



**SSRC PROJECT 8205-1. THE ANGLO-NETHERLANDS BILL
MARKET AND ENGLISH EXPORT FINANCE 1440 - 1740**

REPORT: SURVEY OF SOURCES

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SURVEY OF SOURCES

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In relation to the first two objectives of the "pilot project" viz., to survey the source material available for the whole project and to collect the materials not already in hand for the period 1472-1602, work has been undertaken by both members of the project in the course of the period to June 1983. The task of surveying available sources was begun by writing to the archivists of all the public collections (non-central) in England and Wales. Simply on the basis of their replies, listing items of possible interest, it became obvious that the amount of materials suitable for analysis in the overall project was enormous, far exceeding our previous expectations, so that within the financial constraints of the pilot project it was decided to confine our investigation to a survey of documents in non-central public archives (with the exception of a simple listing of materials in Chancery Masters' Exhibits PRO. C. 103-114). The impression gained from the correspondence has, moreover, been confirmed by the archival visits and it is clear that, even setting to one side for the moment materials remaining in private hands and emanating from central government and the law courts, in relation to the primary hypothesis outlined in the original proposal, the materials available in public archives alone have both the desired levels of quantitative depth and geographical spread to undertake the analysis specified.

Visits to the Netherlands' archives in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and a number of other centres in the summer of 1982 and Belgian and Netherlands' archives in the spring of 1983 revealed the riches of the notarial archives, which were both quantitatively and qualitatively astounding, as well as a not inconsiderable body of merchants' papers complementary to their English equivalents. In relation to the notarial archives an investigation was made in depth of the English and Russian bills, which have already been extracted from the registers of the Gemeente Archief in Amsterdam under the direction of the late Dr. Simon Hart and, following his retirement, by other members of the archive staff. This, together with a sampling of the uncatalogued notarial registers in that and other cities in the Netherlands and Belgium, again revealed the enormous quantity and wide geographical spread of the materials available and, perhaps equally significant, was the rich supplementary data regarding the circumstances of protestation which would permit an analysis of the nature of the transactions underlying the quoted bill rates.

Accordingly, it is possible on the basis of the results of these investigations to confirm the viability of testing the original hypothesis and of ordering the materials into three distinct sub-sets to this end.

I.

During the first phase from c.1470-1602 English merchants gained access to foreign markets indirectly via the intermediary marts of the Low Countries - Bruges, Antwerp, Middelburg, Emden, Stade, Hamburg and finally Amsterdam - through which they contacted merchants using the great overland routes to central/eastern Europe and the Mediterranean. Their perceptions of commercial and financial conditions in these latter markets were thus indirect, garnered from information gathered at the marts with which they had direct dealings. This information, moreover, can be controlled by reference to the observations of the merchants, like van der Molen (1538-44), Moriel (1567-8), Clarisse, Andrea (1602-21), resident in the mart towns, as well as from information, particularly relevant to bill transactions, contained in the notarial records of those towns.

Table I. Merchants' Accounts and Letters, c.1470-1602. England**(A) Netherland's Marts**

Documents surveyed and photocopied.

<u>Collection</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Documentation</u>		<u>Date</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Cely Letters	PRO	P	C	1472-1487	Calais, Netherlands Marts
Haliburton Ledger	SRO	P	1	1492-1503	Netherlands Marts
Mucklowe Accounts	Birmingham PL	M ¹	1	1511	Netherlands Marts
Kitson Accounts	Cambridge UL	M ¹	4	1514-1539	Netherlands Marts
Johnson Accounts	PRO	M ¹	4	1534-1550	Calais, Netherlands Marts
di Frederico	PRO	M ²	C	1541	Netherlands Marts
Gresham's Journal	Mercer's Company	M ¹	1	1542-1550	Netherlands Marts
Johnson Letters	PRO	T	C	1542-1551	Calais, Netherlands Marts
Gresham Accounts & Letters	PRO	M ¹	1.C	1553-1567	Netherlands Marts
Isham Accounts	Northants RO	P	1	1558-1564	Netherlands Marts
Stoddard Papers	PRO	M ¹	C	1561-2	Netherlands Marts
Osbourne Papers	Lambeth Palace	M ²	C	1563-1568, 1574-7	Netherlands Marts
Lawrence Accounts	PRO	M ¹	5	1562-1592	Netherlands Marts
Middleton Accounts	NLW	M ¹	1	1583-1602	Netherlands Marts
Edwards Papers	Dorset RO	M ¹	1	1586-1622	Netherlands Marts
Shepherd Accounts	Kent RO	M ¹	1	1589-1600	Netherlands Marts
Quarles Papers	PRO	M ¹	C	1593-1612	Netherlands Marts
Cranfield Papers	Kent RO	Note		1597-1612	Netherlands Marts
Daniel Papers	Cornwall RO	M ²	1	1597-9	Netherlands Marts
Hylton Ledger	Somerset RO	M ¹	1	1601-1614	Netherlands Marts

Key 1. M¹ photocopy already obtained; M² photocopy still to be obtained; P Published; T Thesis; 2. C = Correspondence; number of account books.

Note See detailed reports below.

Table 2. Merchants' Accounts and Letters. c.1470-1602 England.**B. Spain and France**

Documents Surveyed and photocopied

<u>Collection</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Howell's Ledger	Draper's Company	M ^l 1	1518-28	Spain
Tooley's Ledger	Suffolk RO	M ^l 1	1521-50	Spain and France
Smith's Ledger	Bristol RO	P 1	1538-50	Spain and France
ap. Powell Accounts	Bristol RO	M ^l 1	1558-9	Spain //

C. Baltic

Documents surveyed and photocopied

Surtees Letters	Northumberland RO	M ^l C	1551-68	Baltic
Sexton Letters	PRO	T C	1555-59	Baltic

In these circumstances of trade concentration at the Netherlands marts direct links by English merchants with distant markets were few and ephemeral, leaving only a minor trace in the records.

2.

The decline of the overland routes from the late sixteenth century ushered in a new era as trade networks realigned along a north-south maritime axis from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. To the north, Amsterdam and Hamburg were dominant. From c.1590-1650 vessels from England and the southern Netherlands travelled thence each year, and, having disposed of their cargoes, acquired grain and sylvan products from the Baltic and made settlement of those bills which had been drawn by their compatriots on Amsterdam to finance imports from southern Europe. Amsterdam indeed was the nodal point not only of the northern commodity trades but also the focus of the financial system which linked London, Antwerp and Amsterdam in the direct trade to the south, the Dutch funding directly or indirectly the purchases, of the indigenous products of Iberia and the Mediterranean and Spanish and Portuguese colonial wares, by English and southern Netherlands merchants trading directly there.

Table 3. Merchant Letters and Account 1612-50. Southern Netherlands.

Antwerp, Insolvente Boedelskamer

<u>Collection</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Van Immersell	R	1612-6	Antwerp-Hamburg, Iberia,
Pardo	R	1615-20	Mediterranean, Americas
van der Bequem	R	1618-50	Antwerp, Overland Italy London-Antwerp-Amsterdam, Iberia.

Table 4. Merchants' Accounts and Letters. c.1600-50. England.

<u>Collection</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Calley Papers	Wilts RO	M2	1600-21	Netherlands
Rashleigh Papers	Cornwall RO	M2	1602-26	France, Iberia, Med.
Masters Papers	Kent RO	M1	1617-8	Netherlands
Downshire Papers	Berks RO	M1	1623-38	Netherlands, Iberia, France
Jackson Papers	PRO	M1	1627-43	Netherlands
Lonsdale Papers	Cumbria RO	R	1631-52	Netherlands, Iberia, France
Warner Papers	PRO	M1	1636-44	Netherlands, Iberia, France, Mediterranean
Turner Papers	(PRO (E Sussex RO	C R	1643-52 1646-52	Iberia, France Netherlands, Iberia, France.
Moore Papers	Guildhall	R	1643-87	Netherlands, Iberia, France
Thompson Papers	Hull UL	R	1647-57	Netherlands, Iberia, France
Anon.	PRO	C	1647-61	Iberia

Key: M1-2 as Table 1. C = Chancery Masters exhibits; R = Reports below.

All investigations so far undertaken thus confirm the intimate financial links between England and the Netherlands in the southern trades in the period c.1600-1650.

3.

With the imposition of the Navigation Acts and the extension of the basic trading network the links became even closer. In the southern Netherlands the pre-existing system became increasingly focussed on Amsterdam as the major financial centre through which the links not only with the south but also with England were made.

Table 5. Merchants' Letters and Accounts, 1650-1740. Southern Netherlands

Antwerp: Insolvente Boedelkammer

<u>Collection</u>	<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Trade</u>
De Bruyne	R	1649-75	N.Netherlands, England, France/Iberia, Med.
Van Coevorden	R	1650-60	England, France, Med.
De Grootte	R	1653-1717	N.Netherlands, England, France/Iberia, Med., Baltic.
Bertels	R	1668-1710	N.Netherlands, Iberia, Med., Baltic
Boussemart	R	1670-79	England, Iberia-Col. Med.
Schott	R	1676-7	N.Netherlands, England, Iberia
de Wael	R	1683-1719	N.Netherlands, England, France, Iberia, Med.
Le Candele	R	1687-9	N.Netherlands, England, Iberia
Forchaudt	R	1690-1710	England, Iberia & Colonies
Dormer	R	1730-1740	N.Netherlands, England, France

England also now became closely integrated into the extensive Dutch commercial empire whose European operations are well illustrated by the papers in the Brants Collection. In the Baltic, as Mrs. Newman has shown - Anglo-Dutch Commercial Co-operation and the Russia Trade in the Eighteenth Century (in press) - funding operations in the growing English direct trade merged imperceptibly into commercial collaboration with the Dutch, not only in the northern European trade network but also in the Americas whose commerce became part of a closely integrated system. Nor were the older southern trades immune from such influences and the years 1650-1740 also witnessed an analagous process of integration.

Table 6. Merchants' Accounts and Letters, 1650-1740. England

<u>Collection</u>	<u>Docum</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Abdy	C	1657-9	PRO	Indies
Banks Papers	R	1657-70	Kent RO	Netherlands, Med., Indies
Hill Letters	R	1659-60	Guildhall	Netherlands, Med., Americas
Marrecob & Davies	C	1660-80	PRO	Netherlands, Baltic, France, Iberia
Lister	R	1661-9	Calderdale	
Corsellis	R	1664-70	Essex RO	Netherlands, Germany, France, Iberia, Med.

<u>Collection</u>	<u>Docum</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Bagot	R	1670-76	Staffs RO	Med./Levant
Hunter	R	1672-90	Berks RO	Netherlands, Iberia, Med./Levant
Helyer	R	1675-84	Somerset RO	Americas
Anon.	R	1677-8	Clywyd RO	
Ashton	R	1678-95	Bodleian	Netherlands, Baltic
Browne	R	1678-89	Bundesarchiv	Netherlands, Baltic
Heathcote Papers	R	1684-1725	Hants RO	Netherlands, Baltic, France, Iberia, Med./Levant
Cole	C	1685-90	PRO	Med./Levant
Dering	R	1685-91	Kent RO	Med./Levant
Kitchingman	R	1686-9	Bodleian	Netherlands, Baltic
Foxcroft	C	1688-1727	PRO	Indies
Peers MSS	R	1689-95	Guildhall	Netherlands, Baltic, France, Iberia, Med./Levant, Americas
	R	1695	Oxon RO	Netherlands, Baltic, France, Iberia, Med./Levant, Americas
Jeffrey	R	1690-1739	Devon RO	Netherlands, Iberia, Med.
Tower	R	1691-8	Bucks RO	Iberia, Med.
Meynall	C	1693-1720	PRO	Americas
Anon.	R	1695-1700	Bodleian	France/Iberia
Anon.	C	1698-1700	PRO	Netherlands, Iberia, Americas
Giesque	C	1699-1700	PRO	Netherlands, Iberia, Americas
Radcliffe	R	1700-40	Herts RO	Med./Levant
Masters	R	1700-24	Kent RO	Baltic
Nelmes & Whalley	R	1702-4	Glouc RO	Med./Levant
Peck	R	1703-4	Chester RO	Netherlands, Iberia
Holroyd	R	1706-7	Calderdale	Netherlands
Bowry	R	1706-12	Guildhall	Indies
Anon.	R	1707-9	Berks RO	Netherlands
Blackett	R	1708-21	Northumb RO	Netherlands
Vernon	R	1709-23	Surrey RO	Netherlands, Iberia, Med./Levant
Mead	R	1710	Guildhall	Iberia
Lewis & Bailley	R	1711-12	Guildhall	Americas
Anon.	R	1712	Suffolk RO	Netherlands, Baltic, France, Iberia
Prankard	R	1712-40	Somerset RO	Netherlands, Baltic, Americas
Richards	R	1713-8	Dorset RO	Netherlands, Iberia, Americas
Pease	R	1713-47	Hull RO	Netherlands
Kirkby	R	1714-47	Hull UL	Netherlands, Baltic
Haynes	R	1715-16	North RO	Netherlands, Baltic, France, Iberia
Dawson	R	1715-21	Sheff PL	Netherlands, Baltic
Hill	C	1716-21	PRO	Indies
Bosworth	R	1717-22	Guildhall	Netherlands, Iberia
Tudway	R	1717-41	Somerset RO	Americas
Mitford	C	1718-53	PRO	Med./Levant
Anon.	C	1719-48	PRO	Netherlands, Indies, Americas
Rawsthorne	R	1720-8	Essex RO	Med./Levant
Uvedale	C	1720-5	PRO	Med./Levant
Gambier	C	1720-30	PRO	Netherlands, Indies, Americas
Stansfield	R	1720-40	Calderdale	Netherlands
Warner	R	1721-4	Suffolk RO	Americas
Hill	R	1722-51	Calderdale	Netherlands, Baltic

<u>Collection</u>	<u>Docum</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Broadley	R	1723-30	Hull RO	Netherlands, Baltic
Anon.	R	1723-36	Berks RO	France, Iberia
	C	1723-66	PRO	Netherlands, Iberia
Spencer	R	1725-59	Sheff PL	Baltic
Ashton	C	1726-30	PRO	Americas
Proctor	R	1728-39	Norfolk RO	Netherlands, Baltic, France, Iberia, Med., Levant
Anon.	C	1730-47	PRO	Americas
Anon.	C	1732-42	PRO	Med.
Pym	R	1736-37	Beds RO	Netherlands, Baltic, France, Iberia, Med., Levant, Americas
Blackett	R	1742-5	Northumb RO	Netherlands, Iberia

Investigations of sources undertaken in the course of the present survey thus suggest the existence in the period 1650-1740 of a closely integrated Anglo-Netherlands commercial and financial network extending from the Baltic to the Levant, from the Indies to the Americas, whose structure may be examined not only on the basis of the merchants' papers listed above but also through the rich collections of notarial documents preserved in the Low Countries.

This survey, moreover, has revealed for the period 1650-1740, a rich fund of documents, such as the Banks and Clayton papers, which allow the operations in this bill market to be examined in the context of domestic English metropolitan and provincial money markets.

4.

Overall, therefore, it is already clear on the basis of the present survey that, even setting to one side for the moment materials remaining in private hands or emanating from central government and the law courts, there exists in public archives alone documents which have both the desired levels of quantitative depth and geographical spread to undertake the analysis specified in the original proposal. Indeed on the basis of the documentation already examined it is possible to suggest an extension and development of that hypothesis incorporating an analysis of the mechanisms of both intra-British and British-Dutch financial market integration.

ARCHIVES CONTACTED

	Those with documents of apparent interest	Documents Examined	Reports
Bath City RO			
Bristol RO			
Bedford RO	*	57	4
Berkshire RO	*	58	5-6
Windsor Muniment Rooms			
Reading University Library			
Buckinghamshire RO	*	59	7
Cambridge County RO			
Cambridge University Library	*	61	
Cheshire RO			
Chester City RO	*	62	10
Cleveland County Libraries			
Cornwall County RO	*	64	12-13
Cumbria County RO	*	65	14
Derbyshire RO			
Devon RO	*	66	15
Exeter University Library			
Dorset RO	*	67	16
Durham County RO			
Durham University Library			
Essex RO	*	67	18
Gloucestershire RO	*	70	19
Hampshire RO	*	72	20
Portsmouth City RO			
Southampton City RO			
Southampton University Library			
Hereford and Worcester RO			
Hertford RO			
Humberside County RO			
Kingston upon Hull RO	*	73	21
Hull University Library	*	74	22-3
Kent County Archives Office	*	75	24-6
Lancashire RO			
Leicester RO			
Leicester University Library			

ARCHIVES CONTACTED

	Those with documents of apparent interest	Documents Examined	Reports
Lincolnshire Archives Office			
Public RO, London	*		32-34
Guildhall Library, London	*	71	27-31
Society of Friends, London			
Greater Manchester RO			
Bolton Borough Library			
Manchester Central Library			
Salford Archives Centre			
Stockport Library of Local Studies			
Wigan RO			
John Rylands University Library			
Merseyside County Archives Service			
Liverpool RO			
Wirral Archives			
Liverpool University Library			
Birmingham Reference Library			
Coventry City RO			
Dudley Archives Dept			
Wallsall Library			
Birmingham University Library			
Norfolk RO	*	77	35
Northamptonshire RO	*	78	36
Northumberland RO	*	79	37
Nottinghamshire RO			
Nottingham University Manuscripts Dept	*	80	
Oxfordshire County RO	*	82	40
Bodleian Library, Oxford	*	81	38-9
Salop RO			
Somerset RO	*	84	42-4
Staffordshire RO	*	85	
William Salt Library, Stafford			
Keele University Library			
Suffolk RO	*	86	45
Surrey RO	*	87	46-55
East Sussex RO	*	68	17

ARCHIVES CONTACTED

	Those with documents of apparent interest	Documents Examined	Reports
Sussex University Library			
West Sussex RO			
Tyne & Wear RO			
Newcastle University Library			
Warwick County RO			
Isle of Wight County RO			
Wiltshire County RO	*	89	56
Salisbury District Council Muniment Room			
North Yorkshire County RO			
York City Archives Dept			
York University, Borthwick Institute			
South Yorkshire County RO			
Doncaster Archives Dept			
Rotherham Borough Library			
Sheffield City Libraries Archives Division	*	83	41
Sheffield University Library			
West Yorkshire RO			
Bradford Central Library			
Calderdale Borough Archives Dept	*	60	8-9
Kirklees Libraries Service			
Leeds Archives Dept	*	76	
Wakefield District Archives Dept	*	88	
Leeds University Library			
Clwyd RO	*	63	11
National Library of Wales			
Dyfed Archives			
Glamorgan Archives Service			
Gwent County RO			
Gwynedd Archives Service			
University College of North Wales Library			

BEDFORD RECORD OFFICE

PM 2745-6 Pym Collection

These documents are the journal and ledger of an unknown merchant trading at Warmond from 1 February 1736/7 - 1738. They are written in Dutch.

The books cover trade within the Netherlands and with London, Danzig, Stockholm, France, Cadiz, Bologna, Smyrna and Nieuw Nederland. The voyage accounts give the cost of insurance and freights and the commodities carried are pepper, indigo, wool and linen. The accounts are entered in the currency of the country in which dealings take place and are converted into Dutch florins (from milreis, marks, krone and pounds sterling).

Although the period covered is very short, these documents give a fair amount of useful information.

July 1982 JN

BERKSHIRE RECORD OFFICE**D/EZ5 B2 Henry Hunter**

The invoice book of this London merchant for the period from 1672-90 gives a mass of details of commodities exported and imported by him on his own or in partnership with his relative, John Hunter. The bulk of his trade is to Smyrna and Aleppo but he also trades to Constantinople, Galata, Alicante, Livorno and on one occasion to Hamburg.

The chief commodity which he exports is cloth and the invoices give details of type, measurement, quantity, rate, price, costs and charges. The name of the ship, master, ports of exit and entry and to whom consigned are also given. One of the ships which he uses appears to be his own and is called the Hunter. Besides cloth, he sends tin and Lyons (lion) dollars to the Levant; copper, lead and pepper to Livorno and pepper and calicoes to Alicante. The other spices which he sends to Alicante are cloves and cinnamon which are bought by his agent in Amsterdam and despatched direct to Spain. The dollars he sends to the Levant also come from Amsterdam but are exported via London. Accounts of the sales of his exports are included in the book giving the proceeds and charges paid by his agents.

Invoices of the commodities which he imports from these different markets are also included. Silk makes up the bulk of his imports from the Levant but there are also consignments of cottons, goats hair and galls. Some of the silk he re-exports for sale in Hamburg. Some cotton yarn is also carried from Smyrna to Alicante. From Livorno he imports damask and oil.

D/ED B1, B2 Journal and Ledger of a London Merchant

Unfortunately these two account books only overlap for one year, the journal covering from 1723-30 and the ledger 1729-36. However, they both reflect the same pattern of trade throughout the period.

This merchant is exporting cloth to Malaga, the Canaries, Terceraes, Lisbon and Barbary. The only other export commodity which he handles is sugar which he sends to Lisbon. Account for his purchases of cloth are given together with voyages account which detail the goods consigned and the ships concerned. His imports are also somewhat specialised consisting primarily of wine from Bordeaux, Malaga, Jerez and Cadiz. He also imports prunes from Bordeaux and raisins from Malaga. Accounts are made for the entry of goods and for the sales to different customers with their occupations and place of residence, the quantity of the goods bought, price and agreed payments. Actual payments are also given.

The ledger has commodity accounts as well as individual customers' accounts, voyage accounts and interest accounts for money loaned. There are also personal items such as land and Irish Plantations accounts. He also dabbles briefly in the East Indies trade as a joint stockholder.

D/EE Z31 Ledger of a London Merchant

This account book is only partially used. It covers the period from 1707-9 and contains mostly accounts of sales of dyes to individual customers, mostly in London and the South East of England but also Yorkshire and Lancashire. Unfortunately no information on quantities or rates is given, only prices. Actual payments are also included.

There is also one voyage account for cloth sent to Amsterdam with details of quantity and price, net proceeds and the cost of the goods and bill of exchange despatched in return. The voyage makes a considerable loss. This account has been copied.

June 1983 JN

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

D/TR/7/11d Christopher Tower of Iver

Tower's ledger which covers the period from 1691-8 consists of only 39 folios and includes not only accounts for his trading activities but also for the management of his estates. Tower was trading to Spain and Italy and was exporting tin, lead, cloth and calf skins while importing a variety of spices. On all these commodities he gives details of quantities, rates, prices and the cost for customs, shipping and petty charges. The accounts also include details of his inland and foreign bills with the rates of exchange given.

June 1983 JN

CALDERDALE BOROUGH ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT**FH:437/8, MISC:8/117/1 The Hill Family, Soyland**

The archive holds a considerable collection of Hill family documents, many of which are later than 1740 and, therefore, excluded from the scope of this project. However, the papers of Samuel Hill and his brother-in-law, Joseph Holroyd which cover the early eighteenth century have some relevant material.

Samuel Hill was a clothier and cloth merchant selling his woollens locally, in London and the Low Countries. He dealt also in cloths of other North Yorkshire producers. His out-letter book for 1737-8 and his ledger for 1736-51 have survived and could best be used together for the period from 1736-8, for he details his local sales in the ledger but only refers to dated invoices in his export transactions but the orders despatched are given in his letters to his customers. He despatches shalloons, kerseys, bays, long ells and serges to customers in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht and Antwerp who remit the proceeds in bills or by giving him leave to draw on their agents in London. His own agents in London are Peter Gausson and William Handley and his ledger accounts for these two merchants give a picture of his financial affairs. Unfortunately all bills are quoted in sterling even when they are issued by the Cliffords, Kops or other Dutch houses. The documents do, however, give details of cloth prices though the ledger gets less detailed as time passes and Hill's son completes the accounts. All his goods to London and overseas are shipped through Hull, principally using William Mould to handle his consignments.

MISC:8/116/2 Joseph Holroyd

Holroyd's letter book from July 1706 to February 1707 was actually started by his apprentice, Thomas Martin, while Holroyd was visiting Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Like Hill, his mercantile activities are centred on London and the Low Countries to which he ships, via Hull, woollen cloth - pennistones, kerseys long and short bays. His customers differ from Hill's but his method of trading is exactly the same; he sends out cloth in return for bills or for the ability to draw on London to settle with his own suppliers. The details of cloth prices would be of interest but generally the letter book is too limited to supply other relevant information.

SH:1/LB/1661-1669 Samuel Lister, Northowran

Among the papers of Samuel Lister is a small account book for the period 1661-9 part of which is written in a type of shorthand but which also includes a few accounts apparently of wool sales in London on behalf of clients and of his purchases of cloth from various suppliers, some at Blackwell Hall, and his payments for them. These only amount to about 10 pages. There are also a few pages of personal accounts of small items of apparel and other goods.

FH:396 George Stansfield

This Halifax merchant was a contemporary of Hill and Holroyd and was acquainted with both of them. He appears to have traded in a very similar way to them but his turnover was much smaller. The account book is a composite affair covering the period 1722-40. It starts as a bill book, interspersed with letters and a few invoices giving commodity prices. It then has some ledger entries for his dealings with customers in Holland and London as well as locally. He too uses Hull as the port for shipping his goods and also deals with William Mould. After the accounts, there are more letters from 1736-40. In this case, also, the only relevant material would be cloth prices.

June 1983 JN

CITY OF CHESTER RECORD OFFICE

CR 352 Daniel Peck

The out-letter book of this Chester merchant covers the period April 1703 - November 1704. He draws goods from his local area of Cheshire and North Wales and despatches cargoes to his correspondents in London, Bristol and Dublin. The most important commodity is lead which is produced by a consortium of which he is a partner, but the London and Dublin markets are both in a very depressed state for lead. He also sells rock salt, grain (wheat and barley), lead shot, lithage, coal, calf skins, cheese, salmon and a few woollen bays.

His primary agents in London are Messrs Thomas and Nicholas Carbonnell and it seems to be on their behalf rather than his own, that he is loading ships for Rotterdam and Lisbon with lead, salt, tallow and grain. Some of his lead, which has been sent to London, is also being forwarded on to Rotterdam, this time at his own risk. On the return journey from Lisbon the ship is bringing wine and fruit and he orders various Dutch commodities (pantiles, matting, brooms, Spa water) and wine from Rotterdam for despatch to Chester and Dublin. Foreign trade plays a small role in his overall activities, the West coast and London trades being of prime importance to him. The letters and invoices give prices of all the commodities in which he deals and random prices for goods consigned to him for sale (e.g. hemp). He includes copies of all his bills, most of which are on London. At this period, in war-time conditions, ships are sailing in convoy to Europe and the West coast meeting point is Milfordhaven. Ships are in very short supply for mercantile purposes and there is information in the letters about freight and insurance rates.

June 1983 JN

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL

D/E/ 1499 Account book 1677-8

This account book came to the Record Office with the much later collection of documents belonging to the Edisbury family who had owned an estate near Wrexham but have now died out. The family did not know definitely about any mercantile ancestors but believed that their forebears had lived at Chatham in Kent.

The book which is only about two-thirds full contains individual accounts, starting with one concerned with the expenses of keeping horses and going on to commodity accounts for various customers. The merchant concerned specialised in the supply of a wide range of dyestuffs produced in England, Europe, the Middle East and the colonies. These included cochineal, indigo from various sources, fustic, alum, copperas, Aleppo and Smyrna galls, argol, various types of ashes and woods. His customers were predominantly in or close to the English cloth producing areas - several towns in Yorkshire, Norwich, Exeter, Boston, Birmingham, Chester and the Berkshire area.

Accounts consist of lists of goods despatched with quantity, rate, and price and shipping charges. No balancing entries of payments are made though balances from the previous years are carried over and added or deducted.

June 1983 JN

CORNWALL RECORD OFFICE**AD 567 Richard and Alexander Daniel**

The leatherbound volume which contains the Daniel accounts is somewhat unusual in that the bulk of it contains 375 meditations in verse by Alexander Daniel who was a minor seventeenth century poet. It is probably thanks to Alexander's frugality in using up the remainder of an existing book that the early accounts kept by his father and later by himself have survived.

Richard Daniel (1561-1630)

The most interesting part of the volume, from our point of view, are the 25 folios of accounts from 1597-9 kept by Richard Daniel, during part of his residence in Middelburg. Richard was in partnership with Henry Pollstead in London and they were engaged in exporting cloth to Middelburg which they sold to Low Countries' merchants resident in that town, at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Breda, Dort and Alkmaar. In return Richard was buying silk, chochineal, pepper and Italian cloths like velvet and tafetta for despatch to England.

At the opening of his day book in 1597, Richard notes that the joint capital shared by him and Pollstead was £3200. Although he was based at Middelburg, the majority of his clients resided in Amsterdam and it is that city that forms the financial centre for his dealings. Bills from England are payable there and all bills in the Netherlands also seem to be met there. Although the accounts only cover two years and are quite short, they contain a large quantity of information on commodity prices, costs and the financial organization of a merchant well-established in the Netherlands.

In later folios Richard details the land he has acquired at Bodmin and St. Germaine with the rents they bring and the purchase of a house in Truro. These are continued by his son, Alexander, who also had accounts of an adventure in tinworking at High Largin from 1658-66 and a ledger of his accounts from 1638-62. Although Alexander buys foreign commodities such as Portuguese salt and Irish timber, there is no indication that he imports them himself. He also buys pilchards, cattle, local-grown hemp and cloth. He has a one eighth share in a boat called the Margaret in 1641 and in 1646 buys the Speedwell. His son, Alexander, was sent for a time to Rochelle to Andre Pasquier, a merchant there while Pasquier's son, Stephen, came to join Daniel's household. There are accounts for both Daniel's sons, Alexander and Robert, and Robert goes to live in London in 1651.

CORNWALL RECORD OFFICE (Cont.)**DDR 4546 John Rashleigh of Fowey**

The account book of this merchant covers from 1602-26. It is in such poor condition that the Record Office will only allow photocopies to be used. Many of the early pages are fragmentary and the script is trying in the extreme.

Most of the accounts are invoices of goods despatched on different ships to a variety of destinations. Fowey deals predominantly in pilchards and other fish which he ships to London, Bordeaux, Bayonne and Naples. His established knowledge of the market for fish in southern Europe is probably one of the reasons for his later involvement in the trade in fish from Newfoundland. It was only possible to sample this volume but, on the basis of this sample, it appears to contain information on commodity and shipping prices which would be of value.

June 1983 JN

CUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE

D/Lons/W Lonsdale Papers.

The senior branch of the Lowther family were created Earls of Lonsdale in the eighteenth century and, as different branches of the family have died out, the title has passed to successive cadet branches who trace their title back to the three sons of Sir John Lowther of Lowther (1582-1637). Sir John and his eldest son, also John, consolidated the scattered family holdings of land in Cumberland, Westmorland and Yorkshire and improved and developed these estates. It was a tradition in the Lowther family for younger sons to enter trade, with their father's financial backing, and Sir John's two younger sons, Christopher and William both followed this pattern.

Christopher's trading network was established in Dublin and Whitehaven but he also had trade links with Northern Europe and the Canaries and went out to Hamburg in 1637 for a short period. Christopher managed the family estates at St Bees and Whitehaven for his father from 1632-7 and began the development of the coal resources at Whitehaven. These lands were left to him in his father's will and were eventually granted to him by his brother in 1639. He managed them until his death in 1644 when he left the land in trust to his small son, John, with his brother, William, as the main Trustee. He had also acquired land at Sockbridge and Hartsop in Westmorland through his marriage to Frances Lancaster.

William married Jane Busfield, daughter of a Leeds merchant, and acquired land in Swillington in Yorkshire. His network was based on Leeds from whence he traded via Hull to the Low Countries, Hamburg and Danske. He and Christopher were partners in several enterprises and other members of the family were involved in their ventures.

Christopher Lowther's papers are published by the Surtees Society, vol 189 (1974). They include a letter book, notebooks and miscellaneous papers. They give some details of commodity prices, charges and exchange rates (1631-44).

Ledger of William Lowther of Swillington, 1640-52. This gives individual accounts for agents in Rotterdam and in England, merchants/shipowners in Hull, Leeds and London and members of his family. The Rotterdam account of Isaac Lite gives sterling equivalents for Rixdollars and rialles. There is also an account with Thomas Viner, goldsmith in London, detailing cash, loans and plate. There are commodity accounts for the different goods in which he dealt and some accounts for rents, possibly from his Yorkshire estates.

Part of the book has been used for accounts in connection with his trusteeship of Christopher Lowther's estates.

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DEVON RECORD OFFICE

61/6/1 Thomas Jeffrey

In the front of his ledger, after the index, Thomas Jeffrey includes details of births, marriages and deaths in his family. He was born in 1667, married in 1689 for the first time. His wife died in 1693 in childbirth and he remarried in 1697. One of his wives brought with her a dowry of £1600 which, with £4000 from his father, formed much of his early capital.

The ledger covers the period from 1690-1739 and includes accounts for himself, his father and in partnership with his father and one of his brothers. The biggest part of their trade is in supplying local cloth to London merchants but they also have considerable trade direct to Rotterdam and via London to Amsterdam, again in cloth. Of lesser importance are their exports of cloth to Spain, Portugal and Italy - Thomas Jeffrey, senior, seems to have been more active in these areas than his son and it may be that this is an area of declining activity. Jeffrey has a one-eighth share in a ship, America, and records one voyage by her to Cadiz. There are other voyage accounts to Rotterdam, Lisbon and Bilbao.

Most of the proceeds of their cloth sales are remitted in the form of bills on London but they do also import small quantities of dyestuffs, linen, velvet, spices, tea, oil and tallow which they sell locally. Other local sales are of goods brought by coastal vessels from London. The ledger gives details of type of cloth, quantity and prices, charges for freight, carriage, customs, etc. Details are now, however, always given and reference is simply made to invoices. All bills of exchange are detailed with their rate and sterling value.

Jeffrey's methods of accounting are far from standard - he frequently keeps different types of account for one client. For Josias Baines, a local clothier for whom he acts as agent, he keeps, for example, normal ledger account of goods received and payments made, and also sales accounts and accounts current. After c 1715 the ledger changes for he has little direct involvement in trade and is investing in public stocks, lending on mortgage and buying land.

June 1983 JN

DORSET COUNTY RECORD OFFICE**D 124 Thomas Edwards**

Edwards was a London mercer who married Judith, daughter of Francis Throckmorton of Winderton, Warwickshire. After Edwards' death, Judith married Sir John Strangeways in 1653.

Edwards' papers include an account of money he received at Emden in 1585 for cloth sold at the mart there. From this document, it appears that he sold cloth in Europe in the early part of his career but the surviving documents are almost all for the later part of his life when he had given up active trade and was using his resources to provide insurance for ships mostly using the port of London, but also from other English ports. His insurance book for 1605-7 has survived and contains accounts for ships sailing on the route to Spain, North Africa, Italy and the Levant. Occasionally he also underwrites journeys to Russia. His entries give the name of the merchant freighting the ship, the ship itself and its master, the ship's tonnage, the insurance rate and price with the port of exit and entry. He insures journeys to England once the ship has sailed and the merchant has received notification. Besides the account book there are also a few accounts and discharges for averages paid on insurance.

10,447 John Richards

Richards was a London merchant who traded almost exclusively to Spain. His brother, James, was a clothier at Exeter and Richards acted as an agent for him. He later acquired property at Warmwell.

His day book for 1713-18 shows that he was dealing mostly to Cadiz and Bilbao. He exports a range of woollen cloths to Spain together with hose for men, women and children, hats, tin and pewter. He was importing wool, wine, fruit and oil. The wool, which was the most important item, was consigned to him to sell on behalf of various Spanish merchants and he was also consigned sugar by a Spanish merchant at Jamaica. He used several English houses in Spain to act on his behalf. There is also information on one voyage to France with grain, bringing back salt. He loaded one ship for a voyage from Cadiz to Vera Cruz. Besides his overseas trade, he consigned small cargoes of goods from London to the West country, partly on behalf of his relatives there.

The account book provides details of commodity quantities and prices, a wide range of charges for insurance, freight and carriage, customs, drawback, petty charges and the cost of finishing processes for cloth. He had entries for his South Sea stock and for family annuities. He financed his trade partly by drawing on Madrid to pay his creditors in Cadiz and Bilbao and obtained bills in England on English merchants in Spain and payable in Madrid. He also accepted bills from Spain quoted in gilders and drawn on Dutch merchants but did not note whether these were drawn on Amsterdam or London. The exchange rates for all bills are noted. Besides using bills, he also had consignments of pieces of eight sent to him from Spain and silver bars from Buenas Aires.

EAST SUSSEX RECORD OFFICE**The Frewen-Jeakes Papers, and Turner Papers**

Samuel Jeakes the elder (1623-1690) and his son Samuel the Younger (1652-99) were prominent citizens of Rye: the elder was town clerk from 1651 but as a non-conformist retired to London in 1688 leaving his son, a merchant and money lender, in their home town. On his death Samuel Snr's widow, Elizabeth remarried Joseph Tucker of Rye and, through the marriage of their daughter Philadelphia to Dr Thomas Frewen, the Jeakes family papers came into the hands of the Frewens. By the marriage of Thomas' sister Mary to Henry Turner the family also acquired the papers of the Turner family which passed from John Turner of Atherstone, Warwicks, through John Turner, merchant of Fulham (d.1669) to Henry.

The Turner Papers.

These comprise an account book, relating to John Turner's ship, of voyages between the Downs, the Canaries and Rotterdam 1646-56 (FRE.522) and letters to him from Bilbao concerning shipments of specie (FRE.1127-1162) together with letters to his successor, Richard, in London concerning the sugar trade in the 1690s.

The Jeakes Papers.

These comprise the general ledger of Samuel Junior, 1680-88 (RYE.145/1/11) and correspondence, in all some 436 letters, between him and his father (FRE.4814-5249) revealing how international bills of exchange obtained in provincial ports were integrated into the metropolitan market, through the operation of a small provincial merchant.

Jeakes, whose assets grew from about £860 in 1680 to £3,000 seven years later, was primarily concerned with selling local produce-timber, tallow and hops - through his agent in London, though he did a small business in bottomry and bought, at a discount in Rye, bills given at Calais on London which he subsequently remitted to the metropolis for settlement. His cash balances in London were then either put out on bonds or loaned to local inhabitants of Rye and district visiting the capital who in return made over an internal bill of exchange payable in Rye, thus completing the cycle of his operations.

ESSEX COUNTY RECORD OFFICE**D/DU 457/7 Nicholas Corsellis**

There is a later note written into the front of Corsellis' letter book, which covers from March 1665 - January 1667, saying that he was born in 1634 and died in 1674. He married the daughter of Maurice Thompson and traded in London. Although Corsellis writes English well, his family are clearly of Dutch extraction and his uncle, Seger, and cousin, John, live in Amsterdam and they provide mercantile services for each other.

Corsellis' network was concentrated on the Low Countries with correspondents in many towns but with particular emphasis on Amsterdam and Antwerp. However, his trade extended eastwards to Hamburg, Bremen and Leipzig and westwards to France, Iberia and Italy. He was exporting cloth to the Netherlands and Iberia; lead to France and Italy and tin also to Italy; colonial wares such as spices, tobacco and dyes throughout his network. As most of the goods he buys came from northern England, he despatched most of his exports from Hull using William Raikes as his agent.

Although he imported some goods in exchange for his exports, on the whole his correspondents remit the proceeds in bills of exchange. In 1665 he was drawing on Antwerp to pay his accounts in the Low Countries but later he started to draw on his uncle in Amsterdam when the exchange became favourable, and continued this practice. Money from Livorno was remitted via Venice to Amsterdam. Useful information from this letter book is scattered through the correspondence in the form of commodity prices and exchange rates and will need a considerable amount of work to extract it. Many of the letters are in Dutch.

D/DE1 F4 Edwin Rawstorn

This account book is in two parts: the first from 1720-8 and the second from 1736-46. The first part comprises a detailed account for 1720-1 of the costs and proceeds of cloth shipped by Anthony Rodney Buckeridge for Rawstorn to Aleppo and another account of the sales in London in 1728 of the silk which was imported in exchange. These give some useful, but very limited price information.

The second part of the book covers funds handled by him for relatives and friends, including his mother's estate.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE RECORD OFFICE**D1086 B1, B2 William Nelmes and William Whalley**

This collection of documents covers the period from 1702-4 when the two young men were in partnership in Smyrna. They had both been indentured in December 1696 to each other's fathers and were despatched to the Levant to act as agents for their masters. The first collection of documents includes their indentures, the invoice for a large cargo of cloth despatched to them by John Whalley in 1703 and the charter party with Captain John Skinner of the Armed Grace who carried the consignment. Invoices for the goods which they shipped home and for some of the charges they paid are also available.

The second bundle comprises correspondence which gives little directly useful information except some commodity prices. These letters do, however, give a picture of the English mercantile community in the Levant and Turkey and how they assisted each other in trade and finance. The letters are mostly to William Nelmes, for William Whalley appears to have travelled widely on behalf of the firm. They are from fellow merchants in Aleppo, Adrianople, Galata and Angora who describe market conditions in their 'place', difficulties in getting debts paid, movements of the court and personal gossip about their community.

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HAMPSHIRE RECORD OFFICE**Heathcote Papers.**

The Heathcote family were prominent London merchants in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the most famous member of the family being Sir Gilbert Heathcote. They were primarily Baltic merchants, trading to many Baltic and Scandinavian ports. Samuel Heathcote and his brother-in-law, William Dawsonne, were two of the group of merchants who entered into a contract to ship considerable supplies of tobacco to Russia for Peter I and were instrumental in forcing the Russia Company to relax its rules for entry in 1698.

The papers are primarily concerned with the trade of William Heathcote, one of Samuel's sons, who, after his father's death c.1707, traded in his own right and in partnership with his uncle, William Dawsonne. William was later created a baronet and acquired an estate at Thursley near Southampton. Two of his daughters married into local landed families.

18M54 coffer 2, box A, packet K

Letters from Russia from Spilman and Hodgkin, 1716, concerning sales of cloth and purchases of hemp and bills of exchange on Hamburg and Amsterdam. Peter I's needs for cash for his military expenditure was playing havoc with the exchange rates at this time and there is some interesting comment on the financial situation in Russia. In a miscellaneous bundle there are a few more letters from Russia, 1720-1, giving commodity prices.

1715-17 Letters and accounts from agents in Venice which include exchange rates on several centres.

1714-1727 Four bundles of letters from Lisbon with commodity prices and advice on the goods suitable for this market.

1684-1725 Papers dealing with Samuel Heathcote's affairs with the East India Company and his involvement in the funding of loans. Some are from Danzig, Rotterdam and Leyden. Many of the papers cover the period after his death when William Dawsonne was acting as executor on behalf of his sister, Mary, Samuel's widow.

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HULL RECORD OFFICE

DFB Thomas Broadley

The letters contained in this collection were written to Thomas Broadley by three young Hull merchants who were acting as factors abroad - Thomas Grundy in Narva (who became Broadley's brother-in-law), William Henshaw and William Maister in Gothenburg and Stockholm. While they are predominantly concerned with trade and the conditions in the ports in which they are established, they were written to Broadley more as a friend than as a business correspondent so contain much more personal information and comment than is usual in business correspondence. Contained in these letters, and especially those from Sweden, are details of the prices of commodities (principally iron) and exchange rates on Amsterdam and London. They cover the period 1723-30.

DFP Joseph Pease

The Pease family moved to Amsterdam in the late seventeenth century but early in the eighteenth century the eldest son, George, was sent to Limerick to establish a branch of the family business and about 1715 a younger son, Joseph, was sent to Hull while William remained in Amsterdam, apprenticed to his Uncle Simkinson, and later in partnership with his father. Joseph married Mary Turner, daughter of a Hull merchant, by whom he had a son and two daughters. His son, Robert, and grandson, Joseph Robinson became partners in his business in the course of time. Robert spent a short time in Limerick and Amsterdam and then returned to Hull while Joseph then took over the Dutch end of the business, William Pease having died in 1747.

There are several sets of letters of Joseph Pease:

- 1 1716-18 Robert Pease, Amsterdam
- 2 1713-47 William Pease, Amsterdam
- 3 1738 Robert Pease, jnr, Limerick
- 4 1747 Robert Pease, jnr, Amsterdam
- 5 1770s Joseph Robinson, Amsterdam

These letters contain details of commodity prices and exchange rates as well as information on market conditions.

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HULL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

DDSY/101 Christopher and Mark Kirkby

The Kirkby family had moved from England to Rotterdam in the late seventeenth century from whence Christopher returned in 1714, establishing himself in Hull. Mark Kirkby also moved from Holland to London and was established there in 1714. The family traded within this triangular pattern but also maintaining contacts with other English ex-patriates in Holland. The two brothers were successful enough in their business to acquire estates near Beverley and most of their land passed to the Sykes family with the marriage of Mark's daughter to Richard Sykes.

The front of the letter book contains correspondence for the period 1714-47 but with a gap from 1720-6, of Christopher Kirkby to his agents in Rotterdam and London (Alexander Andrew in Rotterdam and John Schoppens and John Edwards in London). There are also letters to Robert Pease in Amsterdam. There are many references to his father and his brother's trading activities. He deals primarily in lead from Hull but also in other commodities as the market dictates. Scattered through the letters is information on exchange rates and commodity prices.

At the end of the book there are shipping accounts for the period 1715-21 covering voyages from Hull to Holland, Riga and Danzig and back. These detail the ship and master, its destination, the cargo it is carrying by weight and value. Towards the end of the accounts, the amount of detail reduces. These accounts could possibly be cross-referenced to the letters at the front of the volume.

At the end of the volume there are also personal accounts of Mark Kirkby at Beverley from 1738-48 and in 1748 details of the personal estate of Mark Kirkby with the division of the proceeds between his four legatees.

HULL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

DDFA/37/1-6 Henry and Edward Thompson

These account books are part of a larger collection of documents of the Thompson family. The later documents, in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, are concerned with the estates of Beilby Thompson who was not involved in trade.

The first three account books cover the years 1647-8 when Henry Thompson was in Bordeaux and are all in French. He was trading to England, Holland, Lisbon and Danzig in a large variety of goods. These were predominantly luxury goods such as wine, fruit, sugar, pepper but he also shipped cloth from England, France and ? Turkey. He dealt in serges, fustians, toilles de Cambray and Contray, camellots de Turquie, tapestries from Flanders. He also sold lead from England. Much of this trade was in partnership with Henry Savage in London or Jacques Chilly in Plemue. Payments were made by bills of exchange, details of which are given in the accounts or in a variety of coins for which he gives exchange rates into either sterling or French currency. He also gives details of expenses and charges for the voyages.

The 'livre memorial' and journal cover the same trading activities but detail the information by purchases or sales giving details of the name of the merchant involved, his nationality, agreed payments and a description of the goods and their value. He also has accounts for receipts of shipments with the name of the ship and master, the port of destination, goods carried and their value.

The fourth accounts book is a journal for the years 1655-7 covering the activities of Edward Thompson at York and Amsterdam. It gives the same material as those described above. The fifth volume covers the same period and is concerned with Henry Thompson's trade in England. Neither have as much detail as the first three volumes and the fifth volume is in poor condition. The reverse of the fifth volume contains letters during the period 1652/3-57 from York. Included in these are letters to Stephen Thompson, Henry's son, who is in Bordeaux as well as correspondence with merchants in London, Danzig, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and France.

The sixth account book which covers the period 1663-5 is of sales of wine, mostly locally in Yorkshire. It is in poor condition and is of very doubtful value to us.

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KENT RECORD OFFICE**Aylesford Papers.**

This collection, thanks to the study of D.C. Coleman, Sir John Banks (1963), requires only a brief description here. It comprises a series of ledgers, journals and cash books covering all of Banks' business activities, commercial and financial, agricultural and personal, for the last forty-two years of his life:

DATE	LEDGER	JOURNAL	CASH BOOK
1657-72	'B':A1	A2	A7 (1662 only)
1672-84	'C':A3	A3a	A24
1684-99	'D':A4	A5	A25

which together with fragments of supplementary accounting systems such as a waste book, 1670-84 (A8) and a stock inventory for 1679 (A6) also includes important related sub-accounting archives. Amongst this latter group are the estate archive comprising:

Ledgers,	1683-7, 1688-95 (A12-3)
Journals	1679-88, 1683-8 (A10-11)
Rent book	1670-89 (A9)

the household accounts for 1675-1699 preserved amongst the Finch-Halifax papers at Chatsworth; and an archive of documents relating to his East Indies Ventures with:

Minute Book of the enterprise,	1655-1660 (B1)
Letter Books for the years	1654-1659 (B2)
	1659-1666 (B3)

All in all, this collection comprises perhaps the most comprehensive business archive of the late seventeenth century and, when coupled with the Clayton papers, provides the most incredible picture of metropolitan finance, public and private, in the period of the Commonwealth and the Restoration as well as considerable insights into the contemporary East Indian and Mediterranean trades.

Faunce-Delaune Papers

This collection includes the letter book of one Thomas Hill, London merchant covering the years 1659-61. It contains outletters to family members and clients concerning matters in the trade to Leghorn, Lucca and Smyrna in which he used the agencies of the factorage houses Byam and Lytcott and Dethick and Browne (also employed by Sir John Banks at this time QV.). His primary business is concerned with shipping goods on commission, making up cargoes and lading them and accepting receipt of oil and silk and bills of exchange but he was also involved in a wide range of activities including the trade to Barbados.

KENT RECORD OFFICE

Sackville MSS.

This collection is too well known, thanks to the seminal studies of RH Tawney, Business and Politics under James I: Lionel Cranfield as Merchant and Minister (1958) and FJ Fisher (ed.), Calendar of MSS of the Right Honourable Lord Sackville of Knole. 2 vols (1966), to require more than a brief description here. The collection is divided into two sections:

Section I, containing:

- (a) Business papers, 1551-1597, which includes, apart from Richard Shepherd's day book (EN18, of which we have a microfilm) bills of exchange, accounts and letters similar to the main series S1/T¹ of Section II (EN 1-92)
- (b) General Papers 1597-1612 predominantly concerned (apart from EN 108-110) with household matters

Section II, containing for the years 1597-1612:

- (a) Letters to Cranfield's factors abroad (EN S1-739), the whole collection calendered by Professor Fisher for the Historical Manuscripts Commission.
- (b) Letters to English Clothiers (EN X1-171)
- (c) Business accounts complementary to II a-b (EN T1-373)

The whole collection, provides an invaluable insight into exchange and sales credit systems, the letters complementing the remarkably full set of accounts, which to date have not been utilised. Unfortunately because of the poor condition of many of the manuscripts work on them would have to be undertaken in situ.

KENT RECORD OFFICE

U119 Masters and U1127 Smith-Masters Papers

The Masters family settled at Meophen from the sixteenth century. In the late seventeenth century, George, then in possession of the family seat and the Yokes estates in Mereworth and West Peckham, established his younger children in trade, the eldest son James remaining at home, and inheriting the family properties c.1700. William was apprenticed to Lionel Danniels, who maintained his own ship, the New London, in the India trade during the years 1677-1706, and sent William out to the Indies where he died c1704. Of this episode the Letter book of John Danniels, master of the New London trading to India, survives together with accounts of the voyage and letters from William to his master reporting his progress 1700-1704 (C2-3). Richard, the third son was apprenticed to a Riga merchant and again family letters survive, many between him and his elder brother (C4) until 1724/5 when the latter died and Richard inherited the estate, returning home to Yokes. Yet again, however, Richard met an untimely end and the estate passed to Katherine (1686-1757), daughter of George and last member of the family who ended a career of spinsterhood in 1748 by marrying one William Smith.

Apart from these private family archives other documents (of unknown provenance) survive in this collection viz:

- (1) A ledger begun in 1691 (A32) recording voyages to Amsterdam, 1690, 1693/4 and 1697; Port Marie 1690; Boston 1695, 1697 and 1699 and Archangel 1699, 1703/4, 1705.
- (2) A lease book of St Bartholomew's Hospital 1712-32 which includes (fo 206^r-216^v) the accounts of Francis Boynton, cloth merchant at Hamburg 1686-90.
- (3) A fair copy of a Levant Company account 1707-11 record commodity sales and the transmission of money by the exchange between Smyrna and Constantinople.

U133 Dering Papers

Correspondence of Charles and William Nicholl at Smyrna with Edward Fisher in London, sent via Marseilles, 1685-1691 (B 1/1-11).

May 1982 IB

GUILDHALL, LONDON**2931 Robert Abbott (1610-1658)**

Robert Abbott was a City of London money scrivener and banker. His account book which covers the period from 1646-52 is chiefly concerned with his financial dealings. The accounts are kept under the name of the individual client and detail monies which they deposit with him, how he lends it and the returns he gets. Other accounts show the reverse side of the picture being for the individuals who borrow from him. His activities are much wider than those of a banker, however, for he pays bills for his clients, is involved in the purchase of property and the necessary legal formalities, collects rents and acts as an agent in legal matters. He also purchases commodities, perhaps for clients in the country, and despatches them. His activities appear to be confined to England though there are some foreigners among his clients.

Besides the account book, there is a collection of miscellaneous papers which include some legal documents - bonds, bills, receipts and releases - with two accounts of goods bought from Henry Avery in 1663-4. There are also some later letters to Peter and John Abbott, in the 1760s and 1770s. Both these men were merchants living in Aleppo and Galata.

Robert Abbott was the uncle of Robert Clayton, whose business papers are also available in Guildhall, which are reported separately.

5626 Joseph Bosworth

This volume is an account book covering the period from 1717/8-22. It is concerned with Bosworth's activities as the agent of Stevenson & Allen in Oporto and Robert Dodd, also in Portugal. Stevenson & Allen despatched wine, oil and stums to Bosworth in London which he sold on their behalf. Each cargo is accounted separately giving details of the ship and master and the charges for entering the goods. This is balanced by details of sales - the customer, amount bought, unit cost and price. Similar accounts are kept for Dodd's cargoes of cork. Part of the proceeds were used to buy Colchester bays to send to Portugal. The trading activity was not all direct between Portugal and England as he also keeps accounts of triangular voyages from Portugal to Holland and England. There is some information about exchange rates of millreis and sterling but not about bills of exchange.

GUILDHALL, LONDON

3041/1 Thomas Bowrey

This is quite a large collection of papers of Thomas Bowrey who was a sea captain and merchant. Most of it relates to his personal interests such as the Malay dictionary he was compiling. There are also receipts for East India Company, Bank of England and South Sea stocks and papers relating to the properties he owned in or near London. However, the only document which would be of value for this project is the ledger for 1705/6-12 which covers, inter alia, voyages to India and one to Barbados giving details of the proceeds of the goods despatched and the expenses of the voyage. There are also merchandise accounts and insurance accounts (taken out in Amsterdam). This material is of very limited value.

Sir Robert Clayton and John Morris

Clayton and Morris were partners in a firm of scriveners and bankers and were also estate agents. Clayton held a succession of offices in the City of London, finally becoming Lord Mayor and then MP for London. Morris was an Alderman and became MP for Bletchingley from 1679-82.

The basis of Morris's commercial success appears to have been his appointment as agent for the Duke of Buckingham's estate and ledger accounts for Buckingham appear in most of their account books. 15,818 is an account book for 1660/1-1670 which is concerned solely with Buckingham's affairs.

Volumes 6428/1-4 are partnership accounts from 1669-1680. Like Abbott's accounts they are detailed under the name of the customer with information about their financial dealings but there are also personal accounts for the partnership, the partners individually, interest, profit, money and bonds, and commission accounts. Their business is similar to that of Abbott (many customers are the same as Abbott's) but on a very much larger scale and they handled very large sums for their clients and on their own account. Included in these volumes are the expenses for Clayton's period as sheriff (1671-2) and Lord Mayor (1679-80). Included in the collection are a large number of documents relating to property which they handled for their clients, mostly in or around London.

GUILDHALL, LONDON**11,096 Nathaniel Lewis and Alexander Baily, Charleston**

This document is a ledger for 1711-12 giving information about imports of a large range of goods from Britain and exports of rice, pitch and sugar. The accounts detail the clients for whom they ship goods to Bristol with costs of shipping and details of the goods they sell to them in Charleston. It is doubtful that it would be of any value.

11,896 John Mead

These are documents, covering the period 1704-18, in the bankruptcy of Joseph Hudson which include one account from Charles Hudson at Santa Caux, South Barbary for the despatch of almonds, copper, barbary weed cotton, gumsandruck, ostrich feathers, raisins and dates to London for sale.

507, 507A, 3504 Sir John Moore

This collection comprises two volumes of letters relating to Sir John's activities as a grocer in London and a miscellaneous collection of family papers. Sir John traded from 1643-87 predominantly to Portugal, Italy and the Levant. The principal commodity in which he dealt was lead which was shipped from Hull but he also sold pepper and indigo and was buying diamonds. There are several accounts for gold coins. His Levant agents were remitting the proceeds of his lead sales in silk. There is very scattered information about commodity prices and a few exchange rates but would involve a considerable amount of work for little return.

GUILDHALL, LONDON

10,187 Sir Charles Peers

This volume is a day book covering the period 1689-95, which was reconstructed earlier this century into a ledger with an index (10,188/1-2). It begins when Charles Peers has returned from Malaga to London, leaving his partner, William Morley in Malaga. The day book opens with the value of the stock which he left for the partnership in Malaga. He trades for the partnership, on his own behalf and as an agent for various merchants in England and Portugal. He has a quarter share in the Velez Merchant which he received as part of the dowry of his wife, Sarah Bauds. Her father, Thomas Bauds has another share as do William Morley and Thomas Brailsford.

There are voyage accounts from Malaga to Amsterdam or to Hamburg and into the Baltic to Danzig; from England to Ireland and thence to Cadiz; from England to New England, to the West Indies and also from Boston to Jamaica. Bristol is the port which he uses mainly for his shipping. These accounts give details of the charges involved - insurance, freight, customs, Blackwell Hall duties, portorage, etc.

The commodities in which he deals are wine, sherry, fruit, oil, soap, nuts and dried fruit from Malaga; potash, hemp, beeswax and linen from the Baltic; sugar, cochineal, indigo from the West Indies; hides and butter from Ireland. He is despatching Colchester bays, welsh cottons, beaver hats, silk stockings, clocks and furniture and pipe staves to Malaga and woollens and wine to the colonies.

Bills are principally drawn on Amsterdam, where he despatched goods but where he has two agents who act as bill brokers. There is a considerable movement of specie and he gives sterling values for pieces of eight and Portuguese currency. He has accounts of gold and silver shipped for an Exeter merchant.

GUILDHALL, LONDON

5099-5110 Sir William Turner

This is a large and valuable collection of documents relating to the activities of William Turner, a mercer, who was Lord Mayor 1668-9. The documents cover the period from 1630-92 but are best for the 1660s. Turner dealt predominantly in French and Italian cloths but he also exported English cloths to Leyden. His French agents for the whole period are Pocquelin & Sons and he also dealt with Geirolles & Co., Genoa and James Buriot, Leyden.

Volumes 5101/1-3 are accounts of cloths consigned, ledgers of sales and a factory book for imported cloth from 1661-7. They give details of the lengths of cloth, unit cost and value. He was selling brocade, tafetta, velvet, tabby and ferandine. There is information about bills from Leyden and the sterling/guilder exchange rates. Information about payments to France and exchange rates is to be found in 5106/1-2 which cover the same period. These volumes are a journal and letter book. Further information for this period is to be found in 5101A (accounts for dyeing cloth 1658-61); 5102 debt book 1664; 5103 cash book of sales of cloth 1664; 5107/1-2 two day books, one for 1661-73 and the other 1673-92. For the period before the 1660s there are 5108, a purchase book 1637-39; 5109/1-2 stock and debt books starting in 1654 but continuing into the 1660s, which also contain information about his personal fortune; 5110 sales book starting in 1655 but continuing into the 1660s; 5100 account book for 1655-6 and household accounts for 1668-90; 5099 lists customs paid in 1630; 5104 and 5105 are mostly family and personal accounts but do include some merchandise accounts and information about his loans and bill broking activities from 1664-91.

The value of this collection lies partly in the fact that the range of account books is so large and can be used to reconstruct all his activities and also that he is involved in trade with France of which trade we have little information from other sources.

July 1982 JN

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, Chancery Masters Exhibits

No	Name	Subject	Place	Date
C.103/130-3	? re Hall	Commercial papers, corresp. and accounts (some in Dutch and French), charterparties and marine insurance	India S. Africa W. Indies	1719-48
137	Newton re (?Newton v Bennett)	Merchant's correspondence and accounts	W. Indies etc.	1730-47
146 (part)	Addington v Clarke	Merchant's accounts and shipping accounts Account book Letterbook (mainly in German)	Teneriffe, etc. Rotterdam	1736-66 1723-25 1745-47
158	Boone v Hill Boone v Nightingale	Accounts and correspondence Accounts (one in Portuguese) invoices and bonds	Bombay, Mocha India	1716-21 1715-21
198	Sommers v Goswell	Letterbook, shipping accounts (some in Dutch)		1681 1721-31
C.104/13-14	Isaac v Defriez	Invoices, receipts, journals and freight books re shipping business of Nathan Simson (1700-20). Papers in Hebrew	London New York	1700-54
15-16	Lillie v Waterhouse	Shipping business	America (Boston) Holland, etc.	1698-1710
44-45	Mellish v Turner	Account books and correspondence of Jacob Turner, merchant	Smyrna	1663-90
77-80	Re Newson's estate	Book vouchers and correspondence re West Indies' trade	London Barbados	1700-50
126-9	Unknown causes	Letter books, invoice books and correspondence of Matthias Giesque & Co., merchants (letters in Dutch, Spanish and German). Printed prices current (London, Amsterdam, Danzig, etc.)	Spain, New England, London Holland	1699-1700
C.105/12	Francis v Page	Commercial correspondence Invoices and bills of lading	London Teneriffe	1647-61
22	Nicholls & Nicholls	Papers relating to shipping (some in Norwegian)	London Bergen	1679-92
C.107/17-18	Unknown causes	Ledgers relating to cloth trade Ledger of Richard Abdy, relating to E. India trade		1613-67 1657-9

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, Chancery Masters Exhibits

No	Name	Subject	Place	Date
C.107/176	Tysser v Lockwood	Assignment of debts of the 'ragione' of Lockwood, Chadwick and Phesaunt, Smyrna merchants	London Smyrna	1715
C.108/51	?Betenson v King	Merchants account books	Fort George	1712-28
132	Unknown causes	Letters and accounts of Henry Gambier, merchant of London	Holland India, S. Carolina etc.	1720-30
133 and 203	Nightingale v Dod	Accounts of trade in silver and diamonds	India, E. Indies	1717-24 1706-22
356	Hambly v Cropp	Bankers' correspondence, certification and accounts (trade with Holland)	? London Holland	1720-40
414	Unknown causes	Correspondence from Oporto and Aleppo to Matthew Kendrick of London	Oporto Aleppo	1709-11
Master Humphrey 248	Gray v East	Shipping papers and correspondence	Inland & foreign	1700-16
C.110/28	Cholmondeley v Sutton	Accounts, invoices, bills of lading and correspondence of Thomas Pitt, Governor of Port St George	India	1689-1713
35	Hayler v Hunt	Charterparties (various ships)		1658-86
140	Ashton v Ashton	Commercial correspondence and accounts	W. Indies S. America	1726-30
151	Best v Turner	Mercantile correspondence (some in Spanish)		1643-52
158	Dashwood v Parsons	Bonds, commercial accounts and correspondence	Flanders Holland, W.Indies	1683-99
175	Moore v Meynell	Colonial correspondence	Barbados Antigua	1693-1720
181	Simpson v Vaughan	Accounts and affidavit	Gibraltar Alicante	1732-42
185	Uvedale v Chadwick	Articles of partnerships, John Uvedale's will, accounts and correspondence	Smyrna	1720-25

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, Chancery Masters Exhibits

No	Name	Subject	Place	Date
C.113/11-12	Phillips rs	Trade letters and accounts of John Mitford concerning Levant trade	Aleppo Smyrna	1739-53 1718-53
13-14	Phillips rs	Commercial accounts books re lighterage etc		1675-1783
34	Hutchison v Foxcroft	Letter books and correspondence Royal African Company		1709-21
37	Hutchison v Foxcroft	Correspondence of E.India Company, leases, wills, etc		1688-1727
C.114/57	Unknown causes	Account books (some in Dutch) Trade with Spain and New York	Spain New York	1698-1700
C.114/58	Cole v Cole	Account books, trade with Algiers	Algiers	1685-90
69-78	Frederick v David	Correspondence to Charles Marrecob and Jacob David, London; charterparties, bills of lading, miscellaneous accounts (many in bad condition)	France Germany Holland, Sweden	1660-80
180	Unknown causes	Letter book. India trade	India	1692-5

NORFOLK RECORD OFFICE, NORWICH

BEA 278, 438x George Proctor

Day book, 1728-39

This account book covers two different periods of Proctor's life. In the early part of the period he is a general overseas merchant trading predominantly to Italy and the ports en route, though also into the Baltic. His trade continues but he inherits a legacy of about £44,000 from his father and the later part of the book also details his money lending activities, in annuities and mortgages on country estates. He has an estate at Brettenham and houses in Lombard Street, London. His brother, William Proctor, is a London merchant and a member of the Russia Company.

The voyage accounts deal predominantly with voyages to Livorno, Venice, Genoa and Naples but many are not direct voyages, his ships visiting Ireland and the Iberian ports en route for the Mediterranean. He also has voyages to Newfoundland and thence to the Mediterranean. Voyages to the Baltic are seldom direct, usually being tied in with visits to Iberia.

To Italy he despatches various types of fish - herring, pilchards, salmon, stockfish and poorjack (from Newfoundland) as well as tin, lead, pepper, broadcloth and Bosley sayes and coffee. There are indications that the ships take on freights between different Italian ports, eg taking leather from Livorno to Genoa. He seldom imports any goods except raisins and the proceeds of his Italian ventures are remitted in bills. There are accounts for bills to Abraham and Jacob Franes (?in Amsterdam) and exchange rates but it was difficult to decide in what currency he was dealing. The voyage accounts give prime cost of goods, charges and insurance. He also has accounts for the finishing processes to the cloths he buys.

Proctor has a one eighth share in the Tower Galley, one of the other shareholders being Thomas Hyam, a London Merchant (and Graffin Prankard's London agent).

July 1982 JN

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

ZA 3079 Thomas Haynes

Ledger 1715-16.

Thomas Haynes is trading from London to Amsterdam, Lisbon and Hamburg. He deals in cloth, cochineal and fruit. The cloth which he exports is bought in Norwich, Exeter and Leeds. He has a 7/32 share in the ship, Speedwell and gives details of charges on voyages and insurance. He details the bills which are remitted and gives their sterling equivalent.

His operations are extremely small and he is usually trading in partnership with the merchants to whom he consigns goods in the different ports.

C(TM) 112 Humphrey Phipps

This is a small collection of invoices, bills of lading, bills of exchange with rates of exchange and letters from Francis Elliott in Bordeaux to Humphrey Phipps for wine and vinegar.

July 1982 JN

NORTHUMBERLAND RECORD OFFICE**Blackett (Matfen) MSS**

ZBL 192 Letter book of John Blackett, merchant at Rotterdam from 1708-1711.

This is a small letter book (only 68 pages) of a young merchant who has recently settled in Rotterdam and who is attempting to build up his clientel in England. He is a member of a Newcastle merchant family and, although close family connections do not appear among his correspondents, he has links with several cousins. He deals predominantly in goods such as coal and lead which are typically exported from the North East and his commercial network is largely in that area. Financially he prefers to deal through London and has agents there.

The value of the letters lies in their description of commodity prices, exchange rates and details of bills, together with general comments for the benefit of his English correspondents about the state of the market in the Netherlands.

Blackett-Ord (Whitefield) MSS.

NRO 324/E.8 Ledger of William Ord who was a partner in the firm Legay, Grosett and Theobald of Newcastle and their agent in Lisbon, covering the years 1742-5 (255 folios).

This ledger details all aspects of William Ord's activities in Lisbon, giving information about the goods consigned to him for sale there (quantity, type, ship and master), date of sale and method of payment. Individual accounts give the names of his Portuguese customers, the goods sold to them, place of sale and methods of payment. Other accounts detail the purchases he made with the proceeds of his sales (goods, prices, customers for whom they were bought) and the bills used for remitting the balance of proceeds. Rates of exchange are quoted for sterling bills and also Dutch exchange rates for the firm used Muilman & Sons as their Amsterdam agents. Expenses in shipping goods to and from Portugal are also given in accounts for freight, insurance and general charges.

Besides dealing with goods sent on consignment, William Ord also had commercial 'Adventures' on behalf of his individual partners and perhaps his own account. These accounts are kept separately and detail goods imported and exported. He also has accounts of household expenses in Portugal.

April 1982 JN

OXFORD, BODLEIAN**MS Eng. misc. c.602, c.653 Matthew Ashton**

The two letter books in this collection are of particular value when taken in conjunction with the account book in the Archives Department of Sheffield Public Libraries. The letter books cover the period from 1678-95, overlapping the period of the account book at both ends (1681-93).

The first letter book from 1678-95 has a gap from 1678-81, and contains letters which are mostly to Ashton's brother, Edward Frank, his former master, Godfrey Lawson, and his chief correspondent, Joseph Kitchingman. These letters confirm the details of his trade which are available from the day book - discussion of his cloth consignments and sales, general information on market conditions and the enclosure of bills to remit the proceed of sales to his suppliers. His letters to his brother are mostly about his personal capital and financial problems, and it is clear that he was in financial difficulties c. 1688.

The second letter book contains letters which are predominantly to correspondents in other European trading centres especially around the Baltic - Dantzic, Riga, Narva and Stockholm. There are also letters to his London agent, John Hargreve and his Amsterdam agent, Jacob Veen. Much of the discussion in these letters concerns finance and illustrates the relative importance of Hamburg as a financial centre at this time. Though of lesser importance than Amsterdam, many merchants use their Hamburg correspondents as a clearing house for meeting their financial obligations further eastwards in the Baltic on which it was expensive to draw bills. Ashton sends bills for acceptance to both Amsterdam and London for his own account.

There is also an undated index for a ledger in this collection (c.806).

MS Eng. misc. c.260 Joseph Kitchingman

Kitchingman was a Leeds clothier who had close trading relations with Matthew Ashton during his period in Hamburg. This letter book, which is in the Kent and Calverley collection, covers the period from 1686-9. Kitchingman's trade was principally with Amsterdam and Rotterdam though he also shipped cloth to Hamburg, Gothenburg, Stockholm and Narva. He uses Jonathon Boalby and Philip Wilkinson in Hull and his agents for shipping his goods. His financial agent in London is John Hargreve who handles all his internal bills and in the Low Countries Greenwood and van Lohen in Rotterdam are his agents though he also arranges for them to draw on Benjamin Milner in Amsterdam for reimbursement at some times.

Though this book gives a very similar picture of trade in this period to that of other merchants, there is virtually no detailed information on prices or exchange rates which could be useful and the writing is so poor that reading this document is extremely difficult.

There is a later section in the book of accounts apparently all connected with legal matters.

OXFORD, BODLEIAN (Cont.)

Dep. c. 231 Ledger 1695-1700

These accounts were written by a merchant trading to Bilbao in Spain where his uncle was living. It consists of about 25 pages of individual accounts with factors in Bilbao, cash accounts and profit and loss accounts. The factors' accounts given information about commodities being exported with their costs and charges and the proceeds of bills of exchange. The scale of his operations is very small and the information available correspondingly restricted.

The later part of the book contains accounts of the Bovey estate from the death of John Roe in 1725 until 1769.

June 1983 JN

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE**XIX/2^{a-d} Sir Charles Peers**

This archive has part of a day book for April - June 1695 which follows on from the day book in the Guildhall Library. Peers' trade network is exactly the same as in the previous accounts, principally concentrated on Spain with voyages mostly to Cadiz but also from Rotterdam and Amsterdam to Malaga. The commodities handled are the same as in the earlier book and the method of finance with bills on Amsterdam and London also continues as do his imports of specie.

XIX/6 Charles Peers, Junior

Sir Charles' son was an employee of the East India Company and was out in Fort St. George at least for the period 1730-4. Among the family papers are invoices for china sent from Canton to Charles Peers with details of the contents, prices and the ships carrying the goods. There are also photographs of miniatures of Charles Peers and his wife, Katherine Knapp.

June 1983 JN

SHEFFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT**B.F.M. 1293 Bacon Frank MSS**

DM/D/1 Account book of Matthew Ashton of Hamburg.

Matthew Ashton (1655-1717) was born in Yorkshire, the son of Edward Ashton and half-brother of Edward Frank. He became a merchant in Hamburg and married Ann Ashmin, daughter of a fellow merchant there. They had a son, Richard, who was born about 1698 and died in 1762. Edward Frank inherited the estate of Edward Ashton, but on his death Matthew Ashton inherited the family property and returned to England, changing his name to Frank at that time. The account book is a day book covering the period from May 1681 to August 1693 (227 pages).

Matthew Ashton traded predominantly in cloths consigned to him by Yorkshire (especially Leeds) merchants and partly on his own account. He also dealt in small quantities of sugar and hardwares. Goods were mostly shipped from Hull where he had a friend and correspondent, Philip Wilkinson. The day book details the cloths as they arrived giving shipping details, numbers and sources but no prices or measurements. On his own account, he gives the same information together with charges, Hamburg price in marks and the sterling exchange. On the reverse side of the business, when he sells his products he lists the name of the buyer, his place of residence, period of credit, commodities, measurements, prices per yard and name of supplier. Details are also given of cash payments, bills of exchange and interest due on credit transactions.

He buys locally small quantities of goods such as linen and steel for voyages to London and Hull. His commercial activities are fairly small scale and are predominantly concentrated on the import side.

In the Wakefield Public Libraries, Archives Department there is a small bundle of documents belonging to Edward Frank, including a letter from Matthew Ashton and several other documents which related to his trade. These are in the Goodchild Loan MSS.

TC 516 Letters of Samuel Dawson, 1715-21.

There are 20 letters in this collection most of which deal with the timber trade. Samuel Dawson was importing wood from Norway using Colletts and Leuch in Christiana as his agents. He also bought some timber from the Netherlands using Jacob Larwood as his agent and financed this trade through his London agent, William Hayward. The letters give some random details of prices of commodities and exchange rates.

Spencer Stanhope MSS

60552/1 Papers of Benjamin Spencer, merchant in London.

This is a fairly large collection of documents covering the period from 1725-59. The only source which might be of benefit for this project is the Drawback book for 1725-30 which details goods which are both exported and imported (and re-exported to get the drawback). Most of this trade is with the Baltic and especially Hamburg and the entries give details of ship, merchant, destination, commodity, quantity, customs dues and sometimes supplier. No prices are, however, included.

SOMERSET RECORD OFFICE

Dickinson Family Papers

The earliest papers in this collection are those of William Alloway, merchant of Minehead and Bridgewater, whose relative, Sarah Alloway, married Graffin Prankard, and of Graffin Prankard himself who was a Bristol merchant whose daughter, Sarah, married his apprentice and partner, Caleb Dickinson.

DD/DN 461-3 William Alloway

The surviving account books belonging to William Alloway comprise a ledger and journal for 1683-89 and another journal for 1695-1704. The first two books cover Alloway's trade from Minehead, partly on his own account but also in company with his father, William senior, his two brothers, John and Joseph, and other local merchants, the most frequent being Edward Haistwell and Nathaniel Wilmer. His trade was partly coastal to Bristol, London and local ports and partly overseas to Ireland, France, the Canaries and Barbados. The commodities in which he deals principally are wool, herring and tallow but he also buys small quantities of other goods, probably for sale locally or when some commodity is in particular demand in one of the markets to which he trades regularly. Ireland is the source of most of the wool and tallow which he sells and herrings appear to be supplied locally. He ships wool and tallow to London from whence he brings a wide range of goods such as pitch, rozin, tar and some colonial wares. His exports of fish go to a variety of French ports such as Nantes, La Rochelle, St. Martin, Morlaix and Bordeaux. He also ships goods to Dunkirk via London. Small quantities of cloth and calf skins are also despatched to Bordeaux. The only return cargo he appears to bring is salt. Surprisingly his purchases of wine are limited to the Canaries and Bristol. The voyages to Barbados are made via the Canaries where the ship picks up wine to take onwards. There are no voyages in the years 1688 and 1689.

Both documents provide information on the quantities, prices, charges and payments for commodities. Voyage accounts include details on freight and other charges. All bills appear to be internal. During the period of these documents, Alloway's father died and some of the accounts are concerned with the winding up of his estate.

By 1695 Alloway's trade has changed quite considerably. In the early period he was acting as an agent for John Newneham, whose place of residence is not given but may well be in Ireland. By the later period this seems to have been his predominant activity and he had ceased to export goods overseas. He sells wool and tallow for Newneham in England and is responsible for collecting payments for the goods, which he then transfers by bills and cash to Joseph Gee in London, who must be Newneham's agent there. There is a certain amount of local trade on his own behalf but this has become much less significant than previously.

SOMERSET RECORD OFFICE (Cont.)

Dickinson Family Papers (Cont.)

DD/DN 423-452 Graffin Prankard

The collection of Prankard's papers is extremely large and covers the period 1712-55. The account books which include waste books, cash books, journals and ledgers, begin in 1732 and continue with some gaps, to 1750. They are supplemented by out-letter books from 1712-18 and 1728-55. There are also two volumes of marine insurance for 1740-53, ships' accounts 1729-42 and some loose papers.

Prankard's trade network was an extensive one, based on Bristol and extending westwards to South Carolina and eastwards to the Baltic. His ships the Parham Pink, Baltick Merchant and Sea Flower and others which he freighted voyages to South Carolina, laden with goods from England and picking up other commodities in Ireland or Portugal. He imported rice and logwood from America which he re-exported to Hamburg or Amsterdam depending on the market. His ships then went on to the Baltic to bring iron from Stockholm and iron, flax, hemp and timber from St. Petersburg and Dantzig. Some voyages to Sweden were made from London after coastal voyages carrying cargoes such as coal. Prankard's imported goods were distributed to customers in the South West of England, the South Midlands and South Wales.

Prankard had agents in London, Amsterdam and Hamburg all of whom handled bills on his behalf. The credits which accumulated from sales of colonial goods in Amsterdam were used to meet bills for goods brought in Russia, and his funds in Hamburg were sometimes used to pay for his purchases in Stockholm or were transferred to Amsterdam. Thomas Hyams in London handled his internal finances -all internal bills were sent to him and he could also draw on Amsterdam if need arose.

In 1740 Prankard went bankrupt and his affairs were handled for him by John Galton and his son-in-law, Caleb Dickinson. He resumed trade in 1741 but at a reduced level and his interest gradually declined in the next few years. At this period he became more actively involved in providing insurance for shipping mostly to the Baltic and also added to the land which he had inherited from his father and grandfather by new purchases.

The diversity of documents in this collection means that it can provide an extremely detailed picture of the activities of a merchant with a wide ranging network of trade. The documents have been microfilmed by EP Microform with an introduction by Professor W.E. Minchinton. Copies of the microfilms are available on loan.

SOMERSET RECORD OFFICE (Cont.)**DD/WHh1989, 1090 Helyer of East Coker**

The Helyers owned Bybroke plantation in Jamaica and there is a very large, uncollated, collection of letters, accounts and bills of lading relating to the running of this estate in the late seventeenth century.

One bundle of these documents was examined as a sample. They cover the period from 1675-1684 when Cary Helyer was in Jamaica running the plantation and his brother, William, was in London. The bundle includes invoices of goods despatched from London including metalwares and pewter with their quantity, rate, price and charges. There are also invoices and accounts for sugar (and one for pimento) sent to London and Bristol and sold there. It seems probable that this collection could yield quite a large amount of commodity price data, especially for sugar, if it was examined systematically. A comparison could also be made between prices at London and Bristol.

DD/DT box 16 Tudway of Wells

These family papers contain two small account books for the finances of the Parham plantation which the Tudways owned in Antigua. They both relate to the proceeds of the estate following the death of Clement Tudway c.1717 when his assets were being managed on behalf of his widow, Rachel, and their children. The account book headed 'An Account of Wt Invoices and Bills of Loading sent Mr Highass' which covers from 1717-41, includes accounts for the shipment of goods to the West Indies and the proceeds of sales of sugar despatched to London and sold by the family agents. Edward Byam and later, James Douglas.

The account is supplemented by an invoice book for 1719-33 which gives detailed lists of good sent to the plantation which are mostly tools, nails, metal goods, rope, thread, linen, steel and grain. On one occasion two servants and a boy are sent out. The invoices were prepared by the London agents named above. They detail the quantities, prices and charges for the goods concerned.

June 1983 JN

SUFFOLK RECORD OFFICE**1341/7/2 Captain John Bostock**

These papers are part of the collection of the Warner family of Badmondsfield Hall, Wickhambrook. Nathaniel Warner was, with Mrs Elizabeth Bostock, administrator of Captian Bostock's affairs after he died when his ship was wrecked in 1722. The papers comprise a small collection of accounts for 1721-4 (ten in all) for goods which were shipped on Captain Bostock's ship and others in a triangular trade between London, Madera and Jamaica. The goods, which were being sold in London were sugar, ginger, indigo, turtleshell and wine, while cloth, linen and stockings were being taken out. The prices of the goods are given and the costs of finishing cloths, shipping charges and commission are included. There are also three bills of exchange issued in Madeira by Captain Bostock on Nathaniel Warner in London, given in reis with sterling equivalents.

E2/17/3 Account book of unknown merchant

This book is divided into waste book, journal and ledger and covers assets at 1st January 1712 and a variety of transactions for the next eight months. Cloth and wool are being exported to Dublin, Bordeaux, Amsterdam and Drunton in Norway (?Trondheim). Part of the proceeds are received in goods such as wine and lace but the rest are remitted in bills which are quoted in full. Shipping accounts give details of ship, master, destination, cargo and various charges. He enters into a partnership with John Cunningham, merchant in Amsterdam, whom he allows to draw on him. He is also involved in lending money in England, though he keeps a considerable proportion of his assets in cash.

June 1983 JN

SURREY RECORD OFFICE

84/1-2 Clayton Papers

The Clayton Papers are the family and business records of three scribes whose careers spanned two generations, c. 1630-82. Robert Abbott (c.1610-1658), the son of a copyholder in Gretton, Northants set up as a scrivener in Cornhill in 1638. During the next decade he took as his apprentices his nephew, Robert Clayton (1630-1707), son of a joiner from Bulwick, Northants, and John Morris (c. 1627-1682), an adoptive son of a baker in Abingdon. When Abbott died his widow turned over the operation of the firm to these two men. At Morris' death Clayton became his executor and primary legatee. The cumulative business papers of his former associates were now in his hands, as well as the family records of the three men, and these remained in the family's hands until before World War I when the Claytons sold Marden Park to the Greenwells and, with one exception, left the bulk of their family papers with the new owners. The retained papers passed with them to their Buckingham estates and when these were sold in 1953 the documents were deposited in the Buckinghamshire Record Office, which transferred those relating to former estates in Surrey to the Surrey R.O. The main concentration of papers were, however, after World War I in the possession of the Greenwells and between 1928 and 1953 went through six different dispersals.

In 1929 Sir Peter Greenwell separated and retained the estate muniments from the seventeenth century family and business records which were then sold. When the Greenwells sold Marden Park the estate muniments were deposited in 1950-1 in three batches in the Surrey Record Office, and a further collection of seventeenth century business papers, uncovered during World War II, was presented to the Surrey Archaeological Society who in turn presented them on permanent loan to the Guildford Muniment Room.

By far the largest group of papers, however, were sold at Sotheby's in 1929 to four principal purchasers

- (1) The Public Record Office of Ireland who acquired 700 items relating to the Clayton's affairs in Wexford and to his administration of the second duke of Buckingham's Irish estates.
- (2) George Sherwood, a private dealer in manuscripts who later acquired another collection of manuscripts other than those which he had bought in 1929 from the Greenwells, comprising two lots of papers concerning ironworks in Ireland and Abbott's account book for 1646-51 (now in the Guildhall Collection QV.)
- (3) Hodgson's who purchased over 5000 documents which were subsequently divided into lots when they resold the documents, many of the papers finding their way into county record offices.
- (4) George Michelmore, another private dealer, from whom the account books were sold to the Guildhall Library and a mass of correspondence, including about 3500 items was sold to Birmingham University, who later transferred them to the London School, and to the University of Illinois at Urbana.

Most documents in archives can be traced back to this sale, but many still remain in private hands. An enormous collection, comprising about 7300 items including 3300 letters, has thus been widely dispersed over two continents, hiding for a long time the true extent of the archive of what was probably the largest brokerage firm in the city between 1660-1680. Details of the collection in its totality, at least as far as it has been traced by Frank Melton, are appended. Our own attention has focussed principally on the primary element in the collection - the ledgers - details of which are noted here and under the Guildhall collection.

The Ledgers, which form part of the collections at Guildhall and the Guildford, Muniment Room

No. 1	missing
2	Robert Abbott, 1646-1652, Guildhall 2931
3	Robert Abbott, 1653-1656, Guildford 84/1/1
4	missing
5	Clayton and Morris, 1658-1660, Guildford 84/1/2
6	Clayton and Morris, 1660-1663, Guildford 84/1/3
7- 8	missing
9	Clayton and Morris, 1669-1672, Guildhall 6248/1
10	Clayton and Morris, 1672-1675, Guildhall 6248/2
11	Clayton and Morris, 1675-1677, Guildhall 6248/3
12	Clayton and Morris, 1677-1680, Guildhall 6248/4
13	missing
14	Clayton, 1682-1686, Guildford 84/1/4

together with the Cash books which survive for the years, 1670-2, 1681-3 and 1685 (Guildford 84/2/1), form the linchpin to the whole archive. The books are kept under the name of each client and detail monies which they deposited with the firm, how they were lent and the returns obtained or the obverse operation involving monies loaned. The activities of the house were, however, much wider than this, for it paid bills for clients, is involved in the purchase, mortgaging and sale of properties with all the attendant legal niceties and in the purchase and despatch of commodities.

As depositories, the scrivener's received clients money and often kept, for security, legal and financial writings. When these deposits were periodically inventoried they made their own copies which were catalogued in their archives alongside abstracts of title prepared by their clerks. The documents include receipts, bills, bonds, promissory notes, petitions, wills, affidavits, indentures of correspondents:

A, BA-Bod, Bod-By, Ca-Cr, D-F, Ha-Gr, Ha-Ho, I-Mo, Pu-Wa.

They were split into two parts in the Michelmores Sale and are now in the possession of Illinois University, Urbana, and the London School of Economics.

As estate managers their agents in the county kept accounts of the properties they had in their charge, unfortunately now missing, which were retabulated in the main ledgers, as were details of estates managed by the partners themselves, like that of the second Duke of Buckingham, details of which operation form an important sub-archive, including 1661-70 (Guildhall), 1671-3 (Yale) and 1675-7 (Columbia University) accounts and other business papers now preserved at Columbia, Washington, Guildhall, Leeds and Yale.

The collection, thus provides an incomparable insight into the operations of the metropolitan money and property market during the Restoration and, if integrated with the Banks' papers, allows the analysis of the whole gamut of operations included therein.

84/1-2 Clayton Papers

	Repository	Reference	Description
I	Bodleian Library Oxford	MS.Eng.Misc.b.96 fo.24	A. Clayton family pedigree, c.1835
		MS.Don.C.68 fos.1-25	B. Business papers, including letters addressed to Clayton by Laurence Hyde, 1st earl of Rochester.
		MS.Eng.Lett.c.12 fos.1-38 43-75	C. Business papers, including letters to Clayton from Sir Charles and Robert Wolseley, 1671-6, letters of Henry Hastings, 1st Baron Loughborough, 1663-6, letters of Philip Barrowe, 1654-76.
		MS.Eng.Lett.c.192	D. Miscellaneous Clayton letters and papers.
		MS.Eng.Lett.c.201	E. Business papers, including letters to Clayton and Morris from Sir Thomas Foot, 1648-79, Earl Rivers, 1671-5, Sir John Heath, 1672-6, and the scribes' agents, 1670-4.
II	Buckinghamshire Record Office	D/CE (unfoliated)	A. Ireland. 30 letters between Clayton and Morris, 1662-77. B. Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. 25 letters concerning estate matters among Thomas, Peter and William Clayton, 1664-79. C. Miscellaneous correspondence concerning family, estates and other business matters, 1664-98.
III	Columbia University, Butler Library	Montgomery Collection Spec. MS. Coll.Buckingham	A. Accounts of Clayton, Morris, John Wildman, Martin Clifford and Thomas Spratt, trustees for the estate of George Villiers, 2nd duke of Buckingham 1675-7. B. Documents concerning Clayton's trusteeship with George Villiers, 2nd duke of Buckingham. C. Clayton's miscellaneous business accounts.
		<u>ibid</u> 1646-1700	
IV	Essex Record Office	D/DWh D/DAc	A. Clayton deeds. B. Particulars, legal papers of numerous Essex estates.

84/1-2 Clayton Papers

	Repository	Reference	Description
V.	Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington	X.d. 492(1-70) X.d.492 (71-88)	A. Household bills, c.1659-1675; inventory of John Southwell's shop, 1669; miscellaneous business papers. B. Miscellaneous business papers concerning the account of George Villiers, 2nd duke of Buckingham, with Clayton and Morris, c. 1660-1687.
VI.	Greater London Record Office	A/CSC/699-701, 705-13, 718,719 Q/EV/129	A. Clayton's transactions concerning property in Capel Court, London 1663-8. B. Agreement relating to felling of trees in Garrowden Park, Leics. (duke of Buckingham's trust) 1678.
VII	Guildford Muni-ment Room	84/1/1 84/1/2-4 84/2/1 3/1-4 3/1/11(1)&(2), 3/1/39, 3/2/3, 3/2/5/, 3/3/4, 3/3/42, 3.3.46, 84/1/1(2) 3/1/32, 3/3/39, 3/4/15	A. Abbott's business ledger, 1653-6 B. Clayton & Morris's business ledgers, 1658-60, 1660-3, 1682-6. C. Peter Clayton's miscellaneous business accounts, 1669-85. D. Surrey deeds. E. Surrey estates. F. Miscellaneous.
VIII	Guildhall Library, London	400-1, 404-5 1993, 2135 2931 2931a 6428 5286, 15,604-17, 15,619	A. Abbott family papers, 1648-83 B. Business affairs of George Villiers, 2nd duke of Buckingham with Clayton and Morris. C. Abbott's account book, 1646-52. D. Abbott's business papers, 1639-58. E. Clayton and Morris's account books, 1669-72, 1672-5, 1675-7, 1677-80. F. A collection of schedules, rentals and other particulars, relating to estates in London and Middlesex, in the possession or under the administration of Clayton, 1648-1721.

Repository	Reference	Description
Guildhall cont'd	8871	G. Deeds relating to property in or near Lothbury, 1659.
	5386	H. A collection of draft leases, title abstracts and other legal papers in the possession or under the administration of Clayton, c.1650-c.1690.
	10,049	I. Letters and papers relating to Clayton's business affairs with John Palgrave.
	8493	J. A collection of assignments, petitions to the court of exchequer, accounts and other documents connection with post fines, relating to various capital and estate transactions by Clayton, 1683-1723.
	1993,2135	K. Business affairs of George Villiers, 2nd duke of Buckingham, with Clayton and Morris.
	1572, 8483a	L. Miscellaneous papers concerning Clayton's mayoralty and career in parliament, 1681, 1689.
	3615	M. Letters patent by James II to Clayton of the manor of Kennington, Surrey, 21 Apr. 1686.
	IX. Illinois University at Urbana-Champaign	Clayton Collection
X. John Rylands University Library of Manchester Eng. MS. 899	Rylands Ch.3642	A. 20 letters from Anthony Isaacson of Newcastle to Clayton and Sir Jeremy Whitchcott, concerning the sea coal trade to London, 1675-7.
	Rylands Chs. 2496,2520, 2658, 2684	C. Rentals and timber estimates of Clayton's estates in Lincolnshire, c.1660-1698.
	Rylands Chs. 3641, 3645-56	D. John Southwell, ironmonger of London and cousin of

Repository	Reference	Description
		Clayton. Miscellaneous business and family affairs.
John Rylands cont'd	Eng.MSS. 906,943,959,986	E. Business correspondence of Clayton and Morris, 1656-1707.
	Rylands Chs. 3682, 3698, 3776, 3782, 3806	F. Receipts and miscellaneous business papers, 1659-97.
	Rylands Chs. 3643, 3757, 3840	G. Legal affairs.
XI Kent Record Office	Neame Collection, U214	A. 120 particulars and legal papers; c.90 title deeds relating to property in Kent parishes, 1586-1707.
	Clayton MSS. E7/1-63, E8/1-18, E19/1-20	B. Particulars and other estate papers pertaining to Kent.
XII. Leeds Central Library	Symington MSS.Acc. 1202/102	A. Detailed typescript catalogue of Buckingham, Colepepper, Fairfax Papers, in alphabetical order of correspondents, based on 189 entries (c.500 items 1625-75).
XIII. Leeds University Brotherton Library	Brotherton Collection, Yorkshire Deeds (Clayton Papers)	A. 35 volumes of particulars and correspondence and 48 boxes of deeds, bonds, and indentures concerning Clayton and Morris's transactions in Yorkshire, many pertaining to the Fairfax and Buckingham estates (unlisted and uncatalogued)
XIV. Leicestershire Record Office	35'29	A. Deeds, particulars, wills and other legal papers concerning Abbott, Clayton and Morris's estates in Leicestershire.
XV. Lincoln City Library	5226 fox. 7,12	A. Correspondence from Sir Charles Dymoke to Clayton and Morris.
XVI. Lincolnshire Archives Committee	Hill 30 1A-B	A. Correspondence of Dymoke Walpole to Morris, 1660, 1672-8 (16 items); correspondence from Clayton and Morris to their agents, 1672-4.
	B.R.A.1297/1, P.S.J.3/2/1, Smith 1/5/11	B. Lincolnshire deeds, 1654-82.
XVII. London School of Economics, British Library of Political & Economic Science	Clayton Papers	A. Receipts, bills, bonds, promissory notes, petitions, wills, affidavits, indentures. Correspondents to Abbott, Clayton and Morris, Bod-By, Ca-Cob, Cos-Cut, Gu-Gy, Ho-Hy, Mo-Mz, N-O, Pa-Pe,

Repository	Reference	Description
XVIII London University Library	MS. 553	We-Wh, Wi-Z (748 items preserved as a separate collection, unlisted and uncatalogued). A. 12 documents concerning the Clayton family, 1659-97, including papers on the education of Peter Clayton.
XIX. Marsh's Library, Dublin	Z3.1.1	A. Case of N. Peters and his wife, relating to a quarry near Dolphin's Barne and to trespass thereon by the workhouse authorities. Reposal to R. Clayton to the governors of the workhouse for teaching trades to the children (extracts, 18th century).
XX. National Library of Ireland	MSS 30,325,810,3294, 8535, 10,786	A. Ireland. Correspondence, chancery and exchequer answers and bills, deeds, conveyances, letters of attorney, leases, many concerning Clayton's iron works in Enniscorthy, co. Wexford (c.700 items).
XXI. Northamptonshire Record Office	Clayton MSS. 1-185	A. Indentures, deeds, particulars of lands, mostly in Northamptonshire and Rutland but occasional documents to lands elsewhere.
XXII. Norwich Public Library	3210-3437	A. Norfolk deeds, particulars, bonds, wills, legal papers and other materials relative to Clayton and Morris's transactions in Norfolk.
XXIII Nottingham City Archives	M 1622, 1625-8	A. Deeds of the manors of Warsop and Salterford.
XXIV Oxfordshire County Record Office	Misc.Lancs. II/a, VI/14, Clayton I/22, 31	A. Deeds, leases of Abbott, Clayton and Morris.
XXV Public Record Office of Ireland	IA-40-40 & 41	A. Ireland. Proposals for reform of the Irish customs, 2nd duke of Buckingham's land in Ireland, leases, indentures, many concerning Clayton's iron works at Enniscorthy.
XXVI Surrey Record Office	60/1/1-60/10/3	A. Documents concerning the Clayton's estates in Surrey; Bletchingley parliamentary elections (various), 1660-1702; records of the farmers of the post fines, 1674-87, 1690-1.

Repository	Reference	Description
	60/1/10-61/17/3	B. Muniments of Bletchingley and other estates of the Clayton family in Surrey; particulars of properties to be sold or mortgaged to Morris and Clayton in Surrey, London, Kent and Lincolnshire, 1659-80 (61/5/1-66)
	389/1/3-16	C. Deeds concerning the manor and burgage tenements in Bletchingley.
XXVII Wiltshire Record Office	84/47, 212A/37/4 & 5, 212B. A. Ram. 6	Deeds, indentures of Wiltshire manors 1658-77.
XXVIII Yale University, Beinecke Library	Osborn Collection, MS. 202/23	A. Accounts of Clayton and Morris, trustees for the estate of George Villiers, 2nd duke of Buckingham, 1671-3; miscellaneous business accounts with Buckingham, c.1660-85.

SURREY RECORD OFFICE**Loseley Papers (1087/2)**

This collection comprises the estate and family papers of the More family: deeds, legal actions and papers relating to family, county, shrievalty and forest affairs. It incorporates also, however, a cache of the Gresham papers which had come into the family's hands through the marriage of James Gresham to Anne, sister of Sir Poyning More and the archive of SIR THOMAS MOLYNEAUX of West Houghton, Lancs who married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas More in 1689 and predeceasing her in 1719 left his personal papers in the hands of his widow, who outliving her brother Robert, succeeded to the More estates. The archive is a remarkably complete one and includes:

(1) the personal expenditure accounts of Thomas Molyneux whilst at Oxford and Greys Inn from 1680-9 (1087/2/3/1-34) as well as similar accounts starting on his wedding day and extending over the period of his married life, 1689-1719 (1087/2/5/1-1) together with a book detailing payments concerning interest on mortgages and annuities to family members over the same period (1087/2/6/1-2)

(2) business papers for the years 1691-3 (1087/2/21/1-4) describing stock dealing and insurance underwriting operations, the latter operations being fully laid out in two ledgers - 1987/2/1 on Shipping insurances 1691-2 and 1087/2/2, personal and misc. insurances 1691/2.

Thus is presented, a picture of the business of one who took occasional 'flyers' in the world of metropolitan insurance markets and became heavily involved in mortgages to meet family obligations.

SURREY RECORD OFFICE

Woodroffe MSS incorporating the Vernon Papers (101/1/96)

Sir Thomas Vernon's son George died in 1735 when his papers passed to his daughter Anne, wife of George Woodroffe at Poyle manor nr Tongham whose family had acquired the property in 1594. His papers, relating to the Levant trade, were thus incorporated into a much larger collection of estate papers of the Woodroffe family. The business, however, continued into the next generation when Thomas Vernon, a cadet member of the family, acted as factor for the house in Aleppo (see the collection in PRO SP 110-33, 73). George's own papers which cover the years 1709-23 (101/1/96[2-39]) fall into two groups. The first relate to his active years as a Levant merchant and include letters of his factors and accounts from:

- (1) Aleppo where he used the services of the factorage houses of Grayme, Coke and Kelham in 1708 and Antony Balam, subsequently Balam, Buckley and Co. 1714-8 (the latter being reformed after the break up of Bird, Radcliffe and Buckley in 1712 on which see PRO C.108/414) as well as those of his own factor Charles Vernon who was his principal agent from 1709-14
- (2) Livorno (Leghorn), Peter Jarvis and Henry Gould, 1709-14
- (3) Marsailles, D. Armand, 1713
- (4) Cadiz, Trobridge Barnard 1713-4,

as well as from his Dutch correspondent in Amsterdam, Chitty Haug, on whom his bills were drawn. The collection includes not only considerable information on commodity prices and general merchant data but also a detailed insight into bill funding and the use of specie in the trade.

The second group deals with the winding up of his operations and his retirement and includes his Bank of England pass book for 1718-23 and deeds and the marriage settlement of his daughter Anne together with correspondence concerning the latter affair.

May 1982 IB

WILTSHIRE RECORD OFFICE**1178/325, 327-8 Sir William Calley (1565-1641)**

The Calley family papers include a very considerable collection of documents relating to the mercantile affairs of William Calley senior, a London merchant who was knighted in 1629 and bought Burderop House in Chiseldon some time in the early 1620s. He was succeeded in business by his son, William, but at various times he had a series of different partners: in the late 1590s John Quarles, 1600-4 Ralph Stirt, Richard Bowdler around 1610 (Bowdler went bankrupt in 1612).

The earliest document is a ledger for the period 1600-1606, the first (and presumably last) thirty folios of which are missing. This account book details Calley's purchases of Kentish, Berkshire and other cloths for sale in the Low Countries. His goods were shipped from London predominantly to Calais but also to Dunkirk, Grevelinge and Antwerp but his trade was centred on Antwerp and Middelburg. He maintained factors at Calais, Antwerp, Middelburg and Stade, and in Antwerp also used a Flemish merchant as a financial correspondent. His purchases in the Low Countries were mostly of high quality Italian cloths such as satin, velvet, gold and silver cloth, silk in the form of cloth and thread and linen. His small purchases of cochineal and Seville oil may also have been made in Antwerp but could have been made in London. The accounts give information on the quantities, rate, price and charges as well as agreed and actual payments for his purchases both in England and overseas and voyage accounts give information on customs, freight and petty charges. Payments are also entered in his 'money' accounts and he keeps regular profit and loss and commodity accounts.

To finance his trade, Calley made considerable use of the London money market. He borrowed from a large number of merchants, both English and foreign. Some of the English accounts are straightforward loans, repayable at interest in London but other concern loans made against bills of exchange payable in Antwerp, Middelburg or Stade. Almost all the loans to Flemish merchants are repaid by them with bills on their colleagues in the Low Countries.

The second document is part of a letter book for the years 1610-11 giving copies of the letters Calley sent from Madrid where he had been for 3½ years trying to get payment of 5000 ducats from the Spanish government for cloth and uniforms supplied for their army in the Netherlands. The letters are to his wife and son, his two brothers-in-law and cousin in London as well as merchant friends there, his factors in Antwerp and Middelburg and English merchants in Seville and San Sebastian. The information in them mostly concerns the slow progress in his suit in Spain, manipulations for keeping his creditors happy and minute instructions to his wife.

Calley was clearly not an easy man with whom to have either personal or commercial relations as many of the documents have survived because they were evidence in Chancery suits. One collection of correspondence and accounts which include factors' accounts for Antwerp and Spain, from 1604-1621, were required in a suit brought by George Morgan against the estate of Richard Bowdler with whom Calley had been in partnership. Another collection were used as evidence in a suit by Lionel Wake, merchant in Antwerp, against Calley for a balance due on money borrowed on bills in 1610. The factorial documents of Gabriel Colford who was Calley's agent in Brussels at that time are included in this bundle.

June 1983 JN

DOCUMENTS EXAMINEDBEDFORD RECORD OFFICE

Pym Collection

PM 2745-6 Journal and ledger of unknown Dutch merchant 1737-8 (see detailed report).

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED**BERKSHIRE RECORD OFFICE**

D/ED B1, B2 Journal and ledger of a London merchant 1723-36 (see detailed report)

D/EZ5 B2 Henry Hunter, invoice book 1672-1690 (see detailed report)

D/ED F41 Article of apprenticeship of a son of the Earl of Stirling, 1698

D/EE Z 31 Ledger of a London merchant, 1707-9 (see detailed report)

Trumbull Additional MSS 79, 101 Newsletters from London to English merchants in Venice, Leghorn and Alleppo, 1683-91.

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

D/TR/7/11d Account book of Christopher Tower, 1691-8 (see detailed report)

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

CALDERDALE BOROUGH ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

FH:437/8, MISC:8/117/1

Hill Family, Soyland, documents 1722-40 (see detailed report)

MISC:8/116/2 Joseph Holroyd of Sowerby's letter book, 1706-7 (see detailed report)

SH:1/OB/1654,1661 SB:1/LB/1661-9

Papers of John and Samuel Lister of Northowram (see detailed report)

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MSS Add.91 Letters books of Michael Blackett, Newcastle 1695-7. Dd. 7.26

Hengrave Hall MSS 78/1, 82, 88-92 Sir Thomas Kytson's papers.

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

CHESTER CITY RECORD OFFICE

CR 352 Letter book of Daniel Peck, 1703-4 (see detailed report)

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED**CLWYD RECORD OFFICE**

D/E/1499 Account book 1677-8 (see detailed report)

D/SH/1169 Samples of Mr Dunns flannel elbroads for Naples or Salerno fair, 1680.

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

CORNWALL RECORD OFFICE

DD.EN.968, 1039

Letter book and account book of Valentine and Samuel Enys of Penryn,
1651-3, 1648, 1704-21

AD 567 Account book of Richard and Alexander Daniel of Penzance (see detailed
report)

DRS(s) 1/541 Account book of the ship Success, 1607.

DDR.4546 John Rashleigh of Fowey's account book, 1606-26 (see detailed report).

DOCUMENTS EXAMINEDCUMBRIA RECORD OFFICE

D/Lons/W

Ledger of William Lowther of Swillington, 1640-52 (see detailed report).

Colliery account book 1675/6 which also includes Sir John Lowther's accounts in the Bank of Amsterdam from February 1661 - June 1664.

Letter book, note books and other papers of Christopher Lowther, 1631-44. (see detailed report)

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED**DEVON RECORD OFFICE**

- 61/6/1 Ledger of Thomas Jeffrey, 1690-1739 (see detailed report)
- 2889Z/F 1 Journal of Matthew Lee's voyage to Holland, 1733

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED**DORSET RECORD OFFICE**

- 10,447 Day book of John Richards, 1713-8 (see detailed report)
- D 124 Documents of Thomas Edwards, 1586-1622 (see detailed report)

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

EAST SUSSEX RECORD OFFICE

FRE 522,1127-1162

Papers of the Turner family, Canary and W. Indian merchants (see detailed report).

FRE 4814-5249)

RYE 145/1/11) Papers of the Jeakes family, local Sussex merchants (see detailed report)

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED**ESSEX RECORD OFFICE**

- D/DU 457/7 Letter book of Nicholas Corsellis, 1665-1667 (see detailed report)
- D/DBy C24 Letter from the Rev. William Greenhill to Lady Bacon about imports of tulips, c.1629.
- D/DE1 F4 Accounts of Edwin Rawstorn, 1721-8 (see detailed report)

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

GLOUCESTERSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

D1086 B1, B2 Correspondence and papers of William Nelmes and William Whalley,
1697-1705 (see detailed report)

DOCUMENTS EXAMINEDGUILDHALL

- 2931 Account book of Robert Abbott, 1646-52 (see detailed report)
- 5626 Account book of Joseph Bosworth, 1715-22 (see detailed report)
- 3041/1 Papers of Thomas Bowrey, 1666-1714 (see detailed report)
- 6428, 10049, 15604-21
Papers of Sir Robert Clayton and John Morris 1660s - 1710 (see detailed report)
- 9563 Letter book of Thomas D'Aeth, snr and jnr, of their trade with Italy, 1698-1704.
- 11096 Nathaniel Lewis and Alexander Baily, ledger 1711-12 (see detailed report)
- 11896 Papers of John Mead - bankruptcy of Joseph Hudson 1704-18 (see detailed report)
- 11892A Michael Mitford - out letter book for 1703-6 to correspondents in English ports, Amsterdam Danzig and Moscow.
- 507, 507a, 3504
Letters of Sir John Moore, 1643-87 (see detailed report)
- 5301 Account books of Charles Payne, 1694-98.
- 10187 Day book and ledger of Sir Charles Peers, 1689-95 (see detailed report)
- 5099-5110 Account books of Sir William Turner, 1630-92 (see detailed report)

Account books and papers of:

The Eastland Company
New England Company
Russia Company

DOCUMENTS EXAMINEDHAMPSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

18M54 Heathcote family papers 1684-1727 (see detailed report)

DOCUMENTS EXAMINEDHULL RECORD OFFICE

- DFP The Pease collection 1707-70 (see detailed report).
- DFB The Broadley collection 1723-30 (see detailed report).

DOCUMENTS EXAMINEDHULL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

DDFA/37/1-6 Account books of Henry and Edward Thompson 1646-67 (see detailed report).

DDLG/43/2 Account book of Randall Carleill 1610-12.

DDSY/101/90 Letter book and account book of Christopher and Mark Kirkby, 1714-47 (see detailed report).

DOCUMENTS EXAMINEDKENT RECORD OFFICE

U/145/C1 Letter book of Thomas Hill, merchant trading to the Mediterranean (see detailed report).

EN 1-200
S1-739
T1-373
X1-171 Sackville MSS (see detailed report).

U 119/C2-5
U.1127 Papers of the Masters and Smith-Masters families, including archives of Wm. Masters, apprenticed in E. Indies trade 1700-4 and Richard, apprentice in Baltic trade (see detailed report)

U.193 Correspondence of Charles and William Nicholls factors in the Levant (see detailed report).

U.234 Business archive of Sir John Banks (see detailed report).

DOCUMENTS EXAMINEDLEEDS ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

- DB 129/2 Papers of Thomas Kitchingham, cloth merchant of Leeds c.1721-41.
- ACC 1346, 1604
Papers of Robert and Richard Milnes of Wakefield, cloth merchants, 1724.
- NH 2519 Papers relating to a convoy of merchant ships, escorted by two naval vessels, sailing from Virginia to England in 1710.
- TN/EA1/1 Papers of Sir Arthur Ingram relating to the voyages of the ship Pearl, 1611-29.
- TN/OA/D13 Letter from Stephen Waterhouse to John Matteson, steward of the Ingrams asking for an investigation into the commercial position of Mr. Morton, a Leeds cloth merchant, 1610.
- MX/R Reresby MSS. Papers of Sir John Reresby including letters from his brother, Gervase, who was a merchant at Cadiz from 1676-87.

DOCUMENTS EXAMINEDNORFOLK RECORD OFFICE

BEA 278, 438x Day book of George Proctor, 1728-39 (see detailed report)

Y/L13, PP7, MN 44/100, 500 x5 Letters of Thomas Pengelly, 1650s-80s.

MS 6360, 6B8 Letter book of Thomas Baret 1672-95.

DOCUMENTS EXAMINEDNORTHAMPTON RECORD OFFICE

- ZA 3079 Ledger of Thomas Haynes, 1714-5 (see detailed report).
- C112 Miscellaneous documents of Humphrey Phipps, 1617-21 (see detailed report).
- Cokeyne (Rushton) MSS - various documents relating to Sir William Cokeyne's trade.

DOCUMENTS EXAMINEDNORTHUMBERLAND RECORD OFFICE

NRO 324/E.8 Blackett-Ord (Whitefield) MSS.

Lisbon ledger of William Ord who was a partner of Legay, Grosett and Theobald, 1724-5. (See detailed report)

ZBL 192 Blackett (Matfen) MSS

Letter book of John Blackett, merchant in Rotterdam, 1708-11 (see detailed report).

ZCE 10/1-13 Carr-Ellison (Hedgeley) MSS

Letter books of William Cotesworth from 1709-41 dealing with his trade in England and Scotland. The only volumes dealing with foreign trade (11-13) should, in fact, be part of the Ralph Carr collection (vols. 14-28). Carr may have taken over Cotesworth's business about 1738.

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Mellish MSS 148-87, 151-90, 152-91, B1 correspondence and an account book, 1613-24 of Mellish family in connection with trade in the Levant.

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED**OXFORD, BODLEIN LIBRARY**

MSS Eng. misc. c.563, c.602, c.806

Papers of Matthew Ashton 1678-85 (see detailed report)

MS Eng. misc c. 260

Letter book of Joseph Kitchingman, 1686-9 (see detailed report)

MS Eng. Lett. c.291, f.178

Letter from a London merchant in Hamburg , 1716

MS Rawlinson letters 60

Letter book of Edward Gardiner, 1654-6

MS Rawlinson letters 66

Letter book of John Cruttenden, 1710-17

Dep. c. 231 Account book of a London merchant, 1695-1700 (see detailed report)

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED**OXFORDSHIRE RECORD OFFICE**

Peers XIX, XX Day book of Sir Charles Peers, 1695 and miscellaneous papers of his son, Charles, 1731 (see detailed report)

DOCUMENTS EXAMINEDSHEFFIELD CITY LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

- BFM 1293 Bacon Frank MSS.
- DM/D/1 Day book of Matthew Ashton, merchant in Hamburg, covering the period 1691-1693 (see detailed report).
Tibbitts MSS
- TC 382 Account book of Samuel Dawson of Bawtry, merchant in wood and iron, covering period from 1713-1722.
- TC 515 Aquilla Dawson's receipt book, 1693-4.
- TC 516 Letters to Samuel Dawson, 1715-21 (see detailed report).
- Spencer Stanhope MSS
- 60553 Accounts of Thomas Coppock of Liverpool, 1748-9, covering the closing of his estate after his death.
- 60552/1-11 Papers of Benjamin Spencer, a merchant in London from 1725-59, (see detailed report).
- Wentworth Woodhouse Muniments
- WWM Str. P.9.
A few letters in 1633-4 from John Taylor to Lord Wentworth at Dublin about the trade to Spain and the possibilities for its expansion.

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

SOMERSET RECORD OFFICE

DD/DN 423-452, 461-3 Dickinson family papers

Account books and letter books of William Alloway, 1683-1704 and
Graffin Prankard (1712-1755) (see detailed report)

DD/GB 148,149

Correspondence of William Gore, 1651-67

DD/WHh 1089,1090

Plantation accounts of Helyer of East Coker, 1684-1735 (see detailed
report)

DD/DT box 16 Plantation papers of Tudway family of Wells 1717-41 (see detailed
report)

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

D(W) 1721/3/234

Papers of Lewis Bagot, 1670-1676, all in arabic

D 1057/M/G/4 Correspondence of Francis Congreve, 1738-41

D593/S/4/69/19

Letter from Sir Thomas Smythe in Archangel, 1604

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED**SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL****Bury St. Edmunds**

- 412/58-60 Copy letters of Thomas Washington, 1551,1555
E2/29/1.1 Account book of Thomas Cullum, 1615-1663
1341/5/1 Account book of Francis and Andrew Warner, 1659-1677
E2/17/3 Account book of unknown merchant, 1712 (see detailed report)
1341/7/2 Papers of Captain John Bostock, 1720-4 (see detailed report)

Ipswich**S1/1/77.1-77.65**

Correspondence of the Ashe family, 1619-1702

- S4/1/1-6 Correspondence of Heigham Bright, 1700-4

DOCUMENTS EXAMINEDSURREY RECORD OFFICE

- 84/1-2 Abbott, Clayton-Morris MSS (see detailed report)
- 85/15 Ms. of a pleasure journey by members of the Aleppo factory, 1678
- 101/1 Papers of George Vernon, Levant merchant 1709-28 (see detailed report).
- 1087/2 Papers of Thomas Molyneaux, insurance underwriter, 1680-1719 (see detailed report).

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

WAKEFIELD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Goodchild Loan MSS

A small bundle of letters and other documents sent to Edward Frank, merchant in Wakefield, including some from his half-brother Matthew Ashton in Hamburg.

Henry Peterson papers. Documents of voyages from Holland to Pennsylvania 1751-7.

DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

WILTSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

1178, 325, 327, 328

Account book, letter book and correspondence of Sir William Calley
1600-21 (see detailed report)

1883/187

Burdett Collection - letter book of unknown merchant, 1648-52

PART II

Foreign Archives

THE DUTCH & FLEMISH NOTARIAL RECORDS

The legal requirement for notaries in the Low Countries to lodge a copy of all the documents which they drew up has provided a huge and very rich source base. Most collections begin in the mid sixteenth century and continue until the late nineteenth century. In recent years most collections have been centralised in each province but some towns still retain their records in their municipal archives. A list of repositories is attached.

For the purposes of this project, the documents which are most immediately valuable are the protested bills of exchange. It was normal practice for the merchant in whose favour a bill was drawn, to protest it to a notary if the house on which it was drawn refused to accept it and make payment. This does not mean that these bills were not eventually met - on the contrary, in most cases payment was made after a delay - but that some problem had arisen in the normal system. As many of these bills were despatched long distances and could involve several intermediaries, the most frequent reason for non-acceptance was that instructions had not been received. In a small number of cases, however, the issuer or receiver of the bill was in financial straits which may payment impossible and, as a result, the notarial instrument would be used in a claim in bankruptcy proceedings.

The largest collection of notarial records in Holland is held in the Gemeente Archief in Amsterdam. The former director of the archive, Simon Hart, made use of the exchange rates in the protested bills from England and Russia on Amsterdam. The details of these bills have, therefore, been extracted and are available on cards. The details from the English bills have been copied but the Russian collection was so large that time was not available to copy them. Details from some bills from other countries have also been extracted but the coverage is, at the moment, patchy though the work is continuing. A sample programme was carried out in the archive during which information from all documents dated between 1710 and 1720 was extracted. Such work had not been undertaken in other archives, though in Rotterdam documents have been indexed. However, this index does not relate to bills of exchange but to shipping documents. In sampling the notarial archives in Antwerp, it was found that the number of bills handled was considerably smaller than at the main Dutch cities and that quite a number of notaries did not appear to handle any bills at all. One notable exception, P.J. Allefeldt, however, was specialist enough to have a volume devoted solely to bills of exchange and although the majority were local, quoted in Flemish currency, or French, quoted in ecus without an exchange rate, he also handled bills from England, Spain and Portugal.

The extraction of details from bills will involve working systematically through all the collections which will be an extremely time-consuming occupation because, although some notaries specialised in clients with foreign trade connections, it cannot be assumed that others did not occasionally also handle protestations. It is difficult to suggest the time scale involved in this work for the number of protestations varies widely from year to year, but the amount of data which will be made available from this source, especially in the Netherlands, makes it of paramount importance that it is utilised.

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NOTARIAL RECORDSNOORD-HOLLAND

Rijksarchief, Kleine Hontweg 18, 2012 CH Haarlem. 023-319525.
Sixteenth century - 1895.

Gemeentearchief, Ondegracht 247, 1811 CG Alkmaar. 072-119349
For Ondorp 1702-1842
and Alkmaar 1550-1895 (Inventory, N.J.M. Dresch, De archivenen van de
notarissen in UROA 49 (1926)II, 301-437)

Gemeentearchief Velsen, Stadhuis Plein 1945, postbus 465, 1970AL IJmuiden 02550-
19000.
Velsen 1625-1759, 1812-94

Gemeentearchief, Jansstraat 40, 2011 RX Haarlem. 023-319337
Haarlem 1570-1894 (inventory)

NORD BRABANT

Rijksarchief, Waterstraat 20, 5211 JD 's-Hertogenbasch. 073-132000.
1475-1895 (Inventory J.A. Ten Cate, De notariele archieven in Noord-Brabant, 's-
Gravenhage 1957.)

Gemeentelijke Archiefdienst, St. Annastraat 6, 4611 TB Bergen op Zoom. 01640-43920
1593-1842 (Inventory as above)

Gemeentelijke Archiefdienst, Stadserf 2, 4811 XS Breda. 076-122244 Toestal 2401
1543-1842, 1843-95 (Inventory as above)

Gemeentelijke Archiefdienst, Stadhuisplein 130, 5038 TC Tilburg. 013-328490.
1577-1895 (Inventory: J.H. van Mosselveld, in above)

Gemeentelijke Archiefdienst, Stadhuisplein 1, 5611 EM Eindhoven. 040-448555 x2043.
1594-1895 (Inventory as above)

Gemeentelijke Archiefdienst, Kerkstraat 19, 5701 PL Helmond. 04920-34486.
1595-1842 (Inventory as above)
Stiphont 1616-1811 (Inventory as above)

ZEELAND

Rijksarchief, St. Pieterstraat 38, 4331 EW Middelburg. 01180-12767.
Zeeland 1562-1892 (Inventory: L.W.A.M. Lasonder. De archieven van
rechtbanken, weeskamers en notarissen ['s-Gravenhage 1914]).

Gemeentearchief, Stadhuis, Markt 1, 4571 BG Axel. 01155-2220.
1650-1842 (Inventory A. Meerkamp van Embden, De archieven van rechtbanken,
weeskamers en notarissen [Middelburg 1919]).

Gemeentearchief, Wijngaardstraat 3a, 4461 DA Goes. 01100-21212 x223.
1562-1852 (Inventory Lasonder, Archieven rechtbanken etc. 280-311).

NOTARIAL RECORDS**ZEELAND (Cont'd)**

Gemeentearchief, Stadhuis, Grote Markt 21, 4561 EA Hulst. 01140-3755.
1665-1842 (Inventory as Axel).

Gemeentearchief Tholen, Markt 1-5, 4695 CE St. Maartensdijk. 01666-2955.
Tholen, St. Maartensdijk, Oud-Vossemeer, Scherpenisse en Stavenisse 1662-1895
(Inventory Lasonder).

ZUID HOLLAND

Gemeentearchief, Mathenesserlaan 315, 3021 HL Rotterdam. 010 775166.

BELGIUM

Stadsarchief, Venusstraat, Antwerpen.

FAMILY PAPERS IN THE NETHERLANDSGEMEENTE ARCHIEF, AMSTERDAM

PA 88 **Archief Brants** (for details see inventory)

This enormous collection covers several of the different families which were connected by marriage to the Brants family. These include the Leeuw family, the de Neufvilles and the Bevals as well as the Brants family itself. The records begin in the 1690s and continue into the 1760s. They include correspondence with their relatives and agents in the Netherlands, all over Europe from Russia to Portugal, Great Britain, the Mediterranean and the Levant. As well as incoming and outgoing letters, this collection also includes the account books (day books, ledgers and cash books) of several of the merchants in the family:-

Quirijn Brants & Son, 1697-9

Journal which includes details of voyages to Cadiz, Malaga, Christiana and Hamburg. The firm were part owners of the ships being used but it is difficult to be sure whether they provided commodities as well as shipping and financial services. Notes of bills of exchange - both internal and external - with rates of exchange are included.

Jacob Leeuw 1704-32

These documents are concerned with the winding up of Jacob Leeuw's estate by his sons who continued the family business. There are voyage accounts to Portugal, England, the Baltic, Italy and the Levant as well as commodity accounts and details of shipping and financial costs. Bills of exchange are also included.

David Leeuw 1704-25

One of the sons of Jacob Leeuw, he continued his father's network of trade but with more concentration on Northern Europe. Details similar to those listed above are available from his papers.

Dirck Leeuw 1726-68

He seems to have had little direct involvement in trade but he managed his own and his mother's financial affairs. As he invested money in stocks and annuities in England, exchange rates from London on Amsterdam are included in these documents.

The de Neufville papers cover the period from 1720-1760s. The early papers of Mattheus de Neufville (1720-6) appear to be of only peripheral use unless they can be integrated with other documents. Isaak and Pieter de Neufville (1735-7) and Jan Isaak de Neufville (& Co.) (1732-63) however, were trading to England, the German states, Lubeck, Russia and Norway. They dealt predominantly in Dutch linens and imported cloths including woollens and silks. Material on exchange rates throughout N. Europe are included as well as details about commodities, shipping and other charges and the financial position of the firms involved.

Simon Beval (1695-1709) dealt almost exclusively in silk which he imported from Persia via Russia, the Levant, Italy and China. His correspondence and account books give details about commodity prices, charges, exchange rates, etc.

FAMILY PAPERS IN THE NETHERLANDS**Archief Brants (cont'd)**

The correspondence of the Leeuws, de Neufvilles and Simon Beval with all the Russian ports and the de Neufville correspondence with agents in England and Scotland are already available here on microfilm.

PA 225 **The Heshuysen Papers**

Most of this collection would be of no interest for this project but two account books could possibly provide a little data:

217 van Gerit Hooft's grootboek 1739-84

337 Michiel Bruyningh's journal 1727-59

Both these documents cover the income and investments of the merchants concerned. They range from income from land to investments in joint stock companies, annuities, loans and bank deposits in the Netherlands and England. Michiel Bruyningh's journal also includes proceeds of shares in ships and details of commodities and charges.

GEMEENTE ARCHIEF, ROTTERDAM**Maatschappij van Assurantie, Discontering en Beleening**

This collection covers the activities of the firm from 1720-1874 and includes their outgoing letter books, banking account books, insurance records (shipping and fire) and cash books. The shipping accounts might be of particular importance for details of insurance rates in the eighteenth century.

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BELGIAN SOURCESINSOLVENTE BOEDELKAMER, STADSARCHIEF, ANTWERPEN

These collections of documents are available as a result of the registration of bankruptcy by a variety of local businesses including those of merchants, bankers, craftsmen and shopkeepers. They are somewhat similar to those available in England in Chancery Masters Exhibits and in Scotland in the Court of Session papers. The collections vary greatly in size from less than five items to vast assortments of business and personal papers from families which have become allied by marriage, the periods being covered ranging in accordance with the size of the holding. From the point of view of Antwerp's trade in the late sixteenth, seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, they mirror the strong links throughout the Low Countries and with France, Iberia and onwards to the Mediterranean and the New World colonies. Links with England are less frequent and Hamburg and Amsterdam appear to be almost the only northern ports with which Antwerp had regular trade.

BELGIAN SOURCESINSOLVENTE BOEDELKAMER, STADSARCHIEF, ANTWERPEN**Balthasar Andrea (de Moncheron)**

Came to Antwerp from Seville via Rouen. Papers cover period 1602-1621.

1. Trade and family papers - including letter from Gio. Cal. Burlamachi, London, 1621.
2. Letters of payment (betaal brieven) in Mantua, Milan, Bremen, Rijssel, Venice. Bills of exchange 1608.
3. Letters about trade from Hamburg, Madrid, Amsterdam, Keulen, Lisbon, Seville and Palts (mostly 1606-10).

van Colen Family

Papers covering most of the seventeenth century. Trade mostly with Iberia, the colonies and Italy and other towns in Low Countries, but they had correspondents in Holland, France, England, Italy & Germany (see 4). Huge collection includes bills of exchange Cadiz/Antwerp (no.84).

de Groot-Herincx Family

Papers from mid seventeenth to early eighteenth century. Mostly trade with Spain and Portugal but also some letters and accounts 1653-67 from London, Madrid and Cadiz and some 1694-1717 from Hamburg, Cadiz (no.138). 141 contains letters from Ostend and Bruges 1667, Amsterdam 1653-71, Cadiz 1650, London 1656, Venice 1662 and Danzig 1669. 143 has bills of exchange 1690-1711 and 152 also.

Louis Clarisse

Papers for late sixteenth, early seventeenth centuries. Contacts mostly Iberia and Italy but also Hamburg and one letter from London in 1627 (186). 197 covers Italian trade and 198 bills of exchange.

van Immerseel

Same pattern East to Hamburg, West to Iberia and Mediterranean, but also cargoes to New World late sixteenth, early seventeenth centuries - letters, account books and bills (1612-16).

BELGIAN SOURCESINSOLVENTE BOEDELKAMER, STADSARCHIEF, ANTWERPEN**Musson - de Wael**

Early papers almost all family. Cornelius de Wael's papers 1680s-1720s cover his trade (?). Letters from his sons Jacob and Jan Frans (240) Amsterdam, Keulen, Rijssel, Dunkirk, Nantes, Genoa, Milan, England including bills, 1683-1719. Bills also in 304, 5 & 6 1670-1721, 1692-1717.

de Bruyne FamilyDaniel de Bruyne

499 Memorial 1561-69 statement of assets of all types including bills, purchases of cloth, wine, and precious stones. Insurance for 4 ships held in England.

Jacob de Bruyne

- 500 Letters 1649-62 - mostly Low Countries and 1647 Francis Owens, London.
- 501 Letters 1650-75 - London (Robert Gale 1650-8, Edward Radcliffe 1663-4, Robert Mason 1659-60, Victor Jones 1659), Netherlands and France.
- 502 Accounts Francis Owens 1651 etc (Daniel and Jacob de Bruyne 1645-60).
- 504 Wisselbriefjes 1644-61 100 pieces
- 505 Wisselbriefjes 1656-61
- 506 Letters and accounts 1655-63; London P. Jones and Waldegrave, etc.
- 507 Letters and accounts 1644-59; London, Dover, Middelburg Guiot & Co, Rouen, Hamburg, Seville, Amsterdam.
- 508 Letters 1653-61; Italy, London (P. Jones), Seville, Cadiz, Amsterdam.
- 509 Letters and accounts 1654-61, Venice, London, Amsterdam, Middelburg, etc.
- 510 Miscellaneous 1647-59, London, France, Hamburg, Cadiz, etc.
- 511 Letters 1649-60, London, Cadiz, Venice, Amsterdam, etc.
- 512 Accounts etc for goods from Italy, Iberia, England (cloth), Amsterdam
- 514 Letters 1646-62, London, Low Countries
- 515 Bills of exchange, etc. 1653-60, Amsterdam, Brussels, Italy.
- 518 Letters, bills 1650-64, Cadiz, London.
- 519 Letters, accounts 1651-69, S. Sebastian, London, Middelburg.
- 520 Prices and goods 1645-62, for America, Seville, S. Sebastian, Havana, etc. and letters
- 521 Bills 1646-63, Cadiz, Venice, Paris, Bordeaux.
- 522 Letters 1643-60, Dover, London, Seville, Cadiz, etc.
- 523 Letters 1644-62, Dover, London, Seville, Cadiz, etc.
- 525 Letters 1648-63, Dover, London, Seville, Cadiz, etc.
- 526 Letters etc. 1648-62 Dover, London, Seville, Cadiz, etc.
- 528 Bills and letters 1647-63 Dover, London, Seville, Cadiz, etc.
- 547 Accounts and bills

Forchoundt

Huge family collection - network west to Iberia and colonies in luxury goods. A few letters from London and many bills of exchange. 1690s-1710s.

BELGIAN SOURCESINSOLVENTE BOEDELKAMER, STADSARCHIEF, ANTWERPEN**Boussemart**

Late seventeenth century - family trading from Lisbon to Cadiz - account books and letters for the houses there. Letters from France, Brazil, Rijssel, London (909) 1670s.

Le Candele family

Mid-late seventeenth century - main emphasis of trade to Portugal and colonies but some letters also to England and Germany.

990 1687
995 1689

James Dormer

Came from Southampton to Antwerp. Had a brother in Porto St. Maria and another in Bengal. His youngest brother remained in Southampton. Accounts and letter books, many after 1740, but some earlier.

1118 Grote Boek 1737-46. Copy letters about trade; bills on Paris, Amsterdam and London etc.
1143 Personal account book with prices of goods 1730-32.
1147 Copy of bills and accounts 1737-40
1163 Letters from London 1731-57
1164 Accounts, bills, etc. 1723-70
Papers start early 1730s up to 1770s many in English

van Coevorden

Merchant in silk cloth with brother who was a banker in Paris.

1504 Letters and accounts 1662-6. Paris, Lyons, La Rochelle, London, Naples, various Flemish cities.
1509 Some bills of exchange (? 1650s), and letters.

Jan van der Bequen

Traded principally in grain with Spain and Portugal but also in various types of cloths including English woollens. There is a large collection of letters from 1618-50 from Iberia, France, England, Low Countries.

1537-1540

Letters, bills of exchange and accounts mostly 1640s and 50s: Iberia, England.

BELGIAN SOURCESINSOLVENTE BOEDELKAMER, STADSARCHIEF, ANTWERPEN**Hendrick Bertels**

Spice merchant - sometimes trading with his brother Wybrand.

1551 Letters from Wybrand from Hamburg, Danzig, Riga, Archangel and Moscow, 1668-74 (photocopied)

Trade also with Cadiz and London.

Handelsdokumenten

1598)

1599) Insurance mid seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries

1600)

1601) Cargo letters - bills of lading

1602 Wisselkoersen te Antwerpen, Jacomo Lenure, 1689-1710.

SMALL COLLECTIONS**Jehan & Mathieu Moriel**

Journal and cashbook 1567-68. Trade in cloth, including English. Head office in Lyons.

Diego Pardo

Italian living in Antwerp and trading in carpets between Milan and Antwerp. Papers 1615-20 might have some relevant material.

De Schott

Trade with Spain 1676-7 in lint from Middelburg and lace, cloth, brandy, silver from Cadiz. Correspondence with Cadiz, London and Amsterdam. His son, Coenraed, lived in Cadiz and then moved to Genoa.

Pieter van de Molen

2039 Letter book, 1538-44, concerning trade with Italy (microfilmed).

BUNDESARCHIV, KOBLENZ**Papers of the Reval Stadtarchiv****A.f. 144-7 John Browne**

Browne was a young English merchant trading at Reval between 1678-89. He acted as agent for the Hull merchant family of Thompson (see report on Hull University Library), for a Mr. Kettlewell, possibly a Yorkshire merchant/clothier and for his relations, the Hoyles. It seems probable that Brown himself came from Hull as merchants of that city seldom used agents who did not have local connections.

Browne was living in Reval while it was under Swedish rule and at a time when Swedish policy was directed towards establishing Narva as the main port for the export of goods from Russia. Like the Reval merchant, Berend Rodde, whose trade has been described by Arnold Soom in Der Handel Revals in siebzehnten Jahrhundert, Browne made use of the special tariff concessions at Narva. His export goods were despatched from that port and he spent some time each year in Narva and his brother was also resident there for part of the period from 1678-89. He spent the largest part of the year in Reval, however, for that was where he received imported goods for sale on commission. Reval was, at that time, the entrepot for the distribution of foreign goods to the ports in the Gulf of Finland, all of which were Swedish possessions. It also served a limited hinterland in Estonia and Livonia and had a small transit trade to Russia.

The papers consist of three Journals (A.f. 144, 146, 147) covering 1678-80, 1679-81, and 1682-89 respectively. They detail the receipt of goods from England - principally cloth but also tobacco, small accessories, clothes, furniture and household goods - and salt from different areas of France. Each cargo is listed, together with particulars of the customer, ship and port of exit. All sales are described with particulars of the buyer, amount sold and arrangements for credit. He also details the commodities he buys and despatches to his clients in England. These account books are supplemented by an out letter book covering the period from 1678-81, mostly of correspondence with his clients and relations in England, but also letters to his brother in Narva. In the letters there is mention of procuring bills of exchange on local merchants, such as Rodde, but no exchange rates are quoted.

A.f. 71 Berend Rodde

This is a collection of letters, in German, and some in a very poor condition, from merchants in Narva to Berend Rodde in Reval, covering the period 1690-1700. The information on commodity prices which they contain could perhaps be of interest in extending details available in the Browne papers.

BUNDESARCHIV, KOBLENZ**A.f. 57-236 Reval port records.**

These records may also be of interest as they list the cargos of all incoming and outgoing ships using the port. Quantities of goods carried and the amount of duty payable is given.

May 1983 JN