Rough Estimation: Inheritance, Accounting, and Sibling Rivalry in an Early Modern Merchant Family

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# Marten della Faille (1544/5–1620)



# Jacques della Faille (1549/50–1615)



# Account book of the estate of Jan de Oude



# debkeepr: Analysis of Non-Decimal Currencies in R jessesadler.github.io/debkeepr/

debkeepr 0.0.5.9000

Reference G

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#### debkeepr: Analysis of Non-Decimal Currencies

debkeepr integrates non-decimal currencies that use the tripartite system of pounds, shillings, and pence into the methodologies of Digital Humanities and the practices of reproducible research. The package makes it possible for historical non-decimal currencies to behave like decimalized numeric values through the implementation of the deb\_lsd and deb\_decimal vector classes or types. These types are based on the infrastructure provided by the vctrs package. debkkeepr simplifies the process of performing arithmetic calculations with non-decimal currencies — such as adding £3 13s. 4d. sterling to £8 15s. 9d. sterling — and also provides a basis for analyzing account books with thousands of transactions recorded in non-decimal currencies. The name of the debkeepr package derives from this latter capability of analyzing historical account books that often used double-entry bookkeeping.

#### Installation

You can install debkeepr from GitHub with remotes:

# install.packages("remotes")
remotes::install\_github("jessesadler/debkeepr")

Please open an issue if you have any questions, comments, or requests.

#### **Historical Background**

The debkeepr package uses the nomenclature of I, s, and d to represent pounds, shillings, and pence units in non-decimal currencies. The abbreviations derive from the Latin terms libra, solidus, and denarius. The libra was a Roman measurement of weight, while the solidus and denarius were both Roman coins. The denarius was a silver coin from the era of the Republic, in contrast to the golden solidus that was issued in the Late Empire. As the production of silver coins overtook that of gold by the 8th century, a solidus came to represent 12 silver denarii coins, and 240 denarii were — for a time — made from one libra or pound of silver. The custom of

#### Links

Browse source code at https://github.com/jessesadler/debkeepr/ Report a bug at https://github.com/jessesadler/debkeepr/ issues License Full license MIT + file LICENSE Developers Jesse Sadler Author, maintainer (D) Dev status build passing

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# Jan della Faille de Oude

(c. 1515–1582)

# Trade network of Jan de Oude 1558–1582



- Executors
  - Jan (c. 1542–1618): Eldest but not successor to his father.
  - Marten (c. 1544–1620): Chosen by his father as his primary successor.
  - Jacques (c. 1549–1615): Rival to Marten. Moved to Haarlem in 1584.
- Troublesome sons
  - Carlo (c. 1546–1617): Constant source of trouble for his siblings.
  - Steven (c. 1550–1621): Had two marriages to servants annulled.
- Daughters
  - Anna (c. 1543–1622): Married Robert van Eeckeren, associate of her father.
  - Maria (1555–1578): Married and had three children before her early death.
  - Hester (c. 1558–1643): Married Daniel van der Meulen. Left Antwerp in 1584.
  - **Cornelia** (c. 1563–1582): Died shortly after her father in 1582.

## Maternal inheritance, 26 December 1583



## Inheritance of the heirs of Jan de Oude, 1582–1594



## Phase 1: Novemeber 1582 to March 1585



## Inheritance of the heirs of Jan de Oude, 1582–1594



## Phase 3: September to December 1594



#### Value of accounts in the estate of Jan della Faille de Oude, 8 December 1582

Opening value of the estate: £82,813 5s. 8d.



#### Sources of profits, 1579 to 15 Dec 1583



#### **Distribution of Paternal and Maternal profits**



With some expenses/losses

## Paternal, Maternal, and Sororal inheritance on 26 Dec 1583



To Jan della Faille de Jonge's account of his paternal inheritance for his one-ninth part in the goods left by his deceased father, Jan della Faille, which is assigned to him through rough estimation. The inheritance will be paid as it is received and recovered. The capital remains in trade, debts, and other forms of outstanding capital. It is spread in London, Italy, as well as in transportation by sea, and coming and going by land. If in the end it is found that Jan della Faille is owed more for his inheritance, this will be added. If it is determined that there is less than he is here made creditor through misfortune of bad debts, loss of goods, or other inconveniences, which may happen to the outstanding debts and goods, his portion in the estate will be placed in debit for a proportional amount.

## Phase 1: Novemeber 1582 to March 1585



## Total disbursement of inheritance

8 November 1582 to 15 March 1585



### Subgraph of the branches in the trade of Jan de Oude

8 November 1582 to 15 March 1585



## Capital held by the branches of London, Venice, and Verona

8 November 1582 to 15 March 1585



## Inheritance of the heirs of Jan de Oude, 1582–1594



# Marten della Faille (1544/5–1620)



# Jacques della Faille (1549/50–1615)



#### Subgraph of the inheritance from London, 1594



# Daniel van der Meulen (1554–1600)

# Hester della Faille (c. 1558–1643)



## Phase 3: September to December 1594



#### Subgraph of the inheritance from London, 1594



#### Value of accounts in the estate of Jan della Faille de Oude, 31 December 1594

Capital remaining in the estate at the close of the books: £9,768 1s. 8d.



## Inheritance due to the heirs of Jan de Oude

September 1594 to 16 December 1594



# Daniel van der Meulen (1554–1600)

# Marten della Faille (1544/5–1620)



#### Estate of Jan della Faille de Oude, 1582–1594

