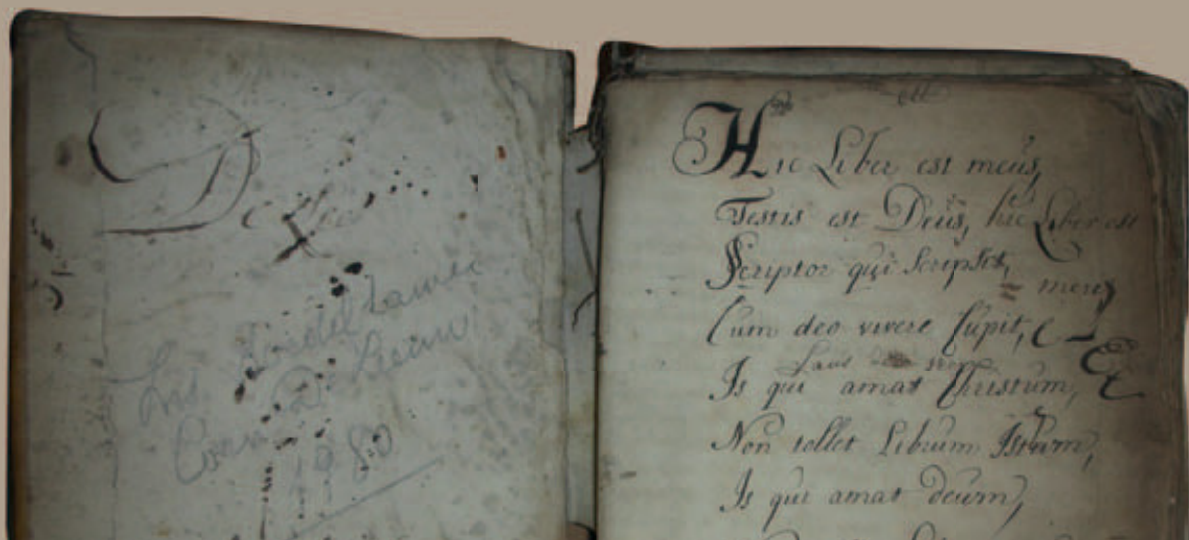




City of
Antwerp



Archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates

UNESCO Memory of the World Register



Archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates

Seer Beminde Monpere ende
Mamere

kan niet manken van V eenen saligen
paeffchen. toe te wenschen naar veel ende
luchten. ten nu wel te puse. verhoep het sel ve
van V met de hede familie versoeke van
my het spel paeffter over te seggen om
veur mee te spelen als het vult. weder
es blip in alle eertiet

Seer Beminde Monpere ende Mamere
=rr

V eotmoedigen dieneren
schal de 25 mart 1771 Jene Joannis Carlels Jander
meir

Archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates

1 | INTRODUCTION

On 30 July 2009 UNESCO decided to include the archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates, which is preserved in Antwerp's City archives, in the Memory of the World Register. UNESCO's 'Memory of the World' program is aimed at raising awareness worldwide about the importance of heritage and of the protection, the preservation and the management and exploitation of valuable archives, library collections and other documentary heritage. The candidacy file of this archive was submitted in 2008 to UNESCO by the Flemish UNESCO Commission, in cooperation with FARO, the Flemish Cultural Heritage Centre.

In 1518 the Antwerp town magistrate ordered that all the possessions and papers of the 'insolvent' person or person who went bankrupt had to be managed by a judicial officer, the Amman or bailiff, in order to protect the debtor's creditors. As a result dozens of archives of merchants and companies found their way to the Antwerp town hall. These archives constitute a unique sample of economic life in the city from the sixteenth century onwards. Because of the importance of Antwerp as a commercial metropolis in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the archives also have an obvious international dimension. Antwerp's merchants had correspondents all over the world. These letters from Cadiz, Lisbon, Rome, etc. have been preserved in the Chamber of Insolvent Estates.

2 | DESCRIPTION

The “Archives Insolvente Boedelskamer Antwerpen”, the archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates in Antwerp are a unique and, from a global perspective, crucial collection of documentary heritage, that allow us to understand and analyse international relations and interactions from the Early Modern Period until the end of the eighteenth century.

Why is this collection so important and of universal value?

What does it contain?

In the sixteenth century, the city of Antwerp was one of the most important centres of the world economy, a very rapidly growing and vibrant metropolis that based its wealth on international trade, banking and communication, especially during the reign of the Habsburg emperor, Charles V, of whom it was said that he ruled an empire on which the sun never set. The Spanish Netherlands were widely considered to be a world trade centre. After that golden age and after Amsterdam and other Dutch cities had taken over the central role of Antwerp in the world economy of the seventeenth century, Antwerp remained an important international hub, in particular as regards the luxury trade. By the beginning of the nineteenth century it became apparent that there were still a lot of working capitals present in Antwerp.

The archives of the Insolvente Boedelskamer contribute to analysing these subsequent phases. Thanks to the special nature of the documentary heritage in question, the archives of the Insolvente Boedelskamer allows for the examination of crucial aspects of the world’s economic, social and cultural history.

“In the sixteenth century, the city of Antwerp was one of the most important centres of the world economy”

In the sixteenth-century context of rapid expansion and international trade, a very special institution was developed in Antwerp. In order to protect the interests of creditors or clients, the Antwerp town council ordered that from 1518 onwards all papers, correspondence, archives and possessions of so called “insolvent” or bankrupt persons or firms had to be confiscated and curated by a judicial official, the so-called “amman” or bailiff. As a result more than 150 archives of companies and merchants were confiscated or kept in Antwerp’s town hall. Due to the nature of this procedure, a whole series of snapshots of the economic, social and cultural life in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries can be found in the Insolvente Boedelskamer.

The people and companies concerned were operating on an international scale. The archive is a sample of the world economy during the Ancien Régime because so many Antwerp companies had branches and agents in most European cities, including in Austria, Germany, Spain, Italy or France.

This implies that the whole collection offers a fascinating view of international relations in the world in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and provides us with an overview of trade in Europe, China or (Latin-)America given that products from these regions were also traded. The archives of dozens of businesses have also been preserved so we gain an insight in the trade of such goods as sugar, paintings, diamonds, spices, silver, tea, lace, and so on.

The fact that we can not only reconstruct the actual world trade between these regions but that the archives also paint a very interesting picture of the development of commercial techniques from 1500 onwards is also noteworthy. Because personal documents such as manuals and textbooks are also included in the archives it is possible to use these documents to study the development of commercial techniques such as double-entry accounting, stock trading, foreign exchange trading and maritime insurance. These techniques still have an influence on today's economy. The archive is thus being studied by several foreign researchers but undoubtedly there are many more researchers who are not aware of these archives because they are only known within Western Europe.

Archival Description

ISAD characteristics are BE SA 145, dates sixteenth (1518) – eighteenth century

The Insolvente Boedelkamer holds numbers

IB 1 – IB 3.038; is 204 m.

Contains written and printed documents, registers, parchments, maps, drawings and small objects (textiles, wood).





3 | RECOGNITION AND INCLUSION IN THE MEMORY OF THE WORLD REGISTER

These archives are among others a crucial complement for the VOC Archives/the Archives of the Dutch East India Company, which have already been examined in a worldwide project in the Memory of the World Program. It also complements another collection that has been included in 2001 in the Memory of the World register, i.e., the archives of the Officina Plantiniana of the Museum Plantin Moretus in Antwerp. The combination with the archives of the Insolvent Estates in Antwerp enriches the significance of these and other elements of UNESCO's Memory of the World program.

On a national and international scale these archives are one of the largest of their kind in the world as regards early modern world history, one of the crucial reasons why the Flemish Government decided to include this archive on 24th September 2007 in the register of masterpieces of cultural heritage in Flanders, next to for instance paintings of Brueghel or Peter Paul Rubens. This highlights the importance the local and federal government and the heritage committee in Flanders attaches to the archives of the Insolvente Boedelskamer.

The international community of scholars which focuses on the economic, social and cultural history of the world has known of the Insolvente Boedelskamer since the 1930s. In 2007 the Culture Minister of the Flemish Community of Belgium included the collection in the very restricted list of archival collections that are considered as masterpieces of international significance. The inclusion in the register of the UNESCO world heritage program was the significant next step to highlight the extraordinary significance of the nominated documentary heritage.

To be included in the register, the archive had to comply with a number of criteria. These included:

- authenticity
- significance, uniqueness or irreplaceability. The archives had to meet the criteria of time, place, people, subject and theme, form and style
- rarity

3.1. Is authenticity established?

The “Insolvente Boedelskamer” is a clear example of a collection of original sources. Generations of scholars have attested to their authenticity. The manner in which these archives have been established, their legal character and the procedures followed attest to the originality of the sources. Their provenance (sixteenth to eighteenth century) has been established beyond any doubt.

“The inclusion in the register of the UNESCO world heritage program was the significant next step.”

3.2. Is world significance, uniqueness and irreplaceability established?

The scholars that have studied the archives of the Insolvente Boedelskamer attest to the extraordinary richness and irreplaceability of this documentary heritage. It captures the economic, social and cultural dynamics and problems in a crucial period in one of the centres of globalisation in the Early Modern period.

The archives of companies from the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are very rare, especially when there are so many from such a long continuous period. There are no other sources for most of these business archives so that they are indeed irreplaceable.



See

1. the early assessment by Florence EDLER, "The Van Der Molen, Commission Merchants of Antwerp: Trade with Italy, 1538-44," in: CATE LEA (J.) and ANDERSON (E.), *Medieval and Historiographical Essays: In Honor of James Westfall Thompson*, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1938), pp. 78-145 and
2. the analyses in BAETENS (R.), *De nazomer van Antwerpens welvaart. De diaspora en het handelshuis De Groote tijdens de eerste helft der 17de eeuw*, Brussel, Gemeentekrediet van België, 1976, 399 + 370 pp.
3. EVERAERT, J., *De internationale en koloniale handel der Vlaamse firma's te Cadiz, 1670-1700*, Brugge, 1973, 975 p.
4. BRULEZ, W., *De firma Della Faille en de internationale handel van Vlaamse firma's in de 16de eeuw*, Brussel, 1959, 634 p.
5. Institut d'histoire moderne et contemporaine of the Ecole normale supérieure, in Paris
<http://www.ihmc.ens.fr/Recherches/Resmarchand.php>
<http://www.ihmc.ens.fr/Recherches/SavoirMarchand.php>
6. The Mantova Capitale Europea dello Spettacolo Research Institute, in Italy; see <http://www.capitalespettacolo.it/eng/fonti.asp>



3.2.a. Criterion 1 – Time:

This source has been created in one of the centres of an emerging capitalist world economy, and concentrated on trust and risk, and on what could go wrong. The Insolvente Boedelskamer is an extraordinary and very special source for the early Modern period. This is chiefly due to Antwerp's central position in international and global networks in the sixteenth and seventeenth century. It was also an exceptionally rich period of art production. The Insolvente Boedelskamer provides extraordinary sources to investigate this crucial period in world history.

See

1. VERMEYLEN, F., *Painting for the market : commercialization of art in Antwerp's Golden Age*, Turnhout, 2003, 208 p.
2. FABRI, R., *De 17de-eeuwse Antwerpse kunstkast : typologische en historische aspecten*, Brussel, 1991, 259 p.
3. WEE (H. VAN DER) *The Growth of the Antwerp Market and the European Community (Fourteenth-Sixteenth Centuries)*, 3 vols, The Hague: Nijhoff, 1963
4. COUVREUR (W.)(ed.), *Antwerpen in de XVIde eeuw*, Antwerp, Mercurius, 1975
5. COUVREUR (W.), *Antwerpen in de XVIIde eeuw*, Antwerpen, Genootschap voor Antwerpse Geschiedenis, 1989.

3.2.b. Criterion 2 – Place:

Antwerp was one the major centres in the sixteenth century world economy. In the seventeenth century it remained a crucial place in the world economy, as has been eloquently proven in Prof. Dr. Roland Baetens's study of the Insolvente Boedelskamer.

See

1. O'BRIEN (P.), KEENE (D.), 't HART (M.), & VAN DER WEE (H.), *Urban Achievement in Early Modern Europe: Golden Ages in Antwerp, Amsterdam and London*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001
2. BAETENS (R.), *De nazomer van Antwerpens welvaart. De diaspora en het handelshuis De Groote tijdens de eerste helft der 17de eeuw*, Brussel, Gemeentekrediet van België, 1976, 399 + 370 pp.

3.2.c. Criterion 3 – People:

This documentary heritage clearly reflects the economic, industrial, artistic and political evolution which took place in sixteenth and seventeenth-century Antwerp. It provides very detailed information on key individuals originating from or working in many countries in and outside Europe.

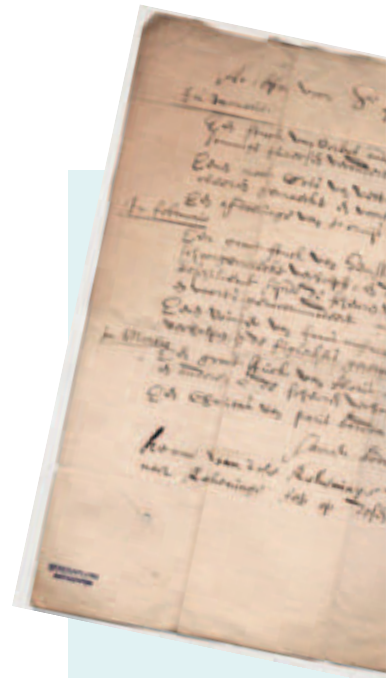
The archive also offers an exceptional view of everyday life in Europe during the Ancien Régime. The contacts between the different branches of the firms were the subject of intensive commercial correspondence. Tens of thousands of these (mainly received) letters have been preserved in the Antwerp archive. Naturally business is the key subject of these letters but in the margin these letters and many other documents provide a unique image of everyday life in cities such as Vienna, Hamburg, London, Colombo, Cadiz, Lyon, Madrid and so on. For many entrepreneurs and businesses there was no dividing line between personal and more domestic expenses and operating expenses.

Precisely thanks to the very exceptional archive collections other archives of very important families have been subsequently added such as the archives of the van Colen, de Wael, de Borrekens, de Pret families, and so on. Special databases have been developed to identify international merchants.

See

1. BOTTIN, J., (ed.), *Marchands d'Europe : pratiques et savoirs à l'époque moderne*, Paris, 2002, 468 p.
2. Institut d'histoire moderne et contemporaine of the Ecole normale supérieure, in Paris
- <http://www.ihmc.ens.fr/Recherches/Resmarchand.php>
- <http://www.ihmc.ens.fr/Recherches/SavoirMarchand.php>
3. BAETENS (R.), *De nazomer van Antwerpens welvaart. De diaspora en het handelshuis De Groote tijdens de eerste helft der 17de eeuw*, Brussel, Gemeentekrediet van België, 1976, 399 + 370 pp..
4. VAN DEN BROECK (S.), *De strijd om de continuïteit. Een bijdrage tot de studie naar het 'maatschappelijk vermogen' van een adellijke familie aan de hand van de correspondentie van Balthazar de Proli en Marie-Jeanne von Clotz*. Leuven, KUL, 2004.

These archives have also been used to reconstruct the trade in the Spanish empire, in Europe, with the Americas, and also between Russia and the Netherlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: WIJNROKS (E.), *Handel tussen Rusland en de Nederlanden, 1560-1640: een netwerkanalyse*, Uitgeverij Verloren 2003, 440 p. Many renowned scholars have used the archives for their contribution to world economic history. See DENUCE (J.), *Italiaansche koopmansgeslachten te Antwerpen in de XVI-XVIIIe eeuwen*, Mechelen, 1934.





The Insolvente Boedelskamer also provides crucial information for art history, about artists, about consumer behaviour and the distribution of the arts. Several case studies have already been made, but the archives have not yet been fully exploited.

Examples of studies are: DENUCE (J.), Export of Works of Art in the seventeenth century from Antwerp: The Firm Forchondt.

The archives even contain crucial information about the family of Ludwig von Beethoven, the composer of Symphony no. 9, d minor, op. 125, which is included in the UNESCO's Memory of the World Register (see e.g., Ernest Closson, Gustave Reese, Grandfather Beethoven, The Musical Quarterly, Vol. 19, No. 4 (Oct., 1933), pp. 367-373.)

3.2.d. Criterion 4 – Subject and theme:

The subject matter may represent particular historical or intellectual developments in natural, social and human sciences, politics, ideology, sports and the arts.

Such a conglomerate of business archives, dating back to the Ancien Régime, is extremely rare. Naturally business archives from the Ancien Régime exist but an amalgam of 200 metres of records, which provide an almost complete sample, from a chronological and thematic point of view, of economic life in a city, for a continuous period (1518-1800) can only be found in the Antwerp Chamber of Insolvent Estates. There is no other prudential archive of this size for this period, neither in Flanders, nor in Europe.

The Chamber of Insolvent Estates is also an important source for the study of commercial science and the history of mathematics. Many financial and accounting techniques that were developed in Flanders during the Ancien Régime can be studied in this archive: in theory (in the textbooks and so on) and in practice (in the accounts of the companies). Because most of the personal documents of these merchants were also seized, the archives also offer unique opportunities for studying daily life, education, the social history of these centuries.

A testimonial of the joint history of many countries. The archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates are a unique testimonial of the many relations that existed since 1500 between various countries. Once this unique archive becomes better known, it will offer the opportunity to highlight the many relationships that have long existed between countries without merely focusing on the political relations between princes (which are usually covered) and instead also encompassing the daily relations between ordinary people.

Insolvency is a financial condition experienced by a person or business entity when their assets no longer exceed their liabilities. This is referred to as 'balance-sheet' insolvency. When the person or firm can no longer meet its debt obligations when they come due, this is called 'cash-flow' insolvency. In those cases, several companies and families operating at the edge are captured in full action, both in private and public spheres. This yields an extraordinary rich view that can also shed light on political, religious, cultural and social dimensions. The documentary heritage reflects an important phase in international trade relations in several fields. Art historians have used the archives to document masterpieces of universal value.

See

1. SOLY (H.), *Urbanisme en kapitalisme te Antwerpen in de 16e eeuw. De stedenbouwkundige en industriële ondernemingen van Gilbert van Schoonbeke*, Brussel, Gemeentekrediet, 1977.
2. THIJS (A.K.L.), *Van "werkwinkel" tot "fabriek". De textielnijverheid te Antwerpen (einde 15de-begin 19de eeuw)*, Brussel, Gemeentekrediet, 1987.
3. BUCHANAN (I.), *The Collection of Niclaes Jongelinck I. Bacchus and the Planets by Jacques Jongelinck*, in: *The Burlington Magazine*, 132, 1990, pp. 102-113.
4. See for instance http://www.lowcountries.nl/2005-2_gelderblom.pdf *The Resolution of Commercial Conflicts in Bruges, Antwerp, and Amsterdam, 1250-1650*
5. VAN DER STOCK (J.), et al., *Antwerp, Story of a Metropolis, 16th-seventeenth century*, Ghent: Snoeck-Ducuja en Zoon, 1993.
6. WEE, VAN DER, H., *Antwerpens bijdrage tot de ontwikkeling van de moderne geld- en banktechniek*, in *Tijdschrift voor Economie*, 1965, Leuven

3.2.e. Criterion 5 – Form and style:

The special nature of the files, capturing the whole archive of a firm in action or at the end of a business cycle provides an exceptional view of economic activities. It includes a wide variety of sources, account books, contracts, correspondence etcetera that have special significance thanks to the internal coherence of the firm or the network.



3.3. Rarity:

The content, namely a very extensive set of archives of insolvent firms or persons of the early modern period, is what makes the Insolvente Boedelskamer a rare surviving example of both its type and time.

An example can clarify this: inventory number IB#1600 is the only known copy of a textbook about accounting, which was printed in Rouen in 1606 and written by Michiel van Damme. This handbook is not an example of the excellence of Flemish commercial science during this period, but also serves as an indispensable tool to analyse seventeenth-century business records.

4. | ANTWERP CITY ARCHIVES / STADSARCHIEF ANTWERPEN

The archives are kept in the City Archives of Antwerp. This institution is at the forefront of several archival and digitization programmes in Belgium and specialises in rendering archives accessible to the public.

In 2006 a brand new infrastructure was created for these archives, near the river Scheldt, in the “Felix warehouse”. It is a state-of-the-art archival facility.

Accessibility

All archives are accessible in the reading room of the City Archives, from Tuesday till Friday, without any previous reservations or restrictions. The reading room is open from Tuesday until Friday from 8.30 a.m. until 4.30 p.m. You can request archival records until 3.30 p.m.

Through the website reservation for reading the documents can be made ahead.

All information: www.felixarchief.be

FelixArchief / stadsarchief Antwerpen [Antwerp City Archives]

Oudeleeuwenrui 29

2000 Antwerp

tel. 0032 338 94 11

fax 0032 338 94 10

stadsarchief@stad.antwerpen.be

www.felixarchief.be



Liure d'arithmetique escript
l'an. 1507. et apres reueu
et emende par l'auteur
m^{re} Michiel coaniet
Arithmeticien et m^{re}
Geometre tressin
gulier de la ville
d'Anuers.

Archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates 15th century – 1797

Inventory City Archives
Antwerp, 2009

Nota remane a 7ma de Julho de 1777
 25 de Junho 96 —
 a la Vile de 22 de Julho 96

Nota remane a 7ma de Julho de 1777
 25 de Junho 96 —

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

5719: 18: 11: 5711: 2: 2
 7842: 7: 8 1021
 8562: 8: 7 6736: 2: 2
 6736: 2: 1 6: 19
 2026: 6: 6
 405: 10: 11

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Nota a 22 de Junho de 1777

Archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates 15th century – 1797.

Inventory City Archives, Antwerp, 2009

In order to protect the creditors of insolvent individuals or businesses, the Antwerp town magistrate decreed in 1518 that all the possessions and documents of the insolvent or bankrupt person had to be managed by a judicial officer: the bailiff. As a result, several archives of Antwerp merchants and companies found their way to Antwerp's town hall.

These archives constitute a unique sample of economic life in the city from the sixteenth century onwards. As a result of the importance of Antwerp as a center of commerce in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the fund also obviously has an international dimension. Antwerp merchants had correspondents all over the world, and their letters from Cadiz, Lisbon, Rome, etc. have been preserved in the Chamber of Insolvent Estates.

This inventory provides a complete list of all estates, in chronological order.

Next to the inventory numbers of all of the archives of an estate, the list also provides a brief summary.

“This inventory provides a complete list of all estates, in chronological order...”

de Pape

1524-1573; inventory numbers: IB # 770-787, IB-SUPL # 17-18

Frans de Pape, who was a scion of a Ghent family, was a well-known Antwerp cloth merchant. From 1556 onwards he was also in charge of collecting the wine excise duty. Next to cloth, he also trade hops, spices, hides, grain and cattle. His estate includes an accounts book, journals, registers, marriage contracts and testaments.

Jozine Laureyssen,

1538-1542; inventory numbers: IB # 2836

Accounts book of Jozine Laureyssen, real estate and land proprietor.

Pieter van der Molen

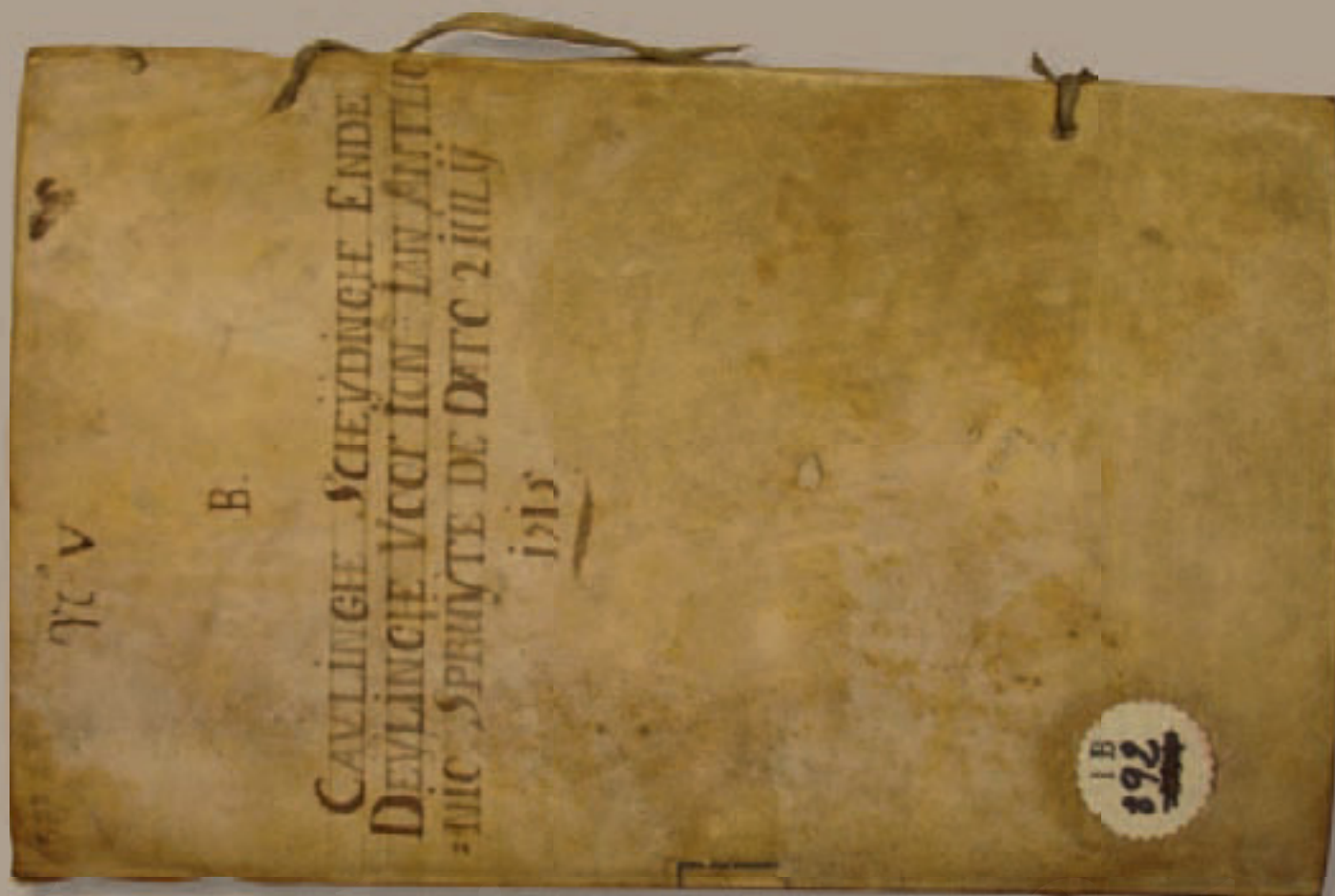
1538-1544; inventory numbers: IB # 2898

Italian letter copybook of Pieter van der Molen, a spice and cloth merchant.

Pauwel Luydincx

1538-1592; inventory numbers: IB # 2407-2415

Pauwel Luydincx, whose father was a tanner, became a master builder and as a result was involved in the reconstruction of the Antwerp town hall and the construction of the Antwerp Stock Exchange. His son was sent to Lille to train as a silk merchant. He continued his training in London and Valencia. Pauwel Luydincx also served as deacon of the Guild of the Old Handbow. The documents, letters and accounts preserved here relate to the delivery of construction materials, matters pertaining to the Old Handbow, interest payments, etc.



Spruyt

Spruyt

1538-1725; inventory numbers: IB # 891-935, IB-SUPL # 19-21, 26-29, 68, 127-129, 131-132

This insolvent estate has almost no business archive, but is mainly made up of the archives pertaining to the management of the property of a number of family members. The documents belonged to Laureis Spruyt and his son Willem and to Antoon Spruyt and his son Jan Antoni.

Gilbert van Schoonbeke

1548-1602; inventory numbers: IB # 2968-3021

The contracts, accounts, etc. of Gilbert van Schoonbeke (1519-1556), a renowned engineer and architect, who was responsible for many of the changes operated in the city of Antwerp. He started construction a new city (nieuwstad) to the north of the city centre. He also designed a number of squares and streets. Next to this, he also focused on a number of commercial activities, including among others supplying the army with food and textile products. The latter activity worked much to his disadvantage and riots broke out, targeting him directly.

Archives of the
Chamber
of Insolvent Estates
15th century – 1797

Archives of the
Chamber
of Insolvent Estates
15th century – 1797

Michiel Coignet

1549-1623; inventory numbers: IB # 2964

Calculation book of Michiel Coignet, a mathematician who was responsible for introducing several innovations in the field of navigation but this scientist also had a career as a writer. At the end of his life, he was recognized as the archducal mathematician by the Archdukes Albert and Isabella.

Jan de Ridder

1555-1576; inventory numbers: IB # 2923

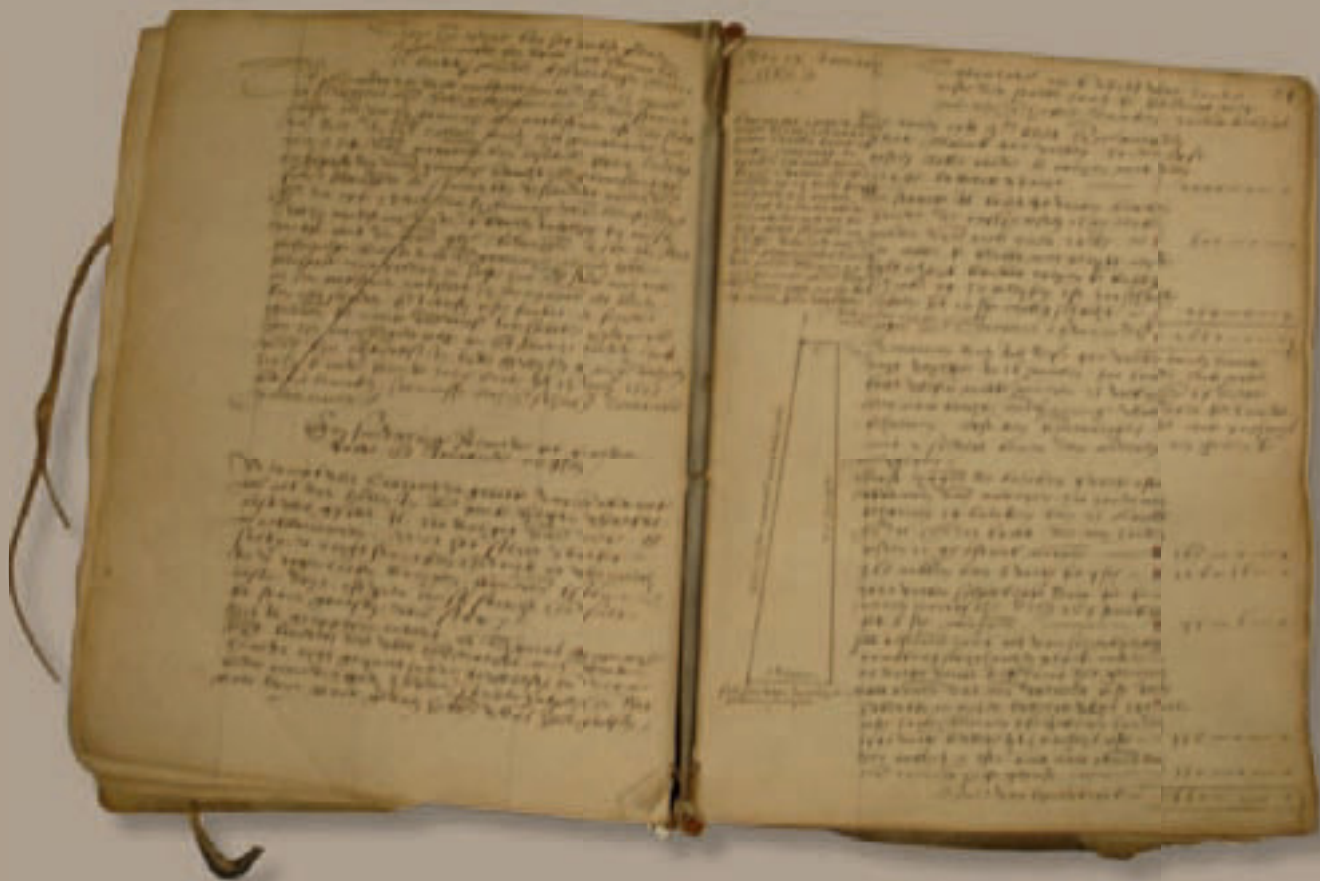
Journals of baker Jan de Ridder.

de Bruyne

1557-1579, 1644-1676; inventory numbers: IB # 788-887

Daniël de Bruyne worked as a clerk and a teller for Christophe Pruynen and next to this he also worked for the Antwerp lotteries. He was also responsible for collecting wine excise duty. He was the associate of his brother Jacob and of Nicolaas Jonghelinck. In addition to working as an accountant for Jacomo Guyot, Jacob de Bruyne also traded cloth, fabrics, lace, fur, wine, tapestries, spices, silver and paper. He mainly imported goods from Spain. A journal, business correspondence, business documents and accounts have been preserved.

Archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates 15th century – 1797



Gerard Gramaye

Gerard Gramaye

1561-1582; inventory numbers: IB # 766-769

Journal, journal and ledger of Gerard Gramaye who operated as a merchant in addition to being the treasurer and the general steward of Antwerp. He bought and sold real estate and precious stones. Next to this, he also organized lotteries, loaned money and financed the construction of dykes.

Juan Henriquez

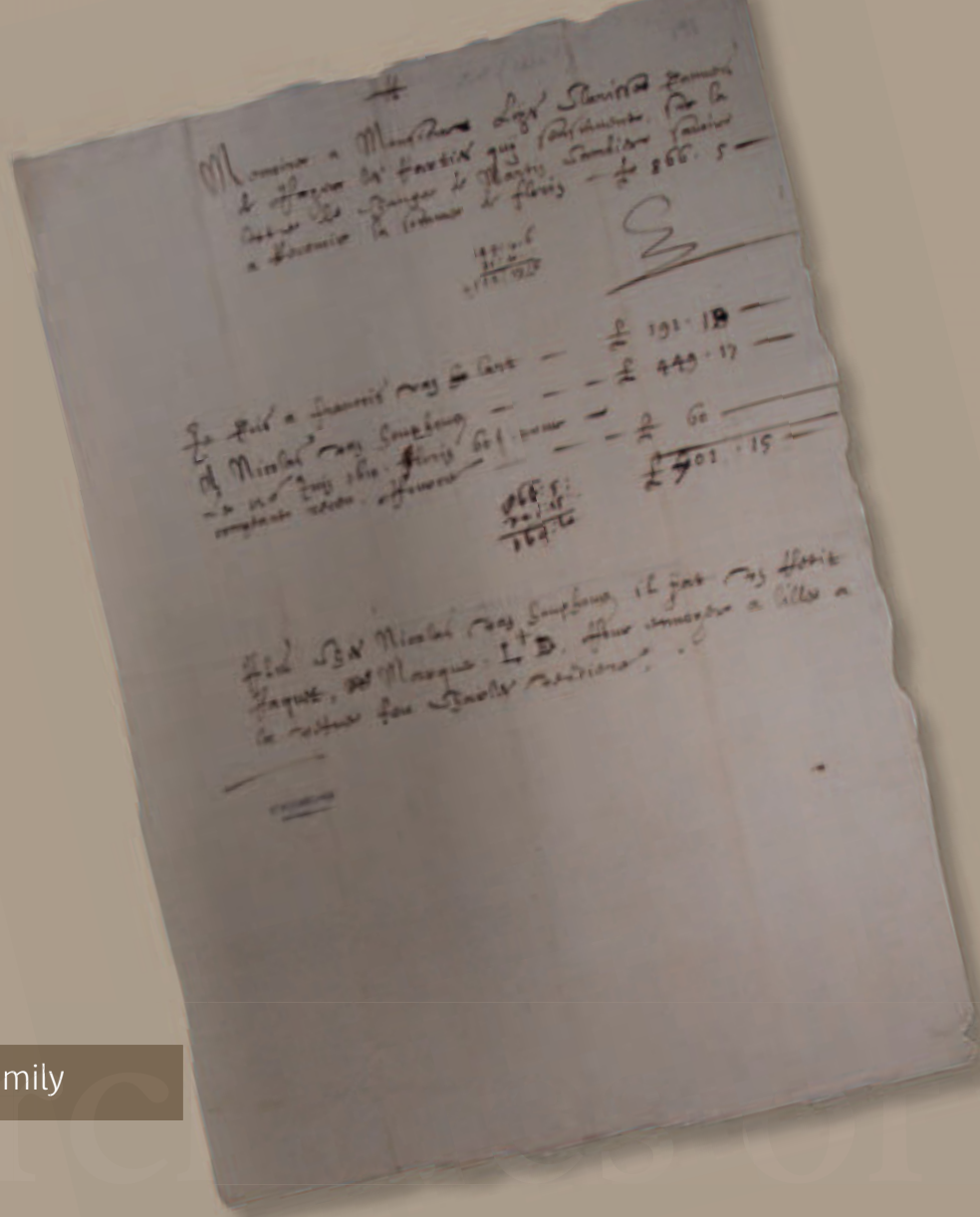
1562-1563; inventory numbers: IB # 2314-2315

Two ledgers belonging to Spanish merchant, Juan Henriquez. He set up shop in Antwerp and among others operated in the maritime insurance sector.

Antonio Del Rio

1563-1578; inventory numbers: IB # 2390

Antonio del Rio, Master of Cleydael (Aartselaar), was the treasurer general of all impounded estates under Philip II. The documents that have been preserved in his estate pertain to the Castle of Cleydael between 1563 and 1578.



The Clarisse Family

The Clarisse Family

1565-1682; inventory numbers: IB # 230-247

Accounts book, business correspondence, business accounts and private documents of the Clarisse Family. They traded saye yarn from worsted or combed wool from Northern France. Next to this they also bought and sold sugar, silk fabrics and Brussels tapestries. From 1605 a number of family members moved to Lisbon.

Adriaenssens

1566-1724; inventory numbers: IB # 2960

Register of a merchant named Adriaenssens.

Moriel

1567-1568; inventory numbers: IB#2899

The cousins, Jehan and Mathieu Moriel traded fabrics and colonial goods. Their estate comprises a journal and an accounts book and in all probability a merchant's manual.



The Affaitadi company

The Affaitadi company

1567-1568 and 1633-1695; inventory numbers: IB # 1578-1595, IB#3030, IB-SUPL # 61

Family documents and accounts of the Affaitadi Family. The Affaitadis (Jan Baptist and Jan Carlo) were descended from an old noble family from Cremona and held the exclusive rights to the spice trade. They also operated as bankers. Their descendants became landed gentry and owned property in Lier and the surrounding area.

The van Immerseel family

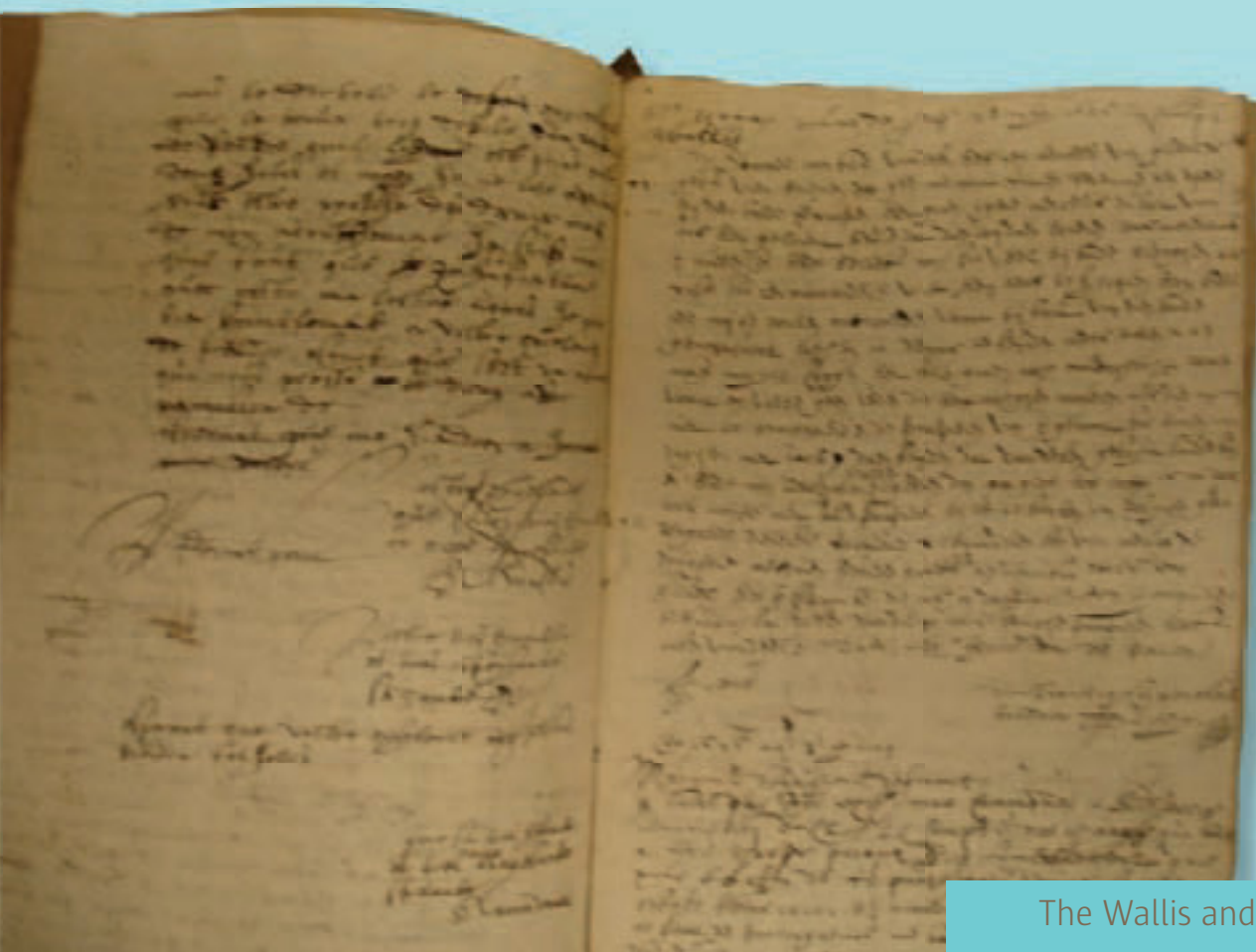
1574-1653; inventory numbers: IB # 248-291, IB-SUPL # 121

Accounts book, ledger, correspondence, business documents and family documents of the van Immerseel family. This family, of which several members spent some time in Seville, mainly traded linen, Baltic grain, potash, indigo, Brazilian lumber and alum.

Criecke

1578-1580; inventory numbers: IB # 2810

A journal of a fabric trader's, drawn up by Criecke.



The Wallis and du Jon families

The Wallis and du Jon families

1578-1656; inventory numbers: IB # 733-765, IB-SUPL # 66

At the age of seventeen, Scottish nobleman, Thomas Wallis entered in the service of Magis Carlier, whose daughter he would subsequently wed. In 1590, Wallis became a citizen of Antwerp. He traded cloth and dyes and imported Scottish salmon to the North of France. Thomas Wallis was also a money lender to various noblemen. He also represented a number of noble families. Wallis and Carlier's daughter married Paul du Jon (1588-1656), who traded diamonds and linen. The family left correspondence, ledgers, accounts books and family documents.

Peter Janssen-Houbraken

1582-1595; inventory numbers: IB # 2956

Peter Janssen-Houbraken left a notebook. He jotted down information related to dispatching, income and payments.



The van der Schelstraten family

The van der Schelstraten family

1584-1714; inventory numbers: IB # 1522-1545, IB-SUPL # 1

Silk traders, Pieter and Gillis van der Schelstraten left Tiel and relocated to Antwerp. Pieter married Maria Wuyts and their son Gillis Jr. took over the business. There are also traces of other family members in the estate: Emmanuel van der Schelstraten became a canon in 1678 and subsequently served as librarian at the Vatican. Several of his letters have been preserved in the estate. Frans van der Schelstraeten left a ledger, a journal and a journal.

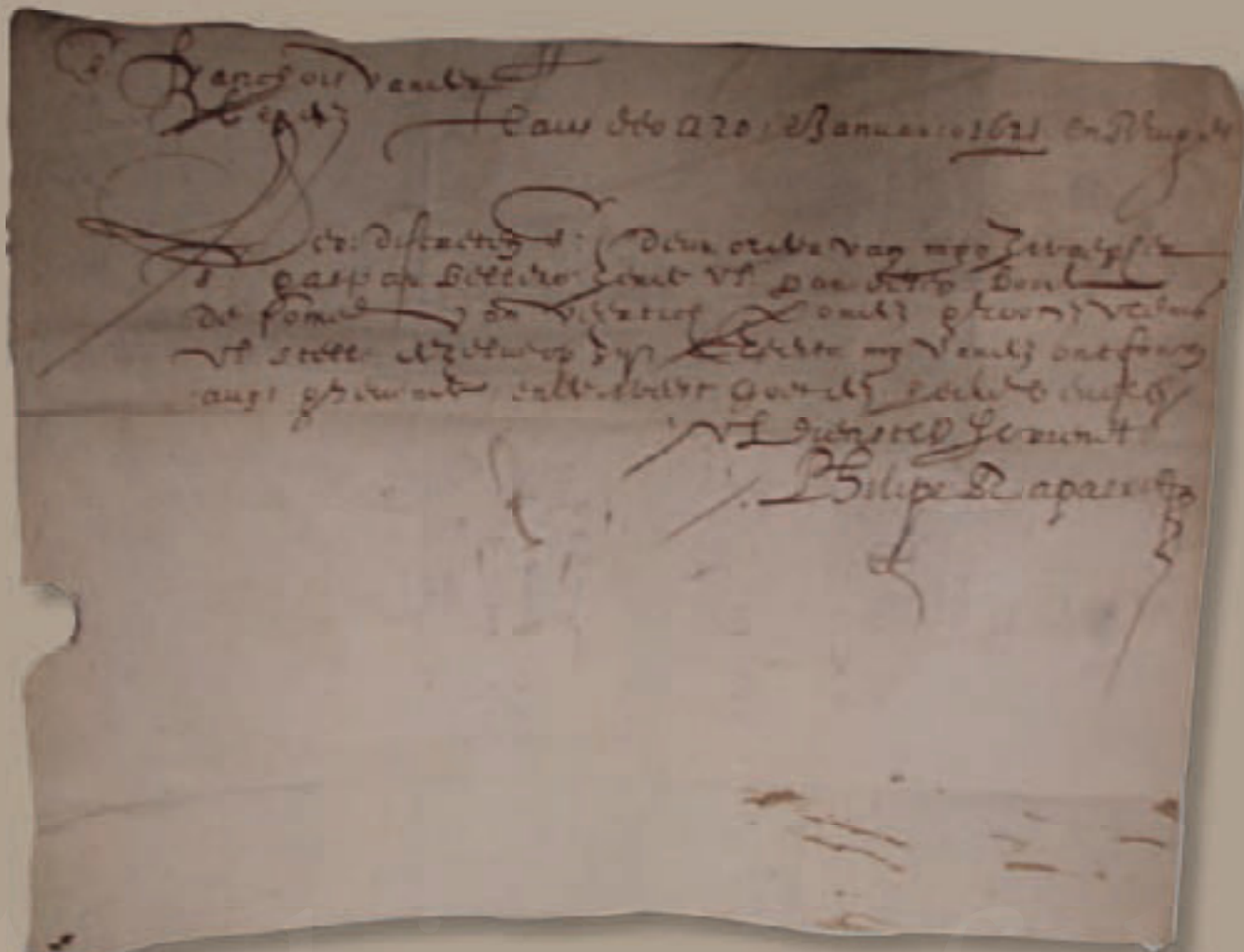
Jacob Wellens, a leather and hides merchant

1592-1618; inventory numbers: IB # 2416-2420

Jacob Wellens Sr. traded leather and hides. His sons, Jacob Jr. and Willem took over the business. The documents that have been preserved belonged to both of his sons.

Archives of the
Chamber
of Insolvent Estates
15th century – 1797

Archives of the
Chamber
of Insolvent Estates
15th century – 1797



Frans van der Heyden

Frans van der Heyden

1592-1627; inventory numbers: IB # 888-890

Journal and various documents belonging to paper merchant Frans van der Heyden. He purchased paper in Lorraine and sold it in Spain. Part of the paper was also sold to renowned Antwerp printers. Next to paper, van der Heyden also sold leather and hides.

Lenaert Rogghe

1594-1616; inventory numbers: IB # 2924

A journal from 1594-1616 belonging to linen trader Lenaert Rogghe.

Balthasar Andrea de Moucheron & Perez de Baron

1594-1622; inventory numbers: IB # 1-8

Correspondence and notarial deeds of Balthasar Andrea de Moucheron. This diamond dealer, who was born in Seville (14 January 1577), was the son of Jeronimo Andrea and Isabeau de Moucheron. He lived with his parents in Rouen before moving to Antwerp. He married Elizabeth Perez de Baron.

Goyart Janssen

1595-1607; inventory numbers: IB # 2830

Journal of cloth merchant Goyart Janssen.

The Boussemart company

1599-1677; inventory numbers: IB # 1390-1399

Registers and business correspondence of the Boussemart company.

Around 1667, Antwerp merchants, Jacob Bolaert, Jan Boussemart and Jan de Coninck, founded a company in Lisbon. It was not Jan Boussemart's first endeavour. At the time, he was already an experienced merchant. The offices of the company were transferred to Cadiz from 1670 onwards. There too, their trade in Flemish art objects prospered.

Jan Spannenborch and Catelyne van Hontsum

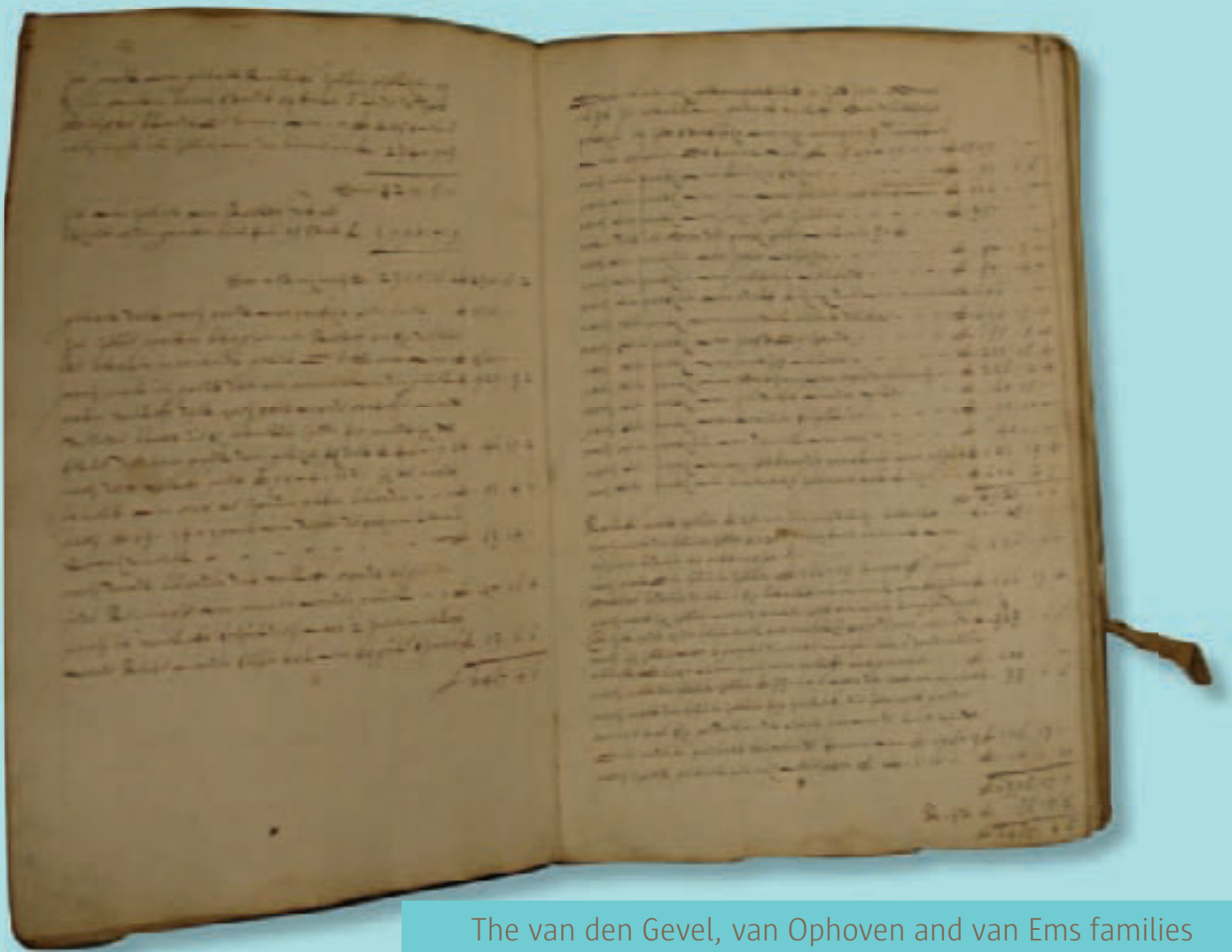
1600; inventory numbers: IB # 2927

Cattelyne van Hontsum continued the business of her husband Jan Spannenborch. A calculation book from 1600 was preserved.

Jan Baptist Vrients

1600-1615; inventory numbers: IB # 2936-2938

Two journals and a bundle of family documents of book trader, Jan Baptist Vrients.



The van den Gevel, van Ophoven and van Ems families

The van den Gevel, van Ophoven and van Ems families

1602-1700; inventory numbers: IB # 936-1032, IB-SUPL # 22-23, 67, 77

Ledgers, copy books, business correspondence and family documents of the van den Gevel, van Ophoven and van Ems families.

The van den Gevel, van Ophoven en van Ems families were related to one another through various marriages. The most important share of the estate belonged to Michiel van den Gevel, the husband of Catharina van Ems. After having traded in 's Hertogenbosch and Amsterdam, the company relocated to Antwerp where it prospered. They mainly sold linen.



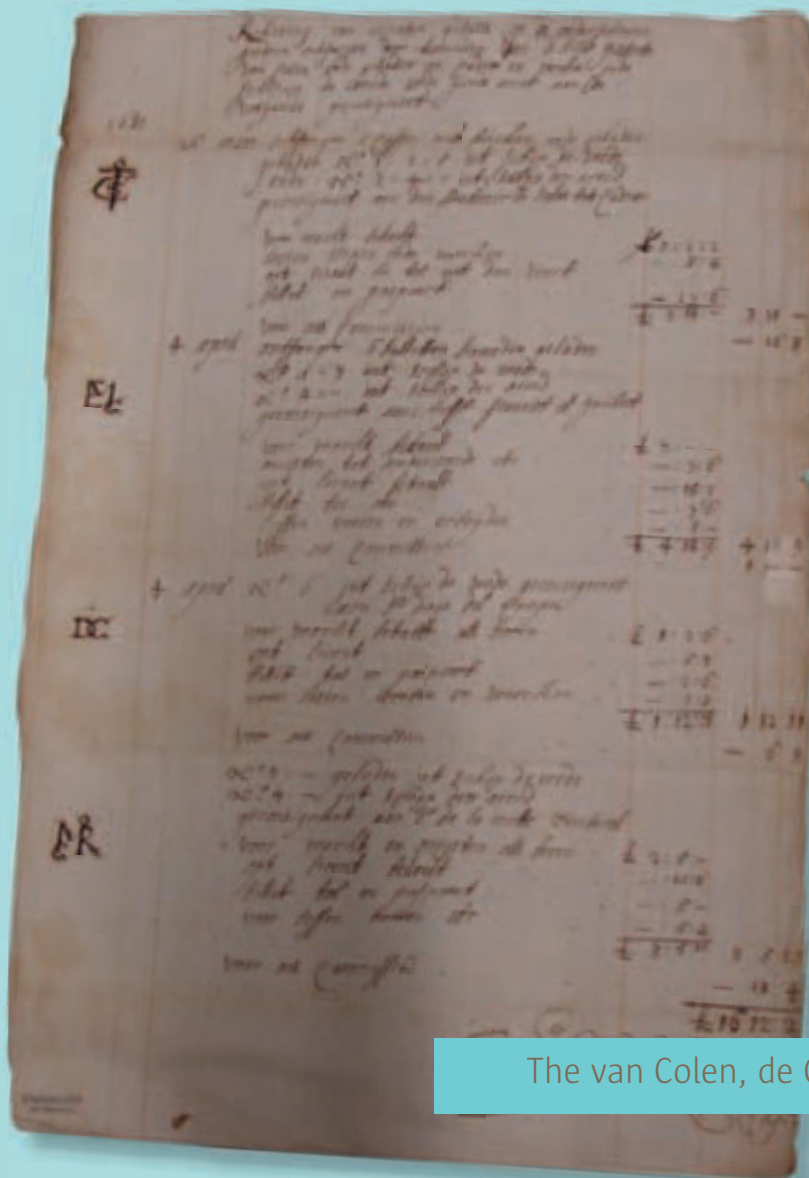
The Le Candèle family

The Le Candèle family

1606-1740; inventory numbers: IB # 1400-1521, IB-SUPL # 6-8

Ledgers, journals, copy books and journals of the Le Candèle family, which hailed from Armentières in the north of France.

They mainly traded fabrics and tapestries. The following family members were implicated in the business: Robert Laman and Margareta Le Candèle, whose trading activities were continued by Louis Le Candèle Sr. and Robert Le Candèle Sr. Subsequently, Elisabeth Schrijnmaeckers, the widow of Louis Le Candèle Sr., ran the business, together with her sons, Louis Jr. and Robert Jr.



The van Colen, de Groote and Hureau families

The van Colen, de Groote and Hureau families

1606-1771, mostly seventeenth-century; inventory numbers: IB # 11-132

Business documents and correspondence.

One of the children of Jan van Colen and Susanna Hureau (1632) was Gisberto van Colen, to whom most of this inventory belonged. The family mainly traded wool, linen, lace and books. Documents belonging to Susanna Hureau's mother, Margaretha de Groote, have also been preserved.

Archives of the
Chamber
of Insolvent Estates
15th century – 1797

Henrick van Nieuwenhuysen

1610; inventory numbers: IB # 2900

Preparation and paints book of Henrick van Nieuwenhuysen.

Jacques Cekouheer and Abraham de Hu

1611-1614; inventory numbers: IB # 2805

Jacques Cekouheer and Abraham de Hu were textile merchants. A fabric and debts book dating from 1611-1614 has been preserved.

The de Weer-Tholincx company

1611-1664; inventory numbers: IB # 1560-1576

Registers of income and expenditure and correspondence pertaining to the de Weer – Tholincx company.

Jan de Weer, who hailed from 's Hertogenbosch originally married Anna Maria Tholincx in Antwerp in 1630. Like his father he was a merchant. Although the company mainly traded silk and linen, the family must have also traded other products. Among others it also imported Spanish wool and indigo. Next to Jan de Weer, his sister Adriana and his own son, Godefridus Jr. also worked for the company. De Weer himself was involved in various monetary operations.



The Forchondt company

The Forchondt company

1611-1711; inventory numbers: IB # 1033-1255, IB-SUPL # 24-25, 40-52, 95
(Business) correspondence, memo books, accounts books and accounts of the Forchondt company.

Melchior Forchondt, who hailed from Breslaw, arrived in Ostend in 1603 and travelled to Antwerp. He married there and became a well-known manufacturer of fine furniture. His son, Guilliam, who trained as a painter, wished to follow in his father's footsteps and also started manufacturing fine furniture. Because his test piece was not accepted by the woodworkers' guild, he concentrated instead on trading and exporting works of art. In spite of her status as geestelijke dochter (unwed Catholic woman), Susanna, one of Guilliam's daughters, was also well-known in the business. Many of Guilliam's sons also maintained relations with the business world. They traded jewellery, diamonds, art objects and subsequently also wool, hides, lace and genever.

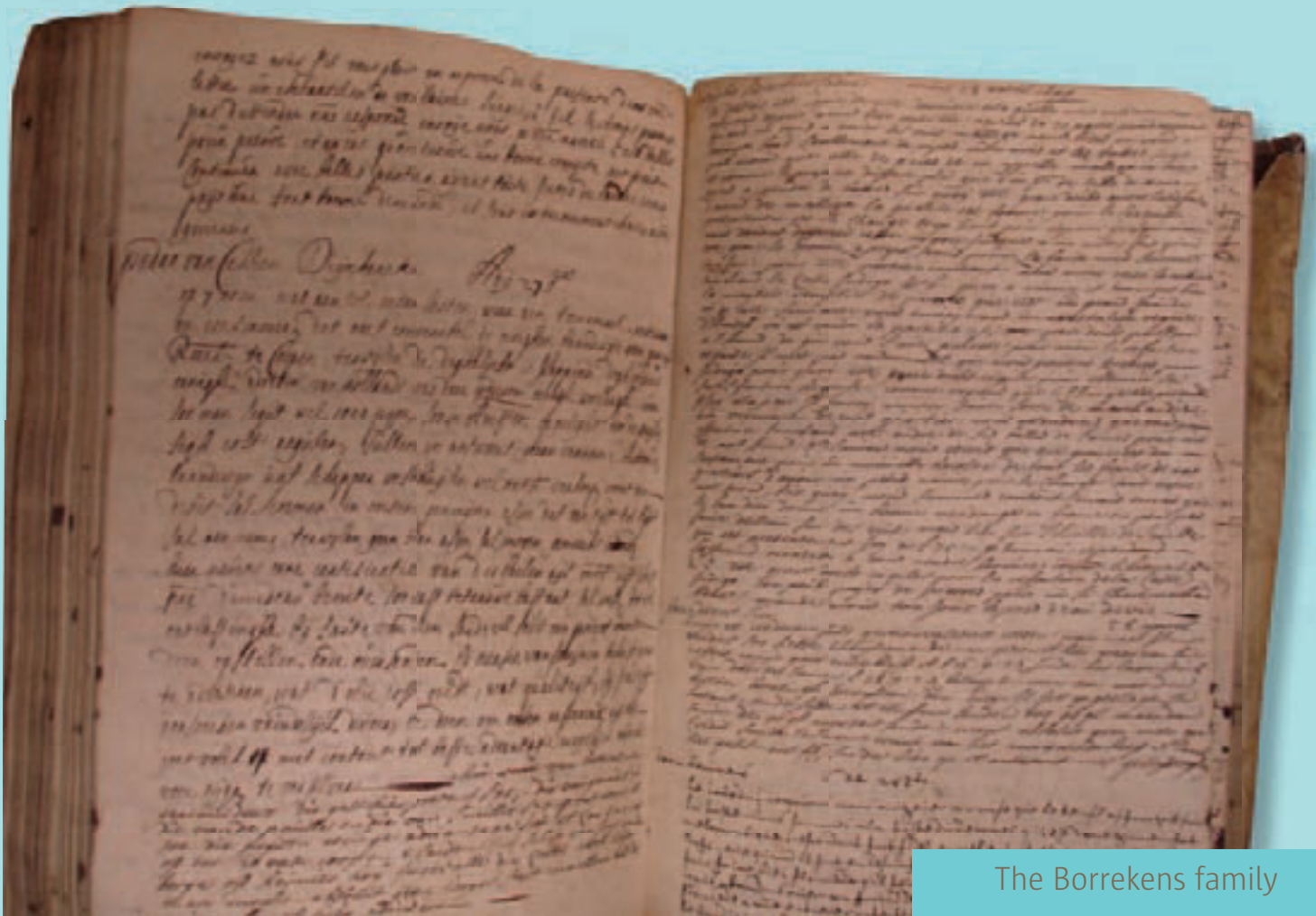


Reyns

Reyns

1612-1772; inventory numbers: IB # 1822-1860

Letter copy books, journals, ledgers and business correspondence. The Reyns family, which originally hailed from Loenhout and Wuustwezel, supplied a legal expert to the city. Laureys Reyns (and subsequently his son, Johannes Philippus), had a law practice there. Johannes had two enterprising daughters: Anna Philippina and Isabella Regina. The former married Amsterdam merchant, Willem van Hoogerwoert, the latter remained single. Together these two ladies operated a booming lace trade, while Anna Philippina also traded diamonds.



The Borrekens family

The Borrekens family

1614-1710; inventory numbers: IB # 1256-1389

Business correspondence, journals, journals, ledgers, etc.

The estate of the Borrekens family includes documents and registers belonging to Abraham Borrekens, father of Jan Baptist Borrekens Sr., who in turn was the father of Peter Paulus Borrekens. The latter married Anna Juliana Cockx. Peter Paulus died rather early and his wife and son, Jan Baptist Jr. continued the business. They mainly traded wine, linen, wool and subsequently also imported products from the south and textile.

Diego Pardo

1615-1620; inventory numbers: IB # 2908

Letters and accounts belonging to Diego Pardo, a tapestry merchant in the early seventeenth century.

Jacques Aertssen

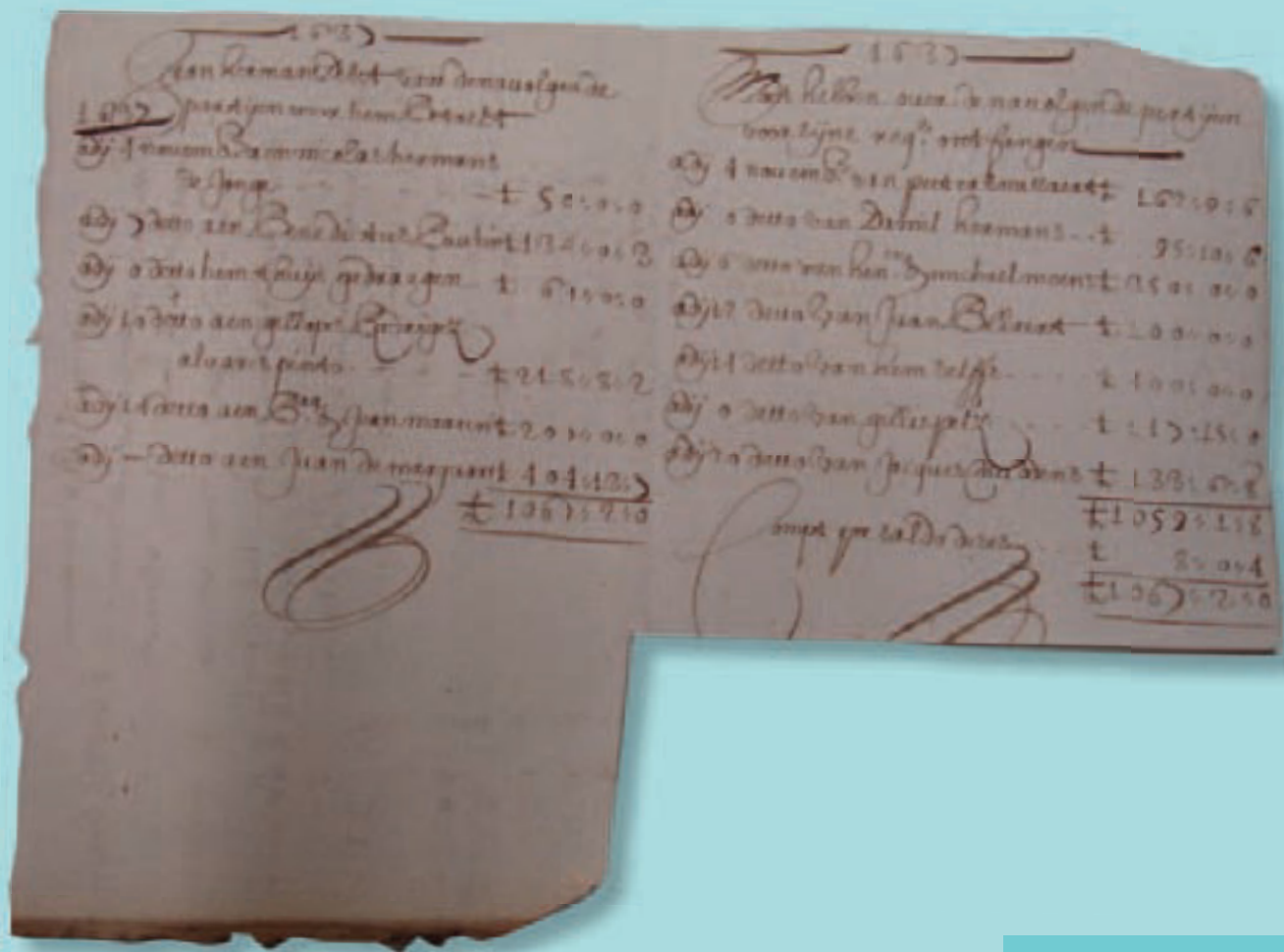
1616-1652; inventory numbers: IB # 2796-2798

Ledger and correspondence of textile merchant, Jacques Aertssen.

Jan van der Bequen

1616-1655; inventory numbers: IB # 2378-2388, IB-SUPL # 2, 9

Jan van der Bequen traded corn but also dispatched textiles to Cadiz, from where he also imported other products. The business correspondence that has been preserved originated in several different cities.




Jan Hermans

Jan Hermans

1617-1669; inventory numbers: IB # 1546-1549

Journal, accounts receivable ledger and copy book of Jan Hermans, who traded spices, fabrics, wool, passementerie and cotton. He died before 1626, after which his wife Maria Huybrechts continued the business.

No. 1658.

 De Directeure van de generale Keyzerlyche Indische compagnie,
 ordonneren aen hunnen casier, joan. Baptista Gogel junior, te ontfangen
 van *Me^r Jan. Curat van Scharenburgh* *aan*
 de somme van twee hondert en vyftigh gulden Wiaseel gelt, voor
 het eerste payment. Synder actie van een darygent gulden in het
 Capital van de selve compagnie, op de conditien in het Octroy
 breeder vermeldt. Stellende quitantie hier onder, actum in
aanwerpen de dach den augusti seventien hondert dry en
veertigh

Onsfangem van *Jacobus Jan. Gogel*
 van *Scharenburgh* de
 somme van twee hondert vyftigh gulden

Wiaseel gelt door het eerste payment
 aen *24 dagh 1722* *J. B. Gogel junior*

Stelt aen twee hondert gulden
1722 *J. B. Gogel junior*

Stelt aen twee hondert gulden
1722 *J. B. Gogel junior*

The economic archive of the de Pret family

1617-1862; inventory numbers: IB # 2456-2718

Invoice ledgers, ledgers, journals, bills of exchange ledgers, etc.

Several members of the de Pret family were merchants. Jacomo de Pret I (1643-1703) traded diamonds, wine, sugar and textile. His oldest son, Jacomo II (1672-1736) founded the Ostend or Generale Indische Compagnie. He was also a banker and a sworn landlord (erflaat) or judge of the Tol en Warandekamer (Chamber responsible for the tolls and hunting estates) Arnoldus de Pret I, son of Jacomo I, was the municipal almoner. Arnoldus II was subsequently knighted and given the title of 'heer van Calesberg en Hemiksem' (lord of Calesberg and Hemiksem). He also obtained the titles of 'lic. Jur' (equivalent of Juris Doctor) and of municipal almoner. Paul Jacomo Cloots, son of Paul Cloots and Catharina de Pret, was born in Amsterdam in 1672 and subsequently was awarded a baronetcy. He acquired the magnificence of Schilde. He traded tea, shells and fans with Asia. The estate also includes the accounts of the company's Cantonese subsidiary (China).



Van Damme

Business documents

1617-eighteenth century; inventory numbers: IB # 2446-2455.

One of the most eye-catching items among these documents is the book, 'Manière la plus industrieuse suptille & briefve q' uon pourra veoir et qui n'a encore este imprimee a tenir iustement et parfaitement, livres, de casse, de comptes... published by Michel van Damme in 1606 in Rouen, France.

Van Damme was born in Bruges and subsequently moved to Rouen, where this book was published by Nicollas Dugort in 1606. Today only two copies of this seventeenth-century publication have been preserved: one can be found in the British Library in London, while the other is included in the Chamber of the Archives of the Insolvent Estates of Antwerp's municipal archives. Researchers Jacques Bottin and Isabelle Vérité are planning to republish Michel van Damme's work together with the Commission pour l'histoire économique et financière de la France.

Godgaf Verhulst

1618-1650; inventory numbers: IB # 2263-2264

Memo book and journal of Godgaf Verhulst (1592-1676), printer and book trader in Kammenstraat in Antwerp from 1617 onwards. He mainly published school books and popular books.

Unknown insolvent estates

1618-1751; inventory numbers: IB # 2948-2952

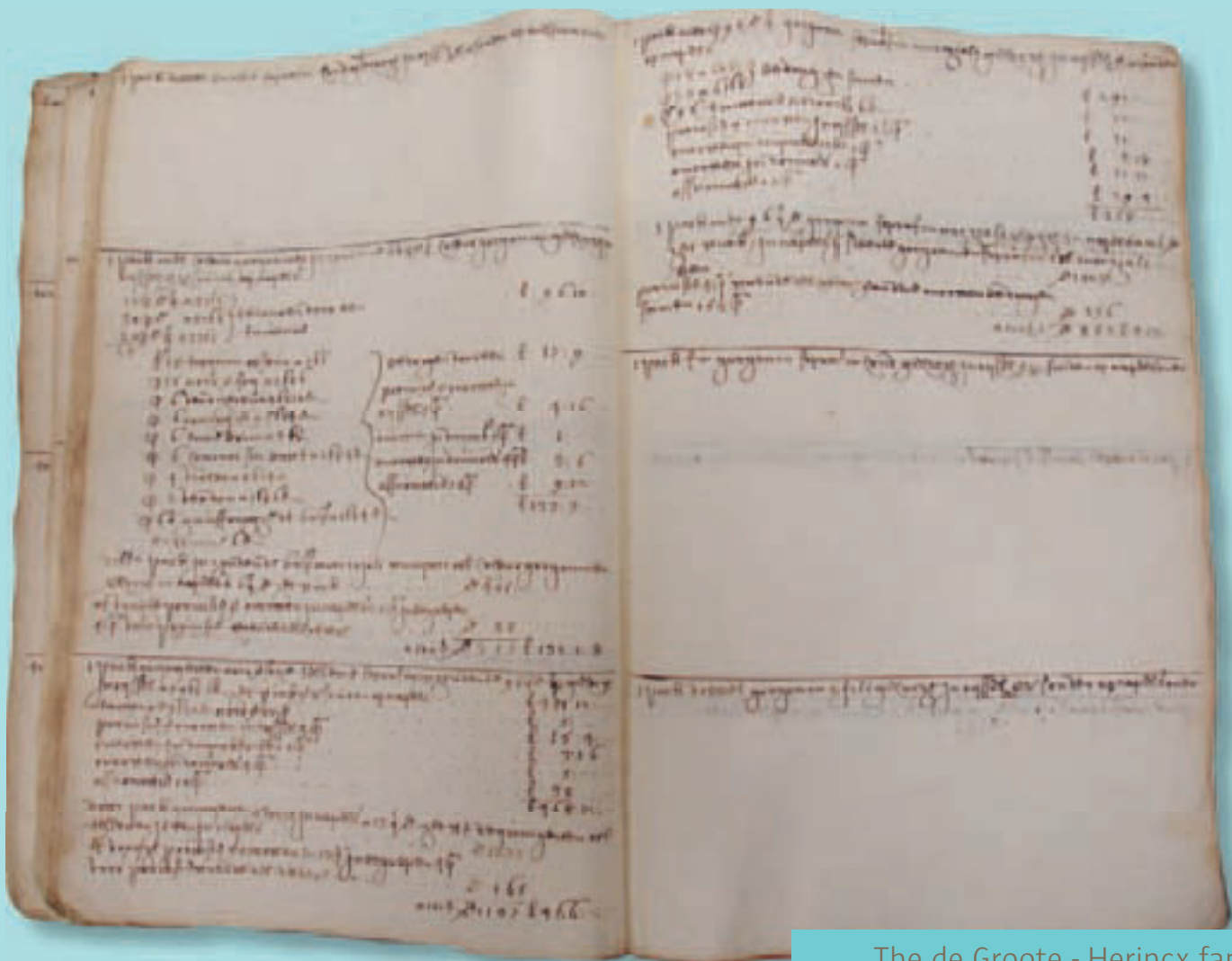
These numbers comprise a number of insolvent estates of unknown persons.

Jan van Keyssel

1620-1639; inventory numbers: IB # 2376-2377

Correspondence and accounts of the Protestant merchant, Jan van Keyssel, who had ties with Amsterdam.

Next to being a merchant, van Keyssel was also an attorney.



The de Groote - Herincx family

Gilles Meulenberghs

1620-1686; inventory numbers: IB # 2893-2897

Next to being a paper merchant, Gilles Meulenberghs also sold groceries and also worked as a glassmaker. His accounts, correspondence, family documents and journals are preserved here.

The de Groote – Herincx family

1621-1736; inventory numbers: IB # 133-229

Ledgers, correspondence copy books, family documents, correspondence of the de Groote – Herincx family. In 1648.

The de Groote and Herincx families were united through marriage. They mainly exported Flemish textile and imported specialties from the south.

The de Wannemaecker family

1622-1716; inventory numbers: IB # 2395-2397

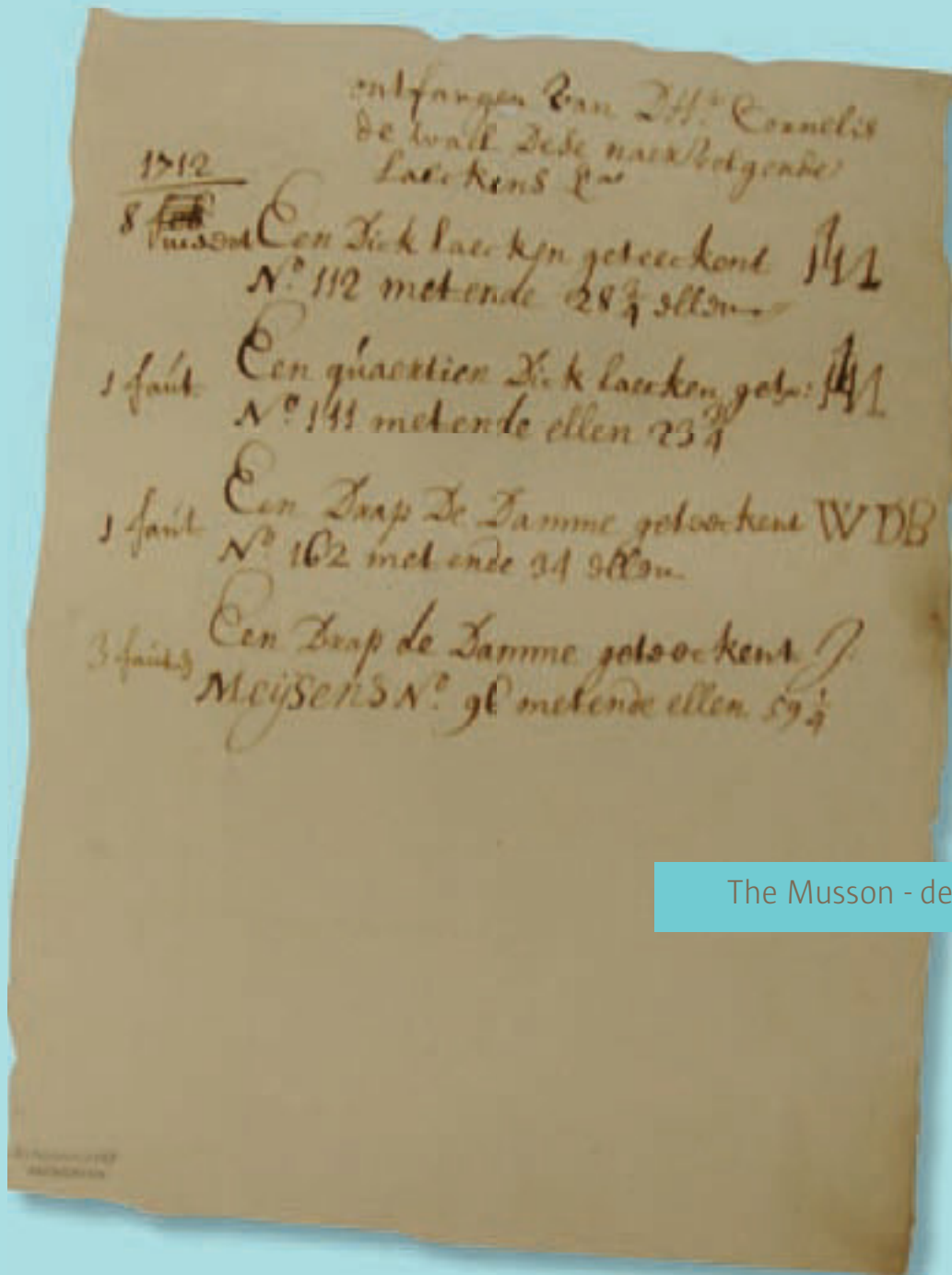
Journal and family documents.

The documents in this estate relate to five generations of de Wannemaeckers, including merchants, pharmacists and fabrics traders.

Peter Fabry

1623-1633; inventory numbers: IB # 1577

Accounts book of Peter Fabry, probably an old clothes seller, who operated between 1623 and 1633.



The Musson - de Wael family

The Musson - de Wael family

1624-1723; inventory numbers: IB # 292-732, IB-SUPL # 15

Trade registers, correspondence, journals, ledgers, etc.

Cornelis de Wael Jr. was a son of the first marriage of Maria Fourmenois, but he was raised by his mother and stepfather, Mattijs Musson. Musson and Fourmenois mainly traded art objects, ebony, furniture and mirrors, while their successor, de Wael was mainly known as a hides and sugar trader.

Alexander Lemmens

1626-1627; inventory numbers: IB # 2840

The debts book of Alexander Lemmens, an old clothes buyer, comprises 53 pages and spans the period between 1626 and 1627.

van Mol

1634-1648; inventory numbers: IB # 2430-2432

Woodworker and wood merchant Hans van Mol left two journals, of which one was drawn up in collaboration with Cornelis van Mol. The third journal is drawn up by Jan van Mol.

Hendrik Bertels

1634-1676; inventory numbers: IB # 2398-2401

The correspondence and accounts of spice trader Hendrik Bertels (° Amsterdam, 1639). A Protestant, who subsequently converted to Catholicism. After going bankrupt he fled to Antwerp and sent his daughter to a convent in Brussels. On 9 August 1677, he knifed Peter Wijnants who subsequently died as a result of his wounds. Bertels fled to an unknown destination.

The Boon family

1634-1678; inventory numbers: IB # 2273-2287, IB-SUPL # 84, 86-87, 89-90

Journals, memo book, correspondence, etc. The members of the Boon family were known as fishmongers (Michiel Boon) and jewellers and also traded diamonds, prints and maps (Gerard Boon).

Jan van der Essche

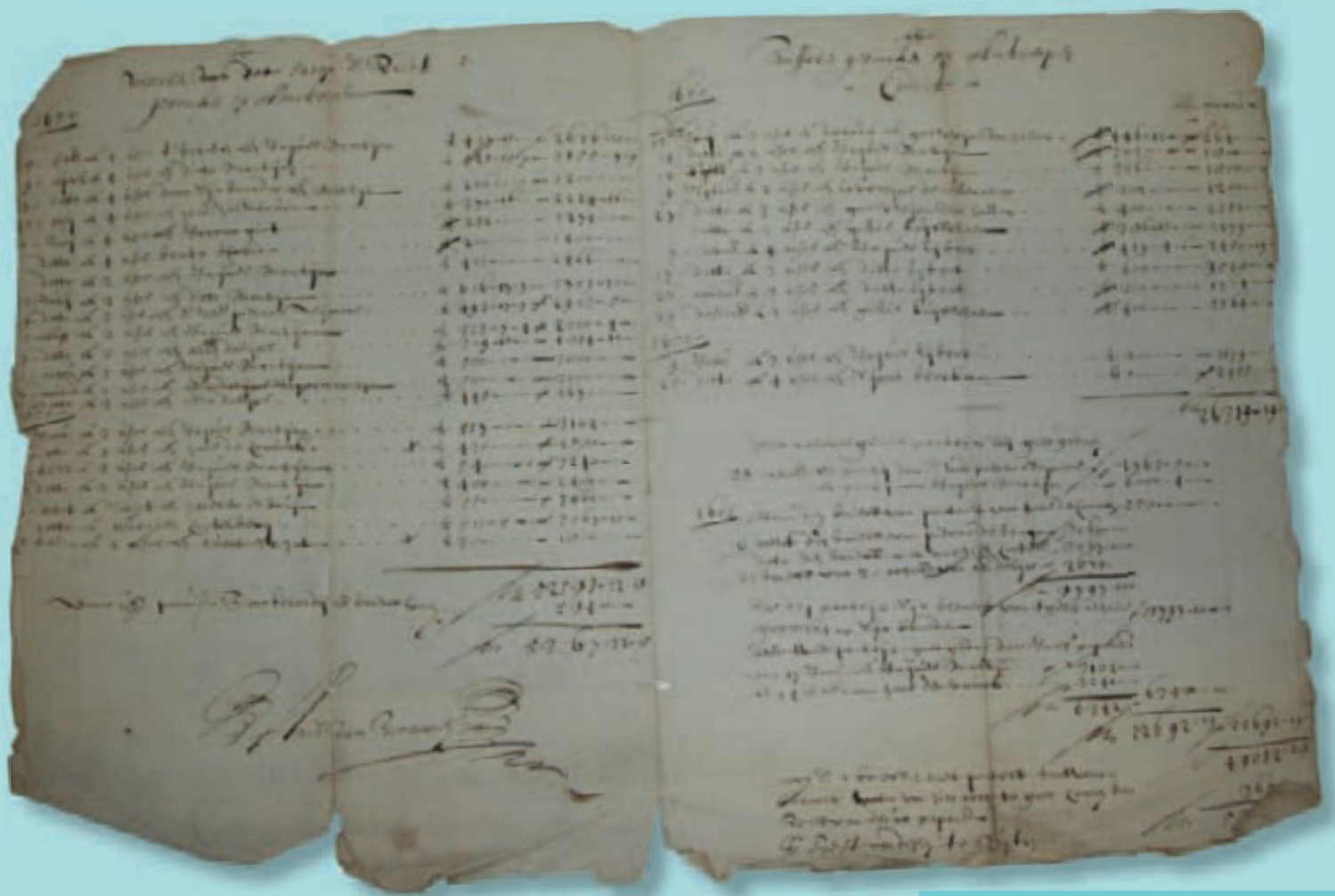
1635-1670; inventory numbers: IB # 2817

Ledger of Jan van der Essche.

Stroobant

1640-1654; inventory numbers: IB # 2930

Journal of Stroobant, a diamond and jewel trader.



Squire Jacobus de Raet

Squire Jacobus de Raet

1640-1655; inventory numbers: IB # 2389

Squire Jacobus de Raet, squire of Reet en Waarloos, worked as a banker, mainly in Amsterdam. The estate mainly contains documents relating to personal matters.



de Brier

de Brier

1643-1679; inventory numbers:

IB # 1861, 1864, 1865, 1870-1875, 1879, 1888, 1913-1915, 2255, 2257-2262, 2196-2218

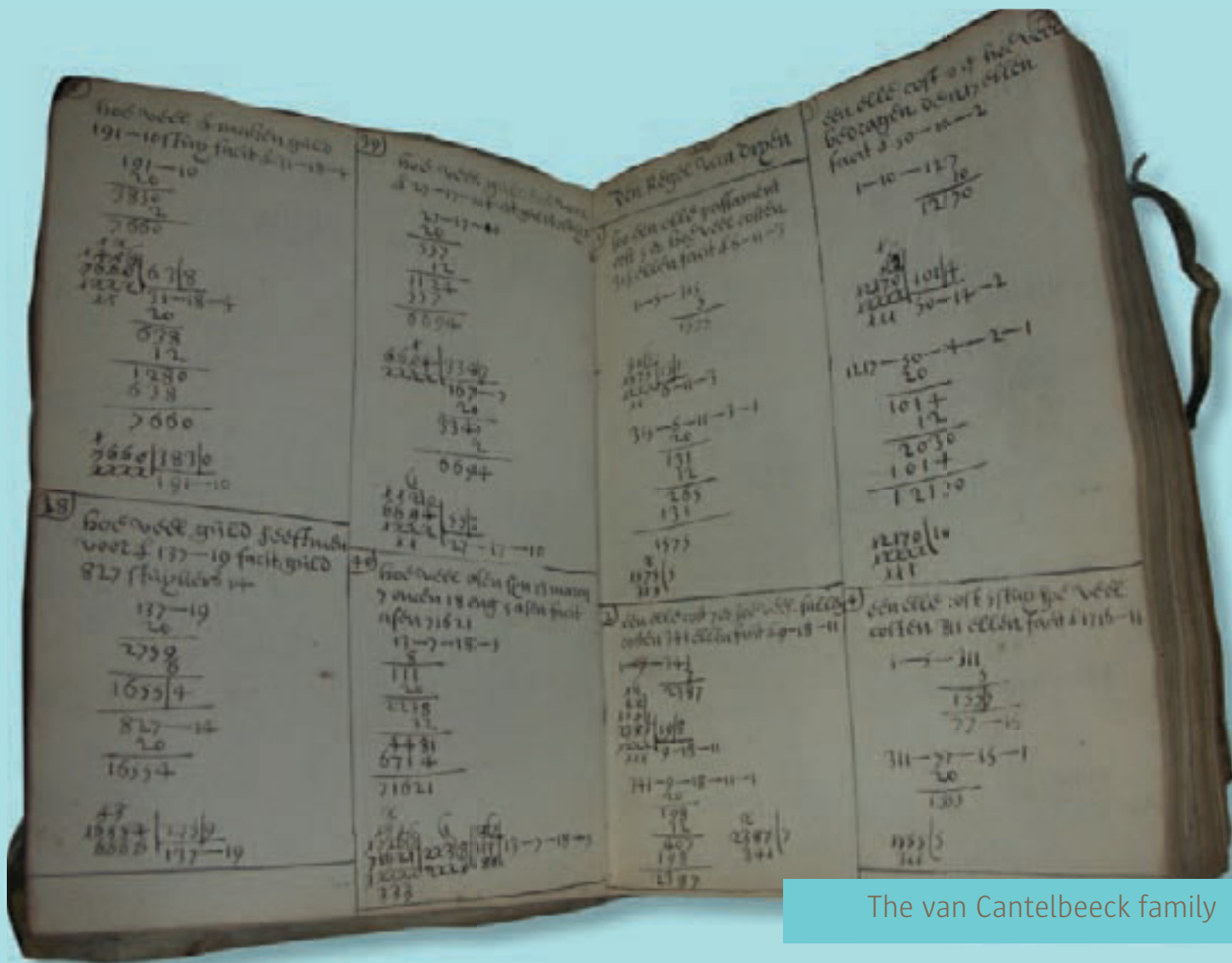
Ledgers, journals, correspondence and accounts book of the yarn and fabric trade of the de Brier family, established by Guilliemo de Brier Sr.

He also served as a provost of the National Mint. His son Guilliemo Jr. continued the business.

Unknown merchant

1644-1789; inventory numbers: IB # 3036

This estate contains the business documents of an unknown trader.



The van Cantelbeeck family

The van Cantelbeeck family

1645-1670; inventory numbers: IB # 2373-2375

The van Cantelbeeck family traded textile, food and art objects with Spain. The correspondence and business documents date from 1645 -1660 and were maintained by Andries, Michiel and Jan van Cantelbeeck.

Dirk Crebbers

1648-1659; inventory numbers: IB # 2809

A small register of the expenditure and income of Dirk Crebbers from 1648-1659.

Wauters, Thisius, Cockx and de Wael

1648-1724; inventory numbers: IB # 2391-2394

Michiel Wauters traded tapestries from 1648 onwards. Upon his death in 1679, he asked his eldest daughter, Anna Maria, to continue running the business until his youngest daughter turned 25. Anna Maria Wauters was married to Squire Leonard Jacob Thisius. In 1681, her brothers in law, Jeremias Cockx and Cornelis de Wael demanded that the company be divided. They subsequently created a tapestry trading company in 1682.

The Casens, De Coene, Kaderaack, Frederickx, Heylinck, Van Haelen, De Negrone, Scheimacher, Verssen families

1648-eighteenth century; inventory numbers: IB # 3037

Business correspondence of the Casens, De Coene, Kaderaack, Frederickx, Heylinck, Van Haelen, De Negrone, Scheimacher, Verssen families

Abraham Verdonck

1657; inventory numbers: IB # 2935

Ledger of Abraham Verdonck, a cloth trader in the second half of the seventeenth century

de Cantelroy

1657; inventory numbers: IB # 2947

Accounts book of trader, de Cantelroy.

Unknown trader

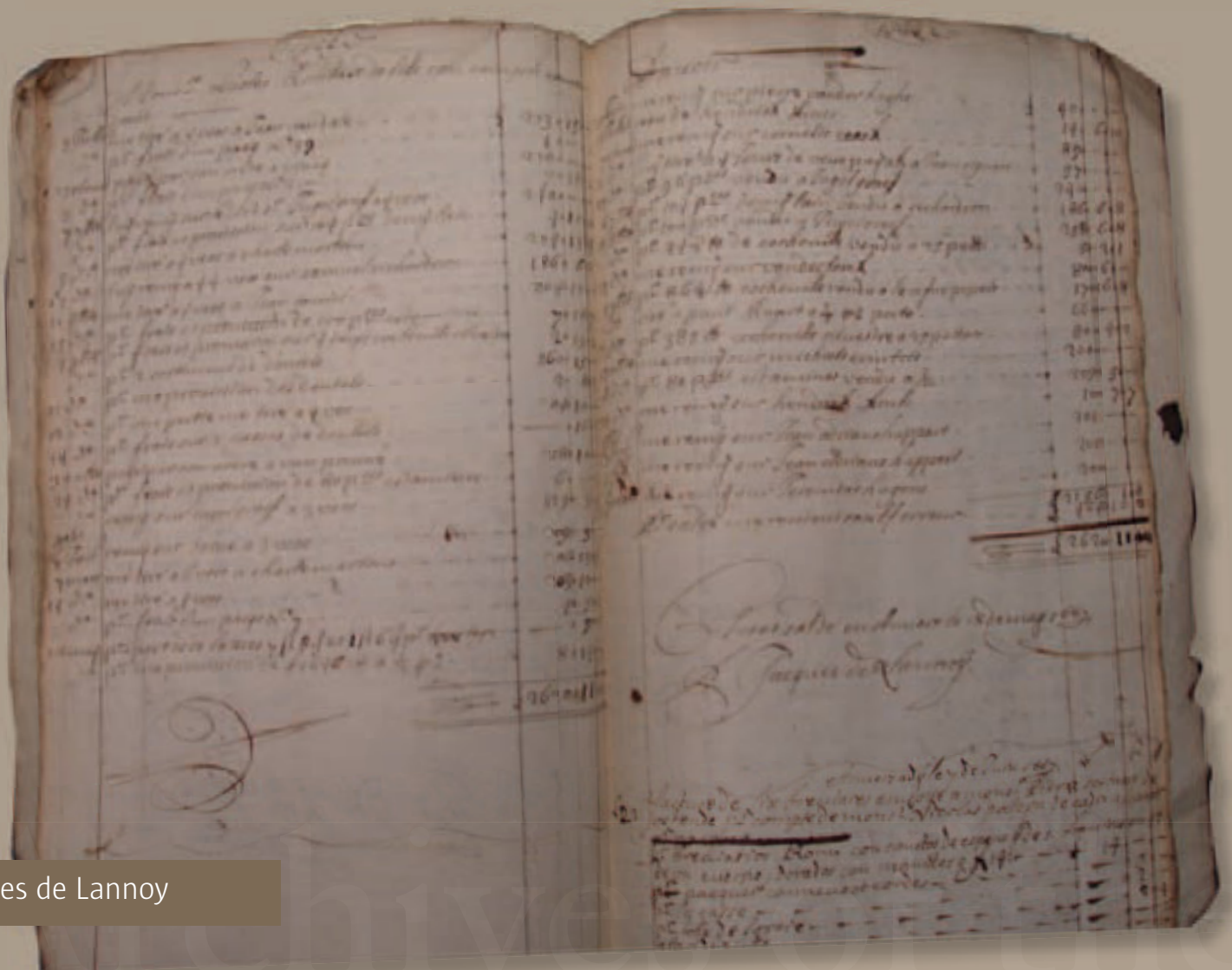
1657-1660; inventory numbers: IB # 3035

Notebook of an unknown spice trader.

J. and W. Bosschaert

1659-1800; inventory numbers: IB # 3032-3034

Ledgers of J. and W. Bosschaert.

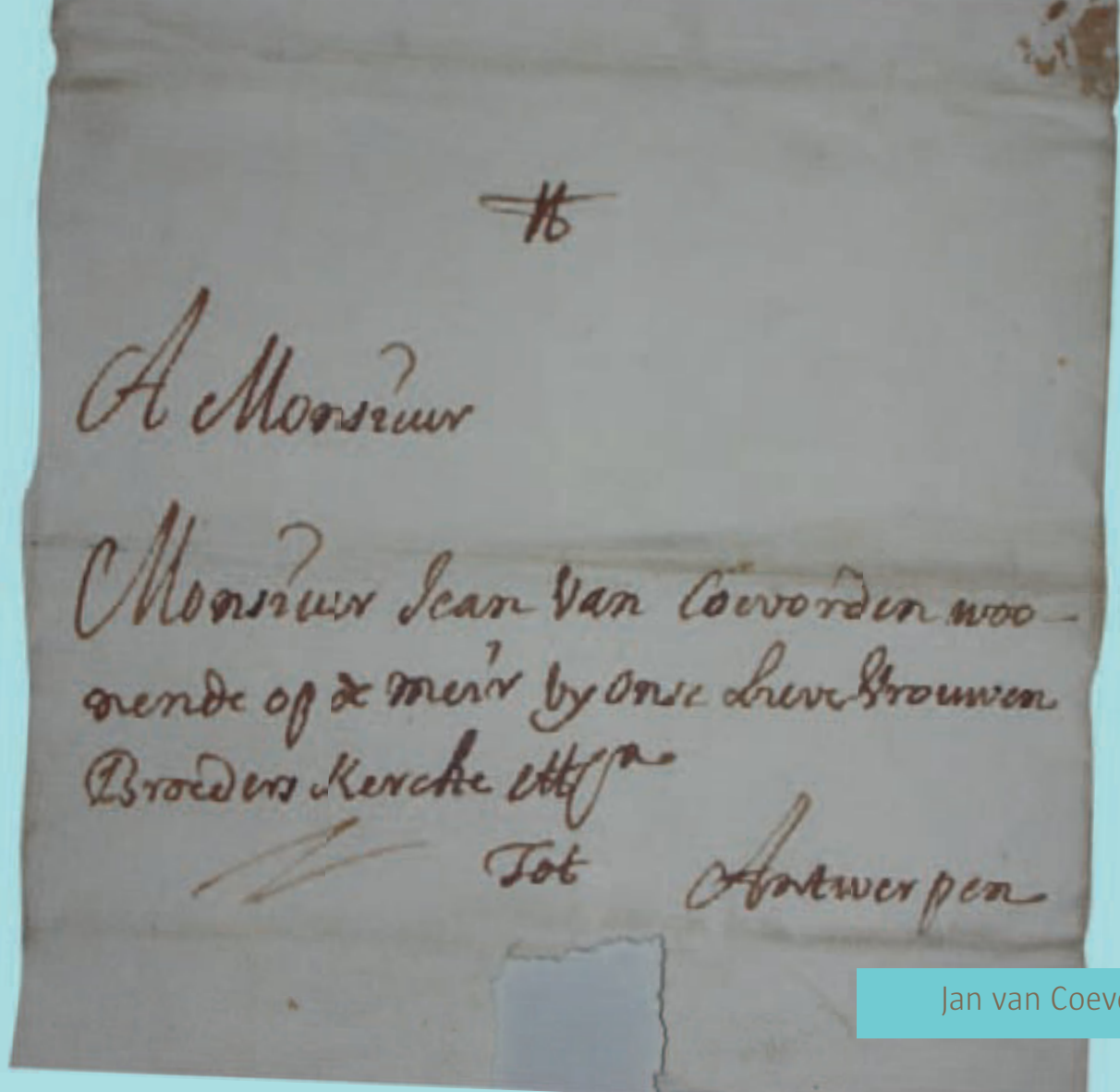


Jacques de Lannoy

Jacques de Lannoy

1661-1728. ; inventory numbers: IB # 1867-1869, 1876-1878, 1880-1887, 1889-1906, 1908-1912, 1916-2155, 2219-2254, 2256, 3038

Ledger, journal, journals (business) correspondence, accounts, etc. Jacques de Lannoy was born in Lille but established himself in Antwerp. There he married Cornelia de Brier, the widow of Henry van den Berghe. Jacques de Lannoy had a lace company, which he ran with his brother Louis and Cornelia de Broer and her niece, Petronella de Waerseggere. Subsequently de Lannoy acquired the magnificence of Zwijndrecht.



Jan van Coevorden

Jan van Coevorden

1662-1681; inventory numbers: IB # 2344-2349

Correspondence and business documents of Jan van Coevorden.

He served as the town almoner in addition to trading silk sheets and other textile products. After his death, his widow, Margaretha van Ray and their son Hendrik Frans continued the business.

Francisco Boesdoncq

1664-1668; inventory numbers: IB # 2800

Business correspondence of Francisco Boesdoncq, a merchant in Cadiz.

van Diest-Sucquet and de Longin

1666-1727; inventory numbers: IB # 2265-2272, IB-SUPL # 38-39, 55-60, 62, 64, 79

Letters, documents and an accounts receivable book.

Abraham van Diest was a cloth merchant in the second half of the seventeenth century. After his death in 1704, his widow Isabella Francisca Sucquet continued the business. In 1715, she wedded Squire Hubertus Ferdinand de Longin.

Smits

1668-1669; inventory numbers: IB # 2929

Cash ledger of weekly payments and conversions in florins of the Smits company.

Cornelis van Oostenrijk

1670-1697; inventory numbers: IB # 2902-2907

Cornelis van Oostenrijk was a tavern keeper. In addition to three journals, accounts and family documents have also been preserved.

van den Berge

1671-1685; inventory numbers: IB # 1862, 1863, 1866, 1881, 1907, 2156-2195

Ledger, journals, business correspondence and business accounts of Henry van den Berghe, a wax trader.

He was related to the de Brier family as a result of his marriage to Cornelia de Brier, the daughter of Guilliemo de Brier Sr.

Jean de Schott

1676-1677; inventory numbers: IB # 2926

Bundle of correspondence of Jean de Schott, a merchant who traded with Spain.

Archives of the
Chamber
of Insolvent Estates
15th century – 1797

Archives of the
Chamber
of Insolvent Estates
15th century – 1797

Scer Beninden Monpierre ende Mame
Mamere

Kan niet mankeren van V eenen saligen
paesthen toe te wenschen naar zeel ende
lichaem. Ben nu wel te passe verhope het sel ve
van V met de hede familie verseeke van
mij het spel paesther over te seggen om
daer mee te spelen als het vuyt weer
is blyve in alle eerbied

Scer Beninden Monpierre ende Mame

V ootmoedigen dienaeren

van der Meeren

van der Meeren

1676-1775; inventory numbers: IB # 2352-2353

Mathys van der Meeren was a diamond trader and a jeweller. In 1760 he suddenly stopped trading. The company probably went bankrupt at the time.

Phil. van Breuseghem

1680-1693; inventory numbers: IB # 2963

Various documents belonging to Phil. Van Breuseghem, a silk trader.

Smout

1680-1703; inventory numbers: IB # 2945

Accounts book belonging to Smout, a goldsmith in the last part of the seventeenth and the early eighteenth centuries.

Mathijs Cras

1680-1715; inventory numbers: IB # 2806-2808

Journal and memo booklet of textile trader, Mathijs Cras.

A.J. Rösel van Rosen

1685-1698; inventory numbers: IB # 2964

Letter copy book of tapestry trader, A.J. Rösel van Rosen.

The widow Jacomo La Houst

1685-1699; inventory numbers: IB # 2834

After the death of Jacomo La Houst, his widow continued his diamond business. The accounts book of the period between 1685 and 1699 has been preserved.

Ignatius de Thiellieu

1688-1693; inventory numbers: IB # 2931

A bundle of commercial documents of wool trader, Ignatius de Thiellieu.

Unknown tapestry trader

1688-1700; inventory numbers: IB # 2966

Journal belonging to an unknown tapestry trader.

Boudewijn Pieterssen

1688-1730; inventory numbers: IB # 2912-2913

Accounts book and journal of soap maker, Boudewijn Pieterssen.

Jacobus de Jonghe

1689-1694; inventory numbers: IB # 2946

Accounts book of Jacobus de Jonghe, who worked as a mason at the end of the seventeenth century.



Jacobus Geerts

Peter van Rossem

1689-1701; inventory numbers: IB # 2925

Journal of beer seller, Peeter van Rossem.

Jacobus Geerts

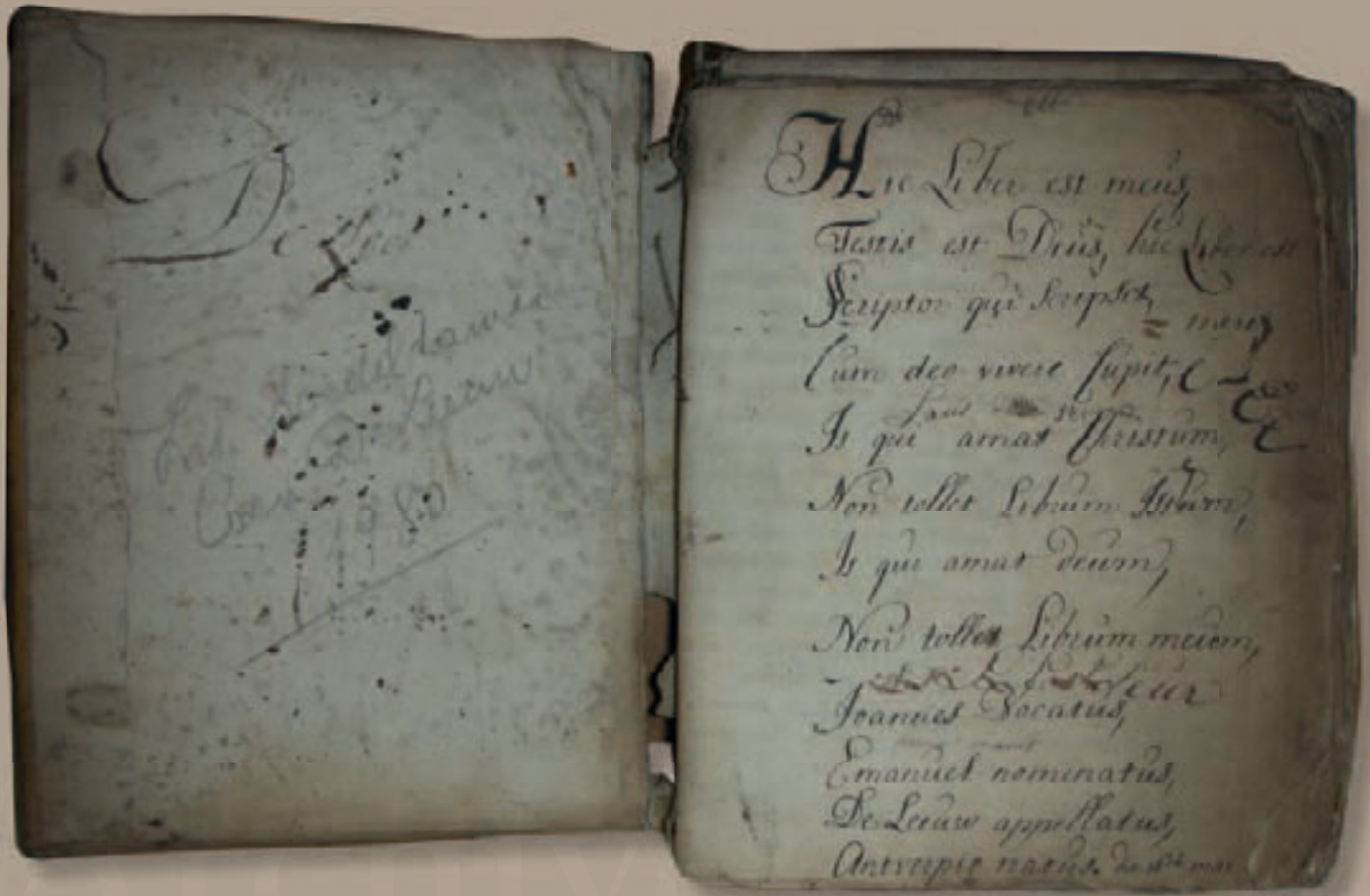
1690-1747; inventory numbers: IB # 2437-2444

Eight registers of butcher, Jacobus Geerts.

Peer de Borchgrave

1693-1699; inventory numbers: IB # 2801

Peer de Borchgrave drew up a ledger for Francisco Diaz.



Cornelis de Leeuw

1694-1727; inventory numbers: IB # 2837-2839

In addition to being a pharmacist, Cornelis de Leeuw also traded fabrics and clothes. Next to a calculation book and a journal belonging to Cornelis, the Latin schoolbook of Emmanuel de Leeuw (°1726) has also been preserved.

Nicolaas van Dam

1694-1749; inventory numbers: IB # 2811-2813

Next to business documents, the estate of Nicolaas van Dam, a hops trader, also comprises family documents.

Unknown trader

1695-1697; inventory numbers: IB # 3029

The journal of an unknown trader.

Anna van der Eecken

1698-1703; inventory numbers: IB # 2816

Journal of Anna van der Eecken, a linen trader.

The van Lidt de Jeude company

1698-1829; inventory numbers: IB # 2841-2886

Cornelis van Lidt de Jeude (1720-1781), a linen trader, wedded Johanna Francisca Lis in 1752. The Lis sisters ran a lace business. Subsequently Cornelis would establish his own lace business, which was taken over by his wife and their son, Peter van Lidt de Jeude, after his death. The latter traded lace as well as linen.

Jacob de Man

1699-1708; inventory numbers: IB # 1550

Correspondence and various accounts of Jacob de Man, trader.

Nicolaes Naulaerts

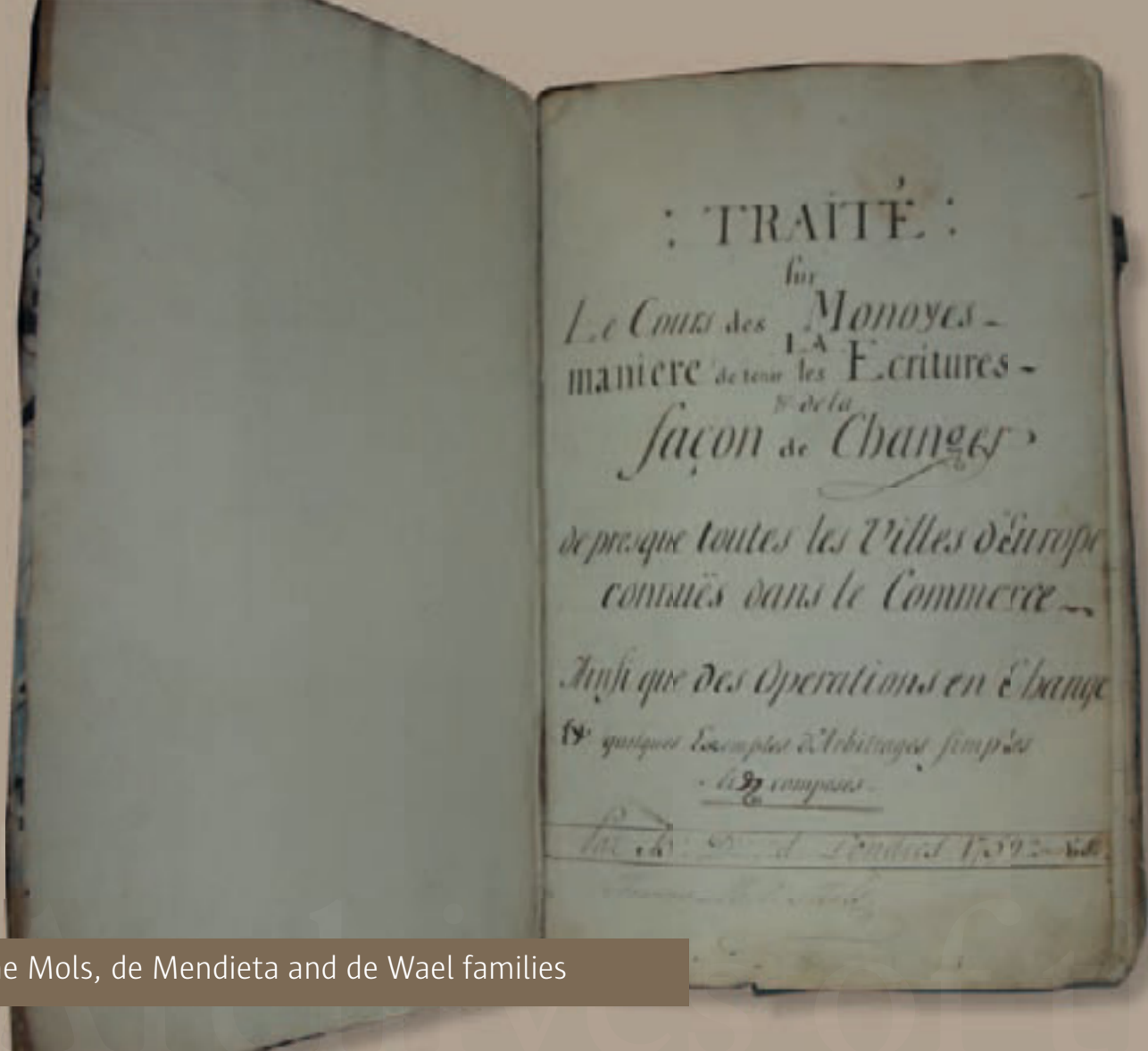
1699-1709; inventory numbers: IB # 2961-2962

The journal and a register of deliveries belonging to Nicolaes Naulaerts.

Melchior van Wolschaten

1700-1709; inventory numbers: IB # 2940

Journal of book printer, Melchior van Wolschaten.



The Mols, de Mendieta and de Wael families

Vincque

1700-1715; inventory numbers: IB # 2958

Journal of trader Vincque.

The Mols, de Mendieta and de Wael families

1700-1799; inventory numbers: IB # 3023-3028, IB-SUPL # 82

The Mols, de Mendieta and de Wael families were all traders. (Spanish) letter copy books and a journal bear testimony to their lace trade and their trade with America. Moreover, this estate also comprises a dissertation on currency exchanges.

Unknown insolvent estate

1705-1707; inventory numbers: IB # 2967

This unidentified insolvent estate comprises a monthly ledger.

Frans Folie

1706-1722; inventory numbers: IB # 2818

Journal of stonemason, Frans Folie.

Joseph van Heurck

1707-1767; inventory numbers: IB # 2824-2829

Next to documents pertaining to the linen trade of Johan Van Heurck, this estate also comprises family letters and documents.

Archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates 15th century – 1797

Archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates 15th century – 1797

Tobias de Ridder

1709-1733; inventory numbers: IB # 2922

A bundle of accounts of pastry maker and grocer, Tobias de Ridder.

Wouters

1712-1823; inventory numbers: IB # 2941-2944

The estate of A.J. Wouters, who traded porcelain, is quite diverse. It includes accounts, business documents, an invoice book, a register with load lists of ships and the purchase and sales books. The documents cover a period that spans approximately 100 years.

Carel Kemp

1713-1758; inventory numbers: IB # 2832-2833

The wage registers of diamond trader, Carel Kemp, contain references to grinders and cutters employed by Petrus Jeuninckx.



de Proli

de Proli

1715-1817; inventory numbers: IB # 2719-2782

Ledgers, journals, copy books, business and family correspondence, accounts, etc.

Antwerp-born Charles de Proli was an important banker with international ties as well as being a factory owner. From 1740 onwards, he was appointed Admiral of the River Scheldt. From 1749 onwards, he was involved in the Trieste and Fiume Company. He managed the income of the Duchy of Hoogstraten on behalf of the Prince of Salm-Salm. Charles de Proli established sawing mills, and held stakes in cotton printers and in sugar refinery. He also managed the Keizerlijke Indische Compagnie and was appointed Director of the Insurance Chamber established by James Dormer in 1754.

Unknown silk trader

1719-1730; inventory numbers: IB # 3031

Ledger of an unknown silk trader (donated to the municipal archives by N. Verbruggen).

Frans Eeckelaer

1719-1748; inventory numbers: IB # 2814-2815

Two journals belonging to textile merchant, Frans Eeckelaer.

de Pester

1720-1747; inventory numbers: IB # 1814-1821

Journals, letters, accounts, etc.

Matheus de Pester manufactured Leuven beers, which were exported to Holland from Antwerp. We also know him as the city's biersteker (the person in charge of determining the alcohol/beer ratio of beer for excise tax purposes) and as the head deacon of the Gilde van de Jonge Handboog. Matheus died around 1731, after which his son, Jan continued the business. Jan was also a soap maker.

J.B.Carnonckel

1726-1747; inventory numbers: IB # 2804

Journal of furniture maker, J.B. Carnonckel.

Tillemans

1727-1760; inventory numbers: IB # 2402-2406

Journal and accounts book belonging to Christiaan Tillemans, who set up shop as a butcher in Kuiperstraat.

Archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates 15th century – 1797

Archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates 15th century – 1797

James Dormer and the Keizerlijke en Koninklijke Verzekeringskamer (Imperial and Royal Insurance Room) in Antwerp

1729-1777; inventory numbers: IB # 1596-1813, IB-SUPL # 11

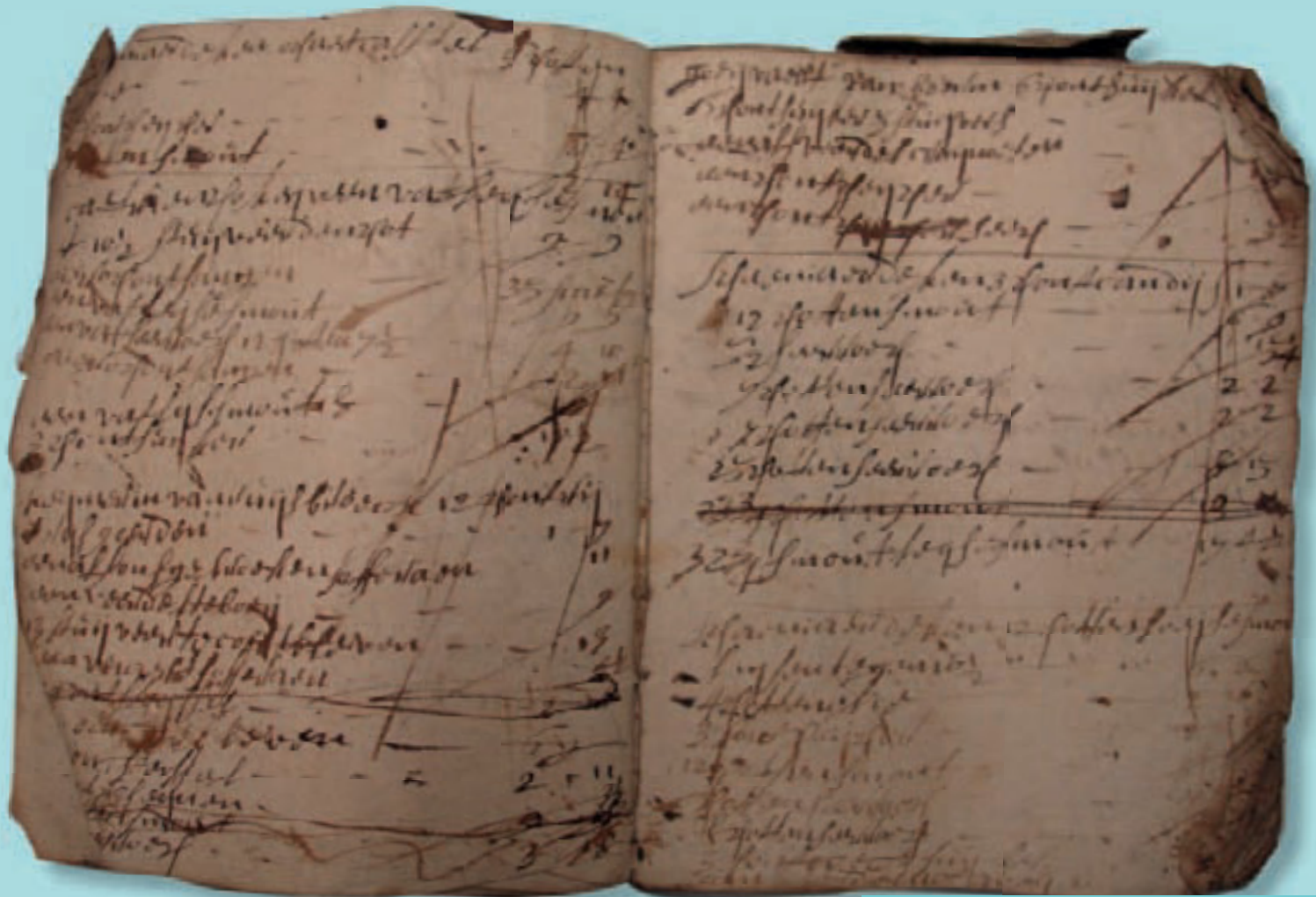
Ledgers, journals, journals, letter copy books, business correspondence, etc.

James Dormer was born in Idworth on 6 December 1708 and would lead quite an adventurous life. He studied in Saint-Omer, after which he joined the house of Porter in Bruges as an apprentice. In 1731 he left for Canton (China) for business, but returned to Antwerp three years later. The range of products traded by Dormer was vast. His main product: diamonds. In 1754, James Dormer established an Insurance Chamber, which also assured banking activities. After his death in 1758, his widow, Joanne Goubau continued the business with his stepson, Jacob Albert.

Jacobus Peuttemans

1730-1750; inventory numbers: IB # 2911

Journal of Jacobus Peuttemans, who worked as a shoemaker from 1730 until 1750.



Antoon Dom and widow

Gaspar van Merlen

1731-1743; inventory numbers: IB # 2892

Bundle of documents belonging to Gaspar van Merlen, a bookkeeper from Antwerp.

G. Verboven

1732-1745; inventory numbers: IB # 2934

Journal of yeast trader, G. Verboven.

Antoon Dom and widow

1733-1771; inventory numbers: IB # 1551-1559, IB-SUPL # 10, 12-14, 30-37

Journals, correspondence and accounts belonging to Antoon Dom. He was born in Aartselaar around 1699 and served as the coachman of the Baron of Nevelstein. Subsequently he became a retailer and spice and food merchant. Initially mention is made of an enterprise involving Antoon Dom and his brother, (also a retailer), Jan Dom. After Antoon's death, his widow, Maria De Roeck continued the business.

Hoffinger

1734-1752; inventory numbers: IB # 2354-2372

Journals, business and family correspondence, accounts and receipts.

Maria Theresia Hoffinger established a fashion house selling women's clothing in Lange Klarenstraat. The business was subsequently continued by her son, Hendrik Jozef Hoffinger, who had relocated from Brussels to Antwerp.

J.P. van Bourscheit

1736-1766; inventory numbers: IB # 2953-2955

Jan Pieter van Bourscheit Jr. (Antwerp, 1699-1768) trained as a sculptor like his father, but after his death specialized in architecture. He worked as an interior architect and an architect. His clientele included several members of the nobility. This estate comprises accounts from 1736.

Ignatius van der Boven

1738-1742; inventory numbers: IB # 1946

This notebook comprises the debts of Ignatius van der Boven.

Wagemans

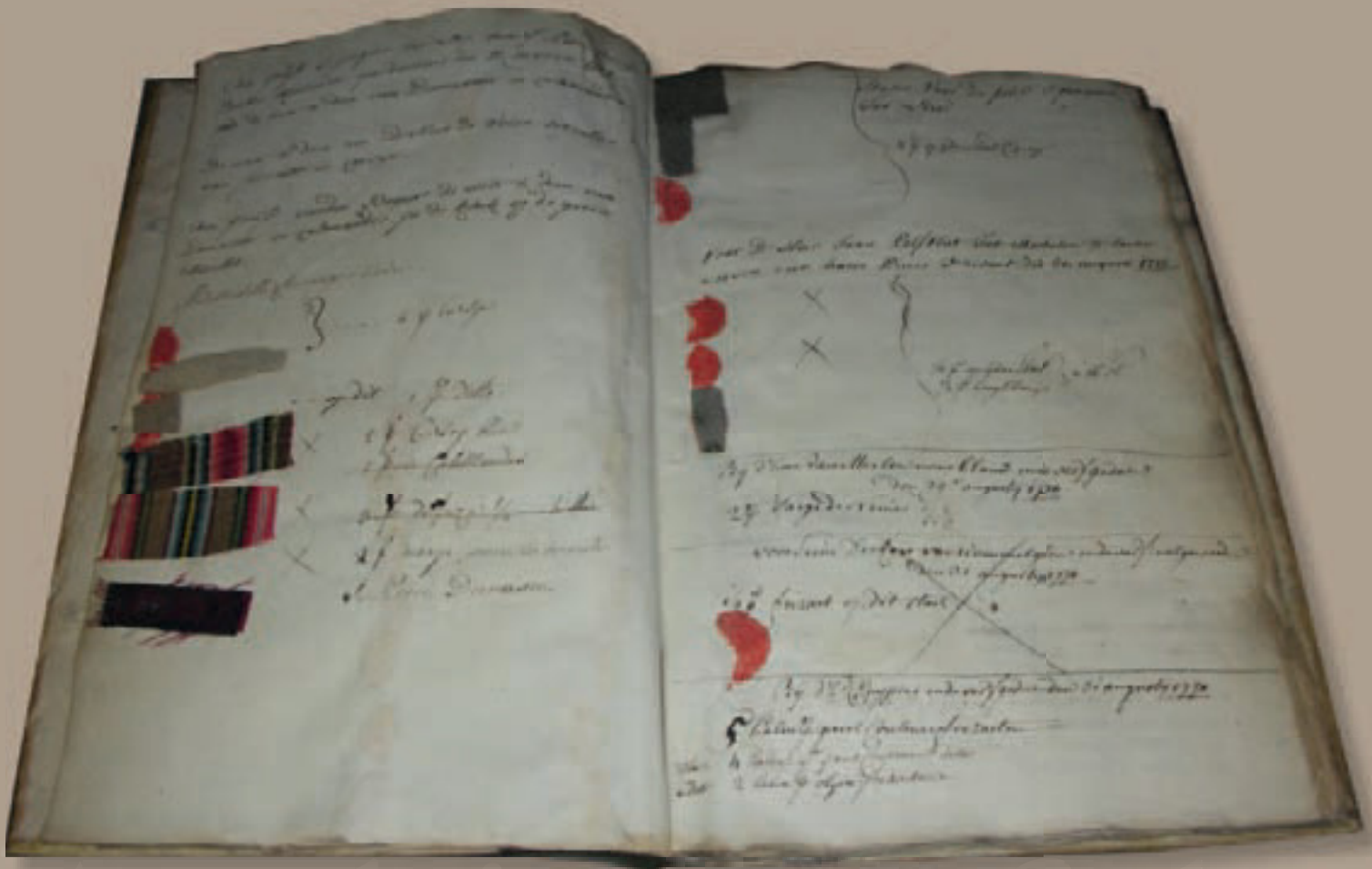
1738-1778; inventory numbers: IB # 2350-2351

Adriaan Wagemans worked as a gardener and his son, Jan Baptist operated a wine tavern. The archive owns letters, accounts and other documents belonging to both family members.

Jozef de Fossez

1741-1762; inventory numbers: IB # 2819-2820

Next to a journal belonging to fabric merchant, Jozef de Fossez, this estate also contains another journal belonging to another unknown trader.



The de Wolf compagny

The de Wolf company

1741-1791; inventory numbers: IB # 2288-2313

Ledgers, journals, correspondence, accounts, etc.

Cloth trader, Jan Frans de Wolf mainly imported cloth from England (from the region around Norwich). After his death, his son Jan Baptist continued the business. He would subsequently found a company twice (1765 and 1782). He also served as steward and second treasurer for the town council between 1772 and 1790. His misuse of government funds for his own business purposes led to his bankruptcy in 1790.

Blomme

1742-1770; inventory numbers: IB # 2959

Ledger of Blomme, a trader.

Frans Cornelissen

1743-1756; inventory numbers: IB # 2429

Journal of Frans Cornelissen, a leather merchant.

Unknown insolvent estate

1743-1758; inventory numbers: IB # 2957

A current account of outgoing lace

Adriaan Aerts

1746-1763; inventory numbers: IB # 2433-2436

We find traces of a host of business practices in Adriaan Aerts's insolvent estate. There is a purchasing and sales book for colonial goods, one for fish and another which shows that he also traded spices.

van Haelen

1749-1752; inventory numbers: IB # 2821

Memo booklet of butcher van Haelen.

Jan van den Bogaert

1749-1776; inventory numbers: IB # 2325-2343, IB-SUPL # 85

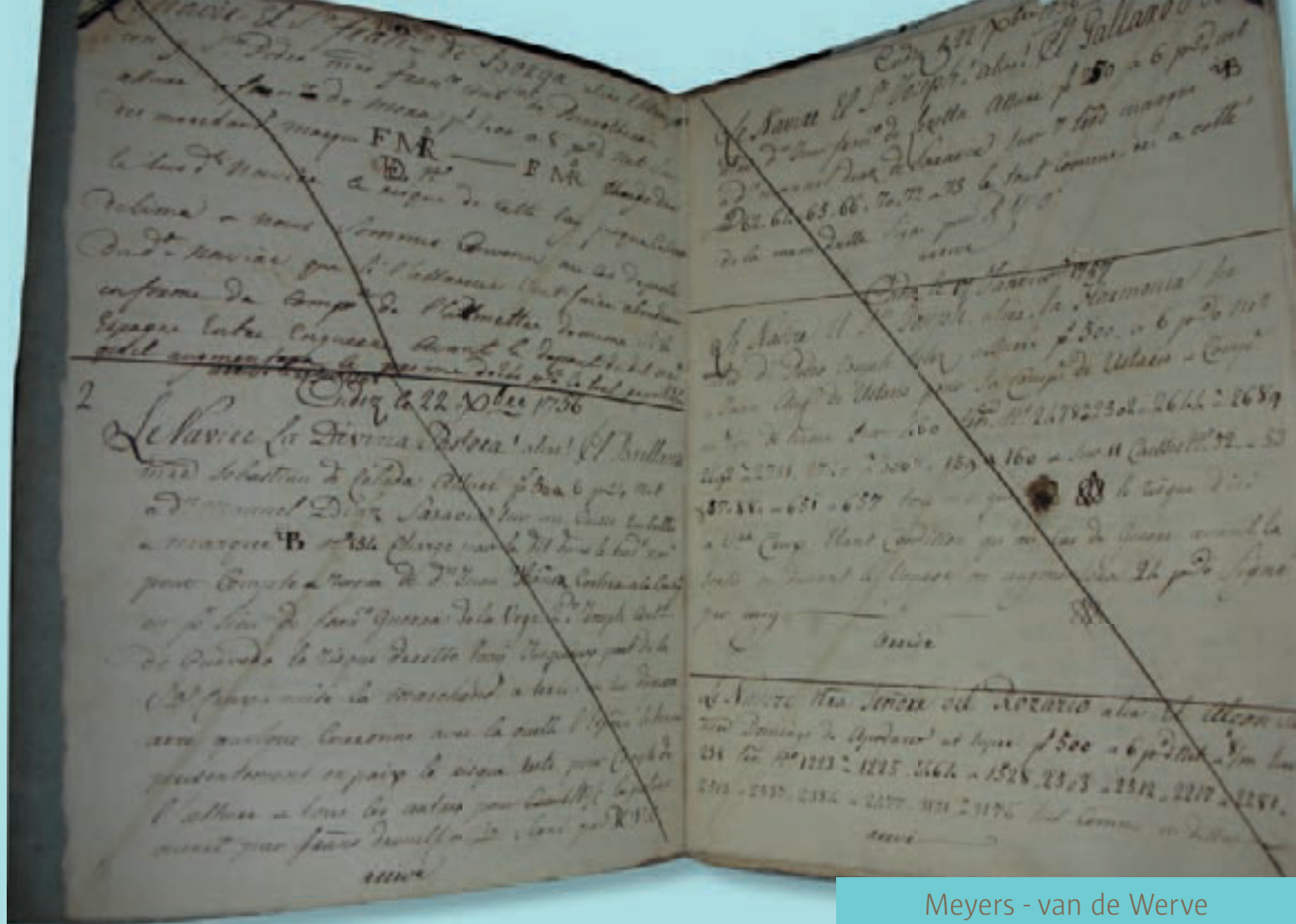
Letter copy book, invoice book and business correspondence belonging to Jan van den Bogaert.

He operated as a spice trader between 1740 and 1780.

Jacobus van Raemdonck,

1750-1787; inventory numbers: IB # 2425-2426

Journal of Jacobus van Raemdonck, a flax and wood merchant.



Meyers - van de Werve

1751-1833; inventory numbers: IB # 2316-2324

Accounts books, ledger, journal and family documents.

Jozef Antoon Meyers (1726-1806) headed a company, which traded with Cadiz. He also held stakes in various shipping companies. During the French period, the family moved to Bremen, where the accounts were continued.

Mary Goodwijn

1759-1760; inventory numbers: IB # 3022

Three short notes pertaining to Mary Goodwijn.

Jan Martin Smets

1763-1772; inventory numbers: IB # 2928

Ledger of trader, Jan Martin Smets.

van Tilborghe

1766-1769; inventory numbers: IB # 2932

Ledger of lace trader, van Tilborghe.

Meyers - van de Werve



P.J.P. van Parijs

P.J.P. van Parijs

1766-1781; inventory numbers: IB # 2909

Petrus van Parijs traded books in the second half of the eighteenth century. One of his calculation books has been preserved.

d'Hessens

1768-1771; inventory numbers: IB # 2822-2823

Two letter copy books belonging to d'Hessens, a trader in colonial goods and hides.

Joannes D. Melis

1769-1771; inventory numbers: IB # 2891

Joannes D. Melis was a yarn merchant from Gemert near Eindhoven. This estate comprises letters and excerpts from accounts receivable.

Jan Courtyn

1772-1773; inventory numbers: IB # 2445

Register belonging to Jan Courtyn, who was known as a wood trader in Antwerp.



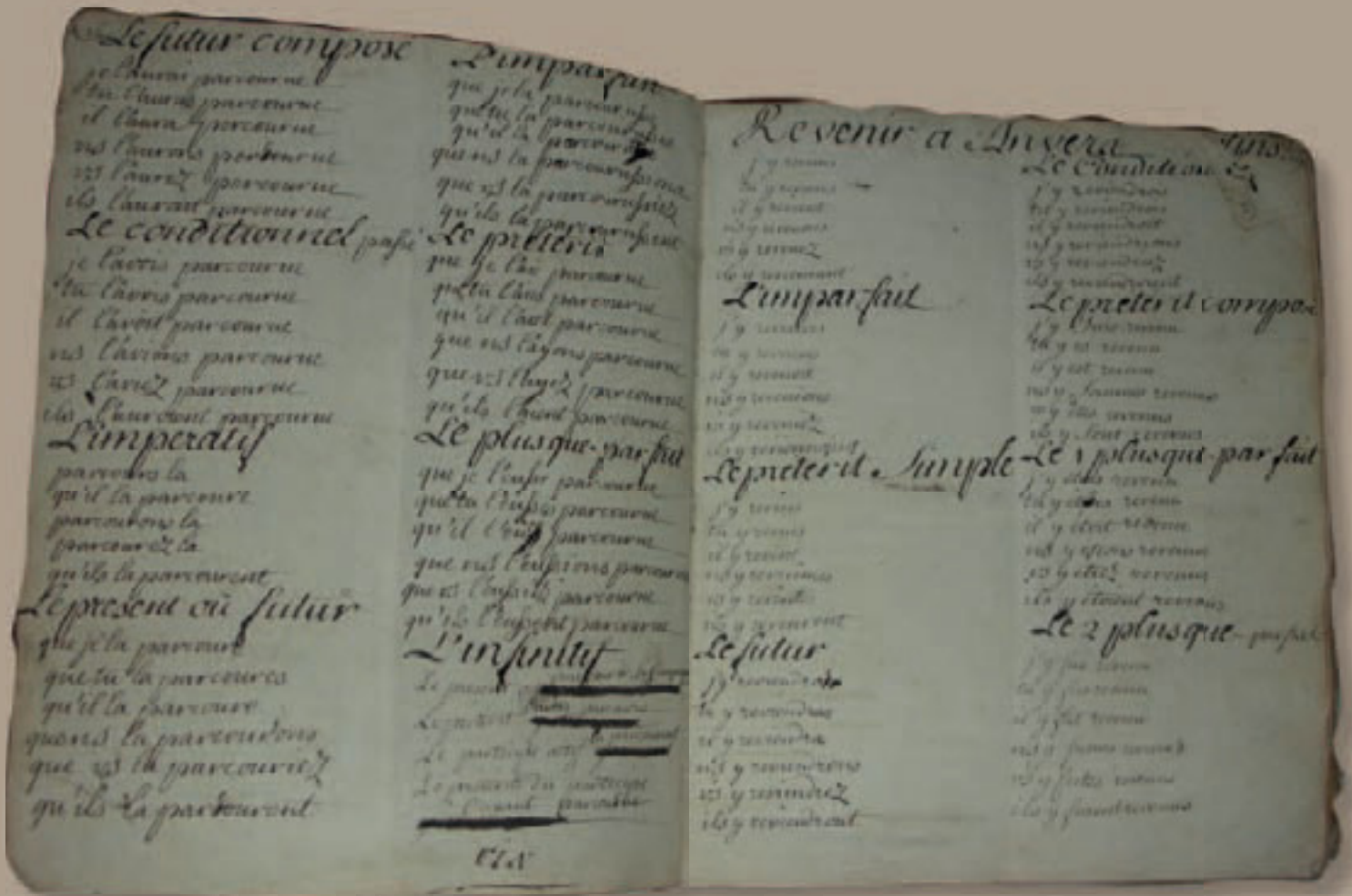
Petrus Jeuninckx

Petrus Jeuninckx

1776-1781; inventory numbers: IB # 2831

Journal of Petrus Jeuninckx, a trader in colonial goods.

He employed various diamond cutters and grinders. We know this thanks to the wage register kept by Carel Kemp.



J. Lambrechts

J. Lambrechts

1776-1782; inventory numbers: IB # 2835

Study book with French letter and style exercises belonging to J. Lambrechts.

Antonis de Peuter

1776-1788; inventory numbers: IB # 2910

The journal of Anthonis de Peuter, a spirits merchant, has been preserved in this estate.

Cornelis van de Velde

1777; inventory numbers: IB # 2933

Journal belonging to beer trader, Cornelis van de Velde.

Jacobus Oomen

1781-1785; inventory numbers: IB # 2901

Ledger of Jacobus Oomen, a trader of colonial goods.



J.A.J. de Lincé

Egid Wappers

1782-1783; inventory numbers: IB # 2939

Letters and accounts of Egid Wappers, who operated as a merchant and an estate agent in the period between 1728 and 1783.

J.A.J. de Lincé

1784-1791; inventory numbers: IB # 2887

Notary public, J.A.J. de Lincé kept a copy book of all of the letters that he sent in relation to his trade with the Americas.

van Bladel and Moons

1786-1788; inventory numbers: IB # 2799

The van Bladel and Moons families traded yeast. The Antwerp Municipal Archive has preserved a bundle of letters and accounts belonging to these families.

Antoon Jozef Beke

1786-1792; inventory numbers: IB # 2427-2428

Ledger and four registers belonging to cloth merchant, Antoon Jozef Beke.

Maes

1787-1791; inventory numbers: IB # 2888-2890

Journal, waste bookjournal and sales book belonging to Maes, a trader of colonial goods, including leather, wine and fabrics.

The widow van Bouwel

1791-1797; inventory numbers: IB # 2802

Journal of the widow van Bouwel, who traded colonial goods.

#16

A Monsieur

Monsieur Jean Van Coevorden wou-
rende op de meir by onse lieve Vrouwen
Broeders Kercke etc.

Tot Antwerpen

Archives of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates

