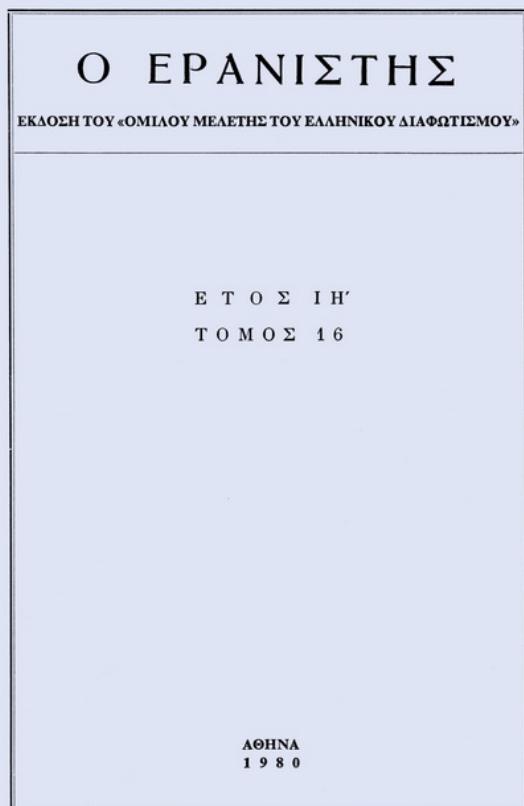


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COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES OF KORAÏS IN AMSTERDAM

Preface

Several years ago, while helping a colleague to classify the archives of the Dutch embassy in Turkey, I discovered between those papers a sizeable archive of a Greek merchant, Dimitrios Kourmoulis, who had been established in Venice and later in Amsterdam. Kourmoulis was a friend of Koraïs, but had never drawn the attention of Greek historians and a few words, published in a letter of Koraïs, have remained unnoticed: «La mort du pauvre Cormuli m'a vivement affecté. Quoique je n'aie point l'honneur de connoître sa veuve, faites lui sentir, je vous prie, la part que je prends à son malheur et mes regrets pour la perte d'un ami que j'estimois infiniment». In fact there is some resemblance in the bad luck they had as merchants. Both Kourmoulis and Koraïs had troubles with their Smyrna partners; in the case of Kourmoulis it went so far that he was even murdered by his partner.

Putting the papers of Kourmoulis into some order I soon found a number of letters written by Koraïs to Kourmoulis during the years 1773-1776. Thanks to the help and encouragement of Miss Maria Mantouvalou I was able to find in Kourmoulis' archive many other documents referring to Koraïs and to begin an analysis of these primarily commercial documents. Also in other Dutch archives (the consulate of Smyrna, the notaries of the city of Amsterdam and the Dutch East India Company) I found traces of the business activities of Koraïs. All this material put together might give an interesting supplement to the existing material on Koraïs' Amsterdam period and enable us to make a quantitative and qualitative appreciation of Koraïs as a merchant in Amster-

1. This material is published in the appendices.

life of this period which should serve as a supplement to what Iliou has written in his excellent introduction to the letters of Koraïs' clerk Stamati Petro.

A. Some general remarks on the place of the Greek merchants in Dutch Levant trade

a. Traders

The most important part of the activities of Diamant Coray & Co consisted in direct trade between Holland and the principal ports of the Ottoman Empire, Smyrna and Constantinople. Essentially this trade was an exchange of European and colonial products against Levantine products. The Levantine products, amongst which crude and spun cotton were the most important, were of vital necessity to the European textile industry, and the quick expansion of Dutch Smyrna trade in the 1770's stands into direct connection with the industrial expansion of Western Europe².

Originally the trade between Holland and Turkey was entirely dominated by the merchants of a few big Dutch towns assisted by small colonies of Dutch merchants in Smyrna and Constantinople. The Dutch merchants in Smyrna bought the European products from relations in Holland and sold them to dealers in the bazaars, while they bought from the same dealers cotton and other Levantine products. Trade between France or England and Turkey went according to British and French law exclusively through the intermediary of British or French merchants who were established in Turkey, but trade with Holland, Italy and Austria could pass without such obligatory mediation. In this dam.¹ I have joined some notes on the private and intellectual

2. There exists no comprehensive study on the Dutch Levant trade, but there is an extensive anthology of the Dutch sources in the *Bronnen tot de geschiedenis van de Levantse handel*, of which the volumes 4/1 and 4/2 (edited by J. G. Nanninga, 's-Gravenhage 1964-1966) cover Koraïs' period in Amsterdam. The expansion of Dutch Smyrna trade can be seen in the consular accounts of Smyrna, *Algemeen Rijksarchief* of the Hague (further cited as A.R.A.), Archives of the consulate in Smyrna, series dd.

way Greek firms could export directly to Holland without the intervention of the Dutch firms of Smyrna and Constantinople. In the 18th century we also find Greek merchants established in Holland, foreigners being entirely free to establish themselves there as merchants. Some of these Greeks even fulfilled the formalities to become citizens of Amsterdam and in this way they became legally Dutch subjects. Koraïs also became a citizen of Amsterdam in 1774³.

In order to avoid overheads the Levant merchants tended to form kinds of trusts, getting control of the entire circulation of the merchandise, from raw material to manufacturing, transporting, importing and retailing. In this way the great firms held offices in Holland and in the Levant, took a hand into the production of Dutch woollen cloth, exported it to the Levant on chartered vessels to their business partner in Turkey. The business partners in Turkey often acted as moneylenders to village communities in Turkey and so were involved in the local cotton production for the payment of their loans.

Especially some Greek firms, who had a narrow link between their chief office in Smyrna and a «daughter company» in Amsterdam, were very active in such attempts at concentration. In this way they were able to cut overheads, lower prices and undercut their competitors⁴.

3. About the Dutch practice of freedom of trade: J. G. Nanninga, «De Nederlandsche koopman in de Levant en de vrije handel», in *Historische opstellen, opgedragen aan H. Brugmans*, Amsterdam 1929, p. 109-140. Early history of the Greek community of Amsterdam: V. Skouvaras, *'Ιωάννης Προίγκος*, Athinai 1964, 38-106. B. J. Slot, «Ο Δημήτριος Κουρμουλής και τὸ διεθνὲς ἐμπόριον τῶν Ἑλλήνων», *Mnemosynη* 5 (1974-5) 16-17 and B. J. Slot, *Σχέσις μεταξὺ Ὀλλανδίας καὶ Ἑλλάδος ἀπό τὸν ΙΖ' αἰώνα μέχρι τὸν Καποδίστριον*, Athinai 1977 [Κείμενα καὶ Μελέται Νεοελληνικῆς Φιλολογίας ἀρ. 114], p. 16-17. Koraïs' registration as a citizen of Amsterdam in Municipal Archives of Amsterdam, poorterboek 26, date 17 V 1774.

4. A.R.A. Archives of the embassy in Turkey anterior to 1811, nr. 1215 (Pavlo Mavrokordato to Dimitrios Kourmoulis 13 II 1774). A.R.A. Archives of the consulate in Smyrna g. 8 (7 VII 1780) which sketch the extent of the Mavrokordatos network. Money-lending to village-communities with the tax-revenues in natura as a security is a very ancient practice in the Aegean trade, cf. K. D. Mertzios, «Μία διαθήκη ἐκ Σίφνου», *Ἐπετηρίς τοῦ Ἀρχείου τῆς Ἰστορίας τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Δυτικοῦ* 8 (1958) 103-111.

As practical examples we will now give some details on the structure of three different business houses which were engaged in the trade between Turkey and Holland. We are able to do so because parts of the archives of all three firms have survived.

a. *David van Lennep & Willem Enslie* (Φανλενεπ in Koraïs' orthography) was a large Dutch firm, established in Smyrna. In Koraïs' time there were three large Dutch firms in Smyrna who together controlled almost half of the entire trade between Holland and Smyrna. The other half was divided among one very great, five considerable and a large number of small native firms, most of them Greek. From the surviving papers of Van Lennep we get an image of a wide-spread activity. Their trade with Holland had a yearly turnover of a million or more guilders; they had also considerable trade with Livorno, Venice and Marseilles. The firm had its own agents in central Anatolia where Turkish products were bought. Van Lennep did also much banking business; the firm was developing into one of the most important merchant-bankers in the Levant. The directors of the firm, both liberal Calvinists, belonged to the ruling aristocratic families of Amsterdam. Their social prestige was very high. Koraïs knew Van Lennep personally, since the Swiss Dentand, who was the home-teacher of Van Lennep's children, was a close friend of Koraïs. Regarding Van Lennep's partner William Enslie we have the catalogue of his library, which shows him to be an educated person with an interest in the literature and thought of his time⁵.

b. *Thomas de Vogel & Co* was a medium-sized Dutch firm in Amsterdam during the years 1750-1770. He had relations with Greek firms in Turkey. Another member of the De Vogel family had a large business firm in Smyrna. De Vogel did not only trade

5. Statistics on Van Lennep in Bronnen, 4/2 pp. 1523-1528. A letter-book of this firm of 1778 has been preserved in A.R.A., Archives of the consulate in Smyrna; q. Koraïs on Van Lennep: A. Koraïs, 'Αλληλογραφία, I Athinai 1964, pp. 307, 503-504. An interesting picture showing the Van Lennep family and Dentand in the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, photograph in *Alle schilderijen van het Rijksmuseum te Amsterdam*, Amsterdam-Haarlem 1976, p. 226. Catalogue of Enslie's library in A.R.A. Archives of the consulate in Smyrna b (15 IX 1794).

with Smyrna, but also with the Caribbean and with the Baltic. He had his own ships. In its trade the Amsterdam firm was careful and conservative, and its letters contain some interesting remarks on the way Greek merchants in Amsterdam conducted their trade. The Smyrna firm was taken over in 1777 by one of its partners, Esaie Fercken, whom we know through Koraïs' correspondence. It became the largest Dutch firm in Smyrna and in its office Koraïs' brother was employed⁶.

c. *Joannis Avgerinos*. The Dutch firms of Turkey and Amsterdam usually were independent of each other, even if they had joint ventures in some cases. The Greeks usually worked with large networks of firms in Europe and in Turkey, which seemed independent but which were in reality daughters of one big company. The only Greek firm of that time which has left enough documents to enable us to know the details of its structure is the firm of Avgerinos. In its definitive form, which it took in 1778, it was a society of 7 partners, all Chians, of whom 4 took an active part in business as heads of the firms established in Smyrna, Amsterdam, Trieste and Constantinople under their own names. In 1773-1776, when this society had relations with Koraïs, there were three establishments: in Smyrna under Joannis Avgerinos, in Constantinople under Loukas Kalvokoressis and in Venice under Dimitrios Kourmoulis. Kourmoulis was a personal friend of Koraïs and had learnt Dutch in Amsterdam, where he had been a clerk in the office of Thomas & d'Isay. In the archives of Kourmoulis there are some 50 documents on Koraïs: correspondence of Kourmoulis with his partners referring to Koraïs, correspondence with Koraïs himself and accounts.

The structure and way of doing business of this firm are known in detail from its archive, which may serve as an example of how Greek business firms, like the one Koraïs joined, operated. Formally the offices in Venice, Smyrna and Constantinople were

6. Archives of De Vogel in Municipal Archives of Amsterdam. Several letters of the Amsterdam branch of the family to Van Lennep in Smyrna have been published in *Bronnen* 4/2, pp. 1181-1267. Statistics on the trade of the Smyrna-branch in *Bronnen* 4/2 1523-1528. On Fercken: Koraïs, *Ἀληγορεῖα* I, pp. 31, 55.

independent business ventures, but in reality the Smyrna partner was leading the operations and the results of other offices were yearly entered into a central account.

The society of Avgerinos, Kalvokoressis and Kourmoulis was of medium size. When it was at its zenith, in 1779-1780, its annual turnover reached a value of 500,000 guilders, of which approximately 3/4 was trade with Holland. We might estimate that the Koraïs-Stathi Thomas combination of 1773 had approximately the same size⁷.

b. Merchandise, insurance, ways of payment and profits.

The business of an Amsterdam office of a Greek merchant society mainly consisted in buying as cheaply as possible European merchandise of the kind which would find a ready market in the Levant, and selling as quickly and as expensively as possible the Levantine merchandise his partners in Constantinople, Smyrna or Chios were sending to him⁸.

The most important of European merchandise was heavy European woollen cloth. This cloth was made by a very difficult, laborious and expensive process in small factories all over Europe. The Greek merchants bought Dutch woollen cloth from producers in the Southern border region of the Dutch republic and from some Dutch cities which bought German woollen cloth (Lipsikaniaka) from Bohemia, Saxony and Silezia. This cloth usually went to Turkey in parcels containing some 300 meters of cloth in 10 to 15 pieces, dyed in different clear colours. A parcel mostly contained pieces of green, turquoise, bright blue, violet, crimson, lead grey and brown. Such a parcel would cost at the Amsterdam Exchange about 4500 guilders. This high price is not remarkable if we consider that each piece of 30 meters contained about 40 kilos of wool and was dyed with expensive colorants. The Greek merchant bought this cloth through the mediation of Dutch merchants who were often also producers in the large cities of

7. A description of this firm and of their archives in B. J. Slot, «Ο Δημήτριος Κουρμούλης καὶ τὸ διεθνὲς ἐμπόριον τῶν Ἑλλήνων κατὰ τὰ ἔτη 1770-1784», *Mnemosynη* 5 (1974-5) 115-149.

8. The articles exchanged in the Dutch Levant trade are enumerated in A.R.A., Archives of the consulate in Smyrna, cc and dd.

Holland. These Dutch merchants also sent cloth to Turkey for their own account; in such cases the Greek merchants of Amsterdam often acted as brokers for a commission of 1-2%⁹.

A difficulty in the trade of woollen cloth was that in the course of the intricate production process mistakes were easily made which could cause blemishes of the colour or irregular shrinking. The merchants avoided opening the parcels (which had anyway been inspected and sealed with leaden seals by a special board of control), in order to avoid the occurrence of false folds in the expensive cloth. Defective manufacturing was often discovered upon sale by the retailer in the bazar in Smyrna, and this could lead to documents like these from which extracts are published here in appendix 2, nrs. 2, 3, 5, 13.

The other main products Koraïs and his colleagues bought in Amsterdam did not come from Holland, but from the Dutch colonies in Asia. Such products were sold at the big auctions of the *Kompania*, as Koraïs called the Dutch East India Company¹⁰. Among the colonial merchandise were spices like pepper, cinnamom, cloves and nutmeg, which came from Dutch colonies in Indonesia, India and Sri Lanka, and also cotton cloth, called *panikà* by the Greek merchants, which came from Dutch colonial establishments in Bangla Desh and India. Especially after 1770 the *panikà* became very important in the Dutch Levant trade; this evolution seems to be related with the decline of the interior trade of the Ottoman Empire (formerly Indian cotton cloth had been imported into Smyrna through interior Asiatic trade by Armenian merchants) and also with the decline in the manufacturing of cotton cloth in Turkey¹¹. These *panikà* consisting of thin tissues and cotton muslins, especially the cheaper kinds, were sold in Smyrna. In international trade they were called by their Indian names: cassa (turco-greek: χασέ), seersucker (in turco - greek μουαπετχάνια, but Koraïs, disliking Turkish words, writes in his

9. A.R.A., Archives of the embassy in Turkey 1185 (ledger of Kourmoulis in which commissions constitute an important part of the revenues).

10. A.R.A. Archives of the embassy in Turkey 1213 (Koraïs to Kourmoulis 6 XII 1774).

11. This increase can be found in the consular accounts, A.R.A., Archives of the consulate in Smyrna dd.

<p style="text-align: center;">Adi 10 Novembre dell' Anno 1746 in Smyrna</p> <p>Comparsori in questa sommiliair n'Ortandre auonti di me George Philip Haan cancellier et gli suoi serviti Tschimay, le 15 Januarij et Pandili. N'is muuenti portegesi in pietre de me cancellier come - cinti legati dichiarono con le presenti qualmente di huere compratis grafi: B. Bal, Roma e Fratelli di Roma mercanti Armeni in piazza 12 perri d'abru com'eda Dalle Fabrie d'Allemanni da Melita vicinato in una citta di Lusone folla la marca De N. mituesti con un piede di giusta lunghezza, le sono trovate come li troue in appretto denrata in</p>		
<p>Le porre N° 618. Dizare 65.$\frac{1}{2}$. in carnato mithurato pth 54.-.</p>		
623	65. $\frac{1}{4}$. ciliege	53. $\frac{3}{4}$.
633	65. - Corte crement	53. $\frac{1}{4}$.
606	62. $\frac{1}{4}$. Cuonneret crement	50.1.
642	64. - principe	53.-.
631	65. $\frac{1}{2}$. branzine	54.-.
500	59. $\frac{3}{4}$. Simila	49. $\frac{1}{2}$.
603	65. - röde	53. $\frac{1}{2}$.
641	63. $\frac{1}{2}$. Simila	53. $\frac{1}{4}$.
628	66. - Limone	54.-.
647	65. $\frac{1}{2}$. Turchino gletsie	75. $\frac{1}{2}$.
629	68. - Olie leurr	53. $\frac{1}{4}$.
<p>Dizare 767.$\frac{1}{2}$. maluorato pietre</p>		532. $\frac{1}{4}$.
<p>Si eue p. d'huere in pth 14.$\frac{1}{2}$ 107.$\frac{1}{2}$.</p>		
<p>piede 659.$\frac{5}{6}$.</p>		
<p>Qitteratu piede 632.$\frac{7}{8}$.</p>		
<p>mancuro pth 26.$\frac{1}{2}$ 100.$\frac{9}{10}$.</p>		
<p>Quali piede 26.$\frac{1}{2}$ Sono contruibale in stato alli compratori come in, se Hans colla presenza alt' istate, et' validita di tutto qui sopradicitata Sono peruvant le presenti con loro proprie mani auante di me cancellier et gli St. michel jijz & Girk knipps Tschimay Regat da legi uersi, usta uersi aggi' pietre se uer uer corri Tschimay Michel Gise Philip Haan</p>		
<p>Dick Knipping</p>		

Document on the trade of Korais' father from the minutes of the Dutch chancery in Smyrna ARA, consulaat Smyrna, series d.

letters about seersuckers) and mulmul (turco-greek μερμερ, Koraïs uses a grecisation of the dutch word malmolens: μαλμολενς).

The principal articles of exportation from the Levant were crude cotton, red or white spun cotton and angora wool. These were sold through the mediation of brokers in Amsterdam to Dutch or foreign textile factories. Stamati Petro correspondence contains in a rather corrupted form the names of several of these brokers in Levantine merchandise¹².

In order to spread the risks, large part of the business was done by shared participation. In this manner a parcel of cloth was not sent from Holland to Smyrna for the account and risk of one merchant alone, but shares in the parcel would be sold to one or more other merchants who would later also share the profits or losses. Also the Greek merchants of Amsterdam did considerable business as agents for merchants other than their own partners. For this work they got the ordinary commission, and this could yield them a considerable income¹³.

An official Greek insurance company was only founded at the end of the 18th century, but already from 1770 on we find in our papers Greek merchants as underwriters on ships and cargoes. Dimitrios Kourmoulis held an insurance business in Venice together with some other Greek merchants. Koraïs also is referred to as doing business as an insurer¹⁴.

In the course of the Turkish-Russian war of 1769-1774 the Russians in the Aegean began to confiscate merchandise on neutral ships that belonged to Ottoman Greeks. The risks of insuring Greek merchandise then became too great for the small Greek insurers. They then began to re-insure current policies with

12. Σταμάτη Πέτρου, Γράμματα, edited by Ph. Iliou, Athens 1976, p. 11, 14, 21, 22, 27. These names can be identified with help of *Lijste der namen en woonplaatsen van de makelaars*, Amstelredam 1774, and *Naamregister van alle de kooplieden, voornaeme handel drijvende of negotieedoende winkeliers en fabricanten der stad Amsterdam*, Amstelredam 1774 (address-books of all brokers and merchants in Amsterdam for the year 1774) where they figure: Velis as Albert Wils, Menis as J. Meneven, Tekleborch as Tekkelenburg & Co, Chelet as Jan Helt & Zoon, Chenisos as Heynis, Somertek as Michiel van Soomerdijk and Vain Berg as H. van Wayenberg.

13. A.R.A. Archives of the embassy in Turkey, 1185.

14. ibid., nrs. 1193 and 1196, appendix 1 nrs. 22,30.

European firms, while they did not underwrite new ones. For several years most Greeks did not underwrite themselves any more policies, but they kept on acting as insurance brokers, the Greeks of Amsterdam obtaining policies from Dutch underwriters for cargoes belonging to Smyrna Greeks¹⁵.

In most studies on the history of the Levant trade during the time of Koraïs we find the remark that the largest part of the trade was done by barter, called «troc». Nevertheless from the archives of the three contemporary merchants we have used we saw that in the 1770's troc had become rare and that most payments were made in bills of exchange¹⁶. The advantage of payment in bills over barter was that it was easier to consider if any business operation was lucrative or not; barter tends to hide losses. A disadvantage of payment in bills were the costs involved in the traffic of bills of exchange, but part of these costs could be compensated by judicious speculation. Greek merchants became very busy speculating on the international values market, and in the time of Koraïs they were well acquainted with all the intricacies of the use of bills of exchange¹⁷. The opinion of Svoronos that there was more ready money available to merchants in Turkey during the second half of the 18th century than before, owing to the appearance of bills of exchange seems not to be correct. Bills of exchange were already in frequent use during the 17th century. In the second half of the 18th century we often come across scarcity of means of payment in the Levant because local investors tended to divert money they earned in trade to the consumptive sector, where higher interest rates could be obtained. This caused a chronic lack of liquid means for financing business in Turkey¹⁸.

In an earlier study about Dimitrios Kourmoulis we have shown that the profits in the Levant trade were not as extra-

15. ibid., nrs. 1215-1216, (letters of J. Avgerinos and L. Kalvokoressis to Kourmoulis April-June 1773).

16. B. J. Slot, *Δημήτριος Κονδυλῆς*, p. 118-119.

17. A.R.A. Archives of the embassy in Turkey 1215 (letter of L. Kalvokoressis to Kourmoulis 23 III 1774).

18. Slot, *Δημήτριος Κονδυλῆς*, p. 125-126.

vagantly high as has been supposed. In Kourmoulis' trade we found an average profit of 5% on the total turnover. Notwithstanding this rather feeble percentage, profits on turnovers of many hundreds of thousands of guilders could provide a very considerable income. Korais could make a very good living and even some dolce vita in Amsterdam from his part in the profits and from the commissions he earned. We see Kourmoulis taking about 2000 guilders a year from the till of his firm for his private expenses, and this is far above the average income of a higher middle class person.

c. Problems of financing business

The weak side of the enormous expansion of Greek trade during the second half of the 18th century was that the big turnovers the Greeks made were not always financed by a large capital of their own. It is not unusual that merchants with a capital of 30,000 piasters would have merchandise worth 300,000 piasters in circulation¹⁹. Here lurked a big danger. The expansion of Greek trade was based on low profits which enabled the Greeks to undercut the prices of their competitors: they got enough income because of the large turnovers. But to keep up such a large trade a merchant with a small capital had to borrow enormous sums against rates of interest which were often very high. When there was a moment of slowing down in the circulation of merchandise, when there could be no quick sales, the burden of interest on the borrowed money could become so heavy that with the profits also the entire small capital of the merchant could disappear. When this happened bankruptcy was inevitable, usually with a debt of astronomic proportions. In many of the bankruptcies of Greek firms in the 18th century the overburden of interest on slow trade was a principal factor²⁰.

The Greek firms had several ways to obtain the money to finance their large turnovers which they could not cover with their own capital. The simplest, but the most expensive way was

19. Slot, *Δημήτριος Κουρμούλης*, p. 137, a capital of 30.000 piasters and a turnover of 563.873 guilders in one year.

20. Slot, *Δημήτριος Κουρμούλης*, p. 126.

		Amsterdam No 1773
Manifest der Grooten gelezen in't Schip Nieuwe Hoop		
Capt'n Abraham Langendijk gestuurde te Amsterdam		
Aankondiging van 200 van Lijgadels Dinen		D.
100 pakking		10.
100 pakket		10.
Looyers van Remfelaar aan van der Schrijff		10.
100 pak		10.
Jean Thompock Junior aansijn ordre		D.
100 pak		10.
Joh. Brink & Zonen aansijn ordre		D.
DF 100		D.
Diamant Coraij & Comp aansijn Anthony patraalijf		D.
AP 100		10.
C 100		10.
100 pak		10.
100 pak		10.
CD 100		10.
100 pak		10.
NT 100		10.
300 pak		30.
150 pak		15.
150 pak		15.
HT 100		10.
100 pak		10.
100 pak		10.
H 100		10.
100 pak		10.
H 200		20.
100 pak		10.
NR 100		10.
100 pak		10.
MP 100		10.
100 pak		10.
CF 100		10.
100 pak		10.
GCF 100		10.
100 pak		10.
AP 100		10.
200 pak		20.
Transpotterij		T. 200.

The Part of bill of lading of the ship «De Nieuwe Hoop», chartered by D. Korais in 1773. This page shows descriptions of some packages of merchandise expedited by Korais with his marks on the parcels. ARA. LAT. 1102A.

to borrow money on the free market in Turkey from «sarafides» or from merchants who had surplus money. The rate of interest in Turkey was very high, up to 12%²¹. A less expensive way was to borrow money not in Turkey but in Europe. Officially, most merchants in Turkey could not borrow directly in Europe; money-lending as it existed in Turkey was not a common practice in Europe. But there was a very common «unofficial» method. European merchants sent merchandise to Turkey but they did not expect immediate payment: the merchandise was ordinarily paid only after 3 or 6 months, often in natura, not in money. Especially if the Greek firm had a representative in Western Europe it was easy to finance business in the unofficial way. A very clear example is found in Koraïs' letter to Paterakis of 23 IX 1774. Koraïs' partner in Smyrna had received merchandise worth 50,000 piasters from Koraïs. He did not pay these, but left Koraïs in Amsterdam to keep the Amsterdam creditors quiet and invested the proceeds of the sale of the Amsterdam merchandise in operations in the Levant²². In this way the European partner would often get into serious difficulties. There was still another way of financing which was used in the 18th century: by way of circulating bills of change. This was a very dangerous game. We find several examples of it in Kourmoulis' correspondence²³. An example: Kalvokoressis in Constantinople had to pay some debt in Constantinople but he had no money. He paid his creditor with a bill of change he drew on Koraïs in Amsterdam. The creditor sent the bill to a relation in Amsterdam, who tried to get his money from Koraïs. But Koraïs paid him with a bill of change for the amount and the discount on Kourmoulis in Venice. The new bill was sent to some merchant in Venice, who got in his turn a bill of change for the amount and the discount on Kalvokoressis, who at last paid his debt: the amount and the accumulated discounts, after

21. Slot, *Δημήτριος Κουρμουλής*, p. 125.

22. Bronnen, vol. 3, 's-Gravenhage 1952, p. 293. A.R.A. Archives of the embassy in Turkey 1195. Koraïs, *'Αλληλογραφία I*, 8; cf. A.R.A., Archives of the embassy in Turkey 1215 (letter of L. Kalvokoressis to Kourmoulis, XI 1774).

23. A.R.A. Archives of the embassy in Turkey 1215 (letters of L. Kalvokoressis to Kourmoulis 22 III 1774, 19 IV 1774 and 6 V 1774).

a period of several months. For this extension of time he had to pay the discounts, but these were often less than the ordinary rate of interest with the saraïdes. It was a dangerous game because it could easily lead to overextension of credit and serious accidents. Conservative merchants refused to play in this game, honourable people like Koraïs also had qualms, but to the more adventurous people it was attractive because it offered the possibility of speculation with international courses of exchange. With some luck the discounts were reduced by profits through clever speculation. Many merchants fell victim to this game: there were several bankruptcies of it in 1773. Thus when one member of the circle got too many bills at once, he would be unable to pay; other merchants then would refuse his bills of change, and bankruptcy would be inevitable²⁴. The bankruptcy of Avgerinos in 1784 took this shape: Kourmoulis was unable to pay the enormous bills his partner sent him from Constantinople because his partner in Smyrna did not pay his debts to him²⁵. Accidents with bills of change were the principal cause of the Amsterdam economic crisis of 1773. It is not strange that at that moment Koraïs refused to participate in a game with bills of change proposed by the Constantinople merchant Loukas Kalvokoressis.

B. Koraïs as a merchant

There exist several untrue traditions on Koraïs' life as a merchant in Amsterdam. His own autobiography is one of the sources of the mystifications; other untrue stories were made up by his enemies. All judgments on Koraïs' achievements as a merchant date from a time much later than the events, with the exception of a series of letters written by Koraïs' own clerk Stamati Petro, a person who had an extreme dislike for his master. Our account of the events is chiefly based on statistical sources

24. ibid., 1215 (letter of Kalvokoressis to Kourmoulis 24 XII 1774). On the bankruptcies in Amsterdam in 1773: *Nieuw Nederlandsche Jaarboeken* 8 (1773), pp. 79-108, 208-246, and A.R.A. Archives of the embassy in Turkey 1213 (letter of Stephanos Isaïou to Kourmoulis 12.I.1973).

25. Slot, *Δημήτριος Κουρμούλης* 125-128.

from the archives of the Dutch consulate of Smyrna and on the correspondence in the archive of Dimitrios Kourmoulis, a friend and colleague of Koraïs.

Koraïs tells in his autobiography that he was sent to Amsterdam as a representative of the business firm of his father, Joannis Koraïs, who was a silk merchant. According to Koraïs, his father wanted to extend his business to Holland, in imitation of his father-in-law, Rysios²⁶. This is only partially true. In the Dutch archives there are several documents on the trade of Joannis Koraïs and Adamantios Rysios²⁷. They show that both had conducted trade with Holland during the years 1740-1750, not in silk, but in felt, angora wool, crude and white or red spun cotton and drape: the ordinary trade with the Levant. Later this trade stopped and we find Joannis Koraïs together with his brother Pandelis importing drape from Leghorn²⁸.

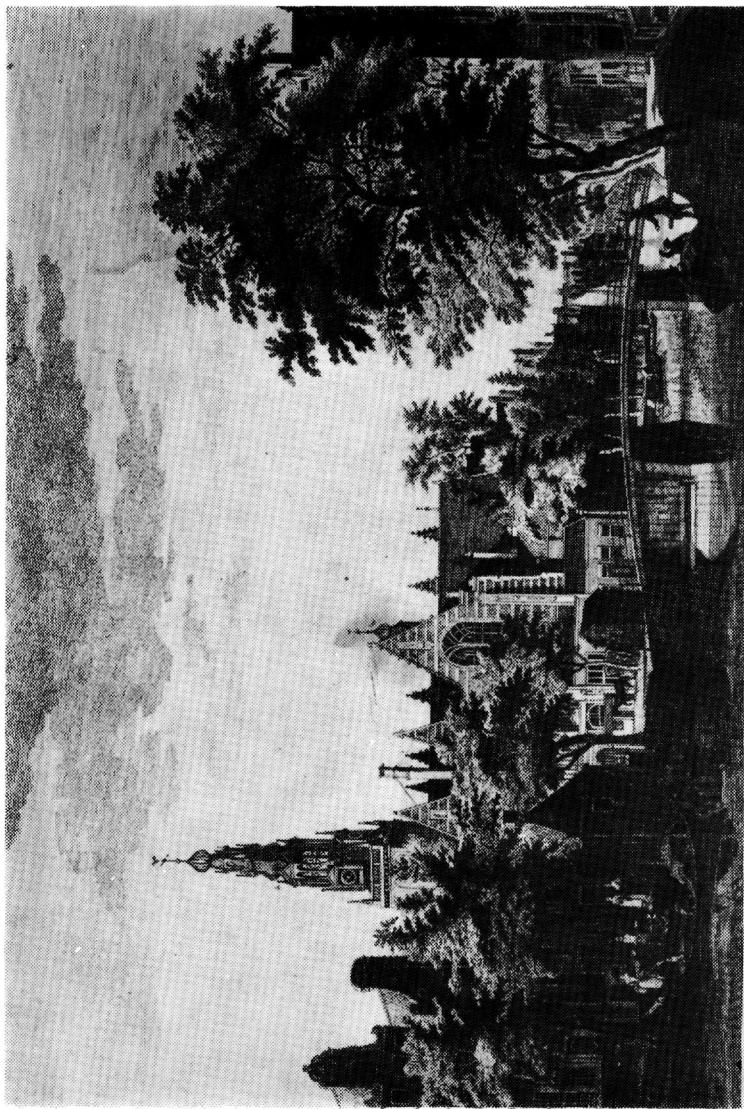
It is shown by the letters of Stamati Petro that Koraïs did not go to Holland as a representative of his father, nor as a silk trader. Koraïs' business in Amsterdam was to be the head of an Amsterdam business house which would belong to a newly established Greek network of firms, directed by Stathi Thomas in Smyrna. This firm would do the ordinary Levant trade²⁹. Usually such networks were owned in parts by several merchants, and the heads of the working companies were shareholders. It is fairly certain that the Koraïs family had a share in the enterprise of Thomas, but Joannis Koraïs did not actively participate in the working of the enterprise. Koraïs' story about silk trade is im-

26. A. Koraïs, *"Απαντά*, Athinai 1960 I, 405.

27. A.R.A. Archives of the Directors of Levant Trade nr. 135 (annex to letter of treasurer of Smyrna 27 XII 1735, bill of lading in which figures Rysios, importing pistols and exporting cotton cloth) and nr. 137 (annex to letter of treasurer 23 XI 1747 bill of lading in which figures Joannis Koraïs exporting Angora wool).

28. A.R.A. Archives of the consulate in Smyrna d. 6 (10 XI 1746, chancery deed signed by the firm of Joannis and Pandelis Koraïs, brothers).

29. A.R.A. Archives of the embassy in Turkey 1215 (Kalvokoressis to Kourmoulis 6 II 1773 and XI 1774) cf. also Koraïs, *'Αλληλογραφία* I, p. 7 Erroneously Iliou writes (page v') that Pateraki was the representative of the society in Chios; Pateraki was established in Constantinople as is seen from A.R.A. Archives of the embassy in Turkey 1105A.



G E N I & T R O P C O O U D E K E R K
view of the canal near the church of St. Nicholas

View of the "Fluweelenburgwal, now Oudezijds Voorburgwal, the canal on which Koräis lived in 1773-1774. The engraving is contemporary to Koräis and his house can be distinguished on the right. It is the fifth house past the corner, where the woman and child are passing. From Wagenaar, Amsterdam in zyne opkomst, Amsterdam 1760-1767, vol. 2. ARA, library.

probable because Holland was not an important market for Levantine silk any more; silk sold in Holland mostly came from China. Why did Koraïs tell this story? Did he have a loss of memory or did he try to show his father as a merchant who sold aristocratic products? In fact Koraïs' father was an important personality in Smyrna; we should not believe Stamati's remarks that Koraïs' family was nothing special³⁰. Joannis Koraïs was a member of an important business house (Bakchatoris), he was sometimes dimogerion of the Greek community in Smyrna, and from a letter of the Dutch consul in Smyrna we get the impression that he was a highly respected person³¹.

During the years 1773-1774 Diamantis Koraïs was the representative in Amsterdam of the society presided by Stathi Thomas. Stathi was a rich Greek merchant who, from ± 1760 till 1772, had been a member of the Amsterdam firm of Stathi Thomas & Stephanos Isaïou (d'Isay in Western sources). This was a very large and successful enterprise which acted in Amsterdam as agent for a number of Greek firms, among which Mavrokordatos and Anastas, the largest Greek firm of Smyrna. For unknown reasons the firm of Thomas & Isaïou split up in 1772. Stephanos Isaïou remained in Amsterdam as the sole owner of a rapidly expanding enterprise. His wealth became proverbial³². His firm is mentioned still many years afterwards as Koraïs' bank relation³³. Stathi Thomas was not as successful as his partner. After the separation he began a business house in Smyrna. It is a little strange that he did not have his former partner d'Isay as his agent in Amster-

30. Iliou, p. 33.

31. A.R.A., Archives of the consulate in Smyrna, d. 30 (deed of 15 IV 1770 signed by the dimogerontes Mpalis Kantzimalis, Nikolaos Mantzouranis, Giorgaki Toufektzoglou and Joannis Koraïs). cf. ibid., d 41 (26 IX 1781, dimogerontes Joannis Bachtzalis, Stathi Thomas, Kostaki Mutafoglou and Joannis Pittakos). On the social position of Joannis Koraïs also ibid., g. 8 (letter of the Dutch consul to the Russian ambassador in Constantinople 8 III 1780).

32. The importance of the firms of Stephanos and Mavrokordatos can be seen from A.R.A., Archives of the consulate in Smyrna, cc and dd. The possibility mentioned by Iliou, p. μα' that the πλούταξ Koraïs wrote about was Stephanos is a certainty: no other merchant contemporary of Koraïs was at that moment a rich man in Amsterdam.

33. Koraïs, Ἀλληλογραφία, I, pp. 478, 479, 508, 509, 411, II, 334-335.

dam; instead his firm began an agency of its own directed by his new business partner Diamantis Koraïs. Maybe Stathi and Stephanos had had some quarrel; Stathi seems to have been a rather difficult character³⁴.

Dutch statistics show that Stathi did not have much luck with his enterprises³⁵. After an energetic beginning trade slackened and almost came to a standstill. Mutual recriminations followed: Koraïs' Patmian clerk Stamati Petro, who had been sent with Koraïs to Amsterdam by Stathi as some kind of spy, sent highly coloured reports to Smyrna about the incredible stupidity of Koraïs³⁶. Koraïs wrote his views in an already published letter to the partners who were agents of the firm in Constantinople, Petrokokkinos and Paterakis³⁷. In this letter Koraïs offers a profound analysis of some important aspects of Levantine trade. This letter shows that Koraïs had employed his large intellectual capacities in his work and that he understood the system of Levantine trade excellently. His idea was to imitate some large Dutch firms and Isaïou and to take the production of woolen cloth for exportation to the Levant into the firm's own hands. We know Koraïs wanted also to take transportation into his own hands by chartering ships instead of being dependent on other transporters³⁸. Stathi did not want this. It is possible that the separation of Stathi and

34. As witnessed by his many changes in partners: Before 1772 with Stephanos, 1772-1774 with Koraïs, Petrokokkinos and Paterakis, 1775-1776 alone, 1777-1778 with Bartendorff, 1778-1782 with Ralli and Petrokokkinos.

35. See appendix 3, nr 1-2.

36. Several cases in Iliou, *Σταμάτης Πέτρον*, pp. 10-11, 14-16, 22, 28 (about sale of cotton yarn; we can observe here that Stamati is lying; his assertions should be compared with the cotton-prices of the Amsterdam Exchange, as published in N. W. Posthumus, *Nederlandsche prijsgeschiedenis I*, Leiden 1943, p. 132) 33-34, 37, 38, 41, 47.

37. Iliou, *Σταμάτης Πέτρον*, p. 59-71 = Koraïs, *'Αλληλογραφία I*, p. 9-14.

38. The case of the chartering of a ship by Koraïs in Iliou, who seems to have formed a false impression on the basis of Stamati's remarks. Koraïs did charter a Dutch ship, which remained the property of its captain, Abraham Langendijk. Later there were ships owned by Greek merchants in Amsterdam, but this was not the case with the ship De Nieuwe Hoop, which was chartered by Koraïs. The contract in Municipal Archives Amsterdam, NAA 15689/520, see appendix 2 nr. 4. The cargo of this ship during the period Koraïs chartered it is enumerated in appendix 3 nr. 3.

Stephanos had something to do with divergence of opinion between the two partners about the modernization of business methods. Stathi was a profoundly conservative merchant.

From several sources we can see that Koraïs wanted to do business as a first class merchant, not as backstreet trader. He installed himself in a prosperous neighbourhood of Amsterdam, near the Exchange. His address was immediately printed in the address book of the Amsterdam merchants³⁹, and he seems to have distributed printed pricelists of the Amsterdam market in Greek⁴⁰. He was very active and went personally to the great auctions of the Dutch East India Company, while other merchants usually employed brokers⁴¹. He chartered a ship and wanted to enter into the manufacturing of woollen cloth. He was an advocate of modern ways of payment but was against tricks with bills of exchange as practised by the Avgerinos firm. In his letter to Paterakis and Petrokokkinos he showed a clear understanding. In short: he was not the boy of the Levantine ghetto Stamati Petro would like him to be.

Stathi did not like this way of doing business. He preferred speculative ventures in the interior trade of the Ottoman Empire above slow but sure investments. Stathi is an example of a speculating medieval merchant, while Koraïs is an adept of early modern capitalism. When Koraïs sent to Smyrna large quantities of European merchandise, Stathi did not reply by sending Levantine merchandise for an equal value, but he used the proceeds of the sale of the European products to speculate in the interior trade of the Ottoman Empire, leaving Koraïs to cope with the people he had borrowed money from to buy his exportation merchandise. In this way Stathi got an enormous debt with Koraïs.

39. *Naamregister van alle de kooplieden...*, Amstelredam 1773 p. 23. This is the only specimen I know of the 1773 edition of the «Naamregister»; it is in the municipal archives of Amsterdam. The mention of Koraïs is printed here in appendix 4 nr. 1.

40. Iliou, p.p. 73-77. Iliou's interpretation (p. 73) is not entirely correct, this piece of printing is not a «fattura» but a price-list of the Amsterdam Exchange which existed in Dutch already from the 16th century on; during the 18th century they are known in many languages.

41. Appendix 3 nr. 4.

The outcome was that Koraïs had no longer any money or credit to buy European merchandise and trade slackened⁴².

In these circumstances Koraïs began to tread very warily and slow down business as much as possible. He had still another reason to do so: in 1773-1774 there was a serious financial crisis in Amsterdam. Two of the leading bankers went bankrupt and the crisis spread all over Europe. Even in Smyrna a large Greek firm, Ambrosios Mavrokordatos, went bankrupt. This happened in Koraïs' own close surroundings: he was a close friend of the son of the Amsterdam agent of Ambrosios Mavrokordatos, Riga Nioti. From Kourmoulis' correspondence we know that Koraïs, like Kourmoulis himself, had become afraid to take risks: the whole Kourmoulis correspondence of that time is full of warnings by the Levant partners to the European agents not to lose *kouragio* and to go on with business⁴³.

There may have been several reasons for the lack of success of Koraïs as a trader. His principal partner, Stathi Thomas, was not a very good trader, and his ideas were incompatible with those of Koraïs. There was also the crisis: a difficult moment to begin a business venture. Also there was a possible lack of commercial abilities in Koraïs himself. According to Stamati Petro, Koraïs' was the worst imaginable merchant, an incompetent money squandering Don Juan. Stamati's has been until now the only available opinion on Koraïs as a trader, and because of that, Koraïs has been accused of being the only cause of the lack of progress of the business. On the basis of the material we have found we can not say that Stamati's slander is very plausible to us. A merchant as stupid as the Koraïs described in Stamati's letters would have gone bankrupt within a few weeks. We have contrary information in the correspondence of Kourmoulis. Avgerinos and Kalvokoressis were very satisfied with Koraïs' actions as their

42. The difficulties in which Koraïs was at that moment are shown in a letter by Stamati who wrote that Koraïs had to pawn merchandise destined for exportation, Iliou, p. 49. See also above, note 22.

43. The crisis is mentioned by Stamati: 'Ηλιού', 49. Many remarks on the crisis in A.R.A. Archives of the embassy in Turkey 1215-1216 (letters of Kalvokoressis and J. Avgerinos spring-early summer 1773). See also note 23.

agent, even at the moment that they had already become aware of a large conflict with Stathi: they hoped that Koraïs would continue acting for them and that he would not stop trading because of his quarrel with Stathi⁴⁴.

In August 1774, Stathi Thomas, probably influenced by Stamati's letters, was planning to end his partnership with Koraïs. This we know from rumours recorded in Kourmoulis' correspondence⁴⁵. His partners asked Kourmoulis to keep it secret from Koraïs, but by some means Koraïs got some information of it, and was also planning a separation himself⁴⁶. At the same time he seems to have started a simpler life and left his house on the Oudezijds Voorburgwal for a house near the harbour⁴⁷. Stamati went on to act as an agent for Stathi⁴⁸.

For some time we have no statistical account on Koraïs' trade: manifests of Dutch shipping for the first half of 1775 are lacking, but we see that in 1775 he entered into a new partnership, which shows that he had still some capital available. The new partnership was with Ambrosios Rallis in Smyrna and with Antonios Paterakis in Constantinople—it seems that the Constantinople partner of Stathi's firm had chosen the side of Koraïs. But Koraïs' new firm was only a relatively small affair which did not do much business. Koraïs seems to have had a bad experience in his relations with Stathi and not to have over-

44. A.R.A. Archives of the embassy in Turkey 1215 (letter of Kalvokressis to Kourmoulis 23 VII 1774 and XI 1774; in a letter of 6 III 1774 there is reference to possible jealousy of Stefanos and his partners because of the amount of business Kourmoulis' firm had with Koraïs).

45. ibid., letters of 23.VIII, 5.IX and XI 1774.

46. ibid., letter of 23 VIII 1774; Iliou 64.

47. *Naamregister van alle de kooplieden...*, Amstelredam 1774 p. 23.

48. Details on Stamati's subsequent activities can be found in A.R.A., Archives of the consulate in Smyrna cc. Stamati was not such an exemplary merchant as he sees himself, he is recorded among the bad debtors of the Dutch East India Company: A.R.A. V.O.C. b 998. In 1799 Stamati left Amsterdam and returned to Patmos. On his passage through Constantinople he arrived with letters of recommendation from Amsterdam at the Dutch embassy and received from the ambassador the office of Dutch consul in Patmos, but he was soon dismissed because of neglect of duty: A.R.A. Archives of the embassy in Turkey 874.

come it⁴⁹. He showed little interest in trade, and he did not conduct much business: a little with Rallis and a little with Demetrios Bakchatoris, business partner of his father⁵⁰. Already in 1776 the new society was ended, because, according to the words of Joannis Avgerinos *o Koraïs den porpati kala*; this was the same Avgerinos whose firm had been so satisfied with Koraïs in 1773-1774 that they wanted to transfer their considerable trade from Stephanos d'Isay to Koraïs⁵¹.

This was the end of the business career of Koraïs. He still remained for two years in Amsterdam, but we find no mention of him in Dutch trade statistics. We will end this account of Koraïs' business ventures with the refutation of an old legend. In the literature we find the accusation that Koraïs would have gone bankrupt in Amsterdam and that he would have absconded without paying his debts. This story cannot be true. If a merchant in Amsterdam went bankrupt, his business was put into the hands of the Desolate Boedelkamer, a special court of law for bankruptcy. The archives of this court have been very well preserved, but there is no mention of a bankruptcy of Koraïs in them. It is also improbable that Koraïs would have incurred large debts. To avoid a bankruptcy, Koraïs might have made an agreement with his creditors to pay slowly,—and maybe absconded afterwards—. But there is no such agreement in the protocols of the Amsterdam notaries who acted for Koraïs. Indeed we see Koraïs in some financial problems in 1776, but in 1777 these seem to have passed⁵². If Koraïs had had serious debts we would expect to see in the notarial protocols and in the registers of the chancery deeds of Smyrna a lot of protests of bills of exchange and of powers of attorney to collect debts, but there is nothing except one protested bill of exchange for a relatively small amount which was paid afterwards. If Koraïs had left bad debts, he would have had them with Ambrosios Rallis, his former partner, or with

49. Appendix 3, nr. 5.

50. Appendix 3, nr. 6.

51. A.R.A. Archives of the embassy in Turkey 1216 (letter of Avgerinos to Kourmoulis, 14 VI 1776).

52. Appendix 2, nrs. 9-11.

Stephanos d'Isay, who had helped him sometimes in Amsterdam⁵³. But he had later relations with both... and this would be inconceivable if he had left debts. There was no reason for a bankruptcy: Koraïs had brought his trade slowly to a standstill, and so he could not have suffered heavy sudden losses. The end of Koraïs as a merchant resembles the end of the firm of Prigkos the same year in Amsterdam, slowing down, and then leaving; an ending not glorious, but honourable⁵⁴.

C. Some Remarks on the intellectual life in Amsterdam and on the possible contacts of Koraïs

In the 18th century the Netherlands were an aristocratic republic with a federal constitution. In this republic there was a monarchical element: the stadhouder, hereditary commander of the army and navy who had also a large indirect political influence. Discontent about corruption and the imperfect working of the constitutional system had brought into being a wide opposition movement. This movement had begun with supporting the monarchical element, but the stadhouder was unable to remedy the existing problems. Thereupon disillusioned members of the opposition aimed their criticism against the stadhouder and began advocating a democratic republic. Shortly after Koraïs left Amsterdam, during the years 1781-1787 there were revolutionary upheavals.

Intellectual life in Holland had easy access to international currents of thought and to the literature of the enlightenment.

Freedom of the press had made Holland into the printing-house of modern Europe. As far as we can see most innovations in European thought did not at first cause vehement emotions in Holland; things were rather phlegmatically accepted or rejected. But in a sudden way there arose in 1768 an emotional discussion

53. Stephanos: Koraïs, *'Αληλογραφία* I, pp. 478, 479, 503, 509, 511 and II, 334-335 Rallis: *ibid.* I, 104 (this mr. Ambrosios is Ambrosios Rallis), II, 410.

54. On the departure of *Bronnen* see: *Bronnen* 4/1 pp. 233, 235, 236. A.R.A. Archives of the consulate in Smyrna cc show a clear decline of Prigkos' trade since 1772 as it slowly moved to an absolute standstill.

in which progressive thinkers and conservatives became the two opposing groups. It was the translation into Dutch of Marmontel's novel *Belisaire* (which appeared in 1767) which caused an enormous upheaval of pamphlet literature on the crucial question of the moral equality of Christianity and non-Christian religions⁵⁵. The thesis of the moral value of «natural religion» had been immediately rejected by the Sorbonne, but in Holland a group of liberal theologians and scholars defended Marmontel's views. Their most important spokesman was Petrus Burmannus secundus professor of Classical literature at the Amsterdam Athenaeum⁵⁶. He was the leading personality in a circle of important intellectuals and politicians, who assembled in his country house of Santhorst. Among its members we should at least mention the name of the great classical scholar Valckenaer, who was so much admired by Koraïs. At Santhorst Rousseau was revered, there was a spirit of deism and antimonarchicalism and republicanism inspired by classical antiquity, Grotius and the glorious period of the Dutch republic of the 17th century⁵⁶. Outside the immediate circle of Santhorst there was among the supporters of Marmontel's thesis the leading Amsterdam theologian and clergyman Adriaan Buurt, who moved in the high society of this town and who was advocating the interesting thesis that the base of theology and religion should be founded on the objective base of the natural laws of mathematics⁵⁸.

We can affirm that Koraïs must have had very early contacts with this intellectual circle, because his teacher Bernard Keun, «predikant» at the Dutch Reformed Church of Smyrna, was a friend of Adriaan Buurt and represented the same kind of a-

55. J. F. Marmontel, *Belisarius*, Amsterdam 1768.

56. Biography of Burmannus in *Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Woordenboek* (NNBW), Leiden 1911-1937, vol. IV pp. 358-362.

57. About the Santhorst-circle: J. Hartog, *Uit de dagen der Patriotten*, Amsterdam, s.a., pp. 3-49.

58. *Brieven van- en aan J. D. van der Capellen tot den Poll* 2 (aanhangsel) Utrecht 1883, p. 23 and 32 contains some interesting remarks on Buurt's opinions in the correspondence between two people of advanced ideas. Buurt is considered to figure among the principal philosophers of his time.

dogmatic ethical religion. Keun became elected member of the Academy of Haarlem, one of the strongholds of advanced thought in Holland⁵⁹. Keun's principal, the Dutch consul count Daniel Jean de Hochedepied, was personally known to Koraïs; he was also an advocate of modern ideas⁶⁰. Another acquaintance of Koraïs, the rich merchant David van Lennep, had his children educated by the Swiss Dentand, a friend of Koraïs and also an advocate of modern ideas, while in the house of Van Lennep lived his partner Willem Enslie, who had a library containing several modern works⁶¹.

When Koraïs went to Amsterdam, Keun brought him into contact with his old friend Buurt. We have already mentioned Buurt's views on the matter of Belisaire and his views on the logical base of theology. Buurt was an irenic theologian. He wrote a large handbook on theology which was considered by later theologians to be extremely weak on the doctrinal and exegetical sides and to be tediously ethical and moralistic: a typical work of the enlightenment⁶². Buurt had a large interest in mathematics and natural history. He collected naturalia (a real penguin seems to have been the showpiece of his collection) and also antique coins⁶³. At Buurt's house Koraïs studied mathematics and so

59. On Keun's membership of this academy: Koraïs, *'Αληθογραφία* I p. 148. J. A. Bierens de Haan, *De Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen 1752-1952*, Haarlem 1952, gives the history of this very exclusive society. Many people whom we encounter in Koraïs' correspondence were members, while Petrus Burmannus secundus was among its founders. We mention the members L. Valckenaer, J. H. van Swinden and D. Wytenbach.

60. The views of the consul are shown in his correspondence with his son-in-law Heidenstam, A.R.A. Archives of the consulate in Smyrna.

61. See above, note 4.

62. There is a good biographical article on Buurt in the biographical dictionary of Dutch protestant theologians: *Het Protestantse Vaderland, Biografisch Woordenboek van Protestantsche godgeleerden in Nederland*, I, Utrecht 1903 p. 733-744. An opinion on the value of Buurt's theological writings in A. Ypey and I. J. Dermout, *Geschiedenis der Nederlandsch Hervormde Kerk*, Breda 1819-1827, vol. IV p. 62-63. A testimony to Buurt's prominence in Amsterdam in J. Wagenaar, *Beschrijving van Amsterdam, vervolg Amsterdam en Haarlem* 1794, 21th part p. 88.

63. Two learned travellers have met Buurt and describe his collection in their books: J. J. Björnstähl, *Briefe auf Reisen durch Frankreich, Italien*,

must inevitably have come in touch with his teacher's views. Keun wrote later that Koraïs had studied in Amsterdam «theologie naturelle»⁶⁴, the classical term for such a-dogmatical deism with a strong moralistic tendency which was a horror to all orthodox traditional theologians. Buurt's wife, Josina Carolina van Lynden van de Park was the daughter of a noble family who had tasted the pleasure of modern thought. She wrote a booklet on logic, which served Koraïs as a handbook in this discipline. She seems to have been a lady of advanced views and even something of a feminist. Both were reasonably rich people⁶⁵. Koraïs seems to have reciprocated the benefits received by teaching Buurt to speak Greek, because a poem written at the death of Buurt in 1781 tells us that Buurt was able to speak «Greek with the Greek», which is a clear allusion to his relation with Koraïs, which seems to have been commonly known in Amsterdam⁶⁶.

We can hardly doubt that Buurt, who did so much like to show his little museum to important visitors, would not show that other curiosity: the learned Greek. This gives a clear meaning to Koraïs' remark to Lotos that «he had known wise people in Amsterdam»⁶⁷. We may certainly suppose that he was acquainted with such a prominent inhabitant of Amsterdam as the lord of Santhorst, Petrus Burmannus, a contact which is the more interesting because it is known that Koraïs was working on classical texts during his stay in Amsterdam⁶⁸. We might mention here also that Burmannus' favorite pupil and editor of his posthumous works, Van Santen, had later some correspondence with Koraïs⁶⁹.

der Schweiz, Deutschland, Holland, England und ein Theil des Morgenlandes, Stralsund 1777-1783, vol. 5 pp. 134-136 and 444-448. K. P. Thunberg, *Reise durch ein Theil von Europa, Africa und Asien 1770-1779*, Berlin 1792, pp. 125-127.

64. The «theologie naturelle» — studies of Koraïs are witnessed by Keun in a letter to Guys ; see I. Anastasiadou, «Γκύνας-Κεύνος-Κοραῆς», in *'Ο Ερανιστής*, 15, 1978-1979, pp. 257.

65. A biographical article on J. C. van Lynden in the *NNBW* VII, 800.

66. This poem has been printed as a pamphlet, a copy is in the literary Municipal Archives of Amsterdam.

67. Koraïs, *'Αλληλογραφία* I, p. 65.

68. Iliou, p. λς'.

69. Koraïs, *'Αλληλογραφία* I, 209.

Moreover the great activity of the Amsterdam editors of French books could not have been unremarked by Koraïs; indeed it was certainly noticed by Buurt, who had a rich library. Last but not least we should remark that Koraïs' landlord of 1772-1774, the French merchant Pierre Geraud, moved in scholarly circles. His daughter Maria was Koraïs' great love who died so young in 1773⁷⁰.

In such intellectual surroundings Koraïs must have been strongly influenced by advanced views on theology and society. He did not yet publish them, but he must certainly have had a good knowledge of them.

Final conclusions

There has been some ambiguity in the appreciation of the importance of Koraïs' Amsterdam period. On the one hand we

70. It was in fact this mention by Stamati (Iliou, p. 30) which enabled us to identify exactly both the house Koraïs lived in and the girlfriend. I asked my colleague Mrs. E. Lievense of the Amsterdam Municipal Archives to find me the name and address of a family who had two houses on the Fluwelen Burgwal (this I knew from the addressbook, see note 38), and who had a daughter who died in March 1773 at the age of 18 years. By going through all the registers of deaths and burials all girls dying in early 1773 were noted, and from the baptismal registers the dates of birth were verified. In the registers of the Walloon church (where also Koraïs liked to go: Iliou p. 19) D.T.B. 1132, f. 111, she found a girl who answered the specifications: Marie, daughter of Pierre Geraud, a merchant in coffee and tea from Perpignan. The registration of sales of houses afterwards showed that Geraud had two houses on the Fluwelen Burgwal (now called Oudezijds Voorburgwal), namely numbers 63 and 65. It was then discovered that in nr. 59 lived Adriaan Buurt. Geraud must have been living in number 63 which he bought first; nr. 65 with the inscription God is mijn burcht, 1686 (God is my fortress) is the house in which Koraïs lived. The neighbour on the other side, also referred to in Stamati's letters was J. H. Kerkring. The canal on which Koraïs lived is shown in a contemporary engraving which even shows a glimpse of Koraïs' house. It is a pity that, while almost all houses on this canal are still in their old shape, number 65 has a modern facade, in which however the old inscriptions have been preserved. The building is now the Chinese church. Geraud is referred to in the travel description of a German scholar whom he guided through Amsterdam: H. Sander, *Beschreibung seiner Reisen durch Frankreich und die Niederlanden, Holland, Deutschland und Italien*, Leipzig 1783, p. 138-139.

have assertions by Koraïs himself that his stay in Amsterdam had been one of the great blessings in his life, on the other hand we have the murmurations of Stamati on his lazy, stupid boss and some other negative reports from his adversariers. Until now the only support of a positive appreciation of the Amsterdam period has been Koraïs himself, and those observers and biographers who are friendly to Koraïs tend to believe him, whereas his adversaries put the accent on the negative side which has been depicted in such dark colours by Stamati.

The material we have assembled in Holland tends to confirm the general outline of Koraïs' own views, even if we have found that Koraïs was not always truthful. But certainly Koraïs was not such a stupid merchant as he has been described, he had some sound understanding and there are also some positive reports on his business activities. As a merchant he was not very courageous, and his lack of activity seems to have had some connection with a fear to take risks, not necessarily with laziness. On the other hand we found that neither Stathi Thomas, nor Stamati Petro were such excellent merchants as they have been assumed to be simply because of their criticism of Koraïs' supposed mistakes. We lack the material to pass any definitive judgment now, however, on the basis of the new material we can say that the case against Koraïs has not been sufficiently proven, and that matters certainly did not end in such a bad disaster as has been supposed. On the whole, the episode of Koraïs as a merchant in Amsterdam is not only of some importance as part of the life-story of such an important personality as Koraïs, but also as an enlightening case-story of a Greek merchant in the West.

Finally, we have made some remarks on a problem which will never be completely solved. The question is how far Dutch influences have been important in Koraïs' political and religious views. At least we have been able to say that in Amsterdam (and probably already in 1769 in Smyrna) Koraïs had been in touch with modern Western thought. People like Keun and Buurt, possibly even more prominent people of advanced views, have been in contact with Koraïs, and probably the value Koraïs attributes to the schooling in Buurt's house in his autobiography is completely justified.

In short: we may arrive at the conclusion that the negative reports on Koraïs as a merchant in Amsterdam are grossly exaggerated. From our sources we see a young merchant who has reasonably advanced views on the way of doing business without being dishonourable. He seems not to be incompetent, but he is afraid to take risks. He loves his Greek language, studies it and tries to use it well. His private studies under the tutoring of a liberal theologian must have brought him into contact with advanced currents of thought of that time. In this manner Koraïs' stay in Amsterdam was far more than a period merely wasted in the pleasures of love and lighthearted company.

Ber. Nr. 91 Seite 20 der 20. Februar 1913.

D. Coraij d'ompi

The oldest known autograph letter of Koraïs. ARA, LAT 1213.

Korais' correspondance with D. Kourmoulis 1773-1776*

1

*Βενετίαν πρὸς τοὺς Κνοίους Δημήτριον Κονδούλην καὶ Συντροφίαν
Ἄμστελδάμ 21 Σεπτεμβρίου 1773*

‘Ο ἐν Κωνσταντινούπολει Σύντροφόσας Κύριος Λουκᾶς Καλβοκορέσης (ἀπὸ τὸν ὅποιον εἶναι καὶ ἡ εὐγενλησμένη) μᾶς δίδει τὴν εἰδησιν νὰ τοῦ φωνήσωμεν μεοκὰ πανικὰ τῆς Ἰνδίας, διὰ τὰ ὅποῖα νὰ γροικηθωμεν μὲ τὴν αὐθεντία σας σύρωντες ἐπάνω σας διὰ τὴν ποσότητα. τὸ ὅποιον θέλει φροντίσομεν μὲ πρότην ἀφορμὴν διὰ Σμύρνην η διὰ Κωνσταντινούπολιν; θθεν ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ ἥγαπονόσαμεν νὰ ἡξεύρωμεν καὶ παρὰ τῆς αὐθεντία σας, ἀν εἰσθε εἰς γνῶμην νὰ τιμίσετε ταῖς τράτταις μας, ὅποιν διὰ τὴν ποσότητα τῶν αὐτῶν πραγματειῶν ἥθελε σᾶς σύρωμεν, ἡ ἀνήσως δὲν ενδρώμεν τὸν τρόπον να σύρωμεν νὰ μᾶς τὴν ωμετερετε ἡ αὐθεντία σας αὐτόθεν ἀρ' οὖ λάβετε τὴν εἰδησι παρ' ἡμῶν. ταῦτα καὶ μένομεν εἰς τὰς προσταγασας.

Εἴμεσθε σὸν θεῷ εἰς τὰς 8,, ‘Οκτωμβρίου, μετὰ τὴν βεβ(αίωσιν) τῆς ἀν(ωθεν) Κόπ(ιας) μὴν ἔχοντες ἔτερόν τι νὰ προσθέσωμεν, μένομεν καὶ πάλιν εἰς τὰς προσταγάς σας ἀοκνοι.

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία
D. Coray et Comp.

2

*Βενετίαν, πρὸς τοὺς Κνοίους Δημήτριον Κονδούλην καὶ συντροφίαν.
Ἀμστελδάμ 10 Δεκεμβρίου 1773*

‘Υστερον ἀπὸ τὴν τελευταίαν μας 16,, Νοεμβρίου (μὲ δλον ὅποι εἰς τὰς 7,, τοῦ τρέχοντος σᾶς ἐστείλαμεν μίαν ἐπιστολὴν ἀπὸ τοὺς ἐν Κωνσταντινούπολει συντρόφους σας) δὲν σᾶς ἐγράψαμεν πλέον, ἐλπίζοντες ὡρα τῇ ὥρᾳ νὰ τελειόσωμεν τὴν Κομμισσιόνεσας. τώρη μὲ τὴν ἀφορμὴν τῆς τιμίας σας 26,, Νοεμβρίου πρῶτον μὲν σᾶς ενχαριστοῦμεν ὅτι θέλει τιμήσετε τὴν ὑπογραφήν μας, ὅταν σᾶς παρδόησιασθῃ.

* Letters nrs. 1-19 and 21 from: ARA, Archives of the embassy in Turkey, 1213; nrs. 20 and 22-23 from ibid., 1208. In the edition of the letters I have retained the spelling of the original. I express my gratitude to Mis M. Lazana, Miss Joanna Petropoulou, Mr. G. Sbiliris and specially to Mr. A. Karathanassis and Alexis Politis who helped me with the transcription of the documents.

καὶ δεύτερον δὲ σᾶς λέγομεν ὅτι τὰ πανικὰ τῆς Ἰνδίας ὅχι μόνον εἰς τὴν Κομπανίαν ἐδόθησαν ἀκοιβᾶ, (ώς σᾶς προεγράψαμεν) ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμειναν εἰς τὰς αὐτὰς τιμὰς καὶ πηγαίνουσιν ἀναβαίνοντας καθημέοντας, τόσον διποῦ τὰ μαλμόλεντα πλέον μήτε εἰς τὰ f. 12,,—,,—13—B(an)co δὲν τὰ ενδοίσκομεν πλέον μήτε εἰς τὰ f. 13,,—,,— καὶ καθεξῆς ὅλα τὰ ἄλλα εἰδὴ κατὰ ἀναλογίαν. θεων ἡμεῖς δὲν ἐκρίναμεν ἀλογον κατ’ οὐδένα τρόπον νὰ δόσωμεν τὸ ἀργόνιον σας εἰς πράγματα ἀκοιβᾶ, ἀπὸ τὰ δύοια δὲν ἐλπίζεται κέρδος. διὰ νὰ μὴν μείνῃ ὅμως ἡ κομμισσιῶνε σας παντελῆς ἀνενέργητος, μάλιστα διποῦ εἶχε προγραφίσωμεν εἰς τὴν Κομπανίαν 50,, μαλμόλεντα διὰ λογ. σας (καθὼς εἰς τὸν καιρὸν τὸ ἐμάθετε) ἐπροσθέσαμεν ἀκόμη ἄλλα 50,, μαλμόλεντα ἀπὸ τὰ ἐδικά μας καὶ αὐτὰ φωνισμένα εἰς τὴν Κομπανίαν, τὸ δύοιον δὲν ἥθελε τὸ κάμωμεν βέβαια δι’ ἄλλον τινὰ νὰ τοῦ χαρίσωμεν φανερᾶ ὑπέρ τὰ f. 60,,—,,— καθὼς ἐλπίζω νὰ τὸ καταλάβετε καὶ ἡ αὐθεντεία σας. καὶ λουπὸν αὐτὰ τὰ 100,, κομμάτια εἰς μίαν κασσέλαν θέλει τὰ ἴμβαρονάωμεν αὖσιον εἰς τὸ καράβι τοῦ καπ. φόλκερ ἐντοξ, διποῖος μισσεύει μὲ πρῶτον καλὸν ἄνεμον διὰ Σμύρνην καὶ Κωνσταντινούπολιν ἢ vice versa, εἰς παράδοσιν τῶν ἐκεῖ συντρόφων σας, σηγονοράωντας τα ἐξ ὀλοκλήρου κατὰ τὴν προσταγήν σας. ἡ ποσότης αὐτῆς τῆς κασσέλας θέλει εἶναι σχεδὸν ἔως f. 1350,, ὅμοῦ μὲ τὰ ἔξοδα σηγονοριτὰν καὶ προβιτιῶνε. καὶ λουπὸν μένοντιν εἰς χείρας μας σχεδὸν f. 650,, τοῦ λογαριασμοῦ σας, τὰ δύοια θέλει τὰ οἰκονομήσετε καθὼς ἀγαπᾶτε, σύρωντάς τα ἐπάνω μας, ἡ γράφωντάς μας νὰ σᾶς τὰ διμεττέρωμεν, ἡ καὶ παραγγέλωντάς μας νὰ σᾶς τὰ φωνίσωμεν εἰς ὅ,τι ἄλλο εἴδος πραγματείας ὁρίζετε, τὸ δύοιον "Ισως φθάσει νὰ σταλθῇ καὶ πρὸν τῆς πήξεως τῶν νερῶν, ἀν δ καιρὸς μείνῃ καθὼς εἶναι. μάλιστα ἀν ἔζητούσετε τὴν γνώμην μας, σᾶς ἐσυμβουλεύαμεν διὰ ἔνα κοντὶ χρονάρι, διποῦ μὲ τὸ νὰ δίδεται ταῖς περισσότεραις φοραῖς ἀνανλον, καὶ μὲ τὸ νὰ μὴν ἔχῃ καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ ἔξοδα εἶναι σχεδὸν τὸ ἐπικερδέστερον. ἀς εἶναι καὶ τοῦτο πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις διὰ νὰ σᾶς δείξωμεν πόσον φροντίζομεν διὰ τὰ ἵντερέσσασας. ταῦτα καὶ προσμένοντες τιμίαν σας ἀπάντησιν μένομεν εἰς τὰς προσταγάς σας

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία

Copy of the previous letter, by another hand, evidently that of Koraïs' clerk. Koraïs added the postscript in his own hand.

Σμύρνη πρὸς τοὺς Κνοίους δημήτριον Κονδυλῶν καὶ Συντροφία
Ἄμστελδαμ 10,, δεκεμβρίου 1773—

νήστερον ἀπὸ τὴν τελευταίαν μας 16., νοεμβρίου (μὲ δόλον δηποῦ εἰς τὰς 7., τοῦ τρέχοντος σᾶς ἐστύλαμεν μίαν ἐπιστολὴν ἀπὸ τοὺς ἐν Κωνσταντινοπόλι συντρόφους σας) δὲν σᾶς ἐγράψαμεν πλέον; ἐλπίζοντες ὡρα τῇ ὡρᾳ νὰ τελιωσωμεν τὴν Κομμισιῶνε σας. τώρῃ μὲ τὴν ἀφορμὴν τῆς τιμίασας 26., νοεμβρίου, πρωτον μεν σᾶς εὐχαριστώμεν δtti θέλει τιμίσετε τὴν ὑπογραφήν μας, δταν σᾶς παρρησιασθῇ; δεύτερον δὲ σᾶς λέγομεν, δtti θέλει τὰ πανικᾶ τῆς Ἰνδίας, δτι μόνον εἰς τὴν Κομπανία, ἐδώθησαν ἀκριβᾶ ὡς σᾶς προεγράψαμεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμνηναν εἰς τὰς αὐτᾶς τιμᾶς, καὶ πιγένοντιν αναβένοντας καθ' ημέραν, τόσον δποῦ τὰ μαλμόλενς δποῦ ἐψωνήσαμεν πρὸς f. 12., *B[an]co* δὲν τὰ ευρισκομεν πλέον μήτε εἰς τὰ f. 13.,— καὶ καθεξῆς ὅλα τὰ ἄλλα ἰδοι κατὰ ἀναλογίαν. δθεν ἡμεῖς δὲν ἐκρίναμεν εἰδίογον κατ' οὐδενα τρόπον, νὰ δώσωμεν τὸ ἀργιλισματος εἰς πράγματα, ἀκριβᾶ ἀπὸ τὰ δποῖα δὲν ἐλπίζετε κέρδος, διὰ νὰ μήν μείνει ὅμως ἡ Κομμισιωνέσας παντελῶς ἀνανεγύτως, μάλιστα δποῦ εἰχε προφωνησωμεν εἰς τὴν Κομπανία 50., μαλμόλενς διὰ λογ. σας (καθῶς, εἰς τὸν καιρὸν τὸ ἐμαθέτε) ἐπροσθέσαμεν ἀκόμη ἀλλα 50 μαλμόλεντς ἀπὸ τὰ ἐδικάμας καὶ αὐτὰ φωνησμένα εἰς τὴν Κομπανία, τὸ δποῖον δὲν ἡθελε τὸ κάμωμεν βέβαια διὰ ἀλον τινὰ νὰ τοῦ χαρίσωμεν φανερᾶ ὑπέρ τὰ f. 60.,—, καθῶς ἐλπίζω νὰ τὸ καταλάβετε, καὶ ἡ αὐθεντία σας, καὶ λοιπὸν αὐτὰ τὰ 100., Κομμάτια εἰς μίαν κασσέλα, θέλει τὰ ἱμπαρχάρομεν αὖτιν εἰς τὸ καράβι τοῦ καπ. *Volkert Hendriks*, δ ὁποῖος μισεύει μὲ πρότον καλὸν ἀνεμον διὰ Σμύρνην καὶ Κωνσταντινοπόλι ή *Vice Versa*, εἰς παραδόσιν τῶν ἐκεῖ συντροφῶσας, συγονοράροντάς τα ἐξολοκήρουν κατὰ τὴν προσταγήσας. αὐτῆς τῆς κασσέλας ἡ ποσότης θέλει εἶναι σχεδὸν ἔως f. 1350., δμοῦ μὲ τὰ ἔξοδα σηγονορητᾶ καὶ προβιτιῶνε, καὶ λοιπὸν μένοντιν εἰς χειρας μας σχεδὸν f. 650 τοῦ λογ. σας. τὰ δποῖα θέλει τὰ ἥκονομίσετε καθῶς ἀγαπάτε συροντάς τα ἐπάνω μας ἡ γοράφωντας μας νὰ σᾶς τὰ οημετέρομεν, ἡ καὶ παραγγελοντάς μας νὰ σᾶς τὰ φωνησώμεν εἰς δtti ἄλλο ἴδος πραγματίας ὅρζετε, τὸ δποῖον ἵσως φθάστη νὰ σταλθῇ καὶ πρὸν τῆς πήξεως τῶν νερῶν, ἀν δ καιρὸς μείνη καθῶς εἶναι, μάλιστα ἀν ἐζητούσατε τὴν γνώμην μας, σᾶς ἐσυμβούλευαμεν, διὰ ἔνα κοντὶ χριστάφη, δποῦ μὲ τὸ νὰ δίδετε τῆς περισώτερες βολές ἀναβολ, καὶ μὲ τὸ νὰ μήν ἔχει καὶ ἄλλα ἔξοδα εἶναι σχεδὸν τὸ ἐπικερδέστερον. δς εἶναι καὶ τοῦτο πρὸ τῆς ἀλλοις, διὰ νὰ σᾶς δίξωμεν πάσον φροντίζομεν διὰ τὰ ἵντερέσασας. Ταῦτα καὶ προσμένοντες τιμίαν σας ἀπάντισιν μένομεν.

εἰμεσθε «14» τοῦ αὐτοῦ, μετὰ τὴν βεβ. τῆς ἀν. *Κόπιας*. χωρὶς τιμίαν σας σᾶς λέγομεν δtti θέλει τὴν ἀνωθὶ Κασσέλαν μὲ πέτζαις 100., μαλμόλενς, σημειωμένην ^{LC} no. 1., τὴν ἐφορτώσαμεν εἰς τὸ ἀνωθὶ καράβι τοῦ καπ. φόλκεροτ ἔντροξ. δ ὁποῖος δὲν προσμένει παρὰ καιρὸν διὰ νὰ μισεύσῃ. γοράφετέ μας εἰς ἀπόκρισιν ἀν ἀγαπάτε νὰ ἔχετε τὸ *Ισον* τοῦ λογ. φωνήσεως τῆς αὐτῆς κασσέλας διὰ φέγγολάνσας. Ταῦτα καὶ μένομεν εἰς τὰς προσταγάς σας.

A. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία.

πρῶτον μὲν σᾶς ἐπευχόμεθα τὸ νέον ἔτος παρὰ κυρίου πλῆρες πάσης εὐδαιμονίας. Ἐπειτα ἀποκρινόμεθα εἰς τὴν τιμίαν σας „31,, δεκεμβρίου τοῦ παρελθόντος ἔτους λέγοντες σας δtti ἐπειδὴ δ Κατ φόλκεοτ ἔντριξ ἐμίσσευτεν εἰς τὰς 12 τοῦ τρέχοντος διὰ Σμύρνην καὶ Κωνσταντιούπολιν, δὲν εἴμεσθε πλέον εἰς καιρὸν νὰ τελειώσουμεν τὴν παραγγελίαν σας διὰ τὸ χρυσάρι. θθεν αὐτὰ δποῦ ενδρίσκουνται εἰς χείρας μας f. 647,,17:8: κορέντε τῆς ἐδῶ πιάτζας (κατὰ τὴν κάτωθι σημείωσιν) τοῦ ἐδικοῦ σας λογαριατμοῦ ἡμπορεῖτε νὰ τὰ σύρετε ὅπόταν ἀγαπᾶτε. μάλιστα δποῦ καὶ καράβι πλέον νὰ φύγῃ δὲν εἶναι ἔως τὸν μάϊον μῆνα. καὶ θανατόμεθα πῶς νὰ μὴ μᾶς γράψετε νὰ τὰ ὁμιεττέωμεν ἡμεῖς, δποῦ αὐτὸς ἥτον δ συντομώτερος τρόπος νὰ λάβετε τὸ ἐδικόν σας ταχύτερον.—

ἐδῶ ἐγκεκλεισμένον ἔχετε τὸ ἵσον τοῦ λογ. ψωνήσεως τῶν γνωστῶν πανικῶν σταλμένων πρὸς τοὺς συντρόφους σας. περὶ δὲ τοῦ χρυσαρίου σᾶς λέγομεν πάλιν δtti ἀνίσους τὸ θέλετε νὰ τὸ στείλωμεν μὲ τῆς ἀνοίξεως τὰ καράβια, πρέπει νὰ μᾶς ἀνανεώσετε τὴν ὁρδίνειαν σας καὶ πάλιν, ἢ τώρα, ἢ εἰς τὸν καιρὸν διὰ κυρβένησίν μας ταῦτα καὶ μένομεν εἰς ἐκπλήρωσιν τῶν ποθεινῶν προσταγῶν σας.

A. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία

ἡ κασσέλα τὰ πανικὰ ἐστη-			
σεν μεσιτικὰ 1,, τὰ [[χίλια	f. 1350,,2,—		ἐσόραμεν μπάγκον
διὰ τὴν ἀντίκρυν ποσ[ότητα]]	2,—,—		
	f. 1352,,2,—	f. 1907,—8	
σᾶς μένομεν χρεῶσται δι'		ἄτζιο 4 ⁷ /8	92,,19,—
ἔξοφλησιν	647,,17,,8:		
	f. 1999,,19,,8	f. 1999,,19,,8	

5

βενετίαν. πρὸς τοὺς Κυρίους Δημήτοιον Κονομούλην καὶ Συντροφίαν.
Αμστελδām. 25,, Ιανουαρίου 1774

‘Η τελευταία μας ἥτον 18,, τοῦ τρέχοντος, εἰς τὴν δποίαν σᾶς ἐφανερώναμεν τὸν μισσευμὸν τοῦ φόλκεοτ ἔντριξ εἰς τὰς 12 τοῦ αὐτοῦ (περικλείοντες σας καὶ ἵσον λογ. ψωνήσεως) μίας κασσέλας πανικῶν φορτωμένης εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν) τὸ δποῖον ἐστάθη καὶ αἰτία δὲν ἐποφθάσαμεν νὰ στείλωμεν καὶ τὸ κοντίον χρυσάρι. θθεν καὶ σᾶς ἐλέγομεν νὰ σύρετε τὸ περίσσευμασας f. 647,,17,,8,, C(orren)t(e) τῆς ἐδῶ πιάτσας.

Τώρη μὲ τὸν ἐρχομὸν τοῦ ταχυδόμου ἐλάθομεν ἀπὸ τοὺς ἐν Κων-

σταυτινοπόλει συντρόφους σας Κ. λινκάν Καλβοκορέσσην καὶ Συντροφίαν, ἐπιστολήν, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν μᾶς δίδουσι προσταγὴν νὰ φωνίσωμεν καὶ πάλιν μερικὰ εἰδη πανικῶν, καθὼς θέλει καταλάβετε ἀπὸ τὴν ἐγκεκλεισμένην πρὸς τὴν αὐθεντείαν σας ἀπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς κνημίους, οἱ ὁποῖοι μᾶς λέγονται νὰ γροικηθῶμεν (καθὼς καὶ πρότερον) μὲ τοῦ λόγου σας διὰ τὴν φωνῆσιν τῶν αὐτῶν πανικῶν, προσθέτοντες καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι σας γράφουσι, νὰ μᾶς αὐξήσετε τὴν αὐτὴν κομμισιῶνε, ἀν εὐχίσκεσθε εἰς καιρόν. μὲ τὸ νὰ μὴν εἴναι δύμως διάβασις διὰ τὸν λεβάντε ἔως τὸν μάϊον μῆρα, καθὼς ἀπὸ τὴν προλαβοῦσαν μας ἴδετε, δὲν ἡμιποροῦμεν μήτε ἴμετς νὰ βάλωμεν εἰς πρόξιν τὴν αὐτὴν κομμισιῶνε, ποὺν τὸν ἀποίλλιον. καὶ λοιπὸν παρακαλοῦμεν νὰ μᾶς δώσετε τὴν ἄδειαν (εἰς ἀπάντησιν) νὰ σύρωμεν ἐπάνω σας διὰ τὸ κόστον τῆς αὐτῆς κομμισιῶνε εἰς τὸν καιρὸν ὅποῦ πρόπει νὰ τὰ φωνήσωμεν, βεβαιοῦντες σας καὶ πάλιν ὅτι θέλει βάλλωμεν δλην μας τὴν προσοχὴν νὰ σᾶς εὐχαριστήσωμεν τὸ κατὰ δύναμιν. ταῦτα καὶ μένομεν εἰς τὰς ἐπιθυμητὰς προσταγάς σας.

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία

6

Copy of the previous letter by Koraïs' clerk, with considerable differences in the spelling. We publish here only the postscript, which Koraïs added in his own hand.

*βενετία πρὸς τοὺς Κνημίους Δημήτριον Κονομούλην καὶ Συντροφία
Ἄμστελδাম 25,, Ἱαννοναζίον 1774—*

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εἴμεσθε σὸν θεῶ εἰς τὰς 28,, τοῦ αὐτοῦ, μετὰ τὴν βεβ. τῆς ἀν. κόπιας, μὴ ἔχοντες τὶ νεώτερον νὰ προσθέσωμεν, μένομεν καὶ πάλιν προσμένοντες τὰς προσταγάς σας.—

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία.

7

Only the supplement, dated April 12, and the two postscripts are in Koraïs' own handwriting. The letter itself has been copied by his clerk.

*βενετία πρὸς τοὺς Κνημίους Δημήτριον Κονομούλην καὶ Συντροφία.
Ἄμστελδαμ 5,, ἀπριλίου. 1774:—*

ἡ τελευταία μας ἥτον 15,, φενροναζίον. τώρη ἀποκρινόμεθα εἰς τὴν τιμίαν σας 4,, τοῦ ἀντοῦ. ἐπειδὴ πλησιάζῃ ὁ μισευμός τῶν καραβίων,

τοῦ μὲν ἄντρισεν διὰ Σμύρνην, τῶν δὲ ἔντριξ καὶ μαχέλσεν διὰ Κωνσταντινούπόλιν καὶ Σμύρνην, ἐκρίναμεν εὐλογον νὰ κάμωμεν αοχη ψωνίσεως τῶν πανικῶν, ὅποῦ ἡ αυθεντίασας καὶ οἱ Συντροφοίσας μοῦ επαριγγείλετε καὶ λοιπὸν εψωνήσαμεν ἐως τώρη.

100,, χαζινὲ μερμέρια πρὸς f. 15³/₁

100 χασάδαις 15 —

96 αὐτοὺς 11¹/₂

60 μερμέρια 13³/₄ τὰ ὅποια εἶναι τελοῖς καθὼς μᾶς ἔλεγαν οἱ Συντροφοίσας ἀπὸ Κωνσταντινούπόλεως καὶ ὅχι τελοῖς καθὼς μᾶς γράψετε (ἴσως μὲ λάθος) ὅποῦ θέλει νὰ εἰπῆ μὲ χρονσαὶς ἄκρως, τὰ ὅποια εἶναι ακριβωτέρα. μὲ τὸ νὰ μῆ μᾶς ἐδιωρίζετε τιμὴν μᾶς ἐφάνη εὖλογον νὰ πάρωμεν ἀπὸ διαφόρους τιμάς. σᾶς βεβαιώνομεν ὅμως ὅτι εἶναι ὅλα ἔξαιρέτον ποιότητος κατὰ ἀναλογίαν τῆς τιμῆς των, καὶ ψωνήσμένα μὲ προσοχήν. μὲ πρῶτην ἀφορμὴν θέλει ψωνήσω καὶ εἴτε ἄλλο μᾶς φωτίσῃ διαθέσης, διὰ ἀναπλήρωσιν τῶν f 8000 „,—,— κατὰ τὴν προσταγήνσας, ἔξω ἀπὸ τὰ σονράγια Κομμάτια 50,, τὰ ὅποια δὲν ενρέθη τινὰς νὰ μᾶς τὸ ἔξηγήσῃ τὶ θέλει νὰ εἰποῦσι καὶ ἀνημπορείτε νὰ μᾶς τὸ σαφηνήσετε καθαρώτερα ἡ νὰ μᾶς στείλετε κανένα μοστρακὴ θέλει μήνετε καὶ εἰς αὐτὸ δονλευμένος

εὐρίσκοντες αφορμὴν επητηδείον θέλει σύρωμεν ἐπάνωσας τὴν ἄνω εἰρημένην ποσότητα—

οἱ Κύριοι συντροφοίσας ἀπὸ Σμύρνης ἐφωρτώσαν 10 μπάλαις βαμβάκια εἰς καπ. Ἀβράμ. *Langedijk* διὰ λογ. ἵδιον των καὶ εἰς παραδοσιν μας διὰ τῶν ὅποιων τὴν ξεκαθάρισιν μᾶς γράφουσι νὰ γρουκηθώμεν μὲ τὴν αυθεντίασον. Τὸ αὐτὸ καφάβι ἔφυγεν ἀπ' ἐκεῖ 21 Ιανουαρίου περασμένον καὶ δὲν ἐφάνη ἀκόμη. σηγουρητῶν δὲν μᾶς ἔγραψαν περὶ τούτου καὶ ἀς εἶναι πρὸς εἰδῆσίν σας. ταῦτα καὶ μένομεν εἰς τᾶς ἐπιθυμητας προσταγασας.

Εἴμεσθε σὸν θεῷ εἰς τὰς 12,, τοῦ αὐτοῦ. μετὰ τὴν βεβ. τῆς ἄν. Κόπιας, μὴ ἔχοντες τί νεώτερον, μὲ τὸ νὰ μῆ ἐτελειώσαμεν ἀκόμη τὴν δλόκληρον κομμισσιῶνε σας καὶ μένομεν καὶ πάλιν εἰς ἐκπλήρωσιν τῶν προσταγῶν σας.

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία.

Ε.Γ. εἰς τὰς 8,, τοῦ τρέχοντος ἔφθασεν εὐτυχῶς δι καπ. γιάκοπ σίμαν καὶ εἰς τὰς 9,, δι καπ σεϊμπροάντζ καὶ οἱ δύο ἀπὸ Σμύρνης. δι καπ *Langedijk* δὲν ἐφάνη ἀκόμη.

Ε.Γ. Δόσετε παρακαλῶ τὴν ἐγκεκλεισμένην τοῦ κυρίου *Κιουμιτζόγλου.*

8

The first part of the letter repeats the end of the previous one and is written by Koraïs' clerk. By Koraïs' hand: from *Εἶμεσθε σὸν Θεῷ τὰς 22 τοῦ αὐτοῦ...* to the end.

*Βενετίαν πρὸς τὸν Κυρίον Ἀημήτριον Κονδυλόλην καὶ Συντροφία.
Ἄμστελδάμ 12,, αποιλλίου 1774*

εἴμεσθε σὸν θεῷ εἰς τὰς 12,, τοῦ αὐτοῦ μετὰ τὴν βεβ. τῆς ἄνοιτι Κόπιας, μὴν ἔχοντες τί νεωτέρων μὲ τὸ ναυμήγη ἐτελειώσαμεν ἀκόμη τὴν δλόκληρον κομμισιωνεςτας μενόμεν καὶ πάλιν εἰς ἐκπλήρωσιν τῶν προσταγῶνσας.

E.G. εἰς τὰς 8 τοῦ τρέχοντος ἔφθασεν δὲ καπ. γανοπ σήμαν καὶ εἰς τὰς 9 δὲ καπ. σεϋμπραγτᾶς καὶ οἱ δύο ἀπὸ Σμύρνης δὲ καπ. Langedijk δὲν ἔφαντη ἀκόμη.—

δώσετε παρακαλῶ τὴν εγκεκλεισμένην τοῦ κυρίου γκιονμιτζόγλου.

Εἶμεσθε σὸν θεῷ εἰς τὰς 22,, τοῦ αὐτοῦ, μετὰ τὴν βεβ. τῆς ἄνοιτι Κόπιας, σᾶς λέγομεν δτι τὴν κομμισιῶνε σας δὲν τὴν ἐτελειώσαμεν ἀκόμη δλόκληρον, μὲ τὸ νὰ προσμένῃ ἔνας μας φίλος πανικὰ ἀπὸ λύνδραν. καὶ μᾶς λέγει δτι εἶναι καλά. δθεν ἐκρίναμεν εὐλογον νὰ προσμείνωμεν δλίγας ἡμέρας. ὡς τόσον τὴν ἔρχομένην ἔβδομάδα θέλει σύρωμεν ἐπάνω σας 4 ή 5,, χιλιάδας φιορίνια ἀκόντο, καὶ ἔστω πρὸς εἰδησιν σας.

Ο καπ. λανγεδέηκ ἔφθασεν εὐτυχῶς εἰς τὰς 17,, καὶ δὲ φρόστε εἰς τὰς 20,, τοῦ τρέχοντος. δι μισέο λοικῆς σύντροφος σας μᾶς γράφει μὲ τὴν τελενταίαν του δτι τὰ πανικὰ ἀν εἶναι καὶ ὑπὲρ τὰς 8 χιλιάδας φιορίνια, ἀς εἶναι, καὶ ἡθέλαμεν εἰς τοῦτο καὶ τὴν γνώμην τῆς αὐθεντείας σουν. ἀκόμη μᾶς γράφει νὰ περάσω εἰς τὸν λογ. σας f 20,, διὰ τὰ δποῖα εἰχε τὸν ντεμπιτάρομεν. γράψετε μας παρακαλῶ μὲ τίνα ἔχομεν νὰ ἀνοίξωμεν λογαριασμόν, δηλαδὴ ποῖον ἔχομεν νὰ ντεμπιτάρομεν τόσον δι' ἐκεῖνα δποῦ ἐστείλαμεν δσον, καὶ δι' ἐκεῖνα δποῦ μέλλει νὰ στείλωμεν, μὲ τὴν αὐθεντείαν σουν, ἡ μὲ τοὺς ἐν σμύρνη συντρόφους σας διὰ εἰδησιν μας. ταῦτα καὶ μένομεν μὲ ἐπιθυμία τῶν προσταγῶν σας.

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία.

9

The first part of this letter repeats the letter n^o 8 and is written by Koraïs' clerk. We publish here only the part which Koraïs' added in his own hand.

*Βενετίαν. πρὸς τὸν κυρίον Ἀημήτριον Κονδυλόλην καὶ Συντροφίαν.
Ἄμστελδάμ 22,, ἀποιλλίου 1774.*

Εἶμεσθε σὸν θεῷ εἰς τὰς 29,, τοῦ αὐτοῦ, μετὰ τὴν βεβ. τῆς ἀρ. Κόπιας, ἀποκοίνωμαι εἰς τὴν τιμίαν σας δεδομένην 13,, αποιλλίον. τὸ πῶς δὲν ἐβιάσθημεν εἰς τὴν ψώνησιν τῆς κομμισσιῶνεσας θέλει τὸ καταλάβετε ἀπὸ τὴν ἄνωθι Κόπιαν. καὶ ἐκεῖνα τὰ ὅληγα ὅποι ἐψωνίσαμεν ἔως τώρη κατὰ τὴν σημείωσιν ὅποι σᾶς ἐστείλαμεν εἰς τὰς 5,, τοῦ τρέχοντος, εἴναι ψωνισμένα μὲν τοιαύτην προσοχήν, ὅποι ἐλπίζεται κέρδος, καὶ ὅχι ζημία. Τὰ πανικὰ ἐδῶ εἴναι εἰς ταῖς αὐταῖς σχεδὸν τιμαῖς ὅποι ἥτον καὶ εἰς τὸν καιρὸν ὅποι μᾶς ἐδώκετε τὴν κομμισσιῶνε. τὸ πῶς νὰ ἐδοκίμασαν ἀνητησίαν εἰς Κονσταντινούπολιν, ἥμετς τοιαύτην εἰδῆσιν δὲν ἔχομεν ἀπὸ τὸν συντρόφους μας—

σίμεον ἐσύδαμεν ἐπάνω σας τρεῖς καμπιάλαις διὰ νὰ πληρώσετε μίαν μόνην φορὰν εἰς ὁρδινείαν τῶν κυρίων Gerrit & Willem Reesen δονιάτα μπάγκον τῆς αὐτόθι πιάτζας 2180.— τὰ ὅποια τὰ ἐνεγοτζιάραμεν πρὸς 88⁵/8 καὶ εἰς τὸ ἑξῆς θέλει ἔχετε τὴν εἰδῆσιν πόσα φιορίνια κορέντε ἔκαμαν τῆς ὀλάνδας. δὲν ἀμφιβάλλωμεν δτι θέλει τιμήσετε τὴν ὑπογραφήν μας μὲ τὴν συνειθισμένην σας ἐτοιμότητα εἰς τὴν πληρωμήν.

Τὰ καράβια μισσεύονται σὸν θεῷ μετὰ 20,, σχεδὸν ἡμέρας (καθὼς λέγονται) καὶ τότε κοντᾶ λοιπὸν θέλει τελειώσωμεν καὶ τὰ λείποντα τῆς κομμισσιῶνε σας φιορίνια τρεῖς χιλιάδας σχεδόν ταῦτα καὶ μένομεν εἰς τὰς ἐπιθυμητὰς προσταγάς σας.

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία

10

The first part of this letter repeats the end of the previous one and is written by Koraïs' clerk. We publish here only the part which Koraïs' added in his own hand.:

Βενετία πρὸς τὸν κυρίον Δημητρίον Κονομοόλην καὶ Συντροφία.
Αμστελδাম 29,, Ἀποιλλίον 1774—

εἶμεσθε σὸν θεῷ εἰς τὰς 6,, μαῖον, μετὰ τὴν βεβ. τῆς ἄνωθι Κόπιας ἀποκοινόμεθα εἰς τὴν τιμίαν σας δεδομένην 20,, τοῦ παρελθόντος. Βλέπομεν τὴν ἄδειαν ὅποι μᾶς δίδετε, νὰ αὐξήσωμεν τὴν κομμισσιῶνε σας ἔως f. δέκα χιλιάδας, δθεν κατ' αὐτὸν πηγαίνωμεν ψωνίζοντες μὲ τὴν ὑπομονήν μας πρᾶγμα τῆς ἀρεσκείας μας, καθὼς καὶ χθὲς ἀγοράσαμεν ἀκόμη 100,, κομμάτια μαλμόλενς σαβασπούρια πρὸς f. 13¹/₂

μπάγκον, καὶ ἐλπίζω εἰς ὅλας μας αὐτὰς τὰς πράξεις νὰ μείνετε εὐχαριστημένοι ἐξ ὀλοκλήρου, ἐπειδὴ σᾶς βεβαιοῦμεν εἰς τὴν τιμήν μας ὅτι ἀν ἡτον ἐδικά μας, δὲν ἡμπορούσαμεν νὰ λάβωμεν περισσοτέραν προσοχὴν ἀπὸ ὅτι ἐλάβομεν. αὐλιον μελετοῦμεν σὺν θεῷ νὰ φορτώσωμεν ὅσα ἔως τώρα ἔχομεν φωνισμένα εἰς τὸν καπ. Andriessen, ἐπειδὴ λέγει ὅτι ἔχει νὰ μισεύῃ τὴν ἐρχομένην ἑβδομάδα κατ' εὐθειαν διὰ τὴν σμύρνην, καὶ ἐκρίναμεν εὖλογον νὰ μιράσωμεν τὸ πρᾶγμα σας εἰς δύο καράβια διὰ τὸ συμφερότερον σας, τὸν λογ. τῶν αὐτῶν θέλει τὸν ἔχετε ἐντελῆ, ὅταν φωνήσωμεν καὶ τὰ λείποντα, τὸ ὅποιον "Ισως ἀκολούθησῃ τὴν ἐρχομένην ἑβδομάδα. ἡ μάρκα δύο ἑβδομάδα εἰς τὸ αὐτὸν πρᾶγμα εἶναι τοιαύτη ΔL διόποι σημαίνει καὶ τῶν τριῶν σας τὰ ὄνόματα—

Ενδισκούντες ἀφορμὴν ἐπητίδειον σήμερον ἐσύραμεν ἐπάνωσας τρεῖς καμπιάλαις διὰ νὰ πληρώσετε μίαν μόνην φορὰν εἰς προσταγὴν τῶν κυρίων Gerrit & Willem Reesen δουκάτα πράγκον τῆς αὐτόθι πιάτζας χίλια: 1000,— τὰ δύοια τὰ ενεγότιαραμεν πρὸς groten 88⁵/8 πρὸς εἴδησιν σας. τὰ δὲ προλαβόντα δουκάτα 2180 πρὸς 88⁵/8 (ώς εἰς τὴν κόπιαν ἔστεισαν f. 4830,,1,,—

ἄτζιο πράγκον πρὸς 4³ / 4% 229,,9,,—

καὶ διὰ τόσα σᾶς ἐδώσαμεν πίστιν 5059,,10,,—

Κατὰ τὸ μοστράκι σερσονέρια δύο μοῦ περικλείεις ζητοῦσι ἀκατέβατα πρῶτον κόστον φιορίνια 48,, καὶ δὲν σᾶς δίδω βονλήν εἰς αὐτὰ ἐπειδὴ εἶναι ἀκοιβάτατον πρᾶγμα, καὶ δὲν εἶναι καμπία ἐλπίς κέρδονς.—

Περὸ δὲ τῆς προτάσεως δύο μᾶς κάμνεις, δὲν μοῦ κακοφαίνεται τόσον νὰ σοῦ εἰπῶ ὅτι δὲν ἡμπορῶ, δύον μοῦ κακοφαίνεται συλλογιζόμενος, ὅτι ἵσως δὲν τὸ πιστεύσῃς ὅτι δὲν ἡμπορῶ. πιστευσόν μοι ὅμως ἀδελφὲ ὅτι εἰς ἄλλην ἀφορμὴν ἡμπορῶ διὰ λόγου σου νὰ δεχθῶ καὶ νὰ πληρώσω δύον μοῦ συγχωρεῖ ἡ δύναμίς μου μὲ κάθε μον εὐχαρίστησιν ἐπειδὴ ἡξενύρω ποῖον δούλεύω. εἰς τούτην ὅμως τὴν περίστασιν νὰ μοῦ ξανασύρῃς ἐκεῖνα δύον σοῦρω, μοῦ εἶναι (νὰ ζῇ ἡ ψυχή μου) ἀδύνατον ἐπειδής εἶναι πρᾶγμα δύον ἐγγίζει εἰς τὴν ὑπόληψιν, καὶ δύοιος τὸ ἀκούση (δύον δὲν λείπουσι νὰ τὰ περιεργάζονται τὰ τουαῦτα) θέλει νομίσει ὅτι τὸ κάμνω διὰ νὰ ἔχω ἀργύριον εἰς τὸ χέρι μου, διὰ τὰς ἀνάγκας ἐκείνας δύον θείω ἐλέει δὲν ἔχω, καὶ στοχάσον ώς φρόνιμος, τί ἡμπορεῖ νὰ μοῦ προξενήσῃ τοιαύτη φήμη, θθεν σὲ παρακαλῶ νὰ μοῦ συμπαθήσῃς καὶ νὰ μὴ νομίσῃς ὅτι τὸ κάμνω διὰ νὰ σὲ ἔφορτωθῶ, ὅτι λανθάνεσαι. Ταῦτα καὶ μένω εἰς τὰς ἐπιθυμητὰς προσταγάς σου.—

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία

11

The first part of this letter repeats the end of the previous one and is written by Koraïs clerk. We publish here only the part which Koraïs added in his own hand.

βενετία. πρὸς τὸν κύριον Δημήτοιον Κονομούλην καὶ Συντροφίᾳ.

Αμστελδᾶμ 6 μαΐου 1774.

Εἴμεσθε σὸν θεῶ εἰς τὰς 20,, τοῦ αὐτοῦ, μετὰ τὴν βεβ. τῆς ἀνωθεὶς Κόπιας, χωρὶς τιμίας σας, σᾶς περικλείομεν κονοσιμέντο διὰ δύο μπάλαις πανικὰ τῆς παραγγελίας σας, διόποι ἐφορτώσαμεν εἰς τὸ καράβι τοῦ καπ. Andries Andriessen μὲ τὴν μάρκαν ὡς εἰς τὴν κόπιαν № 2 α 3 ἀπὸ τὰς διποίας τὸ μὲν № 2,, περιέχει 100,, μαλμόλενς καὶ 98,, τατζήπια, τὸ δὲ № 3 60,, μαλμόλενς καὶ 96,, τατζήπια. Τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ τὰ ἀφῆσαμεν νὰ τὰ ἴμπασκάρωμεν εἰς τὸν καπ. μαχέλσεν ἢ καπ. ἔντοιξ, διόποι φεύγοντις (καθὼς λέγοντι) εἰς τὰ τέλη τοῦ τρέχοντος, ἀπὸ τὰ διποῖα ἔχομεν ἀκόμη ἀγορασμένα μία μπάλα χάσαδες, πρὸς f. 51,, καὶ ἀγκαλὰ θέλει σᾶς φανοδοι ἀκριβᾶ, σᾶς λέγομεν δύως ὅτι ὁ πωλητὴς τὰ ἀγόρασε πρὸς ἐξ χρόνων ἀπὸ τὴν κομπανίαν πρὸς f. 23, καὶ ἀφ' οὗ τὰ ἐφύλαξε τοσοῦτον καιρόν, ἀπεφάσισε πλέον νὰ τὰ δώσῃ εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν ἐπιζήμιον διὰ λόγου τον τιμήν, εἶναι πρᾶγμα ἐξαίρετον, καὶ τὸ ἐστεργίθημεν ἡμεῖς διὰ νὰ τὸ δώσωμεν τῆς αὐθεντείας σας, καὶ ἐλπίζω νὰ πωληθῇ μὲ ενχαρίστησίν σας. τὰ 23,, φιορίνια διόποι σᾶς λέγω εἶναι ἀληθέστατον, καὶ οὕτω πρόπει νὰ τὸ γράψετε καὶ τῶν συντρόφων σας διὰ νὰ ἡξεύρουντο πῶς ἔχοντις νὰ φερθῶσι εἰς τὴν πώλησιν. ἀπὸ τὰς παραγγελίας σας μοῦ λείποντις ἀκόμη ἐως f. 2000,, σχεδὸν πρὸς ἀναπλήρωσιν τῶν δέκα χιλιάδων φιορινίων, τὸ διποῖον θέλει κάμιομεν μὲ πρώτην ἀφορμήν, διὰ νὰ τὰ φορτωσώμεν εἰς ἔνα ἀπὸ τὰ ἄνω εἰρημένα καράβια, καὶ νὰ σᾶς στείλωμεν καὶ τὸν λογ. ἐντελῆ. Ἐσύδαμεν ἐώς τώρα δι᾽ αὐτὰ τὴν μὲν αὖτις φοράν ὡς εἰς τὴν κόπιαν

f. 2.180 κορέντε...	f. 5059,,10,,
τὴν δευτέραν φοράν f. 1.000 μπάγκον	2215,,12,,8
ἀτζιο 4 ³ / ₄ %	105,, 5,—
	<hr/> 2320,,17,,8
	7380,, 7,,8

ἐσύδαμεν καὶ σήμερον διὰ

τὴν ὕστερην φορὰν f. 960,, πρὸς 88³/₄

τὰ διποῖα μὲ τὸ ἀτζιο μπάγκον (τὸ διποῖον δὲν ἡξεύρομεν ἀκόμη) γίνονται σχεδὸν f 2230,, κορέντε, τὴν διποίαν εἴμεσθε βέβαιοι, ὅτι θέλει

τιμήσετε ώς καὶ τὰς προλαβούσας μας, αὐτὴ εἶναι εἰς δύο καμπιάλαις διὰ μίαν μόνην φοράν εἰς προσταγὴν τῆς χήρας πίτερ οφερμάν καὶ συντροφίας. ταῦτα μὲ βίαν καὶ μένω εἰς ἐκπλήρωσιν τῶν προσταγῶν σου

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία.

12

The first part of the letter repeats the end of the previous one and is written by Koraïs' clerk. We publish here only the part which Koraïs added in his own hand.

*βενετία. πρὸς τοὺς κνοῖοντος Δημήτριον Κουρμούλην καὶ Συντροφίαν
αμστελδάμ 20,, μαΐον 1774.*

.....

Εἶμεσθε σὸν θεῷ εἰς τὰς 24,, τοῦ αὐτοῦ, μετὰ τὴν βεβ. τῆς ὅπισθεν κόπιας, ἀποκοινόμεθα εἰς τὴν τιμίαν σας δεδομένην 11,, τοῦ τρέχοντος. θέλει ἀνοίξωμεν λογαριασμὸν μὲ τοὺς ἐν σμύρνῃ συντρόφους μας. τοὺς ὁποίους θέλει ντεπιτάξωμεν καὶ διὰ τὰ f 20,--,, τοῦ μισθὸν κακῆ.

ο καπ. *andries andriessen* ἐμίσσενσεν εἰς τὰς 20,, τοῦ παρόντος, τοῦ ὁποίου ἀλησμονήσαμεν νὰ σᾶς στείλωμεν τὸ κονοσσιμέντον εἰς τὴν κόπιαν, καὶ ἵδον ποὺ σᾶς τὸ περικλείομεν διὰ νὰ τὸ στείλετε πρὸς τοὺς ἐν σμύρνῃ συντρόφους σας. πρὸς τοὺς ὁποίους στέλλομεν καὶ ἡμεῖς σήμερον τὸ αὐτὸν μὲ τὴν πόσταν. ὁ μαχέλσεν καὶ ἔντοιξ μισθεύονται μετὰ δεκαπέντε ἥ ἐίκοσι ἡμέρας, καὶ μὲ αὐτοὺς θέλει εἶναι δῆλα τὰ ωέστα τῆς κομμισιῶνε σας, στέλλωντας καὶ τὸν ἐντελῆ λογαριασμὸν πρὸς τοὺς συντρόφους σας (καὶ τὸ ἴσον πρὸς τὴν αὐθεντείαν σου) πρὸς τοὺς ὁποίους ὡς τόσον γράφομεν τὰς τιμὰς διὰ φέγολαν των, μήπως φθάσῃ ὁ *andriesen* ποὺν τὸν λογ. φωνίσεως.

Ταῖς μόστραις πανικῶν ὅποῦ μᾶς ζητῆτε, τώρα πλέον δὲν εἴμεσθε εἰς καιρὸν μὲ τὸ νὰ ἐφορτώσαμεν μέρος εἰς *andriesen* ὡς ἄνωθι, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ εἶναι σχεδὸν δῆλα μπαλαρισμένα διὰ νὰ ἴμπαρκαρισθῶσι. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο θέλει ἵδοῦμεν νὰ πάρωμεν μόστραις ἀπὸ κανένα πωλητὴν νὰ σᾶς ταῖς στείλωμεν κατὰ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν σας, ἥ νὰ προσμείνωμεν τὸν νοέμβριον ὅποῦ πωλεῖ ἡ κομπανία καὶ τότε νὰ σᾶς στείλωμεν ἀπὸ διάφορα εἰδη—

Ταῦτα καὶ μένομεν μὲ ἐπιθυμίαν νέων σας προσταγῶν—

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία

13

*Bενετίαν. πρὸς τὸν Κύριον Δημήτριον Κονδυόλην καὶ Συντροφίαν.
Αμστελδāμ. 8., Ιουλίου 1774.,*

'Αποκρινόμενοι εἰς 4., τιμίας σας δεδομένας 18., ματὸν αὐτὸν „8., καὶ 22., Ιουνίου σᾶς λέγομεν ὅτι ταῖς μόστραις πανικῶν δὲν ἐδυνήθημεν νὰ ταῖς ἀποκτήσωμεν ἔτα μὲν ὅποῦ πανικά ἐμειναν πολλὰ δλίγα ἐδῶ, καὶ πηγάνει ἡ τιμὴ ἀναβαίνοντα καθ' ἡμέραν ἄλλο δὲ ὅποῦ καθένας δὲν τὸ κάμνει νὰ λάβῃ τοιοῦτον κόπον νὰ ἀνοίξῃ δλαῖς ταῖς μπάλ(αις) τοῦ μαγαζιοῦ τον νὰ κόψῃ μόστραις ὅθεν εἶναι ἀνάγκη νὰ ταῖς μαζεύσωμεν ἀπὸ καιδὸν εἰς καιδὸν ἀπὸ ἐκεῖνα ὅποῦ φωνίζωμεν διὰ τὸν λεβάντε. μὰ μὲ δλα ἀντά, αἱ μόστραι μοῦ φαίνεται ὅτι δὲν σᾶς χορηγούμενοις τόσον. ἐπειδὴ πρέπει νὰ ἡξεύδετε ὅτι κάθε μπάλα ἔχει μέσα καὶ αἷς καὶ δευτέρας ποιότητος, ἔξω ἀπὸ ἀντό, μὲ τὸ νὰ εἶναι εἰς μεγάλην ζήτησιν, ἡμπορεῖ νὰ διαφέρῃ ἡ τιμὴ ἀπὸ μίαν πόσταν εἰς ἄλλην. καὶ λοιπὸν δὲν ἡμπορεῖ νὰ βάλλῃ τινὰς θεμέλιον.

Εὐχαριστοῦμεν διὰ τὴν ἀποδοχὴν τῶν καμπιάλων, ὅποῦ διὰ τὰ

(22)

Claes en Zoon, (Jacob de) op de Keizersgr. over de Watergraaf, op Portugal en de Oestereich.
Clercq, (Hask de) op de Princegraff by 't Weesperveer, in Oly.
Clercq, (P. de) op de Keizersgraff by de Remonstrants Kerke.
Clercq, (Pieter en Steph. de) op de Heeregraff by de Heeregraff, op de Omtsee, in Voorlanden.
Clercq, (Steph. de) ten huize als boven.
Cliquet en Comp., op de Heeregraff, by de hoge Amstel, in Cattemen en Lywaten.
Clifford en Zonen, in de Calverstraat, by de Oestrel. ten huize van den Apoth. Riga, op Vrankryk, Engeland en Spanje.
Clifford en Teyfie, (George) op de Keizersgraff tuschen de Vryheidsstr. en Reguliersgraff op Vrankryk, Engeland en Spanje.
Clifford en le Chevalier, (W.) op de Cingel over de Romynszaemteeg.
Clockeiner en Zoon, (Wed. George) in de Warmoesstraat, in Zyde.
Clockeiner, (Pieter) in de Warmoesstraat, over de St. Jansstraat, in Buitenveld.
Clopenburg en van Lackeren, op de Fluweele Burgwal by de Houtgraven.
Cobuch, (Jan Herm.) op de Cingel tuschen de Beulingholt en Beyts, in Coffy en Yves.
Cochanowsky, (Jan Will.) in de Nes by de Haarsteeg, in Rederyen.
Cock, (Jan) op de Blauwmarkt by de Schipperstraat, in Wynen.
Cock, (J.) op de Loyergraff by de Baanstraat in Sutker.
Coe en Zoon, en Comp., (Herr.) op de binnen Amst. tuschen de Heere en Keizersgraff, op Spanje ten huize van J. F. Lilien.
Coetman, (C.) op de Fluweelburgwal over de St. Annastraat, in Vlaams Linnen &c.
Coetzé, (Joh.) op 't Rokin by de Eng. Kapelberg, in Laken &c.
Coe.

(23)

Covenhoven en Zoon, (P. van) op de Nieuwend. by de St. Nicolaasstr. in Catene Lywaten.
Cragg, (Steffano) op de Binnengr. tuschen de Bantemer-en Schipperstraaten.
Crate, (Gill. W.) op de Princegr. by de Vyzerstr.
Crate, (P. J. Jo) in de Nieuwe Doelenstr. Schulps over de Doelen, in Juueelen.
Cleine (Pierre Jacques le) ten huize als boven.
Cognion, (Ant. Lodew.) in de Kilverstraat ten huize van F. Barbaz, in Rottingen.
Collins, (Dirk) in de Moutuinen.
Colomus, (Dirk Herman) op de Cingel over de Beulingholt, in Catene Lywaten.
Colonius, (Georg) (Hend.) op de Cingel by de Witte Moelen.
Comijn en Th. C. Zer Mahien, (Barend) in de Kilverstraat tuschen de Heiligeweg en Osthiels, in Hoedemakers Suffen en Rederyen.
Comte And, (F. le) op de Princegr. by 't Midelp. ten huize van J. C. Chatzneux.
Cominck, Junior, (J. de) op de N. Dyk ghe huis van den Dani, O. Z. ten huize van H. J. Homfeld.
Comink Willemse, (Abra) op de West.
Comink Abrahamse, (Will.) op de Buitenkant by de Kraanhuys, in Rederyen.
Cooper, (Wm.) in de Warmoesstr. by de Pagenbrug, te May op de Pijpmarkt en hoort vñ de Azymatenstr. in Engelische Manufact.
Coops en Schapen op de Keizersgr. over de Groen. Pakh. 't Comp. in de N. Teertuinen, in Terv en Pek.
Coornhert, (C.) op de Cingel over de Jan Rode poorter Tooren, in Engelsche Manufacturen.
Coppelaer, (P. v. d.) op de Princegr. by de Bierstra.
Cos, (Fr. le) op de Leidsegraff tuschen de Heere en Keizersgr., op Vrankryk.
Coray en Comp., (D.) op Fluweelburgwal over de Gude Kerke te May op 't Nieuwe Waals Eyland by de Kramphyse, op de Levante.
Cobbe, (Wed. D. van) op het Kamperhoofd by de Oude Teertuinen, in Kroonherenwaerthe.
Cor.

Page from the Naamlijst van alle de kooplieden... (addressbook) for the year 1774, with the reference to Diamant Coray & Co. ARA, library.

πανικὰ σᾶς ἐσύραμεν, τὰ δποῖα ἐφορτώσαμεν εἰς τὸν καπ. ἐντοιξ τὰ ἐπίλοιπα μπάλαις 2,, καθὼς βλέπετε ἀπὸ τὸ ἐγκεκλεισμένον κονοσσι-
μέντον καὶ λογ. φωνήσεως τῶν αὐτῶν. ὁ αὐτὸς ἐντοιξ δὲν προσμένει
παρὰ καιρὸν διὰ νὰ μισσεύσῃ. τὸ αὐτὸν κονοσσιμέντο θέλει στείλετε
πρὸς τὸν ἐν συντρόφους σας πρὸς τὸν δποίονς ἐστείλαμεν
ἥμεῖς τὸ πρῶτον—

περὶ τῆς ζητήσεως δποῦ καὶ πάλιν μοῦ κάμνης, σὲ βεβαιώνω ὅτι
μοῦ εἶναι ἀδύνατον καὶ ἀς ἔχω συγγνώμην, μάλιστα τὰ φιορίνια ἀνα-
βαίνοντι καθ' ἥμέραν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀντὶ νὰ καταβῶσι—

τὴν ἐρχομένην ἐβδομάδα ἔπειπτε ἡ διορία τῆς τράπτας τοῦ μισθοῦ
λουκῆ, καὶ θέλει σύρωμεν ἐπάνω σας f 2.000,,—

περὶ δὲ σημονοτάς καὶ ἥμεῖς περονοῦμεν πάντοτε εἰς τὸν φίλον
μας $\frac{1}{3}\%$. διὰ πολὺ σας δμως χατήρι ἥμποροῦμεν νὰ τὸ κάμωμεν
διὰ $\frac{1}{4}$, ἀν μας ὑπόσχεσθε ὡς τιμημένοι ὅτι θέλει τὸ φυλάξετε μνστι-
κόν. τὸ δὲ $\frac{1}{8}$ μας εἶναι ἀδύνατον. ἔρωσθε

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία.

14

The first part of this letter repeats the letter n° 13 and is written by Koraïs' clerk. We publish here only the part which Koraïs added in his own hand.

Βενετίαν πρὸς τὸν κύριον δημάρτιον κονομούλην

**Αμστερδάμ 8,, Ιονλίου,, 1774.—*

.....
εἴμεσθε σὺν θεῷ εἰς ταὶς 22,, τοῦ αὐτοῦ μετὰ τὴν βεβ. τῆς ἄν.
Κόπιας, χωρὶς τιμίαν σας σᾶς λέγομεν ὅτι σύμερον ἐσύραμεν ἐπάνω
σας εἰς τρεῖς καμπιάλαις διὰ νὰ πληρώσετε μίαν μόνην φοράν εἰς προστα-
γὴν τῶν ἐνταῦθα κνοίων Gerrit & Willem Reesen δονκάτα μπάγκον
τῆς αὐτόθι πιάτζας 850,,15,, τὰ δποῖα τὰ ἐνεγοτζιάραμεν πρὸς 90 grotēn
δποὺ κάμνοντι μπάγκον f 1913,,18,,—
ἄτζιο πρὸς $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ 86,, 2,,—
f 2.000,,—,,—

καὶ οὕτως ἔξοφλεῖ ἡ καμπιάλε δποὺ μας ἐσνραν οἱ ἐν κωνσταντινούπόλει
συντρόφοι σας f 2.000,,—,,— τὴν αὐτὴν καμπιάλε μας δὲν ἀμφιβάλλο-
μεν ὅτι θέλει τὴν τιμήσετε μὲ τὴν ἔτοιμον ἀποδοχήν, καὶ εἰς τὸν καιρὸν
τὴν πληρωμήν. Ταῦτα μὲ βίαν καὶ μένομεν εἰς τὰς προσταγάς σας.—

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία

15

The first part of this letter repeats the end of the previous one and is written by Koraïs' clerk. We publish here only the part which Koraïs added in his own hand.

Βενετίαν. πρὸς τὸν κύριον δημάρτιον κονδυλόλην.

**Αμστερδάμ 22. Ιονίου, 1774.*

.....
εἴμεσθε σὺν θεῷ εἰς τὰς 5,, αὐγούστου, χωρὶς τιμίαν σας, σᾶς περικλείομεν λογαριασμὸν πωλήσεως 10,, βαλῶν βαμβακίον σταλμένων ἀπὸ τοὺς ἐν Σμύρνῃ συντρόφους σας (πρὸς τοὺς ὅποιον ἔστειλαμεν τὸ ἵσον) μὲ καπ. *Langedijk*, μὲ τὸ νὰ μᾶς είχαν γράψῃ νὰ γροικηθῶμεν μαζί σας μετὰ τὴν πώλησιν. τὸν αὐτὸν λοιπὸν λογαριασμὸν ενδίκουντες ἀνεν λάθους, θέλει διορίσετε τὰ εἰς χείρας μας f 900,,19,,8 καθὼς ἀγαπᾶτε. ταῦτα καὶ μὲ ἐπιθυμίαν νέων σας προσταγῶν μένομεν

Λ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία.

16

Βενετίαν. πρὸς τὸν Κυρίοντος Λημάρτιον Κονδυλόλην καὶ Συντροφίαν.

**Αμστερδάμ. 2 σεπτεμβρίου 1774.*

Εἰς ἀπόκρισιν δύο τιμίων σας 3,, καὶ 19,, τοῦ παρελθόντος μηνός, ἴδομεν τὴν ἀποδοχὴν καὶ πληρωμὴν τῶν Καμπιάλων μας καὶ σᾶς ὑπερευχαριστοῦμεν, ὅντες ἔτοιμοι νὰ κάμωμεν καὶ ἡμεῖς τὸ αὐτό, διὰ τὴν ἔκειθάρισιν 10,, βαλῶν βαμβακίον ὃποῦ μέλλει νὰ μᾶς σύρετε. περὶ δὲ τῶν ὅσων σᾶς ἐμένομεν χρεῶσται ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης τῶν πανικῶν φωνήσεως μὲ καπ. φόλκερτ, αὐτὰ ἐκλείσθησαν εἰς τὸν λογαριασμὸν τούτων τῶν ὕστερων πανικῶν μὲ *Andriessen* καὶ *Hendrix*, καθὼς τὸ ἀπαιτοῦσε τὸ πρόπον, καὶ καθὼς φαίνεται ἀπὸ τὴν σημείωσιν ὃποῦ σᾶς ἔστειλα τῶν καμπιάλων ὅποῦ κατὰ καιροὺς σᾶς ἔσυρα, καὶ ἀπὸ τὸν λογ. φωνήσεως τῶν πανικῶν.

τὰ πανικὰ κατὰ τὸ παρόν δὲν εἶναι ἐλπῖς νὰ καταβῶσι ἔως εἰς τὸν καιρὸν ὃποῦ ἔχει νὰ πωλήσῃ ἡ Κομπανία τὸν ἐρχόμενον νοέμβριον, καὶ τότε πάλιν ἀμφιβάλλω, ἐπειδὴ ἔφερε πολλὰ δλίγον πρᾶγμα καὶ φέτος, ἀπὸ τὸ ὅποιον εἶναι διακόσια κομμάτια μόνον σηρσουκέρια, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ κατὰ ἀναλογίαν. Ταῦτα καὶ μένομεν εἰς τὰς προσταγάς σας

Λ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία.

Βενετίαν. πρός τοὺς κυρίους Δ. Κονδούλην καὶ Συντροφίαν.

Ἄμστελδαμ. 6., Δεκεμβρίου 1774.

Εἰς ἀπόκρισιν δύο τιμάων σου 30,, δικτυωμβρίου, καὶ 18,, Νοεμβρίου, πρῶτον μὲν σᾶς λέγω ὅτι τὴν καμπιάλεσας f 862,,3,,8,, βάγκον, τὴν ἐδέχθην καὶ τὴν ἐπλήρωσα εἰς τὸν καιρόν, ὃχι ὅμως κατὰ τὸ συμπεφω-
νημένον αὐτοῦ ἄγγιον πρός $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, ἀλλὰ πρός $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ ἐπειδὴ ἔπρεπεν
αὐτῆς σας ἡ συμφωνία νὰ εἴναι ἐγγράφως μέσα εἰς τὴν Καμπιάλε, ἢ
κἀντα νὰ τὰ σύρετε κορόντε f 900,,19,,8 τὸ δποῖον ἦτον τὸ εὐκολώτερον.
ἀλλέως δὲν Ἰσχύει. θεον σᾶς ἐδώκαμεν χρέος διὰ f 2,,3,, δποῦ ἐπληρώ-
σαμεν παράνω, δηλαδ. τῶν K. I. Αδγερινοῦ καὶ Συντροφία.

περὶ δὲ τῆς νέας παραγγελίας πανικῶν δποῦ μᾶς δίδεται, μοῦ κακο-
φαίνεται ἀδελφὲ νὰ σοῦ εἰπῶ ὅτι τὰ πανικὰ φέτος ἐδόθηκαν εἰς τὴν
κομπανίαν εἰς τιμὰς ὑπερόγκους (καὶ ὃχι μετρίας καθὼς ἡ αὐθεντεία
σου τὸ ζητεῖς) μὲ ἔνα σχεδὸν 15,, καὶ 20,, τὰ ἐκατὸν παράνω ἀπὸ τὰς
τιμὰς δποῦ ἔτρεχον ποὺν τῆς πωλήσεως, τόσον δποῦ δὲν προσμένεται
καμμία ὠφέλεια ἀπὸ αὐτά, μήτε σᾶς συμβουλεύω νὰ τὰ ἐπιχειρισθεῖτε
κατὰ τὸ παρόν. δσον τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ εἰς τὰς τιμὰς δποὺ ενδίσκονται κατὰ
τὸ παρόν δὲν τολμῶ νὰ ἀγοράσω μήτε μίαν πέτζαν, ὃχι διὰ τοὺς φί-
λους, ἀλλὰ μήτε διὰ τὸν ἑαντόν μου τὸν ἰδιον. ἀγκαλὰ καὶ ἐδῶ ἡ
Κάμερα τοῦ ἀμστελδαμ ἐπώλησε πλέον, εἴναι ὅμως καὶ ἄλλαι Κάμεραι
εἰς ἄλλας προβίντζιας δποῦ δὲν ἐπώλησαν ἀκόμη, αἱ δποῖαι τελειώ-
νουσι καὶ αὐταὶ εἰς τὰς 15,, τοῦ τρέχοντος, μὲ δλον τοῦτο καθὼς ἐπροεῖ-
πα δὲν θέλει βάλω εἰς πρᾶξιν, τὴν προσταγήν σας, ἐπειδὴ λνποῦμαι
νὰ δώσω f 20,, εἰς τοὺς χασάδες δποῦ ἀγόρασα f 17,,—,,— καὶ μα-
κάρια ἡ ὥρα νὰ ἔφθαναν αἱ εἰδήσεις εἰς Κωνσταντινούπολιν ποὺν νὰ
πωληθῶσιν ἔκεῖνα δποῦ διὰ λογ. σας ἔστειλα εἰς Κωνσταντινούπολιν
μὲ καπ. ἡλίαν ἔντροιξ. ταῦτα καὶ μένω εἰς ἐπλήρωσιν τῶν προστα-
γῶν σας —

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία

Ε.Γ. μετὰ τὴν τελείωσιν τῆς ἐπιστολῆς, ἐσυλλογίσθην νὰ σᾶς προβάλ-
λω ἔνα ἄλλο νεγότζιον, καὶ τοῦτο μὲ τὸ νὰ καταγίνομαι νὰ σᾶς εὐχαρι-
στήσω μὲ παντοίους τρόπους. αἱ τζόχαι κατὰ τὸ παρόν τόσον εἰς Κων-
σταντινούπολιν, δσον καὶ εἰς σμύρνην πωλοῦνται μὲ ἴκανην ἀπόλαυσιν,
καὶ ἡμπορῶ νὰ εἰπῶ ὅτι τὴν σήμερον εἴναι πολλὰ ὠφελιμότεραι ἀπὸ
τὰ πανικά, ἐὰν στοχασθῇ τινὰς τὰς ὑπερβολικὰς τῶν πανικῶν τιμάς.
θεον ἀν σᾶς φαίνεται εὐλογον νὰ κάμετε μιὰν δοκιμὴν μὲ τέσσαρας ἡ

πέντε μπάλας, ἀπὸ ἐκείνας ὅπον ἐγὼ στέλλω διὰ λογαριασμόν μου
"Ιδιον, μοῦ φαίνεται ὅτι θέλει μείνετε εὐχαριστημένοι, καὶ ἀπὸ τὸ πρό-
βλημά μου καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν δούλευσίν μου. ἔργωσθε.

18

The first part of this letter repeats the letter n° 17 and is written by Koraïs' clerk. We publish here only the part which Koraïs added in his own hand.

Βενετία. πρὸς τὸν κυρίον Δ.: Κονδυλῆν καὶ συντροφίᾳ.

Αμστερδάμ 6., Δεκεμβρίου 1774

εἴμεσθε σὺν θεῷ εἰς τὰς 9., τοῦ αὐτοῦ. μετὰ τὴν βεβ. τῆς ἡν. Κό-
πιας, δὲν ἔχομεν τὶ νεώτερον νὰ προσθέσωμεν, τῆς λέγομεν μόνον, ὅτι
τούτην τὴν στιγμὴν ἐλάβομεν τὰς ἐπιστολὰς τῆς Κωνσταντινούπολεως
δεδομένας 3., Νοεμβρίου εἰς τὰς ὅποιας μᾶς σημειῶσι, ὅτι δὲ καπ.
ἡλίας ἐντοξεύεται εἰς τὸν μαρμαρᾶν, καὶ ἔστω πρὸς εἰδῆσιν σας.
Ταῦτα καὶ μένομεν εἰς τὰς προσταγάς σας...

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφίᾳ.

19

This letter is written by Koraïs' clerk. The upper side of the letter is ragged. The brackets indicate the missing words.

Βενετίαν. πρὸς τὸν κύριον Λημήτριον κονδυλῆν καὶ συντροφ.

[Αμστελδάμ] 30 Δεκεμβρίου,, 1774—

ἡ τελευταία μας ἥτον 9 Δεκεμβρίου,, ἡ παροῦσα δὲν ἔχει . . .],
πάρεξ νὰ σᾶς εἰπούμεν ὅτι σήμερον ἐπήραμεν ἐπάνω σας εἰς τρεῖς
καμπιάλες, διὰ νὰ πληρωσεται μὲταν μόνην φοράν, εἰς προσταγὴν τῶν
ἐνταῦθα κυρίων Gerrit Willem Reessen Λονκάτα 260 πάγκον, καὶ σᾶς
παρακαλοῦμεν νὰ τιμήσετε τὴν ὑπογραφήν μας μὲ τὴν αἵτιμον ἀποδο-
χὴν καὶ εἰς τὸν καιρὸν τὴν πληρωμὴν εἰς τὸ ὅποιον δὲν ἀμφηβάλωμεν.
καὶ διὰ ἐξώφλυσιν τῶν αὐτῶν, ἵδον ὅποῦ σᾶς περικλείωμεν μίαν ὁμ-
μέσσαν τῆς αὐτής ποσότητος, διὰ νὰ τὰ λάβεται ἀπὸ τὸν αὐτώθη
κυρίον Δημήτριον Νατάρητ καὶ συντροφίαν δίδοντάς του καὶ τὴν ἔσω-
θεν ἐπιστολὴν τῆς εἰδήσεος ἀφοῦ πρῶτον τὴν βουλόσεται. ἡ αἵτια
ὅποῦ τὸ κάμνωμεν τοιοῦτορόπος, εἶναι μή πως καὶ ὁ εἰρημένος Δημή-

τριος Νατάρης ἔφηγεν ἔως τῶρα ἀπὸ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀν οὗτως ἔχει, οὐ μεν καὶ ἐπήγειν εἰς τὴν Ἀγκῶνα θέλει τον τὴν στείλεται ἐκεῖ νὰ τὴν ἀτζετάρη, ηδὲ καὶ ἐπήγειν εἰς τὴν Σμύρνην, δχι ἄλλο πλέον, θέλει τὰ σήρεται πάλιν η αὐθεντεία σας ἐπάνω μας νὰ τὰ πληρῶσωμεν. ταῦτα καὶ παρακαλῶντας σας νὰ ἔχωμεν συγγνῶμην διὰ τὴν ἐνόχλησιν μένωμεν εἰς τὰς προστ[αγασας].

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία

E:Γ: δ καπ. Magelsen ἔφθασεν εἰς τὰς 9 τοῦ παρελθόντος καὶ δ καπ. Elias Hendriks εἰς τὰς 11 τοῦ αὐτοῦ εἰς κωνσταντινούπολιν καὶ ἔστω πρὸς εἰδῆσίν σας.

20

Copy conserved in the letter-book of D. Kourmoulis. Sender: D. Kourmoulis from Venice.

Αμστερδ(αμ) πρὸς τοὺς εὐγενεῖς κυρίους Διαμαντη Κονράη καὶ Συντροφ(ια), Βενετία 13 Μαρτίου 1776.

Ειστερημένη απὸ ετίαν εος τόρα δεν ηξηθημεν να σας παρηκαλέσομεν δια καμῆν μας παραμηκῷην δούλεψην τόρα δε ἐβρήσκοντας ἐτίαν με το φροτομα οπου εκαμαν ἵ ἐδικη μας εἰς το καράβι τον καπ(εταν) Βελῆμ 'Ετεσον, 'Υγγλεζε διὰ λογαριασμὸν τος και εἰς παραδοσίν σας εἰς 10 μπάλες μπαμπάκηα καθὸς ἀπὸ αὐτοῦς θελη ἐχετεν την ηδισιν δια τες οπιες 10 μπάλες μπαμπάκη θελετεν πιασι σιγουρετα εἰς το οφελιμότερον γράμμηο κατὰ το στησιμον δπον στοχαζόστεν να στεσονν εἰς τες τιμὲς οπον τρέχοντ καθὸς η ἡδη διλαδο δ μισερ Ιω(ανης) Ανγερῆ(νος) και Σιντροφ(ια) ἀπὸ Σμύρνη θέλη σᾶς ἐγραφαν και παρηκαλοδμεν να μῆν αμελῆσετεν παρᾶ ἐνταντο να τεληθή ι αντὶ σιγουρητᾶ δστοσον ἥμᾶς αν μᾶς χρηστοῦν μερικᾶ φηροῆηνα θελομεν σας τραβήσι ἀκόντο δια το αὐτὸ πρᾶγμα f. 900/a 1000/-B(an)co και σᾶς το σιμηδόνομεν δια ρεγονλᾶν σας καθὸς και εις τον καιρὸν τραβόντας τα θελη σας σιμιδσομεν και μενομεν...

21

Βενετίαν πρὸς τοὺς κυρίους Δ. Κονρούλην καὶ Συντροφίαν.

'Αμστελδᾶμ 26 Μαρτίου 1776

Κατὰ τὴν προσταγήν σας ἐμπεριεχομένην εἰς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν 13, τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος, ἔκαμα τὴν σηγονοιτάν τῶν 10 βαλῶν βαμβακίον τῆς

συντροφίας σας, φροντωμένων ἀπὸ τοὺς ἐν σμύδρη κυρίους I. Αδγεινὸν καὶ Συντροφίαν εἰς τὸ ἐγκλέξικον, εἰς παράδοσιν ἐδικήν μον, περὶ τῶν ὅποιων ἔχω τὴν εἰδῆσιν ἀπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χωρὶς δμως προσταγὴν σηγονριτᾶς. μὲ δὲν τοῦτο ἐνόμισα χρέος μον νὰ ἀκολουθήσω τὴν θέλησιν σας, δθεν καὶ ἐσηγονράσια f 1200,,—,— πρὸς 3 p(er) c(en)to τὸ αὐτὸν παράβι δὲν ἐκατενοδώθη ἀκόμη.

"Ιδα τὸν σκοπὸν ὅποιον ἔχει νὰ σύνῃ ἐπάνω μον σχεδὸν f 900,,— καὶ ἐλπίζω ἔως τότε νὰ εἶναι φθασμένον τὸ αὐτὸν καράβι. τὰ βαμβάκια ὁνομάζονται εἰς τὰ 25 χρ. θεμέλιον ὄμως δὲν πρέπει νὰ βάλωμεν εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν τιμὴν, ἐπειδὴ δὲν ενδισκεται μήτε μία βάλα εἰς τὴν χώραν κατὰ τὸ παρόν ταῦτα καὶ μένω εἰς τὰς προσταγάς της.

Δ. Κοραῆς καὶ Συντροφία.

22

Copy conserved in the letter-book of D. Kourmoulis. Sender: D. Kourmoulis from Venice.

*Αμστερδ(άμ) προς τοὺς κυρίους Διαμαντὶ Κονράην καὶ Συντροφίᾳ
Βενετία 5 Απριλίου 1776*

Εἰς αποκρησιν τις τιμησας εἰς τας 26 τον ἀπερασμένον ἥδομεν τιν τελησιν τις σιγονρετᾶς εἰς τας 10 μπαλες μπαμπάκη με ενγγλεζηκο εἰς f. 1200,,— προς 3 τὰ % δλπίζοντας τόρα κόντα να φθᾶσι το αὐτὸν καράβι εἰς τα αὐτόθεν και να μάθομεν και γλήγορα τὶν καλὴν ποσῆσιν τον αὐτὸν μπαμπακίον δια το οπίον το νέτο οηκαβᾶτο ἔχετεν να ἀγροκηθειτεν με ήμάς καθός θελη σας εσιμησαν ι εδικί μας απο Σμήρην κατα τον μπόνο πον ήχαμεν να σας τραβήσομεν καμπιᾶλε δια τα ἀνοθεν μπαμπάκηα το ἐκολονθησαμεν σίμερον και σας τραβούμεν φιορῖηα μπάνκον χηλῆα και δέκα επτα στεβρα, λεγο f. 1000,,/17,, εἰς τιν ὁρδι(νιαν) τον Κᾶρολον Μαριᾶ Μαρατζη ντι Τομάζο. Εἰς ούτο περικαλόντα σας τιν αὐτὸν λετερδᾶν μας να την δεχθητεν με τιν ήπογοαφῆν σας και εις τον καιρον τιν ἔτιμον πληρομῆν απερονοντας τα εἰς τον λογαριασμον μας φανερονοντας μας και ημας εἰς τον καιρον δια πόσα φηρηηα κορεντε μέλη να σας κρεντιτᾶομεν και μενομεν...

23

Copy conserved in the letter-book of D. Kourmoulis. Sender: D. Kourmoulis from Venice.

*Αμστερδάμ. Προς τοὺς κυριόντας Διαιμωντὶ Κονρᾶη καὶ Σιντροφ(ία)
Βενετίᾳ 10 Απριλίου 1776*

Εἰς τας 5 του τρέχοντος σαστῆλαμεν τραβέσι εἰς οο(δινιαν) του Κάρδον Μαρῆα Μαρατζή ντι Τομᾶζο ακόντο δια τες 10 μπᾶλες μπαμπακηα οπου σε δική μας εφόρτοσαν εἰς το καράβη του καπ(εταν) Βηλαμ Τεμην Ηκλεζε f. 1000/.17/. μπ(αγ)κο και δεν αμριβᾶλομεν ος τιν αντῖν λετεράν μας θελετε τιν τιμῆσι με τιν ηπογραφήν σας καὶ εις τον ξεπεσμὸν τῆς διορῆας τις με τιν ἐτίμιον πληρομῆν τόρα ερχομεθα νὰ σας ηποῦμεν διτι σὲ δική μας απο Σμῆρην μι(σερ) Ιω(αννης) Ανγερ(ιως) και Σιντροφ(ία) μας σιμηονουν μὲ γραφῆν τοις τον 11 φεβρουαρίου οτι τα αντᾶ μπαμπάκηα τα ηχεν αγορᾶσι απο τον ανηψηον τους Παβλῆ Τζῆφο και Σιντροφ(ία) και επι ταντα εμετα δεν και οντας φορτομένα τα αντᾶ μπαμπακηα με όλα τονς τα δινατα δεν ημπλοησαν να καταπίσουν τον αντον Παβλῆ Τζῆφο να τοις τα αφῆσι αλα αντός τα ηθελεσεν και μᾶληστα να τα γηρῖση και εις τιν βετουβα Ουμπερφελ & Σερονιερ και αντό μας εκακοφᾶνην πολᾶ στοχαζόμενη να κάνονν πρᾶγματα ἔξο τον δρόμον μᾶλισταν δταν μῆα βολα εῖτον εις παραδοσιν σας να τα αφῆσουν ετζη και ανγγαλᾶ και δεν ελιψαμεν να τοις γράφομεν τα πρεποντα μα τι το δφελος οπου κατα τιν γραφῆν οπου σας φελον η ηδιη γραμένη 11 Φευβρουαρίου βλεπετεν οπου σας διοργάνουν τες 10 μπᾶλες τες αντές να τεις παραδοσετεν με το ακοιβον τους την αντης βητονβας Ουμπερφελ & Σερονιερ καθος η ηδια θέλη σας τιν παραδοσι και μῆα βολᾶ όπου τὸ πρᾶγμα ηκολονθήσεν οῦτος πρεπι να τις τιν δοκαιτεν να λαβετεν τα εξοδᾶ σας ομιος και τα f. 1000/17 B(an)co σας ετραβήσαμεν ακοντο δια αντᾶ μπαμπάκηα θέλετεν λᾶβη απο τιν ηδια καθος αποψε τις το γράφομεν τις αντης Βητονβας Ουμπερφελ και ας εχομεν αποκρησιν σας εἰς τα πᾶντα το τη επραξετεν με αντειν δια ρεγονλᾶν μας και μένομεν.

APPENDIX 1

Correspondence of Greek and Dutch merchants in Constantinople, Smyrna, and Venice referring to Koraïs.

In the following pages I have collected the references to Koraïs and his commercial activities, which I found in the correspondence of D. Kourmoulis. I would like to note that all these documents are long business letters in which Koraïs occupies a relatively small part. Three letters, those of Überfeld & Serruriens, I publish whole. In the edition I have retained the spelling of the originals.

1

6 February 1773. Loukas Kalvokoressis (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....εἰβαλα καὶ εγο αλέσ 2 χ(ιλιάδες) καὶ τα ἐστίλαμε σίτροφικά ὡ οπιος ειναι ὁ μι(σὲ)ρ αντονίς πατερακίς. τοῦ σιορ διαμαντι ωποννέ στιν ολαντα δ σιτροφός καί τον σιὸρ σταθί.....

2

23 March 1773. Rigas Niotis (Amsterdam) to J. Kourmoulis and D. Baltatzis (Smyrna).

.....πρὸς τούτους σᾶς λέγω ὅτι ἔχθες μοῦ ἐπαρδίσιάσθη μίαν σας καμπιάλα δοσμένη. 27 Ἰανουαρίου διὰ φιορίνια 1149,,12:8 τὴν ὅποιαν μετό νὰ μὴν ἥμουν σὲ κερδὸν νὰ τὴν πληρώσω δὲν τὴν ἀτζετάρισα ἥμη ἐπίγα μαζὸν με τὸν ἄνθρωπον εἰς τὸ σπίτι τοῦ μ(ισὲ)ρ κονδαῖ καὶ τὴν ἀτζετάρισεν αὐτὸς διὰ λογαριασμὸν σας ἀντὶς ἐμένα, καὶ εἰς τοῦτο δὲν ἐγίνηκεν κανένα ντιξόδινο, εἰδὲ ἡ αἰτία δποῦ δὲν τὴν ἀτζετάρισα εἴναι δποῦ δὲν ημπορῶ νὰ κάμω καμίαν πούλισην ἀπὸ ταῖς πραγματείαις δποῦ μοῦ εὐδίσκωνται.....

3

6 April 1773. Ioannis Avgherinos and Co (Smyrna) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....και ετζὶ μὲ ουτο. το εφθῆς να πιανεις παλι σιγονοίτα εξαποφάσεως λαβανόντες τὴν παρογμοῦ διατη μητε ο μ(ισε)ρ λορετζη δε το θε και γραφί το στον πεθερον ο στεφανος. και μή τε ο πεθερος δεν το εγονυστερίσε πος επιχειριζούμεσταν τετίαν δουλια αγγαλα και ο πεθερος δεν ηξεβολι παστρικα τὴ λογὶς καμνομε δμοιως δεν το εγονυστέρισεν ο παλις και το στεφανο δεν θες σιντροφο ανκαλ(α) διορίσετον οτη οσες σιγονοίτες πιανι εις το εξὶ ναμὶν σον περνη παρανο απο 1/16 γι 1/8 το πολή. Και αν ο στεφανος δεν το στερξὶ δες μπας και το στερξὶ ο διαμαντης Κοραης. μα εγο θαρο αν στερξὶ σιντροφία καθὼς σον γραφο και ηραι καλητερο μας. πλεον και καλὰ τον σιγονραδορο δεν θελο να τοῦ καμνομεν αλιοτικα παρα με τετηρη εφθῆς.....

4

22 April 1773. Loukas Kalvokoressis (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....καὶ λαβένοντας την γραφίν μου εὐθής νὰ γράψης τοῦ μ(ισὲ)ρ διαμαντῆ στην ὄλαντα δσες σιγουριτὲς ἔχις πιασμένες στὴν πάρτη σου. νὰ σου πηᾶσι την σιγουριτὰ μόνο στο καλο κατευόδιο καὶ ημπορὶ νατακορδάρις μὲ τον διαμαντὶ να σοῦ πέρονη 1/16 γι 1/8 ἀνημπορέσις νὰ εὐγις ἀπὸ αντὴν τὴν συντροφία εἶναι πλέον καλιότερα. εἰ καὶ δε μπορης νὰ πηάνης τὴν σιγουριτὰ στὴν ὄλαντα.....

5

11 May 1773. J. Avgherinos and Co (Smyrna) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....περησιγονορητᾶς, δημήτρῃ, σου λαίγω, ὅτι δὲν εἶναι τοῦ δρόμου νὰ κάμνομεν ἐμῆς τῷ σιγουραδώρῳ, ἀλητικα, παρὰ νὰ καμῆς τῷ σιγουραδώρῳ ἐσῆ αὐτοῦ, περὸ δὲν τὰ ξανασιγονοράσῃς, ἐσῆ, στὴν Ὁλάντα, περῶ μαὶ χαίρῃ, τοῦ σταίφανου, καὶ ὅτι μήνη, ἐκύνῳ νὰ σιμφορηῆσετε, μὲ τῶν σταίφανων, νὰ τῷ μηδάζετε στὸ ἀναμεταξῆ καὶ πλαίον ὄντας, ταίτιας λογῆς, δουλαίβης, ἐσῆ αὐτοῦ, ἀδωροδωκύτως, δουλαίβῃ, καὶ δ σταίφανος ἀδωροδωκύτως, καὶ μαι τέτην τρόπων κάμνοντας τῶν σιγουραδώρων 1/4 τὰ % νὰ μᾶς μένοι δηαφορο τῶχῳ καλιότερα, καὶ ἔχω καὶ τῷ κρέντιτώ μας στον τάπω, καὶ δὲν μᾶς καταρήνῃ κανῆς, δπιος τῷ ἀκούση, μαλήστα δ σταίφανως μπορῇ νὰ σπαρανήρῃ ἀπὸ πόλητζας, καθῶς ξεύρεις μπορῇ νὰ τὴν μπιάνῃ, καὶ εἰς τῷ καλὸ ἀρήβω, δποῦ μπορῇ, νὰ ἔχωμεν ἀπὸ αντὰ δλλα ἀβάντζω, καὶ ἀτζη, νὰ τῷ ἀκολουθήσης μὲ τῶν σταίφανω, καὶ ὅχη μὲ δηαμάντη κονραῆ.....

6

23 July 1773. Ioannis Avgherinos and Co (Smyrna) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....ταῖς ὁρδηνήες, δποῦ ἥχεις, δόσης τοῦ σταίφανον διὰ μεοηκὰ πανηᾶ στοχάζωμεν ὅτι τῆς κάμνη μὲ μαιγάλω ἀγόνα μάληστα δὲν της ἐτέλεψεν καὶ δλαις μόνω προφασήζετε ὅτη δὲν ἐβρήσκων χάρτζη τοῦ λαιβάντε καὶ ὅτη ἐπρόσμενα πράγμα ἀπὸ τὴν ἐγκλητέρα καὶ πιγαινάμενω τῷ πράγμα ἀπὸ τὴν ἐγλητέρα ἀνέβροη πράγμα χάρτζη τοῦ λαιβάντε θέλη μᾶς προβλέψῃ καὶ τα ράϊστα τῶν ληπῶν μηταν βολᾶ, δποῦ τῷ πράγμα φαίνεται πῶς ἔρχεται ἀπὸ τὴν ἐγκλητάίρα καὶ λαῖς πῶς ἔχης τῶν τρόπων εἰς τὴν λόντρα, δποῦ νὰ κάμοις νὰ σοῦρκεται πράγμα ὅτη λογῆς θές, μήναν βωλᾶ δποῦ φαίνεται δητη δ στέφανος μᾶς δουλαίβῃ ἀνγκαρία τῶν μπαρατοῦμεν καὶ μπορῆς νὰ προβλέπης δσο πανηκο καὶ ἀν θαίμε ἀπὸ τὴν λόντρα, καὶ ἀπὸ ἐκν νὰ σταίλεται εἰς ρότερνταμ, εἰς

τοῦ ἔντριχ νταιμποκ γῆ εἰς ἀμστερδαμ εἰς τὴν βήγητουβετακ, νὰ μᾶς τῷ σταίλῃ ἐδῶ, γῆ ἀνθές, στωδημάντη κονυραῇ πλέον δποῦ σου φανῆ πήω εῦλογω πλῆν ἐγῶ γράφω σήμαιον τοῦ λουκῆ εἰς τὴν μπόλη, νὰ σου στήλῃ βία τῆς δλάντας μόστρες καὶ νὰ σοῦ βάλῃ καὶ τὴν ντιμῆ πόσα τάχη φωνησμένα ὁ σταίφανος τόσων χασέδες, δσᾶν καὶ μεομαί-
οηα, ἀνγγαλᾶ τὰ μεομάρηα εἰναι δίω λογηῶ τῷ ἔνα σώῃ τῷ 5/4
ἔχονν περησώτερω ἐξητω τῶν δὲ 6/4 ὅχη τόσων, καὶ λαβαίνωντας ταῖς μόστρες εὐθῆς στήλῃ τῆς εἰς λόντρα νὰ σοῦ προβλαίψονν ἀπὸ κάθαι σῶῃ :50: κομάτηα, περῶ νὰ εἰναι η κοναλητάτως ἥδηα καὶ ἀπαράλαχτη δσᾶν ταῖς μόστρες δποῦ θα σου στήλῃ ὁ λουκῆς ὅμοῖος νὰ τοῦ δόσης δρδηνήα καὶ διὰ 100 κομάτηα μονχαμπέτχανήα, δσᾶν τη μόστρα, δποῦ ἔλαβες βία τῆς ἀνκόνας ἀπὸ ἀδελφού μου, ὅμοῖος ἡμπορῆς νὰ δόσης καὶ ἀλη ὁρδηνήα, διὰ ἔτερα 50 γῆ 80 κομάτηα, κάτη, ἀλα φτινᾶ μηκρὰ τζημποῦκνα τὰ πέρονον εἰς δλάντα f. 11 τῶ κομάτη καὶ ἀνούτως καὶ στο-
χαστοῦμεν δτι ἡμποροῦμεν νὰ δονλευθοῦμεν εἰς αὐτῶ τῶ ναιγότζηω μαὶ χέρη ἐγλητέρας, τόται παρατοῦμεν τῶν σταίφανω ἐπειδῆ καὶ τῶ πανηκῶ εἰναι ψηλῆ τέχνη καὶ σᾶν μπέση σὲ ἀτζαμῆ χαίρηα μπορῆ νὰ σου στήλῃ πράγμα δποῦ νὰ χάσι 10 τὰ % καὶ 15: μὰ ἀπὸ τῶ σταίφα-
νω καρταρῆς δηάφροω 20: καὶ 25: τὰ % καὶ ὅχη ζημήα, ἐπιδῆ καὶ ἐπίραν τὴν μπράξη τοῦ φοῦνονς καὶ δηατοῦτο νὰ δῆς νὰ προφθάσης αὐτᾶ δποῦ σουνλαίγω διὰ νὰ δούμεν τὴν μπρόβα καὶ ανη πρόβα εἰναι καλῆ καὶ εἰναι χάρτη τοῦ λαιβάντε ἀκολούθοῦμεν πλέον ἀπάνω εἰς ἐκύνα καὶ τέτηας λογῆς κλωτζοῦμεν τῶν σταίφανω στόχάσον νὰ δῆς τη κάμην δ σταίφανος, ἐσένα γράφη ὅτη τῶ πράγμα δποῦ σταίλῃ εἰς τὴν μπόλη μὲ λανχανντᾶκ, ὅτη τῷ σταίλῃ, εἰς παράδοσην τοῦ λουκῆ καὶ ἐμένα, γράφη ὅτη τῷ σταίλῃ εἰς παράδωσην τοῦ πεθεροῦ μου καὶ ἐγῶ νὰ ἀγρηκυθῶ μὲ τὸν μπεθερῶ δτηνως θαίλω νὰ τῶ παραδόση, κατάλαβαι δποῦ θαρῆ πῶς ἡμεστεν ζόα καὶ δὲν καταλαβαίνωμεν τη θαιναπῆ αὐτῶ σαναλαίγη δὲν σεμπισταίβωμε, ἐπιδῆ καὶ ᾧ λαίτερες δποῦ θατραβήξω, τοῦ δημήτρη, δὲν ἡξεύρω, ἀνήρε σηγοῦρως, δποῦ νὰ ταῖς πλαιρόσῃ, διὰ τοῦτω καλοῦκακο σαναλαίγη δ νοῦστον, ἄσταρε-
κονμαντάρω, στῶμπεθερόν του, πλῆν δηὰ τοῦτα, ὀλὰ ἐγῶ θα κάμω τῶν κονφῶ, καὶ δὲν τουλαιμεντάρωμε τηποτας, δσποῦ νὰ δῶ τὰ ἀπο-
τελέσματα τῆς ἐγλητέρας, ἄλλω, τὰ 30 μου χαμπέτχανήα τὰ κύτρηα καὶ 20: ἀσπρηθερᾶ, δποῦ σοῦ γράφη δ λουκῆς νὰ παραγγήλης τοῦ σταί-
φανου λήψε καὶ γράψε τω, τοῦ δηαμάντη κονυραῇ καὶ σηντροφήα, διὰ νὰ σοῦ τὰ προβλαίψη καὶ στὸν ἥδηον καιρῶ τοῦ γράψε νὰ σοῦ προ-
βλαίψη 50 μεομέρηα 5/4 δηὰ νὰ δοῦμεν καὶ αὐτονοῦ τὴν μπροκοπήν

τον καὶ δηλὰ τὰ ἀσπρα τῶν αὐτῶν τοῦ γράφης νὰ σοῦ τραβήξῃ πόλητζα
γῆ θαίλη τοῦ στήλω πρᾶγμα ἀπὸ δῶ ἐγὼ πλέον, γράψε του ὅτη τοῦ
βωλῆ....

7

6 August 1773. Loukas Kalvokoressis and Co (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....ἔχο σκοπὸν ναγράψω μετοῦτην τὴν πόστα τοῦ διαμαντὶ κον-
ραῖ καὶ συντροφ(ία) διανα μας ψωνίσι 50: χασέδες καὶ 50: μερμέρια
καὶ μερικὰ μονχαπέτχανή καὶ τοῦ γράφο βαρχάροντάς τα να σον τραβήξι
πόλιτζα καὶ στέλε του καὶ μία γραφίεδική σον διανα σον τὴν εστείλι
καὶ θέλει τοῦ γράφης καὶ ἐσεῖ ταχαιαζόμενα....

.....καὶ αθὲς γράψε τοῦ διαμαντὶ ἐκεῖ ποῦ τονγράφο 50: ναμας στήλι
ἀπεκάθε σόει 100: ἀν σον ερχεται καὶ βονλικά, δμως νὰ εἰναι καὶ πρᾶγμα
παστρικὸ δσὰν ετοῦτο καὶ γράψε του πλέον καὶ ἐσὶ ἐκεῖνο οπον κατα-
λαμβενης να μας δονλενη με καθε επιμέλια....

8

6 September 1773. Loukas Kalvokoressis and Co (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

....διαμοῦτρες πανικὸ οπον μον ζητᾶς σοῦστηλα απερβίας ολαν-
τας καὶ ἔγραψα και τονγιάνη νασονστηλη απο την σμύρνη με καράβι
ἀπὸ κάθε σόει μία π(ή)χη δμως ογιάνης λογιάζο πῶς ξεχάνη τεῖ γραφὶ
με την απερασμένη πόστα μοδηγραφε νασικόσομε τες ορδινης απο τον
στέφανο και να τον γράφομε τοῦ κοράεῖ τόρα πάλε μον γράφι να γράφο
τοῦ στεφάνου δμως εγὸ τον στεφάνου δὲν τοῦ γράφο καὶ σουλέγο ανι
μὲν και ἔχης γραμένα τοῦ κοραεῖ ναστήλη τὸ πρᾶγμα πον τοῦ γραψα
ἄφιστονε νατοστήλη και γράψε και σεῖ τοῦ στεφάνου α θὲς να μᾶς
στήλι 50: χασέδες τὸ 6/4 και 50 μερμέρη 5/4 διαναμήν καταλάβι και
ο στέφανος πῶς εγράψαμε τοῦ κοραεῖ τοῦτο μόνον σουλέγο ανιμὲν και
κόρηι ονοῦσον πῶς κάμνης τὴν δουλίαν σον ἀπὸ την λόντρα μὴν γι-
ρέβγις κονραεῖ και στέφανο....

9

7 October 1773. Loukas Kalvokoressis and Co (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....δ στέφανος γράφι πᾶς μας εβαρχάρισεν μὲς τοῦ κλας χερὲς· τὸ καράβι τὸ ἡπόλιπο πραγμα δπον τοῦ ηχες ορδινήα καὶ δὲν ἔχει πλέον ναστήλι και εγονστάριζα ναγράψης τοῦ κοραΐ να μας στήλει και αντὸς μερικὸ να κάμουμε μια δοκιμὴ ἐπειδη της και βλέπο τα στελείματά τοῦ και εἶναι καλὰ και ἀλιθηνὰ φτινό τερα ἀπὸ τοῦ στεφάνου.....

10

23 October 1773. Loukas Kalvokoressis and Co (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....'Ιδον ὥποῦ τοῦ στέλονν και την παρὸν γραφὴ και δός την τοῦ διαμαντὶ τοῦ διαμαρτὶ γράφο σίμερις στὴν ολάντα δια τα πανικὰ δπον τοῦ ορδινήασα να μον ταστ[εί]λει/ ἔξοχος τα μοχαπετχάνηα τοῦ οποίουν τοῦ στέλο και μία γραφὶ δικησον και σου ἔχο μέσα ἔνα πανητὸ δπύο εἶναι τὸ φοῦχο τον ἀχαμνὸ και διανατο στοχαστῆς το φάρδος τον εἶναι που σου το στέλνο και νὰ γράψης στὴν λόντρα να μας παρονε ἀπὸ αντὰ 100: κομάτια τὰ δπήα τα ἡφεροδες και λογιαζο να τον ηχεν 11 f: και αντὰ κατα το παρὸν δὲν ἔχοννε ἔδδο και ανημὲν και εργονν τόρι ημπορὸ νατα δόκο τὸν π(ή)χη 12¹/₂ ὅμως να τον γράψης να εἶναι το πανη τον καλο και ψιλὸ διατει αντὸ εἶναι χοντρὸ γράψε μον α(ν) εἶναι η γραφὶ ἀνηκη διατεῖ ἔχο ὑπογία ναμίντην ανήγι ἔδδο τὸ πατεράκη ο αυτόνης ἀλο μέσ την μεγάλιν σαρακοστῆ τεῖχένη να εἶναι εδδ τα μοχαπετχάνηα. Τα φηλοτζημπονκα ομίος και τα μεγάλα και να γράψης στην λόντρα νασοντα ετοιμάσονν και ανημὲν και στην λόντρα σου τα κάμνονν γράψε τοῦ διαμαντὶ να μήν μας τα στήλι και μιτα ἀν ενδρη εκεινα ποντοῦ γραφα τὸν 11: f. και ἀπὸ αντὰ τῶν ἔντεκα φιορινὴὸν ναπασχίσις ναστήλις και ἐσεῖ αγγαλὰ εκεὶ σου γράφο περβία ολάντας δια να (γρ)άψης τοῦ κοραεὶ.....

11

20 November 1773. Ioannis Avgherinos and Co (Smyrna) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....μάληστα τόρα δποῦ τὰ πανηκᾶ δποῦ ίλθαν τόσων τὰ δηκά μας, δσὰν και μ(ισὲ)ρ δημήτρη, μαὶ τὸ καράβη, λάχεντηκ τὰ ἀποσλησαν στὴν μπόλη ενθῆς και κατὰ τον λογαριασμον δποῦ κάμνο τζήρκα, ἀφίνον 25 γῆ 30 τὰ % και δηατοῦτω δημήτρη νὰ δόσης πάλη κομαισην τοῦ σταίφανον εἰς ὄλάντα νὰ σοῦ φουνήση f. 12000: φιορ. χαρτζη πόλης και νὰ δόσης και τὴν δρδηνήα ξέχωρα, πάλη τοῦ κον-

ραη νὰ ἀκολουθίση τὲς ὁρδηνῆες ὅπον τοῦ ἔδοσεν ὁ λουκῆς ἀπὸ τῆν μπόλη.....

12

22 November 1773. Loukas Kalvokoressis and Co (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....νὰ δόκης πάλε κομάτι ορδηνηα ἀποπανικὸ σασονγράφονν πῶς το ἔστελλαν. καὶ τον κοραὶ καὶ τοῦ μ(ισὲ)ρ στεφάνον. νὰ μὴν καθόμαστεν. μπατάλει.....

13

6 December 1773. Loukas Kalvokoressis and Co (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....τοῦ κοραῖ θενεγράφο σίμερις μετην πόστα διαναμον κάμι μερικὸ πραγμα τοῦτο ὄπον σοῦ γράφο. χασέδες κοματια 100: χαζενὲ 100: σουραγιὰ 50: μερομέρ(ηα) τελεσὶς 50: τὰ δπήα καθῶς σοντα γραφο ἔτεη νατον γράψης καὶ εσεῖ. ὅμως γράψε καὶ τοῦ στεφάνου ναμαστήλι και αντὸς τα εἰδια με περιστέρεο πραγμα. εγῶ αὐτονυοῦ. δὲν τον γράφο. ὅμοις ἐσεῖ τοῦ στεφάνου μὲ ἔνα ὅμορφον τρόπο τον γράφις.....

.....ναδόσις ορδινία πλέον τον στεφάνου καὶ τοῦ κοραὶ οπονναμας φονισονν πρό τι ἄνιξι ἔως 20: χιλ(ιάδες) f. πργαμα εἰδιο. πλὶν τοῦ κοραὶ ναγραφης αὐτὰ οπονσουγραφο ναμας φονίσι. και ἄν τον γραφης και αντονυοῦ παραπάνο πράγμα ἀς εἴναι ὅμοις να εχει ταματιάτον ανηχτὰ ναμην είν τεῖποτες ἄχαμνό πραγμα καὶ την πάθομαι. τοῦτο σουλέγο να κάμης ταχμήνη ναγράφης τοῦ κοραὶ ἔως 8: χιλ(ιάδες) f. πραγμα καὶ τοῦ στεφανον ἔως 12: ναγεμίσι ησοῦμα ἔως 20: χιλ(ιάδες).....

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τὸ πραγμα οπον ἔχο ορδινήα τοῦ σ(ιδ)ρο κονραὶ να τοῦ γράψης και τοῦ λόγον σον διανατο προβλέψη πρός την ἄνιξι πράγμα καλὸ και ψιλὸ και δια αντονυ την πλερομὶ ἀγοικηθήται μαζή.

14

December 1773. J. Avgherinos and Co (Smyrna) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....εγο κάρτερο ναδο τις τζόχες ἀν δινοῦν χερὶ και βγαζοντας τῆν χασονρα τοῦ καμπιουν αν μενει προβεξιον νασον ορδιναρο 8 μπαλες και διαπλερομὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τραβα καμπιαλες στῆν μπολη γι φεμιτερο τις εγο

από εδο εις φιορινια καὶ ανδότας, πόσα μαηδια παγι εξοδα η πιχη η τζοχα. παγι εις τῆν ολαντα και εδο καθε πιχη 12 μα. και καταφτο καμε τον λογαρίασμον σον και ερεβνισε τὸν διαμαντη κονραι εις αμστερντάμ ποσα δίνη (;) ο μομας τῆς τζοχες τον τῆς τενες πραγμα φινη η οπίες εδο πουλιονται γροσια 3 και 25 μαηδια και στοχασον να δινι χερੀ ορδιναρισέτον μετα καραβια τῆς ανιξις να μαστηλη 3 μπαλες στενα το κάρτο η καθε μπα(λα) να εχη 3 κοκινα 3 μορινα 2 μενεβισια 2 κεφτια 2 σουρμαγια 1 ας με φιλησι φιστικι και ενα κρυστανη βαθι πολα και πλεον καμετόν λογαριασμόν σον και αν βλεπι πᾶς βιενη η χασονρα τον καμπιόν ορδιναρισετα εφθνς και ας ἵνε μπιλε και 4 μπαλες μα να ἵνε απο τα πολα καλά.

.....αλλο σουλεγο οτη να γραφις το σῦν(τομότερο) εις αμστερντάμ εις λιβόρων τὸν φίλο μας πος εις το εξις οτη πράγματα στελοῦ. εδω δια λογαριασμον μας νατο στελοῦν αλόρδινε και φορτοῦν διαλογαριασμον καιριζικον εδικον τος. σουντητη τάδε στον διαμάντη και στέφαρο πλεον επιδι και ηρε ρομει καμε πλεον το σῖνφρερτερο και γράψε τος ος καθος θα καμοῦν με τα δικά τος πράγματα να καμοῦν και δια τα δικά μας πλήν σουλέγο δητη αὐτή και η διο στεφανος και διαμαντης εχοῦν ιδηρο γραματηκούς ολαντεζονς στα σκοιτοροια τος και λογιαζο οτη εχοῦν νατοστελοῦν εις το ονομα τους.

15

23 January 1774. Loukas Kalvokoressis (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....διατες δοδινηές δποσ γράφης ναδίνομαι εἰς το αμστερδάμ. ἐγῶ δσες ορδινηές θενα δόκο τοῦ στεφάνον ἐσένα τογόραφο πρότα και ἐσι ἀπὸ αντοῦ τοῦ δίνεις την ορδινήα. Καθῶς καὶ με ἄλλες μον σον τόγραφα. δια ναδόκης ορδι νήα εἰδὲ τοῦ κοραι τοῦ γράφο ἐγῶ ἀπὸ ἐδὸ και δὲν σουμέλι. και σάντον δόκο δοδινήα· σοῦ δίνο την εἰδησιν. Καθῶς τοῦ ἥδοκα μια ορδινία και σοῦ το γραφα δια να αγρικηθηται μὲ τὸν ίδιον. μόλον τοῦτο ναπασχίσης ἀπὸ τὴν λόντρα νακαμης δονλία. διατει απεκή θαρδ πᾶς βγένη λάδι καλίτερα.....

16

6 March 1774. Loukas Kalvokoressis and Co (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....εἰς το καραβι το φιάμαγγικό. οποῦ μᾶς ειχὲν ο κονραις τα 100,, κοματια τα πανικα και τα εἰχὲν φουνισμαινα πρός 12 f: και τα ειδοσα

14., μαὶ διορια μαιρες 91., εἰδοσά και ὁλο το πραμα τοῦ μ(ισὲ)ρ διμιτρὴ και να γραφὶς τον κονραὴν ανιμαι και εβρὶ ποαματὶς αρέσιας τοῦ ἐκν ποντοῦγραφὲς να φοννίσι 8 χρ. (;) f. πραμα ἀς φοννισι και παραπανό τω οπιο τὶς το γραφὸ και ἔγο και να επιμαιλιθὶ στο φοννὸς ναιειναι κάλο και φτινο διάτι ἔχι ετιά. και να τοῦ γραφὶς οπὸς σον το γραφο ἔγο πὸς ολουκὶς μοῦγραφι κατὶ ετίες και να επιμαιλιθὶς να φοννίσις μαιστοχασὶ και χορὶς ἀλο να τὶς το γραφὶς δια να βαλί τηνε πίμαιλιατοῦ νὰ μᾶς φοννισι πραμαφτινο διατι αφτος θενὰ θαρὶ πος ειναι τιποτὶς διαλογοῦ τοῦ τοντὶ ἡετια και' θενά βαλὶ ταδικάτατοῦ ἔγο τον είχα γραψὶ διανα δοκι τοῦ σταματὶ τοῦ περοῦ 20 f: δια να μοῦ παρὶ 1/4 τουλοτοῦ τα ωπία τα δοσὲν τον σταματὶ. και μοῦ γραφὶ οδιαμαντὶς δια να ταπεράσο ἔγοεδο ομὸς εγο εδο λογαριασμο δικο τοῦ δεν ἔχο. μονο τοῦ γραφο σιμαίρις νὰ το γραψι εσένα να τα περασις στο λογαριασμο ποῦ εχέτεν μαὶ τὸν δια μαντὶ και ἑσιτα περασ ἑπανομοῦ και γραψε τις το διατιτισ το γραφο καίεγο.

.....και στοχασοῦ πον μπορὶ ναρτὶ το πράμα ἔδδ νὰ πονλὶθὶ και τα ἄσπρατος να ειναι ακομὶ αδοτὰ το ωπίο γραψετο και τοῦ κονραὲι εἰσὸς καίτο καμὶ και ἀφτός. τοῦ κονραὲι γαγραψὶ ναμίμπαρὶ ο στεφανὸς χαμπαρὶ πὸς μᾶς φοννὶζὶ εμᾶς. διατι τοντα ποῦ μᾶς ειρταν τορὶ εδδ μαὶροτισέν ο πεθέρος και τούτα πος ειναι τὶς χιράς. και τα στέλι τοῦ γιανὶ δία λογαρίασμοτὶς και μοῦ ειπὲν ποσαχούν και τοῦ ειπα 12 f. λεγὶ πάς και ἔχις γιαγνίσι και γραψετον και τοντο νὰ μι βαζὶ πλεόντι μαρκα μοῦ. γραφο τὶς το και ἔγο μονὸ ας βαζὶ αλὶ μαρκα αν ιναι καίσον φενετε ἔβλογδ νὰ παραγγίλις τοῦ κονραεὶ χασέδες ἔχον 11 f. και απο εκινὲς νὰ μᾶς παρὶ 100 κοματία διατι αφτι φετὸς ειτον πολὰ χαρτζὶ μὰ πίο ωπίσο δεν ιξέρο. τι θεναιειναι χαρτζὶ. και πλεὸν οτιτονεφοτίσι ο θέος ἀς κάμι εις το καλιοτέρο.....

22 March 1774. Loukas Kalvokoressis (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....ἢς αποκοίσιν σοῦ εἰσενὰ σοῦ γραμα δόσμαινο 19- Φλεν(α)ρίον καταπορὸν δεν εχο τι νὰ πάγο εις μακρός. ενὰ πραμα ἔσιλογίστικα το ωπίο το εἶγραφα και τον γιαν να δον μαὶ ἀβγενὶ τιποτὶς. εἶγραφα τον πος ἀν ιναι και θελίσι ἢς τιν ολαντα νὰ τον τραβιξο μία πολιτζὰ f. 10000 και ερκομαίνος ει διορήα νὰ σον τραβιξη παλὴ εεσενά. και ερκομαίνος παλὶ η διορία νὰ μον τραβὰς παλὶ ἔδο και πέρονα στο ανάμαίταξι: 4 γῆ

5 μίνες καὶ εγο τα ἀσπρα τάβαζο στο διαφορό. γὰλλ δουλία καμνό. ὅμος δενιξέρο σὰ σοντραβιξι δ κονραῆς ἐσένα ἀπὸ τιν ολαντα αχανι τιποτίς. καὶ αν ιναι καὶ δε χανὶ θαρδ πὸς εἰναι δουλία. δίατι ἐγο σα θενὰ τραβιξο δια τινολαντα πολιτζὰ περνοτο f 33., παραδὲς καὶ στὸν καιρο ποῦθενὰ μον τραβιξῖς. εσὴ ειμπορὶς νὰ παρὶς τὸν λιτρὰ πρὸς 5 λιτρὲς καὶ 2 σολδία τὸ γοσὶ καὶ εκκνὸ οποῦ θέρα χασὶς εσισαμυνον τραβιξῖς το καίρδενο. ἐγο εδο ποῦ περνὸ τὸ φιορὶν 33: παραδὲς το ωπίο θέλο νὰ μοῦ γραφὶς τιμπορὶς νὰ ζιμιοθὶς ἐσι οσαν μον τραβιξῖς καὶ ἀν ιναι καὶ καμὶς το λογαρίασμό σου καὶ βγένι τηποτὶς δουλία γράψε εφθὶς τοῦ κονραῖ. πὸς τον λουκὴ ειγραφα διὰ νὰ σον τραβιξι μία πολιτζὰ f. 50: χιλ. καὶ ερκομαινὸς καὶ τινετζεταρὶς καὶ σανερτὶ εἰδιορία τὶς τραβαμοῦ διαεδὸ νὰ τὶ μπλέροσο καὶ γραφὶς μον και εμαινὰ καὶ τοντραβο. πέρο στοχασον καλα νὰ μην ινε καὶ ἀλὶ χασουρὰ καὶ χασομαί. και τοτὲς χανόμαι καὶ καμομαὶ τασιλανια ζοῦλοτές.

δία το πραμα τὶς λοτρας να καμὶς οτὶ μπορὶς νὰ κατορτοσις δουλία επιδὶ καὶ στοχαζομαὶ ποῦτοφερνοῦ εἴ εκλεξὶ καὶ το δινοῦ παρακατο απο ωσα πουλονμάι εμις 8 καὶ 10 τὰ % ὥστε φένετε πὸς το περνοῦ παράκατὸ ἀπὸ τὸν λοτρα καὶ τος δινὶ χαιρὶ καὶ το πουλονὲ πλέον και μαι το σιμφέροτέρο ποῦ σε φοτίσι δ θεός. τοντο μονὸ σοῦλέγο οπον νὰ γραφὶς τοῦ κονραῖ νὰ μᾶς φοννίσι πραμαφτινό παράπανὸ απὸ 14 f πραμα να μὶ μᾶς φοννιζὶ ενα καρτο απανο ενα καρτο κατο ἀπὸ 11 f. ἔος 14: νὰ μᾶς φοννιζὶ διατὶ τοπραμα ποῦ μπροσμα νὰ καμομαὶ καίρδὸς 2., παραδὲς εἰναι απο το φτινὸ πράμα δσαν χασεδὲς καὶ οσαν τὰ μαιλ-μολίνια ποῦ μας εφοννίσε. καὶ σονράγια ώπον μᾶς εἰχὲν φοννίσι δ στεφανός. καὶ νὰ τοῦ γραφὶς ἐξαπαντὸς πὸς παράνο ἀπὸ 14 f. πράμα νὰ μι φοννιζὶ.....

18

19 April 1774. Loukas Kalvokoressis (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....τοῦ γιανὶ ειγραφα διατεκίνο ποῦσον γραφα τὶς αλὲς πὸς ἔχο σκοπο νὰ στίλο μία πολιτζα τον κονραῖ f. 2., γι 3 χιλ. καὶ ερκομαινὸς ειδιορία νὰ σοντραβιξι εσένα και ερκομαινὸς εσενα εἰδιορια τραβιξε μον τα νάτα πλέροσο ἐγο. καὶ μοῦ γραφὶ δ γιανὶς νὰ τιν καμο δμως τιχενὶ νὰ το γραφὶς τοῦ κονραῖ ναχίτινενα. ειγονν τινίδισι πὸς α σοντραβιξι καμια πολιτζα ο λουκὶς νάτινεδέχτις καὶ ερκομαι(νος) εἰδιορία τραβαμον εμενα να τιν μπλέροσο.....

19

6 May 1774. Loukas Kalvokoressis (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....έγο σιμαίρις ἐτραβιξα τοῦ διαμαντὶ κονοραῇ μία λέτερά f. 2000,, καὶ τα επίση 33,, παραδὲς καὶ τοῦ γραφὸς ωτὶ ερχομανὸς ἡδιορία τις αντὶς πολιτῖς ὥν τὰ σουτραβιξὶ εσενὰ ὥν τα πλέοσις καὶ τον γραφὸ καὶ τοντο πὸς σοστα 2,, χιλ. f. ὥν τον τραβιξὶς μίτε παρανὸ μίτε παράκατό το ωμο κάμαι καὶ ἐσὶ 2,, χιλ. f. να μου τράβιξὶς μίτε παρανὸ μίτε παρακατὸ διατὶ θέλονα δο τὸν μπροφα. εἰδὲ σα σοῦ χριαστονν ἀσπρα ἐσένα τραβαμοῦ ἔχοοίστα πολιτῖς διατὶ τοντα τα ἀσπρα θὰ τα βάλο στο ἥντερεσο ὥν δο τι απομεν γι ζίμιονομαι. δ μ(ισὲ)ρ ἀποστολὶς σκοῦλονδις μοῦ εγραφὲν ὅποῦ τον ερέσταριζὲς γρ. 59,,9,, σολδια καὶ τοῦτα δοσὰ ἀσπ. 12,,3,, γραφέ μον οποταν σονχριαστοννὲ ἀσπρα βρισκής στινορα οποῦ σονχριαζούτεν δια να μοῦ τραβιξὶς πολιτῖς.....

.....δια τὶς 2 χιλ. τὰ f. μὴ τιχὶ να τα πέρασίς στο γιανὶ το λογαρίασμο κάθολον. μονὸ ἔχωοίστα θελο ὥν μοῦ πίασίς τοντον το λογαρίασμο διατὶ ετζὶ μον το γραφὶ καὶ ο γιανὶς νάμιτον ανεκατοσομαι και ετζὶ το γραφε καὶ τον κονραεὶ.....

20

23 July 1774. Loukas Kalvokoressis (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....βερεσὲ πράγμα ὥν βγάλης ὅξω διατὴ ἔχομαι καλὲς ὁρπίδες. τοῦ κονραὶ τῷ φόνος. μοῦ ἀρέσι καλίτερα παρα τον στεφάνον ὅμως δεν βεβεόνο ἀδενέρητη να το δοῦμαι καὶ ὥν το πούλισομαι. μα κατα τησπαχάδες πον ἐψούνισεν δ στέφανος λογιάζο δεν κάμνομε τήποτης.....

.....Το καράβι ποῦνηρ δ κονραὶς τῷ πραγμα ἐπεῖγεν εἰς την σμῆρνη. στοχάσον τῶρη ποῦ ἐγίνικαν ἡ ἀγαπες μήπος καὶ ἔχης ὁρπίδες πάςκεητηθή τίποτης τείποτης πράμα γιαμπαμπακια γι τείποτης ἄλλο. διατὴ στοχάζομαι καὶ ἐσὶ πράμα δεν ἔχης μαῖσα νάμηνκαθούμεστεν ὅλιμας μπατάλη.

21

23 August 1774. Loukas Kalvokoressis (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

...ἄλο τα πανικὰ ποῦ μοῦ στίλεν ο κονραεὶς τα εποῦλισά κοματία 354: καὶ τα εδοσὰ ενα μαὶ ταλὸ πρὸς λίτρες 14,, [μαϊδια] 31,, μακρὰ διορία

τοιοῦ ὁμοῦ τοῦ κοραεῖ μι τοῦ δοσὶς κάτα το παρὸ αλὶ οօδινία ἐστοντᾶς και
εχον νὰ τονέ χροίσουν ει σίτροφι τοῦ. και τι ανάγγι εχομαι να ειμαιστεν
μπλέμαινι και αυτουχις οօδινὲς εβλεπὲ νὰ μι σὲ βαστα. ο αυτος κονδαεις
μᾶς εχι και 10 μπαλὲς μπάμπακι στα χαιγια τοῦ. και γραψε τοῦ νὰ σου
το ποῦλιο. το ωπίο μίτιχι νὰ σὲ καταλαβι πòς ξερὶς περὶ τοντον τίποτις.
διάτι μιτε αυτος ο ειδιος δέντο ξέρι. και μον το πὲν εμαινα εναστος
σίτροφος πνέματικον τροποῦ. εσή μι το βγαλις απ το στομασοῦ. . . .

22

6 September 1774. Loukas Kalvokoressis (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....μὲ τούτον τὸν κοριέδοι γοάφονν θαρῶ τοῦ πουραὴ εἰς την ολάντα πος θᾶ τον εχορίσονν καὶ δὲ νὰ γλυτῶσις καὶ ἐσὶ ἀνέχης μαζή τον ἀνεκάποματα μᾶ με ὅμοσφον τρόπων ὅποῦ νὰ μην σε καταλάβι ἄλος.....

Noi Sotto Scritti Ricevitori dell'Carico della Nave di Mandes Nominaata
Maria Theresia Comandata dall' Ing Capo Hendrik Neuman Coborgh
e me, dipagari l'avaria grossa dello mercantizie Con la Medesima da
Rotterdam qui condotta alle nostre Indagini. Così dal danno & sofferto in
questo suo presente viaggio, quando sarà giudicato avaria, da Miflone
Sig Conte di Stochepied Consolo & Secondo che pagherà al Titolare Naziona
In Lunedì 29 Settembre 1774
S. Fratelli De Nozel

Curriculum & Professores:-
Habent nomina
Demetrius et Iulius Hatchetoni de domo
Geo. Marquiss - Geo. Anastasius
Carrollorumque & propterea
Elliott & Joseph
D. Rich. Fred. John Lee.
Ludovicus Milner - Dr. John
Arabellus de Marzakrieg

Signatures of some important merchants in Smyrna under a deed of the Dutch consular chancery. Among these merchants are two correspondents of Koraïs: St. Thomas and D. Bakchatoris, and also Mavrokordatos & Anastasiou, the principal Greek merchant in Smyrna. ARA, Consulaat Smyrna, series d.

23

6 October 1774. Loukas Kalvokoressis and Co (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....καὶ ἀν ἔχη τὸν τρόπον ἀς γράψῃ στὴν Ὀλάντα νὰ σᾶς φουνίσονυ μία τετρακοσαριὰ κομάτια πανικὰ τὸ ὄποιον μοῦ φαίνεται νὰ παραγγείλης καὶ τοῦ στεφανοῦ, δμοίως καὶ τοῦ κονραῆ νὰ μᾶς φουνίσονυ κομάτι πρᾶμα ἀρκετόν, ἐπειδήτης καὶ ὀρπίζομεν νὰ καλοπούληθῇ τὸ ὄποιον σοῦ τὸ γραφα μὲ ἄλλην μον πῶς εἰς τὴν δλάντα τὸ πέρον βερεσαὶ καὶ μὴν θαρῆς πῶς εἶναι ἀπὸ καλοσύνη τοῦ στεφανοῦ νὰ μὴν σοῦ στείλῃ τὴν πόλιτζα καὶ τὸν στεφανὸν νὰ τὸν κρατῆς μὲ τίποτης καλοκιάσματα καὶ μὲ τζηριμόνια διὰ νὰ κάμνωμεν τὴν δουλείαν μας, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὁ κονραῆ ἵσως νὰ μὴν μπορέσῃ νὰ φουνίσῃ φέτως βερεσαὶ ἔστωντας καὶ ἔχονν τὶς χωρισαῖς δμως πρέπει νὰ τοῦ γράψῃς καὶ ἵσως καὶ τὰ φουνήσῃ καὶ ἀς φουνήσῃς καὶ αὐτὸς ἄλλα 500 κομάτια κάμαι πλέον ὅτι σε φωτίσῃ δ θεός, διατὶ σοὺ λέγω πῶς τὸ πανικὸν ἔχει νὰ τιμηθῇ. διατὶ φαίνεται πῶς δὲν ἥστε, μήτε ἀπὸ στερίας καθὼς εἰλοκονηταν ἄλλαις βολαῖς μία μαιγάλη σοῦμα.....

24

23 October 1774. Loukas Kalvokoressis and Co (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

δημήτρη χαιρετῶσαι, τὴν γραφήν σον ἥλαβα δοσμένη 24: τοῦ ἀπερασμένου τὰ ἀτλάζια ἔως τὴν σήμερον δὲν ἐφανίκανε. εἰδα καὶ ταῖς ὀρδινὲς ὅποῦ ἔχεις δοσμέναις καὶ πάγη καλά, δμως πανικὰ μοῦ φαίνεται νὰ δόσης καὶ ἄλλαις ὀρδίνες, μὲ τὸ νὰ εἶναι εἰς σέτυμαῖς καλαῖς τόρι, διατὶ καθὼς λέναι οὕτε δὲν εἶναι νὰ ἔχοντον ἀπὸ στεριὰς καὶ ἐπὶ τούτον σοῦ γραφα νὰ παραγγείλης καμπόσω πρᾶμα, τὸ ὄποιον μοῦ τὸ πεν καὶ ὁ πενθερὸς διὰ νὰ γράψῃς τοῦ στεφανοῦ καὶ ἀν θὲς γράψε το καὶ τοῦ κονράη.....

25

November 1774. Loukas Kalvokoressis (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....ἔγώ ὀρπίζω μὲ τὰ καρδάβια νὰ μᾶς ἔχονν καὶ ἄλλο πανικὸ δ στεφανος κατὰ τὴν ὀρδινὰ ποὺ σον γραφα νὰ δόκης καὶ τοῦ στεφανοῦ καὶ τοῦ κονραῆ καὶ ἀν ἴμεν καὶ ὁ κονραῆς καὶ καταλαβένεις πῶς δὲν ἔχει κανένα φόβον δόστον πάλιν καμία κομαισίωναι καμία 10: πονγγίων

ποῦμα νὰ μοῦ ψωνίση, μα θενὰ μοῦ πῆς καὶ τί ἔρω ἐγὼ ἀν ἔχη φόβο. ἐγὼ σοῦ λέγω πῶς αὐτὸλ ἔχονν νὰ χωρίσουν καθὼς μου λαίναι ἐδώ. μὰ ἵσως ὁ κονραής ἔχη κρέντιτο ἐκεῖ καὶ μπορεῖ νὰ ψωνίση καθὼς καὶ πάντα καὶ γράψε τον νὰ δῆς μὲ ἐναν εὔμορφον τρόπον δποῦ νὰ μὴν σὲ καταλάβῃ πῶς δὲν τὸν ἐμπιστεύβεσαι δποῦ νὰ σοῦ βαρκάρῃ τὸ πρόμα καὶ νὰ σοῦ στέλη τὴν πόλιτζα τοῦ καπετάνιον καὶ εὐφθὺς ἀ σου τραβᾶ πλέον καθὼς γνωρίζης κάμαι. καὶ τὸ φούνος τως παραπάνω ἀπὸ 14 ἔως 15 f. τὸ πολὺ πολὺ νὰ μὴν ψωνίσουν ἐπειδή της βλέπω καὶ ὁ κονραής ψωνίζει μὲ στόχασι. καὶ καθὼς του γραφα ἔτζη φένεται πῶς μοῦ ψωνύσεν 100: χασέδες μόνον ἐπῆρεν ποῦ δὲν τοῦχα δρδινιὰν νὰ μοῦ ψωνίση σεφτήν τίν τιμήν. μὰ ἥρτεν δάστι τὰ λιψικάνικα δποῦ καρτερῆς νὰ σοῦ κάμουν δρπίζι νὰ ἔβρον καλὴν τύχην.

διὰ τον κοῦραει ερωτίσα καὶ μον εἰπαν πὸς αὐτὸς ἔχι να λαβι ἀκομι αποδὸ ἀπὸ τους σιτροφοῦς τον εδὲς 50 ποὺγγια ασπρὸ και α θες δός του καμία ορδινία. ἀλο δίμητρο. ὁ μ[ισθὲ]ρο λιναρδὶς μοῦλεγι δτι ἔξιμοθήν ἀπὸ το πρόμα ποῦ του στ[ει]λὲν καὶ κοντέβι νὰ φαγὶ τα σίκοτιαμοῦ. τοῷ εχὶ σκοπο νὰ γραφι στὸν ολαντα τοῦ κοῦραει δια να τοῦ ψωνίσι κοματι πανικο γι του κονραει θε να το γραφι γι τοῦ στεφανοῦ. καὶ ετὲν μοῦ ειπὲν πο[ς] ψωνίζοντας το θε νὰ τὸς γράφι δια να σοῦ τραβιξοῦν πόλιτζα νὰ τα πλέοσις καὶ νὰ τραβιξὶς παλὶ εσὶ αποαντοῦ νὰ τα πλέοσι εδὸ στο ωπίο θαρο πὸς δὲ σοῦ φερνὶ καμία τιμὴ καὶ ανιμεν και τος γραφὶ μαι τινέρχομαινὶ σονδιρο τινίδισι καὶ τος τογραφὶς καὶ εκινὸ ωποῦ πέρονις απο ολοῦς δινὶ και τοντὸς.

26

24 December 1774. Loukas Kalvokoressis (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

....ἄλλο διμήτρη, ὁ στεφανὸς βλέπω δποῦ δὲν μοῦ γράφει ἀν μᾶς ἐψούνησεν φέτος πανικῶ καὶ φοβοῦμαι πος μᾶς ἔφηνεν ἔτζη δμοίως καὶ ὁ κονραής καὶ δὲν ἔχω ἀπ' ἄλλου τὶς δρπίδες μον μόνον ἀπὸ τὴν λόντρα νὰ μοῦ γράψης πῶς μᾶς ἐψούνησαν καὶ ναδηνεν ὁ θεδε διατὶ τὸ πρόμα φαίνεται νὰ ἔχη ζήτησιν. εἰδὲ τὶς παχαδες δποῦ σοῦ γράφη ὁ γιάνης, αὐτὰ τόπον δὲν πιάνονν κατὰ τὸ παρόν ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἀκούγω πῶς ἔχει μεγάλη ἀκριβειαν, καὶ ποέπει νὰ γράψης ὅτινος θες ἀπὸ 13: ἔως 16 νὰ μᾶς ψωνίση. ἐπειδὴ καὶ 21 f. τόρι δὲν ἔβρίσκει.

.....
ἔγὼ σοῦ γραφα καλώτυχαι πολαῖς βολαῖς πῶς κάλια ἔχω τὸ κρέντιτο

τὸ δικό σου παρὰ τί να σοῦπεν καὶ σοῦ λέγω νὰ μὴν τύχη καὶ ἔρθης εἰσὲ ἀνάγκην. μόνον τοάβα μον πόλιτζες. ἐγὼ καρτερῶ μὲ τὴν πόσταν, πᾶς καὶ μοῦ τραβίξης ἀκόμη 5: γὴ 6: χιλιάδες γρ. διατὶ ἥ ἄλλη ὅπου ἐτράβιξες ἀκόμη κατὰ τὸ παρόν δὲν ἥρθεν. στοχάζεσαι τι εἶναι ἥ πόλιτζαις. καὶ μὴν καρτερᾶς νὰ κατηβοῦν παρακάτω, καὶ ἀς εἶναι καὶ εἰς τὰ 98,, ἐγὼ ἀθεν ἔβρω νὰ τραβίξω πάλι καμία πόλιτζα στὴν δλάντα 3: 4: χιλ. f. ἥθελα νὰ τραβίξω μὰ ὁ κονραῆς μοῦ γραφεν νὰ μὴν τὸ κάμω πλιᾶ διὰ νὰ σοῦ τραβίξῃ πάλιν ἐσένα ἀπὸ αὐτοῦ. μὰ ἀνίσως καὶ ἡμπορῆς νὰ τὸν γράψῃς ὅπον νὰ τὸ ἀκολουθοῦμαι καὶ τὸ τζετάρη, νὰ ξέρῃς πῶς εἶναι δουλεία καλή· ἐγὼ ἥκαμα λογαριασμὸν καὶ ἀπομένονν ἀπὸ τὴν πόλιτζαν ὅπου σοῦ ἐτράβιξα 6: τὰ % μὲ ξένα ἄσπρα καὶ πλέον κάμε τὸ ταχινή σου.....

27

6 January 1775. Loukas Kalvokoressis (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....στοχάζομαι καὶ ταῖς γραφαῖς ὅπον γράφεις διὰ τὸ πανικῶ καὶ ἔδωσες ὁδινία τοῦ στεφανοῦ καὶ τοῦ κονραῆ διὰ νὰ σοῦ φουνήσονυ, στοχάζομαι ὅπον ἐμεῖς ἐφέτως ἐμείναμεν μὲ δίχως ψοῦνος. ἐπειδὴ της καὶ ὁ στεφανὸς γράφει τοῦ πεθεροῦ ἐδῶ πῶς δὲν μᾶς ἐφούνησεν, δμοίως γράφει καὶ ὁ κονραῆς τοῦ συντρόφου τον διὰ νὰ μοῦ εἰπῇ δτι ἀντας ἀκριβῶ τὸ πρᾶγμα δὲν μᾶς ἐφούνησεν. καὶ στοχάζωμαι ὅπον ἄλλοσ πούπετις δὲν ἀπόμειναν ἥ ὀρπίδες μας παρὰ εἰς τὴν λόντρα καὶ ἀμποτε νὰ ἔδεινεν ο θεός, να μᾶς εφούνησαν.....

28

5 March 1775. Ioannis Avgherinos and Co (Smyrna) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....καὶ νὰ περάσης ἐσὴ εἰς δλάντα ἥδαι καὶ στοχαζαισαι δτι δαὶν σημφέρη νάχαμεν ιεῦ σπήτη εἰς βαινετήα καὶ πῶς ἡμπορῆς νὰ κάμνης καὶ τοὺς ἥδηνος τζήρους καὶ με φηλῶν χαίρη στὴν βενετία βαίβεα δὲν χρηζαζαιται νὰ ἔχωμεν σπήτη καὶ πλέων δὲν φροντήζω ἀνθρώπω διὰ αὐτοῦ, μόνω κυβερνοῦμεσταν με τοὺς φήλους τοὺς αὐτόθεν καὶ καλᾶ. δημήτρη κατὰ τῆς γνόμες ὀλονών μας θὲν δλη νὰ πᾶς κάληα ἥς δλάντα παρᾶ νὰ κάθαισαι αὐτοῦ ἐπιδῆ καὶ τραι τωπως σταυνως και πραγματιες δὲν μπερνοῦν. δὲς ὅπον στὴν δλάντα καθημερηνῶς ἀλάγονν τὰ πράγμα καὶ αὐτοῦ εἶναι τόρα τόση χρώνη καὶ δὲν μπορῆ νὰ παρη νὰ πάρη καναίνας κάπως, ἀπάνω τον καὶ θα βαλθῶ να στείλω πράγμα στὴν ολατα

νὰ κτηποῦν τῆς κομεσηρόνες ξένη νὰ χάσκομεν ἐμης καὶ δηᾶ τούτῳ στοχάσοντην καλᾶ καὶ σηλογίσοντη καὶ νὰ ἔχω ἥδησην τῷ τῇ στοχασμῶν καὶ ἀπόφασην ἔκαμες διὰ τοῦτα ὅλα, ὅποῦ σοῦ γράφω ὁ ναγγηροῖαι νὰ φαιγουλαοηστούμεν καὶ ἡμῆς νὰ πηᾶσωμεν τὴν δουλία μας καθὼς πρέπη διὰ να ἡμπορέσωμεν νὰ ενγάζωμεν τὰ εξοδά μας ὅλη καὶ νὰ μᾶς μένῃ καὶ τήποτας τῶν κάθαι χρόνων, δχη σὰν τώρα ίσπον βλεπω καὶ μετάβητας βγάζωμεν τῷ δημοφρῶν μας ἡ τζήροκα $7\frac{1}{2}$ καὶ 8 τὰ % μάλληστα τόρα, ὅποῦ δ κονραῆς ἔχη νὰ ἔλθῃ ἔξω πᾶς ἐσῆ στὸ ποδάρη του καὶ ἡμπορῆς νὰ σήμοης τῆς κορησπονταίντες του ὅλαις ἐσῆ ὅποῦ νὰ δολαίβονται, μὲ ἐσένα καὶ ἡμπορῆς να κάμης καὶ φήλους ὀλανταίζους νὰ σταίλονν στο σπίτη μας ἐδῶ πράγμα καὶ διὰ τούτῳ στοχάσον, δημοῖτρη καὶ μέτρησε τὰ πράγματα καλὰ νὰ δῆς πος εἶναι πήρο εὐλογω νὰ περάσης εἰς ἀμστερνταμ(ον) παρα να καθεσαι ἀντοῦ και αν τοντους τοὺς χρόνους ἥσονν εἰς ἀμστερντάμον, ἥθέλαμεν νὰ φαμεν καλῶ ψωμῆ απο πανηκᾶ και απο πρᾶγμα οποῦ σταίλονν ἀπο εδῶ.....

29

3 July 1775. Stamatis Avgherinos and Co (Constantinople) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....σήμερον τραβῶ του σταίφανον μοῖαν καμπιάλαι διὰ νὰ πλεορόσῃ f: 2330: τοῦ σιωρ διαμάρτι κονραῖ διὰ ἀλατόσα ὅποὺ ελαβα ἐγῶ ἐδῶ ἀπὸ ἀντόνι πατεράκι πρὸς ἀσπρα τζορούτικα $101\frac{1}{2}$ καὶ γράφο του σιὸρ σταίφανον διὰ νὰ σᾶς τὰ ξανατραβίξῃ καὶ τοῦ τὰ τραβῶ μὲ τῷ θάρος τοῦ πραγμάτου ὅποῦ τοῦ ἐφορτόσαμεν εἰς παράδοσίν του καθὼς θέλετε φεγουλαρηστῆ.....

30

12 January 1776. Ioannis Avgherinos and Co (Smyrna) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....ἡδα τὰ γράγης περὶ 2 μπᾶλες βαμπάκι πελοῦτζη καὶ πᾶγη καλά. καὶ απᾶντο εἰς αὐτὸ ελποίζω νὰ ενδρονν τὴν ἥδιαν τύχην καὶ τὰ βαμπάκια διόποῦ σοῦ στέλω μὲ καπ(ιταν) διμιτροιος τὲς 10,, μπᾶλες μπαμπάκια διόποῦ στέλω τοῦ κονραῖ μὲ καπ(ιταν) τεῖν ἐγγλέζο δὲν τοῦ ἔγραφα διὰ σιγουρητὰ διὰ αὐταῖς. καὶ πλέον κάμε τοῦ σιγουρούταν ἐσὺ αὐτοῦ γῆ ἄν δὲν θές καὶ εχης χρῆσα διὰ νὰ τοῦ τραβίξῃ ἀπᾶντο εἰς αὐτὰ ἡμπορῆς νὰ τοῦ δώσης ὁρδινήαν νὰ τὰ σιγουράρῃ ἐκεῖνος. διὰ νὰ ἥσαι ἐλεύθερος εἰς τὸ νὰ τοῦ τραβίξης. δμοίως καὶ τὸ σιμεσίοιν διόποῦ στέλω τῆς βήγτου-

βας οῦμπερφελτ δποῦ σοῦ στέλω τὴν γραφήν της — διὰ ὥα τῆς τὴν στήλης.....

31

23 April 1776. Überfeld & Serrurier (Amsterdam) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

Venezia SS(ignori) Demetrio Curmulli e Compania

Amsterdam à 23 Aprile 1776

Da tutti gli Cap(ita)ni che la Riv(erentissi)ma v(ost)ra casa di Smirne SS(igno)ri Giovani Avierino e compagnia hà caricate dalle Merci per suo conto alla n(ost)ra consegna, vi diremo in riscontro di grame v(ost)re 27 pass(at)o e 10 cadente non esservene uno di comparso che cap(ita)no Andries Jurians, ch'arrivó in Texel il 17 del cor(rent)e per il che véné felicissimo. Il medemo é attualmente in contumacia e fasto, che terminata l'avrá ritiraremo le 3 balle in 6 ballotti filati bianchi per procurarne la più pronta ed avvantaggiosa vendita ci sarà possibile e come fossero n(ost)ri medesimi per indi darvene conto del netto prodotto e giungendo altri navi, sopra le quali n'avete interesse? non mancaremo di darvene parre e teniremo sempre un tal ordine per v(ost)ra quiette e regola.

Alli SS(ignori) Diamanti Coray e Compagnia abbiamo consegnata la v(ost)ra lettera, e ci siamo con essi intesi che doppo pagata la v(ost)ra tratta di f. 1.000.17.b(an)co che noi glieli rimborsaremos con le spese d'assicurazione di f. 1200, al premio di 3 per % che toccorono sopra le 10 balle cottoni che per v(ost)ro ci devono consegnare per vendere all v(ost)ro maggior vantaggio quando saranno in n(ost)ro potere per darvene pur conto ed avviso del successo. Con ch'à comandi v(ost)ri disposti rimanendo vi salutiamo cord(ialment)e e di V(ostra) S(ignoria) umile

V(edov)a Überfeld Serrurier

32

7 June 1776. Überfeld & Serrurier (Amsterdam) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

Venezia SS(ignori) Demetrio Curmulli e Compagnia

Amsterdam a 7 Giugno 1776

Doppo l'ultima n(ost)ra 7 p(rossim)o p(assat)o non sono da

Smirne più comparse alcune navi, ma abb(ia)mo in riscontro di grame v(ost)re 16 Aprile e 15 Maggio ritirate dà Cap(itan) And. Jurians, e vendute al più alto prezzo che si poteva sperare; cioè à 22 p. le 3 balle in 6 ballotti filati bianchi che ci hā spediti la Riv(erentissima)ma v(ost)ra Casa di Smirna, de quali ne mandiamo oggi conto di vendita consimile al qui compiegato del quale vē né servirete.

Gli detti filati soffersero avarea onde quando terminata l'avremo con gl'assicuratori, vi diremo ciò che ci avranno dovuto buonificare.

Gli Cap. Claas Gerrits, e Thein hanno altresi discaricato ed abbiamo ritirate le mercanzie state spedite alla n(ost)ra consegna dalla preffatta v(ost)ra casa, ma come chè del Legno Bossolo é in calma, da puoca buona qualità e ci vensero offerti solam(en)te f. 4 le 100 così siamo costretti col resto di riponervi in magazino ed attendere miglior sorte, come in sequito intenderete gl'effetti dalle n(ost)re operationi.

Dalli SS(igno)ri Diamanti Coray e Compagnia abb(ia)mo ritirate altresì le 10 balle cottoni, in questione de quali né procura-remo pure, l'esito il più pronto ed avantaggioso ci sarà possibile e come fossero n(ost)ri medesimi; valendo gli p(ri)mi p(ri)mi di Kirkegasa da 24 a $24\frac{1}{2}$ d. e le altre qualità à propotione. Alli Sudetti SS(igno)ri Diamanti Corrai e Compagnia vi diremo con sequente n(ost)ra ciò che gl'avremo pagati per v(ost)ra regola, avendo prattanto l'onore di riverirvi e di V(ostra) S(ignoria) umile

L'accusaci per Rotterdam ebbe il suo corso à Govern) V(edov)a Überfeld Serruiens

14 June 1776. Ioannis Aygherinos (Smyrna) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

.....δεν σοῦγχραφά πλέον τι ἀφτα ηδε δόποῦ μοῦγχραφῖς ὅτι εἰς ολᾶντα δενμπάς ἐπίδι καὶ εμαθὲς αὐτοῦ καὶ ος ποῦναπας εις ολαντα ναμάθις θα περάση κερός, σοῦ λέγο καὶ εις αὐτὸ ὅτι εσηδεν ησε κενοῦριος αλαξέβρις τῆν ολαντα καλότατα καὶ τῆν μπρότιμερα οπούθαπας ησε καπάτζος νακαμίς κάθε λογίς νεγοτζίον οσᾶν ναμίν ηχες φῆγις πότες ἀπὸ εκί. γλοσὰ ἔβρις ανθρόπουν εχῆς γνόριμους και εγο πάλι εις καθετι θελι γράφο και να παρακαλεσὸ τοῦ μπεθεροῦμον δόπον νὰ γράψι τοῦ στέφανον νασοῦ βοηθὶ εἰς τα πάντα ἀγνακαλὰ και θαμοῦπὶς και μετὶ μάτι θαυεδὶ ο στέφανος σοῦ λέγο ὅτι δια χατηρὶ τοῦ πεθερού μου θέλι

σεκιτάζι δύσαν σίντροφόντον μάλιστά θέλη ξεβρις και ετοῦτο ότι τὸν σιορ διαμᾶντι τον εχόουσαν ηνκά (;) σιντροφίαν οποῦ ἔκαμε εξετίας οποῦ ἀκούσαν ότι δεν πορπατά καλλά καὶ θεναβή εξο καὶ αρτός θεναρτί και ο πρόγογος και λιπὸν μένι το σπίτη τοῦ στέφανου και το ἐδικό μας και ὄντας διο σπιτιὰ φομέκα ἡν ελπίδα νὰ αποκτήσομεν και εμῖς φιλοῦς βαζοντας και εγό, εδω ταμπορετά μον εἰς τοῦς φίλους μον οποῦ να σοῦ στείλονυ και εχῆ οθεος μπάρεμον μέσα σα 4 γι 5 χρονοῦς οποῦ θακαθίσης ηνε ελπίδα ναβροῦμε μιὰν χρονία στοῦ τοῦς τοῦ χρόνοῦς διοῦ ναμαὶ ενχαριστίση ναβίς και εσὴ ἔξο με κάθε καλὺν καρδιὰ να λογαται και ὅτη ἐλιπες ἀπὸ τὸν τόποσον μα επόκτισες ηδε καθὸς την κρατοῦμε χαιρὶ δὲν ἔχι και ατόσον το δια κρίσον μιγιρέβις να σοῦ το δοσο εγο νατο καταλάβις και μάλιστα εσὴ ὅποῦ ξεβρις τὸν ντοπον πιγενάμενος εκὶ θεοῦ θελοῦντος να πιασὶς σε 2 καμέρες σὲ ενῶν τιμιμένο σπίτη και γιτονία και νὰ περνάς και εσὴ τιμιμένα καθὸς ξεβρις τοῦς ολαντέζονς πός θέλον σόβαροῦς ἀνθρόπονς και απεριφάνεψτονς ναγιρεβον τὴν δοῦλιαν τοῦς τος δίνον περισσότερον κρέντιτο ἀπὸ εκινδ οποῦ τὸς τιχενὶ καθὸς δὲν σελαθάνι και ημὲ και εγο βεβαιότατος εις εσενα ὅτι θέλις περνάς καθὸς πρέπει τημημένα νατοακοῦγο και εγο να χερομε και οχη νακουσὸ καμιὰν βολὰ τίπότας παραστρατημα καθος εκαμεν τορηνὰ ο κουραὶς και εχάσεν τὴν κιβερνισήν τον και εζιμιοσέν και τοῦς σιντροφοῦς τον διὰ το οπιὸ βάζο κάθε πήστι ησε σένα ὅτι θελῖς περάσις τιμιμένα και με κάθε λογὶς καλὸ στοχασμὸν και ηκονομίαν στα πάντα δύσαν ναμοῦ εγο ατός μον. πρός τοῦτις καμνόντας το ἀπόφαση δια ναπὰς τιχενὶ νάχις και γραματικο δστε ναμάθη ο κοσταντὶς και διὰ τοῦτο σουλέγο ότι τοῦ ρίγα δ γιος βρισκέται εκὶ και λέγι να ενγι εξο επίδι και δὲν εχι κιβερνισι και ημπορὶς να τοῦ γράφις εφθις να διορίσι γι να τον καμὶς απο αὐτοῦ ακορδο ηδαι και δὲν θες διαναμὶν γενὶ σιχισις ηναι αλὸς εκὶ τοῦ παπα ηεροθεον ανιψιδς διοῦ ην πάντρεμένος και ξεβρὶ και αὐφτος τεφτερια και πιγενάμενος εκὶ αν ην ακόμα εκὶ τοῦ ρίγα ογιδς τοσιλογασέ πλεόν πιος σουσηρέοι απὸ τοῦς διὸν και κρατὶς τὸν εναν και οῦτος εντὶς οποῦλαβῆς τὶν μπαροῦσα μον να σφιξῖς τες δοῦλιεσον να ξεμπερδέψις κατι κοῦτζούκλικια ανέχις και ταρεστα οποῦ εχις ναδόσις γι ναλάβις εἰς Βενετία κάμνις επητροπὸν τὸν σιὸρ καραγιανὶ και τα πᾶστρεβι α σοῦ φενεται εβλόγο και σοῦ ξαναλεγο διμιτρὶ και ελπίζο και εἰς τὶν παναγιὰ ότι θελὶ μοῦ αποκρίθις ότι εκαμες αποφάση διαναμισέψις απο αὐτον και οχη να μοῦ γράφις σᾶν πρότα να πέσις εις πησμα να μοῦ αποκριθὶς πός κακαλὰ δένμπτας διατὶ αὐτη τὴ αποκρίση λάβο βεβεα καλιὰ εχο ναημοῦ θαρατομένος.

εἰς τὸν γγερὸν οποῦ εχο ναλάβο τετιὰ μιὰν ἀπόκοισην καὶ εξαινᾶντίας λάβο τὴν απόκοισιν τῆς θελισηός μου σοῦταζο ὅτη λαβανοντάς την ἀν καὶ μετὰ 10 μέρες μου ἀκολονθισή θάνατος θέλι αποθάνω με καθέμον καλῶν μου εὐχαρίστισιν διὰ τὴν οπιὰν ελπίζο ὅτη θελει λάβο.....

34

12 July 1776. Überfeld & Serrurier (Amsterdam) to D. Kourmoulis.

Venezia SS(igno)ri Demetrio Curmulli e Compagnia
Amsterdam à 12 Luglio 1776

Doppo la n(ost)ra 25 pass(at)o, con la quale vi dissimo l'arrivo in Texel di Cap(ita)n Bakker, ciò che ci buonificorono gl'assicuratori per l'avarea sofferta le 3 balle, in 6 ballotti filati per Cap(itano) Jurians, e ciò ed avevamo pagato à questi SS(igno)ri Diamanti Coraj e Compagnia verso la doppia quittanza mandatavi per le 10 balle cottoni e d'essi ritirate, riceviamo grame v(ost)re 19 ed 28 p(rossim)o p(assat)o, alle quali nulla ritroviamo à far replica solocché onoraremo le due tratte fatteci ad uso, all'ord(in)e Federico P. Fauz di f. 225.2 e di f. 944.18 per darne debito alla Riv(erentissi)ma v(ost)ra casa di Smirne, SS(igno)ri Gio. Avierino e Compagnia à fronte de detti filati con dargliene avviso.

Doppo preffatta ultima n(ost)ra, non passò nulla di favorevolenel negotio e massime nel Legno Bossolo e cottoni sodi, quali rimangano in un otusa calma, con nissuna dimanda del primo e quasi alcuna dell'i secondi; ad onta di ciò? c'é nonostante riuscito di piazzare le 10 balle cottoni sodi n° 11 a 20 → per Cap(itano) Theim, ma con gran penna n'abbiamo potuto fare 23³/₈ gr. perchè la trista qualità loro non meritava un tal prezzo, del quale la detta v(ost)ra casa di Smirna alla quale con p(ri)ma mandaremo il conto di d(ucati) avrà ragg(ion)e d'esserne contenta e qu' ingionto vé n'accompagniamo altresi coppia per servirvene come di noi in tutte le v(ost)r)e occorrenze, perché à v(ost)ri vantaggi sempre disposti offerendoci vi riveriamo cord(ialment)e et di V(ostra) S(ignoria) umile V(edov)a Überfeld Serrurier

R. Niottis' signature




35

6 August 1776. Überfeld & Serrurier (Amsterdam) to D. Kourmoulis (Venice).

Venezia SS(igno)ri Demetrio Carmulli e Compagnia

Amsterdam à 6 Agosto 1776

Favoriti con grame v(ost)re 12 e 24 p(rossim)o p(assat)o in riscontro ommetendo le repliche in quello andiamo d'accordo, v'accusiamo la ricevuta dalla di carriko di 4 balle fil d'Angora e 2 balle filati bianchi speditici gli SS(igno)ri v(ost)ri di Smirne colla nave di Cap(itan) Cornelis Evers, che sé le ritroveremo dalla qualitá eccellente, ce gli fatte, vé nè faremo vedere un conto di vendita aggradevole; nell'altra ritrovassimo lettera dalli preletti SS(igno)ri v(ost)ri, quali ci ordinaro no la sicuritá di f. 4000 sopra detti fili d'Angora e di f. 600 sopra le 2 balle filati, quali rimane effettuata all Premio del 2 per %. Nella medesima loro lettera ritrovassimo pur di carriko di Partite 764 Legno Bossolo, 10 balle cottoni sodi e 3 balle doppie filati carricati per loro conto nella nave di Cap. Jochem Andriesen che desideriamo gionga ben torto e che siano dalla qualitá in richiesta per potervene anche di questi farvne vedere solecite ed avvantaggiose deffinizioni.

Compiegati ritrovarete coppie di 2 conti di vendita di due Partite cottoni per Cap(itan) ambi di balle, 10 l'una venduta à d. 23¹/₄ e l'altra à d. 24; la p(ri)ma montante f. 1253.8 e l'altra f. 1259.7. così quello dalle 3 balle filati bianchi per Cap(itan) Claas Gerritsz riuscitaci di vendere à d. 182 montando f. 649.3., de quali ne farete il necessario rimarco; dell'i cottoni soffersero danno, quale però non sorpassando il 10 per % non toccó gli sicuratori, è quello che di più ci spiacce si è il peso loro à qui malamente corisposto, ch'il tutto non é mancamento n(ost)ro perchè vi dovrete ritrovar contenti dalle n(ost)re operationi, mentre abbiamo aggito come meglio non avressimo potuto per noi medesimi e come nissun altro non avrebbe saputo meglio fare nelle circonstanze presenti del commercio per le Merci che la ricercané per cosi dir morta. Ora non ci rimane più ch'il Legno Bossolo del quale non ci vengano offerti ne meno gli f. 4 le 10 balle cottoni ritirate dalli SS(igno)ri Diam(anti) Coray e Compagnia e le 5 balle detti per Cap(itan) Pr Bakker, quali sendo d'una s'infima qualitá, non possiamo dirvi come né riusciremo;

*sendo bene qui facile à noi di vendere, come é facile à voi di dircelo,
ma di vendere con onore e senza perdita? non e si fattibile.*

*Gli preffatti SS(igno)ri v(ost)ri di Smirne ci scrivono lo stesso,
che ci scrivete voi circa il volerci far tratta dell'intero montante
dalle Merci, che ci spediranno sopra; di che vogliamo direvi che vo-
gliamo ben fare ogni n(ost)ro possibile per facilitare gl'affari de
n(ost)ri amici, ma contuttociò non possiamo risolverci d'abbracciare
una tale propositione, non solo perche é difficile à fissare un intero
valore dalle Merci à Caggione dei canggiamenti dalle circonstanze
del Neg(oz)io e de prezzi m'altresi perché gli molti altri n(ost)ri
affari richiedano alle volte il pronto n(ost)ro danaro potressimo in
un tal caso ritrovarci in penna, ed imbarazzati con le forti accetta-
zioni e le Merci dormendo in Magazino come accade sovente per più
motivi. Se ci potessero assicurare che le lor Merci si vendessero
prontamente e che non saressimo mai in più di vedere gli n(ost)ri
Magazini ripieni senza potergli veder vuoti à contento; abbracciàr
simo immediatamente la loro propositione, ma come ciò gl'è intera-
mente impossibile; la prudenza vuole di non potergli aggradire e
comeche siamo assicurati ch'il n(ost)ro modo di pensare faranno
conoscere le n(ost)re raggioni ben fondate, ci lusinghiamo che non
gli farà perdere di coraggio di continovarci la loro amicizia e gl'ordini
loro, tantopiù per l'onestá dei n(ost)ri pontuali maneggi véné meri-
taremo sempre più la continovatione, per il che ci raccomandiamo
ancora à voi nel miglior modo prometendovi che riflettriamo gl'in-
teressi dei n(ost)ri amici per gli più grandi dei n(ost)ri doveri. Con
che à v(ost)ri vantaggi disposti offerendoci vi riveriamo cord(ial-
ment)e di V(ostra) S(ignoria) umile*

V(edov)a Uberfeld Serrurier

36

25 November 1776. P. Mazokopakis (Amsterdam) to D. Kourmoulis, (Ve-
nice).

.....έχω θλίψιν διὰ τὴν κατάστασιν τοῦ κοινού φίλον Κουρατ· ἔλαβα
καὶ ἔτερην γραφήν τον καὶ ἐδώθικα εἰς δάκρυα διατὶ μοὺ ἔκαμεν μέγα
πόνον ἡ διηγησίς της, μέσα εἰς τὴν ὄποιαν μοὺ συνδροφεύῃ μία διὰ
τὴν αὐθεντία σας καὶ σᾶς τὴν κλίνο, τὴν ὄποιαν ἔποεπε νὰ τὴν λάβετε
ἐδώ, μὰ ἀκούσον τὸ γεγονός· Κυριακὴ ἐμησεύσετε καὶ τὸ Σάββατον

εῖχε ἐλθῆ ἡ πόστα καὶ ἐγὼ ἔλαβα τὸ αὐτὸ γράμμα τὴν Κυριακὴ μὲ τὰ τὸν μησενμόν σας 3: ὥραις, ἐρωτὸ τὸν πόρτα λέτερε εἰς τὸ σπίτι διὰ ποίαν ἀφωρμὴν δὲν μοὺ τὴν ἔδωσεν τὸ Σάββατο εἰς χιάλτο καὶ μοὺ λέγει πῶς ἐν φάλῳ τὴν ἐπήρεν ὁ Παναγιώτης τοῦ Πάσχον καὶ πάλιν τὸν τὴν ἐπίστρεψεν ἐρώτησα τὸν Παναγιώτη εἰς χιάλτο τὴν πρῶτη ἡ μέραν διὰ νὰ μάθω τὴν ἀλήθειαν καὶ μοῦ εἴπεν πῶς γραφήμον δὲν ἐπήρεν εν φάλῳ νὰ ἐπίστρεψεν τὴν πρᾶξιν λοιπὸν Συμπεραίνω ποῖος τὸν ἐμεταχειρίσθη καὶ ἀπὸ ἄλλαις φοραῖς ὅπον ἔχω καπάσαν μὰ πωρεύομαι μὲ φρόνισιν διατὶ τοῦ μεσιτάριον κατέμπροσθεν πολλῶν νὰ τὸν σπάσῃ κανεὶς τὰ μούτρα τον μὲ τὰ λόγοια ὅπον τοῦ πρέποντον καὶ τόσον περισσότερον διὰ ἄλλαις πολλαῖς ἀρρομαῖς διὰ νὰ μοὺ ἐπαδδισιάσθη ἔνας φίλος τόσον δολερὸς καὶ πίβουλος.....

APPENDIX 2

Notarial and Consular Deeds

Fourteen documents of this kind have been found in the archives of the Dutch consulate in Smyrna and in the notarial protocols of the city of Amsterdam. Most of them are of a very common type: protests on merchandise of insufficient quality, protests of bills of exchange, powers of attorney. All these documents, with the exception of nr. 2 expressly mention Diamantis Koraïs. We have joined nr. 2 because we found in the bill of lading of the ship which this document refers to that the parcel of cloth in question was sent by Koraïs.

We should not get from this collection of what mostly seem to be commercial mistakes the false impression that Koraïs was a bad businessman; these papers come from large bundles with many hundreds of such papers, also on highly successful merchants. Also there is no indication of a bankruptcy of Koraïs in the protestation of a large bill of exchange in 1776 (nr. 9). If there had been such a thing, Stefanos would never have endorsed another bill on Koraïs as he did later (nr. 12).

In the subsequent descriptions of the documents the notarial protocols of Amsterdam (in the Municipal Archives of Amsterdam) have been indicated as N.A.A.; the protocols of the consulate of Smyrna (A.R.A.) have been indicated as C.A.S.

1

Amsterdam, 14 IV 1773
Notary E. M. Dorper.

N.A.A. 15689/413

Diamant Coray & Co authorize Jan Jacob Stapel, sollicitor at the court of law of Amsterdam, to represent him in all actions of law.

witnesses Jacobus Jacobsz and Isaac Potholt

2

Smyrna, 20 IV 1773

C.A.S. series d 33

Johann Frederik Mann, chancellor of the Dutch Nation in Smyrna. The chancellor declares to have seen a quarter piece of violet woolen cloth, 38 ells long, coming from a parcel with the mark → brought in by the Dutch ship San Isidoro, captain Elias Hendriks, to Stathi Thomas, and sold by Stathi Thomas to the Greek merchant Mikes Pitsipios. The piece is stained and insufficiently dyed because of defective manufacturing. Four arbiters have been elected: Stefano Albertini and Jacob de Vogel for the sellers and Mathaios Rodokanakis and Giovanni Leondi for the buyers. They have judged that the buyer shall be given 31/2 ells in compensation.



Witnesses: Salomon Rodrigues and Isaac Sereno.

3

Smyrna, 30 IV 1773

C.A.S. series d 33

Johann Frederic Mann, chancellor of the Dutch Nation in Smyrna.

The chancellor declares that 3 pieces of leadcoloured woollen cloth, long 459, 460 and 468 ells, coming from a parcel marked → sent by D. Coray & Co to Stathi Thomas, and sold by Stathi Thomas to the shopkeeper Georgios Apalira, have been returned by the buyer because the cloth was stained. The chancellor has seen the cloth in presence of the witnesses Hendrik Bartendorff and Salomon Rodrigues and he has considered it to be a fault of manufacturing. Seller and buyer have agreed on reduction a on the price for 8 ells on each piece.



4

Amsterdam, 24 V 1773

N.A.A. 15689/510

Notary E. M. Dorper.

D. Coray & Co charter the ship of Captain Abraham Langendijk, named De Nieuwe Hoop, of 80 lasts, for the price of 7500 guilders plus 5% ordinary avary compensation, plus 10 gold ducats present for the captain. The ship will sail to Smyrna and Constantinople and remain for 15 days in Constantinople and for 35 days in Smyrna where it will take in a new cargo from the partners of Coray.

Witnesses: Jacobus Jacobsz and Isaac Potholt

5

Smyrna, 25 VIII 1773

C.A.S. series d 33

Johann Frederik Mann, chancellor of the Dutch Nation in Smyrna.

The chancellor has gone, on the request of Stathi Thomas & Co to the office of this firm. There he has been shown a chest, marked nr. 57, in which there were 46 pieces of seersucker, sent by D. Coray & Co on the ship De Nieuwe Hoop, captain Abraham Langendijk. According to the invoice the

price was: 26 pieces à f 43 and 20 pieces à f 32, but all the pieces are of equal size. These have been compared with a piece of seersucker shown to the cancellor by Stathi Thomas, coming from a chest marked nr. 1, containing 46 pieces of seersucker, among which according to the invoice 9 pieces costed f 33 and 37 pieces f 40^{3/4}. These pieces had a size of approximately 20 ells, which shows that in the former chest 26 pieces would be 4 ells short.

Witnesses: Justin Philibert Marin and Hendrik Bartendorff.

Note: the parcel nr. 1 was sent by Koraïs to the Greek business firme of the Brothers Metaxa in Smyrna

6

Amsterdam, 30 VIII 1773

N.A.A. 15690/729

Notary E. M. Dorper.

On request of Diamanti Coray & Co the notary has asked Jacques Brentano Semenza, merchant in Amsterdam, why he did not pay a bill of change drawn on him by G. Rougier and Sons in Marseilles in favour of Coray for the amount of f 1800 Amsterdam bank money. Brentano has answered: «qu'il n'acceptoit point la dite lettre faute d'avis», on which the notary has protested according to custom.

Witnesses: Christiaan Holtschenkopff and Johannes Wilhelm van Braam.

7

Amsterdam, 11.XI 1774

N.A.A. 15695/701

Notary E. M. Dorper.

Stamati Petro witnesses on request of Diamant Coray & Co about the abuse the broker H. van Wayenburg made in december 1772 of the fact that Coray did not speak Dutch at the occasion of the sale of 900 pound ginger.

Signed by D. Coray, S. Petro and J. J. Storch, sworn translator, and by the witnesses J. Jacobsz and J. C. Wagner.

With annexed a copy of a declaration signed by D. J. van Hogendorp on behalf of the Burgermasters of Amsterdam that Stamati Petro has sworn his testimony.

8

Amsterdam, 4 V 1775

N.A.A. 15697/211

Notary E. M. Dorper

D. Coray & Co give power of attorney to Joannis Koraïs and Demetrios Bakchatoris in Smyrna in order to collect all money debtors in Smyrna owe Coray.

Witnesses: J. Jacobsz and J. C. Wagner.

9

Amsterdam, 3 IX 1776

N.A.A. 10884/508

Notary S. Dorper.

On request of Stephanus d'Isay & Co, merchants in Amsterdam, the notary has asked D. Coray why he did not pay a bill of exchange drawn on him by Michail Patrikios of Smyrna for the amount of f 410 $\frac{1}{4}$. Coray has answered «Nous écrirons au tireur la raison pour laquelle nous ne payons point sa lettre». The notary has protested according to custom, and subsequently Stephanus d'Isay have declared that they will pay the bill «pour compte et honneur du tireur».

Witnesses J. J. Clement and J. C. Wagner.

Annexed a letter of the notary to Coray of 3 IX 1776 on which Coray has written his answer, and a copy of the bill of exchange drawn by M. Patrikios on D. Coray in favour of Joannis Mavrokordatos & Joannis Anastasios of Smyrna, endorsed by the latter in favour of Pavlos Mavrokordatos & Co in Constantinople and endorsed by Pavlos Mavrokordatos in favour of Stephanus d'Isay & Co.

10

Amsterdam, 3 X 1776

N.A.A. 16885/586

Notary S. Dorper,

On request of Leonard de Vijver jr., merchant in Amsterdam, teh notary has asked D. Coray why he did not pay a bill of exchange drawn of him by Antonios Morosinis and Leon Gialoussis of Smyrna for the amount of f 500 current money. Coray answered: «nous écrirons aux tireurs les raisons de non-payement», on which the notary has protested according to custom. Witnesses: J. C. Wagner and A. G. Hoefhamer.

The bill has been accepted under protest by S. D'Isay on 4 IX 1776.

Wit annexed: letter of the notary to Coray on which Coray has written his answer, 4.IX 1776, and with copy of the bill of exchange, drawn 23 VII 1776 by Morosini & Gialoussis on Coray in favour of De Vijver.

11

Smyrna 9 X 1776

C.A.S. series d. 36

Abraham Keun, chancellor of the Dutch consulate in Smyrna.

On request of Ambrosio Ralli & Co, merchants in Smyrna, the chancellor has gone to the shop of Thodori Avgerinos in Smyrna. There he has seen 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ pieces of woollen cloth, being a parcel manufactured by Frederik Weerman Brijt, and sent by D. Coray under the mark —————— nr. 1 on the ship St. George, captain J. P. Hansen to Ralli, who has sold it to Avgerinos. The pieces are not of sufficient length, it is estimated that there are 4 ells short, for which compensation has been required.

Witnesses: Nicolo Sotira and Giuseppe Sorbi

H
S
C

12

Amsterdam, 7 X 1776

N.A.A. 10885/574

Notary S. Dorper.

A repetition of the protest nr. 9, with exactly the same text on a different date.

13

Smyrna, 4 X 1777 (copy)

C.A.S. series b vol. 7

Abraham Keun, chancellor of the Dutch consulate in Smyrna.

On the request of Joannis Mavrokordatos, Joannis Anastasios & Co the chancellor has asked D. Bakchatori to accept a bill of exchange drawn on Bakchatori by D. Coray in favour of G. & W. Reessen of Rotterdam for the amount of f 1821/11/8. Bakchatori has replied: «non l'accetto perchè non ho ne denari, ne effetti ne avanzi del traente». On which the chancellor has protested according to custom. With Italian translation and copy of the bill of exchange, drawn 22.VIII 1777 by Coray on Bakchatori in favour of Reessen and endorsed by Reessen in favour of Stephano d'Isay from Amsterdam and by d'Isay in favour of Mavrokordatos & Anastasios.

14

Smyrna, 7 XI 1777 (copy)

C.A.S. series b vol. 7

Abraham Keun, chancellor of the Dutch consulate in Smyrna.

On the request of Joannis Mavrokordatos, Joannis Anastasios & Co the chancellor has asked Joannis Koraïs for payment of the bill of echanxge mentioned in nr. 12. Koraïs answered that he was not able to pay it immedaitely, but he was expecting money owing to him from the bezeten, and when he would receive this money, he would pay the bill of exchange immediately.

Witnesses: Giorgaki Amira and Giuseppe Sorbi

APPENDIX 3-1

Turnover of the firm of Stathi Thomas, Antonio Pateraki and Diamantis Koraïs, drawn from ARA, consulaat Smyrna, dd2 and LAT 1102.

		22-8	22-2	22-8	22-2	22-8
	1772	1773	1773	1774	1794	
	till	till	till	till	till	
A. From Amsterdam to Smyrna	22-2	22-8	22-2	22-8	22-2	
	1773	1773	1774	1774	1775	
woollen cloth	pieces	26	110 ^{1/2}	125 ^{1/2}	167	33 ^{1/2}
velvet	ell	1202			989	
linen	pieces		200			
indian cotton, «mermer»	pieces	450	475		200	

indian cotton, «cassa»	pieces	616	170	170	
indian cotton, «seersucker»	pieces	64	46		
indian cotton, «bethilje»	pieces	22			
indian cotton, «humai»	pieces			20	
indian cotton, «imperials»	pieces		56		
indian cotton, various	pieces	50	266		30
canvas	pieces	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	102	680	
iron rods	quintal		86		
nails	quintal		226	3	55
needles	pieces			500000	34
coffeemills	pieces				162
tin	quintal	26	26		
iron wire	quintal			7	
lead shot	oka			85	
Delftware spewning basins	pieces			1515	
locks	dozen				740
iron-heaters	pieces				120
fieldmirrors	dozen			100	
Nürnberg mirrors	pieces			350	
thimbles	gross			400	
spectacles	dozen			400	
Delftware plates	dozen			148	
china cups	pieces	1600	5400	10867	3200
arsenic	quintal			14	200
Saint Martin wood	quintal				95
cobalt-blue	quintal			8	
lead white	quintal		74		
red lead	quintal			15	
vermillion	oka			45	
sal-ammoniac	quintal		5		
cloves	oka	50	55	95	38
nutmeg	oka		55	0,95	38
pepper	oka	1650		1650	1650
cinnamon	oka		152		
scamonea	oka	480		380	
ginger	quintal			44	
cardamon	oka			38	
allspice	oka		220		
coffee	oka		720		
sugar	quintal			17	33
cheese	quintal			16 $\frac{3}{4}$	

D. Koraïs à Amsterdam*D. Koraïs à Amsterdam*

Koraïs' signatures

		22-2	22-8	22-2	22-8	22-2	22-8
B. Exportation from Smyrna		1772	1772	1773	1773	1774	1774
		till	till	till	till	till	till
tobacco	oka	280				680	
gum	quintal		11				
dry fruits	quintal					635	
carpets, small	pieces	195					
carpets, large	ells					1378	
sponges	pieces				85000		
cotton, crude	quintal	697 ^{1/2}	125	905	55 ^{3/4}	30	157 ^{1/2}
cotton, yarn	quintal		10 ^{1/2}	118 ^{3/4}	79 ^{1/2}		48 ^{1/2}
angora wool, spun	oka		1750				1947
felt, red	quintal		13 ^{1/2}				
felt, black	quintal		6	—			

C. From Amsterdam to Constantinople		1773	1774
cotton tissue, various	pieces	780	100
velvet	ell	2396	730
spiouter	oka	2640	
cotton tissue, «seersucker»	pieces	460	
books	value in grosia	225	
jewel	value in grosia	300	
woollen cloth	pieces	49	46 ^{1/2}
tin	barrels	150	
pepper	oka	3520	
amber	oka	13	
ambergris	oka		90
cloves	oka	100	
nutmeg	oka	90	
handkerchiefs	dozen	24	
iron wire	quintal	85	
copper wire	quintal		7 ^{1/2}
seedpearls	oka	4	
pearl locks	dozen	304	
needles	thousand	1000	
sealwax	oka	124	
vermillion	oka	39	
tin plates	quintal		3 ^{1/4}
nails	quintal	6	
canvas	pieces		353
grindstones	oka		300
Total value	grosia	41.243	11.165

D. From Constantinople to Amsterdam

vitriol	oka	920
scamonea	oka	110
palmwood	quintal	110
Total value	grosia	1.120

*E. Trade of Korais with several merchants in Smyrna, 22-2-1773 till 22-8-1773,
drawn from ARA, consulaat Smyrna, cc.*

Amsterdam to Smyrna

pepper	oka	1650	1375	Thomas & Co.
cinnamon	oka	128	1512	» »
indian cotton, «mermer»	pieces	200	800	» »
indian cotton, «cassa»	pieces	160	960	» »
china cups	pieces	2400	»	»
nutmeg	oka	45	»	»
cloves	oka	60	»	»

Smyrna to Amsterdam

cotton, crude	quintal	822 ^{1/2}	6570	Thomas & Co.
» »	quintal	117 ^{1/2}	940	Giorgios Tufektioglu
» »	quintal	80	640	Michail Patrikios
» »	quintal	37 ^{1/2}	300	Mike Pittipios
cotton, spun	quintal	137	2740	Thomas & Co.
» »	quintal	112 ^{1/2}	2250	Giorgios Tufektioglu
borbati (cotton cloth)	pieces	180	120	Thomas & Co.
» » »	pieces	150	100	Kostas Mantzuranis
carpets	pieces	195	230	Thomas & Co.
silk	batman	80	2000	Thomas & Co.
»	batman	20	500	Bachtziali
felt	quintal	12	404	Thomas & Co.
angora wool	oka	1100	2200	Thomas & Co.
gum	quintal	3	34	Mantzuranis
opium	oka	480	1805	Thomas & Co. ¹

1. This opium was received by Hendrik Bartendorff, a Dutch merchant in Smyrna who also acted as a broker for Thomas.



Stathis Thomas' signature

APPENDIX 3-2

Tariff-value in grosia of the turnover of the Amsterdam - Smyrna trade of Stathi Thomas & Co, Smyrna, and the later firms in which Stathi was a partner, 22-8-1771 till 22-2-1779.

	to Amsterdam	to Smyrna
22-8-1771 - 22-2-1772	10.839	
22-2-1772 - 22-8-1772	7.980	7.765
22-8-1772 - 22-2-1773	7.153	14.645
22-2-1773 - 22-8-1773	9.719	29.053
22-8-1773 - 22-2-1774	2.190	27.034
22-2-1774 - 22-8-1774	970	30.114
22-8-1774 - 22-2-1775	7.234	5.862
22-2-1775 - 22-8-1775 ¹⁾	8.713	28.970
22-8-1775 - 22-2-1776	2.600	12.530
22-2-1776 - 22-8-1776	6.066	3.115
22-8-1776 - 22-2-1777	1.058	5.670
22-2-1777 - 22-8-1777 ²⁾	4.890	8.673
22-8-1777 - 22-2-1778	8.041	8.238
22-2-1778 - 22-8-1778 ³⁾	(4.177) 1.350	30.658
22-8-1778 - 22-2-1779 ⁴⁾	(8.693) 913	(11.579) 2.169

1. From here on the Amsterdam partner of the firm is Stamati Petrou.
2. From here on the firm is called Stathi Thomas & Bartendorff.
3. Between parentheses: trade booked under the name of Ralli, Petrokokino & Thomas.
4. Also 917 for merchandise sent to Amsterdam by Thomas alone.

APPENDIX 3-3

A. For Smyrna (ARA, consulaat Smyrna z. 2, 19-8-1773):

to Vitali, Kourmouzi & Co
15 barrels lead shot

to Nikolo Pittako

200 pieces St. Martinswood

to Stathi Thomas

2 chests woollen cloth
2 barrels with nails and needles
10 barrels lead shot
3 chests with 400 dozen spectacles, 100 dozen field-mirrors and
310 Nürnberg mirrors
4 chests with delftware spitting basins
6 packs woollen cloth
2 barrels with cloves and nutmeg

18 packs canvas
 1 barrel iron wire
 1 chest cardamon
 8 barrels cobaltblue, arsenic and red-lead
 9 parcels seersuckers (8 shipped to Constantinople)
 30 parcels pepper (20 shipped to Constantinople)
 70 pieces canvas
 1 parcel cotton tissue (cassa)
 2 chests china cups
 1 chest cotton tissue (cassa)
 8 barrels ginger
 9 chests with knives and delftware plates
 2 mirrors for private use

to Metaxa Bros.

1 chest seersuckers

to Stavriano & Konstantino Mantzourani

11 barrels (shipped to Constantinople)

to Antonio Avgerino & Co.

3 parcels (1 shipped to Constantinople)

to Ioannis Mavrokordato, Ioannis Anatasio & Co.

1 chest velvet

to Johannes d'Isayas Savalan

1 pack woollen cloth

to Stathi Thomas

200 pieces lead.

B. For Constantinople (ARA, legatie Turkije 1102A and 1102)

Hendrik van Kleeff to Willem van Lelyveld & Sons

2 packs (woollen cloth)
 1 parcel (woollen cloth)

Cramer & van Rensselaar to van der Schroeff & Co.

2 packs (woollen cloth)

Jean Heemskerk jr. to order

2 packs (woollen cloth)

Johannes Brinck & Crull Morré [Ioannis Prigkos] to order (Fronimo)

1 chest (cotton tissue)

Diamant Coray & Co to Antonio Pateraki

2 barrels
 6 barrels
 2 barrels

1 barrel (these barrels contain: iron wire, seed pearls, locks,
copper wire)
 3 barrels (these barrels contain needles, gum and vermillion)
 1 barrel
 3 barrels
 1 barrel
 2 chests (velvet and amber)
 3 packs (pepper)

Ioannis Fronimo to order of Dimitrio Fronimo

1 chest (handkerchiefs)

Jan Baalde to order (= Hudsch & Timoni)

1 chest (velvet)

Weduwe Isaac Fremeaux to Bornmann & Co

8 barrels (needles)

Johannes Brinck & Crull Morré to Dimitrio Fronimo

1 chest (cotton tissues)

Christoffel Gemke to order (= Peter Tooke)

3 parcels (cotton tissues)

Foa Bros to order (= Dimitrio Fronimo)

1 barrel (iron wire and copper wire)

Gilles Granpré & Son to Bornmann & Co.

3 packs (woollen cloth)

Diamant Coray & Co. to Antonio Pateraki

1 chest (tin plates)
 3 barrels (nails)

Muilman & Sons to Benjamin Barker

2 barrels (butter)

Muilman & Sons to G. Abbott & Sons

2 barrels (butter)

Stefanos d'Isay to Pavlos Mavrokordatos

14 barrels
 1 pack
 1 pack
 2 packs

C. From Smyrna to Amsterdam (ARA, consulaat Smyrna z. 2, 13-12-1773)

Franel & Morier

5 barrels (yellow arsenic)

Stathi Thomas

11 pack cotton yarn
30 packs crude cotton

Hendrik Bartendorff

1 chest (silk tissue)
18 packs crude cotton
28 packs crude cotton
42 packs crude cotton
1 pack cotton yarn
269 barrels raisins
1 chest drugs (opium)

Abraham Langendijk

10 packs crude cotton

Vitali, Zingrilara & Co

5 packs cotton yarn

Dimitrio & Nikolo Bakchatori

30 packs cotton
3 packs felt

Rafael Kardamitzis (all presents)

3 barrels
1 chest
1 box

Vitali, Kourmouzi & Co

8 packs angora yarn
1 pack silk

Dimitrio Fronimo

3 packs felt
1 chest gum
1 chest drugs

Vitali Kourmouzi & Co

1 chest gum
3 packs felt

De Vogel & Co.

41 packs crude cotton
36 packs angora yarn
1 box drugs (seamonea)

L. Kalvokoressis' signature

Total value of merchandise sent from Amsterdam to Smyrna		
	Grosia or Piasters	21.257
Total value of merchandise sent from Amsterdam to Constanti-		
nople: Grosia or piastres		37.365
Total value of merchandise sent from Smyrna to Amsterdam		
(as usually the ship did not take cargo in Constantinople)		17.016
	Grosia or piasters	75.638

APPENDIX 3-4

Entries referring to Korai's in the ledgers of the Dutch East India Company.

A. Ledger of the Hoorn chamber, 1772, ARA, VOC nr. 14614 f. 104

Hoorn 1772.

DIAMANT CORAY & CO

	debit	credit
(47) 31 December	(36) 31 December,	
For cotton cloth	from the bank	f. 3257/16
250 pieces (112) f. 3313/6	(58) 30 April 1773,	
	from the bank	f. 6/10
	(65) 31 May 1773,	
	from the account of forward	
	— and backward payments	f. 49/14
		<hr/> f. 3313/6

Note : The journal, VOC f. 47 shows that this entry concerns 3 packs containing 260 (!) pieces of several kinds for different prices.

B. Ledger of the Amsterdam chamber, ARA, VOC nr. 7188 f. 338

Amsterdam 1772

DIAMANT CORAY & CO

	debit	credit
(110) 31 January 1773	(64) 30 Nov. 1772, cash (45) f. 645/15/8	
For cotton cloth,	(69) same date, cash (45) f. 2200/—	
461 pieces (429) f. 6707/4	(72) same date, cash (45) f.	
(102) For merchandise bought	(155) 31 May 1773, cash (195) f. 1100/—	
from returning	(188) same date,	
sailors: cotton cloth,	forward payment (195) f. 103/10/8	
15 pieces (431) f. 390/—	(272) 31 Dec. 1773, cash (495) f. 1183/4	
(211) From the cashier for	(394) 31 May 1774,	
overpayment (459) f. 1100/—	advance payment 195) f. 18/—	
(292) 31 January 1774		
For cotton cloth		
100 pieces (429) f. 1201/4		
	<hr/> f. 9398/16	<hr/> f. 9398/16

APPENDIX 3-5

Turnover of the Smyrna-Holland trade by the firm of Ambrosio Ralli during the time Korais was a partner in this firm.

Amsterdam to Smyrna	22-2-1775		22-8-1775		22-2-1776	
	till		till		till	
	22-8-1775	22-2-1776	22-8-1776	22-2-1776	22-8-1776	
beaver hats	dozen	10				
linen	pieces		10			
chintz, small	pieces			4		
chintz, large	pieces			18		
cheese	quintal			35,56		
woollen cloth	pieces			7	33 ^{1/2}	
<i>Total tariff value</i>	<i>grosia</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1539</i>		<i>4375</i>	
Smyrna to Amsterdam						
angora yarn	oka	1000	958		985	
cotton yarn	quintal	65 ^{1/2}	30			
crude cotton	quintal	95				
gum	quintal		27		8	
scamonea	oka		70			
sal ammoniac	quintal			7 ^{1/2}		
julep	oka			135		
<i>Total tariff value</i>	<i>grasia</i>	<i>3320</i>	<i>3352</i>		<i>2060</i>	

APPENDIX 3-6

Exportations by Korais, 1775-1776 to Ambrosio Ralli and to D. & N. Bakchatori.

			tariff value	
woollen cloth	pieces	52 ^{1/2}	5562	Ralli
" "	pieces	28	3500	Bakchatori
velvet	ells	820	2460	Ralli
gum	quintals	8	90	Ralli
goldthread	miticals	3740	1870	Bakchatori
china cups	pieces	10262	855	Bakchatori

Note: Last reference to Korais in manifest-series in Dutch archives in the manifest of the ship Meles, arrived in Smyrna 10 June 1777, carrying 1 parcel books addressed by Korais to Bernard Keun. To be remarked among the manifests of the same year a manifest of the ship Cornelia Petronella, in which an entry for 3 chests of books, value 200 grosia, sent by Stefanos Isaïou, but under the mark D + C, which was the ordinary way in which Korais marked his merchandise when he was still active.

APPENDIX 4-1

From the addressbooks of Amsredam merchants.

Naamregister van alle de Kooplieden, 1773.

Coray & Comp. (D.) op Fluweelenburgwal over de Oude Kerk, op de Levant.
[D. Coray & Comp. on the Fluweelenburgwal, opposite the Old Church, on the Levant].

Naamregister van alle de Kooplieden, 1774.

Coray & Comp. (D.) op Fluweelenburgwal over de Oude Kerk te May op t' Nieuw Waals Eyland bij de Kraansluis, op de Levant.

[D. Coray & Comp., on the Fluweelenburgwal — actually called Oudezijds Voorburgwal — opposite the Old Church; after May on the New Waloon island near the Kransluis, on the Levant].

APPENDIX 4-2

Death of Maria Geraud.

GAA, burial register of the Walenkerk (Walloon church) on the date of 31 March 1773: *Maria Geraud, second daughter of Pierre Geraud, of the Fluweelenburgwal opposite the Old Church in a hired grave* (birth-register of the same church — Walenkerk — on the date of 14 March 1755: *Marie, daughter of Pierre Geraud and Jeanne Garasch*).

APPENDIX 4-3

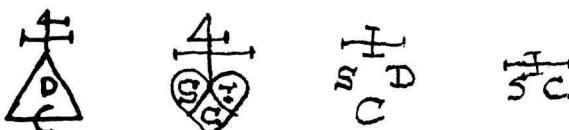
Koraüs as a citizen of Amsterdam

GAA, Burgemeesters nr. 1430 (register of bought citizenships of the city of Amsterdam).

17 May 1774

Diamant Coray van Smirna, koopman.

[Diamant Coray from Smyrna, merchant].



Koraüs' commercial marks.

GLOSSARY

- ἀκόντο (Italian: a conto) in cash
 ἀλόρδινε (Italian: all'ordine) to the order of
 ἀπερβία (Italian: per via) by way
 ἀσλάնι (Turkish: aslani talleri) the Dutch lion dollar
 ἀτζετάρω (Italian: accettare) to accept
 ἀτζιο (Italian: agio) the difference in value between cash and money on bank accounts
 banco (Italian) money on bank accounts, slightly higher in value than cash
 δουκάτα (Italian: ducato) account unit in the Venetian Banco Giro, in this context never real money
 ζουλότι (Polish: złoty) the Polish silver dollar
 κάμερα (Dutch: Kamer) the local directions of the Dutch East India Company (established in Amsterdam, Middelburg, Delft, Rotterdam, Hoorn and Enkhuizen)
 καμπιάλε (Italian cambiale) bill of exchange
 κομπανία (Dutch: Companie) the Dutch East India Company
 κονοσσιμέντο (Italian: conoscimento) bill of lading
 κορισπονταῖντες (Italian: corrispondente) correspondent
 κρέντιτο (Italian: credito) credit
 λιψικάνικα woolen cloth from Saxony, Silezia and Bohemia, called after its principal market: Leipzig
 λότο (Italian: lotto) the Dutch State lottery
 μαλμόλενς (Dutch: malmolen from the Hindustani malmal) cotton muslin
 μερμέρ (Turkish: mermer) = malmal
 μοστράνι (Italian: mostra) sample
 μονυχαμπετχάνια (origin unknown) = seersucker, a thin striped cotton tissues
 μπάγκο vid. banco
 μπαράτω (Italian barattare) to exchange
 ντεμπιτάρω (Italian debitare) to put on the debit-account
 ντιζόρδινο (Italian: disordine)
 πόλιτζα (Italian: polizza) policy, in this context mostly used for bill of exchange
 σερσουκέρι (Anglo-Indian: seersucker) thin striped cotton tissue
 σιγουραδόρος (Italian: assicuratore) insurer
 σιγουριτά (Italian: sicurezza) insurance
 σούντιτος (Italian: suddito) subject
 σουράγια (Turkish: sura) cross-threaded silken tissue
 τανσίπι/τατσίπι (Hindustani: tanjeep) fine cotton tissue
 τελεσίς μερμέρ (Turkish: tellesi mermer) cotton muslin with inwoven gold or silver threads
 τζορούτικα δσπρα (Turkish: cürüt = rotten?) money of bad alloy
 χαζινὲ μερμέρ some kind of cotton muslin, hazine means in Turkish chest or treasure