3:15
-

Transporteere hier agter Ld 410:15

p. 4

Transport van hier voor Ld: 410:15

62. Drie yvore naelde kokertjes, aen S:^f Lakie “ 2:-
63. Twee ockernote doosjes met verdubbelglaesjes, aen S:^f Manolaki “ -:33
64. Een zwarte steene ovale doosje, aen S:^f Jac: Leytstar “ -:36
65. Een klyn palmhoute doosje, en een steene lampje aen S:^f Brinkman “ -:13
66. Negen cachotten voor Turkse pypen aen S:^f Manolaki “ 1:-
67. Twee comptoir scharen aen Rombouts “ 1:-
68. Twee vouw-beentjes, aen S:^f Brinkman “ -:102
69. Een cammetas, grosdetour met goude en zilvere bloemen, aen S:^f Manolaki “ 1:63
70. Een reis-caert van zej, aen den Hofmeester van den Franssen Ambassadeur “ -:90
71. Een pennemesje, aen S:^f Jacobus Leytstar “ -:99
72. Twee oude dito, aen S:^f Hofman “ -:76
73. Een kurketrekker, aen S:^f Jacobus Leytstar “ -:90
74. Twee copere snuyters, aen M:^f Marquis “ 1:6
75. Een mes & vork met metale hegten, en Een metale leepel, aen den Hofmeester van den Heer Moscovise Resident “ -:72
76. Nog een metale leepel & stale vork, aen Rombouts “ -:24
77. Een tabakstokertje van een klyn voetje, van boven met goud beslagen, aen de France Hofmeester “ 2:96
78. Een zilver kokertje waer in een zilvere oorlepeltje & een d:^o tandestokertje, aen S:^f Manolaki “ 5:-
79. Een zilvere zonnewyertje, aen M:^f Monnier “ 5:9
80. Twee akers voor dassen, van valse peerltjes, aen M:^f Barchon “ -:42
81. Drie klyne flesjes met balsem, aen M:^f Monnier “ 1:48
82. Een dito met essence van annijs, aen S:^f Manolaki “ 1:93
83. Een dito met extract van leepelblad, aen Rombouts “ -:60
84. Een chitse spreij, aen M:^f Monnier “ 15:-
85. Vyf en een half piek gevlamt satijn van dit Land, aen S:^f Franc: Girotti “ 2:86
86. Een goud signet met een blaeuwe steen, daer op een hoofje gegraveert, aen M:^f Monnier “ 7:3

--

Transportere hier neevens Ld: 463:75

p. 5

Transport van hier nevens Ld: 563:75

87. Twee paer zilver vergulde orlietten met valse steentjes, aen M:^f Barchon “ 4:63
88. Een staende kleerkas aen S:^f Brinkman “ 8:-
89. Een lakense mantel scharlake couleur, met gouddr:^t knopen & knoopsgaten, aen M:^f Barchon “ 15:60
90. Een oude dito, aen Janatje Canevier “ 6:15
91. Een caffè couleur lakense rok en broek met gouddraet knopen en knoopsgaten, met broccate opslage en camisool van broccate aen S:^f Manolaki “ 67:60
92. Een loot coul:^t lakense rok, comesool & broek met zilverdraet knopen & knoopsgaten, waer van het camisool met zilver galon, aen S:^f Franc: Girotti “ 38:60

93. Een lakense rok, camisool, en twee broeken cameel coul.^f met gouddraet knopen en knoopsgaten aen S:^f Brinkman “ 42:27
94. Een lakense rok, comesool en twee broeken as couleur, met zilverdraet knopen en knoopsgaten, aen Marco Staffiere “ 8:24
95. Een rok en broek van blaeuw camelot, en een comesool van zilvere stof van dit land met zilverdraet knopen & knoopsgaten aen S:^f Rodesst “ 14:33
96. Een rok, comesool en broek van Engelse stofje met zilverdraet knopen, aen M:^f De Buisson “ 5:3
97. Een lakense rok, comesool & broek met gouddraet knopen, aen S:^f Brinkman “ 10:60
98. Een zwart lakens comesool met bont gevoedert en een zwarte fluweele broek aen S:^f Brinkman “ 15:24
99. Een zwart lakense rok, aen S:^f Brinkman “ 3:90
100. Twee oude hembdrokjes, aen Marco Staffiere “ 1:18
101. Twee dimitte hembdrokjes, aen S:^f Barchon “ 2:-

--

Transportere hier agter Ld: 717:15

p. 6

Transport van hier voor Ld: 717:15

102. Een paer slaepplakens van Hollands linne aen S:^f Agostino “ 9:15
103. Een paer dito, aen S:^f Agostino “ 6:90
104. Een paer dito, aen S:^f Agostino “ 9:75
105. Een paer dito, aen S:^f Jacob Kugler “ 6:3
106. Een paer oude dito, aen S:^f Agostino “ 2:15
107. Een paer dito, aen S:^f Agostino “ 2:60
108. Een enkele dito, aen M:^r Bremond “ 1:30
109. Agt slopen aen S:^f Agostino “ 5:3
110. Seven slopen aen M:^f Rigo 5:105
111. Negen fyne hembden, aen S:^f Brinkman “ 34:63
112. Agt hembden, aen M:^f D’Orbe “ 17:75
113. Ses oude dito aen Nicolo Marmiton “ 6:87
114. Neegen dito zonder mouwen aen Natael “ 13:26
115. Drie hembden van Turks linnen aen Rombouts “ 2:30
116. Een tafellaken met elf servetten, en een klijn servetje aen S:^f Caratza “ 18:-
117. seven paer mouwen met lubben, aen Natael “ 2:108
118. sestien paer dito, aen M:^f Barchon “ 3:72
119. Ses paer dito zonder lubben, aen S^r Antonio Confiturier van den heer Engelsche Ambasad:^r “ 6:57
120. Twaelf korte dasjes, aen S:^f Hofman “ 1:60
121. Negen dito aen S:^f Brinkman “ 1:15
122. Seven dito oud aen S:^f Hofman “ -:54
123. Ses befdasjes aen S:^f Hofman “ -:93
124. Twee handoeken aen M:^f Rigo “ 1:36
125. Seven fornimenten van hembden, en nog twee alleen van voren, aen M:^f Brinkman “ 2:60
126. Vier linne ondermudsjes, aen S:^f Jacob Kugler “ -:102
127. Vier cattoene slaepmudszen, aen S:^f Brinkman “ 2:3
128. Seven paer gare onderkoussen, aen S:^f Brinkman “ 2:54

129. Drie linne neusdoeken aen S:^r Giov: Sartore “ 1:24
 130. Agt bonte neusdoeken, aen S:^r Frederik Musikant “ 2:9
 131. Vyftien piek fyn Hollands linnen, aen S:^r Brinkman tot 196 @ de pick “ 18:30

--

Transp: hier neevens Ld: 906:59

p. 7

Transport van hier neevens Ld: 906:59

132. Een
 lap Hollands linne van gemeene qualiteit, van omtrent twee piek, aen S:^r
 Brinkman “ 1:36
 133. Een couteau de chasse met een ledere port' epée met zilver geborduurt, aen S:^r
 Jacob Arleaud “ 15:-
 134. Een deegen met zilver vergult gevest, aen d'Heer Hupsch “ 19:30
 135. Een dito met zilver gevest, aen S:^r Brinkman “ 17:30
 136. Een dito met zilver gevest, aen S:^r Franc: Girotti “ 17:-
 137. Een dito met koper gevest, aen M:^r Marquis “ 4:90
 138. Een oude leere Port'Epée, aen S:^r Hofman “ -:90
 139. Een rotting met perlamoure knop, aen M:^r Monnier “ 18:-
 140. Een dito met ockernote knop, aen S:^r Marij “ 1:18
 141. Een oud roer, aen Frederik Musikant “ 5:-
 142. Een paer sadel pistolen, aen S:^r Manolaki “ 11:-
 143. Een paer zak pistoltjes aen M:^r Monnier “ 11:3
 144. Een reis-coffer, aen S:^r Brinkman “ 3:30
 145. Een dito aen M:^r Barchon “ 2:90
 146. Een dito aen S:^r Brinkman “ 2:90
 147. Een schryf kasje, aen M:^r Monnier “ 1:114
 148. Een houte hoedekas met beerenhuyt overtrokken aen Rombouts “ 1:66
 149. Een spiegel met vergulde lyst aen M:^r Marquis “ 7:9
 150. Een klyne dito aen Alexander Marmiton “ -:111
 151. Een stilletje, aen Rombouts “ -:82
 152. Twee klyne houte kasjes voor paruyken aen M:^r Rigo “ -:93
 153. Een yzere kachel, aen S:^r Manolaki “ 10:-
 154. Een hoed met goude kant gebordeert, aen M:^r Barchon “ 4:105
 155. Een dito als boven aen M:^r Barchon “ 6:96
 156. En een oude dito met zilver galon aen M:^r Barchon “ 4:63
 157. Een doos met savonette, aen S:^r Hofman “ -:90
 158. Een blicke doos, aen M:^r Marquis “ -:24
 159. Een loode tabaksdoos aen M:^r Barchon “ -:76
 160. Een blicke dito met zwart leer overtrokken, en een priempje, aen S:^r Brinkman “ -
 :90
 161. Een paer oude leersen, en een reis gordel aen S:^r Brinkman “ -:78
 162. Twee kopere kandelaertjes met een snuyter en snuyterbakje aen de Heer Pietro
 Leytstar “ 3:-
 163. Een nieuwe tinne waterpot, aen d:^o Heer Leytstar “ 1:60

--

Transport: hier agter Ld: 1083:83

p. 8

Transport van hiervoor Ld: 1083:83

164. Een koper vertinde liën en ibrick aen S:^f Giov: Cairi “ 3:-
165. Een klyne houtse pedestal om dito liën op te zetten aen S:^f Giov: Cairi “ -:45
166. Twee lange varkens, aen M:^f Rigo “ 1:30
167. Een oude handvarken, aen Rombouts “ -:24
168. Een tinne scheerbecken aen M:^f Barchon “ 1:36
169. Een kopere comptoir blaker, aen Rombouts “ 2:30
170. Een hamer, aen Rombouts “ -:36
171. Een metael verzilvert schenkbord, aen S:^f Caratza “ 4:60
172. Een koper vertinde schenkbortje, en een aerde waterkan met tinne deksel aen S:^f Bologne “ 1:-
173. Een tinne melk kannetje aen M:^f D’Orbe “ 1:00
174. Een bruijne oost-indische thee-potje aen S:^f Hofman “ -:69
175. Een tinne thee-potje aen S:^f Brinkman “ -:109
176. Een kopere coffijkannetje, aen M:^f Lakie “ -:78
177. Een fayance spoelkommetje, Veertier d:^o coffijkopjes, Drie groote & drie klyne d:^o Bakjes, neffens een aerde Theepotje gescheurt aen S:^f Suchet “ -:45
178. Ses porcelaine thee kopjes, aen M:^f Marquis “ 1:60
179. Een gescheurde christalle waterkan met zijn deksel, Drie christalle wynglaesjes, en Drie gemeene rosolij glaesjes, aen S:^f Bologne “ -:60
180. Seven en veertig oude knoopjes met zilver beslagen aen S:^f Suchet “ -:102
181. Twee glaze lampen, aen Rombouts “ -:24
182. Ses cattoene venster gordynen met haer yzere roeden, aen M:^f Rigo “ 2:60
183. Een schryftafel, aen M:^f Rigo “ 2:30
184. Ses stoelen en ses armstoelen alle met gebloemt trijp overtrocken aen S:^f Hofman “ 42:-
185. Twee gemeene schilderijen met gemarmelde lysten aen S:^f Manolaki “ 3:-
186. Een klyn schilderijtje met zwarte lyst, een steene schilderytje met vergulde lyst, aen S:^f Manolaki “ 6:30
187. Een klyn portraijtje met vergulde lyst, aen S:^f Manolaki “ 1:60
188. Een ledere kruyt beursje, aen S:^f Just: Leytstar “ -:15

--

Transp: hier neevens Ld: 1162:6

p. 9

Transport van hier neevens Ld: 1162:6

189. Een blaeuw lakense chabracq & Monsters der Pistoel holsters met een zilver geborduurde rand aen M:^f Marquis “ 8:-
190. Een taefel met een een groen lakens tafelkleet aen M:^f Barchon “ 2:30
191. Een gemeene tafel, aen Rombouts “ -:100
192. Een ledekant met zijn behangsel van Engelse gebloemde saei, aen S:^f Jacob Kugler “ 31:72
193. Een wolle matras, aen S:^f Jacob Kugler “ 4:42
194. Een dito aen Domenico Staffiere “ 3:93
195. Drie veere hooftkussens, en twee dito oirkussentjes aen den hofmeester van Vrankryk “ 4:-
196. Een cattoene deeken, aen Domenico Staffiere “ 2:69
197. Een wolle deeken, aen M:^f Garand “ 3:33

198. Agt Caerten Geographique aen S:^r Jac: Leytstar “ -:111
199. Een deur gordijn en twee venster gordynen van oude rode saeij, aen Rombouts “ 1:60
200. Een sadel met zyn toebehoren, chabracq en feaufoureaus van geel laken met zilver geborduurt oud, neffens een tapcour colan en een paer riemen voor stiebeugels, aen M:^r Marquis “ 11:-
201. Een heibé met leer overtrocken, aen S:^r Jac: Leytstar “ 1:-
202. Een dito zonder leer, aen Rombouts “ -:45
203. Een carpet aen S:^r Franc: Girotti “ 1:30
204. Een dito aen Rombouts “ 1:45
205. Een japonce rok aen Marco Staffiere “ 3:33
206. Een paruyk a la cavalliere, aen S:^r Brinkman “ 11:108
207. Een dito aen S:^r Jacobus Leytstar “ 2:3
208. Vyf dito, aen S:^r Agostin “ 6:90
209. Een dito a la Madelene en twee en Bourse aen M:^r Barchon “ 6:117
210. Een lange ronde yvore doos of koker aen M:^r Monnier “ 1:30

--

Transp: hieragter Ld: 1272:37

p. 10

Transport van hier voor Ld: 1272:37

211. Twee paer schoenen aen Jannatje Canevier “ 1:30
212. Een schryfboek aen M:^r Barchon “ 1:-
213. Twaelf boek Roijal Papier a M:^r Rigo “ 3:-
214. Ses boek dito Papier aen S:^r Caratza “ 1:60

--

Somma Ld: 1279:7

Alle welke goederen op den 19; 20; 21; 23; 24 en 25 dezer Maend October des Jaers 1730 in de kamer des Overledene aen de Meestbiedende in't publicq zyn verkogt, ten pryze als hier voor gespecificeert staet, dewelke samen bedragen de somma van een duyzent tweehondert negen en seventig Leeuwendaelders en seven aspers. Actum in 't Hof van zijn Excellentie in Pera van Costpolen ter presentie van de Messieurs Marc'Antonio Rosa, François Barchon, George Brinkman en Jacob Hoffmann als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

Marc' Antonio Rosa Test:^{nio}

F. Barchon

George Brienkmann

Hoffmann

Quod Attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

23b. Bastiaen Fagel, Secretary of the Embassy: auction record (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³⁰⁰

P: 1

Public sale of the clothes and furniture left behind, and vacated by the late Sir Bastiaen Fagel, during his lifetime secretary to her High Mighty Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte; as they have been sold in the room of the deceased at the Court of his Excellency in Pera of Constantinople to the highest bidder, and have been recorded by me, undersigned Chancellor of the highly commemorated Ambassador in the presence of the said witnesses.

Commenced October 19, 1730 at around two o'clock in the afternoon.

1. An English cabinet sold to Sir Caratza for Ld: 92:-
2. An embroidered silk tobacco pouch, to Sir Brinkman “ -:75
3. A silver walking stick knob to Sir Brinkman “ 2:-
4. A small notebook with a chagrin cover and silver-plated fittings, to Sir Manolaki“ 12:117
5. A glass knife, fork, spoon and pen, to Sir Hofman“ -:49
6. A mandrake (?mandragorie) To Mr. Monnier“ -:90
7. A golden weight to Mr. Barchon“ 1:30
8. A diamond weight, to Sir Manolaki“ 2:75
9. Two pairs of pistol agate flints, to Sir Jac: Leystar“ -:30
10. Two agate hilts for a knife & fork to Sir Brinkman “ -:105
11. A small silver box containing figurines to Mr. Monnier“ 3:15
12. An old golden pocket watch, to Sir Manolaki“ 60:-
13. A silver pocket watch with a broken silver chain, to Rombouts“ 20:60
14. Another broken silver watch chain to Sir Brinkman “ -:70
15. A steel snuff box, to Sir Jacobus Leytstar“ 1:51
16. A silver snuff box, to Sir Manolaki“ 5:57

--

Transport to the back Ld: 204:104

P:2

Transport from the front Ld: 204:104

17. A silver snuffbox with mother-of-pearl on its lid, to Sir Brinkman “ 8:105
18. A ditto [snuff box], its bottom and top with mother-of-pearl, to Sir Manolaki“ 3:30
19. A small ditto [snuff box] to Sir Manolaki“ 5:90
20. A ditto [snuffbox] of tortoiseshell with a silver brim, to Marco Staffiere“ 2:-
21. A metal ditto [tortoiseshell] box *a tombeau* (shrine/ grave) to Hadgi Hussein “ 1:-
22. A portrait for a tobacco box, to Mr. Barchon“ -:61
23. Six silver sugar spoons to Sir Francisco Girotti“ 3:33
24. Two pairs of silver blades to be worn in hoses to Sir Hofman“ 2:-
25. Twelve silk watch cords to Sir Brinkman “ 3:-

¹³⁰⁰ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, 250-55.

26. Eight pikes lead color broadcloth, Fifteen and a quarter pikes single chagrin for the lining, a garniture silver thread buttons, 18 drams silver cartisan (?), fifteen drams silver thread, a pair of silk hoses, together to Sir Brinkman for 56:-
27. Seventy two silver thread buttons, to Mr. Monnier“ -:106
28. A paper containing several old silver and gold thread buttons to Sir Hofman“ -:75
29. Blue taffeta with silver embroidery for a camisole, to Sir Brinkman “ 7:60
30. A piece of non-quilted or non-watered coffee color angora Camlet, to Sir Brinkman “ 25:-
31. Tortoiseshell telescope, imbedded with silver and mother-of-pearl, to Sir Bologna “ 6:06
32. Three pairs of garters, to Sir Manolaki“ -:60
33. A paper with pins, besides three papers with needles to Sir Jacobus Leytstar“ 1:68

--

Transport to the next page Ld 331:78

P: 3

Transport from the former page Ld 331:78

34. Two papers with pins and two papers with needles to Miss Lamberts “ 1:-
35. Four papers with needles to Mr. Marquis “ -:24
36. A pair of old gloves to Domenico Staffiere“ -:15
37. A hair brush to Mr. Marquis “ -:39
38. Four dozen yarn shirt buttons to Domenico Staffiere“ -:40
39. Four pieces of black ribbon, to Mr. Monnier“ 1:74
40. Three black walking stick strips to Mr. Monnier“ -:93
41. A metal clasp for a dress knot, with mother-of-pearl inlay to Sir Manolaki“ 3:6
42. A small tortoiseshell tablet to Sir Hofman“ -:100
43. A velvet gold pouch with silver thread to Sir Manolaki“ 6:60
44. Two pairs of broken iron spurs to Sir Hofman“ -:30
45. A pair of metal spurs with its clasps, to Mr. Monnier“ 3:9
46. Two new silk handkerchiefs, to Mr. Monnier“ 1:63
47. Two new combs to Mr. D’Orbe“ -:60
48. A pair of black silk hoses, to Sir Brinkman “ 5:81
49. A pair of nail colored ditto [hoses], to Mr. Marquis “ 3:15
50. A pair of sky blue ditto [hoses], to Mr. Rigo“ 5:6
51. A pair of pearl colored ditto [hoses] with silver blades, to Mr. Rigo“ 6:69
52. A pair of white ditto [hoses], to Mr. Rigo“ 3:9
53. A pair of white ditto [hoses] old, to Sir Brinkman “ 1:61
54. Three pairs of ditto [white hoses] to Mr. Barchon“ 7:60
55. A pair of nail colored ditto [hoses], to Sir Frederik Musikant [Musician] “ 4:-
56. A pair of coffee colored ditto [hoses], to Mr. Rigo“ 6:106
57. A pair of red silk children’s hoses }
58. A pair of green ditto [stockings or hoses] for women } [together] to Sir Manolaki“ 6:63
59. Three pairs of white yarn hoses to Mr. Rigo“ 4:39
60. Three pairs of copper shoe clasps, and a small hartshorn to Mr. Burchen“ 1:-
61. Two boxes with microscopy, six devices for microscopy, and a white ivory box, to sir Brinkman “ 3:15

--

Transport to the back Ld 410:15

P: 4

Transport from the front Ld: 410:15

62. Three ivory needle-cases to Sir Lakie“ 2:-
63. Two walnut cases with multiplying glasses, to Sir Manolaki“ -:33
64. A black stone oval case to Sir Jacobus Leytstar“ -:36
65. A small boxwood case, and a stone lamp to Sir Brinkman “ -:13
66. Nine *cachots* (boxes) for Turkish pipes to Sir Manolaki“ 1:-
67. Two office scissors to Rombouts“ 1:-
68. Two bone folders to Sir Brinkman “ -:102
69. A tidy (comb-case), gross-de-Tours with gold and silver flowers to Sir Manolaki“ 1:63
70. A silk travel map, to the steward of the French Ambassador “ -:90
71. A pen knife to Sir Jacobus Leytstar“ -:99
72. Two old ditto [pen knives] to Sir Hofman“ -:76
73. A corkscrew to Sir Jacobus Leytstar“ -:90
74. Two copper snuffers to Mr. Marquis “ 1:6
75. A knife and fork with metal hilts and a metal spoon, to the steward of the Muscovite Resident “ -:72
76. Another metal spoon & steel fork to Rombouts“ -:24
77. A pipe cleaner made of a small foot, gold-plated on top to the French steward “ 2:96
78. A silver tube containing a silver ear spoon and ditto toothpick to Sir Manolaki“ 5:-
79. A small silver sundial to Mr. Monnier“ 5:9
80. Two (decorative) tassels for ties or neck cloths, made of fake pearls to Mr. Barchon“ -:42
81. Three flasks containing balm to Mr. Monnier“ 1:48
82. A ditto [flask] with anise essence to Sir Manolaki“ 1:93
83. A ditto [flask] with scurvy grass extract to Rombouts“ -:60
84. A chintz coverlet to Mr. Monnier“ 15:-
85. Five and a half pikes flamed satin from this country to Sir Francisco Girotti“ 2:86
86. A golden signet with a blue stone with an engraved head, to Mr. Monnier“ 7:3

--

Transport from to the next page Ld: 463:75

P: 5

Transport from the former page Ld: 563:75

87. Two pairs of silver plated pendants with fake stones to Mr. Barchon“ 4:63
88. A standing wardrobe to Sir Brinkman “ 8:-
89. A broadcloth scarlet (colored) coat with gold thread buttons & buttonholes to Mr. Barchon“ 15:60
90. A ditto old [broadcloth coat], to Janatje Canevier“ 6:15
91. A coffee colored broadcloth dress-coat and trousers with gold thread buttons and buttonholes, with brocade cuffs and brocade camisole to Sir Manolaki“ 67:60
92. A lead colored broadcloth dress-coat, camisole and trousers, with silver thread buttons and buttonholes; its camisole adorned with silver galloon, to Sir Francisco Girotti“ 38:60

93. A camel color broadcloth dress-coat, camisole and two trousers, with gold thread buttons and buttonholes to Sir Brinkman “ 42:27
94. An ash color broadcloth dress-coat, camisole and two trousers with silver thread buttons and buttonholes to Marco Staffiere“ 8:24
95. A dress-coat and trousers of blue camlet, and a camisole of silver fabric from this country with silver thread buttons and buttonholes to Sir Rodest“ 14:33
96. A dress-coat, camisole, and trousers of English fabric with silver thread buttons to Mr. De Buisson “ 5:3
97. A broadcloth dress-coat, camisole and trousers with gold thread buttons, to Sir Brinkman “ 10:60
98. A black broadcloth camisole lined with fur, with black velvet trousers to Sir Brinkman “ 15:24
99. A black broadcloth dress-coat to Sir Brinkman “ 3:90
100. Two old undervests made to Marco Staffiere“ 1:18
101. Two dimity undervests to Sir Barchon“ 2:-

--

Transport to the back Ld: 717:15

P: 6

Transport from the front Ld: 717:15

102. A pair of Dutch linen bed sheets to Sir Agostino “ 9:5
103. A pair ditto [Dutch linen bed sheets] to Sir Agostino “ 6:90
104. A pair ditto [Dutch linen bed sheets] to Sir Agostino “ 9:75
105. A pair ditto [Dutch linen bed sheets] to Sir Jacob Kugler“ 6:3
106. A pair old ditto [Dutch linen bed sheets] to Sir Agostino “ 2:15
107. A pair ditto [Dutch linen bed sheets] to Sir Agostino “ 2:60
108. A single ditto [Dutch linen bed sheets] to Mr. Bremond “ 1:30
109. Eight cushion covers to Sir Agostino “ 5:3
110. Seven cushion covers to Mr. Rigo 5:105
111. Nine fine shirts to Sir Brinkman “ 34:63
112. Eight shirts to Mr. D’Orbe“ 17:75
113. Six old ditto [shirts] to Nicolo Marmiton“ 6:87
114. Nine dittos [shirts] without sleeves to Natael “ 13:26
115. Three Turkish linen shirts to Rombouts“ 2:30
116. a tablecloth with eleven napkins, and a small napkin to Sir Caratza “ 18:-
117. seven pairs of sleeves with ruffs to Natael “ 2:108
118. Sixteen pairs of ditto [sleeves with ruffs] to Mr. Barchon“ 3:72
119. Six pair of sleeves without ruffs to Sir Antonio Confectioner to the English Ambassador “ 6:57
120. twelve short ties or scarves to Sir Hofman “ 1:60
121. Nine ditto [short ties or scarves] to Sir Hofman“ -:54
122. Seven old ditto [short ties or scarves] to Sir Hofman
123. six bands (neckwear) to Sir Hofman “ -:93
124. two towels to Mr. Rigo “ 1:36
125. Seven fornimenten (?) of shirts, and another two only from the front, to Mr. Brinkman “ 2:60
126. four linen under caps to Sir Jacob Kugler “ -:102
127. four cotton nightcaps to Sir Brinkman “ 2:3
128. seven pairs of yarn hoses to Sir Brinkman “ 2:54

- 129. three linen handkerchiefs to Sir Giov: Sartore “ 1:24
- 130. eight colorful handkerchiefs to Sir Frederik Musikant [Musician] “ 2:9
- 131. fifteen pikes fine Dutch linen, to Sir Brinkman at 196 @ a pike “ 18:30

--

Transport to the next page Ld: 906:59

P: 7

Transport from the former page

- 132. A piece of Dutch linen of mediocre quality of around two pikes to Sir Brinkman “ 1:36
- 133. A hunting knife with a leather dress knot embroidered with silver to Sir Jacob Arleaud“ 15:-
- 134. a sword with a silver-plated hilt to Sir Hupsch “ 19:30
- 135. a ditto [sword] with a silver hilt, to Sir Brinkman “ 17:30
- 136. a ditto [sword] with a silver hilt, to Sir Francisco Girotti “ 17:-
- 137. a ditto [sword] with copper hilt , to Mr. Marquis “ 4:90
- 138. an old leather dress knot, to Sir Hofman “ -:90
- 139. a walking stick with a mother-of-pearl knob, to Mr. Monnier “ 18:-
- 140. a ditto [walking stick] with a walnut knob, to Sir Marij “ 1:18
- 141. an old rifle, to Frederik Musikant [Musician] “ 5:-
- 142. a pair of saddle-guns, to Sir Manolaki “ 11:-
- 143. a pair of pocket pistols to Mr. Monnier “ 11:3
- 144. a suitcase to Sir Brinkman“ 3:30
- 145. A ditto [suitcase] to Mr. Barchon“ 2:90
- 146. A ditto [suitcase] to Sir Brinkman “ 2:90
- 147. a writing slope to Mr. Monnier “ 1:114
- 148. a wooden hatbox covered with bearskin to Rombouts “ 1:66
- 149. a mirror with gilded frame to Mr. Marquis “ 7:9
- 150. a small ditto [mirror] to Alexander Marmiton “ -:111
- 151. a commode to Rombouts “ -:82
- 152. two small wooden cases for wigs to Mr. Rigo “ -:93
- 153. an iron stove to Sir Manolaki “ 10:-
- 154. a hat embroidered with golden lace to Mr. Barchon 4:105
- 155. a ditto [hat embroidered with golden lace] to Mr. Barchon “ 6:96
- 156. another old ditto [hat] with silver galloon to Mr. Barchon “ 4:63
- 157. a box with soap, to Mr. Hofman “ -:90
- 158. a tin box to Mr. Marquis “ -:24
- 159. a lead tobacco box to Mr. Barchon “ -:76
- 160. a pewter ditto [tobacco box] covered with black leather, and a primer, to Sir Brinkman “ -:90
- 161. a pair of old boots and a travel girth to Sir Brinkman “ -:78
- 162. two copper candlesticks with snuffers and stand to Sir Pietro Leystar “ 3:-
- 163. a new pewter water jug to ditto Sir [Pietro] Leytstar

--

Transport to the back Ld: 1083:83

P: 8

Transport from the front Ld: 1083:83

164. a tin-plated copper basin [ORIG: lien/ Ot: leġen] and ewer [ORIG: ibrick/ Ot: ibrik] to Sir Giov: Cairi “ 3:-
165. A small wooden pedestal to place the above mentioned basin on, to Sir Gioc: Cairi“ -:45
166. two long brooms to Mr. Rigo “ 1:30
167. An old hand broom to Rombout“ -:24
168. a pewter shaving basin to Mr. Barchon “ 1:36
169. a copper office sconce, to Rombouts “ 2:30
170. a hammer to Rombouts “ -:36
171. a metal silver-plated salver to Sir Caratza “ 4:60
172. a small tin-plated copper salver, and a ceramic water jug with a pewter lid to Sir Bologne “ 1:-
173. a pewter milk jug to Mr. D’Orbe 1 1:00
174. a brown East-Indian teapot to Sir Hofman “ -:69
175. a pewter teapot to Sir Brinkman “ -:109
176. a small copper coffeepot to Mr. Lakie “ -:78
177. a faience slop-basin, fourteen ditto coffee cups, three large & three small ditto cups, and a torn ceramic teapot, to Sir Suchet “ -:45
178. Six porcelain tea cups to Mr. Marquis “ 1:60
179. A torn lead crystal pitcher or water jug with its lid, Three lead crystal wine glasses, and Three plain rosolio glasses, to Sir Bologne “ -:60
180. Forty seven old silver plated buttons to Sir Suchet“ -:102
181. Two glass lamps to Rombouts“ -:24
182. Six cotton window curtains with iron curtain rods, to Mr. Rigo“ 2:60
183. A writing desk to Mr. Rigo“ 2:30
184. Six chairs and six armchairs covered with flowery voided and brocaded velvet to Sir Hofman“ 42:-
185. Two mediocre paintings with marbled frames to Sir Manolaki“ 3:-
186. A small painting with black frame, a stone painting with a gilded frame, to Sir Manolaki“ 6:30
187. A small portrait with a gilded frame, to Sir Manolaki“ 1:60
188. a leather powder or spice pouch, to Sir Justinus Leytstar “ -:15

--

Transport to the next page Ld: 1162:6

P: 9

Transport from the former page Ld: 1162:6

189. A blue broadcloth saddle pad and *monsters* (?) of pistol sheaths with silver embroidered border to Mr. Marquis “ 8:-
190. a table with a green broadcloth tablecloth to Mr. Barchon “ 2:30
191. another plain table to Rombouts “ -:100
192. a bedstead with its hangings of English flowery serge, to Sir Jacob Kugler “ 31:72
193. A woolen mattress to Sir Jacob Kugler“ 4:42
194. A ditto [mattress] to Domenico Staffiere“ 3:93
195. three feather bolsters, and two ditto ear pillows to the French steward “ 4:-
196. a cotton blanket to Domenico Staffiere “ 2:69
197. a wool blanket to Mr. Garand “ 3:33
198. eight geographical maps to Sir Jacobus Leytstar “ -:111
199. a door curtain and two window curtains of old red serge, to Rombouts “ 1:60

200. a saddle and its accessories, saddle pad and faufouros (?) of yellow broadcloth embroidered with silver, old. And a girth for a saddle [ORIG: tapcoercolan/ Ot: tapkur kolani], and a pair of straps for stirrups, to Mr. Marquis “ 11:-
201. a saddlebag [ORIG: hybee/ Ot: heybe] covered with leather to Sir Jacobus Leytstar “ 1:-
202. a ditto [saddlebag] without leather, to Rombouts “ -:45
203. A carpet to Sir Francisco Girotti“ 1:30
204. A ditto [carpet] to Rombouts“ 1:45
205. a gown-skirt of Aleppo cloth to Marco Staffiere “ 3:33
206. a wig *a la cavaliere*[campaign wig], to Sir Brinkman “ 11:108
207. a ditto [wig *a la cavaliere*] to Sir Jacobus Leytstar “ 2:3
208. five dittos [wigs *a la cavaliere*] to Sir Agostin “ 6:90
209. a ditto [wig]*a la Madelene* and two *en Bourse*[bag-wig] to Mr. Barchon “ 6:117
210. A long round ivory box or cylinder to Mr. Monnier“ 1:30

--

Transport to the back Ld: 1272:37

P. 10

Transport from the front Ld: 1272:37

211. Two pairs of shoes to Jannatje Canevier“ 1:30
212. A writing book to Mr. Barchon“ 1:-
213. Twelve books of Roijal Paper to Mr. Rigo“ 3:-
214. Six books of ditto [Roijal] paper to Sir Caratza“ 1:60

--

Sum Ld: 1279:7

All of which goods have been sold in public on the 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, and 25th of this Month October of the year 1730 in the room of the deceased to the highest bidder, for the prices stated here, which together amount to the sum of one thousand two hundred seventy nine Lion Dollars and seven aspers. Actum in the Court of his Excellency in Pera of Constantinople in the presence of Sirs Marc’Antonio Rosa, François Barchon, George Brinkman and Jacob Hoffmann as witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Marc’ Antonio Rosa Test:^{nio}

F. Barchon

George Brienkmann

Hoffmann

Quod Attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancellor

23c. Bastiaan Fagel: final will (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1063).

p. 218

Op huyden den eersten april ene duyzent seven hondert en dertig omtrent op de middag, compareerde voor mij Rumoldus Rombouts Cancell: van zijn Exc: Mijnheere Cornelis Calkoen ambassadeur vande Ho: Mo: Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenigde Nederlanden aen d'Ottomannische Porta, en de voor de naergen: getuygen, den Heer Bastiaan Fagel secret: van hoogstgem: Heere Amb:, mij cancell: wel bekend, ziek van lighaem, dog zijn spraek, verstand, en memorie wel hebbende. Dewelkde verklaerde dat overwogen hebbende

p. 219

de broosheit van het menschelijke leeven, de zekerheit des doods, en de onzekerheit des uurs van dien, ende wel voornamentlyk overwegen de desselfs langdurige quynende ziekte goed gedagt heeft, dewyl daer toe de nodige dispositie nog is hebbende, te disponeren van het geene God de Heere hem heeft gelieven te verleenen, gevolglyk daer by dezen disponneert op de volgende wijze

1:° Ten eersten beveelt den comparant zyne onsterfelyke ziele in de handen van zyner zaligmaker en verlosser Jesu Christi ende na desselfs overleyden zyn lighaem aen de aerde.

2:° ten tweden revoceert en vernietigt den testateur alle voorgaende makinge of dispositien die hij voor dato zoude hebben kunnen gemaekt hebben, verklarende dezelve van nul en geenderwaerde, ende wederom van nieuws disponerende verklaert hy.

3:° ten derden zyn Exc: den Heere ambassad^r Voornt: aen te stellen ende bij dezen te autoriseren tot executeut van dezen zynen testamente, verzoekende by dezen zyn Hoog Ed. Gest. hem de gunste te bewijzen het zelve gelieve te aenvaerden, alle desselfs nalatenschap bestaende in uytstaende crediten, juweeltjes, camermeubelen, kleederen, boeken, contante penningen, ende alles wat na desselfs overlyden hem testateur tot behouende gevonden mogte werden, onder hem te slaen, ende daer mede het beste ten meeste voordeele, zoo als voor zig zelve zoude kunnen of vermogen te doen, te handelen, ofte door den substitut dewelke zijn Ho: Ed. Gest: in desselfs plaetse zoude gelieven aen te stellen te doen handelen.

4:° ten vierde, is de begeerte van den testateur dat alle desselfs meubelen, kleederen, boeken & ^a ten meeste pryze doenlyk alhier zullen verkogt werden.

5:° ten vyfden zal uijt het netto provenu van dien alsmede vande contante en juweeltjes mitsgaders hetgeene van de uytstaende schulden zal kunnen ingevordert werden, vooreerst ende boven alles betaelt werden hetgeene de Heer Salomon de Water Coopman tot Leyden woonagtig van den Testateur gerechtelijk te goed heeft, ende vervolgens alle de legitime schulden die hij testateur al hier zoude mogen hebben.

6:° ten sesden, maent den testateur aen desselfs broeder de Heer Arnout Fagel, ende aen desselfs zuster Mejuff: Johanna Fagel elk een legaet van een hondert en vyftig guldens.

7:° Ten sevende verklaert den Testateur desselfs Moeder Mejuff: Anna Colijn weduwe van wylen den Heer Joris Fagel van het overige dat na de betalinge van alle de legitime schulden, ende voorgem: twee legaten netto zal overblyven tot eenige ende universeele erfgenaem, begeerende dat de verantwoordinge van alles aen gem: zyne moeder in debita forma zal geschiede. Ende na het overleiden van voorz: zijne moeder zoo begeert den testateur dat alle het gezeide overgeblevene zal komen aen meergem: zyne broeder & zuster Arnout & Johanna Fagel aen ieder de gerechte helft. Begerende den testatuer wel expresselyk dat alle hervormen gem: in allen deelen sinceerlyk ende stiptelyk na

desselfs overleiden geexecuteert agten volgt en naer gekomen zal werden het wij als Testament, codicille, giften des doods ofte zodanige andere makinge en wijze als het na costume ende wetten van onze Lande al den best plaets grypen zal mogen, niet tegenstaende eenige defecte of ommissien hier inne mogte gevonden werden.

Aldus gedaen ende gepasseert in de camer van den testateur, in het Hof van zyn Exc: staende in Pera van Constpolen, ter presentie van den Eerw^{den}

p. 220

Heer Engelschen Predikan Thomas Payne, ende Mr. Jacob Hoffmann als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

Thomas Payne Ministre Anglois

Jacob Hoffmann

Was get: B: fagel

Quod attestor

& was get: Rumold^s Rombouts Cancell:

24. Abraham de la Fontaine: auction record (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije: 1045).¹³⁰¹

[Folio 1r]

Encan of publique vendutie den goederen toebehoorende aan den Heer Abraham de la Fontaine ende desselfs huijsvrouwe, alhier publicq ter Neederlandse Cancellareije aan de meest biedende verkogt, op Heeden den 11 Meij 1740.

1. Een silvere vergulde centuur 60 d^{me} a 10 p^e aan Antonio Kiriakko Ld 15
2. Een caftan van blaeuw Tabijn aan d^o 20:33
3. Een anteri van geel satijn aan d^o 14:72
4. Een kiurkapi van zwart fluweel aan d^o 80:-
5. Een kiurkapi van tabin oranie couleur d^o 92:-
6. Een silver peeperdoosie d^{mes} 56 a 8 p^r aan Suchet 11:24
7. Een klein silver schooteltie 17 d^{mes} a 25 @ aan d^o 3:96
8. Een scharlacke benisch aan d^o 15:30
9. Een anteri van rood fluweel aan Allarij 14:90
10. Een caftan van silver damasquetti aan Marquis 32:60
11. Een anteri d^o coffy couleur aan d^o 15:-
12. Een kiurkapi van tabin cremoisie aan d^o 64:-
13. Een kiurkapi van een blaue stoffe met silver aan d^o 62:36
14. Een anteri van tabin roose couleur aan d^o 15:91
15. 19 medicael peerle a Ld 10 ½ 't medicael aen d^o Francesco Giratto 199:60
16. 8 porte flingans d^{me} 67 a 10 para aan d^o 16:90
17. Een soucoupe weegende d^{me} 144 a 10 para aan d^o 36:-
18. Twee silvere kandelaars 122 d^{mes} a 9 para aan d^o 27:54
19. Een klein silver schooteltie d^{mes} 24 a 8 para aan d^o 4:96
20. Een anteri van een Hollandtse stoffe aan d^o 39:-
21. Een benisch van rood gros de tour aan d^o 19:3
22. Een caftan van rood gaer aan d^o 15:6
Ld 823:93

[Folio 1v]

23. een ring met een safir aan de H^r frybergen 12:-
24. een d^o antique aan d^o 5:18
25. 6 porte flingans d^{me} 73 a 24 @ aan d^o 20:81
26. 6 silver corken d^{me} 64 ½ a para aan d^o 14:63
27. Een swart chagrijn etui met 12 messen en 12 vorken met silvere hegten aan d^o 75:84
28. Een verre kijker 20:-
29. Een ring met een diamant & 7 kleine d^o aan Constantin Kiriakko 46:-
30. Een d^o met een safir en ses kleine diamanten aan d^o 32:9
31. Een hartie met diamanten aan d^o 31:-
32. Een diamante kruijs met 7 steentjes aan d^o 36
33. Een bloem met een esmeraude en 12 diamante aan d^o 55:69
34. Een d^o met een esmeraude en 8 diamante aan d^o 65:60
35. Twee d^o met een saphir en kleine diamante aan d^o 102:6

¹³⁰¹ The same as NL-HaNA Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 274-75.

36. Een paar bracolet slooties aan d^o 30:60
37. Een kuirkapi van diba met sousamour gevoert aan d^o 90:30
38. 12 silvere porte flingans 165 ½ d^{me} a 35 @ aan cassering 48:33
39. Twee silver soudvaaten 76 ½ d^{me} a 42 @ aan d^o 26:93
40. Vier silver leepelties d^{me} 27 a 38 @aan d^o 8:66
41. Een feredgé van rood sof aan d^o 15:3

Ld 1591:106

Waar van aftrekke voor Suchet den omroeper voor zijn recht 2 p^r C^t Ld 31:82

Item 2 p^r C^t cancellarije zegt 31:82
63:44

Blijft netto Ld 1528:62

Welke somma van Leeuwendaelders een duisent vijf hondert en agtentwintig, en 62 aspers, zijn ter hande gestelt aan de Heeren Bellekamp

[Folio 2r]

& Meijer & van Kerchem, gelijk ook de hiernaervolgende onverkogte goederen volgens de daar van gemaakte estematie

42. Een centuur met diamanten geestimeert Ld 380:-
 43. Een paar oorringen 100:-
 44. Een paar p^o 65:-
 45. Een batte petto met diamanten beset 154:-
 46. Een celenck met d^o 40:-
 47. Een kleine agraffe met d^o 30:-
 48. Een hals snoer met een 31 kleine diamanten 85:-
 49. Een paar esmeralde orlietten 60:-
 50. Een paar goude brassolette 28:-
 51. Twee soutvaaties d^{me} 71 a 10 para 17:90
 52. Een silvere soucoupe 108 d^{me} a 10 para 27:-
- Ld 983:90

Aldus gedaan ende gepasseert ter cancellareije van Haar Hoog Mogende Ambassade in Pera van Constantinopolen den 13 Meij 1740. Ter presentie van de Messieurs Francesco Giroto en Jan Michel Schnell als getuijgen van geloove hier toe versogt.

Jan Carel des Bordes sec & Cancel^f

24. Abraham de la Fontaine, Merchant and Related to Maria Colyer's Husband: auction record (translation) (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1045).¹³⁰²

[Folio 1r]

Public sale or auction of the goods belonging to Sir Abraham de la Fontaine and his wife, here at the Dutch Chancery to the highest bidder, today May 11, 1740.

1. A silver gilded belt 60 dram at 10 piaster to Antonio Kiriakko Ld 15
2. A blue tabby caftan to d^o [Antonio Kiriakko] 20:33
3. A yellow silk entari [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] to d^o [Antonio Kiriakko] 14:72
4. A black velvet type of caftan (outer face of a fur garment) [ORIG: kiurkapi/ Ot: kürk kabı] to d^o [Antonio Kiriakko] 80:-
5. A tabby orange type of caftan (outer face of a fur garment) [ORIG: kiurkapi/ Ot: kürk kabı] to d^o [Antonio Kiriakko] 92:-
6. A silver pepper box, drams 56 at 8 piaster to Suchet 11:24
7. A small silver dish or saucer 17 drams at 25 aspers to d^o [Suchet] 3:96
8. A scarlet robe [ORIG: benisch/ biniş] to d^o [Suchet] 15:30
9. A red velvet entari [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] to Allarij 14:90
10. A silver damask caftan to Marquis 32:60
11. A coffee colored d^o [caftan] to d^o [Marquis] 15:-
12. A type of caftan (outer face of a fur garment) [ORIG: kiurkapi/ Ot: kürk kabı] of crimson tabby to d^o [Marquis] 64:-
13. A type of caftan (outer face of a fur garment) [ORIG: kiurkapi/ Ot: kürk kabı] of blue fabric with silver to d^o [Marquis] 62:36
14. A tabby pink entari [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] to d^o [Marquis] 15:91
15. 19 medical [apothecary's weight] pearls at Ld 10 ½ per medical to Francesco Giratto 199:60
16. 8 cup holders [ORIG: porte flingans] dram 67 at 10 para to d^o [Francesco Giratto] 16:90
17. A saucer weighing dram 144 at 10 para to d^o [Francesco Giratto] 36:-
18. Two silver candlesticks 122 drams at 9 para to d^o [Francesco Giratto] 27:54
19. A small silver dish or saucer, drams 24 at 8 para to d^o [Francesco Giratto] 4:96
20. An entari [Ot: entâri] of a Dutch fabric to d^o [Francesco Giratto] 39:-
21. A red gross-de-Tour robe [ORIG: benisch/ Ot: biniş] to d^o [Francesco Giratto] 19:3
22. A red yarn caftan to d^o [Francesco Giratto] 15:6
Ld 823:93

[Folio 1v]

23. A ring with a sapphire to Sir Frybergen 12:-
24. A d^o antique [ring] to d^o [Sir Frybergen] 5:18
25. 6 cup holders [ORIG: porte flingans] dram 73 at 24 aspers to d^o [Sir Frybergen] 20:81
26. 6 silver corks dram 64 ½ a para to d^o [Sir Frybergen] 14:63
27. A black shagreen etui with 12 knives and 12 forks with silver hilts to d^o [Sir Frybergen] 75:84
28. Telescope 20:-
29. A ring with a diamond & 7 small d^o to Constantin Kiriakko 46:-

¹³⁰² The same as NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 274-75.

30. A d^o [ring] with a sapphire and six small diamonds to d^o [Constantin Kiriakko] 32:9
31. A heart with diamonds to d^o [Constantin Kiriakko] 31:-
32. A diamond crucifix with 7 stones to d^o [Constantin Kiriakko] 36
33. A flower with an emerald and 12 diamonds to d^o [Constantin Kiriakko] 55:69
34. A d^o [flower] with an emerald and 8 diamonds to d^o [Constantin Kiriakko] 65:60
35. Two d^o [flowers] with a sapphire and small diamonds to d^o [Constantin Kiriakko] 102:6
36. A pair of bracelet fastenings to d^o [Constantin Kiriakko] 30:60
37. A type of caftan (outer face of a fur garment) [ORIG: kiurkapi/ Ot: kürk kabı] of brocade [ORIG: diba/ Ot: diba] lined with sable fur to d^o [Constantin Kiriakko] 90:30
38. 12 silver cup holders [ORIG: porte flingans] 165 ½ dram at 35 aspers, to Cassering 48:33
39. Two silver salt-cellars 76 ½ dram at 42 aspers to d^o [Cassering] 26:93
40. Four small silver spoons dram 27 at 38 aspers to d^o [Cassering] 8:66
41. A cloak [ORIG: feredgé/ Ot: ferâce] of red fabric to d^o [Cassering] 15:3
Ld 1591:106

Minus the right of 2 percent for the crier Suchet Ld 31:82

Idem 2 percent to the Chancery makes 31:82
63:44

Net remains Ld 1528:62

Which sum of Lion Dollard one thousand five hundred twenty eight and 62 aspers has been delivered to the gentlemen Bellekamp

[Folio 2r]

& Meijer & van Kerchem, as well as the following unsold goods according their estimated value

42. A belt with diamonds estimated at Ld 380:-
43. A pair of earrings 100:-
44. A pair of d^o [earrings] 65:-
45. A type of pendant [ORIG: batte petto/ It: battipetto] with diamonds 154:-
46. A garland [ORIG: celenck/ Ot: çelenk] with d^o [diamonds] 40:-
47. A small agraffe (clasp) with d^o [diamonds] 30:-
48. A necklace with 31 small diamonds 85:-
49. A pair of emerald pendants or earrings 60:-
50. A pair of golden bracelets 28:-
51. Two salt-cellars dram 71 at 10 para 17:90
52. A silver saucer 108 dram at 10 para 27:-
Ld 983:90

Thusly done and passed at the Chancery of Her Mighty Embassy in Pera of Constantinople, May 13, 1740. In the presence of the Gentlemen Francesco Giroto and Jan Michel Schnell as witnesses of faith hereto requested.

Jan Carel des Bordes Secretary & Chancellor

26. Jean de la Fontaine, Son of Maria Colyer: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).

[Folio 1r]

Liste des meubles et autres efets qui se trouvent dans la chambre de Mr: Jean de la Fontaine de Vicard, & dont une partie a été vendue a l'Encan des Biens du defunt Ambassadeur d'Hollande, sur les ordres de Mr: Francois Bremond: le tout dans la maniere suivante.

1. Un miroir à quadre noire, vendu au cavaf Hagij Hussain, pour Ld 2:60
2. Un grand & quatre petits tableaux
3. Deux portraits
4. Trois figures d'étampe
5. Une table ordinaire
6. Une autre table ordinaire, vendue à Mr. : Marchand, pour -:87
7. Un fauteuil & deux chaises couvertes de cuir, vendues au Dragoman S^r Scarlate Caratza, pour 4:18
8. Deux gueridons
9. Une coffre ordinaire a serrure- vendue au cij devant portier Schain, pour -:42
10. Und autre coffre ordinaire, vendue à mon valet Paris, pour -:90
11. Une cannette a serrure avec deux bouteilles, vendue au S^r Hilaire p^r -:75
12. Une petite caisse ou ecritoire de noyer a serrure, vendue au S^r Gioseppe Chutini, pour 2:39
13. Une petite coffre avec son cadenas, vendue au valet Haijvas, pour -:30
= 11:81

[Folio 1v]

14. Une petite valise a serrure couverte de peau de veaux, vendue au Sr Bartelemij Meijnard, pour 1:75
15. Une chapeliere, vendue au Sr Jean Maria, pour -:24
16. Une matelas et un minder de 46 ocques de laine, vendus au Turc Osman a 13 aspers l'ocque 4:118
17. Un grand & deux petits coussins, vendus au Turc Osman, pour -:99
18. Un lit avec un vielle cousiniere
19. Trois courtines de damas
20. Cinq cortines de perpetuane
21. Dix verges de fer
22. Trois portieres
23. Un carpet ou tapis ordinaire
24. Un tapis de table de drap vert, vendu au Turc Osman, pour 1:30
25. Un dit vieux de soije, vendu au cij-devant Saras Maksout, pour -:60
26. La Tapisserie de la chambre
27. Sept petites boëttes de bois avec plusieurs bagatelles dedans, vendues au cij-devant Saras Maksout & l'Armenien Manuel, pour -:108
28. Quatre corbeils, vendus au sr Abraham Dunant, pour -:75
29. Un taboret de bois, par accident rompu à l'encan
30. Cinq vieilles brosettes, vendues au Sr Francois Dunant, pour -:81
= 23.31

[Folio 2r]

31. Une tete à perruque, vendue au Sr Chaldeo, pour -:30
32. Une petite caissette vielle à tiroirs, vendue au Turc Halij Bassa, pr -:9
33. Six tasses avec leurs couvercles, deux pots à eau, cinq tasses a Thé, une parfumoire, quatre plats et une assiete, le tout de faijence, & vendu au valet de Chambre Petros Baron, pour 2:3
34. Quelques vielles bouteilles & vieux pots de terre, donnez au valets
35. Une petite broche de fer, une hachet, et une passoire avec une lechefrite de fer blanc, vendues au Sr Fourneau, pour -:36
36. Deux petites machines rompues d'albatre, vendues au Sr Justinus Leijstar, pour -:39
37. Une tenaille avec huit vis de Lit, vendues au cij devant saras Maksout, pour -:60
38. Deux vieux tapis de table de perpetuane, vendus ay Janissaire Hussain Bassa, pour -:57
39. Une natte
40. Une petite planche a conter l'argent, vendue à Hagi Tokman, pr -:3
41. Une paire de petites fontes a pistolets et une boëtte a joijaux, vendues au cij-devant portier Schain, pour -:24
42. Un robinet de cuivre, vendu au sr Chaldeo, pour -:33
= 27:85

[Folio 2v]

43. une boëtte de fer blanc, vendue au Turc Humer Effendij -:30
44. une table a manger a la Turquie

--

Ld 27:115

Fait à Pera les Constples: ce 25 Septembre 1725

Par moij

Sebastien Fagel cancell de l'Ambassade d'Hollande

26. Jean de la Fontaine, Son of Maria Colyer: Estate Inventory (Translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).

[Folio 1r]

List of the furniture and other effects as they were found in the room of Mr. Jean de la Fontaine the Vicar and of which a part has been sold at the auction of the goods of the late Ambassador of the Netherlands, by the requisition of Mr. François Bremond. Those are as follows

1. A mirror with a black frame, sold to shoe seller Hacı Hüseyin for Ld 2:60
2. A large and four small paintings
3. Two portraits
4. Three prints
5. A plain table
6. Another plain table, sold to Mr. Marchand for -:87
7. A armchair & two chairs covered with leather, sold to Dragoman Sir Scarlate Caratza for 4:18
8. Two guéridons
9. A plain chest with locks – sold to former doorkeeper Schain, for -:42
10. Another plain chest, sold to my valet Paris, for -:90
11. A canister with a lock, with two bottles, sold to Sir Hailaire for -:75
12. A small walnut case or writing case with a lock, sold to Sir Gioseppe Chutini, for 2:39
13. A small chest with its padlock, sold to valet Haijvas, for -:30
-
- = 11:81

[Folio 1v]

14. A small suitcase with a lock, covered with calfskin, sold to Sir Bartelemij Meijnard, for 1:75
15. A hat stand (chapeliere), sold to Sir Jean Maria, for -:24
16. A woolen mattress and a cushion of 46 okkas, sold to Osman the Turk at 13 aspers per okka 4:118
17. One large & 2 small cushions, sold to Osman the Turk, for -:99
18. A bed with an old bolster
19. Three Damask curtains
20. Five perpetuana curtains
21. Ten iron rods
22. Three door curtains
23. A plain carpet or rug
24. A table carpet of green cloth, sold to Osman the Turk, for 1:30
25. A ditto old of serge, sold to former saddler Maksout, for -:60
26. Wall hangings/ tapestry (from the room)
27. Seven small wooden boxes containing several gimcracks, sold to the former saddler Maksout & Manuel the Armenian, for -:108
28. Four baskets, sold to Sir Abraham Dunant, for -:75
29. A wooden stool, accidently broken during the auction
30. Five old brushes, sold to Sir François Dunant, for -:81
-
- = 23:31

[Folio 2r]

31. A wig head stand, sold to Sir Chaldeo, for -:30
32. A small old case with drawers, sold to Halij Beşe the Turk, for -:9
33. Six cups with their lids, two water jugs, five tea cups, a perfumery, four plates and one dish, all faience & sold to chamberlain Petros Baron, for 2:3
34. Several old bottles & old crocks, donated to the valets
35. A small iron skewer, a hatchet, and a sieve with a white iron pan, sold to Sir Fournau, for -:36
36. Two small broken alabaster things?, sold to Sir Justinus Leijtstar, for -:39
37. A pair of pliers with eight bed screws (?), sold to former saddler Maksout, for -:60
38. Two old table carpets of perpetuana, sold to Janissary Hüseyin Beşe, for -:57
39. A mat
40. A small money board, sold to Hacı Tokman, for -:3
41. A pair of small casts for guns and a jewelry box, sold to the former doorman Schain, for -:24
42. A copper fountain, sold to Sir Chaldeo, for -:33

--

= 27:85

[Folio 2v]

43. A white iron box, sold to Humer Efendi the Turk -:30
44. A dining table Turkish style

--

Ld 27:115

Done in Pera of Constantinople, September 25, 1725.

By me, Sebastien Fagel, Chancellor of the Dutch Embassy

27a. Johanna Francesca de la Fontaine, Daughter of Maria Colyer: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).¹³⁰³

[Folio 1r]

Op huijden den tweeden November 1740 woensdag de klokke omtrent seeven uuren s'morgens, zijnde dat vrouwe Johanna Francesca de la Fontaine huijsvrouwe van de Heer Henrico van Diepenbroek haar onstervelijke ziele in de handen van haen zaligmaaker hebbende overgegeeven, zo hebbe immediaat Ik Jan carel des Bordes secretaris en cancellier van zijn excellentie Mijn Heer Cornelis Calkoen Haer Hoog Mogende Extraordinaris Ambassadeur aen de Ottomannisse Porta, op ordres van hoogst ged^e zijn Excellentie en presentie van de naergenoemde Getuijgen, doen transporteeren uijt het sterfhuis alhier in Belgrado in 't Hoff en caemer van meer ged^e zijn Excellentie de naergenoemde zaaken als

1. Een gesloote blikke trommel
2. Een gesloote lange valis met swart leer overtrokken
3. Idem een Turkse cepet

Welke drie stuckx ten eersten zijn geseegelt geworden met het zeegel van zijn Excell: met het zeegel, van den eersten secretaris Rigo (hier bij als getuijgen) ende van mij cancellier.

Dest' oirkonde is deese door de naergenaemde getuijgen, en mij cancellier met

[Folio 1v]

Eigen handen onderteekent actum in het Dorp Belgrado bij Constantinopolen ten daage maend en jaare als in't hooft deeses ter presentie van de Heeren Jan Louis Rigo eerste secretaris van meer hoogstged^e syn Excell: en Jean Battista Marcquis desselfs stalmeester als getuijgen van geloove hier toe versogt.

Jan L. Rigo

J.B. Marcquis

Jean Charles des Bordes sec: & Canc.

[Folio 2r]

Verklare ik ondergez: Rumoldus Rombouts als dat ik door zyn Excellentie Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen haer Hoog Mogende Extraordinaris Ambassadeur aen de Ottomannische Porta in absentie van desselfs cancellier tot deeze speciael geauthoriseert op heeden omtrent vyf uuren na de middag mij met de naergem. Getuijgen getransporteert heb in het brandvrij magazijn van het convent van de Paters van S^{ta} Maria, ende dat ik aldaer met mijn zeegel verzeegelt heb een yzere kist toebehorende aen wijlen vrouwe Johanna Francisca de la Fontaine laest huysvrouwe van den Heer Henrico van Diepenbroeck, ende dat gem: Paters mij gezegt hebben dat zij geloofden dat zij in detto haer magazijn nog een of twee cassen & cipetten van voorz: vrouwe van Diepenbroeck hadden, dog dat zij die onder zoo veele zaken die daer van verscheidene andere menschen waren niet kenden, ende dieshalven verzogten dat iemant van de Domestiquen van meergem: dame die zulx kundig was daer mogt komen om aentewijzen welkde het waren, op dat dezelve als dan volgens ordre van zyn Exc: mede kosten gezeegelt werden. Wijders heb ik op expresse ordre van zyn Exc: aen Voorm: Paters aengekondigt dat zij geene der zaken in hare bewaring zynde wijlen gem: vrouwe van Diepenbroeck aengaende aen niemand, wie het ook zoude mogen

¹³⁰³ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 299-300.

wezen zoude hebben overte geeven als bij vertoninge van schriftelyke ordre van hoogstgedagte zyn Exc:

Vervolgens hebben wij ons getransporteert in het huys van den Heer & Mevrouw van Diepenbroeck voorm^t staende alhier in Pera, ende aldaer de naergen: zaken elk met vier zeegels verzeegelt, te weten twee van mij ende twee zeegels van de Heer van Kerchem eene der getuijgen, als

In de slaepkamer van den overleedene

4. Een canterael of cabinet

In de camer van de dogter des overleedene

5. Een grote groene kist

6. Een viervoetige Turkse cipet met leeder overtrocken

[Folio 2v]

In een klyn camerthe daer nevens

7. Een langwerpige gemeene houtte kist

8. En een viervoetige Turkse cipet met leeder overtrocken

Des t'oirconde hebbe ik deeze neffens de Heeren Jan Hendrik Meyer & Frans Van Kerchim als getuijgen van gelove hier toeverzigt met eygene handen onderteekent.

Actum in Pera van Constantinopolen den 4 November 1740.

Frans van Kerchem

Jan Attend^f Meijer getuijge

Quod attestor

Rumold^s Rombouts

Vervolgens heb ik ondergez: op huyden ogtent den 5 November voorn: de grote groene kist, de gemeene houtte kist & de twee Turkse cipetten hier voor gem^t op requisitie van de dogter des overleedene (om geen risico van brand, dat God verhoede, te lopen) doen transporteren in het hier voorgem: brandvrij magazyn van de Paters van 't clooster van S^{ta} Maria. Actum als boven.

Rumold^s Rombouts

27a. Johanna Francesca de la Fontaine, Daughter of Maria Colyer: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).¹³⁰⁴

[Folio 1r]

Today November second 1740 Wednesday at approximately 7 o'clock in the morning, Ms Johanna Francesca de la Fontaine wife of Sir Henrico van Diepenbroek surrendered her immortal soul into the hands of the Savior. Immediately I, Jan Carel des Bordes, Secretary and Chancellor to His Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Her High Mighty Extraordinary Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, by order of the aforementioned Excellency, in the presence of the witnessed mentioned below, have transported from the house of death here in Belgrade in the court and room of aforementioned Excellency, the following items

1. A closed tin
2. A closed long suitcase covered with black leather
3. A ditto [closed] Turkish basket [ORIG: cepet/ Ot: sepet]

These three items have first all been sealed with the seal of his Excellency, with the seal of Primary Secretary Rigo (present as a witness) and mine, the chancellor.

This document has been signed by below-mentioned witnesses, and me Chancellor by

[Folio 1v]

our own hand, done in the village Belgrade near Constantinople on the day, month and year as stated above, in the presence of Sir Jan Louis Rigo Primary Secretary of aforementioned his Excellency and Jean Battista Marcquis, equerry, as witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Jan L. Rigo

J.B. Marcquis

Jean Charles des Bordes sec: & Canc.

[Folio 2r]

I, Rumoldus Rombouts, declare that I have been specifically authorized - in absence of the Chancellor - by his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen his High Mighty Extraordinary Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte; that I visited at approximately 5 o'clock in the afternoon together with below mentioned witnesses to a fireproof warehouse, which belongs to the convent of the Fathers of St Maria, and that with my seal I have sealed a chest belonging to the late Ms Johanna Francisca de la Fontaine, last wife of Sir Henrico van Diepenbroeck; and that the aforementioned fathers informed me that they thought they still had one or two cabinets and baskets in the aforementioned warehouse which may belong to Ms van Diepenbroeck. They claimed that, because they had so many items there belonging to several other people, they did not recognize those particular items and therefore requested someone from the lady's servants to identify them and that by order of His Excellency the items could be sealed. Furthermore, I have announced to the aforementioned Fathers by express order from His Excellency, that they are not to hand over any items belonging to the late Ms Van Diepenbroeck in their

¹³⁰⁴ Similar to NL-HaNA Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 299-300.

possession to anyone, whomever they may be, except with a written warrant by His Excellency.

Subsequently we went to the house of aforementioned Sir & Madam van Diepenbroeck here in Pera, and sealed the below mentioned items with four seals: two of mine and two of Sir van Kerchem who is one of the witnesses:

In the bedroom of the deceased

4. A cabinet

In the room of the daughter of the deceased

5. A large green chest

6. A four-legged Turkish basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] covered with leather

[Folio 2v]

In a small adjacent room

7. An oblong plain wooden chest

8. A four-legged Turkish basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] covered with leather

I, and Sir Jan Hendrik Meyer & Frans Van Kerchim as witnesses of faith hereto requested, have signed this document with our own hands.

Actum in Pera of Constantinople, November 4, 1740.

Frans van Kerchem

Jan Attend^f Meijer witness

Quod attestor

Rumold^s Rombouts

Subsequently, this morning of November 5, I had, by request of the deceased's daughter, the aforementioned large green chest, the plain wooden chest & the two Turkish baskets transported to the aforementioned fireproof warehouse of the Fathers of the convent of St Maria (not to risk fire, God forbid). Actum as above.

Rumold^s Rombouts

27b. Johanna Francisca de la Fontaine, Daughter of Maria Colyer: inheritance (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1065).¹³⁰⁵

p. 335

Op huijden den 26 januarij Eenduijzent sevenhondert, een en vertig compareerde voor mij Jan Carel des Bordes secretaris en cancellier van zijn excellentie Mijnheere Cornelis Calkoen haer Hoog Mogende Extraordinaris Ambassadeur aen d'Ottomannise Porta, in presentie van de naergen: getuijgen den Heer Rumold^s Rombouts, mij cancellier welbekent, dewelke op requisitie van Mejuffrouw Maria Jacoba Rombouts verklaerde en attesteerde, gelijk hij verklaert en attisteert mits dezen, als dat hij attisteert sedert den 23 Maert 1704 dat hij hier in 't land aengekoomen is, heeft gewoont in 't Huijs van Wijlen desselfs oom den heer Christoffols Rombouts, ende de zaken van desselfs comptoir heeft waergenomen, in de verwagtinge van metter tijd in de compagnie van Negotie te komen, ende aldaer gebleeven, is niet alleen tot het overlijden van gem: zijn oom toe, maer zelfs nog ettelijke jaren daer na in qualiteit als compagnon van den Heer Hendrik van Diepenbroek geweeze compagnon van zijn oom zal:^r ende dat hij present is geweest bij het overlijden van voorz: zijn oom, die op den 19 Februarij 1730 uijt dit tijdelijke tot het eeuwige is overgegaen, ende dat hij ook present geweest is bij het formeren der inventaris van de meubelen van Wijlen zijn Oom voorn:, die gemaekt is op den 5 augustus desselven jaers, zijnde in circa vijfeneenhalve maenden na het overlijden van zijn oom, en de dat opgen: inventaris geen een stuk is gestelt geworden van alhet geene Mejuffrouw Johanna Francisca de la Fontaine, als doen weduwe van voorz: Heer Cro: Rombouts doen ter tijd onder haer in handen had waer van den declarant verklaert dat onder meer andere die hij met exactitude hem niet meer erinnert, hem speciael wel geheugen de volgende, als namentlijk

1. Een grote goude cintuur met diamanten bezet
2. Een grote zware goude bouquet, met diamanten bezet
3. Twee bouquetten met juweelen bezet
4. Een paer orlietten met diamanten
5. Een paer grote smeralde pendenten
6. Een paer klijne dito
7. Eenige snoeren peerlen
8. Een goude bood met juweelen bezet
9. Eenige ringen, zoo met diamanten als andere steenen dat hem niet precies voorsaet
10. Een paer zware goude bracelletten
11. Een grote zilvere cintuir
12. Een klijne dito
13. Verscheide mooie bonten & kostelijke kleederen van goud & zilvere stoffen, als andersints
14. En nog verscheide klijnigheden & galanterien, die hem niet meer geheugen.

Gevende voor reeden van wetenschap dat hij als hier voor gem: niet alleen zoo veele jaren daer in huijs heeft gewoont maer dagelijks zijn moeije zal:^r de voorz: juweelen heeft zien dragen, ende uijt deslaest overledens eige mond verscheide malen gehooft

¹³⁰⁵ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046. The latter includes a French piece, but it is merely a translation of the same document.

heeft alle de voorz: zaeken haer in eijgendom toequamen, bereid zijnde zulx desnoods zijnde met solemniek eede te bevestigen.

Aldus gedaen ende gepaseert ter cancellarije van

p. 336

haer Hoog Mogende ambassade in Pera van Constantinopolen ten Jare, maend & dage als in 'r hoofd deze melt ter presentie van de Heeren Jacob Hoffman en Richard Weingartner als getuijgen van geloove hier toeversogt.

Was get: Rumold^s Rombouts

Was get: Jacob Hoffmann

Richard Weingartner

Quod attestor

was get: Jan Carel des Bordes sec: & can:

p. 344

Ik ondergeschreeven Jan Carel des Bordes, secretaris en cancellier van zijn Excellentie Mijnheere Cornelis Calkoen Extraordinaris Ambassadeur van wegens Haar Hoog Mogende de Heeren Staeten Generael der Vereenigde Nederlanden aen de Ottomannisse Porta, verklaere mits deezen als dat op huijden op ordre van hoogged:^e zijn excellentie, en ingevolge van het op...tib? gegeven op het request van mejuffrouw Maria Jacoba Rombouts van Diepenbroek geassisteert met haer gekooren voogt de Heer Romoldus Rombouts in dato den 13 deeser ingeleevert, mij vervoegt hebbende in het convent van de Paters van S^{ta} Maria alhier in Pera, ende van daar uijt desselver Brandvrij Magasijn, in 't paleis van zijn Excellentie hebbe doen transporteeren een ijsere kiste, toebehoorende aen de successie van wijlen Mevrouw van Diepenbroek, op welke ijsere kiste twee zegels zijnde gestaan, eene van den Heer Henrico van Diepenbroek, ende eende van meergem: Mejuffrouwe Rombouts van Diepenbroek welke zegelen door mij Cancellier ende naergenoemde getuijgen zijn gaaf bevonden geworden ende vervolgens gem: ijsere kiste door mij zijnde geopent, is door voorsz: juff:^w Rombouts, geassisteert door voorgem: haer gekooren voogt, daer uijt genoomen de naervolgende klijnodein, dewelcke zegt in haer particulier toebehooren als namentlijk

1. Een kruijs met diamanten
2. Een paar orlietten met diamanten
3. Een paar d^o: met granade
4. Een ring met een diamant
5. Een d:^omet drie diamanten
6. Een d:^o met een safir
7. Een d:^o met een klein robin
8. Een kopsa met een roode steen
9. Een zelenck met diamante
10. Twee groote bloemen met een safir & diamante
11. Een d:^o met kleine diamante robijne en safire
12. Een d:^o met een smerald en kleine diamante
13. Een d:^o met klijne diamante
14. Een aigrette met diamante
15. Een d:^o met diamante
16. Een kopsa met een robijn en diamante
17. Een handtie houdende een robin tussen de vingeren

18. Een kruijs met valsse roode steenen
19. Seeven klijne bloemen met robijne
20. Twee snoer kleine peerlen
21. Een snoer d:^o grooter
22. Verscheide goude gesper dienende voor brasoletten
23. Een cintuur met diamante
24. Een silver schenckbortie

Waernae ik ondergeschreeven cancellier boven gem: ijsere kist weederom hebbe toe geslooten, ende met mijn zeegel geseegelt hebbendei deselve in het brandvrij magasin van bovengen:

p. 345

paters van S^{ta} Maria wederom doen transportern.

Aldus gepasseert in het hoff van Hoogstged:^e zijn Excell: in Pera van Constantinopolen den 15 Maart 1741 ter presentie van de Heeren Jan Louis Rigo, eerste secretaris van meergemelde zijn Excell: en den eerwaarde Domine Jan Gonnet, als getuijgen van geloove hier toevervoegt.

Was get: Jan Carel des Bordes

Jan L: Rigo

27b. Johanna Francisca de la Fontaine, Daughter of Maria Colyer: inheritance (translation) (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1065).¹³⁰⁶

p. 335

Today the 26th of January one thousand seven hundred and forty one appeared before me, Jan Carel des Bordes secretary and chancellor of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen her High Mighty Extraordinary Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, in the presence of the below mentioned witnesses, Sir Rumold[u]s Rombouts, to me chancellor well-known, who by request of Miss Maria Jacoba Rombouts declares and attests, as he declares and attests with this [document], and as he attests that since the 23rd of March 1704 when he arrived here in this country, he has lived in the house of his late uncle Sir Christoffols Rombouts, and that he has looked after his office's business, expecting to enter the broker company in due course, and has remained there, and stayed not only until his said uncle's death, but also numerous years afterwards in the role of partner of Sir Hendrik van Diepenbroek, the former partner of his late uncle and that he was present at the deathbed of his uncle, who passed over from this temporary life to eternity on 19 February 1730, and moreover that he was also present by the establishment of the inventory of the furniture of his late uncle which was made on the 5th of August of the same year, roughly five and a half months after his uncle's demise and that in the recorded inventory not one of the pieces is mentioned which Miss Johanna Francisca de la Fontaine, the widow of the aforementioned Sir Cro: Rombouts, at the time kept (in her hand) of which the claimant declares that among others which he does not recall exactly, he did remember the following items, namely

1. A large golden waistband set with diamonds
2. A large heavy golden bouquet, set with diamonds
3. Two bouquets set with jewels
4. A pair of pendants with diamonds
5. A pair of large emerald pendants
6. A pair of small ditto [emerald pendants]
7. Several pearl necklaces
8. A golden boat set with jewels
9. Several rings, both with diamonds and other stones which he cannot recall exactly
10. A pair of heavy golden bracelets
11. A large silver waistband
12. A small ditto [silver waistband]

Several beautiful furs & sumptuous clothes of golden & silver fabrics, and otherwise
And several trifle & fancy articles which he cannot recall.

As the reason of letting this know, he states that he not only lived so many years in that house but also saw his late mother wearing the aforesaid jewelry on a daily basis, and that he had heard from his mother's own mouth several times that all the aforesaid items belonged to her, and he states that he is prepared to confirm such with a solemn oath.

Thusly done and passed at the chancery of

p. 336

¹³⁰⁶ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046. The latter includes a French piece, but it is merely a translation of the same document.

her High Mighty Embassy in Pera of Constantinople in the year, month & day as at the head of this [document], in the presence of the gentlemen Jacob Hoffman and Richard Weingartner as witnesses of faith requested hereto.

signed Rumold[u]^s Rombouts

signed Jacob Hoffmann

Richard Weingartner

Quod attestor

signed Jan Carel des Bordes secretary & chancellor

p. 344

I undersigned Jan Carel des Bordes, secretary and chancellor of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Extraordinary Ambassador of her High Mighty gentlemen of the States General of the United Netherlands at the Ottoman Porte, declare with this [document] that today by order of his Excellency, and because of the ... given to the request of Miss Maria Jacoba Rombouts van Diepenbroek, assisted by her chosen guardian Sir Romoldus Rombouts – handed in on the 13th of this month, I went to the convent of the Fathers of S^{ta} Maria here in Pera, and have transported from their fireproof storage to the palace of his Excellency an iron chest, belonging to the succession of the late Mrs Van Diepenbroek. On this chest are two seals, one from Sir Henrico van Diepenbroek, and one from aforementioned Miss Rombouts van Diepenbroek, which seals have been found intact by me chancellor and the below mentioned witnesses. Subsequently, the said iron chest was opened by me, and taken from it, by the aforementioned Miss Rombouts, assisted by her aforementioned chosen guardian, the following jewels, which she says to belong to her personally

1. A crucifix with diamonds
2. A pair of pendants with diamonds
3. A pair of ditto [pendants] with garnet
4. A ring with a diamond
5. A ditto [ring] with three diamonds
6. A ditto [ring] with a sapphire
7. A ditto [ring] with a small ruby
8. A buckle [ORIG: kopsa/ Ot: kopça] with a red stone
9. A garland [ORIG: zelenck/ Ot: çelenk] with diamonds
10. Two large flowers with a sapphire & diamonds
11. A ditto [flower] with small diamonds, rubies and sapphires
12. A ditto [flower] with an emerald and small diamonds
13. A ditto [flower] with small diamonds
14. An aigrette with diamonds
15. A ditto [aigrette] with diamonds
16. A buckle [ORIG: kopsa/ Ot: kopça] with a ruby and diamonds
17. A (small) hand holding a ruby between its fingers
18. A crucifix with fake red stones
19. Seven small flowers with rubies
20. Two necklaces of small pearls
21. A ditto [pearl] necklace, larger
22. Several golden clasps for bracelets
23. A waistband with diamonds
24. A silver salver

After which I undersigned chancellor closed the said chest again and sealed it with my seal and had it replaced in the fireproof storage of the abovementioned

p. 345

Fathers of S^{ta} Maria.

Thusly passed at the court of his Excellency in Pera of Constantinople the 15th of March 1741 in the presence of the gentlemen Jan Louis Rigo, first secretary of the aforementioned his Excellency and the reverend pastor Jan Gonnet, as witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Signed Jan Carel des Bordes

Jan L: Rigo

28a. Maria de la Fontaine, Granddaughter of Maria Colyer: auction record (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).¹³⁰⁷

[Folio 1r]

Encan of publicque Vendutie van de klederen, meubelen en juweelen naer gelaten en met'er dood ontruijmt bij wylen Mejuffrouwe Maria de la Fontaine in haer leven Huysvrouw van M:^r Jean Meijnard Frans Coopman in Galata van Constpolen, dewelcke alhier in de Nederlandse Cancellarije zijn overgelevert op dato den 9 dezer maend Meij 1731 volgens acte ter zelve dage in deze Cancellarij daer van gepasseert. Alle welke goederen ter requisitie van de Heer Pieter Leytstar als Testamentaire voogt van Abraham de la Fontaine minderjarige zoontje van wijlen den Heer secretaris Pieter de la Fontaine, alhier ter Nederlandse cancellarije publicq aen de meest biedende zijn verkogt, ende door mij ondergeschreven cancellier van zijn Excell: Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen haer Hoog Mogende Ambassadeur aen de Ottomannische Porta, zijn aengeteekent geworden, als volgt.

Begonnen den 15 Meij 1731.

[Folio 1v]

1. een casje voor toilette met zilver beslagen waer in een spiegeltje met zilver beslage lyst, verkogt aen d'H:^r Pieter Leytstar voor Ld 10:69
2. een zilvere mouche doosje, aen S:^r Jacobus Leytstar " 3:15
3. een dito schildpadde doosje aen M:^r Rigo " 2:36
4. een Eau de la Reine flesje met zilver beslagen, aen M:^r Chevallier " 1:27
5. een paer klijne zilvere gespjes, aen M:^r La Tour " 1:9
6. een klijn spiegeltje met zilver beslagen, aen M:^r Rigo " 1:36
7. een couleerde steen voor een ring gegraveert, aen S:^r Suchet " -:60
8. een zilver doosje en forme als een knoop om reukbalsem in te doen aen d'Engelse heer consul van Salonico " 1:-
9. een dito rond doosje, aen S:^r Manolaki " 2:-
10. een lakensse feragé, aen cavaf Mehemed Celebi " 8:60
11. een dito van camelot aen S:^r Suchet " 6:-
12. een magrama met gouddraet aen S:^r Franc: Dunand " 4:-
13. een vest van wit dimiba aen S:^r Suchet " 20:-
14. een dito van rood damasquet met goud, aen Mehemed Bascha " 12:-

--

Transp: hiernevens Ld 73:72

[Folio 2r]

Transp: hiernevens Ld 73:72

15. een vest van wit damasquet met goud, aen S:^r Jechiel " 20:15
16. een vest en anteri van geele soussi, aen S:^r Jechiel " 11:63
17. een anteri van zilvere stof met goude bloemen aen Mehemed bascha " 7:30
18. een oude dito van groene damasquet met goud, aen hadgi Mustafa " 2:30
19. een oude dito van zwarte Persiaense stof met goude bloemen, aen Mustafa Bascha " 4:-
20. een dito van rood laser agiemi aen Mehemed bacha " 6:33

¹³⁰⁷ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064, pages 49-53.

21. een lang bont van samoerpatcha met de paramente van samoer in een stof van dimidiba met naturelle bloemen, aen s:^f Ant: Pisani “ 210:-
 22. een dito van hermiyne in een groene fransse stof met goude bloemen aen Mustafa bacha “ 40:3
 23. een kort bontje van hermiyne in rood damaschet met goud, aen s:^f Franc: Girotti “ 12:60
 24. een d:^o van de buyken van inkhoortjes, in donker groen damasquet met goud, aen Mehemed bacha “ 10:38
 25. twee hembden aen S:^f Moutier “ 3:30
 26. twee oude gelapte dito aen Alex: Westerling “ 1:-
-
- Transp: hieragter Ld 402:12

[Folio 2v]

Transport van hier voor Ld 402:12

27. twee broeken van camerdoek aen S:^f Ab^m Dunant “ 4:61
28. een dito met witte bloemetjes, oud aen s:^f Alex: Westerling “ 1:91
29. een oude linne broek met clavedon geborduurt aen Alli bacha “ 1:66
30. twee camerdoekse versleete broeken aen Alli Bacha “ -:60
31. vier ouskoers aen Rombouts “ 1:63
32. een sloop voor een hooftkussen & twee do voor oirkussentjes, geborduurt aen Mehemed bacha “ 3:66
33. vier klyne servetjes linne van ‘t land geborduurt aen Mustafa bacha “ 2:96
34. vier dito, aen S:^f Manolaki “ 2:96
35. een grote en een klyne jemeni voor ‘t hoofd en een d:^o neusdoekje, aen Alli bacha “ -:90
36. een rode gemene neusdoek met zilver aen Rombouts “ 1:90
37. een dito met zilver en vier bloemtjes aen S:^f Lackie “ 2:30
38. een blaeuwe d^o met goude & zilvere bloemtjes aenden H^f Engelse consul van Salonico “ 4:-
39. een groene jemeni met goud geborduurt aen s:^f Alex: Westerling “ 2:48
40. een witte geborduurde neusdoekje van jemeni, aen Rombouts “ 1:114
41. een klijn neusdoekje met zilvere franje aen Rombouts “ 1:-
42. een witte gaze halsdoek met goud.

--

Transportere hier nevens Ld 435:23

[Folio 3r]

transport van hier nevens Ld: 435:23

- = en naturelle bloemen waer in een gat aen s:^f Alex: Westerling “ 1:99
43. Een groene d^o: met goud geborduurt aen d’H:^f Engelse consul van Salon: “ 6:60
 44. Een zwarte d^o: met goud gebord^t: aens s:^f Ab:^m Dunant “ 9:3
 45. Een bogtsalik bagne goed waer van het hembd met goud geborduurt aen d’H:^f Pieter Leytstar “ 12:-
 46. Een dito ordinarij, aen Cara Alli “ 2:63
 47. Drie macatten van Hollands damast linnen, aen d’H:^f Pieter Leytstar “ 8:18
 48. Een paer slaepplakens van Holl: linnen, aen S:^f Brinkman “ 9:29
 49. Een paer dito aen M:^f Cartier “ 14:60
 50. Twee grote en twee klyne sloopkes aen S:^f Brinkman “ 2:67

51. Een tafellaken, twaelf servetten en een handdoek van damast linne aen M:^r D'orbe “ 18:33
52. Een deeken van dimidiba, aen S:^r Manola Agga voor “ 40:-
53. Een dito van Calanca, aen Mehemed Bacha “ 7:30
54. Een dito van Chipris, aen s:^r Brinkman “ 5:60
55. Een klyn kinderdeekentje van Indianen aen Cara Mehemed “ 1:12
56. Een grote vierkante Turkse cipet aen s:^r Ab: Dunand “ 3:66
57. Een dito aen d'H:^r Pieter Leytstar “ 3:87

--

Transp: hier agter Ld: 580:110

[Folio 3v]

Transp^t: van hier voor Ld 580:110

58. Een valis met beene huylt overtrocken aen M:^r Lackie “ 2:67
59. Een d^o: aen s^r Brinkman “ 2:9
60. Een wolle matras, een d^o: hooft peuluwe & twee sofa kussens aen Osman Aga. Wegende te samen n^o: /0/ 14 a 12 @ d'ok “ 4:48
61. Een d^o: matras /0/ 27 tot 14 asp: d'ok aen Alli Aga “ 3:18
62. Acht wolle sofa kussens weeg: 92 ok tot 13 asp: aen M:^r Barchon “ 9:11
63. Vier veere hooft kussens aen M:^r Barchon “ 4:-
64. Tien fluweele overtrecksels van sofa kussens met goud, aen Hadgi Ovanes “ 40:-
65. Drie rood lakensse macatten met groene zyde franje, aen Hadgi Ovanes “ 40:-
66. Tien overtreksels van sofakussens van Indianen, aen M:^r Rigo “ 5:61
67. Een rode satyne bogtsa met wit clavedon geborduurt aen Mustafa bacha “ 11:-
68. Een geele d^o: als bove, aen S:^r Pierre Arlaud “ 6:27
69. Een dito van wit dimidiba aen Achmed bacha “ 2:63
70. Een dito van blaeuw damast met zilvere sterretjes gebord^t. Aen d'H:^r Pieter Leytstar “ 4:33

--

Transp: hier nevens Ld 716:72

[Folio 4r]

transport van hier nevens Ld 716:72

71. een dito van wit bogasin met zyde bloemen geborduurt, aen M:^r Barchon “ 2:60
72. een lakense tarpos met zirna geborduurt aen Mehemed Bacha “ 4:3
73. drie oude lakensse tarpossen aen M:^r Marcquis “ 1:63
74. een dito van rood taffeta, aen S:^r Jechiel “ 1:30
75. een paer galeussen met peerlen aen S:^r Ab^m Dunant “ 10:-
76. 29 ½ dragme goud galon van een der oude hembden afgetornt verkogt tot 27 ½ @ de d^{me} aen S^r Brinkman “ 6:90
77. Een thee of schenkbord à la Chinoise aen s:^r Brinkman “ 4:117
78. Ses porcelaine kopjes & bakjes, twee dito spoelkommen, een klyn schoteltje & een gebroke potje met zyn dekseltje aen Juff: Mané “ 7:-
79. Een spiegel met christalle lijsje aen S:^r Brinkman “ 3:15
80. Een klijn spiegeltje met olyvebome houtte lysje aen S:^r Brinkman “ 1:31
81. Een zilvere cintuir wegende 50 ½ d^{me} a 30 @ de d^{me} aen s:^r Marc Antonio Rosa “ 12:75
82. Een zilvere bassin en lampet wegende 57 ½ tot 21 @ de d^{me} aen S:^r Manolaki Agga “ 100:-
83. Een paer zilvere kandelaers met een snuijter en snuijter bakje ..

--

Transport: hieragter Ld 871:76

[Folio 4v]

Transport van hiervoor Ld 871:76

= wegende 300 d^{me} a 22 ¼ de d^{me} aen Komidas “ 55:75

84. Een bouordan & julepdan weeg: 140 ½ d^{me} a 24 @ de d^{me} aen Mehemed Aga “ 28:12
85. Een klyn vergult kommetje weg: 11 d^{me} a 30 @ de d^{me} aen den h.^r Engelse consul van Salonico “ 2:90
86. Een zilver schaerkokertje, aen s.^r Jacobus Leytstar “ 1:90
87. Een klyn goud ringetje en guise de chaine aen Cara Alli “ 3:66
88. Een goude ketting wegende 20⅓ medicael tot Ld: 4:27 ‘t Med: aen Cara Mehemed “ 85:108

--

NB: den 19 mej hier mede geeindigt

Ld 1049:37

89. Dato 9 junij verkogt een paer pendente van esmeraldes aen Tgiorbagi Mehemed Aga voor “ 290:-
90. Date 16 d^o: verkogt een paer pendenten met 4 diamantjes aen d^rH.^r Daniel van der Sanden voor “ 96:30
91. Dito verkogt een ring met een diamant roos & 6 klyne d^o: rondom, aen Madame Rigo voor “ 160:15
92. Dito, verkogt een bloem met seven diamantjes, aen d^rH.^r Pieter Leytstar voor “ 65:30
93. Date p^{mo} aug: verkogt twee papillions met diamanten aend^rH.^r Piet: Leytstar “ 250:30

--

Transp: hier nevens Ld 1911:22

[Folio 5r]

Transp: van hier nevens Ld 1911:22

94. Dato 12 septemb: verkogt een handje met een diamant aen de Heer Pieter Leytstar voor “ 20:-
95. Dato 13 d^o: verkogt een paer goude brasseletten wegende 18 Med.^c & 14 caraet aen Hadgi Ghiddir tot Ld 4 ¼ het medicael “ 78:118
96. Date 18 dito verkogt 7 med: en 4 caraet klyne peerlen tot Ld 9 het medicael, aen Marderos di Saliak “ 64:60
97. Dato 5 Otb: verkogt een klyn cruysjes met klyne esmeraldes aen S.^r Manolakie Agga voor “ 5:60
98. Dato 12 d^o: verkogt een seilenk met diamantjes, aen Hadgi Petros voor “ 135:-
99. Dato 24 d^o: verkogt een ring met 7 diam: aen Mehemed Aga, voor 112:-

--

Ld 2327:20

Alle welke goederen en juweelen ten dagen als boven in deze cancellarije aen de meestbiedende zijn verkogt ten prijze als hier voor gespecificeert staet, dewelke te samen bedragen de somma van twee duijzent, drie hondert, seven en twintig Leeuwend^{ts}

[Folio 5v]

en twintig aspers, courant geld: Actum ter cancellarije voornoemt in Pera van Constantinopolen den 25 October een duyzent sevenhondert een en dertig, ter presentie van de messieurs Jacobus en Justinus Leytstar, ende Jan Batt: Marquis, George Brinkman, en Jacob Hofman als getuijgen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

Jacobus Alexand:^r Leytstar

J:B: Marcquis

Justinus J. Leijtstar

G: Brienkmann

Jacob Hoffmann

Quod attestor Rumold:^s Rombouts cancell:

28a. Maria de la Fontaine, Granddaughter of Maria Colyer: auction record (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).¹³⁰⁸

[Folio 1r]

Public auction of the clothes, furniture and jewelry, left and at her death and collected from the late Lady Maria de la Fontaine, during her lifetime wife of Sir Jean Meijnard French Merchant in Galata of Constantinople. The auction took place in the Dutch Chancery. All of which goods, by requisition of Sir Pieter Leytstar as testamentary guardian of Abraham de la Fontaine, minor son of the late Sir Secretary Pieter de la Fontaine, have been sold publicly here at the Dutch Chancery to the highest bidder, and were recorded by me, undersigned Chancellor of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen, Her High Mighty Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte. They are as follows.
Started May 15, 1731.

[Folio 1v]

1. A silver plated case for toiletries, containing a mirror with a silver-plated frame, sold to Sir Pieter Leytstar for Ld: 10:69
2. A silver snuff box, sold to Sir Jacobus “ 3:15
3. A ditto tortoise shell box to Mr. Rigo “ 2:36
4. A silver plated Eau de la Reine flask, to Mr. Chevallier “ 1:27
5. A pair of small silver clasps, to Mr. La Tour “ 1:9
6. A small silver plated mirror, to Mr. Rigo “ 1:36
7. A colored stone for a ring, engraved, to Sir Suchet “ -:60
8. A silver button-shaped box for scented balm, to Sir English Consul of Salonika “ 1:-
9. A ditto round box, to Sir Manolaki “ 2:-
10. A cloth cloak [ORIG: feragé/ Ot: ferâce], to shoe seller [ORIG: cavaf/ Ot: kavaf] Mehemed Çelebi “ 8:60
11. A ditto [cloak] of camlet, to Sir “ 6:-
12. A cloth for veiling [ORIG: magrama/ Ot: makrama] of gold-thread, to Sir Franç[ois] Dunand “ 4:-
13. A white Damascene brocade [ORIG: dimiba/ Ot: Dımışkî dibâ] vest, to Sir Suchet “ 20:-
14. A ditto of red damask with gold, to Mehemed Beşe “ 12:-

--

Transport to facing page Ld 73:72

[Folio 2r]

Transport from facing page Ld 73:72

15. A white damask vest with gold, to sir Jechiel “ 20:15
16. A yellow undervest and entari [ORIG: anteri (Greek)/ Ot: entâri], to Sir Jechiel “ 11:63
17. An entari [ORIG: anteri (Greek)/ Ot: entâri] of silver fabric with golden flowers, to Mehemed Beşe “ 7:30
18. An old ditto [entâri] of green damask with gold, to Hacı Mustafa “ 2:30
19. An old ditto [entâri] of black Persian fabric with golden flowers, to Mustafa Beşe “ 4:-

¹³⁰⁸ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064, pages 49-53.

20. A ditto [entâri] of gold *laser agiemi* (?), to Mehemed Beşe “ 6:33
 21. A pelisse of sable leg with the paraments of sable in Damascene brocade [ORIG: dimidiba/ Ot: Dımışkî dibâ] with natural flowers, to Sir Ant[onio] “ 210:-
 22. A ditto of ermine in a green French fabric with golden flowers, to Mustafa beşe “ 40:3
 23. A short ermine fur in red damask with gold, to Sir Franç[ois] Girotti “ 12:60
 24. A ditto of the belly of ink-horns, in dark green damask with gold, to Mehemed Beşe “ 10:38
 25. Two shirts to Sir Moutier “ 3:30
 26. Two old patched-up ditto to Alex[ander] Westerling “ 1:-
 -
- Transport to reverse Ld 402:12

[Folio 2v]

Transport from front Ld 402:12

27. Two lawn (fine cotton) trousers to Sir Ab[raham] Dunant “ 4:61
28. Ditto (trousers) with white flowers, old, to Sir Alex[ander] Westerling “ 1:91
29. Old linen trousers *kılaptan* embroidered [ORIG: clavedon/ Ot: kılaptan], to Ali “ 1:66
30. Two threadbare lawn (fine cotton) trousers to Ali Beşe “ -:60
31. Four cords or waistbands [ORIG: ouskoer/ Ot: uçkur], to Rombouts “ 1:63
32. A case for a bolster & two ditto for pillows, embroidered, to Mehmed Beşe “ 3:66
33. Four small napkins of linen from the country, embroidered, to Mustafa Beşe “ 2:96
34. Four ditto [napkins of linen from the country], to Sir Manolaki “ 2:96
35. A large and a small kerchief [ORIG: jemeni/ Ot: yemeni] for the head and a ditto handkerchief, to Ali Beşe “ -:90
36. A red plain handkerchief with silver, to Rombouts “ 1:90
37. A ditto [handkerchief] with silver and four flowers, to Sir Lackie “ 2:30
38. A blue ditto with golden & silver flowers, to Sir English Consul of Salonika “ 4:-
39. A green kerchief [ORIG: jemeni/ Ot: yemeni] embroidered with gold, to Sir Alex[ander] Westerling “ 2:48
40. A white embroidered Yemeni handkerchief, to Rombouts “ 1:114
41. A small handkerchief with silver fringe, to Rombouts “ 1:-
42. A white gauze neck cloth or cravat with golden

--
Transported to facing page Ld 435:23

[Folio 3r]

Transported from facing page Ld 435:23

- = natural flowers, with a hole, to Sir Alex[ander] Westerling “ 1:99
43. A green ditto [handkerchief] embroidered with gold, to Sir English Consul of Salonika “ 6:60
 44. A black ditto [handkerchief] embroidered with gold, to Sir Ab[raham] “ 9:3
 45. A trousseau package [ORIG: bohtsalik/ Ot: bohçalık] of bathroom ware, of which the shirt is embroidered with gold, to Sir Pieter Leytstar “ 12:-
 46. A ditto [package of bathroom ware] plain, to Kara Ali “ 2:63
 47. Three cloths for sitting [ORIG: macat/ Ot: mak`ad] of Dutch damask linen, to Sir Pieter Leytstar “ 8:18
 48. A pair of Dutch linen bed sheets, to Sir Brinkman “ 9:29
 49. A pair of ditto to Mr. Cartier “ 14:60

50. Two large and two small slips or cases to Sir Brinkman “ 2:67
51. A tablecloth, twelve napkins and a towel of damask linen, to Mr. D’orbe “ 18:33
52. A blanket of Damascene brocade [ORIG: dimidiba/ Ot: Dımışkî and dibâ], to Sir Manola Ağa for “ 40:-
53. A ditto from Calanca, to Mehemed Beşe “ 7:30
54. A ditto from Cyprus, to Sir Brinkman “ 5:60
55. A small children’s blanket of *indienne*, to Kara Mehemed “ 1:12
56. A large square Turkish basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] to sir Ab[raham] Dunant “ 3:66
57. A ditto to Sir Pieter Leytstar “ 3:87
-
- Transported to reverse Ld 580:110

[Folio 3v]

Transported from the front Ld 580:110

58. A suitcase covered with bone skin, to Mr. Lackie “ 2:67
59. A ditto, to Sir Brinkman “ 2:9
60. A woolen mattress, a ditto bolster & two sofa cushions, to Osman Ağa. Weighing together net: /0/ 14 at 12 aspers per okka “ 4:48
61. A ditto mattress /0/ 27 at 14 aspers per okka, to Ali Ağa “ 3:18
62. Eight woolen sofa cushions weighing 92 okka at 13 aspers, to Mr. Barchon “ 9:11
63. Four feather bolsters, to Mr. Barchon “ 4:-
64. Ten velvet slips for sofa cushions with gold, to Hacı Ovanes “ 40:-
65. Three red cloth cloths for sitting [ORIG: macat/ Ot: mak`ad] with green silk fringes, to Hacı Ovanes “ 40:-
66. Ten slips of sofa cushions of *indienne*, to Mr. Rigo “ 5:61
67. A red satin pack [ORIG: bogtsa/ Ot: bohça] *kılaptan* embroidered [ORIG: Clavedon/ Ot: kılaptan], to Mustafa Beşe “ 11:-
68. A yellow ditto [bohça] as above, to Sir Pierre Arlaud “ 6:27
69. A ditto of white Damascene brocade [ORIG: dimidiba/ Ot: Dımışkî dibâ] to Ahmed Beşe “ 2:63
70. A ditto of blue damask embroidered with silver stars. To Sir Pieter Leytstar “ 4:33
-
- Transport to facing page Ld 716:72

[Folio 4r]

Transport from facing page Ld 716:72

71. A ditto of white twilled cotton [Ot: boğası] with embroidered silk flowers, to Mr. Barchon “ 2:60
72. A headdress [ORIG: tarpos/ Ot: Tarpuş (Persian: Serpuş)], embroidered with silver thread [ORIG: zirna/ Ot: sırma], to Mehemed Beşe “ 4:3
73. Three old headdresses [ORIG: tarpos/ Ot: Tarpuş (Persian: Serpuş)], to Mr. Marcquis “ 1:63
74. A ditto [headdress] of red taffeta, to Sir Jechiel “ 1:30
75. A pair of galoshes with pearls to Sir Ab[raham] Dunant “ 10:-
76. 29 ½ drams golden gallon stripped from one of the old shirts, sold for 27 ½ aspers per dram to Sir. Brinkman “ 6:90
77. A salver à la Chinese, to Sir Brinkman “ 4:117
78. Six porcelain cups and saucers, two ditto slop basins, a small dish & a broken jar with its lid, to Miss Mané “ 7:-

79. A mirror with lead crystal frame, to Sir Brinkman “ 3:15
 80. A small mirror with an olive wooden frame, to Sir Brinkman “ 1:31
 81. A silver waistband weighing 50 ½ dram at 30 aspers per dram, to Sir Marc Antonio Rosa “ 12:75
 82. A silver basin and ewer weighing 57 ½, at 21 aspers per dram, to Sir Manolaki Ağa “ 100:-
 83. A pair of silver candlesticks with snuffers and stand
 --
 Transported to reverse Ld 871:76

[Folio 4v]

- Transported from front Ld 871:76
 = weighing 300 dram at 22 ¼ per dram, to Komidas “ 55:75
 84. A flask for vapor or censer [ORIG: bouourdan/ Ot: buhurdan] & flask for julep or rose water [ORIG: julepdan/ Ot: gülabdan] weighing 140 ½ dram at 24 aspers per dram, to Mehemed Ağa “ 28:12
 85. A small gilded bowl weighing 11 dram at 30 aspers per dram, to Sir English Consul of Salonika “ 2:90
 86. A silver scissor case, to Sir Jacobus Leytstar “ 1:90
 87. A small golden ring and chain, to Kara Ali “ 3:66
 88. A golden necklace weighing 20⅓ medical at Ld 4:27 per medical, to Kara Mehemed “ 85:108
 --
 NB: With this it ended on May 19.
 Ld 1049:37

89. Date June 9: sold a pair of pendants of emeralds, to Çorbacı Mehemed Ağa for “ 290:-
 90. Date ditto 16: sold a pair of pendants with 4 diamonds, to Sir Daniel van der Sanden for “ 96:30
 91. Ditto: sold a ring with a diamond rose & 6 small ditto all around, to Madam Rigo for “ 160:15
 92. Ditto: sold a flower with seven diamonds, to Sir Pieter Leytstar for “ 65:30
 93. Date August first: sold two butterflies with diamonds to Sir Piet[er] Leytstar “ 250:30
 --
 Transported to facing page Ld 1911:22

[Folio 5r]

- Transported from the facing page Ld 1911:22
 94. Date September 12: sold a small hand with a diamond, to Sir Pieter Leytstar for “ 20:-
 95. Date ditto 13: sold a pair of golden bracelets weighing 18 Medicales & 14 carats, to Hacı Ghiddir at Ld 4 ¼ per medical “ 78:118
 96. Date ditto 18: sold 7 medicale and 4 carat small pearls at Ld 9 per medical, to Marderos di Saliak “ 64:60
 97. Date October 5: sold a small crucifix with small emeralds, to Sir Manolaki Ağa for “ 5:60
 98. Date ditto 12: sold a garland or crown [ORIG: seilenk/ Ot: çelenk] with diamonds, to Hacı Petros for “ 135:-

99. Date ditto 24: sold a ring with 7 diamonds, to Mehemed Ağa for “ 112:-

--

Ld: 2327:20

All of which goods and jewelry have been sold at the Chancery on the dates as above to the highest bidder, according to the prices stated above, and which together amount to the sum of two thousand, three hundred, twenty seven Lion dollars

[Folio 5v]

And twenty aspers, current money: Done at the chancery aforementioned in Pera of Constantinople, on October 20 one thousand seven hundred thirty one, in the presence of the gentlemen Jacobus and Justinus Leytstar, and Jan Batt[ista] Marcquis, George Brinkman, and Jacob Hofman as witnesses of faith requested thusly.

Jacobus Alexander Leytstar

J:B: Marcquis

Justinus J. Leijtstar

G: Brienkmann

Jacob Hoffmann

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts chancellor

28b. Maria de la Fontaine, Granddaughter of Maria Colyer: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).¹³⁰⁹

[Folio 1r]

L'an Mil septcent, trent un Mecredij le neuvieme du mois de maij aprest mijdi, par devant moij Rumoldus Rombouts chancellier de son excellence monseigneur Cornelis Calkoen ambassadeur de leurs Hautes Puissances les seigneurs les Etats Generaux des Provinces Unies de Païs bas, à la Porte Ottomanne, est comparu en Person le S:^r Jean Meinard Negotiant François établij a Galata de Constple veuf de def^{te} Demoiselle Marie de la Fontaine son epouse, le quel en execution du jugement porté par M: le Marquis de Villeneuve Conseiller d'Etat et ambassadeur du Roij tres Chretienne à la Porta Ottomanne en date du 30:^e avril dernier, à remis et déposé en cette chancelerie de l'ambassade d'Hollande à la dite Porte, sur la speciale requisition et en presence du S:^r Pierre Leytstar Tuteur du Pupille Abraham de la Fontaine seul frere et heritier ab-intestat de la dite def^{te} et des temoins cij dessous nommé, les joyaux, hardes et meubles qui seront cy dessous spécifiées aijant appartenu à la susd^{te} def^{te} son epouse.
Specification des dits joyaux, hardes, et meubles.

1. une chaine d'or avec une medalle de même

[Folio 1v]

- au bout
2. Une paire basselets d'or
3. Une paire pendants d'oreille emeraude
4. Une paire pendants d'oreille de diamants petits.
5. Une cellenk de diamants et trois emeraudes au bout
6. Deux papillons de diamants
7. Une fleur en roze de diamants
8. Une main d'or tenant un diamant
9. Une bague de sept diamants, un gros, et six petits
10. Une petite croix d'or avec des emeraudes
11. Une bague en chaine d'or
12. Une ceinture d'argent
13. Un bassin d'argent
14. Une eguire d'argent
15. Une paire de chandelier d'argent
16. Un bouourdan et julepdan d'argent
17. Un petite de mouchette avec le porte mouchette d'argent
18. Une petite tasse d'argent vermeil
19. Six fingeans ou tasses de porcellaine avec ces plats
20. Deux grandes tasses, ou kiasses de porcellaine
21. Un petit plat dit
22. Une petite tasse de porcelaine, cassée
23. Un cabarit a la chinoise
24. *Une petite caissette de toilette à feuille d'argent countenant se qui suit*
25. Deux boëtes a moucher savoir

¹³⁰⁹ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064, pages 16-19.

[Folio 2r]

26. Une d'argent & l'autre d'ecaille
27. Une fiolle de cristail garni d'argent pour l'eau de la Reine d'ONGRIE
28. Une paire de boucles de jaretieres
29. Un esteuil de sizeaux d'argent vuide
30. Un petit miroir garni d'argent
31. Une pierre cornaline gravée pour bagne
32. Une espede de bouton d'argent pour ij mettre des audeurs
33. Et une petite boete ronde d'argent pour le même usage
34. Deux feregés, un de drap et l'autre de camelot
35. Un makrama à fil d'or
36. Perles d'un Binich qu'elle a uzé
37. Quatre caffetans d'etoffes
38. Cinq anteris d'etoffe
39. Une pelisse longue avec le dessus d'un brocard blanc, la fourure de pied de samour, avec les parements de samour
40. Une ditte longue avec le dessus d'une etoffe de france verte, et la fourure d'hermine
41. Deux dittes courtes de damasquette, l'une d'hermine, et l'autre de ventre de petitgris
42. Quatre chemises
43. Six calçons
44. Quatre seintures de calçon
45. Cinq bokchas
46. Cinq tarpos, un brodé, et quatre de drap

[Folio 2v]

47. Sept mouchoirs brodé
48. Deux mouchoirs de tête gemeni
49. Huit servietes de toile du país brodées
50. Un taije de coussin et deux d^{ls} d'oreillers brodés
51. Deux bokchaliks ou assortiments du bain
52. Trois mouchoirs, deux brodes, et un unij
53. Trois couvertures, une calankà, unde de chipres, et une dimi diba
54. Quatre draps de lit de toile d'Hollande
55. Dix coussins de velours de Brousse en or
56. Dix coussins de laine avec le dessus d'Indienne
57. Trois macats de drap rouge
58. Trois macats de toile d'Hollande de fleurie
59. Douze servietes & un suiemain de toile d'Hollande fine
60. Une nape. Deux gran & deux petits taijes d'oreillers de toile
61. Deux petits miroirs
62. Une paire de galoche garnie de perles
63. Deux sepets vuides a mettres des hardes
64. Deux valises dits
65. Deux matelats avec quatre petits coussins et un traversié ij compris la laine et le dessus
66. Une petite couverte pour enfant
67. Et la bague de Fiançailles qu'elle a donné de sept diamants marquee d'une soije noire

Des quels joyaux, hardes, et meubles je soussigné chancelier quitte et decharge en la meilleure forme que faire se peut le dit S:^r Meijnard avec promesse de garder

[Folio 3r]

le tout en cette chancellerie sous l'autorité de dit monseigneur l'ambassadeur d'Hollande, pour en estre disposé come de justice aux profit du dit pupille. Au moijen de quoy le dit S:^r Meinard demeure bien et valablement dechargé des dits effets spécifiés cij dessus, concernant la dite dot. Et a l'instant le dit S:^r Jean Meynard a reconnu et confesse par ces presentes d'avoir reçu comptant en bonne especes du dit S:^r Pierre Leytstar Tuteur la somme de trois cent soixante piastres, qui lui à été adjudé par jugement de M: L'Ambassadeur de France, pour remboursement des depences de maladie, fraix funeraire etc: de sa dite defunte epouse, de la quelle somme de troiscent soixante Piastres le d:^t S:^r Meynard, comme paijé et satisfait, quitte et decharge en bonne forme la succession de sa dite epouse, le s:^r Leytstar Tuteur du susd:^t pupille Abraham de la Fontaine et tous autres, avec promesse qu'il n'en serà jamais fait aucune demande, directement nij indirectement sous l'obligation de tous ses biens

[Folio 3v]

present et avenir, qu'il a pour ce soumis à la contrainte de tous cours requises. Fait et passe en la chancellerie de l'ambassade d'Hollande a Pera de Constantinople, jour, mois et an susdit en presence des s^{ts} Jean Batt: Marcquis & Marc' Antonio Rosa temoins digne de foije à ce requis.

J:B: Marcquis Temoin

Jean Meynard

Pierre Leytstar Tuteur

Marc Ant:^o Temoin

Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancel:

[Folio 4r]

Depenses des remedes et medecins pendant le cours de la maladie de Mad.^e Marie de la Fontaine Meynard le 20.^e octobre

Payé à mr fonseca pour ses visites P:^r 40:-

Pour trois consultes “ 24:-

Au medecin Irlandois en diverses fois “ 6:-

A m.^r Arnaud pour diverses visites “ 10:-

Aux sages femmes “ 10:-

À m.^r Larouze apert son compte en detail “ 170:30

Fraix des furenailles apert le detail 166:-

Compté au papas chinosee 14:60

Pour son anniversaire à l'eglise de S.^t George “ 50:-

Signé Jean Meynard P.^{es} 490:90

Reponse du S:^r Jean Meynard à la requeste du S:^r Leytstar du 12^e Mars 1731 –

Lequel S:^r Jean Meynard à repondu que les joyeux, hardes et meubles que sa deffunte epouse avoit apporté en dot consistent dans les choses mensionnées en l'etat cy joint et qu'il est prest de remettre le tout ainsy qu'il sera ordonné j...ar.. Monseigneur le Marquis de Villeneuve Ambassadeur du Roy, après toute fois que le S:^r Répondant aura été remboursé de la somme de P:^a 490:90 aspres qu'il à deboursé tant pour fraix funeraires de fag:^e deffunte epouse qu'atres depenses spécifiés au Memoire pareillement

cy joint, disant de plus leg S:^r Jean Meynard que le S:^r Pierre Leytstar doit prouver sa qualité de seul tuteur du S:^r Abraham de la fontaine pour un titre authentique qu'il delivera a la chancellerie de france, et à requis que la presente reponse soit signifiée aug S:^r Leytstar avec les pieces cy attachées et à signé avec nous ..^t signé Jean Meynard et Dandré

L'an mil sept cent trente ou le treizieme Mars avant midy, à la requisition du S:^r Jean Meynard negociant François en cette echelle de consple mons Intimé et signifié au s:^r Pierre Leytstar les pieces cy jointes et la reponse dug S:^r Meynard cy dessus parlant à sa personne dans son domicile à Pera auquel avons donné copie dont derg^{es} pieces que de la presente reponse et de nôtre present explait aux fin qu'il n'en ignore

28b. Maria de la Fontaine, Granddaughter of Maria Colyer: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).¹³¹⁰

[Folio 1r]

In the year one thousand seven hundred thirty one, on Wednesday the ninth of May in the afternoon, appeared before me, Rumoldus Rombouts, chancellor of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of her High Mighty Lords of the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands at the Ottoman Porte, in person Sir Jean Meinard, French merchant residing in Galata of Constantinople and widower of the late Miss Marie de la Fontaine his wife, whose execution of judgment was carried out by M: the Marquis de Villeneuve State councilor and Ambassador of the most Christian King at the Ottoman Porte, was submitted and filed to that chancery of the Embassy of the Netherlands at the said Porte on the date of last April 30, by special requisition and in the presence of Sir Pierre Leytstar guardian of pupil Abraham de la Fontaine the only brother and heir ab-intestato [without testament] of the said deceased, and of the witnesses mentioned below, the jewels, clothes and furniture that are specified below belonged to the aforesaid deceased, his wife.

Specification of the said jewels, clothes and furniture.

1. A golden chain with a medal of the same [gold]

[Folio 1v]

at its end

2. A pair of golden bracelets
3. A pair of emerald pendants
4. A pair of pendants of small diamonds
5. A garland or crown [ORIG: cellenk/ Ot: çelenk] with diamonds and three emeralds at its end
6. Two diamond butterflies
7. A pink flower with diamonds
8. A golden hand holding a diamond
9. A ring with seven diamonds, one large and six small
10. A small golden crucifix with emeralds
11. A ring on a golden chain
12. A silver belt
13. A silver basin
14. A silver ewer
15. A pair of silver candlesticks
16. A silver censer [ORIG: bouourdan/ Ot: buhurdan] and flask for julep or rosewater [ORIG: julepdan/ Ot: gülabdan]
17. Small snuffers with their stand, silver
18. A small silver gilded cup
19. Six porcelain cups [ORIG: fingeant/ ot: fincan] with their saucers
20. Two large cups or bowls [ORIG: kiasse/ Ot: kâse] of porcelain
21. A small plate, ditto [of porcelain]
22. A small porcelain cup, broken
23. A salver Chinese style

¹³¹⁰ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064, pages 16-19.

24. *A small silver foil toilet box containing the following*

25. Two snuff boxes, namely

[*Folio 2r*]

26. one of silver & the another of tortoiseshell

27. A crystal (lead crystal?) flask decorated with silver, for Eau de la Reine from Hungary

28. A pair of clasps for garters

29. A silver scissors case, empty

30. A small mirror decorated with silver

31. An inscribed carnelian stone for a ring

32. A type of silver button for keeping scents

33. And a small silver round box for the same purpose (keeping scents)

34. Two cloaks [ORIG: feregé/ Ot: ferâce], one of broadcloth and the other of camlet

35. A cloth for veiling [ORIG: makrama/ Ot: makrama] of gold-thread

36. Pearls of a robe she has worn

37. Four broadcloth caftans

38. Five broadcloth entaris [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri]

39. A long pelisse with its cover of white brocade, of sable leg fur, and its parements of sable

40. A long ditto [pelisse] with its cover of a green fabric from France, of ermine fur

41. Two short dittos [pelisses] of damask, one of ermine fur, and the other of squirrel (belly) fur

42. Four chemises

43. Six pants

44. Four waistbands

45. Five packages [ORIG: bokcha/ Ot: bohça]

46. Five headdresses [ORIG: tarpos/ Ot: tarpuş], one embroidered and four of (broad)cloth

[*Folio 2v*]

47. Seven embroidered handkerchiefs

48. Two head veils or kerchiefs [ORIG: gemeni/ Ot: yemeni]

49. Eight embroidered napkins of linen from the country

50. A cushion cover and two cushion covers, embroidered

51. Two (trousseau) packages [ORIG: bokchaliks/ Ot: bohçalık] or bathroom sets

52. Three handkerchiefs, two embroidered and one plain

53. Three blankets, one from Clanca, one from Cyprus and one of Damascene brocade [ORIG: dimidiba/ Ot: Dımışkî and dibâ]

54. Four bed sheets of Dutch linen

55. Ten Bursa velvet cushions with gold

56. Ten woolen cushions with their covers of *Indienne*

57. Three cloths for sitting [ORIG: macat/ Ot: mak`ad] of red broadcloth

58. Three cloths for sitting [ORIG: macat/ Ot: mak`ad] of Dutch flowery cloth

59. Twelve napkins & one hand towel of fine Dutch linen

60. A tablecloth. Two large & two small cushion covers, of linen

61. Two small mirrors

62. A pair of galoshes, decorated with pearls

63. Seven empty baskets [ORIG: sepet/ ot: sepet] to put clothes or textiles in

64. Two ditto suitcases [for putting clothes or textiles in]

65. Two mattresses with four small cushions and one bolster including the wool and the cover
66. A small children's blanket
67. And the engagement ring she has/ was given, with seven diamonds, marked with (a) black silk (?)

The jewels, textiles and furniture which the said Sir Meijnard left and discharged in the best state possible, and I, undersigned chancellor, promise to guard

[Folio 3r]

all in this chancery under the authority of the said Sir Ambassador of Holland, and for it to be arranged according to justice for the benefit of the aforesaid ward. By which means the said Sir Meinard had kept the said goods specified above concerning the said trousseau, well and validly discharged of them. And at the moment the said Sir Jean Meynard has recognized and acknowledged in these documents to have received in cash money from the said Sir Pierre Leytstar guardian the sum of three hundred sixty piasters, which have been awarded to him upon the decision of Sir Ambassador of France, for the reimbursement of expenses of sickness, funeral expenses, etc: of his said late wife, which sum of three hundred and sixty piasters the said Sir Meynard, as it was paid and sufficient, leaves and discharges in good state the estate of his said wife, Sir Leytstar guardian and his ward Abraham de la Fontaine and all the others, with the promise that he will never make any claim, directly or indirectly under the obligation of all his property

[Folio 3v]

now and in the future, as it will be subjected to the constraint of all the current requirements (?). Done and passed at the chancery of the Dutch Embassy in Pera of Constantinople, on the day, month and year as above in the presence of the gentlemen Jean Batt: Marcquis & Marc' Antonio Rosa, witnesses of faith requested hereto.

J:B: Marcquis witness

Jean Meynard

Pierre Leytstar guardian

Marc Ant:^o Witness

Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancellor

[Folio 4r]

Expenses for medicine and doctors during the sickness of Mrs Marie de la Fontaine Meynard on the 20th of October

Paid to Mr. Fonseca for his visitations Piasters 40:-

For three consultations “ 24:-

To the Irish doctor at various occasions “ 6:-

To Mr. Arnaud for various visitations “ 10:-

To midwives “ 10:-

To Mr. Larouze see his detailed bill “ 170:30

Funeral expenses, see the details 166:-

Charged to the Chinese father 14:60

For the anniversary at the Church of St George “ 50:-

Signed Jean Meynard Piasters 490:90

Response of Sir Jean Meynard at the request of Sir Leytstar on the 12th of March 1731 –

Upon which Sir Jean Meynard has responded that the jewels, clothes and furniture which his late wife had in her trousseau, consisted of the items mentioned in the document attached here in which he is urged to give it all up and he will be ordered to j...ar (?) Mr. le Marquis de Villeneuve Ambassador of the King, however sir respondent will be reimbursed of the sum of Piasters 490:90 aspers which he has spent for both funerary expenses of his late wife and other expenses specified in the note similarly attached. Moreover, Sir Jean Meynard said that Sir Pierre Leytstar had to prove his quality of sole guardian of Sir Abraham de la Fontaine as a genuine title, which he will deliver to the chancery of France, and has requested that this response should be served to Sir Leytstar with the pieces attached here and was signed with our ? signed Jean Meynard and Dandré

In the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty on the thirtieth of March before noon, at the request of Sir Jean Meynard French merchant in this *echelle* of Constantinople the gentleman (?) responded and served to Sir Pierre Leytstar the pieces attached here and the response of Sir Meynard above, speaking to him in his home in Pera and to whom was given a copy in which the said pieces being the present response and our present document explained finally that he did not ignore/ know it.

29. Gasparina de la Fontaine (Rolland): Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).

[Folio 1r]

Ik ondergeschreeven Jan Carel des Bordes secretaris en cancellier van zijn excellentie Mijn Heere Cornelis Calkoen, Haer Hoog Mogende Extraordinaris Ambassadeur aen de Ottomannisse Porta, verklaere en attesteere mitsdeesen, als dat ik op ordre van hoogst ged^{te} zijn excellentie en in presentie van de naergenoemde getuijgen, mij vervoegte hebbende ten huijse van de Heeren Bellekamp & meijer aldaar bijweeten van Mejuff Gasp. Rolland huijsvrouwe van de Heer Abraham de la Fontaine geassist^e door de Heeren Jacobus en Justinus Leitstar hebben geopent een klein cepetje met juweelen en twee groote cepetten met kleederen toebehoorende an de bovengem: Juff de la Fontaine gebooren Rolland, ende daer inne het volgende gevonden

1. *In een klein cepetie*
2. Een centuur met diamanten
3. Een paar oorringen met diamanten
4. Een klein diamante kruijsje met 17 steenties
5. Twee bloemen met saphiren en kleine diamant
6. Een d^o omset met emerald en kleine robijne & diamant
7. Een d^o met een emerald en kleine diamanten
8. Een batte petto met een smerald en diamanten
9. Een celenck met paarlenen en kleine diamanten
10. Een kleine agriffe met diamanten
11. Een paar diamante brasalet slooties
12. Een paar diamante orliette
13. Een hals snoer met 31 kleine diamanties
14. Een paar smeralde orlietten
15. Twee kleine ringen met kleine diamanten

[Folio 1v]

16. een ring met een saphir en 6 kleine diamant:
17. een paar goude brasoletten
18. een hartie met diamanten
19. een ring met een saphir
20. een d^o met een antique
21. 4 snoer paarlen 226 stuckx
22. Verscheidene snoeren kleine paarle, weegende 28 dramme en $\frac{1}{4}$
23. *In de twee groote cepetten*
In alderhande silverwerk 1035 dramme:
24. Een silver vergulde cintuur
25. Een chagrein kasie met silver beschlagen waerinne 12 silver vorken en 12 messen met silvere hegten
26. Een verre keijker met silver
27. Een benisch van swart fluweel met goud gegalonneert en een hermeline voering
28. Een d^o van een silvere stoffe met een blaauwe grond en d^o voering
29. Een d^o van een oranic couleure tabijn met silvere point d'Espagne en Hermeline voering
30. Een d^o van een roode tabijn met goude point d'Espagne en d^o voering

31. Een d^o van Stambol Diba met een sousamoure voering
32. Een enteri van rood fluweel met silver gegalonneert
33. Een rood laekense benisch met silvere kanten
34. Een caftan en enterie van een roode stoffe met silvere bloemen
35. Een d^o van roode tabijn met silvere kanten en een enterie van rood gaas
36. Een feregé van een rood gewaartert stof
37. Een kiurkap met een enteri van eene groene stoffe met witte bloemen
38. Een enteri van geele atlas en caftan van blaauw tabijn

[Folio 2r]

39. een enteri en caftan van witte diba
40. een benisch van roode gros de tour met silvere kanten
41. een enteri van seide, bruijne, grond met goude bloemen

Aldus gedaan ende gepasseert, ten huise van de Heeren Bellekamp & Meijer voorn^t in Galata van Constantinopolen den 28^e Janu. 1740 ter presentie van de Heeren Abraham Bellekamp en Henrico Lackie als getuijgen van geloove hier to versogt.

Abraham Bellkamp

Hendrik Lackie

Jan Carel des Bordes sec & can.

29. Gasparina de la Fontaine (Rolland): Estate Inventory (translation) (NL: HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).

[Folio 1r]

I, Jan Carel des Bordes secretary and chancellor of his Excellency My Lord Cornelis Calkoen, Her High Mighty Extraordinary Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, declare and attest hereby, that by order of his Excellency and in the presence of below mentioned witnesses, went to the house of Gentlemen Bellekamp & Meijer and opened there, with the approval of Miss Gaspard Rolland wife of Sir Abraham de la Fontaine and assisted by the gentlemen Jacobus and Justinus Leitstar, a small basket with jewelry and two large baskets with clothing belonging to the above mentioned Miss de la Fontaine born Rolland. In it the following was found

1. *In a small basket [ORIG: cepetie/ Ot: sepet]*
2. A belt with diamonds
3. A pair of earrings with diamonds
4. A small diamond crucifix with 17 stones
5. Two flowers with sapphires and a small diamond
6. A d^o [flower] adorned with emerald and small ruby and diamond
7. A d^o [flower] with an emerald and small diamonds
8. A type of pendant [ORIG: batte petto/ It: battipetto] with an emerald and diamonds
9. A garland [ORIG: celenck/ Ot: çelenk] with pearls and small diamonds
10. A small agraffe (clasp) with diamonds
11. A pair of diamond bracelet fastenings
12. A pair of diamond pendants or earrings
13. A necklace with 31 small diamonds
14. A pair of emerald pendants or earrings
15. Two small rings with small diamonds

[Folio 1v]

16. A ring with a sapphire and 6 small diamonds
17. A pair of golden bracelets
18. A heart with diamonds
19. A ring with a sapphire
20. A d^o [ring] with an antique
21. 4 necklace with 226 pearls
22. Several necklaces with small pearls, weighing 28 dram and ¼
23. *In the two larger baskets [ORIG: cepet/ Ot: sepet]*
In all sorts of silverware 1035 dram:
24. A silver gilded belt
25. A shagreen silver-plated case containing 12 silver forks and 12 knives with silver hilts
26. A telescope with silver
27. A black velvet robe [ORIG: benisch/ biniş] with golden galloon and ermine lining
28. A d^o [robe] of silver cloth with a blue base and d^o [ermine] lining
29. A d^o [robe] of orange tabby with silver point d'Espagne and ermine lining
30. A d^o [robe] of red tabby with golden point d'Espagne and d^o [ermine] lining
31. A d^o [robe] of Stambol [Istanbul] brocade [ORIG: diba/ Ot: diba] with a sable fur lining

32. A red velvet entari [ORIG: enteri/ Ot: entâri] with silver galloon
33. A red broadcloth robe [ORIG: benisch/ Ot: biniş] with silver lace or sides
34. A caftan and entari [ORIG: enterie/ Ot: entâri] of red cloth with silver flowers
35. A d^o [caftan] of red tabby with silver lace or sides and an entari [ORIG: enterie/ Ot: entâri] of red gauze
36. A cloak [ORIG: feregé/ Ot: ferâce] of a red quilted or ‘watered’ fabric
37. A type of caftan (outer face of a fur garment) [ORIG: kiurkapi/ Ot: kürk kabı] with an entari [ORIG: enteri/ Ot: entâri] of a green cloth with white flowers
38. An entari [ORIG: enteri/ Ot: entâri] of yellow satin (atlas) and a blue tabby caftan

[Folio 2r]

39. An entari [ORIG: enteri/ Ot: entâri] and a white brocade [ORIG: diba/ Ot: diba] caftan
40. A robe [ORIG: benisch/ Ot: biniş] of red gross de tour with silver lace or sides
41. An entari [ORIG: enteri/ Ot: entâri] of silk, brown base with golden flowers

Thusly done and passed in the house of the Gentlemen Bellekamp & Meijer in Galata of Constantinople the 28th of January 1740 in the presence of the gentlemen Abraham Bellekamp and Henrico Lackie as witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Abraham Bellkamp

Hendrik Lackie

Jan Carel des Bordes secretary & chancellor

30a. Pieter de la Fontaine, Secretary of the Dutch Embassy and Son of Maria Colyer: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1061).

p. 46

In den name des Heeren, Amen.

Op huijden den negen en twintighsten Maert Een duijsent seven hondert vijf en twintigh, des avonds omtrent vijf uiren, compareerde voor mij Bastiaen Fagel, provisionele cancelier der vacante Ambassade van haer Hoogh Mogende de Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenigde Neederlanden aende Ottomannische Porta, Ende de naergenoemde getuijgen, den Wel Ed: Heer Pieter de la Fontaine, secretaris vande opgemelte haer Hoogh Mogende Ambassade, sieck te bedde leggende, dogh zijn verstand en memorie wel hebbende en gebruijckende, dewelke verklaerde, dat aengesien de broosheijt van het menschen leven, hij niet gaerne van dese weereld soude scheijden, voor en al eer van zijne tijdelijcke goederen, hem van God Almagtigh verleent, hadde gedisponeert, sulcx hij verclaerde te doen uijt eijgen vrije wille, en sonder aenradinge van iemand; bevelende alvorens zijn onsterffelijke ziele in de genadige en barmhertige handen Godes, zijnen Schepper en Zaligmaker, ende sijn lichaem aende aerde met een

p. 47

eerlijcke begraeffenis; revocerende, casserende, dood en te niete doende bij desen, alle testamenten, codicillen en andere maeckingen, soo als hij voor dato deses soude mogen hebben gemaekt, en van wat benaminge deselve souden mogen weesen, als niet willende nogh begerende dat deselve stand grijpen of eenigh het minste effect sorteren sullen. En van ziens disponerende, verklaerde hij comparant te prelegateren en voor uijt te maken aen desselfs huijsvrouwe Catharina Volo, alle de juweelen en klederen soo als hij aen haer heeft vereert, en bij haer staende het huwelijk zijn gedragen. Gelijck oock aen desselfs doghter Maria de la Fontaine, alle hare klederen en juweelen, die den comparant aen haer heeft gegeven en bij haer gepossedeert worden, breder uijtgedrukt bij de aenteeckeningen en declamaratie daer van op gister morgen in presentie van mij cancelier en de Heeren Pieter Leijtstar en Hendrick van Diepenbroek gemaekt.

Nogh aen desselfs voorgem: huijsvrouwe en dochter mitsgaders sijn soon Abraham Constantin de la Fontaine, ieder een gereghte derde gedeelte van al het gene bevonden sal worden hem comparant tot laste van wijlen sijn excellentie den Heere Grave Colijer, in sijn Leven Ambassadeur vanden staet der Vereenigde

p. 48

Nederlanden aen het Ottomannische Hof, of desselfs nalatenschap, volgens deugdelijcke reeckeninge te competerende een duijsent Leeuwendaelders, die bij Hoogged^e Heere Grave Colijer zal^r belooft zijn geworden aen des comparants voorgenoemde doghter ter goeder reeckeninge van het voorsz: aghterweesen te avanceren, daer onder begrepen: alles onder conditie, dat des comparants schulden soo op pand der minne als anders bereijds gemaekt, en bij versterf wegens rouw en begraeffenis nogh te maecken, alvorens daer uyt betaelt sullen worden, als willende en begerende dat de meergemelte zijne huijsvrouwe, doghter en soon alle deselve bij egale portien sullen dragen. Wijders verklaerde hij Heer comparant de meeropgemelte sijne huijsvrouwe Catharina Volo, en desselfs soon Abraham Constantijn de la Fontaine, ieder voor een gereghte helfte te stellen tot eenige en universele erfgenamen van alle sijn comparants naer te laten goederen, soo hebbende als verkrijgende, den gehelen inboel soo van huijs-raet, silverwerk, klederen, linnen en wollen, als het gene voor schulden verpand soude

mogen weesen, daer onder begrepen, sulcx dat des testateurs doghter daer op nooit de minste pretentie sal mogen maecken, als deselve uijt oorsaecke van de kleijne nalatenschap wel expresselijck daarvan uijtsluitende. Eijndelijck verclaerde hij Heer comparant te stellen tot voogden over zijn naer te

p. 49

laten soon Abraham Constantijn de la Fontaine meergenoemt, sijn swagers de Heeren Pieter Leijtstar en Hendrick van Diepenbroeck, beide alhier wonagtigh; deselve bij desen versoekende, voor de opvoedinge vande voorsz: sijn soon sorge te dragen, en in alles voor sijn welweesen te waecken, gelijk het getrouwe voogden betaemt. Alle het welcke den Heer comparant heeft verklaert te weesen sijn testament, laetste en uijtterste wille, begerende dat het selve daer voor valideren en volcomen effect sorteren sal, het zij als testament, codicil, gifte uijt saecke des doods, of eenige andere maeckinge, soo als het selve best bestaen en plaets grijpen sal, niettegenstaende eenige omissien of solemniteiten, naer Reghten gebruikelijck, daer in niet volcomen geobserveert of onderhouden waren. Versoekende voorts ons cancelier en getuijgen van al het gene voorsz: staat kennisse te dragen, ende daer van te maecken en uijt te leveren een of meer instrumenten in behoorlijcke forma.

Aldus gedaen en gepasseert in Pera van Constantinopolen ten dage, maent en jare als boven, ter presentie van de Heeren Dionijs Housset en Rumoldus Rombouts als getuygen hiertoe versogt.

Pietro de la Fontaine

Dion^s Housset getuijgen

Rúmold:^s Romboúts getúijge

T' Welck getuijght

B: Fagel Cancelier.

30b. Pieter de la Fontaine, Secretary of the Dutch Embassy and Son of Maria Colyer: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

Staet ende inventaris vanden boedel en goederen, naergelaten ende met 'er dood ontruijmt bij den wel edele Heer Pieter de la Fontaine, in sijn leven secretaris van haer Hoog Mogende vacante Ambassade aende Ottomannische Port, overleden te Pera di Constantinopolen op den 30 Maert 1725. Ende ten behoeve van Mevrouw Catharina Volo Weduwe, mitsgaders Mejuffrouwe Maria de la Fontaine en Abraham Constantijn de la Fontaine des overledens kinderen, gemaekt ende bij geschrifte gestelt door mij, Bastiaen Fagel, pro Interim aengestelde Cancelier van haer Hoog Mogende opgedaghte vacante Ambassade, ten versoeke vande Heeren Pieter Leijtstar en Hendrik van Diepenbroek, beijde Testamentaire voogden, alles op het aengeven van opgemelte Vrouwe Weduwe de la Fontaine, ende de waerdinge der losse goederen, door de Messieurs Francois Dunant en Jacob Marchand Meesters Horologiers alhier te steede gedaen, gestelt op Leeuwendaelders tot Honderttuintigh aspers ieder.

Obligatien en andere effecten.

Eerst een obligatie onder de hand, sprekende tot laste van wijlen sijn Excellentie den Heere Grave Jacobus Colijer, in sijn leven Ambassadeur vanden Staet der Vereenigde Nederlanden aende Ottomannische Porta, Inhoudende een somme van twee duijsent vijf hondert negentigh Leeuwendaelders, en gedateert in Pera di Constantinopolen den 12 April 1717.

Nogh twee Obligatien, spreekende tot laste vanden Heer Justinus Jacobus Rombouts, Oud Burgemeester der Stad IJsselsteijn in Holland,

[Folio 1v]

des overledens halve Broeder, de eene ter somme van vier hondert vijf en sestigh guldens Hollands-gelt, en de andere ter somme van Twee en veertigh Leeuwendaelders, en beijde gedateert in Pera di Constantinopolen den 14 November 1720.

Nogh een Schuld-bekentenis of Assignatie van opgemelte Heer Justinus Jacobus Rombouts, sprekende tot laste vanden Heer Hendrick van Diepenbroek, Nederlandsch coopman tot Constantinopolen, Inhoudende een somme van sestigh Rijcxdaelders bankgelt, en gedateert te IJsselsteijn voornoemt den 16 Junij 1723.

Nogh een obligatie, sprekende tot laste vanden Heer Francisco Galarati, Ragionato in dienst der Republijcq van Venetien, Inhoudende naer aftreck van het gene daar op betaalt is, een somme van Drie hondert Leeuwendaelders; Sijnde dese obligatie in handen vanden Venetiaensen Edelman Vincentio Pasta, om daer op de betalinge in te vorderen, ende diesvolgens den Datum onbekent.

Een wisselbrief van wijlen den heer Ambassadeur Grave Colijer, sprekende tot laste vanden wel edel achtbare heer Jacobus de Hohepied, Schepen en Raed der Stad Haerlem, en te betalen aen Mejuffrouwe de weduwe Philippe de la Fontaine te Amsterdam, voor de waerde vanden overledene ontfangen, inhoudende eene somme

van vier hondert Rijcxdaelders, en gedateert in Pera di Constantinopolen den Junij 1723.

Een gelijcke wisselbrief of assignatie van wijlen sijn excellentie den heer Ambassadeur

[Folio 2r]

en Grave Colijer bovengenoemt, sprekende tot laste vande Heeren consul, thesaurier en assessoren der Nederlandsche natie in Smirna, te betalen aan des overledens ordre, inhoudende een somme van vier hondert Leeuwendaelders, en gedateert in Pera di Constantinopolen den 23 Januarij 1725.

En eijndelijck, een reeckeninge van debit en credit, sprekende tot laste van meeropgedaghte heer Ambassadeur en Grave Colijer, bedragende per saldo een somme van vijf duijsent ses hondert dertien Leeuwendaelders, waar onder begrepen zijn de twee wisselbrieven van Rijcxdaelders 400:- en Leeuwendaelders 2590:-, hier voren breder gespecificeert.

Roerende Goederen, bestaende in Huijsraet, silverwerck, kledinge en andere.

In het Schrijf-comptoir

1. Hondert sestigh a 170 gedrukte Historische en andere Boecken, volgens de Catalogue daer van gemaekt en onder de weduwe berustende, bij publijcque verkopinge tot gelt gemaekt voor de somme van Ld 70:-
2. Een looije doos geextimeert op -:30
3. Een kopere comptoir blaecker 1:-
4. Twee stukjes zeijl-doeck 1:60
5. Een geld-gewighje of schaeltje 2:-
6. Een tinne Inkt-koker met een comptoir-schaer -:90
7. Een toet-steentje -:6
Ld 75:66

[Folio 2v]

Transport Ld. 75:66

8. Een doosje met potloot-pennetjes 1:-
9. Een hoede-kas met een hand-varken -:90
10. Een oud pennemes, een houte-liniaal en een blikke-doos -:30
11. Twee lessenaers met haer tafels 3:-
12. Een oude sepet -:30
13. Een schrijf-tafel met laetjes 3:-
14. Een staende houte kasje 1:60
15. Een beklede en twee gemene houte stoelen met een kussen met leer overtrocken 2:-
16. Ses Horologe-veeren en soo veel kettingjes 3:-
17. Een geld-plankje -:15
18. Tien land-kaerten -:60
19. Een grote houte staende kas 4:-
20. Elf paer kopere hembds-knoopjes 1:-

In het wijn Magazijn

21. Vier grote wijn-vaten, en drie kleijne azijn-vaetjes 3:90

In de Keucken

22. Een kopere Jujum of water-kruijk.
23. Een grote ketel
24. Ses kleijnder dito met haer deksels
25. Twee casserollen
26. Vier braed-pannen
27. Een Thee-ketel
28. Een Lien of Bassijn
99:81

[Folio 3r]

Transport Ld. 99:81

29. Een dito met zijn hibrik of kan.
30. Een grote lepel met een schuijmspaan
31. Een braed-pan
32. Een chokolaet kan
33. Drie caffé-hibricken
34. Twee bakjes of schoteltjes
35. Twee kopere kandelaers
36. Twee blaeckers met twee snuijters en Een snuijter-backje
Wegende dit alles in koper vijftigh okken, en geeximeert tot 35 para's de ok, dus
43:90

37. Een ijsere tangh, een schop een blaesbalkje, twee grote en twee kleijne haert-ijsers,
een ander ijser, vier treetjes, twee braed-spaden, een bijltje en een hakmes, al te
samen geeximeert op 3:-

38. Een tin olij en azijn kasje met twee christalle flesjes
39. Een tin trek of Thee-potje
40. Seven tinne schotels
41. Vijf en twintigh tafel-borden
42. Twee bakjes of salade schoteltjes
43. Een kommetje met zijn steel
44. Een oude schotel met een kommetje
45. Een mostert-pot
Wegende dit alles in Tin 26 okken, en geeximeert tot 35 para's de ok, dus 22:90
169:21

[Folio 3v]

Transport Ld. 169:21

46. Een stene vijsel met sijn houte stamper -:60
47. Een sjaer of grote aarde water-kruijk 2:-
48. Een hakbort met een rol en een stamper -:15
49. Een houte stoel -:15
50. Een matte stoel -:15
51. Een leere taboret of schabelletje -:30
52. Een oude seef, twee gemeene messen, drie flessen en een provisie-kasje -:90

In de kamer vande kneght

53. Een oude tafel met een lessenaertje -:90

- 54. Twee oude tapijten met een perdé 2:-
- 55. Twee houten stoelen 1:-
- 56. Een fener of lantaern 1:60

In het kamertje bij de trap

- 57. Twee vuur-roers of snaphanen 12:-
- 58. Een paer pistolen 12:-
- 59. Een tover-lantaern met zijn vijftigh glase figuren 15:-
- 60. Twee paruijcken 15:-
- 61. Twee port d'espées 1:-
- 62. Een kopere sotto-cupe of schenkbort -:90
- 63. Een met ijser beslage fles-keldertje 1:60
- 64. Een kopere gebroke tafel schel 1:-
- 65. Een hoed in een bord-papiere kas 1:-
237:66

[Folio 4r]

Transport Ld. 237:66

- 66. Een ovael tafeltje met sijn tapijt 3:-
- 67. Een oude vliege-kas -:6
- 68. Een paruijcke-bol -:15
- 69. Een vierkante tafel -:60
- 70. Een houten en twee maten stoelen 1:-
- 71. Twee fles-keldertjes om op het paert te gebruijcken 1:-
- 72. Een oude sepet -:30
- 73. Een matara of leere water-kruijk -:60
- 74. Een hoorn-barretje -:9
- 75. Elf Land-kaerten en 5 printjes -:90
- 76. Een rode laeckense mantel-sack 1:45
- 77. Een paer oude ijsere stief-beugels -:6
- 78. Een gebroke koper kandelaertje -:9
- 79. Vijf veere kussens met tijck gevoedert 3:-
- 80. Twee matrassen en een peluwe van wol, wegende 54 okken, a 4 para's de ok 5:48
- 81. Een wolle deecken 4:-
- 82. Een catoene deecken 2:-
- 83. Twee carpetten of tafel-tapijten 2:-
- 84. Een oud vosse-bont met blaew laecken gevoedert 7:-
- 85. Een kleijn bontje van halsen van Inkhorens 1:60
- 86. Een paer Laersen 1:-

In de Eet of Winter-kamer

- 87. Een ovale tafel -:90
=272:114

[Folio 4v]

Transport Ld. 272:114

- 88. Een leere arm-stoel, een houten stoel en een kinder-stoel 3:-
- 89. Een slagh-Horologie 't welke bij het afsterven vanden overledene is vervreemt geworden pro memorie
- 90. Een tinne-koelbak, en een dito van blick met sijn fonteijntje 3:-

91. Een tinne suijker-doos -:60
92. Een ijsere tangh met een d.^o pan -:60
93. Een gemeene Dolab of provisie-kas 1:-
94. Tien Land-kaerten en 19 printjes 1:-

In de provisie-kamer

95. Tien tinne schotels, een dito Tafelringh en een dito waterbort, wegende te samen 25 okken, a 35 para's de ok, dus 21:105
96. Drie ijsere sloten -:90
97. Twee oude ijsere tangen en een schop -:45
98. Twee kopere taerte-pannen en een dito stoof-pan met haer deksels, wegende 20 okken, a 35 para's de ok, dus 17:60
99. Een gemeene houtte kas, drie fleskelders, twee damezanen, een wiegh, een provisie-Kas, een kasje met eenige glasen en caraffen, een olij sjaer, een Rolwagen en eenige andere kleijnigheden van weijnigh waarde 5:-

Op de gallerij boven aende Trap

100. Vier Landkaerten en een oude kamer mat = 327:84 -:30

[Folio 5r]

Transport Ld. 327:84

In de zaal

101. Een grote ovale tafel 2:-
102. Drie arm-stoelen met leer overtrocken en een andere gebroke stoel 9:-
103. Vier Engelsche stoelen 6:-
104. Een slagh Horologe 25:-
105. Twee grote en aght kleijne Landkaarten met haer rolstocken 6:-
106. Drie perdées of deur-gordijnen 5:-
107. Een Ingeleijde kas of Cabinet met drie Laeden 16:-
108. Ses witte Gordijnen met haer falbalaes, Silesiger-doek 9:-
109. Een dozijn servetten met een tafellaken en twee hand-doeken, Hollands goet 15:-
110. Seventien servetten, twee tafel-laeckens, en een hand-doek, als boven 18:-
111. Drie en twintigh servetten, drie tafellaeckens, en vier hand-doecken, als boven 8:-
112. Een toilet of tafel-kleet van Hollands linnen 1:-
113. Twee overtreksels van kussens van gedruckt catoen -:60
114. Een linne Scheer-doeck -:60
115. Een witte Bogassijne-vest 3:60
116. Een witte dimitte borstrock 1:-
= 453:24

[Folio 5v]

Transport Ld. 453:24

117. Een grote bedde-spreij van Hollands linnen 5:-
118. Drie grote Gordeijnen van Silesiger lijwaet 9:-
119. Vier grote Macatten of Sofa-kleden van gestreept turcxx linnen 7:60
120. Drie dito van Moscovisch linnen 3:60
121. Vier paer Slaap-laackens van Hollands-linnen 8:-
122. Drie Slaap-laeckens van gestreepy turcx linen 9:-
123. Twaelf soo grote als kleijne kusse slopen van Hollands-linnen 8:-

124. Drie linne onder-broecken 1:60
125. Een gemeene houtte kist 2:-
126. Een nieuwe Calpack van Serdava met rood laecken gevoedert 2:60
127. Een greijne vest met wit sandal gevoedert 5:-
128. Een rode laeckense mantel met saej gevoedert 8:-
129. Een inkhorens bont met swart laecken gevoedert 13:-
130. Een kleijn bont van halsen van Inkhorens met greijn gevoedert 8:-
131. Een hoet met silver galon 3:-
132. Een calpack met swart laecken gevoedert 1:-
133. Een paer nieuwe swarte muijlen -:90
= 547:114

[Folio 6r]

Transport Ld. 547:114

134. Een voeringh of overtreksel van een bedde matras 2:-
135. Een grote bedde-spreij van gestreepte zijde 7:-
136. Een mugge-net of Ledekant behangsel van gestreepte zijde 3:-
137. Twee dimitte borstroocken 1:-
138. Een saksir of turcx-broeck van rood laecken 7:-
139. Een gemeene houtte kist 2:-
140. Een Indiaensche Sitse Deecken 3:60
141. Een somer-kleet van Engelsche stof, Rock, Camisool en broeck, met zijde gevoedert en silvere knopen uijtgemonstert 10:-
142. Een laeckens-kleet van Caneel Couleur, Rock, Camisool en broeck, met greijn gevoedert en goude knopen en knoops-gaten uijtgemonstert 15:-
143. Een swart laeckens-kleet, Rock, Camisool en twee broecken, met zijde gevoedert 10:-
144. Een oud goud-laeckens Camisool met zijde gevoedert 15:-
145. Een rood-laeckense Surtout en broek met saej gevoedert en goude knopen en knoops-gaten uijtgemonstert 12:-
146. Een wolle deecken 1:60
147. Een gestreepte zijde deecken 10:-
148. Een gebloemde zijde deecken 25:-
= 671:114

[Folio 6v]

Transport Ld. 671:114

149. Een ordinaris Catoene deecken 2:60
150. Een paer schoenen met gespes -:90
151. Een paer handschoenen -:18
152. Eenige Christalle en andere Glasen en flessen 20:-

In de slaep-kamer

153. Een ledekant met een gestreept Caleminck-behangsel 15:-
154. Twee vierkante tafels 4:-
155. Ses notebome stoelen met fluweel van Brusa overtrocken 30:-
156. Vier sofa-kussens of derselver overtrecksels van fluweel van Brusa 3:-
157. Vier sofa-kussens met wol gevult, wegende 60 okken, a 4 para's de ok 6:-
158. Twee Minders of sofa Matrassen met wol gevult, wegende 40 okken, a vier para's de ock 4:-

- 159. Twee spiegeltjes met vergulde lijsten 3:-
- 160. Een dito met een verlackte lijst 1:-
- 161. Drie op hout geschilderde uijtgehouwe portraitten 2:-
- 162. Twee schilderijtjes of Landschapjes met swarte lijsten 8:-
- 163. Een oud kamer-tapijt van Salonica 4:-
- 164. Vijf verlackte Thee-blaetjes 2:-
- 165. Een reijs-valisje met leer overtrocken 2:-
= 779:42

[Folio 7r]

Transport Ld. 779:42

- 166. Een dito wat groter 3:-
- 167. Een stilletje met rood leer overtrocken 4:-
- 168. Twee porcelain-rockjes 1:-
- 169. Twee bruijne porcelaine spoelkommen 1:-
- 170. Twee dito blaeuwe 3:-
- 171. Negen bruijne porcelaine Thée-kopjes en tien schoteltjes 3:-
- 172. Seven dito blaeuwe Thée-kopjes en 12 schoteltjes 3:-
- 173. Vijf Chokolaet-koppen van vergult porcelain 5:-
- 174. Twee blaeuwe dito 1:-
- 175. Een grote verrekijcker met robbevel overtrocken 2:-
- 176. Een delfs porcelaine Lampet en Schotel -:60
- 177. Een perdé of deur-gordijn 1:60
- 178. Twee deur-gordijnen van groen saeij 2:-
- 179. Vijf ijsere gordijn-roeden -:75
- 180. Een verkeer of Tik-tak-bort 3:-
- 181. Een tinne kan 1:60
- 182. Drie paer tinne kandelaers 4:-
- 183. Twee Raegh-bollen -:30
- 184. Twee hand-varckens 3:-
= 818:117

[Folio 7v]

Transport Ld 818:117

- 185. Een ijsere vuir-wagen 3:-
- 186. Een ijsere tangh, een schop, en twee haert-ijsers 3:-
- 187. Een oud Ingeleijt kasje met ses laetjes 1:-
- 188. Een ontramponeerde vogelkooij van schildpad 1:-
- 189. Een groot notebome Cabinet 30:-
- 190. Twee geborduirde brieve-tassen 7:-
- 191. Twee silvere Sottocoupes of schenkborden, wegende 430 Dragmes 86:-
- 192. Een silvere Boullon-kom met sijn deksel, 194 dragmes 38:96
- 193. Een kleijn silver-kommetje met sijn deksel, en een lepeltje, 71 dragmes 14:24
- 194. Een grote silvere suijcker-does, 117 dragmes 23:48
- 195. Twee kleijne silvere peper-dosen, 85 dragmes 17:-
- 196. Nogh een silver kommetje, 38 dragmes 7:72
- 197. Vier silvere sout-vaten, 148 dragmes 29:72
- 198. Een silver drink-schaeltje, 25 dragmes 5:-
- 199. Een silver tabaks-comfoortje, 64 dragmes 12:96
- 200. Een silvere snuijf-tabaks-does, 30 dragmes 6:-

- 201. Een parfuijm-comfoortje en een Rosewaters-flesje van gevlogte silver-draet, 63 dragmes 15:90
- 202. Een degen met een silver-gevest 18:-
= 1138:15

[Folio 8r]

Transport Ld. 1138:15

- 203. Een silvere snuijter met sijn bakje, 67 dragmes 8:45
- 204. Een silvere potage-lepel, 52 dragmes 10:48
- 205. Een dozijn silvere lepels en sooveel vorcken, 360 dragmes 72:-
- 206. Een silver confituir-lepeltje met een vorkje, 10 dragmes 2:-
- 207. Nogh een silvere vorck, 11 dragmes 2:24
- 208. Een silvere lepel, een dito vorck, en een dito messe-heght, in een swart segreijn-leer kasje, 64 dragmes 12:96
- 209. Vijtien silvere porte-filsans, 145 dragmes 29:-
- 210. Tien tafel-messen met houte hegten 2:-
- 211. Een Rottinghje met een silver knopje -:60
- 212. Een mesje en vorkje met hoorne hegjes, Een dito knip-mesje, en een Goud-gewighje, te samen op. -:60 -:60
- 213. Vier piecken nieuw Laecken van Caneel-couleur 14:-
- 214. Een Naght-rock van groen Damast met een rode zijde voeringh 20:-
- 215. Een Indiaensche Sitse- Spreij 35:-
- 216. Een paer gemeene en ontramponeerde sack-pistolen 1:-
- 217. Een paer witte zijde koussen 1:60
- 218. Aght paer Neteldoekse Lobbens met mouwen 1:60
- 219. Nogh twee paer dito -:60
- 220. Vier bove-hemden sonder mouwen 8:-
= 1359:48

[Folio 8v]

Transport Ld. 1359:48

- 221. Drie onder-broecken van Turcx lijwaet 2:30
- 222. Vier Neteldoekse-dassen 1:-
- 223. Vijf linne naght mutsen met kant 2:60
- 224. Een hembd van Turcx-lijwaet, en Drie zijde neusdoeken, te samen op -:90
- 225. Vijf paer catoene onder-koussen 1:-
- 226. Een doosje met foelij van Muscaat 4:-
- 227. Een tinne Théé-ketel met sijn comfoor 4:-
- 228. Een tin scheer-becken 1:-
- 229. Een tinne-kan -:60
- 230. Een kamme-tas met twee kammen, Een savonet-doesje, Een borsteltje, Twee ijsere piecken of Ellen, en Een pennemesje, te samen op -:60
- 231. Een paer grijse zijde-koussen 2:-
- 232. Een koper-vertint drink-schaeltje -:15
- 233. Drie mande-bennetjes -:15
- 234. Een Caffé molentje van notebome hout 3:-

In de kamer van Dienst-maegden

- 235. Een houte pers 2:-
- 236. Een kopere Bedde-pan, met twee dito Tabacks-comfoortjes, waer van het eene

- gebroocken 1:60
 237. Een ijsere tangh en een schoe-borstel -:30
 238. Een oude koffer met leer overtrocken 1:60
 = 1387:48

[Folio 9r]

- Transport Ld. 1387:48
 239. Een Tandour -:60
 240. Twee Bedden of Matrassen met twee kussens 2:-
 241. Een Lien of Bassijn met sijn hibrik of water-kan van koper, en een grote ijsere rasp, te samen op 3:-
 242. Een gemeen hout-stilletje -:30

In de Grote of Sofa-kamer.

243. Vier Minders of Sofa-matrassen met wol gevult, wegende 124 okken, a 4 para's de ok 12:48
 244. Elf Sofa-kussens met wol gevult, wegende 131 okken, a 4 paras de ok 13:12
 245. Elf overtreksels vande bovengemelte kussens van fluweel van Brusa 16:60
 246. Drie rode wolle-makatten of sofa kleden 5:-
 247. Een Tapijt van Salonica 3:-
 248. Seven notebome stoelen met jught-leer bekleet 14:-
 249. Een oude kamer-mat 1:-
 250. Een spiegel met een vergulde uijtgehouwe Lijst 8:-
 251. Een swarte saeije deur-gordijn -:60
 252. Seven ijsere gordijn-roeden -:105
 253. Drie swarte wolle makatten of sofa-kleden 4:-
 254. Een Tandour -:60
 255. Een notebome schrijf-cabinet 18:-
 = 1490:3

[Folio 9v]

- Transport Ld. 1490:3
 256. Een IJser juweel-kisje waer in een koper-vergulde kettingh 2:-
 257. Negen en dertigh stucx silvere gewerkte comesools-knoopjes 2:-
 258. Twee stale varkens-staerten, Een brandglas, en Een potloots-pennetje, te samen op -:60
 259. Ees stael nijptangetje voor de nagels -:90
 260. Een Diamant-gewighje 3:-
 261. Vier paer agate messe-heghjes 4:-
 262. Een geborduurde brieve-tas 7:-
 263. Een silver-doesje met Dertigh silvere Hollandsche-duijten 6:-
 264. Een doesje met negen micriscopien of vergrootglasen 5:-
 265. Een schildpadde doesje 3:-
 266. Een brand-glas -:90
 267. Een segrijn-leer memorie-boekje met silver beslagen 4:-
 268. Een segrijn-leer Juweel-doesje -:15
 269. Een driekant agaet signet-steentje -:60
 270. Vijf kopere medailles 1:-
 271. Drie paer handschoenen waer van het eene paer met silver geborduirt 1:60
 272. Een tinne Sottocoupe of schenck-bort -:60

273. Een tinne-kan sonder deksel -:60
 274. Vijf kleijne printjes verbeelden de Daden van Alexander de Groot in swarte
 lijstjes 5:-
 = 1537:18

[Folio 10r]

Transport Ld. 1537:18

275. Een zijde port d'Epée, Twee klee-borstels, en Twee schuijers, te samen op -:90
 276. Een blikke hand-lantaern -:90
 277. Een tinne boter-kom -:90
 278. Een tin treck of Thée-potje -:15
 279. Een tinne blaecker met sijn snuijter en snuijter-bakje 1:-
 280. Een koper-comfoor 1:60
 281. Twee paer kopere kandelaers met sijn snuijter en snuijter-bakje 5:-
 282. Een kopere blaecker met 3 snuijters 1:60
 283. Een kopere Chokolaet-kan 1:-
 284. Een koper strijck-ijser 2:-
 285. Een doosje met 14 messe-lemmetten 1:90
 286. Drie amber-doosjes met markes 4:60
 287. Twee Turcxe portraitten met vergulde lijsten 12:-
 288. Een Bed of matras met wol gevult, Een hoofd-peuluwe, Twee hoofd-kussens met
 veeren gevult, Een witte wolle-deecken, een Catoene- deecken, Een oude sepet of
 Turcxe-koffer, en Eenige handvarkens en Wit-quasten te samen op 4:-
 Ld 1573:93

[Folio 10v]

Transport Ld. 1573:93

Verpande Goederen

Een Goud sack Horologe met een Turcxe sabel, staende bij seecker Armeender,
 genaemt Bogos, voor eende somme van Hondert vijftigh Leeuwendaelders, en te samen
 geexlimeert op 155:-

Elf silvere Tafel-borden, gedreve werck, staende bij den Heer Dionijs Housset voor eene
 somme van Twee hondert Leeuwendaelders, wegende 1421 Dragmes, de Dragme
 geexlimeert tot 7 para's. Dus 248:81
 Somma Ld 1977:54

Volgen de Lasten des Boedels.

Komt den Jood Sr. Moise Alfarin tot laste vanden overledene wegens aengetelde
 gelderen, Ingevolge een Obligatie daer van zijnde, eene somme van ses hondert
 Leeuwendaelders, segge 600:-

Komt den Heer Pieter Leijstar, wegens en uijt hoofde als boven, eene somme van Twee
 hondert vijftien Leeuwendaelders, segge 215:-

Komt den Heer Constantin Vatach, ter saecke als boven, eene somme van Hondert
 Leeuwendaelders, segge 100:-

Komt seecker Armeender, genaemt Bogos, wegens aengetelde of geleende Gelderen op een Goud Horologe en een Turcxen sabel, Ingevolge de Obligatie daer van zijnde, de somme van Hondert vijftigh Leeuwendaelders, segge 150:-
= 1065:-

[Folio 11r]

Transport Ld. 1065:-

Komt Monsieur de l'Homme, meester paruijcke-maecker tot Amsterdam, wegens geleverde paruijcken, eene somme van in circa Twee hondert Leeuwendaelders, segge 200:-

Komt den Janitzar Boujoukli Achmed Bassa, wegens geleende penningen, eene somme van in circa vijftigh Leeuwendaelders, segge 50:-

Komt seecker Armeens saraf of wisselaer, genaemt Mankasar, ter saecke als boven, de somme van in circa seven hondert Leeuwendaelders, segge 700:-

Komt seecker Jood, genaemt Marcado Farin, wegens geleende penningen aen Mevrouw de Weduwe Rombouts en d'Heer Jan de la Fontaine de vicard, de Moeder en Broeder van den overledene, Ingevolge de obligatie daer van zijnde, eene somme van ses hondert Leeuwendaelders, segge 600:-

Komt den Heer Dionijs Houset, wegens geleende of aengetelde Gelderen op Elf silvere Tafel-borden, gedreve-werck, Ingevolge de Obligatie daer van zijnde, eene somme van Twee hondert Leeuwendaelders, segge 200:-

Komt den Dragoman Sr. Manolachi Agga, wegens geleende of aengetelde Gelderen op een Diamante Borst-Juweel, gehorende aende Weduwe van den overledene, Ingevolge de Obligatie daer van zijnde, eene somme van Hondert veertigh Leeuwendaelders, segge 140:-
= 2955:-

[Folio 11v]

Transport Ld. 2955:-

Komt Haijvas de kneght van de Heer Leijstar, voor geleende Gelderen, eene somme van Negen Leeuwendaelders, segge 9:-

Komt de Huijs-kneght Haijvas voor saldo van een Jaer dienst, de somme van Dertien Leeuwendaelders, segge 13:-

Komt de Dienst-Maeght Giorgina voor een en een half Jaer dienst, de somme van Vier en twintigh Leeuwendaelders, segge Ld 24:-

En voor een kleet voor het gepasserde Jaer, de somme van ses Leeuwendaelders, segge 6:-

En oversulcx te samen 30:-

Komt den Huijs-meester voor vier maenden Huijs-huir, eene somme van ses en veertigh Leeuwendaelders en Taghtigh aspers, segge 46:80

Komt de Backer St. George Masson voor Leverantie van Brood, eene somme van Negen en twintigh Leeuwendaelders en 33 aspers, segge 29:33

Komt den Armeensen Backer voor Leverantie van Brood voor de Domesticquen, eene somme van Tien leeuwendaelders en 48 aspers, segge 10:48

Komt deselve voor Leverantie van Brood aen Mevrouw de Weduwe Rombouts, door den overledene volgens desselfs Obligatie aengenomen te voldoen, pro Reste de somme van vier en vijftigh Leeuwendaelders, segge 54:-
= 3147:41

[Folio 12r]

Transport: Ld. 2147:41

Komt de Baccal of Vettewarier Hagij Adam, voor Leverantie van Olij en andere legumes, de somme van Drie Leeuwendaelders, segge 3:-

Komt den Hoender-verkoper voor Leverantie van Hoenders, de somme van Drie Leeuwendaelders en negentigh aspers, segge 3:90

Komt seecker Jood voor Leverantie van Specerijen, de somme van ses Leeuwendaelders, segge 6:-

Komt de Jood Marcado Farin, voor Leverantie van conserve di Rose de somme van Aght Leeuwendaelders, segge 8:-

Komt de Winckelier Silvester, voor Leverantie van Brandewijn en snuijf-taback, en andere, de somme van ses Leeuwendaelders en 105 aspers, segge 6:105

Komt de wijn verkoper Sr. Giovanni Kruta, voor Leverantie van Wijn, de somme van Aght en vijftigh Leeuwendaelders en 16 aspers, segge 58:16

Komt den dragoman Sr. Giovanni Theijls, voor de Leverantie van een halve Pelis of Bont Singiap, de somme van Aght Leeuwendaelders, segge 8:-

Komt den Sandalgi voor Leverantie van zijde-stof, de somme van Drie Leeuwendaelders en 30 aspers, segge 3:30
= 3254:42

[Folio 12v]

Transport Ld. 3254:42

Komt de Winckelier Monsieur Louis, voor Leverantie van een paer zijde koussen, de somme van Vier Leeuwendaelders en sestigh aspers, segge 4:60

Komt de Griecxe Kleermaecker Janachi, voor het maecken van klederen, de somme van Een en twintigh Leeuwendaelders, segge 21:-

Komt den Bont-wercker voor maeckloon van Bonte-vesten, de somme van Drie Leeuwendaelders, segge 3:-

Komt den Engelschen Doctor Brown, die den overledene in sijn sieckte geadsisteert heeft, de somme van Tien leeuwendaelders, segge 10:-

Komt den Chirurgijn Berard, ter Saecke als vorne, de somme van Twee hondert seven en vijftigh Leeuwendaelders en 30 aspers, segge 257:30

Komt den Chirurgijn Honoré, ter saecke als boven pro Reste de somme van vijftigh Leeuwendaelders, segge 50:-

Eijndelijck word hier voor Memorie gebraght, het gene Mejuffrouwe de Weduwe Philippe de la Fontaine en soon tot Amsterdam ten laste vanden overledene te boven soude kunnen komen, als een ongesaldeerde Reeckeninge met denselven hebbende uijtstaen. Dus pro Memorie

Dood-schulden.

Komt den Jood Josef voor Leverantie van Rouw-laeckens, de somme van Twintigh Leeuwendaelders, segge 20:-
=3620:12

[Folio 13r]

Transport Ld. 3620:12

Komt Sr. Manolachi Agga voor Leverantie van Bogassijnen, de somme van Dertien Leeuwendaelders en dertigh aspers, segge 13:30

Komt Sr. Nicolachi voor Leverantie van floers, en papouches, of schoenen en muijlen, de somme van Elf Leeuwendaelders en negentigh aspers, segge 11:90

Komt de kleermaecker Janachi, voor maeckloon vande Rouw-klederen, de somme van seven Leeuwendaelders en 30 aspers, segge 7:30

Komt de Winckelier Jean Maria, voor Leverantie van Rosolis en Glaesjes op de Begraeffenis geconsumeert, de somme van vijf Leeuwendaelders en 66 aspers, segge 5:66

Komt den Heer Pieter Leijtstar voor soo veel aende Dood-kist en andere minute speser tot de begraeffenis uijtgeschoten heeft, de somme van ses en twintigh Leeuwendaelders en acht aspers, segge 26:8
Somma Ld 3683:116

Aldus gejnventariseert bij mij Cancelier op het aengeven van Mevrouw Catharina Volo Weduwe vanden Wel Edele Heer Pieter de la Fontaine als in het hoofd deses gemelt, dewelke verklaerde haer daer in oprechtelijck, ende naer haer beste kennis ende wetenschap, gedragen te hebben, sonder haers wetens ietwes verswegen ofte agtergehouden

[Folio 13v]

Te hebben; belovende daeromme indien namaels bevonden mogte worden, dat desen Inventaris met eenige stucken behoorde vermeerdert of vermindert te worden, dat deselve daer naer sal worden gereght tot gemeen voordeel ofte schade, sonder daer inne

behaelt te willen zijn; presenterende oock denselven als wel ende deugdelijck gemaect, des noods zijnde bij Eede te sullen verstercken. Actum Pera van Constantinopolen, Heden den seveden April Een duijsent sevenhondert vijff en twintigh. (Was geteeckent) Catterina Volo Vedoua de la Fontaine, Confermo quanto di Sopra, il contenuto delquale essendomi spiegato di parola in parola; Dionijs Huset als getuijge; Rumoldus Rombouts getuijge. (Onderstond) Mij present. (En was lager geteeckent) B. Fagel Cancelier

Naer gedane collatie is het bovenstaende met de originele, berustende ter cancelerie accorderende bevonden, heden den 21 December 1725.

T'Welck Getuijght

B: fagel Cancelier

30b. Pieter de la Fontaine, Secretary of the Dutch Embassy and Son of Maria Colyer: Estate Inventory (translation) (Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

State and inventory of the goods and inventory, left behind and vacated after the demise of the noble Sir Pieter de la Fontaine, in his lifetime secretary to Her High Mighty vacant Embassy at the Ottoman Porte, passed away in Pera of Constantinople on 30 March 1725. And to the benefit of Madam Catharina Volo Widow, as well as Miss Maria de la Fontaine and Abraham Constantijn de la Fontaine the deceased's children. Executed and written down by me, Bastiaen Fagel, pro Interim appointed Chancellor of her High Mighty vacant Embassy by the request of Sir Pieter Leijtstar and Hendrik van Diepenbroek, both testamentary guardians, all upon indication by Madam the widow De la Fontaine, and the evaluation of the separate goods by Sir Francois Dunant and Sir Jacob Marchand Master watchmakers here in the city, set in Lion dollars of hundred twenty aspers each.

Obligations and other securities

First an obligation underhand, charged to his Excellency the late Count Jacobus Colijer, in his life Ambassador to the State of the United Netherlands at the Ottoman Porte, consisting of a sum of two thousand five hundred ninety Lion dollars and dated in Pera of Constantinople 12 April 1717.

Two more obligations, charged to Sir Justinus Jacobus Rombouts, Old Mayor of the city IJsselsteijn in Holland,

[Folio 1v]

of the deceased's half-brother, the one of four hundred sixty five guilders Dutch money, and the other of forty two Lion dollars, and both dated in Pera of Constantinople 14 November 1720.

Another obligation of abovementioned Sir Justinus Jacobus Rombouts, charged to Sir Hendrik van Diepenbroek, Dutch merchant in Constantinople, consisting of the sum of sixty Rix-dollars bank money, and dated in IJsselsteijn 16 June 1723.

Another obligation, charged to Sir Francisco Galarati, Ragionato in the service of the Republic of Venice, regarding a sum of three hundred Lion dollars after deduction of what has been paid. This obligation is in the hands of Venetian nobleman Vincentio Pasta, for the payment to be collected, and therefore its date is unknown.

A bill of exchange of the late Sir Ambassador Count Colijer, charged to the noble Sir Jacobus de Hochepped, Schepen en Raad [Ships and board] of the city Haarlem, and to be paid to Miss Widow Philippe de la Fontaine in Amsterdam, received for the value of the deceased, concerning the sum of four hundred Rix-dollars and dates in Pera of Constantinople June 1723.

A similar bill of exchange or obligation of the late his Excellency Sir Ambassador

[Folio 2r]

and count Colijer as mentioned above, charged to Sir Consul, bursar and assessors of the Dutch nation in Smyrna, to be paid to the deceased's order, concerning a sum of four hundred Lion dollars, and dated in Pera of Constantinople 23 January 1725.

And finally, a bill or calculation of debit and credit, charged to the earlier mentioned Sir Ambassador and Count Colijer, of a balance of a sum of five thousand six hundred and thirteen Lion dollars, including the two bills of exchange of 400:- Rix-dollars and 2590:- Lion dollars mentioned more specifically earlier.

Movables, consisting of furniture, silverware, clothes and others.

In the office

1. Hundred sixty to 170 printed Historical and other books, according to the prepared catalogue of these books and remaining with the widow. With the public sale converted into money for the sum of Ld 70:-
 2. A lead box, estimation -:30
 3. A copper office lamp 1:-
 4. Two pieces of sailcloth 1:60
 5. A money-weight or scales 2:-
 6. A pewter inkstand with office scissors -:90
 7. A touchstone :-6
- Ld 75:66

[Folio 2v]

Transport Ld. 75:66

8. A box with pencil shafts 1:-
9. A hat box with a hand-duster -:90
10. A pen knife, a ruler, a pewter box -:30
11. Two reading desks or lecterns with documents, resting on their tables 3:-
12. A basket [sepet] with documents -:30
13. A writing desk with drawers 3:-
14. A standing cupboard 1:60
15. One covered and two common wooden chairs with a cushion covered with leather 2:-
16. Six watch or clock springs and just as many chains 3:-
17. A money board -:15
18. 10 maps -:60
19. A large standing wooden cabinet or cupboard 4:-
20. 11 pairs of copper shirt-buttons 1:-

In the wine storage

21. 4 large barrels and 3 small vinegar kegs 3:90

In the kitchen

22. A copper water jug [ORIG: jujum/ Ot: güğüm]
23. A large kettle
24. six smaller kettles with their lids
25. two casseroles
26. four frying pans

- 27. a tea-kettle
- 28. a basin [ORIG: lien/ Ot: leġen]
99:81

[Folio 3r]

Transport Ld. 99:81

- 29. A ditto [basin: leġen] with its ewer [ORIG: hibrik/ Ot: ibrik]
 - 30. A large spoon with a skimmer
 - 31. A frying pan
 - 32. A chocolate pitcher
 - 33. Three coffee ewers [ORIG: hibrik/ Ot: ibrik]
 - 34. Two cups or dishes
 - 35. Two copper candlesticks
 - 36. Two lamps with two snuffers and one stand.
All made of copper, weighing 50 okkas and estimated at 35 para's per okka, thus
43:90
 - 37. Iron tongs, a shovel with bellows, two large and two small pokers, another iron [poker], four small iron trivets, two iron skewers, a hatchet and a chopper. All together estimated at 3:-
 - 38. A pewter oil and vinegar cup with two crystalline flasks
 - 39. A pewter teapot
 - 40. Seven pewter saucers
 - 41. Twenty five table-plates
 - 42. Two salad dishes
 - 43. A bowl with a handle
 - 44. An old dish with a bowl
 - 45. A mustard-jar.
This all weighs in Pewter 26 okkas, and is estimated at 35 para's per okka, thus
22:90
- 169:21

[Folio 3v]

Transport Ld. 169:21

- 46. A stone mortar with its wooden pestle -:60
- 47. A large earthenware water-jar [ORIG: sjaer/ It: giara] 2:-
- 48. A chopping board with a roller and a pestle -:15
- 49. A wooden chair -:15
- 50. A rush chair -:15
- 51. A leather taboret or bench -:30
- 52. A sieve, two common knives, three bottles, a small wooden pantry -:90

In the room of the footman

- 53. An old wooden table with a lectern -:90
- 54. Two old rugs with a door curtain [ORIG: perdé/ Ot: perde] 2:-
- 55. Two wooden chairs 1:-
- 56. A fener or lantern [ORIG: fener/ Ot: fener] 1:60

In the room near the staircase

57. Two rifles 12:-
58. A set of pistols 12:-
59. A magic lantern with a case with glass figures 15:-
60. Two wigs 15:-
61. Two sword sheaths 1:-
62. A copper sotto-coupe or salver -:90
63. A iron gilded bottle case 1:60
64. A broken copper hand-bell 1:-
65. A hat in a cardboard hat-box 1:-
237:66

[Folio 4r]

Transport Ld. 237:66

66. An oval table with its carpet 3:-
67. A wire-gauze safe -:6
68. A wig-stand -:15
69. A square table -:60
70. One wooden and two rush chairs 1:-
71. Two bottle-cases to be used on horsebacks 1:-
72. An old basket [ORIG: sepet/ Ot: sepet] -:30
73. A leather water flask [ORIG: matara /Ot: matara] -:60
74. A horn stem or bit -:9
75. 11 maps and 5 prints -:90
76. A saddle bag of red cloth 1:45
77. A pair of old stirrups -:6
78. A broken copper candlestick -:9
79. Five feather cushions lined cushion-slip 3:-
80. Two mattresses and a bolster of wool, weighing 54 okkas, at 4 paras per okka 5:48
81. A wool blanket 4:-
82. A cotton blanket 2:-
83. Two carpets or table-carpets 2:-
84. An old fox fur in blue cloth 7:-
85. A small neck fur of inkhorns 1:60
86. A pair of boots 1:-

In the dining room

87. An oval table :-90
= 272:114

[Folio 4v]

Transport Ld. 272:114

88. A leather arm-chair, a wooden chair, and a highchair 3:-
89. A striking clock or watch which was stolen when the deceased died pro memory
90. A pewter sugar box -:60
91. Iron tongs with a ditto pan -:60
92. A pewter cooling basin with a tin-plate fountain and its cooling basin 3:-
93. An ordinary cupboard [dolab] or pantry 1:-
94. 10 maps and 19 prints 1:-

In the pantry

95. Ten pewter dishes, a ditto table ring and ditto deep plate, weighing together 25 okkas at 35 para's per okka, thus 21:105
96. Three iron locks -:90
97. Two old iron tongs and a shovel -:45
98. Two copper Dutch ovens [taertpan] and a ditto saucepan with their lids, weighing 20 okkas at 35 para's per okka, thus 17:60
99. A common wooden case or cupboard, three bottle-cases, two damezanen (Damascene work?), a cradle, a pantry, a cupboard with several glasses and carafes, an oil pitcher or jar [ORIG: sjaer/ It: giare], a trundle, a few wooden boxes, cases, windows or panes and other small trifles 5:-

In the gallery at the top of the stairs

100. Four maps and an old mat -:30
=327:84

[Folio 5r]

Transport Ld.327:84

In the large room

101. A large oval table 2:-
102. Three leather armchairs and another broken one 9:-
103. Four English chairs 6:-
104. A striking clock or watch 25:-
105. two large and eight small maps with rolling pins 6:-
106. Three curtains [ORIG: perdées/ Ot: perde] or door curtains 5:-
107. A cabinet with three drawers, containing: 16:-
108. Six white curtains of Silesian linen with their valances 9:-
109. A dozen napkins with a tablecloth and two towels, Dutch cloth 15:-
110. Seventeen napkins, two tablecloths and a towel, as above 18:-
111. Twenty three napkins, three tablecloths and four towels, as above 8:-
112. A toilet or table carpet of Dutch linen 1:-
113. Two cushion covers of flowery cotton -:60
114. A linen shaving cloth -:60
115. A white twilled cotton [ORIG: bogassijne/ Ot: boğası] vest 3:60
116. A white dimity undervest 1:-
=453:24

[Folio 5v]

Transport Ld. 453:24

117. A large bed spread of Dutch linen 5:-
118. Three large curtains of Silesian cloth 9:-
119. Four large cloths for sitting [ORIG: Macat/ Ot: mak'ad] of striped Turkish linen 7:60
120. Three ditto [cloths for sitting: mak`ad] of Moscovian linen 3:60
121. Four pairs of bed-sheets of Dutch linen 8:-
122. Three bed-sheets of striped Turkish linen 9:-
123. Twelve both large and small cushion covers of Dutch linen 8:-
124. Three linen underpants 1:60
125. A large wooden chest 2:-
126. A new kalpak [ORIG: calpack /Ot: kalpak] of marten [ORIG: serdava/ Ot: zerdeva] with red cloth 2:60

- 127. A camlet vest lined with white sandal 5:-
 - 128. A coat of red cloth, lined with serge 8:-
 - 129. An ink-horn fur, in black cloth 1:-
 - 130. A small neck fur of inkhorns, in camlet 8:-
 - 131. A hat with a silver galloon 3:-
 - 132. A kalpak with black cloth 1:-
 - 133. A pair of new black shoes -:90
- =547:114

[Folio 6r]

Transport Ld. 547:114

- 134. A fitted sheet 2:-
 - 135. A large striped silk bed spread 7:-
 - 136. A mosquito net or bed hangings of striped silk 3:-
 - 137. 2 dimity undervests 1:-
 - 138. Turkish trousers [ORIG: saksir/ Ot: çakşır] of red broadcloth 7:-
 - 139. A large wooden chest 2:-
 - 140. An East-Indian chintz blanket 3:60
 - 141. A summer garment of English fabric, skirt or dress-coat, camisole and pants, lined with silk and adorned with silver buttons 10:-
 - 142. A cinnamon-colored dress of broadcloth, skirt or dress-coat, camisole and pants, lined with camlet, with golden buttons and garnished button-holes 15:-
 - 143. A dress of black broadcloth, skirt or dress coat, camisole and 2 pants, with silk lining 10:-
 - 144. An old camisole of golden broadcloth lined with silk 15:-
 - 145. A surtout coat of red broadcloth and a pants lined with serge, and golden buttons and garnished button holes 12:-
 - 146. A wool blanket 1:60
 - 147. A striped silk blanket 10:-
 - 148. A flowered silk blanket 25:-
- =671:114

[Folio 6v]

Transport Ld. 671:114

- 149. An ordinary cotton blanket 2:60
- 150. A pair of shoes with a pair of buckles -:90
- 151. A pair of gloves -:18
- 152. Several crystalline or other glasses, several empty bottles 20:-

In the bedroom

- 153. A bedstead with striped Calamanco hangings 15:-
- 154. Two square tables 4:-
- 155. Six walnut chairs covered with Bursa velvet 30:-
- 156. Four sofa cushions or its covers of Bursa velvet 3:-
- 157. Four sofa cushions filled with wool, weighing 60 okkas at four paras per okka 6:-
- 158. Two sofa cushions [ORIG: mendeer /Ot: minder] filled with wool, weighing 40 okkas at four paras per okka 4:-
- 159. Two small mirrors with gilded frames 3:-

- 160. A ditto [mirror] with a lacquered frame 1:-
 - 161. Three carved portraits painted on wood 2:-
 - 162. Two paintings or landscapes with black frames 8:-
 - 163. An old carpet from Salonika 4:-
 - 164. Five lacquered tea trays 2:-
 - 165. A small leather covered suitcase 2:-
- = 779:42

[Folio 7r]

Transport Ld. 779:42

- 166. A ditto [suitcase] somewhat larger 3:-
 - 167. A commode covered with red leather 4:-
 - 168. Two porcelain racks 1:-
 - 169. Two brown porcelain basins 1:-
 - 170. Two ditto [basins] blue 3:-
 - 171. Nine brown porcelain tea cups and ten saucers 3:-
 - 172. Seven ditto blue tea cups and twelve saucers 3:-
 - 173. Five chocolate mugs of gilded porcelain 5:-
 - 174. Two blue ditto [chocolate mugs] 1:-
 - 175. Large telescope covered with sealskin 2:-
 - 176. A delft porcelain ewer and dish [for washing] -:60
 - 177. A door curtain [perd ] 1:60
 - 178. Two door curtains of green serge 2:-
 - 179. Five iron curtain rods -:75
 - 180. A Backgammon board 3:-
 - 181. A pewter pitcher or tankard 1:60
 - 182. Three pairs of pewter candlesticks 4:-
 - 183. Two cobweb brooms -:30
 - 184. Two hand dusters -:30
- =818:117

[Folio 7v]

Transport Ld. 818:117

- 185. An iron square fire pan 3:-
- 186. Iron tongs, a shovel, and two pokers 3:-
- 187. An old inlayed cupboard with six drawers 1:-
- 188. A damaged tortoise shell birdcage 1:-
- 189. A large walnut cabinet 30:-
- 190. Two embroidered briefcases 7:-
- 191. Two silver sotto coupes or salvers, weighing 430 drachmas 86:-
- 192. A silver bouillon bowl with its lid, 194 drachmas 38:96
- 193. A small silver bowl with its lid and a spoon, 71 drachmas 14:24
- 194. A large silver sugar box, 117 drachmas 23:48
- 195. Two small silver pepper boxes, 85 drachmas 17:-
- 196. Another small silver bowl, 38 drachmas 7:72
- 197. Four silver salt shakers, 148 drachmas 29:72
- 198. A silver drinking dish, 25 drachmas 5:-
- 199. A silver tobacco chafing dish, 64 drachmas 12:96
- 200. A silver snuff tobacco box, 30 drachmas 6:-
- 201. A perfume chafing dish and a silver wire rosewater flask, 63 drachmas 15:90

202. A sword with a silver grip 18:-
= 1138:15

[Folio 8r]

Transport Ld. 1138:15

203. Silver snuffers with their stand, 67 dram 8:45
204. A silver pottage spoon, 52 dram 10:48
205. A dozen silver spoons and as many forks, 360 dram 72:-
206. A silver confiture spoon and fork, 10 dram 2:-
207. Another silver fork, 11 dram 2:24
208. A little silver spoon, a ditto fork and a ditto knife hilts, in a black chagrin leather case, 64 dram 12:96
209. Fifteen silver cup holders [ORIG: portefincan], 145 drachmas 29:-
210. Ten table-knives with wooden hilts 2:-
211. A short walking stick with a silver knob -:60
212. A little knife and fork with horn hilts, a ditto clasp knife, and gold scales, together -:60
213. Four ell new cinnamon colored broadcloth 14:-
214. A sea-green damask night-dress with red silk lining 20:-
215. An Indian chintz spread 35:-
216. A pair of common and damaged pocket pistols 1:-
217. A pair of white silk stockings 1:60
218. Eight pairs of muslin separate hems with sleeves 1:60
219. Another two pairs of ditto [hems with sleeves] -:60
220. 4 shirts without sleeves 8:-
=1359:48

[Folio 8v]

Transport Ld. 1359:48

221. 3 underpants of Turkish cloth 2:30
222. 4 muslin ties 1:-
223. 5 linen night caps with lace 2:60
224. A shirt of Turkish cloth, and three silk handkerchiefs, together -:90
225. Five pairs of cotton stockings 1:-
226. A box with nutmeg 4:-
227. A pewter teapot with its chafing dish 4:-
228. A pewter shaving basin 1:-
229. A pewter pitcher or tankard -:60
230. A comb-case or tidy with two combs, a soap box, a brush, two iron ell-wands, a pen knife, together -:60
231. A pair of grey silk stockings 2:-
232. A tin-plated copper drinking dish -:15
233. Three baskets -:15
234. A walnut coffee-mill 3:-

In the room of the maids

235. A wooden press 2:-
236. A copper bed pan, with ditto two tobacco chafing dishes, of which one is broken 1:60
237. Iron tongs and a shoe brush -:30

238. An old leather-covered suitcase 1:60
=1387:48

[Folio 9r]

Transport Ld. 1387:48

239. A tandoor -:60

240. Two beds or mattresses with two pillows 2:-

241. A basin [ORIG: lien/ Ot: leġen] with its copper ewer [ORIG: hibrik/ Ot: ibrik],
and a large iron grater, together 3:-

242. A common wooden commode -:30

In the large or sofa room

243. Four sofas or cushions [ORIG: minder/ Ot: minder] filled with wool, weighing
124 okkas, at 4 para's per okka 12:48

244. Eleven sofa-cushions filled with wool, weighing 131 okkas, at 4 para's per okka
13:12

245. Eleven Bursa velvet covers of the abovementioned cushions 16:60

246. Three red woolen cloths for sitting [ORIG: makat/ Ot: mak'ad] 5:-

247. A carpet from Salonika 3:-

248. Seven walnut chairs covered with juchten leather 14:-

249. An old floor-mat 1:-

250. A mirror with a carved gilded frame 8:-

251. A black serge curtain -:60

252. Seven iron curtain rods -:105

253. Three black woolen cloths for sitting [ORIG: makat/ ot: mak'ad] 4:-

254. A tandoor -:60

255. A walnut writing cabinet 18:-

=1490:3

[Folio 9v]

Transport Ld. 1490:3

256. An iron jewelry box containing a copper gilded necklace 2:-

257. Thirty nine small silver wrought camisole buttons 2:-

258. Two steel pigtail stirrers, a magnifier or lens, a pencil, together -:60

259. Steel nail clippers -:90

260. Scales for weighing diamonds 3:-

261. Four pairs of agate knife hilts 4:-

262. An embroidered briefcase 7:-

263. A silver box containing thirty silver Dutch farthings [duiten] 6:-

264. A box with nine microscopes or magnifiers 5:-

265. A tortoise shell box 3:-

266. A magnifier or lens -:90

267. A chagrin leather notebook covered with silver 4:-

268. A chagrin jewelry box -:15

269. A triangular agate signet stone -:60

270. Five copper medals 1:-

271. Three pairs of gloves one of which silver embroidered 1:60

272. A pewter sotto coupe or salver -:60

273. A pewter pitcher or tankard without a lid -:60

274. Five small prints of the deeds of Alexander with black frames 5:-

=1537:18

[Folio 10r]

Transport Ld. 1537:18

275. A silk sword sheath, two clothes brushes, and two (clothes) sweepers -:90
276. A pewter hand lantern -:90
277. A pewter butter dish -:90
278. A pewter teapot -:15
279. A pewter candlestick with its snuffers and stand 1:-
280. A copper chafing dish 1:60
281. Two pairs of copper candlesticks with snuffers and stand 5:-
282. A copper candlestick with three snuffers 1:60
283. A copper chocolate pitcher 1:-
284. A copper flat-iron 2:-
285. A box with 14 knife blades 1:90
286. Three amber boxes with counters 4:60
287. Two Turkish portraits with gilded frames 12:-
288. A wool bed or mattress, a head-pillow, two feather head pillows, a white wool blanket, a cotton blanket, an old basket or Turkish suitcase [ORIG: sepet/ Ot: sepet], a few hand-dusters and white-brushes together 4:-

Ld 1573:93

[Folio 10v]

Transport Ld. 1573:93

Pawned goods

A gold pocket watch and a Turkish sable, remaining with a certain Armenian named Bogos, for a sum of Hundred and fifty Lion dollars, and together estimated at 155:-

Eleven silver wrought table-plates, remaining at Sir Dionijs Houset for a sum of Two hundred Lion dollars, weighing 1421 Dram, the Dram estimated at 7 paras. Thus 248:81
The sum of Ld 1977:54

Continuation with the costs of the estate

To Sir Moise Alfarin the Jew charged to the deceased for money lent, as a consequence there is an obligation with a sum of six hundred Lion dollars, say 600:-

To Sir Pieter Leijtstar for and because of as above a sum of two hundred fifteen Lion dollars, say 215:-

To Sir Constantino Vatach for a cause as above, a sum of hundred Lion Dollars, say 100:-

To an Armenian named Bogos, for lent money on a golden watch and a Turkish saber, as a consequence there is an obligation with the sum of hundred fifty Lion dollars, say 150:-
=1065:-

[Folio 11r]

Transport Ld. 1065:-

To Monsieur de l'Homme, Master wig-maker in Amsterdam for delivered wigs, a sum of circa two hundred Lion dollars, say 200:-

To Janissary Boujoukli Ahmed Bese for cash lent, a sum of circa fifty Lion dollars, say 50:-

To Armenian moneylender [ORIG: saraf/ Ot: sarraf] named Mankaskar, for a cause as above, the sum of circa seven hundred Lion dollars, say 700:-

To a certain Jew, named Marcado Farin, for cash lent to Madam the Widow Rombouts and Sir Jan de la Fontaine the Vicar, the mother and brother of the deceased, as a consequence there is an obligation with a sum of six hundred Lion dollars, say 600:-

To Sir Dionijs Houset for lent money on eleven silver wrought table-plates, as a consequence there is an obligation with the sum of two hundred Lion dollars, say 200:-

To Dragoman Sir Manolachi Agha for lent money on a diamond brooch belonging to the widow of the deceased, as a consequence there is an obligation with the sum of hundred forty Lion dollars, say 140:-
= 2955:-

[Folio 11v]

Transport Ld. 2955:-

To Haijvas the servant of Sir Leijtstar, for money lent, a sum of nine Lion dollars, say 9:-

To servant Haijvas for the balance of a year service, the sum of thirteen Lion dollars, say 13:-

To maidservant Giorgina for one and a half year of service, the sum of twenty four Lion dollars, say Ld 24:-

And for a dress or garment for the past year, the sum of six Lion dollars, say 6:-

And thus together 30:-

To the caretaker for four months of rent, a sum of forty six Lion dollars and eighty aspers, say 46:80

To baker Sir George Masson for delivery of bread, a sum of twenty nine Lion dollars and 33 aspers, say 29:33

To the Armenian baker for delivery of bread for the servants, a sum of ten Lion dollars and forty eight aspers, say 10:48

To the same for delivery of bread to Madam the widow Rombouts, expected to be paid by the deceased according to the same obligation, remaining the sum of fifty four Lion dollars, say 54:-
= 3147:41

[Folio 12r]

Transport Ld. 3147:41

To grocer [ORIG: baccal/ Ot: bakkal] Haccı Adam, for delivery of oil and other legumes, the sum of three Lion dollars, say 3:-

To the poultry seller for delivery of poultry, the sum of three Lion dollars and ninety aspers, say 3:90

To a certain Jew for the delivery of spices, the sum of six Lion dollars, say 6:-

To Marcado Farin the Jew for delivery of rose conserves the sum of eight Lion dollars, say 8:-

To the shopkeeper Silvester for the delivery of brandy and snuff-tobacco and others, the sum of six Lion dollars and 105 aspers, say 6:105

To wine seller Sir Giovanni Kruta, for delivery of wine, the sum of fifty eight Lion dollars and 16 aspers, say 58:16

To Dragoman Sir Giovanni Theijls, for the delivery of half a fur or squirrel fur [ORIG: Singiap/ ot: sincab], the sum of eight Lion dollars, say 8:-

To the boatman for delivery of silk fabric, the sum of three Lion dollars and 30 aspers, say 3:30
= 3254:42

[Folio 12v]

Transport Ld. 3254:42

To shopkeeper Monsieur Louis, for the delivery of a pair of silk stockings, the sum of four Lion dollars and sixty aspers, say 4:60

To Greek tailor Janachi, for making or repairing clothes, the sum of twenty one Lion dollars, say 21:-

To the furrier for custom work of fur vests, the sum of three Lion dollars, say 3:-

To the English Doctor Brown, who advised the deceased in his sickness, the sum of ten Lion dollars, say 10:-

To surgeon Berard, for a cause as earlier, the sum of two hundred fifty seven Lion dollars and 30 aspers, say 257:30

To surgeon Honoré, for a cause as above, remains the sum of fifty Lion dollars, say 50:-

Finally a reminder of what may come up in the name of Madam the Widow Philippe de la Fontaine and son in Amsterdam charged to the deceased, as an unbalanced account with them remains open. Thus pro memory

Death related debts

To Josef the Jew for delivery of mourning cloths or sheets, the sum of twenty Lion dollars, say 20:-
= 3620:12

[Folio 13r]

Transport Ld. 3620:12

To Sir Manolachi Agha for delivery of twilled cotton [bogassin/ boğası], the sum of thirteen Lion dollars and thirty aspers, say 13:30

To Sir Nicolachi for delivery of shoes and slippers, the sum of eleven Lion dollars and ninety aspers, say 11:90

To tailor Janachi for custom work of mourning clothes, the sum of seven Lion dollars and 30 aspers, say 7:30

To shopkeeper Jean Maria for delivery of Rosolio and glasses consumed at the funeral, the sum of five Lion dollars and 66 aspers, say 5:66

To Sir Pieter Leijtstar for the coffin and other expenses made for the funeral, The sum of twenty six Lion dollars and eight aspers, say 26:8
Sum Ld = 3683:116

Thusly inventoried by me, Chancellor, at the instigation of Madam Catharina Volo, Widow of the noble Sir Pieter de la Fontaine, as remembered by her. She sincerely stated that she acted to her best knowledge, without holding back or concealing anything.

[Folio 13v]

She therefore promises that if afterwards something may be found that will decrease or increase this inventory with several pieces, the persons will be justly treated according to debt or benefit, without wanting to gain herself. She presented it as being well and soundly executed, and if necessary will support her statement by swearing under oath. Actum Pera of Constantinople, today seven April One thousand seven hundred twenty five. (Was signed) Catterina Volo Widow de la Fontaine, I confirm the above, the content of which I have explained word by word, Dionijs Huset as witness, Rumoldus Rombouts witness (supported). Present (with) me. (and was signed below) B. Fagel Chancellor.

After collation of the above with the original present at the chancellery, approved, today 21 December 1725.

Who witnesses

B. Fagel Chancellor

30c. Pieter de la Fontaine, Secretary of the Dutch Embassy and Son of Maria Colyer: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

Conto di tutto quello che Madama de la Fontaine ha ... dopo la morte del defonto sue marito, ed in primo per il lutto et interram^{to}

All Ebreo Josef per panno negro Lⁿⁱ 20

Al sig^f Manolacki Agga per bogassino negro “ 13:30

Al sig^f manolacki Agga per papuce, pantofole 11:90

Al sartor armeno per la fattura delli abiti 7:30

Al sig^f Gio: Maria per Rossolini 5:66

Spesse al Interram^{to}, secondo il cento del Sig^f Leister 23:48

Secondo per debiti lasciati dal defonto.

Al doctore Inglese per saldo del suo Conto di medicam^{ti} 10:5

Al Cirurgico Berard l'intiera sodisfaz^{ne} del suo conto di Lⁿⁱ 257:30 con 130:-

Per avanti a due altri cirugini per le loro consulte, secondo il conto del Sig^f Leister 10:-

Per quattro mesi di fito di casa 46:81

Al servo Haivas per saldo d'un anno di salario 13:-

Al servo dimitrio per in ca due mesi di salario 4:-

Alle serva Giorgina per un anno, e mezzo di salar.^o L 24

E per il suo vestim:^{to} dell'anno passato 6:- = 30:-
= 324:105

Segue

[Folio 1v]

Trasporto Lⁿⁱ 324:105

Al Sig^f Giorgio Fornaro, per saldo del suo cento di pane 29:33

Al fernaro Armeno c^e sopa 12:40

Al Galinaio per saldo del suo conto di galine, e polastri 3:90

Al Baccal Hagi Adam per legume, secondo il conto del sig^f Leister 3:-

Ad un certo Ebreo per speciarie 6:-

Al candellaio per candelle 10:-

Al Ebreo Marcado Farin il suo conto di conservi, ed altri confetti 9:-

Al Bottegare Silvestro per Tabacco, acquavita 6:105

Alla vedoua di Haivas, fù serve de Sig^f Leistar per tanto danare imprestato 14:-

Al Calpakgi il suo conto di 2:30

Al sandalgi come di sopa 4:30

Al Pellizzare 3:-

Al sartor Janachi 21:-

Al Sig^f Gio: Theijls per mezza pelizza di gingiap 8:-

Al Sig^f Louis per un paio di calze di seda 5:15

Al saraf armeno, nominato Nancassar, a conto della sua pretens^{ne} di Lⁿⁱ 700:-, cioè in una pelizza del fù S.E. il conte Colijer, pagate in Smirna, la quale li fù cessa avanti la morte del defonto, dico 400:-

862:96.

Al Sig^f Manolacki Agga

[Folio 2r]

Trasporto Lⁿⁱ 862:90

Al Sig^f Manollacki Aggà per il dispegno dell'orologio d'oro, et una siabla Lⁿⁱ 150:-
E per interasse di questo anne e pretnesi 50

200:-

Al Sig^f Costantino Vatach per tanti danari imprestati, secondo Li Obbligaz.^{ne} 100:-

Al Sig^f Dionisio Housset per il dispegno delli undeci piatri di argento 200:-

Al Sig^f Pietro Leister per un saldo di conto sue 214:-

Al Sig^f Manollacki Agga per il dispegno del Battipetto incaserato con diamanti,
coll'interesse fin al mese di ag^{to} 1725 la suma di Lⁿⁱ 146

E per altri trentatre mesi, cioè lune fino al mese di Aprile 1728 58:60

204:60

Terze per spese doppo la morte del defonto

Per nutrim^{to} sin alla andato in casa del Sig^f Leister, overo nel villaggio di Belgrado,
ch'era nella mettà del mese di Jiug.^o 25:-

Andando in Belgrado per due carri da trasportar la roba, secondo il conto del sig^f Leister
2:30

Alla Cassandra per fito della sua casa in Belgrado, e la mettà delle spese del soffitto nella
camera, secondo il conto, come di sop.^a 40:30

Per due carri al ritorno di Belgrado, secondo di sop.^a 2:30

--

1851:6

Segue Al dottore

[Folio 2v]

Trasporte Lⁿⁱ 1851:6

Al dottore Polacco per medicam.^{ti} 8:72

Al Sig^f Leister per tre anni di pensione, cioè dal mese di giog.^o 1725, sino al mese di
giug.^o 1728 450:-

Durante questi tre anni in vestim^{ti} per il figl.^o secondo una nota particolare 100:-

Alli suoi maestri di scola 2 anni 60:-

Alla serva Giorgina per tre anni di salario fin al mese di Lugl.^o 1728, a vag^{ne} di Lⁿⁱ 35
105:-

Di più per la tomba del defunto B.M. quest'aricolo deve venire nelle spese
dell'interram.^{to} 77:80

Lⁿⁱ 2652:38

[Folio 3r]

All'incontro di queste spese hè ricevuto, cioè come segue.

Dal Sig^f Faghel per tanto, che doveva al defonto per danari imprestati Lⁿⁱ 9:56

Dal medemo per una di camera di damasco verde Lⁿⁱ 20:-

Per una spada di argento 18:-

Per un jusdan o portafoglio ricamato 7:-

Per una candelliera piatta di rame 1:-

Per una gran forbice d'un calamaio di stagno -:90

Per una coperta d'Indiane fina 35:-

81:90

Dal Sig^f Leister per una peruca Lⁿⁱ 10:-

Per un piccolo peso 2:-

Per un schiopo 9:-

Per quattro botti da vino 3:-

Per tre socto braghese di tella 1:60

Di più dal Sig^f Leister per una Botta di Vino contenente 80 metri a rag^{ne} di aspri 73 il metro 48:80}

Dal medemo per due besoar di composiz:^{ne} 40:-

}questi due capi non sono nell'inventarie

Dall' Ebreo Josef per 3 ³/₄ picke di pano di colore di canella 13:-

Dal Sig^f Vignola segrett^o dell' Ambasa.^{ta} Veneto per sette tazze di porcellana da ciocolata 10:30

Dal Sig^f Isnel per due stromazzi di lana 5:48

233:4

[Folio 3v]

Trasporto Lⁿⁱ 233:4

Dal Sig^f Gasparo Testa per 10 vasi di Christallo 5:-

Dal Sig^f Costantino Vasack per il gran Orologgio, et una siabla, ch'era impegnata 70:-

Dal Sig^f Housset per li orologio d'oro ch'era impegnato 130:-

Perli undeci piatti di argento, ch'erano impegnati cioè dal Sig^f Housset per cinque pezzi Lⁿⁱ 109:10

Dal Vescovo Romano per Quattro pezzi d.^L pesando 480 drame a @ 21 84:-

E dal Sig^f Leister per li altri due, pesando 288 drame a 20 aspri 48:-

241:10

Per la roba venduta all'incanto delle Beni del defonte Ecc.^{mo} Sig^f Conte Colijer, secondo una nota particolare 358:84

Dal Sig^f Faghel per conto dell'eredita del sud^o defonto conte Colijer 200:-

Dal medemo per 24 giorni di stipendio dovuto al defonto in qualità di secret.^o dell' Ambasciada a Fiorini 12, ovvero 4 ⁴/₅ reali di peso alg^{no} 135:46

Per tutta l'argenteria, secondo li inventario, consistente in 17 articoli 386:111

Di più perla polizza di Smirne concessa al saraf Moncassar, come si vede qui Avanti

400:-

Lⁿⁱ 2160:15

@24 Ag^{ti} 1730

Nota delli debiti restano hora? da pagare del defonto della Fontaine, secondo si rileva da creditori, ch'in presenta contendono con la Vedona suo relitta.

Sono comparsi al mehekiemè

Ahmed Bassà Gianizzero del Ecc.^{mo} Sig^f Amb.^o di Olanda con pretesa di P.^e 45

L' Ebreo Jossef p^r Alfarin con pretesa di P.^{re} 530

Altro Ebreo Jossef per un debito ..vutosi il q.. la Fontaine, essendo di sua madre, e pretende P.^{re} 600

Un Armeno saraf nominato ... con pretesa di P.^{re} 54

Il Quinto non comparso, e chia..ato nell'ord.^e della r...dice Madama , che prettende P.^{re}

200

P.^{re} 1424

30c. Pieter de la Fontaine, Secretary of the Dutch Embassy and Son of Maria Colyer: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

The Account of everything Madam de la Fontaine has [illegible] after the death of her husband, and first of all for the mourning and burial

To Josef the Jew for black cloth 20

To Sir Manolacki Agga for black twilled cotton [ORIG: bogassino/ Ot: boğası] “ 13:30

To Sir Manolacki Agga for slippers Ld 11:90

To the Armenian tailor for the bill of clothes Ld 7:30

To Sir Gio[vanni] Maria for rosolio Ld. 5:66

Expenses of the burial, according to the percentage of Sir Leister 23:48

Secondly for the debts left by the deceased.

To the English doctor for the balance of his account of medicine 10:5

To surgeon Berard the entire satisfaction of his account of Ld 257:30 with 130:-

For the advance to two other surgeons for their consultations, according to the account of Sir Leister 10:-

For four months of rent of the house 46:81

To the servant Haivas for the balance of one year of salary 13:-

To the servant Dimitrio for roughly two months of salary 4:-

To the maidservant Giorgina for one and a half years of salary Ld 24

And for a garment of the past year 6:-
= 30:-

= 324:105

Continuance

[Folio 1v]

Transported Ld 324:105

To Sir Giorgi, baker, for the balance of his percent of bread 29:33

To the Armenian baker as above 12:40

To the henhouse for the balance of his account of hens, and chicken 3:90

To the grocer [ORIG: baccal/ Ot: bakkal] Hagi Adam for legumes, according to the account of Sir Leister 3:-

To a certain Jew for expenses 6:-

To the Chandler for candles 10:-

To Marcado Farin the Jew for his account of conserves, and other confitures 9:-

To shopkeeper Silvestro for tobacco, brandy 6:105

To the widow of Haivas, the late maidservant of Sir Leistar for lent money 14:-

To the kalpak-maker [ORIG: Calpakgi/ Ot: kalpakçı] for his account of 2:30

To the boatman [ORIG: sandalgi/ Ot: sandalcı] as above 4:30

To the pelisse-maker 3:-

To tailor Janachi 21:-

To Sir Gio[vanni] Theijls for half a pelisse of squirrel [ORIG: gingiap/ Ot: sincab] 8:-

To Sir Louis for a pair of silk stockings 5:15

To the Armenian moneylender [ORIG: saraf/ Ot: sarraf], called Mancassar, for the account of his claim of Ld. 700:-, namely for a pelisse of His Excellency the late

Count Colijer, paid in Izmir, which was no longer there before the death of the deceased, say 400:-

--

862:96.

To Sir Manolacki Agga

[Folio 2r]

Transport Ld 862:90

To Sir Manollacki Aggà for the release of a golden watch, and a sable Ld 150:-

And for the interest of that year and the claim 50

200:-

To Sir Costantino Vatach for all the lent money, according to the obligation 100:-

To Sir Dionisio Huset for the release of eleven silver plates 200:-

To Sir Pietro Leister for a balance of his account 214:-

To Sir Manollacki Agga for the release of a brooch or pendant set with diamonds, with the interest until the month of August 1725 the sum of Ld 146

And for another thirty-three months, namely until the month April 1728 58:60

--

204:60

Thirdly, for the expenses after the death of the deceased

For food until the departure in the house of Leister, namely in the village of Belgrade, until the middle of the month of June 25:-

For the trip {lit: going] in Belgrade for two wagons for transporting the goods, according to the account of Sir Leister 2:30

To Cassandra for the rent of her house in Belgrade, and the half of the expenses of the ceiling of that room, according to the account, as above 40:30

For two wagons at the return from Belgrade, according to as above 2:30

--

1851:6

Continuance: to the doctor

[Folio 2v]

Transport Ld 1851:6

To doctor Polacco for medicine 8:72

To Sir Leister for three years of pension, namely from the month of June 1725, until the month of June 1728 450:-

During those three years clothing for the son, according to a detailed note or record 100:-

To his school teachers 2 years 60:-

To maidservant Giorgina for three years of salary until the month of July 1928 at a rate of Ld 35 105:-

And, moreover, for the grave of the deceased B.M. this item must come under the expenses of the burial 77:80

--

Ld. 2652:38

[Folio 3r]

The following expenses have been met, namely

From Sir Faghel for that, that the deceased had for lent money Ld. 9:56

From the same [Sir Faghel] for a room of green damask Ld. 20:-

For a silver sword 18:-
For an embroidered wallet [ORIG: jusdan/ Ot: cüzdan] 7:-
For a copper plated candlestick 1:-
For large scissors of a copper inkstand -:90
For a thin *Indienne* blanket 35:-
81:90

From Sir Leister for a wig Ld 10:-
For a small weight 2:-
For a gun 9:-
For four wine barrels 3:-
For three linen trousers 1:60
Moreover from Sir Leister for a wine barrel containing 80 meters at the rate of 73 aspers
per meter 48:80
To the same [Sir Leister] for two bezoars of composition (?) 40:-
}these two items are not in the inventory

From Josef the Jew for 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ pics of cinnamon colored cloth 13:-
From Sir Vignola Secretary of the Venetian Ambassador for seven porcelain chocolate
cups 10:30
From Sir Isnel for two woolen mattresses 5:48
--
233:4

[Folio 3v]

Transport Ld. 233:4
From Sir Gasparo Testa for 10 lead crystal vessels or vases 5:-
From Sir Costantino Vatach for the large clock, and a sable, that was pawned 70:-
From Sir Houset for the golden watch or clock that was pawned 130:-
For the twelve silver plates that were pawned, namely from Sir Houset for five pieces
Ld. 109:10
From the Roman Bishop for four pieces (plates), weighing 480 drachmas, at 21 aspers
84:-
And from Sir Leister for the other two, weighing 288 drachmas at 20 aspers 48:-
241:10

For the things sold at the auction of the goods of His Excellency the late Count Colijer,
according to a detailed note or record 358:84
From Sir Faghel on behalf of the inheritance of the aforementioned late Count Colijer
200:-
From the same [Sir Faghle] for 24 days of salary due to the deceased in the quality of
secretary of the Embassy at 12 florins, *overo* (?) $4 \frac{4}{5}$ real of weight *alg^{no}* (?)
135:46
For all the silverware, according to the inventory, consisting of 17 items 386:111
More for the bill of Izmir, granted to the moneylender [saraf] Moncassar, as seen here
previously 400:-

--
Ld. 2160:15

@24 August 1730

Record of the remaining debts to be paid by the late Della Fontaine, according to the notation of the creditors, which are at the present contended with the widow.

Appeared before the court of law [ORIG: mehekiemè/ Ot: mâhkeme]

Ahmed Bassà [Beşe] Janissary of His Excellency Sir Ambassador of the Netherlands with the claim of 45 piasters

Jossep for Alfarin the Jews with the claim of 530 piasters

Another Jew Jossep for a debt [that belonged to] ... la Fontaine, which was (of) his mother, and claims 600 piasters

An Armenian moneylender [ORIG: saraf/ Ot: sarraf] called ... with the claim of 54 piasters

The fifth did not appear, (?) in the of the (?) Madama Volo, who claims 200 piasters

--

1424 piasters

31a. Gilles Fourneau, Master Brewer: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³¹¹

[Folio 1r]

Op huyden den negenentwintigsten Januarij een duyzent sevenhondert en dertig ten half vyf uren na de middag heb ik ondergeschreeve Rumoldus Rombouts, cancelier van zyn excellentie Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen haer Hoog Mogende Ambassad:^r aen d'Ottomannische Porta, benevens de naergen: getuygen, (op ordre van Hoogstgem:^{te} Heere Ambassadeur) mij getransporteert in het sterfhuijs van den Eerzamen Gilles Fourneau, in zyn leeven Meester Bierbrouwer hier ter steede, om aldaer te verzeegeln het geene door den gem: Gillis Fourneau dien zelve agtermiddag in den Heere gerust met'er dood ontruyt en naergelaten is, ende het gene niet konde verzeegelt werden bij provizie grossemode na gelegentheid des tijds op te schryven, omme vervolgens na dat het lijk ter aerde besteld zal zijn, van alles een accorate Inventaris gemaect te werden, het welk hebbe geffectueert als volgt.

1. Voor eerst heb ik verzeegeld een magazijn staende benevens de klyne trap, alwaer de molen is om de garst te malen
2. Ten andere heb ik ook verzeegeld een magazijn staende agter de grote trap, alwaer in gevonden drie tonnen bier waer van de twee byna vol, dog nog gistende, en het derde met een klijn restantje; Nog twee vaten d'eene ten naesten by vol wijn, en het andere met een restant

[Folio 1v]

3. Wijn, welke twee vaten wijn volgens verklaringe van beide de zoons van den overleedene genaemt Willem & Paulus Fourneau toebehoort aen eenen Griek genaemt Hadgi Affendoela.
4. In den ingang van het huys, op de plaets en elders heb bevonden te staen negen en veertig leege vaten zoo groot als klyn, waer onder verscheide met ijzere hoepels beslagen.
5. In een ander magazijn een paerd voord' molen
6. In de eerste of bovenste bier kelder heb niets gevonden
7. In de tweede of onderste bier kelder heb alleen gevonden drie vaetjes wijn van grote nagissing elk tien a twaelf meters, van dewelke twee vol, en de derde in circa maer een derde part vol, welke kelder niet verzeegelt heb omdat de wijn moest dienen voor het gezin als ook d' anderendaegs voor de begrafenis.
8. Een turelle of specie van stoof om de garst te drogen, staende ter zyde de klyne trap, met garst gevult, en daer bezyde een klyn partijtje houtskool.
9. Op de eerste verdieping gevonden anderhalve zak hop, en een grote kopere wasch keetel.
10. Op de hoogste verdieping, op de zael, lag de grond geheel met gegermeerde garst bedekt.
11. In een kamer aen de kant van de straet, lag de vloer beneden de sofa mede met gegermeerde garst bedekt
12. In een andere kamer aen de kant van de tuijn lag een hoop garst, die des overledens zoon Willem zegt in circa twee hondert kiloos zal wezen, en een hoopje

¹³¹¹ Partially the same as NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 200-201.

gegermeerde garst incirca ses kiloos, ende een ledig biervaetje met yzere hoepels, beslagen.

Boven op de bierkelders in een schuur stond

[Folio 2r]

13. Een redelyke grote partij bricken of kirpitsen

14. In de tuyn was een partytje brandhout dat gist omtrent dertig a ses en dertig gewigten of lasten zal zijn.

In de brouwerij (die mede niet heb konnen verzeegelen omdat ontramponeert is) heb gevonden

15. Twee grote kopere brouwketels

16. Een grote kuyp met yzere hoepels beslagen

17. Een dito wat klynder met houte hoepels

18. Een vierkante kuijp

19. Twee klyne leege vaetjes

20. Een koelbak

21. Een pomp & twee ladders

Aldus gepasseert in het sterfhuijs voornoemt staende in Beijoglu, ter presentie van de sieurs Marc' Ant:^o Rosa, en Frederik Bourschedt als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

Marc' Ant:^o Rosa Test:^{io}

Friderich Bourschedt

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancel.

31a. Gilles Fourneau, Master Brewer: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³¹²

[Folio 1r]

Today the twenty ninth of January one thousand seven hundred and thirty at half past four in the afternoon I, Rumoldus Rombouts, chancellor of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen her High Mighty Ambassador at the Ottoman Port, together with the below mentioned witnesses, (by order of the high esteemed Sir Ambassador) went to the house of mourning of the honorable Gilles Fourneau, in his lifetime Master Brewer here in the city, to seal what was vacated and left behind that same afternoon by the aforementioned Gillis Fourneau after his demise, and what could not be sealed was noted down crudely, as an accurate inventory of everything when there is time after his body is laid to rest will be prepared. This resulted in the following

1. First I sealed a storeroom next to the small staircase, where the mill for grinding barley is situated
2. Then I also sealed a storage behind the large staircase, where three barrels of beer were found two of which were nearly full, though still fermenting, and the third contained a little remnant; Another two barrels, one nearly full with wine, and the other with a remainder of

[Folio 1v]

3. Wine, and which according to the declarations of both sons of the deceased, named Willem & Paulus Fourneau belong to a Greek named Hadgi Affendoela.
4. In the entrance of the house, in the courtyard and elsewhere I found forty nine empty barrels, both large and small, and among them several were mounted with iron hoops.
5. In another storage a horse for the mill
6. In the first or upper beer cellar I found nothing
7. In the second or bottom beer cellar I only found three kegs of wine of high fermentation, each ten or twelve meters, two of which full, and the third filled for only one third, which cellar I did not seal as the wine was supposed to serve the family as well as the funeral the other day.
8. A turret or type of stove to dry the barley, next to the small staircase, and filled with barley and beside it a small stack of charcoal.
9. On the first flour one and a half bag of hop was found, and a large copper wash kettle.
10. On the top floor, in the reception room (zael), the floor was covered with germinated barley.
11. In a room on the street side, the floor under the sofa is also covered with germinated barley
12. In another room on the garden side is a pile of barley, which Willem the son of the deceased claims to be roughly two hundred kilos, and a pile of germinated barley of roughly six kilos, and an empty beer keg mounted with iron hoops.

On top of the beer cellars in a shed were

¹³¹² Partially the same as NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 200-201.

[Folio 2r]

13. A rather large party of bricks or mud bricks
14. In the garden a stack of firewood which will be around thirty to thirty six weights or loads.

In the brewery (which could also not be sealed because it was damaged) I found

15. Two large copper wort boilers
16. A large keeve mounted with iron hoops
17. A ditto [keeve] slightly smaller with wooden hoops
18. A square keeve
19. Two small empty kegs
20. A cooler
21. A pump & two ladders

Thusly passed in the aforementioned house of mourning in Beyoğlu, in the presence of the gentlemen Marc' Ant[oni]o Rosa, and Frederik Bourschedt as witnesses of faith hereto requested.

Marc' Ant[oni]o Rosa witness

Friderich Bourschedt

Quod attestor

Rumold[u]^s Rombouts Chancellor

31b. Gilles Fourneau, Master Brewer: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).¹³¹³

p. 206

Staat en Inventaris van den boedel en goederen naergelaten en met'er dood ontruymt, by wylen den eerzamen S^r: Gillis Fourneau, in zyn leeven Meester Bierbrouwer hier ter steede, overleden den Negenentwintigste Janu: een duijzent sevenhondert en dertig. Dewelke door mij ondergez: Cancell: van zyn Exc: Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen Amb: wegens haer Ho: Mo: de Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenigde Nederlanden aen d'Ottomannische Porta, op ordre van zyn Exc: ende opgevinge van S^r: Willem Fourneau zoon van wylen S^r: Gillis Fourneau voorm: zyn opgeschreeven ende geïnventariseert, in presentie van de naergen: getuigen, als volgt.

Begonnen heeden den 31 January voornoemt

In de eerste of bovenste bierkelder niets gevonden

In de tweede of onderste bierkelder

1. gevonden drie vaetjes met yzere hoepels beslagen, de twee vol wyn, en de derde in circa met een derde part vol wijn, zynde ieder vaetje groot circa tien a twaelf meeters

In een magazyn bezyden de grote trap

2. Een vat met yzere hoepels van grote omtrent vyftig meeters met nieuw bier manqueert circa een klyne span van vol
3. Een dito klynder met nieuw bier byna vol
4. Een dito waer in circa de hoogte van een span met nieuw bier
5. Een vat met bedurve of zuure wyn, een vat met en restantje bedurve wijn, neffens een klyn leedig tonnetje, alle drie toebehorende aen Hadgi Affendoela, volgens het zeggen van Willem Fourneau, en reclamatie van d^o: Affendoela
6. Drie yzere venster tralies in zyn geheel, toebehorende aen den huysheer

Buyten het magazijn, op de plaets, en elders

7. in alles achtentwintig zoo grote als klyne ledige biervaten, met yzere hoepels beslagen, ende een en twintig ledige biervaten zoo groot als klijn met houte hoepels, waer onder verscheide ontramponeert, mitsgaders nog vyf heele klyne vaetjes met houte hoepels mede leedig
8. Een grote weekkuyp met yzere hoepels

In het magazyn beneden bezyden de klyne trap

9. Een garst molen met zyn toebehoren
10. Een meulen paert voor dezelve
11. Vier vierkante kassen in dewelkde in circa vyf a ses kiloos zoo gemalen als ongemale tarw
12. Een oude kuyp met houte hoepels
13. Een klyne dito als boven
14. Een oude bijl
15. Een grote sappe

¹³¹³ Partially the same as NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043.

16. Een klyne kasmá

Buyten dito magazijn

17. een smalle tafel met een bank

18. Een grote tourelle of specie van oven om de garst te drogen, benevens in circa nagissing 200: ocken houtskool

In een schuur boven de bierkelders

19. een quantiteit ongebacke tichels of kerpitsa

In de brouwerij

20. Twee grote kopere brouwketels, met haer kranen

21. Een koelbak

22. Een geele kuyp met houte en drie yzere hoepels

23. Een onderbak met houte hoepels

24. Een vierkante brouw kuijp

25. Een klyne oude kuyp met houte hoepels

26. Een oude kruywagen

27. Vier houte koevaes of emmers

28. Een pomp met de nodige geuten, dog de pomp bedurven

p. 207

29. twee ladders

30. twee leere water emmers, met haer touw, katrol en toebehoren voor een put

31. nog een pomp met zyn geut om water in de brouwery te lyden

32. een snijbank

33. een partytje brandhout voor de brouwerij, na gissing in circa sesendertig gewigten of cargaes

Hier mede dien dag geeindigt, en door indispositie van my cancellier het vervolg gestaekt tot den dertienden Februarij, als wanneer met dezelve getuygen wederom gecontinueert hebben als volgt

In een kamertje op de eerste verdieping

34. Ses vouwstoelen met rood leer overtrocken

35. Een groter stoel met groen laken bekleet

36. Een ordinary mattestoel

37. Twee houte stoeltjes

38. Een ovale vouw tafeltje

39. Een langwerpige tafeltje met een lae

40. Een yzere cantaer

In een kamertje agter de voorz: op de straet uytziende

41. Een gemeen ledekant met twee grote en twee klyne gordynen van Smirnase bordatjes

42. Een matras van wol

43. Een paillas of stroo zak

44. Drie veere hoofd kussentjes

45. Een gedrukte cattoene deeken, en een wolle deeken, beide oud

46. Een grote notebome houte kist en daerin

47. Twaelf tinne leepels
48. Negen ordinarij messen, en
49. Drie flessen met extract van leepelblad, elke fles van in circa drie vierendeel ok groot
50. Een ordinarij vierkante tafel met een lae
51. Een klyn peeper molentje
52. Een klyn ovale spiegeltje met een zwarte lijst
53. Een klyne blicke hand lanteern
54. Een gemeene zwarte kist leedig
55. Twee kopere kandelaers met een snuijter en snuijterbakje
56. Een zwart lakense binis, oud
57. Een rood lakense binis, oud
58. Een zwart bogasine comesool, oud
59. Een zwarte bogasin broek, en een d^o: gestreept, beide oud
60. Een oude schapebonte pels zonder overtrecksel
61. Een gemeene houtte linne kasje en daerindrie oude hembden
62. Drie tafellakens, linne van 't land
63. Vyf servetten d^o: linnen
64. Drie klyne sloopjes, dito linnen
65. Een oude hoed
66. Een oude paruyk en
67. Twee paer oude kattoene koussen
68. Een oude leege kist
69. Een vliegekas
70. Een Hollandse bybel, en ses andere ordinary boekjes

In een andere kamer op de straet uytziende

71. Een klyn vaetje met in circa dertig okken brandewijn
72. Een klyn vaetje met yzere hoepeltjes beslagen, leedig
73. Schrael anderhalve zak met hop

p. 208

In de keuken

74. Een kopere water keetel
75. Een klyne kopere tengeré, of potje met zyn deksel
76. Een kopere pan
77. Een oude tinnebord
78. Acht gemeene aerde schoteltjes
79. Ses dito borden
80. Vier oude tinne leepels
81. Vier oude yzere tafelvorken
82. Een klyne was trog

In een kamer op de tweede verdieping op de straet uytziende

83. Acht aerde waterkannetjes
84. Twee faijanse spoelkommetjes
85. Drie dito klyne diepe schoteltjes
86. Vier dito klyne borden
87. Twaelf dito coffy kopjes, en vier bakjes
88. Een glaze kan

89. Vier ordinary wyn glazen & eenige bouteilles
90. Een lange tafel met twee banken

Willem verklaert dat hij in alles gehad heeft voor het overlyden van zijn vader twee hondert vijfenseventig kiloos garst, waer van hy calculeert bereets gebruykt te hebben, in twee wyzen te hebben gebrouwt in circa vyftig kiloos, zoo dat nog overig zoude wezen, zoo in zyn geheel, als gefermeent & gemalen &^a in circa twee hondert vyfenseventig kiloos.

Weder in het magazijn, bezijden de grote trap, geweest

91. en aldaer nog gevonden buyten het bier hier voor genoemd andere twee vaten die nog gisten dewelk sedert door hem gebrouwen zijn.

Aldus geïnventariseert in het sterfhuijs van den overleden staende in Beioglu, door opgevinge van Willem Fourneau zoon des overledene Gillis Fourneau, dewelke verklaert het voorz: te wezen alle hetgeene door wylen zijn vader is naergelaten, ende daer van niets verbergen, agtergehouden en of vervreemt te hebben, belovende, zoo na dato nog iets mogte te vinden hier toe behorende, hetzelve op te geven, om dezen inventaris daer mede te vergroten. Des t'oirconde heeft gem: Willem Fourneau deze onderteekent in presentie van my cancellier, ende de Mess: Martinus Varallyai, Jaques Chappuis ende Louis Masseron als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

Was getekent Willem Fourneau. Martinus Varallyai. Jaques Chappuis. Louis Masseron.
Lager stond quod attestor & was getekent Rumold^s Rombouts Cancell:

31b. Gilles Fourneau, Master Brewer: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).¹³¹⁴

p. 206

State and inventory of the estate and goods left behind and cleared upon death, at the late the esteemed Sir Gillis Fourneau, in his lifetime Master brewer here in the city, passed away on the twenty ninth of January one thousand seven hundred and thirty. Which has been recorded and inventoried by me, undersigned Chancellor of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador for Her High Mightiness the gentlemen States General of the United Netherlands at the Ottoman Porte, by order of his Excellency and notification of Sir Willem Fourneau son of the late Sir Gillis Fourneau, in the presence of the below mentioned witnesses. As follows:

Started today the 31st of January aforementioned

In the first or upper beer cellar, nothing was found

In the second or bottom beer cellar

1. Found: three kegs mounted with iron hoops: two filled with wine and the third filled for only one third with wine. Each keg is roughly ten to twelve meters large.

In a storage next to the large staircase

2. A barrel with iron hoops, roughly fifty meters large, containing new beer, one span from full.
3. A smaller ditto [barrel], with new beer, nearly full
4. A ditto [barrel] containing new beer one span high
5. A barrel with spoiled or sour wine, a barrel with a remnant of spoiled wine, and a small empty cade, all three belong to Hadgi Affendoela, according to Willem Fourneau, and reclamation of ditto Affendoela
6. Three iron window bars in its entirety, belonging to the landlord

Outside the storage, in the courtyard and elsewhere

7. in all twenty eight both large as small empty beer barrels, mounted with iron hoops, and twenty one empty beer barrels both large and small with wooden hoops, among them several broken ones, moreover five very small kegs with wooden hoops, also empty
8. A large keeve with iron hoops

In the storage downstairs, next to the small staircase

9. A barley mill with its accessories
10. A mill horse for the same
11. Four square closets or cupboards containing circa five or six kilos of both grinded and ungrounded wheat
12. An old keeve with wooden hoops
13. A small ditto as above [keeve with wooden hoops]
14. An old axe
15. A large *sappe* (?)
16. A small axe [ORIG: kasmá/ Ot: kisma]

¹³¹⁴ Partially the same as NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043.

Outside ditto storage

17. A narrow table with a bench
18. A large turret or type of stove to dry the barley, besides circa 200 okkas (by estimation) of charcoal

In a shed over the beer cellars

19. An amount of unbaked bricks or mud bricks

In the brewery

20. Two large copper wort boilers, with their taps
21. A cooler
22. A yellow keeve with wooden and three iron hoops
23. A (lower) container with wooden hoops
24. A square wort boiler
25. A small old keeve with iron hoops
26. An old wheelbarrow
27. Four wooden buckets [ORIG: koeva/ Ot: kova]
28. A pump with the necessary pipes or gutters; the pump is decayed however

p. 207

29. Two ladders
30. Two leather water buckets, with a rope, pulley and accessories for a well
31. Another pump with its pipe or gutter to lead water into the brewery
32. A cutting bench
33. A stack of firewood for the brewery, by estimation circa thirty six weights or loads

Hereby the day ended, and by indisposition of me, the chancellor, its continuation was upheld until the thirteenth of February, when it was continued with the same witnesses as follows

In a small room on the first floor

34. Six folding chairs covered with red leather
35. A larger chair covered with green broadcloth
36. An ordinary rush chair
37. Two (small) wooden chairs
38. An oval folding table
39. A small oblong table with a drawer
40. Iron scales

In a small room behind the aforementioned [room] overlooking the street

41. A plain bedstead with two large and two small curtains of/ with Smyrna lace
42. A woolen mattress
43. A paillasse or straw mattress
44. Three feather head pillows
45. A printed cotton blanket and a woolen blanket, both old
46. *A large walnut chest containing*
47. Twelve pewter spoons
48. Nine ordinary knives and
49. Three bottles with scurvy-grass extract, each bottle three quarters of an okka large

50. An ordinary square table with a drawer
51. A small pepper mill
52. A small oval mirror with a black frame
53. A small pewter hand lantern
54. A plain black chest, empty
55. Two copper candlesticks with snuffers and a stand
56. A black broadcloth robe [ORIG: binis/ Ot: biniş], old
57. A red broadcloth robe [biniş], old
58. A black twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasine/ Ot: boğası] camisole, old
59. Black twilled cotton [boğası] trousers, and striped ditto, both old
60. An old sheep fur pelisse without cover
61. A plain wooden linen cabinet (small) containing three old shirts
62. Three tablecloths, linen from the country
63. Five napkins, ditto linen [from the country]
64. Three small covers, ditto linen [from the country]
65. An old hat
66. An old wig and
67. Two pairs of old cotton hoses
68. An old empty chest
69. A meat-safe
70. A Dutch Bible, and six other ordinary books

In another room overlooking the street

71. A small keg with circa thirty okkas of brandy
72. A small keg mounted with iron hoops, empty
73. Nearly one and a half bag with hop

p. 208

In the kitchen

74. a copper water kettle
75. A small copper saucepan [ORIG: tengeré/ Ot: tencere] or pot with its lid
76. A copper pan
77. An old pewter plate
78. Eight plain earthenware dishes
79. Six ditto [earthenware] plates
80. Four old pewter spoons
81. Four old iron table forks
82. A small wash trough

In a room on the second floor overseeing the street

83. Eight earthenware water pots
84. Two faience slop basins
85. Three ditto [faience] small deep dishes
86. Four ditto [faience] small plates
87. Twelve ditto [faience] coffee cups, and four saucers
88. A glass pitcher
89. Four ordinary wine glasses & several bottles
90. A long table with two benches

Willem declares that he received in total before the demise of his father, two hundred seventy five kilos barley, of which he calculates to have already used in two manners and has brewed circa fifty kilos, and that thus would remain in its totality, both fermented & grinded &^a circa two hundred seventy five kilos.

Again he had gone to the storage, next to the large staircase and there he also found besides the beer mentioned earlier,

91. Two other barrels that are still fermenting, and which have since been brewed by him.

Thusly inventoried in the house of mourning of the deceased in Beyoğlu, by notification of Willem Fourneau son of the deceased Gillis Fourneau, who declares the aforementioned to be all that has been left by his late father, and that he has not hidden, held back nor stolen, promising that whether something may be found belonging to this, he will mention it, and add it to this inventory. Witnessed, aforementioned Willem Fourneau has signed this in the presence of me, chancellor and the gentlemen Martinus Varallyai, Jaques Chappuis and Louis Masseron as witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Was signed: Willem Fourneau. Martinus Varallyai. Jaques Chappuis. Louis Masseron. Below was written: quod attestor & was signed Rumold[u]s Rombouts Chancellor.

33. Frederik Willem van Frijbergen, Merchant and Consul of Salonika: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046).

[Envelope]

Op huyden den 30^{ste} December des Jaers Eenduyzent, sevenhondert, seeven en dertig, compareerde voor mij Rumoldus Rombouts Cancellier van haer Hoog Mogende Ambassade aende Ottomannische Porta, ende voor de naergen: Getuygen den Heer Frederik Willem van Frijbergen, hier ter plaetse woonag, mij cancellier wel bekend, gezond van lighame, gaende en staende, ende zijn verstand, memorie en spraek volkomen bezittende, dewelke vrijwillig verklaerde, in de beste en bestendigste forma en maniere doenlijk, gelijk hij comparant in gelijke termen verklaert mits dezen, dat in dit papier bij hem op vijf plaetsen met zijn wapen toegezeegelt, besloten is, zijn Testament en újterste wille gedateert den vyfentwintigsten van deeze lopende maend December, van den beginne tot einde toe met zijn eige hand geschreeven, en met zijn handteekeninge & zeegel bevestigt, begeerende wel expresselijk dat het zelve na zijn overleiden volgens den inhoud van dien in allen deelen exact, en sinceerlijk zal geexecuteert, agtervolgt en naergekomen werden, hetzij als Testament, codicille, Gifte ter zake des doods, ofte zodanige andere makinge en weijze, als het zelfve na de costúmen, en wetten van onze Lande alderbest plaets grijpen zal mogen, alwaer het schoon dat in het zelve eenige diffecten ofte ommissien mogte bevonden worden. Des t'oirconde heeft hij comparant deze met eige handen onderteekent Aldus gedaen ende gepasseert ter Cancellarije van haer Hoog Mogende Ambassade in Pera van Constantinopolen ten Jare, Maen, & Dage als boven ter presentie van den Eerwaerden Heer Jean Gonnet, Minister van Hooggedagte zijn Excellentie, ende M:^r Pierre Marchant, als Getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt, dewelke deeze neevens mij Cancellier mede hebben onderteekent, ende dit papier door mij Cancellier op twee plaetsen met mijn wapen gezeegelt.

Fred: W^{llm} van Frijbergen

J: Gonnet

Pierre Marchant

Quod Attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

[Folio 1r]

In den Naame des Allerhoogsten Heere Gode Amen

Ik ondergeschreven Frederik Willem van Frybergen verklare en betuige mits dezen als dat overwegende de zekerhyd des Doods ende de onzekerheit der úre wanneer, en my op heden gesonde en vris bevindende ende by goeden verstande; hebbe ik willen disponeren over myne tydelike goederen, my door Godes zegen verleent; so verklare eerstelik als dat ik annúlleren een vernietigen alle vorige gemaakte dispositien, als zynde dezelve van nul en geender waarde. Disponerende by dezen opnieuw, en dat uit myn vrye wil en verkiezinge zonder aan ofte afraden van ymande

1. eerstelik; so beveele ik myne onsterffelikke ziele in de hand mynes scheppers den Almagtigen Gode, ende myn lickaam aende aarde

Ten tweede also ik reisveerdig stae omme na Angora my te begeben, so verklaare ik, indien my iets menscheliks over moge komen dat God verhoede van nu af aen tot executeuren myner nalatenschap aan te stellen ende volmagtige de heeren Belkamp en

Meijer alhier in Galata woonagtig; als neven in Amsterdam de heer Samúel van de Velden Jacobze, omme d'eerste alhier mijn nalatenschap te aanvaarden & ende laatste in Amsterdam de geprovenieerde penningen over te maaken

[Folio 1v]

aan hen gezamentlijk met magt van substantie daer to nominerende, ende dat op de kragtigste weijze als het doenlijk is.

Mijner boeken zullen verkogt en ten gelde gemaakt worden, gelijk mede myne klederen ende lijfsbehoefte, gelyk mede al 't geene geld waardig is, synden alles van my distinct en duidelik ygenhandig genoteert, waerinne myne nalatenschap is bestaande.

Ik legatere aen de arme slaven de somma van vyftig Lewendaalders, segge Ld: 50:-

Myn Begravenis zal niet meerder als vyftig Ld aen oncosten mogen belopen door dien volkomen myne begeerte is stil bygezet te werden.

Ik legatere aen den Heer Samúel van de Velden Jacobs tot Amsterd:^m, een stúk zilverwerk van vyftig Ld zegge Ld: 50:- en betúige myne dankbaarheid aen zynE voor desselfs ongekrenkte en trouwe vriendschap, my van herte smertende de omstandigheden my niet toelaten zynE so zeer by my bewezene getrouwe vriendschap; beter te erkennen, ook verzoeke zynE mitsdezen so God liefde over mij te disponneren aen myne eenige zuster Anna Magdalena van Frybergen, wonende als nú te Utrecht met goede raad ende daat aende hand te wille gaan.

Ik verklaare, nominere en stelle tot enige Erfgename aen, gemelde myne zuster Anna Magdalena van Frijbergen, en dat op de beste, kragtigste wyze als doenlik, beveelende, en bedelende gemelde Execúteuren aen gemelde myne zuster, op de spoedigste wyze doenlik

[Folio 2r]

de geprovenierende Penn: myner Nalatenschap prompt en zonder ophoudinge te doen betalen, twelk myne wil en begeerte ten úiterste is.

Verders verklare ik dat indien gemelde myne zuster voor my mogt zyne kome te overlyden als dan verklaren tot eenige erfgename de Heer Christian Ulrick Reesener tot Pijrmont by het stigt Paterborn als nu woonagtig ofte zyne Wettige Lyfserven, en by manquement derzelve zyne broederen en zusteren by representatie, & zulx út zekere my bewezene dienste dog als dan, te weten als myn zuster Anna Magdalena van Frybergen overleden mogte zyn, Legatere ik aan de Heer Henricus Hollenhagen (ofte zyn Lyfserven) tot Utrecht als nú Lúters Predikant zynde, de somma van Eenhondert Lewendaalders ofte Eenhondert vyftig guldens hollands.

En in geval als vore gemeld zo legatere ook aen Johanna Beúger, dogter van de Franse schoolmeester Elisa Beuger tot Útrecht als nú wondende, mede eenhondert guldens holl:

Dit bovenstaande verklare ik te zyn myne uiterste wil en begeerte, verzoekende t' zelve als een bekoorlik Testament werd van waarde gehouden, en tzelve kragt mag hebben hoewel niet de gewonelike omschryvinge mogte zyn hier inne gevoegt ofte iets te veel ofte te wynig gestelt zyn. Verders slúyte alle Heeren Regters en Overigheden daar búiten, met veel eerbied úitsluitende zyn Excellentie onzen Heer Ambassadeur. En alle dit myn uyterste wil en begeerte verklare te zyn

[Folio 2v]

twelk na mijn overlyden van kragt en waarde als alle andere formele dispositien zal wezen. In teken der waarheit dit met myn hand tekening bekragtigt, ende met myn

wapen gezegelt, gelyk mede den omslag omdeze met vyff zegels myner wapen zyn gezegelt. Actum in Pera di Constantinopoli den 25 December 1737.

Fred: W^m van Frijbergen

[Folio 3r]

Op huyden den Twe entwintigsten october des jaers eenduyzent, sevenhondert, vijfenveertig Vrydag de klokke omtrent tien uren, heb ik ondergeschreeve Rumoldus Rombouts Cancellier van haer Hoog Mogende Ambassade aende Ottomannische Porta mij getransporteert in de camer van den wel Edele Heer Jan Carel des Bordes gechargeert met de belangen van Hoogstgem: haer Hoog Mogende aen deze Porta dewelke vertoont heeft een missive geschreeven door den Heer Charles Delon Nederlands Coopman tot Salonique gedateert den 10 van deze lopende maend october, houdende, dat het den almachtige behaegt had dien zelven dag van den 10 dezer te disponeren ende uyt dit tydelyke in zyn eeuwige rust over te nemen den Heer Frederik Willem van Frybergen in zyn leeven haer Hoog Mogende consul to Salonique voorn:^t, waer op vervolgens door welgem: Heer Des Bordes is geproduceert geworden een beslote Testament van wylen den Heer Consul Frybergen voorn:^t 't welk door den overlene in deze cancellarije is gedepositeert geweest, welk beslote Testament geexamineert is door welgem: Heer Des Bordes, door mij Cancellier ende door de naergen: Getuygen, ende bevonden de zegelen alle in haer geheel en ongeschonden te zijn, te weeten vijf in rode zegellak met het wapen van den overlene ende twee insgelijk in rode zegellak met het wapen van mij cancellier.

Vervolgens hebbe ik Cancellier het voorz: Testament geopent in het vijwezen van meer welgem: Heer Des Borde en naergen: Getuygen, ende het zelve naer de

[Folio 4v]

openinge het zelve overluyt gelezen, behelsende van woord tot woord als volgt.

De acte van Endossatie lúijde

[same as original document in the envelope]

34. Domenico Gasparini, Domestic of the Ambassador: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).¹³¹⁵

p. 34

Inventario della successione del def^{to} Domenico Gasparini cameriere dell'III^{mo} et Ecc^{mo}Sig^{re} Cornelis Calkoen ambasciatore dis loro alte Potenze alla Porta Ottomanna come fu scritto et inventarissato da me Rumoldus Rombouts cancelliere del sud^{to} Ecc^{mo} Sig^e Amb: in presenza delle sottoscritti Testemony consistendo in quelle che segue cioe.

1. *Una cassa grande nella quala*
2. Un borso vecchio con vinti uno piastri et un quarto
3. Una sotto velata giallo assai vecchio senza bottoni
4. Quatro comesolette di panne alla Isolana
5. Un dito di dimite di seta
6. Una bragezza di panne Turchino alla Isolana
7. Deu bragezza di panne & uno di stoffe d'Inglese trattato
8. Una comesoletta di seta rosse
9. Un pair di calce di seta bianche
10. Deu pair di calce di stamme rosso molto vecchio
11. Un pair di calce di seta negro assai vecchio
12. Un pair di calce di cattone bianche buone
13. Un fedra di cavezzale di cotone
14. Un pair di piccolo pistoli di Testa
15. Tre facioletti di ceta stampata

p. 35

16. un piccolo facioletto di tela bianche ricamate confilo
17. un sacco di tela grossa
18. una piccola cassetta entrovi
19. 4 camice tutti strazzati
20. 3 tacioletti piccoli
21. Una baretta di cotone bianche
22. Due colarini di musselline
23. Una scatolina entrovi
24. Un pettine
25. Un strazze di sagrino vecchio
26. Una forbeci
27. Un agaiole d'avoris
28. Un piccolo schatolino con un vetro
29. 3 piccoli schatolini d'avorio odre
30. 69 bottoni vecchio di stangue
31. Un picciolo tabattiere di corne
32. 4 piccoli medaglie di rame
-
33. Un libretto del officia della Madonna
34. Un locchetto rotto
35. Un scopetto di capello

¹³¹⁵ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Tuirkije 1044.

36. 10 figure di carte
37. 6 piccoli quadretti
38. 3 piccoli fiaschetti vodo
39. Una scatula vodo per metter li tassi a caffì
40. Una matarazza et un piccolo cavezzalo di lana
41. Una coperta di di letto d'Indiane vicchio

Fatto e passato nel palazzo di sua Ecc^{za} in Pera di Costpoli alli 30 d'Agt dell'anno 1731
in presenza di Natatal Diciscuffi et Zanetto Diaseffi testamoni degne di fede acio rogati
Era signata Natadal Dicisuiffi
Et Zanetto Diaseuffe
Quod attestor Rumoldus Rombouts cancel.

34. Domenico Gasparini, Domestic of the Ambassador: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).¹³¹⁶

p.34

Inventory of the heritage of the late Domenico Gasparini, domestic of the Illustrious and eminent Mr. Cornelis Calkoen, Ambassador of the high Powers at the Ottoman Porte, as was written and inventoried by me Rumoldus Rombouts, Chancellor of the above-mentioned eminent Mr. Ambassador at the presence of undersigned witnesses, consisting of the following:

1. *In a large chest*
2. One old bag with twenty one and a quarter piasters
3. one yellow undervest (singlet) very old, without buttons
4. four cloth camisoles Isolana style (from the Islands)
5. one ditto [camisole] of silk dimity
6. one pair of trousers of Turkish cloth, Isolana style (from the Islands)
7. Two trousers, one of treated English fabric
8. one red silk camisole
9. one pair of white silk socks
10. two pairs of socks of red tammy, very old
11. one pair of black silk socks, very old
12. one pair of white cotton socks, in good condition
13. one cotton pillowcase for the bed
14. A pair of small guns from Testa (?)
15. three printed silk napkins

p.35

16. one small white linen yarn- embroidered napkin
17. one thick duffel bag
18. one small case locked
19. four ragged shirts
20. three small napkins
21. one white cotton hat
22. two muslin collars
23. one small box, locked
24. one comb
25. one rag of old shagreen
26. one pair of scissors
27. 1 ivory bowl or dish [for drinking]
28. One small box with glass
29. 3 small ivory perfume boxes
30. 69 old pewter buttons
31. one small horn snuffbox
32. 4 small pewter medals
-
33. 1 booklet of Virgin Mary's prayers
34. 1 broken locker

¹³¹⁶ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044.

35. 1 small broom made of hair
36. 10 paper figures or images of maps
37. 6 small paintings
38. 3 small empty flasks
39. one empty box for coffee cups
40. one mattress and one small bolster both woolen
41. 1 old *Indienne* blanket for the bed

Done and approved in the palace of his Excellency in Pera of Constantinople on the date of August 30, in the year 1731 in the presence of Natatal Diciscuffi and Zanetto Diaseffi, trustworthy witnesses and for this reason designated

Signed by Natadal Diciscuffi
And Zanetto Diaseffi
As confirmed, Rumoldus, Chancellor

35a. Francesco Girotto, Maestro di Casa of the Ambassador: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).

[Folio 1r]

Hoggidi Li 18 del Mese di Marzo dell'anno 1737 inanzi di mé Rumoldus Rombouts Cancell: dell'III^{mo} et Exc: Sig: Cornelio Calkeon amb: extraord: di Loro alte Potenze alla Porta Ottomanna in presenza delli sottoscritti Testimonij comparza personalm:° il sig: Francesco Girotto ufficiale del sud:¹⁰ Sig Amb: sudetto á me Cancelliere ben conosciuto, godendo per la Divina grazia ottima salute, come parimenta la sua memoria e senso, il quale ha dichiarato come dichiara con la presente che essendo di partenza con l'Ecc: suo Padrone ha giudicato necessario dispone di quel tanto che lui possede questo mondo come fá in modo che leguiti cioè

In primis ricommando in caso di morto sua anima nelli mani del nostro salvatore Giesu Christi e suo corpo à la Terra

Rinuncio á ongui qualunque dispositione che havredde potute fare per il passato dichiarandoli di nulla everuna valore.

Constituisce la sua moglie la sig:^{ma} Lucia Artelli per unica e legitima sua Herede di tutto quello che lui lascia di qualgenera potesse consistere volendo ch'ella sia in caso di morte assoluta Padrona di tutta la sua sussesione.

Dichiarando che'l sopra scritto e la sua ultima volenta desiderando che siain caso di morte essactamente e fedelmente eseguito, sia come Testamento, codicille ó donatione in caso di morte come puotrebbe meglio essere valide secon le leggue constumi.

Fatto e passato nella cancellaria Nederlanden in Pera di Costpoli di et anno ut supra in presenza di Juli Targa & Giov: Alarano Test: degne di fede à cio rogati.

Io fran.º Girotto

Giulio Targa

Jo Giovanne alarano

Testimonio

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

**35b. Francesco Girotto Maestro di Casa of the Ambassador and
3. Lucietta Artelli Girotta, Housekeeper of the Ambassador: final will (NL-HaNA,
Legatie Turkije 1046).¹³¹⁷**

[Folio 1r]

Hoggi di li otto di Guigno dell'Anno Mille, septocento, quaranta quattro alli 11½ hore di mattino inanzi di me Rumoldus Rombouts Cancelliere dell' Ambassata di Loro Alte Potenze alla Porte Ottomanna Comparsero personalmente il sig: Francesco Girotto Maestro di Casa dell' Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} signore Cornelio Calkoen destinato Ambasciadore di Loro Alte Potenze apresso sua Maestà Christianissimo, et la di lui consorta la Sig^{ra} Lucia Artelli Gouverante di sua Ecc^{za} predetta, ambe á mé Cancelliere ben conosciuti li quali hanno dichiarate in presenza delli Infrascritti Testimonie ch'essendo d'intraprendre un viaggio di qui per Hollanda e ritrovandosi per la Divina Grazia in oltima salute di corpo e possedendo loro Giudicio, memoria e favello, riflettendo sopra la fragillità di questa vita, la certitudine della morte e l'incertitudine dell' hora del medemo hanno giudicato esser necessario e prudente disporre di quel Bene che possedono per la grazia di Dio e perciò rinunciano di qual si voglia altra disposizione che per il passato hanno potuto haver fatto dichiarandolo di nulla valore e dispomempd di nuovo dichiarino quello che segue.

P^{mo} In caso di morte raccomandano loro anime nelle manni di Dio e di Nostro salvatore Giesu Christo e loro corpi a la terra.

2^{do} Il Testatore lascie in caso di morte alla di lui sorella la Sig^{ra} Paolina Girotto, moglie del sig:^r Gioseppo Baldi, dimorante in Treviso, la summa di Mille Piastri di questa Paese, dico P:1000:- la quala summa la Testatrice dovrà contarli in monata contanti.

3:^o Il Testatore dichiara la di lui consorta la Sig^{ra} Lucia

[Folio 1v]

Artelli Herede unica et universale di tutti ci suoi Beni, in che puotrebbe consistere niente d'esclusive fuora et essettuata il legato alla sua sorella mentionata nell' articolo precedente, lascioendola per tutto il rimanente Padrona assoluta per disporne et goderla al di lei beneplacito.

4.^o La Testatrice dichiara in caso ella venisse á morire avanti 'l suo Marito che lascia il medemo Herede unico et universale di tutto quello ch'ella possede in che puotrebbe consistere nullo di esclusive, dicharandolo Padrone assoluto per goderne et disporne al di lui Beneplacito.

5.^o Dichiarino e vogliono Il Testatore e la Testatrice che a la morte di tutto due cioè al decesso del più vivente di loro due, che tutti lori Beni in generale niente d'esclusivo sia data e consegnata al sig:^r Giovanni Antonio Molinari Nipote della Testatrice dichiarandolo in tal caso unico et universale Heredi di tutti loro beni, però con questa clausula ch'in caso il Legato di Mille Piastri mentovato nell'articolo secondo non fussi ancora data alla sorella del Testatore, lo deva il Sig: Giovanni Antonio Molinari darli alla sig^{ra} Paolina Girotti od alli di lei figliuoli doppo la di lei morta senza veruna contradiltione essere lui del rimanente Padrone assoluto.

Dichiarando tanto il Testatore che la Testatrice essere il di sopra specificato loro ultima volonta e Testamento desiderando e volondo che sia in caso di morte fidelmente et esattamente esequito secondo 'l suo tenore, sia come, Testamento, Codicilla, o

¹³¹⁷ Similar to NL-HaNA, legatie Turkije 1065, p. 471.

Donationze in caso di morte, come meglio potrebbe essere valide secondo le leggie alle qualle sono sogetti, se bene che fossere nella presente fatte qualche ommissione.

Fatta e passate nella Cancellaria Netherlandese

[Folio 2r]

in Pera di Constantinopoli, Die, Mese et anno ut supra, in presenza delli ss^{ri} Nicolo Vitali & Barthol: Anacleto van Berti come Testimonij degne di fede á ciò rogati.

jo Franc.^o Girotti

io Lucieta Arteli Girotta

Nicolo Vitali feu Testimonio

Bmio: anacleto Vanberti Tes.

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell.

36a. Jean Gonnet, Preacher of the Embassy: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065).¹³¹⁸

p. 457

Inventaire des hardes et meubles qui s'est fait ce jourdhuy quinzieme Avril Mille sept cent quarante quatre par ordre speciale de son Excellence Monseigneur Cornelis Calkoen ambassadeur Extraordinaire de leurs Hautes Puissances alla Porte Ottomane, par moy soussigné Chancelier L:J: de sa dite Excell: en presence des sous signé temoins de feu Monsieur Jean Gonnet en sa vie chapelain de cette ambassade consistant comme suit a savoir

Hardes venu dernièrement d'hollande et se trouvant posé dans la magazin a feu de Monsieur Jean Charles des Bordes a Galata

1. *Dans un coffre*
2. Un just à corps de drap noir
3. Un d.^o plus vieux
4. Une chapelliere avec un chapeau
5. Trente sept rabas dans une chapelliere
6. Un collets
7. Un paquets contenant differentes escritures comme comp: des sermons, comtes quit: notices copies des lettres &^a
8. Un vieux peigne avec son etui vernissée
9. Un paquet avec douze pairs des guands de femmes
10. Un Manteau de drap noire (vendu a sr Leytstar)
11. Histoire de L'Empire Ottoman 4 Vol in 8^{vo}:
12. De la justification du pecheur dev:^t Dieu 1 vol 8^{vo}:
13. Pensées de Pascal, les vrais principes dela Religion 2 vol: 8^{vo}:
14. La vie de Mahomed 1 vol: 8^{vo}:
15. De la sobriété et les avantages 1 vol: petit 8^{vo}:
16. Sur la Repentence 1 vol en Anglois
17. Un pair de bas de laine noire porté
18. Une vieille doublure d'habit de taffetas noire
19. Un grand vers a boire
20. Neuf pairs de bas de soije noire porté
21. Sept dito blanc porté
22. Six pairs de sous bas
23. Un pair d.^o de laine
24. Cinq pairs des chausons
25. Deux serviettes pour la barbe vieux
26. Une vieille tage d'oreillets
27. Treize collets
28. Un rabas avec une boucle de bronze
29. Trois vielles chemises
30. Trois dito toile du païs vieille
31. Trois dito grosse de nuit
32. Onze mouchoirs a rayez roujatre
33. Quatre dito blue vieilles

¹³¹⁸ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046.

34. Quatre bonnets de nuit fine
35. Un dito ord:^{re} vieux
36. Un pair de culotte de soije faite au metier noire doublé de peau

p. 458

37. Deux medailles de tombac frappe sur la Reine d'honquerie
38. Une piece d'argent monnoije de Raguse, vallant ciy courant soissante paras
39. Une d^o: de païs bas vallant 30 paras
40. Deux d^o: d'Espagne vallant chaqu'une a 15 paras
41. Un couttau furchette & cuillier de Prince putat dans un etui
42. Cinq rasoirs vieux dans un etui
43. Deux dito dans un d^o:
44. Quatres d^o: dans un d^o: avec un p de ciseau
45. Trois d^o: neuves dans un etui
46. Trois dito dans un d^o:
47. Un ganif dans un etui
48. Deux mouchettes neuves
49. Deux ciseaux une neuve et une vieille
50. Un etui a curedents d'argent
51. Un instrument a netoyer les armes
52. Un petit compas
53. Dans un papier differente cloux
54. Un tuyau de fer blanc pour la chandelle
55. Une piece superieure pour un bras a mettre la chandelle de laiton. Appartenant au quand pupittre a poser les livres
56. Un feinsoir pour chandelle de laiton
57. Un pair de boucles p soeillers de bronzes
58. Deux pairs dito p les jarrettières [de bronzes]
59. Un tanaille a coupé les ongles
60. Une petite brosette de poche
61. Une vergette
62. Deux douzaines de boutons nacre de perle p:^r camisoles
63. Seize douzaines d^o: de fil pour des chemises
64. Un pairs de pistollets Angloise
65. Trois pettites bouteilles de vers pour de leau de la Reine
66. Une pierre a passer les rasoirs
67. Deux courroix sur le bois pour passer les resoirs
68. Un d^o: de cuire
69. Cinq savonettes
70. Une boete. de bois tourné pour savons
71. Une boet. Avec des pillules put orale
72. De la soye noire & fil blanc a coudre dans un papier
73. Deux virre briquets petites
74. Quatre pierre à fusil
75. Un petit morçau de toile, d'un pan
76. Un lissoirs d'ivoire
77. Trois morcau de chocolate
78. La clef dela table a jouer
79. Un vieux coutteau de poche
80. Un pair des vieux guands

- 81. Une main de papier a ecrire
- 82. Une forme de souilliers
-
- 83. Une table a jouer a l'ombre
- 84. Le pied pour le pupitre qui se trouve dans la grande caisse ou est le lit

p. 459

- 85. *Dans un grande caisse de bois de japin*
- 86. Le bois d'un lit nouveau dressé, avec ses visses, fers et ce qu'il appartient
- 87. Les rideaux pour le dit de serge verte borde d'un gallons de soye jaune
- 88. Un mattelas } de crin habillé d'une toile arayes blue & blanc
- 89. Un traverssin } [de crin habillé d'une toile arayes blue & blanc]
- 90. Deux couvertes de laine d'Hollande
- 91. Le dessus du grand pupitre avec le bras du bois pliante pour la chandelle dont la placque du chandellier est dans le coffre predise
- 92. Un petit pupitre de table
- 93. Une robe de chambre de damas de laine rouge & verte
- 94. Une piece de damas verte de laine contenant 27 piks
- 95. Une d.^{to} de damas rouge de laine de 25 ½ piks
- 96. Deux culottes de peau noire
- 97. Une dito de drap blanchatre
- 98. Une dito de drap noire
- 99. Dixhuits boursses a cheveux neuve
- 100. Deux pairs de souillurs neuve
- 101. Un pair dito double neuve
- 102. Un pair dito d.^o porté
- 103. Un pair dito porté
- 104. Un marteau de bois
- 105. Un drap de lit
- 106. Huit chemise porté
- 107. Huit dito toile de le paijs porté
- 108. Une camisole de flanelle
- 109. Trois bonnets ordinaire de cotton vieux
- 110. Onze pairs desous bas vieux
- 111. Douze serviettes } grosses
- 112. Deux nappes } [grosses]
- 113. Deux huspudoirs d'etain
- 114. Un rechaud a lampe & chaudron, d'etain
- 115. Une ecritoire d'etain avec ses appartenences
- 116. Un gabaret d'un bois ordinaire
- 117. Une boetes avec des obliettes
- 118. Un bassin a barbe de porcellaine
- 119. Une paravant pour lire a la chandelle
- 120. *Dans une petite caisse le porcellaine suivante*
- 121. Deux petits plats
- 122. Une tasse grande
- 123. Une dite petit avec son couverte
- 124. Un thetiere
- 125. Un laisiex
- 126. Un petit plats sous la thetiere

127. Un dito ovale pour la crème
128. Six tasses a chocolats
129. Douze tasses complete pour thé
130. Une boete fait au four de bois pour savonette
131. Dans une caisse de bois de japin les livres suivantes marqué L:P:G: N^o: 2
132. Dictionnaires en françois & Hollandois, Hollandois & François 2 Vol: en grand q:to: reliés en vau
133. Le vieux et nouveau testament en François 2 Vol. Grand 4^{to}: relié en vau
134. Les reflexions sur la s^{te} ecriture 6 Vol: en grand q:to: relié en vau

p. 460

135. Il siminaris de Governi di Stato é di Guerra di Gerolamo frachietta 1 Vol: grand q:to:
136. La Histoire d'Italia di M: Francesco Guicciardini gentilhom e fiorentino 1 Vol: grand q:to:
137. De betooverde werelt par Balthasar Bekker 2 Vol. In q:to: relié en vau
138. La pratique des Vertu Chretiennes traduit de Langlois 3 vol grand 8^{vo}:
139. Bibliotheque raisonné des ouvrages des savars de Leurope 25 vol: liés en cartons pet: 8^{vo}:
140. Table generale des matures contenu dans les 25 vol: precedentes 1 Vol: 8^{vo}:
141. Les Pleumes de David en vers françois 6 Vol: 8^{vo} relies en vau
142. Les oeuvres de Machiavel 6 vol: 8^{vo}: lies en cartons
143. Traité de la Repentence tardive par Jaque Bernard 1 Vol 8^{vo}: lié en cartons
144. La science de bien mourir par P: de la Rogue 1 Vol 8^{vo}: d:^o
145. Critique de Histoire du concile de trente de fra Paolo & des lettres et des memoires de Vergas 1 Vol: grand 4^{to}. Dito
146. Novau Traitté de devotion qui peut servir en divers occasions avec des prieres et meditations 18 Vol: petit 8^{vo}: dito
147. Oconomie Generale de la campagne ou la Nouvelle maison rustique par Louis Liger contentent 2 Tom: dans 1 Vol: grand q:to: d:^o
148. Cours abregé dela philosophie Wolffienne en forme des lettres 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: lies en cartons
149. Nouveau Sermon sur divers textes de l'ecriture Sainte par feu M: Daniel de Juperville 1 Vol: grand 8^{vo}: d:^o
150. La visite charitable ou les consolations chretiennes par Charl: Delincourt 3 Vol: grand 8^{vo}: d:^o
151. La pratique des verta chretiennes traduis de Langlois 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: relies en vau
152. Le nouveau testament et Psaumes de David 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: relies en vau deja vieux
153. Un d:^o relies de même pet: 8^{vo}: deja vieux
154. Traitté sur la nature le but et les effets du lacrement dela s^{te} Cene p^r: M: Hoadly 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: en cartons
155. Sermon sur divers matieres importantes par feu M: Tillotion arch: de Canterberg Tom: 18^{vo}: d:o
156. La voye jeure de chaque chretien etc: traduit de Langlois 1 Vol: 8^{vo} d^o
157. La morale de tacile 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: d:^o
158. Le jardenier François 1 Vol: 8^{vo} d^o
159. Parfait ambassadeur 2 vol: 8^{vo} d^o
160. Histoire de M: Bayle et ses ouvrages 1 Vol: 8^{vo}:
161. Le menage de champs et dela Ville 1 Vol 8^{vo}: lies en cartons
162. La religion et la grace poemes par N: Raines 1 Vol 8^{vo}: d^o

- 163. Le jardinier de Pais bas 1 vol: q:to: d^o
- 164. Essay sur le poesie epiqué, 1 vol: 8^{vo}: d^o
- 165. La guide universelles de tous les pais bas 1 vol: 8^{vo} d^o
- 166. Pratiques et maximes de la Guerre de Chev: de la Valliere 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: d^o

p.461

- 167. Lettres apologistiques en faveur de K: Osterwald 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: lies n. Cartons
- 168. Johanni Friderici Osterwalde Theologi Neocomensis 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: d^o
- 169. Histoire de la decandence de la france 1 Vol: pet 8^{vo}: d^o
- 170. Examen de la maniere a precher 1 Vol: pet 8^{vo}: d^o
- 171. Elemens de metaphisique par le Pere Buflé de la comp: de Jesus 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: d^o
- 172. Moliere de critique et mercure aux preses avec les philosophes 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: d^o
- 173. Lettres critiques sur la difficulté qui se trouve entre S^r: Etienne et Moise 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: d^o
- 174. Cours de chimie de P: Thibaut 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: d^o lies en vau
- 175. Le Parnasse reformées vol. Et 1 8^{vo}: lies en cartons
- 176. Le bon usage du Théé, caffèé et chocolat 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: pet: relies en vau
- 177. L'Eglise Romaine plainement con vain cu d'antichristianisme 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: lies en cartons
- 178. L'action de Lorateur Chretien 1 Vol: 8^{vo}: lies en cartons

Fait et passé a Galata de Constantinople, au Magazin predict, le jour, mois, et année comme cy devant et en presence de messieurs Richard Weingartner & Bartholemeo Anacleti van Berti comme temoins digné de foy a ce requis

Êtoient signé

Richard Weingartner Test.

Bartolomeo Anacleto Vanberti

Quod attestor

Êtoit signé Jacob Hoffman chanc: P:J:

Suite de cette Inventaire escrit par moy Rumoldus Rombouts Chancellier de cette ambassade, a requisition de Mess: Thomas Pajne & Jean Charles des Bordes executeurs Testamentaires de feu M: Gonnet en leurs presence & en presence des sous signé Temoins. Ça voir

Aujourdhuy ce 7 May 1744 le matin, environ a neuf heures nous sommes transporté a la chambre du feu Ministre M: Gonnet dans le Palais deson Excellence, la porte dela quelle nous avond trouvé cachette avec deux seaux de sire rouge de M^r: Jacob Hoffman ci devant Chanc: prointerim de son Exc: Monseig^r: l'Ambassadeur Calkoen, et trouvé en deux êtat les dits seaux apres les avoir decachetté & ouvert la porte de la dite chambre nous y avons trouvé a qui suit

- 179. un bois de lit avec ses rideaux d'Indiane

p. 462

- 180. trois mattelats de laine et un traversié
- 181. deux coissins de plumes
- 182. un dit petit de crin
- 183. Trois vieilles couvertes de lit l'un avec des grands troues
- 184. Une natte
- 185. Un tapis de Salonique

186. Un mender & trois coissins de sofa de laine
187. Un maccat & 3 taies des d:^{es} coissins d'un esoffe de laine de Perse
188. Les planches dessous le dit soffo nom(m)é eigreti sofa
189. Sept rideaux de fenostres d'Indienne ordinaire, vieu
190. Deux fauteuils l'un double de damast rouge & l'autre de cuire noir
191. f) Un miroir a lornice doré
192. Un dito petit, Angloise de Toilette
193. Une table ovale à thé pliante
194. Une dite ronde pliante avec deux tiroirs
195. Une dite petite ogtogone pliante debois ordinaire
196. Deux tables quares de bois ordinaire
197. Un tapis de table de Smirne
198. Une couverte de table de bocasin verd vieu
199. *Un armoire ou garderobbe a deux portes dans laquelle etoit*
200. Deux just'au cors, deux camisoles & trois culottes de drap noir vieu
201. Un habit d'un etoffe d'Eté gris complet vieu
202. Deux culottes de drap de couleur
203. Une robe de chambre de soie doublé d'Indienne
204. Un casaquin d'Indienne doublé de sandal verte
205. Deux morceau de drap noir tirant picques 5 ¼
206. a.) Un dit de drap d'Angloise de couleur
207. Un morceau de moletton blanc mangé des verstiran P.3
208. c.) Un morceau de sarge noir firant picques 5 ¼
209. Deux manteaux de drap noir
210. Un calpacq de drap rouge mange des vers
211. Un chapeau vieu
212. Une vergette
213. b.) Deux coupures de drap ordinaire verd
-
214. Un caisse de bois ordinaire le dessus couverte de peau, dans la quelle etait les couvertes de lit & les coissins de plumes cij devant marqué
215. Un coffre couvert de peau et dans la quelle
216. Une piece de toille de suisse tirant 55 ¾ @
217. Une piece de toille, tirant 11 picques
218. 2 pics toille d'hollande
219. Une piece de dimit blanc de chipre
220. Une nappe & deux serviettes
221. Deux pairs drap de lit toille ordinaire
222. Sept taies d'oreillers de toille
223. Cinq chemises de toille de france, vieux
224. Sept dits toille, du Païs
225. Deux croisés de cotton
226. Trois camisoles de dimit, vieux
227. Sept mouchoir blanc, toille d'hollande
228. Neuf dits de toille peinte
229. Treize coles de ministre
230. Huit petits collés
231. Un morceau de toille de soije, tirant picq: 9 ½
232. Six pics d'Indienne
233. Un garniture de lit, de gaze blanc

- 234. Une cravatte
- 235. 10 bonnets de cotton
- 236. Deux garnitures d'oreillers de toile rayé d'hollande
- 237. Douze pairs de bas de Fils

p. 463

- 238. *une autre coffre plus petit couvert de peau & dans la quelle*
- 239. deux bonnet de nuit de laine
- 240. six pairs de bas de cotton blanc
- 241. deux pairs de bas de soye noir
- 242. deux pairs de bas de laine noir. Un p d°. Blanc
- 243. six pairs de guands usé
- 244. un pair jartieres de soie
- 245. un pair de guand doublé de pelisse
- 246. un peau préparé
- 247. une bourse de soye
- 248. 6 cuillieres à Thé d'argent doré
- 249. Deux dites d'argent
- 250. Un cuilliere d'argent à mange la soupe
- 251. Un pair de boucles d'argent pour soulliers
- 252. Un pair dit p: jarretieres de tombac
- 253. Un pair dit p: jarretieres de metal
- 254. Trois pairs de souliers neufs d'Angleterre
- 255. Une canne & pommeau de porcelaine
- 256. Deux clochettes de table de metal
- 257. Une petite chaine de montre de quivre doré
- 258. Un petit poid pour peser l'or sans balance
- 259. Une pierre a repassé les rasoirs
- 260. Un cuir pour mettre les rasoirs
- 261. Une lunette d'aproche
- 262. Un regle de leton
- 263. Un piece d'un carotte de tabac a rapé
- 264. Une petite rape de fer blanc a tabacq
- 265. Une petite boete avec des gettons pour le jeu de cartes
- 266. Une petite ecritoire de poche
- 267. Deux petits loquets

--

- 268. *Un pupitre de bois ordinaire & la dedans*
- 269. Plusieurs manuscrites
- 270. Deux petits ganifs
- 271. Deux pairs de siseaux
- 272. Un lissoire d'yvoire
- 273. un morceau de ruband verd en or vieu
- 274. Un ecritoire & un sablié de plomp
- 275. Un ecritoire de vitre
- 276. Deux tabattieres de fer vernissé, vieux
- 277. Un dit d'assier
- 278. Un dit d'ecaille le couvercle crevé
- 279. Un cachet de cuivre avec les armes du defunt
- 280. Une petite mesure de bois

281. Une petite boete de fer blanc p la tabac

 282. 1.) un cipet couvert de peau noir du païs, vuide
 283. 3.) *une petite caisse ordinaire & la dedans*
 284. Six chandelliers de cuivre du Païs
 285. Une mouchette de fer
 286. Une gibisierre viude
 287. Une machine de paeu pour les dragets & le poudre
 288. Un instruments pour les armes a feu
 289. Une vieille lanterne de toille cire garni de fer blanc
 290. Une lanterne de vitre
 291. Une petite lanterne lourde
 292. Un pair de raquets avec quelque volants vieux
 --

p. 464

293. *Un armoire de bois blanc ordinaire a trois tiroirs & la dedans*
 294. un thetiere de porcelaine
 295. un dite de terre blanc d'Angleterre
 296. un dit de laiton
 297. quatre tasses de porcelaine a thé
 298. six plats [de porcelaine a thé]
 299. quatre tasses de fayance a thé
 300. quatre plats [de fayance a thé]
 301. deux boetes a thé, de quivre geaune
 302. un petit rechaud de cuivre geaune
 303. un rechaud de fer
 304. un ibricq de cuivre pour bouilir l'eau
 305. six jattes de fayance de differente grandeur
 306. une vaze de terre blanc a boire
 307. deux pots de chambre de fayance
 308. un bassin a barbe, de fayance
 309. un gobelet & deux verres a boire
 310. deux grand garaffes de christal
 311. une jatte de christal avec son couvert
 --
 312. 2.) une canevette de bois ordinaire a Neuf flacons vuide, manquet l'un
 313. *Un tres petit cepet du Païs couvert de peau noir & la dedans cinq vieilles peruques*
 --
 314. Trois selles de cuire noir complets
 315. Un pair de pistolets d'arçon ordinaire
 316. Une fouette pour servir a cheval
 317. Un pair de bottes Angloise fortes
 318. Une pair de guettes de cuire
 319. Un pair d'epirons ordinaire
 320. Un balais a manche long, usé
 321. Un dit sans manche, usé
 322. Un sac de peau blanc pour la poudre a peruques
 323. Deux fers de cheminé, une pele, un pincette de fer & un soufflet

- 324. Une housse & un pair de fau foureaux de drap rouge avec un galon d'or sisteme, vieu
- 325. Un pair de fau fourneau de drap bleu, ford vieú
- 326. Un vieu garar, ou sac
- 327. Huit cartes geographiques petits
- 328. b) deux chaises a dossier pliantes, garni de cuir rouge
- 329. c) un scaband pliante, garni de cuire rouge
- 330. d) une chaise de bois
- 331. e) une machine pour poser le bassin a laver les mains

la Biblioteque selon le cathalogue

- 332. *Dans la grande caisse venue d'hollande à encore été troue une petite caisse contenant*
- 333. 5 boetes de fer blanc chacun avec une livre de thé
- 334. Les messieurs Belkamp & Meyer ont consigné leurs étant armoire d'hollande parmi leurs hardes
- 335. Une peruque qui a été porté par le defunt
- 336. Cinq tomes *le Monde enchanté* par Balthasar Becker relie en vau en 12:°

Le S:^r François Levet Marchant Anglois a mis a Interest pour compte du defunt suivant ses lettres en date du 23 Avril & 9 Juillet 1743 L:S: la somme de mille Piastre je dis P:^e 1000:-

Joint l'interest du même jusqu'au 17 avril de la même année } 87:78

De puis ce jour l'argent a resté sans être employe jusqu'au 28 Juin suivant qu'allors il a employé de rechet P: 1000:- a 10 pc:^t par an

p. 465

Reçu de S:E Mg:^r L' Amb: Calkoen p:^r salde du salaire du defunt P:^e 308:105@

Item de M:^r Chappuis une montre d'or venue de Geneve

Ainsi fait et passé dans la chancellerie d'Hollande a Pera de Constple: le jour, mois & an utsupra en presence de M:^{rs} Jean Batt: Marcquis & Barthelemy Anacleto Van Berti come Temoins digne de fois a ce requis

Étoient signé } J:B: Marcquis Tem: Baro: Anacleto Van Berti Tem:

Quod Attestor /étoit signé/ Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancell:

En outre je soussigné Chancellier declare que le 15 du mois de Maij je me suis transporté au village de Balgrade dans le Palais de campagne de son Excellence, ou j'ay trouvé ebcor dans une chambre que le defunt Mons: Gonnet avoit occupé autre fois, les articles suivantes a luij appartenants, savoir

- 337. Un lit de campagne. Savoir simplement le bois vieu
 - 338. un pot de chambre de terre blanc
 - 339. une bouteille de cristal
 - 340. un goublet a bierre
 - 341. un bassin à barbe d'étain, troué
 - 342. un petit clochette de table de metal
 - 343. un sablié de cristal
 - 344. un thetiere de terre blanc, en domagé
 - 345. Une canne blanc avec le paumeau de corne pour le village
- /Étoit signé/ Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancell

36a. Jean Gonnet, Preacher of the Embassy: estate record (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065).¹³¹⁹

p. 457

Inventory of the clothes and furniture of the late Monsieur Jean Gonnet in his lifetime chaplain of this embassy which took place today the fifteenth of April one thousand seven hundred forty four by special order of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Extraordinary Ambassador of her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte, by me undersigned chancellor L.J: of the same Excellency in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, existing of the following, namely

The clothes came recently from Holland and were found to have been placed in the fireproof warehouse of Monsieur Jean Charles des Bordes in Galata

1. *In a chest*
2. A just-au-corps of black broadcloth
3. A ditto [just-au-corps of black broadcloth], older
4. A hatbox with a hat
5. Thirty seven flaps? in a hatbox
6. A collet (collar)
7. A package containing several documents, such as a compilation of sermons, accounts, receipts, records or noted, copies of letters & others
8. An old comb with its varnished case
9. A package with twelve pairs of women's gloves
10. A mantle of black broadcloth (sold to Mr. Leytstar)
11. *Histoire de L'Empire Ottoman* 4 Volumes in 8:^{vo} [octavo]
12. *De la justification du pecheur dev:^t Dieu* 1 volume, 8:^{vo}
13. *Pensées de Pascal, les vrais principes dela Religion* 2 volumes 8:^{vo}
14. *La vie de Mahomed* 1 volume 8:^{vo}
15. *De la sobrieté et les avantages* 1 small volume 8:^{vo}
16. *Sur la Repentence* 1 volume in English
17. A pair of hoses or stockings of black wool, worn
18. Old lining of a black taffeta coat
19. A large drinking glass
20. Nine pairs of black hoses, worn
21. Seven white ditto hoses, worn
22. Six pairs of underwear
23. A pair of woolen ditto [underwear]
24. Five pairs of slippers
25. Two towels for shaving, old
26. An old cushion cover
27. Thirty collets or collars
28. A flap? with a bronze clasp or buckle
29. Three old shirts
30. Three ditto [shirts] of cloth or linen from the country, old
31. Three ditto large night [shirts]
32. Eleven handkerchiefs with reddish stripes
33. Four blue ditto [handkerchiefs], old

¹³¹⁹ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046.

34. Four delicate nightcaps
35. One plain ditto [nightcap], old
36. A pair of silk panties made from black material, lined with leather

p. 458

37. Two *tombac* medals with the queen of Hungary
38. A silver coin of currency of Ragusa, which is currently worth sixty paras
39. A d:^o [silver coin] from the Netherlands, worth 30 paras
40. Two d:^o from Spain, each worth 15 paras
41. A knife, fork & spoon of *Prince* metal placed in a case
42. Five razors, old, in a case
43. Two ditto [razors] in a ditto [case]
44. Four ditto [razors] in a ditto [case] with a pair of scissors
45. Three ditto [razors], new, in a case
46. Three ditto [razors] in a ditto [case]
47. A knife in a case
48. Two new snuffers
49. Two scissors, one old and one new
50. A silver toothpick case
51. A tool for cleaning weapons
52. A small compass
53. In a paper several nails or pins
54. A tinplated candle pipe
55. A brass top piece for an arm for a candle. Belongs to the (reading) desk on which books are placed
56. A brass *feinsoir* (?) for a candle
57. A pair of bronze clasps for shoes
58. Two pairs of [bronze] ditto [clasps] for garters
59. A nail cutter
60. A small pocket brush
61. A rod
62. Two dozens of mother of pearl buttons for camisoles
63. Sixteen dozens of ditto [buttons] of yarn for shirts
64. A pair of English pistols
65. Three small glass bottles for Eau de la Reine
66. A whetstone for razors
67. Two straps on wood for sharpening razors
68. A copper ditto [tool for razors]
69. Five soaps
70. A twisted wooden box for soaps
71. A box with *putorale* (?) pills
72. Some black and white silk (sewing) thread in a paper
73. Two small glass lighters
74. Four flints
75. A small piece of cloth, of one part or section
76. An ivory friction block
77. Three pieces of chocolate
78. The key to the [shadow] play table
79. An old pocketknife
80. A pair of old gloves

81. A quire for writing
82. A kind of shoes
-
83. A table for shadow play
84. The base of the desk/ lectern which is located in the large chest where the bed is

p. 458

85. *In a large pinewood chest*
86. A newly set-up or furnished bedstead, with its screws, irons and its accessories
87. The curtains for the said [bed] of green serge, lined with a silk yellow gallon
88. A horsehair mattress covered with blue & white striped linen
89. A bolster [of horsehair, covered with blue & white striped linen]
90. Two Dutch woolen blankets
91. The top of the large desk with the foldable wooden arm for a candle whose plate of the chandelier is in the aforesaid chest
92. A small desk table
93. A dressing gown of red & green woolen damask
94. A piece of green woolen damask, 27 pike long
95. A ditto [piece] of red woolen damask, 25 ½ pike long
96. Two black leather pants
97. Ditto [pants] of white broadcloth
98. Ditto [pants] of black broadcloth
99. Eighteen new purses for hair
100. Two pairs of new shoes
101. A pair of ditto [shoes], lined
102. A ditto [lined] pair of ditto [shoes], worn
103. A pair of ditto [shoes], worn
104. A wooden hammer
105. A bed sheet
106. Eight shirts, worn
107. Eight dittos [shirts] of linen from the country, worn
108. A flannel camisole
109. Three plain cotton bonnets, old
110. Eleven pairs of underpants, old
111. Twelve large towels or napkins
112. Two [large] tablecloths
113. Two pewter choppers(?)
114. A warmer with lamp & cauldron
115. A pewter inkstand with its accessories
116. A template of ordinary wood
117. A box with trifles
118. A porcelain shaving basin
119. A screen to read by candlelight
120. *In a small chest or box the following porcelain*
121. Two small plates
122. A large cup
123. A small ditto [cup] with its lid
124. A teapot
125. A *laisiex* (?)

126. A small plate for under the teapot
127. A ditto [small plate] for cream
128. Six chocolate cups
129. Twelve complete tea cups
130. A box for soap made in a wood furnace

131. *In a pine wooden chest the following books, marked L:P:G: N^o: 2*
132. Dictionaries in French & Dutch, Dutch & French 2 Volumes in large quarto, bound in calfskin
133. The Old and the New Testament in French, 2 Volumes, large quarto, bound in calfskin
134. *Les reflexions sur la s^{te} ecriture* 6 Volumes in large quarto, bound in calfskin

p. 460

135. *Il siminaris de Governi di Stato é di Guerra di Gerolamo frachietta* 1 Volume large quarto
136. *La Histoire d'Italia di M: Francesco Guicciardini gentilhom e fiorentino* 1 Volume large quarto
137. *De betooverde werelt* by Balthasar Bekker 2 Volumes in quarto, bound in calfskin
138. *La pratique des Vertu Chretiennes* translated into English, 3 volumes, large 8:^{vo}
139. *Bibliotheque raisonné des ouvrages des savars de Leurope* 25 volume bound in cardboard, small 8:^{vo}
140. *Table generale des matures contenu dans les 25 volume precedentes* 1 Volume 8:^{vo}
141. *Les Pseaumes de David* in French verse, 6 Volumes 8:^{vo} bound in calfskin
142. The works of Machiavelli, 6 volumes 8:^{vo} bound in cardboard
143. *Traité de la Repentence tardive* by Jaque Bernard 1 Vol 8:^{vo} bound in cardboard
144. *La science de bien mourir* by P: de la Rogue 1 Vol 8:^{vo} ditto [bound in cardboard]
145. *Critique de Histoire du concile de trente de fra Paolo & des lettres et des memoires de Vergas* 1 Volume large quarto. Ditto [bound in cardboard]
146. *Novau Traitté de devotion qui peut servir en divers occasions avec des prieres et meditations* 18 Volumes small 8:^{vo} ditto [bound in cardboard]
147. *Oconomie Generale de la campagne ou la Nouvelle maison rustique* by Louis Liger in 2 Volumes in 1 Volume large quarto, ditto [bound in cardboard]
148. *Cours abregé dela philosophie Wolffiene en forme des lettres* 1 Volume 8:^{vo} bound in cardboard
149. *Nouveau Sermon sur divers textes de l'ecriture Sainte* by the late M: Daniel de Juperville 1 Volume grand 8:^{vo} ditto [bound in cardboard]
150. *La visite charitable ou les consolations chretiennes* by Charl: Delincourt 3 Volumes large 8:^{vo} ditto [bound in cardboard]
151. *La pratique des verta chretiennes* translated from English 1 Volume 8:^{vo} rebound in calfskin
152. *Le nouveau testament et Psaumes de David* 1 Volume 8:^{vo} rebound in calfskin, already old
153. A ditto [*Le nouveau testament et Psaumes de David*] rebound in the same [calfskin] small 8:^{vo} already old
154. *Traitté sur la nature le but et les effets du lacrement dela s^{te} Cene* by M: Hoadly 1 Volume 8:^{vo} in cardboard
155. *Sermon sur divers matieres importantes* by the late M: Tillotion arch: de Canterberg Tom: 18:^{vo} ditto [bound in cardboard]

156. *La voye jeure de chaque chretien etc:* translated from English 1 Volume 8:^{vo} d^o
[bound in cardboard]
157. *La morale de tacile* 1 Volume 8:^{vo} ditto [bound in cardboard]
158. *Le jardenier François* 1 Volume 8:^{vo} d^o [bound in cardboard]
159. *Parfait ambassadeur* 2 volume 8:^{vo} d^o [bound in cardboard]
160. *Histoire de M: Bayle et ses ouvrages* 1 Volume 8:^{vo}
161. *Le menage de champs et dela Ville* 1 Volume 8:^{vo} bound in cardboard
162. *La religion et la grace poemes* by N: Raines 1 Volume 8:^{vo} d^o [bound in cardboard]
163. *Le jardinier de Païs bas* 1 volume quarto d^o [bound in cardboard]
164. *Essay sur le poesie epiqué,* 1 volume 8:^{vo} d^o [bound in cardboard]
165. *La guide universelles de tous les païs bas* 1 volume 8:^{vo} d^o [bound in cardboard]
166. *Pratiques et maximes de la Guerre de Chev: de la Valliere* 1 Volume 8:^{vo} d^o
[bound in cardboard]

p.461

167. *Lettres apologistiques en faveur de K: Osterwald* 1 Volume 8:^{vo} bound in Cardboard
168. *Johanni Friderici Osterwalde Theologi Neocomensis* 1 Volume 8:^{vo} d^o [bound in cardboard]
169. *Histoire de la decandence de la france* 1 Volume small 8:^{vo} d^o [bound in cardboard]
170. *Examen de la maniere a precher* 1 Volume small 8:^{vo} d^o [bound in cardboard]
171. *Elemens de metaphisique par le Pere Bufle de la comp: de Jesus* 1 Volume 8:^{vo} d^o
[bound in cardboard]
172. *Moliere de critique et mercure aux preses avec les philosophes* 1 Volume 8:^{vo} d^o
[bound in cardboard]
173. *Lettres critiques sur la difficulté qui se trouve entre S^r: Etienne et Moise* 1
Volume 8:^{vo} ditto [bound in cardboard]
174. *Cours de chimie* by P: Thibaut 1 Volume 8:^{vo} ditto bound in calfskin
175. *Le Parnasse reformées* vol. Et 1 8:^{vo} bound in cardboard
176. *Le bon usage du Thé, caffée et chocolat* 1 Volume 8:^{vo} small, rebound in calfskin
177. *L'Eglise Romaine plainement con vain cu d'antichristianisme* 1 Volume 8:^{vo}
bound in cardboard
178. *L'action de Lorateur Chretien* 1 Volume 8:^{vo} bound in cardboard

Done and passed in Galata of Constantinople, in the said warehouse, on the day, month and year as above and in the presence of the gentlemen Richard Weingartner & Bartholemeo Anacleti van Berti as witnesses of faith requested hereto

Was signed

Richard Weingartner witness

Bartolomeo Anacleto Vanberti

Quod attestor

Was signed Jacob Hoffman chancellor P:J:

Continuation of the inventory recorded by me Rumoldus Rombouts Chancellor of the embassy, at the request of the gentlemen Thomas Pajne & Jean Charles des Bordes testamentary executors of the late M. Gonnet, in their presence and the presence of the undersigned witnesses. Namely

Today the 7th of May in the morning, around 9 o'clock we travelled to the room of the late Minister M. Gonnet in the palace of his Excellency, whose door we found sealed with two seals of red wax of Mr. Jacob Hoffman former pro-interim chancellor of his Excellency Mr. Ambassador Calkoen, and found in two places the said seals after unsealing & opening the door of the said room we found the following

179. A bedstead with its *Indienne* curtains

p. 462

180. Three woolen mattresses and one bolster

181. Two feather cushions

182. A small ditto [cushion] of horsehair

183. Three old blankets, one with large holes

184. A mat

185. A carpet from Salonika

186. A cushion [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder] & three woolen sofa cushions

187. A cloth for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: Mak`ad] & 3 cushion covers for the cushions of a woolen fabric from Persia

188. The planks under the said sofa called a trestle bench (or sofa) [ORIG: eigreti/ Or: eġreti]

189. Seven window curtains of plain *Indienne*, old

190. Two arm chairs, one with red damask upholstery, the other with black leather

191. f) A mirror with a gilded frame

192. A small ditto English toilet [mirror]

193. An oval folding tea table

194. A round ditto folding [tea table] with two drawers

195. A small octagonal ditto folding [tea table] of ordinary wood

196. Two square tables of ordinary wood

197. A table carpet from Smyrna (Izmir)

198. A table cover of green twilled cotton [ORIG: bocasin/ Ot: boġası]

199. *A wardrobe with two doors, containing*

200. Two dress-coats, two camisoles & three pants of black broadcloth, old

201. A coat or garment of a gray summer fabric, very old

202. Two pants of colorful broadcloth

203. A silk dressing gown lined with *Indienne*

204. An *indienne* casaque lined with green sandal

205. Two pieces of black broadcloth of 5 ¼ pikes

206. a.) A ditto [piece] of colored English fabric

207. A piece of white duffle eaten by worms, 3 pike

208. c) A piece of black serge 5 ¼ pike

209. Two black broadcloth cloaks

210. A red broadcloth kalpak (fur cap) eaten by worms

211. An old hat

212. A rod

213. b) Two pieces of plain green broadcloth

214. A plain wooden chest covered with leather, containing the bed blankets & feather pillows marked above

215. *A chest covered with leather, containing*

216. A piece of Swiss linen 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ long
217. A piece of linen, 11 pikes long
218. 2 pikes of Dutch linen
219. A piece of white dimity from Cyprus
220. A tablecloth & two napkins
221. Two pairs of bed sheets of ordinary linen
222. Seven linen cushion covers
223. Five shirts of French linen, old
224. Seven dittos [shirts] of linen from the country
225. Two cotton crosses
226. Three dimity camisoles, old
227. Seven white handkerchiefs, Dutch linen
228. Nine dittos [handkerchiefs] of painted cloth
229. Thirty clerical collars
230. Eight small neckbands or collars
231. A piece of silk fabric, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ pike long
232. Six pike of *Indienne*
233. Bed lining or trimming of white gauze (mosquito net?)
234. A tie
235. 10 cotton bonnets
236. Two pillow or cushion linings striped Dutch linen
237. Twelve pairs of yarn stockings

p. 463

238. *Another smaller chest, covered with leather & containing*
239. Two woolen nightcaps
240. Six pairs of white cotton stockings
241. Two pairs of black silk stockings
242. Two pairs of black woolen stockings. A ditto pair [woolen stockings], white
243. Six pairs of gloves, used
244. A pair of silk garters
245. A pair of gloves, lined with fur
246. Prepared leather
247. A silk purse
248. 6 silver-plated tea spoons
249. Two silver dittos [tea spoons]
250. A silver soup spoon
251. A pair of silver shoe clasps
252. A pair of tombac ditto [clasps] for garters
253. A pair of metal ditto [clasps] for garters
254. Three pairs of unused shoes from England
255. A walking stick & porcelain knob
256. Two metal table bells
257. A small copper-plated watch-chain
258. A small gold weight without scales
259. A whetstone for razors
260. A razor strop
261. A telescope
262. A brass ruler
263. A piece of a rolled tobacco leaf for grating

264. A small tinplated grater for tobacco
 265. A small box with chips for card playing
 266. A small pocket inkstand
 267. Two small latches
 --
 268. *A plain wooden desk containing*
 269. Several manuscripts
 270. Two small penknives
 271. Two scissors
 272. An ivory friction block
 273. A piece of green ribbon in gold, old
 274. An inkstand & a sink hourglass
 275. A glass inkstand
 276. Two varnished iron snuffboxes, old
 277. A ditto [snuffbox] *d'assier* (?)
 278. A ditto [snuffbox] of tortoiseshell, its lid punctured
 279. A copper seal with the weapons of the deceased
 280. A small wooden measure
 281. A small tinplated box for tobacco
 --
 282. 1.) a basket [ORIG: un cipet/ Ot: sepet] covered with black leather from the country, empty
 283. 3.) *a small plain chest containing*
 284. Six copper chandeliers or candlesticks from the country
 285. Iron snuffers
 286. A game bag or satchel, empty
 287. A leather device for tablets & powder
 288. A tool for firearms
 289. An old oilcloth lantern decorated with tinplate
 290. A glass lantern
 291. A small dark lantern
 292. A pair of rackets with some shuttlecocks old
 --

p. 464

293. *A cabinet of plain white wood with three drawers & containing*
 294. A porcelain teapot
 295. A ditto [teapot] of white faience from England
 296. A ditto brass [teapot]
 297. Four porcelain tea cups
 298. Six porcelain saucers
 299. Four faience tea cups
 300. Four faience saucers
 301. Two brass tea boxes
 302. A small brass warmer
 303. An iron warmer
 304. A copper ewer [ORIG: ibricq/ Ot: ibrik] for boiling water
 305. Six faience bowls or jugs of different sizes
 306. A white ceramic drinking vessel
 307. Two faience chamber pots

308. A faience shaving basin
 309. A drinking goblet & two glasses
 310. Two large (lead?) crystal carafes
 311. A lead crystal bowl or jug with its lid
 --
 312. 2.) A bottle case of plain wood with nine empty bottles, one is missing
 313. A very small basket [ORIG: cepet/ Ot: sepet] from the country, covered with black leather & containing 5 old wigs
 --
 314. Three complete leather saddles
 315. A pair of plain holster-pistols
 316. A horse whip
 317. A pair of heavy or high English boots
 318. A pair of leather boots
 319. A pair of plain spurs
 320. A broom with a long handle, used
 321. A ditto [broom] without handle, used
 322. A white leather bag for the powder for wigs
 323. Two irons for the fireplace, a shovel, iron tongs, & bellows
 324. A dustcover & a pair of sheath covers of red broadcloth, with a golden gallon *sisteme* (?), old
 325. A pair of sheath covers of blue broadcloth, very old
 326. An old large haircloth sack [ORIG: garar/ Ot: harar] or bag
 327. Eight small geographical maps
 328. b) Two chairs with folding backrests, upholstered with red leather
 329. c) A folding stool, upholstered with red leather
 330. d) A wooden chair
 331. e) A device for placing the basin on for washing hands

In the library: according to the catalogue

332. *In the large chest that arrived from Holland, was also found a small chest or case containing*
 333. 5 tin boxes each with a pound of tea
 334. The gentlemen Belkamp & Meyer have stated, theirs was the Dutch cabinet or wardrobe among their goods
 335. A worn wig, by the deceased
 336. Five Volumes *le Monde enchanté* by Balthazar Becker, bound in calfskin in 12:^o

Sir Francois Levet English merchant has placed as interest on behalf of the deceased according to the letters dated the 23rd of April & 9th of July 1743 L:S: over the sum of thousand piasters, say P: 1000:-

Added to it the interest of the same until April 17 of the same year} “ 87:78

Since that day the money remained without being used until the following June 28 and then he used *de rechet* (?) of P: 1000:- at 10 percent per year

p. 465

Received from His Excellency Mr. Ambassador Calkoen for the balance of the salary of the deceased P: 308:105 a

Idem received from Mr. Chappuis a golden watch from Geneva

Thusly done and passed in the Dutch chancery in Pera of Constantinople on the day, month and year as above in the presence of the gentlemen Jean Batt: Marcquis & Barthelemy Anacleto van Berti as witnesses of faith requested hereto.

was signed

J:B: Marcquis Witness

Baro: Anacleto Van Berti Witness

Quod attestor

Was signed: Rumold^s Rombouts Chancellor

Furthermore, I undersigned chancellor declare that on the 15th of the month of May I went to the village of Belgrade, to the countryside palace of his Excellency, where I have also found in a room which was occupied by the late Mr. Gonnet on another occasion, the following items which belong to him, namely

- 337. A travel bed, namely of old wood
- 338. A white faience chamber pot
- 339. A lead crystal bottle
- 340. A beer goblet
- 341. A punctured pewter shaving basin
- 342. A small table bell of *putail* (?)
- 343. A lead crystal hourglass
- 344. A white faience teapot, damaged
- 345. A white walking stick with a horn knob for the village

Was signed Rumold^s Rombouts chancellor

36b. Jean Gonnet, Preacher of the Embassy: auction record ((NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065)).¹³²⁰

p. 497

Encan publicq des hardes et meubles de laissée par feu Monsieur Jean Gonnet en sons vivant chappelan de son Excell: Monseigneur Corneille Calkoen Ambassadeur extraordinaire de Leurs Hautes Puissances a la Porte Ottomane. Vendu dans le Palais d'Hollande au plus offrants les jours de 10:^e 11 & 12:^e Maij 1745

Savoir

120

1. Un chappellier avec un chapeau, vendu a la Treille P: 1:80
2. Un grand verre a boire, a dit “ -:30
3. Une boucle de bronze, a dit “ -:9
4. Un couteau, fourchette & cuillere de Prins Metal, a Pierre Marchant } “ 1:3
5. Cinq Rasoirs noir dans un etuij, a La Pierre “ -:87
6. Six dits dans deux etuis avec un pair des ciseau, a Blandin “ 1:42
7. Six dits dans deux etuis a la Treille “ 4:-
8. Un Ganif dans un etuij, a Pierre Marchant “ -:30
9. Deux Mouchetes neuves a dit “ 1:68
10. Deux ciseaux neuves & une vieille, a Osta Bogos “ -:84
11. Un Instrument à nettoier les armes, a Pierre Marchant “ -:45
12. Un petit compas, a dit “ -:15
13. Un pupitre pour poser les livres avec son dependance, a La Treille “ 1:3
14. Un Etinsoir de chandelle de laitton a Dionis Westerling “ -:15
15. Un pair boucles de souilles } de bronze a la Pierre
16. Un pair dit de partieres } [de bronze a la Pierre] “ -:102
17. Une tenaille a couper les ongles a Pierre Marchant “ -:72
18. Une petite Brochette de poche } a Guill: Westerling
19. Une vergette } [a Guill: Westerling] “ -:69
20. Deux douzenes Boutons de chemise de Nacres de Perles, a Clercq “ 2:60
21. Seize douzaines dits de fil a Jompti Amodri “ -:48
22. Un pair pistolets Angloise à Alli Aga “ 17:-
23. Trois petits bouteilles de vers pour l'Eau de la Reine a P: Marchant “ -:60
24. Une pierre a passer les rasoirs } à La Pierre
25. Deux couroirs sur le bois } [à La Pierre]
26. Un dit de cuire } [à La Pierre] “ -:108
Transporté à l'autre côte P:^e 43:15

p. 498

120

- Pour Transport de l'autre côte P:^e 43:15
27. Cinq savonettes a Joseph Eskigi “ -:30
 28. Une boîte pour savonette a Sainjean “ -:18
 29. Dela Soije Noir & fil blanc à coudre }
 30. Deux petits verre briquets}
 31. Quatre pierres a Fusil}
 32. Un petit morceau de toille d'un pan}
 33. Un lissoir d'Ivoire}

¹³²⁰ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046.

34. Un vieu couteau de poche}
35. Un forme de souilles} a la Traille -:60
36. Un main de papier à écrire, a Rombouts “ -:15
37. Un coffre couvert de peau, a Pierre Marchant “ 3:90
38. Un bois de lit avec sa garniture de serge verte, a La Traille “ 30:-
39. Un mattelat a traversié de crin a La Treille “ 15:-
40. Une couverte de lit de laine d’Hollande a D: Asinelli “ 10:-
41. Une dite ordinaire à dit “ 5:-
42. U
ne robbe de chambre de damast de laine rouge a Ahmed Osta “ 7:30
43. Une piece de damas verte de laine Pics 29 a Pierre Marchant a 90 aspres le picq “ 21:90
44. Une piece de damas rouge de laine a dit a 40 @ le picq Pics 25½ “ 8:60
45. Une culotte de peau noir, a la Pierre “ 2:3
46. Dixhuit bources a peruques a Joseph Amodrij “ 11:66
47. Deux pairs de souillers & un pair double a Clercq “ 2:60
48. Un mouchette de fer a Mehmed Bacha “ -:15
49. Un gbinere}
50. Un machine de peau p: les dragets & poudre } a Clercq “ -:90
51. Un instrument p les armes a feu, a P: Marchant “ -:39
52. Une vieille lanterne de toile ciré, a La Pierre “ ” -:36
53. Une lanterne de vitre a Osman Bacha “ -:90
54. Une petite lanterne sourde a David Petters “ -:90
55. Un pairs de raquets avec 6 volants vieu a dit “ -:60
56. Un armoire de bois blanc ordinaire a la veuve Arlaud “ 2:3
57. Une thetiere de porcelaine }
58. Deux dits de terre blanc d’angleterre}
59. Quatre tasses & quatre plats de porcelaine } a Joseph Moreno “ 2:60
60. Quatre tasses & quatre plats de fayance}
61. Six plattes de fayance } a Mahmoud Bacha “ -:64
62. Une thetieres de laiton a Clercq “ -:96
63. Deux boête a Thé de cuivre jaune, a P: Marchant “ -:60
64. Un petit rechaud de cuivre jaune, a Ibrahim Aga “ -:90
65. Deux chachoirs d’Etain a Van Berti “ 1:-
66. Un ecritaire d’etain avec ses appartenances, a dit “ 1:3
67. Un gabaret de bois, a Pierre Marchant “ -:96
68. Une boete avec des oubliettes a Clercq “ -:90
69. Un paravant pour lire a la chandelle, a P: Marchant “ -:48
70. Un bassin a barbe de Porcelain}
71. Deux petits plats}
72. Une tasse grande}
73. Un dit petit avec son couvercle}
74. Un thetiere}
75. Un thetier avec son petit plats}
76. Un peti plat ovale pour le creme}
77. Six tasses a chocolat}
78. Douze tasse complet a thé} a Joseph Moreno “ 12:-
79. Une boête pour savonette, a Sainjan “ -:18
80. Un bois de lits avec ses garnitures d’Indienne a David Petter } 9:15
81. Un mattelat de laine a susd^t /0/ 15 - a 24 @ l’ocq “ 3:-

p. 499

82. Pour transport de ci a coté P:° 201:28
83. Un petit coussin de crin, a David Petter “ -:90
84. Un mattelas de laine a Georgio Louvari /0/ 19 – a 24@ “ 3:96
85. Un dit avec un traversie, a Lamij /0/ 21 – a 24@ “ 4:24
86. Deux coussins de plumes, a David Petter “ 2:-
87. Trois vieilles couvertes de lit, à La Pierre “ 5:-
88. Une natte, a D:° Anelli “ 3:-
89. Un minder }
90. Trois coussins } de soffa, de laine a Pierre Marchant /0/ 54 – q 29 @ “ 10:96
91. Trois taies des dit coussins }
92. Un macat } d'une etoffe de laine, à la Pierre “ 6:90
93. Un egreti sofa, a Pierre Marchant “ -:45
94. Sept rideaux de fenaitres & deux macats d'Indienne à La Pierre “ 2:105
95. Un miroir a cornice doré a Pierre Marchant “ 2:-
96. Un petit miroir Angloise a Toilette, a P: marchant “ 3:21
97. Un fauteuil doublé de damast rouge a dit “ 2:60
98. Un dit doublé de cuire noir, a Clercq “ 3:3
99. Deux chaises a dossiers pliantes, a Jean Mollet “ 1:60
100. Un scabau de cuire rouge pliante & une chaise de bois a dit “ -:90
101. Un machine de bois p le bassin a laver les mains, a Clercq “ -:30
102. Une table ovalle pliante a Thé a P: Marchant “ 1:90
103. Deux tables quaré de bois ordinaire, a Clercq “ -:111
104. Une dite ronde pliante avec deux tiroirs a J: Molet “ 4:60
105. Une dite petite pliante oqtogonne a P: Marchant “ 1:3?
106. Une couverte de table de bocasin vieu a Clercq “ -:9
107. Un armoire ou garderobbe a Deux Portes, a la Treille “ 10:-
108. Un vieu habits d'etoffe d'Eté de couleur, a Joseph Boulangé “ 3:18
109. Une robbe de chambre de soije, doublé d'Indienne, a la Pierre “ 4:93
110. Un casaquin d'Indienne, doublé de sandal verte a dit “ 1:108
111. Deux morceau de drap noir tirant picq: 5¼ a Alli Aga “ 10:60
112. Un coupon de drap de couleur }
113. Deux dits de drap ordinaire verd } a Alli Aga “ 4:-
114. Un morceau de serge noir tirant picq: 5 a la Treille “ 2:60
115. Un vieu calpacq, a Van Berti “ 1:-
116. Un carton avec un chapeau vieu, a la Treille “ -:90
117. Une vergette a Guill: Westerling “ -:48
118. Une piece toile de Suisse @ 55¾ qui a vendu Picq: 98½ a Jaques Boulangé a 64 asp: le picq: } 52:64
119. Une piece toile ordinaire tirant 11 picq: a 28 @ a Joseph Amodri “ 2:68
120. Un morceau toille d'hollande de 2 picq: a la Treille “ 1:42
121. Une piece dimit de Chipre à dit “ 1:60
122. Un morceau dimit de soie picq: 9½ a Osman Aga “ 5:33
123. Un dit d'Indienne de 6 piq: a David Petter “ 5:42
124. Un petit coffre couvert de peau, a P: Marchant 1:90
125. Deux bonnets de nuit de laine a Joses Eskigi “ -:66
126. Sept pairs des gands vieux a Ignatio di Bogos “ -:45
127. Un pair des gands doublé de pitrie? à la Treille “ -:60

128. Un pair de jarretieres de soie noir à la Pierre “ -:90
 129. Un peau préparé, à Hodgia Mingirdits “ -:90une bource de soie, à Osman bacha “ -:90
 130. Un pair de boucles de souilles de tombacq}
 131. Un pair dit de jarretieres de metaille} a Benedeto di Frederiq } “ -:81
 Transp: à l’autre côté P: 388:49

p. 500

- Pour transport de l’autre côté P: 388:49
 132. Trois pairs de souilles d’Angletoire à P: Marchant “ 3:75
 133. Une canne a paumeau de porcelaine, à Jaques Boulangé “ 2:78
 134. Deux clochettes de table de metail a Joseph Amodri “ 1:90
 135. Une petite chaine de montre de cuivre doré a P: march:1 “ 2:39
 136. Un petit poid pour peser l’or sans balance a D:1 “ 2:-
 137. Une pierre a rasoir}
 138. Un cuire pour mettre les rasoirs} a Mehemed Aga “ 1:-
 139. Une lunette d’aproche à Joseph Eskigi “ 1:45
 140. Un regle de laitton, à Pierre Marchant “ 2:3
 141. Un boet de tabacq a rapé}
 142. Une petite rape de fer blanc} a la Pierre “ -:81
 143. Une petite boîte avec des jettons p: le jeu de cartes à Bloudier (?) “ -:48
 144. Une petite ecritoire de poche a dit “ -:39
 145. Deux petits loquets à dit “ -:30
 146. Un pupitre de bois ordinaire, a Mingirdits “ -:45
 147. Deux petits ganifs a Pierre Marchant “ -:45
 148. Deux pairs de ciseaux, a dit “ -:75
 149. Un lissoire d’ivoire a David Petter “ -:45
 150. un morceau de ruband verd en or a Michel Damiral “ -:48
 151. Un ecritoire & un sablie de plomp}
 152. Une boîte de fer blanc p tabac}
 153. Un petite mesure de bois} a P: Marchant “ -:48
 154. Un ecritoire & sablié de christal a dit “ -:90
 155. Deux tabattieres de fer vernissé}
 156. Une dit d’asseir}
 157. Un dit d’ecaille creve} a la Pierre “ -:72
 158. un cipet couvert de peau noir du pais, vieu a dit “ -:60
 159. une canevette a 9 flacons, avec 8 flacon a P: Marchant “ 1:18
 160. une petite caisse a la Veuve Arlaud “ -:30
 161. Six chandelliers de cuivre du Pais a P: Marchant “ 1:102
 162. Un rechaud de fer a la Pierre “ 1:90
 163. un ibricq de cuivre a Osman Aga “ -:90
 164. une vaze de terre blanc à La veuve Arlaud “ -:39
 165. de pots de chambre de fayance à Sainjean “ -:45
 166. un bassin a barbe de fayance, a Mousá di Agop “ -:60
 167. un gobelet & deux verres a boire a dit “ -:31
 168. deux grandes garaffes de christal, a P: Marchant “ -:60
 169. une jatte de christal avec son couvercle a dit “ -:96
 170. Un tres petit cipet couvert de peau noir, a Achmed Bacha “ -:66
 171. Six peruques vieilles gaté par le vers a Joseph Eskigi “ -:60

- 172. Une selle complet, avec les etriers de cuivre, la Housse et Fau Foureaux de drap rouge avec un petit galon d'or vieu, a un courier Muscovit " 19:-
- 173. Une selle complet a l'angloise, les etriellers de fer avec un pair de fau foureaux de drap bleu, vieu a Clerq " 4:15
- 174. Un dit ordinaire a Sainjean " 3:15
- 175. Une fouette a David Petter " -:96
- 176. Un pair de pistolets d'arçon ordinaires & vieu a Joseph eskigi " 1:78
- 177. Un pair de quettes de cuire vieilles a Clerq " -:45
- 178. Un pair de bottes fortes a Sainjean " 1:48
- 179. Un pair d'epirons ordinaire a la Treille " -:45
- 180. Un balais a manche }
- 181. Un dit sans manche } a Joseph Eskigi " -:30
- 182. Un sac de peau blanc pour la poudre a peruques, à la Treille " -:60
Transp: cij à coté P:° 445:43

p. 501

Pour Transport de cy à côté P:° 448:43

- 183. Deux fers de cheminé, une pele, un pincette de fer, et un soufflet a la Treille " 2:-
- 184. Un vieu gharar, a Joseph Eskigi " -:36
- 185. Huit cartes geographiques, a Jean Mollet " 1:60
- 186. Un bois de lit de campagne, de sabre, a Mehmed Bacha " 2:-
- 187. un pot de chambre crevé }
- 188. une bouteille de cristal }
- 189. un goublet a bierre } a Sainjean " -:60
- 190. un bassin a barbe d'etain, a Jaques Boulangé " -:102
- 191. un petit clochette de table, a Pierre Marchant " 1:3
- 192. Une canne ordinaire blancq poumeau de corne a Jusuf Eskigi } " -:45
- 193. Deux placques de fer pour le cheminé a P: marchand " 7:41

P:° 464:30

Deduit } Pour agio ou perte sur la monaie a 1½ pc^t P:° 6:115. Paijé au crieur Bastien
Suchet pour son droit a 1½ pc^t } 6:115

13:110

Reste net P:° 450:40

Finis le dit Encan sur le soir du 12:° de May 1745 ayant net produit la somme de quatre cent, cinquante Piastres et quarante aspres; Ainsi fait et passé au Palais d'Hollande a Pera de Constantinople ce 12:° May 1745./.

Quod Attestor

/étoit signé / Rumold:° Rombouts

36b. Jean Gonnet, Preacher of the Embassy: auction record (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065).¹³²¹

p. 497

Public auction of the clothes and furniture left behind by the late Mr. Jean Gonnet, in his lifetime chaplain of his Excellency Mr. Corneille Calkoen Extraordinary Ambassador of Her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte. Sold in the Palace of Holland to the highest bidder on the 10th, 11th & 12th of May of 1745

Namely

120

1. A hat box with a hat, sold to La Treille P: 1:80
2. A large drinking glass, to ditto [La Treille] “ -:30
3. A bronze buckle or clasp, to ditto [La Treille] “ -:9
4. A knife, fork & spoon of *Prince Metal*, to Pierre Marchant } “ 1:3
5. Five black Razors in a case, to La Pierre “ -:87
6. Six dittos [razors] in two cases with a pair of scissors, to Blandin “ 1:42
7. Six dittos [razors] in two cases to la Treille “ 4:-
8. A penknife in a case, to Pierre Marchant “ -:30
9. Two new snuffers to ditto [Pierre Marchant] “ 1:68
10. Two scissors, old and one new, to Osta Bogos “ -:84
11. A tool for cleaning weapons, to Pierre Marchant “ -:45
12. A small compass, to ditto [Pierre Marchant] “ -:15
13. A desk for placing books with its addition, to La Treille “ 1:3
14. A brass top piece for an arm of a candle to Dionis Westerling “ -:15
15. A pair of shoe clasps } bronze to la Pierre
16. A pair of ditto [clasps] for garters } [bronze to la Pierre] “ -:102
17. A nail cutter to Pierre Marchant “ -:72
18. A small pocket brush } to Guill: Westerling
19. A rod } [a Guill: Westerling] “ -:69
20. Two dozens of mother of pearl shirt buttons, to Clercq “ 2:60
21. Sixteen dozens of dittos [buttons] of yarn to Jompti Amodri “ -:48
22. A pair of English pistols to Alli Aga “ 17:-
23. Three small glass bottles for Eau de la Reine to P: Marchant “ -:60
24. A whetstone for razors } to La Pierre
25. Two straps on wood [for razors] } [to La Pierre]
26. A copper ditto [tool for razors] } [to La Pierre] “ -:108
Transport to the other side P: 43:15

p. 498

120

- Transported from the other side P: 43:15
27. Five soaps to Joseph Eskigi [Eskici] “ -:30
 28. A soap box to Sainjean “ -:18
 29. Some black and white silk (sewing) thread }
 30. Two small glass lighters }
 31. Four flints }
 32. A small piece of cloth, of one part }
 33. An ivory friction block }

¹³²¹ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046.

34. An old pocket knife}
35. A type of shoes} to la Traille -:60
36. A quire for writing, to Rombouts “ -:15
37. A chest covered with leather, to Pierre Marchant “ 3:90
38. A bedstead with its upholstery of green serge, to La Traille “ 30:-
39. A horsehair mattress with bolster to La Treille “ 15:-
40. A Dutch woolen blanket to D: Asinelli “ 10:-
41. A plain ditto [Dutch woolen blanket] to ditto [D: Asinelli] “ 5:-
42. A dressing gown of red woolen damask to Ahmed Osta “ 7:30
43. A piece of green woolen damask 29 pikes to Pierre Marchant at 90 aspers a pike “ 21:90
44. A piece of red woolen damask to ditto [Pierre Marchant] at 40 @ a pike, 25½ pike long “ 8:60
45. Black leather pants, to la Pierre “ 2:3
46. Eighteen purses for wigs to Joseph Amodrij “ 11:66
47. Two pairs of shoes & a pair of [shoes] lined to Clercq “ 2:60
48. An iron snuffer to Mehmed Bacha “ -:15
49. A game bag}
50. A leather device for tablets & powder} to Clercq “ -:90
51. An instrument for firearms, to P: Marchant “ -:39
52. An old oilcloth lantern, to La Pierre “ ” -:36
53. A glass lantern to Osman Bacha “ -:90
54. A small dark lantern to David Petters “ -:90
55. A pair of rackets with 6 shuttlecocks old to ditto [David Petters] “ -:60
56. A cabinet of plain white wood to the Widow Arlaud “ 2:3
57. A porcelain teapot}
58. Two dittos [teapots] of white ceramic from England}
59. Four porcelain tea cups & four porcelain saucers} to Joseph Moreno “ 2:60
60. Four cups & four saucers of faience}
61. Six faience saucers} to Mahmoud Bacha “ -:64
62. A brass teapot to Clercq “ -:96
63. Two brass tea boxes, to P: Marchant “ -:60
64. A small brass warmer, to Ibrahim Aga “ -:90
65. Two pewter choppers to Van Berti “ 1:-
66. A pewter inkstand with its accessories, to ditto “ 1:3
67. A template of ordinary wood, to Pierre Marchant “ -:96
68. A box with trifles to Clercq “ -:90
69. A screen to read by candlelight, to P: Marchant “ -:48
70. A porcelain shaving basin}
71. Two small plates}
72. A large cup}
73. A small ditto [cup] with its lid}
74. A teapot}
75. A teapot with its small plates}
76. A small oval plate for cream}
77. Six chocolate cups}
78. Twelve complete tea cups} to Joseph Moreno “ 12:-
79. A box for soap, to Sainjan “ -:18
80. A bedstead with its upholstery of *Indienne* to David Petter } 9:15
81. A woolen to ditto [David Peter] /0/ 15 - at 24 aspers per okka “ 3:-

p. 499

- transported from the other side P: 201:28
82. A small horsehair cushion, to David Petter “ -:90
 83. A woolen mattress to Georgio Louvari /0/ 19 – at 24@ “ 3:96
 84. A ditto [woolen mattress] with a bolster, to Lamij /0/ 21 – at 24@ “ 4:24
 85. Two feather cushions, to David Petter “ 2:-
 86. Three old blankets, to La Pierre “ 5:-
 87. A mat, to D:^u Anelli “ 3:-
 88. A cushion [ORIG: minder/ Ot: minder]}
 89. Three cushions } for the sofa, made of wool to Pierre Marchant /0/ 54 – at 29
aspers “ 10:96
 90. Three cushion covers for ditto cushions }
 91. A cloth for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: Mak`ad]} of a woolen fabric, to la Pierre “
6:90
 92. A trestle bench (or sofa) [ORIG: eigreti/ Or: eġreti], to Pierre Marchant “ -:45
 93. Seven window curtains & two cloths for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: Mak`ad]} of
plain *Indienne* to La Pierre “ 2:105
 94. A mirror with a gilded frame to Pierre Marchant “ 2:-
 95. A small English toilet mirror, to P: Marchant “ 3:21
 96. An arm chair lined with red damask to ditto [Pierre Marchant] “ 2:60
 97. A ditto [arm chair] lined with black leather, to Clercq “ 3:3
 98. Two chairs with folding backrests, to Jean Mollet “ 1:60
 99. A folding stool, upholstered with red leather & a wooden chair to ditto [Jean
Mollet] “ -:90
 100. A wooden device for placing the basin on for washing hands, to Clercq “ -:30
 101. An oval folding tea table to P: Marchant “ 1:90
 102. Two square tables of ordinary wood, to Clercq “ -:111
 103. A round ditto folding [tea table] with two drawers to J: Molet “ 4:60
 104. A small octagonal ditto folding [tea table] to P: Marchant “ 1:3?
 105. A table cover of twilled cotton [ORIG: bocasin/ Ot: boġası], old to Clercq “ -:9
 106. A wardrobe with two doors, to la Treille “ 10:-
 107. A coat or garment of a colored summer fabric, old, to Joseph Boulangé “ 3:18
 108. A silk dressing gown lined with *Indienne*, to la Pierre “ 4:93
 109. An *indienne* casaquin lined with green sandal to ditto [La Pierre] “ 1:108
 110. Two pieces of black broadcloth of 5 ¼ pikes to Alli Aga “ 10:60
 111. A piece of colored broadcloth }
 112. Two dittos [pieces of] plain green broadcloth } to Alli Aga “ 4:-
 113. A piece of black serge 5 pike long to la Treille “ 2:60
 114. An old kalpak (fur cap), to Van Berti “ 1:-
 115. A carton box with an old hat, to la Treille “ -:90
 116. A rod to Guill: Westerling “ -:48
 117. A piece of Swiss linen 55 ¾ aspers which was sold for pike 98½ to Jaques
Boulangé at 64 aspers per pike } 52:64
 118. A piece of plain linen, 11 pike long at 28 @ to Joseph Amodri “ 2:68
 119. A curtain of Dutch linen of 2 pike to la Treille “ 1:42
 120. A piece of dimity from Cyprus to ditto [La Treille] “ 1:60
 121. A silk dimity curtain, 9½ pike to Osman Aga “ 5:33
 122. A ditto [curtain] of *Indienne*, 6 pike to David Petter “ 5:42

123. A small chest covered with leather, to P: Marchant 1:90
124. Two woolen nightcaps to Joseph Eskigi [Eskici] “ -:66
125. Seven pairs of old gloves to Ignatio di Bogos “ -:45
126. A pair of gloves, lined with fur to la Treille “ -:60
127. A pair of black silk garters to la Pierre “ -:90
128. Prepared leather, to Hodgia Mingirdittos “ -:90
129. A silk purse, to Osman bacha “ -:90
130. A pair of tombac ditto [clasps] for garters}
131. A pair of metal ditto [clasps] for garters} to Benedeto di Frederiq } “ -:81
Transport to the other side P: 388:49

p. 500

transported from the other side P: 388:49

132. Three pairs of shoes from England to P: Marchant “ 3:75
133. A walking stick & porcelain knob, to Jaques Boulangé “ 2:78
134. Two metal table bells to Joseph Amodri “ 1:90
135. A small copper-plated watch-chain to P: Marchant “ 2:39
136. A small gold weight without scales to ditto [Pierre Marchant] “ 2:-
137. A whetstone for razors}
138. A razor strop} to Mehemed Aga “ 1:-
139. A telescope to Joseph Eskigi [Eskici] “ 1:45
140. A brass ruler, to Pierre Marchant “ 2:3
141. A box for grating tobacco}
142. A small tinplated grater} to la Pierre “ -:81
143. A small box with chips for card playing to Bloudier (?) “ -:48
144. A small pocket inkstand to ditto [Bloudier?] “ -:39
145. Two small latches to ditto [Bloudier?] “ -:30
146. A plain wooden (reading) desk, to Mingirdittos “ -:45
147. Two small penknives to Pierre Marchant “ -:45
148. Two pairs of scissors, to ditto [Pierre Marchant] “ -:75
149. An ivory friction block to David Petter “ -:45
150. A piece of green ribbon in gold to Michel Damiral “ -:48
151. An inkstand & a sink hourglass}
152. A small tinplated box for tobacco}
153. A small wooden measure} to P: Marchant “ -:48
154. A lead crystal inkstand & hourglass to ditto [P: Marchant] “ -:90
155. Two varnished iron snuffboxes}
156. A ditto [snuffbox] *d'asseir* (?)}
157. A ditto [snuffbox] of tortoiseshell, punctured} to la Pierre “ -:72
158. A basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] covered with black leather from the country, old
to ditto [La Pierre] “ -:60
159. A bottle case for 9 bottles, with 8 bottles to P: Marchant “ 1:18
160. A small chest or case to the Widow Arlaud “ -:30
161. Six copper chandeliers or candlesticks from the country to P: Marchant “ 1:102
162. A glass warmer to la Pierre “ 1:90
163. A copper ewer [ORIG: ibricq/ Ot: ibrik] to Osman Aga “ -:90
164. A white ceramic vessel to the Widow Arlaud “ -:39
165. Two faience chamber pots to Sainjean “ -:45
166. A faience shaving basin, to Mousá di Agop “ -:60
167. A goblet & two drinking glasses to ditto [Mousá di Agop] “ -:31

168. two large lead crystal carafes, to P: Marchant “ -:60
169. A lead crystal bowl with its cover to ditto [Pierre Marchant] “ -:96
170. A very small basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] covered with black leather, to Achmed Bacha “ -:66
171. Six old wigs ruined by worms to Joseph Eskigi [Eskici] “ -:60
172. A complete saddle, with copper stirrups, the dustcover and covers of red cloth with a small golden gallon, old, to a Muscovite courier “ 19:-
173. A complete English saddle, its stirrups of iron, with a pair of covers of blue cloth, old to Clerq “ 4:15
174. A plain ditto [complete English saddle] to Sainjean “ 3:15
175. A horse whip to David Petter “ -:96
176. A pair of plain holster-pistols & old to Joseph Eskigi [Eskici] “ 1:78
177. A pair of old leather boots to Clerq “ -:45
178. A pair of heavy or high boots to Sainjean “ 1:48
179. A pair of plain spurs to la Treille “ -:45
180. A broom with a handle}
181. A ditto [broom] without handle} to Joseph Eskigi [Eskici] “ -:30
182. A white leather bag for the powder for wigs, to la Treille “ -:60
Transport to the other side P: 445:43

p. 501

Transported from the other side P: 448:43

183. Two irons for the fireplace, a shovel, iron tongs, & bellows to la Treille “ 2:-
184. An old bag [ORIG: gharar/ Ot: harar], to Joseph Eskigi [Eskici] “ -:36
185. Eight small geographical maps, to Jean Mollet “ 1:60
186. A travel bedstead, of sabre, to Mehmed Bacha “ 2:-
187. A punctured chamber pot}
188. A lead crystal bottle}
189. A beer goblet} to Sainjean “ -:60
190. A pewter shaving basin, to Jaques Boulangé “ -:102
191. A small table bell, to Pierre Marchant “ 1:3
192. A plain white walking stick with a horn knob to Jusuf Eskigi [Eskici]} “ -:45
193. Two iron plates for the fireplace to P: Marchant “ 7:41
P: 464:30
Deducted} For premium or loss of currency at 1½ percent P: 6:115. Paid to vendor Bastien Suchet for his right of 1½ percent} 6:115

13:110

Remainder net P: 450:40

End of the said auction on the evening of the 12th of May 1745 with the net proceeds of the sum of four hundred fifty Piasters and forty aspers; Thusly done and passed in the palace of Holland in Pera of Constantinople on the 12th of May 1745./.

Quod Attestor

Was signed: Rumold:^s Rombouts

36c. Jean Gonnet, Preacher of the Embassy: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046).

[Folio 1r]

Je soussigné Jacob Hoffman Chancelier prointerim au son Excellence Monseigneur Cornelis Calkoen Ambassadeur Extraordinaire de Leurs Hautes Puissances les Etats Generaux des Provinces des Pais Bas a la Porta Ottomanna; Declare et atteste par la presente qu' aujourdh'uij le dix Septieme Avril mille sept Cent quarante quatre environ les dix heures le matin a été produit devant sa predite Exxcellence et en presence de Messieurs Jan Carl des Bordes et Domine Paine par le S:^r Rumoldus Rombouts le testament de féué Jean Gonnet en sa vie Chapellain de cette Ambassade quil avoit recuré dit en consigue a sa partence dicij pour Hollande lequel ayant été examiné par sa predite Excellence et les suscrits Messieurs ont trouvés les deúx cachets en Cine rouge de ses armes en bonne et due etat, avec la subscription suisante, Je souís signe declare être icij de dans renfernie et cachette au cachet de mes armes savoir mon Testament et derniere volonté. Fait a Constantinople et consigné a M:^r Romboúts le 4:^e Maij 1742. etoit signé J: Gonnet

Le Testament etoit du teneur suivant

Aú Nom de Dieú foit il Amen

Cincertitude dans la quelle tout homme est, par raport á l'heure de sa mort, oblige qui con que á a coeur son bonheur eternal, de faire en forte le que ce moment qui termine le cours de cette vie presente et de courte duree, ne le surprenne pas avant qu'il ait serieu sement pensé a ce qui regarde sa conscience et misordre a ses affaires temporelles. C'est pour cette raison que je soussigné Jean Gonnet, juge a propos pendent que, par la grace de Tout paissant,

[Folio 1v]

Je jouis de toute la liberte de l'esprit, quoi qu indisposé de corps, de faire la disposition Testamentaire qui suit annula^{te} pour cet efet tout Testament ou codicile que j'aurois pú avoir fait ou passé par ci devant.

1. Je recommande mon ame á mon Dieu et á mon sauveur J'espere qu' en consideration de sa mort de son fils mon Divin Redempteur, il m'acordera le pardon de tous mespechés et la vie éternelle et bien heureuse.

2. Mon corps a la terre, et je suplie son Excellence d'ordonner que les depenses pour mon interrement, soient aussi modigues que la bien seance pourra se permettre a ces fins pour drap morbitaire, on je serverá de celui de la congregation Genevoise, é la quelle pour cet efet sera donne un sequin et ne sera mis sur mon tombeau, ni marbre, ou Pierre, ni epitaphe.

3. je nomme et constitue pour executeurs testamentaires mon tres honoré cher Frere Monsieur Thomas Paijne, Pasteur de la Nation Britainique dans cette ville et Monsieur Jean Charles des Bordes secretaire et Chancelier de l'Ambassade de L:L:H:H: P:P á cette Porte. Et au defaut de l'un des dusdits executeurs, je nomme et constitue en cette même qualite, Monsieur Benjamin Barker Marchand anglois dans cette ville j'atends de leur pieté de leur probité, et en consideration de l'amitie sincere de charité, et une peine que je sai bien être inseparable de c'effortes de commissiones.

4. Dabord apres mon decés sera faite un inventaire de tous

[Folio 2r]

mes meubles et effets, y compris ma Bibliothèque, et le tout sera vendu à l'Incant, le plutôt que faire je pourrai et à dans cette ville, ne voulant point que mes livres soient envoyés en Hollande.

5. sera payé tout ce que je dois pareillement sera exigé tout le qui m'est dû selon qu'il est par mon livre de mémoire.

6. je déclare qu'entre mes débetes on trouvera une obligation ou reconnaissance datée du mois de Février de l'an 1738 – de P:^{re} cinquante sept, et trente deux para je dis P: 57:32

de l'argent comptant, que j'ai en dépôt, par ordre de feu Mons:^r Papaij, pour compte de la veuve et de la fille de feu Cappt.^e de Cheneviere décédée à Rodosto. En examinant il y a peu de jours, mes préiers et comptes j'ai trouvé avoir réellement reçu, par ordre du dit Papay et pour compte des susd.^{es} veuve et fille de feu de Cheneviere la somme de cent cinquante sept Piasters et trente deux para, je dis P:^e 152:32 le verbié de quoi je suis convaincue avoir fait une erreur et oublié le mot de centurie en écrivant la d:^e reconnaissance, la quelle je trouve entre les mains de Monsieur le Baron Zaij, C'est pourquoi ne vouleent point on semblable interdit parmi mon bien j'ordonne qu'on paise aux susd.^e Veuve et Fille de Cheneviere ou à sieur reqarscbre? on la somme de Piast: cent cinquante sept et trente deux para, je dis 157:32 para dedessus seulement de cette dite somme, Piastre quatre moins un para je dis 3:39 par: que j'ai payé au s:^r Jacob Hoffmann pour compte du d:^e feu de Cheneviere, comme est par la quittance du S:^r Hoffmann en date du 5:^e Mars 1740.

7. Je lègue à Janasci mon valet pour ses bons et fideles

[Folio 2v]

services, la somme de P:^{re} quinze, je dis P:^e 15 pareillement à Alida Croesen, la somme de P:^e quinze je dis P:^e 15 payable d'abord après ma mort, et en cas que sa d:^e Alida Croesen vint à mourir avant moi, la d:^e somme de P: 15- sera donnée aux pauvres de mon Eglise.

8. je fais et établis Susanne Gonnet ma soeur héritière universelle, de tous mes biens présents et avenir, à conditionne cet mois, qu'elle ne pourra en jouir ni en disposer, du vivant de Marianne Veuve Gonnet née Demoiselle de Buiuregard, ma Mere à deux cent florins d'Holl: pres je dis fl: 200 qui seront payés au gré de ma susd:^e soeur d'abord à pres ma mort pour en faire ce qu'elle jugera à propos. À ces fins j'ordonne que le capital qui se trouvera à ma mort, aussi bien que tout ce qui proviendra du paiement de ce qui m'est dû et de l'usage de mes effets et autres choses m'appartenant soit un fonds mis en intérêt dans cette ville ou dans ce pays et que le bénéfice provenant de la susdite somme soit annuellement envoyé à ma susd:^e mere, pour son entretien en ce mot pour en servir et disposer comme bon lui semblera ainsi ce ne sera qu'après la mort de ma mere que ma soeur sera maîtresse dessus mentionné est mon Testament et dernière mienne volonté voulant absolument qu'icelui soit fidèlement et ponctuellement exécuté dans toute sa teneur, soit comme Testament codicile ou donation en cas de mort, entant que pourra le mieux valoir, selon les loix et coutumes auxquelles je suis soumis, rien que pourroit être dans icelui quelque omission. Fait à Pera de Constantinople dans le Palais d'Hollande le dixième Janvier de l'anne Mille sept cent quarante et un.

Et me suis soussigné, et icelle est de mon sera la present

[Folio 3r]

Je soussigné déclare être ici dedans renfermé et cacheté du cachet de mes armes, savoir mon Testament et dernière volonté. Fait à Constantinople et consigné à M.^r Rombouts le 4.^e May 1742. J. Gonnet.

37. Jan Gravius, Office Clerk at a Merchant Company: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046).¹³²²

[Folio 1r]

Staat en inventaris der effecten naergelaeten en met'er dood ontruimt by wylen Jan Gravius in zyn leeven in diensten op 't cantor by de Heeren Belcamp Meyer & Van Kirchem Nederlandsche koopluide alhier in Galata van Constantinopolen woonagtig, zoo als deselve na zyn overlyden bevonden en op requisitie en opgeven van van voorgemelte Heeren geïnventariseert geworden door my ondergez: cancellier van zyn Excellentie Myn Heer Cornelis Calkoen haar Hoog Mogende extraord^{is} ambassadeur aen de Ottomannische Porta en in presentie van de naergenoemde getuigen, bestaende deselve in het volgende

1. *In twee verscheide lessenaers*
2. In differente Turkse goude ducaten een hondert twee en twintig leeuwendaelders hondert en vyftien aspers
3. In [wit] zilver geld twee & veertig Leeuwendaelders en vyf en veertig aspers
4. Twee paer zilvere schoe gespe
5. Een paer d:^o voor de broek
6. Een p^r d:^o zilvere gespens
7. Een d:^o oneffen
8. Een zilvere strop slootje
9. Een zilvere waepe signet
10. Een goude zegel ring
11. Een d:^o met een christalle steen
12. Een paer goude handknoope met agate steentjes
13. Drie douzaines taifel messen de hegten met zilver ooverhaalt duitse façon
14. Een paer geel koopere schoe gespen
15. Een paer d^o: voor de broek
16. Een oude groene geld beurs
17. Drie staale kurke trekkers

[Folio 1v]

18. Een rok, camisol en twee broeken van wolle damast met geel zyde voeringe van blauwe grond
19. Een oude gryne blauwagtige rok met silver knopen, en een broek
20. Een rok camissol en twee broeken, van leever coul^r gryn
21. Een rok en broek olyf couleur lacken
22. Een oud swart lakense rok, camisol & broek
23. Een nieuwe swart leere broek
24. Een lakense rok, camisol en broek, oud
25. Een saye zegroene rok camisol en broek heel oud
26. Een lackense ligt brún rock, camisol en broek met goud dratse knopen, en rood zyde satyne voeringe
27. Een nieuwe dújvel sterk rood camisool en twee broeken
28. Een ligt brúne capot rok en zyn cap
29. Vyf oude broeken van verscheide stoffen

¹³²² Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 441-42.

30. Een paer laersen
31. Een oud versleete vosse bont in oud rood laaken
32. Een oud japen van calmink
33. Vyf paer schoene zoo gebruikte als nieuwe
34. Drie gebruikte peruquen
35. Twee nieuwe hoeden deen met een goude en d'andere met een silvere lussen
36. Vier oude hoeden
37. Een oude swarte bonte mutse
38. Een wit camisool à point de Marseille nieuw
39. Een d.^o gebruikte met zyd gestikt loswerk
40. Vier witte camisoolen
41. Een oud zyde borstrok,
42. drie d.^o witte
43. seven twintig zoo gebruikte als heel oude stropjes
44. seven oude hemden, eenige heel oud
45. twaelf booven hemden, waer onder twee sonder mouwen

[Folio 2r]

46. ses hand doeken
47. een paer goede zijde kousen perle couleur
48. een paer d.^o d.^o d.^o gesprenkelte
49. tien paer witte zyde kousen, waeronder drie paer heel oud
50. twee paer siette d.^o nog goed.
51. dertien paer cattoene onder kousen, waeronder eenige paer heel versleete.
52. vijf cattoene slaep mussen oud
53. vier oude linne mussen
54. drie linne neusdoeken
55. een pinsdeke Snúijf doos
56. twee gemeene oude verrekykers
57. eenige zyde & stoffe lappen, overblyfsels van gemaekte kleeren
58. een paer swaerte met goud gestikte kouze banden
59. twee paer haerte leere handschoene
60. een oude houde kist
61. een Bybel in 8.^{vo} in't Neder duits
62. een d.^o in 4.^{to}
63. veertien alderhande soorten van boeken in't Neder duits
64. 7 ³/₄ ellen ligt brún Hollands laaken
65. Twintig bossen thée a 1 ¹/₄ lb
66. Vier d.^o van twee en een half pond
67. Ses en twintig d.^o van een pond
68. Dertien van een half pond
69. Ses en twintig pond thée in papier gebonden
70. Twee & seventig messen met pok houde heften
71. Een paer pistolen
72. Twalf bosies tabac rapé tabac N.^o 3
73. Twalf ronde blyke bosies met spaense snuif
74. Vier en twintig vier kantige blyke doosies met d.^o

[Folio 2v]

75. Twee witte potjes van een pond } snuyf tabac

76. Ses d:^o van eenhalf pond} [snuyf tabac]
77. Vier chagryne drosjes met lepels & vorken & voor thée services
78. Een guarnitúre zilvere knopen
79. Twee nieuwe tobak sakken
80. Een paer nieúwe zyde gesprenkelte kause
81. Een schildpadde snuyf doos
82. Negen oly steene
83. Een klosje zilver draet
84. Negen goúde knoope
85. Twalf witte} strengekes koopere draet
86. Een d:^o geel [strengekes koper draet]
87. In een linne sakje alderhande prilleryen
88. Ses pacquets strooe dose à 3 p:^r paquet
89. Ses d:^o nay doosen zoo groote als klyne
90. Drie en twintig nutaer stukken zoo groote als kleyne
91. Een rotting met een porcellaine knoop
92. Een oude lange blyke doos
93. Eenige boeken reekeningen notitien en papieren – zonder geexamineert allens tesaemen in een lessenaer gedaen.

Aldús geïnventariseert en opgez: ten huysen en volges opgaven van de ins heeft dezes welgmelte Heeren, en ter verdere examinatie gedaen in een kaste en lessenaer dewelke versgelt geworden.

Actum in Galata van Constantinopolen des sesde van de Maend van maert 1744 en in presentie van de heeren Samuel van de Velde en Richard Weingartner als naergenoemde getuigen van geloove hier toe versogt

Samuel van de Velde

Richard Weingartner

Quod attestor

Jacob Hoffman Canc P:J:

37. Jan Gravius, Office Clerk at a Merchant Company: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046).¹³²³

[Folio 1r]

State and inventory of the goods left behind upon the death of the late Jan Gravius, in his lifetime serving at the office of the gentlemen Belcamp Meyer & Van Kerchem Dutch merchants, resident here in Galata of Constantinople, where he was (located) after his death. Inventoried upon the request of the aforementioned gentlemen by me undersigned chancellor of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen her High Mighty Extraordinary Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, and in the presence of the below mentioned witnesses. It consists of the following:

1. *In two reading desks*
2. In various Turkish golden ducats one hundred twenty two Lion Dollars and hundred and fifteen aspers.
3. In silver coins forty two Lion dollars and forty five aspers.
4. Two pairs of silver shoe buckles
5. A pair of ditto [silver buckles] for trousers
6. A pair of ditto silver buckles [for trousers]
7. One ditto [buckle] uneven
8. A silver tie clasp
9. A silver weapon signet
10. A golden seal ring
11. A ditto [golden seal ring] with a crystal stone
12. A pair of golden cufflinks (?) with agate stones
13. Three dozens of table knives with silver hilts in German fashion
14. A pair of yellow copper shoe buckles
15. A pair of ditto [buckles] for trousers
16. An old green money purse
17. Three steel corkscrews

[Folio 1v]

18. A dress-coat, camisole and two trousers of woolen damask with yellow silk lining of a blue base
19. An old camlet bluish dress-coat with silver buttons and trousers
20. A dress-coat, camisole and two trousers of liver colored camlet
21. A dress-coat and trousers of olive colored broadcloth
22. An old black broadcloth dress-coat, camisole and trousers
23. New black leather trousers
24. A broadcloth dress-coat, camisole and trousers, old
25. A serge aquamarine dress-coat, camisole and trousers, very old
26. A broadcloth light brown dress-coat, camisole and trousers with goldthread buttons and red silk lining
27. A new *duivelssterk* (perpetuana or everlasting) red camisole and two trousers
28. A light brown (soldier's) overcoat and its cap or hood
29. Five old trousers of various fabrics
30. A pair of boots

¹³²³ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 441-42.

31. An old worn fox fur in old red broadcloth
32. An old gown or robe of callomink
33. Five pairs of shoes, both used and new
34. Three used wigs
35. Two new hats one with golden and the other with silver gallons or loops
36. Four old hats
37. An old black fur cap
38. A white camisole *à point de Marseille*. new
39. A ditto [*camisole à point de Marseille*] used, with silk embroidery
40. Four white camisoles
41. An old silk undervest
42. Three white ditto [undervests]
43. Twenty seven neckties, used or very old
44. Seven old shirts, some very old
45. Twelve (over) shirts, two of which without sleeves

[Folio 2r]

46. Six towels
47. A pair of good silk stockings, pearl color
48. A pair of ditto [good silk stockings, sprinkled
49. Ten pairs of white silk stockings, three of which very old
50. Two pairs *siette* (?) ditto [stockings] still good
51. Thirteen pairs of cotton (under)stockings, a few of which very worn
52. Five cotton nightcaps, old
53. Four old linen nightcaps
54. Three linen handkerchiefs
55. A pewter (?) snuffbox
56. Two plain old telescopes
57. Several pieces of silk & cloth, remainders of clothes made
58. A pair of black garters, gold stitched
59. Two pairs of deerskin gloves
60. An old wooden chest
61. A Bible in 8:^{vo} in Low German
62. A ditto [Bible in Low German] in q.^{to}
63. Fourteen books of various types in Low German
64. 7 ³/₄ ell light brown Dutch broadcloth
65. Twenty boxes of tea of 1 ¹/₄ lb each
66. Four dittos [boxes of tea] of two and a half pound
67. Twenty six dittos [boxes of tea] of one pound
68. Thirteen [boxes of tea] of half a pound
69. Twenty six pound of tea bound in paper
70. Seventy two knives with lignum vitae (pockholz) hilts
71. A pair of pistols
72. Twelve boxes or wisps of shredded tobacco (tabac rape) N^o: 3
73. Twelve round pewter boxes of Spanish snuff
74. Twenty four square pewter boxes with ditto [Spanish snuff]

[Folio 2v]

75. Two white jars containing a pound of snuff
76. Six ditto [white jars] with one and a half pounds [of snuff]

77. Four shagreen *drosjes* (?) with spoons, forks & for a tea set
78. A garniture of silver buttons
79. Two new tobacco pouches
80. A pair of new silk sprinkled stockings
81. A tortoiseshell snuffbox
82. Nine whetstones
83. A bobbin with silver thread
84. Nine golden buttons
85. Twelve white } strands of brass wire
86. One yellow ditto } [strand of brass wire]
87. In a linen bag various trifles
88. Six packets of straw boxes at 3 per packet
89. Six d:^o [packets] of sewing boxes, both large and small
90. Twenty three *nutaer* (?) pieces, both large and small
91. A walking stick with a porcelain knob
92. An old long pewter box
93. Several books with bills and notes, and documents - placed all together in a reading desk without examination.

Thusly inventoried and recorded in the house of and according to the notification of the gentlemen mentioned above, and placed in a cabinet and a reading desk for further examination, which was then sealed.

Done in Galata of Constantinople on the sixth of the month of March 1744 in the presence of the gentlemen Samuel van de Velde and Richard Weingartner as witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Samuel van de Velde - Richard Weingartner

Quod attestor

Jacob Hoffman Chancellor P:J:

38. Don Antonio Halvagi, Priest: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).

[Folio 1r]

Inventario della Robba appartenente al Don Antonio Halvagi sacerdato da lui dato ad impegno a Michielli Bocino il quale a requisitione del medemo Michielli secondo la di lui supplico presentato all' Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} signore Cornelio Calkoen Amb: di Loro Alte Potenze alla Porta Ottomanna in dato del 16 xb: 1734 e secondo l'ordine dell' sudetto Ecc^{mo} signore Amb: compreso nell'appostillo su la medemo suplica in data del 29 del sud^{to} Mese di Xb: fu venduto qui nel publico al piu offerente da mé infrascritto Rumoldus Rombouts Cancelliere dell'predetto Ecc^{mo} signore Ambasciadore come seque.

1. Un specchi col suo comisce indorate venduto a Paolo P: 18:-
2. Un detto a Nicolo Maunier p: " 20:-
3. Un detto al Dragomano del Cap: Pascia [kaptan paşa] " 20:-
4. Otto Lumieri colli suoi bracciali a m:^r Hofman " 22:-
5. 40:- ocche [oc or ocque] di Azze bianche a Aretun di Bogos a 120 @'l occa " 40:-
6. 20 sottocope di christallo a M:^r Hofman " 10:-
7. Una Tavola, a Peruli 6:-
8. 4 camisce á Binedetto " 8:60
9. Una coperta di letto á Michel " 9:-
10. Una Poltrona S:^r Jusufaki " 5:-
11. 122 Bicchieri di Christallo á S:^r Checo " 5:-
12. 686 Fiori piccoli &
60 detti grandi } a Paolo Lupazzoli p: " 18:15
13. Una comodità, á M:^r Hofman " 1:60
14. Un cantaro a Alli Bacha " -:90
15. 8 goti di Boemia á Nicolo Buzuron p: " -:55
16. 6 Piatelli di porcelana al s:^r Francisco Girotti p: " 1:60
17. 144 Galetti di stucco a Nicolo Buzuron p: " 2:60
18. 16 Borze da Paruche al Nicolo tu Jani " 8:24
19. 2 Merli é non venduto " 0:-
20. 5 donati a franc: Dona " -:90
21. 02 dotrini del Belarminio a francisco Dona " -:36
22. 02 doctrine ordinarie al medemo " -:24
23. 11 donati al medemo " 2:90
24. 9 libri delle vergine a francisco Dona " 2:30
25. 9 libri da scrivere al s:^r Franc: Girotto " -:100
26. Un quinto curtio á Francisco Dona " -:57
27. Un ovidio al s:^r Marc Antonio Rosa " -:60
28. Un cicerone, non venduto " 0:-
29. 20 santeri e a bachi a franc: Dona " -:60
30. Un paro di calce di seta, non venduto " 0:-
31. 15 diversi sorti d'offici " 5:39
Transp: P: 210:50

[Folio 1v]

Transp: P: 210:50

32. 10 dezeni di Forchetti di Ferro a M:^r Marcquis " 2:-

33. 3 dozeni di scatolini d'odore a M: marquis p: 1:00
34. 48 picture, al s:^f Franc: Girotti p: “ 8:30
35. 36 figuri di Gieszto a m: Pietro Marchant “ 2:18
36. Un bassino a barbe con suo Tripiedi a M:^f Gonnet 2:108
37. Una gran piato di stagno, quatro detto mediocre, et dieci nove tondi di stagno a M:^f Cartier “ 16:-
38. Un scioppo, a Ciakim “ 6:90
39. Una sottocoppa di stagno, a Jacomiba “ 1:24
40. Quatro piccolo platecini di covere, a Michel “ 1:-
Somma P: 251:80

Pagato al Telal Suchet 2 pc^{te} “ 5:-

Reste P: 246:80

Fatto é passato in Palazzo di sua Ecc^{za} in Pera di Costantinop: li 12 Genn: 1735.

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

[Folio 2r]

41. 3 speschi con suoi fontrispici e cassate Ld 60:-+
42. 8 lumiere con suoi bracale fi di fero dovati Ld 40:-+
43. 40 occe di azze kreme á sensanta pare loca Ld 60:-+
44. 20 loto cope di kristallo Ld 15:-+
45. 1 tavola di remo Ld -8:-+
46. 4 camise Ld 10:-+
47. 1 coperta da leto di seda Ld 14:-+
48. 1 poltona Ld -8:-+
49. 102 goti di cristallo Ld -6:-+
50. 686 fiori picolli á reali due il cento Ld 13:60+
51. 60 fiori grandi di seda á realli dieci il cento Ld -6:-+
52. 1 comodita Ld -1:-+
53. 1 contare Ld -1:-+
54. 8 goti di boemia Ld – 72+
55. 6 piatelli di porcellana Ld 1:60 +
56. 144 galeti di stucho Ld 3:72 +
57. 16 borse da peruka Ld 16:-+
58. 2 merli Ld -3:-+
59. 20 donati Ld -3:-+
60. 12 dotrine del belarminio Ld -1:96
61. 17 dotrine ordinarie Ld -1:84
62. 11 donati a para dieci Ld -2:90 +
63. 9 libri delle vergine Ld -2:30 +
64. 9 libri da scrivere Ld -:108 +
65. 1 quinto curtio Ld -:60 +
66. 1 ovidio Ld -:60 +
67. 1 cicerone Ld -:60 +
68. 20 Santeri e a bachi Ld – 1:30
69. 1 paro calce di seda turchine Ld -3:-
70. 40 diversi sorti di officii Ld 15:-
71. 11 dozene di pirioni Ld -2:24 +
72. 3 dozene di scatole di odori Ld -1:60 +

73. 48 cuadri cioe figure alla turche Ld 12:-
74. 36 cuadri di gièto cioe figure de in revatori (?) & altre Ld -6:-
332:22
75. 1 cadiro di stagno con suo succhino é trepiedri Ld 3:-
Li perti la porfita Ld 332:22
Ld 335:22

38. Don Antonio Halvagi, Priest: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044)

[Folio 1r]

Inventory of the belongings of priest Don Antonio Halvagi who had requested from Michielli Bocino to undertake it, and from the same Michielli requested in accordance with this petition to present it to the Illustrious and His Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of Their High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte on the 16th of December 1734 and in accordance with the order of the said His Excellency Sir Ambassador including the apostil of the same request on the 29th of the said month of December, was sold in public to the highest bidder by me, undersigned Rumoldus Rombouts, Chancellor of the aforementioned His Excellency Sir Ambassador, as follows.

1. A mirror with its gilded frame, sold to Paolo p: 18:-
2. A ditto [mirror with gilded frame] to Nicolo Maunier p: “ 20:-
3. A ditto [mirror with gilded frame] to the Dragoman of the Cap: Pascia [kaptan paşa] “ 20:-
4. Eight chandeliers with their arms to Mr. Hofman “ 22:-
5. 40:- okka of white Azze (yarn?) to Aretun di Bogos at 120 aspers per okka “ 40:-
6. 20 lead crystal saucers to Mr. Hofman “ 10:-
7. A table, to Peruli 6:-
8. 4 shirts to Binedetto “ 8:60
9. A bed blanket to Michel “ 9:-
10. An armchair to Sir Jusufaki “ 5:-
11. 122 lead crystal glasses to Sir Checo “ 5:-
12. 686 small flowers & 60 large ditto [flowers] }to Paolo Lupazzoli p: “ 18:15
13. A commode, to Mr. Hofman “ 1:60
14. A decanter to Alli Bacha “ -:90
15. 8 mugs from Bohemia to Nicolo Buzuron p: “ -:55
16. 6 porcelain plates to Sir Francisco Girotti p: “ 1:60
17. 144 plaster cockerels to Nicolo Buzuron p: “ 2:60
18. 16 Wig boxes to Nicolo to Jani “ 8:24
19. 2 blackbirds, not sold “ 0:-
20. 5 Donati [donations] to Franc: Dona “ -:90
21. 02 Doctrines of Belarminio to Francisco Dona “ -:36
22. 02 ordinary Doctrines to the same [Francisco Dona] “ -:24
23. 11 Donati [donations] to the same [Francisco Dona] “ 2:90
24. 9 books on the Virgin to Francisco Dona “ 2:30
25. 9 notebooks to Sir Franc: Girotto “ -:100
26. A Quinto Curtio [Quintus Curtius Rufus] to Francisco Dona “ -:57
27. An Ovid to Sir Marc Antonio Rosa “ -:60
28. A Cicero, not sold “ 0:-
29. 20 Santeri and A. Bac[c]hi to franc: Dona “ -:60
30. A pair of silk stockings, not sold “ 0:-
31. 15 different types of Offici “ 5:39
Transp: P: 210:50

[Folio 1v]

Transp: P: 210:50

32. 10 dozens of iron forks to Mr. Marquis “ 2:-

33. 3 dozens of scent or perfume boxes to M: Marcquis p: 1:00
34. 48 paintings, to Sir Franc: Girotti p: “ 8:30
35. 36 plaster (gesso) figurines to m: Pietro Marchant “ 2:18
36. A barber’s basin with its tripod to Mr. Gonnet 2:108
37. A large pewter plate, four smaller ones and 19 pewter platters to Mr. Cartier “ 16:-
38. A gun or rifle, to Ciakim “ 6:90
39. A pewter saucer, to Jacomiba “ 1:24
40. Four small dishes for covering, to Michel “ 1:-
Sum P: 251:80

Paid to Crier [ORIG: Telal/ Ot: tellal] Suchet 2 percent “ 5:-
Remains P: 246:80

Done and passed in the palace of His Excellency in Pera of Constantinople on the 12th of June 1735.

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancellor

[Folio 2r]

41. 3 mirrors with their frontispiece and boxes Ld 60:-+
42. 8 chandeliers with their arms of wrought iron 40:-+
43. 40 okkas of off-white azze
(yarn?) at sixty per okka Ld 60:-+
44. 20 lead crystal saucers Ld 15:-+
45. 1 table [made] of oar Ld -8:-+
46. 4 shirts Ld 10:-+
47. 1 silk bed blanket Ld 14:-+
48. 1 armchair Ld -8:-+
49. 8 lead crystal mugs Ld -6:-+
50. 686 small flowers at 2 reals per 100 Ld 13:60+
51. 60 large silk flowers at 10 reals per 100 Ld -6:-+
52. 1 commode Ld -1:-+
53. 1 decanter Ld -1:-+
54. 8 mugs of Bohemia [crystal] Ld – 72+
55. 6 porcelain plates Ld 1:60 +
56. 144 plaster cockerels Ld 3:72 +
57. 16 wig bags Ld 16:-+
58. 2 blackbirds Ld -3:-+
59. 20 Donati (donations) Ld -3:-+
60. 12 Doctrines of Belarminio Ld -1:96
61. 17 ordinary Doctrines Ld -1:84
62. 11 Donati (donations) at 10 para Ld -2:90 +
63. 9 books on the Virgin Ld -2:30 +
64. 9 notebooks Ld -:108 +
65. 1 Quinto Curtio [Quintus Curtius Rufus] Ld -:60 +
66. 1 Ovid Ld -:60 +
67. 1 Cicero Ld -:60 +
68. 20 Santeri and A bac[c]hi Ld – 1:30
69. 1 pair of Turkish silk stockings Ld -3:-
70. 40 different kinds of Offici Ld 15:-

71. 11 dozens of forks Ld -2:24 +
72. 3 dozens of scent or perfume boxes Ld -1:60 +
73. 48 paintings that is Turkish pictures Ld 12:-
74. 36 paintings of plaster, that is figurines *de in revatori* (?) & others Ld -6:-
332:22
75. 1 pewter basin with its support and tripod Ld 3:-
Sum Ld 332:22
Ld 335:22

39a. Clara Mollet (Hesler): trousseau (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046).

[Folio 1r]

Notte des habits & bijoux appartenants à Mlle Clara Mollet qui ne sont point compris dans son contract de mariage.

	Ptres/ aspres
1 ^o Une bague montée en Or avec 3 diamants	“ 30:-
2 ^o Un rochet de rubis monté en Or	“ 10:-
3 ^o Un paires boucles d'Oreilles de dia ^{mts} montée en Or	“ 25:-
4 ^o Un Colier de Perles fines avec une boucle d'or qui les ferme	“ 20:-
5 ^o Une paires de bracelets de fin Or Med: ^c 9 ¹ / ₃ a 6: 4 ³ / ₄ @ ...	“ 44:40
6 ^o Une ceinture d'argent pesant 53 ...	“ 15:108
Un fleur d'or avec un Tipas	“ 10:-
7 ^o Un ferege de hares doublé de satin	10
8 ^o Un Macrama avec du fil d'or	10
9 ^o Deux yasmak	2
10 ^o Deux jupons de Challis	10
11 ^o Une pelisse de drap garnie de petit gris	20
12 ^o Trois draps de lit de cotton	6
13 ^o Un beniche de chali avec dentelles d'or	20
14 ^o cinq calecons	5
15 ^o Deux chemises de soie	5
16 ^o Deux dittes de toile	2 --- 60
17 ^o Un bonnet de velours & 3 Jemenis	4
18 ^o Deux mouchoirs brodés	2 --- 60
19 ^o Un Ruban pour ceinture	4
20 ^o Du Galon & dentelle d'or pour la tête	6
21 ^o Vingt & cinq ocques de laine	5
22 ^o Une couverte de lit	2
23 ^o Une pelisse de chat noir	8
	<hr/>
	P: 277: 28
	<u>397: 63</u>
	P: 674:91

39a. Clara Mollet (Hesler) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046)

[Folio 1r]

Record of the clothes & jewels belonging to Miss Clara Mollet which are not included in her marriage contract.

	Piasters/ aspers
1° A ring set in gold with 3 diamonds	“ 30:-
2° A rochet with rubies set in gold	“ 10:-
3° A pair of earrings, with diamonds set in gold	“ 25:-
4° A fine pearl necklace with a golden clasp that fastens it	“ 20:-
5° A pair of bracelets of fine gold 9½ medical at 6: 4 ¾ @ ...	“ 44:40
6° A silver belt weighing 53 ...	“ 15:108
A golden flower with a Topaz	“ 10:-
7° A cloak [ORIG: ferege/ Ot: ferâce] of hares (hare fur), lined with satin	10
8° A cloth to veil [ORIG: macrama/ Ot: makrama] with gold-thread	10
9° Two veils [ORIG: yasmak/ Ot: yağmak]	2
10° Two challis underskirts	10
11° A squirrel fur with decorated cloth	20
12° Three cotton bed sheets	6
13° a challis robe [ORIG: beniche/ Ot: biniş] with golden lace	20
14° five (under)pants	5
15° Two silk shirts or chemises	5
16° Two ditto [chemises] of cloth	2 --- 60
17° A velvet bonnet & 3 kerchiefs [ORIG: Jemeni/ Ot: Yemeni]	4
18° Two embroidered handkerchiefs	2 --- 60
19° A band or ribbon for a belt	4
20° Golden galloon & lace for on the head	6
21° Twenty five okka of wool	5
22° A bedspread	2
23° A black cat fur	8
	<hr/>
	P: 277: 28
	<u>397: 63</u>
	P: 674:91

**39b. Clara Hesler (Daughter of Jean Michel Hesler) and
48. Jean Mollet, Merchant (?): marriage contract (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije
1065).**

p. 491

Aujourd'hui ce huitième du mois de Janvier de L'an Mille Sept cent quarante cinq comparaiurent dans la chancellerie de Leur Hautes Puissances des Seigneurs Les Etats Genereaux des Provinces Unies des Pais bas a la Porte Ottomane, en presence des Temoins soussigner

Le Sieur Jean Mollet cytoyen de Geneve, fils de Monsieur Jaques Mollet en son vivant marchand & citoyen du dit Geneve & de Madame Jeanne Sanditz? Lieland assiste de Monsieur Jaque Chapuis d'une part & Mademoiselle Clare Hessler fille de feu Monsieur Jean Michel Hesler & de Mad.^{lle} Jeannette Marchant assistée par son Tuteur Monsieur Rumoldus Rombouts & son oncle Maternel le sieur Pierre Marchant de l'autre part.

Les quels ont declare, comme il declarent par la present d'avoir contracté un mariage, entre le susd.^t sieur Jean Mollet epoux & la susd.^{te} Mademoiselle Clara Hesler épouse pour le conclure en peu de jour au nom & avec l'aide du tout puissant par le saint Marriage, et cela aux condition suivant sçavoir

1. le susd.^t Tuteur Rombouts donne du bien de su Pupille Mad.^{lle} Clara Hesle pour dotte a son epoux le Sieur Jean Mollet en argent comptant la somme de deux Mille cinq cent Piastre je dit P: 2500 la quelle somme doit rester entre les mains du susd.^t Tuteur Rombouts & Pierre Marchant pour le mettre a profit & le quel revenu sera entierement de sa famille sans qu'il luy soit permis d'en toucher au capital.

2. L'epoux le s.^r Jean Mollet veut qu'en cas qu'il vienne à deceder avan sons epouse, sans avoir aucun Enfant, que son epouse Mad.^{lle} Clare Hesler prendra de son bien la somme de quinze cent piastres je dis P: 1500 et en cas qu'ayant des enfants elle heritera de son bien egale portion avec Enfant en enfans.

3.^e L'epouse veut pareillement qu'en cas qu'elle vienne à deceder avant son epoux sans avoir aucun enfant que son epoux aura la moitié de tout son bien, et que l'autre moitié retournera a les plus proches parent et en cas qu'elle laisse des des enfants elle veut que son mary herite de son bien egale portion avec ses enfans en enfant.

Ainsi comme dessus accordé et convenu de part & d'autre au contentement des parties, porant le seigneur de leur donner la Sainte Benediction a fin de dure? longtems ensemble dans une parfaite union & dans la crainte de Dieu.

Fait

p. 492

Fait et passé dans la chancellerie susd.^t en presence des sieurs Anthoine Chapuis & Davit Petter Temoins digne de fois a ce requis, jour & an comme cy dessus

Etoient signé} Antoine Chapuis
David Petter

Etoient signé} Jean Mollet
Clara Hesler
Pierre Marchant
Jacques Chapuis
Rumold:^s Rombouts

Aujourd'hui ce 4:^e d'avril 1745 est comparu dans la chancellerie de l'ambassade de Leurs Hautes Puissances a la Porte Ottomane le sieur Jean Mollet le quel a declaré en presence des soussigné temoins d'avoir reçu du Tuteur de son epouse Mademoiselle Clare Hesler la somme de la Dotte cy devant specifie pour la quelle il a reçu un obligation en date du 16 Janvier dernier de Rumoldus Rombouts & Pierre Marchant de deux Mille cinq cent piastres je dis P: 2500 dont ils obligent de luy payer l'Interest a raison de dix pcent par an.

En outre il declare d'avoir reçu de sa dite epouse Mademoiselle Clare Hesler pour des Habits, & Jouaux & autres Nippes la valeur de la somme de six cent septante cinq Piastres, je dis P: 675 les quelles sont été vu, examiné et estimé a leur juste valeur fant par le comparant même que par les sieurs Jacques & Antoine Chappuis. Enfoy de quoy eux le comparant & le s:^r David Petter & ovanes di Christofle Temoins digne de foij a ce requis ont de leurs propre mains signé la presente.

Fait dans la chancellerie susdite a Pera de Constantinople, An, Mois & jour susd:^t

Etoit signé David Petter

Êtoit signé en l'escriture armeniene} Ovanes Christofle

Êtoient signé } Jean Mollet

Jacques Chappuis

Antoine Chappuis

Quod attestor

Etoit signé Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancell:

40. Jean Michel Hesler, Oriental Pharmacist: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).

p. 183

Au nom de Dieu Amen

Aujourd'hui Vendredij ce Cinqième Jour de Novemb: de l'an Mil, sept cent, trente quatre a huit heurs du matin devant moy Rumoldus Rombouts Cancell: de son Exc: M:^r Cornelis Calkoen Ambassad:^r de Leurs Hautes Puissances Messeign: Les Etats Generaux des Privinces Unies des Pais bas, á la Porte Ottomane, et en presence des soussignes Temoins, est comparu personnellement M:^r Jean Michel Hesler Apothequaire Orientale étably dans cette Ville a moy Chancell: bien connu, possedant sa santé, memoire, jugement et parole, le quel declare que considerant la fragilité de la vie humaine, la certitude de la mort, et l'incertitude de l'heure d'icelle, et d'ailleurs étant sur la veille d'antreprenere un voyage pour france, à jügè apropos et necessaire de disposer de ses Biens qu'il possede par la Grace de Dieu. Ainsi il revoque et aneanti tous autres dispositions qu'il pourroient cij devant avoir fait, les declarant de nulle et d'aucune valeur, et disposant de nouveau declare.

1.º Premièrement le Testateur recommande en cas de mort son ame immortelle entre les mains de son Createur et sauveur Jesu Christ, et son corps à la terre.

2.º Il nomme et declare pour ses heritiers uniques et universelles Madem: Madelene Jercelat sa legitime Epouse avec son Enfant de quel elle est ensente et sur la veille d'enfanter, ces deux pour une Juste Troisième partie de toute sa succession en quoy il pourroit consister, soit en argent comptant, soit en obligations, les drogues et utancils de sa boutique, meubles, argenterie, habits et autres. Sa fille Claire Hesler seule pour un juste troisieme partie de sa succession susditte. Et son fils Luca Hesler seul pareillement pour un Juste troisieme partie. Declarent d'instituer ses deux enfants Claire et Luca susd:^{ts} engendré avec sa def^{te} espouse Mad^{le} Jeanne Marchant, chacun d'eux Heritiers pour une Juste Troisieme partie comme cij dessus à cause que les Biens de leur def^{te} mere est compris entre les biens du Testateur.

3.º Declare le Testateur qu' en cas l'Enfant du quel sa susd^{te} espouse est enseinte venoit a decedé soit avant ou apres sa naisance qu'il veut et pretent que la Juste Troisieme partie de toute sa succession susd^{te} qu'il a laissé a son Epouse avec l'Enfant tomberá alors a son Epouse susd^{te} seule, sans que ses deux autres enfans n'en pourrons rien pretendre, étant celá sa volonté absolue.

4.º Et en cas qui l'Enfant à naitre survivoit sa mere et qu'il venoit apres à decedé avant son age competant alors le Testateur declare ses deux autres Enfants Clara et Luca pour ses uniques Heritiers, chacun d'eux pour la Juste moitié de toute sa succession susditte.

P. 184

5.º Le Testateur nomme et autorise pour Tuteurs de ses Enfants et Executeurs de ce son Testament Mons: Denis Huset, Negotiant Hollandois demeurant a Pera, et Mons: Abraham Bisschop, parillement Negoviant Hollandois a Galata pour avoir soin de l'Education de ses Enfants et d'administrer ses Biens. De plus le Testateur supplie tres humblement a son Exc: Mg:^r l'Amb: Calkoen susdit de vouloir être Super Tuteur de ses Enfans et super Executeur de son testament a fin que les susd^{ts} Tuteurs et Executeurs agissent sous ha haute direction, de quoy il l'autorise en omnia plena forma.

Declarent le Testateur que tout le susd:^t est sa pleine et derniere volonté, sans etre contraint nij induit de personne, desirant que cela (en cas de mort) soit fidellement et exactement executé, soit comme Testament, Codicille, ou donation en cas de mort,

comme il pourroit mieux valoir suivant les loix et coutumes au quel le Testateur est asujetti, si bien que dans celle cij ij pourroit être commis quelque ommission.
Fait et passé dans la Chancellerie del' ambassade de leurs Hautes Puissances, a Pera de Constple, jour, mois et an susdit, en presence de M:^r Jean Gonnet, Chappelain de son Exc: et le sieur Jacob Hofman, Temoins digne de Foi à ce requis.

Etoit signé Jean Michel Hesler

J: Gonnet Tem:

J: Hoffmann Tem:

Quod Attestor

Signé Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancell:

41a. Dionis Housset, Merchant: final will (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1045).¹³²⁴

[Folio 1r]

Op huyden den agtienden augustus des Jaers Eenduyzent, sevenhondert, sevenendertig s'morgens omtrent de klokken half agt uren Ik ondergeschreeven Rumoldus Rombouts cancellier van haer Hoog Mogende Ambassade aen de Ottomannische Porta ter requisitie van de Heer Hendrik Lacke mij bevindende ten huijze van de Heer Dionis Housset Nederlands coopman in Pera van Constantinopolen wonagtig (ter welker uure gemelte Heer Housset in mijn byweezen zijne onsterfelijke ziele in handen van onze zaligmaker hebbende overgegeeven) hebbe ik immediaet ten verzoeke als voren verzeegelt des overleedens cabinet, beneevens drie Turkse cipetten met zwart leeder overtrocken.

Item op huyden den Negentienden dito s'morgens ten 6 uren heb ik ter requisitie als voren met voorn: Heer Lackie mij getransporteert in Een magazijn van den overleedene staende in de Koerchonli ghan in Galata, alwaer wij geopent hebben een Eyzere kist & daer uytgenomen het beslote Testament van den overleedene welk kist immediaet wederom is toegesloten & door my cancellier verzeegelt is, neffens nog een Turkse cipet met zwart leeder overtrocken.

Actum in 't sterfhuys van den overleedene in Pera van Constpolen den 19 Augustus 1737.

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

[Folio 1v empty]

[Folio 2r]

Op huyden den Negentienden Augustus des jaers onzes Heere Jesu Christi Eenduyzent, sevenhondert, sevenendertig, s'maendags s'morgens de Klocke omtrent Negen uren, heb ik ondergeschreeve Rumoldus Rombouts cancellier van haer Hoog Mogende Ambassade aen de Ottomannische Porta mij getransporteert ten huijze van wijlen den Heer Dionis Housset, in zyn leeven Nederlands coopman hier ter plaetse, overleeden op gisteren moren omtrent ten half agt uren, alwaer mij is terhande gestelt door den Heer Hendrik Lackie des overledens neef, een beslote Testament van wijlen den Heer Dionis Housset voornoemt, het welke geexamineert is, en bevonden al de zegelen in zyn geheel en ongeschonden te zijn, te weeten vijf in rode zegellak met het cyffer van den overleedene, ende twee mede in rood zegellak met het wapen van mij cancellier, aldus bevonden door den Heer Henrico van Diepenbroeck agent van zijn Exc: onzen Heere Ambassadeur Calkoen door wiends absentie dezelve speciael is verzogt geworden bij deze ceremonie te willen assisteeren, gemelte Heer Hendrik Lackie & de Heer Jan Dionis van der Burgh, mede Neef van den overleedene, mitsgaders de Heeren Philippe Mommartz ende

[Folio 2v]

Frederik Wilhelm van Frijbergen als getuygen hier toe verzogt.

Vervolgens hebbe ik cancellier het voorschreeve Testament geopent in haerEd: aller byweezen ende het zelve na de opening overluyt geleezen, behelsende het zelve van woord tot woord als volgt

De acte van Endossatie luyde

¹³²⁴ Partially also copied in NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 59-62.

Op huyden den elfden Februarij des jaers onzes Heere Eenduijzent, sevenhondert, seevenendertig, compareerde voor mij Rumoldus Rombouts cancellier van zyn Excellentie Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen Extraordinaris Ambassadeur weegens haer Hoog Mogende de Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenigde Neederlanden aen de Ottomannische Porta, ende voor de naergenoemde getuygen den Eerzamen Heer Denis Housset, Nederlands coopman hier ter plaetse wonagtig, mij cancellier wel bekend, zijnde na zyn hoge jaren gezond van lighaem, gaende en staende, ende zyn verstand, memorie en spraek volkomen bezittende, dewelke vrijwillig verklaerde in de beste en bestendigste forma en maniere doenlijk, gelijk bij Heer Comparant in gelijke termen verklaert mitsdezen, dat in dit Papier bij hem op vyf plaetsen met zyn cijffer toegezeegelt, besloten is, zyn Testament en uysterste wille, gedateert den sesden November des voorleeden Jaers 1736, met zyn eijge handen onderteekent, en met zyn zeegel bekragtigt. Begerende wel expresselijk dat het zelve

[Folio 3r]

=zelve na zyn overlyden in presentie van Hooggedagte zyn Excellentie zal geopent werden, dewelke den comparant zeer ootmoedig verzoekt hem de gunst te willen doen van bij de openinge dezese te assisteren, ende des noods zynde zyn hoogvermogende autoriteit te amplojeren op dat heetzelve volgens den inhoud van dien in allen deelen sinceerlijk mag geexecuteert, agtervolgt, en naergekomen werden, het zij als Testament, codicille, gifte ter zake des doods, ofte zodanige andere makinge en wijze als het zelve na de costumes, en wetten van onzen lande alderbest plaets grijpen zal mogen, niet tegenstaende eenige diffecten of ommissien daer inne mogte bevonden werden.

Des t'oirconde heeft hij comparant deze met eijge hande onderteekent. Aldus gedaen ende gepasseert ter woonplaetse van den comparant, staende in Pera van Constantinopolen, ten Jare, Maend, en dage als boven gemelt, ter presentie van Dominé Jean Gonnet, hofprediker van zyn Excellentie ende de Heer Jean Battiste Marcquis, als getuijgen van gelove hier toe verzogt, de welke deeze nevens mij cancellier mede hebben onderteekent, ende dit Papier door mij Cancellier op Twee

[Folio 3v]

Plaetsen met mijn wapen gezeegelt.

Was geteekent Dionis Housset/ J. Gonnet/ J.B: Marcquis/ lager stond quod attestor & was geteekent Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

Het testament luijde

In den Name des Heeren Amen

Verklare ik ondergeschreven Denis Housset als dat ik mij onder Godes gunste in goede gezontheit bevinde, gaende en staende, ende het gebruyk van mijn verstand, memorie en spraek wel hebbende, ende considererende de brosheit van dit menselyke leeven, de zekerheit des doods, en de onzekerheit des uure van dien, goed gevonden hebbe te disponneeren over de tydelyke goederen die mij door des Heeren zeegen verleent zijn. Ende ten dien einde vooraf renuntierende van alle testamenten, codicillen, ofte andere dispositien dien ik voor dato gemaekt hebbe, verklarende dezelve van nul en geender waarde, ende wederom van nieuws disponnerende zoo verklare ik mits dezen.

1^o Eerstelijk zoo recommandere ik mijn onsterfelyke ziele in de genadige handen van mijn schepper en zaligmaker Jesus Christus, ende mijn lighaem na mijn overleijden met een honorable begrafenis aende aerde.

2:^o Legatere ik aen de Diaconie van de Gereformeerde Gemeente

[Folio 4r]

Gemeente hier ter plaets, de somma van een hondert Leeuwendaelders, zegge Ld: 100:-
3^o Legateere ik aen Daniel Alexander de Hohepied gegeneert bij den tegenwoordigen Heer Consul Baron de Hohepied, ende de Dogter van den Heer Pieter Fremaux zaliger, de somma van vijftenseventig Leeuwendaelders, zegge Ld: 75:- met mijn beste roode vossebont, om aenden zelve gegeven te werden zodra als hij meerderjarig zal geworden zijn, als wanneer gemelte bont in een nieuw mooi laken zal gezet werden, het welke zal strecken tot gedagtenis van zijn peetoom, als hebbende ik hem ten doop gehouden. Ook zoo legateere ik aen allede kinderen die ik nog buiten den genoemden doop gehouden hebbe, aen ieder van haer de somma van eenhondert Leeuwendaelders, zegge een ieder Ld: 100:- dewelke aen haer zal betaelt werden ten tyde van haer meerderjarigheid.

4.^o Legateere ik aen die geene die de slippen van het laeken van mijn kist op mijn begrafenisse zullen houden, aen ieder een van haer tot een gedagtenisse een goude penning ter waerde van vier Leeuwendaelders, op dewelke een inscriptie zal gezet werden van mijn geboorte en sterfdag.

5.^o Constitueere ik mijn neef Johannes Deijll, tot Angora woonagtig, benevens zijn zuster Marguereta Deijll, wonende tot Leijden, zijnde in haer tweede huwelijk getrouwt met Pieter de Wile, zynde beide nagelatene

[Folio 4v]

Kinderen van myn zuster Anne zaliger, ieder van haer beide voor de helft in de erfenisse van mijne vaderlyke goederen, bestaende in tweeduijzent vierhondert guldens Hollands zegge f 2400:-

6.^o Legateere aen mijn Neef Hendrick lackie, eenige zoon van mijn Germijn nig Geertruyd Hendrikje Kool, tegenwoordig bij mij woonagtig, alle mijne huysmeubelen ende klederen, voor zijne getrouwe en geaffectioneerde diensten aen mij bewezen.

7.^o Verders verclare ende constitueere ik tot mijne eenige en universeele erfgenamen van alle mijne verdere nalatenschap, buiten het geene hier voorgemelt, waer inne dezelve ook zoude mogen bestaan, het zij roerende, het zij onroerende, beide mijne voorschreeve Neeven Johannes Deijl, en Hendrik lackie, ieder van haer beiden voor de geregte helft.

8.^o Ende eindelijk constitueere ik, ende authoriseere met deeze in omni plena forma tot executeur van dit mijn Testament, mijn voorschreeve neef Hendrik Lackie, ende tot zijn agionte den Heer Giacomo Fremaux tot Smirna woonagtig, omme gezamentlijk mijn boedel te redden, schriften en scheiden, ende aen een ieder te geeven hetgeene ik hier voor gespecificeert hebbe, met deze expresse clause dat ik begeere dat den inhoude van het derde articul (zynde de legaten aen mijn doopkinderen) zal blijven berusten in handen van myn Neef Hendrik Lackie voornoemt, tot tyd en wylen

[Folio 5r]

Wijlen dat die kinderen meerderjarig zullen werden, als wanneer bij haer de voorschreeve legaten zal hebben te geeven, ende zoo eene ofte meer van dezelve voor haer meerderjarigheid mogt komen te overleijden, zal het legaat of legaten van den overledene komen te beneficie van mijn neeven Johannes Deijll, en Hendrik Lackie, aen ieder van haer de helft. Ook zal mijn neef Hendrik Lackie voor het deelen van mijn nalatenschap in het sevende articul gemelt, een recognitie geeven aen mijn oudste knecht Asfadoer, zoo veel en zoo weinig als hij in gemoede zal oordeelen die knecht voor zyn dienste te meriteeren.

Verklarende ik alle het voorschreeve te zijn mijn laeste en uijterste wille, zonder van iemant, wie het ook zoude mogen weezen, daer toe beweegt ofte geinduceert te zijn,

begeerende wel expresselijk dat het zelve na mijn overleijden in allen deelen exact en sinceerlijk geexecuteert, agtervolgt, en naergekomen zal werden, het zij als Testament, codicille, gifte ter zake des doods, ofte zodanige andere makinge en wijze als hetzelve volgens de wetten en costumen, van onzen Lande alderbest plaets grijpen zal mogen, alwaer het schoon dat in deze eenige omissien mogte begaen zijn.

Des t'oirconde hebbe ik deeze met mijn eyge handteekeninge en zeegel bevestigt. Aldus gedaen in

[Folio 5v]

Pera van Constantinopolen den sesden November des Jaers Eenduysent, seevenhondert, sesendertig.

L:S:

Was geteekent Dionis Houset

Aldus gedaen ende gepasseert in het sterfhuys voornoemt in Pera van Constantinopolen, ten dage, maend, en jare als in 't hooft dezes te zien ter presentie van de Heeren Philippe Mommartz ende Frederik Wilhelm van Frybergen, als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

Philip Mommartz

Fred^k W^m van Frijbergen

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

41b. Dionis Huset, Merchant: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1061).¹³²⁵

P. 35

Op huyden den veertienden Februarij, anno Een duijzent seven hondert vier en twintigh, voor de middagh, compareerde personelijck voor mij Pietro de La Fontaine, cancelier en Eersten Secretaris van sijn Excellentie Mijn Heere den Grave Colijer Ambassadeur van den Staet der Vereenigde Nederlanden aen het Ottomannische Hof; Ende d'ondergeteekende getuijgen, de Heer Dionis Huset, Nederlands coopman alhier in Pera van Constantp: woonaghtig dewelke mij heeft ter handen gestelt, twee gescheurde Testamenten, begerende daer van Acte, ende dat derselve opschriften souden worden geregistreert, van woorde tot woorde, om te dienen tot bewijs van derselver vernietiging; En volgt van woorde tot woorde het opschrift van 't Eerste Testament

Op huyden den negenden Februarij, anno seventien hondert twee, voor de middagh, compareerde voor mij Coenraed Haemraet cancelier vande Nederlandse Natie, en de naergenoemde getuijgen de Heer Dionijs Huset - Nederlands coopman alhier, dewelke verclaerde, gelijk hij ververclaerde vrijwilligh bij desen, dat het gene hier binnen gesloten op dit vel papier geschreven staet, vervath sijn Testament, en uijtterste wille geschreven met seijn eijgen hand, En dat tot Executeur van het selve heeft gestelt de Heer Pieter Fremaux, begerende en authoriserende detto Heer Fremaux om na sijn overlijden sigh te stellen, en te houden in de possessie van sijn boedel en nalatenschap, sonder dat iemand anders als die in detto Testament genomineert staet, sigh daer mede sal moogen bemoeijen, ofte vermengen; en doende dese verclaringe op de beste en kragtigste maniere mogelijk, heeft hij in teecken der waerheijt dese met eijgen hand onderteekent, in presentie vande Heeren Giacomo Bourgois, Gio Ermen, en Frederico Coopmans, als getuijgen hiertoe versogt, die tot die meerder bekragtiging het selve Testament benevens den Comparant heb-

p. 36

ben verzegelt. Actum Smirna ten Jare, maende, en dage voorsz:
(Was geteekent)

Giac.^{mo} Bourgois als getuijgen Dion Huset
Gio Ermen getuijgen
Frederico Coopmans als getg:
Conrado Haemraeth Cancelier
Geregistreert op f.^o 307

Voorts volgt van woorde tot woorde het opschrift van het tweede Testament.

Op huijden den een en twintigsten dagh van de maent April, anno een duijsent seven hondert en negentien, compareerde personelijck voor mij Willem Theijls, cancellier van sijn Exc.^e Mijn Heere den Grave Colijer, Ambassadeur van den Staet der Vereenigde Nederlanden aen het Ottomannise Hof; den Heer Dionijn Huset, Nederlands Coopman in Galata van Constantinopolen woonaghtig; Ende verclaerde in de beste formaen manier doenlijck, gelijk hij met volle verstande, gaende en staende, verclaert mits desen, dat in dit toegesloten, bij hem met zijn zegel verzegelde papier, met eijgen hand geschreven, En op den vierde April des laast voorleden Jaer een duijsent seven hondert en achtien, ondertekent, sijn uijtterste wille is; Begerende wel expresselijck dat deselve

¹³²⁵ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 149-50.

na sijn overlijden, het zij als Testament, codicille, gifte des doods, of eenige andere makingen, soo best plaets kan grijpen, na den letter volcomentlijck ter executie geleijt, en nagecomen sal worden; Etiam daer inne eenige ommissien mogten worden gevonden, En mij cancelier versogt heeft, dese supra scriptie daer van te willen maecken, gelijk ter presentie vande Heeren Rumoldus Rombouts en Antonio van Breen, invoegen als boven gedaen en dit papier met het gewonelijcke signet van de Cancelarij, op twee distincte plaetsen verzegelt hebbe. Des 't oirconde bij comparant, benevens mij cancelier, ende de genoemde getuijgen met eijgene hande heeft onderteekent, ten dage, maent en Jare als boven, de clock

p. 37

Elf uiren voor de middagh, In quorum fedem &.^a

(Was geteekent)

Rumold.^s Rombouts als getuijgen Dion Huset

Antonio van Breen als getuijgen

W: Theijls Cancel.^f

Welcke twee testamenten ick hem Heer Comparant weder hebbe ter handen gestelt, die deselve in presentie van mij ende de ondergesz: getuijgen op het vuur geworpen heefti alwaer deselve geheelijck zyn verbrand; hebbende op zijn versoek dese registratie gedaen, om hem vervolgelijck d'authentijque copie daer van te overhandigen.

Aldus gepasseert ten huijse van mij cancelier in Pera van Constantp: ten dage, maent, en Jare als boven.

Dion^s Huset

Jan David Reuter V.D.R.

Rúmold:^s Romboúts

Philip Mommartz

Bastiaan Fagel

Jan Baptiste Marcquis,

Pietro Delafontaine Cancellier

--

Op huijden den veertienden Februarij Een duijsent seven hondert vier en twintigh, voor de middagh, compareerde personelijck voor mij Pietro de La Fontaine, cancelier en Eersten Secretaris van sijn Exc.^e Mijn Heere den Grave Colijer, Ambasad.^f wegens den Staet der Vereenigde Nederlanden aen het Ottomannische Hof, Ende d'ondergesz: getuijgen, den Heer Dionijs Huset, Nederlands coopman alhier, dewelcke vrijwilliglijck verclaerde, inde beste forme doenlijck, gelijk hij met volle verstand, gaende en staende, verclaert met desen, dat in

p. 38

dit toegesloten en bij hem verzegelt papier den laetsten Septemb.^f des voorleden jaers 1723 bij hem met eijgene hand geschreven en onderteekent, zijne uijterste wille is, begerende wel expresselijck dat het selve, na sijn overlijden, opgevolgt, nagecomen, en uijtgevoert sal worden bij sijn neef den Heer Jacobus ushoorn, tegenwoordigh coopman tot Smirna, die hij ingestelt heeft, om na des comparants overlijden, sigh te stellen in de bezittinge van sijn boedel en nalatenschap, sonder dat iemand anders sigh daer mede sal hebben te bemoeijen, ofte vermenden. En doende dese verclaringe in de kragtigste forme mogelijck, heeft hij comparant dese met eijgen hand onderteekent, in presentie vande Heeren Jan David Reuter, Rumoldus Rombouts, Philip Mommartz, Bastiaen Fagel, en Giovanni Battista Marquis, als getuijgen hier toe versogt, dewelcke tot te

meerder bekragtinge deses get selve mede hebben onderteeckent. Aldus gedaen en gepasseert, en het tegenwoordigh papier door mij cancel,er met het gewonelijke zegel vande cancelarije op twee plaetsen versegelt, In Pera van Constantp: ten dage, maent, en Jare als boven

(Was geteeckent)

Jan David Reuter V.D.M. Dion. Houset

Rumold:^s Rombouts

Philip Mommartz

B: Fagel

J.B. Marcquis

Pietro de la Fontaine Cancel^f

Accord.^t met het origineel, die heden dato als boven aen den compar.^t is overhandigt. T'

Welck getuijght

Pietro de la fontaine Cancellier

41c. Dionis Housset, Merchant: Estate Inventory (NL Ha-NA, Legatie turkije 1065).

p. 64

Staat en inventaris der meubelen nargelaten en meter dood ontruijmt bij wijlen den Heer Dionis Housset in zijn leeven Nederlands Coopman in Pera van Constantinopolen wonagtig, aldaer overleeden den 18^e August: laastleden zoo als dezelve bij zijn overlijden zijn bevonden, volgens opgeeven van des overleedens Neef de Heer Hendrik Lackie beschreeven en geïnventariseert ter zijner requisitie door mij ondergeschreeve Rumoldus Rombouts cancellier van haer Hoog Mogende Ambassade aen de Ottomannische Porta, in presentie van naerhenoemde getuijgen, bestaende in het volgende

Begonnen Woensdag den Elfden September 1737.

In des overleedens slaepkamer

1. Een vergult eijzer ledekant
2. Twee wolle matrassen
3. Een wolle peuluw

p. 65

4. twee klijne veere hooftkussentjes
5. een zijde bedeecken
6. een chitse ditto
7. een deeken van boven en onder astar

8. *een staende cas van nootebomenhout, & daerin*
9. twee oude witte wolle ghirams
10. twee pieken purper Hollands laken, nieuw
11. twee zerdawaese calpacken met rood laken
12. een stukje Alagia van Aleppo, nieuw
13. een klijn oud bontje singiap, zonder overtrecksel
14. tien klijne oude bontjes van diverse soort met Bogasine overtreksels
15. een singiap bont in blaeuw laeken
16. een zwarte vossebont in blaeuw laken
17. een rode vossebont in rood laken
18. een gemene vossebont in rood laken
19. een oude vossebont in rood laken
20. een vossebont in blaeuw laken
21. een capama van rood bogasin, nieuw
22. een ditto zwart nieuw
23. vier rood lakense chakchirs
24. drie zibons van Alagia
25. twee rode capamas
26. Een zwarte ditto
27. Een rotting met zilvere knop
-
28. *Een turkse cipet met zwart leer overtrocken, en daerin*
29. Twee chipersse bedsprijden nieuw
30. Een paer nieuwe muylen
31. Aght nieuwe wolle slaepmudsen, vande mot gebeeten
32. Een ditto gebruykt

33. Vier versleete dimitte hembdrockjes
34. Drie hembden van Holland linnen
35. Drie paer slaep plakens van Hollands linnen
36. Ander half paer cattoene slaep plakens
37. Een stuk fijn oostindisch bogasin
38. Een rode zijde cintuurs
-
39. Een ditto cipet met oude prullen & eenige oude broukbanden
40. *Een ditto cipet & daer in*
41. Vijf fijne damaste tafellakens
42. Negenendertig dito servetten
43. Een oude hoed
-
44. Een tafel met een lade & een lakens kleetje overdekt
45. *Een nootebome hout cabinet, het welk van boven en onder gezeegtelt was, van boven gezeegtelt gelaten & van onderen geopent, & daer in gevonden*
In de bovenste lade aen de linkerhand
46. eenige oude sleutels
In de bovenste lade aen de rechterhand
47. een doosje waer inne een klyne gebroke lapus bezoar
In de middelste lade
48. Een zilvere lien & ibriek
49. Ses zilvere kandelaers
50. Een zilvere snuijter & bakje

p. 66

51. vier zilvere zoutvaten
52. tien zilvere portefingians
53. vier oude ditto
54. een oude zilvere Inctkokertje
55. drie zilvere sottocoupen van differente grote
56. een zilvere schenkbord
57. negentien zilvere leepels
58. seeventien ditto vorken
59. een d^o: mostert doos & leepeltje
60. een d^o: suyker doos
61. twee soupe leepels
62. een goud orologe
63. een zilvere suyker leepeltje
64. een kopere vergulde waterkom
65. een zilvere paerdetuig, toom, borststuk en neusketting
66. een oud paerdetuig, toom & borststuk met zilver beslagen
67. een doosje met een robynring
In de onderste lade
68. Een stukje van drie pieken groen damasketti sciitti van Venetien
69. Een verzilvert scheerbecken
70. Een Turkse spiegeltje
71. Een Barbierskoker met vier scheermessen, een schaer & kam

72. Drie scheerdoeken
--
73. Twee casjes, ieder met vier tinne flessen met natte oostindische confituren
74. Een klijn casje met prullen & oude schrifturen van geenderwaerde
In een dolap in dezelve camer
75. Een doos van carton met vijf oude paruyken
76. Vier blicke theebossen met drie pond thee
77. Eenige oude comptoir racken
In een andere dolap
78. Een kisje met legne aloë
79. Een klijn kasje met ses flesjes gedisteleerde wateren
80. Een ditto kasje, waer van geen sleuteltje is gevonden, en gelykt leedig te zijn.
--
81. Een lessenaer met groen laken overdekt
82. Een langwerpige tafel met twee laden en een carpet overdekt
83. In welke laden niets was als eenige boekjesschrijf papier
84. Onder ditto tafel eenige boeken
85. Een ronde doos met eenige prullen
86. Twee stoelen met rood leer overtrocken
87. Een grote groene bogasine venster gordijn
88. Vier klijne ditto twee van bogasin & twee van Indianen met haer roeden
89. Een ijzer met twee schroeven voor de deur
90. Een ronde doos met eenige boeken
91. Een kopere chirurgijns bus
92. Twee geld gewigjes, een klijne & een middelslag

In de winter kamer

93. Drie groene bogasine venstergordyntjes met haer roede
94. Drie stoelen met rood leer overtrocken
95. Een kopere tang, schop & haert buzintje

p.67

96. een ijzere schop & tang met twee haert ijzers en een oude blaesbalk
97. twee wolle minders
98. drie sofa kussens met rood laken overtrocken
99. twee rood lakense makatten

In de juk van ditto kamer

100. Een kopere thee keetel
101. Een kopere strijkijzer
102. een stoel kussentje met groen damast vertrocken
103. Een ordinarij cattoene bed deeken

In de kamer daer neevens

104. Een ledekant met cattoene behangsel
105. Twee wolle matrassen
106. Een chistse deeken

In een dolap van dezelve camer

107. Een verzilvert scheerbecken

- 108. Een Turkse spiegeltje waer van het glas gescheurt
- 109. Een koker met drie scheermessen
-
- 110. Een roer
- 111. Een paer sadel pistolen
- 112. Een tinne klisteer
- 113. Vier cattoene venster gordijntjes met een roede
- 114. Een ditto deur gordijn & roede
- 115. Twee stoelen met rood leer overtrocken
- 116. Een klyn staende kasje

Op de zael

- 117. Een slag orologe
- 118. Een spiegel met vergulde lyst
- 119. Agt zoo kaerten als printen
- 120. Drie perdees voor de deuren
- 121. Een rood lakens deur gordijn & roede
- 122. Vier oude cattoene venster gordijne met haar roede
- 123. Een eet tafel met een carpet daer op
- 124. Een langwerpige vouw tafel met een carpet
- 125. Tien stoelen met rood leer overtrocken en een dito leuning stoel

- 126. *Een staende eet cas en daerin*
- 127. Neegen tafelmessen
- 128. Een tinne theepotje & eenige gemeene theekopjes
- 129. Een kopere lien & ibriek
- 130. Een tafel mandje, drinkglazen & garaffen
- 131. Vijf tafel lakens
- 132. Twaelf servetten
- 133. Een strijk ijzer
- 134. Agt kopere kandelaers
- 135. Twee blaekers van koper
- 136. Twee kopere snuyters & twee d^o: dompertjes
- 137. Een kopere tafel confoir
- 138. Een dito tabaks confoirtje

In het comptoir

- 139. Een schryftafel met twee lessenaers & brievelade
- 140. Een ledekant met cattoene behangsel
- 141. Twee wolle matrassen
- 142. Een chitse deeken
- 143. Een diamant gewigtje

p. 68

In een juk in 't comptoir

- 144. Vier sofa kussens met cattoene overtreksels

In de kamer van Asfadoer

- 145. Een Turkse sabel
- 146. Een carabijn

147. Een jagerstas

In de kamer beneden na de straet

148. Drie stoelen met leer overtrokken

149. Een cattoene deur gordijn & roede

In de kamer van Haivas

150. Een rood lakense jaagmoerloek, baslik & zack

151. Een doosje met vier en twintig tafelmessen

152. Een carpet

153. Drie gemeene stoelen oud

Op het beneden saeltje

154. Een leuningstoel van notebomenhout

155. Een gemeen oud ladekast

156. Een groote eet tafel met zijn voeten

157. Een oude lanteern

In de camer van de kok

158. Een oude stoel

159. Een oude carpet

In de wijn kelder

In een dolap

160. Seeven en twintig faijance borden

161. Twaelf ditto klijne schoteltjes

In ditto klijnder

162. Een klijn tinne theepotje

163. Een tinne mostart potje & leepeltje

--

164. Een provizekist

In de stal

165. Een paerd

166. Twee Turkse sadels d'eene met kopere & de andere met ijzere stiebeugels, en verder toebehoren, dog zonder holsters

167. Een oud rood lakens paerdekleet

168. Een rood lakens vertrecksel van een sadel

169. Een oude toom & borststuk

170. Een kopere drinkvat voor de paerden gebroken

In de keuken

171. Agt kopere tingerees & deksels zoo groot als klyn

172. Drie cassarolles

173. Een oude gebrooke tengeré

174. Twee pannen

175. Een braadpan

176. Een grote cazan

177. Een klijne ditto

178. Twee taertpannen met haer deksels

- 179. Twaelf klijne kopere vormen voor bastijtjes
- 180. Een kopere mortiertje & stamper
- 181. Twee klijne caffè ibricken, & een groot oude d^o zonder deksel
- 182. Een kopere bakrats voor de reegenbak
- 183. Een d^o: gatebetiel
- 184. A twee kopere vertiende schotels
- 185. B nog 2 kopere polleepels

p. 69

- 186. C een yzere rooster
- 187. een spitdraijer in forme van orologe
- 188. vier braed speeden
- 189. vier grote tripieds
- 190. vier klijne dito
- 191. twee klijne braed yzers
- 192. vier haertyzers
- 193. een hakmes
- 194. een vouw tafel voor de campagne met 12 vouwstocken
- 195. een kasje met blik tafelgoed voor de campagne als twaelf langwerpige schotels
- 196. vier douzijn borden
- 197. twee schenkborden
- 198. twee zout vaten
- 199. een peeper & een suyker bos
- 200. een ijzere schuijmspaen

Tinne goet zoo in de keuken als elders gevonden is:

- 201. Een grote soupe schotel
- 202. Vier klijne ditto
- 203. Ses grote schotels
- 204. Twaelf wat klynder
- 205. Twaelf ditto nog wat klijnder
- 206. Twaelf ditto nog wat klijnder
- 207. Twaelf ditto nog wat klijnder
- 208. Sestien ditto nog wat klijnder
- 209. Twaelf douzyn & agt stuks tafelborden
- 210. Twee stoofpotten
- 211. Tien leepels
- 212. Neegen vorken
- 213. Twee water potten

In de tuijn

- 214. Twee blicke gieters
- 215. Een schop, een hark & ander tuyn gereetschap samen ses stux

In het tuijn huijsje

- 216. Agt oude stoelen
- 217. Een verkeer bord
- 218. Een vouw tafel met zijn schraeg
- 219. Een tafel lanteern
- 220. Een oude gebroke theetafel

221. Na gissing omtrent vijftig ocken losse wol tot menders

222. Vervolgens zijn wij ter requisitie als boven na Galata gegaen en het magazijn van den overleedene in de Koersehonli Chan, alwaer gevonden hebben een Turkse cipet met zwart leer overtrocken, en een ijzere geld kist beide door mij cancellier daegs na het overlijden van wijlen den Heer Housset verzeegelt, welke zeegels gaef bevonden zijn, verders hebbe ik cancellier gem: ijzere kist geopent, en daer in gevonden een groote doos die verzegelt was waer op ik mijn zeegel ook gezet hebbe, ende nog een langwerpige doos met diverse schriftuuren en een zwart sagrijn doosje het welk mede door mij gezeegelt is.

Aldus geïnventariseert en opgeschreeven door opgevinge van voorn: Heer Hendrik Lackie, dewelke verklaert zijns weetens niets anders te zijn dat tot dezen Inventaris behoort

p. 70

Actum in't sterfhuys voornoemt in Pera van Constantinopolen den elfden en twaelfden september des jaers een duizent seevenhondert, seevenendertig, ter presentie van de messieurs Jan Hendrik Meyer en Gaspar Westerlink als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt

(was get^t:) Hendrik Lackie

Jean Hend^k Meyer getuygen

Gasparo Westerlink Test:

Was getekent

Quod attestor

Was get^t: Rumold^s Rombouts cancell:

41c. Dionis Housset, Merchant: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1065).

p. 64

State and inventory of the furniture left behind and cleared upon death of the late Sir Dionis Housset in his lifetime Dutch merchant residing in Pera of Constantinople, and died there on last August 18 when I was present, according to the notification by the deceased's cousin or nephew Sir Hendrik Lackie described and inventoried upon his requisition by me undersigned Rumoldus Rombouts chancellor of her High Mighty Embassy at the Ottoman Porte, in the presence of the witnesses mentioned below, consisting of the following

Started Wednesday September 11, 1737

In the bedroom of the deceased

1. A gilded iron bedstead
2. Two woolen mattresses
3. A woolen bolster

p. 65

4. Two small feather head pillows
5. A silk bed cover
6. A chintz ditto [bed cover]
7. A blanket of lining both top and bottom

8. *A standing walnut cupboard (cabinet), containing*
9. Two old white woolen spreads [ORIG: ghiram/ Ot: ihrâm]
10. Two pikes of purple Dutch broadcloth, new
11. Two marten [ORIG: zerdawa/ Ot: zerdava] kalpaks with red broadcloth
12. A piece of alaca [ORIG: alagia/ Ot: alaca] from Aleppo, new
13. A small old squirrel [ORIG: singiap/ Ot: sincab] fur, without cover
14. Ten small old furs of various types, with twilled cotton [OTIG: bogasin/ Ot: boğası] covers
15. A squirrel [ORIG: singiap/ Ot: sincab] fur in blue broadcloth
16. A black fox fur in blue broadcloth
17. A red fox fur in red broadcloth
18. A plain fox fur in red broadcloth
19. A n old fox fur in red broadcloth
20. A fox fur in blue broadcloth
21. A suit or undervest [ORIG: capama/ Ot: kapama] of red twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasin/ Ot: boğası], new
22. A black ditto [suit or undervest: kapama], new
23. Four red broadcloth shalwar-like pants [ORIG: chakchir/ Ot: çakşır]
24. three innershirts [ORIG: zibon/ Ot: zıbun] of alaca [ORIG: Alagia/ Ot: alaca]
25. two red suits or undervests [OTIG: capama/ ot: kapama]
26. A black ditto [suit or undervest: kapama]
27. A walking stick with a silver knob
-
28. *A Turkish basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] covered with black leather, containing*
29. Two Cypriote bedspreads, new

30. A pair of new slippers
 31. Eight new woolen nightcaps, eaten by moths
 32. One ditto [nightcap], used
 33. Four worn dimity undervests
 34. Three Dutch linen shirts
 35. Three pairs of Dutch linen bed sheets
 36. One and a half pair of cotton bed sheets
 37. A piece of fine East Indian twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasin/ Ot: boğası]
 38. A red silk waistband
 --
 39. *A ditto basket [sepet, covered with black leather] with old gimcracks & several old belts or waistbands*
 40. *A ditto basket [sepet, covered with black leather] containing*
 41. Five fine damask tablecloths
 42. Thirty nine ditto [fine damask] napkins
 43. An old hat
 --
 44. A table with a drawer, covered with a broadcloth cloth

 45. *A walnut cabinet, which was sealed from the top and the bottom. Its top remained sealed, while it was opened from the bottom. The following was found*
In the top drawer on the left
 46. Several old keys
In the top drawer on the right
 47. A box containing a small broken *lapis bezoar*
In the middle drawer
 48. A silver basin [ORIG: lien/ Ot: leğen] & ewer [ORIG: ibriek/ Ot: ibrik]
 49. Six silver candlesticks
 50. Silver snuffers & stand

 p. 66
 51. four silver saltcellars
 52. ten silver cup holders [ORIG: porte fingians]
 53. four old ditto [silver cup holders]
 54. An old silver inkstand
 55. Three silver saucers or dishes of various sizes
 56. A silver salver
 57. Nineteen silver spoons
 58. Seventeen ditto [silver] forks
 59. A ditto [silver] mustard bowl & spoon
 60. A ditto [silver] sugar bowl
 61. Two soup spoons
 62. A golden watch
 63. A silver sugar spoon
 64. A copper-plated water basin
 65. A silver (horse) harness, bridle, breast piece and nose chain
 66. An old (horse) harness, bridle & breast piece, silver-plated
 67. A box with a ruby ring
In the bottom drawer
 68. A piece of three pikes of green damask sciitti (?) from Venice

- 69. A silver-plated shaving basin
- 70. A (small) Turkish mirror
- 71. A barber's case with four razors, scissors & comb
- 72. Three shaving cloths
-
- 73. Two cases, each with four pewter bottles with wet East-Indian confitures
- 74. A small case with gimcracks & old documents of no value

In a cupboard [ORIG: dolap/ Ot: dolap] in the same room

- 75. A cardboard box with five old wigs
- 76. Four pewter tea boxes with three pounds of tea
- 77. Several old office racks or shelves

In another cupboard [dolap]

- 78. A box with aloes wood
- 79. A small case with six flasks of distilled water
- 80. A ditto [small] case, whose key has not been found, and appears empty.
-
- 81. A reading desk covered with green broadcloth
- 82. An oblong table with two drawers and covered with a carpet
- 83. In whose drawers nothing was found besides a few books of writing paper
- 84. Underneath ditto table several books
- 85. A round box with a few gimcracks
- 86. Two red leather chairs
- 87. A large green twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasin/ Ot: boğası] window curtain
- 88. Four small ditto [window curtains] two of twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasin/ Ot: boğası] & two of *Indienne* with their rods
- 89. An iron with two screws for the door
- 90. A round box with several books
- 91. A copper (barber) surgeon's box or pewter
- 92. Two money weights: one small & one middle-sized

In the winter room

- 93. Three (small) green twilled cotton [ORIG: bogasin/ Ot: boğası] window curtains with their rods
- 94. Three chairs with red leather upholstery
- 95. Copper tongs, shovel & fireplace broom

p.67

- 96. An iron shovel & tongs with two firedogs and old bellows
- 97. two woolen cushions [ORIG: minder/ Ot: minder]
- 98. three sofa cushions covered with red broadcloth
- 99. two red broadcloth cloths for sitting [ORIG: makat/ Ot: mak`ad]

In the storage [ORIG: juk/ Ot: yük(lük)] of ditto room

- 100. A copper tea kettle
- 101. A copper flatiron
- 102. A chair cushion covered with green damask
- 103. A plain cotton bed blanket

In the adjacent room

104. A bedstead with cotton hangings
105. Two woolen mattresses
106. A chintz blanket

In a cupboard [ORIG: dolap/ Ot: dolap] of the same room

107. A silver-plated shaving basin
108. A (small) Turkish mirror whose glass is torn/ broken
109. A case with three razors

--

110. A rifle
111. A pair of saddle pistols
112. A pewter enema
113. Four cotton window curtains (small) with a rod
114. A ditto [cotton] door curtain & rod
115. Two chairs with red leather upholstery
116. A small standing case or cupboard

In the salon

117. A striking clockwork
118. A mirror with gilded frame
119. Eight cards and prints
120. Three door curtains [ORIG: perde/ Ot: perde]
121. A red broadcloth door curtain & rod
122. Four old cotton window curtains with their rods
123. A dining table with a carpet (on top)
124. An oblong folding table with a carpet (on top)
125. Ten chairs with red leather upholstery and a ditto armchair

126. An standing or upright cabinet or buffet (?), containing

127. Nine table knives
128. A pewter teapot & several plain tea cups
129. A copper basin [ORIG: lien/ Ot: leğen] & ewer [ORIG: ibriek/ Ot: ibrik]
130. A table basket, drinking glasses & decanters
131. Five tablecloths
132. Twelve napkins
133. A flatiron
134. Eight copper candlesticks
135. Two copper sconces
136. Two copper snuffers & two ditto [copper] dampers
137. A copper table chafing dish
138. A ditto tobacco chafing dish

In the office

139. A writing desk with two lecterns/ desks & letter drawer
140. A bedstead with cotton hangings
141. Two woolen mattresses
142. A chintz blanket
143. A diamond weight

p. 68

In a storage [ORIG: juk/ Ot: yük(lük)] in the office

144. Four sofa cushions with cotton covers

In the room of Asfadoer

145. A Turkish sable

146. A carbine

147. A hunter's bag

In the room downstairs facing the street

148. Three chairs with leather upholstery

149. A cotton door curtain & rod

In the room of Haivas

150. A red broadcloth anorak [ORIG: jaagmoerloek/ Ot: yağmurluk], headgear or cap & sack

151. A (small) box with twenty four table knives

152. A carpet

153. Three plain chairs, old

In the (small) salon downstairs

154. A walnut easy chair

155. A plain old chest of drawers

156. A large dining table with its legs

157. An old lantern

In the cook's room

158. An old chair

159. An old carpet

In the wine cellar/ bodega

In a cupboard [ORIG: dolap/ Ot: dolap]

160. Twenty seven faience plates

161. Twelve ditto [faience] small saucers

In ditto [cupboard], smaller

162. A small pewter teapot

163. A pewter mustard pot & spoon

--

164. A pantry

In the stables

165. A horse

166. Two Turkish saddles, one with copper & the other with iron stirrups, and other accessories, but without sheaths

167. An old red broadcloth horse blanket

168. A red broadcloth saddle cover

169. An old bridle & breast piece

170. A copper trough for the horses, broken

In the kitchen

171. Eight copper saucepans [ORIG: tingere/ Ot: tencere] & lids, both small and large
172. Three casseroles
173. An old broken saucepan [ORIG: tengeré/ Ot: tencere]
174. Two pans
175. A frying pan (casserole)
176. A large cauldron [ORIG: cazan/ Ot: kazan]
177. A small ditto [cauldron: kazan]
178. Two Dutch ovens [taertpan] with their lids
179. Twelve small copper pie shapes
180. A copper mortar & pestle
181. Two small coffee ewers [ORIG: ibrick/ Ot: ibrik], & a large old ditto [coffee ewer: ibrik] without lid
182. A copper bucket [ORIG: bakrats/ Ot: bakraç] for the cistern
183. A ditto [copper] colander or sieve spoon
184. A) two copper-plated dishes
185. B) and 2 copper ladles

p. 69

186. C) an iron grate or grill
187. a turnspit in the shape of a clock
188. four spits
189. four large trivets
190. four small ditto [trivets]
191. two small roasters
192. four firedogs
193. a cleaver
194. a folding table for campaigns with 12 folding legs or sticks
195. A case with pewter tableware for campaigns, as well as twelve oblong dishes
196. four dozens of plates
197. two salvers
198. two saltcellars
199. a pepper & sugar box
200. an iron skimmer

Pewter ware both in the kitchen and elsewhere:

201. A large soup terrine
202. Four small ditto [soup terrines]
203. Six large dishes
204. Twelve [dishes] slightly smaller
205. Twelve ditto [dishes] even smaller
206. Twelve ditto [dishes] even smaller
207. Twelve ditto [dishes] even smaller
208. Sixteen ditto [dishes] even smaller
209. Twelve dozens & eight table plates
210. Two stew pots
211. Ten spoons
212. Nine forks
213. Two water jugs

In the garden

- 214. Two pewter watering cans
- 215. A shovel, a rake & other gardening tools, together six pieces

In the pavilion

- 216. Eight old chairs
- 217. A backgammon board
- 218. A folding table with its trestle
- 219. A table lantern
- 220. An old broken tea table
- 221. Roughly fifty okkas of wool for cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder]

222. Subsequently we went to Galata by requisition as above, to the warehouse or storage of the deceased in the Kursunlu Han, where we found a Turkish basket [ORIG: cipe/ Ot: sepet] covered with black leather, and an iron strongbox, which were both sealed by me, chancellor, the day after the demise of Sir Houset. Those seals were found intact, and then I, chancellor, opened the said strongbox, and found in it a large sealed box, which I also sealed, and an oblong box with various documents, and a small black shagreen box which I also sealed.

Thusly inventoried and recorded by notification by the aforementioned Sir Hendrik Lackie, who declares that to his knowledge, nothing else remains which should be part of this inventory

P. 70

Done in the aforementioned house of mourning in Pera of Constantinople the eleventh and twelfth of September of the year one thousand seven hundred thirty seven, in the presence of the gentlemen Jan Hendrik Meyer and Gaspar Westerlink as witnesses of faith requested hereto

(was signed) Hendrik Lackie

Jean Hend[ri]k Meyer witness

Gasparo Westerlink witness

Was signed

Quod attestor

Was signed Rumold^s Rombouts chancellor

42. François Jercelat, Jeweler or Clockmaker: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1047).¹³²⁶

[Folio 1r]

Au nom de Dieu amen

Aujourd'hui le vingtcinquième jour du mois de juillet de l'an Mille, septcent, quarante sept, à huit heures du matin par devant moi Rumoldus Rombouts Chancelier de l'ambassade de Leurs Hautes Puissances à la Porte Ottomane en présence des soussignés Temoins est comparé personnellement le sieur François Jercelat, à moi Chancelier bien connu, un peu con vaessant, jouissant pourtant par la grace de Dieu de son Jugement, memoire et parole, le quel a déclaré que considerant la fragilité de la vie humaine, la sertitude de la mort et l'insertitude de l'heur d'icelle, il à jugé à propo e necessaire de disposé de ses peu de Biens qu'il possede, c'est pour quoy il renonce de tous autres dispositions qu'il auvoit pû avoir fait cij devant les declarants nul & d'aucun valeur, et disposant de nouveau il declare

1 Premierement il recommande, en cas de mort, son ame à Dieu & à son Sauveur Jesu Christ et son corps à la terre.

2 Second il constitue sa soeur Mademoiselle Cattin Jercelat Epouse du S:^f Bastien Suchet pour Tutrice de sa fille unique nommée Battiste Jercelat, la priant qu'elle la retire auprès de soi pour avoir soin de son education et l'élever et instruire dans notre religion Protestante, Item administrer ses pui? de Bien qui tomberá en partage à son dity Enfand, et à cette fin il declare sa ditte soeur Cattin Executrice de ce son Testament, ordonnant de fair vendre tout ce qui se trouera après sa mort à luij appartenant pour en pouvoir fair le partage.

3

Troisieme, il declare et constitue pour ses seuls et

[Folio 1v]

Uniques Heritieres Mademoiselle Angelique di Capinaki sa femme legitime & sa susditte fille Battistine Jercelat chaqu'un d'eux pour la juste moitié de tout ce qui se trouverá après sa mort, soit meubles, Nippes, Habits, Linge, Livresi ou tout ce qu'il pourroit être rieu d'exclus à luy appartenant pourtant à condition qu'on paijé préablement les deptes que le testateur pourroit laisser après sa mort.

Declarant le Testateur que le cy dessus est son Testament et dernière volonté, desiderant que le contenu d'icelle soit, après sa mort exactement et fidèlement executé, soit comme Testament, codicille, ou donation en cas de mort comme il pourroit mieu être valable suivant les coutumes et Loix d'Hollande, si bien qu'in ij pourroit avoir fait quelqu'ommission.

Fait et passé dans la chancellerie de l'ambassade susd:^t à Pera de Costple, Jour, Mois & an susdit en présence des sieurs Pierre Alarij & Jean Jacob Cobbe Temoins digne de foij à ce requis.

François Jercelat

Piere Alary

Jean Jacob Conne } Temoins

¹³²⁶ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, page 623.

Quod attestor Romuld:^s Rombouts Chancell:

43. Maria Lamberts, Linen Maid of the Ambassador: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044).

[Folio 1r]

Op Huyden Maendag den 14 January Eenduyzent sevenhondert Twee endertig s'nags omtrent ten Elf uuren compareerde voor mij Rumoldus Rombouts Cancellier van zyn Exc: Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen Ambassadeur Van de Hoog Mog: Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenigde Nederlanden aen het Ottomann: Hof, ende voor de naergenoemde Getuygen MeJuff:^w Maria Lambert aen mij Cancellier wel bekend indispost te bedde leggende, dog haer spraek, verstand, en memorie wel hebbende. Dewelke verklaerde dat overwogen hebbende de brosheit van het menselyk leeven, de zeekerheit des doods, ende de onzeekerheits des uurs van dien, goed gedagt heeft te disponneren over hare tydelyke Goederen, gelyk zij daer over mitsdezen is disponnerende opde volgende wyze.

Voor Eerst ende boven alles zoo beveelt zij Testatrice haere onsterfelyke ziele in de handen van haren zaligmaker en verlosser Jesus Christus, ende nae haer overlyden haer lichaem aen de aerde.

Vorders revoceert ende vernietigt zij Testatrice alle voorgaende makingen ofte dispositien die zy voor dato zoude hebben kunnen gemaekt hebben, verklaerende dezelve van ul en geender waerde, ende wederom van van nieuws disponnerende verklaert zij.

Monsieur George Brinkman aen te stellen tot eenige en universeele Erfgenaem van alle haere Goederen, Effecten, klederen, contanten crediten

[Folio 1v]

Ende alles wat na haer overleiden mogt bevonden werden haer Testatrice competerende geene uytgezondert, van wat natuur dezelve ook zoude mogen zijn hem aanbeveelde behoorlyke zorge voor hare begraffenisse te dragen dat het zelve met gevoeglyke decentie geschiede, daer toe employerende de gemeltste penningen haer Testatrice competerende ende dat hij vervolgens alles wat haer zoude mogen aengaen in zyn magt en bezit zal mogen nemen, zonder gehouden te zy aen iemand daer van reekenschap te geven

Alle het welke zij Testatrice verklaert haer uysterste wille ende begeerte zijn, zonder daer toe van iemand beweegt ofte aangemaent te zijn, begerende dat het zelve na haer overleiden in allen deelen sinceerlyk ende exactelyk zal geexecuteert, agtervolgt ende naergekomen werden, hetzy als Testament, Codicille, Gifte des doods, ofte zodanige andere makinge ende wyze als het na costume ende wetten van onzen landen alderbest plaets grypen zal mogen, niet tegenstaende eenige diffecten of ommissien hier inne gevonden mogte werden.

Aldus gedaen ende gepasseert inde camer des Testatrice in 't Hof van zyn Exc: in Pera van Constantinopolen ter presentie van de Mess: Marc' Antonio Rosa, ende Hendrik Ebbenhorst als Getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

Marija Lamberts
Marc' Ant.^o Rosa Test.^{nio}
Hendrik Ebbenhorts Get:

Quod attestor
Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

**44. Pietro Leytstar, Merchant and Son-In-Law of Maria Colyer and
25. Cornelia Maria de la Fontaine (Leytstar), daughter of Maria Colyer: final will
(NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).¹³²⁷**

[Folio 1r]

Op huÿden den twintigsten december des jaers onzes Heere Jesu Christi een duÿzent seevenhondert, sevenendertig, Vrydags s'avonds de klokke omtrent half seeven, heb ik ondergeschreeven Rumoldus Rombouts, cancellier van Haer Hoog Mogende Ambassade aen de Ottomannische Porta mÿ vervoegt bÿ zÿn Excellentie Mÿn heere Cornelis calkoen haer Hoog Mogende Extraordinaris Ambassadeur aengemelte Porta, in eene der camers van desselfs Hof, aldaer gecompareert zÿn Madame Maria Cornelia de la Fontaine weduwe van wÿlen den Heer Pieter Leytstar, de Heeren Jacobus Alexander Leytstar, Justinus Johannes Leytstar, en Hendrik Gerardus Leytstar, desselfs zoonen mitsgaders Mejuffrouwen Clara Francisca Leytstar ende Petronella Constanza Leytstar haer dogters, alle mÿ Cancellier wel bekend, door dewelke is verтоont geworden een beslote testament van wÿlen den Heer Pieter Leytstar, in zÿn leeven Nederlands Coopman, en tresorier van onze Natie alhier in Pera van Constantinopolen woonagtig, overleeden den 27 November des voorleeden Jaers 1736, welk testament door de naergenoemde getuygen, en mÿ cancellier geexamineert is, en bevonden alle de zeegelen in zÿn geheel en ongeschonden te zÿn, te weeten drie met het cÿffer van den overledene

[Folio 1v]

drie met het cÿffer van gemelte vrouwe weduwe Leytstar, ende twee met het cÿffer van mÿ cancellier, allen in rode zegellak.

Vervolgens hebbe ik cancellier het voorschreeve testament geopend in het bÿzÿn van zÿn Hoog Ed^o: Gest: den Heere Ambassadeur voornoemt, gemelte vrouwe Weduwe Leytstar, neffens haer voorschreevene zoonen en dogteren, ende de naergenoemde getuygen, ende na de openinge hetzelve overluyt geleezen, behelsende hetzelve van woord to woord als volgt.

De acte van endossatie luyde

Op huyden den sestienden october, een duÿzent, sevenhondert, agtentwintig, omtrent vier uren naede middag, compareerden voor mÿ Rumoldus Rombouts vice cancellier van zÿn Excellentie Mÿnheere Cornelis Calkoen Ambassadeur wegens haer Hoog Mogende de Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenigde Nederlanden aen de Ottomannische Porta, ende voor de naergenoemde getuygen, de Heer Pietro leytstar, nederlands Coopman in Pera van Constantinopolen woonagtig, mitsgaders desselfs huÿsvrouwe Madame Maria Cornelia de la Fontaine, beide mÿ vice cancellier wel bekend, dewelke vrywillig verklaerden, in de beste en bestendigste forma ende maniere doenlyk, gelyk zÿ comparanten

[Folio 2r]

met volle van verstande, gezond van lÿve, gaende en staende, in gelyke termen verklaren mits dezen dat in dit ingesloten, en bÿ haer elk op drie plaetsen toegezeegelt papier is, haer testament en uysterste wille, bÿ hem heer comparant in dato 15 julÿ deezes jaers 1728 van den beginne tot den einde toe met eÿge handen geschreeven, ende door beide de comparanten met eÿge handen onderteekent, ende met haer zeegels

¹³²⁷ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 91-94.

bevestigt. Begerende wel expresselyk dat het zelve volgens den inhoude van dien in alle deelen sinceerlyk (in tyd van overleiden) geexecuteert, agtervolgt, en naergekomen zal werden, het zÿ als testament, codicille, gifte des doods, of zodanige andere makinge en weize als het na costume en wetten van onzen lande alderbest plaets grÿpen zal mogen, niettegenstaende eenige diffecten, of ommissien daer in mogten werden bevonden. Ten oirconde hebben zÿ comparanten deeze met eige handteekeninge bevestigt ter presentie van de Heeren Everhard Fawkener, John Lisle, en Cutts Maÿdwel als getuÿgen van gelove hier toe verzogt, dewelke deze nevens mÿ vice cancellier mede hebben onderteekent, ende dit tegenwoordig papier door mÿ vice cancellier met mÿn zeegel

[Folio 2v]

op twee plaetsen verzeegelt. Aldus gedaen ende gepasseert in het buÿtenhuÿs van de comparanten, staende in het dorp Belgrado omtrent drie uren van Constantinopolen, ten dage, maend en jare als boven.

Was geteekent Pietro Leytstar, Maria Cornelia dela Fontaine, Everard Fawkener, John Lisle, Cutts Maÿdwel, lager stond quod attestor, en was getekent Rumold^s Rombouts V: Cancell:

Het testament luyde

In den name des drie eenigen Gods, vader, zoon en heÿligen Geestes amen.

Alzoo wÿ ondergeschreeven Pieter Leytstar, en Maria Cornelia de la Fontaine, egte luyden, aengemerkt hebbende de brosheit van s'menschen leeven, mitsgaders de onzeekerheit en uure des doods, niet tegenstaende wÿ ons jegenwoordig door Gods onverdiende genade in goede gezondheid des lighaems bevinden, en dat de Heere ons uÿt huwelyk heeft gezeegent met seeven kinderen, die jegenwoordig in 't leeven zÿn, en van meer andere overgebleven, als met name Jacobus Alexander, Justinus Johannes, Clara Francisca, Pieter Abraham, Hendrik Gerardus, Catharina Jacoba, en Petronella Constanza Leytstar, die wÿ alle onzen zeegen geeven.

[Folio 3r]

zoo is 't dat wÿ beide geresolveert, en goed gevonden hebben, om de eenigheit en vrede onder onze kinderen bÿ overlÿden van een van ons beide (dat in Gods almagtige handen staat) zoo veel doenlyk te conserveeren, onze laeste en uÿterste wille in forma van een beslote testament opterigten, om daer meede aen onze kinderen in 't leeven zouden mogen bevinden, tot hare narigtinge te late dienen, dat wÿ met deeze gezamenlyk, ende een ieder van ons in 't particulier, willen ende begeeren, dat die de laeste van ons beÿde in 't leeven zal blÿven van alle onze tydelyke goederen, huÿzen, landeryen, goud, kleÿnodien, juweelen, zilverwerk en imboel of huisraet, meester, man en voogd zullen blÿven, zonder dat eenige van onze kinderen uÿt den hoofden van pretentie van vaders of moeders goed, reekening, bewÿs of reliqua van de langstleevende, onder geene pretexten zal mogen vorderen of pretendeeren, maer aen dezelve vreedsamelyk het bezit van dien gerustelyk te late genieten, eeven ofte wÿ beÿde met den anderen nog in 't leeven waren, om van allen den zelve ten

[Folio 3v]

besten van de familje naer wel gevallen te disponneeren, zoo als goed zal vinden te behoren, aen gezzien dat wÿ beide declareren tot zodanigen dispositie visa versa mitsdezen aen den anderen ons verbinden, om zonder eenige splitsingh van uÿtdeelinghe niet gerequireerde fatsoen des te beeter kunnen maintaineren. Revocerende en uÿtsluytende alle huwelykse voorwaerden, contracten en testamenten, die van den dag onzes huwelyks, zÿnde geweest den 12 meÿ 1704 ofte te voren, tot dato dezes van ons

beÿde, ofte een van ons mogte zÿn gepasseert, dewelke van nul en geender waerde zullen gehouden werden, willende en begeerende dat deeze onze uÿterste wille maer alleen stand zal grÿpen, ende hier van wel expresselyk uÿtsluÿtende alle magistraten en rechters.

Verder zoo zal het huÿs van negotie na mÿn overlÿden werden op de namen van onze twee oudste zoons Jacobus & Justinus Leytstar & Comp: gestabileert en gecontinueert, waer voor zÿ zullen genieten een vierde part van de benefitie, dat zÿ door haren arbÿd onder Godes zeegen zullen winnen, ende de andere driequarten zullen aen de moeder worden gegeven, om daer mede alle de onkosten in de huÿshoudinge te doen,

[Folio 4r]

onder de naem van Comp^{nie} moeten onze jonger zoons begreepen en verstaen werden, die haer mede in de negotie doenen bequam te maken, om dan ook een portie in de winste te genieten, dat geschieden zal wanneer, en zooveel als haer moeder en voorscheeve twee oudste broeders zullen goed oordeelen.

Voorts recommanderende onze ziele in de handen van onze eeuwige dierbare heÿland, en zaligmaker Jesus Christus, met verders te beveelen aen de langslEEvende om onze lighamen met fatsoen ter aerde te bestellen door een eerlyke begraefenisse.

Alle het welke wÿ beide verklaren ons testament en uÿterste wille te zÿn, met begeerte dat onze kinderen daer mede zig zullen hebben te concentreren, en alle het zelve volkomentlyk zal valideren, schoon daer inne alle de gerequireerde solemniteiten van regten niet mogten weezen geobserveert tot welkens bekragting en verzeekering van deezer onzer beÿder laeste dispositie, Ik Pieter Leytstar deeze met eÿge hand hebbe geschreven ende met onze respective handteeckeninge, beneevens onze cachetten hebben bevestiget. Aldus

[Folio 4v]

gedaen in 't Dorp Belgrado, drie uren van Pera di Constantinopolen den vÿftienden julÿ van den jare seventien hondert agentwintig.

was geteekent L:S: Pieter Leytstar

L:S: Maria Cornelia de la Fontaine Leytstar

Aldus gedaen ende gepasseert in 't Hof van zyn Excellentie in Pera van Constantinopolen, ten jare, maend en dage als in 't hooft dezses gemelt, ter presentie van zÿn excellentie Mÿnheere Chevallier Everard Fawkener ende de Heer John Lisle als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

Everard Fawkener

John Lisle

Rumold^s Rombout cancell:

45. Pieter Leytstar jr.: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).

[Folio 1r]

Notitia della robba, in due zepet aperto in presenza del Sig.^r Andrea Magrini appartenendo al sig.^r Pietro Leitstar Hoggidi adi 28 Junio 1740.

1. Una piccola valdrapa color di canella ricamato con oro
2. Una d.^e di seta rossa
3. Una camisa di cavallo
4. Una valdrapa di panno rosso ricamato con oro
5. Un guarnimento di cavallo con arganto
6. Un d.^e piu nuovo
7. Un topus d'argento
8. Un paio di pistole con le suoi fondi ricamati
9. Un coltello con yvoro
10. Una cintúra ricamato
11. Una pelizzè d'Hermeline con un sof di Angora color di caffè
12. Un Benisch di sof bluro
13. Un caftan di caré rosso
14. Un caftan di raso gallo
15. Un anteri et caftan di beldari d'Aleppo
16. Un anteri di Canavasso d'Hollanda
17. Un caftan rosso di Raso
18. Una baretta di veluto negro ricamato con argento
19. Un coltello di agato con il suo fodro
20. Un anteri d'Alaga
21. Un d.^e di Tarakli
22. Un caftan di Tabino rosso
23. Un dolama colore di zeneré
24. Un anteri di Bocassino Bianco & rosso

H Pera di Constantinopoli datum ut supra

Andrea Magrini present

Pietro Leytstar present

Quod attestor G.C.D. bs s & c [Gio: Carlo des Bordes Sec: & Can:]

45. Pieter Leytstar [junior], Merchant and Grandson of Maria Colyer: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).

[Folio 1r]

Note of the clothes in two baskets [zepet], opened in the presence of Sir Andrea Magrini, belonging to Sir Pietro Leitstar, today on June 28, 1740.

1. A small saddlecloth, cinnamon colored, embroidered with gold
2. A ditto [saddlecloth] of red silk
3. A shirt for horse [riding]
4. A saddlecloth of red cloth, embroidered with gold
5. Horse trappings with silver
6. Ditto [horse trappings], newer
7. A silver mace [ORIG: topus/ Ot: topuz]
8. A pair of pistols with embroidered (?) handles
9. A knife with ivory
10. An embroidered belt
11. An ermine fur with an Angora mohair, coffee color
12. A robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş] of blue broadcloth
13. A red shoulder caftan
14. A caftan of striped satin
15. An entari [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] and a caftan of beldari from Aleppo
16. An entari [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] of Dutch linen
17. A red satin caftan
18. A black velvet cap, embroidered with silver
19. An agate knife with its sheath
20. An entari [ORIG: anteri] of alaca
21. A ditto [entâri] from Taraklı
22. A red tabby caftan
23. An entâri-like garment [ORIG: dollama/ Ot: dolama], ash color
24. A white and red twilled cotton entari [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri]

Done in Pera of Constantinople, date as above

Andrea Magrini present

Pietro Leytstar present

Quod attestor Gio: Carlo des Bordes Secretary & Chancellor

46. Gerardo Marchand, Watchmaker and Jeweler: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

Inventario delli Beni, mercanzia et effetti lasciato, é trovato in un magazzino, et nella casa del defonto sig:^{re} Gerardo Marchand, in vita sua mercante di Gioie et orologio habitante In Galata. Fatta all' Istanza degli hereti et Interessati, da me Gug^{mo} Theijls, Cancelliero dell Ill:^{mo} et Ecc:^{mo} Sig:^{re} Conte Colijer Ambasciatore degl' Alti Potenti SSⁿⁱ Stati Generali dell' unite Paese Bassi. Aperto, et inventarisato alla presenza del seg:^{re} Paolo Marchand, fratello et compagno et Janeton vedua del defonto, assistita di sua padre, fabre collavin, In Galata di Constantinopoli, adi 11 aprile dell'anno 1712.

1. 22 dico venti due diamanti, pesando insieme kirati quatro e mezzo sarso.
2. 40 dico quarante diamanti pesando Insieme kirati sei e mezzo scarso.
3. 44 dico quarante quatro detti pesando Insieme kirati quatro di buon peso.
4. 12 detti dico dodice pesanto Insieme kirati sett' e mezzo.
5. 14 detti dico quattordice pesando insieme kirati quatro e cinque octavi e mezzo.
6. 31 detti dico trent' une pesante kirati otto manco 1/16.
7. 13 detti dico tredice pesando kirati cinque et un ottane.
8. 97 detti dico novente sette, pesando insieme kirati due et un quarto.
9. 44 detti dico quarante quatro pesando insieme kirati due e mezzo.
10. 62 detti dico sessante due, pesando insieme kirati cinque et un quarto.
11. 1 detto dico una pesando mezzo kirato.
12. 98 detti diamanti negro pesando insieme kirati dieci et un quarto.
13. 20 detti diamanti negri pesando insieme kirati due et 3/16.
14. 128 detti diamanti negro pesando insieme kirati sette et un ottavo.
15. 5 detti dico cinque diamantini pesando insieme k. un ottavo.
16. 1 detto dico une a iosa pesando grani sei e tre quarti.
17. 34 diamanti piccoli e mezzane pesando insieme kirati cinque, e cinque ottavi.
18. 10 d^{ti} dico dieci diamantini in cassone.
19. 2 dico due pennachi con diamantini guarnite.
20. 28 dico vent' otto diamantini pesando insieme kirati tre, e mezzo.
21. 36 detti dico trenta sei diamantini pesando insieme kirati tre, e mezzo
22. 65 detti dico sessante cinque diamantini pesando insieme kirati due et un quarto
23. Diversi menutè diamantini pesando in tutto kirati un' et cinque ottoni.
24. Diversi detti negri pesande kirati sei.
25. Diversi detti negri pesande kirati sei e mezzo.
26. Diversi detti pesande kirati un' é mezzo.
27. Diverse detto refuso pesandi kirati quatro et un quarto.
28. Un altra quantita diamantini piccoli in una carta che pesarano insieme kiratti dieci nove.
29. 36 dico trenta sei diamantini bianchi pesando insieme kirati sett'e mezzo.
30. 17 dico dieci sette diamanti pesando insieme kirati sette.
31. 4 dico quattro diamanti pesando insieme kirati quatro et un quarto.
32. 4 dico quattro diamanti pesando in siemo kirati cinque et un quarto.
33. 1 dico un rubino Balasso pesando k: un' é mezzo.
34. 2 dico due rubini e due smeralti pesando in siemo kirati due et un quarto.
35. 8 dice otto rubini in cassone.
36. 2 sacchetti con rubini brutti appotecari pesando tre occa et tre cento dragma.
37. 10 dico dieci d:^{ti} sacchetti pesando insieme occa quattordice.

38. 50 rubinetti pesando insieme kirati dieci otto.
39. 1 una carta con piccoli rubinetti pesando dragma un'è dodice kirati.
40. 87 dico ottante sette rubini pesando in siemo dragma due e sei kirati et un tenel.
41. 1 Una carta con balassi piccoli non lavorati pesando dragma due é tre quarti.
42. 1 una carta refuso di rubinetti pesando dragma due é mezzo.
43. 6 dico sei rubini balasso lavorati pesando insieme kirati quattro.
44. 1 dico un bagon di rubini.
45. 1 dico una smeraldo quadro pesando kirati cento é settante nove.
46. 2 dico due smeraldi quadro pesando insieme kirati due cento é settante tre.
47. 21 dico vent'una detti smeraldi pesando insieme cento e sessante cinque kirati.
48. 3 dico tre smeraldi pesando insieme kirati diece nove.
49. 6 dico sei smeraldi pesando insieme cento é settante due kirati.
50. 65 dico sessante cinque smeraldi pesando insieme tre cento e novante sette kirati.
51. 80 dico ottante smeraldi pesando insieme quattro cento é cinquante kirati.
52. 4 dico quattro smeraldi quadro pesando insieme cento é sessante sei kirati.
53. 2 dico due detti smeraldi pesande insieme cento settante kirati.
54. 2 dico due smeraldi pesande cento cinquante quatro kirati.
55. 2 dico due sacchetti con smeraldi morilioni pesando occa sette.
56. 135 dico cento trenta cinque smeraldi di refuso
57. 1 dico una carta con smeraldi di refuso pesando dragme sett'è mezzo.
58. 1 dico una carta con smeraldi bianchi lavorato pesando dragma quattro é sette kirati.
59. 1 dico un'smeraldo pesando kirati quattro.
-
60. 1 un anello di saffiro bianco.
61. 1 un detto anello con un smeraldo
62. 1 un detto anello con un Turchino.
63. 1 un detto con un saphiro bianco.

[Folio 1v]

64. 1 un botton d'oro per coltello.
65. 1 un spechio fornito di Gioie.
66. 1 un ventaglio guarnito d'ambre le parte con Gioie.
67. 2 dome guarnite con argento.
68. 2 due casse di cristallo.
69. 1 una scattola con del argento dentro.
70. 27 dico vinte sette dragma d'argento.
71. 2 dice tazze d'argento pesande dragma cento e quatordice.
72. 23 dico vinte tre topazi d'India.
73. 17 ½ dieci sett'è mezzo docena granati.
74. 2 due granati grande.
75. 16 sedice granati lavorati.
76. 95 nonante cinque medaglie.
77. 1 un pendente o sia orrechino d'amatista.
78. 1 un brillante con sedice diamantini et una perla.
79. 1 un detto brillante con quindice diamantini et una perla.
80. 347 tre cento quarante sette coupe di perle
81. 1 una spingola con cative pietri.
82. 6 sei amatisti.
83. 1 un cristallo quatru.

84. 1 una partita semenza di perle, pesando dragma una.
85. 74 settante quattro perle in un collano pesando dragma due é tre quarti.
86. 62 sessante due perle in un collano pesando dragma tre, et sei kirati.
87. 59 cinquante nove perle in un collano pesando dragma quattro.
88. 61 settante una perla in un collano pesando dragma tre é mezzo.
89. 251 due cento cinquant'una piccoli perle in tre collani pesande insieme dragma tre é mezzo.
90. 1 un saffiro turchino pesando kirati sette.
91. 3 tre amatisti pesande kirati otto insieme.
92. 20 vinte agate sardonie.
93. 3 tre fiori d'argento con diverse petri ordinario guarnite.
94. 4 quatro detti fiori come di sopra guarnito.
95. 1 una detto d'oro con diversi petri ordinario.
96. 3 tre cinture d'argento.
97. 1 una perla pesando quattro kirati.
98. 1 un cimber quadrante, et un platino con diamantini per un orologio.
99. Diverse petri tinte di poco valore.
100. Diverse galloni d'oro, et d'argento
101. 1 un orologio di tavola.
102. 27 vinte sette dragme d'oro a lavorare.
103. 3 tre orologio d'ottone a Calcan
104. 11 undice orologie diverse fattura con casse d'oro dentro é di fuori casse di Tartuglie.
105. 10 dieci orologie con casse d'argento é d'ottone da diverse maestri é fattura.
106. 4 quatro detti orologie con diamantini, é rubini guarnito all'interno dalli casse
107. 1 una detto orologio d'ottone con la coperta d'oro tutto smaltato.
108. 2 due casse senza orologie, l'uno di filo d'oro et l'altro di filo d'argento
109. 1 un orologio senza cassa.
110. 9 nove casse d'orologie suode, vecchio é nueve.
111. 1 un orologio vecchio tondo, di Tavola, fattura d'allamagna.
112. 1 un detto orologio di Tavola quadro.
113. 1 un orologio d'oro con diamanti guarnito.
114. 1 un orologio d'ottone guarnito con diamantini rubini et smeraldi piccoli.
115. 1 una coperta di cassa d'oro principiate a lavorare.
116. 9 nove casse d'occhioli suode, cioè tre di madre perle, et una di tartuga.
117. 9 nove longhe viste piccoli
118. 1 una detta piu grande di madre di perle et tartuga
119. 400 quatro cento cristalli per casse d'orologie.
120. 44 quarante quatro amatisti piccoli e trente pezzetti di granatti cristalli et altre spezie.
121. 4 quatro tabacchieri di corno, tondi et una di rame
122. 6 sei cinture d'argento indorato al uso del Paese
123. 4 quatro grande longhe viste.
124. 9 nove longhe viste piccoli d'argento et taruga
125. 6 sei detti piu grande di cartone
126. 7 sette microscopie piccoli
127. 1 una cornice di specchio
128. 5 cinque mazza griffi per polire.
129. 4 quatro cabinetti piccoli di legno vernise.
130. 78 settante otto pezze mogajore ordinario.

- 131. 8 otto pezze tela di musselini
- 132. 1850 mille otto cento cinquante pezze coquiglie.

Così anotat'et inventarisato nel sud^{to} giorno alla presenza delli qui sopra mentionati persone nella casa del defonto S.^r Gerardo Marchand esistente In Galata di Constantp^{li} Da me et era segnato nel originale esistente nella cancelaria di sua eccellenza . Gug.^{mo} Theijls cancell: e più abasso Fabre Collavin, Jane Marchand la Veue. Et paul Marchant.

Doppo il prescritto Inventario, fù dal Sig.^{re} Paolo Marchand, trovatt'ancora nella casa del defonto suo fratello Gerardo l'Infraseritte beni. – cive

- 133. Tre quarto kirati diamantini.
- 134. Quattro kirati diamanti in polvero
- 135. Cinque medaglie di rame, é due d'argento.
- 136. Dieci longhe viste in perfetto. Una monstra d'oro lice sette dragma d'oro. Trenta dragma d'argento di bassa lega.
- 137. Una cassetteria d'ambra
- 138. Otto fiori d'argento smaltate con cative petri.
- 139. Due orologie di camera che non suonano
- 140. Quattro piccoli cassetti di Vernice
- 141. Cinque siniti di ferro
vernise
- 142. Sessante sei porti flingiani - quattro cinture d'Aygiale
- 143. Nove smeraldi brutti bianco presando insieme kirati 286.

[Folio 2r]

- 144. 6 kiratisei de diamanti refuso
- 145. 1 un movimento o pandulo senza quadrante.
- 146. 7 sette rubase cabochons pesande kirati quarante cinque
- 147. 2 due orologie francese, casse di laton.
- 148. 1 una cassa d'orologio di paste
- 149. 20 vinte vasi di porcelane.
- 150. 1 un paro pistole di scarsella.
- 151. 2 due colani enero? Cinture lavorati
- 152. 3 tre fiori d'oro smaltato con diverse diamantini rubini et altri pezzi guarnito.
- 153. 1 una tassa d'argento ovale pesando dragma 32
- 154. 18 dieci otto chiavi d'orologio di Geneva.
- 155. 1014 mille quattordice drag.^{me} lapis lasaro cativa.
- 156. Diverse docena overo taglie dolce.
- 157. 81 ottante una masse di carte da diverse sorte
- 158. 1 un paro de sigillo, et alcune pezze cera di spagna
- 159. 1 un rametto di corale
- 160. 6 sei bilancie con loro pesi.
- 161. 5 ½ cinque e mezzo occa borax di Venezia
- 162. 18 dieci otto occa aque forte
- 163. 1 un orologio a contra peso con la casse di Vernica.
- 164. 4 quattro occa amaglio per l'orologerie
- 165. 9 nove risorti d'orologie et dieci chiavi.
- 166. 1 una bechetata di Vernice rosso
- 167. 8 ½ otto é mezzo occa d'argento vivo

168. 1 un egretto di smeraldi, e diamantini.
169. Diverse coffre vecchie, et altri bagatelli del magazzino.
170. 1 un ventaglio raccamato é guarnito, con perle, saffiri, et smeraldi.
171. 1 una partite di smeraldi piccoli pesando kirati 8.
172. Lordure della bottega d'un é mezzo anno
173. Diverse rubinetti pesando insieme kirati 24.
174. 1 un micro scopio grande.
175. 3 tre piccoli fioretti d'oro smaltate pesando k: 25.
176. 1 un paro bottoni di composit.^{ne} et une catenetto de argento pesando drag.^{ma} 1 ¼ et altri bagadelli.
177. 140 cento quarante petri refuso di smeraldi, Turchoise et altri.
178. In contanto piastri vinte et 27 parà, scordate nel Inventario.
179. 2 ¼ due dragme et un quarto d'argento.
180. 2 due tabacchieri di ferro.
181. 1 una cintura di laton.
182. 6 sei kirati diamanti refuso
183. 1 un movem^{to} o pandula senza quadranto.

Altro di cio' non sone notate nell' inventario alcuna mercanza commune et in compagnia con Pietro Marchand, et loro insieme.

Nelle mani di diversi si trovino ancora alcuna mercanzia, la meta per conto di Pietro et l'altra meta' appartenente a per Gerardo é Paolo Marchand consiste in diversi orologie quarneto di Gioie, et altri d'Ingliterra, notate nal loro libro di fattura da foglio 16 sin a 19.

Diversi altri effetti restivo in mane d'alcune notate nel libro di quelli che Paolo Marchand ha portate con lui, notate nell'istesso libro a foglio 7. Altro di cio' ci sono ancora diversi effetti incanimate a diverse persone, in diversi tempe, notate nell' istesso libro della fattura a foglio 8.

Altro di cio fú trovate qual che altra cosa nella Botega che non fu passato nell'Inventario.

Hora seguio le mobile di casa, et li habite del defonto

184. 1 una pelice di volpo in una vesta di panno rosso
185. 1 una piccola griso, con la coperta come di sopra.
186. 1 un altra in una vesta Bruno
187. 1 un feragie di sof, rosso vecchio
188. 1 un caftan di panno grise quasi nuovo.
189. 1 una detto di bogassino vecchio.
190. 1 una detto d'allegio nuovo.
191. 5 cinque detti di bogassino bianco nuovi e vecchie.
192. 5 cinque cipone diverse sorte vecchie e nuovi.
193. 1 una bragessa di drapo nuovo
194. 1 una detta di sof overo sagrain
195. 1 una detta di panno vecchio.
196. 2 due cinture mosselino vecchio e nuovo
197. 1 un altra cintura vecchio.
198. 1 una covertura di panno vecchio per una pelice.
199. 7 sette faccioletti rosso rigate dell'India Vecchie
200. 6 sei cons di eravati nuovi è vecchie.
201. 3 tre baretti di notta vecchie.

202. 4 quattro paruche vecchie.
203. 2 due capelli nuovi e vecchio
204. 1 una cintura di persia lavorato con filo di seta et d'argento
205. 1 una detta di seta Turchino
206. 1 una detta di filo di copre vecchio.
207. 6 sei camise vecchio e nuovo
208. 6 sei calzoni come di sopra
209. 10 dieci pari di calzetti vecchie e nuove
210. 1 un capello vecchio
211. 1 un paro pantoffle giale
212. 2 due matterassi di lane coperte con tela di cotton
213. 1 un terno del letto di mosselino rigato
214. 1 un detto di cotton rigato vecchio
215. 16 sedice linziollo vecchio e nuovo
216. 3 tre coperti del letto di tela depinte vecchio e nuovo
217. 3 tre altre detti
218. 1 un altro terno del letto di tela vecchio.
219. 2 due cussini grande per il letto, l'uno di lane et l'altra di plume, coperti con tela di cotton.
220. 2 due detti piccoli di lane coperte di dimito
221. 1 un jagmourlick di panno rosso vecchio
222. 3 sepetti coffre vecchie
223. 1 una spada, et una sabla vecchie
224. 3 tre piccoli fioretti d'oro smaltato pesande kirati 24.
225. 11 undice pare di bottoni di compolir^{te} et una catena di monstro pesando drag:^{me} 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ et altre bagatelli.
226. 1 una guarnitura p.^r una cassa d'orologio di laton
227. 1 un paro di brazzoletti d'oro pesando 19 metticalo, restituito dalla vedua
228. 1 un collano di perle restituito dalla medesema
229. 1 un anello di saffiro Turchino con 8 dimantini
230. 2 due bussoli Turchese
231. 2 due bragessi di dimite et altri bagatelli.

Altre mobile della casa apartinente a Gerard et paolo Marchand in Compagnia.

232. 9 novi piatti di stagno grande è mediocre
233. 4 quatro dosino tondi di stagno
234. 4 qautre cuchiar detto
235. 10 dieci piatti di ramo grande, mediocre et piccoli
236. 5 cinque tondi della medema sorte.

[Folio 2v]

237. 7 sette pignatti della stessa sorte et 5 coperte de o medesimi.
238. 2 due padelli, e tre Ibricke di caffè
239. 10 dieci candelieri di bronzo
240. 3 tre smocca candeli
241. 3 tre spedi di ferro et tre grilli
242. 2 due vasi di stagno
243. Diversi stromenti di ferro della bottega.
244. 1 un molinetto
245. Diversi barilli per il vino.

246. 4 quattro tavoli di diverse grandezza
247. 17 dieci sette piatti di faijance grand' é piccoli
248. 38 trent' otto tondi della medesima sorte
249. 2 due vasi per li fiori et 2 sotto coppi de ote?
250. diversi fengiani per il caffè.
251. 2 due sotto coppi et 5 porte fingiani di ferro vernisé.

**46. Gerardo Marchand, Watchmaker and Jeweler: Estate Inventory (translation)
(NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).**

[Folio 1r]

Inventory of the goods, merchandise and effects of left behind, and found in a warehouse, and in the house of the late Sir Gerardo Marchand, in his lifetime merchant of jewelry and timepieces, residing in Galata. Made at the instigation of his heirs and interested parties, by me Gug[liel]mo Theijls, Chancellor of the Illustrious and His Excellency Sir Count Colijer Ambassador of The High Mighty Gentlemen of the States General of the United Netherlands. Opened and inventoried in the presence of Sir Paolo Marchand, brother and partner and Janeton (?) widow of the deceased, assisted by her father, Fabre Collavin, in Galata of Constantinople, on April 11 of the year 1712.

1. 22 say twenty two diamonds, weighing together four and a half poor carats.
2. 40 say forty diamonds weighing together six and a half poor carats.
3. 44 say forty four dittos [diamonds] weighing together four carats of good weight.
4. 12 dittos [diamonds] say twelve weighing together seven and a half carats.
5. 14 dittos [diamonds] say fourteen weighing together four and five-eighths and a half carats.
6. 31 dittos [diamonds] say thirty one weighing eight minus 1/16 carats.
7. 13 dittos [diamonds] say thirteen weighing five and one-eighths carats.
8. 97 dittos [diamonds] say ninety seven, weighing together two and a quarter carats.
9. 44 dittos [diamonds] say forty four weighing together two and a half carats.
10. 62 dittos [diamonds] say sixty two, weighing together five and a quarter carats.
11. 1 ditto [diamond] say one weighing half a carat.
12. 98 ditto black diamonds weighing together ten and one quarter carats.
13. 20 ditto black diamonds weighing together two and 3/16 carats.
14. 128 ditto black diamonds weighing together seven and one-eighths carats.
15. 5 dittos say five diamonds weighing together one-eighths carat.
16. 1 ditto [diamond] say an abundance weighing six and three quarter grains.
17. 34 small and medium diamonds weighing together five and five-eighths carats.
18. 10 dittos say ten diamonds in a case.
19. 2 say two plumes with decorative diamonds.
20. 28 say twenty eight diamonds weighing together three and a half carats.
21. 36 dittos say thirty six diamonds weighing together three and a half carats
22. 65 dittos say sixty five diamonds weighing together two and a quarter carats
23. Various minute diamonds weighing in total one and five-eighths carats.
24. Various black dittos [diamonds] weighing six carats.
25. Various black dittos [diamonds] weighing six and a half carats.
26. Various dittos [diamonds] weighing one and a half carats.
27. Various random dittos [diamonds] weighing four and a quarter carats.
28. Another quantity of small diamonds in a paper that weigh together nineteen carats.
29. 36 say thirty six white diamonds weighing together seven and a half carats.
30. 17 say seventeen diamonds weighing together seven carats.
31. 4 say four diamonds weighing together four and a quarter carats.
32. 4 say four diamonds weighing together five and a quarter carats.
33. 1 say one balas ruby weighing one and a half carats.
34. 2 say two rubies and two emeralds weighing together two and a quarter carats.
35. 8 say eight rubies in a case.

36. 2 pouches with ugly rubies in apothecaries' weight three okka and three hundred drachma.
37. 10 say ten ditto pouches [with ugly rubies] weighing together fourteen okka.
38. 50 small rubies weighing together eighteen carats.
39. 1 one paper with small rubies weighing one drachma and twelve carats.
40. 87 say eighty seven rubies weighing together two drachma and six carats and one tenel.
41. 1 one paper with small unprocessed balas [rubies] weighing two and three quarter drachma.
42. 1 one paper of random small rubies weighing two and a half drachma.
43. 6 say six processed balas rubies weighing together four carats.
44. 1 say one bagon (?) of rubies.
45. 1 say one square emerald weighing one hundred and seventy nine carats.
46. 2 say two square emeralds weighing together two hundred and seventy three carats.
47. 21 say twenty one ditto [square] emeralds weighing together one hundred e sixty five carats.
48. 3 say three emeralds weighing together nineteen carats.
49. 6 say six emeralds weighing together one hundred and seventy two carats.
50. 65 say sixty five emeralds weighing together three hundred and ninety seven carats.
51. 80 say eighty emeralds weighing together four hundred and fifty carats.
52. 4 say four square emeralds weighing together one hundred and sixty six carats.
53. 2 say two ditto emeralds weighing together one hundred and seventy carats.
54. 2 say two emeralds weighing one hundred and fifty four carats.
55. 2 say two pouches with morillon (?) emeralds weighing seven okka.
56. 135 say one hundred thirty five random emeralds
57. 1 say one paper with random emeralds weighing seven and a half drachma.
58. 1 say one paper with worked white emeralds weighing four drachma and seven carats.
59. 1 say one emerald weighing four carats.
-
60. 1 one white sapphire ring.
61. 1 one ditto ring with an emerald
62. 1 one ditto ring with a turquoise.
63. 1 one ditto [ring] with a white sapphire.

[Folio 1v]

64. 1 one golden button for a knife.
65. 1 one mirror adorned with jewels.
66. 1 one fan adorned with amber [of] the part with jewels.
67. 2 domes (?) adorned with silver.
68. 2 two lead crystal cases or boxes.
69. 1 one case with silver inside.
70. 27 say twenty seven silver drachmas.
71. 2 say silver cups weighing one hundred and fourteen drachmas.
72. 23 say twenty three topazes from India.
73. 17 ½ seventeen and a half dozens of garnets.
74. 2 two large garnets.
75. 16 sixteen worked garnets.
76. 95 ninety five medals.
77. 1 one amethyst pendant or either earrings.

78. 1 one brilliant with seventeen diamonds and one pearl.
79. 1 one ditto brilliant with fifteen diamonds and one pearl.
80. 347 three hundred forty seven pearl earrings [ORIG: coupe/ Ot: küpe]
81. 1 one spingola [type of brooch] with poor stones.
82. 6 six amethysts.
83. 1 one lead crystal frame.
84. 1 one batch of seed pearls, weighing one drachma.
85. 74 seventy four pearls in a necklace weighing two and three quarter drachmas.
86. 62 sixty two pearls in a necklace weighing three drachmas and six carats.
87. 59 fifty nine pearls in a necklace weighing four drachmas.
88. 61 sixty one pearls in a necklace weighing three and a half drachmas.
89. 251 two hundred fifty one small pearls in three necklaces weighing together three and a half drachmas.
90. 1 one turquoise sapphire weighing seven carats.
91. 3 three amethysts weighing together eight carats.
92. 20 twenty sardonyx agates.
93. 3 three silver flowers adorned with various simple stones.
94. 4 four dittos [silver] flowers adorned as above [with various simple stones].
95. 1 one ditto [flowers] of gold with various simple stones.
96. 3 three silver belts.
97. 1 one pearl weighing four carats.
98. 1 one cymbal (?) dial, and a small plate with diamonds for a clockwork or watch.
99. Various colored stones of little value.
100. Various golden and silver gallons
101. 1 one table clock
102. 27 twenty seven golden drachma to work with.
103. 3 three brass standing clocks
104. 11 eleven watches or clocks made with golden cases on the inside and cases on the outside of tortoise shell.
105. 10 ten watches or clocks with silver and brass cases, made by various masters.
106. 4 four dittos clocks or watches adorned with diamonds and rubies on the inside of the cases.
107. 1 one ditto watch or clock with a golden cover completely enameled
108. 2 two cases without watches or clocks, one of goldthread and the other of silver thread
109. 1 one watch or clock without a case.
110. 9 nine empty watch or clock cases, old and new.
111. 1 one old round table clock, made in Germany.
112. 1 one ditto square table clock.
113. 1 one golden clock adorned with diamonds.
114. 1 one brass clock adorned with small diamonds, rubies and emeralds.
115. 1 one cover of a chest of gold, principally for work.
116. 9 nine empty spectacle cases, namely three of mother-of-pearl and one of tortoise shell.
117. 9 nine small spyglasses
118. 1 one ditto [spyglass] larger of mother of pearl and tortoise shell
119. 400 four hundred crystals for clock or watch cases.
120. 44 forty four small amethysts and thirty small pieces of garnets, crystals and other material.
121. 4 four round horn snuffboxes and one of copper

122. 6 six silver gilded belts in the style of the country
123. 4 four large spyglasses.
124. 9 nine small spyglasses of silver and tortoise-shell
125. 6 six larger dittos [spyglasses] of paperboard
126. 7 seven small microscopes
127. 1 one mirror frame
128. 5 five claw (?) maces for polishing.
129. 4 four small cabinets of varnished wood.
130. 78 seventy eight pieces of ordinary mogador (linen).
131. 8 eight pieces of muslin cloth
132. 1850 one thousand eight hundred and fifty pieces of misprints.

Thusly noted and inventoried on that day in the presence of the above mentioned persons in the house of the late Sir Gerardo Marchand as existing in Galata of Constantinople, by me and was sealed in the original that remains at the chancery of his Excellency. Gug[liel]mo Theijls chancellor and below Fabre Collavin, widow Jane Marchand and Paul Marchant.

Continuance of the inventory above, made by Sir Paolo Marchand, moreover found in the house of the deceased his brother Gerardo, the following goods

133. Three quarter carats diamonds.
134. Four carats diamonds in powder form
135. Five copper medals, and two of silver.
136. Ten spyglasses, imperfect. A golden spectacle frame (?) lice seven golden drachmas. Thirty silver drachmas of low alloy (?).
137. One chest of drawers of amber
138. Eight silver flowers enameled with bad stones
139. Two room (or wall) clocks that do not chime
140. Four small drawers with varnish
141. Five trays [ORIG: siniti/
Ot: sini] of varnished or painted iron
142. Sixty six cup holders [ORIG: porti flingian] - four belts from Aigialeia
143. Nine ugly white emeralds weighing together 286 carats.

[Folio 2r]

144. 6 six carats of random diamonds
145. 1 one pendulum without dials.
146. 7 seven ruby cabochons weighing forty five carats
147. 2 two French clocks or watches, with a brass case.
148. 1 one clock or watch case with rhinestones
149. 20 twenty porcelain vessels.
150. 1 one pair of pocket pistols.
151. 2 two girths [ORIG: colani/ Ot: kolan] or worked belts
152. 3 three enameled golden flowers adorned with various diamonds, rubies and other pieces.
153. 1 one oval silver cup weighing 32 drachma
154. 18 eighteen watch keys from Geneva.
155. 1014 one thousand fourteen drachmas of poor lapis lazuli.
156. Various dozens or sweet sizes (?).

157. 81 eighty one amounts of papers or cards of various kinds
158. 1 one pair of seals, and some pieces of wax from Spain
159. 1 one branch of coral
160. 6 six scales with their weights.
161. 5 ½ five and a half okka of borax from Venice
162. 18 eighteen okka of strong-water
163. 1 one counterweight clock with a varnished case.
164. 4 four okka watch band links for watch making
165. 9 nine watch *risorti* (?) and ten keys.
166. 1 one set of red varnished drawers [ORIG: bechetata Ot: peštahta]
167. 8 ½ eight and a half okka of quicksilver
168. 1 one aigrette of emeralds and diamonds.
169. Various old chests or coffers and other trifles from the warehouse.
170. 1 one embroidered fan adorned, with pearls, sapphires and emeralds.
171. 1 one batch of small emeralds weighing 8 carats.
172. The junk of the shop of one and a half year
173. Various small rubies weighing together 24 carats.
174. 1 one large microscope.
175. 3 three small golden enameled flowers weighing 25 carats.
176. 1 one pair of silver dial buttons and a chain weighing 1 ¼ drachmas and other trifles.
177. 140 one hundred forty random stones of emeralds, turquoise and others.
178. In cash money twenty piasters and 27 para, forgotten in the inventory.
179. 2 ¼ two one quarter drachmas of silver.
180. 2 two iron snuffboxes.
181. 1 one brass belt.
182. 6 six carats random diamonds
183. 1 one pendulum without dial.

Other things that have not been recorded in the inventory are common merchandise, those in the company with Pietro Marchand, and [of] them together.

In the possession of several others is still some merchandise, half of it on behalf of Pietro and the other half belongs to Gerardo and Paolo Marchand consisting of various clock dials with jewels, and other [items] from England, notated in their book of invoice on Folios 16 to 19.

Various other goods remaining in the possession of some notated in the book that Paolo Marchand has brought with him. Notated in that book on Folio 7. Moreover, there are still several goods given to various people, at various times, recorded in that book of invoice on Folio 8.

Other than that, there were several other things found in the shop that have not been mentioned in the inventory.

The following are the furniture of the house, and the clothes of the deceased

184. 1 one fox fur in a robe of red cloth
185. 1 one small grey [fur], with its cover as above [a robe of red cloth].
186. 1 one other [fur] in a brown robe
187. 1 one old red soft mohair [ORIG: sof/ Ot: sof] cloak [ORIG: feragie/ Ot: ferâce]
188. 1 one caftan of grey cloth, almost new.
189. 1 one ditto [caftan] of old twilled cotton [ORIG: bogassino/ Ot: boğası].
190. 1 one ditto [caftan] of new alaca

191. 5 five dittos [caftans] of new and old white twilled cotton [ORIG: bogassino/ Ot: boğası].
192. 5 five undershirts [ORIG: cipone/ Ot: zıbun] various types, old and new.
193. 1 one pair of trousers of new cloth
194. 1 one ditto [pair of trousers] of mohair [ORIG: sof/ Ot: mohair] or shagreen
195. 1 one ditto [pair of trousers] of old cloth.
196. 2 two muslin belts old and new
197. 1 one other old belt.
198. 1 one cover of old cloth for a pelisse.
199. 7 seven old red striped handkerchiefs from India
200. 6 six cons of ties new and old.
201. 3 three nightcaps old.
202. 4 four old wigs.
203. 2 two wigs (hair pieces) new and old
204. 1 one belt from Persia worked with silk and silver thread
205. 1 one ditto [belt] of Turkish silk
206. 1 one ditto [belt] of old copper thread.
207. 6 six shirts old and new
208. 6 six trousers as above [old and new]
209. 10 ten pairs of socks old and new
210. 1 one old wig (hair piece)
211. 1 one pair of yellow slippers
212. 2 two woolen mattresses covered with cotton fabric
213. 1 one set of bed hangings of striped muslin
214. 1 one ditto [bed hangings] of old striped cotton
215. 16 sixteen sheets, old and new
216. 3 three dyed/ painted linen bed spreads, old and new
217. 3 three other dittos [bed spreads]
218. 1 one other set of bed hangings of old linen
219. 2 two large pillows for the bed, one of wool and the other of feathers, covered with a cotton fabric.
220. 2 two small dittos [pillows] of wool, covered with dimity
221. 1 one raincoat [ORIG: jagmourlick/ Ot: yağmurluk] of old red cloth
222. 3 old baskets [ORIG: sepetti/ Ot: sepet], coffers
223. 1 one sword, and one sable, old
224. 3 three small golden enameled flowers weighing 24 carats.
225. 11 eleven pairs of dial buttons and a chain *di monstro* (?) weighing 1 ¼ drachmas and other trifles.
226. 1 one set of garniture for a clock or watch case of copper
227. 1 one pair of golden bracelets weighing 19 medicale [weight], returned by the widow
228. 1 one necklace with pearls, returned by the same [the widow]
229. 1 one ring of turquoise sapphires with 8 diamonds
230. 2 two Turkish compasses/ sedans
231. 2 two trousers of dimity and other trifles.

Other furniture of the house that belongs to Gerard and Paolo Marchand together.

232. 9 nine pewter plates, large and medium
233. 4 four dozens of pewter plates or platters
234. 4 four ditto [pewter] spoons

235. 10 ten large copper plates, medium and small
 236. 5 five plates or platters of the same kind [copper].

[Folio 2v]

237. 7 seven pots of the same kind and 5 lids of the same.
 238. 2 two pans, and three coffee ewers [ORIG: Ibricke/ Ot: ibrik]
 239. 10 ten bronze candlesticks
 240. 3 three snuffers (?)
 241. 3 three iron skewers and three grills
 242. 2 two pewter vases
 243. Several iron tools from the workshop
 244. 1 one windlass
 245. Several wine barrels
 246. 4 four tables of different sizes
 247. 17 seventeen faience plates, large and small
 248. 38 thirty eight plates or platters of similar kind [faience]
 249. 2 two flowers vases and 2 saucers de ote?
 250. Various coffee cups [ORIG: fengiani/ Ot: fincan]
 251. 2 two saucers and 5 cup holders [ORIG: porte fingiani] of varnished iron.

47. Elenizza Mavrodi, Dragoman's Wife: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie 1044).¹³²⁸

[Folio 1r]

Hoggi Martedi a Tre hore avanti 'l mezzo giorno delli otto del mese d'aprile dell'anno Mille, settecento, trenta due, inanzi di mé Rumoldus Rombouts, cancelliere dell'III^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} signore Cornelio Calkoen, Ambasciadore degli Alti Potenti ss^{ti} Stati Generali delle Provincie Unite di Nederlanda, alla Porta Ottomanna, et in presenza delli dottoscritti Testimonij, (Persone degne di fede à mé cancelliere ben conosciuti). Comparsa personalmente la signora Elenizza Mavrodi vedova del quondam sig:^f Giorgio Cleronome (alli ss^{ti} Testimonij ben consociuta) indisposta, ma possedendo per la Dio grazia 'l suo giuditio, memoria e favello. La quale ha dichioarato come dichiara con la presenta nella miglior forma e modo possibile, che considerando la fragilitá della vita humana, la certitudine della morte é l'incertitudine dell'hora d'essa e massimamento la sua et á avanzata et indispositione presente, ha giudicato a proposito disporre di quel tanto ch'Iddio gli ha concesso, e prealabilmente rinuncia et annulla a tutta et a qualunque dispositione che havrebbe potuto

[Folio 1v]

fare qui avanti, sia per scrittura o sia verbalmente, dichiarandoli di nulla valore, e disponendo nuovamente dichiara.

- 1.º primieramente raccomanda l'anima sua nelli mani Clemente di Dio et del suo salvatore Gieso Christo, et in Caso di morte, 'l suo Corpo alla Terra
- 2.º secondo Dichiara d'hauer eletto e nominato, come ellegge e nomina con la presente, per Essecutore di questo suo Testamento 'l sig:^f Costantino Caratza suo piccolo Nipote, qui presente et etaccettante per hauer le donute? cure d'eseguire 'l contenuto di questa sua ultima volontá secondo 'l tenore della presenta.

¹³²⁸ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064, pages 98-99.

3.º Terza desidera la sig^{ra} Testatrice che 'l pre^{lo} essecutore habbia da vendere una cintura d'oro, à ella s^{ra} Testatrice appartenente, al miglior prezzè gli sarà possibile, acciò col provenuto d'esso possi fare le spese funebre del suo interramento, e pagare li officij che si deu ono fare secondo 'il Ritto e costumi della loro chiesa.

4.º quarto. Allogua una casa e terreno situata qui in Pera, à ella sig^{ra} Testatrice appartenente, secondo un Hoggetto juridico, passato nel Mekième di Galata, alla sua sorella la Sig^{ra} Balassa Mavrodi, presentemente dimorandovi, et alle sue Tre Nipoti, le sig^{re}

[Folio 2r]

Elenizza e Balassa et il Sig^f Giorgio Mavrodi tutti Tre Figliuoli legittimi del Sig: Jannachi Mavrodi, il di lei Fratello, á cad'uno di loro quatro una giusta quarta portione. Però con questa conditione che li suoi Tre Nipoti sud^{ti} douranno disborzare al loro Fratello maggiore 'l sig:^f Costandino Mavrodi, presentemente in Valachia, la somma di due cento piastri da pagarsi nel termine d'un anno doppa la morte della pred^{ta} Sig^{ra} Testatrice. Et in oltre é la di lei espressa volontá che la sua sig^{ra} sorella sudette restará dimorante e nel possesso della detta casa durante la sua vita, senza che li altri heredi saranno in dritto d'impidirglila ó molestarla nel possesso in veruna maniera e doppo la morta della sudetta sig^{ra} Balassa sua sorella, sarà spartito la detta casa tra li tre sudetti suoi Nipoti Elenizza, Balassa e Giorgio.

5.º Quinto. Lascia et allogua alla di lei Nipota Elenizza Mavrodi un Paio d'orecchini di smeraldi, li quali sono hipothecati per cento e cinquanta piastri, à conditione che la sudetta sig^{ra} Elenizza dovrà pagare la detta somma di P:150:- al di lei essecutore testamentario sudetto, per dishipothecare le predette gioie.

6.º sesto. Lascia et allogua alla sua nipota la sig^{ra} Balassa Mavrodi una sottacoppe, un Julepdan, et un Buhurdan tutti Tre d'argento.

7.º sttimo, lascia et allogua tutti li suoi mobili di casa, in qual si possa consistire alli suoi tre nipoti sudettli Elenizza, Balassa, e Giorgio Mavrodi, à cad' uno di loro una giusta Terza parte.

Qual sopra scritta dictuara la sig^{ra} Testatrice essere la sua ultima spontanea volontá, senz' essere da Veruna costrelta ne persuasa, desiderando che (in caso di morte) sia in tutto puntualmente e fedelmente esseguitato, secerido l'tenore della presente, sia come testamento, codicilla, donatione in caso di morte, ó in qual modo ó forma portá meglio essere validato secondo le legge e statuto, etiandio che nella presenta si potrebbe hauer fatte qual che ommissione.

Fatto e passato nella casa della sig^{ra} Testatrice, situata in Pera di Costantinopli, die et anno ut supra, in presenza dell sig^{ri} Scarlato, e Zacharia Caratza, et Manolachi Agga, testimonij degni di fede á ciò rogati, coll'assistenza delli quali ho io cancelliere fedelmente trodotto

[Folio 2v]

Trodotto e spiegato tutto'l contenuto della presenta alla sig^{ra} Testatrice, mentre ella non posseda la lingua Italiana.

Elene Mabrode Bebeono
Costantino Caraza
C: Caratza Test:
Z. Caratza medico Test:^{nio}

Manolakis (?) Agas

Quod attestor
Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

49. Louis Monier, Spy: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).

p. 200

Verklare ik ondergesz: Rumoldus Rombouts cancell: van zyn Exc: Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen haer Hoog Mogende Ambassadeur aen d'Ottomannise Porta, als dat ik op huyden den 8 February 1735 op speciale ordre van zijn Exc: de klokke omtrent 11 uren met de naergem: getuygen mij getransporteert hebbe ten huyze van Mons: Louis Monier gelegen in Pera op de hoek van de Turkse graven, met my nemende de Huysheer van gem: huys genaemt Panajotis ende dat ik het bywezen van de vorengen: alle het naergen: heb van daer late transporteren in het hof van zy Exc: ende vervolgens de drie kamers, een keuken en stal hebbe gezeegelt tot nader gelegenheit omde aldaer nog overgeblevene zaken mede te inventariseren, bestaende het geene in't hof getransporteert is als volgt.

1. Een cales paert met zijn halster en stal kleet of cioel
2. Een lessenaer met een tafel daer in eenige laden, dewelcke ik op 3 plaetsen verzegelt hebbe
3. Een oude lessenaer, verzegelt
4. Drie zwarte kisten, alle verzegelt
5. Een koffer met zwart leer overtrocken, gezegelt
6. Een dito met rood vel overtrocken, gezegelt
7. Een klyne langwerpige kist, gezegelt
8. Een tafeltje met groen laken overdekt, en een lade, gezegelt
9. Een roer
10. Twee paer pistolen
11. Een couteau de chasse met zijn cinturon
12. Een sweep om te ryden, en een d^o: voor de cales
13. Een kruythoorn
14. Een jagers tas
15. Een rotting met een ockernoten knop
16. Een kopere halsband
17. Een grote spiegel met vergulde lyst
18. Een klyne dito met christalle lyst
19. Een d^o: nog klynder met zwarte lyst
20. Het portrait van de Baron Hopken

p. 201

21. Negen printjes met de figuren der Groten van het Engelse Hof, met zwarte lysjes, en met glas gedekt.
22. Drie printjes met critique zinnebeelden met zwarte lystjes, met glas gedekt, waer van het eene gebroken
23. Vier dito klynder, met vergulde lystjes
24. Ses dito met venus figuren met rode lystjes
25. Een klyn portraitje met vergulde lystje
26. Twee verzilverde candelaers, en snuijter bakje, met een stale snuijter
27. Een koper verlakte theepotje, met zijn comfoortje
28. Een porceleine theepotje
29. Een dito klynder, waer van het oor afgebroken is, en een stukje van het dekseltje
30. Een dito melkpotje
31. Een dito van ander fatsoen

32. Een dito grote spoelkom gebroken en gesoldeert
33. Twee grote dito theekopjes met haer zilvere porte finsans
34. Een dito suiker kopje
35. Een suikerbakje
36. Een dito klynder
37. Ses klyne theekopjes & bakjes
38. Drie theekopjes gebroken & gesoldeert
39. Twee bakjes [gebroken & gesoldeert]
40. Vier chocolaet kopjes waer van het eene het oor afgebroken
41. Een zilvere leepel
42. Een suiker kopje en suikerbakje, fayance
43. Een chinese schenkbord
44. Een klyne dito
45. Nog een klyne dito met zilvere rand
46. Een bassin en lampet van fayance
47. Ses messen en ses vorken met ijvoren hegten
48. Ses klyne mesjes en vyf vorkjes idem
49. Twee olij of slypstenen
50. Een vouwbeentje
51. Een passer
52. Twee christalle lusters elk met een blakertje
53. Een klyne ordinaire tandoer deekentje van Indianen
54. Een Chipersse dito, met groene sandale boord

p. 202

55. twee deurperdees
56. een klyn tapytje
57. een christalle waterkan
58. twee blicke theeboesjes
59. een dito voor suiker
60. een loode, zwartverlakte en aen de rand vergulde tabaksdoos
61. een steene doos, in forme van kloot (?)
62. Gebit, toom, hooft en borststuk voor een rijpaerd, met koper vergult beslagen, en kopere neusketting & jedektas

Adij 9 detto ben ik ondergesz: cancellier met de gem: getuygen, en huysheer wederom gegaen in't huys van voorn: Mons: Monier, alwaer de zegels bezigtigt, en alles wel bevonden hebben, vervolgens hetgeene aldaer gebleven was alle opgeschreeven bestaende in het volgende, als

In een camer aende regterhand

63. Vyf sofakussens zonder overtreksels
64. Een mat

In een dolap aldaer

65. Een faijance spoelkom
66. Een dito kopje & bakje
67. Ses christalle wynglaesjes & drie rosolij glaesjes

In een juk in dezelve camer

- 68. Een paer handschoenen
- 69. Twee hoeden met zwarte pluïjmen, waer van de eene met goude galon
- 70. Een hoedekas van carton met guenilles

In een andere dolap

- 71. Een geele aerde kom met succaro-rasato
- 72. Een christalle zout vaetje
- 73. Een eenige ingenaiede boeken

Op de zaal

- 74. Een ronde tafel
- 75. Een dito langwerpige met zyn lade
- 76. Een grote leuning stoel
- 77. Drie ordinari stoelen
- 78. Een lantern
- 79. De voet van een lessenaer met twee laden

p. 203

- 80. Een stilletje
- 81. Vier gordynroeden van differente grote
- 82. Twee venstergordynen van Indianen
- 83. Vier caerten geographique
- 84. Een houte schabelletje

In de camer aen de linkerhand

- 85. Twee kleyne minders van wol
- 86. Drie sofa kussens [van wol]
- 87. Een maccat, en drie overtreksels voor d^o: kussens van groene saeij
- 88. Vyf venster gordynen van groen saaij
- 89. Indiane waer mede de hoek van de camer in de spatie van het sofatje mede getapiceert was
- 90. Een kitsié op de vloer
- 91. Een tandoertje
- 92. Een ronde vouwtafeltje
- 93. Een klyn theetafeltje
- 94. Vier stoelen
- 95. 48 boeken, meestalle gebonden in 8^{vo}/ 12^o & 16^o
- 96. 29 klyne caertjes geographique
- 97. Een schel
- 98. Een faijance bak met een tinne inctkoper
- 99. Een rood lakense broek
- 100. Een zwarte calpak met rood laken
- 101. Een linne slaepmuds

In een klyn camertje daer nevens voor de knegt

- 102. Een grote zwarte kist waer in gedaen is alles wat daer omtrent was & in kon, vervolgens heb ik dezelve gezegelt.
- 103. Een klyn kisje met guenille
- 104. Een slappe valies
- 105. Nog een kisje met guenilles

- 106. Een paer slappe leersen
- 107. Vyf printen
- 108. Twee matrasjes van wol
- 109. Een sofa kussen, en een klyn kussentje van wol, met Indianen overtrocken
- 110. Een cattoene deeken

p. 204

- 111. een stuk gescheurde slaaplaken
- 112. een klyn tafeltje

In de keuken

- 113. Een kopere beddepan, dewelke door S^r: Riccard gereclameert is
- 114. Twee caffè ibriken
- 115. Een lantern
- 116. Vyf aerde potten
- 117. Een tinne tafelbord
- 118. Een diepe fayance schotel
- 119. Negen dito tafelborden
- 120. Een yzere rooster
- 121. Een dito schop en tang
- 122. Een bijl
- 123. Een heibé
- 124. Een klyn valiesje of reytas
- 125. Een klyne rood lakense portemanteau
- 126. Een leedige reijscoffer
- 127. Een tafel
- 128. Een klyn braedspitje
- 129. Een zwarte ledere sadel met zyn toebehoren
- 130. Een paerdetuyg voor een calespaert
- 131. Item nog een d^o: als boven oud
- 132. Een stoel
- 133. Een klyne water kiûp
- 134. Een houte couva

Beneden

- 135. Twee calessen

In de stal, dewelke nagedane inventarisatie weder heb toegezegelt

- 136. Een Engelse sadel met zyn toebehoren, van leeder
- 137. Een kist met een partytje garst daerin
- 138. Drie rode quasten van calespaerden
- 139. Een oude chioel & een zeef

Aldus geïnventariseert in't Huys van voorn: Mons: Monier in Pera van Constantinopolen den 8 & 9^e Februarij 1735 ter presentie vande Mess: Jacob Hofman

p. 205

en Willem Fourneau als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt.
Was getekent J: Hofmann. Willem Fourneau

Lyst van hetgeene op heden den 5 Mey 1735 aen den Heer stalmeester Marcquis in presentie van Alli Bascia en Mustafa Bascia als getuygen, heb geconsigneert van de goederen van de heer Monier, dewelke op heden door twee meesters zyn gewaerdeert geworden ten pryze als volgt

1. Een nieuwe cales, geextimeert op Ld 30:-
2. Het tuyg voor dezelve met 3 quasten van rode wolle “ 6:-
3. Een paer sadel pistolen “ 8:-
4. Een paer dito “ 5:-
5. Een zwart ledere sadel met zyn toebehoren & toom “ 3:60
6. Een gebit, toom, hoofd en borststuk van een rypaerd op zyn Turks “ 6:-
7. Een kopere neusketting “ 1:-
8. Een oude sadel met zyn toebehoren en toom “ 1:60
9. Een jedektas om een paerd aen de hand te lyden “ -:90
10. Een sweep met carette handvatsel “ 3:-
11. Een cales sweep “ 1:60
12. Een oude Turkse heybe “ -:60
13. Een ledere rytas “ 1:-
14. Twee oude chioels “ -:90
15. Een zeef voor de garst “ -:15
16. Vyf kilo garst a 10 paraes “ 1:30
17. Vier en een half cantar stroo a 14 paraes “ 1:69

--

Somma Ld: 71:54

Het bovenstaende bekenne ik ontfangen te hebben, ten pryze als daer gestipuleert staet

Was gete: J:B: Marcquis

Quod attestor

& was gete: Rumold^s Rombouts Cancell:

49. Louis Monier, Spy: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).

p. 200

I, undersigned Rumoldus Rombouts chancellor of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Her High Mighty Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, declare that I, today the 8th of February 1735, by special order of his Excellency, travelled around 11 o' clock with below mentioned witnesses to the house of Sir Louis Monier, situated in Pera on the corner of the Turkish graves, accompanied by the Landlord of the said house, called Panajotis. I had, in the presence of the aforementioned, all the below mentioned transported to the court of his Excellency, and subsequently sealed the three rooms, a kitchen and stable, in order to inventory all the remaining items at another occasion. The items transported to the court are as follows.

1. A carriage horse with its halter and stable blanket or horse-cloth [ORIG: cioel/ Ot: çul]
2. A (writing) desk with a table containing several drawers, which I sealed in three places
3. An old (reading) desk, sealed
4. Three black chests, all sealed
5. A suitcase covered with black leather, sealed
6. A ditto [suitcase] covered with red hide, sealed
7. A small oblong chest, sealed
8. A small table covered with green broadcloth, and a drawer, sealed
9. A rifle
10. Two pairs of pistols
11. A *couteau de chasse* (hunting knife) with its belt
12. A whip for riding, and a ditto for the carriage
13. A powder horn
14. A game-bag
15. A walking stick with a walnut knob
16. A copper collar
17. A large mirror with gilded frame
18. A small ditto [mirror] with a lead crystal frame
19. A ditto [mirror] smaller, with a black frame
20. The portrait of Baron Hopken

p. 201

21. Nine prints of the Great [men] of the English court, with black frames, and covered with glass.
22. Three prints with critical allegories with black frames, covered with glass, one of which is broken
23. Four dittos [prints with critical allegories] smaller, with gilded frames
24. Six dittos [prints] with Venus figures with red frames
25. A small portrait with a gilded frame
26. Two silver plated candlesticks, a snuffer tray and a steel snuffer
27. A copper lacquered teapot, with its chafing dish
28. A porcelain teapot
29. A ditto [porcelain teapot], whose handle and part of its lid is broken off
30. A ditto [porcelain] milk pot

31. A ditto [porcelain milk pot] of another type
32. A large ditto [porcelain] slop basin, broken and mended
33. Two large ditto [porcelain] tea cups with their silver cup holders [ORIG: porte finsans]
34. A ditto [porcelain] sugar pot
35. A sugar bowl
36. A ditto [sugar bowl] smaller
37. Six small tea cups & saucers
38. Three tea cups}
39. Two saucers} broken & mended
40. Four chocolate cups, one of which without a handle
41. A silver spoon
42. A sugar pot and sugar bowl, faience
43. A Chinese salver
44. A small ditto [Chinese salver]
45. Another small ditto [Chinese salver] with a silver rim
46. A faience basin and ewer
47. Six knives and six forks with ivory hilts
48. Six small knives and five forks, idem [with ivory hilts]
49. Two whetstones
50. A bone folder
51. A pair of compasses
52. Two (lead?) crystal chandeliers, each with a sconce
53. A small plain *Indienne* tandoor blanket
54. A Cypriote ditto [tandoor blanket], with a green sandal hem

p. 202

55. Two door curtains [ORIG: perde/ Ot: perde]
56. A small carpet
57. A lead crystal ewer
58. Two tin tea boxes
59. A ditto [tin box] for sugar
60. A leaden, black lacquered tobacco box with gilded rims
61. A stone box, globe-shaped (?)
62. Bridle bit, bridle, head- and chest piece for a riding horse, plated with gilded copper, and a copper nose chain & headstall (?) [jedektas]

On the 9th of the same I, undersigned chancellor with the said witnesses and landlord again went to the house of the aforementioned Monsieur Monier, where we examined the seals and found all in order, and subsequently we recorded all that was left there, consisting of the following

In a room on the right hand side

63. Five sofa cushions without covers
64. A mat

In a cupboard [ORIG: dolap/ Ot: dolap] there

65. A faience slop basin
66. A ditto [faience] cup & saucer
67. Six lead crystal wine glasses & three rosolio glasses

In a large cupboard [ORIG: juk/ Ot: yük(lük)] in the same room

68. A pair of gloves
69. Two hats with black plumes, one of which with golden galloons
70. A cardboard hat case with rags

In another cupboard [dolap]

71. A yellow earthenware bowl with rose confection
72. A lead crystal salt cellar
73. A few sewn (paperback) books

In the hall or drawing room

74. A round table
75. An oblong ditto [table] with its drawer
76. A large armchair
77. Three plain chairs
78. A lantern
79. The base of a (reading) desk with two drawers

p. 203

80. A close-stool
81. Four curtain rods of various sizes
82. Two window curtains of *Indienne*
83. Four geographical maps
84. A wooden footstool

In the room on the left hand side

85. Two small woolen cushions [ORIG: minder/ Ot: minder]
86. Three sofa cushions [woolen]
87. A cloth for sitting [ORIG: maccat/ Ot: mak`ad], and three covers for ditto cushions of green serge
88. Five window curtains of green serge
89. *Indienne* with which the corner of the room in the space of the small sofa was also covered
90. A felt mat [ORIG: kitsié/ Ot: keçe] for on the floor
91. A tandoor
92. A (small) round folding table
93. A small tea table
94. Four chairs
95. 48 books, mostly bound in 8^{vo}/ 12^o & 16^o
96. 29 small geographical maps
97. A bell
98. A faience tray with a pewter inkstand
99. Red broadcloth trousers
100. A black kalpak with red broadcloth
101. A linen nightcap

In a small adjacent room for the servant

102. A large black chest in which everything was put from its direct surroundings that would fit. Then I sealed it.
103. A small casket with rags

- 104. A soft valise
- 105. Another casket with rags
- 106. A pair of soft boots
- 107. Five prints
- 108. Two woolen mattresses
- 109. A sofa cushion, and a small woolen cushion, covered with *Indienne*
- 110. A cotton blanket

p. 204

- 111. A torn bed sheet
- 112. A small table

In the kitchen

- 113. A cooper bed pan, which was reclaimed by Sir Riccard
- 114. Two coffee ewers [ORIG: ibrik/ Ot: ibrik]
- 115. A lantern
- 116. Five earthenware pots
- 117. A pewter table plate
- 118. A faience soup plate
- 119. Nine ditto [faience] table plates
- 120. An iron grid
- 121. Ditto [iron] shovel and tongs
- 122. An axe
- 123. A saddlebag or carpetbag [ORIG: heibé/ Ot: heybe]
- 124. A small valise or travelling bag
- 125. A small red broadcloth portmanteau
- 126. An empty suitcase
- 127. A table
- 128. A small roasting-jack
- 129. A black leather saddle with its accessories
- 130. A harness for a carriage horse
- 131. Another one as above [harness for a carriage horse], old
- 132. A chair
- 133. A small water tub
- 134. A wooden bucket [ORIG: couva/ Ot: kova]

Downstairs

- 135. Two carriages [cales]

In the stables, which I resealed after the inventory

- 136. An English saddle with its accessories, leather
- 137. A chest containing some amount of barley
- 138. Three red tassels of carriage horses
- 139. An old horsecloth [ORIG: chioel/ Ot: çul] & a sieve

Thusly inventoried in the house of the aforementioned Monsieur Monier in Pera of Constantinople on the 8th & 9th of February 1735 in the presence of the gentlemen Jacob Hofman

p. 205

and Willem Fourneau as witnesses of faith hereto requested.

Was signed J: Hofmann. Willem Fourneau

List of the items I have consigned today the 5th of May 1735 to equerry Sir Marcquis in the presence of Alli Bascia [beşe] and Mustafa Bascia [beşe] as witnesses, of the goods belonging to Sir Monier, which today have been appraised by two experts, at the following value

1. A new carriage (cales), estimated at Ld 30:-
2. The harness for the same [carriage] with 3 red woolen tassels “ 6:-
3. A pair of saddle pistols “ 8:-
4. A pair of ditto [saddle pistols] “ 5:-
5. A black leather saddle with its accessories & bridle “ 3:60
6. A bridle bit, bridle, head and chest piece for a riding horse, in the Turkish style “ 6:-
7. A copper nose chain “ 1:-
8. An old saddle with its accessories and bridle “ 1:60
9. A headstall (?) to lead a horse by hand “ -:90
10. A whip with a tortoise (?) grip “ 3:-
11. A coach whip “ 1:60
12. An old Turkish carpetbag or saddlebag [OTIG: heybe/ Ot: heybe] “ -:60
13. A leather saddlebag “ 1:-
14. Two old horse-cloths [ORIG: chioel/ Ot: çul] “ -:90
15. A sieve for barley “ -:15
16. Five kilos of barley, at 10 paras “ 1:30
17. Four and a half kantar [type of weight] of straw, at 14 paras “ 1:69

--

Sum Ld: 71:54

I declare to have received the above, for the price as stipulated accordingly.

Was signed J:B: Marcquis

Quod attestor

& was signed Rumold[u]^s Rombouts, Chancellor

50a. Martin Hendrik Nieupoort, Preacher of the Embassy: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³²⁹

[Folio 1r]

Staat en Inventaris van den boedel en goederen naergelaten en met'er doot ontruijmt by wylen den Eerw: Heer Martin Hendrick Nieupoort, in zijn leeven Hofprediker van zijn Exc: Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen Ambassadeur wegens haer Ho: Mo: de Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenigde Nederlanden aen het Ottomannische Hof, overleden te Pera van Constantinopolen op den eenendertigsten Januarij jongstleden, de welke doormij ondergeschreven cancelier van hooggem: Heere Ambassadeur op ordre van zijn Exc: zijn aengeschreven en geinventariseert, als volgt.

1. Twee spiegels in circa twee span grooten en een d^o: een span groot alle 3 met vergulde lysten
2. Twee notebome tafeltjes
3. Ses stoelen met rood leer overtrocken
4. Een gemene houtte tafeltje
5. Ses gemeene matte stoelen
6. Een grote gedrukte cattoene gordijn, en twee dito venster gordynen
7. Twee grote gordijn roeden, en negen dito klijne voor vensters
8. Een vierkante Turkse coffer met zwart leer overtrocken, en daerin
9. Een nieuw zwart lakense rok, comesool en broeck
10. Een zwart lakense rok, een d^o: comesool en twee broeken
11. Twee zwart lakense mantels
12. Een surtout van grys laken, met een zwart lakense comesool en broek
13. Een rok, comesool, en twee broeken van rood camelot
14. Een oud zwart lakense comesol zonder knopen
15. Een linne comesooltje

[Folio 1v]

16. Een lakense jas of reegenrok
17. Een chitse japonserok
18. Een oude gestreepte japonserok
19. Een reis-coffer met beerenhujt overtrocken, en daer in
20. Ses nieuwe hembden
21. Vier oude hembden
22. Dertien halve hembden
23. Twee ingannes van hembden
24. Achten twintig paer mouwetjes
25. Seventien neteldoekse stropdassen
26. Vijftien klijne dasjes of colees
27. Tien befjes
28. Drie linne ondermudsjes
29. Vijf gestreepte en twee witte nagt mudsen
30. Tien witte neusdoeken
31. Vier paer witte wolle onder koussen
32. Ses paer cattoene onderkoussen

¹³²⁹ Partially similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 203-205.

33. Vyf hembdrokjes
34. Twaelf paer blaeuwe linne socken
35. Een crippe rouwbant
36. Twee en een half paer slaep plakens linnen van 't land
37. Vier servetten linne van 't land
38. Twee gemeene handdoeken van 't land
39. Twee roode cattoene neusdoeken
40. Een paer witte handschoenen
41. Een zyde gebryde beursje
42. Een paer zwarte zyde koussen
43. Een paer zwarte sayette koussen
44. Een lakense reis bonnet
45. Een flesje met Esensia Besoarica

[Folio 2r]

46. Een houtse kist, en daerin
47. Twee caffetans of eere vesten
48. Twee grote bed-gordijnen, een dito deur-gordijn, en ses venster gordijnen, met twee lapjes alle Smirnase Bordatjes
49. Een nieuwe hoed in een houtse kas
50. Twee oude hoeden in een houtse kas
51. Een leere reis valies, leedig
52. Een klijne houtse kasje
53. Een flesse kelder, alleen met een fles daerin
54. Een klijn flessekeldertje, met negen klijne flesjes daerin
55. Een ordinarij vierkante kisje, leedig
56. Vier paruijken en een paruyke doos
57. Een paer zadel pistolen
58. Een zwart leere zadel, met al zyn toebehoren, chabrak en pistool-monsters van rood laken met oude goude galon
59. Een dito zadel, zonder holsters, en een zwart leere chabrak
60. Twee tomen met haer leijdsels van leer
61. Een zweep
62. Een paer laerzen
63. Twee wolle matrassen
64. Een cattoene deekentje
65. Een wolle deeken
66. Twee groene saeije bed-gordijne met zyn falbala.
67. Een hang orologe met zyn wecker ten gehele ontstelt
68. Een rotting met een porcelyne knop
69. Een grote houtse kist, leedig
70. Twee haeryzers, een yzere schop en tang neffens een oude blaesbalk

[Folio 2v]

71. Een paer metale candelaers, een snuyter en snuijterbakje
72. Een oude Turkse copere kandelaer, yzere snuijter en blicke dompertzje
73. Een koper komfoortje, en een heel klyne tabakskomfoortje
74. Twee Turkse lanteerns
75. Een koper vertinde bassin, en waterkan om de handen te wassen
76. Een dito waterkan om water te koken

77. Twee dito coffij kannetjes
78. Een tinne schenkbord
79. Elf klijne metale suyker-leeepeltjes
80. Een porcelijne spoelkom
81. Ses thee kopjes en bakjes, porcelijn met vergulde rand
82. Ses klijne blaeuwe porcelijne thee kopjes en bakjes, waer van het eene bakje gebroken
83. Een faijanse spoelkom
84. Een dito bouillon kommetje
85. Drie dito schoteltjes
86. Drie klijnder dito
87. Vijf dito coffij kopjes en bakjes
88. Een dito grote water-kan en een d^o: klijne
89. Een dito klijn zoutvaetje
90. Twee grote leege blicke thee bossen
91. Een klijn coffij-molentje
92. Een christal bierglas, een dito klynder, met zijn doos, een christalle kelk, en een klyn rosolij glaesje
93. Een oude kleerschuijer en een hoede borsteltje
94. Een klyn blicke tregtertje
95. Een muijze valletje
96. Een koper pannetje

[Folio 3r]

97. Twee sponsen
98. Een blicke waterfonteintje
99. Een leere poederzak en quast
100. Een stilletje
101. Een dambord, en een schaekbord
102. Een groene lessenaer met schriftuiren en het volgende
103. Een zilvere zak orologe, met een zilvere ketting
104. Een zilver signet met des overledens wapen
105. Een goude ring met een zwarte steen, daer in het cyffer des overledens naem
106. Drie Turkse ducaten singerlies genaemt bedragende Ld 8:48 @
107. Twee halve dito fondoek altin bedragende “ 3:40
108. En seeven paraes “ -:21
In alles in contant geld Ld 11:109 @
109. Een lange lessenaer met schriftuiren
110. Een partij boeken waer van de cattalogue zal opgemaekt worden

Aldus geïnventariseert op heeden den tweeden Februarij een duyzent sevenhondert en dertig in het Hof van zijn Excell: (in de twee camers der overledene) staende in Pera van Constpolen ter presentie van de Heeren Jacobus en Justinus Leytstar als getuijgen van gelove hier toe verzogt.

Jacobus Leytstar

Justinus Leytstar

Quod attestor

Rumold^s: Rombouts Cancel:

50a. Martin Hendrik Nieupoort, Preacher of the Embassy: Estate Inventory (translation) (Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³³⁰

[Folio 1r]

State and inventory of the estate and goods left behind and cleared upon death by the late Reverend Sir Martin Hendrick Nieupoort, in his lifetime court preacher of His Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador for her High Mighty State General of the United Netherlands at the Ottoman Court, passed away in Pera of Constantinople on the thirty first of January [of this year], which have been recorded and inventoried by me Chancellor to the high esteemed Sir Ambassador upon the order of his Excellency, as follows.

1. Two mirrors, circa two span large and one ditto one span large, all 3 with gilded frames
2. Two small walnut tables
3. Six chairs covered with red leather
4. A small plain wooden table
5. Six plain rush chairs
6. A large printed cotton curtain and two ditto window curtains
7. Two large curtain rods and nine ditto small for windows
8. *A square Turkish suitcase covered with black leather, containing*
9. A new black broadcloth dress coat, camisole and trousers
10. A black broadcloth dress coat, a ditto camisole and two pairs of trousers
11. Two black broadcloth cloaks
12. A grey broadcloth surtout, with a black broadcloth camisole and trousers
13. A dress coat, camisole and two trousers of red camlet
14. An old black broadcloth camisole without buttons
15. A linen camisole

[Folio 1v]

16. A broadcloth coat or rain coat
17. A chintz (women's) gown
18. An old striped (women's) gown
19. *A travel suitcase covered with bear hide, containing*
20. Six new shirts
21. Four old shirts
22. Thirteen half shirts
23. Two *ingannes (?)* of shirts
24. Twenty eight pairs of sleeves
25. Seventeen muslin ties or cravats
26. Fifteen small ties or neckbands
27. Ten bands (neckwear)
28. Three linen under hats
29. Five striped and two white nightcaps
30. Ten white handkerchiefs
31. Four pairs of white woolen (under) hoses
32. Six pairs of cotton (under) hoses

¹³³⁰ Partially similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 203-205.

33. Five chemises
34. Twelve pairs of blue linen socks
35. A crape
36. Two and a half pairs of bed sheets, linen from the country
37. Four napkins, linen from the country
38. Two plain towels from the country
39. Two red cotton handkerchiefs
40. A pair of white gloves
41. A silk knitted purse
42. A pair of black silk hoses
43. A pair of black serge hoses
44. A broadcloth travel bonnet
45. A flask with Besoarica Essence

[Folio 2r]

46. *A wooden chest containing*
47. Two caftans or robes of honor
48. Two large bed curtains, a ditto door-curtain, and six window curtains, with two pieces, all Smyrna lace
49. A new hat in a wooden case
50. Two old hats in a wooden case

51. A leather travel suitcase, empty
52. A small wooden cupboard
53. A bottle case, only containing one bottle
54. A small bottle case, containing nine small bottles
55. An ordinary square box, empty
56. Four wigs and a wig box
57. A pair of saddle pistols
58. A black leather saddle, with all its accessories, saddle pad and pistol- samples of red broadcloth with old golden galloon
59. A ditto saddle, without holsters, and a black leather saddle pad
60. Two bridles with their leather reins
61. A whip
62. A pair of boots
63. Two woolen mattresses
64. A small cotton blanket
65. A woolen blanket
66. Two green serge bed curtains with their valance.
67. A wall clock with its alarm, completely malfunctioning
68. A walking stick with a porcelain knob
69. A large wooden chest, empty
70. Two firedogs, an iron shovel and tongs and old bellows

[Folio 2v]

71. A pair of metal candlesticks, snuffers and its stand
72. An old Turkish copper candlestick, iron snuffer and pewter damper
73. A copper chafing dish and a very small tobacco chafing dish
74. Two Turkish lanterns
75. A tin-plated copper basin and water jug for washing hands

76. A ditto [tin-plated copper] water jug for boiling water
77. Two ditto [tin-plated copper] coffee pots
78. A pewter salver
79. Eleven small metal sugar spoons
80. A porcelain slop basin
81. Six tea cups and saucers, porcelain with a gilded brim
82. Six small blue porcelain tea cups and saucers, one of the saucers is broken
83. A faience slop basin
84. A small ditto [faience] broth or soup bowl
85. Three ditto [faience] saucers
86. Three smaller ditto [faience saucers]
87. Five ditto [faience] coffee cups and saucers
88. A ditto [faience] large water jug and a ditto small one
89. A ditto [faience] small salt cellar
90. Two large empty pewter tea boxes
91. A small coffee mill
92. A lead crystal beer glass, a ditto smaller, with its box, a lead (?) crystal chalice, and a small rosolio glass
93. An old clothes sweeper and a hat brush
94. A small pewter funnel
95. A mouse trap
96. A small copper pan

[Folio 3r]

97. Two sponges
98. A pewter water fountain
99. A leather powder bag and puff
100. A close-stool
101. A checker board and a chess board
102. *A green desk containing documents and the following*
103. A silver pocket watch with a silver chain
104. A silver signet with the deceased's weapon
105. A golden ring with a black stone, bearing the cipher of the deceased's name
106. Three Turkish ducats called *singirli*, worth Ld 8:48 @
107. Two half ditto [Turkish ducats called] *findik altın*, worth “ 3:40
108. And seven paras “ -:21
Altogether in cash money Ld 11:109 @
109. A long desk containing documents
110. A number of books, of which a catalogue will be prepared

Thusly inventoried today, the second of February, one thousand seven hundred and thirty in the court of his Excellency (in the two rooms of the deceased) in Pera of Constantinople in the presence of the gentlemen Jacobus and Justinus Leytstar as witnesses of faith hereto requested.

Jacobus Leytstar
Justinus Leytstar

Quod attestor Rumold[u]^s Rombouts Chancellor

50b. Martin Hendrik Nieupoort, Preacher of the Embassy: auction record (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).¹³³¹

p. 248

Publique vendutie van de klederen en meubelen naergelaten, en meter dood ontruymt by wylen den Eerw: Heer Martin Hendrik Nieupoort, in zijn leeven Hofpredikant van zijn Exc: Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen, haer Ho: Mo: Amb: aen d'Ottom: Porta, zoo als in't Hof van zyn Exc: tot Pera van Constpolen aen de meestbiedende in 't publicq zijn verkogt, ende door mij ondergez: cancellier van Hoogstged: Heere Amb: in presentie vande naer gen: getuygen aengetekent geworden.

Begonnen den 17 October 1730

1. Een spiegel met vergulde lyst, verkogt aen M: D'Orbe voor Ld 2:75
2. Een dito, verkogt aen M: D'Orbe " 2:87
3. Een klyne dito, verkogt aen S:^f Manolaki Agga " 1:9
4. Ses stoelen met rood leer overtrocken, verkogt aen S:^f Hofman " 12:-
5. Een gemeene houtte tafeltje, aen S:^f Jacob Kugler " -:69
6. Een notebome houtte tafeltje, aen S:^f Martin " 1:72
7. Een dito, aen S:^f Franc: Girotti " 1:90
8. Ses gemene mattestoelen, aen S:^f Barchon " 1:63
9. Een grote gedrukte cattoen gordijn, en twe d:^o Venster gordynen aen S:^f Barchon " 1:72
10. Een vierkante Turkse coffer, met zwart leer overtrocken, aen S:^f Suchet " 3:-
11. Een zwart lakense rok, comesol en broek, aen S:^f Brinkman " 15:-
12. Een zwart lakense mantel, aen S:^f Brinkman " 6:60
13. Een zwart lakense rok, comesol & twee broeken, aen S:^f Hofman " 7:60
14. Een zwart lakense mantel, aen S:^f Nicoletto " 5:15
15. Een surtout van grys laken, met een zwart lakens comesool & broek, aen S:^f Camilo " 2:90
16. Een rok, comesool & 2 broeken van rood Angorase camelot, aen S:^f Franc: Girotti " 7:-
17. Een oud zwart lakens comesool, zonder knopen, aen S:^f Camilo " 1:9
18. Een linne comesoeltje, aen S:^f Brinkman " -:66
19. Een lakense jas, of regenrok, aen M: Marcquis " 5:96
20. Een chitse japonsse rok, aen S:^f Brinkman " 9:3
21. Een oude gescheurde, gestreepte japonsse rok, aen S:^f Brinkman " -:90
22. Een reis-coffer met beeren huyl overtrocken, aen S:^f Bologne " 4:71
23. Ses hembden, aen S:^f Hofman " 9:69
24. Vier oude dito, aen S:^f Suchet " 1:-
25. Dertien halve hembden, & dertien paer mouwen, aen S:^f Hofman " 7:15
26. Twee ingannes vanhembden & 15 paer mouwen aen S:^f Hofman " 1:72
27. Seven neteldoeks dassen, aen M: Barchon " 1:84
28. Seven dito, aen S:^f Agostino " 2:67
29. Drie dito, aen S:^f Natal " -:72
30. Ses klijne dito, of colees, aen M: D'Orbe " -:72
31. Negen dito, aen Domenico Staffiere " 1:3
32. Tien beffjes aen S:^f Hofman " 1:60

¹³³¹ Partially similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043.

33. Drie linne onder mudsjes, aen S:^f Brinkman “ -:51
34. Vyf gestreepte en twee witte nagtmudsjes aen S:^f Ad: Dunant “ 1:36
35. Ses witte neusdoeken aen S:^f Hendrik Lackie “ 3:27
36. Vier oude dito aen S:^f Jacob Marchant “ -:60
37. Vier paer witte wolle onderkoussen, aen S:^f George Moscovit “ 2:12
38. Een paer gare onderkoussen, aen S:^f Hofman “ -:30
39. Vyf paer cattoene onderkoussen, aen S:^f Camille “ 1:36
40. Vyf hembdrokjes, aen M:^f Barchon “ 2:69
41. Twaelf paer blaeuwe linne socken, aen S:^f Jacob Kugler “ -:60
42. Een krippe roubant, aen S:^f Brinkman “ -:96
43. Een paer slaep plakens, aen M:^f Charmet “ 2:66
44. Een paer dito aen S:^f Vivier “ 2:96
45. Een enkelde dito, aen S:^f D’Orbe “ 1:9
Transp: Ld 140:99

p. 249

Transp: Ld 140:99

46. Vier servetten, twee handoeken, linnen van’t land, en twee oude cattoene neusdoeken, aen M:^f Marcquis “ 1:60
47. Een paer witte handschoenen, aen M:^f Dorbe “ -:30
48. Een gebryde beursje aen M:^f Brinkman “ -:30
49. Een paer zwarte zyde koussen, aen S:^f Nel “ 3:42
50. Een paer zwarte saijette koussen, aen S:^f Franc: Girotti “ 1:60
51. Een lakensse reis bonnet, aend’ Hofmeester van Vrankryk “ 1:-
52. Een flesje met Esence Bezoarica, aen M:^f Journe “ -:30
53. Een houte kist, aen Marco Staffiere “ 1:12
54. Twee grote bedgordynen, een d:^o deur gordijn & ses venster gordijnen met twee lapjes, alle Smirnase Bordatjes, benevens een grote & negen klyne yzere gordyn roeden, aen den Hofmeester van Vrankrijk “ 6:-
55. Een nieuwe hoed, aen M:^f Hendrik Lackie “ 4:-
56. Twee oude hoeden, aen de franse Hofmeester “ 4:-
57. Twee paruijken, aen M: Brinkman “ 2:60
58. Twee dito, aen S:^f Camille “ -:33
59. Een houte hoede kas, aen Doctor Domenico “ 1:-
60. Een dito, aen S:^f Marine “ -:55
61. Een paruyke doos, aen S:^f Brinkman “ -:90
62. Een leere reis valis, aen S:^f Justinus Leytstar “ 1:90
63. Een flesse kelder alleen met een fles daerin, aen S:^f Natael “ -:69
64. Een klyne flesse keldertje met 9 flesjes, aen S:^f Marc’ Ant: Rosa “ 3:-
65. Een paer sadel pistolen, aen Bosnak Alli bacha “ 7:-
66. Een zwart leere sadel met zyn toebehoren, chabrak & pistool. Monsters van rood laken met goude galon, en een toom & lydsel, alle oud, aen M:^f Marcquis “ 7:-
67. Een d:^o sadel zonder holsters, met zyn leere chabrak, een toom & leydsel, neffens een sweep, aen M:^f Marcquis “ 4:-
68. Een wolle matras en een wolle deeken, aen Ant: Sartorio “ 2:-
69. Een wolle matras aen de Engelse snyder “ 2:-
70. Een klyn cattoene dekentje, aen S:^f Franc: Girotti “ 1:33
71. Een paer laersen, aen S:^f Barchon “ 1:60
72. Twee groene saeye bedgordynen met een falbala en yzere roe aen M:^f Marcquis “ 2:6

73. Een oude hang orologe met zijn wecker, aen M:^f Barchon “ 14:60
74. Een rotting met porcelaine knop, aen M:^f Barchon “ 2:63
75. Een grote houtse kist, aen Antonio Haidoet “ 3:36
76. Twee haert yzers, een yzere schop & tang neffens een oude blaesbalk aen M:^f D’Orbe “ 2:3
77. Een paer metale candelaers neffens een kopere snuyter en snuyterbakje aen M:^f Marcquis “ 3:24
78. Een oude Turkse kopere kandelaer, yzere snuyter, blicke dompertje en blicke tregtertje aen S:^f Manolaki Agga “ -:60
79. Een koper comfoortje, aen S:^f Marc’Ant: Rosa “ 1:30
80. Een heel klyn tabacs comfoortje, aen S:^f Jacob Kugler “ -:33
81. Een lantern aen S:^f Suchet “ -:87
82. Een dito, aen S:^f Mari “ 2:-
83. Een kopere vertinde bassin en water kan, aen M:^f D’Orbe “ 3:3
84. Een kopere waterkan om water te koken, aen M:^f Barchon “ -:102
85. Een coffy kannetje aen S:^f Marc’Ant: Rosa “ 1:15
86. Een tinne schenkbord, aen S:^f Manolaki Agga “ 1:6
Transp: Ld 237:57

p. 250

Transp: Ld 237:57

87. Elf kleyne metale suyker lepeltjes, aen S:^f Bologne “ 1:12
88. Een porcelaine spoelkom aen M:^f Marcquis “ -:114
89. Ses porcelaine theekopjes en bakjes met vergulde rand, aen M:^f Marcquis “ 3:-
90. Ses klyne blaeuwe d^o: kopjes, & vijf bakjes aen S:^f Manolaki “ 2:75
91. Een aerde spoelkom, een d^o: bouillon kommetje, 6 d^o: schoteltjes, 5 d^o: coffij copjes en bakjes, neffens een d^o: zoutvaetje, aen S:^f Jacob Kugler “ 1:33
92. Een aerde waterkan, aen S:^f Manolaki “ -:21
93. Een dito, aen S:^f Manolaki “ -:12
94. Twee lege blicke theebossen, aen S:^f Suchet “ -:15
95. Een klyn coffy molentje, aen S:^f Jacob Kugler “ 1:60
96. Een groot christalle bierglas, & een rossolij glaesje aen S:^f Man: Agga -:75
97. Een klyn christalle bier glaesje met zyn doos, aen S:^f Antonio Engelse Confitur: “ -:45
98. Een oude kleerschuyer, en hoede borsteltje aen S:^f Barchon “ -:36
99. Een muyze valletje, en een kopere pannetje, aen S:^f Jacob Kugler “ -:66
100. Een blicke water fontyntje & 2 sponzen, aen M:^f D’Orbe “ -:90
101. Een leere poederzak en quast aen S:^f Ant: Engelse Confiturier “ -:30
102. Een stilletje aen M:^f D’Orbe “ -:66
103. Een dambort aen M:^f Barchon “ 1:30
104. Een schaekbord, aen M:^f Brinkman “ 1:18
105. Een groen geschilderde lessenaer aen S:^f Mottier “ 1:76
106. Een zilvere zak orologe met een zilvere kettinge, aen S:^f Hofman “ 30:6
107. Een lange lessenaer aen M:^f D’Orbe “ 1:12
108. Een kleyn vierkante kasje, aen S:^f Hofman “ -:6
109. Een christalle kelk, aen M:^f Marcquis “ -:25

--

Somma Ld: 287:20

Alle welke goederen op den 17: 18 & 19 Octob: 1730 in het Hof van zyn Exc: aen de meestbiedende in 't publicq zyn verkogt ten pryze als hier voor gespecific^t: staet, dewelke te samen bedragen de somma van twee hondert seven en tachtig Leeuwendaelder en twintig aspers. Actum in 't Hof van zyn Exc: in Pera van Constpolen ter presentie van de Mess: Marc'Ant: Rosa, Franc: Barchon, George Brinkman & Jacob Hofman als getuygen van gelove hier toe verzogt.
Was gete: Marc'Ant: Rosa. Test: Fr: Barchon. George Brinkmann. J: Hofman quod attestor & was gete: Rumold^s Rombouts Cancell:

50b. Martin Hendrik Nieupoort, Preacher of the Embassy: auction record (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).¹³³²

p. 248

Public auction of the clothes and furniture left behind and cleared upon death by the late Reverend Sir Martin Hendrick Nieupoort, in his lifetime court preacher of His Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador for her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Court, as have been sold in public at the court of His Excellency in Pera of Constantinople to the highest bidder, and have been recorded by me Chancellor to the high esteemed Sir Ambassador in the presence of below-mentioned witnesses.

Started October 17, 1730

1. A mirror with a gilded frame, sold to M: D'Orbe for Ld: 2:75
2. A ditto [mirror with golden frame] sold to M: D'Orbe " 2:87
3. A small ditto [mirror with gilded frame], sold to Sir Manolaki Agga " 1:9
4. Six chairs covered with red leather, sold to Sir Hofman " 12:-
5. A small plain wooden table, to Sir Jacob Kugler " -:69
6. A small walnut table, to Sir Martin " 1:72
7. A ditto [small walnut table] to Sir Franc: Girotti " 1:90
8. Six plain rush chairs, to Sir Barchon " 1:63
9. A large printed cotton curtain and two ditto window curtains to Sir Barchon " 1:72
10. A square Turkish suitcase covered with black leather, to Sir Suchet " 3:-
11. A new black broadcloth dress coat, camisole and trousers, to Sir Brinkman " 15:-
12. A black broadcloth cloak, to Sir Brinkman " 6:60
13. A black broadcloth dress coat, camisole and two pairs of trousers, to Sir Hofman " 7:60
14. A black broadcloth cloak, to Sir Nicoletto " 5:15
15. A grey broadcloth surtout, with a black broadcloth camisole and trousers, to Sir Camilo " 2:90
16. A dress coat, camisole and two trousers of red Angora camlet, to Sir Franc: Girotti " 7:-
17. An old black broadcloth camisole without buttons, to Sir Camilo " 1:9
18. A small linen camisole, to Sir Brinkman " -:66
19. A broadcloth coat or rain coat, to M: Marcquis " 5:96
20. A chintz (women's) gown, to Sir Brinkman " 9:3
21. An old torn, striped (women's) gown, to Sir Brinkman " -:90
22. A travel suitcase covered with bear hide, to Sir Bologne " 4:71
23. Six shirts, to Sir Hofman " 9:69
24. Four old ditto [shirts] to Sir Suchet " 1:-
25. Thirteen half shirts, & thirteen pairs of sleeves, to Sir Hofman " 7:15
26. Two *ingannes* (?) of shirts & 15 pairs of sleeves to Sir Hofman " 1:72
27. Seventeen muslin ties or cravats, to M: Barchon " 1:84
28. Seven ditto [muslin ties or cravats] to Sir Agostino " 2:67
29. Three ditto [muslin ties or cravats] to Sir Natal " -:72
30. Six small dittos [muslin ties/ cravats], or neckbands to M: D'Orbe " -:72
31. Nine dittos [small muslin ties/ cravats or neckbands] to Domenico Staffiere " 1:3
32. Ten bands (neckwear) to Sir Hofman " 1:60

¹³³² Partially similar to NL-HaNA Legatie Turkije 1043.

33. Three linen under hats, to Sir Brinkman “ -:51
34. Five striped and two white nightcaps to Sir Ad: Dunant “ 1:36
35. Six white handkerchiefs to Sir Hendrik Lackie “ 3:27
36. Four old dittos [white handkerchiefs] to Sir Jacob Marchant “ -:60
37. Four pairs of white woolen (under) hoses, to Sir George Moscovit “ 2:12
38. A pair of yarn (under) hoses, to Sir Hofman “ -:30
39. Five pairs of cotton (under) hoses, to Sir Camille “ 1:36
40. Five chemises, to Mr. Barchon “ 2:69
41. Twelve pairs of blue linen socks, to Sir Jacob Kugler “ -:60
42. A crape, to Sir Brinkman “ -:96
43. A pair of bed sheets, to Mr. Charmet “ 2:66
44. A pair ditto [bed sheets], to Sir Vivier “ 2:96
45. A single ditto [bed sheet], to Sir d’Orbe “ 1:9
Transp: Ld 140:99

p. 249

Transp: Ld 140:99

46. Four napkins, two towels, linen from the country, and two old cotton handkerchiefs to Mr. Marcquis “ 1:60
47. A pair of white gloves to Mr. Dorbe “ -:30
48. A silk knitted purse to Mr. Brinkman “ -:30
49. A pair of black silk hoses, to Sir Nel “ 3:42
50. A pair of black serge hoses, to Sir Franc: Girotti “ 1:60
51. A broadcloth travel bonnet, to the steward of France “ 1:-
52. A flask with Bezoarica Essence, to Mr. Journe “ -:30
53. A wooden chest, to Marco Staffiere “ 1:12
54. Two large bed curtains, a ditto door-curtain, and six window curtains, with two pieces, all Smyrna lace, besides one large and nine small iron curtain rods, to the steward of France “ 6:-
55. A new hat, to Mr. Hendrik Lackie “ 4:-
56. Two old hats, to the French Steward “ 4:-
57. Two wigs, to M: Brinkman “ 2:60
58. Two dittos [wigs] to Sir Camille “ -:33
59. A wooden hat box, to Doctor Domenico “ 1:-
60. A ditto [wooden hat box], to Sir Marine “ -:55
61. A wig box, to Sir Brinkman “ -:90
62. A leather travel suitcase, to Sir Justinus Leytstar “ 1:90
63. A bottle case, only containing one bottle, to Sir Natael “ -:69
64. A small bottle case, containing nine small bottles, to Sir Marc’ Ant: Rosa “ 3:-
65. A pair of saddle pistols, to Bosnak Alli bacha [beşe] “ 7:-
66. A black leather saddle, with its accessories, saddle pad and pistol. Samples of red broadcloth with golden galloons, and a bridle & rein, all old, to Mr. Marcquis “ 7:-
67. A ditto [black leather] saddle without holsters, with its leather saddle pad, a bridle & rein, as well as a whip, to Mr. Marcquis “ 4:-
68. A woolen mattress and a woolen blanket, to Ant: Sartario “ 2:-
69. A woolen mattress to the English cutter “ 2:-
70. A small cotton blanket, to Sir Franc: Girotti “ 1:33
71. A pair of boots, to Sir Barchon “ 1:60
72. Two green serge bed curtains with a valance and iron rod to Mr. Marcquis “ 2:6
73. An old wall clock with its alarm, to Mr. Barchon “ 14:60

74. A walking stick with a porcelain knob, to Mr. Barchon “ 2:63
75. A large wooden chest, to Antonio Haidoet “ 3:36
76. Two firedogs, an iron shovel and tongs and old bellows to Mr. D’Orbe “ 2:3
77. A pair of metal candlesticks, snuffers and its stand to Mr. Marcquis “ 3:24
78. An old Turkish copper candlestick, iron snuffers, pewter damper and pewter funnel to Sir Manolaki Agga “ -:60
79. A copper chafing dish, to Sir Marc’ Ant: Rosa “ 1:30
80. A very small tobacco chafing dish, to Sir Jacob Kugler “ -:33
81. A lantern to Sir Suchet “ -:87
82. A ditto [lantern], to Sir Mari “ 2:-
83. A tin-plated copper basin and ewer, to Mr. D’Orbe “ 3:3
84. A copper pitcher for boiling water, to Mr. Barchon “ -:102
85. A small coffee pot to Sir Marc’ Ant: Rosa “ 1:15
86. A pewter salver, to Sir Manolaki Agga “ 1:6
Transp: Ld 237:57

p. 250

Transp: Ld 237:57

87. Eleven small metal sugar spoons, to Sir Bologne “ 1:12
88. A porcelain slop basin to Mr. Marcquis “ -:114
89. Six porcelain tea cups and saucers with a gilded brim, to Mr. Marcquis “ 3:-
90. Six small blue ditto [porcelain] cups and five saucers to Sir Manolaki “ 2:75
91. An earthenware slop basin, a ditto broth or soup bowl, 6 ditto saucers, 5 ditto coffee cups and saucers, and a small salt cellar, to Sir Jacob Kugler “ 1:33
92. An earthenware ewer, to Sir Manolaki “ -:21
93. A ditto [earthenware ewer], to Sir Manolaki “ -:12
94. Two large empty pewter tea boxes, to Sir Suchet “ -:15
95. A small coffee mill, to Sir Jacob Kugler “ 1:60
96. A large lead crystal beer glass & a small rosolio glass to Sir Man: Agga -:75
97. A small lead crystal beer glass with its box, to Sir Antonio English confectioner “ -:45
98. An old clothes sweeper and a hat brush to Sir Barchon “ -:36
99. A mouse trap, and a small copper pan, to Sir Jacob Kugler “ -:66
100. A pewter water fountain & 2 sponges, to Mr. D’Orbe “ -:90
101. A leather powder bag and brush to Sir Ant: English confectioner “ -:30
102. A close-stool to Mr. D’orbe “ -:66
103. A checker board to Mr. Barchon “ 1:30
104. A chess board, to Mr. Brinkman “ 1:18
105. A green painted lectern, to Sir Mottier “ 1:76
106. A silver pocket watch with a silver chain, to Sir Hofman “ 30:6
107. A long (reading) desk to Mr. D’Orbe “ 1:12
108. A small square case, to Sir Hofman “ -:6
109. A lead crystal chalice, to Mr. Marcquis “ -:25

--

Sum Ld: 287:20

All of which goods gave been sold in public to the highest bidder on the 17th, 18th & 19th of October 1730 at the court of His Excellency for the prices as specified above. Together they amount to the sum of two hundred eighty seven Lion Dollars and twenty aspers. Done at the court of his Excellency in Pera of Constantinople in the presence of

the gentlemen Marc' Ant: Rosa, Franc: Barchon, George Brinkman & Jacob Hofman as witnesses of faith hereto requested.

Was signed

Marc' Ant: Rosa, Witness Fr: Barchon

George Brinkmann J: Hofman

Quod attestor & was signed Rumold[u]^s Rombouts Chancellor

51. Jean Jaques Omphraij, Secretary of the Embassy: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³³³

[Folio 1r]

Inventaire ou liste des hardes de M:^r Jean Jaques Omphraij, ci devant secretaire de son Excellence Monseigneur Cornelis Calkoen Amb: de leurs Hautes Puissances a la Porte Ottomane, qui sont restes icij en conserne du S^r Fraçois Barchon Maitre d'Hotel de Mondit: Seign:^r l'Amb: et sur son ordre Inventarisé par moij Rumold:^s Rombouts son Chancelier, en presence des soussigné temoins, comme suivre j'avoir.

1. Un coffre
2. Un habit de drap rouge avec des boutons et boutonnières d'or, et deux paires de culottes
3. Un habit de drap gris de souris avec des boutons et boutonnières d'argent, et deux paires de culottes
4. Un veste de drap d'or avec les boutons d'or et Paraments de manche
5. Cinc camisoles blanc, 3 ordinaires et 2 fins
6. Un pair de bas de soije noir brodé en or
7. Un pair de bas de soye gris
8. Deux chapeaux avec des point d'Espagne, l'un en or, et l'autre en argent
9. Dix chemises a manchet
10. Un dit de nuit
11. Neuf demij chemises
12. Vingt quatre paires de manches à manchet
13. Un pair de manches simple
14. Quarante huit colets
15. b) un pair de gants
16. deux pairs de bottes
17. deux pairs de souilles
18. un bonnet de soije
19. un violon dans un etui
20. un flutte a bec garni d'ivoire
21. un dit simple
22. a.) onze cravates

[Folio 1v]

23. un cartouche
24. trente trois livres grands et petits

Quelle hardes apres les avoir bien examiné, et tout trouver en bon état sont mis dans le dite coffre pour être envoyée en Hollande par voye de Smirne à l'advisse de monsieur de Hohepied Consul de leurs Hautes Puissance. Ainsi fait et passé au Palais de son Excell: a Pera les Constantinople ce vingt neufieme du Mois de Janvier d'l'an Mille ceptcent et vingt neuf en presence des S^{ts} Jean Louvard, Jacob Hoffmann et Dominic Santini, Temoins digne de foij à ce requis.

Jean Louvard
Jacques Hoffmann

¹³³³ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 165-66.

Domeniko Santini

Quod attestor Rumold^s Rombouts Chancel:^r

[Folio 2r]

NB: Liste des livres qui sont tenu avec la permission de son Excell: par le s:^r Louvard

Alexandre Magne de Q: Curtius en Latin 8^{ve} ...1

Grammaire Alleman et françois 8^{ve} ...1

Memoire et Instruction pour les Ambassad^{rs} de Walsingham 8^{vo} 4 Tomes... 4

De heelkonst door de Heer de Vougvion uyt het Frans vertaelt door Roulof Roukema
8^{vo} ... 1

Matrozen gezondheid door ad:^m Lenertz Vroling 8^{vo} ...1

Deux Livres de musicq ...2

--

Entouts ..10

51. Jean Jaques Omphraij, Secretary of the Embassy: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³³⁴

[Folio 1r]

Inventory or list of the goods of Mr. Jean Jaques Omphraij, the former secretary of His Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of Her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte, which are remaining here by the instruction of Sir François Barchon butler of the said Sir Ambassador and on his order inventoried by me Rumold[u]s Rombouts his Chancellor, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, as follows.

1. A chest
2. A red broadcloth coat or suit with golden buttons and button and two pairs of pants
3. A mouse gray broadcloth coat or suit with silver buttons and button holes, and two pairs of pants
4. A golden broadcloth coat or vest with golden buttons and sleeve trimmings
5. Five white camisoles: 3 plain and 2 fine
6. A pair of silk black stockings, embroidered with gold
7. A pair of silk gray stockings
8. Two hats with point d'Espagne, one with gold, the other with silver
9. Ten shirts with cuffs
10. A ditto nightdress
11. Nine half shirts
12. Twenty four pairs of sleeves with cuffs
13. A pair of plain sleeves
14. Forty eight neckbands
15. b) A pair of gloves
16. Two pairs of boots
17. Two pairs of shoes
18. A silk bonnet
19. A violin in a case
20. A recorder (beaked flute) adorned with ivory
21. A ditto [beaked flute/ recorder], plain
22. a) Eleven cravats

[Folio 1v]

23. A cartouche
24. Thirty three books, large and small

Which goods, after having been carefully examined, and everything found in good condition, were placed in the said chest to be sent to Holland through Smyrna to the notice of Sir De Hochepped Consul of Her High Mightiness. Thusly done and passed at the Palace of His Excellency in Pera of Constantinople, on the twenty ninth of the month of January of the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty nine, in the presence of the gentlemen Jean Louvard, Jacob Hoffmann and Dominic Santini, witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Jean Louvard

¹³³⁴ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 165-66.

Jacques Hoffmann
Domenico Santini
Quod attestor Rumold[u]^s Rombouts Chancellor

[Folio 2r]

NB: List of the books which were kept/ taken with the permission of his Excellency by Sir Louvard

Alexandre Magne de Q: Curtius, in Latin 8^{ve} [octavo]...1

German and French Grammar [Grammaire Alleman et François] 8^{ve} ...1

Memoire et Instruction pour les Ambassad[eu]^{rs}, by Walsingham 8^{vo} 4 Tomes... 4

De heelkonst door de Heer de Vougvion uyt het Frans vertaelt door Roulof Roukema
8^{vo} ... 1

Matrozen gezondheid, by admiral Lenertz Vroling 8^{vo} ...1

Two music books...2

--

Altogether ..10

52. Pietro di Petronelli and

32. Anna Franguli Boscaini: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1046).

[Folio 1]

Hoggidi Li 25 di Lug: dell'anno 1745 inanzi di mé Rumoldus Rombouts Cancelliere dell' Ambasciata di Loro Alte Potenze alla Porta Ottomanna in presenza delli Infrascritti Testimonij Comparsero presonalmente il nominato Pietro di Petronelli sposo et Anna Franguli Boscaini sposa á mé Cancelliere ben conosciuti, li quali hanno dichiarati d'haver contrattati e convenuti spontaneamente di maritarsi legittimamente, e ciò si deve concludere d'oggi in Tre anni á conditione che quello delli dui si repentira d'adempire loro promessa sará obligata di pagare all'altro la somma a di due cento e cinquanto piastri.

Il sposo ha dato alla sposa per compromissione la somma di quaranto piastri in danari contanti, e la sposa prometta di dare di qui qualche Giorni al sup sposo un circhio d'oro et un facioletto riccamato parimento per compromissione.

Il sposo si oblige di non molestare la sua sposa cerca la sua religione ma lasciarla pienna liberta d'essercitare la sua religione Cattolica Romana senza darl, la minima impedimento.

In oltre si sone convenuti li contrattanti in sieme che l, proli che il cielo li concederá saranno li maschi della religione del Padre cioé Greco, e le femène della religione della Madre cioé Romano.

E finalmente promettano tanto il sposo che la sposa di vivere in sieme nel timor di Dio et amarsi mutualmente con ogni requisita fedeltà.

Fatto e passato in Bujukdere al Canale del Mare negro appresso di Cospoli, anno, meso e Giorno ut supra in presenza dell ss^{ti} Giov: Batt: Feraud Pietro Agostini Guys & François Bremond Testimonij degne di fede a cio rogati.

J:B: Feraud
Gúijs
fcois Bremond

questo il segno di Pietro Peronelli non sapendo scrivere
questo é il segno di Anna franguli Boscaini non sapendo scrivere

quod attestor
Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell

53a. Jan David de Reuter, Preacher of the Embassy: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).¹³³⁵

p. 131

Staat en inventaris van den boedel en goederen, naergelaten met'er dood ontruijmt by den Eerw: Heer Jan David Reuter, in zyn leeven Hofprediker van zyn Exc: den Heere Grave Jacobus Colijer, Amb^r: van den Staet der Vereenigde Neederlanden aen het Ottomannische Hof, overleeden te Pera van Constp: op den 29 xd: 1724. Ende ten behoeve van desselfs erfgenamen door mij Bastiaen Fagel secret: van opged^{te} Heere Ambasad^r volgens zyn Exc^{ties} mondeling bevel by geschrifte gestelt, in maniere als volgt

In Effecten

Een wisselbrief van meerged.^{te} Heere Amb.^r en Grave Colijer streckende tot laste van den Wel Ed. Achtb: Heer Jacobus de Hohepied, scheepen der stad Haarlem, en te betalen aen des overleedens ordres, inhoudende eene somme van een hondert acht en dertig Rijxg:^s en 23 stuijvers, en gedateert in Pera van Constp: den 20 Xd: 1724.

Een mondelinge schuld bekentenis van Mons: Gillis Fourneau Meester Bierbrouwer alhier ter steede, weegens penningen door den overleedene aen hem ter leen verstrekt, ter somme van seeventig Leeuwendaelders.

In roerende goedere bestaende in kamer meubelen, kledere &^a:

1. Een nieuw zwart laekerns kleet, waer van het camisool ongemaekt is gebleeven
2. Een zwarte laekense mantel
3. Een grijs campagne kleet van Engelse stof met een lap van het zelve van 5 pieken
4. Twee oude zwarte laekense rocken met twee broeken
5. een nieuwe hoed
6. een nieuwe paruijk en twee oude
7. drie paer zwarte koussen
8. een nagtrok van Inlandse cattoene stof
9. een wollen muts
10. een paer schoenen
11. twee paer muijlen
12. een paer slappe leere laersen
13. een paer gespes
14. vyf bed-laekens
15. een kussesloop
16. ses hembden
17. seeven Neeteldoekse dassen
18. ses beffen
19. tien paer linne moutjes
20. een stukje neeteldoek van in circa drie ellen
21. drie oude servetten

p. 132

22. vier oude zyde neusdoeken
23. een wolle matras met een peuluwe

¹³³⁵ Partially similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043.

24. een veere hoofkussen
25. een wolle deeken
26. een gedrukte cattoene deeken
27. een carpet of gemeene Smirnaes tapytje
28. een lap zwart laeken van 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ellen
29. elf gordijnen van groen saeij met een stuk van dezelve stof houdende in c^a: 20 ellen
30. twee gemeene houte-taefels
31. een spiegel met een gemeene zwarte lijst
32. ses stoelen met groen laken overtrocken
33. twee gemeene mattestoelen
34. een oude koffer kalfsvel overtrocken
35. een paer pistolen met haer laekense holsterzacken
36. een gemeene sadel
37. een kopere kan met zijn wasbecken
38. een koper schenkbort
39. een kopere theekeetel met zijn comfoor
40. drie kopere coffijkannetjes
41. een tin trek of thee potje
42. twee dito van aerde
43. drie blicke thee-bossen, waer van de eene met een weijnig thee-breij
44. twee en dertig aerde thee-kopjes, en 12 schooteltjes
45. drie grote aerde spoelkommen
46. seeven dito wat klynder
47. tien flesjes met Hongaers-water
48. een kopere kandelaer, met een gebrooke snuijter
49. twee haert-ijzers, een tang, een as-schop, en een blaes-balk
50. een tinne water-pot
51. twee a drie ocken Inlandse rook-tabak
52. drie Turkse tabaks-pypen
53. een muijse-val
54. twee houte-paruyke-doojsjes
55. eenige kopere gordyn-ringen, met een gebrooke koper-cachet
56. drie kisten met in circa ... stux boeken, waer van die van de kerk geseponeert moeten werden

Volgen de lasten des Boedels

Komt des overledens dienst-knegt Paris tot saldo van verdient salaris de somma van ses Leeuwend:^s en Dertig aspers, zegge Ld 6:30

Komt de Bier-verkoper Leon du Ronseraij weegens geleevert Bier volgens Reek.^g de somma van Eene Leeuwend: en vyfen seeventig asp., zegge “ 1:75

Komt den doctor Pietro Polacco die den overleedene in zijn ziekte geassisteert heeft, weegens geleeverde medicamenten, als hebbende de vizitens ter discretie gelaten, volg: Reek:^g de somma van seeven Leeuwend: en 87 asp: zegge “ 7:87

Komt den Chirurgijn Berard ter zaeke als booven, volgens Reek: de somme van ses Leeuwend: en 60 asp., zegge “ 6:60

Komt de paruijkemaler Isaac Fleschel, weegens leeverantie van een paruijk de somme van tien Leeuwend:, zegge “ 10:-

Komt de paruijkemaker Pietro Baron, weegens kamme en opmaken van paruijken, volgens reek:^g de somma van ses Leeuwend: en 60 asp., zegge “ 6:60

Komt den Duijtsen snijder Mattias van Eck weegens maekloon van kleederen volgens Reek:^g de somme van twee en twintig Leeuwend:, zegge “ 22:-
Komt de huysvrouw van Faber weegens wasschen, en maekloon van linne goet volgens Reek:^g de somme van eene Leeuwend: en 114 asp:, zegge “ 1:114
Komt den onder gesr: secretaris weegens saldo van geleende penningen volgens Reek:^g de somma van seeventien Leeuwend: en 17 asp: zegge “ 17:17
Transp: Ld 79:83

p. 133

Transport Ld 79:83

Komt den zelve weegens de doodschulden, en begrafenis-costen volgens Reek:^g de somme van acht en vyftig Leeuwend: en 93 asp:, zegge “ 58:93

Somma van de lasten des boedels Ld 138:56

Aldus naer gedane ontzeegelinghe der kassen en kisten, ende ter presentie van des overleedens knegt geïnventariseert en aen geteekent, in het paleys van den heere Amb^f en Grave Colijer als in het hoofd deezes gemelt, staende binnen Pera van Constpolen, heeden den 25 janu: 1725

by mij

(en was geteekent) B: Fagel secretaris

Geregistreert ter requisitie van de Heer Bastiaen Fagel, ende na gedane collatie met d'origineele (ter cancelarye nerustende) d'accord bevonden, op heeden den 15 mej 1728.

By my Rumold^s Rombouts V: cancel:

Catalogue der boeken van wijlen den eerw: Heer Jan David Reuter in zijn leeven Hof prediker van zijn Excell: den Grave Colijer zal:^f

57. In folio: Divi Gregorii Papae

58. Consiliorum seu Responsorum Caroli Ruini Regiensis Juris Consulti sua tempestate Celeberini

59. Volkomene Neederlandse concordantie ofte woord-register des ouden Testaments. 3 tomes.

60. Samuelis Bocharti Geographia sacra, seu Phaleg et Canaan

61. Critici sacri: sive annotata doctissimorum virorum invetus ac novum Testamentum. 8 tomes in 9 banden.

62. Johannis Cocceji Theologica. 10 tomes

63. Johannis Calvini Opera omnia Theologica. 7 tomes

64. Herozoicum sive Bibertitum opus de animalibus S. Scripure. authore Samuelis Bocharto

65. Sancti Isidori Hispalensis Episcopi Opera Omnia

66. Johannis Crocii Hypotijposes concionum in Prophetas minores

67. Opus de Virtute et Statu Religionis. autore P:D: Francisco Suares. 3 tomes

68. Danielis Chamieri Delphinatis Paustratie Catolicae. 3 tomes

69. D. Epiphanii Episcopi Constantiae Cipri, contra Octoginta Haereses

70. Examinis Concilii Tridentini, per D.D. Martinum Chemnicium

71. Lexicon Greco=Latinum novum

72. Linguarum Orientalium Turcicae, Persicae, Institutiones seu Grammatica Turcicae per Francisci Meninski

73. Nova Polijantha hoc estopus suavissimus Floribus, celebriovum sententiarum, tam Greearum, quam Latinarum refertum
74. De divinis Apostolicis atque Ecclesiasticis Traditionibus, &^a
75. Ambrosii Calepini Dictionarium. 2 tomes
76. Jacobi Golii Lexicon Arabico-Latinum
77. Chronologia: Hoc est, omnium Temporum et annorum ab initio mundi, usque ad annum a nato Christo 1552.
78. Istoria del Concilio di Trento
79. Guilielmi Whitakeri Anglo Brittani Lancastensis, Sacrae Theologiae Doctoris, opera Theologica. 2 tomes eene bant
80. Operum Divi Cyrilli Alexandrini Episcopi. 4 tomes in eene bant
81. Des Erasmi Rot: Eccelesiasticae sive de ratione concionandi
82. Divi Eusebii Hieronimi stridonensis, opera omnia
83. Alcorani textus Universus &^a Autore Ludovico Marraccio
84. Biblorum sacrorum
85. Lexicon Heptaglotton, Hebraicum, Caldaicum, Syriacum, Samaritanum, Aethiopicum, Arabicum, et Persicum
86. Thesauri Theologico – philologici

p. 134

87. Naukeurige beschryvinge van het Heylige Land. Door Dr: O. Dopper
88. Opera Theologica Francisci Junii Biturigis. Tomes 2 in eene bant. In folio.
89. D. Aur. Augustini Hipponensis Episcopi, de Civitate Dei.
90. Joannis Juelli Sarisburiensis in in Operum Theologorum Anglia Episcopi 2 tomes
91. Francisci Junii Biturigis, Commentaria in Jechezkelem Prophetam.
92. D. Hilarii pictavorum Episcopi. Lucubrationes olim per Des: Erasmus Rot. &^a
93. Aristoteles Libri octo de phisico auditu:
94. Galeni opera ex Sexta Juntarum Editione.
95. Itinerarium Sacrae scripturae, in het Hoogduyts
96. Een Bybel in 't Hollands
97. D. Cæcili Cypriani Carthaganiensis Episcopi. Opera. Gescheurt.
98. Een Nederduytse Bybel met koper beslagh
99. Scripta veterum Latina, de una persona et duabus naturis domini et servatoris nostri Jesu Christi.
100. In quarto. 't Geloove en de betragtinge der Heyligen. Door Gerbrandus van Leeuwen. 4 delen.
101. Desparata Causa papatus. Authore Gisberto Voetio.
102. Novum Testamentum Syriacè.
103. V. Cl. Joannis Meurci Miscellanea Laconica, sive variarum antiquitatum Lacomiarum. Per Samuelis Pufendorfii.
104. Afbeeldinge vand'eerste Eeuwe der Societeyt Jesu.
105. Prato Fioriti di Varii Essemi, Raccolto dal Padre F. Valerio Venetiano.
106. Johannis Tarnovii, In Prophetam Hescam Commentarius.
107. S. Apostoli Jacobi Catholica, Perpetuo Commentario Explicata.
108. Schat-boek der verclaringen over den Nederlandschen Catechismus uyt de Latynsche lessen van Dr. Zacharias Ursinus.
109. Johannis Branni, Doctrina Foederum, sive Syste'ma Theologicae didacticæ et elencticæ
110. Reÿze van den Heer du Mont door Europa en Azia.

111. Delle Guerre di Fiandra, di Pompeo Giustiniano.
112. Algemeene weereld-beschryving, door den Heer de la Croix. 3 delen.
113. Thomæ Smithi Opuscula &^a.
114. Renati Descartes Principia Philosophiæ.
115. Voyage door Italien, Dalmatien, Griekenland, en de Levant. Door den Heer Jacob Spon.
116. Introductio in accentuationem Hebræorum Metricam
117. Davidis in Ammonitas devictos Mitigata Crudelitas &^a.
118. Bewy's dat nog de leere vander sonnestilstand, en des aertrycx beweging, nogh de gronden vande philosophie van Renatus Descartes strydig zijn met Gods woort.
119. Dissertatio de Calculo Minervæ.
120. Een Turks boekje
121. Catechismus der Christelyke religie in de Palts.
122. Francisci Burmani Synopsis Theologiæ, &^a.
123. Schat der Christelyke Religie begrepen in 64 predicatien.
124. Apollos, ofte zedige verantwoordinge voor de leere der gereformeerde kerke. Door Franciscus Ridderus. 4 delen.
125. De goede consciencie ontdekt in haer natuire middelen &^a, door Tobias Jeremias Dijke.
126. Das mächtige, doch umschränkte Reich des Teufels. door Simon Henrich Reuter.
127. De Heydelbergsche Catechismus, verklaert in 52 predicatien. Door D: Petrus vander Hagen.
128. Bedenkingen voorgesteld ter nader verklaringe van 't boek Jobs, door Theodorus Antonides.
129. Historia delle Guerre civili di Polonia. Di Don Alberto Vimina Bellunese.
130. Fontein des Heijls. Door Hero Sibersma.
131. Templum Honoris reseratum. Autore Theophilo Spizelio.
132. Drie boeken vande verscheyde gelegentheyt en staet der kerke Gods onder de drierley huijshouinge der patriarchen, en des ouden en Nieuwen Testaments door Wilhelmus Momma.
= Exercita

p. 135

133. Exercitationum sacrarum quibus Psalmum 45. Autore Friderico Adolpho Lampe.
134. in quarto. Commentarius in Apocalipsiu. Autore Patricio Forbesio.
135. Abrahami Sculteti Grünbergensis Silesii Medulla Theologiæ Patrum.
136. Jacobi Triglandi, Antipologia, sive examen atque refutatio totius apologiæ remonstrantium.
137. Campegii vitringa observationum sacrarum &^a. 2 tomes.
138. Petri Molinæi novi anatomici mala encheiresis seu sensura anatomas arminianismi. Autore Joanne Arnoldo Corvino.
139. Anatomie arminianismi seu enucleatio controversiarum quæ Belgio agitantur super doctrina de providentia; de prædestinatione, de morte Christi, de natura & Gratia. Autore Petro Molinæo.
140. Systema concionum quibus doctrina Christiana, praxis fidei veræ religionis traditur. Per Meinardum Schotanum.
141. Alle de theologische werken van Thomas Ghataker.
142. De knechtelyke wille door Martinus Luther.
143. Johannis Tarnovii, In prophetam Micham Commentarius.

144. *Historia Christi persice conscripta, simulque múltis modis contaminata a P. Hieronýmo Xavier, Soc: Jesu.*
145. *Entichii Ægyptii Patriarchæ Orthodoxorum Alexandrini.*
146. *Le Catholique Orthodoxe opposé au Catholique papiste.*
147. *In divinam ad Romanos S. Pauli Apostoli Epistolam commentarius autore Davide Pareo.*
148. *Catalogus Bibliothecæ publicæ Lugduno-Batave noviter Recognitus.*
149. *In Genesin Moses Commentarius authore Davide Pereo.*
150. *Johannis Gerhardi d. Commentarius Super Genesin.*
151. *Mystische und Profetische Bibel.*
152. *Warachtige beschrývinge hoe dat 'et met de religie gestaen heeft onder den keyzer Carolo de V: door Johan Sleidan.*
153. *Johannis Gerhardi annotationes posthumæ in acta apostolorum.*
154. *Oordeel des sinodi nationalis der gereformeerde kerken binnen Dordrecht in den Jare 1618 en 1619.*
155. *Historia Orientalis: quæ ex variis Orientalium monumentis collecta.*
156. *Noodwendigh verhoog aengaende den tegenwoordigen bedroefden staet van Gods volk.*
157. *Epitome annalium Ecclesiasticorum Caesaris Baronii. 2 deelen.*
158. *Ware boetvaardigheid voorgesteld in verscheýde zoo boet als beededaegs predicatien door Petrus vander Hagen.*
159. *De betoverde weereld door Baltasar Becker*
160. *Sacra Biblia Hebræa.*
161. *Severini Waltheri Sluteri, propýlæum Historiæ Christianæ.*
162. *Commentarius R. Isaaci Abarbenelis in prophetam Malachiam.*
163. *Henrici Horchii, Dissertationes Theologicæ.*
164. *Sciagraphia Doctrinæ Fidei Evangelicæ.*
165. *Dissertatio Theologico-exegetica exhibens mortem Mosis.*
166. *Explicatio gravissimæ Quæstionis utrum Excommunicatio &^a*
167. *Renati Descartes Medicationes de Prima philosophia.*
168. *Schriftuirlyke en godgeleerde aenteeckeningen om ligt te geven aen eenige dúijstere plaetsen, der H: Schrift.*
169. *Vertroostinge der Schriften door Adrianus Junius.*
170. *Petri Musæi, de Lege Civili Tractatus.*
171. *De Týpis Sacris, tum in genere, tum in specie, Tractatus brevis.*
172. *Nieuwe beginselen der meetkunst*
173. *Auszfurliche Historia motuum revischen den Evangelisch Lutherischen und Reformirten.*
174. *Historia der Augspurgischen Confession.*
175. *Grammatica Lingua Sancta nova*

p. 136.

In quarto

176. *Examen Cherburianismi, sive de Luminis naturæ insufficientia ad salutem meletema*
177. *Opstandinge der 2 getuygen &:^a in drie predicatien door Gualterus Bodaan.*
178. *Pneumatica, ofte leere van de geesten door Henricus Groenewegen.*
179. *Oratio Domenica Historice et Dogmaticæ proposita præcipue antem Judaismo opposita.*

180. Nette Weegschale des verschils tusschen twee ligten van Nederland over de geboorte des zoons.
181. Colluvies Quakerorum, secundum ortum, progressum et dogmata monstrosa delineatio.
182. Jacobi Rhenferdii periculum palmÿreum.
183. Proverbiorum Arabicorum.
184. Een Turks boekje
185. Hoseas propheta commentariis illustratus. Autore Davide Pareo.
186. Cursus Theologicus, in quo controversiæ omnes de fedei dogmatibus &^a.
187. Exercitationes Theologicæ, pro Theologia Christiana Marci Frederici Wendelini.
188. Joh: Henr: Bisterfeldii, de uno Deo, Patre, Filio, ac spiritu sancto.
189. Hermanni Witsi, de Oeconomia Foederum dei cum Hominibus.
190. Disputatis Theologica, in qua theses de generatione Filii ex padre, e morte fidelium temporali nuper vulgata &^a.
191. Commentatorium in Isaïam. 3 tomes in eene band, autore Augusto Varenio.
192. De varia conditione & statu ecclesiæ dei sub triplici oeconomia patriarcharum, ac testamenti veteris, & denique novi. Autore Wilhelm Momma.
193. Oefeningen over de grondstücken van het gelove en het gebed des Heeren. door Herm: Wits.
194. De Enge poorte of predicatien over eenige voortreffelyke texten der H: Schriftúir.
195. S. Apostoli Petri Epistola Catholica prior. per Jacobum Laurentium.
196. Joannis Osorii societatis Jesu, concionum. 3 tomes in eene band.
197. Schat der Christelyke ziele begrepen in 64 predicatien.
198. Janua Lingua sancta; seu praxeos grammaticæ Hebrææ.
199. Het gelove der algemene kerke aengaende de geboorte des zoons en de tydelyke dood der geloovige.
200. Kortbondig vertoog vande onbetaemlykheyt en schadelykheyd der commedien.
201. Schediasma sacrum quo Judas Iscariota coena dominicæ conviva
202. Dissertationum quaternio, de libertate & dubitatione philosophica de officio philosophi quo ad sacra, de officio Theologi quo ad philosophica, de arta nova & opinione per consequentiam adscripta.
203. Voorbeeld van een waer predicant vertoon in een predicatie.
204. Johannis Meyeri oratio in auguralis de omnigena scientia Theologi.
205. Disputatio politico-Juridica in auguralis ad selectas quasdam de Legibus materias.
206. Out en nieuw, gepast op het Jubeljaer van 1700. over de prediker. 1 Cap: Vers 9 & 10.
207. Le Grand Dictionnaire Francois et Flamant de Halma 2 deelen.
208. Verhael vande tegenwoordige staet van het Turcxke Keizerryk door den H:^f Rykaut.
209. Teegenwoordigen toestand van het pausselyke Hof, nevens alle andere hoven, republÿcquen en steeden van Italien.

Octavo en duodecimo

210. Explication de l'Épître aux Hébreux, en Sermons par Jean Mestrezat.
211. Historisch und Theologischer bericht, vom unterschied der Religionem heugetes Tags auff Erden.
212. La Guide des Pecheurs.
213. Henrici Jacobi van Bashuysen Sistema antiquitatem Hebraicarum minus.
214. Cathechisatie over het kort begryp der Christelyke gereformeerde religie. Door Davide Knibbe.

215. Theophili Spizelii elevatio relationis montezinianæ de Repertis in America tribibus Israeliticis.
216. Eerste en laetste reedenen tot de gemeente van Oostzanen, en Intrede tot Franiker door Johannes d'Outrein.
217. Aditus Syriæ Reclusus compendiose ducens ad plenam linguæ Sÿriacæ antiochenæ seu Maroniticæ cognitonem.
218. Roma Restituta, sive antiquitatum Romanorum compendium absolutum.
=Rachels

p. 137

219. Rachels tranen.
220. Paulus der untadelhaffte Prediger der Gnadenwhal.

Octovo en Duodecimo

221. Scriptura Sacræ, divina eminentia & efficientia.
222. A: Gislenii Busbequii omnia qua extant
223. Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ novi Testamenti. Autore Joh: Henr: Hottingero. 5 tomes
224. Lexicon Græco-Latinum in novum Domini nostre Jesu Christi Testamentum autore Georgio Pasore.
225. Sulpici Severi presbiteri opera omnia.
226. Dissertationium Miscellaneorum de abusú patrú &^a
227. Enchiridii Lacorum communium Theologicorum.
228. Isocratis Scripta, quæ quidem nunc extant, omnia, Græco-latino postremo regocnita.
229. Petri Romi Veronandui, Commentariorum de religione Christiana.
230. Johannis Buxtorfi Thesaurus Grammaticus Linguæ Sanctæ Hebrææ.
231. Gradus ad Parnassum, sive novus sijnonij morum epithetorum, et phrasium poetiarum thesaurus.
232. Johannis Claubergii de Cognitione dei et nostri, quatenus naurali ratione lumine, secundum veram philosophia potest comparari.
233. Bucaniers of America.
234. Les vies et Miracles des Saints peres Hermites d'Egypte, Scithie, Thebaide, et autres lieux.
235. Johannis Buxtorfi Lexicon Hebraicum et Coldaicum.
236. Johannis Buxtorfi de Abbreviaturis Hebraicis.
237. Een nieuw Testament zonder titulblad.
238. A. Francisco Piccolomineo, universa philosophia de moribus.
239. Apocalÿpsis apocalypseos. id est apocalÿpsis D. Johannis.
240. Polydori Vergilii urbi natis de verum inventoribus.
241. Aulæ Turcicæ Othomannicque Imperii, descriptio, qua Turcarum palatina officia, mores: &^a. per Wilhelmum Godelevæum.
242. Muhamedis Alfragani Arabis Chronologica et astronomica Elementa.
243. Titi Livi Patavini Historiarum ab urbe condita.
244. Petri Baptista Burgi, Mars sueco-Germanicus.
245. Polityk hand-boexken vande staet van't Nederland.
246. Sontags und Fest-predigten über die ordentliche Evangelische Texte des gantzen Jahrs von August - Hermann Francken.
247. Novæ Novi orbis Historiæ, id est verum ab Hispanis in India Occidentali &^a.
248. Guilielmi Bucani, in Dominicam Orationem Homiliarum Sylvæ.
249. Das A. und das O. oder zeitrechnung der gantzen H: Schrifft.

250. Critici Sacri Specimen. Hoc est, censuræ doctorum, tam ex orthodoxis quam ex pontificiis.
251. Der mensch Gottes erleuchtet, erlöset, erneuert in dreÿ predigten vorgestellet.
252. Kort begrip der voorname hoofdstukken der gereform: geloofs-belydenisse door Herman vander Horst
253. Henr: Ger: Herfelt philosophicum Hominis, de corporis humani machina.
254. M. Tullii Ciceronis de Officiis.
255. Bybelsche keurstoffen. door Johannas d'Outrein.
256. Lust tot wysheit, door sinnebeelden leerlyk vertoont in rÿm of liederen.
257. Jo: Andr: Schmidi, compendium Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ in varios studiosæ Inventutis usus conscriptum.
258. De practyk ofte oeffeninge der Godzaligheid.
259. Mithridates. De differentiis linguarum.
260. Hesiodi ascræi quæ extant
261. D. Junii Juvenalis, et auli persii flacci satyræ
262. Groot Historisch schouw-tooneel door S: de Vries.
263. Proeve ende wederlegginge des Remonstrantschen Catechismi, door Abrahamum Heydamum.
264. Ern: Cæsimiri Wasserbach, icti dissertatio de statua illustri Harminii Liberatoris Germaniæ.
265. Een Hebreuws psalm of gebede-boekje
266. M. Acci plauti commædiæ superstites XX.

p. 138

In 8^{evo} en duodec^{mo}

267. Arabia. Seu Arabum vicinamq Gentium orientalium legis, ritus, sacri et profani mores, instituta et historia.
268. L. Annæus Florús.
269. Thomæ Brightmanni Commentarius in Cantica Canticorum Salomonis.
270. Epitome Credendorum, oder Inhalt Christlicher Lehre.
271. Ebenhaëzer ofte de gedenksteen der hulpe van Jehovah, of diverse predicatien door Johannes d'Outrein.
272. Theophili Spizelii, Consideratio corporis Gloriosi.
273. Der probier-stein der Ingenieuren, durch Johann Jacob Werdmüller.
274. Onderrichtinge van het Sacrament des avondmaels. door Conradus Hoppe.
275. Quinti Horatii Flacci Poemama.
276. De Ridder Don Quichot de la Mancha.
277. Het tweede deel vande Tragische of klaeglijke Historien.
278. Sessanta Salmi di David, Tradotti in rime volgari Italiane secondo la verita del testo Hebreo.
279. Arnoldi Genlincs Ethica.
280. De Pastore Evangelico Tractatus.
281. Thomæ Godwini, Mooses et Aron, Seu Civiles & Ecclediastici Ritus.
282. Pauli Orosii. Presbiteri Hispani adversus paganos Historiarum.
283. Regtsinnige leere, en opreght bedryf van Johannes vander Waeyen.
284. Angeli Caninii Anglarensis Copiosissimi Græcarum.
285. Een oude france Bybel.
286. De drie pylen Gods nament: peste, honger en sweert door Petrus Heringa.
287. De potestate papæ.
288. J. Cats ouderdom, buyten-leven, en Hof-gedagten.

289. Aphorismi, quibus fundamenta Doctrinæ Christianæ comprehenduntur.
290. Gravissimæ Quæstionis de Christianarum Ecclesiarum in Occidentis præsertim partibus.
291. Alle de werken vande Heer Richard Baker.
292. Een oude Nederduytse Bybel.
293. Johannis Hoornbeek, summa controversiarum Religionis, cum Infidelibus, Hæreticis, schismaticis.
294. De præcipuis SS: Bibliorum Linguis, & versionibus polemica Dissertatio.
295. Treurbrieven der blakende vorstinnen, en minne brieven der vorsten en vorstinnen en van Publ: Ovidius Nazo en Aulus Sabinus. In rym.
296. Joh: Buxtorfi Grammaticæ Chaldaicæ et Syriacæ.
297. Pensées de Pascal sur la Religion, et sur quelques autres Sujets.
298. Orationum M. Antonio Mureti presbyteri.
299. Epitaphia Ioco-seria, Græcorum & Romanorum. zonder titul blad.
300. La Civil conversatione del Signor Stefano Guazzo.
301. Defense de la Reformation contre le livre Intitulé Prejuger legitimes contre les Calvinistes.
302. Nicolai Machiavelli Princeps ex Sylvestri Telii fulginatis traductione deligenter emendatus.
303. Boertige bruylofts levertjes, en vermakelyke minnedigten.
304. Petri Poiret de Eruditione Solida, superficialia, et falsa.
305. S' weerelds begin, midden en eynde, besloten in den trouwring. door J. Cats.
306. Compendium Grammatices Hebrææ.
307. XXX Epistolæ Philologicæ et Historicæ de Florii Josephi.
308. Defensio Regio pro Caroli 1.
309. Christianæ Theologiæ. Per Marci Frederici Wendellini.
310. Johannis Claubergii Initiatio Philosophi, sive dubitatio Cartesiana.
311. Disputatio de finito & Infinito, in qua defenditur sententia Clarissimi Cartesii, de motu, spatio, et corpore.
312. Lusthof der Armen.
313. Publii Terentii Afri Comediæ sex.
314. Sigonius de Republica Hebreorum.
315. Latina Grammatica in usum scholæ Bremensis.
316. Guilielmi Amesii Medulla Theologica. Item de Conscientia. In eene band.
317. Rilectiones Hyemales, de Ratione et methodo Legendi utrasq Historias Civiles et Ecclesiasticas.
318. Kort begyp van Leere der Socinianen
319. Mens Ommortalis Evidenter certo contra atheos scepticosque
=Henricii

p. 139

In 8:^{vo} en duodecimo

320. Henrici Cornelii Agrippe ab nettesheym, de Incertitudine et vanitate scientiarum declamatio invectiva, ex postrema. autoris recognitione.
321. Christelyke bedenkingen voor een gelovige ziele.
322. De Heemel op der aerden, ofte vande ware gerustheit des gemoeds.
323. Joannis Eckii Euchairidion Cocorum communium adversus Mart. Lutherum atque alios Ecclesiæ hortas.
324. Q. Horatius Flaccus.
325. P. Vergilii Marion is Opera.

326. Caius Suetonius Tranquillus.
327. Een ootmoedige belydenis der zonder, ende gebed in den morgenstond.
328. Der ontdekte Moses: oder figuren und vorbilder alten Testaments.
329. Een Griecx of Armeens boekje, zynde een manúscript.
330. Een Nederduyts Nieuw Testament.
331. Een Ongers psalm en gebede boek.
332. Conincklyken Weg ten Heemel
333. Figuræ Bibliæ.
334. Veelderhande Liedekens, gemaekt úyt den ouden en nieuwe Testaments.
335. L. Fenestellæ de Magistratibus, Sacerdotýsq; Romanorum libellus.
336. Een nieuw Nederduyts Testamentje.
337. Een hoogduyts psalmboekje.
338. Tafel van Rabat.
339. Viaggi di Pietro della Valle il Pelegrino.
340. Le cose nota bili et Maravigliose della citta di Venetia, di Nicolo Doglioni.
341. Redeneering en onderzoek over den oorsprong, nature, mitsgaders bepaling van 't hoogste gebied in de samenwoninge.
342. Brief aenden H.^f Fredericus van Leenhof, behelsende nodige aenmerkingen over desselfs Heemel op aerden.
343. Nogh de 4^{de} brief.
344. Den Heemel op aerden door Fredericus van Leenhof predikant te Zwolle.
345. Verscheýde gedigten, zoo voor als tegen den Heemel op aerden.
346. Algemeene en byzondere uytleg – reegelen, volgens de leere vand'Heeren Coccejus, Heydanus, Burmannes &^a.
347. De vier voortreffelyke predicatien van William Fleetwood Lord Biscchop van S.^t Asaph.
348. Evangelium Medici: seu Medicina Mystica de suspensis natura Legibus, sive de Miracúlús.
349. Johannis Meyeri. Fundamenta Theologiæ.
350. Christian Thomaseus, Einleitung zur Hof-Philosophie.
351. Simonis Ockleii Introductio ad linguas Orientales.
352. Den Regten en besten Heemel op aerden, door Johannes Hofman.
353. Paulus Evangelista Romanorum.
354. Historia Spinozismi Leenhofiani publica in Belgio autoritate, novissime Damnati ex authenticis documentis collecta.
355. Johannis Buxtorfi Patris, de Judæorum fide, Ritibus, Ceremoniis &^a
356. Histoire secrete des Intrigues de la France et diverses cours de l'Europe.
357. Chronicon Saracenicum et Turcicum.
358. Logica sive ars cogitandi: in qua præter vulgares regulas plura nova habentur ad rationem dirigendam utilia.
359. Kunst en verkeering met de weereld, door den Heer de Caillieres.
360. 't Hoogste goed der Spinozisten vergeleeken met den Heemel op aerden van Fredericus Leenhof.
361. De Heemel op aerden geopent voor &^a door Johannes Creýgton.
362. Pomponii Melæ, de situ orbis.
363. Horatii Tursellini Historia Universalis.
364. Verhael vanden staet der Religie door Edwin Sandis.
365. Schriftmatige overweging van genade en waerheit, door Aug. Herman Franken.
366. Dagelycx gebedeboek, door Theoph. Neuberger.

367. Trouhartig waerschouwinge wegens de overeenstemminge tusschen den Heemel op aerden van Franciscus Leenhof, en de schriften van God verzaker Benedictus de Spinoza.
368. De geveinstheit in haer binnenste ontdekt door Theodorus van Toll.
369. De geloofs-belydenis der Roomsche Kerke weedersproken door Matthÿs Pool.
370. Een Latynse en Italiaense Dictionaire zonder titul blad.

p.140

In 8^{vo} & 12^{mes}

371. Theodori Jansonii, Inventa nov-antiqua.
372. Onwettigen dienst der gereform.^e predicanten vertoont door P. Cornelius Hazart priester der Societeit Jesu.
373. Grammatica Latina, zonder tutul blad.
374. Des sondaers regtvaerdiging uÿt het geloove Christus.
375. Cartesiaensche waerheit tegen de valsche tien staeltjes Renatus des Cartes.
376. Onderzoek of de Christelyke Overheit eenigh quaed in haer gebied mag toelaten.
377. Verhaal van een wonderlyk Gezigte.
378. Methodus Concionandi per Salomon van Til.
379. Diatribe de Mille amis Apocalyptisis.
380. Romanorum Triumphus Solemnissimus.
381. Jacobi Lydii Agonistica Sacra.
382. Catechismus gelyk in de Palts geleert word. Dubbelt of 2 boeken.
383. Koopmans Reeckeninge.
384. Berigt van Kinderdoop, brief-wijze gesteld door Balthazar Becker.
385. Schriftuirlyke reedenen tot afscheit van Sixbirum en Intreed tot Tinnaerd. Door Hero Sybersma.
386. De blydschap des Konings, aangewezen uÿt een vande liederen Zions, of predicatie over de verheffinge van Willem en Maria tot de Croon van Engeland.
387. La Divinité du Sort ou Sermon sur le Chapitre 16 Vers. 33 des proverbes.
388. De verschrickelyke Historie vanden afvalligen Franciscus Spira.
389. Kurtze Beschreibung der Gebäude des Wäysen-hauses zu Glauch an Halle.
390. Leevens bedryf van den Prins Eugenius van Savoyen.
391. Lettres & Memoirs sur la Guerre de l'an 1702. Alleen de eerste Tome.
392. Verhandeling vande Godsdienst, en het krygsregt der Mahometanen, door den Heer Adriaen Reland.
393. Nova via Docendi Græca.
394. Gods betuÿging teegen Israel, neevens het reukwerk vande gebeden der Heyligen. Door Johannis D'Outrein.
395. Italiaense spraek-konst.
396. Johan Arends regt-vernieuwde Paradys-hofken of Gebeede-boek.
397. Rabies Rabidi Rabi, anders Rabbelarÿ vanden rabbelenden. P: Rabus.
398. De schaemtelose Leydschendamse Broer Cornelis, of de vuyle lasteraer Corn: van der Linden.
399. Vier Büchen von der Nachfolgung Christi. Durch Toma van Kempis.
400. Les CL. Psaumes de David
401. Misz= Büchlein.
402. Le Opere di Fra Paolo. Alleen het Tweede deel.

Aldus bevonden in de camer van den overleedene, en aengeteekent door mijn secretaris van den Heere Grave Colyer Ambassad:^r van haer Hoog Mog: aen het Ottomannische Hof.

Was geteekent B: Fagel

Geregistreert ter Requisitie van de Heer Bastiaen Fagel ende na gedane collatie met d'origineele (ter cancellarij berústende) d'accoord bevonden op Heeden den 16 Meij 1728. Bij mij Rumold:^s Romboúts V: Cancel:

53a. Jan David de Reuter, Preacher of the Embassy: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).¹³³⁶

p. 131

State and inventory of the estate and goods, left behind and cleared upon death at the reverend Sir Jan David Reuter, in his lifetime Court preacher of his Excellency Sir Count Jacobus Colijer, Ambassador of the State of the United Netherlands at the Ottoman Court. He passed away in Pera of Constantinople on the 29th of December, 1724. And on behalf of his heirs, recorded by me, Bastiaen Fagel, secretary to the aforementioned Sir Ambassador, upon his Excellency's order, in the following manner

In Securities

A bill of exchange of aforementioned Sir Ambassador and Count Colijer charged to the Esteemed Sir Jacobus de Hochepped, alderman in the city of Haarlem, and to be paid upon the order of the deceased, regarding a sum of hundred and thirty eight Rix guilders and 23 pennies, and dated in Pera of Constantinople the 20th of December 1724.

An oral obligation of Sir Gillis Fourneau Master Beer brewer here in the city, for money borrowed to him by the deceased, for the sum of seventy Lion Dollars.

In movables consisting of furniture, clothes &:^a

1. A new black broadcloth garment, of which the camisole was left undone
2. A black broadcloth cloak
3. A grey campaign garment of English cloth with a piece of the same, 5 pikes long
4. Two old black broadcloth dress coats with two trousers
5. A new hat
6. A new wig and two old ones
7. Three pairs of black hoses
8. A night dress of cotton from the country
9. A woolen hat
10. A pair of shoes
11. Two pairs of mules
12. A pair of loose leather boots
13. A pair of buckles
14. Five bed sheets
15. A cushion cover
16. Six shirts
17. Seven muslin ties
18. Six bands (neckwear)
19. Ten pairs of linen sleeves
20. A piece of muslin, circa three ell long
21. Three old napkins

p. 132

22. Four old silk handkerchiefs
23. A woolen mattress with a bolster
24. A feather head pillow
25. a woolen blanket

¹³³⁶ Partially similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043.

26. a printed cotton blanket
27. a rug or plain Smyrna carpet (small)
28. A piece of black broadcloth, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ells long
29. Eleven green serge curtains with a piece of the same fabric of circa 20 ells
30. Two plain wooden tables
31. A mirror with a plain black frame
32. Six chairs covered with green broadcloth
33. Two plain rush chairs
34. An old suitcase covered with calfskin
35. A pair of pistols with their broadcloth holsters (bags)
36. A plain saddle
37. A copper ewer with its basin
38. A copper salver
39. A copper tea kettle with its chafing dish
40. Three small copper coffeepots
41. A small pewter teapot
42. Two earthenware ditto [teapots]
43. Three pewter tea boxes, one of which with a little bit of tea mush
44. Thirty two earthenware tea cups, and 12 saucers
45. Three large earthenware slop basins
46. Seven slightly smaller ditto [earthenware slop basins]
47. Ten bottles of Hungarian water
48. A copper candlestick, with broken snuffers
49. Two firedogs, tongs, an ash scoop, and bellows
50. A pewter water jug
51. Two or three okkas of smoke tobacco from the country
52. Three Turkish tobacco pipes
53. A mouse trap
54. Two small wooden wig boxes
55. Several copper curtain rings, with a broken copper cachet
56. Three chests with circa ... books, of which those belonging to the Church should be separated

Continuing with the expenses of the estate

To Paris, the servant of the deceased for the balance of earned salary the sum of six Lion Dollars and thirty aspres, say Ld 6:30

To Beer seller Leon du Ronseraij for delivery of Beer according to the account, the sum of one Lion Dollar and seventy five aspres, say “ 1:75

To doctor Pietro Polacco who assisted the deceased in his time of sickness, for medicine, while leaving the visitations for discretion, according to the account the sum of seven Lion Dollars and 87 aspres, say “ 7:87

To barber surgeon Berard for matters as above, according to the account the sum of six Lion Dollars and 60 aspres, say “ 6:60

To wig maker Isaac Fleschel, for delivery of a wig the sum of ten Lion Dollars, say “ 10:-

To wig maker Pietro Baron, for combing and preparing wigs, according to the account the sum of six Lion dollars and 60 aspres, say “ 6:60

To the German cutter Mattias van Eck for custom work of clothes according to the account the sum of twenty two Lion Dollars, say “ 22:-

To the housewife of Faber for washing, and custom work of linen according to the account the sum of one Lion dollar and 114 aspers, say “ 1:114

To the undersigned secretary for the balance of borrowed cash according to the account, the sum of seventeen Lion dollars and 17 aspres, say “ 17:17

Transp: Ld 79:83

p. 133

Transport Ld 79:83

To the same for the debts after death, and funeral expenses according to the account, the sum of fifty eight Lion dollars and 93 aspres, say “ 58:93

Sum of the expenses of the estate Ld 138:56

Thusly inventoried and recorded after the unsealing of the cases [cabinets] and chests, in the presence of the deceased's servant, in the palace of Sir Ambassador and Count Colijer, as mentioned above, in Pera of Constantinople, today the 25th of January, 1725 by me

(and was signed) B: Fagel secretary

Registered upon the request of Sir Bastiaen Fagel, and after collation with the original (which remains in the chancery) approved, today, the 15th of May 1728.

By me Rumold^s Rombouts Vice Chancellor

Catalogue of the books of the late reverend Sir Jan David Reuter in his lifetime court preacher of his Excellency the late Count Colijer

57. In folio: *Divi Gregorii Papae*

58. *Consiliorum seu Responsorum Caroli Ruini Regiensis Juris Consulti sua tempestate Celeberini*

59. *Volkomene Neederlandse concordantie ofte woord-register des ouden Testaments.* 3 volumes.

60. *Samuelis Bocharti Geographia sacra, seu Phaleg et Canaan*

61. *Critici sacri: sive annotata doctissimorum virorum invetus ac novum Testamentum.* 8 volumes in 9 bindings.

62. *Johannis Cocceji Theologica.* 10 volumes

63. *Johannis Calvinii Opera omnia Theologica.* 7 tomes

64. *Herozoicum sive Bibertitum opus de animalibus S. Scripture. Author Samuelis Bocharto*

65. *Sancti Isidori Hispalensis Episcopi Opera Omnia*

66. *Johannis Crocii Hypotijposes concionum in Prophetas minores*

67. *Opus de Virtute et Statu Religionis. Author P:D: Francisco Suares.* 3 tomes

68. *Danielis Chamieri Delphinatis Paustratiae Catolicae.* 3 tomes

69. *D. Epiphanii Episcopi Constantiae Cipri, contra Octoginta Haereses*

70. *Examinis Concilii Tridentini, per D.D. Martinum Chemnicium*

71. *Lexicon Greco=Latinum novum*

72. *Linguarum Orientalium Turcicae, Persicae, Institutiones seu Grammatica Turcicae per Francisci Meninski*

73. *Nova Polijantha hoc estopus suavissimus Floribus, celebriovum sententiarum, tam Greearum, quam Latinarum refertum*

74. *De divinis Apostolicis atque Ecclesiasticis Traditionibus, &^a*

75. *Ambrosii Calepini Dictionarium.* 2 tomes

76. *Jacobi Golii Lexicon Arabico-Latinum*

77. *Chronologia: Hoc est, omnium Temporum et annorum ab initio mundi, usque ad annum a nato Christo 1552.*
78. *Istoria del Concilio di Trento*
79. *Guilielmi Whitakeri Anglo Britanni Lancastensis, Sacrae Theologiae Doctoris, opera Theologica.* 2 volumes in one binding
80. *Operum Divi Cyrilli Alexandrini Episcopi.* 4 volumes in one binding
81. *Des Erasmi Rot: Eccelesiasticae sive de ratione concionandi*
82. *Divi Eusebii Hieronimi stridonensis, opera omnia*
83. *Alcorani textus Universus &^a Author Ludovico Marraccio*
84. *Biblorum sacrorum*
85. *Lexicon Heptaglotton, Hebraicum, Caldaicum, Syriacum, Samaritanum, Aethiopicum, Arabicum, et Persicum*
86. *Thesauri Theologico – philologici*

p. 134

87. *Naukeurige beschryvinge van het Heylige Land.* By Dr: O. Dopper
88. *Opera Theologica Francisci Junii Biturigis.* Volumes 2 in one binding. In folio.
89. *D. Aur. Augustini Hipponensis Episcopi, de Civitate Dei.*
90. *Joannis Juelli Sarisburiensis in in Operum Theologicorum Anglia Episcopi* 2 volumes
91. *Francisci Junii Biturigis, Commentaria in Jechezkelem Prophetam.*
92. *D. Hilarii pictavorum Episcopi. Lucubrationes olim per Des: Erasmm Rot. &^a*
93. *Aristoteles Libri octo de phisico auditu:*
94. *Galenii opera ex Sexta Juntarum Editione.*
95. *Itinerarium Sacrae scripturae, in High German*
96. *A Dutch Bible*
97. *D. Cæcili Cypriani Carthaganiensis Episcopi. Opera.* Torn.
98. *A Low German Bible, with copper fittings*
99. *Scripta veterum Latina, de una persona et duabus naturis domini et servatoris nostri Jesu Christi.*

In quarto.

100. *t Geloove en de betragtinge der Heyligen.* By Gerbrandus van Leeuwen. 4 parts.
101. *Desparata Causa papatus.* Author Gisberto Voetio.
102. *Novum Testamentum Syriacè.*
103. *V. Cl. Joannis Meurci Miscellanea Laconica, sive variarum antiquitatum Lacomicarum. Per Samuelis Pufendorffii.*
104. *Afbeeldinge vand'eerste Eeuwe der Societeyt Jesu.*
105. *Prato Fioriti di Varii Essempi, Raccolto dal Padre F. Valerio Venetiano.*
106. *Johannis Tarnovii, In Prophetam Hescam Commentarius.*
107. *S. Apostoli Jacobi Catholica, Perpetuo Commentario Explicata.*
108. *Schat-boek der verclaringen over den Nederlandschen Catechismus uyt de Latÿnsche lessen van Dr. Zacharias Ursinus.*
109. *Johannis Branni, Doctrina Foederum, sive Sÿstema Theologicae didacticæ et elencticæ*
110. *Reÿze van den Heer du Mont door Europa en Azia.*
111. *Delle Guerre di Fiandra, di Pompeo Giustiniano.*
112. *Algemeene weereld-beschryving, door den Heer de la Croix.* 3 parts.
113. *Thomæ Smithi Opuscula &^a.*
114. *Renati Descartes Principia Philosophicæ.*

115. *Voyage door Italiën, Dalmatien, Griekenland, en de Levant.* By Sir Jacob Spon.
116. *Introductio in accentuationem Hebræorum Metricam*
117. *Davidis in Ammonitas devictos Mitigata Crudelitas &^a.*
118. *Bewijs dat nog de leere vander sonnestilstand, en des aertrycx beweeging, nogh de gronden vande philosophie van Renatus Descartes strydig zijn met Gods woort.*
119. *Dissertatio de Calculo Minervæ.*
120. A Turkish book (small)
121. *Catechismus der Christelyke religie in de Palts.*
122. *Francisci Burmani Synopsis Theologiæ, &^a.*
123. *Schat der Christelyke Religie begrepen in 64 predicatien.*
124. *Apollos, ofte zedige verantwoordinge voor de leere der gereformeerde kerke.* By Franciscus Ridderus. 4 parts.
125. *De goede consciëntie ontdekt in haer natuire middelen &^a,* by Tobias Jeremias Dijke.
126. *Das mächtige, doch umschränkte Reich des Teufels.* By Simon Henrich Reuter.
127. *De Heydelbergsche Catechismus, verklaert in 52 predicatien.* By D: Petrus vander Hagen.
128. *Bedenkingen voorgesteld ter nader verklaringe van 't boek Jobs,* by Theodorus Antonides.
129. *Historia delle Guerre civili di Polonia. Di Don Alberto Vimina Bellunese.*
130. *Fontein des Heijls.* By Hero Sibersma.
131. *Templum Honoris reseratum.* Author Theophilo Spizelio.
132. *Drie boeken vande verscheyde gelegentheyten en staeten der kerke Gods onder de drierley huijshoude der patriarchen, en des ouden en Nieuwen Testaments door Wilhelmus Momma.*
= *Exercita*

p. 135

133. *Exercitationum sacrarum quibus Psalmum 45.* Author Friderico Adolpho Lampe.
134. in quarto. *Commentarius in Apocalipsiu.* Author Patricio Forbesio.
135. *Abrahami Sculteti Grünbergensis Silesii Medulla Theologiæ Patrum.*
136. *Jacobi Triglandi, Antipologia, sive examen atque refutatio totius apologiæ remonstrantium.*
137. *Campegii vitringa observationum sacrarum &^a.* 2 volumes.
138. *Petri Molinæi novi anatomici mala encheiresis seu sensura anatomas arminianismi.* Author Joanne Arnoldo Corvino.
139. *Anatome arminianismi seu enucleatio controversiarum quæ Belgio agitantur super doctrina de providentia; de prædestinatione, de morte Christi, de natura & Gratia.* Author Petro Molinæo.
140. *Systema concionum quibus doctrina Christiana, praxis fidei veræ religionis traditur. Per Meinardum Schotanum.*
141. All theological works by Thomas Ghataker.
142. *De knechtelyke wille* by Martinus Luther.
143. *Johannis Tarnovii, In prophetam Micham Commentarius.*
144. *Historia Christi persice conscripta, simulque multis modis contaminata a P. Hieronymo Xavier, Soc: Jesu.*
145. *Entichii Ægyptii Patriarchæ Orthodoxorum Alexandrini.*
146. *Le Catholique Orthodoxe opposé au Catholique papiste.*

147. *In divinam ad Romanos S. Pauli Apostoli Epistolam commentarius author Davide Pareo.*
148. *Catalogus Bibliothecæ publicæ Lugduno-Batave noviter Recognitus.*
149. *In Genesin Moses Commentarius, author Davide Pereo.*
150. *Johannis Gerhardi d. Commentarius Super Genesin.*
151. *Mystische und Profetische Bibel.*
152. *Warachtige beschryvinge hoe dat 'et met de religie gestaen heeft onder den keyzer Carolo de V: by Johan Sleidan.*
153. *Johannis Gerhardi annotationes posthumæ in acta apostolorum.*
154. *Oordeel des sinodi nationalis der gereformeerde kerken binnen Dordrecht in den Jare 1618 en 1619.*
155. *Historia Orientalis: quæ ex variis Orientalium monumentis collecta.*
156. *Noodwendigh vertoog aengaende den tegenwoordigen bedroefden staet van Gods volk.*
157. *Epitome annalium Ecclesiasticorum Caesaris Baronii. 2 parts.*
158. *Ware boetvaardigheid voorgesteld in verscheÿde zoo boet als beededaegs predicatien by Petrus vander Hagen.*
159. *De betoverde weereld by Baltasar Becker*
160. *Sacra Biblia Hebræa.*
161. *Severini Waltheri Sluteri, propylæum Historiæ Christianæ.*
162. *Commentarius R. Isaaci Abarbenelis in prophetam Malachiam.*
163. *Henrici Horchii, Dissertationes Theologicæ.*
164. *Sciagraphia Doctrinæ Fidei Evangelicæ.*
165. *Dissertatio Theologico-exegetica exhibens mortem Mosis.*
166. *Explicatio gravissimæ Quæstionis utrum Excommunicatio &^a*
167. *Renati Descartes Medicationes de Prima philosophia.*
168. *Schriftuurlyke en godgeleerde aenteeckeningen om ligt te geven aen eenige duijstere plaetsen, der H: Schrift.*
169. *Vertroostinge der Schriften by Adrianus Junius.*
170. *Petri Musæi, de Lege Civili Tractatus.*
171. *De Typis Sacris, tum in genere, tum in specie, Tractatus brevis.*
172. *Nieuwe beginselen der meetkunst*
173. *Auszfurliche Historia motuum revischen den Evangelisch Lutherischen und Reformirten.*
174. *Historia der Augspurgischen Confession.*
175. *Grammatica Lingua Sancta nova*

p. 136

In quarto

176. *Examen Cherburianismi, sive de Luminis naturæ insufficcientia ad salutem meletema*
177. *Opstandinge der 2 getuygen &:^a in drie predicatien by Gualterus Bodaan.*
178. *Pneumatica, ofte leere van de geesten by Henricus Groenewegen.*
179. *Oratio Domenica Historice et Dogmatice proposita præcipue antem Judaismo opposita.*
180. *Nette Weegschale des verschils tusschen two ligten van Nederland over de geboorte des zoons.*
181. *Colluvies Quakerorum, secundum ortum, progressum et dogmata monstrosa delineatio.*
182. *Jacobi Rhenferdii periculum palmÿreum.*

183. *Proverbiorum Arabicorum.*
184. A Turkish book (small)
185. *Hoseas propheta commentariis illustratus.* Author Davide Pareo.
186. *Cursus Theologicus, in quo controversiæ omnes de fidei dogmatibus &^a.*
187. *Exercitationes Theologicæ, pro Theologia Christiana Marci Frederici Wendelini.*
188. *Joh: Henr: Bisterfeldii, de uno Deo, Patre, Filio, ac spiritu sancto.*
189. *Hermanni Witsi, de Oeconomia Foederum dei cum Hominibus.*
190. *Disputatis Theologica, in qua theses de generatione Filii ex patre, e morte fidelium temporali nuper vulgata &^a.*
191. *Commentatorium in Isaiam.* 3 volumes in one binding, author Augusto Varenio.
192. *De varia conditione & statu ecclesiæ dei sub triplici oeconomia patriarcharum, ac testamenti veteris, & denique novi. Autore Wilhelm Momma.*
193. *Oefeningen over de grondstücken van het gelove en het gebed des Heeren.* by Herm: Wits.
194. *De Enge poorte of predicatien over eenige voortreffelyke texten der H: Schriftuür.*
195. *S. Apostoli Petri Epistola Catholica prior. per Jacobum Laurentiüm.*
196. *Joannis Osorii societatis Jesu, concionum.* 3 volumes in one binding.
197. *Schat der Christelyke ziele begrepen in 64 predicatien.*
198. *Janua Lingua sancta; seu praxeos grammaticæ Hebrææ.*
199. *Het gelove der algemene kerke aengaende de geboorte des zoons en de tydelyke dood der geloovige.*
200. *Kortbondig verhoog vande onbetaemlykheyt en schadelykheyd der commedien.*
201. *Schediasma sacrüm quo Judas Iscariota coena dominicæ conviva*
202. *Dissertationum quaternio, de libertate & dubitatione philosophica de officio philosophi quo ad sacra, de officio Theologi quo ad philosophica, de arta nova & opinione per consequentiam adscripta.*
203. *Voorbeeld van een waer predicant vertoon in een predicatie.*
204. *Johannis Meyeri oratio in auguralis de omnigena scientia Theologi.*
205. *Disputatio politico-Juridica in auguralis ad selectas quasdam de Legibus materias.*
206. *Out en nieuw, gepast op het Jubeljaer van 1700. over de prediker. 1 Cap: Vers 9 & 10.*
207. *Le Grand Dictionnaire Francois et Flamant de Halma* 2 parts.
208. *Verhael vande tegenwoordige staet van het Turcx Keizerryk by Sir Rykaut.*
209. *Teegenwoordigen toestand van het pausselyke Hof, nevens alle andere hoven, republycquen en steeden van Italien.*

Octavo and duodecimo

210. *Explication de l'Épître aux Hebreux, en Sermons par Jean Mestrezat.*
211. *Historisch und Theologischer bericht, vom unterschied der Religionem heugetes Tags auff Erden.*
212. *La Guide des Pecheurs.*
213. *Henrici Jacobi van Bashuysen Sistema antiquitatem Hebraicarum minús.*
214. *Cathechisatie over het kort begryp der Christelyke gereformeerde religie.* By Davide Knibbe.
215. *Theophili Spizelii elevatio relationis montezinianæ de Repertis in America tribibus Israeliticis.*
216. *Eerste en laetste reedenen tot de gemeente van Oostzanen, en Intrede tot Franiker by Johannes d'Outrein.*

217. *Aditus Syriæ Reclusus compendiose ducens ad plenam linguæ Syriacæ antiochenæ seu Maroniticæ cognitionem.*
 218. *Roma Restituta, sive antiquitatum Romanorum compendium absolutum.*
 =Rachels

p. 137

219. *Rachels tranen.*
 220. *Paulus der untadelhaffte Prediger der Gnadenwhal.*

Octovo and Duodecimo

221. *Scriptura Sacræ, divina eminentia & efficientia.*
 222. *A: Gislenii Busbequii omnia qua extant*
 223. *Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ novi Testamenti. Autore Joh: Henr: Hottingero. 5 volumes*
 224. *Lexicon Græco-Latinum in novum Domini nostre Jesu Christi Testamentum autore Georgio Pasore.*
 225. *Sulpici Severi presbiteri opera omnia.*
 226. *Dissertationium Miscellanearum de abusû patrûm &^a*
 227. *Enchiridii Lacorum communium Theologicorum.*
 228. *Isocratis Scripta, quæ quidem nunc extant, omnia, Græco-latino postremo regocnita.*
 229. *Petri Romi Veronandui, Commentariorum de religione Christana.*
 230. *Johannis Buxtorfi Thesaurus Grammaticus Linguæ Sanctæ Hebrææ.*
 231. *Gradus ad Parnassum, sive novus sijnonij morum epithetorum, et phrasium poeticarum thesaurus.*
 232. *Johannis Claubergii de Cognitione dei et nostri, quatenus naurali ratione lumine, secundum veram philosophia potest comparari.*
 233. *Bucaniers of America.*
 234. *Les vies et Miracles des Saints peres Hermites d'Egypte, Scithie, Thebaide, et autres lieux.*
 235. *Johannis Buxtorfi Lexicon Hebraicum et Coldaicum.*
 236. *Johannis Buxtorfi de Abbreviaturis Hebraicis.*
 237. *A New Testament without front page.*
 238. *A. Francisco Piccolomineo, universa philosophia de moribus.*
 239. *Apocalÿpsis apocalypseos. id est apocalÿpsis D. Johannis.*
 240. *Polydori Vergilii urbi natis de verum inventoribus.*
 241. *Aulæ Turcicæ Othomannicque Imperii, descriptio, qua Turcarum palatina officia, mores: &^a. per Wilhelmum Godelevæum.*
 242. *Muhamedis Alfragani Arabis Chronologica et astronomica Elementa.*
 243. *Titi Livi Patavini Historiarum ab urbe condita.*
 244. *Petri Baptista Burgi, Mars sueco-Germanicus.*
 245. *Polityk hand-boexken vande staet van't Nederland.*
 246. *Sontags und Fest-predigten über die ordentliche Evangelische Texte des gantzen Jahrs von August - Hermann Francken.*
 247. *Novæ Novi orbis Historiæ, id est verum ab Hispanis in India Occidentali &^a.*
 248. *Guilielmi Bucani, in Dominicam Orationem Homiliarum Sylvæ.*
 249. *Das A. und das O. oder zeitrechnung der gantzen H: Schrift.*
 250. *Critici Sacri Specimen. Hoc est, censuræ doctorum, tam ex orthodoxis quam ex pontificiis.*
 251. *Der mensch Gottes erleuchtet, erlöset, erneuert in dreÿ predigten vorgestellt.*

252. *Kort begrip der voorname hoofdstukken der gereform: geloofs-belydenisse by Herman vander Horst*
253. *Henr: Ger: Herfelt philosophicum Hominis, de corporis humani machina.*
254. *M. Tullii Ciceronis de Officiis.*
255. *Bybelsche keurstoffen.* By Johannas d'Outrein.
256. *Lust tot wysheit, door sinnebeelden leerlyk vertoont in rym of liederen.*
257. *Jo: Andr: Schmidi, compendium Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ in varios studiosæ Inventutis usus conscriptum.*
258. *De practyk ofte oeffeninge der Godzaligheid.*
259. *Mithridates. De differentiis linguarum.*
260. *Hesiodi ascræi quæ extant*
261. *D. Junii Juvenalis, et auli persii flacci satyræ*
262. *Groot Historisch schouw-tooneel by S: de Vries.*
263. *Proeve ende wederlegginge des Remonstrantschen Catechismi, door Abrahamum Heydamum.*
264. *Ern: Cæsimiri Wasserbach, icti dissertatio de statua illustri Harminii Liberatoris Germanicæ.*
265. *A Hebrew psalm or prayer book*
266. *M. Acci plauti commædiæ superstites XX.*

p. 138

In 8^{avo} and duodec^{mo}

267. *Arabia. Seu Arabum vicinaumq Gentium orientalium legis, ritus, sacri et profani mores, instituta et historia.*
268. *L. Annæus Florûs.*
269. *Thomæ Brightmanni Commentarius in Cantica Canticorum Salomonis.*
270. *Epitome Credendorum, oder Inhalt Christlicher Lehre.*
271. *Ebenhaëzer ofte de gedenksteen der hulpe van Jehovah, of diverse predicatien by Johannes d'Outrein.*
272. *Theophili Spizelii, Consideratio corporis Gloriosi.*
273. *Der probier-stein der Ingenieuren, durch Johann Jacob Werdmüller.*
274. *Onderichtinge van het Sacrament des avondmaels.* By Conradus Hoppe.
275. *Quinti Horatii Flacci Poemama.*
276. *De Ridder Don Quichot de la Mancha.*
277. *Het tweede deel vande Tragische of klaeglijke Historien.*
278. *Sessanta Salmi di David, Tradotti in rime volgari Italiane secondo la verita del testo Hebreo.*
279. *Arnoldi Genlincs Ethica.*
280. *De Pastore Evangelico Tractatus.*
281. *Thomæ Godwini, Mooses et Aron, Seu Civiles & Ecclediastici Ritus.*
282. *Pauli Orosii. Presbiteri Hispani adversus paganos Historiarum.*
283. *Regsinnige leere, en opreghet bedryf van Johannes vander Waeÿen.*
284. *Angeli Caninii Anglarensis Copiosissimi Græcarum.*
285. *An old French Bible.*
286. *De drie pylen Gods nament: peste, honger en sweert by Petrus Heringa.*
287. *De potestate papæ.*
288. *J. Cats oldrdom, buyten-leven, en Hof-gedagten.*
289. *Aphorismi, quibus fundamenta Doctrinæ Christianæ comprehenduntur.*
290. *Gravissimæ Quæstionis de Christianarum Ecclesiarum in Occidentis præsertim partibus.*

291. All works by Sir Richard Baker.
292. An old Low German Bible.
293. *Johannis Hoornbeek, summa controversiarum Religionis, cum Infidelibus, Hæreticis, schismaticis.*
294. *De præcipuis SS: Bibliorum Linguis, & versionibus polemica Dissertatio.*
295. *Treurbrieven der blakende vorstinnen, en minne brieven der vorsten en vorstinnen en van Publ: Ovidius Nazo en Aulus Sabinus. In rym.*
296. *Joh: Buxtorfi Grammaticæ Chaldaicæ et Syriacæ.*
297. *Pensées de Pascal sur la Religion, et sur quelques autres Sujets.*
298. *Orationum M. Antonio Mureti presbyteri.*
299. *Epitaphia Ioco-seria, Græcorum & Romanorum.* Without title page.
300. *La Civil conversatione del Signor Stefano Guazzo.*
301. *Defense de la Reformation contre le livre Intitulé Prejuger legitimes contre les Calvinistes.*
302. *Nicolai Machiavelli Princeps ex Sylvestri Telii fulginatis traductione deligenter emendatus.*
303. *Boertige bruylofts levertjes, en vermakelyke minnedigten.*
304. *Petri Poiret de Eruditione Solida, superficiaria, et falsa.*
305. *S' weerelds begin, midden en eynde, besloten in den trouwring.* By J. Cats.
306. *Compendium Grammatices Hebrææ.*
307. *XXX Epistolæ Philologicæ et Historicæ de Florii Josephi.*
308. *Defensio Regio pro Caroli I.*
309. *Christianæ Theologiæ. Per Marci Frederici Wendellini.*
310. *Johannis Claubergii Initiatio Philosophi, sive dubitatio Cartesiana.*
311. *Disputatio de finito & Infinito, in qua defenditur sententia Clarissimi Cartesii, de motu, spatio, et corpore.*
312. *Lusthof der Armen.*
313. *Publii Terentii Afri Comediæ sex.*
314. *Sigonius de Republica Hebreorum.*
315. *Latina Grammatica in usum scholæ Bremensis.*
316. *Guilielmi Amesii Medulla Theologica. Item de Conscientia.* In one binding.
317. *Rilectiones Hyemales, de Ratione et methodo Legendi utrasq Historias Civiles et Ecclesiasticas.*
318. *Kort begyp van Leere der Socinianen*
319. *Mens Ommortalis Evidenter certo contra atheos scepticosque*
=Henricii

p. 139

In 8:^{vo} and duodecimo

320. *Henrici Cornelii Agrippe ab nettesheym, de Incertitudine et vanitate scientiarum declamatio invectiva, ex postrema. autoris recognitione.*
321. *Christelyke bedenkingen voor een gelovige ziele.*
322. *De Heemel op der aerden, ofte vande ware gerustheit des gemoeds.*
323. *Joannis Eckii Euchairidion Cocorum communium adversus Mart. Lutherum atque alios Ecclesiæ hortas.*
324. *Q. Horatius Flaccus.*
325. *P. Vergilii Marion is Opera.*
326. *Caius Suetonius Tranquillus.*
327. *Een ootmoedige belydenis der zonder, ende gebed in den morgenstond.*
328. *Der ontdekte Moses: oder figuren und vorbilder alten Testaments.*

329. A Greek or Armenian booklet: a manuscript.
330. A Low German New Testament.
331. A Hungarian (Ongers) psalm and prayer book.
332. *Conincklyken Weg ten Heemel*
333. *Figuræ Bibliæ.*
334. *Veelderhande Liedekens, gemaekt uyt den ouden en nieuwe Testaments.*
335. *L. Fenestellæ de Magistratibus, Sacerdotijsq; Romanorum libellus.*
336. A (small) new Low German Testament.
337. A High German Psalm book.
338. *Tafel van Rabat.*
339. *Viaggi di Pietro della Valle il Pelegrino.*
340. *Le cose nota bili et Maravigliose della citta di Venetia, di Nicolo Doglioni.*
341. *Redeneering en onderzoek over den oorsprong, nature, mitsgaders bepaling van 't hoogste gebied in de samenwoning.*
342. *Brief aenden H.^r Fredericus van Leenhof, behelsende nodige aenmerkingen over desselfs Heemel op aerden.*
343. *Nogh de 4^{de} brief.*
344. *Den Heemel op aerden door Fredericus van Leenhof predikant te Zwolle.*
345. *Verscheijde gedigten, zoo voor als tegen den Heemel op aerden.*
346. *Algemeene en byzondere uytleg – reegelen, volgens de leere vand'Heeren Coccejus, Heydanus, Burmannes &^a.*
347. *De vier voortreffelyke predicatien van William Fleetwood Lord Biscchop van S.^t Asaph.*
348. *Evangelium Medici: seu Medicina Mystica de suspensis natura Legibus, sive de Miraculis.*
349. *Johannis Meyeri. Fundamenta Theologiæ.*
350. *Christian Thomaseus, Einleitung zur Hof-Philosophie.*
351. *Simonis Ockleii Introductio ad linguas Orientales.*
352. *Den Regten en besten Heemel op aerden, by Johannes Hofman.*
353. *Paulus Evangelista Romanorum.*
354. *Historia Spinozismi Leenhofiani publica in Belgio autoritate, novissime Damnati ex authenticis documentis collecta.*
355. *Johannis Buxtorfi Patris, de Judæorum fide, Ritibus, Ceremoniis &^a*
356. *Histoire secrete des Intrigues de la France et diverses cours de l'Europe.*
357. *Chronicon Saracenicum et Turcicum.*
358. *Logica sive ars cogitandi: in qua præter vulgares regulas plura nova habentur ad rationem dirigendam utilia.*
359. *Kunst en verkeerling met de weereld, by Sir De Caillieres.*
360. *'t Hoogste goed der Spinozisten vergeleeken met den Heemel op aerden van Fredericus Leenhof.*
361. *De Heemel op aerden geopent voor &^a by Johannes Creyngton.*
362. *Pomponii Melæ, de situ orbis.*
363. *Horatii Tursellini Historia Universalis.*
364. *Verhael vanden staet der Religie by Edwin Sandis.*
365. *Schriftmatige overweging van genade en waerheit, by Aug. Herman Franken.*
366. *Dagelycx gebedeboek, by Theoph. Neuberger.*
367. *Trouhartig waerschouwinge wegens de overeenstemminge tusschen den Heemel op aerden van Franciscus Leenhof, en de schriften van God verzaker Benedictus de Spinoza.*
368. *De geveinstheit in haer binnenste ontdekt by Theodorus van Toll.*

369. *De geloofs-belydenis der Roomsche Kerke weedersproken* by Matthÿs Pool.
 370. A Latin and Italian Dictionary without title page.

p.140

In 8^{vo} & 12^{mes}

371. *Theodori Jansonii, Inventa nov-antiqua.*
 372. *Onwettigen dienst der gereform.^e predicanten vertoont door P. Cornelius Hazart priester der Societeit Jesu.*
 373. *Grammatica Latina*, without title page.
 374. *Des sondaers regtvaerdiging uÿt het geloove Christus.*
 375. *Cartesiaensche waerheit tegen de valsche tien staeltjes Renatus des Cartes.*
 376. *Onderzoek of de Christelyke Overheit eenigh quaed in haer gebied mag toelaten.*
 377. *Verhaal van een wonderlyk Gezigte.*
 378. *Methodus Concionandi per Salomon van Til.*
 379. *Diatribes de Mille amis Apocalyptisis.*
 380. *Romanorum Triumphus Solemnissimus.*
 381. *Jacobi Lydii Agonistica Sacra.*
 382. *Catechismus gelyk in de Palts geleert word.* Double or 2 books.
 383. *Koopmans Reeckeninge.*
 384. *Berigt van Kinderdoop, brief-wijze gesteld door Balthazar Becker.*
 385. *Schriftuirlyke reedenen tot afscheit van Sixbirum en Intreed tot Tinnaerd.* By Hero Sybersma.
 386. *De blydschap des Konings, aengeweezen uÿt een vande liederen Zions, of predicatie over de verheffinge van Willem en Maria tot de Croon van Engeland.*
 387. *La Divinité du Sort ou Sermon sur le Chapitre 16 Vers. 33 des proverbes.*
 388. *De verschrickelyke Historie vanden afvalligen Franciscus Spira.*
 389. *Kurtze Beschreibung der Gebäude des Wäysen-hauses zu Glauch an Halle.*
 390. *Leevens bedryf van den Prins Eugenius van Savoyen.*
 391. *Lettres & Memoirs sur la Guerre de l'an 1702.* Only the first volume
 392. *Verhandeling vande Godsdienst, en het krygsregt der Mahometanen,* by Sir Adriaen Reland.
 393. *Nova via Docendi Græca.*
 394. *Gods betuyging teegen Israel, neevens het reukwerk vande gebeden der Heyligen.* By Johannis D'Outrein.
 395. *Italiaense spraek-konst.*
 396. *Johan Arends regt-vernieuwde Paradys-hofken of Gebede-boek.*
 397. *Rabies Rabidi Rabi, anders Rabbelarÿ vanden rabbelenden.* P: Rabus.
 398. *De schaemtelse Leydschendamse Broer Cornelis, of de vuyle lasteraer Corn: van der Linden.*
 399. *Vier Büchen von der Nachfolgung Christi.* Durch Toma van Kempis.
 400. *Les CL. Psaumes de David*
 401. *Misz= Büchlein.* [Miscellaneous small books]
 402. *Le Opere di Fra Paolo.* Only the second part

Thusly present in the room of the deceased, and recorded by me, secretary to Sir Count Colyer Ambassador of her High Mightiness at the Ottoman court.

Signed B: Fagel

Registered by request of Sir Bastiaen Fagel and approved after collation with the original (remaining at the chancery), today the 16th of May, 1728.

By me, Rumold[u]^s Romboúts Vice Chancellor

53b. Jan David de Reuter, Preacher of the Embassy: auction record (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³³⁷

[Folio 1r]

Encant, ou Vente des effets de feu M.^r Reuter, Meubles et hardes a Pera ce Lundi apres midi 5^{me} Fevrier 1725.

- | | Piastres | aspers |
|---|----------|--------|
| 1. Vendu à Isnel une Couverte de Laine pour cinquante un Para P: 1:33 | | |
| 2. Vendu à M. ^r Alexandre Westerlen un Tapis pour quarante un Para p 1:3 | | |
| 3. Vendu à M. ^r Alexandre Westerlen un pere Pantouffles rougee pour 25 para :75 | | |
| 4. Vendu à M. ^r Petros un pair Pantouffles et un pair souliers pour 43 para p 1:9 | | |
| 5. Vendu à M. ^r Suchet deux vieilles perruques pour une Piastre p 1:- | | |
| 6. Vendu à M. ^r Suchet une Perruque pour cinq Piastres et demi p 5:60 | | |
| 7. Vendu à M. ^r Jacob Leytstar un Chapeau pour cinq Piastres 30 Para p 5:90 | | |
| 8. Vendu deux Linceuls a M. ^r Fagel pour cinq Piastres 5 Para p 5:15 | | |
| 9. Vendu deux Linceuls de Toile d'Hollande a M. ^r Fagel pour cinq p. 15 Para 5:45 | | |
| 10. Vendu à M. ^r Jaques Alari un Leinçeuil Toile d'Hollande pour 2 Piast: 21 Para " 2:63 | | |
| 11. Vendu à M. ^r de la Tour Trois Vieilles chemises pour 105 para p 2:75 | | |
| 12. Vendu à M. ^r Dimitraki Violenti Trois Vieilles chemises pour 4 P: 4 para 4:12 | | |
| 13. Vendu à M. ^r Jacob Marchand Sept cravates de mousseline pour 60 para p 1:60 | | |
| 14. Vendu à M. ^r Dimitraki Violenti un morceau de mousseline pour 70 para 1:90 | | |
| 15. Vendu à M. ^r Latour 10 pair de manches postiches et un vieu mouchoir 51 para 1:33 | | |
| 16. Vendu à M. ^r Fagel un bonnet de laine, 3 mouchoirs et une envelope de coussin pour huitante para p 2:- | | |
| 17. Vendu à M. ^r Pourcard un Miroir pour cinquante deux para p 1:36 | | |
| 18. Vendu à Isnel un pair de Botines pour quarante deux para p 1:6 | | |
| 19. Vendu à M. ^r Jacob Leytstar 6 chaises garnies pour dix-neuf Piastres 5 Para 19:15 | | |
| 20. Vendu à M. ^r Corneille un habit vieux et un morceau de serge pour 8 p: 25 pa 8:75 | | |
| 21. Vendu à M. ^r Mathieu le Tailleur un Habit Noir pour vingt une Piastre p 21:- | | |
| 22. Vendu à M. ^r Suchet 2 vieux habits noir pour quatre Piastres 4:- | | |
| 23. Vendu à M. ^r Jacob Marchand un vieu manteau noir pour cent para 2:60 | | |
| 24. Vendu trois pairs de Bas à M. ^r Corneille pour 85 para un aspre 2:16 | | |
| 25. Vendu à M. ^r Petros un robe de chambre pour six Piastres 17 para 6:51 | | |
| 26. Vendu à M. ^r Rigau onze rideaux de serge verd pour 4 piastres 3 para 4:9 | | |
| 27. Vendu à M. ^r Rigau une piece de serge verd tirant 20 piq: pour 7 P. 20 p: 7:60 | | |
| 28. Vendu à Vasiilli le Barbier un Matlas une couverte pour 3 P: 21 para 3:63 | | |
| 29. Vendu à M. ^r Fagel un morceau de Drap noir tirant 4 piq ³ / ₄ pour quatorze Piastres cinq para 14:15 | | |
| 30. Vendu a M. ^r Fagel un pair de Pistolets et des faux fourreaux pour cinq Piastres dix para <u>5:30</u> | | |

Piastres 143:19

B: Fagel/ Jacob Marchand / Jacobus Leytstar

[Folio 1v]

Suite de l'encant mentionné ci contre

Ce mecredi 7^{me} Fevrier 1725

Piastres aspers

¹³³⁷ Partially similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 141-43.

31. Vendu à Mons: Suchet un pair boucles, un cachet, dix anneaux pour quinze para - :45
32. Vendu à M:^r Gabriel dix bouteilles Eau de la Reine d'Ongrie 68 para 1:74
33. Vendu à M:^r Suchet du Tabac en feuille pour 71 para 1:93
34. Un pot de chambre d'Etain vendu à Isnel pour 50 para 1:30
35. Vendu à M:^r Fagel un bassin un aiguiere ou Lien pour 3 Piastres 5 para 3:15
36. Vendu à M:^r Fagel trois taitieres deux d'etain une de fajance, pour cinq Piastres vingt huit para, joint vechaut pour le d:^t prix 5:84
37. Vendu à M:^r Petros armenien, une Thetiere, 6 tasses à thé, une soutcoupe de cuir pour quarante deux para 1:6
38. Vendu à M:^r Suchet trois boites de fer blanc pour trente para -:90
39. Vendu à M:^r Pollac Trois bassins fayance pour 60 para 1:60
40. Vendu à M:^r Pollac sept tases de fayance pour trente sept para -:111
41. Vendu à M:^r Pollac douze soutcoupe de fayance pour 36 para -:108
42. Vendu à M:^r le Doctoris Pollac Vingt tases de fayance pour 25 para -:75
43. Vendu à M:^r Alexandre Westerlin une trape a souris, deux boites pour sept para - :21
44. Vendu à M:^r Fagel deux ibriq pour soixante huit para 1:84
45. Vendu à M:^r Dimitraki un ibriq pour dix sept para -:51
46. Vendu à M:^r Guillaume Westerlin, un chandelier, deux chenets, un pincette a feu soixante cinq para 1:75
47. Vendu à M:^r Petros armenien Deux Tables de bois pour 51 para 1:33
48. Vendu à M:^r Suchet deux vieilles cheses couvertes de paille pour 28 para -:84
49. Vendu à Isnel Trois pipes pour 5 para -:15
50. Vendu à Suchet un pair de mouchettes rompue pour 2 para payé :-6
 B: Fagel / Bastien Suchet / F: Bremond/ Piastres = 26:20
143:19
 169:39
51. Vendu encore à M:^r Fagel une selle pour trois Piastres 3:-
52. Vendu à M:^r Fagel un Fanal pour trente para :-90
 Somma van de vendutie Ld: 173:9

Af voor het recht van Mons:^r Jean Isnel, voorleser en schoolmeester der Geneesche gemeente die de vendutie der goederen heeft aengeteeckent Ld 4:-

Voor het recht van den afslager Bastien Suchet 4:-

Voor 9 okken wijn aende kopers te drinken gegeven :-108

8:108

Rest Ld 164:21

Aldus gedaen ende gepass:^t in Pera van Constp:, ten dage, maent,

[Folio 2r]

en Jare als boven

Mij present

B: Fagel secretaris

[Folio 2v]

Reekeninge weegens de Nalatenschap van wylen den eerwaerden Heer Jan David Reuter, in zijn leeven Hofprediker van den Heere Grave Colyer Amb:^r van den staat der Vereenigde Nederlanden aen het Ottomannische Hof.

Uytgeef

1724 decemb: 30 Betaelt voor de kosten der Begrafenis van den overleedene volgens particuliere Reekeninge de somma van Ld: 58:93

1725 Feb: aan mij zelfs p:^r resto van geleende penningen aen den overledene volgens notitie “ 17:17

Aan des overleedens knegt p:^r resto van verdient salaris vlgens quit: “ 6:30

Aen de bierverkooper Leon du Ronceraij voor geleevert Bier volgens Reek:^e en quitantie “ 1:75

Aan den doctor Pietro Polacco weegens geleeverde medicamenten volgens reek:^e en quitantie “ 7:87

Aan den chirúrgijn Jean Berard weegens als booven volgens R:^e en quitantie “ 6:60

Aen de parúijkemaker Isaac Fleschel weegens leverantie van een paruijk, volgens quitantie “ 10:-

Aen de paruykemaeker Petros Baron weegens kammen en opmaeken van paruyken, volgens r:^e en q:^e per resto “ 6:60

Aan de snyder Matthias Van ecq weegens maekloon van kleederen volgens Reek:^e en quitantie “ 21:-

Aan Juff: Faber voor wassen en maeken van linnegoed volgens Reek:^e en quitantie “ 1:114

Ld 137:56

Ontfang

1724 Decemb: 29 Voor zoveel in de zak vanden overleedene heb gevonden Ld 10:-

1725 Feb: Voor zoo veel netto geprovenieert is van de verkogte goederen volgens de lyst der vendutie “ 164:21

Ld 174:21

**53b. Jan David de Reuter, Preacher of the Embassy: auction record (translation)
(NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³³⁸**

[Folio 1r]

Auction or public sale of the effects of the late Mr. Reuter, furniture and clothes at Pera Monday in the afternoon of the fifth of February 1725.

Piasters aspers

1. Sold to Isnel woolen blanket for fifty one Para P: 1:33
2. Sold to M:^r Alexandre Westerlen a carpet for forty one Para p 1:3
3. Sold to M:^r Alexandre Westerlen a pair of red slippers for 25 para :75
4. Sold to M:^r Petros a pair of slippers and a pair of shoes for 43 para p 1:9
5. Sold to M:^r Suchet two old wigs for one Piaster p 1:-
6. Sold to M:^r Suchet a wig for five and a half Piasters p 5:60
7. Sold to M:^r Jacob Leytstar a hat for five Piasters 30 Para p 5:90
8. Sold two sheets to M:^r Fagel for five Piasters 5 Para p 5:15
9. Sold two sheets of Dutch linen to M:^r Fagel for five P. 15 Para 5:45
10. Sold to Mr. Jaques Alari a sheet of Dutch linen for 2 Piast: 21 Para “ 2:63
11. Sold to M:^r de la Tour three old shirts for 105 para p 2:75
12. Sold to M:^r Dimitraki Violenti three old shirts for 4 P: 4 para 4:12
13. Sold to M:^r Jacob Marchand seven muslin ties for 60 para p 1:60
14. Sold to M:^r Dimitraki Violenti a piece of muslin for 70 para 1:90
15. Sold to M:^r Latour 10 pairs of sham sleeves and an old handkerchief 51 para 1:33
16. Sold to M:^r Fagel a linen bonnet, 3 handkerchiefs and cushion cover for eighty para p 2:-
17. Sold to M:^r Pourcard a mirror for fifty two para p 1:36
18. Sold to Isnel a pair de Boots for fifty two para p 1:36
19. Sold to M:^r Jacob Leytstar 6 upholstered chairs for nineteen Piasters 5 Para 19:15
20. Sold to M:^r Corneille an old garment and a piece of serge for 8 P: 25 pa 8:75
21. Sold to M:^r Mathieu the tailor a black garment for twenty one Piasters p 21:-
22. Sold to M:^r Suchet 2 old black garments for four Piasters 4:-
23. Sold to M:^r Jacob Marchand an old black coat for hundred para 2:60
24. Sold three pairs of hoses to M:^r Corneille for 85 para one asper 2:16
25. Sold to M:^r Petros a robe de chambre for six piasters 17 para 6:51
26. Sold to M:^r Rigau eleven green serge curtains for 4 piasters 3 para 4:9
27. Sold to M:^r Rigau a piece of green serge of 20 pikes for 7 P. 20 p: 7:60
28. Sold to Vasiilli the barber one mattress, one cover for 3 P: 21 para 3:63
29. Sold to M:^r Fagel a piece of black broadcloth, 4 pikes $\frac{3}{4}$ long for fourteen piasters five para 14:15
30. Sold to M:^r Fagel a pair of pistols and false sheaths for five Piasters ten para 5:30
Piasters 143:19

B: Fagel/ Jacob Marchand / Jacobus Leytstar

[Folio 1v]

Continuance of the aforementioned auction, Wednesday the 7th of February 1725

piasters aspers

¹³³⁸ Partially similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 141-43.

31. Sold to Monsieur Suchet a pair of claps or buckles, a cachet, ten rings for fifteen para -:45
 32. Sold to M:^r Gabriel ten bottles of Eau de la Reine of Hungary 68 para 1:74
 33. Sold to M:^r Suchet tobacco in leafs or pieces of paper for 71 para 1:93
 34. A pewter chamber pot sold to Isnel for 50 para 1:30
 35. Sold to M:^r Fagel a water basin [ORIG: Lien/ Ot: leğen] for 3 Piasters 5 para 3:15
 36. Sold to M:^r Fagel three teapots: two of pewter and one of faience, for five Piasters twenty eight para, sold together for the said price 5:84
 37. Sold to M:^r Petros Armenian, a teapot, 6 tea cups, one saucer, of copper for forty two para 1:6
 38. Sold to M:^r Suchet three tins for thirty para -:90
 39. Sold to M:^r Pollac three faience basins for 60 para 1:60
 40. Sold to M:^r Pollac seven faience cups for thirty seven para -:111
 41. Sold to M:^r Pollac twelve faience saucers for 36 para -:108
 42. Sold to M:^r Doctor Pollac twenty faience cups for 25 para -:75
 43. Sold to M:^r Alexandre Westerlin a mouse trap, two boxes for seven para -:21
 44. Sold to M:^r Fagel two ewers [ORIG: ibriq/ Ot: ibrik] for sixty eight para 1:84
 45. Sold to M:^r Dimitraki a ewer [ORIG: ibriq/ Ot: ibrik] for seventeen para -:51
 46. Sold to M:^r Guillaume Westerlin, a chandelier, two fire dogs, one pair of tongs Sixty five para 1:75
 47. Sold to M:^r Petros the Armenian two wooden Tables for 51 para 1:33
 48. Sold to M:^r Suchet two old rush chairs for 28 para -:84
 49. Sold to Isnel three pipes for 5 para -:15
 50. Sold to Suchet a pair of torn handkerchiefs for 2 para – paid -:6
 B: Fagel / Bastien Suchet / F: Bremond/ Piasters = 26:20
143:19
 169:39
 51. Also sold to M:^r Fagel a saddle for three Piasters 3:-
 52. Sold to M:^r Fagel a lantern for thirty para -:90
- Sum of the auction Ld: 173:9

Minus the right of Monsieur Jean Isnel, reader and school teacher of the Genevan community, who recorded the sale of the goods Ld 4:-
 For the right of the auctioneer Bastien Suchet 4:-
 For 9 okkas of wine served to the buyers -:108
8:108
 Remains Ld 164:21

Thusly done and passed in Pera of Constantinople, on the day, month

[Folio 2r]

and year as above

Presented to/ by me

B: Fagel secretary

[Folio 2v]

Bill for the inheritance of the late Reverend Sir Jan David Reuter, in his lifetime court preacher of Sir Count Colyer Ambassador of the State of the United Netherlands at the Ottoman Court.

Debit or Expenses

1724 December: 30 paid for the expenses of the burial of the deceased, according to a private bill with the sum of Ld: 58:93

1725 Feb: To me for the remainder of borrowed money to the deceased according to a nota “ 17:17

To the deceased’s servant for the remainder of earned salary, according to receipt “ 6:30

To beer seller Leon du Ronceraij for delivered Beer according to a bill and receipt “ 1:75

To the doctor Pietro Polacco for delivered medicine, according to a bill and receipt “ 7:87

To the barber surgeon Jean Berard for similar as above [medicine] according to bill and receipt “ 6:60

To the wig maker Isaac Fleschel for the delivery of a wig, according to a receipt “ 10:-

To wig maker Petros Baron for the combing and preparation of wigs, according to bill and receipt, the remainder “ 6:60

To cutter Matthias van Ecq for the repairing clothes according to bill and receipt “ 21:-

To Miss Faber for the washing and repairing linen according to bill and receipt “ 1:114

Ld 137:56

Income or credit

1724 December: 29 For what was found in the pocket of the deceased Ld 10:-

1725 Feb: For what was raised from the sold goods, according to the auction list “

164:21

Ld 174:21

54. Lion du Roncerai: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).¹³³⁹

[Folio 1r]

Notitie van de goedⁿ die nog gevonden sijn in den boedel van Mons: Lion de Ronserai salig: & aan ons sijn geconsign^t geweest, door de Heere cancelier Romboúts @ 18 may 1737 in Pera di Constantinopolen.

1. 1 p^e swart laken N^o 13 @ 30
 2. 1 d^o zar de Morocquer picque 18 ½
 3. 1 d^o Lúyckse saye blaúwe @ 62
 4. 1 d^o geel @ 47 ¾
 5. 1 d^o groene @ 62
 6. 1 d^o gaarse moor roze couleur N^o 2 @ 14
 7. 1 d^o geel " 3 @ 14
 8. 1 d^o blaauú " 4 @ 13 ½
 9. 1 d^o couleur de ivore .. " 1 @ 14
 10. 1 d^o geel geblomt atlas N 6 @ 20
 11. 1 d^o rood ... " 5 @ 20
 12. 1 d^o green ... " 7 @ 13 ½
 13. 1 d^o blaau ... " 8 @ 5 ½
 14. 1 p^e: hollands linne N 15 @ 22 ¼
 -
 15. 18 paar witte mans handschoene
 16. 6 paar ditto geele
 17. 12 paar ditto witte vrouwe
 18. 3 p^r: witte mituinen
 19. 5 p^r: ditto gecouleurde
 20. 5 p^r: gecoul: wolle kouzen
 21. 3 paar ditto swarte
 22. 6 p^r: d^o syndene
 23. 4 perucken
 -
 24. 1 p^e: holl: linne N: 324 @ 51 ½
 25. 1 p^e: zar de Marocque
 26. 2 peruq: /knoop/
 27. 4 ditto abbé peruike
 28. 2 p^r: syde kouze
 29. 10 p^r: orlietten van perlemoer
 30. 6 detto van verscheide false gesteentes
 31. 13 kruiss= van d^o
 32. 9 p^r: knoopjes van christale
 33. 1 p^e: zar de Marocque piek 19 ½
- Was get^t Pietro Giac^{mo} & Justinus Leytstar

Je soussigné Rumoldus Rombouts Chancelier de son Excellence Monseigneur Cornelis Calkoen Ambassadeur Extraordinaire de Leurs Hautes Puissances nos Seigneurs les Etats Generaux des Provinces Unies des Païs bas, à la Porte Ottomane, declare par la

¹³³⁹ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, page 46.

presente qu'étant a deux heures apres minuit entre le 11 & 12^{me} de ce mois de Septembre decedé icy a Pera de Constantinople le sieur Leon du Ronceraÿ, sa veuve Mademoiselle Goÿ me fit prier le même matiné chez elle, la venu elle me requira de vouloir cachetté les Ecritures et caisses appartenant a son marry defunt, le quel je l'ay fait immediatement savoir une caisse avec Habits & ^a qui étoit dans la chambre mortuaire, un pipitre avec des Ecritures, et un cipet avec des Livres qui estoient dans un'autre chambre. Et le landemain (ne se trouvant pas le jour le maitre de la chambre) Je me suis transporté a Galata, dans le ghan du Voyvoda, dans la Chambre du s:^f Chappuis ou j'ay parcillement cachetté une caisse avec de marchandises. Depuis par l'ordre de son Excellence J'ay fait (en presence des soussigné Temoins) l'Inventaire de la succession du susd:^e sieur du Ronceraÿ consistant en ce qui suit.

1. *Une caisse de bois ordinaire, qui estoit cachetté, contenant*
2. Un just'aucor, camisole & culotte de Rase de Marocque avec des boutons d'argent.
3. Un Just'aucor, camisole & deux culottes de drap, vieu, l'une des culottes sans fourure, le tout avec des boutons de stamme.
4. Une piece de toille d'Hollande.
5. Une piece de quelque piques rase de Marocque marqué sur le papier L:D: n:° 2.
6. Une piece dito qui ressemble d'être entier.
7. Deux peruques à la Cavaliere.
8. Deux dito a Bources.
9. Quatre dito à bonnet
10. Deux pairs de Bas de soie
11. Deux pairs pendants d'oreille de nacre de Perle avec de Pierres fausses geaune.

[Folio 1v]

12. Quatre pairs dito, avec des Pierres Vertes.
13. Quatre pairs, dito, avec des Pierres Rouge.
14. Deux pairs pendants d'oreille avec des Topas d'Allemagne geaune.
15. Deux pairs dito avec des Amathistes.
16. Un pair dito avec des Christeaux verd.
17. Un pair dit Idem bleu.
18. Sept croix avec des Christeau blanc.
19. Quatre dito bleu.
20. Un dito verd.
21. Un dito Rouge. Cassé.
22. Neuf pairs de boutons de chemises avec des Christeaux blanc.
23. Un pair de boucle de souillé d'etain, vieu.
24. Un petit sac avec des papiers. Un vieu Chapeau.
-
25. *Un vieu pipitre qui estoit cachetté, contenant*
26. Un grand livre couvert de cuire rouge, d'ou il y ait escrit dedans depuis le page 1 jusqu'au page 4.
27. Un dit, couvert de parchemin blanc, d'ou il y ay écrit dedans sur les pages un & deux.
28. Un petit livre couvert de cuire rouge etant un memorial commençant du dernier Mars 1736 & finissant le 10:^e aoust du même année.
29. Un livre moyëne grandeur couvert de cuire rouge, y étant de l'une côté des copies des lettres, & de l'autre côté de vieux comptes et instructions sur la commerce.
30. Un petit livre de poche couvert de cuire geaune, de papier blanc.

31. Six Reçues des Mucataá de la Vigne du defunt qui est situé hor de cette Ville environ demy heure loin de Pera.
32. Quelques lettres et autre papiers sans consequence.
33. Troix paquets de pleumes a Ecrire.
34. Un peu de papier blanc a écrire.
35. Trois Batons de Cire d'Espagne rouge.
36. Un couteau Hollandois.
-
37. Une cane avec le paumeau de Coco. Vieu.
38. Deux Redingots, vieu.
39. Trois culottes, vieu.
40. Trois vestes & un Just'aucor tout usé.

[Folio 2r]

41. Un vieu cepet cachetté contenant les livres qui suivent.
42. Histoire Generale des Plantes Tome second en Folio, relié en veau, vieu.
43. Dictionario Italiano e Francese in quarto, relié en papier.
44. Historio Romano, en Italien en Folio, d'ou le titre manque, relie en cuire.
45. Prediche quaresimale del Padre Luigi Bourdaloue, Italien, relié en papier.
46. Le Gran Dictionaire François & Latin Par l'Abbé Danet en quarto, relié en Bazane.
47. Le même commencent en Latin.
48. Dictionaire Theologique, Historique, Poetique, Cosmographique, & Chronologique, par D: de Ivigne en quarto, relié en veau.
49. Lucien, Deux volumes, en françois, en quarto relié en veau.
50. La Geomance du seigneur Christofle de Cartau, en quarto, vieu.
51. Septantes autres livres de plusieurs especes en 8^{vo} & 12^{mo}.
-
52. Une peruque à bonnet peu portée.
53. Trois dito, usées.
54. Un bonnet de soie.
55. Quatre pairs de Bas de laine, vieu.
56. Quatre pairs d^{le} de soie, vieu.
57. Trois pairs dito de cotton.
58. Cinq bonnet de de nuit vieu.
59. Cinq chemises, toile d'Hollande.
60. Deux demy chemises dito Toile.
61. Trois pairs de manches de chemise, d^o Toile.
62. Un bombé de dimit.
63. Six colés de cravates de mousseline.
64. Deu vieux mouchoirs.
65. Un pair de gands, vieu.
66. Un pair de souillés.
67. Un petit rape à tabacq.
68. Une piece calancat des Indes, qui à été mis en Lotterie, l'Ecrit du quel la veuve suppose sera parmi les Ecritures qui sont dans le pipitre.
69. Le Temessuk de la vigne nomme cý devant, le quel Temessuk la veuve le tien entre ses mains.

--

Dans la chambre de Mons: Jacques Chappuis dans le ghan appelle le Ghan du Voivoda situé a Galata.

70. Une caise cachetté contenant
71. Une piece de drap Hollandois, noir, avec la marque de la Ville d'Amsterdam sur un grand plomp, sur un petit d:^e n:^o 13 & sur un parcille @ 30, la piece étant entier.
72. Une piece sarge verte entier, avec un plomp qui marque @ 62.
73. Une piece dito geaune, étant coupé dubout, sur le papier étoit marqué L:D: n:^o 1.
74. Une piece dito bleu, qui marque sur le Plomp @ 62. Êtans entier.
75. Une piece de quelque piques Rase de Marocque.
76. Une piece Moire Verd qui marque sur le papier n:^o 2 y étant quelque piques.
77. Un piece dito geaune n:^o 3.
78. Une piece dito bleu n:^o 4.
79. Une piece dito couleur de Rose, sans n:^o.
80. Une Piece atlas a fleur le fond geaune, marqué n:^o 6.
81. Une piece dito, le fond Rouge, n:^o 5.
82. Une piece dito le fond verd, sans n:^o.
83. Une piece dito le fond bleu, sans n:^o.
84. Une piece Damast Blanc – au fleur naturel qui marque au bout NA n:^o A @ 34:- pas entier NB: Mons: James Jennings reclame cette piece disant devoir etre 23 ½ piques.
85. Une piece Toile d'Hollande marqué n:^o 15.
86. Dixhuit pairs de gands blanc d'Hommes.
87. Six pairs dito geaune.
88. Douze pairs de Gands de femme, blanc.
89. Trois pairs dito, mitaines.
90. Cinc pairs de gands de femme de couleur.
91. Cinc pairs de Bas de Laine de couleur.
92. Trois pairs dito noir.
93. Six pairs dito de soie, de couleur.
94. Cinc peruques, 2 a bonnet, 2 plus long & 1 en bource.

En outre Je Chancellier declare d'avoir demandé a la susdite veuve, en presence des S^{rs} Jacob Marchand et George Girardÿ s'il n'y avoir rien autre appartenant au defunt soit Habits, linge, meubles ou autre, pareillement s'il y avoir encor quelqu'autre chose qui fut à la direction du defunt appartenant a ses Principeaux soit en Hollande, icy ou ailleurs,

[Folio 3r]

Sur quoy la dito veuve à repondu qu'il n'y à plus rien qu'elle sache, et que si encas elle trouverá quelque chose y appartenant qu'elle le declarera pour le joindre dans cette Inventaire, s'offrant encas de besoin de verifié sa reponce susdite avec un serment solemnel.

Fait a Pera de Constantinople ce 19 & 21 de Septembre del'an Mil, septcent Trente six, en presence des sieurs Jacob Marchant, George Girardÿ, Jaques Chappuis, & Jean François Cambiaque Temoins digne de foÿ à ce requis.

Jacob Marchand

Georgio Girardÿ

Temoins des affaires cy devant specifié passé a Pera.

Jaques Chappuis

Temoins des affaires cy devant specifié, passé a Galata.

Quod attestor Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancell:

54. Lion du Roncerai: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).¹³⁴⁰

[Folio 1r]

Record of the goods that were also found in the inventory of the late Sir Lion de Ronserai & were consigned to us by Sir Chancellor Romboúts @ 18 May 1737 in Pera of Constantinople.

1. 1 pike of black broadcloth N^o 13 @ 30
2. 1 ditto [pike of] velum from Morocco [short-piled fabric] pike 18 ½
3. 1 ditto [pike of] Liège serge, blue @ 62
4. 1 ditto [pike of] yellow [Liège serge] @ 47 ¾
5. 1 ditto [pike of] green [Liège serge] @ 62
6. 1 ditto [pike of] yarn *moor* (?) rose color N^o 2 @ 14
7. 1 ditto [pike of] yellow [?] “ 3 @ 14
8. 1 ditto [pike of] blue [?] “ 4 @ 13 ½
9. 1 ditto [pike of] ivory color [?]... “ 1 @ 14
10. 1 ditto [pike of] yellow flowered atlas N 6 @ 20
11. 1 ditto [pike of] red [flowered atlas] “ 5 @ 20
12. 1 ditto [pike of] green [flowered atlas] “ 7 @ 13 ½
13. 1 ditto [pike of] blue [flowered atlas] “ 8 @ 5 ½
14. 1 pike of Dutch linen N 15 @ 22 ¼
-
15. 18 pairs of white men’s gloves
16. 6 pairs of ditto [men’s gloves], yellow
17. 12 pairs of ditto women’s [gloves], white
18. 3 pairs of white mittens
19. 5 pairs of ditto [mittens], colored
20. 5 pairs of colored woolen pants
21. 3 pairs of ditto [woolen pants], black
22. 6 pairs of ditto [pants], silky
23. 4 wigs
-
24. 1 pike of Dutch linen N: 324 @ 51 ½
25. 1 pike of velum from Morocco [short-piled fabric]
26. 2 wigs /knot[ted]/
27. 4 ditto [knotted] *abbé* wigs
28. 2 pairs of silk pants
29. 10 pairs of mother-of-pearl pendants (earrings)
30. 6 ditto [pendants] of
various fake stones
31. 13 crucifixes of ditto [various fake stones]
32. 9 pairs of (lead?) crystal buttons
33. 1 pike of velum from Morocco [short-piled fabric] pike 19 ½

Was signed: Pietro Giac[o]^{mo} & Justinus Leytstar

[Folio 1v]

¹³⁴⁰ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, page 46.

I, undersigned, Rumoldus Rombouts, Chancellor of His Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Extraordinary Ambassador of Her High Mightiness the Gentlemen of the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, at the Ottoman Porte, declare by this time, at the time of two o' clock after midnight between the 11th and 12th of the month of September, Sir Leon du Ronceray passed away here in Pera of Constantinople, and his widow Miss Goy called me to her that same afternoon, and asked me whether I could seal the paper works and cases belonging to her demised husband, which I did immediately, those being one case with clothes & ^a which were in the room of death, a desk with documents, and a basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] with books which were in another room. And the next day (as the valet was not present) I went to Galata, in the Voyvoda Han, in the room of Sir Chappuis, where I have partially sealed a case with commodities or trade ware.

Then by the order of his Excellency I have made (in the presence of the undersigned witnesses) the inventory of the inheritance of the aforementioned Sir Du Ronceray, consisting of the following.

1. *A chest or case of ordinary wood, which was sealed, containing*
2. A dress coat, camisole & pant of velum from Morocco [short-piled fabric] with silver buttons.
3. A dress coat, camisole & two pants of broadcloth, old: one of the pants without fur, all with tammy or stammel buttons.
4. A piece of Dutch cloth.
5. A piece of several pikes of velum from Morocco [short-piled fabric], marked on its wrapper L:D: n:^o 2.
6. A piece of ditto [velum from Morocco] which appears to be whole.
7. Two wigs *à la Cavaliere* [campaign wigs].
8. Two ditto [wigs] *a Bources* [bag-wigs].
9. Four ditto [wigs] *à bonnet*
10. Two pairs of silk hoses
11. Two pairs of pendants (earrings) of mother-of-pearl, with yellow rhinestones.

[Folio 2r]

12. Four pairs of ditto [pendants], with green stones.
13. Four pairs, ditto [pendants], with red stones.
14. Two pairs of pendants with yellow Topaz from Germany [Allemagne].
15. Two pairs of ditto [pendants] with amethysts.
16. A pair of ditto [pendants] with green crystals.
17. A pair of ditto [pendants] with blue idem [crystals].
18. Seven crucifixes with white crystals.
19. Four ditto [crucifixes with] blue [crystals].
20. A ditto [crucifixes with] green [crystals].
21. A ditto [crucifix with] red [crystals]. Broken.
22. Nine pairs of shirt buttons with white crystals.
23. A pair of clasps of stained pewter, old.
24. A small bag with papers. An old hat.
-
25. *An old desk which was sealed, containing*
26. A large book covered with red leather, in which has been written on page 1 to 4.
27. A ditto [large book], covered with white parchment [sheepskin], of which the first two pages have been written on.

28. A small book covered with red leather, which is a notebook or diary starting on the last of March 1736 & finishing on the 10th of August of the same year.
29. A middle-sized book covered with red leather, on one side copies of letters, & the other side with old accounts and instructions for trade.
30. A small pocket book covered with yellow Six Mukata'á [Mucatáa] receipts of the vineyard of the deceased which is located roughly half an hour away from Pera.
31. leather, with white paper.
32. Several letters and other documents without importance.
33. Three packages of quills
34. A bit of white writing paper.
35. Three red sticks of Spanish wax.
36. A Dutch knife.
-
37. A walking stick with its knob of Coconut. Old.
38. Two redingotes, old.
39. Three pants, old.
40. Three vests & a dress coat, all used.

[Folio 2v]

41. An old basket [ORIG: cepet/ Ot: sepet] sealed, containing the following books.
42. *Histoire Generale des Plantes*, second volume, in Folio, bound in calf skin, old.
43. *Dictionario Italiano e Francese*, in quarto, bound in paper.
44. *Historio Romano*, in Italian, in Folio, its title page is missing, bound in leather.
45. *Prediche quaresimale del Padre Luigi Bourdaloue*, Italian, bound in paper.
46. *Le Gran Dictionaire François & Latin*, by l'Abbé Danet, in quarto, bound in Bazane.
47. The same, starting in Latin.
48. *Dictionaire Theologique, Historique, Poetique, Cosmographique, & Chronologique*, by D: de Ivigne, in quarto, bound in calf skin.
49. *Lucien*, Two volumes, in French, in quarto, bound in calf skin.
50. *La Geomance du seigneur Christofle de Cartan*, in quarto, old.
51. Seventy other books of various kinds in 8^{vo} & 12^{mo}.
-
52. A wig à bonnet, worn little.
53. Three ditto [wigs à bonnet], used.
54. A silk bonnet.
55. Four pairs of woolen hoses, old.
56. Four pairs of ditto silk [hoses], old.
57. Three pairs of ditto cotton [hoses].
58. Five nightcaps, old.
59. Five chemises, Dutch cloth.
60. Two dimity chemises, ditto [Dutch] cloth.
61. Three pairs of shirt sleeves, ditto [Dutch] cloth.
62. A dimity riding hat.
63. Six neck cloths of muslin cravats.
64. Two old handkerchiefs.
65. A pair of gloves, old.
66. A pair of shoes.
67. A small grater for tobacco.

68. A piece of calico from India, which was placed in the lottery, its writing the widow assumed was among the documents, which were in the desk.
69. The debenture [ORIG: temessuk/ Ot: Temessük] of the vineyard before mentioned, which debenture [Temessük] the widow holds in her hands.

--

In the room of Sir Jacques Chappuis in the han called Voyvoda Han, located in Galata.

70. *A sealed chest or case, containing*

71. A piece of black Dutch broadcloth, with the mark of the city of Amsterdam, on a large seal, on a small ditto n:° 13 & on a parcel @ 30, the piece was whole (uncut).
72. A piece of green serge, whole, with a seal which marks @ 62.
73. A piece of ditto yellow [serge], cut at the top, on its wrapper was marked L:D: n:° 1.
74. A piece of ditto blue [serge], which was marked on its seal @ 62. Was whole.
75. A piece of several pikes of velum from Morocco.
76. A piece of green moiré which is marked on its wrapper with n:° 2, there are several pikes.
77. A piece of yellow ditto [moiré] n:° 3.
78. A piece of ditto [moiré] blue n:° 4.
79. A piece of ditto rose color, without n:°.
80. A piece of flowered atlas, its back yellow, marked n:° 6.
81. A piece of ditto [flowered atlas], its back red, n:° 5.
82. A piece of ditto [flowered atlas], its back green, without n:°.
83. A piece of ditto [flowered atlas], its back blue, without n:°.
84. A piece of white damask – with natural flowers, which is marked at the end NA n:° A @ 34:- not whole NB: Sir James Jennings claims that piece, saying it must be 23 ½ pikes.
85. A piece of Dutch cloth marked n:° 15.
86. Eighteen pairs of white men's gloves.
87. Six pairs of yellow ditto [men's gloves].
88. Twelve pairs of women's gloves, white.
89. Three pairs of ditto [gloves], mittens.
90. Five pairs of women's gloves, colored.
91. Five pairs of woolen hoses, colored.
92. Three pairs of ditto black [woolen hoses].
93. Six pairs of ditto silk [hoses], colored.
94. Five wigs, 2 *a bonnet*, 2 longer & 1 *en bource* [bag-wigs].

Moreover, I, Chancellor declare to have asked the aforementioned widow, in the presence of the gentlemen Jacob Marchand and George Girardy, whether there are no other things belonging to the deceased, either clothes, laundry, furniture or otherwise, similarly whether there are also some other things that were under the supervision of the deceased belonging to his masters that were in Holland, here or elsewhere,

[Folio 3r]

To which the said widow has responded that there is nothing more that she is aware of, and in case she will find something she will declare that to be enclosed in this inventory, and offers in case it is necessary to verify her aforesaid answer with a solemn oath.

Done in Pera of Constantinople on the 19th & 21st of September of the year one thousand, seven hundred thirty six, in the presence of the gentlemen Jacob Marchant,

George Girardy, Jaques Chappuis, & Jean François Cambiaque, witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Jacob Marchand

Georgio Girardÿ

Witnesses of the matters that were specified above and took place in Pera.

Jaques Chappuis

Jean François Cambiaque

Witnesses of the matters that were specified above and took place in Galata.

Quod attestor

Rumold[u]^s Rombouts Chancellor

55. Carel Segenberg, Captain: Estate Inventory (NL Ha-NA, Legatie Turkije 1064).¹³⁴¹

p. 38

Inventaris van de goederen en meubelen naagelaten met er doot ontruymt by de Heer Carel Segenberg Capitein van het Hollandse schip de Coning David alhier in den Heeren gerust op den Sesden dezer lopende maend augustus omtrent anderhalf uur voor de middag op geschreeven ende geïnventariseert door my Rumoldus Rombouts cancellier van zyn Excellentie Mynheere Cornelis Calkoen Ambassadeur van de Hoog Mogende Heeren Staten Generael der vereenigde Nederlanden aen het Hof van de Turkse in presentie van de naergenoemde getuygen door opgevinge van den prouinterim capitein Hans Schwen bestaende in het volgende

1. *Een langwerpige vurenhoute kist en daar in*
2. *Een geld zakje en daar in*
3. *Veertig ducats &*
4. *Sevenhondert en tweeën dertig sloopjes schellingen*
5. *Twee blaue carsaeye onderbroeken*
6. *Een coffy couleerde lakense broeck oud & met gaten*
7. *Twee blauwe corsaeje hembderockjes d'eene met tinne & d'andere met beene koopjes*
8. *Een hembderokje van sargi met kemelshaire knoopjes*
9. *Een blauw lakense binnis of bovenrok op de Turksse manier*
10. *Een bruyn lakense oude rok heel bevlakt*
11. *Een blauw lakense rok met twee broeken*
12. *Een rok en comesool van blauewe stofje*
13. *In een klyn zakje in een blauew lakenze broeck gevonde vijf siviliaan, drie halve ditto. Een Hollandse kruys ryxdaalder en een klyn stukje spaans zilver-geld zynde $\frac{1}{4}$ van een spaanse stuk van agten. Neffens een swart steene doosje als een fluytje daar in een steentje voor een ring en een groen steen figuurtje en 3 stukx hembde knoopjes met cristal. En nog een goude beugel ringetje*
14. *Een paar zilvere schoengespis*

p. 39

15. *een blauw lakense rok & broek met cammesool van wit stofje met blauwe bloemen en een paar zilvere gespjes aan de broeck*
16. *een rok comesool en broek van blauw angorase camelot met 2 lappen van dezelve stof met nog een cammesool van donkerblauw damast van Chio. Nieuw*
17. *een comesoeltje van gestreepte oostyndische catoen*
18. *een hembdrokje van 't zelve goed met drieëndertig zilvere knoopjes*
19. *een rood chets hembdrokje met sevenëndertig zilvere knoopjes*
20. *een ditto zonder knoopjes, oud*
21. *drie volle gestreepte hembdrokjes*
22. *vier gestreepte linne broeken*
23. *een stukje half zyde bordatje*
24. *twaalf stuks en twee lappen blauewe ordinaire bordatjes*
25. *vyf nieuwe hembden*

¹³⁴¹ Similar to NL-HaNA Legatie Turkije 1044.

26. ses oude hembden
27. een bedlaken /waar van de weegae op het lighaem van den overleden in de kist is gelegd met twee blauewe gebloemde sloopjes
28. een tafellaken met ses servetten
29. negen paer klyne linne mouwetjes
30. seven lange neteldoekse dassen
31. vyf zyde neusdoeken
32. een oostindische bonte neusdoek
33. een linne met goud geborduurd neusdoek met gaten
34. een zwarte zyde tulbant
35. mudsje van damast
36. een paar witte zyde vrouwe handschoenen
37. een rood Turks mudsje
38. een cattoene slaepmuds
39. een Turkse reys gordel of cammeel
40. een paar witte cattoene coussen
41. vier paar zwarte zyde koussen

p. 40

42. een paar brittyne zyde kousen
43. ses paar zwarte gare & sayette koussen, oud
44. vyfendertig grote ouwerwetse knopen
45. een Smirnase tafel tapyt
46. een rotting met een zilvere knop
47. een lemnet van een deegen
48. een paar wolle handschoene
49. een paar geele Turkse muylen
-
50. Een blaeuw gestreepte gordyn
51. Een blaeuw dobbelsteene tafellaken & vyf servetjes oud
52. Een klyn oud gestreepte nagrokje van bordatje
53. Een blaewe korsaye jas
54. Een graeuw lakensse dito
55. Twee reis mudsen
56. Een oude fluweele bonte muds
57. Twee struys eyeren
58. Een cattoene deken
59. Een paillas of stroo zak
60. Een paarde haire matras en peuluw
61. Drie oude hoeden met haar papiere kassen
62. Een naeymandje met een deksel daar in eenigen bagateles
63. *In het eerste bovenste kasje neffens het bed*
64. Twee klyne mandjes
65. Drie leege blicke thee bossen
66. Een klyn blicke caffè doosje
67. Een paar nieuwe roode & een paar gele muylen
68. Een klyn schelderytje
69. Een klyn hout orologe kasje
70. Eenige oude schrifturen
71. Een klyn kasje met brieven &^a en nog eenige andere oude schrifturen

72. Veertien differente boeken

--

73. *In het tweede kasje*

74. Een coffy molen

p. 41

75. een kopere stryk ijzer

76. een laadje met 6 messen & vorken met houten hegten

77. een blicke suiker rasp

78. een aan kouweschael kom

79. twee aarde kwispeldoortjes

80. een blicke peperdoos

81. een blicke suikerdoos

82. een koper peperdoosje

83. *In het derde of laatste kasje boven neffens de deur*

84. Een harsteene pot

85. Twee steene bierkannen d'eene met tinne deksel

86. Een lode tabaksdoos

87. Een tinne theepotje

88. Acht porcelaine copjes van diverse soort met elf dito schoteltes en een aarde schotelje

89. Seven klynen roemertjes

90. Vyf bier glazen van christal

91. Vier christalle wyn glaesjes

92. Een degen met koper vergulde gevest

93. Een Turkse houwer

94. Een paar sadelpistolen

95. Een blick fontyntje met een beckettje

96. Ongeveer honderd leege Engelse flessen

97. *Een lessenaer waar in het volgende*

98. Een zilvere zak orologe

99. *Een zyde beursje en daar in*

100. Een Portugeesche goud gleuzer wegende 15 gouden ducaten

101. zestien gouden stukken van Portugaal wegende ieder 39: p^{te}

102. seven Turkse ducaten genaemt Fondoek altins

103. een dito singirei

104. een halve nieuwe turali

105. een keizerlijke kroon en

106. elf paraes

--

107. *Een geld zakje en daar in*

108. Twee en vyftig sesdehalven

109. Een schelling

110. Drie stoters

p. 42

111. drie dubbeltjes

112. drie stuyvers

113. twee agste van een Liniliaen

114. veertien sestiende van een Liniliaen

- 115. een hondert vyfenvyftig Tunisie aspers
- 116. agtien duyten
- 117. agtenvyftig stukjes spaens kopergeld
- 118. een zilvere snuyftabaksdoos
- 119. een Engels knipmesje
- 120. een papier met algierse aspers
- 121. een goud schaalte
- 122. vier paar kopere hembdknoopjes
- 123. een brieras net eenige schriftuuren
- 124. een Turkse paspoort
- 125. een dito int Nederduyts
- 126. een dito in t frans
- 127. twee boeken van reekeningen &^a
- 128. met nog diverse andere reekeningen &^a
-
- 129. ses geschilderde stoelen met vyf stoelkussens
- 130. een flesse kelder met 13 flessen
- 131. een graatboog
- 132. een zeeboek van de Spaanse kust in Folio
- 133. nog drie boeken zeekaart in Folio
- 134. een metale scheeps klok

Aldus geïnventariseert door opgevinge van den voorz: provisionele capitein Hans Schwen dewelke verklaart zyn wetens niets agtergehouden of verzwegen is den gemelde capitein Segenberg zal^f aangaande belovende in gevalle na dato nog iets mogt gevonden werden hier toebehorende deze Inventaris daar mede te amplieeren. Des t oirconde is deze door gemelde S^r Hans Schewen met eygen handen ondertekent in presentie van Dirk Segenberg Mons^r Hendrik Lacki S^r Dirk Buxsteheed en Wellem Fourneau als getuygen van geloven hier toe verzogt. Actum in de cajuyt van t schip de Coning Davide leggende in de haven van Constantinopolen den elfden augustus eenduysent seven hondert en eenendertig.

p. 43
sevenhondert en eenendertig
was geteekent

Hendrik Lackie
Dirk Buxteheed
Willem Fourneau
Hans Schwen
Dirk Segenberg
Quod attestor
Was geteekent Rumold^s Rombouts Cancell

Amplificatie van den Inventaris van de nalatenschap van wijlen Cap. Carel van Segenberg zoo door S^r Hans Schwen sedert nog is op gegeven dat gevonden is aan den voorz Inventaris behorende te weten

1. Twee tafel tapyten
2. Twee paar zwarte zyde koussen
3. Twee paar leersen

4. Een gebrooke koperen water ketel

5. Een klyn kopere thee keteltje

Aldus gepasseert in het hof van zyn Excell: in Pera van Constpolen den eersten
Septemb: NB

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

55. Carel Segenberg, Captain: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).¹³⁴²

p. 38

Inventory of the goods and furniture left behind and cleared upon the demise of Sir Carel Segenberg, Captain of the Dutch ship Coning David, who rests at peace here with the Lord on the sixth of this month August, around an hour and a half before noon, recorded and inventoried by me, Rumoldus Rombouts, chancellor to his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador to the High Mightiness, the Gentlemen States General of the United Netherlands at the Court of the Turks, in the presence of below mentioned witnesses, by specification of the pro-interim captain Hans Schwen, consisting of the following:

1. *An oblong pinewood chest containing*
2. *A money pouch containing*
3. Forty ducatonnes &
4. Seven hundred and thirty two *scheepjes schellingen* (ship coins)
5. Two blue kersey underpants
6. A pair of coffee colored broadcloth trousers, old & with holes
7. Two blue kersey undervests: one with pewter & the other with bone buttons
8. A serge undervest with camel hair (camlet) buttons
9. A blue broadcloth robe [ORIG: binnis/ Ot: biniş] or cloak in the Turkish manner
10. A brown broadcloth old dress coat, very stained
11. A blue broadcloth dress coat with two trousers
12. A dress coat and camisole of a blue fabric
13. In a small bag in a blue broadcloth pair of trousers was found five Sevilla, three half ditto, a Dutch Cross Dollar [kruys ryxdaalder] and a small piece of Spanish silver coin being $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Spanish piece of eight. Furthermore a black stone box in the shape of a whistle, containing a small stone for a ring and a green stone figure and three shirt buttons with (lead?) crystal. And a small golden clamp ring.
14. A pair of silver shoe clasps

p. 39

15. A blue broadcloth dress coat & trousers with a camisole of a white fabric with blue flowers and a pair of silver clasps on the trousers
16. A dress coat, camisole and trousers of blue Angora camlet with pieces of the same fabric with another camisole of dark blue damask from Chios. New.
17. A camisole of striped East-Indian cotton
18. A dress coat of the same fabric [striped East-Indian cotton] with thirty three silver buttons
19. A red chintz undervest with thirty seven silver buttons
20. A ditto [red chintz undervest] without buttons, old
21. Three full(y) striped undervests
22. Four striped linen trousers
23. A piece of half silk lace
24. Twelve pieces and two pieces of blue plain lace
25. Five new shirts

¹³⁴² Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044.

26. Six old shirts
27. A bed sheet /whose equal was placed on the body of the deceased in the coffin, with two blue flowery (cushion) covers
28. A tablecloth with six napkins
29. Nine pairs of small linen sleeves
30. Seven long muslin ties
31. Five silk handkerchiefs
32. An East-Indian colorful handkerchief
33. A linen handkerchief embroidered with gold, with holes
34. A black silk turban
35. A damask bonnet or cap
36. A pair of white silk women's gloves
37. A red Turkish cap
38. A cotton nightcap
39. A Turkish travel belt or girdle [ORIG: cammeel/ Ot: kamil (?)]
40. A pair of white cotton stockings
41. Four pairs of black silk stockings

p. 40

42. A pair of brittyn silk stockings
43. Six pairs of black yarn & sagathy stockings, old
44. Thirty five large old-fashioned buttons
45. A Smyrna table carpet
46. A walking stick with a silver knob
47. A blade of a sword
48. A pair of woolen gloves
49. A pair of yellow Turkish slippers
-
50. A blue striped curtain
51. A blue chequered tablecloth & five napkins, old
52. A small old striped nightgown of lace
53. A blue kersey coat
54. A grizzled broadcloth ditto [coat]
55. Two travel bonnets
56. An old velvet colorful hat
57. Two ostrich eggs
58. A cotton blanket
59. A pallet
60. A mattress and bolster of horse hair
61. Three old hats with their paper cases
62. A sewing basket with its lid, containing some trifles
63. *In the first upper cupboard beside the bed*
64. Two small baskets
65. Three empty pewter tea boxes
66. A small pewter coffee box
67. A pair of new red & a pair of yellow slippers
68. A small painting
69. A small wooden clock case
70. Several old documents
71. A small case with letters & other items, and several other old documents

72. Fourteen different books

--

73. *In the second cupboard*

74. A coffee mill

p. 41

75. A copper flatiron

76. A drawer with 6 knives & forks with wooden hilts

77. A pewter sugar grater

78. A *kouweschael* [dish of beer and bread] bowl

79. Two earthenware spittoons

80. A pewter pepper box

81. A pewter sugar box

82. A copper pepper box

83. *In the third or last cupboard beside the door*

84. A bluestone (?) pot

85. Two stone tankards, one with a pewter lid

86. A leaden tobacco box

87. A (small) pewter teapot

88. Eight porcelain cups of various kinds, with eleven ditto saucers and one ceramic saucer

89. Seven small rummers (goblets)

90. Five lead (?) crystal beer glasses

91. Four lead (?) crystal wine glasses

92. A sword with a copper gilded hilt

93. A Turkish coulter

94. A couple of saddle pistols

95. A pewter fountain with a basin

96. Around a hundred empty English bottles

97. *A (reading) desk containing the following*

98. A silver pocket watch

99. *A silk purse containing*

100. A Portuguese golden coin (gleuzer) weighing 15 golden ducats

101. Sixteen golden pieces from Portugal, weighing each 39: p^{te}

102. Seven Turkish ducats called *findik altın*

103. One ditto [Turkish ducat called] *singirli*

104. A half new *Tuğralı*

105. One imperial crown and

106. Eleven paras

--

107. *A money pouch containing*

108. Fifty two *zesthalven*

109. One shilling [*schelling*]

110. Three *stoters*

p. 42

111. Three dimes [*dubbeltjes*]

112. Three pence [*stuyvers*]

113. Two-eighth of a Sevilla coin

114. Fourteen-sixteenth of a Sevilla coin

115. Hundred fifty five Tunisian aspres
116. Eighteen farthings [*duyten*]
117. Fifty eight pieces of Spanish coppers
118. A silver snuff box
119. An English clasp knife
120. A paper with Algerian aspers
121. A (small) golden plate
122. Four pairs of copper shirt buttons
123. A briefcase (?) with a few documents
124. A Turkish passport
125. A ditto [passport] in Low German
126. A ditto [passport] in French
127. Two account books & others
128. And several other bills & others
-
129. Six painted chairs with five seat cushions
130. A bottle case with 13 bottles
131. A protractor
132. A "sea book" of the Spanish coast, in Folio
133. 3 other books with nautical maps, in Folio
134. A metal ship's bell

Thusly inventoried by the instigation of the aforementioned provisional captain Hans Schwen who declares that by his knowledge nothing has been withheld nor concealed concerning the said late captain Segenberg, and promises that in case something may be found afterwards pertaining to this, he will amplify this inventory. This testimony has been signed by the said Sir Hans Schewen by his own hand in the presence of Dirk Segenberg, Sir Hendrik Lacki, Sir Dirk Buxsteheed and Willem Fourneau as witnesses of faith requested hereto. Done in the cabin of the ship Coning Davide berthed in the port of Constantinople on the eleventh of August, One thousand seven hundred thirty one.

p. 43

seven hundred and thirty one.

Was signed

Hendrik Lackie

Dirk Buxteheed

Willem Fourneau

Hans Schwen

Dirk Segenberg

Quod attestor

Was signed Rumold[u]^s Rombouts Chancellor

Complement of the inventory of the estate of the late captain Carel van Segenberg, as has been reported by Sir Hans Schwen, of what has been found since the aforementioned inventory, knowingly

1. Two table carpets
2. Two pairs of black silk stockings
3. Two pairs of boots

4. A broken copper boiler or cauldron
5. A small copper teakettle

Thusly passed at the court of his Excellency in Pera of Constantinople on the first of September. NB

Quod attestor

Rumold[u]^s Rombouts Chancellor

56. Sima Siohagi: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1045).¹³⁴³

[Folio 1r]

In nome di Dio Amen

Hoggidi Venerdi li Trenta uno di Maggio dell' anno Milla, settocento, trenta setto a quatro hore doppo mezzo di inanzi di mé Rumoldus Rombouts Cancelliere dell' Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} Signore Cornelio Calkoen Ambasciadore straordinario di Loro Alte Potenze alla Porta Ottomanna in presenza delli sottoscritti Testimonij comparsa personalmente la Sig^{ra} Sima Vedova del q^m Sig: Aretin Siohagi à mé Cancelliere ben conosciuto godendo per la grazia di Dio Oltima salute, la sua Memoria, giuditio e Parola, la quale ha dichiarata che considerando la fragillità della vita humana, la certitudine della morte et 'l incertitudine dell' hora d' esso ha giudicato necessario disporre delli suoi Bene, e perciò rimencio à qualunque dispositione che essa havrebbe gia mai fatto per il passato dichiarandoli di nullo e veruna valore e disponendo di nuovo dichiara

1.^o Che in Primis ricommando in caso di morto l' anima sua nelli mani di Dio e del suo salvatore Giesu Christo, et il suo corpo alla Terra

2.^o Lascia e legue la Meta della sua casa situata in Pera framezzo del sig Aslan et la S^{ra} Congia alla di lei Sorella la S^{ra} Eva et al suo figliuolo il S:^r Simon Nipote della Testatrice cioè la parte contigue alla s^{ra} Congia della strada sino al fine del Giardino, à cad' uno di loro un quarto dell' intiero. Et l' altra metà similmente della strada sino al fine del Giardino della parte contigue al s:^r Aslan lascia e legua alla sua schiava libera di nome Meirem et alla s^{ra} Maria Zaloni Nipota del Rev: Padre Antonio, a cad' uno di loro due l' un quarto dell' in tiera, à conditione che loro due goderanno insieme durante loro vita delle rivenute d' essa metà di detta casa, e doppo la morta della sua schiava Meirem

[Folio 1v]

Vuol e pretende la Testatrice che la portione di Meirem sia data in possessione al s:^r Giovanni Zaloni fratello della sig^{ra} Maria Zaloni, e morendo uno delli due restarà al survivento d' essi due Maria o Giovanni Zaloni.

Dichiarando in oltre ch' a fine la meta della sua casa sia data alla sua schiava Meirem et la s^{ra} Maria Zaloni sudetta come di sopra, et che di parte delli Turchi non si venise delli oppositione, essa Testatrice ha passata un Hoggetto nel Mekiêmé di Kasimpascia in forme di vendita sopra il nome del sig: Giov: Luigi Rigo Primo segretario dell' Ecc^{mo} Sig:^r Amb: sudetto, la quale non fù altro che proforma come il sud^{to} M:^r Rigo ha fatto una dichiarazione in dato del 18 di marzo ultimo passato che lui non ha pretendere niente del contenuto di qual hoggetto.

3.^o Vuole e desidera la Testatrice che la sua sorella la s^{ra} Eva et il suo Nipote s:^r Simon devons dare cad' uno cento Piastri al Rev: Padre Antonio del Convento di Santa Maria par l' anima della Testatrice, lasciandolo à loro la metà della sua casa sudetta a questa conditione.

4 Lascia e legua un quarto portione di tutti li suoi Mobili di casa alla sua schiava Meirem sudetta, et li altri Tre quarti alla sua sorella Eva et Nipote Simon sudetto.

Dicharando la Testatrice essere tutto il soprascritto la sua pura et ultima volontà, senza essere indetto ne sfersato da nissuna, volendo che doppo la sua porte sia núceralemente et esattamente eseguitata in tutti li suoi punti sia come Testamento,

¹³⁴³ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, pages 47-48.

codicillo, o donatione in caso di morte come meglio puotra essere valido secondo li leggi, se bene che per fortuna ne fosse fatta qualche ommissione.

Fatto e passato nella cancellaria dell'ambasciata di Loro Alte Potenze in Pera di Costpoli die et anno utsupra in presenza delli sⁿⁱ Henrico Lackie & Giov Dionisio van der Burg

[Folio 2r]

Testimonij degne di fede à cio rogati.

Henrico Lackie

Jan Dionijs Van der Burg

Questo e il segno della sig^{ra}

Sima Vedova del q^m Aretun non sapendo scrivere

Quod attestor

Rumold: Rombouts Cancell:

57. Domenica Theyls, Dragoman's Daughter: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1047).¹³⁴⁴

[Folio 1r]

In nome di Dio amen

Hoggidi li vinticinque di Marzo dell'anno mille, sette cento, quarante sette a tre hore doppo mezzodi inanzi di mé Rumoldus Rombouts Cancelliere dell'Ambasciata di Loro Alte Potenze alla Porta Ottomana in presenza delli Infrascritti Testimonij Comparsa personalmente la sig:^a Domenica Theijls Vedova del q^m sig:^r Ignatio D'Andria (a mé Cancelliere ben consosciuto) trovandosi per la grazia di Dio in perfetta salute egodendo suo, giuditio, memoria e favrello intieramente. La quale ha dichiarata che considerando la fragilità della vita humana, la certitudine della morta e l'incertitudine del hora d'essa ha giudicata aproposito disporre di quel Bene ch'essa posseda, e per ciò rinuncia a qualunque dispositione ch'essa ha potute fare per il passato dichiarandoli di nulla valore e disponendo di nuove dichiara

1.^o In primis raccomanda l'anima sua in caso di morto nelli mani del nostro salvatore Giesu Christo, e suo corpo a la terra.

2.^o Secondo legue al suo Figlio Sig: Guglielmo Gabriello D'Andria la somma di cinque cento piastri, li quali sono la portione ch'essa legatrice deve hereditare doppo la morta della di lei Madre la Sig^{ta} Cattarina Peroni Vedova Theijls della successione del suo Padrei escludendo le sue due Figlie Vittoia & Magdalena della portione ch'esse puotrebbero Pretendere nelle sudette P: 500:- a cause che esse sue due figlie hanno ricevuto le loro dotte nel tempo di loro matrimonie, contre le quele compensa il sudetto legato di P:500:- che fa al sud:^o suo Figlio Guglielmo.

3.^o Terzo Vuol la Testatrice che doppo la di lei morta siano venduti tutti li mobile, habiti &^a ad ella appartenendo, et del provenuto d'essi sarà date alli poveri la somma di dieci Piastri, dico P: 10:- Et cinquanta Piastri alle Chiese per far Messe per l'anima sua, cioè alla Ciese di Santa Maria Drapperis Trenta Piastri dico P:30:- alla Chiesa di Sant Antonio

[Folio 1v]

Dieci Piastri dico P: 10:- et alla Chiesa di Sant Luiggio dieci Piastri dico P:10:-

4.^o quarto per il resto di tutti li suoi Beni siano il restanto del prodetto delli suoi Mobile, Habiti &^a od in qual si sia cosse appartenendo alla Testatrice lascia alle sue due Figlie Vittoria D'Andria Ved^a del q^m Dottore Polacco, et a Magdalena D'Andria Moglia del s.^r Giov. Battista Marcquis, a cud'una la giusta metà, senza che 'l suo Figlio Guglielmo sudetto ne possi pretendere niente altro fuori li predetti P:500:-.

5 Quinto nomina autorisce et costituisce con la presente per essecutore di questo suo Testamento il suo prenominato Figlio Guglielmo Gabriello d'Andria raccomandandoli d'eguire puntualmente tutto quello di sopra specificato dandoli perciò piena et ampia autorita e potere.

Dichiarando la Testatrice essere tutto quello di sopra il suo Testamento et ultima volontà, desiderando che il contenuto d'esso sia puntualmente e fedeltmente eseguito, sia come Testamento, Codicilla, donnatione in caso di morta, ed altra forma o maniere

¹³⁴⁴ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1065, page 622.

che meglio potrà essere valide secondo le constume e leggi alli quali la Testarice e sogetto.

Fatto e passato nella Cancellaria dell'Ambasciata di Loro Alte Potenze alla Porta Ottomanna in Pera di Costpoli Giorno, meso et anno ut supra in presenza delli ss^{ri} David Petters & Giov: Giacomo Cobbe Testimonij degne di fede á ciò rogati.

Domenica Theyls

Vedova D'Andria

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

58a. Willem Theyls, Dragoman: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³⁴⁵

[Folio 1r]

Notta delli mobili estabili del Defonto mio marito S:^r Guile Theyls

La casa dove habito

La mita della casa di Belgrado

--

Nella camera che e sopra la strada

1. Due tapetti vechi
2. 8 cussini di veluto vechie
3. 2 vechie di panno rosso
4. Una carpeta
5. Un piccolo tapetto
6. 3 menderi
7. Un stromaso con il suo capezale
8. Due sepetti
9. Un perde del camino
10. Una portiera
11. Un grande armaro

--

Nella camera sopra il giardino

12. 13 cussini di veluto vechie con 3 menderi grandi
13. Altre due piccoli
14. 3 macati di panno vechie e due piccoli
15. Un tauolino e un piccolo tapetto
16. Una cassetta di madre perla
17. 4 quadri e due spechi
18. Due stromazi con li sui capezali
19. Un tapetto e tre store

--

La camera sopra il magazzino da foco

20. Un cussino de veluto e 9 cussini senza fodra
21. Due tapetti piccoli e un grande e due store

[Folio 1v]

22. Tre crami vechi e due altri cussini senza fodra
23. 3 sepetti e un letto di tauole

--

Nella stanza d'abasso

24. Cinque cussini con Indiane vechie
25. Una foghera di bronzo e due menderi con due macatti
26. Un tapetto vechio

Nella camera oscura

27. Due menderi dove dormono le schiaue e due caperte

--

¹³⁴⁵ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 100-102.

28. 10 pigniate di rame e una caldera grande
29. Un altra caldera
30. Due dosene di tondi
31. 17 piatti grandi
32. Tre padele due gradellie e un trepie
33. Due spiedi con due feri
34. Una moleta una paletta e un tirafogo
35. 3 conche di legno e una zara
36. Altre due dusene di tondi e 17 cortelli
37. Un gratta caseo
38. Otto candelieri e un smocolatoio
39. Un deci quadri e undeci careghe
40. porzolane piatti 18 sanni e rotti
41. Due cinia
42. Un cuchiaro di Rame
43. Due tovaglie e 22 serviete
44. 24 lenzuoli
45. 20 serviete vechie con 4 touagle
46. 7 sugamani e dodeci guanciali bianchi

[Folio 2r]

47. 7 Beretine
48. 2 uelenze e Tre schiauine
49. 9 coperte
50. Un Mantelo
51. Altre Vechie Robbe lo distribuito alli Poueri
52. Un orologio d'argento
53. Un armaro grande
54. Una cassa grande, e una piccolo del paese
55. un Petina Lino
56. 3 Tanduri
-
57. Una schiaua orba
Il mio Figlio Antonio in Moscovia deue soma Leoni. 1100:-
58. 3 Linzuoli perli Menderi
59. 7 Cuchiari e 5 Peroni d'argento
60. Una sottacoppa d'argento e due sarf
61. 5 Portiere

Le obbligazioni del defuncto ambasciatore si trouanno in canceleria di V:^a Ecc:^{za}

[Folio 2v]

Spese che si sonno fatte dal Giorno che fu morto il defonto mio marito S^r Guile: Theyÿls.
 Per una ocha di candela di cera ... para 40
 Per il capitano ... 30
 Il giorno che lo sepolto o fatta elemosina allipoveri .. 91
 Per la cassa ... 40
 Per otto persone che l'anno lavato ... 120
 Per il maestro che atravagliato quella settimana 20
 Per le Forze di s'ant'anna e Rosaria ... 400

Per una donna che l'acusto cura ... 60
 Per un'altra ... 15
 Un stromazo per il morto ... 230
 Per il vescovo ... 130
 Per un altro capitano che gridava al fanale 12
 Per cinque fratti di santa Maria ... 100
 Per un prete e laico del vescovo ... 20
 Per cinque religiosi Francescani ... 50
 Per quatro religiosi Domenicani ... 40
 Per due Religiosi di Terra Santa ... 20
 Per 15 pretti ... 150
 Per 7 oche e 300 drammi di cera per il funerale . 465
 Per fachini che hanmo portate le torze e il cassaletto ... 35
 Per le spese chesono fatte il giorno che emorto ... 255
 30 oche di cerra per il Cattafalco ... 1800
 Per li fratti che hanno assistito il catta falco ... 40
 Per il massaro ... 60
 Per due religiosi che lanno assistito il catafalco ... 30
 4253

[Folio 3r]

La dietro somma si raporta qui ... para 4253
 Per li religiosi di santa maria ... 85
 Per le robbe di lutto che habbi amo fetto opagato ... 978
 Per tinger le robba .. 114
 Per cusitura ... 200
 Per una peliza ... 240
 Perli 40 giorni doppo morte espeso .. 635
 Perli tre mesi ... 635
 Per si sei mesi ... 635
 Per seruitori eserue o pagato ... 3210
 Al dottor Polaci in medicamenti e visite ... 2463
 A monsieur honoré in medicamenti ... 600
 Il giorno dei morti ... 202
 Perli noue mesi ... 635
 Per l'anno espeso ... 635
 Al sartore da ches ... 90
 Doppo ho fatto spese per vestirmi ... 520:-
 16131
 Che fanno P:^a 403:33
 Per far una bottega sotto colaso hespeso ... 71:27
 Per accomodar la cisterna ... 6:30
 Per alomodar li copi e far le palissade ... 2:5
 Piati di stagno ... 1:60
 Pagato al anton Celebi ... 77
 Per un ferege negro ... 10
 Ho pagato alla s:^{ra} Mane ... 50
 Il defonto alasciato due para di pane al giorno alli Padri di santa maria che fano in tre
 anni ... 54

--

675:35

[Folio 3v]

La di etro somma di raporta qui ... P^a 675:35

Ho dato a Giouanachi 200 piastri sopra il conto che alasciato il suo Badia li 500 piastri
... 200:

Ho dato a Ignatio ... 118:

3 anni doppo la morte del mio marito salario di due serue a 30 piastri l'anno fano P^a
180:

--

1173:35

Diuerse altre spese che ho fatto che lo sanno, tutti et non mi ricordo ...p^{re} : “

Spese di tre anni per il nostro vitto –

Tutto quello che trouara aproposito V.^a Ecc.^{za} ... :

Ho riceuuto dals.^f Biscop ... P^a 90-

Di più ho riceuuto dal detto ... 110-

O venduto una peliza ... 80

Un altra pelizza ... 20

Un calpac di gebelino ... 12

Certe pietre cauate dalle muraglie ... 16:27

O venduto li fiori del giardino .. 130:

Di più hori ceuuto dals.^f Biscop denari di garofoli 318

Doppo lamorte del defonto son trouati in casa . 85:

--

P^a 861:27

[Folio 4r]

Nota der Meubelen & van Gug^{mo} Theyl zal:^f @ 24 Maert 1728 geregistr:^t

58a. Willem Theyls, Dragoman: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³⁴⁶

[Folio 1r]

Record of the furniture and buildings of my late husband Mr. Guile Theyls

The house where I live

Half of the house in Belgrade

In the room above the street

1. two old carpets
2. 8 old velvet cushions
3. 2 old cushions of red cloth
4. one blanket or carpet
5. one small carpet
6. 3 cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder]
7. one mattress with its bed
8. two baskets [sepet]
9. one curtain [perde] for the fireplace
10. one door curtain
11. one large wardrobe

In the room over the garden

12. 13 old velvet cushions with 3 large cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder]
13. Two other small [cushions]
14. 3 old cloth sofa spreads [ORIG: macati/ Ot: mak'ad] and two small ones
15. one small table with carpet
16. one box of mother-of-pearl
17. 4 paintings and two mirrors
18. two mattresses with their beds/pillows
19. 1 carpet and three mats

The room above the fire proof storage

20. one velvet cushion and 9 cushions without covers
21. two small carpets and a big one and two mats

[Folio 1v]

22. Three old spreads [ORIG: crami/ Ot: ihrâm] and two other cushions without covers
23. 3 baskets [sepet] and one bed with slats

In the room downstairs

24. Five cushions with old *Indienne*
25. One copper brazier and two cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder] with two cloths for sitting [ORIG: macatti/ Ot: mak'ad]
26. one old carpet

In the dark room

¹³⁴⁶ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 100-102.

27. two cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder] where the [female] slaves sleep and two blankets

-
28. 10 copper pans and one big cauldron
29. Another cauldron
30. two dozens of dishes
31. 17 large plates
32. three pots, two grills and one trivet
33. two spits with two iron tools
34. One pair of pliers, one small shovel, bellows
35. 3 wooden bowls and one jar
36. Two more dozens of dishes and 17 knives
37. one grater for cheese
38. eight chandeliers [or candlesticks?] and one candle snuffer
39. eleven paintings and eleven chairs
40. 18 intact and broken porcelain plates
41. two round copper trays [ORIG: cinia/ Ot: sini]
42. one copper spoon
43. two tablecloths and 22 napkins
44. 24 sheets
45. 20 old napkins and 4 tablecloths
46. 7 towels and twelve white cushions

[Folio 2r]

47. 7 caps
48. 2 velenze [type of hat] and three schiavina [type of vest]
49. 9 blankets
50. one cloak
51. Other old things, which I distributed to the poor
52. one silver clock
53. 1 big wardrobe
54. 1 large case and one small from the country
55. one linen comb
56. 3 tandoors

57. One blind slave

My son Antonio in Moscow owes the sum of Lion dollars 1100:-

58. 3 sheets for cushions [minder]
59. 7 spoons and 5 silver forks
60. 1 silver saucer and two receptacles [ORIG: sarf/ Ot: zarf]
61. 5 door curtains

The obligations of the deceased Ambassador are in the chancellor's office of your Excellency

Registered with the request by Mr. Christoforo Tarsia and collected with the original, existing in this chancellor's office, today 24th of May 1728

By me Rúmold:s Romboúts Vice Chancellor

[Folio 2v]

Expenditures of the day when my husband, Mr. Guile Theijls, died:

For 1 okka of candle wax... para 40
 For the captain or leader...30
 The day of the burial and of charity to the poor...91
 For the case...40
 For eight people, who washed him..120
 For the master, who worked that week...20
 For the forces of Saint Anna and Rosaria...400
 For a woman for immediate care...60
 For another one...15
 one mattress for the deceased...230
 for the bishop...130
 for another captain who was guiding the lantern 12
 for five friars from the Santa Maria ... 100
 for the priest and the altar boy of the bishop...20
 for five Franciscan monks ... 50
 for four Dominican monks ... 40
 for two monks from the Terra Santa ... 20
 for 15 priests ... 150
 for 7 okkas and 3 dram of candle wax for the funeral 465
 for porters, who led the torch and small case... 35
 for the expenditures on the day he died ... 255
 30 okkas of wax for the catafalque ... 1800
 For the friars, who assisted the catafalque ... 40
 For the administrator...60
 For two monks who assisted the catafalque ... 30
 4253

[Folio 3r]

The sum from the former page ... para 4253

For the monks of Santa Maria ... 85
 For the robe of mourning that we have paid and made ... 978
 For dying the robe .. 114
 For the seams ... 200
 For a fur coat ... 240
 For the expenses for forty days after the demise .. 635
 For the three months ... 635
 For the six months ... 635
 For servants will be paid ... 3210
 To doctor Polacco for medicine and visitations ... 2463
 To Mr. Honoré for medicine ... 600
 The morning of death ... 202
 For the nine months ... 635
 For the year, expenses ... 635
 For the tailor from Ches? ... 90
 Then the expenses that I made for dressing myself ... 520:-
 16131
 That makes 403:33 Piasters

to a giant shop downstairs I spent ... 71:27
To accommodate the cistern.. 6:30
For placing the tiles and making the palisade ... 2:5
Tin plates ... 1:60
Paid to Anton Celebi ... 77
For a black cloak [ORIG: ferege/ Ot: ferâce] ... 10
I paid to Ms Mane ... 50
The deceased has left two para of bread per day to the fathers of Santa Maria for a period of three years ... 54
--
675:35

[Folio 3v]

The sum from the former page ... Piasters 675:35
I gave Giovanachi 200 piasters from/ on top of the account that he left to his abbey of 500 piasters ... 200:
I gave to Ignatio ... 118:
Three years of salary since the death of my husband, of two servings at 30 piasters a year Piasters 180:
--
1173:35

Several other expenses that I know I made but do not recall all of them ...piasters : “
Three years of expenses for our food –

All that was found about his Excellency :
I received from Sir Bis[s]c[h]op ... Piasters 90-
Moreover I received from ditto [Sir Bisschop]... 110-
I sold a fur (coat) ... 80
Another fur (coat) ... 20
A kalpak (high fur cap) of sable ... 12
Certain stones quarried from the walls ... 16:27
I sold the flowers from the garden .. 130:
Moreover I received from sir Bis[s]c[h]op money of the carnations 318
After the death of the deceased found in the house 85:
--
Piasters 861:27

[Folio 4r]

Note of the furniture & other items of the late Gug[liel]mo Theyl[s], registered on March 24, 1728.

58b. Willem Theyls, Dragoman: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1061).

p. 55

L'Anno Mille sette cento vinti cinque, et il giovedì vinti del mese di Aprile, Jo Infrascritto Sebastiano Fagel, Cancelliere pro Interim dell'Ambasciate Vacante di loro alte potenze li SS^{ti} Stati Generali delle provincie Unite di Nederlanda alla Porta Ottomanna, Dichiaro qualmente il sabbato dei vinti quatro di Febraro passato verso il Kindi, d'ordine di sua Ecc.^{za} il Sig.^{re} Ambasciatore e Conte di Colijer di F.M., personalmente comparso in casa del defonto Sig.^r Guglielmo Theijls fù suo primo Interprete e cancelliere, per assistere all'apertura del di lui Testamento fatto in vita di proprio pugno, e sigillato con tré sigilli; in presenza della Sig.^{ra} Vedova Theijls, delli Loro Figlioli e Generi, del Sig.^r Abraham Bisschop e del Sig.^r Bortolo Bugier Testimonie citati sul Testamento, hò aperto il medesimo, e doppo fattane la lettura ad altra voce, e notificatione ai sud.^{te} assistenti tutto il contenuto, nella forma che segue in questi registri della cancellaria dell' Ambasciata Nederlandese; ad essemplio del Sig.^r Nicolo Theijls primogenito, tutti gl'altri Figlioli di

p. 56

voce unanime accettarono riverentemente l'ultima volontà del defonto loro Sig.^{re} Padre, espresso de verbo ad verbum nei termini seguenti.

Nel nome della sanctissima trinita Padre, figliuolo et spirito sancto Amen.

Considerando la fragilità della natura humane, é la vanità mondane e che mediante la determinat.^{ne} di Dio Omnipotente, non si trova cosa più certo che la morte, conquistate, et hereditate mediant' il peccato universale dal Genero humano; ma l'ora (secondo la volontà Divina) vien' celato, & ogn 'uno, si che trovando me necessitato a provvedere verso ogni sorte di discordia che potrebbero - Resultare doppo la mia morte tra li figlioli, e figlie nella famiglia, intorno l'heredità, che lascerò a suo tempo, di quel tanto, hò conquistato, con li sudori in questo mondo; si che, con questa mia ultima volontà, e dispositione Raccomando prionieram.^{te} l'Anima mia nell' Infinito misericordia di Dio omnipotente, Creatore del universo, et il corpo, alla Terra, con una honorata sepultura, senza Gran' seguito, ma con quattro religiosi per servir all'ultimo essequio. É disponendo più oltro, In che forma si debbino comportare li miei otto figlioli maschie, é femine con la lore madre, che in quest' ora si trovino in vità; Percio dico, é non voglio, che Niccolacchio (sino che viva sua madre) (che si Ritrova all' pute: nel servi-

p. 57

zio dell' Imperatore de i Romani) si debba miscolare, et in modo veruna non debba pretendere cos' alcuna, Intorno li beni che puotro lasciar in questo mondo falace, mentre lui mediante alcune suoi procedere, quando era a Viennai ha cercate in parte la Euina della famiglia, per tanto non voglio che lui heredita cosa veruna, sin tanto che vivera la sua madre.

2.^{do} mentre ch'Jo alla mia figlia maggiore nom.^{ta} Domenica nel tempo del di lei sposalitio con il Sig.^{re} Ignazio d'Andrea, ho provveduto con un dotto honesto; Intendo per ciò che non potra intrare In altra portione della mia facolta, senza restituiscce Intieram.^{te} l'ottenuta dotte alla massa, di quello che potrò lasciare con la morta. La medesima conditione Intento anco, nell' Riguardo dell' altra mia figlia Sibilla Vittoria Ved.^a del defonto Dottore Constantino Sirach, laquale similm.^{te} volendo Intrare nell' heredità, debba restituire prima la valuta della dotte, che nel tempo del sua matrimonia da me ha ricevuta, in conformità della nota et atto originale qui inclusa.

3.^o Al mio figliolo Dottore Antonio ch'al pute: a Moscou di Ritrova, nel servitio di S. Maestà Czarienne, con un annuo salario di Leoni Otto cento cinquante, concesselo Clementissim.^{te} per li miei fedele servizie recato all'Imp.^{la} Maestà sua; non posso concedere più cosa veruna; tanto più, che lui nel tempo del suo studio

p. 58

e promotione al dottorato, in Padua; é poi in Venetia, mediante una vita dissoluta m'hà costato una buona somma di danaro.

4 e 5.^o é mentre mio figlioli Giovanni, in considerat.^{ne} de mie fidele servitie recato verso l'Interessi di S.M. Cz. Apresso la Porta Ottomanna, fù honorato con un salario di Leoni due cento cinquante, come Giovino dalle Lingue Orientale, lo concedo é lascio più oltro, Leoni cinque cento per un legato d'amore; et altra tanto a mio figliolo Ignazio, al quale oltro di ciò hò procurato della sereniss.^{ma} Republica Veneto, In Recompensò delli servitie prestato nel tempo della pacificat.^{ne} di passaroviz, a essere Inrollaro come Giovino delle Lingue honesto, con il quale et li Leoni 500:- per un legato potra passare ben la vita sua, quando si comporta secondo il dovero; et studiando continuam.^{te}, a poter arrivar' al Dragomanato.

6.^o Voglio, e pretendo assolutam.^{te} che á ogn' una della due mie figlie Vergine nom.^{te} Clara, e Catarina, siano dat' e concesse, quando si mariteranne due mille Leoni per dotte, oltro le Gioie che l'ho dato gia, é che portino Giornalm.^{te} in prorietà.

7.^o Il restanto della mia facultà lascio nella libera dispositione alla mia moglie Caterina Peroni, sin tante che viverà, consistente nella mia casa cituate in Pera, insieme con la metà di

p. 59

quella che poscedo nel vilaggio di Bellegrado, con tutte li mobile ch'in essa si ritrovino, et più oltro il restanto del denaro in contante, é credito, che si trovera nella casa, e sotto diversi personi à interesse a 10 per cento all' anno, in conformita degli lori obligationi, custodito nella piccola cassetta, nel magazzino, insieme con alcune crediti che tengo in Hollande, doppo la ceparatione dalli specificationi de i dotti per Clara é Caterina, com' anco de li Leoni Milla concesso per legati a Giovan et Ignazio; a conditione però che la mia moglie debba proffitare, in vità, delli interessi de sud.^{te} Leoni 5000:- durante il tempo che li nom.^{ti} due figlie, e due maschi, resteranno apresso di essa in casa non maritate; a poterli mantinere honestam.^{te}; ma venendo la madre loro à morire; al hora senza altra riserva lascio detti case et ogn' altra mia facolta, in favore di tutti li otte figlioli per heredità universale; cioè ch'ogn' uno d'essi habbia una eguale portione, fuora delli stipulate Leoni cinque mille: pregando l'Ill.^{mo} et Ecc.^{mo} Sig.^{re} Conte Colijer Ambasciat.^{re} degl' Alti Potenti ss.^{re} Stati Generali, che Dio conceda una longa vità; per havere la bontà di proteggere la mia moglie e la famiglia contra colori che si vogliano opponere, contr' il contenuto di questo mio testamento, a fine che sia pacificam.^{te} messo in essecutione, escludendo però la cancelaria di sua ecc.^{za}

p. 60

Ill.^{mo}; a qual fino hò scritto, é sottoscritto con propria mane questa mia ultima volonta In Pera di Constantinopoli hoggidi 16 Aprile anno 1722.

(Era segnato) Gug.^{mo} Theijls

NB: dove si Ritrova Il mio denaro che hò dato a interesse, secondo l'obligationi, sa il Sig.^{re} Abraham Bisschop, é li suoi sensali. Ma quello che sua Ecc.^{za} me deve si vedera nella sua obligat.^{ne} che nella cassetta resta.

Per il denaro che presentam.^{te} tengo in Hollande con lettere di cambio di sua Ecc.^{za} bisogno vedere li conti dalle Sig.^{re} de Lespaul et Comp.^e d'Amsterdam in un libretta bianco, nella cassetta.

Sopra era parimente scritto di proprio pugno d'una parte come segue.

Io sottoscritto Gug.^{mo} Theijls Dichiaro con la presente sopra scrittione, nella migliore forma, é maniero possibile, che la inclusa scrittura in questa serrato, con tré distinti sigilli da me sigillato, è il mio testamento, et ult.^{ma} volontà, scritto con mane propria, et sottoscritto con propria pugno. Il quale voglio et pretendo espressam.^{te} che doppo la mia morte sia aperto dalla mia moglie, é figlioli; et messo in essecutione secondo il contenuto d'esso, sia come testamento legale, codicillo, o donatione giuridica in caso di morte; Etiam nell medemo si trovasse qualche ommissione. A qual fino hò fatto questo soprascrittione, con propria pugno da me segnato, alla presenza del Sig.^{re}

p. 61

Abraham Bisschop, et Bortolo Bugier come Testimonij à ciò pregato; In Galata di Constantinopoli, hoggidi 16 Aprile dell'anno 1722.

(Era segnati)

Abraham Bisschop als getuijge.

Gug.^{mo} Theijls.

Bortolo Bugier.

E dall'altra parte era scritto come segue (però dentro il piego non s'è trovata la mentionata scrittura)

In questo piego ho messo ancora la nota dotte che ho dato à Sibilla, all' hora che fù sposate.

In casa della sud.^{ta} Sig.^{ra} Theijls, avanti di essa, e stata dal originale estrata la copie, e da me sottoscritto canceliere passata nei Registri di questa cancelaria, ben collationata, e trovata totalmente conforme all'originale. Pera di Costantinopoli, Die et anno ut supra.

B: Fagel Cancelliere

59. Le Vaché, Valet of the Ambassador: auction record (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063).¹³⁴⁷

p. 72

Aujourdhúij le 3^e janvier de l'an 1728 comparu personnellement devant moy Rumold^s Rombouts Vice Chancell: de son Exc: Monseign: Corn: Calkoen amb: de leurs Hautes Puissances a la Porte Ottom: et ces soussignez Temoins les Bastien Suchet Maitre Horologueur & le S^r Franc: Barchon Maitre d'Hotel de son Exc:, a moy vice Chancell: bien connu, les quelles declarent avoir été present a la vente publique qui à été fait des Hardes d'un certain personne (ci devant valet de chambre du susd^f Monseign: l'amb:) nommé le Vaché, quelles Hardes son vendu en publicq aux plus offrayant ête fait par la direction du S^r Bellamij Chef de Cuisine de son Exc: le quel selon l'attestation des comparant en à agij de bonnefoij et selon la suivante Note, sçavoir le 24 Aoust 1727 a Pera a les Constp:

1. Un habit de drap couleur de Muscq vendu pour p: 18:20
2. Un surtout de baracan brun pour “ 4:16
3. Six chemises pour “ 3:5
4. Six autres chemises pour “ 4:33
P: 30:34

Deduis pour les fraix P: -:30

& pour ce quele S^r Bellamy a payé au S^r Barchon (un des deux comparants) pour un sequin que le S^r de Vaché luy devois “ 3:13

4:3

Reste la somme de P: 26:31

p. 73

Quelle somme de Piastres vingt six et Trente un para sont resté entre les main du susd^e S^r Bellamy pour compte du sus nommé s^r Vache – Actum au Palais de son Exc: a Pera les Constp: Jour et an ut supra, et en presense des sieurs Gille Fourneau et Jean Gaudy Temoins digne de foy a ce requis

Signé

Gilles Fourneau Temoin

Jean Gaudy Temoin

Bastien Suchet

F: Barchon

Quod attestor

Signé Rumold^s Romboúts V: Chancell:

¹³⁴⁷ Similar to NL-HaNA Legatie Turkije 1043.

59. Le Vaché, Valet of the Ambassador: auction record (translation) (NL-HaNA Legatie Turkije 1063).¹³⁴⁸

p. 72

Today on the third of January of the year 1728 personally appeared before me, Rumold[u]s Rombouts Vice Chancellor of his Excellency Sir Corn[elis] Calkoen Ambassador of Her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte and the undersigned witnesses, Bastien Suchet Master Watchmaker & Sir Franc[ois] Barchon butler of His Excellency, to me vice Chancellor well-known, who declare to have been present at the public auction of the goods of a certain person (the former valet of the aforementioned Sir Ambassador), called Le Vaché, whose goods were sold in public to the highest bidder, under the direction of Sir Bellamy, Chef de Cuisine of his Excellency, which according to the testimony of the appearing party were done in good faith and according to the following note, namely of the 24th of August 1727 in Pera of Constantinople

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. A musk-colored broadcloth tail coat or costume, sold for | p: 18:20 |
| 2. A surtout of brown baracan, for | “ 4:16 |
| 3. Six chemises for | “ 3:5 |
| 4. Six other chemises for | “ <u>4:33</u> |
| P: 30:34 | |

Deducted for expenses	P: -:30
& for what Sir Bellamy paid to Sir Barchon (one of the two appearing people) for a sequin that Sir de Vaché owed him	“ <u>3:13</u>

4:3

Remains the sum of	P: 26:31
--------------------	----------

p. 73

Which sum of twenty six piasters and thirty one para are left in the hands of the aforementioned Sir Bellamy, on behalf of the aforementioned Vaché – Done at the Palace of His Excellency in Pera of Constantinople. Day and year as above, and in the presence of the gentlemen Gille Fourneau and Jean Gaudy witnesses of faith requested hereto

Signed

Gilles Fourneau. Witness

Jean Gaudy. Witness

Bastien Suchet

F: Barchon

Quod attestor

Signed: Rumold[u]s Romboúts Vice Chancellor

¹³⁴⁸ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043.

60. Jorgachi Ballomir Valagho, Coachman of the Ambassador: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).

[Folio 1r]

Inventario di quello fu lascieto dal defonto Jorgachi Ballomir Valagho fu Carozzero dell' Ill^{mo} et Ecc^{mo} signore Cornelio Calkoen ambasciadore di Loro Alte Potenze alla Porta ottomanno, qual Jorgachi passo di questo a miglior vita alli 16 di Lug: 1732. Et scritto et Inventarisato da me sottoscritto cancelliere del sud^{to} Ecc^{mo} Sig^{re} amb: in presenza delli sottoscritti testimonij, consistente come segue.

1. Una piccola casetta ordinario
2. 4 camisce vecchie
3. Una camisoletta di dimite bianche vecchie
4. Un binis di pane Turchine usato
5. Due piccoli cravatti
6. Una vesta di bocasino Turchino usata
7. Un dolama di panno Turchino usato
8. Un piccolo facioletto Jemeni
9. Un borsetto entrovi
10. Un sequino fondukli Ld 3:20
11. 2 piastri nuove “ 2:-
12. 2 piastre Imperiali “ 3:20
13. 1 ducato d'argento di Venezia “ 1:10
14. Et para 15 vecchi “ -:15
Ld 10:25
15. Un paie di scarpe nuove
16. 2 libri valacho manuscriptis
17. Una velato Turchino et sotto velato di panno giallo vechio
18. Una pelizza di lupo con bocasino vecchio.
19. Su paio di calce vecchio/ una tasta con due fingiani

Fatto e passato in Palazzo di sua Ecc^{za} in Pera di Constantinop: adi 17 Lug: 1732 in presenza delli ss^{ti} Manolachi Agga Jacob Kugler & Hendrik Ebbenhorst testimony degne di fede à ciò rogati

Manolachis Aga

Jacob Kugler

Hendrik Ebbenhorst

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Cancell:

Jo sottoscritto cavallerizzo di sua Ecc: confessó d'haver ricevuto delli mani del cancelliere Rombouts tutta le robbe menzionate in questo Inventario, et in Danari la somma di cinque piastri e due pará, che fá conli P: cinque e vinti tre pará li quali lui ha pagato a Michel spenditore del Palazzo per le spese del interramento del defonto, la somma di dieci piastri e vinti cinque pará, mentionato in quest' Inventario. Obligandomi di renderne conto essatto alli Heredi del def^{to} actum nella cancellaria Nederlandese in Pera di Costpoli li 10 Xb: 1732 in presenza delli sottoscritti testimonij à ciò rogati.

Marc' Ant: Rosa. Test^e Guillaume Fourneau Tem:

TB Marquis

60. Jorgachi Ballomir Valagho, Coachman of the Ambassador: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064.

[Folio 1r]

Inventory of what had been left by the deceased Jorgachi Ballomir Valagho, who was the coachman of Illustrious and eminent Mr. Cornelio Calkoen, Ambassador of the High Power at the Ottoman Porte, given that Jorgachi died on the 16th of July 1732. Written and inventoried by me, Chancellor of the above- mentioned eminent Mr. Ambassador, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, consisting of the following:

1. one small ordinary case
2. 4 old shirts or chemises
3. 1 old blouse of white dimity
4. one robe [ORIG: binis/ Ot: biniş] of Turkish cloth, used
5. two small ties
6. one used vest made of Turkish twilled cotton [ORIG: boccassino/ Ot: boğası]
7. one used entâri-like garment [ORIG: dolama/ Ot: dolama] of Turkish fabric
8. one small kerchief napkin
9. one purse, closed (?)
10. 1 *sequino findikli* Ld 3:20
11. 2 new silver coins “ 2:-
12. 2 Imperial piasters “ 3:20
13. 1 Venetian silver ducat “ 1:10
14. And 15 old para “ -:15
Ld 10:25
15. one new pair of shoes
16. two books of Wallachian manuscripts
17. one Turkish veil and under it an old yellow cloth veil
18. one wolf fur with old twilled cotton [ORIG: boccassino/ Ot: boğası]
19. One pair of old socks/ one pitcher [ORIG: tasta/ Ot: testi] with two cups [ORIG: fingiani/ Ot: fincan]

Completed and approved in the palace of his Excellency in Pera of Constantinople, in date July 17 1732 in the presence of Mr. Manolachi Agga Jacob Kugler and Mr. Hendrik Ebbenhorst, trustworthy delegated witnesses.

Manolachis Aga [in Greek script]

Jacob Kugler

Hendrik Ebbenhorst

As attested by

Rumold:^s Rombouts, Chancellor

I, undersigned, his Excellency's coachman, admit to have received from the Chancellor Rombouts all the goods mentioned in this inventory, and in cash the amount of 5 silver coins and 2 para, that added to the 5 silver coins makes 23 para, with which he paid Michel, who takes care of the expenses of the Palace, for the burial of the deceased, the amount is of 10 silver coins and 25 para, mentioned in this inventory. Obligated to give the exact account to the deceased's heirs, acted in the Dutch Chancellor's office in Pera of Constantinople, on the date of 10 December, 1732 in the presence of the undersigned delegated witnesses.

Marc' Ant: Rosa. Witness Guillaume Fourneau Witness

TB Marquis

61. François Viala, Pawnbroker (?): Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).¹³⁴⁹

p. 174

Inventaire des Hardes, comme il sont laissé et vaquer par feu François Viala decedé de mort subitain dans le Palais de son Exc: l'Amb: d'Angleterre le nuit entre le 12 & 13 du mois de Mars del'an mil, septcent trentequatre, comme il sont escrit et inventarisé par l'ordre de son Exc: Mg:^f Cornelis Calkoen Amb: de leurs Hautes Puissances à la Porte Ottomane, par moij Rumoldus Rombouts Chancell: de Mon: Seign:^f l'Amb: en presence des soussignés Temoins, comme suive, savoir

Aujourd'hui ce 15^e de Mars 1534 moij chancell: susd^t: et temoins me suis transporté a sept heures du matin dans l'auberge du S:^f Hair, ou le def^t: avoit une chambre, le quel ayant ouvert le d:: S:^f Hair aussi present nous ij avons trouvé ce qui suit.

1. *Une caisse ordinaire qui n'avoit point de clef, et qui étoit cachetté par moy chanc: sur l'ordre de son Exc: immediatement que M:^f Monier secretaire de monsieur l'amb: d'angleterre avoit donné part du decés du def^t qui fut samanedy le 13^e du cour: a onze heure du matin, quelle caisse contenoit*
2. Un just'aucor, camisolet culotte de mohajar couleur de cendre avec des boutons d'argent, l'habit vieu et la culotte dechiré.
3. Un just'aucor et un culotte de meme etoffe, gris de fer avec des boutons d'argent, vieu
4. Un just'aucor de drap couleur de caffé, avec des boutons d'or, une camisole de gros detour de meme couleur avec des boutons de soie
5. Un just'aucor d'une etoffe d'angleterre grosse, vieui avec des boutons d'argent, et une camisole d'une etoffe de soie au fleurs d'or deja consumé avec des boutons d'argent
6. Un just'aucor de drap bleu avec une camisole de meme boutons de soie
7. Un Frak à l'Angloise de drap couleur de caffé avec des boutons platte d'etain, consumée
8. Une culotte de velours noir dechiré
9. Une culotte de drap, coul^t: de caffé, tout consumée
10. Une camisolette de dimit de soie blanche avec des boutons d'argent
11. Une camisolette de soie verte avec des boutons d'argent
12. Une camisole de dimit blanche avec des boutons de fil
13. Une capama, ou sous veste a la Turque de bocasin rouge, consumée
14. Un pair de bas de soie couleur bleuatre
15. Un pair de dito blanche
16. Trois pairs dito, tout usé
17. Un pair de bas de stamme rouge, usé
18. Un pair de bas de fil blanche usé
19. Trois pairs de bas de cotton, usé

p. 175

20. Un bonnet de nuit de cotton
21. Un dito de toile raié
22. Sept chemises de toile de france, tout usé et sale

¹³⁴⁹ Similar to NL-HaNA Legatie Turkije 1044.

23. Treize collés de musselline
24. Un petite vergette de crain de porceau
25. Un pair de boucles d'etain
26. Six boucles de cheveau, noir
-
27. Un petit mattelat de laine vieu et bien meinse avec un petit coissin de même
28. Un pair de leinseul, toile de Moscovie grosse sale
29. Une couverte de laine, de couleur
30. Une petite dito, blanche
31. Une robe de chambre d'Indienne, vieu et tout usé
32. Une canevette avec deux bouteilles, l'une la bouche rompue
33. Un petit touneau pour de l'eau

Deptes du defunt

Un compte de l'Haute Hair, pour nourriture &^a du def:^t momtant cinquante un piastres et quelques Parás.

Un compte de Pietro Cingria des marchandises qu'il avoit donné au def:^t pour vendre pour son compte, montant trente cinc piastres, et cent et cinc aspres.

Il doit a Jacomi Costanti, pour quatre mouchoirs de soie coul: de caffé, quatre piastres.

Il doit a Jacob Kügler, pour le vin livré, deux piastres et trois aspres.

Il doit au S:^t Nicolas Mauvié, pour l'argent preté huit piastres, et de plus declare être caution pour les susd:^t 4 P: de Jacomi Costanti à requisition du def:^t Et que lui S:^t Mauvié avoit reçu du def:^t pour gage de ces 12 P: Deux couteaux de chasse monté avec leur pistolet.

Il doit au S:^t Rodest pour Rubans livré cent et deux aspres.

Il doit au S:^t Robbert Robbertson un pair de pistolets de poche angloise, et deux couteaux de chasse monté avec leur pistolet, lesquels il avoit donné au def:^t pour le vendre pour son compte.

Ainsi fait et inventarisé en presence des S^{rs} Guill: Fourneau et Julis Temoins digne de foij a ce requis

Etoit signé Guill: Fourneau

61. François Viala, Pawnbroker (?): Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1064).¹³⁵⁰

p. 174

Inventory of the goods as they were left behind and cleared upon the sudden demise of the late François Viala in the palace of his Excellency the Ambassador of England in the night between the 12th & 13th of the month of March of the year one thousand seven hundred thirty four, and as they are recorded and inventoried upon request of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of Her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte, by me Rumoldus Rombouts Chancellor of Sir Ambassador in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, as follows

Today the 15th of March 1734, I, the aforesaid chancellor travelled with the witnesses at seven o'clock in the morning to the inn of Sir Hair, where the deceased had a room, which was opened also in the presence of the said Sir Hair, and we found the following.

1. *One plain chest which had no key point (hole?), and which was sealed by me, the chancellor upon the order of his Excellency, immediately when Mr. Monier secretary of Sir English Ambassador of England had shared [the news] of the death of the deceased, which was done on Saturday the 13th of the current month, at eleven o'clock in the morning. The chest contained*
2. A dress-coat, camisole and pants of mohair, ash color, with silver buttons. The coat is old and the pants are torn.
3. A dress-coat and pants of the same fabric [mohair], iron grey with silver buttons, old.
4. A dress-coat of coffee colored broadcloth, with golden buttons, a camisole of *gross-de-tour* of the same color, with silk buttons.
5. A dress-coat of a coarse English fabric, old with silver buttons, and a camisole of a silk fabric with golden flowers, used, with silver buttons
6. A dress-coat of blue broadcloth with a ditto camisole with silk buttons
7. An English frock of coffee colored broadcloth with tin-plated buttons, used
8. Torn black velvet pants
9. Broadcloth pants, coffee color, worn out
10. A white silk dimity camisole with silver buttons
11. A green silk camisole with silver buttons
12. A white dimity camisole with yarn buttons
13. A suit or undervest [ORIG: capama/ Ot: kapama] in Turkish style, of red twilled cotton [ORIG: bocasin/ ot: boğası], used
14. A pair of silk stockings, bluish
15. A pair of ditto [silk stockings], white
16. Three pairs of ditto [white silk stockings], worn out
17. A pair of red tammy stockings, used
18. A pair of white yarn stockings, used
19. Three pairs of cotton stockings, used

p. 175

20. A cotton nightcap
21. A ditto [nightcap] of striped linen

¹³⁵⁰ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1044.

22. Seven chemises of French linen, worn out and stained
23. Thirty muslin neck-cloths
24. A small broom of pig hair
25. A pair of pewter buckles or clasps
26. Six horse buckles, black
-
27. A small old and very thin woolen mattress with a small cushion of the same [material]
28. A pair of sheets, of coarse Muscovite linen, stained
29. A woolen blanket, colorful
30. A small ditto [blanket], white
31. A dressing gown of *Indienne*, old and worn
32. A bottle case with two bottles, one with a broken neck
33. A small water barrel

Debts of the deceased

A bill of the Haute Hair for food & others of the deceased for the sum of fifty one piasters and a few paras.

A bill of Pietro Cingria for goods which he had given to the deceased to sell on his behalf, for the sum of thirty five piasters, and hundred and five aspres.

He owes to Jacomi Costanti, for four silk coffee colored handkerchiefs, four piasters.

He owes to Jacob Kügler, for delivered wine, two piasters and three aspres.

He owes to Sir Nicolas Mauvié, for lent money eight piasters, and moreover he states it to be a security for the said 4 piasters of Jacomi Costanti at the requisition of the deceased. And that he, Sir Mauvié, has received from the deceased as pawn for the 12 piasters two hunting knives (equipped) with their gun.

He owes to Sir Rodest for delivered ribbons hundred and two aspres.

He owes to Sir Robbert Robbertson a pair of English pocket guns, and two hunting knives equipped with their gun, which he has given to the deceased to sell on his behalf.

Thusly done and inventoried in the presence of the gentlemen Guill: Fourneau and Julis Witnesses of faith requested hereto

Was signed Guill: Fourneau

62a. Louise de Brosses (Violier): Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³⁵¹

[Folio 1r]

Inventaire des Hardes, et Habits, comme il sont laissé et vaque par la defunte Mademoiselle Louise Violier veuve de Brosses, decedée a Galata les Constantinople le ... du mois d'Octobre 1728. Tel qu'ils sont trouvés a Galata dans un Magazin, écrit et inventarisé par ordre de son Excellence Monseigneur Cornelis Calkoen Ambassadeur de Leurs Hautes Puissances à la Porte Ottomane par moi Rumoldus Romboúts son Chancelier, en presence des soussigné Temoins comme suite, savoir

1. Une pelisse de petit gris dans un drap noir.
2. Une pelisse de collé de petit gris dans un Bocasin noir.
3. Une pelisse de Renard vieu sans couverte.
4. Un Feragé de Drap noir.
5. Un dit de drap rouge
6. Un dit de drap bleu sans Paraments.
7. Une pelisse de Peau de Mouton dans du Bocasin couleur de caffé.
8. Une veste et anteri de Bocasin noir.
9. Deux autres anteris de Bocasin noir.
10. Un Magrama de Mousseline noir.
11. Un anteri de Bocasin couleur de caffé.
12. Un dit d'allagia.
13. Deux sintians ou culottes de Bocasin noir.
14. Un caffetan et anteri de sandal rajjé.
15. Un caffetan de sandal rajjé.
16. Un dit d'allagia.
17. Une couverte de Pelisse de Drap noir.
18. Deux pestemals, cinc hauliks, une chemise et un petit Bogtsá pour le baigne.

[Folio 1v]

19. Une tasse de bronze, pour le Baigne.
20. Un petit sac avec du fil pour toile.
21. Trois jupons de Bocasin blanc.
22. Deux cintures noires
23. Deux petits oreillers de Plumes.
24. Deux petits dits de Laine.
25. Deux pairs de Linçeuils, Toile d'angora.
26. Un pair dit, toile de cotton.
27. Un pair dit, toile du Païs.
28. Un linçeuil, toile du Païs.
29. Un dit, toile Rajjé.
30. Deux Nappes, et douze serviettes, Toile du Païs.
31. Cinq suiemains toile du Païs.
32. Quatre Maccats d'Indienne.
33. Trois Cravattes, l'une dechiré.
34. Huit Taies d'oreillers.

¹³⁵¹ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 170-71.

35. Cincq Chemises.
36. Trois Calçons de Toile.
37. Deux couvertes de Lit, d'Indienne.
38. Une couverte de Laine.
39. Treize petits mouchoirs, Toile du País.
40. Dix petits morceaux de Toile du Pais.
41. Trois Envelopes de coussin de sofa.
42. Neuf Bogtsias d'Indienne.
43. Un rideau de Bocasin noir.
44. Deux kiélims.
45. Deux Tarpos de Drap noir
46. Une bourse de sandal noir
47. Deux paires de sendiks, un pair de Papouches, et deux paires de Terliks noir.
48. Un miroir avec le bord noir.
49. Un chandelier de Bronze.
50. Un grand Chaudoir de Cuivre.
51. Une pignate de cuivre avec son couvercle.
52. Une dite avec le manche sans couvercle.

[Folio 2r]

53. Un Liën ou Bassin de cuivre rompú.
54. Une petite Boite de cuivre.
55. Deux caffetiers de cuivre.
56. Un caffè tepsi de cuivre.
57. Cinc petits plats de cuivre. Êtamés.
58. Cinc plats, et cinc assietes de Terre, et quelques petites Bouteilles.
59. Deux tasses à bouillon, et cinc faingians de fajance.
60. Quelque petits morceaux de Pelisse de Renard.
61. Quatre Corbeilles avec de Legume.
62. Un cipet quaré couvert de cuire.
63. Trois caisses de Bois ordinaire.
64. Une caisse pour le Provision.
65. Un'armoire.
66. Un Pilon de Bois.
67. Une petite Boite.
68. Un Nouveau Testament.
69. Une petit Livre de Psaume.

Ainsi fait et passé dans un Magasin à Galata les Constantinople ce vingt Deux de fevrier de l'an Mille Cept Cent et Vingt neuf en presence de Monsieur Martin Henri Nieupoort Ministre du S:^t Evangile, et les sieurs Louis François Dunant et Bastien Suchet Temoins digne de Fois à ce requis.

Ma: He: Nieúpoort V.D.M. Temoin.

Louis francois Dunant Temoin.

Bastien Suchet Temoin

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Romboúts Chancel.

[Folio 2v]

Adjointe de ce que J'aj auparavant oté du Magasin à la premiere ouverture à cause de la crainte du mal Contagieux, et vendu au plus offrant le Huitjème de ce mois de fevrier en presence des s^{rs} Louis François Dunant et Bastien Suchet, savoir

Sept coussins de sofa, de laine pesant ocq:	57:-
Deux grands et un petit meinder “	49:-
Deux mattelats “	<u>38:-</u>
En tout B ^{to} ocques	144:-
Tarra pour les cordes & ^a “	<u>4:-</u>
Netto ocq:	140:-
Vendú à Mehemed Bacha a 11 ½ asp: l'ocq Ld:	13:50
Un Kiélim, un kitsié de Salonico, un capi perdé, et trois couvertes de Lits tout usé et plain de trous, vendu a Hassan Bacha pour “	2:45
Vendu a Domenico Santini un peu de cheveu	<u>-:15</u>

Ld 15:110

De plus un credit de Trente Piastre sur Aslan Juif Cortié de M:^r Leytstar Je dis Ld: 30:-

Louis françois Dunant témoin

Bastien Suchet témoin

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Rombouts Chancel.

62a. Louise de Brosse (Violier): Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³⁵²

[Folio 1r]

Inventory of the goods, and clothes, as they were left behind and vacated by the late Miss Louise Violier widow De Brosse, who passed away in Galata of Constantinople the ... of the month October 1728. Such as they were found in Galata in storage, recorded and inventoried by the order of his Excellency Sir Cornelis Calkoen Ambassador of Her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte by me, Rumoldus Romboúts, his chancellor, in the presence of below mentioned witnesses, as follows

1. A squirrel fur in black broadcloth.
2. A close fitting or “glued” squirrel fur in black twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası].
3. An old fox fur without cover.
4. A cloak [ORIG: Feragé/ Ot: ferâce] of black broadcloth.
5. A ditto [cloak] of red broadcloth
6. A ditto [cloak] of blue broadcloth without Paraments.
7. A sheep skin fur in coffee colored twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası].
8. A vest and loose robe [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] of black twilled cotton [ORIG: bocasin/ Ot: boğası].
9. Two other loose robes [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] of black twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası].
10. A black muslin cloth for veiling [ORIG: magrama/ Ot: makrama].
11. A loose robe [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] of coffee colored twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası].
12. A ditto [loose robe] of a type of silk fabric [ORIG: allagia/ Ot: alaca]
13. Two pants [ORIG: sintian/ Ot: Çintiyân] of black twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası].
14. One caftan and loose robe [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] of striped sandal.
15. A caftan of striped sandal.
16. A ditto [caftan] of a type of silk fabric [ORIG: allagia/ Ot: alaca].
17. A black broadcloth cover of a fur.
18. Two loin-cloths [ORIG: pestemal/ Ot: peştemal], five towels [ORIG: hauliks/ Ot: havlu], one shirt or chemise and one small package [ORIG: Bogtsá/ Ot: bohça] for bathing.

[Folio 1v]

19. One bronze cup, for the bathroom.
20. A small bag with thread for linen.
21. Three underskirts of white twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası].
22. Two black belts
23. Two small feather pillows.
24. Two small woolen dittos [cushions].
25. Two pairs of sheets, of Angora cloth.
26. A pair of ditto [sheets], cotton cloth.
27. A pair of ditto [sheets], cloth of the country.

¹³⁵² Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, 170-71.

28. A sheet, cloth of the country.
29. A ditto [sheet], striped cloth.
30. Two tablecloths, and twelve napkins, cloth from the country.
31. Five hand towels from cloth from the country.
32. Four cloths for sitting [ORIG: Maccat/ Ot: mak`ad] of *Indienne*.
33. Three Cravats, one torn.
34. Eight cushion covers.
35. Five Chemises.
36. Three cloth pants.
37. Two bedspreads, of *Indienne*.
38. A wool cover.
39. Thirty small handkerchiefs, cloth from the country.
40. Ten small pieces of cloth from the country.
41. Three covers for sofa cushions.
42. Nine packages [ORIG: Bogtsia/ Ot: bohça] of *Indienne*.
43. A curtain of black twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası].
44. Two carpets [ORIG: kiélim/ Ot: kilim].
45. Two headdresses [ORIG: tarpos/ Ot: Tarpuş (Persian: Serpuş)] of black broadcloth
46. A black sandal purse
47. Two pairs of *sendiks* (?), a pair of shoes or boots, and two pairs of black slippers [ORIG: Terlik/ Ot: terlik].
48. A mirror with a black frame.
49. A bronze chandelier.
50. A large copper warmer.
51. A copper pot with its lid.
52. A ditto [pot] with a handle, without lid.

[Folio 2r]

53. A copper basin [ORIG: Liën/ Ot: leğen], broken.
54. A small copper box or tin.
55. Two copper coffeepots.
56. A copper coffee tray.
57. Five small tin-plated copper plates.
58. Five earthenware plates, and five dishes, and several small bottles.
59. Two faience broth (soup) bowls or cups, and five cups.
60. Various small pieces of fox fur.
61. Four baskets with legumes.
62. A square basket [ORIG: cipet/ Ot: sepet] covered with rawhide.
63. Three ordinary wooden chests.
64. A chest for provisions.
65. A wardrobe or cabinet.
66. A wooden pestle.
67. A small box.
68. A New Testament.
69. A small Psalm Book.

Thusly done and passed in a storage in Galata of Constantinople the twenty second of February of the year thousand seven hundred and twenty nine in the presence of Sir Martin Henri Nieupoort Minister of S:^t Evangile, and the gentlemen Louis François Dunant and Bastien Suchet witnesses of faith requested hereto.

Ma[rtin] He[nri] Nieúpoort V.D.M. Witness.
Louis Francois Dunant Witness.
Bastien Suchet Witness
Quod attestor
Rumold[u]^s Romboúts Chancellor.

[Folio 2v]

Additionally to what I have previously obtained from the storage at the first opening due to fear of contagious disease, and sold at the highest bidder on the eighth of the month of February in the presence of the gentlemen Louis François Dunant and Bastien Suchet, the following

Seven woolen sofa cushions, weighing in okkas 57:-

Two large and one small long cushions [ORIG: meinder/ Ot: minder] “ 49:-

Two mattresses “ 38:-

Together gross in okkas 144:-

Tare for strings or ropes &^a “ 4:-

Net okkas 140:-

Sold to Mehemed Beşe at 11 ½ aspers per okka Ld: 13:50

A carpet [ORIG: Kiélim/ Ot: kilim], A felt covering (mat) [ORIG: kitsié/ Ot: keçe] from Salonika, A door curtain [ORIG: capi perdé/ Ot: kapı perdesi], and three Bed spreads, all used and full of holes, sold to Hassan Beşe for “ 2:45

Sold to Domenico Santini a little bit of hair -:15

Ld 15:110

Furthermore a credit of thirty piasters on Aslan Juif Cortié from Mr. Leytstar, say Ld: 30:-

Louis François Dunant witness
Bastien Suchet witness
Quod attestor
Rumold[u]^s Rombouts Chancellor

62b. Louise de Brosses (Violier): auction record (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³⁵³

[Folio 1r]

Encan ou vente des hardes et habit laisser et vaquer par la defunte Mademoiselle Louise Violier Veuve de Brosses decedé a Galata les Constantinople le ... d'Octobre 1728, les quelles sont vendu en publicq au plus offrans sur la requisition de mademoiselle Louise Croesen veuve Van Breen a benefice des demoiseles Marie Chavan et Alida Croesen sœur et niepee de la defunte, selon les ordres son Excellence de Leurs Hautes Puissances à la Porte Ottomane, et escrit par moij Rumoldus Romboúts son chancelier, en presence des soussigné temoins, savoir

1. Une pelisse de petitgris dans un drap noir, vendu a Osman Bacha, pour Ld: 8:33 @
2. Une pelisse de colée de petitgris dans un Bocasin noir, à Mingerdits “ 6:60
3. Une pelisse de renard vieu sans couverte a a Hadgi Mustafa “ 1:60
4. Un Feragé de drap noir a Mr. Moiller “ 3:74
5. Un dit drap rouge a Alli Bacha “ 3:51
6. Un dit de drap bleu sans paraments a Alli bacha “ 1:39
7. Une pelisse de peau de moutons dans du bocasin couleur de caffé pour Mad^{le} Chavan “ -:75
8. Une veste et anteri de bocasin noir à Mingirdits “ 1:54
9. Un anteri de bocasin noir, et un magramá de de mousseline noir a Mingirdits “ 1:42
10. Un dit de même pour Mad^{le} Chavan “ -:60
11. Un dit d'allagia pour Mad^{le} Chavan “ -:45
12. Un dit de bocasin couleur de caffé a Alli bacha 1:21
13. Deux sintians de bocasin noir a Mingirdits “ 1:70
14. Un caftan et anteri de sandal raijé a M:^f Suchet “ 2:75
15. Un caftan de sandal raijé a S:^f Lommaco “ 1:72
16. Un dit d'allagiá a Abdrahman “ 1:60
17. Un kiurk cabi de drap noir a Mingirdits “ 2:93
18. Deux pestemals, cinq Havlues, une chemise et un petit bogtsà pour le baigne a Anton Kiviose “ 2:63
Trnsp: Ld 42:87

[Folio 1v]

Transport Ld 42:87

19. Une tasse de bronze pour le baigne a M:^f Dunant “ -:78
20. Un petit sac avec du fil a Mingirdits “ 1:105
21. Trois jupons de bocasin blanc, à Hussein “ -:36
22. Deux ceinturs noir au S:^f Moiller “ -:48
23. Deux petits oreillers de plumes a M:^f Dunant “ -:54
24. Deux petit oreillers de laine au S:^f Suchet “ -:43
25. Un pair de Linçeuils, Toile d'Angora a Mingirdits “ 2:60
26. Un pair dit de meme toile au S:^f Moiller “ 3:36
27. Un pair de dit, toile de cotton a Steffani Heró “ 1:78
28. Un pair dit toile du País a Filibos “ 1:93

¹³⁵³ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, pages 172-73.

29. Deux linçeuils l'une toile du Païs, & l'autre Raijé a M:^r Dunant “ 1:69
30. Une Nappe & six serviettes, Toile du Pais a M:^r Moiller “ -:79
31. Une nappe et six serviettes du même toile a M:^r Moiller “ 1:33
32. Cinc suiemains toile du Païs a Steffani Heró “ 1:12
33. Quatre Maccats d'Indienne a Manuel “ 1:42
34. Trois Cravattes a M:^r Moiller “ -:99
35. Huit Taies d'oreillers a Apram “ 1:36
36. Deux Chemises à Alli Bacha “ 1:63
37. Deux dits a M:^r Moiller “ 1:12
38. Une chemise et trois Calçons a Osman Bacha “ 1:72
39. Une couverte de lit d'Indienne a Osman Bacha “ 2:-
40. Un dite couverte a Ibrahim Celebi “ 2:90
41. Une couverte de laine pour Mad^{le} Chavan “ -:105
42. Treize petits mouchoirs, Toile du Païs a M:^r Dutel “ 1:3
43. Dix petits morceaux de Toile du Pais a Manuel “ 1:90
44. Trois Envelopes de coussin de sofá a Manuel “ -:105
45. Neuf Bogtsias d'Indienne et un rideau de Bocasin noir a Johannis Frans “ 2:48
46. Deux kielims a Alli bacha “ 1:69
47. Deux Tarpos de Drap noir, et une bourse de sandal noir a Janagui “ 1:3
48. Deux pairs de sendics, un pair de Papouches, et deux pairs Terlics noir a Hussein Bacha “ -:99
49. Un miroir à Osman Bacha “ -:75
50. Un chandelier de Bronze a Hadgi Mehemed “ 1:39
51. Un grand Chaudoir de Cuivre a Alli Bacha “ 6:9
52. Une pignate de cuivre avec son couvercle, un dit a manche sans couvercle et un vieu Liën a Alli Bacha “ 2:84
53. Cinc petits plats de cuivre a Steffani Heró “ 1:84
54. Un caffè tepsi a Anton Kiviose “ -:49
55. Deux caffetieres, et un petit boite de cuivre a Mustafa “ -:97
Transp: Ld: 97:4

[Folio 2r]

Transp:^t Ld: 97:4

56. Cincq plats, et cincq assietes de Terre et quelques petits Bouteilles a M:^r Moiller “ -:75
57. Deux tasses a bouillon et cinc fainsans de fayance a Ibrahim Bacha “ -:54
58. Quelque petits morceaux de Pelisse de Renard au S:^r Lommaco “ -:90
59. Une Corbeilles avec des pois à M:^r Dunant “ -:18
60. Un dit avec des aricos blanc a M:^r Dunant -:84
61. Un dit avec de lentille a M:^r Dunant “ -:78
62. Un dit avec du Blé a M:^r Suchet “ -:21
63. Un cipet quaré couvert de cuire pour Mad:^e Chavan “ -:75
64. Une caisses de Bois ordinaire a Mingirdits “ 1:30
65. Une dite plus petit a M:^r Alari “ -:90
66. Une dite encor plus petit a Mingirdits “ -:60
67. Un'armoire et une caisse pour provision a Mingirdits “ -:60
68. Un Pilon de Bois a M:^r Dunant “ -:15
69. Une petite Boite a M:^r Moiller “ -:9
70. Un Nouveau Testament a M:^r Steffani Heró “ 1:15
71. Une petit Livre de Psaumes a M:^r Dunant “ -:39

Somme Ld: 105:97

Le Vente fu fait a Galata les Constantinople dans le ghan du Vaivoda, et à commencé le 2^e de Mars 1729 a Dix heúre du matin, et fini le même jour à quatre heure apres midij, aijant importé comme cij dessus, la somme de cint cinq Piastres et quatre vingt dix sept aspres.

Fait et passé ut supra en presence de mess^s Louis Franc: Dunant, Pierre Alari et Bastien Suchet Temoins digne de foij à ce requis.

Louis francois Dunant Temoin

Bastien Suchet temoin

Pierre Mari temoien

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Romboúts Chancel:

62b. Louise de Brosses (Violier): auction record (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).¹³⁵⁴

[Folio 1r]

Auction or sale of the goods and clothes left behind and vacated by the late Miss Louise Violier Widow de Brosses who died in Galata of Constantinople on the ... of October 1728. They have been sold publicly to the highest bidder upon request from Miss Louise Croesen Widow Van Breen for the benefit of the ladies Marie Chavan and Alida Croesen sister and niece of the deceased, according to the orders of Her High Mightiness at the Ottoman Porte, and written [down] by me Rumoldus Romboúts his chancellor, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, namely

1. A squirrel fur in black broadcloth, sold to Osman Bacha, for Ld: 8:33 aspers
2. A close fitting or “glued” squirrel fur in black twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası], to Mingerdits “ 6:60
3. An old fox fur without cover to Hadgi Mustafa “ 1:60
4. A cloak [ORIG: Feragé/ Ot: ferâce] of black broadcloth to Mr. Moiller “ 3:74
5. A ditto [cloak] of red broadcloth to Alli Bacha “ 3:51
6. A ditto [cloak] of blue broadcloth without Paraments to Alli bacha “ 1:39
7. A sheep skin fur in coffee colored twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası] for Mad^{le} Chavan “ -:75
8. A vest and loose robe [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] of black twilled cotton [ORIG: bocasin/ Ot: boğası] to Mingirdits “ 1:54
9. A loose robe [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] of black twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası], and a black muslin cloth for veiling [ORIG: magrama/ Ot: makrama] to Mingirdits “ 1:42
10. A ditto [loose robe] of the same [black twilled cotton] for Miss Chavan “ -:60
11. A ditto [loose robe] of a type of silk fabric [ORIG: allagia/ Ot: alaca] for Miss Chavan “ -:45
12. A ditto [loose robe] of coffee colored twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası] to Alli bacha 1:21
13. Two pants [ORIG: sintian/ Ot: çintiyân] of black twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası] to Mingirdits “ 1:70
14. One caftan and loose robe [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri] of striped sandal to Mr. Suchet “ 2:75
15. A caftan of striped sandal to Sir Lommaco “ 1:72
16. A ditto [caftan] of a type of silk fabric [ORIG: allagia/ Ot: alaca] to Abdrahman “ 1:60
17. A black broadcloth cover of a fur [ORIG: kiurk cabi/ Ot: kürk kabı] to Mingirdits “ 2:93
18. Two loin-cloths [ORIG: pestemal/ Ot: peştemal], five towels [ORIG: havlu/ Ot: havlu], one shirt or chemise and one small package [ORIG: Bogtsá/ Ot: bohça] for bathing to Anton Kiviose “ 2:63

Trnsp: Ld 42:87

[Folio 1v]

Transport Ld 42:87

¹³⁵⁴ Similar to NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1063, 172-73.

19. One bronze cup, for the bathroom to Mr. Dunant “ -:78
 20. A small bag with thread for linen to Mingirdits “ 1:105
 21. Three underskirts of white twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası], to Hussein “ -:36
 22. Two black belts to Sir Moiller “ -:48
 23. Two small feather pillows to Mr. Dunant “ -:54
 24. Two small woolen ditto [cushions] to Sir Suchet “ -:43
 25. Two pairs of sheets, of Angora cloth to Mingirdits “ 2:60
 26. A pair of ditto [sheets], cotton cloth to Sir Moiller “ 3:36
 27. A pair of ditto [sheets], cotton cloth of the country to Steffani Heró “ 1:78
 28. A pair of ditto [sheets], cloth of the country to Filibos “ 1:93
 29. Two sheets, one of cloth from the country, & the other striped to Mr. Dunant “ 1:69
 30. A tablecloth & six napkins cloth from the country to Mr. Moiller “ -:79
 31. A tablecloth & six napkins of the same [cloth from the country] to Mr. Moiller “ 1:33
 32. Five hand towels from cloth from the country to Steffani Heró “ 1:12
 33. Four cloths for sitting [ORIG: Maccat/ Ot: mak`ad] of *Indienne* to Manuel “ 1:42
 34. Three Cravats to Mr. Moiller “ -:99
 35. Eight cushion covers to Apram “ 1:36
 36. Two chemises to Alli Bacha “ 1:63
 37. Two dittos [chemises] to Mr. Moiller “ 1:12
 38. One chemise and three cloth pants to Osman Bacha “ 1:72
 39. One bedspread of *Indienne* to Osman Bacha “ 2:-
 40. A ditto [bedspread of *Indienne*] to Ibrahim Celebi “ 2:90
 41. A wool cover for Miss Chavan “ -:105
 42. Thirty small handkerchiefs, cloth from the country to Mr. Dutel “ 1:3
 43. Ten small pieces of cloth from the country to Manuel “ 1:90
 44. Three covers for sofa cushions to Manuel “ -:105
 45. Nine packages [ORIG: Bogtsia/ Ot: bohça] of *Indienne* and a curtain of black twilled cotton [ORIG: Bocasin/ Ot: boğası] to Johannis Frans “ 2:48
 46. Two carpets [ORIG: kiélim/ Ot: kilim] to Alli bacha “ 1:69
 47. Two headdresses [ORIG: tarpos/ Ot: Tarpuş (Persian: Serpuş)] of black broadcloth and one black sandal purse to Janagui “ 1:3
 48. Two pairs of *sendiks* (?), a pair of shoes or boots, and two pairs of black slippers [ORIG: Terlic/ Ot: terlik] to Hussein Bacha “ -:99
 49. A mirror to Osman Bacha “ -:75
 50. A bronze chandelier to Hadgi Mehemed “ 1:39
 51. A large copper warmer to Alli Bacha “ 6:9
 52. A copper pot with its lid, a ditto [pot] with a handle, without lid and an old basin [ORIG: Liën/ Ot: leğen], to Alli Bacha “ 2:84
 53. Five small tin-plated copper plates to Steffani Heró “ 1:84
 54. A coffee tray to Anton Kiviose “ -:49
 55. Two coffeepots, and a small copper box or tin to Mustafa “ -:97
- Transp: Ld: 97:4

[Folio 2r]

Transp:¹ Ld: 97:4

56. Five earthenware plates, and five dishes, and several small bottles to Mr. Moiller “ -:75
57. Two faience broth (soup) bowls or cups, and five cups to Ibrahim Bacha “ -:54

58. Various small pieces of fox fur to Sir Lommaco “ -:90
 59. A basket with peas to Mr. Dunant “ -:18
 60. A ditto [basket] with white beans to Mr. Dunant -:84
 61. A ditto [basket] with lentils to Mr. Dunant “ -:78
 62. A ditto [basket] with wheat to Mr. Suchet “ -:21
 63. A square basket [ORIG: cipe/ Ot: sepet] covered with rawhide for Miss Chavan “ -:75
 64. An ordinary wooden chest to Mingirdits “ 1:30
 65. A ditto [chest], smaller to Mr. Alari “ -:90
 66. A ditto [chest] even smaller to Mingirdits “ -:60
 67. A wardrobe or cabinet and a chest for provisions to Mingirdits “ -:60
 68. A wooden pestle to Mr. Dunant “ -:15
 69. A small box to Mr. Moiller “ -:9
 70. A New Testament to Mr. Steffani Heró “ 1:15
 71. A small Psalm Book to Mr. Dunant “ -:39
- Sum Ld: 105:97

The sale was done in Galata of Constantinople in the in the Vaivoda Han, and was started on the second of March 1729 at ten o'clock in the morning, and ended on the same day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, having carried as above, the sum of hundred and five piasters and ninety seven aspers.

Done and passed as above in the presence of the gentlemen Louis Franc: Dunant, Pierre Alari and Bastien Suchet Witnesses hereto requested.

Louis francois Dunant Witness

Bastien Suchet witness

Pierre Alari witness

Quod attestor

Rumold:^s Romboúts Chancellor

63. Maria Violier, Merchant's Wife: final will (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

In Nome di Dio Padre, Figlio et Spirito Santo Amen

Io Maria Violier Vedoia Giovⁿⁱ Croesen pigliando in Consideratione la fragilita della vita Humano et la sicurezza della morta ho trovato a proposito di disporre di quello ch'Iddio mi ha lasciato in possessione, trovandomi per la Divina Grazia con miei pieni sentimenti et solito Giudicio (se bene amalato di Corpo in Letto) raccomandando premieramente 'l anima mia nelle mani del suo creatore, et'l mio corpo alla Terra, dichiarando che'l seguente sia la mia ultima volonta 'l quale desidero venga eseguite doppo la mia Morte cioè

P^{mo} Desidero che sia date alla mia sorella Maria Sauvan
Un Feragé di panne color di caffè
Una pelice di singiap vechio con sandale verde feuro
Una vesta si Damascetti con oro, verde &
Un tarpos di veluto verde

Sec: alla mia sciava Hanna che Tempo fa ho gia date la liberta gli lo confirmo con la presente et desidero che li sia date

Un mender [minder]
Due cuscini di sofa
Una delli meglio coperte con sua linciuola et
Una piccola pignata di rame senza coperta

Terzo un chasan con sua coperta, un pignata rotto con sua coperta, un liën [leğen] et un seni di rame desidero che sia venduto & il rendimento d'esso contato alla Diaconia della chiesa Hollandese per beneficio delle povere

Q^{to} Et mentre'l restante di tutta la mia Robba, Mobile, Habiti etc: sono di pucchiss^{ma} valuta consistendo in una vesta di damascetti scietto color di caffè una pelice

[Folio 1v]

di Damascetti scietto anco color di caffè, un zibon di sandal verde, due menderi, quatro cuscini di sofa, due chirammi bianco, una coperta vechia, una Picola tapeta, una cassa negre vodo, un tandur, una botta & qualche altre Bagatelli & strazze di nulla valuta desidero et pretendo che la mia Figlia Maggiora Alida habia da prenderle tutte in possessione come anco se si troverà sopra di mé qualche puoco di Denaro che mi avanzará doppo la mia Morta in consideratione & per ricompensa della servitù prestatemi nella mia Maladia, et per le spese ch'ella ha fatte per mé, di più che la mia Figlia Luigia Vedoia Ant: van Breen (alla quala lascio solo un spechio con la cornice negre per memoria di mé) mi ha stesso detto ch'ella rinuncia volontariamente della sua portione la quala concede alla sua sorella per ragione mentionate, pero a conditione che la d^{la} mia figlia Alida devera fare le spese del mio sepelimento & altre spese.

Declarando che li quatro nominate articole siano la mia ultima volonta, desiderando che vengino puntuamente eseguite, raccomandando alle mie figlie 'lunione et Pace fra di Loro et principalmente 'l Timore di Dio; fatte in Galata di Constantp: adi 6 d'ottobre A:° 1722:

Maria Croesen

64a. Catterina de la Fontaine (Volo), Widow of Pieter de la Fontaine: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

Notta della roba che si trova in casa del Sig^r Leytstar a conto mio Catterina de la Fontaine

1. Una cariola con due stramazzi grandi un capezzale
2. Tre coperte, una di lana, una d'indiana e una di setta rigata
3. Un tandur con due coperte una d'indiana e una di setta rigata
4. Tre gabineti, due in mia camera, et uno in sala con un presso sopra
5. Sei sedie di veluto rosso di brussa
6. il sofa contente due menderi due cram rossi sette cussini di veluto di brussa gialli e due piccoli rossi
7. Due perdi verdi alle finestre
8. cinque ritrati grandi, e cinque piccoli
9. l'arma de la Fontaine, el'albero genealoico
10. cinque piccoli quatri d'Alessandro il grande
11. duè spechi un grande e due piccoli
12. trè figure di legno, / un legien e brick tutto nuovo di rame / un candeliere/ un bocale di stagno
13. due tavoletti soprea luno una tetiera grande di stagno con la sua lampa l'altro con una tazza grande di cristalo e sei piatini e filgiani di porselana
14. due piccoli forzieri
15. nel giue una gran casa con / una coperta dentro di setta a fiori naturali stampati/ e due cassini di veluto simili al sofa / e un cram
16. due sepet alla turca/ un tapetto inchiodato
17. sotto il giue una cassa franca et un seppet turco ore v'e quasche bagatelle
18. sotto il letto una cassetina per sicuri, / e un altra cioe comodità
19. un tapetto disteso, et un a altro sotto li menderi
-
20. a baso un gran cassa con robe della cusina tutta piena
21. altre a questa, una gran tortiera in cusine
22. una gran caldara con il sue trè piede un gran giugium per l'acqua
23. un scaldaletto una cazzarola grande
24. un gran legien [leğen] vechio
25. un coso di stagno per lavar li bichieri
26. una tavola quadrata
27. due jare una d'acqua et una per l'oglio.
28. In mia camera, sopra il raf, un cain e broca di magiolica
29. Delle carte geografiche
30. A basso una gran cassa che contiene otto carte geografiche, due tapetti un legien e brick veghio e altre cose con due perdé verdi

[Folio 1v]

31. Una sottocopa d'argento la quale mi serviva in tavola
32. Eguualmente una possata d'argento
33. Una forchetta d'argento che m'anno perso la in casa

--

In Belgrado nella miu camera

34. Tre menderi e cinque cussini
35. Un capezzalle
36. Una tavola
37. In un armario, un specchio piccolo un orinale un bocale di stagno e altre bagatelle
-
38. Cui in casa sopra il bagno una tavola alla turca, un rodani
39. Un'altra tavola ovale qualche feri sopra il soffito

64a. Catterina de la Fontaine (Volo), Widow of Pieter de la Fontaine: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

Note of the goods in the house of Mr. Leytstar belonging to me, Catterina de la Fontaine

1. A bedstead with 2 big mattresses and one bed/ pillow
2. three blankets, one woolen, one of *Indienne*, one of silk with stripes
3. One tandoor with two blankets, one of *Indienne* and one of silk with stripes
4. Three cabinets, two in my room and one in the salon with a press on top
5. Six red velvet chairs from Bursa
6. The sofa with two red cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder], two red spreads [ORIG: cram/ Ot: ihram], seven cushions of yellow velvet from Bursa and two small red ones
7. Two green window curtains [ORIG: perdi/ Ot: perde]
8. Five large paintings and five small ones
9. La Fontaine's weapon and genealogical tree
10. five small paintings of Alexander the Great
11. Two mirrors, one big and two small
12. 3 wooden figures, one basin [ORIG: legien/ Ot: leğen] and one very new copper ewer [ORIG: brick/ Ot: ibrik]/ one candle holder/ one pewter mug
13. two small tables, on top of one is a big pewter teapot with its lamp; the other one with a big lead crystal cup and six small plates and porcelain cups [ORIG: filgiana/ Ot: fincan].
14. two small coffers
- 15- downstairs a big case with/ a silk blanket printed with natural flowers/ and two similar velvet cushions for the sofa / and one spread [ORIG: cram/ Ot: ihrâm]
15. two Turkish baskets [sepet] and one nailed carpet (rug?)
16. downstairs/ below one chest and one Turkish basket [sepet] with some items inside
17. Underneath the bed a strongbox and another commode
18. One spread carpet and another one under the cushions [minder]
-
19. downstairs one full big box with kitchen material
20. In addition to this a big baking pan in the kitchen
21. a pan with its trivet and a big water jug [ORIG: giugium/ Ot: güğüm]
22. one warming pan and one big casserole
23. one big old basin [ORIG: legien/ Ot: leğen]
24. a pewter tool for washing glasses
25. one square table
26. two jars, one for water, one for oil
27. in my room, on the shelf [ORIG: raf/ Ot: raf], a basin and a majolica pitcher
28. some maps
29. downstairs a big box containing eight maps, two carpets, 1 basin [ORIG: legien/ Ot: leğen] and an old ewer [ORIG: brick/ Ot: ibrik] and other things with two green curtains [ORIG: perdé/ Ot: perde]

[Folio 1v]

30. one silver saucer, which I was using on the table
31. the same for silver cutlery
32. one silver fork that I lost in my house

--

In Belgrade in my room

33. Three cushions [ORIG: mender/ Ot: minder] and five cushions

34. One bolster

35. One table

36. In a wardrobe, a small mirror, one chamber pot, one pewter jug and other things

--

37. In the house over the bathroom, a Turkish style table, 1 spinning wheel?

38. Another oval table, some irons hung on the ceiling

64b. Catterina de la Fontaine (Volo), Widow of Pieter de la Fontaine: Estate Inventory (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

Lijste vande goederen die mevrouwe de weduwe de la Fontaine aen mij heeft geconsigneert, om op het boelhuijs van wijlen sijn excellentie aende meestbiedende te vercopen, als namenlijck

In klederen

1. Een caneel couleurt laeckens kleet, rock, comesool en broek met goude knopen en knoopsgaten. (Ld 14:48 aen Mr: la Tour)
2. Een dito van swart laecken (6:- aen Monsr Isnel)
3. Een dito van Engelsche stof met silvere knopen (5:15 Mr Louis)
4. Een rood lakense surtout met sijn broek (10:- aande Janitzar Hussain bassa)
5. Een goud laeckens camisool (8:30 aen Sr Manolachi Agga)
6. Een rode laeckense mantel (6:30 aen Mr: la Tour)
7. Een pelis van vosse vellen in een blaeuw laecken (12:60 aende Venetiaense schilder Michiole)
8. Een kleijn pelisje sonder mouwen
9. Een benis (6:30 aen Kiemal)
10. Een saksir van rood laecken (7:15 aende Janitzar Boujoukli Achmed Bassa)
11. Een anteri
12. Een witte borstrock
13. Een witte vest op sijn Turcx (3:3 aen Kiemal met de anteri hier boven genoemt)
14. Vier hembden sonder mouwen (5:90 aen Mr: Marchand met de bovenstaende borstrok en de drie ondergen: broecken)
15. Tien paer lubbens en mouwen [en]
16. Vijf linnen naght-mutsen ([samen] 4:60 aen Mons Isnel)
17. Ses linne onderbroeken, waer van er naderhand drie door d'Heer Leijtstar zijn genomen
18. Een paruijk in een oude doos (2:- aen Sr Fagel)
19. Een hoed met een silver galon (3:81 aen Mr: Isnel)
20. Een oude dito in een bord-papiere kas (-:96 aen Mr: Isnel)

--

= 95:78

[Folio 1v]

Ld. 95:78

21. twee calpacken (3:36 aen Christiaen gewese knegt van Hr Engelschen Ambr.)
22. vier pieken rood laecken 't welke naderhand op ordre van Madame de la Fontaine aende Jood Josef hebbe gegeven
23. twee paer zijde koussen
24. drie zijde neusdoecken
25. vijf paer onderkoussen (5:- aen Mr Marchand met de 2 paer bovenstaende zijde koussen)
26. een paer frankse laersen (1:75 Mr Isnel)
27. een paer schoenen met gespes [en]
28. een paer swarte muijlen ([samen] 1:45 aen Mr Isnel)
29. drie port d'epées (1:33 aen de Janitzar Hussain Bassa met de 3 bovengen: zijde neusdoecken) (-:60 Mr Isnel)

30. een mantel-sack van laecken (1:45 aen Mr: la Tour)

Galanterien

31. Een silvere snuijf-tabaks-doos (8:3 aende hofmr Sr Gabriel)
32. Vier paer agate messe-hegjes (1:3 Hagij Moustafa 2^e al d^o p^r Ld 1:39. 3^e al d^o Ld - :96 4. Sr Fagel Ld 1:90)
33. Een tover-lantaern
34. Een doosje met 9 microscopien
35. Een doosje met 6 horologe veeren (3: 117 aen Mr Francois Dunant)
36. Een doosje met potloots-pennetjes (-:51 Mr Honoré)
37. Een caffè moletje van cocos-noten (2:- Sr Francois Dunant)
38. Seeven kopjes van cocos-noten (1:24 Mr Francois Dunant)
39. Een vogel-koijtje van schild-pad (3:90 Osman Aga)
40. Een verre-kijker (-:105 Sr Giaquino)
41. Een diamante balansje 4:- aen Monsr Hubsch
42. Twee brand-glasen (1:18 aen Mr Isnel)
43. Twee instrumenten van stael om een vuir-roer te montereren (-:66 aenden Engelschen dragoman Sr Mosco)
44. Een knijp-tangetje van stael voor de nagels (1:9 aen Maksout sacca van Bailo van Venetien)
45. 35 stucx comesools-knopen (1:111 aen de hofmr Sr Gabriel)
46. Elf paer kopere hembds-knoopjes (-:63 aen mr Isnel)

--

144:57

[Folio 2r]

144:57

47. drie paer hand-schoenen [en]
48. een paer dito met silver geborduirt ([samen] 1:117 Mr Jean Meijnard)
49. twee amber-doojsjes (1:33 Sr Stavrachi. 't ander aen Dr Stavrachi Ld 1:42)
50. een hout savonette doosje -:3 Sr. Manolachi
51. een kamme-tas (-:36 aen Mustapha Bassa)
52. een rood leer of jught
53. twee stukjes canefas (1:45 Mr la Voute)
54. een paer pistolen (13:15 aen Monsr Isnel)
55. een paer sack-pistolen (2:105 aen de gewese knecht Schain)
56. een doosje met 14 messe-lemetten (2:- Sr Alexandr Westerlen)

Meubilen

57. Een ledekant met zijn caleminke behangsel (15:30 Mr la Voute)
58. Vier armstoelen en aght andere van rood-leer (30:60 aend'Hr Bisschop)
59. Vier Engelsche dito (3:75 Haggij Tokman)
60. Een gestikte stoel (-:45 Sr Manolachi Agga)
61. Seven gemeene houte stoelen (4:36 aen Sr Gabriel de hofmeester)
62. Een kinder-stoel (-:39 aen Sr Alexande Westerlen)
63. Twee tafels met haer lessenaers (1:- Mr Varain. D'andere lessenaer Mr Isnel Ld 2:- d'andere tafel Sr Pierre Alarij Ld -:93)
64. Een tafel met laetjes (3:30 Sr Justinus Leytstar)
65. Een oude tafel met zijn lessenaer (-:30 Mr Marchand)
66. Een ovale tafel (-:78 aen Nicolo Visamano)

- 67. Een andere tafel (-:60 Sr Alexander Westerlen)
- 68. Een gote houtte kas (3:51 aen mr: Fenouille)
- 69. Een dito wat kleijnder (1:- Mr Gentil)
- 70. Een oude dolab (-:108 aen Mr de Mark)
- 71. Een gemeene houtte kist met zijn slot

--

236:108

[Folio 2v]

236:108

- 72. Twee andere kistjes
- 73. Een valis (-:63 de saras Hagij Gregorio)
- 74. Een paer cannetten met leer overtrocken (1:63 aende Pater Provencale)
- 75. Een gemeen houtte fles-keldertje (1:90 aen Sr. Manolachi met de twee bovenstaende kistjes)
- 76. Een stilletje (-:66 Sr Jean Maria)
- 77. Een vliege-kas (-:21 de hofmr Sr Gabriel)
- 78. Een tik-tak-bort (3:- aen d'Heer Houset)
- 79. Een hoede-kas (1:9 aen Monsr Isnel)
- 80. Een paruijke-bol (-:15 aen Sr Nicolo Visamano)
- 81. Seven kamer-besems, raegs-bollen, varkens &^a (-:54 2 witquasten en een borstel Sr Giaquino)
- 82. Een ordinaris catoene deecken (3:15 de Chaldeo)
- 83. Vijf veere kussens (1:54 de drie aen Sr Hagij Tokman en d'andere 2 aen mij Ld 1:-
- 84. Geographische kaerten (1:60 7 kaerten met 4 borstels aen Sr Rossini. De rest aen Sr Jean Maria pr Ld 1:9)
- 85. Printjes (-:33 Mr: Isnel)

Koper en Tin-werk

- 86. Twee paer kopere kandelaers met een snuijter en zijn backje (1:93 Mr F. Dunant. 't ander paer met het bakje aen Mr: Magij Ld 2:60)
- 87. Eene kopere sotto-coupe (1:60 aen Mr: Isnel)
- 88. Een kopere chokolaet-kan (1:57 Sr Gaspard Testa)
- 89. Twee paer tinne kandelaers (1:60 Sr. A. Westerlen. 't ander paer aen Boujoukli Ld 1:51)
- 90. Een tinne-kom (-:72 aen Mr de Marck)
- 91. Een tin the-potje (1:48 Mr: Isnel)
- 92. Een tinne peper-doos (-:36 Mr la Voute)
- 93. Een tin scheer-becken (1:9 Sr. Jean Maria)
- 94. Een fonteyn met zijn koelback van blick (11:72 Sr Petros)
- 95. Een blikke lantaern (1:33 Mr Fourneau)

--

270:111

[Folio 3r]

270:111

- 96. een blik-kasje voor de olij en azijn flesjes (-:18 Sr. Jean Maria)
- 97. eenige christallijne glasen, kelken, &^a
- 98. een gemeene aerde schotel met zijn kan (-:51 aende Besestinli devlet)
- 99. een tinne blaecker met zijn snuijter en back (1:33 de Janitzar Hussain Bassa)

100. een hangh-horologie

--

Ld. 272:93

101. Betaelt. Een groot bier-glas met zijn dekel aen Sr Giaquino 1:27

102. Een d^o met ooren aen Sr Fagel 1:51

103. Ses flessen met tinne schroeven aen Mr: Jean Meijnard 2:90

104. Een fles met een naeuwe hals en sijn handvat, en een gemeene fles aen Sr Alexander Westerlen -:60

105. Betaelt. Drie parfuijm flessen met nauwe halsen aende Janitzar Hussain Bassa 1:108

106. Drie kelken of grote drink-glasen met haer deksels aen Mr: Meijnard 2:3

107. Betaelt. Twee zout-vaten aen Cassap Mehemed 1:30

108. Twee bier-glasen aen Mr: Meijnard 1:33

109. Twee d^o aen Mr Maeinard -:63

110. Betaelt. Drie thée-bosjes aen Sr Giaquino -:114

111. Betaelt. Twee potjes met haer deksels aen Sr Pierre Alarij -:39

112. Seven caraffes met haer deksels aen Sr Philippe -:39

113. Ses limonade glaesjes aen Mr: Gentil 1:9

114. Aght do aen Sr Abraham Dunant 1:33

115. Seven rosolij-glaesjes aen Sr Abraham Dunant 1:30

116. Betaelt. 13 gemeene d^o aenden Armeender Manuel 1:9

117. Betaelt. Eenige gemeene glasen en ruijten met een oude koffer met leer overtrocken aen Osman 1:45

--

Ld 293:30

64b. Catterina de la Fontaine (Volo), Widow of Pieter de la Fontaine: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

List of the goods that Madam Widow De la Fontaine has consigned to me, to be sold at the auction house of the late His Excellency, to the highest bidder, namely

Clothing

1. A cinnamon colored broadcloth garment, dress coat, camisole and trousers with golden buttons and button holes. (Ld 14:48 to Mr. la Tour)
2. One ditto [garment, dress coat, camisole and trousers] of black broadcloth (6:- to Monsieur Isnel)
3. One ditto [garment, dress coat, camisole and trousers] of an English fabric with silver buttons (5:15 Mr. Louis)
4. A red broadcloth surtout (overcoat) with its trousers (10:- to Janissary Hussain bassa)
5. A golden broadcloth camisole (8:30 to Sir Manolachi Agga)
6. A red broadcloth coat or cloak (6:30 to Mr. la Tour)
7. A pelisse of fox fur in blue broadcloth (12:60 to the Venetian painter Michiole)
8. A small sleeveless pelisse
9. A robe [ORIG: benis/ Ot: biniş] (6:30 to Kiemal)
10. A pair of shalwar-like trousers [ORIG: saksir/ Ot: çakşır] of red broadcloth (7:15 to Janissary Boujoukli Achmed Bassa)
11. An entari [ORIG: anteri/ Ot: entâri]
12. A white undervest or singlet
13. A white Turkish style vest or waistcoat (3:3 to Kiemal together with the abovementioned entari [ORIG: anteri / Ot: entâri]) [3:60]
14. Four sleeveless shirts (5:90 to Mr. Marchand together with the abovementioned undervest or singlet and the three trousers mentioned below)
15. Ten pairs of hems or ruffles and sleeves
16. Five linen nightcaps ([together with the hems and sleeves] 4:60 to Monsieur Isnel)
17. Six linen underpants, three of which have been taken by Sir Leijtstar afterwards
18. A wig in an old box (2:- to Sir Fagel)
19. A hat with silver galloons (3:81 to Mr. Isnel)
20. An old ditto [hat] in a cardboard box (-:96 to Mr. Isnel)

--
= 95:78

[Folio 1v]

Ld. 95:78

21. Two kalpaks [ORIG: calpacken /Ot: kalpak] (3:36 to Christiaen the former servant of the English Ambassador)
22. Four pikes (ells) red broadcloth, which was given to Josef the Jew upon the order of Madam de la Fontaine
23. Two pairs of silk stockings
24. Three silk handkerchiefs
25. Five pairs of under stockings (5:- to Mr. Marchand with the two pairs of silk stockings mentioned above)
26. One pair of French boots (1:75 Mr. Isnel)
27. A pair of shoes with buckles

28. A pair of black slippers ([together with the shoes mentioned above] 1:45 to Mr. Isnel)
29. Three sword sheaths (1:33 to Janissary Hussain Bassa together with the 3 handkerchiefs mentioned above) (-:60 Mr. Isnel)
30. A broadcloth saddle bag (1:45 to Mr. la Tour)

Haberdashery

31. A silver snuffbox (8:3 to valet Sir Gabriel)
 32. Four pairs of agate knife hilts (1:3 Hagij Moustafa , 2nd to ditto for Ld 1:39. 3^r^d to ditto Ld -:96 4. Sir Fagel Ld 1:90)
 33. A magic lantern
 34. A box with 9 microscopes
 35. A box with 6 watch or clock springs (3: 117 to Mr. Francois Dunant)
 36. A box with pencil shafts (-:51 Mr. Honoré)
 37. A coffee-mill of coconuts (2:- Sir Francois Dunant)
 38. Seven coconut cups (1:24 Mr. Francois Dunant)
 39. A bird-cage of tortoise shell (3:90 Osman Aga)
 40. Telescope (-:105 Sir Giaquino)
 41. Scales for weighing diamonds 4:- to Monsieur Hubsch
 42. Two magnifiers or lenses (1:18 to Mr. Isnel)
 43. Two steel instruments to assemble a fire lock with (-:66 to the English dragoman Sir Mosco)
 44. Steel nail clippers (1:9 to Maksout water-bearer (ORIG: sacca/ Ot: saka) of the Venetian Bailo)
 45. 35 camisole buttons (1:111 to the valet Sir Gabriel)
 46. Eleven pairs of shirt buttons (-:63 to Mr. Isnel)
- 144:57

[Folio 2r]

- 144:57
47. Three pairs of gloves
 48. One pair of dittos [gloves] with silver embroidery ([together with the gloves] 1:117 Mr. Jean Meijnard)
 49. Two amber boxes (1:33 Sir Stavrachi. The other to Dr Stavrachi Ld 1:42)
 50. A wooden soap box -:3 Sir Manolachi
 51. A tidy (-:36 to Mustapha Bassa)
 52. Red leather or juchten leather
 53. Two pieces of canvas or sailcloth (1:45 Mr. la Voute)
 54. A pair of pistols (13:15 to Monsieur Isnel)
 55. A pair of pocket pistols (2:105 to the former servant Schain)
 56. A box with 13 knife blades (2:- Sir Alexandr Westerlen)

Furniture

57. A bedstead with striped Calamanco hangings (15:30 Mr. la Voute)
58. Four armchairs and eight others of red leather (30:60 to Sir Bisschop)
59. Four English ditto [chairs] (3:75 Haggij Tokman)
60. A stitched chair (-:45 Sir Manolachi Agga)
61. Seven plain wooden chairs (4:36 to Sir Gabriel the valet)
62. A high-chair (-:39 to Sir Alexande Westerlen)

63. Two tables with their lecterns (1:- Mr. Varain. The other lectern to Mr. Isnel Ld 2:-
The other table to Sir Pierre Alarij Ld -93)
64. A table with drawers (3:30 Sir Justinus Leytstar)
65. An old table with its lectern (-:30 Mr. Marchand)
66. An oval table (-:78 to Nicolo Visamano)
67. Another table (-:60 Sir Alexander Westerlen)
68. A large wooden wardrobe or cupboard (3:51 to Mr. Fenouille)
69. A ditto [chest] somewhat smaller (1:- Mr. Gentil)
70. An old cupboard (dolab) (-:108 to Mr. de Mark)
71. A plain wooden chest with its lock

--

236:108

[Folio 2v]

236:108

72. Two other boxes or small chests
73. A valise (-:63 the saddler [ORIG: saras/ Ot: saraç] Hagij Gregorio)
74. One pair of chairs or commodes (?) covered with leather (1:63 to the Father
Provencale)
75. A plain wooden bottle-case (1:90 to Sir Manolachi with the two boxes mentioned
above)
76. A commode (close stool) (-:66 Sir Jean Maria)
77. A wire-gauze safe (-:21 the valet Sir Gabriel)
78. A backgammon board (3:- to Sir Houset)
79. A hatbox (1:9 to Monsieur Isnel)
80. A wig-stand (-:15 to Sir Nicolo Visamano)
81. Seven brooms or dusters, cobweb brooms, hand-duster & others (-:54 2 white
brushes and one brush. Sir Giaquino)
82. An ordinary cotton blanket (3:15 de Chaldeo)
83. Five feather pillows (1:54 the three to Sir Hagij Tokman and the other 2 to me Ld
1:
84. Geographical maps (1:60 7 maps with 4 brushes to Sir Rossini. The rest to Sir Jean
Maria for Ld 1:9)
85. Prints (-:33 Mr. Isnel)

Copperware and pewter

86. Two pairs of copper candlesticks with a snuffer and its stand (1:93 Mr. F. Dunant.
The other pair with its stand to Mr. Magij Ld 2:60)
87. One copper saucer (1:60 to Mr. Isnel)
88. One copper chocolate pitcher (1:57 Sir Gaspard Testa)
89. Two pewter candlesticks (1:60 Sir A. Westerlen. The other pair to Boujoukli
[Bıyıklı] Ld 1:51)
90. A pewter bowl (-:72 to Mr. de Marck)
91. A pewter teapot (1:48 Mr. Isnel)
92. A pewter pepper box (-:36 Mr. la Voute)
93. A pewter shaving basin (1:9 Sir Jean Maria)
94. A fountain with its pewter cooling basin (11:72 Sir Petros)
95. A pewter lantern (1:33 Mr. Fourneau)

--

270:111

[Folio 3r]

270:111

96. A pewter box or case for oil and vinegar bottles (-:18 Sir Jean Maria)
97. Several crystalline glasses, chalices, & other
98. A plain earthenware dish with its ewer or pitcher (-:51 to Besestinli Devlet)
99. A pewter sponce with its snuffer and stand (1:33 Janissary Hussain Bassa)
100. A wall clock

--

Ld. 272:93

101. Paid. A large tankard with its lid to Sir Giaquino 1:27
102. One ditto [tankard] with handles to Sir Fagel 1:51
103. Six bottles with pewter screw caps to Mr. Jean Meijnard 2:90
104. A bottle with a thin neck and its handle, and a plain bottle to Sir Alexander Westerlen -:60
105. Paid. Three perfume bottles with thin necks to Janissary Hussain Bassa 1:108
106. Three chalices or large drinking glasses with their lids Mr. Meijnard 2:3
107. Paid. Two saltcellars to Cassap Mehemed 1:30
108. Two dittos [tankards] to Mr. Meijnard 1:33
109. Two dittos [tankards] to Mr. Maeinard -:63
110. Paid. Three tea boxes to Sir Giaquino -:114
111. Paid. Two little pots or jars with their lids to Sir Pierre Alarij -:39
112. Seven carafes with their lids to Sir Philippe -:39
113. Six lemonade glasses to Mr. Gentil 1:9
114. Eight dittos [lemonade glasses] to Sir Abraham Dunant 1:33
115. Seven rosolio glasses to Sir Abraham Dunant 1:30
116. Paid. 13 plain dittos [rosolio glasses] to Manuel the Armenian 1:9
117. Paid. Several plain glasses and windows or panes with an old leather-covered suitcase to Osman 1:45

--

Ld 293:30

64c. Catterina de la Fontaine (Volo), Widow of Pieter de la Fontaine: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

Adi 12 Maggio 1730.

Nota della Robbe che hó data al mio Figliolo.

1. Un stromazzetto, con capezzali, e cussino e con cuoperta.
2. 2: pare lenzoli
3. Camise 10:-
4. Calce pare 6:-
5. Bragessi 8:-
6. Cravate 16:-
7. Salviete 7:-
8. Una tazza d'argento.
9. Una cintura d'argento
10. Zipponi 6:-
11. Faccioletti 10:-
12. Intimelle 8:-
13. Camisiole 4:-
14. 2: pelizze
15. Un binisch.
16. Una posata d'argento.
17. Un' Orologgio d'argento.
18. 2 anelli d'oro.
19. Un sigillo d'argento.
20. Fiaschetina d'aqua d'Ongheria.
21. 3: libri.
22. 2 calamari
23. Un taccuino, fornito d'argento
24. Forfe, pettini, tabacchiera.
25. Un Fiocco per spada.
26. Un fiocco per canere.
27. Guanti pare 4:-

Catterina Volo de la Fontaine.

64c. Catterina de la Fontaine (Volo), Widow of Pieter de la Fontaine: Estate Inventory (translation) (NL-HaNA, Legatie Turkije 1043).

[Folio 1r]

Today May 12, 1730.

Record of the items I have given to my son

1. A mattress with bolsters and pillow and blanket.
2. 2 pairs of sheets
3. shirts 10:-
4. Pair of underwear or pants 6:-
5. Trousers 8:-
6. Ties 16:-
7. Napkins 7:-
8. A silver cup or bowl
9. A silver belt
10. Knee socks 6:-
11. Handkerchiefs 10:-
12. Underpants 8:-
13. Camisoles 4:-
14. 2 Pelisses
15. A robe [ORIG (It.): Binisch/ Ot: biniş]
16. Silver cutlery [probably a knife]
17. A silver watch
18. 2 golden rings
19. A silver seal
20. A water flask from Hungary
21. 3 books
22. 2 inkstands
23. A notebook, adorned with silver
24. Scissors, combs, snuffbox
25. A tassel (ornament) for a sword
26. A tassel (ornament) for a walking stick
27. Pairs of gloves 4:-

Signed, Catterina Volo de la Fontaine.

Appendix E. Inventories of Alexander Ghika, Ottoman Court Dragoman

Inventory 1. D.BŞM.MHF.d 12528, 20 and 22 Zilkade 1153.

2

Mesfur tercümanın karındaşının ... üzere
Barbora nam nasraniyenin kendünün
Fi 22 Za [1]153

Köhne sandukdan zuhur eden

	Goods	Quantity
1	köhne basma yasdık yüzü	11
2	köhne kumaş mak'ad	3
3	müsta'mel sandık ...	1
4	köhne Kıbrısî cübbe	1
5	yalancı kakum kürk paçası	1
6	fağfur fincan	2
7	kem'ayar kandil	1
8	sagir ayine	1
9	müsta'mel sagir kumaş boğça	1

Mesfurenin dahi sandukdan zuhur eden eşyası

10	Yanyakârî ve Hint işi zarf	11
11	şikeşt sagir sim gülabdan buhurdan	1
12	sagir sim tepsi	1
13	sim sagir kaşık	2
14	köhne pabur kaplı fil dişi kakum kürk	1
15	bir mikdar iplik/ ipek	
16	çanak	1
17	köhne kumaş entârî	2
18	köhne hamam rahtı	1
19	müsta'mel câmeşur	1
20	def'a köhne Kıbrısî ferâce	2

Mesfurenin tahta sandıka-yı dermande ...

Def'a sandıka

21	bez atlas işleme yorgan	1
22	cedid ve müsta'mel câmeşuy	13-8:21-2: 23
23	işleme Frenk sandıkda kebir cerm-i Mitilli (?) köhne eşya sandık 1	1
24	mesfurun küçük oğlunun müsta'mel ve köhne giyme eşyası sandık 1	1

Mesfurenin yine eşyası sandık

25	köhne işleme yüz yasdığı yüzü	3
26	elvan müsta'mel kumaş boğça	13-9: 22
27	müsta'mel işleme çarşab	2
28	def'a işleme boğça	9-2: 11
29	işleme uçkur	18
30	işleme çanak	10
31	işleme yemek makramesi	5
32	işleme yorgan çarşab	1
33	işleme sulu makrame	3
34	cameşuy	2
35	elvan sof şali işleme parça	1

Mesfurun karısının köhne eşyası

36	müsta'mel diba kaplı dilkü paçası kürk	1
37	köhne kürk kabı şali – pabur	1-1: 2
38	müsta'mel <i>palangoz?</i> kürk kabı	1
39	müsta'mel diba ve işleme sade entârî	7
40	müsta'mel kutnî cübbe	1
41	müsta'mel nev-zuhur hatâyî cübbe – hare	1 -1: 2
42	beyaz diba kaftan	1
43	müsta'mel işleme şal kürk kabı	1
44	müsta'mel <i>palangoz?</i> biniş	1
45	müsta'mel kermesüd kaftan	1
46	çuka cübbe	1
47	köhne seraser entârî	1
48	köhne kumaş şif	1

49	köhne ve müsta'mel azadlu cariyesinin kendü giyme eşyası sandık	1
----	--	---

....nın

50	müsta'mel kumaş mak'ad	3
51	müsta'mel kumaş işleme yasdık yüzü – sade	12-7: 20
52	müsta'mel hatâyî beşik örtüsü	1
53	Kıbrısî sofrâ	2
54	Sakızî seccade	2
55	köhne cibinlik	1
56	kundak yorganı	1
57	yasdıklık yemenili basma parça	9
58	Beçkârî nev-zuhur kumaş tob - parça	1-1 [: 2]
59	yasdık ...	1

60	def'a karısının ... ..giyme eşyası sandık	1
61	köhne elvan şalvar	6
62	müsta'mel bıçak makramesi kakma	1

63	---	4
64	elan müsta'mel ferâce	3
65	müsta'mel elvan hatâyî bogası entârî	5
66	müsta'mel baş yemeni	2-8: 10
67	müsta'mel câmeşur takım	3-2: 5
68	elvan kuşak	1
69	Yanyakârî tas	1

Papas baba Yovane'nin sagir yasdık? çekmece dolabı?

70	sagir sim sandık	1
71	derununda alaca kesme?	

Mesfurun ortanca kızının eşyası

72	üç kat giyme eşyası	
73	cild samur diba köhne kürk	1

Sagir tahta sandıkada

74	sim kuşak	1
75	köhne şerbed bir mikdar	
76	müsta'mel boğça	5
77	ve beyaz ...	

Mesfurunmesi nasraniyenin giyme eşyası ... sandık

78	beyaz telli tob	9
79	ipek tura	1
80	köhne işleme yüz yasdık yüzü	3
81	devat	2
82	çarşab	4
83	müsta'mel serpuş	4
84	müsta'mel sade kolan	4
85	boğça	1
86	sim kuşak	2
87	işleme uçkur	5-5: 10
88	müsta'mel çanak	2

Mesfurun büyük kızının sagir tahta sandık içinde kendü eşyası

89	zarf keçe işleme	2-2:4
90	selanik keçesi	6
91	işleme macar keçesi	5
92	işleme cedid başlık ve yemeni	5-4: 9

Karısının tahta sandık

93	sûzeni tob	1
94	iğneli parça	1
95	Leh basması yasdık yüzü çift	3
96	köhne kutni kürk kabı	1

97	köhne ... cübbesi	1
98	Leh basması orta yüzü	1
99	şalî kuşak	1
100	buhur şalı	1
101	diba parça	1
102	köhne hatâyî boğça	1
103	bedsur (?) şal parça	1
104	sof parça	1
105	şayak parça	1
106	taraklı atlas parça	1
107	elvan kermesüd ve kutnî	5
108	çukalı kutnî	2
109	telli hatâyî parça	1

3

110	revgani kıblenüma	1
111	Lehkârî Hint tob	16
112	pirincik tuğra	248
113	filinta	7
114	tüfenk	2
115	karabina	1
116	piştov çift	3
117	sim kürre sagir raht	1
118	helâlî sadr samut rahtı	1
119	sagir sim samut rahtı	2
120	... takım	1
121	Midilli lengeri	1
122	sandikkârî çekmece sehпасı revgani	2-1-1: 3
123	fağfur leğen ibrik	1
124	kebir mertebani	2-3: 5
125	kebir fağfuri tabak	1-6: 7
126	vüsta mertebani	7
127	kebir mertebani kase	3
128	Beçkârî sırça tabak – sagir	9-24: 33-10: 43-11 [:54]
129	fağfur vüsta tabak	9
130	fağfuri şerbet kasesi	9
131	fağfur topu	1
132	Beçkârî na'l nakışlı tabak	10
133	fağfur vüsta tabak – sagir	23-03
134	gölbeşeker tabağı	6
135	Beçkârî fincan	6
136	def'a fağfur kase	3
137	Beçkârî beyaz kebir tabak	1
138	Beçkârî ma'den lengeri – vüsta – sagir	12-30-10 [:52]

139	simli eđer	2
140	Frengi sim kařık ma'a atal	24
141	Yanyakârî leęen ibrik	1
142	sim ay ibrięi ma'a tepsi	1
143	Hint iři sim zarf	6-1:7-1: 8
144	Yanyakârî zarf	6
145	sim Őem'dan	1
146	sim Frengi Őem'dan	2
147	yaldızlı sim tabak - ma'a kařık	1 -6 [:7]
148	sim kabzalı tirkeř	1
149	sade kabzalı sim tirkeř	1
150	sim glabdan	1
151	iřleme atlas yorgan yz	1
152	iřleme atlas yz yasdıęı	3
153	samur kalpak	2
154	dane timur ift	1
155	para timur	10
156	kebir drbin	1
157	kebir 'akreb sim sa'at	1
158	khne Őikeřt altun sa'at	2
159	hırdavat... ..	1
160	kemik balık tasviri	1
161	..si sagir ... yemeni (?) kabzalı sagir sim haner	1
162	siyah dlk paa para - tahta	4-1 [:5]
163	khne kır cbbe karsak krk	3
164	khne paa kır krk	1
165	khne kurt derisi krk	1
166	khne cild kafa para	2
167	kır msta'mel samur paa krk	1
168	msta'mel sincab parası	2
169	khne krk para	4
170	beyaz msta'mel yemek Kıbrıskârî makramesi	12
171	def'a msta'mel sade yemek makramesi	
172	khne Kıbrıskârî arřab	1
173	beyaz kaba arřaf	3
174	khne kumař peřkir	1
175	msta'mel kalie seccade	2-3: 5
176	nhas buhurdan	1
177	al ferâce	1
178	kenarı simli nhas mangal - teneke tahta	1
179	... ..lı sim gaddare	1
180	sim hıřt	
181	sim gaddare	1
182	sim balta	1
183	filinta tfenk	1

184	... .. ma'a tüfenk	1
185	karabina tüfenk	1
186	piştov çift	3
187	balgami kabzalı simli gaddare	1
188	fil dişi kabzalı simli gaddare	1

Mücevher

189	sim divan rahtı ma'a zincir ... hamâil -	1
190	yaldızlı sim raht	1
191	sim sagir tireli? kemer raht	1
192	beyaz cedid çingirak rahtı	1
193	müsta'mel beyaz kısarak rahtı	1
194	sagir köhne samut rahtı	1
195	yaldızlı sagir kemer raht	1
196	beyaz tireli? sadrî raht	1
197	gaddare	3
198	dopuz	2
199	sim balta	1
200	sim sadrî midilli rahtı	1
201	müsta'mel zerbeft kesme	1
202	sagir güllü müsta'mel çuka kesme	1
203	müsta'mel Şam kesmesi	1
204	siyah çuka kenarı sulu kesme	
205	firfirî çuka midilli kesmesi	2
206	siyah çuka at gömleği	1
207	firfirî çuka işleme at gömleği	1
208	beyaz kabzalı sim kılıç ma'a kemer bend	1
209	yaldızlı sim palaska ma'a vezne	1
210	sırmalı kutni köhne eğer	1

Timur sandıktan zuhur eden

211	bir sandık derununda evâni-i sim sandık vüsta ...	15
212	simli kılıç	2
213	köhne sim kabzalı ...	1
214	siyah zarf derununda sim kabzalı bıçak ve çatal	24-22
215	elmaslı ... kuşak	1
216	sagir elmaslı gerdanlık	1
217	iki kese	2896-7964

.... tahrir olunan

218	def'a timur sagir sandıktan elmas kuşak	1
219	sekiz ayaklı elmas küpe çift (borcen)	1
220	sekiz bağalı elmas bilâzik çift (borcen)	1
221	on altı şam'alı ve ... elmaslı gerdane (borcen)	1
222	yeşil habbe küpe çift	1

223	sagir sim düğme	42
224	sagir altun bıçak	1
225	...dan	5
226	köhne kolan	1
227	´öd bir mikdar	
228	köhne par?...	2-2: 4
229	sim sagir mikras gılatı	1
230	altun senk ferace?	1
231	simli zarf içinde beyaz zincir	1
232	... parça	2
233	dehr ... sagir sandık	2
234	revgani ... devat	1
235	simli ...	1
236	sagir peštahta sa´at	
237	peštahta? yasdık - derunu oldukça memlu	1
238	sim şimşir	1
239	sim mikras	2
240	beyaz kese ... ´adedi ba ma´lum	5
241	mikdar ... ´arus	1697

5

Divân tercümanı `Aleksi nam zimminin Fenar kapısı haricinde hanesinden zuhur eden mücevher ve eşyası

Divan tercümanının hanesinde zuhur eden eşyanın müfredat defteridir.

242	elmas çelenk	1
243	elmas kemer kuşak	1
244	yedişer ayak elmas küpe	1
245	dokuz daneli elmas bilâzik çift	1
246	on beş daneli ve ortalı elmas gerdanlık	1
247	elmas yüzük	3
248	Frengi elvan diba donluk	6
249	İstanbul dibası	1
250	elvan ...koz?	9
251	mücevher Frengi gerdane - sagir parça	1 - 2 [: 3]
252	sagir ve derece? elmas	57
253	...her sekiz? kârî? parça	1
254	´abîr parça	1
255	´öd parça	1
256	... âlâyı?	1
257	Frengi makûle kağıd çekmesi	1
258	Sırem işleme kaliçe seccade	1
259	beyaz üzerine Frenkbend işleme demir kopçalı berber peşkiri	1
260	cild kafa kürk	4
261	vaşak kürk tahta	2
262	yeşil çuka kaplu samur kürk	1

263	Târîh-i Na'imâ cild	1
264	kitabât ... cild	1
265	târîh-i ... cild	1
266	altun sa'at ma'a zincir	1
267	'abîr şeşhane	1
268	zümrüd yakut elmaslı kutu derununda ..her?	1
269	incülü zarf kese ma'a tarak	1
270	baka ve gergedan zarf	2
271	sim basma sa'at	1
272	... kuyruk	1
273	sagir elmas yüzük	1
274	sagir gök yakut yüzük	1
275	tahta (?) sarı yakut yüzük	1
276	baka tabak	1

Ve dahi sandık derununda olan

277	telli elvan beled? ... cübbe	20
278	nev-zuhur telli hatâyî donluk	12
279	telli pabur	3
280	sade pabur	1
281	sade çuka parça	2
282	Beçkâri parça	1
283	elvan nev-zuhur ağır Beçkâri parça	7
284	evreng eyer	1
285	telli Sakızî seccade	1
286	yeşil kemha tob	1
287	elvan kutnî parça	3
288	atlas parça	1
289	sûzenî köşe mak`ad	1
290	... kemerbend kuşak	1
291	beldar	2
292	şükûfeli kermesüd	1
293	işleme şalî döşek	2
294	kermesüd işleme döşek	1
295	'Acem zerbefti (... ..)	1
296	beyaz peşmî/ peştemal?	1
297	şalî parça	1
298	...li sof donluk	2
299	beyaz bez tob	1
300	çuka donluk	2
301	mücevher altun kılıç	1
302	kebir ayine	1
303	vüsta ayine	3
304	sagir ayine	7-1: 8
305	sırma işleme sim emzikli telatin musluk	1

306	tekerlekli sagir sim Beçkârî tob	1
307	Beçkârî yaldız kemik tasviri	1
308	Beçkârî yaldızlı derviş tasviri	1
309	Beçkârî yaldız şem'dan	2
310	yaldızlı Beçkârî Frenk tasviri	1
311	sırma işleme mitilli sagir sandık	2
312	sırma işleme mitilli tahta sagir kapaksız sandık	1
313	Beçkârî fağfur kebir kavanoz	2
314	kebir peştahta sa'at	1
315	sim sūzeni ... derununda ve sim ... ve beyaz ... sagir sandık	1
316	Beçkârî bıçak ve çatal	14
317	teneke fenar	1
318	harita resim	4
319	nūhas yaldızlı sagir kaşık	7
320	kutnî kaplu tahta sandık	1
321	sim Beçkârî kebir nemekdan	1
322	musanna' Frenkkârî tehî tahta sagir ... sandık	1
323	musanna' sim ve 'arusekli sagir sandık	1
324	Beçkârî ve fağfur kebir vüsta kâse	19-1: 20
325	Beçkârî fağfur sahan ma'a kapak	9
326	kalay kumkuma	6
327	Frenkkârî sagir tehî tahta kebir sandık	2
328	Beçkârî kebir gülabdan	1
329	Beçkârî bardak – sagir [3]	4-1:5-3: 8
330	Beçkârî su ibriği	3-1: 4
331	ker...ş bardağı	7
332	ayine kaplama faraş	1
333	kalemî sūrahi	3
334	nūhas fenar	1
335	bir mikdar çay	
336	köhne tavus yelpaze	2
337	Frengi deynek	1
338	tac?	1
339	köhne timur dane	1
340	balık dişi kabza ve gılaf-ı bıçak	1
341	müsta'mel Şam peşkir? ma'a başlık	1
342	müsta'mel <i>kanviz</i> ? yağmurluk ma'a başlık	1
343	beyaz köhne 'aba yağmurluk	1
344	köhne mor çuka biniş	1
346	timurlu sandık içinde Beçkârî abdest ibriği	
347	bir mikdar tahta bardak ve kâse ve tahta şam'dan sandık	1
348	Kuds-i Şerîf sabun sandık	3
349	güzel çuka kaplu samur paça kerrake kürk	2
350	Angora çuka kaplu köhne kurt kürk	1
351	güzel çuka kaplu dilkü paçası kürk	1

352	müsta'mel sade ve yeni çuka kaplu siyah dilkü cild kafası boz kürk	1
353	meneviş çuka kaplu köhne karsak kürk	
354	köhne kırmızı <i>kanviz?</i> kaplu duman? beyaz dilkü sırtı kürk	1
355	köhne <i>kanviz?</i> nafe sincab kürk	2
356	yalancı kakum köhne tahta kürk	1
357	müsta'mel ve köhne elvan sof kerrake	4-2: 6
358	köhne sof kerrake	1
359	müsta'mel çuka yemeni – şalı	1-2: 3
360	müsta'mel firfirî sof fi? işleme sade kuşak	1
361	köhne Frenk işleme sade kuşak	1
362	müsta'mel ve köhne sade kapama	2-: 3
363	müsta'mel çiçekli kermesüd entârî	1
364	müsta'mel beyaz <i>kanviz?</i> kaftan, hare – turuncu	2-1: 3
365	müsta'mel sof ... – çuka [1]	2-1: 3
366	köhne ve müsta'mel elvan kumaş entârî	8
367	köhne kutni kaftan	1
368	müsta'mel bogası kapama	1
369	müsta'mel şal kemerbend kuşak	1
370	köhne sof kürk kabı	1
371	beyaz çuka yemeni	1
372	köhne bez berber peşkiri	1
373	köhne ...	6
374	müsta'mel câmaşur	2-3: 5
375	müsta'mel hamam rahtı	1
376	müsta'mel fes	5
377	köhne boğça	5
378	müsta'mel kutni yasdık yüzü çift	5
379	müsta'mel Sakızî mak`ad	3
380	köhne ve müsta'mel yemeni mak`ad	12
381	köhne Kıbrısî mak`ad	10
382	köhne yemeni tahta ...	4

6

Tercüman-ı mesfurun kerimesinin... ..tahrir olan eşya Katrina

383	sim ayine	1
384	pabur entârî	1
385	kutnî cübbe	1
386	pabur cübbe	1
387	hatâyî kavuşturma	2
388	Frengi diba kaftan	3
389	işleme şal kaftan	1
390	telli hare kaftan	1
391	<i>balagos?</i> kaftan entârî	2
392	işleme boğça	1

393	atlas işleme yüz yasdığı	3
394	işleme atlas yorgan yüzü	1
395	işleme çarşab	2
396	işleme boğça	1
397	hamam rahtı takım	1
398	Beçkârî diba kaplu kakum kürkü	1
399	ağır tasmalı ... çift	1
400	işleme ... gömlek	3-1: 4
401	Frenkbend işli yüz yasdığı	3
402	işleme uçkur	2
403	müsta'mel işleme boğça	1
404	şerbet makramesi	2
405	dülbend örtüsü	1
406	peşkir ...	2

Sandık-ı sani:

407	sim şem'dan	9
408	sim gülabdan ma'a buhurdan	5-2: 7
409	Hint işi gülabdan buhurdan	3
410	sade buhurdan	2
411	sim maşrapa	9
412	sim kadeh ma'a kebir kapak	8
413	sim nemekdan	1
414	sim leğen ibrik	2
415	sim ayaklı tepsi	1
416	sim kil kutusu	1
417	Yanyakârî kahve ibriği	1
418	sim hamam tası	1
419	sim gülbeşeker tabağı	1
420	sim tas	1
421	sim lenger yıldızlı	2
422	Yanyakârî tas	2
423	sim zarf	3
424	Beçkârî tepsi	2
425	Sakızkârî seccade	2

Sandık-ı salis:

426	kermesüd matela basma yorgan	1
427	elvan çuka parça - Şam [1]	7-1: 8
428	sim şemdan	1
429	ağır Beçkârî nev-zuhur elvan kumaş	4
430	beyaz diba parça	1
431	elvan atlas	11
432	sarı İstanbul kutnî	1
433	ibrişim peştemal	1

434	elvan Frengi diba	15
-----	-------------------	----

Tercümanın karısının

435	yeşil diba ... kaplu kakum kürk	1
436	<i>bilakos?</i>	1
437	müsta'mel biniş	1
438	al çuka kaplu <i>kanviz?</i> ... kakum kürk	1
439	sim leğen ibrik	1
440	sim Frengi sagir şemdan – kebir – vüsta	8-1-2: 11
441	sim tulumba, ma'a ...a	2
442	sim gülabdan buhurdan	2
443	sim kebir Frengi şem'dan	2
444	ağır Beçkârî kaplu kakum kürk	1
445	sim Frengi maşrapa	2
446	sagir sim maşrapa	1
447	sim kebir kahve ibriği	1
448	def'a sagir lenger – vüsta	1-1: 2
449	sade gülabdan	1
450	sim tas	1
451	sim hokka	2
452	pabur kaplu kakum köhne kürk	1
453	sim askı ibriği	1
454	Yanyakârî kahve ibrik	1
455	sim sagir lenger	2
456	sim Frengi kulblu kebir lenger	2
457	yalancı kakum kürk yüzü	1
458	samur paça Beçkârî diba kaplı kürk	1
459	mâî diba kaplu kakum kürk	1
460	mâî diba kaplu kakum kürk	1
461	Frenkbend kutnî üzerine ağır işleme kesme	1
462	sof samur kürk tahta - kürkçünün elindedir	2
463	Firuze kahve makramesi	3
464	müsta'mel beyaz sade	5
465	<i>kaneviz/ ceneviz?</i> müsta'mel kaftan	3
466	siyah samur paçası kürk	2
467	köhne samur kürk kabı	5
468	köhne <i>kaneviz?</i> biniş	1
469	köhne şal	2
470	köhne şal kürk kabı zenne – kermesüd	1-1: 2
471	köhne kermesüd kaftan	1
472	köhne beyaz hare cübbe	1
473	... belend zenne kaftan	1
474	çuka zenne ferâce - hare (borcen)	1-2: 3
475	sarı diba cübbe (borcen)	1
476	sade hatâyî kaftan (borcen)	1

477	beldar kaftan	1
478	al Şam çuka parça	4
479	Fransız çukası donluk	1
480	beyaz köhne şali don	1
481	köhne hil'at kaftan (borcen)	2-22: 24

Karısı Eşyası

482	fırfırî cübbe	1
483	<i>palagos?</i> köhne kakum	
484	<i>palagoz?</i> cübbe	
485	diba entâri	1
486	diba kaftan	1
487	beyaz müsta'mel hatâyî şalvar	2
488	müsta'mel hatâyî kaftan	1
489	beldar hatâyî kaftan	1
490	müsta'mel diba entâri	1
491	köhne ziba kavuşdurma	1
492	beyaz hare cübbe	1
493	müsta'mel sûzeni işleme kolan	1
494	dolama ... parça	1
495	müsta'mel hare kaftan	1
496	müsta'mel hatâyî kavuşdurma	1
497	işleme uçkur (birinin mâî? öbürü? ...)	3
498	müsta'mel hatâyî şalvar	1
499	müsta'mel diba cübbe	1
500	beyaz diba kaftan	1
501	hamam rahtı takım	3-3: 6-1
502	sade hamam gömleği	3
503	Lehkârî parça kumaş	7
504	Kıbrıs çarşab	1
505	kaplı peşkîr	1
506	sade pabur parça	2
507	siyah peştemal	2-4: 6
508	kenarı işleme beyaz mak'ad	2
509	mısrî çarşab	1
510	berber peşkîr	2
511	kutu	1
512	işleme hamam gömleği	3
513	işleme havlu	3
514	işleme döşeme	1
515	sade pirincik dolama	2
516	sarı diba kaplı samur paçası ..rı kuyruk kürk	1
517	müsta'mel Sakızkâr[î] seccade	1
518	Frengi kebir sim sahan	3
519	sim Frengi lengeri	3-2: 5 -1: 6

520	sim sagir sahan	6
521	sim ayaklı tepsi	4
522	sim sürahi	2
523	Yanyakârî tas	1
524	Yanyakârî ibrik-i kahve	3
525	sim maşrapa	2
526	sim Hint işi zarf	30
527	Yanyakârî zarf	6
528	sim Frengi şem'dan	1
529	sim k...	1
530	sim alet-i sa'at	1
531	Frengi sim şem'dan	3
532	sim devat	1
533	sim kebir kaşık	4-1: 5
534	sim vüsta kaşık	32-2: 34
535	sim s...	18
536	sim Frengi çatal ve bıçak	29-4: 33
537	sim şem'dan dibi	1
538	sim hokka	9
539	sim sagir çay ibrik	2
540	sim buhurdan	1
541	sim kahve ibriği	1
542	sim sagir şem'dan	2
543	sagir sim hokka	1
544	ve kilden? sim hokka	1
545	sim nemekdan	1
546	sim Frengi kaşık	2
547	Frengi şeker tabağı	1
548	sim çekmece devat	1
549	sim sagir mum mıkrası	4
550	sim tabaka tepsi	7
551	sim kebir lenger	5

7

Yine sandıktan karısının eşyası

552	sof iğneli tura	26
553	beyaz çorab çift	3
554	eldivan	3
555	güderi eldivan	3
556	işleme kürklü eldivan	2
557	sim hançer	1
558	köhne dürbin	1
559	kağıd tura	1

Mesfurun karısı ... eşyası ... larıdır

560	müsta'mel <i>kanaviz</i> ? kaftan	
561	müsta'mel sof ferâce	1
562	müsta'mel sof biniş	1
563	'acemkârî sandal kuşak	3
564	köhne mâî çuka kaplı kakım kürk	1
565	kimyoni çuka kaplı kakım kürk	1
566	gür/ güz çuka kaplı sincabî kürk	1
567	yeşil çakşır? kaplı köhne kakım kürk	1
568	simli kılıç	1
569	simli külünk	1

Def'a tahta sandıktan mesfurenin babasının olduğu? ledey? eylediği eşyalar

570	sim bıçak	1
571	yaldızlı kaşık nühas sagir	5
572	fîl dişi bıçak - ve çatal - ve kaşık	1-1-1 [:3]
573	mukavvâ ceb devatı	3
574	kalay çay ibrik	1
575	sim kahve ibriği	1
576	sim kahve tepsi	1
577	kalay tepsi	1
578	cedid sim Hint işi fincan zarfı	10
579	ve beyaz	
580	bindallı elbise nasraniyenin ... ..lık müsta'mel – yemeni - ve köhne beldar - kaftan - ve entârî - çuka biniş ...	3-3-1-2-2-1-1

Tahta sandıkda def'a mesfurun karısının

581	sim peşkîr kutu	1
582	sim öd kutu	1
583	sagir senk kutusu	1
584	yakut göğü yüzük	1
585	zümrüd iğne	2
586	elmaslı ...	2
587	sim düğme takım	2
588	kemayar altun	5

... ..

Karısının

589	müsta'mel musanna sandık	20
590	müsta'mel acem kesesi	2
591	... yasdığı	4
592	koltuk yasdığı	4
593	minder	5
594	müsta'mel Lehkârî ...	1
595	Frenği ayineli dolab	1
596	basma yemeni ...sı	3

597	yemeni Őilte	2
598	yemeni sagir yasdık	2
599	kebir alar saat	1
600	kebir endâm elbisesi	2
601	vüsta Őilte	2

Tercümanın kış?... ..sı

602	köhne basma uka yasdık	9
603	Őayak yasdık	2
604	Őayak basma mak'ad	4
605	köhne orta keesi	1
606	minder	4
607	kebir yemeni köhne	1
608	köhne	1
609	sagir kuŐak siyah ...	1
610	'aba yorgan	2

... ..

611	yemeni tahta paası?	1
612	köhne yasdık gılaf	12-14: 26
613	köhne kutni yasdık	2
614	sagir minder	6
615	minder ve gılaf - Őilte	1 - 2 [:3]
616	sagir sini	1
617	sagir lenger	4
618	köhne leğen ibrik	1
619	... tahta?	1

... ..

620	köhne Őayak yasdık	13
621	köhne Őayak mak'ad	4
622	köhne -minder	4
623	köhne orta keesi	1
624	beyaz tahta? ...sı	3
625	... tesbih	1

Karısının odası kutu

626	köhne kutni yasdık	17-1: 18
627	basma yasdık	3-1: 4
628	orta keesi	1
629	vüsta ayine	4
630	yemeni tahta?	4

Cariye odası

631	köhne sade kutni yasdık – yemeni	15-12 [:27]
632	minder	4-3 [:7]

633	şilte	2
634	köhne şayak mak'ad	4

kızların odası ... sani

635	... köhne yasdık	14
636	köhne yeşil divan yasdığı	3
637	köhne keçe	1
638	minder	3
639	şilte basma yatağı	2
640	... kılıç	1
641	mak'ad	3

... ..sandukasında

642	Sakızkârî köhne yasdık	14
643	divan yasdığı	4
644	şayak yasdık	6
645	minder	4
646	ayine	2
647	yorgan	8
648	baş yasdığı	2
649	sim kandil	1

Diğer sandıkda

650	asma sa'at	2
651	köhne kutni yasdık	25
652	yeşil divan yasdığı	3
653	minder	6
654	....	1
655	beyaz ... sı	10
656	kırmızı kuşak?	1
657	beldi 'arusek	1
658	yorgan	3
659	kebir ayine	1
660	tahta astarda mevcut en...yı baş ve yüz yasdığı	20
661	ve üzerine	2

8

Taş kutunun mevcudatı

662	müsta'mel ... kutni yasdık	13
663	telli kumaş mak'ad	3
664	Sakızkârî köşe mak'ad	2
665	... kulak yasdık	2
666	sagir zerbeft yasdık	2
667	minder	4
668	Frenkkârî ipek kaliçe	1

669	tandur yorganı	2
670	Frenkbend tandur şiltesi	1
671	işleme telatin yatağı	1
672	kutni minder sadrî	2
673	... kütüb ... cild	137

Baş tercümanın ...sındaki sandukası ... ketebe-i efrençiyiye ... memlu

674	def'a ...	1
675	evân-ı nühas ...	40
676	... .. kıt'a	1
677	...	1
678	k... tepsi, mikdar-ı dır	1
679	kara?, bu dahi	1
680	...	1
681	.. .. beyaz kolan? ...	1
682	duvar? sa'at ...	1

....

683	müsta'mel basma şayak yasdık	17
684	köhne çuka mak'ad	
685	köhne keçe	1
686	minder	4

... .. işbu oğlunun

687	bir sanduk derununda köhne	
688	bir sandukdan	
689	Fransız basma kitabı cild	13
690	keçe	1

Oğlu ... odası

691	müsta'mel kutni yasdık	6
692	Leh basması mak'ad	2
693	minder	2
694	keçe	1
695	sanduk derununda basma yemeni tob	4
696	bir mikdar kitab-ı efrençî	
697	altı ayaklı elmas küpe çift, yarısının ...	1

Hatime? odası ...

698	...	1
699	kebir ...	1
700	nühas mangal	1
701	sade köhne kutni yasdık	10
702	köhne yemeni mak'ad	3
703	minder	3
704	sagır basma yasdık	2

705	orta keçesi	1
706	sagır nühas maşrapa	
707	sagır şem'dan	1
708	mesfurun gece eşyası sandık - ... - entârî - çuka donluk – beyaz bez	1-2-2-5-2
709	köhne karsak paçası tahta kürk	1
710	nühas sagır güğüm	1

Diğer sandukdan eşyası

711	Angora çuka kaplı paça kürk	1
712	fırfır/ mermer çuka kaplı sincab kürk	1
713	mâî kermesüd kaplı karsak kürk	1
714	bogası kaplı kedi kürkü	1
715	deri? çuka kaplı yalancı kakum ... kürk	1
716	cameşur takım	5

Mesfurun Odası

717	köhne basma yasdık	5
718	minder	2
719	beyaz çarşab	2
720	sanduk derunundan entârî - ve cameşur	1-2 [:3]
721	def'a sandukdan köhne entârî - minder	1-1 [:2]

...

722	eşyası tahririnde ... tercüman-ı mesfurun ... zuhur eden mücevher takımı	1
-----	--	---

.... ..

.... ..

Mesfurun ... derununda zuhur eden

Derun_____

Ayakod Yahudi ... 2500 guruş

Ayakod yahudinin tercüman-ı mesfurun mücevherleri ... ettiği iki bin beş yüz guruş mevtaya ... olan ... 2500 guruş

723	sade elmas	9
724	elmas küpe çift	1
725	elmas zihgir	1
726	elmas ve küpe - ve zihgir	1 - 1 [:2]

Diğer konak? ... kuyumcubaşları takı? kuyumcu ...

..... zuhur eden mücevherler ve altın ve

727	kebir elmas	1
728	elmas vüsta (karat 28)	80

729	sagir elmas (karat 26)	234
730	vüsta yakud	158
731	sagir ... yakud	972
732	sagir zümrüd	108
733	delikli zümrüd (karat 84)	13
734	delikle la' (karat 10)	12
735	altun, ma'a...	430
736	sim tas	303

.... gurus 3099

Baş ... hazine? kayyuma? götürüldü

Translation

1. D.BŞM.MHF.d 12528, 20 and 22 Zilkade 1153.

2

Regarding the ... of the younger sister of the aforementioned dragoman

The personal ... of the Christian Barbora ...

On 22 Zilkade 1153 [= 8 February 1741].

Coming from the old chest

1	old calico cushion cover	11
2	old cloth sitting cloth	3
3	used chest ...	1
4	used robe (<i>cübbe</i>) from Cyprus	1
5	fake ermine shanks fur	1
6	porcelain cup	2
7	oil lamp of inferior quality	1
8	small mirror	1
9	used small cloth wrapper	1

Goods of the above-mentioned also from a chest

10	receptacle from Janina and India	11
11	broken small silver rose water flask	1
12	small silver tray	1
13	silver small spoon	2
14	old ermine fur covered with <i>pabur</i> and ivory	1
15	an amount of thread/ silk	
16	earthenware pot	1
17	old cloth cloak	2
18	old hamam set	1
19	used underwear	1
20	another old cloak from Cyprus	2

The worn out wooden chest of the aforementioned

In another chest

21	cotton quilt with diamond-pattern embroidery	1
22	new and used underwear or linen	13-8:21-2: 23
23	in an embroidered European large chest, a chest of old cut-up (?) goods from Lesbos	1
24	chest of used and old clothes of the aforementioned young son	1

Again a chest of goods of the aforementioned

25	old embroidered (head) pillow	3
26	colorful used cloth wrapper	13-9: 22
27	used embroidered sheet	2

28	another embroidered wrapper	9-2: 11
29	embroidered waist-band	18
30	embroidered earthenware pot	10
31	embroidered food napkin	5
32	embroidered quilt sheet	1
33	embroidered watery napkin	3
34	underwear	2
35	colorful mohair embroidered piece of fabric	1

Old goods of the spouse of the aforementioned

36	used fox shanks fur covered with brocade	1
37	old kaftan cover (<i>kürkkabı</i>), camlet - <i>pabur</i>	1-1: 2
38	used ... kaftan cover (<i>kürkkabı</i>)	1
39	used brocade and embroidered plain <i>entari</i>	7
40	used <i>kutni</i> robe (<i>cübbe</i>)	1
41	used [and] newfangled <i>hatayi</i> robe (<i>cübbe</i>) - watered silk	1-1: 2
42	white brocade kaftan	1
43	used embroidered camlet kaftan cover (<i>kürkkabı</i>)	1
44	used ... robe (<i>biniş</i>)	1
45	used germsud kaftan	1
46	broadcloth robe (<i>cübbe</i>)	1
47	old <i>seraser entari</i>	1
48	old cloth cotton boll	1

49	chest of the old and used personal clothes of the manumitted female slave	1
-----------	--	---

... of ...

50	used cloth sitting cloth	3
51	used cloth embroidered cushion cover - plain	12-7: 20
52	used <i>hatayi</i> cradle cover	1
53	tablecloth from Cyprus	2
54	Prayer rug from Chios	2
55	old mosquito net	1
56	quilt for swaddling	1
57	piece of yemeni calico for a cushion	9
58	bolt of newfangled cloth from Vienna - piece	1-1 [: 2]
59	cushion ...	1

60	again from his wife ... chest with clothes	1
61	old colorful...	6
62	used knife napkin, repoussé	1
63	...	1
64	Colorful used cloak	3
65	Used colorful <i>hatayi</i> twilled cotton <i>entari</i>	5

66	used head kerchief	2-8: 10
67	used underwear set	3-2: 5
68	colorful belt	1
69	bowl from Janina	1

Small pillow? closet with drawers? of priest Father Yovane

70	small silver chest	1
71	with inside variegated open-work embroidery?	

Goods of the middle daughter of the aforementioned

72	three-layered clothing	
73	old sable skin fur in brocade	1

In a small wooden chest:

74	silver belt	1
75	an amount of old sherbet	
76	used wrapper	5
77	and a white ...	

Chest of clothing of the Christian ... of the aforementioned

78	bolt of white [cloth] with silver or gold thread	9
79	silk napkin	1
80	old embroidered (head) pillowcase	3
81	pen-case	2
82	sheet	4
83	used <i>serpuş</i> (headdress)	4
84	used plain girth	4
85	wrapper	1
86	silver belt	2
87	embroidered waistband	5-5: 10
88	used earthenware pot	2

Wooden chest containing the personal goods of the oldest daughter of the aforementioned

89	receptacle mat embroidery (?)	2-2:4
90	(felt) mat from Salonika	6
91	embroidered (felt) mat from Hungary	5
92	new embroidered headgear and kerchief	5-4: 9

Wooden chest of his wife...

93	fine embroidered bolt	1
94	piece of needlepoint (fabric)	1
95	pair of cushion covers of Polish calico	3
96	old <i>kutni</i> kaftan cover (<i>kürk kabı</i>)	1
97	old ermine? robe (<i>cübbe</i>)	1
98	Polish calico carpet cover	1

99	challis belt	1
100	incense (?) shawl	1
101	piece of brocade	1
102	old <i>hatayi</i> wrapper	1
103	piece of ugly? challis	1
104	piece of mohair	1
105	piece of serge	1
106	piece of silky satin with toothed design	1
107	colorful germsud and <i>kutni</i>	5
108	<i>kutni</i> with broadcloth	2
109	piece of <i>hatayi</i> with silver or gold thread	1

3

110	varnished Mecca compass	1
111	bolt of Polish indienne (calico)	16
112	... <i>tugra</i>	248
113	short gun	7
114	rifle	2
115	carbine	1
116	pair of pistols	3
117	small silver foal horse gear	1
118	silent chest piece set of <i>helali</i> cloth (of silk warp and cotton, flaxen or woolen woof that is canonically lawful to be worn)	1
119	small silver silent gear	2
120	.... set	1
121	dish from Lesbos	1
122	cashier (?) small table with drawers - varnished	2-1-1: 3
123	porcelain basin and ewer	1
124	large piece of pottery from Merteban	2-3: 5
125	large porcelain plate	1-6: 7
126	medium pottery from Merteban	7
127	large bowl from Merteban	3
128	glazed plate or dish from Vienna - small	9-24: 33-10: 43-11 [:54]
129	medium porcelain plate	9
130	porcelain sherbet bowl	9
131	porcelain knob or ball	1
132	horse-shoe ornamented plate from Vienna	10
133	medium porcelain plate - small	23-3 [:26]
134	rose conserves plate	6
135	cup from Vienna	6
136	another porcelain bowl	3
137	large white plate from Vienna	1
138	metal dish from Vienna	12-30-10 [:52]
139	silver-plated saddle	2

140	European silver spoon and fork	24
141	basin and ewer from Janina	1
142	silver teapot and tray	1
143	Indian silver receptacle	6-1:7-1: 8
144	receptacle from Janina	6
145	silver candlestick	1
146	European silver candlestick	2
147	silver gilded plate - and spoon	1-6 [:7]
148	quiver with silver handle	1
149	silver quiver with plain handle	1
150	silver rose-water flask	1
151	embroidered silky satin quilt cover	1
152	embroidered silky satin (head) pillow	3
153	sable fur cap	2
154	pair of iron bullets	1
155	piece of iron	10
156	large telescope	1
157	large silver hour-hand clock	1
158	old broken golden clock/ watch	2
159	small trifles	1
160	one fish image or figurine	1
161	... small ... small silver dagger with ... handle	1
162	piece of black fox shanks - lining sheet	4-1 [:5]
163	old grey robe (<i>cübbe</i>) of Tartar fox fur	3
164	old grey shanks fur	1
165	old wolf skin fur	1
166	piece of old skin and head [fur]	2
167	grey used sable shanks fur	1
168	piece of used squirrel [fur]	2
169	old piece of fur	4
170	white used food napkin from Cyprus	12
171	another used plain food napkin	
172	old sheet from Cyprus	1
173	white coarse sheet	3
174	old cloth napkin	1
175	used prayer rug	2-3: 5
176	copper censer	1
177	red cloak	1
178	copper brazier with silver-plated brims - tinplated wood	1
179	... silver scimitar	1
180	silver javelin	
181	silver scimitar	1
182	silver axe	1
183	short rifle	1
184	... and rifle	1

185	carbine rifle	1
186	pair of pistols	3
187	silver-plated scimitar with onyx handle	1
188	silver-plated scimitar with ivory handle	1

Jewelry

189	silver parade set/ costume with chain ... cross-shoulder strap	1
190	gilded silver (horse) gear or set	1
191	small silver belt set with cotton?	1
192	new white set of small bells	1
193	used white mare gear	1
194	small old silent gear	1
195	gilded small belt set	1
196	chest set with white cotton?	1
197	scimitar	3
198	mace	2
199	silver axe	1
200	silver chest set from Lesbos	1
201	used golden brocade open-work embroidery	1
202	old broadcloth open-work embroidery with small roses	1
203	old Damascene open-work embroidery	1
204	watery open-work embroidery with black broadcloth border	
205	purple broadcloth open-work embroidery from Lesbos	2
206	black broadcloth horse shirt	1
207	horse shirt of embroidered purple broadcloth	1
208	silver sword with white handle with belt	1
209	gilded silver bandolier with gunpowder flask	1
210	old saddle of silver or gold embroidered <i>kutni</i>	1

(Coming) from the iron chest

211	In a chest silver vessels or plates, medium chest ...	15
212	silver-plated sword	2
213	old ... with silver handle	1
214	knife and fork with silver handles in a black receptacle	24-22 [: 46]
215	belt with diamonds ...	1
216	small necklace with diamonds	1
217	two purses ...	2896-7964

... recorded

218	diamond belt; again from the small iron chest or box	1
219	pair of eight legged diamond earrings (on credit)	1
220	pair of bracelets with eight diamonds and tortoise shell	1
221	necklace with 16 wax ... and diamonds	1
222	pair of green grain earrings	1
223	small silver button	42

224	small golden knife	1
225	...	5
226	old girth	1
227	an amount of aloes (wood)	
228	old ...	2-2: 4
229	small silver scissors cover	1
230	golden stone <i>ferace</i> (?)	1
231	white chain in a silver-plated receptacle	1
232	... piece	2
233	... small chest	2
234	varnished ... pen-case	1
235	silver-plated ...	1
236	small table clock	
237	desk? cushion - quite full	1
238	silver sword	1
239	silver scissors	2
240	white purse ... given number ...	5
241	amount of ... bride	1697

4 [empty]

5

Recorded jewelry and goods from the house outside Fenerkapı of the court dragoman *zimmi* called Aleksı

On 29 20 Zilkade of the year 1153 [= 6 February 1741].

242	diamond garland	1
243	diamond belt	1
244	seven-legged diamond earring	1
245	pair of bracelets with nine diamonds	1
246	necklace with 15 grains and center diamonds	1
247	diamond ring	3
248	European colorful brocade piece of fabric for one garment (<i>donluk</i>)	6
249	Istanbul brocade	1
250	colorful ...?	9
251	bejeweled European ring for a rifle sling - small piece	1 - 2 [: 3]
252	small and ... diamond	57
253	... eight? ... piece	1
254	piece of perfume (made of saffron, musk, ambergris, etc.)	1
255	piece of aloes wood	1
256	...	1
257	European type paper or letter drawer	1
258	gold or silver embroidered prayer rug	1
259	barber towel of European embroidery on a white base, with iron buckle	1
260	skin and head fur	4

261	lynx fur lining sheet	2
262	sable fur covered in green broadcloth	1
263	Târîh-i Na'imâ (History of Naima) bind	1
264	Books ... bind	1
265	Târîh-i .. (History of ...) bind	1
266	golden watch with chain	1
267	perfume bottle	1
268	box with emeralds, rubies and diamonds with inside ...	1
269	receptacle purse with pearls and a comb	1
270	tortoise shell and rhinoceros horn receptacle	2
271	silver repeating watch	1
272	... tail	1
273	small diamond ring	1
274	small sky blue ruby ring	1
275	slab yellow ruby ring	1
276	tortoise shell plate	1

And also in the chest

277	colorful ... robe (cübbe) of gold or silver thread	20
278	Newfangled <i>hatayi</i> piece of fabric for one garment (<i>donluk</i>) of gold or silver thread	12
279	<i>pabur</i> with gold or silver thread	3
280	plain <i>pabur</i>	1
281	piece of plain broadcloth	2
282	piece of Viennese [cloth]	1
283	piece of colorful newfangled heavy Viennese [cloth]	7
284	throne saddle	1
285	prayer rug from Chios with silver or gold thread	1
286	bolt of green silk velvet/ brocade	1
287	piece of colorful <i>kutni</i>	3
288	piece of silky satin	1
289	fine embroidered corner sitting cloth	1
290	... girdle or archivolt (shaped) belt	1
291	<i>beldar</i>	2
292	flowery germsud	1
293	embroidered challis mattress	2
294	germsud embroidered mattress	1
295	Persian brocade (...)	1
296	white wool(en garment)/ loincloth	1
297	piece of challis	1
298	... mohair piece of fabric for one garment (<i>donluk</i>)	2
299	bolt of white cotton	1
300	broadcloth piece of fabric for one garment (<i>donluk</i>)	2
301	bejeweled golden sword	1
302	large mirror	1

303	medium mirror	3
304	small mirror	7-1: 8
305	Russian leather tap decorated with gold or silver embroidered spout	1
306	small silver Viennese ball with disks or wheels (?)	1
307	gilt bone figurine from Vienna	1
308	gilded dervish figurine from Vienna	1
309	gilded candlestick from Vienna	2
310	gilded European figurine from Vienna	1
311	small chest with silver or gold embroidery from Lesbos	2
312	small wooden chest with silver or gold embroidery from Lesbos without lid	1
313	large porcelain jar from Vienna	2
314	large table clock	1
315	inside a silver fine embroidered ... and silver ... and white ... small chest	1
316	knife and fork from Vienna	14
317	tinplate lantern	1
318	geographic map	4
319	small copper gilded spoon	7
320	wooden chest covered with <i>kutni</i>	1
321	large silver salt cellar from Vienna	1
322	artistically fashioned European empty wooden small ... chest	1
323	artistically fashioned small silver chest with (special) mother of pearl	1
324	Viennese and porcelain large and medium bowl	19-1: 20
325	Viennese porcelain dish with lid	9
326	tin large bodied vase or bottle	6
327	small European empty tray? Large chest	2
328	large rose-water flask from Vienna	1
329	Viennese glass - small	4-1:5-3: 8
330	Viennese water ewer	3-1: 4
331	... glass	7
332	dustpan covered with mirrors (?)	1
333	pencil-shaped decanter	3
334	copper lantern	1
335	an amount of tea	
336	old peacock feather fan	2
337	European baston	1
338	crown?	1
339	old iron bullet	1
340	knife with fishbone handle and cover	1
341	used Damascene napkin? with headgear	1
342	used ... raincoat with headgear	1
343	white old coarse woolen raincoat	1

344	old purple broadcloth robe (<i>biniş</i>)	1
346	Viennese ablution ewer in an iron box	
347	chest with a number of wooden cups and bowls and wooden candlesticks	1
348	soap box from Jerusalem	3
349	a beautiful light cloak (<i>kerrake</i>) of sable fur in broadcloth	2
350	old wolf fur in Angora broadcloth	1
351	beautiful fox shanks fur covered in broadcloth	1
352	black fox ... fur in used plain and new broadcloth	1
353	old Tartar fox fur covered with watery broadcloth	
354	smokey? white fox back fur covered in old red ...	1
355	squirrel belly fur in old ...	2
356	old fake ermine fur lining sheet	1
357	used and old colorful mohair light cloak (<i>kerrake</i>)	4-2: 6
358	old mohair light cloak	1
359	used broadcloth kerchief - camlet	1-2: 3
360	used purple mohair ..? embroidered plain belt	1
361	old European embroidered plain belt	1
362	used and old plain cloak	2-: 3
363	used flowery germsud <i>entari</i>	1
364	used white ... kaftan, watered silk - orange	2-1: 3
365	used mohair ... - broadcloth	2-1: 3
366	old and used colorful cloth <i>entari</i>	8
367	old <i>kutni</i> kaftan	1
368	used twilled cotton cloak	1
369	used challis girdle or archivolt (shaped) belt	1
370	old mohair kaftan cover (<i>kürkkabi</i>)	1
371	white broadcloth kerchief	1
372	old cotton barber's towel	1
373	old ...	6
374	used underwear	2-3: 5
375	used hamam set	1
376	used fez	5
377	old wrapper	5
378	pair of used <i>kutni</i> cushion covers	5
379	used cloth for sitting from Chios	3
380	old and used yemeni sitting cloth	12
381	old cloth for sitting from Cyprus	10
382	old yemeni lining sheet ...	4

6

Recorded goods that belong to the daughter of the aforementioned dragoman;

Katrina

383	silver mirror	1
384	<i>pabur entari</i>	1

385	<i>kutni</i> robe (cübbe)	1
386	<i>pabur</i> robe (cübbe)	1
387	<i>hatayi</i> skirt cover (<i>kavuşturma</i>)	2
388	European brocade kaftan	3
389	embroidered challis kaftan	1
390	watered silk kaftan with gold or silver thread	1
391	... kaftan and <i>entari</i>	2
392	embroidered wrapper	1
393	embroidered silky satin (head) pillow	3
394	embroidered silky satin quilt cover	1
395	embroidered sheet	2
396	embroidered wrapper	1
397	hamam set	1
398	ermine fur covered with brocade from Vienna	1
399	pair of heavy collared ...	1
400	embroidered ... shirt	3-1: 4
401	European embroidered (head) pillow	3
402	embroidered waistband	2
403	used embroidered wrapper	1
404	sherbet napkin	2
405	muslin/ turban cover	1
406	napkin	2

Second chest

407	silver candlestick	9
408	silver rose-water flask with censer	5-2: 7
409	Indian rose-water flask and censer	3
410	plain censer	2
411	silver tankard	9
412	silver goblet with large lid	8
413	silver salt cellar	1
414	silver basin and ewer	2
415	silver tray on stand	1
416	silver measure box	1
417	coffeepot from Janina	1
418	silver hamam bowl	1
419	silver rose conserves plate	1
420	silver bowl	1
421	silver gilded dish	2
422	bowl from Janina	2
423	silver receptacle	3
424	Viennese tray	2
425	prayer rug from Chios	2

Third chest

426	germsud mattress and calico quilt	1
427	piece of colorful broadcloth - Damascene	7-1: 8
428	silver candlestick	1
429	newfangled heavy Viennese colorful cloth	4
430	piece of white brocade	1
431	colorful silky satin	11
432	yellow Istanbul <i>kutni</i>	1
433	bended silk loin cloth	1
434	colorful European brocade	15

From the dragoman's wife

435	ermine fur ... covered with green brocade	1
436	...	1
437	used robe (<i>biniş</i>)	1
438	ermine fur covered in ... red broadcloth	1
439	silver basin and ewer	1
440	small silver European candlestick - large - medium	8-1-2: 11
441	silver pump - with ...	2
442	silver rose-water flask and censer	2
443	large silver European candlestick	2
444	ermine fur covered in heavy Viennese fabric	1
445	silver European tankard	2
446	small silver tankard	1
447	large silver coffeepot	1
448	another small dish - medium	1-1: 2
449	plain rose-water flask	1
450	silver bowl	1
451	silver inkwell	2
452	old ermine fur covered in <i>pabur</i>	1
453	silver hanging (?) ewer	1
454	coffeepot from Janina	1
455	small silver dish	2
456	large European dish with silver handle	2
457	fake ermine fur cover	1
458	fur of sable shanks covered with brocade from Vienna	1
459	ermine fur covered with blue brocade	1
460	ermine fur covered with blue brocade	1
461	heavy open-work embroidery on European <i>kutni</i>	1
462	mohair sable fur lining sheet - with the furrier	2
463	turquoise coffee towel	3
464	used white robe (<i>sade</i>)	5
465	... used kaftan	3
466	black sable shanks fur	2
467	old sable kaftan cover	5
468	old ... robe (<i>biniş</i>)	1

469	old shawl	2
470	old challis kaftan cover (<i>kürk kabı</i>) for women - germsud	1-1: 2
471	old germsud kaftan	1
472	old white watery silk robe (<i>cübbe</i>)	1
473	... lofty women's kaftan	1
474	Broadcloth women's cloak - 2 watered silk	1-2: 3
475	yellow brocade robe (<i>cübbe</i>) (on credit)	1
476	plain <i>hatayi</i> kaftan (on credit)	1
477	<i>beldar</i> kaftan	1
478	piece of red Damascene broadcloth	4
479	piece of of European broadcloth for one garment (<i>donluk</i>)	1
480	old white challis underpants	1
481	old robe of honor, kaftan (on credit)	2-22: 24

Goods ... of his wife ...

482	purple robe (<i>cübbe</i>)	1
483	... ermine	
484	... robe (<i>cübbe</i>)	
485	brocade <i>entari</i>	1
486	brocade kaftan	1
487	used white <i>hatayi</i> trousers (<i>şalvar</i>)	2
488	used <i>hatayi</i> kaftan	1
489	<i>beldar hatayi</i> kaftan	1
490	used brocade <i>entari</i>	1
491	old rose-colored skirt cover (<i>kavuşdurma</i>)	1
492	white watered silk robe (<i>cübbe</i>)	1
493	used fine embroidered girth	1
494	piece of ... dolman (kind of jacket)	1
495	used watered silk kaftan	1
496	used <i>hatayi</i> skirt cover (<i>kavuşdurma</i>)	1
497	embroidered waistband - one of which blue, the others? ...	3
498	used <i>hatayi</i> trousers (<i>şalvar</i>)	1
499	used brocade robe (<i>cübbe</i>)	1
500	white brocade kaftan	1
501	hamam set	3-3: 6-1 [:7]
502	plain hamam shirt	3
503	piece of Polish cloth	7
504	sheet from Cyprus	1
505	coated napkin	1
506	piece of plain <i>pabur</i>	2
507	black loin cloth	2-4: 6
508	white cloth for sitting with embroidered borders	2
509	sheet from Egypt	1
510	barber's towel	2
511	box	1

512	embroidered hamam shirt	3
513	embroidered towel	3
514	embroidered floor covering or furnishing	1
515	plain ... <i>dolman</i> (type of jacket)	2
516	sable shanks ... tail fur covered in yellow brocade	1
517	used prayer rug from Chios	1
518	large European silver dish	3
519	silver European dish	3-2: 5 -1: 6
520	small silver dish	6
521	silver tray on stand	4
522	silver decanter	2
523	bowl from Janina	1
524	coffeepot from Janina	3
525	silver tankard	2
526	silver Indian receptacle	30
527	receptacle from Janina	6
528	silver European candlestick	1
529	silver ...	1
530	silver clock device	1
531	European silver candlestick	3
532	silver pen-case	1
533	large silver spoon	4-1: 5
534	medium silver spoon	32-2: 34
535	silver ...	18
536	silver European fork and knife	29-4: 33
537	silver candlestick base	1
538	silver pot or inkwell	9
539	small silver teapot	2
540	silver censer	1
541	silver coffeepot	1
542	small silver candlestick	2
543	small silver pot or inkwell	1
544	and ... silver pot or inkwell	1
545	silver salt cellar	1
546	silver European spoon	2
547	European sugar bowl	1
548	silver drawer pen-case	1
549	small silver candle scissors	4
550	silver layered tray	7
551	large silver dish	5

7

Again from the chest: his wife's goods

552	mohair napkin with needles/ needlepoint	26
553	white stockings or socks	3

554	gloves	3
555	deer skin gloves	3
556	embroidered fur-lined gloves	2
557	silver dagger	1
558	old telescope	1
559	paper napkin	1

The goods of the wife of the aforementioned ...

560	used ... kaftan	
561	used mohair cloak	1
562	used mohair robe	1
563	Persian silk or satin belt	
564	ermine fur covered in old blue broadcloth	1
565	ermine fur covered in sage-green broadcloth	1
566	squirrel fur covered in wide/ autumn broadcloth	1
567	old ermine fur covered in green ...	1
568	silver-plated sword	1
569	silver-plated crowbar	1

Again from a wooden chest the goods that belong to the father of the aforementioned ...

570	silver knife	1
571	small copper gilded spoon	5
572	ivory knife and fork and spoon	1-1-1 [:3]
573	strengthened pocket pen-case	3
574	tin teapot	1
575	silver coffeepot	1
576	silver coffee tray	1
577	tin tray	1
578	new silver Indian cup holder	10
579	and white ...	
580	used <i>bindalli</i> (purple velvet embroidered with silver thread) dress, of the Christian... - kerchief - old <i>beldar</i> - kaftan - <i>entari</i> - broadcloth robe - ...	3-3-1-2-2-1-1

In a wooden chest again from the wife of the aforementioned ...

581	silver napkin box	1
582	silver aloe wood box	1
583	small stone box	1
584	ruby blue ring	1
585	emerald pin	2
586	... with diamonds	2
587	silver button set	2
588	gold of inferior quality	5

...
Of his wife ...

589	used artistically fashioned chest	20
590	used Persian purse	2
591	... pillow or cushion	4
592	bolster (on which the arm can rest)	4
593	cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	5
594	used Polish ...	1
595	European closet or cupboard with mirror	1
596	calico/ printed <i>yemeni</i> ...	3
597	<i>yemeni</i> thin mattress	2
598	<i>yemeni</i> small cushion	2
599	large chiming clock	1
600	large full-length dress	2
601	medium thin mattress	2

Of the dragoman's ...

602	old calico broadcloth cushion	9
603	serge cushion	2
604	serge calico sitting cloth	4
605	old central or carpet mat	1
606	cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	4
607	large <i>yemeni</i> old	1
608	old	1
609	small black belt ...	1
610	coarse woolen quilt	2

... ..

611	<i>yemeni</i> lining sheet shanks fur?	1
612	old cushion cover	12-14: 26
613	old <i>kutni</i> cushion	2
614	small cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	6
615	cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>) cover - thin mattress	1 - 2 [:3]
616	small tray	1
617	small dish	4
618	old basin and ewer	1
619	... lining sheet?	1

... ..

620	old serge cushion	13
621	old serge sitting cloth	4
622	old cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	4
623	old central or carpet mat	1
624	white wooden ...	3
625	... prayer beads	1

Box ... the room of his wife ...

626	old <i>kutni</i> cushion	17-1: 18
627	calico cushion	3-1: 4
628	Central or carpet mat	1
629	medium mirror	4
630	<i>yemeni</i> wooden?	4

The room of female slave ...

631	old plain <i>kutni</i> cushion - <i>yemeni</i>	15-12 [:27]
632	cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	4-3 [:7]
633	thin mattress	2
634	old serge sitting cloth	4

Second ... of the girls' room

635	... old cushion	14
636	old green divan cushion	3
637	old mat	1
638	cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	3
639	thin calico mattress	2
640	... sword	1
641	sitting cloth	3

... in the chest

642	old cushion from Chios	14
643	divan cushion	4
644	serge cushion	6
645	cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	4
646	mirror	2
647	quilt	8
648	(head) pillow	2
649	silver oil lamp	1

In the other chest

650	wall clock	2
651	old <i>kutni</i> cushion	25
652	green divan cushion	3
653	cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	6
654	...	1
655	white ...	10
656	red belt?	1
657	Local cotton doll	1
658	quilt	3
659	large mirror	1
660	(head) pillows including lining ...	20
661	and ... over ...	2

Contents of the stone box

662	used ... <i>kutni</i> cushion	13
663	cloth for sitting of silver or golden thread cloth	3
664	corner cloth for sitting from Chios	2
665	... ear pillow	2
666	small cushion with golden brocade	2
667	cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	4
668	European silk small carpet	1
669	brazier quilt	2
670	European embroidered brazier thin mattress	1
671	embroidered Russian leather mattress	1
672	<i>kutni</i> cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>) front	2
673	... books ... volumes	137

The chest of the head dragoman, full of European books

674	again ...	1
675	... copper vessels ...	40
676	.... pieces	1
677	...	1
678	... tray - amount of ...	1
679	... also	1
680	...	1
681	white girth? ...	1
682	wall? clock ...	1

....

683	used calico serge cushion	17
684	old broadcloth sitting cloth	
685	old mat	1
686	cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	4

.... this son's ...

687	old ... in a chest	
688	from a chest ...	
689	French printed books, volumes	13
690	mat	1

The room ... son

691	used <i>kutni</i> cushion	6
692	Polish calico sitting cloth	2
693	cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	2
694	(felt) mat	1
695	bolt of calico yemeni inside the chest	4
696	an amount of European books	
697	pair of six-legged diamond earrings	1

The final room ...

698	...	1
699	large ...	1
700	copper brazier	1
701	plain old <i>kutni</i> cushion	10
702	old yemeni sitting cloth	3
703	cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	3
704	small calico cushion	2
705	Central or carpet mat	1
706	small copper tankard	
707	small candlestick	1
708	chest of the night goods of the aforementioned - ... <i>entari</i> - piece of broadcloth for one garment (<i>donluk</i>) - white cloth or cotton	1-2-2-5-2 [: 12]
709	old Tartar fox shanks fur lining sheet	1
710	small copper jug	1

Goods from the other chest

711	Shanks fur covered in Angora broadcloth	1
712	squirrel fur covered in purple/ marbled broadcloth	1
713	Tartar fox fur covered in blue germsud	1
714	cat fur covered in twilled cotton	1
715	fur of fake ermine ... covered in ... broadcloth	1
716	set of underwear	5

The room of the aforementioned ...

717	old calico cushion	5
718	cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	2
719	white sheet	2
720	from the chest an <i>entari</i> and underwear	1-2 [:3]
721	again from the chest an old <i>entari</i> - cushion or mattress (<i>minder</i>)	1-1 [:2]

...

722	jewelry set that was recorded of the aforementioned dragoman ...	1
-----	--	---

.... ..

.... ..

Recorded inside ... of the aforementioned**Inside ...****Ayakod the Jew... 2500****Jewels of the aforementioned dragoman of Ayakod the Jew ... 2500 kuruş ...**

723	plain diamond	9
724	pair of diamond earrings	1
725	diamond thumbstall	1

726	diamond and earring - and thumbstall	1 - 1 [:2]
-----	--------------------------------------	-------------

The other ... of the head jewelers ... jewelry and gold that was present

727	large diamond	1
728	medium diamond (28 carats)	80
729	small diamond (26 carats)	234
730	medium ruby	158
731	small... ruby	972
732	small emerald (84 carats)	108
733	perforated emerald (84 carats)	13
734	perforated ruby (10 carats)	12
735	gold with	430
736	silver bowl	303

3099 kuruş ...

Main ... brought to the Treasury

2. D.BŞM.MHF.d 12529, 23 Zilkade 1153.

[Folio 1a]

Divan tercümanının eşyasından ... olunan saadetlü Hazine Kethüdası Ali Ağa'ya teslim olunan listenin müfredatıdır fi 23 Za sene 1153

Bu eşyalar olunan

	Goods	Quantity
1	sim şem'dan	9
2	sim gülabdan buhurdan	7
3	Hintkârî gülabdan buhurdan	3
4	sade gülabdan	2
5	sim maşrapa	9
6	sim kandil	8
7	sim nemekdan	1
8	sim leğen ibrik	2
9	sim ayaklı tepsi	1
10	sim kil kutusu	1
11	Yanyakârî kaşık	1
12	sim hamam tası	1
13	gülbeşeker tabağı ma'a kaşık	1
14	sim tas	1
15	yaldız sim lenger	1
16	Yanyakârî tas	2
17	Beçkârî sini	2
18	Sakızî seccade	2
19	hil'at	22-2: 24
20	siyah katife Frenkbend işleme kesme	1
21	diba parça	3-3: 6
22	istanbul dibası tob	1
23	Leh k... cübbe	9
24	çekmece sa'ati	1
25	kılabdan tura	5
26	kehrübar iğnedanlık	1
27	sagir altun bıçak	1
28	sim taraklı beyaz defter	1
29	sim mikraslık	1
30	telli elvan <i>palangos?</i>	20
31	nev-zuhur olan telli hatâyî	12
32	telli pabur	3
33	sade pabur	1
34	sade ... hatâyî	2
35	Beçkârî parça	1
36	ağır Beçkârî parça	7
37	yeşil kettan tob	1

38	katife parça	3
39	atlas	1
40	sûzenî köşe mak'ad	1
41	yeşil kemerbend şal	1
42	çuka parça	2
43	beyaz bez	1
44	'Acem zerbefti	1
45	çiçekli kermesüd	1
46	beldar	2
47	işleme şalî döşek	2
48	işleme kermesüd	1
49	evrenşahi perde?	1
50	sof parça	2
51	beyaz peşmî Kıbriskârî	1
52	elmas kuşak	1
53	mükerrer tokalı elmas bilâzik çift (... ..)	1
54	mükerrer afgani elmas küpe çift	1
55	onsekiz tokalı üzeri elmaslı elmas gerdanlık	1
56	Şam çuka – parça	3-1: 4
57	Fransız çuka	1
58	samur sarı kürk tahta kürkçünün ...dır	2
59	siyah dilkü paçası	2
60	işleme atlas yorgan yüzü	1
61	sim peçeli kemer raht	1
62	sim peçeli haydarî raht	1
63	beyaz sagir raht	2
64	sagir kemer raht	1
65	yaldızlı kemer raht	1
66	işleme atlas yüz yasdığı	3
67	sade sim başlık	1
68	simli kılıç	3
69	simli gaddare	5
70	simli hışt (biri gaddareleri)	2
71	simli dopuz	2
72	simli balta	1
73	simli tirkeş	2
74	mücevher divan rahtı - zincir - gerdane	1-1-2 [:4]
75	sim şem'dan	1
76	Frengi sim şem'dan	2
77	sim kebir çay ibriği	1
78	sim yaldızlı tabak -kaşık	1 -5 [:6]
79	ayaklı sim sini	1
80	kebir dürbin	1
81	timur tane çift	1
82	müstamel timur parça	6

83	Frengi şem´dan	8
84	sim kebir şem´dan	1
85	sim tulumba	1
86	sim ayaklı sini	1
87	sim tabak	6
88	sim kebir lenger	2
89	ayaklı sim tepsi	3
90	sim Frengi sahan	3
91	kebir sim ayaklı şem´dan	2
92	sim Frengi tabak	1
93	Yanyakâri ibrik	3
94	sim kahve ibriği	1
95	sim maşrapa	2
96	sim sagır çay ibriği	2
97	sim sürahi	2
98	sim hokka	8
99	sim zil	1
100	sim Frengi sagır tabak	4
101	sim şem´dan	2
102	Hint işi zarf	35-1: 36
103	Yanyakâri zarf	10
104	sim şem´dan	1
105	kebir sim kaşık – vüsta	3-2: 5
106	sim kaşık	33
107	sim çatal	18
108	sim sagır şiş	7
109	sim mikraslık	2
110	sim bıçak	18
111	sim çatal	14
112	sim mikras	4
113	sim hokka	1
114	sim değirman	1
115	sim devad	1
116	sim ...	1
117	sim ... devatı	1
118	sim şemdan tabla	2
119	sim tuzluk nemekdan	2
120	yaldızlı sim palaska ma`a vezne	1
121	sanduka:	
122	sim kaşık	12-5-3 [:20]
123	sim çatal	24
124	sanduka:	
125	sim kaşık	8-5 [:13]
126	sim çatal	10-10 [:20]

127	sim palaska	1
128	'arusekli resimli çekmece	1
129	kebir sim sa'at 'akreb	1
130	sim leğen ibrik	1
131	kebir şem'dan	1
132	Frengi şem'dan	9
133	vüst[a] şemdan	3
134	sim tulumba ma'a kapak	2
135	sim gülabdan ma'a buhurdan	2
136	Frengi kebir sim şem'dan	2
137	sade gülabdan	1
138	sim kâse ma'a kapak	
139	sim hokka	2
140	Frengi maşrapa	1
141	maşrapa	1
142	kahve ibriği	1
143	sim askı	
144	Yanyakâri kahve ibriği	
145	Frengi sim sagir lenger	2
146	kulblu kebir sim lenger	2
147	sırma işleme tahta sandık	2
148	tekerlekli sim tob	1
149	sim Frengi hutu	1
150	sim derviş tasviri	1
151	sim kemik tasvir	1
152	Leh basması yemeni	[hole]
153	kebir beştahta sa'at	[hole]
154	ayineli faraş	1
155	elvan çuka	7
156	Şam çuka	1
157	simli eğer	2
158	sandık derununda evâni-i sim	15
159	Frengi lenger	5
160	Frengi [ma'den lenger] – sagir	12 -9: 21
161	edhan-ı memlu-yı sagir sandık	1
162	simli [kabzalı bıçak ve çatal]	24
163	[missing text]	1
164	envâ'i meyve sandık	1
165	kenarı simli mangal	1
166	Beçkarî fağfur lenger kavanoz	2
167	fağfur kavanoz	1
168	Beçkârî fağfur kapak	8
169	fağfur sürahi ve ibrik - sagir -	8 -1-2: 11
170	sagir kâse	1
171	kapaklı kebir kâse	2

172	fağfur kâse	14-1: 15
173	altışar ayaklı elmas küpe çift (...ncik sanduğunda zuhur etmedi)	1
174	divar encadede olan basma sa'at	1

Translation**2. D.BŞM.MHF.d 12529, 23 Zilkade 1153.****[Folio 1a]**

Detailed inventory of the list that consists of the goods of the Court dragoman that was delivered to (the prosperous) Treasury Superintendent (*Hazine Kethüdası*) Ali Ağa on 23 Zilkade 1153 [9 February 1741].

[note above it:] these goods were

	Goods	Quantity
1	silver candlestick	9
2	silver rose-water flask and censer	7
3	Indian rose-water flaks and censer	3
4	plain rose-water flask	2
5	silver tankard	9
6	silver oil lamp	8
7	silver salt cellar	1
8	silver basin and ewer	2
9	silver tray on a stand	1
10	silver measure box	1
11	spoon from Janina	1
12	silver hamam bowl	1
13	rose conserves plate with spoon	1
14	silver bowl	1
15	gilding silver dish	1
16	bowl from Janina	2
17	Viennese tray	2
18	prayer rug from Chios	2
19	robe of honor	22-2: 24
20	black velvet European open-work embroidery with silver-thread	1
21	piece of brocade	3-3: 6
22	bolt of Istanbul brocade	1
23	Polish ... robe (<i>cübbe</i>)	9
24	drawer clock	1
25	<i>kılabdan</i> embroidered napkin	5
26	amber needle-case	1
27	small golden knife	1
28	white notebook with silver toothed design	1
29	silver scissors-case	1
30	[some kind of robe] with silver or gold thread	20
31	Newfangled <i>hatayi</i> with silver or gold thread	12
32	<i>pabur</i> with silver or gold thread	3
33	plain <i>pabur</i>	1
34	plain ... <i>hatayi</i>	2
35	Viennese piece (of fabric)	1
36	piece of heavy Viennese (fabric)	7

37	bolt of green linen	1
38	piece of velvet	3
39	silky satin	1
40	fine embroidered corner sitting cloth	1
41	green girdle belt (or shawl)	1
42	piece of broadcloth	2
43	white cloth or cotton	1
44	Persian brocade	1
45	flowery germsud	1
46	<i>beldar</i>	2
47	embroidered challis thin mattress	2
48	embroidered germsud	1
49	<i>evrenşahi</i> (type of fabric) curtain?	1
50	piece of mohair	2
51	white wool(en garment) from Cyprus	1
52	diamond belt	1
53	again a pair of diamond bracelets with shackles (...)	1
54	again a pair of Afghani diamond earrings	1
55	diamond necklace with 18 shackles with diamonds	1
56	Damascene broadcloth - piece	3-1: 4
57	French broadcloth	1
58	yellow sable fur lining sheet, furrier ...	2
59	black fox leg [fur]	2
60	embroidered silky satin quilt cover	1
61	silver veiled belt set	1
62	silver veiled ... set	1
63	small white set or gear	2
64	small belt set	1
65	gilded belt set	1
66	embroidered silky satin (head) pillow	3
67	plain silver headgear	1
68	silver-plated sword	3
69	silver-plated scimitar	5
70	silver-plated spear (one of them [with its?] scimitars)	2
71	silver-plated mace	2
72	silver-plated axe	1
73	silver-plated quiver	2
74	bejeweled parade set (costume) - chain - ring for a rifle sling	1-1-2 [:4]
75	silver candlestick	1
76	European silver candlestick	2
77	large silver teapot	1
78	silver gilded plate - spoon	1-5 [:6]
79	silver tray with stand	1
80	large telescope	1
81	pair of iron bullets	1

82	used piece of iron	6
83	European candlestick	8
84	large silver candlestick	1
85	silver pump	1
86	silver tray with stand	1
87	silver plate	6
88	large silver dish	2
89	silver tray with stand	3
90	European silver dish	3
91	large silver candlestick with stand	2
92	European silver plate	1
93	ewer from Janina	3
94	silver coffeepot	1
95	silver tankard	2
96	small silver teapot	2
97	silver decanter	2
98	silver inkwell	8
99	silver bell	1
100	small European silver plate	4
101	silver candlestick	2
102	Indian receptacle	35-1: 36
103	receptacle from Janina	10
104	silver candlestick	1
105	large silver spoon - medium	3-2: 5
106	silver spoon	33
107	silver fork	18
108	small silver skewer	7
109	silver scissors-case	2
110	silver knife	18
111	silver fork	14
112	silver scissors	4
113	silver inkwell	1
114	silver grinder or mill	1
115	silver pen-case	1
116	silver ...	1
117	silver ... pen-case	1
118	silver candlestick tray	2
119	silver salt cellar	2
120	silver gilded bandolier with gunpowder flask	1
121	chest [containing:]	
122	silver spoon	12-5-3 [:20]
123	silver fork	24
124	chest [containing:]	
125	silver spoon	8-5 [:13]
126	silver fork	10-10 [:20]

127	silver bandolier	1
128	desk or drawer ornamented with (special) mother-of-pearl and figures	1
129	large silver hour-hand clock	1
130	silver basin and ewer	1
131	large candlestick	1
132	European candlestick	9
133	medium candlestick	3
134	silver pump with lid	2
135	silver rose-water flask and censer	2
136	large European silver candlestick	2
137	plain rose-water flask	1
138	silver bowl with lid	
139	silver inkwell	2
140	European tankard	1
141	tankard	1
142	coffeepot	1
143	silver hanger or rack	
144	coffeepot from Janina	
145	small European silver dish	2
146	large silver dish with a handle	2
147	wooden chest with gold or silver embroidery	2
148	silver ball with wheels or disks	1
149	silver European (large) fish	1
150	silver dervish figurine	1
151	silver bone figurine	1
152	Polish calico kerchief	[hole]
153	large table clock	[hole]
154	dustpan with mirrors	1
155	colorful broadcloth	7
156	Damascene broadcloth	1
157	silver-plated saddle	2
158	silver vessels or dishes in a box or chest	15
159	European dish	5
160	European [metal dish] - small	12-9: 21
161	small box filled with oils	1
162	knife and fork with silver-plated handle	24
163	[missing text]	1
164	assorted fruit box	1
165	brazier with silver brims	1
166	Viennese porcelain dish and jar	2
167	porcelain jar	1
168	Viennese porcelain lid	8
169	porcelain decanter and ewer - medium	8-1-2: 11

170	small bowl	1
171	large bowl with lid	2
172	porcelain bowl	14-1: 15
173	six-legged pair of diamond earrings (...not found in the chest)	1
174	repeater watch high up on the wall	1

3. D.BŞM.MHF 12531, 16 Z 1153.

2

Bundan akdem Divân-ı Hümayûn tercümanı olub katlen hâlik olan Aleksandır nâm zimminin Fenerkapısı haricinde menziline mevcut eşyasından olub, bâ-ma`rifet-i şer`, Bâb-ı Hümayûnda bilfi`il `atebe-i aliyyede Şıkk-ı Evvel Defterdarı olan iftiharül-emâcid ve`l-ekârim izzetlü Defterdarı `Atıf Mustafa Efendi ve umdetü`l-emâcid ve`l-ekarim izzetlü Muhasib-i Evvel Süleyman Efendi ve umdetü`l-â`yân Ser-gulâm-ı Bâki `Abdi Ağa marifetleriyle fûruht eylediği muhalledatı defteridir ki ber-vech-i âtı zikr olunur: der filyevmi`s-sâdis-i aşer, min şehri Zilhicce e`ş-şerife, li-seneti selase ve hamsîn ve mieti ve elf min hicret-i men lehü`l-izz ve`ş-şeref. [16 Z 1153]

	Goods	Quantity	Value
1	kenarlı Kıbrısî mak`ad	3	1405
2	beyaz boğası minder şiltesi	6	1105
3	saçaklı basma mak`ad	3	3100
4	saçaklı yemeni mak`ad		2100
5	def`a basma mak`ad		1000
6	def`a köhne mak`ad		280
7	bez bürde-i yemeni (?)		201
8	Sakızkarî mak`ad	3	7005
9	kaliçe seccâde	2	1415
10	köhne beyaz çarşab	4	720
11	saye biniş ve başlık	1	2405
12	kunduz biniş ve başlık	1	1040
13	beyaz `aba yağmurluk	1	180
14	köhne çuka biniş ve kese	1	510
15	köhne seccâde ve kavuk ve sagir ayine		800
16	köhne Kıbrısî peşkir	1	375
17	fenar ve sim kamireli mum sofrası		300
18	... arsenik (dirhem 100 - kıyye 18,5 fiyatı 1050)		19687
19	pulât mirat ve bir mikdar çay		540
20	şalî kaftan		520
21	beyaz kıvrık yemeni		810
22	köhne sof ferâce	2	1710
23	elvan sof ferâce	2	2205
24	şalî kapama ve entâri		1805
25	işleme güz? şalî ..	1	1805
26	köhne şalî kuşak	1	1300
27	köhne alaca entâri ve şalî kapama	1	1010
28	def`a ferâce	2	2405
29	sof kerrâke - sof biniş ve cübbe	1 -1 -1 [: 3]	1500
30	şalî çuka cübbe	1	1005
31	Köhne beldar entâri	2	920

32	Def a entâri	2	650
33	kunduz ve hare kaftan	2	3150
34	köhne entâri	2	510
35	kutnî ve hare kaftan	2	1600
36	beyaz sâde ve entâri ve zıbus	1 - 3 - [nothing]	800
37	sof ve çuka çakşır	2	1530
38	def a sof çakşır	2	900
39	havlu ve berber peşkiri		200
40	köhne kapama ve zıbus		1010
41	müsta`mel gömlek ve ... çift	11	2500
42	hamam rahtı takım		420
43	şalî kuşak	1	2750
44	köhne boğca ve hırdavat		720
45	harvani beyaz dilkü kürk		3200
46	sof kaplu sincab kürk	1	2700
47	sof kaplu sim sincab kürk	1	7005
48	kontuş karsak kürk		6000
49	beyaz dilkü kontuş kürk		5350
50	boz kontuş kürk		4200
51	nefti çukada kurt kürk		2150
52	mermeri çukada samur paçası erkân kürk		7100
53	def a samur paça erkan kürk		21000
54	sincab beden kürk		400
55	köhne boğca		200
56	simli kemer biniş verel	5	2430
57	sagır Frenkkârî sandık	3	1305
58	mukavva devat	1	1500
59	Frengi sagır sandık evan ile memlu	2	2600
60	ayineli Frenkkârî devat	1	1705
61	fincan zarf	4	1215
62	şikest altun ve sim sa`at	2	7300
63	sof kontuş	1	1050
64	Sakızî peşkir ve `acem tımr (?)	2	300
65	`Uşşakî seccâde	1	500
66	Asma şem`dan ve cevz-i bevvâ d...		400
67	Frenkârî çiçek	1	600
68	tahta sandık	1	400
69	kemikten balık tasviri	1	500
70	köhne eğer	1	610
71	sırma işleme-i bedâyı (?) yasdık ve kese		2299
72	Frengi beštahta	1	900
73	sagır kulplu varil	1	530
74	kenarı simli sagır sandık	1	1330

75	Beçkârî tabak	25	1030
76	beştahta	1	2005
77	Frenk `asâsı	2	1215
78	köhne nimten kürk	1	440
79	zırh		1805
80	Frenkbend işleme tandur örtüsü		20000
81	köhne yorgan	2	600
82	sagir zerbeft yasdik	2	430
83	Beçkârî mak`ad	4	6000
84	kadife kaplu Frengi peşgun	1	720
85	Sakızî seccâde	1	1400
86	sırma işleme meşin bahâlı?	1	720
87	örme sagir tepsi	4	400
88	Sakızî seccâde	1	1215
89	kal`a sürahi ...sma	2 - 4 [: 6]	620
90	kal`a lenger	16	720
91	buhurdan ve zarf	1 - 2 [: 3]	400
92	simli mıkras ve senk ferh	1 - 2 - 1 [: 4]	1500
93	köhne ... - örme tepsi ve ...	3 - 4 - 1 [: 8]	2400
94	Frenkkârî kolan ve `öd		600
95	sof kürkkabı	2	900
96	tel basma beyaz yorgan	1	3600
97	def`a sof kürk	3	1120
98	kaftan ve zıbun	2 - 1 [: 3]	1340
99	köhne zerbeft kesme	10	1800
100	fırfırı çuka kesme	1	5100
101	köhne Şam kesmesi	1	600
102	siyah çuka kesme	1	4500
103	çuka cübbe (?)	5	2200
104	leğen ibrik	1	2400
105	Yanyakârî tas	1	1415
106	sim gülabdan buhurdan		5500
107	şikest raht hırdavat	2	2400
108	şikest sadrî raht	1	1610
109	sim kemer şikest raht	1	4050
110	piştov çift	1	1900
111	piştov çift	2	1600
112	karabina tüfek	1	2000
113	şikest piştov çift	3	1800
114	tüfek	2	1500
115	sinebend ve gaddare ve balta ve topuz		2400
116	hırdavat		800
117	sof biniş ve beyaz sâde ve zıbun		420

118	samur kalpak	2	7550
119	kürk parçası ve hırdavat		3000

3

120	bir miktar hırdavat		230
121	sim şebhun (?) raht		5000
122	sim hançer	1	740
123	sim hurdası		3170
124	müstakil/ miskal? tahtası	1	100
125	katife yastık	13	20410
126	piyade kayık çift	3	2400
127	piyade kayık çift	4	3600
128	çiçek ve hırdavat		600
129	tahta sandık	1	200
130	ardıç cotura	2	805
131	katifeli dımışk? sandığı	2	1805
132	sim nemekdan	1	9000
133	sim bıçak ve çatal	24	12300
134	fağfur tabak	13	1620
135	Beçkârî tabak	11	895
136	def a Beçkârî tabak	13	540
137	billur ve fağfur tabak	8	400
138	şerbet kasesi ve fağfur tabak	9 - 12 [: 21]	900
139	Mertabani sagir tabak ve kase	1 - 1 [: 2]	900
140	tavusî yelpaze		150
141	Kuds-i şerif sabun		800
142	cild kafa ve yaka kürk parçası		7000
143	köhne karsak kürk parçası		6005
144	sincab ve zerdava kürk parçası		2300
145	siyah dilkü kürk parçası		102205
146	samur paçası kürk		9050
147	zırh ve zarf		3150
148	kal`a kumkuma	2	240
149	samur sandık	1	2400
150	Tercüman-ı mesfurun Rumi ve efrençi cemî-i kütüb bahâ'yı k[ıymet]		240000
	yekûn		375927

Tercüman-ı mersum Aleksandri'nin ba`det-tahrir zuhur iden “fevrine/Forina/Korine/kuzine”? ta`bir olunur mücevher tac kuyumcubaşı ma`rifetiyle sergulam Baki odasında fesh olundukda cevahir-i envâ`ı ve altun ve simdir ki ber-vech-i ati zikr olunur

151	kemer elmas	1	
152	vüsta elmas	80	

153	sagir elmas	234	
154	vüsta yakud	158	
155	sagir yakud	972	
156	zümrüd sagir	108	
157	delkli zümr[üd]	13	
158	delkli la`l	12	
159	sim tas (dirhem 303)		
160	altun ma`a ... (dirhem 430)		
	Cem'an yekûn		371880
	Yekûn meblağ		987807
	Kadı		11853
	Katib-i muhallefat		11853
	Dellâliyye		5926,5
	Vezain		2963
	Ve hammal		2963
	Minhâ yekûni'l-ihracât		35559
	Sahhü'l-baki (Yalnız dokuz yük elli iki bin iki yüz kırk sekiz akçedir)		952248

Hurrira [devr-i ?] bi-marifet-i ... el-fakir ileyhi
El-Hac Halil el-kassamü'l-askerî mahrûse

Translation

3. D.BŞM.MHF 12531, 16 Z 1153.

2

The estate ledger of the murdered *zimmi* Alexander, the former dragoman of the Imperial Court, that consists of the goods in his house outside Fenerkapı which are sold by way of the Sharia through the intervention of the most illustrious, honorable and respectable Minister of Finance (*Defterdar*) Atıf Mustafa Efendi who is the First Minister of Finance at the Imperial gate that is (actually) the Imperial Threshold, with the support of the most illustrious, honorable and respectable First Accountant (*Muhasib-ı Evvel*) Süleyman Efendi and the support of the notable Tax Inspector (*Sergulâm-ı Bâki*) Abdi Ağa, is as mentioned above, [recorded] on the sixteenth day of the sacred month of Zilhicce, in the year one thousand hundred and fifty Hicri [16 Zilhicce 1153 = 4 March 1741].

	Goods	Quantity	Value
1	fringed cloth for sitting from Cyprus	3	1405
2	white twilled cotton (<i>boğası</i>) cushion mattress or blanket	6	1105
3	fringed calico sitting cloth	3	3100
4	fringed yemeni sitting cloth		2100
5	another calico sitting cloth		1000
6	another old sitting cloth		280
7	Cotton yemeni blanket		201
8	cloth for sitting from Cyprus	3	7005
9	(small) prayer rug	2	1415
10	old white sheet	4	720
11	serge (?) robe and headgear	1	2405
12	beaver robe and headgear	1	1040
13	white <i>aba</i> cloth raincoat	1	180
14	old broadcloth robe and purse	1	510
15	old prayer rug, quilted turban (<i>kavuk</i>) and a small mirror		800
16	old napkin from Cyprus	1	375
17	lantern and silver moonlit (?) candle mat		300
18	... arsenic (100 dirhem - 18,5 okka, price 1050)		19687
19	steel mirror and an amount of tea		540
20	camlet caftan		520
21	white folded or hemmed kerchief		810
22	old mohair cloak	2	1710
23	colorful mohair cloak	2	2205
24	camlet cloak and <i>entari</i>		1805
25	embroidered autumn? camlet ...	1	1805
26	old camlet waistband	1	1300
27	old variegated <i>entari</i> and camlet cloak	1	1010
28	another cloak	2	2405
29	mohair short coat, mohair robe and frock	1-1-1 [: 3]	1500

30	camlet broadcloth frock	1	1005
31	old <i>beldar</i> cloth <i>entari</i>	2	920
32	another <i>entari</i>	2	650
33	beaver [fur] and striped caftan	2	3150
34	old <i>entari</i>	2	510
35	<i>kutni</i> and hare cloth caftan	2	1600
36	white robe (<i>sâde</i>) and entâri and vest	1-3-[blank]	800
37	mohair and broadcloth trousers (<i>çakşır</i>)	2	1530
38	another pair of mohair trousers (<i>çakşır</i>)	2	900
39	towel and barber's napkin		200
40	old cloak and vest		1010
41	old shirt ... pair	11	2500
42	set of hamam gear		420
43	camlet waistband	1	2750
44	old wrapper and trifles		720
45	circular broadcloth cloak (<i>harvani</i>) of white fox fur		3200
46	squirrel fur covered in mohair	1	2700
47	silver squirrel fur covered in mohair	1	7005
48	<i>kontuş</i> robe of arctic fox fur		6000
49	<i>kontuş</i> robe of white fox fur		5350
50	<i>kontuş</i> robe of grey or grizzly fur		4200
51	wolf fur in nefti (petrol) colored broadcloth		2150
52	fur (given by the sultan to viziers) of sable shanks in marbled broadcloth		7100
53	another fur (given by the sultan to the viziers) of sable shanks		21000
54	squirrel full-length fur		400
55	old wrapper		200
56	varan robe (<i>biniş</i>) with silver-plated belt	5	2430
57	small European chest	3	1305
58	strengthened pen-case	1	1500
59	small European chest filled with vessels	2	2600
60	European pen-case with mirror(s)	1	1705
61	cup holder	4	1215
62	broken golden and silver clock	2	7300
63	mohair <i>kontuş</i> robe	1	1050
64	Napkin from Chios and Persian rag	2	300
65	prayer rug from Uşak	1	500
66	hanging candlestick and aromatic nutmeg ...		400
67	European flowers	1	600
68	wooden chest	1	400
69	fish figurine of bone	1	500
70	old saddle	1	610
71	novel silver-thread embroidered cushion and purse		2299
72	European set of drawers (<i>beştahta</i>)	1	900

73	small barrel with grips	1	530
74	small chest with silver brims	1	1330
75	Viennese plate	25	1030
76	set of drawers (<i>beštahta</i>)	1	2005
77	European (long) walking stick	2	1215
78	old short-bodied fur [coat]	1	440
79	harness		1805
80	tandur rug of European .. embroidery		20000
81	old quilt	2	600
82	small gold brocaded pillow or cushion	2	430
83	Viennese sitting cloth	4	6000
84	European wooden table covered with velvet	1	720
85	prayer rug from Chios	1	1400
86	silver-thread embroidered tanned leather ...	1	720
87	matted small tray	4	400
88	prayer rug from Chios	1	1215
89	tin pitcher ...	2-4 [: 6]	620
90	tin dish	16	720
91	sencer and receptacle	1-2 [: 3]	400
92	silver-plated scissors and stone harness	1-2-1 [: 4]	1500
93	old ... matted tray and ...	3-4-1 [: 8]	2400
94	European waistband and aloes		600
95	mohair caftan cover (<i>kürkkabı</i>)	2	900
96	... calico white quilt	1	3600
97	another mohair fur	3	1120
98	caftan and vest	2-1 [: 3]	1340
99	old open-work embroidery with gold brocade	10	1800
100	open-work embroidery of ... broadcloth	1	5100
101	open-work embroidery of old damask	1	600
102	open-work embroidery of black broadcloth	1	4500
103	broadcloth robe (?) (<i>cübbe</i>)	5	2200
104	basin and ewer	1	2400
105	bowl from Janina	1	1415
106	silver rosewater flask and censer		5500
107	broken gear, trifles	2	2400
108	broken chest piece (for a horse)	1	1610
109	broken silver belt piece (for a horse)	1	4050
110	pair of pistols	1	1900
111	pair of pistols	2	1600
112	carbine rifle	1	2000
113	broken pair of pistols	3	1800
114	rifle	2	1500
115	bodice or breast-band, scimitar, axe and mace		2400
116	trifles		800
117	mohair robe (<i>biniş</i>) and white robe (<i>sâde</i>) and vest		420

118	sable fur cap	2	7550
119	piece of fur and trifles		3000

3

120	a bunch of trifles		230
121	silver night gear (for a horse)		5000
122	silver dagger	1	740
123	silver scraps		3170
124	separate/ shekel board	1	100
125	velvet cushion	13	20410
126	pair of narrow, light and long caiques	3	2400
127	pair of narrow, light and long caiques	4	3600
128	flowers and trifles		600
129	wooden chest	1	200
130	juniper drinking cup	2	805
131	velvety damascene? chest	2	1805
132	silver salt cellar	1	9000
133	silver knife and fork	24	12300
134	porcelain plate	13	1620
135	Viennese plate	11	895
136	other Viennese plate	13	540
137	crystal and porcelain plate	8	400
138	sherbet bowl and porcelain plate	9-12 [: 21]	900
139	small plate and bowl from Merteban	1-1 [: 2]	900
140	fan of peacock feathers		150
141	soap from Jerusalem		800
142	piece of fur of the skin, head and collar		7000
143	old piece of arctic fox fur		6005
144	piece of squirrel and marten fur		2300
145	piece of black fox fur		102205
146	sable shanks fur		9050
147	harness and cover		3150
148	tin large-bodied vessel	2	240
149	sable chest	1	2400
150	value of all Greek and European books of the aforementioned dragoman		240000
Sum			375927

Among the jewelry and crowns that are called “fevrine/ Forina/ Korine/ kuzine [kitchen]?” of the aforementioned Dragoman Alexander, when they were cancelled in the tax inspection room after registration through the Chief Jeweler, various kinds of jewelry and gold and silver were found. They are described in the following manner:

151	diamond belt	1	
152	medium diamond	80	
153	small diamond	234	

154	medium ruby	158	
155	small ruby	972	
156	small emerald	108	
157	polished emerald	13	
158	polished ruby	12	
159	silver bowl (303 dirhem)		
160	gold with ... (430 dirhem)		
Total sum			371880

Total amount	987807
Judge	11853
Scribe of the estate inventory	11853
Broker's fee	5926,5
Cashier's office	2963
And the porter	2963
Minus the sum of the expenses	35559
Remainder: only nine hundred fifty two thousand two hundred forty eight akçe.	952248

Hurrira [devr-i ?] by means of ... the humble servant
The military kassam El-Hac Halil..... the protected/ city

4. D.BŞM.MHF 33/50, 6 C 1155.

[Folio 1a]

Dîvân tercümanı `Aleksandra'nın Bâb-ı Hümayûna gelen eşyasından ifrâz olunub Defterdar Efendi mahzarında alınan eşyadır.

	Goods	Quantity
1	sim şem`dan	9
2	sim leğen ma`a ibrik	2
3	sim gülabdan ma`a buhurdan	7
4	Hintkarî sim gülabdan ma`a buhurdan	3
5	sim gülabdan	2
6	sagir sim maşraba	9
7	sim kandil ma`a kayak	8
8	sim nemekdan	1
9	sim ayaklı tepsi	1
10	sim kil kutusu	1
11	Yanyakârî kahve bardağı	1
12	sim hamam tası	1
13	sim gülbeşeker tabağı ma`a kaşık	1
14	sim su tası - payekârî?	1 -2: 3
15	sagir sim lenger	2
16	Beçkârî sim tepsi	1
17	Sakızî seccâde	2
18	seraser hil`at	24
19	sırmalı siyah katife kesme	1
20	Frengi diba parça	6
21	seraser tob	1
22	Leh hatâyısı	29
23	çekmece sa`ati	1
24	kılabdan tura	5
25	kehrübâ iğnedan	1
26	sagir çerkesi altun bıçak	1
27	sim zarflı defter	1
28	sim mıkras zarfı	1
29	telli hatâyî parça	12
30	pabur ta`bir olunur mitilli pirincik	2
31	sade pirincik (?)	1
32	sade hatâyî parça	2
33	Beçkârî parça (yedisi ağırdır)	8
34	yeşil kemha tob	1
35	elvan katife parça	3
36	atlas parça	1
37	sûzenî köşe mak`adı	1

38	kembembend Őal	1
39	çuka parça	3
40	beyaz bez	1
41	`Acem tımarı	1
42	çiçekli kermesüd	1
43	beldar	1
44	iŐleme Őal parça	1
45	iŐleme kermesüd	1
46	evrenŐahi parça	1
47	sof parça	2
48	Kıbrıskârî peŐmî	1
49	Őam çuka parça	4
50	peçelü sagir raht	1
51	Frengi kaŐuk - bıçak - çatal	5 -8 - 10: 23
52	hıdrî raht	1
53	sim çapkun rahtı	2
54	ince kemer sim raht	1
55	yaldızlı kemer sim raht	1
56	sim baŐlık	1
57	simli kılıc	3
58	simli at gaddaresi	5
59	simli hıŐt	2
60	simli topuz	2
61	simli balta	1
62	atlas üzere yorgan yüzü	1
63	sırma iŐleme yüz yasdıđı yüzü	3
64	sim kabzalı tirkeŐ	2
65	TaŐlıca sim divan rahtı	1
66	TaŐlıca sim ekŐilik/ ekiŐlik?	2
67	sim zincir	1
68	sim Őem`dan	1
69	ma`den Őem`dan	2
70	sim çay ibriđi	1
71	sim tabak - kaŐık	1 -5[: 6]
72	ma`den ayaklı tepsi	1
73	durbin	1
74	temur dane	2
75	sagir temu[r] parça	6
76	Frengi Őem`dan	2
77	Frengi Őem`dan mumluđu	6
78	sim Őem`dan	1
79	ayaklı sim tepsi	4
80	sim Frengi tabak	6

81	Frengi kepirce tabak	2
82	Frengi sahan	3
83	Frengi ayaklı şem`dan	2
84	Frengi tabak	1
85	Yanyakârî kahve ibriği	3
86	sim kahve ibriği	1
87	sim maşrapa ma`a kapak	2
88	sim çay ibriği	2
89	sim sürahi	2
90	sim hokka	8
91	sim zil	1
92	Frengi sim tabak	4
93	sim şem`dan (biri tabladır)	2
94	sim fincan zarfı	36
95	Yanyakârî fincan zarfı	10
96	asma şem`dan	1
97	kebir vüsta sagir Frengi kaşık – çatal – şiş	38 - 18 - 07: 63
98	sim mıkraşlık	2
99	sim kabzalı yalnız bıçak – çatal	18 - 14: 32
100	sagir Frengi mum mıkraşı	4
101	hokka sim – diğér [okunamadı]	1 -1: 2
102	sim tel devatı	1
103	sim paye	1
104	sim devat hokkası	1
105	sim tabak	1
106	sim şem`dan tablası	1
107	sim Frengi nemekdan	2
108	simli palaska ma`a vezne	1
109	Frengi kaşık – bıçak – çatal	08 - 10 - 10: 28
110	simli palaska	1
111	`arusekli çekmece	1
112	kebir sim `akreb sa`ati	1
113	sim leğen ma`a ibrik	1
114	sim şem`dan (biri kebir ve üçü vüstadır)	4
115	sagir Frengi şem`dan	9
116	sim tulumba Frengi kaşık - çatal - ma`a sehpa	12 - 24: 36 - 2
117	sim gülabdan ma`a buhurdan	2
118	sim gülabdan	1
119	kebir Frengi şem`dan	1
120	sim tas ma`a kapak	1
121	sim hokka	2
122	Frengi sim maşraba - sim maşraba	2 - 1 [: 3]
123	sim askı su ibriği	1

124	Yanyakârî kahve ibriği (biri simdir)	2
125	Frengi sagir lenger	2
126	kulblu sim tepsi (1 kulbsuz)	1 - 1: 2
127	sim tob	1
128	sagir sırma telâtin sandık	2
129	sim tasvir	3
130	yağ şişeleri olur sanduka	3
131	hırdavat olur sanduka	1
132	Lehkârî basma Hint	16
133	kebir çekmece sa`ati	1
134	ayineli faraş	1
135	elvan çuka parça	7
136	Şam çuka parça	1
137	Beçkârî parça	3
138	Frengi diba parça	16
139	palangosa (?) parça	2
140	atlas parça	11
141	Kıbriskârî kutni	1
142	al çuka kablu kakma ser..i	1
143	simli at gaddaresi	1
144	simli eyer	2
145	on beş parça Frengi evani sandık	1
146	ma`den lengeri	26
147	edhân olur sanduka	1
148	sim kabzalı bıçak ma`a çatal	24
149	billur ve şişe şem`dan ve bardak ve kase sandık	1
150	masnu şükûfe ve meyve sandık	1
151	kenarı sim mangal (ayağı şikeşt)	1

Beçkârî

152	ibrik ve sûrahi	11
153	sahan ma`a kapak	9
154	tabak ma`a kapak	3
155	tabak	2
156	kavanoz ma`a kapak (biri fağfurdur)	3
157	fağfurli kase	15
158	iskemle	3

[Folio 1b]

def`a gelen

159	marangozkârî musavver pervazlı kebir ayine	1
160	kebir marangozkârî taclı ayine	1
161	kenarı billur ayine	2

162	marangozkârî ayine	10
163	çekmeceli sagir ayine	2
164	sim pervazlı sagir ayine	2
165	sagir ayine	2
166	marangozkârî şem`danlı ayine (üçünün şem`danı yokdur)	4
167	biri şem`danlı sagir tûlî ayine	5
168	ayine tacı	1
169	şem`danlı billur askı	2
170	tûtî burnu kabzalı kabza ve balçağı ve ağızlığı ve bendleri ve rengi? üçünüz? dört tahta yakutlu musavver minalı altun kılıç	1
171	kebir divar sa`ati	3

def`a gelen

172	Kütahya tabağı	1
173	Mertabani tabak (şikestleri vardır) - kase	10 - 3 [: 13]
174	fağfuri tabak (şikestleri vardır) – kase	10 - 5 [: 15]
175	Beçkârî leğen ma`a ibrik	1
176	Frengi kalice (ikisi berberdedir)	4
177	altışar ayaklı elmas küpe çift	1
178	küttüb ve resa`il (cild)	144
179	kitab-ı efrenci (kıt`a)	32

Vech-i meşruh üzere bâlâda mestur olan mecmû`a-yı eşya, maktul `Aleksandıra`nın olmak üzere def`a def`a enderun-ı hümayûn hazinesine alınmağın işbu mecelle meşruh olundu.

Fi sene 1154 - Fi 6 C sene 1155

Translation**4. D.BŞM.MHF 33/50 6 C 1155.*****[folio 1a]***

The goods that were separated from the goods that came to the Imperial Court from Court Dragoman Alexander and taken in the presence of the *Defterdar Efendi* (Minister of Finance).

	Items	Quantity
1	silver candlestick	9
2	silver basin and ewer	2
3	silver rosewater flask and censer	7
4	Indian silver rosewater flask and censer	3
5	silver rosewater flask	2
6	small silver tankard	9
7	silver oil lamp and oval dish	8
8	silver salt cellar	1
9	silver tray with legs	1
10	silver clay box	1
11	coffee cup from Janina	1
12	silver hamam bowl	1
13	silver rose conserves plate and spoon	1
14	silver water bowl - from ? (<i>Payekâri</i>)	1-2: 3
15	small silver dish	2
16	Viennese silver tray	1
17	Chios prayer rug	2
18	<i>seraser</i> robe of honor	24
19	black velvet open-work embroidery with silver-thread	1
20	piece of European brocade	6
21	bolt of <i>seraser</i>	1
22	Polish <i>hatayi</i>	29
23	Drawer/ chest watch or clock	1
24	<i>kılaptan</i> embroidered napkin	5
25	amber needle-case	1
26	small Circassian golden knife	1
27	notebook with a silver cover	1
29	silver scissors-case	1
30	piece of <i>hatayi</i> fabric with silver or gold thread	12
31	... .. called ' <i>pabur</i> ' from Lesbos	2
32	plain ...	1
33	plain piece of <i>hatayi</i> fabric	2
34	Viennese piece of fabric (seven are heavy)	8
35	green silk brocade (<i>kemha</i>)	1
36	piece of colorful velvet	3
37	piece of silky satin (<i>atlas</i>)	1
38	fine embroidered corner sitting cloth	1

39	girdle shawl (or camlet)	1
40	piece of broadcloth	3
41	white cloth or cotton	1
42	Damascene rag	1
43	flowery gemesud	1
44	<i>beldar[i]</i> [fabric]	1
45	piece of embroidered camlet	1
46	hand-worked gemesud	1
47	piece of <i>evrenşahi</i> [fabric]	1
48	piece of camlet or wool	2
49	wool(en garment) from Cyprus	1
50	piece of Damascene serge	4
51	covered small (horse) gear	1
52	European spoon - knife - fork	5-8-10: 23
53	... gear	1
54	silver swift (horse) gear	2
55	fine belt silver (horse) gear	1
56	starry belt silver (horse) gear	1
57	silver headgear	1
58	silver-plated sword	3
59	silver horse scimitar	5
60	silver-plated javelin	2
61	silver-plated mace	2
62	silver axe	1
63	quilt cover on silky satin (<i>atlas</i>)	1
64	head pillowcase with silver-thread handwork	3
65	silver quiver with handles	2
66	silver divan horse gear from Taşlıca	1
67	silver vessel for sour goods/ hooks from Taşlıca	2
68	silver chain	1
69	silver candlestick	1
70	metal candlestick	2
71	silver tea ewer	1
72	silver plate - spoon	1-5[: 6]
73	metal tray with legs	1
74	telescope	1
75	iron bullet	2
76	small piece of iron	6
77	European candlestick	2
78	European candlestick (candle) holder	6
79	silver candlestick	1
80	silver tray with legs	4
81	silver European plate	6
82	European plate from Kepirce	2
83	European plate for serving (<i>sahan</i>)	3

84	European candleholder with stand/ legs	2
85	European plate	1
86	coffeepot from Janina	3
87	Silver coffeepot	1
88	silver tankard and lid	2
89	silver tea ewer	2
90	silver pitcher	2
91	silver inkwell	8
92	silver bell	1
93	European silver plate	4
94	silver candlestick (one [with] tray or table)	2
95	silver cup holder	36
96	cup holder from Janina	10
97	chandelier	1
98	large, medium and small European spoon - fork - skewer	38-18-07: 63
99	silver scissors-case	2
100	knife - fork with silver hilt	18-14: 32
101	small European candle scissors	4
102	silver inkwell - the other ... [illegible]	1-1: 2
103	silver wire pen-case	1
104	silver support	1
105	silver inkwell of an pen-case	1
106	silver plate	1
107	silver candlestick tray or table	1
108	silver European salt cellar	2
109	silver-plated bandolier with a gunpowder flask	1
110	European spoon - knife - fork	08-10-10: 28
111	silver-plated bandolier	1
112	desk or drawer ornamented with (special) mother-of-pearl	1
113	large silver hour hand clock	1
114	silver basin and ewer	1
115	silver candlestick (one small and three medium)	4
116	small European candlestick	9
117	silver pump, European spoon - fork; small (coffee) table	12-24: 36-2 [: 38]
118	silver rosewater flask and censer	2
119	silver rosewater flask	1
120	large European candlestick	1
121	silver bowl with spoon	1
122	silver inkwell	2
123	European silver tankard - silver tankard	2-1 [: 3]
124	silver hanging (?) water ewer	1
125	coffeepot from Janina (one of silver)	2
126	European small dish	2
127	silver tray with handles (one without handles)	1-1: 2
128	silver ball	1

129	small silver-thread Russian leather chest	2
130	silver figurine	3
131	small chest for oil flasks	3
132	small chest for trifles	1
133	Polish calico ?	16
134	large drawer/ chest clock	1
135	dustpan with mirror(s)	1
136	piece of colorful broadcloth	7
137	piece of Damascene serge	1
138	Viennese piece [of fabric]	3
139	piece of European brocade	16
140	piece of ...	2
141	piece of silky satin (<i>atlas</i>)	11
142	<i>kutni</i> from Cyprus	1
143	repoussé ... covered with red broadcloth	1
144	silver-plated horse scimitar	1
145	silver-plated saddle	2
146	chest for 15 European vessels	1
147	metal dish	26
148	small chest for oils	1
149	knife with silver hilt and fork	24
150	chest for crystal and glass candlestick and cup and bowl	1
151	chest for artificial flowers and fruit	1
152	grill with silver brims (broken foot)	1

Viennese:

153	ewer and pitcher	11
154	plate for serving and lid	9
155	plate and lid	3
156	plate	2
157	jar or pot and lid (one of porcelain)	3
158	porcelain bowl	15
159	stool	3

[Folio 1b]

Also:

160	large mirror with a frame decorated with figures made by a carpenter	1
161	large crown mirror made by a carpenter	1
162	mirror with crystal frame	2
163	mirror made by a carpenter	10
164	small mirror with a drawer	2
165	small mirror with silver frame	2
166	small mirror	2
167	mirror with candlestick made by a carpenter (three without	4

	candlestick)	
168	one [of them] a small tall mirror with a candlestick	5
169	mirror crown	1
170	crystal rack or hanger with a candlestick	2
171	enameled golden sword with a parrot beak-shaped hilt, its hilt shield, latch, color? and curves are decorated with three out of four flat surfaced rubies	1
172	large wall clock	3

Also:

173	Kütahya plate	1
174	plate (some are broken)- bowl from Merteban	10-3 [: 13]
175	porcelain plate (some are broken)- bowl	10-5 [: 15]
176	Viennese basin and ewer	1
177	European rug (two are with the barber)	4
178	pair of diamond earrings with six pods each	1
179	books and tractates (volume or bind)	144
180	European books (piece)	32

This manuscript of goods as written above in the manner described, explains how the goods that belonged to assassinated Alexander, were taken to the Private Imperial Treasury one by one.

In the year 1154. On 6 Cemaziyelahir 1155 [= 9 July 1742]

**Appendix F: Record of the Real Estate of Alexander Ghika, Ottoman Court
Dragoman: BŞM.MHF.d 12524, 25 Za 1153.**

Divan Tercümanının ve zevcesinin emlak ve 'akarı defteridir ki zikr olunur
Fi 25 Za sene 1153
...tercümanı ...

1) Merhum Pir Muhammed Paşa vakfindan Hasköyü'nde bağçe kıt'a 1 sened .. icare 17
Merhum Ahmed Efendi'nin vakfindan Fenarkapısı karininde tabib dükkanı kıt'a 1 sened
... 90

Sultan Bayezid evkafından Timurcu Burnu Nâm mahalde Dalyan kıt'a 1 sene-i maktû'
15

2) Muhammed kethüdanın Ortaköy'de vak'î Cami' şerifi vakfindan Fenarkapısı
haricinde Balat sırasında üçüncü kule beraberî zemin? kıt'a 1 sened .. icare 60
Piyali Paşa evkafından Galata'da Kürkçü kapısı haricinde köşede kürkçü dükkanı kıt'a
1 sened ... icare 25

El-Hac Muhammed Ağa vakfindan Kuzguncuk nâm mahalde Bostan kıt'a 1 sened ...
125

3) İstanbul'da Bit pazarında Balta oğlu sukunda kürkçü başı Ahmed Bey vakfindan
çukacı dükkanı kıt'a 1 bağ... a... zevcesi üzerinedir

Bu dahi - Evkaf-ı mezbureden Balta oğlu sukunda üç hissede bir çifte dükkan kıt'a 1
Bu dahi - Yine vakf-ı mezbureden suk-ı merkumede def'a dükkan kıt'a 1

4) Bu dahi - Aya Sofya-yı Kebir evkafından Bağ-ı Cinan-ı Derya tabir olunur mahalde
tekne yeri kıt'a 2

Bu dahi - Galata muzâfâtından Yeniköy'de Aya Yorgi mahallesinde büyü-t-ı adîdeyi
müştemil ... 1

Bağ... teslim ... üzerinde- Yorgani Efendi cami' mevki'î evkafından Yenikapu haricinde
'arsa kıt'a 1

5) Tercüman-ı mesfurun Galata'da Dört yol ağzında Frenk tad? dükkanları sakin
oldukları menzil kıt'a 1 Beher yevm yüz guruşa icar eylediklerine ... ki ... dır

Belgrad karyesine karin Kömürcü karyesinde vaki' menzilinün beher sene dört yüz
guruşa icar olduğunu natık nişan? kıt'a 1

Sipahiler çarşu ile Du'a Meydanı yanında vaki' dekaini tercüman-ı mesfur elli üç senesi
Muharrem-i arabîden beher mah otuz guruş icare ile ve yirmi yüz akçe icareyi ... vakfa
verecek ... kıt'a 1

6) Galata'da işveçlülerin sakin oldukları hanenin divan tercümanına beher sene bin yüz
guruş icare ... üzere işveçlününün verdiği akd? kıt'a 1

Translation

Record of the real estate of Alexander Ghika, Ottoman Court Dragoman (BŞM.MHF.d 12524, 25 Za 1153).

Ledger that mentions the properties and real estates of the Court Dragoman and his wife
On 25 Zilkade 1153 [= 11 February 1741].

[note above:] ...Dragoman ...

1. From the religious foundation of the late Pir Muhammed Pasha, a garden in Hasköy; piece 1 title deed ... rent 17
2. From the religious foundation of the late Ahmed Efendi, a doctor's shop in the vicinity of Fenerkapı; piece: 1 title deed... 90
3. From the religious foundations of Sultan Bayezid in the place called Timurcu Burnu, a fish catching enclosure of nets (*dalyan*); piece: 1, yearly fixed price 15
4. From the religious foundation of the Sacred Mosque situated in Ortaköy of Muhammed Kethüda (steward) the third tower and ground in line in Balat outside Fenerkapı; piece: 1, title deed... rent 60
5. From the religious foundation of Piyali Pasha outside the Furrier's Gate (*Kürkçü kapısı*) in Galata, a furrier's shop in the corner; piece: 1, title deed ... rent 25
6. From the religious foundation of el-Hac Muhammed Ağa in the place called Kuzguncuk, a vegetable garden; piece: 1 ... 125
7. From the religious foundation of Head Furrier Ahmed Bey in the Baltaoğlu market place at the flea market in Istanbul, a draper's shop; piece: 1 ... in the name of his wife
8. Additionally - from the aforementioned religious foundation in the Baltaoğlu market place a double shop in three shares; piece: 1
9. Additionally - again from the aforementioned religious foundation in the same market place another shop; piece: 1
10. Additionally - from the religious foundation of the Large Hagia Sofia in the place that is called Bağ-ı Cinan-ı Derya (Garden of the Paradises of the SEa), a boat area; piece: 2
11. Additionally - from the annexed area of Galata in the Aya Yorgi neighborhood in Yeniköy numerous houses containing 1
12. garden ... submitted ... - from the religious foundation in the place of the Yorgani Efendi Mosque outside Yenikapı, a plot of (vacant) land; piece: 1
13. the European taste (?) shops of the aforementioned dragoman at the entrance of the crossroads in Galata the house that they inhabit; piece: 1. To those that rent for 100 kuruş daily ...
14. An order (?) indicating that the house in Kömürcü village near the village of Belgrade was rented out for 400 kuruş per year; piece: 1
15. the aforementioned dragoman earned for the shops next to the Sipahiler market and the Du'a square in the year [11]53 from the Arabic (?) month Muharrem 30 kuruş each month, of which he will give 2000 akçe rent to the religious foundation ...; piece: 1
16. Agreement? that the Swedes give 1100 kuruş rent per year to the court dragoman for the house where the Swedes live in Galata; piece: 1