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**THE TRADE OF SIBIU AS REFLECTED IN THE CUSTOMS
REGISTERS OF 1540 AND 1550**

M.A. Thesis in Medieval Studies

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The trade of Sibiu as reflected in the customs registers of 1540 and 1550

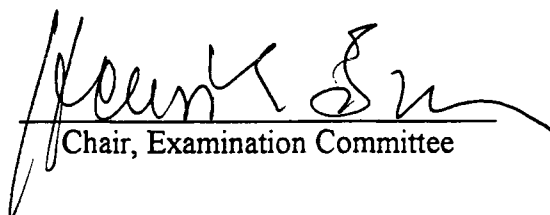
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Mária Pakucs

(Romania)

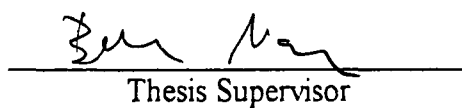
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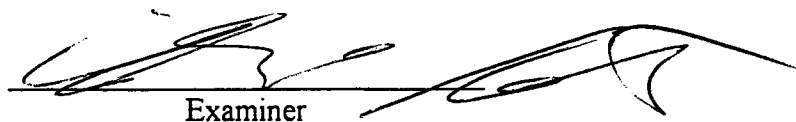


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Budapest, 15 June 1997.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'PAKUCS', written in a cursive style.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The sixteenth century, the "long" sixteenth century as Fernand Braudel called it in a most fortunate way, represents the birth of the modern world-system and of the European world-economy.¹ Trade and commerce were important components of this new world, making connections beyond political or cultural boundaries. The part played by the Central European countries in the formation of the European modern economy is still a very much debated issue. This question is relevant for the contemporary world as well: are the Central European economies integrated in the European economy or not? In my opinion, the roots of this problem go back to the last decades of the Middle Ages and the first of the modern world, that is, to this "long" sixteenth century.

What better source for bringing back to life the economic realities of the past than a customs register?

This thesis will examine the customs registers of Sibiu of 1540 and 1550. In the sixteenth century, together with the customs of Braşov and Bistriţa, the Sibiu customs were part of the Transylvanian customs system in the Carpathian mountains, through which the commercial exchanges with the neighbouring Romanian principalities took place. Transylvania and Wallachia had significant commercial exchanges, Wallachian natural goods being traded for western or Transylvanian manufactured products, but they also acted as intermediaries between the Ottoman and the European worlds. Wallachia and the towns of Sibiu and Braşov were the transit points for the oriental goods which came via the Balkan land routes or on the Black Sea and for metalware, such as Styrian knives, which was sent to the Ottoman market.

¹Immanuel Wallerstein, *The Capitalist World-Economy* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979), 37.

The Sibiu registers are unpublished; they are kept in the custody of the National Archives of Sibiu. These registers offer an important basis for studying the economic relations between Transylvania and Wallachia in the sixteenth century. Nonetheless, their relevance is not limited only to these regional exchanges. Sibiu's customs registers bear witness to the political and economic changes that Central Europe was undergoing in the course of the mid sixteenth century. They can help economic historians to understand better the economic phenomena affecting Europe in the same period: the shifting of the trade routes, the problem of the "price revolution," and the revival of the Levantine spice trade, part of which reached Central Europe through Transylvania.

One approach to answer these questions would be to endeavour to estimate the volume of trade which passed through the Sibiu customs.

The first question which will be raised in this thesis concerns the origins and the method of functioning of the Sibiu customs in the Middle Ages. The investigation will focus on the relevant documents from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries. The main questions to be answered regard the beginnings of the Sibiu customs, the privileges that regulated trade in Sibiu, and the problems connected with the trade routes.

In the methodological section, I will discuss both the potential and the limitations of the Sibiu customs registers in arriving at an estimate of the Sibiu trade.

The analysis of the registers will reconstruct the volume of the commercial traffic recorded at the Sibiu customs in 1540 and 1550. In order to assess the role of the Sibiu trade in the broader framework of the commercial relations between East and West, comparisons with the volume of Braşov's trade and the Hungarian foreign trade will be made.

The registers will be analysed also in respect to the merchants because evaluation of the commercial capital of the merchants who came to trade in Sibiu in 1540 and 1550 can reveal the scale of the commercial exchanges that took place in this town.

The main issue to which this thesis is dedicated concerns the role of Sibiu in the international trade in the sixteenth century as it is reflected in the town's customs registers. What was the place of this Transylvanian town in the new emerging European-economy? Where did Sibiu belong in the classification of the European economy into core, semiperiphery, and periphery made by Wallerstein? It is my intention to provide a possible answer to these important questions, and a meticulous analysis of the Sibiu customs registers can be a good starting point for this answer.

The contemporary political map of Central Europe differs from that in the sixteenth century. This thesis had faced the problem concerning the names of the localities which formerly belonged to the Hungarian kingdom. The choice was a difficult one, and, eventually, I decided to use the official names of these localities and to provide the Hungarian and the German names in brackets.

CHAPTER 2

The Sibiu customs and customs registers

This chapter will present briefly the history of the customs of Sibiu (Nagyszeben, Hermannstadt) as reflected in documents from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. Emphasis will be put on the privileges which Sibiu was granted, on the regulations which established the methods of levying the customs tolls, and on the organisation of the customs office. Relations with Wallachia are included in this chapter because this Romanian principality was an important economic partner of Sibiu in the following components of trade: imports, exports, and transit commerce. The problems of methodology in the approach to the customs registers will point out the limitations of these sources. Finally, the description of the Sibiu registers of 1540 and 1550 will be provided.

2.1. A short history of the Sibiu customs

It may seem that the literature concerned with the economic development of Transylvanian Saxon towns is vast, but researchers find themselves in the strange position of not having clear evidence about the beginning of the Transylvanian customs system. To date, Sibiu has received less attention from historians than the other important Saxon town, Braşov (Brassó, Kronstadt).² Furthermore, the documents referring to Braşov's political and economic history are more abundant and older. The question of the exact terminology designating the customs (*tricesima* or *vigesima*) has not yet been clarified. In the medieval Hungarian kingdom, from the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century the foreign trade customs duties were called *tricesima* and represented the 3.33% of the merchandise. This fact was established by Sándor Domanovszky in an excellent analysis of the Hungarian

²See the extended study on the town's commerce by Radu Manolescu, *Comerţul Țării Româneşti şi Moldovei cu Braşovul (secolele XIV-XVI)* [The commerce of Wallachia and Moldavia with Braşov (fourteenth-sixteenth centuries)] (Bucharest: Editura Ştiinţifică şi Enciclopedică, 1965).

customs.³ The Transylvanian customs though were not included in the author's analysis. He only mentioned that at the end of the fifteenth century the Saxons called their customs *vigesima*. In 1933, Jenő Sólyom treated the problems of the historical development of the Hungarian customs.⁴ He included in his study the Transylvanian customs stations, without referring though to the question of the terminology. In a recent article, Zsigmond Pál Pach proposes that sometime during the middle of the fifteenth century, the thirtieth customs (*tricesima*) was transformed into a twentieth (*vigesima*) in the whole kingdom of Hungary.⁵ Pach was preoccupied by the evolution of the Hungarian customs system, but he does not treat in depth the problems connected with the Transylvanian customs. Nevertheless, he does state that before the reign of King Matthias, the name of the Transylvanian foreign trade customs was *tricesima* and represented a toll of approximately 3%. Sometime at the end of the fifteenth century, the name of the customs changed to *vigesima* and the proportion levied on the goods of traders changed as well, that is, the toll became 5%.⁶ Other authors⁷ who studied the Transylvanian customs consistently avoided the problems of its origin and referred to information available in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century works.⁸ One reason for this omission is a confusion of terminology in the documents of the earlier periods. Even in the sixteenth century documents, this confusion of terminology is obvious: the customs of the Saxon towns are called either *tricesima* or *vigesima*. The reason may be that the old term, that is *tricesima*, was used

³Sándor Domanovszky, *A harmincadvám eredete* [The origin of the thirtieth customs] (Budapest, 1916).

⁴Jenő Sólyom, *A magyar vámügy fejlődése 1519-ig* [The development of the Hungarian customs until 1519] (Budapest: A Magyar Királyi Vámszaki Tisztviselő Otthona, 1933).

⁵Zsigmond Pál Pach, "Hogyan lett a harmincadvából huszad (1436-1457)?" [How did the thirtieth customs become the twentieth (1436-1457)?] *Történelmi Szemle* 37 (1995): 257-76.

⁶Zsigmond Pál Pach, *A harmincadvám eredete* [The origin of the thirtieth customs] (Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1990) treats the problems connected with the Transylvanian customs in the last paragraphs of his work. Apparently the author has a separate study on the Transylvanian customs system, still in manuscript.

⁷Samuel Goldenberg, "Despre vama (vigesima Sibiului) in secolul al XVI-lea" [On the twentieth customs (vigesima) of Sibiu in the sixteenth century] *Acta Musei Napocensis* 2 (1965): 673-76; Béla Köpeczi, ed., *Erdély rövid története* [Short history of Transylvania] (Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1989).

⁸Otto Fritz Jickeli, *Der Handel der siebenbürgischen Sachsen in seine geschichtliche Entwicklung* (Sibiu, 1912); J. Chr. von Engel, *Geschichte des Ungarisches Reiches und seiner Nebenländer* (Halle, 1801).

without the actual meaning of 3% customs toll, meaning in fact the customs, that is, twentieth.

The Transylvanian Saxon towns of Braşov and Sibiu had benefited from their geographical position on the fringes of the Carpathian mountains. The land trade routes leading from Transylvania southwards, or from the south to Transylvania passed through these towns. Therefore, it was in their interest to force merchants to use the roads which led to the customs offices. This aim was achieved when the Saxon towns were granted the privilege of the staple right (*ius stapulae*): each merchant arriving into a town granted the staple right had to sell his stock to the inhabitants of the town. Here appears another question to which historians have no clear answer: when was Sibiu granted the staple right?

The earliest charter issued by King Louis I of Hungary, which could represent the donation of the staple to the town of Sibiu, dates from 1378. The king tried to settle a disagreement between the traders from Košice (Kassa, Kaschau) and from Transylvania. The final decision was that the merchants from Košice should follow a certain route in Transylvania, which passed through the most important commercial towns of the principality; they were not allowed to go farther into the territory of the Saxon districts than the town of Sibiu.⁹ This ban gave the Saxon merchants of Sibiu a monopoly on trade in the seven Saxon districts.

The first document giving information about the trade between Sibiu and Wallachia, to which all historians refer, is another charter of King Louis the Great, issued in 1382. At the request of the citizens of Sibiu, the king ordered that no foreign merchant who had brought goods into Sibiu should dare to export them into

⁹Franz Zimmermann et al., ed. *Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Siebenbürgen*, vol. II (Sibiu, 1897), 491: [...] *Iam dicti mercatores de Cassa et de aliis civitatibus ab ista parte silvae existentes ad civitates subnominandas videlicet Cluswar, Biztriciam, Albam, Egentin, Tordam et ultimo ad Cybinium et non alias cum suis mercantiis transire valeant et perlustrare. In quarum singulis et foris earundem dictas mercantias suas pannos scilicet cum peciis et non cum ulnis aperiendi, vendendi, religandi, et ad aliam predictarum civitatum deferendi tutam, liberam et absolutam habeant facultatem excepto, ut ultimate in Cybiunium nequaquam ne ulterius in septem sedibus possint accedere cum mercimoniis prealibatis nec montanas nostras in eisdem partibus existentes attemptent visitare [...]*.

Wallachia.¹⁰ In 1384, Queen Elisabeth reinforced the stipulations of the previous charter, offering the Saxons the right to prohibit the activity of foreign traders in Saxon territory if the tradesmen from Sibiu considered this activity against their liberty and will. They could also stop the export of the commodities needed on the local market by forcing the merchants to stay in town as much as was necessary.¹¹ This charter was reconfirmed in 1412 by King Sigismund.¹² However, it is a matter of record that the foreign merchants, namely Wallachians and others from the Balkans, did not always respect Sibiu's privilege. There was a continuous challenge to the town's staple right, which influenced the whole history of economic exchange between Wallachia and Transylvania. The privileges gave the Saxons the advantage of having the right to restrict foreign merchants from trading farther into Transylvania and to force them to sell at Sibiu's market. Despite these restrictions which represented attempts from the Saxon merchants to limit the competition on the Transylvanian market, the foreign traders did not hesitate to break the staple right of the town and travel farther into the principality, selling their goods at more profitable prices.

During the fifteenth century the customs duties brought significant revenues to the Hungarian crown. This being so, the Transylvanian Saxon towns leased the Transylvanian customs beginning with the last decades of the fifteenth century. Extant documents reveal the preparations for this lease. The first of these documents dates from 1471; it represents a letter, written in German, from the prominent citizens of Sibiu to the judge and the town council of Bistrița (Beszterce, Bisztritz), asking them

¹⁰ *Nullus hominum mercatorum extraneorum res mercimoniales quas ad ipsam civitatem nostram cybiniensem adduxerit audeat iterum de eadem civitate ad partes transalpinas deportare et eciam quod nullus mercatorum piper, crocum et alia specierum genera in dicta civitate cum ponderibus minutis propinare seu vendere presumant, in* Georgius Fejér, *Codex diplomaticus Hungariae ecclesiasticus ac civilis*, vol. 9 (Buda, 1834), 571; Eudoxiu de Hurmuzaki, *Documente privitoare la istoria romanilor*, vol. 15 part 1 (Bucharest, 1911), 2-3; Zimmermann *Urkundenbuch* 2, 555.

¹¹ *Mercatores forenses mercantiam eorum in medio ipsorum (cybinienses) et in territorio eorundem non valeat nec possint exercere contra eorum libertatem et voluntatem, immo si aliqui mercatores forenses exponerent mercantias eorum ad partes Transalpinas, ex tunc iudex et cives habeant facultatem prohibendi [...] mercatoribus debeat obstare temporibus opportunis.* Fejér, *Codex* 10, 145; Zimmermann, *Urkundenbuch*, vol. 2, 590.

¹² Zimmermann, *Urkundenbuch*, vol. 3 (Hermannstadt, 1902), 519.

about the leasing of *des Zwainczigisten*.¹³ In the same spirit, another letter was sent to the town council of Bistrița in 1473, this time in Latin, requesting the council to send an envoy to the king in Buda (as Sibiu did as well) in order to plead for their common interests.¹⁴ The result of this enterprise was the leasing of the Transylvanian customs revenues to Sibiu and Brașov by King Matthias of Hungary, on the 21 April 1476: *quia nos illa vectigalia nostra, quae vos a maiestate nostra hactenus conducta tenuistis, iam tandem per proprium vostrum factorem teneri et exigi decrevimus*.¹⁵ The revenues were divided into equal shares, and the councils of both towns exchanged correspondence concerning this issue.¹⁶ The customs were leased again by Sibiu and Brașov in 1484, as is documented by another charter of King Matthias: ¹⁷

Nos de fide et fidelitate prudentum et circumspectum civium civitatum nostrarum Cibiniensis et Brasoviensis ad plenum confisi, tricesimam illarum partium regni nostri Transsilvanarum, quam ipsi hactenus a nostra maiestate in arendam pro certa summa pecuniarum tenuerunt[...] eisdem dedimus et assignarimus.

These last two documents – the letters of 1476 and 1484 – have not yet been integrated into the literature as they were published only recently on the basis of the unedited letters from the archives of Brașov. Up to the present, the beginnings of the leasing of the twentieth revenues by Sibiu were always dated to 1491 but the date of 1476 appears to be more accurate.¹⁸

The leasing of the twentieth customs by Sibiu, together with Brașov and then later with Bistrița, was continued in the sixteenth century. In 1503, 1504, and 1505, the Transylvanian customs revenues were leased for 7000 florins per year.¹⁹ Until the third decade of the sixteenth century, the Transylvanian customs were organised in a unified system. This is the reason for the common rent of the customs by the three Saxon towns. In the 1520's, the customs were individualised, and the leasing also

¹³ Georg Gündisch, ed. *Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Siebenbürgen*, vol. 6 (Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 1981), 499-500.

¹⁴ Gündisch, *Urkundenbuch*, vol. 6, 552.

¹⁵ Gündisch, *Urkundenbuch*, vol. 7 (Bucharest: Editura Academiei, 1991), 88-9.

¹⁶ See in Gündisch, *Urkundenbuch*, vol. 7, documents no. 4416, 4458, and 4546, 275-76, 305, 348-49.

¹⁷ Gündisch, *Urkundenbuch*, vol. 7, 352.

¹⁸ Zsigmond Pál Pach, "The Transylvanian Route," 6.

¹⁹ Samuel Goldenberg, "Despre vama," 673.

became separate: each town had its own customs and could dispose of them freely. During the sixteenth century, the twentieth of Sibiu was leased for an average of 1000 florins per year.²⁰

The sixteenth century represents a better documented period with respect to the history of Sibiu's customs. Together with the preserved customs registers – a precious source of information, not yet entirely explored – the researchers have a larger number of documents providing more evidences about the functioning of the customs system within the framework of privileges and rights accorded during the previous centuries.

The regulations from 1552 attempted to organize the methods of levying the duties. Theoretically, the toll should represent the twentieth part, that is 5 % of the value of the merchandise, but this proportion was not always respected. The customs regulation of Sibiu of 1552 is presented below in an extract:

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| The way of levying the twentieth (duty) in the town of Sibiu. | |
| For a horse | d.12 |
| For a mare | d.12 |
| For a Turkish horse | d.50 or as it can be |
| agreed. | |
| For an ox | d.10 |
| For 100 swines | 1 swine |
| For three goats or sheeps | d.2 or as it can be agreed. |
| For burden of carp | d.12 |
| For 100 pieces of longer cloth, popularly <i>gyolcs</i> | 4 pieces |
| For 100 pieces shorter cloth of the same | 5 pieces |
| For 1 quintal of pepper, ginger, rice, etc. | 6 pounds |
| For other merchandises as they are counted, always the twentieth part should be taken. | |
| If the twentieth is not taken in goods, then it should be paid with money according to the price the same goods are sold with. ²¹ | |

From this list, the equivocal meaning of the word *vigesima* can be deduced. For 100 units of commodity the duty paid should always consist of 5 units of the respective merchandise. However, the example of the cloth is eloquent: for the same quantities, but of different qualities, the tolls to be levied were not equal.

²⁰Goldenberg, 'Der Südhandel,' 674.

²¹Hurmuzaki, *Documente*, vol.2 part 5, 3-4.

In 1552, Pál Bornemisza, the bishop of Veszprém, and György Werner, the royal commissioners, made a report to King Ferdinand I on the royal incomes in Transylvania, in which they dedicated a section to the levy of the twentieth. The report presented the situation of the Transylvanian twentieth customs system. According to their description, the office of the Sibiu customs, where the duties had to be paid, was located in "Turris Rubra," (Turnu Roșu, Vöröstorony, Roten Turen). The report also revealed that all the Wallachian and Balkan merchants had to enter into Transylvania only by Brașov and Sibiu. The commissaries mentioned that the value of the trade between Wallachia, Moldavia, and the Saxon towns surpassed the amount of the 2000 florins which these towns paid for the leasing (*locatio*) of the customs. The abuses by the customs officers regarding the legal customs tolls levied from the foreign merchants were frequent; consequently the royal commissaries proposed the practice of releasing *schedae vigesimales*, that is invoices, to all merchants coming and going to Wallachia and Moldavia, or going to Hungary.²²

The measure in which this new regulation was or was not respected cannot be detected, but in the following year, 1553, King Ferdinand gave instructions to the master of treasures Petrus Haller about the administration of the royal incomes in Transylvania. The king advised Haller to urge the collectors of the twentieth "to keep good order in their duty, to check the merchandise with opened eyes, to count it carefully, and, in concordance with their number, to give invoices to the merchants after the exaction of the tolls was done, and the invoices should contain the number and the quantity of the goods."²³ Under the short Hapsburg domination, the Transylvanian customs system was unified again, with a central office in Cluj (Kolozsvár, Klausenburg) which controlled the commerce with the Turks.²⁴ In 1558

²²Hurmuzaki, *Documente*, vol.2 part 4, 733.

²³Hurmuzaki, *Documente*, vol.2part 5, 62-67: [...] *Et efficere studeat Thesaurarius, ut collectores vigesima bonum ubique ordinem teneant. Res non solum nominari audiant, sed et apertis oculis conspiciant, et numerent et juxta numerum rerum exactione facta schedas dent negotiatoribus, in quibus singularum rerum omnia, numerum aut quantitatem significant, ut omnis suspiciones amputetur materies, quas quidem schedas homines ad hoc ordinati in Kolosvariensi civitate a negotiatoribus colligant, et conserverent [...]*.

²⁴See note 23. The document refers to this central office in Cluj.

this office was annulled.²⁵ Probably the invoices to the merchants ceased to be issued as well.

The customs and the staple right were closely connected with the commercial routes. The road which connected Sibiu with Wallachia was on the valley of the river Olt.

All the merchants entering Transylvania were theoretically obliged to follow only this route towards Sibiu in order to pass through the customs. In a document issued in 1473 (provided below in my translation), in which the importance of the road is acknowledged, King Matthias allows the town of Sibiu to enlarge it:

"this track on which merchandises should be brought to the town and exported to other places is narrow, and one horse can hardly follow the other; and more often the road is obstructed because of the floods of the waters and snow, so that nobody can come or return, and for this reason the inhabitants of the same town [Sibiu] and the Saxons themselves suffer no small damage" ²⁶

Beginning with the middle of the sixteenth century, the Transylvanian authorities issued numerous documents to compel the foreign merchants to enter the principality only by the official roads, as more and more traders preferred to avoid the customs and the mandatory storage of their goods at the staple places. All the regulations were made at the request of the Saxons in the name of their ancient liberty and tradition. In 1555, King Maximilian wrote to the Transylvanian voivods to take measures against the merchants coming from Wallachia and Turkey [the Ottoman Empire] who dared to use the backroads and to elude the staple places.²⁷ Documents of the same type were issued in 1557 and 1559,²⁸ attempting to maintain the privileges of the Saxons against the new competitors. In 1583, Báthory István, king of Poland and prince of

²⁵Győző Ember, *Az újkori magyar közigazgatás története. Mohácsiak a török kiűzéséig* [The history of the Hungarian administration in the modern epoch: from Mohács until the expulsion of the Turks] (Budapest, 1946), 448.

²⁶Gündisch, *Urkundenbuch*, vol.6, 554:[...] *Quomodo quadam via prope eandem civitatem nostram cibiniensem penes quoddam castrum Weresthoron existens ad partes Transalpinas tendens, per quam res mercimoniales ad ipsam civitatem et de ipsa civitate nostra ad alia loca asportari deberent, adeo stricta esset, ut vix unus equus dumtaxat sequi alium posset, saepiusque per inundationes aquarum et nivium in tantum obstrueretur, ut nemo per eandem viam ire neque redire posset, ex cuius viae strictitatae incolae eiusdem civitatis nostrae et ipsi Saxones non parvum dampnum sunpmerent.*

²⁷Hurmuzaki, *Documente*, vol.15 part 1, 521-513.

²⁸Hurmuzaki, *Documente*, vol. 2 part 5, 443, 458-9.

Transylvania, ordered all the new roads to be closed, so that only the old and known routes should be used.²⁹

The storage place of Sibiu, where the goods brought by merchants were deposited in accordance to the staple right, was situated at Tălmăciu (Talmács, Talmesch). A document from 28 April 1577 testifies to this situation: the town's mayor asked Kristof Báthory to move the storage place of merchandise from Tălmăciu to Șelimbăr (Sellenberk, Schlemberg) "because of the fear of thieves and other plundering Romanians who, walking during the night, often try by stealing to take away the merchandises of the sellers or the buyers." Therefore, the prince decided to change the depositing place as the Saxons requested, "and that spot should be adjusted with cellars and rooms for storing the goods in the same way."³⁰

The customs office from Tălmăciu had as employees a customs officer (*vigesimator*, *Zwanziger*), the scribes (*scriptores*, *Schreyber*), and a few servants (*famuli*, *Diener*).³¹ In the custody of the twentieth office was the *ladula*, or *Laden*, where the money and the official documents were kept. The customs registers mention a scribe of the twentieth (*Der Schreyber auf dem Zwanzigst*) and a scribe at Turnu Roșu (*Der Schreyber auf den Thurren*); therefore, the existence of a central office in the town can be assumed.³² The servants were sent at fairs and markets at Sebeș (Szászsebes, Mühlbach) on the behalf of the Sibiu customs office. The salaries of the employees were carefully recorded in the registers.

²⁹Hurmuzaki, *Documente*, vol.15 part 1, 692-3.

³⁰Hurmuzaki, *Documente*, vol.15 part 1, 666-7: [...] *Ut ne quispiam ex ordine insitutorum et mercatorum exterorum, sive is Grecus sit, sive Turca, sive Valvchus, aut alie eciam condicionis, cum mercibus in hoc regnum [Transylvanie] versus civitatem cibiniensem ingressurus, ab oppido Tholmach citerius in hoc progrediatur, sed omnia sua mercimonia in ipso oppido Tholmach deponat et dividat, cautum sit et prohibitum verum cum ex humili requisicione magistri civium iudicum ac Universitatis civium civitatis cibiniensis, intelligamus locum illum in oppido Tholmach ad depositionem talium mercium, cum ob alias certas causas, presertim autem metum furum et aliorum scelestorum Walachorum, qui intempesta nocte obambulantes, sepius merces venditorum et emptorum furtim abripere attemptant [...] id duximus ut talium mercimonialium deposicione in possessione Saxonicali Schelemberg vocata fiat, cum locus ille cellis et cameris ad conservanda huiusmodi mercimonia sit preparatus.*

³¹Goldenberg, "Despre vama," 674. See also the register from 1500 published in *Quellen zur Geschichte Siebenbürgens. Rechnungen aus dem Archiv der Stadt Hermannstadt*, vol. 1 (Sibiu, 1880), 302-4; the unedited twentieth registers have separate entries for the salaries paid for the employees.

³²Goldenberg, "Despre vama," 674.

A complete and thorough history of the Sibiu customs has not yet been written. This subchapter has been only a survey of the available related documents, and any additional enterprise would require extensive archival research. The beginnings of the organisation of the Transylvanian customs system in which the customs of Sibiu played an important role have not yet been explored, although this issue represents one major aspect of the economic development of Transylvania in the Middle Ages.

2.2 Methodological problems concerning the analysis of Sibiu's customs registers

As the name of the customs of Sibiu suggests, the tolls levied on the merchandise imported, exported, or in transit represented the twentieth part (*vigesima*), that is 5% of the total amount. Thus, *prima facie*, on the basis of the preserved customs books which registered the duties paid by the merchants on their goods, the value of the trade can be calculated by multiplying the value of the tolls by 20.

Actually, this method may seem a simple solution, but it raises several questions because there are many factors which influence the accuracy of the investigation, and the registers need to be approached bearing their limitations in mind.

The first of the factors concerns the reliability of the customs registers in respect to the calculation of the commercial traffic. The pattern of recording the incomes of the Sibiu's customs changed throughout the sixteenth century. In 1540, for instance, with the amount of goods paid as duties the scribes recorded the total quantity of wares from which they deducted the toll. In this case, the register itself provides the exact information about the volume of trade recorded at the Sibiu customs. For other years, the scribes recorded only the value of the duties, and in these cases the above described method is to be applied: the volume of the trade can be reconstructed on the principle of multiplying the customs tolls by 20. This procedure was used in the analysis of the twentieth customs registers of Braşov.³³ In general, the customs officers levied the twentieth part of the total quantity of each commodity.

³³Manolescu, *Comerţul*, 98.

However, the results may not be completely accurate as is seen in the customs regulation from 1552³⁴ and in the Sibiu's customs registers from 1540, in which the customs officers did not always respect the proportion of levying 5% of the amounts of goods brought to the customs.

Other factors which influence the accuracy of calculating the volume of trade through the Sibiu customs are the exemptions from customs duties and the probability of contraband. In 1224, the Saxon merchants were granted by king Andrew II the privilege of not paying customs duties throughout the kingdom of Hungary.³⁵ This privilege was reinforced by the Hungarian kings throughout the entire medieval period. Thus, in some cases the customs were losing significant revenues. The example of Peter Haller, mayor of Sibiu, is meaningful: in 1540 he was exempted from paying customs duties for goods worth 2000 florins.³⁶ Furthermore, the envoys of the Wallachian voivods, trading in Sibiu in the name of their masters, were freed from duties.³⁷ Consequently, they were not recorded in the registers at the customs. Their activity is known from charters which rarely provide information about the merchandise and especially about the quantities they were dealing with.

While there is some evidence about the activity of merchants who were exempted from payment of the customs toll, the existence of actual contraband escapes the eye of the historian. Documents, however, do reveal the complaints of the Saxons about the foreign merchants who did not use the official road which passed through the customs, thereby avoiding the payment of customs duties.

The Sibiu customs registers provide substantial information for the evolution of prices in this part of Europe in the sixteenth century. In the literature there has been a long debate about the "price revolution" which consisted of a constant increase the prices of agricultural products, and of a smaller but steady increase in the prices of

³⁴See above, p 9.

³⁵Franz Zimmermann, and Carl Werner, *Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Siebenbürgen*, vol. 1: 1191-1342 (Sibiu, 1892), 33-4.

³⁶Samuel Goldenberg, "Hallerii. Un capitol din istoria comerțului și a capitalului comercial din Transilvania în secolul XVI" [The Haller family: one chapter from the history of Transylvanian commerce and capital in the sixteenth century] *Studii* 5 (1958): 97.

³⁷ Samuel Goldenberg, "Despre vama," 673.

industrial goods and spices. This process has also been traced in Transylvania.³⁸ In 1591, at the diet held at Alba Iulia (Gyulafehérvár, Weissenburg), foreign merchants coming into the principality to trade were accused of raising the prices of their goods.³⁹ Actually, this was a direct consequence of the general European trend of the increasing prices.⁴⁰ Due to the fact that the Sibiu customs registers did record the price of the goods, they represent a significant source for providing an answer to the problem of the "price revolution" in Transylvania.

Still, some caution has to be taken into consideration. The prices in the registers may differ from the "real" price of the merchandise: firstly, because of the profits added by merchants after the customs duties were paid, and, secondly, because the prices in the registers were calculated in the money of account. Samuel Goldenberg has repeatedly pointed out in his articles that the value of the goods at the customs may differ from their prices on the town's market.⁴¹ Lidia Demény suggests that any difference might derive from the transportation costs added to the prices of the merchandise.⁴² Radu Manolescu, referring to the oriental trade through Braşov – a situation similar to that of Sibiu –, estimated the profits of the traders around 10% of the value of their trade.⁴³ This also could cause variations in the prices since the merchants had to recover the duties and other expenses they had along their way to Transylvania and then to generate some profit. Halil Inalcik states that the prices of the spices transported on the land routes towards Transylvania almost doubled by the time

³⁸For the Hungarian situation, there is the excellent study of Vera Zimányi, "Mouvement des prix hongroises et l'évolution européenne (XVIe-XVIIIe s.)" *Acta Historica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 19 (1973): 305-33.

³⁹*Monumenta comitialia regni Transylvaniae. Erdélyi országgyűlési emlékek*, ed. Szilágyi Sándor, vol. 3: 1576-1592 (Budapest, 1877), 178.

⁴⁰Mihail Dan, and Samuel Goldenberg, "Le commerce de la balkano-levantin de la Transylvanie au cours de la seconde moitié du XVIe siècle et au début du XVII siècle," *Revue des études sud-est européennes* 5 (1967):116.

⁴¹Goldenberg, "Der Südhandel in den Zollrechnungen von Sibiu im 16. Jahrhundert," *Revue des études sud-est européennes* 3-4 (1963): 397; idem, "Der Handel Transilvanensis vom 14. bis zum 17. Jahrhundert," *Scripta Mercaturae* 11 (1977): 15; idem, "Contribution à l'histoire du commerce roumano-balcanique au XVIe siècle," *Revue roumaine d'histoire* 8 (1969): 612.

⁴²Lidia Demény, "Le commerce de la Transylvanie avec les régions du sud du Danube effectué par la douane du Turnu Rosu en 1685," *Revue roumaine d'histoire* 5 (1968):746, note 6.

⁴³Manolescu, *Comerţul*, 182.

they reached their destination.⁴⁴ These factors contribute to create differences between the prices of the goods at the customs and on the local market and, hence, necessitate caution when extracting these kinds of information from the registers.

Another delicate matter to consider when analysing the prices is the devaluation of the account florin by the middle of the sixteenth century as compared to the gold florin. The customs officers used the account money to calculate the value of the goods they took as duties. The accounting system was based on the florin with the denar as a subdivision, at the equation of 1 florin = 100 denars. If the value of the account florin decreased, then the rise in the prices recorded at the customs was not due to the general European trend, but was an adjustment to the changing value of the florin.

The analysis of the trade of Sibiu, based only on the town's customs registers, encounters another problem which makes the examination again more difficult. It is the question to what extent these types of documents reflect commercial traffic. The pattern of recording the customs duties changed throughout the sixteenth century, and it is debatable whether this fact also reflects the changing pattern of the trade, or it is simply a matter of scribe preference.

The register from 1500 has often been used as a source for calculating the value of the long distance trade of Sibiu.⁴⁵ In this year, the export of Western and Transylvanian manufactured products to the southern markets was recorded. There was also an active trade in fish carried from the Danube or from the Wallachian lakes into Transylvania. Actually, the main item of the trade between Wallachia and Sibiu were natural products such as fish, honey, wax. The Wallachian merchants played the major role in these economic exchanges between Wallachia and Sibiu.

⁴⁴Halil Inalcik, and Donald Quataert, *An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984), 135-8.

⁴⁵The trade of Sibiu with Wallachia in 1500 was analysed by Radu Manolescu, "Relațiile economice ale Sibiului cu Țara Românească la începutul secolului al XVI-lea" [The economic relations of Sibiu with Wallachia at the beginning of the sixteenth century] *Analele Universității 'C.I.Parhon' București* 7 (1956): 321-34. See also Zsigmond Pál Pach, "A Levante kereskedelem Erdélyi útvonala a 15-16 század fordulóján" [The Transylvanian route of the levantine trade at the turn of the fifteenth and the sixteenth century] *Századok* 6 (1958):1005-38.

Many of the Wallachians were not even professional merchants. Their active involvement in the trade with Transylvania by selling the natural goods of their household production was explained by Radu Manolescu as due to the increasing household taxes in Wallachia. The sixteenth century is the period of the growth of the duties levied on the inhabitants because of the intensifying amount of the tribute paid by the Wallachian Principality to the Ottoman Empire.⁴⁶ Consequently, the Wallachian exports of natural goods were higher than the imports of western manufactured goods. The trade in natural products was an important source of money for the Wallachian principality. The metal goods imported from Transylvania did not stay in Wallachia; their destination was the Ottoman market. These are the signs of an active trade in which Sibiu played the role of an intermediary.

Besides the nature of the products, which is a strong indicator of their origin, the scribes used two verbs that denote the direction from which the traders were coming: *exportavit* and *importavit*. Therefore, the analysis of the trade of Sibiu in 1500 can be a complete one because the imports, the exports, and the transit commerce can all be traced, and, thus, the balance of trade can be estimated.

However, the structure of the registers themselves changes radically after 1500. All the following records, beginning with the year 1537, show only the import of oriental goods (*res turcales*, *Turkische Waren*) brought through Wallachia to Sibiu. The direction of trade is no longer specified, and the words used in the records are: *adduxit* (register of 1540), and *ist kwmen* (register of 1550). The exports of manufactured products and the imports of natural goods are not included in the register. A possible explanation for this absence will be discussed in chapter 3.

⁴⁶Manolescu, *Comerțul*, 186; Mihai Maxim, "Regimul economic al dominației otomane în Moldova și Țara Românească în a doua jumătate a secolului al XVI-lea" [The economic domination of the Ottoman Empire in Moldavia and Wallachia in the second half of the sixteenth century] *Revista de istorie* 9 (1979): 1749-51; Bogdan Murgescu, "Plăți externe, fiscalitate și economie monetară în Țara Românească la sfârșitul secolului al XVI-lea" [External payments, fiscal policy, and monetary economy in Wallachia at the end of the sixteenth century] *Revista istorică* 4 (1993): 460; Damaschin Mioc, "Cuantumul birului pe gospodăria țărănească în Țara Românească în secolul al XVI-lea" [The taxes on the peasant household in Wallachia in the sixteenth century] *Studii și materiale de istorie medie* 5 (1962): 151-173.

In conclusion, the Sibiu customs registers have several limitations of which the researcher must be aware. The registers are a very precious source of information for the reconstruction of the trade between Transylvania and Wallachia, in which Sibiu played the role of an intermediary, but at the same time these registers have to be combined and compared with similar and different types of sources in order to complete the parts where the registers are silent.

2.3 A description of the registers

2.3.1. The Sibiu customs register of 1540

(National Archives of Sibiu, F-197: *Registre de vamă vigesimă și tricesimă* [Twentieth and thirtieth customs registers], document no. 46)

The original is written on paper, in black ink, without watermarks, and has parchment covers. The register contains 60 pages; pages 1v, 12v, and 28v are blank. The page size is 19.5 cm X 32 cm. The number of written lines on the page varies between 24 and 32. The register is written in Latin, with Latin characters and Arabic numbers. There are several German words and expressions used predominantly in the second and the fifth part of the register. The title of the register is written on the first page which is at the same time one of the covers: *Regestum super merces turcales adductas anno a nato Domino 1540. Sequitur et prothocollon super res adductas et exportatas eiusdem anni.*

It can be supposed that the document preserved in the archive was based on a draft register. The structure of the document itself and analogies with the similar type of registers from Braşov allow such an assertion. Although there are no surviving documents of this type in Sibiu, concept-registers are preserved in the Braşov archives.⁴⁷

⁴⁷On this subject, see also Radu Manolescu, *Comerţul*, 92.

The register is divided into several parts. The first part of the register contains the oriental goods brought to the Sibiu customs (*Rationarius liber super res turcales adductas anno 1540*). The entries are arranged chronologically beginning with 20 January 1540 and ending with 5 January 1541. For dating, the Roman Catholic calendar is used. Each entry consists of the date, the name of the merchant, usually the town where he was coming from, and the products he brought to the customs. In respect to the merchandise, the scribes registered the total quantity of goods transported by the respective trader to Sibiu, the amounts paid as customs duties, and the value in florins and denars of the goods paid as duty. The sum appears on the bottom of each page of the register.⁴⁸

The second part of the register (*Der Außzug auff die Turckes Waren*) consists of extracts in which, for each type of merchandise, the dates, the merchants, the total amount brought by each of the traders, the amounts paid as duties, and the value of the toll goods in florins and denars are chronologically ordered.

The third and the fourth part of the register do not have separate titles. The third part of the register contains the totals for each merchandise with the prices per piece and the value in florins and denars of the amounts paid as duties. The fourth section of the register comprises the incomes totalled on each Saturday of the year. The fifth part is dedicated to the expenses of the customs office (*Extradata*). The entries are arranged in chronological sequence; the reasons for the expenditures and the sum of the money paid are also provided. The last part of the register contains the name of the customs office's servants and their salaries (*Extradata et solutiones famulorum*).

⁴⁸The names of the merchants are followed by the expression *de* and the name of the town. Samuel Goldenberg, in "Der Südhandel," 416, argues that this term indicates not the original location of a particular trader, but the town from whence he came to the customs. This problem will be approached in chapter 4.

2.3.2. The Sibiu customs register of 1550

(National Archives of Sibiu, F-197: *Registre de vamă vigesima și tricesimă* [Twentieth and thirtieth customs registers], document no. 49)

The original is written on paper, in black ink, without watermark, and has parchment covers. The register contains 60 pages. The page sizes are 20.5 cm X 33 cm. The number of written lines on a page varies between 14 and 28. The register is written in German, with Latin characters and Arabic numbers. The first page, which also represents the cover bears the following title: *Register des weissen herren Her Mathes Bunczler des jars zwenziger*. Several Latin expressions are used, the formulae being such as: *percepta fuerunt*, *extradata*, preserved from the Latin registers. The last two parts of the document are written by another hand. The register begins with 28 March 1550 and ends with 5 March 1551.

The register has several parts, but the distinction is not always indicated by separate titles; therefore, the following division is based on the contents of the register. As in the previous case, the preserved document was probably based on a draft register. The chronological sequence of the entries is occasionally irregular.

The first part of the register (*Erstehen was her Mathes Bunczler vor par geldt und gitter von her Felten Schwuster entgegen hat auffh am czuenczigest*) is comprised of the incomes of money and goods from different transactions such as selling oriental merchandise or lending money, between private persons and Mathes Bunczler, the customs officer of the year. The entries contain the persons who were involved in deals, amounts of money or goods traded, prices per piece of each commodity, and the value of the respective amount in florins and denars. All of the dealings took place on 28 March 1550. The sum of the incomes is written on the bottom of each page.

The second part of the register (without title) contains the customs register itself, listing the merchants, the town where they came from, and the duties paid in goods. The third part (*Was man vom czuenczigest denn kremerin vorkaufft in die*

Stadt) is the record of the goods taken as duties and of the customs revenues from the annual fairs. In this section the date, the amounts of the products, and the prices per piece in florins and denars are provided. The goods levied at the customs were sold on Sibiu's market though this fact is not specifically stated. This assertion is based on the fact that when recording the duties paid by merchants, the prices were not included, but when listing the goods sold in Sibiu, the scribes did mention the prices. At the end, the scribes did not total the value of the goods levied as tolls but totalled the value of the sold products; they included this sum among the revenues of the twentieth. There is another interesting aspect: the registration of the sale started two weeks after the first merchant was recorded at the customs office. On the bottom of each page of this section of the register, the sum of the income is indicated.

The fourth part consists of totals made on every Saturday (*Was man das jar wber aus der laden nimpt alle worden ader sonnobendt*). The fifth part contains the expenditures of the office (*Was her Mathes Bunczler aus gibt vom czuenczigest*). The entries are arranged in chronological order; the reason for the expenditure and the sums paid are listed together with the salaries of the employees and the amounts which the mayor and the important citizens of the city council extracted from the customs' incomes.

The last part of the register is written with another hand and lists the name of the soldiers (*Trabanten*) and their salaries, taken also from the revenues of the customs.

The Sibiu customs registers of 1540 and 1550 are provided in transcription in Appendix 1 and, respectively, Appendix 2. The major guidelines for editing the registers for the purposes of this thesis are following the method used by Mollay Károly in editing sixteenth century Hungarian Latin and German documents.⁴⁹ The major principles applied for the transcription of the Sibiu registers are as follow:

⁴⁹Károly Mollay, *Első telekkönyv. Erstes Grundbuch (1480-1553)* (Sopron: Soproni Levéltár, 1993): XLII.

- the transcription respected the original spelling of the documents. The majuscules are reproduced as they appear in the registers.
- the most common abbreviations of the registers such as: *percepimus*, or *geben* are written out in full transcription without any special marks.
- the abbreviated units of measure and of money, such as *libra*, *Stück*, *florenus*, *denarius*, or *quintal* are kept in the abbreviated form in the transcription.

CHAPTER 3

The merchandise

This chapter will present the structure and volume of trade reflected in the Sibiu customs registers from 1540 and 1550. Though problems concerning the methods for the analysis and the limitations of the documents were discussed in the previous chapter, these aspects will be approached again in each particular case because each register presents specific difficulties. The comparisons with the volume of trade through Sibiu in 1500⁵⁰ and 1597⁵¹ will indicate the general trend of Sibiu's commerce throughout the sixteenth century. Although the figures which will be provided might offer an image of precision and exactitude, they represent the calculations based on the register and do not reflect the entire magnitude of trade.

For the analysis, the measure and money units will be provided according to their originals in the registers. The exact equivalencies with modern measure scales is problematic because scholars do not agree on the measurement system the Saxons used to calculate. Pach argues with Manolescu on the exact equivalence in kilograms of the *canthar*, a measure used in Braşov and Sibiu customs registers. His conclusion was that the Saxons used this measure for weighing oriental goods, and it is more likely that in this context, the *canthar* was closer to the Wallachian and Ottoman measures than to the Hungarian quintal.⁵² It is certain that in Transylvania the measurement system was based on the Cluj measures, different from the Hungarian system based on the Buda mark, and the Saxons had their own weight units as well.

⁵⁰*Rechnungen*, 270-301. It was first analysed by Radu Manolescu, "Relațiile", 321-34, but he put the emphasis on the merchants and on the total of their trade. Zsigmond Pál Pach, in "A Levante kereskedelem," and in "The Transylvanian Route of Levantine Trade at the Turn of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries" *Etudes Historiques Hongroises* 1 (1980): 113-66, calculates only the amounts of spices traded at Sibiu in 1500. The figures provided by the author for the spices will be used in this chapter, but for the other types of commodity, the source will be the register of 1500 itself.

⁵¹The register of 1597 is unpublished. The calculations and the figures can be found in Mária Pakucs, "Rolul Sibiului în comerțul internațional în lumina registrului vamal din 1597" [The role of Nagyszeben in international trade on the basis of the customs register of 1597] (B.A. thesis, University of Bucharest, 1996).

⁵²See Pach, "The Transylvanian Route," 165.

For instance, the Saxons brought in Transylvania a mark which derived from the commercial mark of Cologne, and was lighter than the Buda mark. In the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries, the Transylvanian mark underwent a weight growth. Under the Turkish influence, the Transylvanians adopted the commercial pound of 636.95 g, corresponding to the Constantinople unit – the *oka* –, and, consequently, the Transylvanian mark was increased.⁵³ At this stage of the investigation it is preferable to relate the analysis to the original measure units.

The Latin and Saxon terminology used in the registers was translated into English with the help of several glossaries and dictionaries.⁵⁴

The investigation of the present chapter could clarify the tendency followed by the Transylvanian long distance trade beginning with the middle of the sixteenth century. Several authors claim that the trade routes leading from Constantinople to Braşov and Sibiu toward Buda ceased to have the same importance as in the previous centuries.⁵⁵ The analysis of the Sibiu customs registers will shed a new light over this controversial problem.

At this point, it is useful to make some remarks on the trade routes by which the oriental goods were transported to the Transylvanian customs. Halil Inalcik estimates that the oriental goods coming from Bursa and Adrianopol were carried to the Western Danubian ports (the most important of them was Brăila) and exchanged there for the manufactured goods imported through Transylvania.⁵⁶ There was also a

⁵³Bálint Hóman, *Magyar pénztörténet, 1000-1325* [History of the Hungarian money, 1000-1325] (Budapest, 1916, reprint Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1991), 101-12.

⁵⁴A. Bartal, *Glossarium infimae et mediae latinitatis regni Hungariae* (Budapest, 1902); *Langenscheidts enzyklopädisches Wörterbuch der Englischen und Deutschen Sprache*, ed. Otto Springer, 2 vol. (Berlin: Langenscheidt, 1974); *Quellen zur Geschichte der Stadt Kronstadt in Siebenbürgen*, vol. 1 (Brasov, 1886) glossary: 749-69; vol. 2 (Brasov, 1889) glossary: 827-81; vol. 3 (Brasov, 1896) glossary: 1067-1123; *Rechnungen*, glossary: 665-75.

⁵⁵ See Hermann Kellenbenz, *The Rise of European Economy: An Economic History of Continental Europe from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Century*, (New York: Holmes & Meier, 1974), 141, where the author states that the commercial route towards the Transylvanian Saxon towns was destroyed by the wars between the Ottomans and the Habsburgs. See also *Erdély rövid története*, 239, where the authors assert that the roads coming from Wallachia became a part of the crisis. Radu Manolescu, in *Comerţul*, declares that the transit commerce through Transylvania diminished during the mid- sixteenth century but in the next decades the volume was partially gained back.

⁵⁶Inalcik, *An Economic*, 299.

land route passing through the Balkan Peninsula and Wallachia.⁵⁷ The exchanges took place on the Wallachian market from whence the oriental goods were carried into Transylvania by Wallachian and Levantine merchants. The Sibiu traders rarely passed over the Carpathians; they benefited from the staple right: the goods brought to their markets had to be sold there.⁵⁸ The important quantities of spices were more than sufficient for the Saxon towns' needs; the precious wares were transported farther into Transylvania to the fairs of Oradea (Nagyvárad, Grosswardein) on the western border of the principality.⁵⁹ The western and Central-European manufactured products (especially cloth and iron tools) entered into Transylvania by the Oradea customs and the Saxon merchants distributed these products and traded them farther south.⁶⁰

2.1. The structure of trade in 1540

The register of 1540 is a significant source of information for reconstructing the volume of Sibiu's trade in that year for together with the duties paid by tradesmen on their goods, the total quantities from which the tolls were deducted are also recorded. The information on the volume of goods which passed through the customs is offered by the register itself. Thus, the method of exacting the tolls can be followed, and the register shows that the twentieth's officer did not always respect the 5% customs duty percent. This is the case especially with the *canthar* as the amounts levied from 1 *canthar* were both 5 and 6 *libra*.

There is another methodological problem concerning the information contained in the register. The third section of the register comprises extracts in which the scribes rewrote the dates, the names of the merchants, the total amounts, the prices per unit of commodity, and the duties paid for each merchandise, arranging the entries

⁵⁷Goldenberg, "Hallerii," 9; idem, "Der Handel," 17.

⁵⁸*Erdély rövid története*, 205.

⁵⁹Pach, "The Transylvanian Route," 32.

⁶⁰Lajos Gecsényi, "Kelet-magyarországi kereskedők a nyugati távolsági kereskedelemben 1546-ban" [The East Hungarian traders in the western long distance trade in 1546] *A Hajdú-Bihar megyei levéltár évkönyve* 18 (1991): 25-35.

in chronological order. This may seem a perfect register for researchers, offering them all the calculations and the totals for each merchandise. However, the situation is quite the opposite: occasionally, the entries from the above mentioned section of the register do not correspond to their equivalent entry in the first part of the register: the amounts recorded for the same date and same trader are dissimilar in the two parts of the register, or some merchants do not appear registered in both sections of the customs book. The choice of one or the other part of the register for proceeding to the analysis of trade is difficult because one cannot decide which of the two parts is more accurate. In my opinion, the first part was written first, and the second section was compiled later with errors which, however, do not create significant differences. The final totals written by the scribes in the third part of the register also differ slightly from the amounts recorded in the first part. As specified before, the disagreements are minor and do not influence the evaluation of the customs revenues and of Sibiu trade. However, one should be aware of these limitations and study Sibiu's customs registers with a certain caution. Samuel Goldenberg, for instance, in his often quoted article, took the summation written in the third part of the register without comparing the figures with their correspondences in the register, and, on this basis, the accuracy of his methodological approach and his source criticism can be questioned.⁶¹

The analysis of the register required the previous excursus in order to clarify again the various aspects of the investigation which will be applied to the document. The structure and the volume of trade through Sibiu's customs in 1540 will be presented in detail in order to reconstruct the pattern of the trade and to follow this pattern through its historical development. Different products recorded at the Sibiu's customs in 1540 are organized in tables in concordance with the type of commodity to which they belong: textiles, textile products, hides, leather products, spices, and southern fruits. Neither the region of provenance of the goods nor their destination is specified in the register. The character of the goods, though, show beyond doubt their

⁶¹Goldenberg, "Der Südhandel," 398.

oriental origin. As Halil Inalcik states, the bogasia and the saffron could come from Anatolia as these were specific export goods for that region.⁶²

The fine silk or cotton textiles and threads represent a significant part of the goods brought to Sibiu. The bogasia is a fine cotton textile used for underclothing and linings, and the amounts brought to the customs surpass the other textiles although bogasia is the most expensive one. Probably, some of this quantity of 2840 pieces was sent farther into Transylvania by the merchants of Sibiu. Domoslia, which could be the Turkish name for damask (the glossaries are unsure about this equivalence), was also present in impressive amounts. Usually, the bogasia and the domoslia were brought together in the same transport. Stramatur is a type of dyed wool for weaving cloth. The cotton threads are named in the register "Wetgarren," and they were dyed in blue or red. The *filum turcicum* could be also a type of threads as its name suggests. Samuel Goldenberg translated it as "Türkisches Garn," that is Turkish yarns, without giving a description of their quality.⁶³ The total value of the textile and threads recorded at the customs amounts to 4605 florins as is shown in the table below.

Table 1: The textiles and threads

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price per unit |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Bogasia | 2840 st | 142 st | 90 d / st |
| 2. Stramatur | 570 st | 28.5 st | 60 d / st |
| 3. Domoslia | 2040 st | 102 st | 50 d / st |
| 4. Bombasium | 12 quintal + 120 lb | 78 lb | 8 d / lb |
| 5. Cotton threads | 950 lb | 50.5 lb | 28 d / lb |
| 6. Silk threads | 130 litt. | 6.5 litt | 2 f / litt |
| 7. <i>Filum turcicum</i> | 1500 lig. | 75 lig. | 2 d / lig |
| Total | 4615.6 f | 230.78 f | |

The other important category of goods brought to Sibiu was that of spices. The pepper amounts were the highest. In an approximate estimation of the 54.5 quintals,

⁶²Inalcik, *An Economic*, 297.

⁶³Goldenberg, "Der Südhandel," 398.

this amount represents more than 3 tons of pepper. On the average, the merchants usually transported 1.5 quintals of pepper. The saffron (in the register *crocus*) had different qualities and, consequently, different prices. The total amount per year is approximately half of the total quantity of pepper. Usually, the merchants brought the spices in small quantities, together with other goods.

Table 2: The spices

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price per unit |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Pepper | 54.5 quintals | 292.5 lb | 34.5 d / lb |
| 2. Saffron | 2240 lb | 112 lb | |
| | 400 lb | 20 lb | 1.5 f / lb |
| | 260 lb | 63 lb | 1.6 f / lb |
| | 280 lb | 14 lb | 1.7 f / lb |
| | 300 lb | 15 lb | 1.8 f / lb |
| 3. Ginger | 190 lb | 9.5 lb | 33 d / lb |
| 4. Muscat flower | 30 lb | 1.5 lb | 80 d / lb |
| 5. Clove | 195 lb | 9.75 lb | 90 d / lb |
| Total | 5912.1 f | 295.6 f | |

The textile products such as handkerchiefs, scarves, and bedcovers were brought in relatively small amounts; they were probably not exported farther and sold at Sibiu's local market. The bedcovers were registered with the name of *paplan sive opercula lectorum*. The prices of the headscarves, *caputaria*, varied according to their quality, from 16 denars for a coarse scarf to 80 denars for a fine one. Actually, the prices of the *meliora* (better) scarves varied between 12 and 24 denars. Only 60 of the 120 fine scarves costed 80 denars. The prices shown in the table correspond to the prices indicated in the second part of the register because the scribes were not constant in recording the prices of these goods: the same product has different prices and sometimes the better scarves have the same customs value as the cheaper ones. The mantles (*penuli*) were made of wool: on the back, they had attached a head covering

of square-shaped linen or fur.⁶⁴ The mantles were recorded in rather small number; in the register there is no reference to their quality, and, surprisingly enough, there is no seasonal trade with this particular commodity: the mantles are also brought to Sibiu in the summer months.

Table 3: The textile products

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price per unit |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Handkerchiefs | 160 | 8 | 15 d or 3 d |
| 2. Scarves | | | |
| better | 120 | 6 | 80 d |
| average | 160 | 8 | 60 d |
| coarse | 430 | 21.5 | 16 d |
| 3. Bedcovers | 100 | 5 | 1.25 f |
| 4. Mantles | 280 | 14 | 1.25 f |
| 5. Woollen belts | 200 | 10 | 3 d |
| Total | 755.4 f | 37.7 f | |

The leather objects were also of different qualities and prices. It is supposed that the leather manufactured objects had their origin in the Ottoman workshops and that they were very much esteemed on the Transylvanian market. It is worth noticing that the most important quantities of belts were the cheap coarse ones: 1140 such belts passed through Sibiu's customs. The goat leather boots (*cismi*) must also have been of Ottoman fabrication, and their presence in the Sibiu's trade is slightly surprising as the town had its own shoemakers' guild.

Table 4: The leather objects

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price per unit |
|-------------|----------|------|----------------|
| 1. Bridle | 20 | 1 | 25 d |
| 2. Harness | 500 | 25 | 14 d |
| 3. Belts | | | |
| better | 80 | 4 | 32 d |

⁶⁴Endrei Walter, *Patyolat és posztó* [Linen and cloth] (Budapest: Magvető, 1989), 97.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| coarse | 1140 | 57 | 10 d |
| 4. Goat leather boots | 620 pairs | 31 | 50 d |
| 5. Small boots | 100 pairs | 5 pairs | 20 d |
| 6. <i>Calcionum</i> | 420 pairs | 21 pairs | 5 d / pair |
| 7. Straps | 60 | 3 | 16 d |
| Total | 462.2 f | 23.11 f | |

The animal skins did not play a significant role among the goods transported by merchants to Sibiu: the total value of the hides was 326 florins. The presence of dyed, wrought hides is worth noticing.

Table 5: The hides

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price per unit |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Hides | | | |
| carmine hides | 80 | 4 | 40 d |
| red hides | 420 | 21 | 70 d |
| 2. Leather bags | 1100 | 55 | 8 d |
| Total | 412 f | 20.6 f | |

The quantity of rice surpasses the amounts of pepper, and its price is very low. Usually the merchants transported the rice to the customs in large quantities: the 58 quintals were brought to Sibiu by 8 transports. Thus, the average per transport is 7.25 quintals.

Table 6: The foodstuffs

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price per unit |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Rice | 58 quintals | 40 lb | 3 d / lb |
| 2. Olive oil | 4.5 quintals | 25 lb | 12.5 d / lb |
| Total | 86.5 f | 4.32 f | |

The raisins and figs were brought in insignificant amounts, and the price per pound of each of these goods is very small: approximately 3 denars.

Table 7: The southern fruits

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price per unit |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Raisins | 8 quintals | 319 lb | 3 f / quintal |
| 2. Figs | 10 quintals | 0.5 quintal | 3 f / quintal |
| Total | 49.2 f | 2.46 f | |

The incomes of the Sibiu customs on the oriental trade in 1540 is 614.65 florins, and total value of this trade is 12,293 florins. The spices represent 38% of the total, while textiles are 37.41% of the total value of the trade.

The register has an entry which records an income of 54 florins, received for horses (*percepta de equis*), without specifying the provenance of these horses. This is another question raised by the register, the answer for which cannot yet be provided: were these horses a part of the Sibiu trade, and, if yes, who was trading in them?

The register presents the sum of 612 florins and 42 denars as the incomes of the customs on the oriental goods, which corresponds approximately to the calculations presented in this chapter.⁶⁵ In the article which treats the trade of Sibiu in the sixteenth century, Samuel Goldenberg listed the value of trade in each year for which the customs registers survived, basing his analysis on the sums written at the end of each register.⁶⁶ Goldenberg took the accuracy of the registers for granted and did not compare the totals written by the scribes as incomes of the customs with the entries in the register. These totals do not represent solely the customs duties but also other sources of incomes which were entered in the register. The scribes calculated the totals of these other sources every Saturday of the year and listed them under the title of *De adductis et exportatis rebus simul cum omnibus proventibus*. The phrase *simul cum omnibus proventibus* is unclear, and the origin of these other incomes cannot be traced in the register. The final total of the incomes amounts to 1101 florins and 14 denars, and this is the amount Goldenberg affirms which represents the volume of Sibiu's trade in 1540.

⁶⁵The small difference between the sum in the register and the sum provided above derives from some slight miscalculations of the scribes.

⁶⁶Goldenberg, "Der Südhandel," 323.

However, the actual indicators of the volume of Sibiu's trade are the entries in the register which contain the names of the merchants and the quantities they were dealing with. Still, where does the difference of 488.72 florins stem from? Why did the scribes not specify the source of other revenues? Do these incomes represent the totals of exports and the imports which were not recorded in detail as was the trade with oriental goods? Hopefully, future research will find the answers to these questions. Until then, though, it is more prudent to take into account only the information which has support in the register data. Since Goldenberg presented the value of the Sibiu's trade in 1540 in figures that are higher than those actually shown in the register, these corrections have been necessary for estimating the real role of Sibiu in the Transylvanian long distance trade in the sixteenth century.

□3.2. The structure of trade in 1550

The register of 1550 has a different organizational structure than the register of 1540. The scribes recorded only the amounts of goods paid as customs duties by the merchants without specifying the total quantities from which they deducted the duties. Thus, to reconstruct the volume of the commercial traffic at the Sibiu customs in 1550, the amounts recorded in the register will be multiplied by 20, presuming that the customs officer exacted the twentieth part of the totals, that is, the *vigesima*. The prices of the merchandise are recorded in a different section of the register, in which the sales of the oriental goods was written; the prices inserted in the tables are based on that section of the register. Some of the goods brought to the Sibiu customs do not appear in the section containing the sales; thus their prices can not be known from the register.

The analysis of the register will show the different types of merchandise organized in tables according to their category. The textiles are of diverse materials and qualities. Bogasia and domoslia appear again in the trade in the largest quantities although they are the most expensive goods. "Punsa" is fine textile with silk threads

woven into the cotton material.⁶⁷ Aba is a coarse woollen textile of Turkish or Balkan origin which also appeared in other regional areas for the first time in the sixteenth century.⁶⁸

Table 8: The textiles and threads

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price per unit |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Bogasia | 3123 st | 157 st | 96 d / st |
| 2. Domoslia | 1960 st | 98 st | 56 d / st |
| 3. Stramatur | 1350 st | 67.5 st | 56 d / st |
| 4. Aba | 80 st | 4 st | 60 d / st |
| 5. Estar | 60 st | 3 st | 32 d / st |
| 6. Punsă | 820 ellen | 41 ellen | 2.5 d / ellen |
| 7. Taffet | 820 ellen | 41 ellen | 13 d / ellen |
| 8. Cotton linen | 200 ellen | 10 ellen | 10 d / ellen |
| 9. Blue cotton threads | 1395 lb | 69.75 lb | 28 d / lb |
| 10. Cotton | 180 lb | 9 lb | 10 d / lb |
| 11. Silk | 120 litt | 6 litt | 2.5 f / litt |
| 12. White cotton threads | 635 lb | 31.75 lb | 32 d / lb |
| Total | 5970.4 f | 298.52 f | |

The spices are as varied as in the other register but the record yields some differences. The absence of pepper is surprising, and any reason could be postulated to explain this fact. In correlation, the register of Braşov of 1550 shows the same absence of pepper.⁶⁹ It would be interesting to re-examine the pepper routes from Asia to Transylvania and to discover any possible causes for the lack of pepper in 1550. Probably, a shortage of pepper in the Levant could have caused a chain reaction which resulted in the absence of pepper on the land routes of the Balkans to Transylvania. It would also be fruitful to investigate whether this shortage was covered by imports of

⁶⁷Interestingly enough, "punsă" appears also in the Sibiu customs register of 1597 in small quantities. See Pakucs, "Rolul".

⁶⁸Endrei, *Patyolat*, 215.

⁶⁹*Quellen*, II, 584-89.

pepper from the western border of the principality. Another spice, the saffron yields interesting observations as well. The merchants who brought saffron were recorded in two entries: the first group arrived on 6 December, and for the second group, the scribe specified only that they came through to the customs between 22 December 1550 and 7 February 1551. These traders were recorded in this period as giving only saffron to the customs. The question which thus emerges is whether there is any connection between the arrival of the saffron during this particular two month period and any possible fluctuations in supply at the Ottoman commercial towns as Bursa or Adrianopol. The analysis of the Sibiu registers might allow us to investigate better the problems connected with the trade of spices on the land routes.

Table 9: The spices

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Saffron | 925 lb | 46.25 lb | 3.45 f / lb |
| 2. Incense | 980 lb | 49 lb | 14 d / lb |
| 3. Ginger | 280 lb | 14 lb | 50 d / lb |
| 4. Clove | 110 lb | 5.5 lb | 80 d / lb |
| 5. Muscat flower | 10 lb | 0.5 lb | 1.8 f / lb |
| Total | 3591 f | 179.55 f | |

Other than the raw textiles, the actual products were also traded at Sibiu. The textile products of 1550 are mostly the same as those brought to the Sibiu customs in 1540. However, the Latin names of these products have been replaced by the German and Hungarian names. For instance, the bedcovers appear in the register as *Deckeltuch* while previously in 1540 they were named *opercula lectorum*; the mantles, previously called *penuli* appear as *kepeneck*.

Table 10: The textile products

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|
| 1. Scarves | | | |
| large | 2640 | 132 | 20 d |
| medium | 680 | 34 | 14 d |
| small | 560 | 28 | 8 d |
| coarse | 280 | 14 | 5 d |
| 2. Veils | 460 | 23 | 2 d |
| 3. Mantles | 120 | 6 | 1.35 f |
| 4. Bedcovers | 140 | 7 | 1.40 f |
| 5. Aba trousers | 80 | 4 | 34 d |
| Total | 1134.4 f | 56.72 f | |

Together with the textile products arrived those of leather, consisting of belts, harnesses, shoes, and bags.

Table 11: The leather products

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| 1. Belts | | | |
| long | 40 | 2 | 60 d |
| large | 2820 | 141 | 33 d |
| middle | 740 | 37 | 25 d |
| small | 1600 | 80 | 9 d |
| white belts | 400 | 20 | 3 d |
| 2. Harnesses | 680 | 34 | 14 d |
| 3. Goat leather boots | 180 | 9 | 56 d |
| 4. Leather bags | 280 | 14 | 6 d |
| 5. Small sacks | 700 pair | 35 pair | 6 d |
| 6. Hanks of swine | 440 | 22 | 3 d |
| Total | 1558.2 f | 77.91 f | |

Along with the leather products, the merchants also traded in raw animal skins. The hides are more diverse than in 1540, and the quantities traded were also more significant. The price of the red hides does not appear in the section dedicated to the sale of the goods; therefore, the totals in the table are indicated by a question mark. Possibly, in comparison to the quality and the prices of the other hides, the red hides could have had an average price of 10 denars.

□Table 12: The hides

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| 1. Red hide | 440 | 22 | ? |
| 2. Red saffian | 280 | 14 | 16 d |
| 3. Carmine hide | 180 | 9 | 40 d |
| 4. White hide | 120 | 6 | 12 d |
| 5. Lamb hide | 80 | 4 | 5 d |
| 6. Fox | 80 | 4 | 0.32 d |
| 7. Otter | 20 | 1 | 0.6 d |
| Total | 172.8 f + 44 f ? | 8.64 f +2.2 f ? | |

The register of 1550 also records foodstuffs which include rice and almonds. The amounts of rice brought to Sibiu in 1550 represent approximately 56 quintals, less than in 1540. The price of the rice is also lower by 1 denar, compared to 1540. The quantity of almonds is rather modest: 20 pounds. The raisins are also present in a smaller quantity than in 1540.

Table 13: The foodstuffs

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. Rice | 6800 lb | 340 lb | 2 d / lb |
| 2. Almonds | 20 lb | 1 lb | 8 d / lb |
| 3. Raisins | 1560 lb | 78 lb | 2 d / lb |
| Total | 168.8 f | 8.44 f | |

The other goods which cannot be included in major typological groups are presented in the table below. The identification of some of them is impossible at this time; therefore, the original names will be provided italicised.

Table 14: Miscellaneous goods

| Merchandise | Quantity | Duty | Price |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Alum | 700 lb | 35 lb | 3.5 d / lb |
| 2. Rope | 5000 laffter | 250 laffter | 3 d / laffter |
| 3. <i>Paczmak</i> | 20 | 1 | 30 d |
| 4. Necklaces | 220 | 11 | 14 d |
| Total | 211.2 f | 10.56 f | |

This categorization of the merchandise brought to Sibiu in 1550 allows the conclusion that the duty incomes of the Sibiu customs in 1550 are 642.54 florins; thus the total value of the recorded trade represents 12850.8 florins. The register, however, recorded 1930.12 florins as the overall sum of the customs' incomes; thus the oriental trade is only a part of the total revenues. In addition to this relationship between the oriental trade and the overall totals, peculiar discrepancies must be noted. Under the title of *Was man das jar wber aus der laden nimpt alle worden ader Sonnobendt*, the scribes registered sums taken from the *laden*, that is, the chest where the money was kept, together with the *sigillares*, that is, debts of unspecified persons to the customs office. The exact meaning of these seemingly informal financial transactions can not be understood from the registers.

Here again appears the problem of the total figures for the Sibiu's trade in 1550 presented by Goldenberg.⁷⁰ He considered the total of 1930.12 florins recorded in the register to be the overall sum of the customs duties without noticing that this overall sum also includes other sums of money besides the customs duties. Similar to the register of 1540, the register of 1550 raises the difficulty of not offering clear evidence

⁷⁰Goldenberg, "Der Südhandel," 323.

about the divided sources of revenues of the Sibiu customs. In order to assess this register for a clear understanding it is preferable to be cautious and to limit the calculations of the Sibiu trade in 1550 to the value of 12,822 florins.

3.3. The role of Sibiu in the international trade in the sixteenth century

The present subchapter will analyse the trends of the Sibiu trade in the sixteenth century, having as reference points the customs registers of 1500, 1540, 1550, and 1597. In order to grasp the actual magnitude of this trade, a comparison with the trade of Braşov will be provided. Finally, the role of trade in Sibiu will be incorporated into the larger framework of Hungarian foreign trade, for which data from 1542 exists and which can offer a good basis for comparison.

3.3.1. The trade of Sibiu in the sixteenth century

Throughout the sixteenth century some major structural changes in the trade of Sibiu can be noted. As I discussed in my methodological approach to the Sibiu customs registers, the changes in the recording patterns are connected to a probable change in the structure of trade. In 1500, the trade of Sibiu comprised all three aspects of commerce: exports to Wallachia, imports from Wallachia, and the transit of oriental goods from Wallachia towards Transylvania. The exports to Wallachia consisted of manufactured goods of Western or Transylvanian origin, such as woollen cloth and iron tools. The imports from Wallachia comprised basically natural goods: fish, honey, wax, wool, and hides.⁷¹ The imports from Wallachia were higher than the exports from the Transylvanian region to Wallachia; thus this southern principality had an active balance of trade with Transylvania. The totals for exports, imports, and transit commerce at Sibiu in 1500 are as follows:⁷²

⁷¹Manolescu, "Relaţiile," 224-7.

⁷²The figures are taken from Manolescu, "Relaţiile," 226. The author provides the figures in aspers, and the totals derived from the equation 1 f = 50 aspers.

Table 15: The trade of Sibiu in 1500

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Imports from Wallachia | 7,200 f |
| Exports to Wallachia | 6,400 f |
| Transit | 7,840 f |
| Total | 21,440 f |

A careful scrutiny of all of the data provided by the registers of 1540, 1550, and 1597 indicates a change in the pattern of trade. For these years, however, only the transit commerce is recorded in the customs registers and, thus, any comparisons can be valid solely in this respect. The exports and imports cannot be evaluated at all; one cannot be sure whether they ceased completely, or whether, for unknown reasons, they are simply not recorded in the customs books. The following table seems to indicate a major increase of the volume of the transit commerce.

Table 16: The Sibiu transit commerce in the sixteenth century

| Year | Incomes of the customs on the transit commerce | Value of trade |
|------|--|----------------|
| 1500 | 392 f | 7,840 f |
| 1540 | 614.65 f | 12,293 f |
| 1550 | 642.54 f | 12,850.8 f |
| 1597 | 1177.6 f | 23,552 f |

These figures do show an increase but to have a more accurate picture of the exact development of the trade at the Sibiu customs, the actual quantities traded of specific items need to be compared. The table below presents the quantities of pepper, saffron, and bogasia because these goods can be found in all the registers.

Table 17: The trade in pepper, saffron, and bogasia at Sibiu in the sixteenth century

| | 1500 | 1540 | 1550 | 1597 |
|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Pepper | 12,690 lb | 5,850 lb | – | 1,940 lb |
| Saffron | 60 lb | 2,240 lb | 925 lb | 400 lb |
| Bogasia | 792 st | 2,840 st | 3,123 st | 320 st |

The figures in table 17. show that the actual quantities traded diminished by the end of the century although the incomes of the customs seem to have increased in the same period as shown in table 16. One aspect of this increase which creates the image of a flourishing trade in 1597 is that unlike the other years, in 1597 a significant amount of wool was brought to Sibiu in the summer months. These quantities of wool represented more than 21% of the volume of the entire trade in 1597. In the other years under study, wool did not play a major part in the commercial activity of the merchants, and it would be interesting to detect if the year 1597 was an exceptional one for wool or if a similar situation is reflected in the other unpublished registers of Sibiu.

A second aspect for the apparent growth of the volume of trade in 1597 is the noticeable increase in the prices of oriental goods, which can be perceived in the registers of Sibiu throughout the sixteenth century. This phenomenon was part of the general European trend of the "price revolution" of the sixteenth century.⁷³ Table 18 illustrates this increase in prices as reflected in the customs registers.

Table 18: The prices at Sibiu in the sixteenth century

| | 1500 | 1540 | 1550 | 1597 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Pepper | 35 d / lb | 34.5 d / lb | – | 80 d / lb |
| Saffron | 1.45 f / lb | 1.6 f / lb | 3.45 f / lb | 2.5 f / lb |
| Bogasias | 80 d / st | 90 d / st | 96 d / st | 2 f / st |

The price of pepper indicates clearly that after the middle of the sixteenth century this rise in prices indeed occurred at the Sibiu customs. However, the price of saffron does not support the general theory of the "price revolution," and the reasons which caused this anomaly would be an interesting question for future research. One possible

⁷³The problem of the "price revolution" is presented by Fernand Braudel, *The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Phillip II* (New York: Harper and Row, 1972). See also H. J. Habakkuk, and M. M. Postan, ed., *The Cambridge Economic History of Europe*, vol. 4, *Prices in Europe from 1450 to 1750*, (Cambridge: CUP, 1987), 374-486.

explanation for the high price of the saffron in 1550 could be connected to the absence of pepper in that year at Sibiu.

A third aspect which cannot be dealt with here within the limitations of this thesis but is connected to the understanding of the development of Sibiu trade is the devaluation of the florin of account in relation to the golden florin. Two of the most pertinent articles regarding this issue indicate the problematic nature of the devaluation process within the Hungarian monetary system.⁷⁴

Consequently, in order to analyse the real volume of the commercial traffic at Sibiu as reflected in the customs registers, the comparison has to rely on the actual quantities traded by the merchants. Therefore, the figures presented by Goldenberg as values of the Sibiu trade in 1540 and 1550 need to be rectified and his conclusions re-examined because he did not notice that the customs incomes also included other miscellaneous revenues.⁷⁵

Table 19: The trade of Sibiu according to the customs registers and to Goldenberg

| Year | Transit trade at Sibiu according to the registers | Trade at Sibiu according to Goldenberg |
|------|---|--|
| 1500 | 21,500 f | 21,500 f |
| 1540 | 12,293 f | 22,020 f |
| 1550 | 12,822 f | 38,600 f |
| 1597 | 23,552 f | 44,280 f |

The volume of Sibiu's transit trade in 1540 and 1550 as reflected in the customs registers is much lower than Goldenberg estimated. According to his general conclusion, the total value of the Sibiu's trade in the sixteenth century was equal to 3,200,000 florins.⁷⁶ This could mean an impressive commercial traffic at the Sibiu customs, fact which is not reflected, however, in the Sibiu customs registers.

⁷⁴See Tibor Antal Horváth, "A magyar aranyforint értékváltozása 1490-1700 között" [The changes of value of the Hungarian gold florin between 1490-1700.] *Numizmatikai Közlemény* 58-59 (1959-1960): 33-50; Francisc Pap, "Circulația monetară în Transilvania în perioada 1526-1571" [The money circulation in Transylvania in 1526-1571] *Acta Musei Napocensis* 24-25 (1987-1988): 623-29.

⁷⁵Goldenberg, "Der Südhandel," 323.

⁷⁶Ibid., 391.

In conclusion, the transit commerce indeed increased by the middle of the sixteenth century. However, after 1500, the total volume of Sibiu's trade seems to have lowered although due to the lack of comparative data for the Wallachian exports and imports no valid conclusions can be made.

The Sibiu registers still raise some unanswered questions, and to date the answers are far from being known. Due to the equivocal character of these customs registers, any conclusions drawn on their basis can only be partial. Two particular question which might be interesting for future research are the following: Is there a real decrease of the Sibiu trade at the middle of the century or does the decline start later? Did the exports and imports indeed cease or they are not recorded in the registers?

3.3.2. The trade of Sibiu and Braşov in the sixteenth century

The towns of Braşov and Sibiu were the major entrance gates of oriental goods into Transylvania, and they also had active economic exchanges with Wallachia and Moldavia. The extant customs registers of both towns reflect this reality. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the commerce of Braşov was studied in great detail by scholars, and its economic importance in the Middle Ages was already acknowledged. Sibiu's trade is perceived as less significant, and the researchers limited themselves to the analysis of the published register of 1500. There is no doubt about the great difference between the commercial traffic of the two Saxon towns but this difference was never truly measured with concrete data from the customs registers.

The customs registers of Braşov of the sixteenth century do not reflect the same changes as the registers of Sibiu: the exports to Wallachia and the imports of natural products are still present in the records.⁷⁷ As a general trend followed by this trade until the middle of the century (the customs registers of Braşov are preserved until 1554), the transit commerce of oriental goods diminishes from a very high level in

⁷⁷See the table at Manolescu, *Comerţul*, 172.

1503 but the total value of the trade remains approximately constant, due to the increase of the Wallachian exports of natural products. In the period between 1503-1554, the imports of fish, wax, honey, animal skins from Wallachia grew from a low level in 1503 to a higher one in 1542, which was maintained without major variations. The exports of western fine woollen cloth and iron tools to Wallachia surpassed the imports from the Romanian principality by almost three times at the beginning of the century but went through some fluctuations and finally was exceeded by the imports from Wallachia. In 1550, the transit of oriental products at Braşov customs was also surpassed by these imports from Wallachia.

The comparison of the Sibiu trade with the traffic at Braşov customs is valid only in respect to the transit of oriental goods. The new calculations based on the Sibiu registers illustrate the real difference between the level of commercial traffic at Braşov and that one at Sibiu. For Braşov, the data from 1503, 1542, and 1550 are the most appropriate for the analysis.⁷⁸

Table 20: The values of Braşov and Sibiu trade until the mid sixteenth century

| Year | Transit trade at Braşov | Transit trade at Sibiu |
|------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1500 | — | 21,500 f |
| 1503 | 167,300 f | — |
| 1540 | — | 12,293 f |
| 1542 | 79,630 f | — |
| 1550 | 70,586 f | 12,822 f |

The outcome of this investigation is quite interesting. The total Transylvanian entries of oriental decreased from the peak reached at the beginning of the period. Pach estimates that the Transylvanian imports of spices through Sibiu and Braşov in 1500, respectively 1503 represented 9-11% of the Venetian shipments of pepper from Alexandria.⁷⁹ It is very likely that an important part of these quantities were

⁷⁸Manolescu, *Comerţul*, 177.

⁷⁹Pach, "The Transylvanian Route," 165.

transported farther into the Hungarian kingdom via Oradea. By the middle of the century, the transit trade in oriental goods through the Transylvanian Saxon towns diminished by half. Still, the share of Sibiu in the transit of oriental goods coming into Transylvania increased between 1540 and 1550. From a 12.85% of the Braşov's oriental trade in the first years of the century, the proportion of the Sibiu's transit trade in oriental goods as compared to Braşov grew to 15.43% in the fifth decade, and to 18.09% in 1550.

The comparison shows beyond any doubt that the trade of both Saxon towns failed to maintain the traffic volume of the first decade of the sixteenth century. The transit trade of Braşov lost its significance in favour of the imports from Wallachia, while at Sibiu the exports and the imports cannot be traced in the customs registers after 1500. The reasons for the decay of the commercial exchanges that took place on the Saxon towns' markets are not explored yet, and the troubled political and military context of the sixteenth century should be taken into consideration as well. Another factor for the decline of the Sibiu and Braşov oriental trade, as Manolescu includes in his argumentation, could be that the newly discovered maritime routes to the Far East by the Portuguese created a new source of supplying Europe with the precious spices and the importance of the medieval land routes of spices decreased.⁸⁰ The actual effects of the new maritime trade routes on the volume of the Braşov's and Sibiu's trade can be argued. Braudel asserts that the Levantine trade in spices quickly recovered from the decline of the first years of the sixteenth century, and that the Portuguese trade went through a crisis by the middle of the century.⁸¹ The customs registers reflect also fluctuations in supplying the Transylvanian market with the spices coming on the land routes from the Orient, fluctuations which could lead to interesting results if studied in a larger framework.

Although it seems unlikely the fact that the exports and imports disappeared from the Sibiu trade, it may be also true that Sibiu preferred to specialise in the transit

⁸⁰Manolescu, *Comerţul*, 189.

⁸¹Fernand Braudel, *The Mediterranean*, 540-60.

trade of oriental goods. Braşov continued to have close commercial ties with Wallachia and to exchange natural products for manufactured goods. Probably Sibiu was a better market for the spices and the other oriental goods and the Levantine and the Balkan merchants preferred it to Braşov. It was a profitable exchange for both sides: the foreign merchants could find in Sibiu the money for new investments, and the Saxon merchants of Sibiu could trade the oriental goods farther into Transylvania. The competition on the Transylvanian market was theoretically annulled by the staple right of Sibiu. The battle of Mohács which was considered to have had destroyed the land routes from the Balkans to Central Europe may have had different consequences for the Sibiu trade than believed before. Probably, the disaster on the battle field did not put an end to the vitality of the economic relations of the town with the exterior but opened the scene for the new coming active actors in the long distance commerce: the Levantine and the Balkan merchants who disposed of the capital for trading in oriental goods.

3.3.3. The role of Sibiu in the Hungarian foreign trade in the sixteenth century

The battle of Mohács of 1526 when the Turks conquered Buda had radical consequences on the political map of the Hungarian kingdom. After 1541, Transylvania became an autonomous principality under Ottoman suzerainty. The whole region went through endless and tiresome military encounters between the Ottomans and the Hapsburgs.⁸² This situation allowed the assertion that the trade routes leading from the Balkans to Buda through the Saxon towns of Braşov and Sibiu were destroyed.⁸³ The following investigation will show that these routes were still active in the sixteenth century.

Regardless of the new political situation, Hungary will be understood in this analysis as the medieval Hungarian kingdom. Hungary was the transit place for the Western manufactured products which were sent farther into Transylvania and then to

⁸²For the detailed description of these political changes see *Magyarország története 1526-1686* [The History of Hungary, 1526-1686] 2nd ed, vol. 1 (Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1987).

⁸³See subchapter I.2.

the Ottoman Empire as well as the destination of the oriental spices and textiles coming through the Saxon towns' customs.

Unlike the fortunate situation of having extant customs registers of Braşov and Sibiu, the Hungarian thirtieth registers were burned in the eighteenth century.⁸⁴ There are nineteen customs books of 1542 of the customhouses on the western border of the kingdom, which were analysed to a great extent by Ember Győző.⁸⁵ The commercial activity reflected in these customs journals show an active economical involvement of Hungary with the western world: important quantities of cattle, especially oxen, were exchanged for western cloth and metalwork. The surplus of the western manufactured products was brought into Transylvania via Oradea, Cluj, and the Saxon towns. Unfortunately, as mentioned several times in this chapter, the registers of Sibiu do not record the exports to Wallachia; consequently the quantities of Western products which reached the Sibiu market cannot be counted. The integration of Sibiu's trade in the Hungarian foreign trade can be, again, analysed only from the point of view of the spice trade. By the middle of the sixteenth century, Hungary started to be supplied with spices from the West, via Venice and Vienna. The role of the Saxon towns as intermediaries in the spice trade was partly overtaken by the new western route but their former role did not disappear completely.

The bulk of the Hungarian imports from the West in 1542 consisted of different textiles, cloth, iron tools, and ready-made clothing articles. The total imports represented 139,403.58 florins, of which 5,357.85 florins were imports of spices, that is 3.84% of the total imports. Ember Győző does not provide a detail analysis of the amounts of spices. He only specifies that the pepper was brought in the most significant quantities: 4,894.05 florins of the spices imports. Comparing these figures

⁸⁴Ember Győző, "Külkereskedelmünk történéhez a XVI században" [Contributions to the history of our foreign trade in the sixteenth century] *MTA Társadalmi-történeti Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei* 4 (1958): 309.

⁸⁵Ember, "Külkereskedelmünk," 307-48; idem, *Ungarns Aussenhandel mit dem Westen um die Mitte des XVI. Jahrhundert*, in Ingomar Bog, ed., *Der Aussenhandel Ostmitteleuropas, 1450-1650*. (Cologne: Böhlau Verlag, 1971): 87-104; idem, *Magyarország nyugati külkereskedelme a XVI. század közepén* [The Hungarian western foreign trade at the middle of the sixteenth century] (Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1988).

to the entries of spices at Sibiu customs in 1540, that is 4,671.5 florins, and to the entries of spices at Braşov at 1543, that is approximately 31,000 florins, it is clear that the southern land routes in supplying the Hungarian market with spices at the middle of the sixteenth century were still important. The exact proportion of the spice quantities brought into Transylvania from south which were exported farther into Hungary cannot be traced from available data. However, the share of Sibiu and Braşov in providing Hungary with spices diminished from the beginning of the century as the quantities coming through the customs of these two towns lowered.

For the late sixteenth century, only data from Sibiu and Cluj are available. Cluj was supplied with spices via Vienna, and the thirtieth customs register of 1599 of Cluj records the quantities of spices coming from the western border of Hungary into Transylvania. Although the trade in oriental goods diminished at the Sibiu customs in 1597, the entries of pepper and saffron from the south were still slightly higher than the entries at Cluj.⁸⁶

Table 21: The imports of pepper and saffron at Sibiu and Cluj at the end of the sixteenth century

| | Sibiu-1597 | Cluj-1599 |
|----------------|------------|-----------|
| Pepper | 1940 lb | 1770 lb |
| Saffron | 400 lb | 112 lb |

Due to the lack of information regarding the Hungarian trade at the end of the sixteenth century, the trade of Sibiu cannot be placed in a larger framework for this period.

From the middle of the fifteenth century to the middle of the sixteenth century, the Hungarian trade balance with the West changed from a passive to an active one. The exports of cattle and copper grew spectacularly, surpassing the quantities of

⁸⁶This register is also unpublished and was partially discussed by Samuel Goldenberg, *Clujul în secolul XVI. Producția și schimbul de mărfuri*. [Cluj in the sixteenth century: the commodity production and exchange] (Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 1958), 82-8.

western cloth imported from the Germany. Pach states that the integration of the Central European economies (Hungary and Poland especially) in the international trade was earlier and more important for the western countries than that of the newly found colonies in this commercial network. The exchanges of Hungarian natural products for western industrial mass-consumption goods was part of the new emerging world economy.⁸⁷ Hungary was at the periphery of the European world-economy. In the new division of labour, Hungary was one of the important raw-materials producers for the core area, that is, the industrialising west.⁸⁸

In the sixteenth century, Sibiu's trade was still a very medieval one: a trade in fine expensive textile and spices coming along slow land routes with caravans, changing many hands before arriving to their destination. The customs duties are paid in kind, which is hardly a sign of developed commercial transactions. This old trade survived the vicissitudes of the changing political map of the region because it had a separate life of its own: the supply with spices, textiles and leather products met a constant demand on Sibiu's market. The good prices attracted the merchants, and they needed money for their future investments. Long distance overland trade paid back its risks at a good rate.⁸⁹

The road leading from south to Sibiu was a side route as compared to the major trade routes which connected the Ottoman Empire with Europe. Still, Sibiu can be regarded as one of the links between the two world-economies. Bogdan Murgescu puts forward the idea that Transylvania was an area of contact between the Ottoman and the European world-economies, and thus, was not integrated in neither of them but was influenced by their attraction to different degrees in different time periods.⁹⁰

⁸⁷Zsigmond Pál Pach, "The Shifting of International Trade Routes in the 15th-17th Centuries," in *Hungary and the European Economy in the Early Modern Times* (Hampshire: Variorum, 1994): 287-319. For the concept of 'modern world-system' see Immanuel Wallerstein, *The Modern World-System. Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century*, Studies in Social Discontinuity Series (New York: Academic Press, 1976).

⁸⁸Wallerstein, *The Modern World-System*, 70.

⁸⁹Braudel, *The Mediterranean*, 549.

⁹⁰Bogdan Murgescu, *Istorie românească-istorie universală, 600-1800* [Romanian history-world history, 600-1800] (Bucharest: Erasmus, 1994), 32.

Sibiu in the sixteenth century can be also considered as being on the fringe of the 'external area' of the European world-economy. Wallerstein includes in the category of external areas the "other world-systems with which a given world-economy has some kind of trade relationship, based primarily on the exchange of preciousities."⁹¹ If the assumption about the cease of export-import in Sibiu's trade were true, the integration of Sibiu in the external area or at least in the buffer region between Europe and the Ottoman world would be the most plausible answer to the question about the role of Sibiu in the international trade in the sixteenth century. However, until the assumption is verified, this conclusion has to be put forward being aware of its fragility.

⁹¹Wallerstein, *The Modern World-System*, 200.

CHAPTER 4

The merchants

This chapter will focus on investigating the real actors of the Sibiu trade in 1540 and 1550: the merchants. The analysis will emphasise the quantities they were trading in, the number of transports of each merchant, the average commercial capital they disposed of, the localities they were coming from, the share of certain localities in Sibiu's trade, and the transportation frequency.

Before introducing the merchants who came to Sibiu in 1540 and 1550, it is appropriate to make some general remarks about the status of the foreign merchants in Transylvania in the Middle Ages and the early modern period. The foreign merchants coming from south into the principality had to pass through the twentieth customhouses of Braşov and Sibiu. In the sixteenth century, the traders of Wallachia and Moldavia were allowed to trade freely in Transylvania after paying the customs duties but the Levantine merchants had to stop at the staple places and sell their goods to the local merchants.⁹² The diet of Alba Iulia of 1581 stated that these foreign merchants could trade only in "Turkish goods" and only at the staple places; they were allowed to do so because their merchandise was needed in the country.⁹³ The Levantine merchants though found various means of trading freely in Transylvania. They avoided the customs and the staple places, usually using the road of Caransebeş (Karánsebes, Karansebesch), which took more time but offered them the possibility to sell their goods at better prices.⁹⁴

⁹²Lia Lehr, "Comerţul Țării Româneşti şi Moldovei în a doua jumătate a secolului XVI şi prima jumătate a secolului XVII" [The trade of Wallachia and Moldavia in the second half of the sixteenth century and the first half of the seventeenth century] *Studii şi materiale de istorie medie* 4 (1960): 248.

⁹³Lehr, "Comerţul," 250.

⁹⁴Samuel Goldenberg, "Contribution à l'histoire du commerce roumano-balkanique au XVIe siècle" *Revue roumaine d'histoire* 3 (1969): 610-624.

Together with the Transylvanian diet's decisions concerning the status of foreign merchants, the city council of Sibiu also regulated the problem of the foreign traders coming to Sibiu. According to the staple right granted to Sibiu in 1378, the merchants coming to trade in the seven Saxon districts were compelled to stop at Sibiu and sell their goods in the town.⁹⁵ The traders of Sibiu observed this privilege and maintained it throughout the sixteenth century. As Sibiu was oriented towards the southern trade, the bans regarded mostly the merchants coming from south, trading in the oriental goods. A council decision of 1540 stated that the Wallachian and the Greek, that is, Levantine merchants (mostly Greeks, Armenians, and Jews) had to sell their goods only to the Sibiu's citizens, and that the minimal value of the oriental goods they could sell was of 3 florins: thus, they were not permitted to sell in retail trade. This order was reinstated in 1597 by the city council.⁹⁶ The justification for this decision was that it allowed the Sibiu merchants to resell the oriental goods in order to supply the town's market with these goods. The Sibiu register of 1550 testifies for the fact that the incomes of the customs were also sold on the town's market. It would be interesting to investigate, however, to what extent these limitations imposed on the foreign merchants were actually introduced out of care for the Sibiu citizens, or to what extent they were part of a conscious policy of excluding the competition on the local market. The question which appears is why the Levantine merchants kept coming to Sibiu despite all these interdictions.

The previous introduction was focused on the Wallachian and Levantine merchants because only they are recorded in the Sibiu customs books of 1540 and 1550. The problem concerning the merchants who were not registered at the customs due to the exemptions from the customs duties or to the contraband was discussed in the subchapter 2.2.

There is another problem connected to the merchants coming to trade at Sibiu. Changes in the structure of trade which were debated in the previous chapter were

⁹⁵See subchapter 2.1 and note 9.

⁹⁶The information is taken from Goldenberg, "Der Südhandel," 418-919.

parallel with the change in the ethnic origin of the merchants. In the first decades of the sixteenth century, Sibiu received the oriental goods through the Wallachian merchants who bought the spices and the textiles from Levantine merchants at the Danube or in the Wallachian towns.⁹⁷ It was already stressed the fact that in 1500 there were many Wallachians at Sibiu who were not professional traders and were looking for sources of money to pay the increasing taxes in their home country. By the middle of the century, the Wallachian commercial exchanges with the Ottoman Empire increased considerably, and the Levantine merchants started to play a more significant role in the transit trade of oriental goods through Wallachia.⁹⁸ After 1537, as Sibiu started to be more oriented towards the transit of oriental goods, the part of the Levantine traders in Sibiu's trade became more important than in other Transylvanian towns.⁹⁹ The analysis of the Sibiu registers from the merchants' point of view will illustrate the increasing share of Levantine merchants in this trade.

The tables of this chapter include the names of the merchants, their original town, the dates when they were recorded at the customs, the value of the duties they had paid, the value of their trade based on the values of the duties multiplied by 20, and the total value of each merchant's trade. The names of the merchants are provided with the original spelling of the customs scribes but the names of the localities are updated.

4.1. The merchants recorded at the Sibiu customs in 1540

The register of Sibiu of 1540 records in chronological order dates when merchants came to the customs, names of the merchants, quantities they brought to the customs, goods they paid as customs duties, and values of the goods taken as duties. In five cases the locality whence the merchants came from is not specified in the register.

⁹⁷Manolescu, "Relațiile," 241-43.

⁹⁸Manolescu, *Comerțul*, 185.

⁹⁹Dan, and Goldenberg, "Le commerce balkano-levantin," 99.

Table 21 displays the merchants according to their arrival to the Sibiu customs. There were traders who had more than one transport in 1540, and thus all the dates of their transports are included in one entry. The identification of the merchants with more transports is somewhat problematic; therefore, the entries in the table include more transports with one merchant only when the merchant's name is recorded similarly through the entire register. The values of the customs duties and the values of each merchant's trade are calculated on the basis of the register itself.

Table 22: The merchants at Sibiu in 1540

| Merchant's name and town | Date of customs duty payment | Value of the customs duties | Value of the trade | Total value of the merchant's trade |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ferencz of Rîmnic | 29. I | 2.39 f | 47.8 f | 62.6 f |
| | 7. IV | 0.74 f | 14.8 f | |
| 2. Gergi of Rîmnic | 30. I | 12 f | 240 f | 592 f |
| | 6. XII | 17.6 f | 352 f | |
| 3. Hottha of Rîmnic | 12. II | 7.4 f | 148 f | 587 f |
| | 13. V | 9.42 f | 188.4 f | |
| | 22. VII | 12.53 f | 250.6 f | |
| 4. Stantschul Popa of Rîmnic | 13. II | 12.54 f | 250.8 f | 566.8 f |
| | 22. VIII | 15.8 f | 316 f | |
| 5. Dimittro of Tîrgşor | 16. II | 0.4 f | 8 f | 33.6 f |
| | 27. V | 1.28 f | 25.6 f | |
| 6. Opra of Rîmnic | 27. II | 8.88 f | 177.6 f | 292.2 f |
| | 27. V | 0.9 f | 18 f | |
| | 15. VI | 2.75 f | 55 f | |
| | 7. VII | 2.08 f | 41.6 f | |
| 7. Mihele of Tîrgovişte | 28. II | 1.87 f | 37.4 f | 37.4 f |
| 8. Bogdan of Rîmnic | 3. III | 2.51 f | 50.2 f | 450.2 f |
| | 17. XII | 20 f | 400 f | |
| 9. Petra of Rîmnic | 4. III | 13.68 f | 273.6 f | 490.6 f |
| | 28. V | 10.85 f | 217 f | |
| 10. Gerge of Piteşti | 6. III | 21.71 f | 434.2 f | 434.2 f |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------------|
| 11. Sarackiss of Rîmnic | 17. III | 8.3 f | 166 f | 780.4 f |
| | 15. VI | 3.67 f | 73.4 f | |
| | 22. VII | 10.1 f | 202 f | |
| | 12. IX | 7.4 f | 148 f | |
| | 25 XI | 9.55 f | 191 f | |
| 12. Stipa of Rîmnic | 3. IV | 4.34 f | 86.8 f | 233 f |
| | 28. V | 6.08 f | 121.6 f | |
| | 4. XII | 1.23 f | 24.6 f | |
| 13. Radul of Rîmnic | 9. IV | 6.07 f | 121.4 f | 497.8 f |
| | 4. VI | 6.12 f | 122.4 f | |
| | 1. XII | 12.7 f | 254 f | |
| 14. Boskan of Pitești | 24. IV | 32 f | 640 f | 640 f |
| 15. Gergi of Pitești | 2. V | 1.57 f | 31.4 f | 92.8 f |
| | 27. V | 2.47 f | 49.4 f | |
| | 1. XI | 0.6 | 12 f | |
| 16. Stantschul Puntschul | 4. V | 0.4 f | 8 f | 8 f |
| 17. Dimitro of Rîmnic | 4. V | 22.26 f | 445.2 f | 851.6 f |
| | 22. VIII | 19.57 f | 391.4 f | |
| | 2. XII | 0.75 f | 15 f | |
| 18. Gin of Rîmnic | 13. V | 2.81 f | 56.2 f | 172.2 f |
| | 17. XII | 5.8 f | 116 f | |
| 19. Iwan of Tîrgoviște | 30. V | 9 f | 180 f | 360.6 f |
| | 1. IX | 9.03 f | 180.6 f | |
| 20. Pana of Rîmnic | 26. V | 0.64 f | 12.8 f | 352.4 f |
| | 15. VI | 5.46 f | 109.2 f | |
| | 10. VII | 0.8 f | 16 f | |
| | 24. VII | 4.56 f | 91.2 f | |
| | 25. X | 6.16 f | 123.2 f | |
| 21. Nicula of Rîmnic | 25. VI | 0.49 f | 9.8 f | 190.2 f |
| | 25. XI | 2.79 f | 55.8 f | |
| | 5. I. 1541 | 6.23 f | 124.6 f | |
| 22. Syn of Rîmnic | 5. VII | 1 f | 20 f | 20 f |
| 23. Gergi Junior of Rîmnic | 10. VII | 10.9 f | 218 f | 218 f |
| 24. Gergi Senior of Rîmnic | 10. VII | 9.03 f | 180.6 f | 180.6 f |
| 25. Gin of Pitești | 22. VII | 4.52 f | 90.4 f | 90.4 f |
| 26. Stipan of Pitești | 22. VII | 2.24 f | 44.8 f | 44.8 f |
| 27. Gina of Rîmnic | 24. VII | 0.8 f | 16 f | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 8. XI | 5.14 f | 102.8 f | 118.8 f |
| 28. Petro Bollouan of Rîmnic | 22. VIII | 12.95 f | 259 f | 259 f |
| 29. Gergi of Tîrgoviște | 1. IX | 11.2 f | 224 f | 224 f |
| 30. Iwan of Rîmnic | 19. V | 1.07 f | 21.4 f | |
| | 12. IX | 2.8 f | 56 f | |
| | 1. XI | 0.5 f | 10 f | |
| | 8. XI | 8.08 f | 161.6 f | 249 f |
| 31. Paulus of Rîmnic | 12. IX | 6 f | 120 f | 120 f |
| 32. Stan Maira of Rîmnic | 4. X | 7.58 f | 151.6 f | 423.6 f |
| | 3. XII | 13.6 f | 272 f | |
| 33. Gin of Tîrgoviște | 1. XI | 2.09 f | 41.8 f | 41.8 f |
| 34. Gergi Junior of Pitești | 8. XI | 16.6 f | 332 f | 332 f |
| 35. Francilla of Pitești | 8. XI | 5.6 f | 112 f | 112 f |
| 36. Stantschul Bollouan | 13. XI | 1.35 f | 27 f | 745.2 f |
| | 25. XI | 13.85 f | 277 f | |
| | 2. XII | 10.2 f | 204 f | |
| | 11. XII | 11.86 f | 237.2 f | |
| 37. Percka of Tîrgoviște | 13. XI | 12.6 f | 252 f | 252 f |
| 38. Gina of Pitești | 3. XII | 6.85 f | 137 f | 137 f |
| 39. Tudor of Rîmnic | 11. XII | 2.1 f | 42 f | 42 f |
| 40. Stoyka of Rîmnic | 11. XII | 3.08 f | 61.6 f | 61.6 f |
| 41. Dimittro Angeloin of Rîmnic | 6. XII | 23.28 f | 465.6 f | 465.6 f |
| 42. Stan Gros of Rîmnic | 5. I 1541 | 7.2 f | 144 f | 144 f |
| 43. Simon of Rîmnic | 19. I 1541 | 2.87 f | 57.4 f | 57.4 f |
| 44. Butta of Rîmnic | 21. I 1541 | 0.48 f | 9.6 f | 9.6 f |
| 45. Grossan of Tîrgșor | 27. I 1541 | 10.95 f | 219 f | 219 f |
| TOTAL | | 614.65 f | 12,293 f | 12,293 f |

In 1540, there were 45 merchants recorded at the Sibiu customs with 84 transports. Sarackiss of Rîmnic and Pana of Rîmnic had the highest number of transports: 5, while two other merchants, Opra of Rîmnic and Iwan of Rîmnic came to Sibiu 4 times. There were 6 merchants with 3 transports, 10 merchants with 2 transports, and 25 merchants with 1 transport. The merchants recorded in the register were all trading in oriental goods, and their goods were very diverse: there are no specialised traders, that is, trading only in spices or in textiles.

In table 23 the transports are ordered according to the value of the trade. The most significant part of these transport consists of the transports over 100 florins. Usually, the merchants who came two or more times to Sibiu disposed of a more or less a similar capital for trade. The most important merchant recorded at the Sibiu customs in 1540 was Sarackiss of Rîmnic: he came to Sibiu with 5 transports, and his total value of trade was 780.4 florins.

Table 23: The average value of the transports in 1540

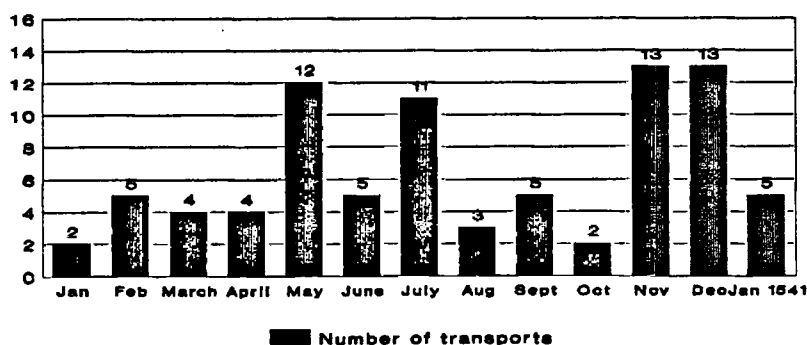
| Value of transports | Number of transports | Percentage |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Over 200 f | 25 | 29.76% |
| 200 - 100 f | 23 | 27.38% |
| 50-100 f | 11 | 13.1% |
| 0.01-50 f | 25 | 29.76% |
| Total | 84 | 100% |

The average value of trade per transport is 146.34 florins. The presence of small merchants is quite important and the question which appears is whether this presence is a sign of a healthy commercial traffic or not. The merchants did not dispose of important commercial capitals. The volume of their trade was small, closer to the peddler type of trade.

The frequency of transports per month is illustrated in table 23.

Figure 1:

Transports per month 1540



May, November, and December were the most preferred months by the traders. This is a very interesting fact because on the one hand in the winter months the road of the Olt river valley was the most exposed to floods and snow. On the other, this preference is not so surprising if remembering that there are some important Christian holidays exactly in that period of the year. The high frequency in May could be connected with the period of fairs in Transylvania.¹⁰⁰

The number of transports presented by Goldenberg are not verified by the entries in the register. He counted 42 transports in 1540. He also argued that the frequency of transports was the lowest in August and September due to the agricultural season.¹⁰¹ It is highly unlikely the fact that the merchants who were coming to trade at Sibiu were much connected to the work of land. The variations in the number of transports to Sibiu were more probable in relation to the fluctuations of supply in oriental goods on the Ottoman market and the demand on Sibiu's market.

The customs scribes mentioned almost every time the localities whence the merchants were coming from. Goldenberg argues that the name of the town associated to the name of the merchant in the register does not represent the original town of that trader but the closest locality whence he came to Sibiu.¹⁰² His reasoning can be questioned due to the simple fact that the only way of reaching Sibiu from the south is the valley of the river Olt, and, if Goldenberg's argument were right, all the merchants should have been recorded together with the name of the closest locality to Sibiu. Consequently, the analysis of the share of each town in the Sibiu trade is based on the assumption that the towns indicated in the register by the scribes refers to the place of origin of the merchants.

The actual role played by the different Wallachian towns in the Sibiu trade is illustrated in table 24.

¹⁰⁰Goldenberg, "Der Handel Transylvanensis," 17.

¹⁰¹Goldenberg, "Der Südhandel," 394.

¹⁰²See also subchapter 2.3, note 48.

Table 24: Towns of origin of the merchants in 1540

| Town | Number of transports | Percentage |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Rîmnic | 60 | 71% |
| Pitești | 10 | 12% |
| Tîrgoviște | 6 | 7% |
| Tîrgșor | 3 | 4% |
| Not specified | 5 | 6% |
| Total | 84 | 100% |

The highest number of merchants came to Sibiu from Rîmnic, and the same importance of Rîmnic in the Sibiu's trade can be noticed in 1597.

4.2 The merchants recorded at the Sibiu customs in 1550

The register of 1550 records the dates when the merchants came to Sibiu, their names and localities they came from, and amounts of goods they paid as customs duties. In 19 cases the localities whence the traders came from are not specified in the register. The value of the customs duties and the value of the merchants' trade are calculated on the basis of the section of the register which lists the sale of oriental goods. The entries in the table are arranged according to the same pattern as those from 1540. Several merchants had more than one transport but in the cases when they have different associates, they are listed in different entries.

Table 25: The merchants at Sibiu in 1550

| Merchant's name and town | Date of customs duty payment | Value of the customs duties | Value of the trade | Total value of the merchant's trade |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Alexi of Rupea | 22. IV | 8.48 f | 169.6 f | 169.6 f |
| 2. Peter of Cîmpulung | 29. IV | 0.64 f | 12.8 f | 12.8 f |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| 3. Dan of Cîmpulung | 9. V | 1.82 f | 36.4 f | 36.4 f |
| 4. Andre of Tîrgu Jiu | 10. V | 15.36 f | 307.2 f | 907.2 f |
| | 20. I. 1551 | 30 f | 600 f | |
| 5. Iwan of Rupea | 12. V | 13.44 f | 268.8 f | 589.2 f |
| | 5. XII | 16.02 f | 320.4 f | |
| 6. Gerge of Rupea | 14. V | 21.85 f | 437 f | 437 f |
| 7. Petre Roesch of Cîmpulung | 14. V | 0.4 f | 8 f | 8 f |
| 8. Stantschul and Mayne of Cîmpulung | 14. V | 1.46 f | 29.2 f | 29.2 f |
| 9. Stanczwl and Gerge of Rupea | 16. V | 1.6 f | 32 f | 32 f |
| 10. Angel Klein of Rupea | 19. V | 21.09 f | 421.8 f | 421.8 f |
| 11. Tudor of Tîrgoviște | 21. V | 3.02 f | 60.4 f | 60.4 f |
| 12. Stanczwl and Iwanko of Rupea | 23. V | 2.64 f | 52.8 f | 52.8 f |
| 13. Gin Schwarz of Argeș, his son, and Andre of Tîrgu Jiu | 4. VII | 77.98 f | 1559.6 f | 1559.6 f |
| 14. Gine Dick of Argeș | 20. IX | 11.27 f | 225.4 | 225.4 f |
| 15. Hans Scherer | 27. IX | 9.76 f | 195.2 f | 337.6 f |
| | 12. I. 1551 | 7.12 f | 142.4 f | |
| 16. Angel Grossen and Stantschul of Rupea | 6. X | 84.23 f | 1685.2 f | 1685.2 f |
| 17. Angel Tiner of Rupea | 6. XII | 2.8 f | 56 f | 56 f |
| 18. Angel Maire and his associates | 6. XII | 8.62 f | 172.4 f | 172.4 f |
| 19. Alexi Greck | 6. XII | 8.62 f | 172.4 f | 172.4 f |
| 20. Kwnda Greck | 6. XII | 6.9 f | 138 f | 138 f |
| 21. Angel Klein | 6. XII | 5.17 f | 103.4 f | 103.4 f |
| 22. Stanczwl | 6. XII | 8.62 f | 172.4 f | 326 f |
| | 22.XII-7. II | 9.48 f | 189.6 f | |
| 23. Gine of Argeș | 6. XII | 3.45 f | 69 f | 663. 8 f |
| | 17. II 1551 | 18.42 f | 368.4 f | |
| | 2. III 1551 | 11.32 f | 226.4 f | |
| 24. Stan of Argeș | 6. XII | 7.76 f | 155.2 f | 155.2 f |
| 25. Twdor of Argeș | 6. XII | 4.31 f | 86.2 f | 86.2 f |
| 26. Stoyka of Rîmnic | 6. XII | 9.48 f | 189.6 f | 189.6 f |
| 27. Demetre Angel | 22.XII-7. II | 27.6 f | 552 f | 552 f |
| 28. Gino Negro | 22.XII-7. II | 8.62 f | 172.4 f | 172.4 f |
| 29. Angel Mayre | 22.XII-7. II | 8.62 f | 172.4 f | 172.4 f |
| 32. Iwan Bozogan | 22.XII-7. II | 8.62 f | 172.4 f | 172.4 f |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------|----------|------------------|
| 33. Gine Dick | 22.XII-7. II | 10.35 f | 207 f | 207 f |
| 34. Konda | 22.XII-7. II | 7.76 f | 155.2 f | 155.2 f |
| 35. Stan of Rîmnic | 22.XII-7. II | 3.45 f | 69 f | 69 f |
| 36. Stoyka Naygomirese | 22.XII-7. II | 5.17 f | 103.4 f | 103.4 f |
| 37. Popa Stan | 22.XII-7. II | 6.9 f | 138 f | 138 f |
| 38. Stan Naygomyrese | 12. I 1551 | 6.74 f | 134.8 f | 134.8 f |
| 39. Angel Mayre of Rupea and Iwan his associate | 6. II | 83. 9 f | 1679.8 f | 1679.8 f |
| 40. Manwle of Rîmnic | 2. III 1551 | 26.7 f | 534 f | 534 f |
| 41. Manwle Batrin | 2. III 1551 | 3.9 f | 78 f | 78 f |
| 42. Hans Hutter | 5. III | 0.96 f | 19.2 f | 19.2 f |
| TOTAL | | 642.54 f | 642.54 f | 12850.8 f |

The register of 1550 recorded 38 merchants who came to trade at Sibiu in that year, in 46 transports. The figures in table 24 reflect the change in the type of merchants who took over the trade with Sibiu. In 1550, the appearance of specialised merchants can be noticed. The case of the merchants who brought saffron from December 1550 to February 1551 was discussed already in subchapter 3.2. Besides these traders, there were several merchants who traded only in rice.

Together with the specialisation of the traders, a new phenomenon is reflected in the register: the association of traders. Sometimes the scribes did mention only one of the names, including the others in the expression *und seinen Gesellen*. Angel Mayre, for instance, came to Sibiu 3 times: in two cases he had associates, and once he came alone with a transport of saffron. Stanczwl was recorded 5 times: in 3 cases he had different associates, and, in 2 cases when he brought saffron, he came alone. The case of Ginne Schwarz and his son indicates that the profession of merchant was a family business. The reasons for the merchants associations can be various. Dan and Goldenberg assert that the associations were made due to the need of commercial capital, and the insecurity of roads. The authors also state that these associations were made on short term according to temporary interests.¹⁰³ The need for capital may be a plausible explanation as the merchants who came with their associates had the most

¹⁰³Dan, and Goldenberg, "Le commerce balkano-levantin," 102.

impressive values of trade in 1550: Angel Mayre traded for 2,025.2 florins in the entire year, and Stanczwl had 2,096 florins as total value of trade.

Although the number of traders and transports is lower than in 1540, the actual capital of these traders is more significant. Table 26 shows that the small traders did not play an important role in the commerce in 1550. The bulk of the merchants consists of those who had a commercial capital over 100 florins. In 1550, unlike in 1540, there are several merchants who had an impressive value of trade over 1,500 florins. Here again it has to stressed the fact that this shows the increasing part of professional merchants who came to Sibiu to trade in oriental goods.

Table 26: The average value of the transports in 1550

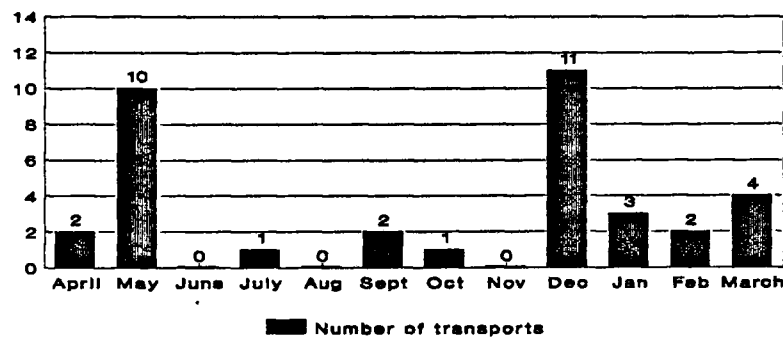
| Value of transports | Number of transports | Percentage |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Over 200 f | 15 | 32.6% |
| 200-100 f | 18 | 39.14% |
| 50-100 f | 7 | 15.22% |
| 0.01-50 f | 6 | 13.04% |
| Total | 46 | 100% |

The average value of trade per transport is 279.36 florins, higher than in 1540. This fact emphasises the assertion about the increasing role of professional merchants in Sibiu's trade. At the same time, the commercial capital of the merchants who came to Sibiu in 1550 is higher. It must be noted also the fact that in 1540 and 1550 the commercial traffic at the Sibiu customs was almost similar but there is a great difference in the number of transports. The transports in 1550 are almost less than a half than in 1540. Thus, the average value of trade per transport in 1550 is higher than in 1540. The merchants from 1550 had more capital to trade in larger quantities of goods.

The graph below shows the frequency of transports per month. Due to the fact that the arrival dates of the merchants who traded in saffron between December and February were not recorded in more detail, these transports are included within the number of transports in December.

Figure 2:

Transports per month 1550



The highest number of transports appears almost in the same months as in 1540: May and December. The total absence of transports in June, August, and November is surprising. For 1550, Goldenberg gives 24 as the total number of transports in that year.¹⁰⁴

The number of merchants recorded without the name of their localities is higher than in 1540. One possible explanation could be that these merchants came to Sibiu also in the previous years, and the scribes already knew them.

The role of towns in the Sibiu trade in 1550 is illustrated in table 27.

Table 27: Towns of origin of the merchants in 1550

| Town | Number of transports | Percentage |
|-------|----------------------|------------|
| Rupea | 9 | 19.56% |

¹⁰⁴Goldenberg, "Der Südhandel," 394.

| | | |
|------------------------|----|--------|
| Curtea de Argeş | 7 | 15.22% |
| Cîmpulung | 4 | 8.69% |
| Tîrgu Jiu | 3 | 6.53% |
| Rîmnic | 3 | 6.53% |
| Tîrgovişte | 1 | 2.17% |
| Not specified | 19 | 41.3% |
| Total | 46 | 100% |

The analysis of the figures provided in the table raises a difficult question to which a definite answer cannot yet be provided. Rupea (Kőhalom, Reps) is a Transylvanian town at half distance between Braşov and Sibiu (see the map on p. 144). The direction of the trade in oriental goods, however, would be from south to Sibiu. One possible explanation for this fact might be that in Rupea there existed a merchants colony who specialised in the oriental goods trade, and took the risks of going south to buy the merchandise and then came back with it at Sibiu. The choice for selling the goods at Sibiu and not at Braşov might have been influenced by more attractive prices at Sibiu. Another explanation could be that indeed, as Goldenberg asserted, the names of the towns recorded together with the names of the merchants indicate the direction whence the traders came from to the Sibiu customs. However, this argument is not entirely satisfactory. If this were the case, the Rupea merchants had to have bought the oriental goods in Braşov, the only market for oriental goods besides Sibiu in the Transylvanian principality. It could be argued that they could have reached the spices at Cluj or at Oradea, but the Rupea merchants traded also in types of textiles which came solely from the south. Then again, if the Rupea merchants bought the merchandise at Braşov, why would they come to Sibiu to pay customs duties and then store the goods at the storage place instead of selling the goods themselves in Transylvania? The answer to this dilemma cannot be provided at the moment. Nevertheless, the first explanation about a possible settlement of Levantine merchants in Rupea seems more acceptable.

Tables 24 and 27 show a visible difference between the towns of origin of the merchants in 1540 and 1550. The leading role of Râmnic in 1540 is eclipsed by Rupea in 1550. The changes in the participation of towns in Sibiu's trade could be connected with the possible appearance of new generations of merchants in this trade.

Finally, the register of 1550 testifies for the emergence of the Levantine merchants specialised in the oriental goods trade, who disposed of a more significant commercial capital than the merchants of 1540.

Chapter 5

Conclusion

Customs registers are one of the most important sources for studying economic history in general, and trade in particular. This thesis has examined the trade of Sibiu on the basis of the town's customs registers of 1540 and 1550.

The problem of the Sibiu customs' origins and historical development could not be treated exhaustively within the limitations of this thesis. The aim of the investigation was confined to the major issues connected to the Sibiu customs, and identifies the questions which remain to be answered in the future. In order to explain the historical evolution of the Sibiu customs, I analysed documents from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries which can be found in source collections. This investigation revealed that the origins of the Transylvanian customs system are obscure, and that the literature dealing with the Hungarian customs stopped short of discussing the question of the formation of the Transylvanian customs system.

Together with Braşov and Bistriţa, Sibiu belonged to the customs system on the fringes of the Carpathian mountains, which came into existence as a result of the establishment of commercial connections with the Romanian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. Documents show that the trade between Sibiu and Wallachia existed already by the last quarter of the fourteenth century, at a time when Sibiu was granted the staple right for products coming from south. Therefore, it can be presumed that the customs of Sibiu were established sometime in the same period.

The terminology of medieval documents regarding the name of the customs and the value of the customs duties is problematic. In the fifteenth century, the Hungarian foreign trade customs changed from the thirtieth (*tricesima*) to the twentieth (*vigesima*); even so, later documents use the name of *tricesima* as a generic term for the customs. On the other hand, the mechanism of the transformation of the thirtieth into twentieth was convincingly described by Domanovszky and, later, by

Pach. These authors, however, did not include the Transylvanian customs in their analysis. One thing that is certain is that at the beginning of the sixteenth century, as documented by the customs registers of Sibiu and Braşov, the customs duties paid in both towns represented 5%, that is, *vigesima*.

The problems of methodology were discussed in a separate subchapter because the Sibiu customs registers have several limitations. The registers of 1540 and 1550 offer information only for the transit of oriental goods, that is, mostly spices and textiles; the exports to Wallachia and the imports from Wallachia are not recorded at all. The register of 1550 records only the customs duties; thus, the volume of the commercial traffic has to be reconstructed by multiplying the customs duties by 20. However, the register of 1540 and the customs regulation of 1552 illustrate that the 5% duty was not always respected.

Besides the limitations of the registers themselves as the main sources for reconstructing Sibiu's trade, the analysis encountered other problems which were taken into consideration but not treated in depth: the problem of the devaluation of the money of account which occurred in the sixteenth century and was a part of a general European trend, the problem of the general rise in prices which can be also detected in the registers, the difference between the prices inscribed in the registers and the 'real' prices on the Sibiu market, as well as two incalculable factors, exemptions from the customs duties, and contraband.

The main body of the thesis is dedicated to the analysis of the Sibiu customs registers of 1540 and 1550. The most important problem raised regards the actual value of Sibiu's trade in these years. The registers record totals of incomes which include other sources of revenues besides the customs duties. The analysis of the entries which record the incomes from the customs duties revealed that the volume of Sibiu's trade is lower than the one calculated by Goldenberg, and that he did not notice that the total incomes of the customs are not identical with the incomes from the customs duties. Thus, the total value of Sibiu's trade needed to be re-evaluated based on the new findings.

Due to the fact that the exports and imports to and from Wallachia are not recorded, the conclusions drawn may be only partial. The most important issue in this case is whether this absence should be regarded as the result of a total cease of these commercial transactions, or the result of a lack of register data. The evaluation of Sibiu trade in the sixteenth century, however, was based only on the value of the oriental trade.

The transit trade of oriental goods at the Sibiu customs in 1540 and 1550 diminished as compared to 1500. However, in comparison with Braşov's oriental trade, the decrease of Sibiu's trade was not as important as at Braşov. Sibiu's share in the entry of spices into Transylvania increased from 12.85% of that of Braşov at the beginning of the sixteenth century to 18.09% in 1550. Braşov's oriental trade decreased in the first half of the century in favour to the imports of natural goods from Wallachia.

A possible, but at the same time only partial, conclusion may be that Sibiu and Braşov effectively divided the Wallachian trade between them, Sibiu preferring to specialise in the trade in oriental goods, and neglecting the export and import activities. Several possible explanations could be proposed in support of this assumption. On one hand, perhaps the Sibiu merchants did not go anymore to Cluj or Oradea to buy the western manufactured goods which used to be exported towards Wallachia; thus, the foreign merchants coming to Sibiu with oriental goods could not buy these western products on Sibiu's market. On the other hand, the Levantine traders came to Sibiu to find the money for their commercial capital, money which they could not find in Wallachia due to the shortage of currency. Thus, this trade was profitable for both sides. The staple right of Sibiu obliged the foreign merchants to sell the spices and textiles in Sibiu. The Sibiu merchants did not have to take the risks of going themselves south to buy the oriental goods. For the Levantine merchants, Sibiu was the market for the money they needed.

This possibility of the absence of import and export trade with Wallachia raises an important question for future research. If the merchants who traded in oriental

goods did not have a "return journey" in goods but returned to Wallachia with money, then the annual outflow of cash from Sibiu amounted to more than 12,000 florins. Did Sibiu really have these sums of money available on the market? How did it recover this outflow?

The comparison between the entries of spices into Hungary from the west and the entries of spices in Transylvania from the south through Braşov and Sibiu revealed that the Saxon towns were still the most important entrance gates for spices into Hungary and that the overland trade routes within the Balkans still played an active role in the spice trade. It would be interesting in the future to trace what proportion of these spices was sent from Sibiu farther into Transylvania and Hungary.

At the middle of the sixteenth century, Sibiu was not integrated in the newly developed commercial exchanges between Hungary and the western world: a modern trade of natural products for manufactured goods. Unlike in the case of Braşov, the customs registers of Sibiu do not even record western products which could have had reached Sibiu. Is this a sign of self-sufficiency and lack of 'capitalist' mentality at the Sibiu merchants? It is hard to give a definite answer to this question.

According to Wallerstein's classification of the world-economy into core areas, semi-peripheries, and peripheries, Sibiu might be included in the 'external area' of the European world-system. As Sibiu was oriented towards the trade in preciousities, it was one of the connections between the European and the Ottoman world, without being really integrated in neither of the two world-economies.

The analysis of the registers from the merchants' point of view showed the increasing share of Levantine merchants in the Sibiu trade.

The registers of Sibiu were analysed in this thesis only from the perspective of the data regarding trade. However, they contain interesting information about urban life in a Transylvanian Saxon town at the middle of the sixteenth century, and the registers are worth exploring carefully from this point of view as well.

Appendix 1

The Sibiu customs register of 1540

Regestum super merces turcales adductas anno a nato domino 1540. Sequitur et prothocollon super res adductas et exportatas eiusdem anni

Laus Deo

Rationarius liber super res turcales adductas anno 1540

Sabbato ante Juratam secundam feriam Ferencz de Rymnick adduxit

Arnicz wattgorn lb 120 percepimus 6

f 1 d 70

Calcionum paria 20 percepimus 1

f - d 3

Bombassy lb 120 percepimus lb 6

f - d

Tanistra 40 percepimus 2

f 0 d 16

Sabbato ante Purificationis Marie Gergi de Rymnick adduxit

Bogassia pecias 200 percepimus 10

f 9 d 0

Croti lb 40 percepimus 2

f 3 d 0

Feria sexta ante dominicam Invocavit Hottha de Rymnick adduxit

Piperis canthar 2 percepimus lb 11

f 3 d 80

Croti lb 40 percepimus lb 2

f 3 d 0

Cismi paria 20 percepimus par 1

f 0 d 50

Cingulos viliores 20 percepimus 1

f 0 d 10

Sabbato ante dominicam Inuocavit Stantschul Popa de Rymnick adduxit

Bogassya pecias 40 percepimus 2

f 1 d 80

Domosslya pecias 180 percepimus 9

f 4 d 50

Caputaria mediocra 40 percepimus 2

f 0 d 24

Piperis canthar 1 1/2 percepimus lb 8

f 2 d

Croti lb 40 percepimus lb 2

f 3 d 0

Cariophili lb 6 percepimus qt 1

f 0 d 25

Feria tertia post dominicam Invocavit Dimittro de Tereckschor adduxit

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Tanistra 100 percepimus 5 | f 0 d 40 |
| Summa | f 34 d 69 |
| Sabbato | |
| Sabbato ante dominicam Oculi Opra de Rymnick adduxit | |
| Peperis lb 80 percepimus lb 4 | f 1 d 38 |
| Croti lb 100 percepimus lb 5 | f 7 d 50 |
| Dominica Oculi Mihele de Tirgouisth adduxit | |
| Tanistra 200 percepimus 10 | f 0 d 80 |
| Calcionem paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 3 |
| Piper canthar 1/2 percepimus lb 3 | f 1 d 4 |
| Feria quarta post dominicam Oculi Bogdann de Rimnick adduxit | |
| Stramatur pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 20 |
| Caputaria viliora pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 12 |
| Cingulos viliores 60 percepimus 3 | f 0 d 30 |
| Arnicz wattgoren lb 60 percepimus lb 3 | f 0 d 86 |
| Cingulos laniceos 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 3 |
| Feria quinta post dominicam Oculi Petra de Rymnick adduxit | |
| Penulos 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 25 |
| Frena 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 24 |
| Cingulos equorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Orhterref 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 16 |
| Calciones de lana 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 6 |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Piper canthar 3 percepimus lb 18 | f 6 d 72 |
| Croti lb 60 percepimus lb 3 | f 4 d 50 |
| Sabbato ante Letare Gerge de Titesth adduxit | |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Bogassya pecias 280 percepimus 14 | f 12 d 60 |
| Domosslya pecias 120 percepimus 6 | f 3 d 0 |
| Caputaria bona 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 48 |
| Viliora pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 64 |
| Summa | f 43 d 66 |
| Cingulos viliores 160 percepimus 8 | f 0 d 80 |
| Arnicz wattgorn lb 10 percepimus 1/2 | f 0 d 14 |
| Shinsiber lb 80 percepimus lb 4 | f 1 d 33 |
| Piper canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Cariophili lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 1 d 0 |
| Feria quarta post dominicam Judica Sarackyss de Rymnick adduxit Serici viliores litt 10 percepimus 1/2 | f 0 d 40 |
| Domosslya pecias 100 percepimus 5 | f 2 d 50 |
| Cismi paria 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Cingulos viliores 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Stramatur pecias 30 percepimus 1 1/2 | f 0 d 90 |
| Manustergia 60 percepimus 3 | f 0 d 9 |
| Arnicz wattgorn lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 28 |
| Piper canthar 2 minus lb 40 percepimus lb 9 | f 3 d 12 |
| Sabbato post festum Pasche Stipa de Rymnick adduxit Stramatur pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 20 |
| Arnicz wattgorn lb 100 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 42 |
| Piper canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Feria quarta post Quasi modo geniti Ferencz de Rymnick adduxit | |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Cingulos equorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Feria sexta post Quasi modo geniti Radul de Rymnick adduxit Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Cingulos viliores 100 percepimus 5 | f 0 d 45 |
| Arnicz wattgorn lb 60 percepimus lb 3 | f 0 d 86 |
| Piper canthar 2 percepimus lb 12 | f 4 d 16 |
| Summa | f 24 d 53 |
| Feria quarta ante festum Sancti Georgy Boskann de Pitesth adduxit famulus waywode Transalpinarum Croti lb 400 percepimus lb 20 | f 32 d 0 |
| Dominica Rogacionum Gergi de Pitesth adduxit Arnicz wattgorn lb 100 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 42 |
| Calcionum de lana paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Cingulos viliores 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Feria tertia post festum ¹⁰⁵ Invencionis Sanctis Crucis Stantschul Puntschul adduxit Tanistra 100 percepimus 5 | f 0 d 40 |
| Eodem die Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit Caputaria bona pecias 60 percepimus pecias 3 | f 2 d 40 |
| Domoslya pecias 180 percepimus 9 | f 4 d 50 |
| Cariophili lb 140 percepimus lb 7 | f 6 d 30 |
| Flores muskathi lb 10 percepimus lb 1/2 | f 0 d 40 |
| Piper canthar 5 percepimus lb 25 | f 8 d 66 |
| Ipsa die Sancti Seruacy Gin de Rymnick adduxit Bogassya pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 80 |

¹⁰⁵*Exaltationis* erased.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Domoslya pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Cingulos viliores 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 20 |
| Arnicz wattgorn lb10 percepimus lb1/2 | f 0 d 14 |
| Piper lb10 percepimus lb1/2 | f 0 d 17 |
| Eodem die Hottha de Rymnick adduxit Domoslya pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Cingulos viliores 140 percepimus 7 | f 0 d 70 |
| Ponnsselanck caputaria bona 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 32 |
| Wattgoren lb 60 percepimus lb 30 | f 0 d 86 |
| Croti lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Piper canthar 3 minus lb 16 percepimus lb16 | f 5 d 54 |
| Summa | f 68 d 46 |
| Feria quarta post Pentecosten Simon de Rymnick adduxit Arnicz watgorn lb 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 28 |
| Cinguli equorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Cinguli viliores 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Calcionum paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Croci lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 1 d 80 |
| Cismi paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Eodem die Iwan de Rymnick adduxit Arnicz watgorn lb 40 percepimus lb 2 | f 0 d 52 |
| Calcionum paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Cismi paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Feria sexta post Pentecosten Butta de Rymnick adduxit Orisum canthar 3 percepimus lb 16 | f 0 d 48 |

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| Feria tertia post Trinitatis Opra de Rymnick adduxit Orisum canthar 6 percepimus lb 30 | f 0 d 90 |
| Feria secunda post dominicam Planxit Pana de Rymnick adduxit Cismi paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Cingulos equorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Die Corporis Christi Grossan de Terckschor adduxit Bombassy canthar 10 percepimus lb 5 | f 5 d 50 |
| Piper canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Orisum canthar 3 percepimus lb 16 | f 0 d 48 |
| Pelles rubee 420 percepimus 21 | f 3 d 25 |
| Eodem die Dimottro de Terckschor adduxit Tanistra 200 percepimus 10 | f 0 d 80 |
| Orisum canthar 3 percepimus lb 16 | f 0 d 48 |
| Eodem die Gergu de Pitesth adduxit Arnicz watgorn lb 100 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 42 |
| Calcionum paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Cismi paria 40 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 0 |
| Die Veneris post Corporis Christi Stippa de Rymnick adduxit Cingulos equorum 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 28 |
| Calcionum paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Penulos 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Wattgorn lb 80 percepimus lb 4 | f 1 d 14 |
| Piper canthar 1 1/2 percepimus lb 8 | f 2 d 76 |
| Eodem die Petro de Rymnick adduxit Domoslya pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |

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| Penulos 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 40 |
| Paplan vel oppercula lectorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 0 |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Wattgorn lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 28 |
| Cingulos laniceos 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 12 |
| Croti lb 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 50 |
| Piper canthar 2 percepimus lb 11 | f 3 d 80 |
| Orisum canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 0 d 15 |
| Dominica infra octavam Corporis Christi Iwan de Tirgouisth adduxit Bogassya pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 80 |
| Caputaria bona 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 16 |
| Viliora 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 8 |
| Manustergia 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 6 |
| Cingulos muliebris 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Serici litt 20 percepimus 1 | f 2 d 0 |
| Piper canthar 2 1/2 percepimus lb 14 | f 4 d 80 |
| Feria secunda post secundam dominicam Estatic Radul de Rymnick adduxit Stramatur pecias 60 percepimus 3 | f 1 d 80 |
| Wattgorn lb 40 percepimus lb 2 | f 0 d 56 |
| Filum turcicum 300 percepimus lig 15 | f 0 d 30 |
| Piper canthar 2 minus lb 16 percepimus lb 10 | f 3 d 46 |
| Summa | f 32 d 9 |
| Eodem die Pana de Rymnick adduxit Penulos 40 percepimus 2 | f 2 d 50 |

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| Cismi paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Cingulos equorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Piper canthar 1 minus lb 11 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Die Mercury post dominicam secundam Estatic Sarackyss de Rymnick adduxit | |
| Orisum canthar 10 percepimus 1/2 minus lb 5 | f 1 d 37 |
| Sglerth canthar 10 percepimus 1/2 minus lb 5 | f 1 d 50 |
| Tanistra 200 percepimus 10 | f 0 d 80 |
| Eodem die Opra de Rymnick adduxit | |
| Piper canthar 1 minus lb 15 percepimus lb 4 | f 1 d 38 |
| Orisum canthar 10 percepimus 1/2 minus lb 5 | f 1 d 37 |
| Die Veneris post Joannes Baptistum Mickula de Rymnick adduxit | |
| Cingulos viliores 60 percepimus 3 | f 0 d 30 |
| Filum turcicum lig 100 percepimus 5 | f 0 d 15 |
| Caputaria viliora 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 4 |
| Die Lune post Festum Visitationis Marie Syn de Rymnick adduxit | |
| Wattgorn lb 70 percepimus lb 4 | f 1 d 0 |
| Die Mercury post [sic!] Opra de Rymnick adduxit | |
| Piper canthar 1 percepimus lb 6 | f 2 d 8 |
| Sabbato ante Margarethe Pana de Rymnick adduxit | |
| Tanistra 200 percepimus 10 | f 0 d 80 |
| Summa | f 16 d 25 |
| Eodem die Gergi Senior de Rymnick adduxit | |
| Bogassya pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |
| Domoslya pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |
| Manustergia pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 30 |

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| Cingulos viliores 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 40 |
| Wattgorn lb 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 56 |
| Piper canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Cariophili lb 10 percepimus lb 1/2 | f 0 d 45 |
| Eodem die Gergi Junior de eodem adduxit Bogassya pecias 160 percepimus 8 | f 7 d 20 |
| Domoslya pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |
| Cingulos viliores 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 20 |
| Sjinjiber lb 90 percepimus lb 4 1/2 | f 1 d 50 |
| Ipsa die Marie Magdalene Hotta de Rymnick adduxit Bogassya pecias 120 percepimus 6 | f 5 d 40 |
| Domoslya pecias 100 percepimus 5 | f 2 d 50 |
| Kermassya pellis 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 80 |
| Serici boni litt 20 percepimus 1 | f 2 d 0 |
| Cismi paria 60 percepimus 3 | f 1 d 50 |
| Sjinjiber lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 33 |
| Eodem die Sarackyss de Rymnick adduxit Bogassya pecias 140 percepimus 7 | f 6 d 30 |
| Domoslya pecias 140 percepimus 7 | f 3 d 50 |
| Cismi minoris paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 20 |
| Cingulos viliores 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Summa | f 42 d 56 |
| Eodem die Gin de Pitesth adduxit Bogassya pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 80 |
| Domosslya pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |

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| Cismi paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Calcionum paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Cingulos viliores 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 20 |
| Eodem die Sthuppan de Pitesth adduxit Domosslya pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Cingulos viliores 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 20 |
| Caputaria viliora 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 16 |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Wattgorn lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 28 |
| Sabbato ante festum Sancti Jacobi Gina de Rymnick adduxit Cismi minoris paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 20 |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Eodem die Pana de Rymnick adduxit Domosslya pecias 100 percepimus 5 | f 2 d 50 |
| Cingulos viliores 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Penulos 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 40 |
| Cismi minoris paria 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 40 |
| Filum turcicum lig 160 percepimus 8 | f 0 d 16 |
| Dominica ante festum Sancti Bartholomei Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit Bogassya pecias 180 percepimus 9 | f 8 d 10 |
| Serici meliores litt 60 percepimus 3 | f 6 d 75 |
| Summa | f 27 d 0 |
| Flores muskati lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 80 |
| Croti lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 1 d 50 |
| Piper canthar 1 1/2 percepimus lb 7 | f 2 d 42 |

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| Eodem die Stantschul Popa de Rymnick adduxit Bogassya pecias 180 percepimus 9 | f 9 d 10 |
| Piper canthar 3 percepimus lb 5 | f 5 d 20 |
| Croti lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 1 d 50 |
| Eodem die Petro Bolowan de Rymnick adduxit Bogassya pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 80 |
| Penulos 60 percepimus 3 | f 3 d 75 |
| Opercula lectorum 40 percepimus 2 | f 2 d 50 |
| Cismi paria 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Sabla tass 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 20 |
| Cingulos equorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Cingulos viliores 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Cingulos laniceos 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 12 |
| Cingulos mediocres 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 32 |
| Filum turcicum lig 160 percepimus 8 ¹⁰⁶ | f 0 d 16 |
| Forgebeg ¹⁰⁷ 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 16 |
| Caputaria mediocra 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 24 |
| Caputaria viliora pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 16 |
| Calcionum paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Croti lb 30 percepimus lb 1 1/2 | f 2 d 25 |
| Summa | f 33 d 47 |
| Ipsa die Sancti Egidy Gergy de Tirgouisth adduxit | |

¹⁰⁶15 erased

¹⁰⁷Ei erased.

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| Bogassya pecias 160 percepimus 8 | f 7 d 20 |
| Domoslya pecias 160 percepimus 8 | f 4 d 0 |
| Eodem die Iwann de Tirgouisth adduxit Bogassya pecias 160 percepimus 8 | f 7 d 20 |
| Domoslya pecias 60 percepimus 3 | f 1 d 50 |
| Manustergia pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 15 |
| Cingulos viliores 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Caputaria viliora pecias 10 percepimus 1/2 | f 0 d 8 |
| Die Lune ante festum Exaltationis Sancti Crucis Iwann de Rymnick adduxit Penulos 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Cingulos equorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Cismi paria 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Caputaria viliora pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 16 |
| Calcionum paria 60 percepimus 3 | f 0 d 15 |
| Filum turcicum lig 100 percepimus 5 | f 0 d 10 |
| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit Opercula lectorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Penulos 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Cingulos equorum 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 56 |
| Filum turcicum lig 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 8 |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Kermassya pelles 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 40 |
| Cingulos mediocres 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 64 |
| Calcionum paria 120 percepimus 6 | f 0 d 30 |

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| Cismi paria 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |
| Caputaria viliora pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 32 |
| Summa | f 30 d 43 |
| Eodem die Paulus de Rymnick adduxit Bogassya pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |
| Piper canthar 1 1/2 percepimus lb 7 | f 2 d 42 |
| Ipsa die Sancti Francisci Stan Mair de Rymnik adduxit Bogassya pecias 100 percepimus 5 | f 4 d 50 |
| Piper canthar 1 percepimus lb 6 | f 2 d 8 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Simonis et Jude Pana de Rymnick adduxit Cismi paria 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Penulos 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Piper canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Cingulos equorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Cingulos viliores 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Croci lb 10 percepimus 1/2 | f 0 d 75 |
| Ipsa die Omnium Sanctorum Gergy de Pitesth adduxit Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Eodem die Iwan de Rymnick adduxit Cismi paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Eodem die Gin de Tirgouisth adduxit Penulos 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Cingulos equorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Cismi paria 60 percepimus 3 | f 1 d 50 |
| Cingulos viliores 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 20 |

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| Die Lune ante festum Martini Gergy Junior de Pitesth adduxit | |
| Bogassya pecias 160 percepimus 8 | f 7 d 20 |
| Domoslya pecias 160 percepimus 8 | f 4 d 0 |
| Piper canthar 2 1/2 percepimus lb13 | f 4 d 50 |
| Cariophili lb 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 90 |
| Summa | f 38 d 95 |
| Eodem die Francilla de Pitesth adduxit | |
| Bogassya pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |
| Domoslya pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |
| Eodem die Iwann de Rymnick adduxit | |
| Bogassya pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |
| Domosslya pecias 60 percepimus 3 | f 1 d 50 |
| Cingulos mediocres 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 32 |
| Tanistra 60 percepimus 3 | f 0 d 24 |
| Piper canthar 1 1/2 percepimus lb 7 | f 2 d 42 |
| Eodem die Gina de Rymnick adduxit | |
| Bogassya pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |
| Domoslya pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Piper canthar 1/2 percepimus lb 3 | f 3 d 4 |
| Die Sancti Briety Stantschul Bollowan de Rymnick adduxit | |
| Orisum canthar 9 percepimus lb 54 | f 1 d 35 |
| Eodem die Percka de Tirgowisth adduxit | |
| Croti lb 140 per f 1 d 80 percepimus lb 7 | f 12 d 60 |
| Die Diuine Catherine Stantschul Bollowam de Rymnick adduxit | |
| Bogassya pecias 180 percepimus 9 | f 8 d 10 |
| Serici litt 20 percepimus 1 | f 2 d 24 |

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| Calcionum paria de lano 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Cingulos equorum 40 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 28 |
| Vorgebeg 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 20 |
| Cismi paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Calcionum de pellibus paria 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 10 |
| Summa | f 44 d 24 ¹⁰⁸ |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Caputaria mediocra 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 12 |
| Filum turcicum lig 600 percepimus lig 30 | f 0 d 60 |
| Kermassya pelles 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 4 |
| Piper canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Orisum canthar 2 percepimus lb 12 | f 0 d 30 |
| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit Bogassya pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 90 |
| Domoslya pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |
| Stramatur pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 20 |
| Penulos 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Cismi paria 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Calcionum de pellibus 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Cingulos equorum 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 28 |
| Caputaria viliora pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 32 |
| Piper canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |

¹⁰⁸Summa fl 48 d 24 erased.

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| Orisum canthar 3 percepimus lb 15 | f 0 d 38 |
| Eodem die Nicka de Rymnick adduxit Cismi paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Cingulos equorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Oleum olive canthar 2 percepimus lb 12 | f 1 d 50 |
| Calcionum paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Summa | f 15 d 72 |
| Feria quarta post festum Andree Radul de Rymnick adduxit Croti lb 140 lb 1 pro f 1 d 80 percepimus lb 7 | f 12 d 60 |
| Cingulos viliores 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Feria quinta post festum Andree Stantchul Bollouann adduxit Croti lb 120 lb 1 pro f 1 d 70 percepimus lb 6 | f 10 d 20 |
| Eodem die Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit Orisum canthar 6 percepimus lb 30 | f 0 d 75 |
| Feria sexta post Festum Sancti Andree Gina de Pitesth adduxit Croti lb 70 lb 1 pro f 1 d 60 percepimus lb 3 1/2 | f 5 d 60 |
| Oleum olive canthar 2 percepimus lb 10 | f 1 d 25 |
| Eodem die Stan Maira de Rymnick adduxit Croti lb 160 lb 1 pro f 1 d 70 percepimus lb 8 | f 13 d 60 |
| Die Barbare Schuppa de Rymnick adduxit Cismi paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Cingulos viliores 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Cingulos laniceos 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 3 |
| Sabbato post Conceptionem Marie Stantschul Bollouan adduxit Bogassya pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |

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| Cingulos equorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Piper canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Croti lb 80 lb 1 pro f 1 d 60 percepimus lb 4 | f 6 d 40 |
| Eodem die Thudor de Rymnick adduxit Domoslya pecias 60 percepimus 3 | f 1 d 50 |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Summa | f 59 d 29 |
| Eodem die Stoycka de Rymnick adduxit Stramatur pecias 40 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Cingulos equorum 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 28 |
| Caputaria viliora pecias 60 percepimus 3 | f 0 d 48 |
| Piper canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Die Sancti Niklassy Dimittro Angeloin de Rymnic adduxit Bogassya pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Cingulos equorum 20 percepimus | f 0 d 14 |
| Piper canthar 1 minus lb 29 percepimus lb 4 | f 1 d 34 |
| Croti lb 220 lb 1 pro f 1 d 60 percepimus lb 11 | f 17 d 60 |
| Eodem die Gergy de Rymnik adduxit Croti lb 220 lb 1 pro f 1 d 60 percepimus lb 11 | f 17 d 60 |
| Feria sexta post festum Lucie Gin de Rymnick adduxit Caputaria viliora 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 4 |
| Wattgorrn lb 40 percepimus lb 2 | f 2 d 56 |
| Croti lb 40 percepimus lb 2 | f 3 d 20 |
| Eodem die Bugdan de Rymnick adduxit | |

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| Bogassya pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 80 |
| Domoslya pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Stramatur pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Oppercula lectorum 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Cingulos viliores 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 40 |
| Piper canthar 2 percepimus lb 11 | f 3 d 80 |
| Croti lb 140 percepimus lb 7 | f 11 d 20 |
| Summa | f 69 d 85 |
| Feria secunda post festum Circumcisionis Nicka de Rymnick adduxit Piper canthar 2 percepimus lb 10 | f 3 d 46 |
| Bombasum canthar 2 percepimus lb 10 | f 0 d 80 |
| Uvas passas canthar 8 percepimus lb 40 | f 1 d 40 |
| Oleum olive canthar 1/2 percepimus lb 3 | f 0 d 31 |
| Orisum canthar 2 percepimus lb 10 | f 0 d 26 |
| Eodem die Stan Gross de Rymnick adduxit Croti lb 90 percepimus lb 4 1/2 | f 7 d 20 |
| Summa | f 13 d 43 |
| Der Auszug auff die Turkes Waren Bogassya Langlembath pecia 1 d 90 Iterum sabbato ante dominicam Purificacionis Marie Gergy de Rymnick adduxit pecias 200 percepimus 10 | f 9 d 0 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam Inuocavit Stantschul Popa de Rymnick adduxit pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 80 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam Letare Gergy de Pitesth adduxit pecias 280 percepimus 14 | f 12 d 60 |
| Ipso die Servatii Gin de Rymnick adduxit pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 80 |

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| Dominica infra octavam Corporis Christi Iwan de Tirgowisth adduxit pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 80 |
| Sabbato ante festum Margarethe Gergy de Pitesth adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |
| Eodem die Gergy Junior de Pitesth adduxit pecias 160 percepimus 8 | f 7 d 20 |
| Ipso die Marie Magdalene Hottha de Rymnick adduxit pecias 120 percepimus 6 | f 5 d 40 |
| Eodem die Sarackis de Rymnick adduxit pecias 140 percepimus 7 | f 6 d 30 |
| Eodem die Gin de Pitesth ¹⁰⁹ adduxit pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 80 |
| Dominica ante festum Sancti Bartholomei Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit pecias 180 percepimus 9 | f 9 d 10 |
| Eodem die Stantschul Popa de Rymnick adduxit pecias 180 percepimus 9 | f 9 d 10 |
| Eodem die Petro Bollowani de Rymnick adduxit pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 80 |
| Summa | f 69 d 30 |
| Ipso die Sancti Egidy Gergy de Tirgowisth adduxit pecias 160 percepimus 8 | f 7 d 20 |
| Eodem die Iwan de Rymnick adduxit pecias 160 percepimus 8 | f 7 d 20 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Exaltacionis Sancti Crucis Paulus de Rymnick adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |
| Die Sancti Francisci Stan Maira de Rymnick adduxit pecias 100 percepimus 5 | f 4 d 50 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Sancti Martini Gergy Junior de Pitesth adduxit pecias 160 percepimus 8 | f 7 d 20 |
| Eodem die Francilla de Pitesth adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |
| Eodem die Iwan de Rymnick adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |
| Eodem die Gina de Rymnick adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |
| Ipso die Katharine Stantschul Bollowann de Rymnick adduxit pecias 180 percepimus 9 | f 8 d 10 |

¹⁰⁹*Rymnick* erased

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| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 90 |
| Sabbato ante Conceptionem Marie Stantschul Bollowann adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |
| Ipsa die Sancti Nicklassy Dimittro Angeloin de Rymnick adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 3 d 60 |
| Feria sexta post Lucie Bugdan de Rymnick adduxit pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 80 |
| Sabbatho ante Conceptionem Marie Bollowann adduxit pecias 80 percepimus | |
| Summa | f 58 d 50 |
| Domosly Schloegerlaimbatt pecia 1 d 50 | |
| Iterum sabbatho ante dominicam Inuocaut Stantschul Popa de Rymnick adduxit pecias 180 percepimus 9 | f 4 d 50 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam Letare Gergy de Pitesth adduxit pecias 120 percepimus 6 | f 3 d 0 |
| Feria quarta post dominicam Iudica Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 100 pecias percepimus 5 | f 2 d 50 |
| Feria tertia post festum Inuencionis Sancti Crucis Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit pecias 180 percepimus 9 | f 4 d 50 |
| Die Sancti Servacy Gin de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Eodem die Hottha de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Die Veneris post Corporis Christi Petro de Rymnick adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |
| Sabbato ante festum Margarethe Gergy Senior de Pitesth adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |
| Eodem die Gergy Junior de Pitesth adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |
| Ipsa die Marie Magdalene Hottha de Rymnick adduxit pecias 100 percepimus 5 | f 2 d 50 |
| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit pecias 140 percepimus 7 | f 3 d 50 |
| Eodem die Gin de Pitesth adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |
| Eodem die Schuppan de Pitesth adduxit pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Sabbato ante festum Sancti Jacobi Pana de Rymnick adduxit pecias 100 percepimus 5 | f 2 d 50 |

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| Summa | f 33 d 0 |
| Die Sancti Egidy Gergy ¹¹⁰ de Tirgouisth adduxit pecias 160 percepimus 8 | f 4 d 0 |
| Eodem die Iuann de eodem adduxit pecias 60 percepimus 3 | f 1 d 50 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Martini Gergy Junior adduxit de Pitesth pecias 160 percepimus 8 | f 4 d 0 |
| Eodem die Francilla de Pitesth adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |
| Eodem die Iwann de Rymnick adduxit pecias 60 percepimus 3 | f 1 d 50 |
| Eodem die Gina de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Die Diuine Katharine Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |
| Sabbato ante ¹¹¹ Conceptionis Thudor de Rymnick adduxit pecias 60 percepimus 3 | f 1 d 50 |
| Feria sexta post Lucie Bugdan de Rymnick adduxit pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Summa | f 18 d 0 |
| Stramatur pecia 1 d 60 | |
| Feria quarta post dominicam Oculi Bogdann de Rymnick adduxit pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 20 |
| Feria quinta post dominicam Oculi Petro de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Feria tertia post dominicam Judica Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit pecias 30 percepimus 1 1/2 | f 0 d 90 |
| Sabbatho post Ressionem Domini Stippa de Rymnick adduxit pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 20 |
| Feria quarta post dominicam Quasi modo geniti Ferencz de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Feria sexta post Quasi modo geniti Radul de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |

¹¹⁰ *Iwann* erased.

¹¹¹ *Ante* erased.

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| Die Veneris post Corporis Christi Stuppa de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Eodem die Petro de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Feria secunda post secundam dominicam Estatic Radul de Rymnick adduxit pecias 60 percepimus 3 | f 1 d 80 |
| Eodem die Pana de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Ipsa die Marie Magdalene Schuppan de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Sabbato ante festum Sancti Jacobi Gina de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Exaltacionem Sancti Crucis Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit pecias 2 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Summa | f 10 d 50 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Simonis et Jude Pana de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Ipsa die Omnium Sanctorum Gergy de Pitesth adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Die Diuine Katharine Stantschul Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 20 |
| Eodem die Nickula de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Ipsa die Barbare Schuppa de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Sabbato post Concepcionis Marie Thudor Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Eodem die Stoyka de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Ipsa die Sancti Nickasy Dimittro Angeloin de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Feria sexta post festum Lucie Bugdann de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 60 |
| Summa | f 6 d 60 |
| Caputaria meliora / Hauptuch, pecia 1 d 80 | |
| Iterum feria tertia post Inuencionem Sanctis Crucis Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit pecias 60 percepimus 3 | f 2 d 40 |

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| Ipso die Sancti Servacy Hotta de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 32 |
| Dominica infra octavam Corporis Christ] Iwan de Tirgowisth adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 16 |
| Sabbato post Conceptionem Marie Thudor de Rymnick adduxit 60 percepimus 3 | f 0 d 48 |
| Summa | f 3 d 36 |
| Mediocra pecia 1 d 60 | |
| Sabbato ante dominicam Inuocavit Stantschul Popa de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 24 |
| Sabbato ante Letare Gergy de Pitesth adduxit 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 48 |
| Dominica ante festum Bartholomei Petro Bollouann de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 24 |
| Ipso die Katharine Stantschul Bollouann de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 12 |
| Summa | f 1 d 8 |
| Caputaria viliora, pecia 1 d 16 | |
| Feria quarta post dominicam Oculi Bugdann de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 16 |
| Sabbato ante Letare Gergy de Pitesth adduxit pecias 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 64 |
| Dominica infra octavam Corporis Christi Iwann de Tirgouisth adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 8 |
| Feria sexta post Johannis Baptiste Mickula de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 4 |
| Die Marie Magdalene Schuppan de Pitesth adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 16 |
| Dominica ante festum Bartholomei Petro Bollouann de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 16 |
| Die Sancti Egidy Gergy de Tirgowisth adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 8 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Exaltacionis Sancti Crucis Iwann de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 16 |
| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 32 |
| Die Katharine Sarakys de Rymnick adduxit pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 32 |
| Feria sexta post Lucie Gin de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |

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| Summa | f 2 d 16 |
| Manustergia pecia 1 d 15 | |
| Feria quarta post dominicam Judica Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 60 percepimus 3 | f 0 d 9 |
| Dominica infra octavam Corporis Christi Iwann de Tirgouisth adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 6 |
| Sabbato ante festum Margarethe Gergy Junior de Pitesth adduxit pecias 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 30 |
| Die Sancti Egidy Iwan de Tirguisth adduxit pecias 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 15 |
| Summa | f 0 d 60 |
| Cinguli mediocres 1 pro d 32 | |
| Dominica ante festum Sancti Bartholomei Petro Bollouann de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 32 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Exaltacionis Sancti Crucis Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 64 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Sancti Martini Iuan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 32 |
| Summa | f 1 d 28 |
| Cinguli viliores1 pro d 10 | |
| Feria sexta ante dominicam Inuocavit Hotta de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Feria quarta post dominicam Oculi Bugdan de Rymnick adduxit 60 percepimus 3 | f 0 d 30 |
| Sabbato ante Letare Gergy de Pitesth adduxit 160 percepimus 8 | f 0 d 80 |
| Feria quarta post dominicam Judica Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Feria sexta post Quasi mod geniti Radul de Rymnick adduxit 100 percepimus 5 | f 0 d 49 |
| Dominica Rogacionis Gergy de Pitesth adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Die Servacy Gin de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 20 |
| Eodem die Hotta de Rymnick adduxit 140 percepimus 7 | f 0 d 70 |
| Feria quarta post Pentecosten Iuan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Eodem die Simon de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |

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| Dominica infra octavam Corporis Christi Iuan de Tirgouisth adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Feria sexta post Johannis Baptiste Nicka de Rymnick adduxit 60 percepimus 3 | f 0 d 30 |
| Sabbato ante Margarethe Gergy de Pitesth adduxit 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 40 |
| Eodem die Gergy Junior de Eodem adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 20 |
| Die Marie Magdalene Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Eodem die Gin de Pitesth adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 20 |
| Eodem die Schuppan de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 20 |
| Sabbato ante Jacobi Pana de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Dominica ante Bartolomei Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Die Egidy Iuan de Tirgouisth adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Feria secunda ante Simionis et Jude Pana de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Die Omnium Sanctorum Gin de Tirgouisth adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 20 |
| Feria quarta post festum Sancti Andree Radul de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Die Barbare Schuppan de Pitesth adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 10 |
| Feria sexta post Lucis Gin de Rymnick adduxit 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 40 |
| Summa | f 5 d 70 |
| Cinguli equorum, Rosgirth 1 pro d 14 | |
| Feria quinta post dominicam Oculi Petro de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Feria quarta post Quasi modo geniti Ferencz de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Feria quarta post Penetecoste Simon de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Die Corporis Christi Gergy de Pitesth adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 28 |
| Die Veneris post Stuppa de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Feria secunda post dominicam secundam Planxit Pana de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |

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| Dominica ante festum Bartholomei Petro Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Exaltacionis Sancti Crucis Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 56 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Simionis et Jude Pana de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Die Omnium Sanctorum Gin de Tirgouisth adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Die Katharine Bollouan de de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 28 |
| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 28 |
| Eodem die Nickula de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Sabbato post festum Concepcionis Marie Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 28 |
| Eodem die Stoyka de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 28 |
| Die Nickasy Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Exaltacionis Crucis Juan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 14 |
| Summa | f 3 d 50 |
| Calciones de pelliibus atque lana pro 1 d 5 | |
| Sabato ante Juratam secundam feriam Ferencz de Rymnick adduxit paria 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Feria quinta post dominicam Oculi Petro de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Dominica Rogacionis Gergy de Pitesth adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Feria quarta post Pentecosten Iwan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Eodem die Simon de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Die Corporis Christi Jerg de Pitesth adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Die Veneris post Stuppa de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Die Marie Magdalene Gin de Pitesth adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Dominica ante Bartholomei Petro de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |

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| Feria secunda ante festum Exaltacionis Sancti Crucis Iwan de Rymnick adduxit 60 percepimus 3 | f 0 d 15 |
| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 120 percepimus 6 | f 0 d 30 |
| Die Katharine Stantschul Bollouan adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Eodem die Nickula de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Cinguli lanicei 1 d 3 | |
| Dominica Oculi Mihele de Tirgowisth adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 3 |
| Eodem die Bugdan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 3 |
| Die Veneris post Corporis Christi Petro de Rymnick adduxit 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 12 |
| Dominica ante Bartholomei Petro de Rymnick adduxit 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 12 |
| Summa | f d |
| Penule 1 ¹¹² f 1 d 25 atque d 40 | |
| Feria quinta post dominicam Oculi Petro Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Die Veneris post Corporis Christi Stuppa de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Eodem die Petro de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 40 |
| Feria secunda post dominicam secundam Planxit Pana de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 2 d 50 |
| Sabbato ante Jacobi Pana de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 40 |
| Dominica ante festum Sancti Bartholomei Petro Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit 60 percepimus 3 | f 3 d 75 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Exaltacionis Sancti Crucis Iuann de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |

¹¹²D erased.

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| Feria secunda ante Simions et Jude Pana de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Die Omnium Sanctorum Gin de Tirgouisth adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Ipso die Katharine Sarckys de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Summa | f d |
| Opercula lectorum 1 pro f 1 d 25 ¹¹³ | |
| Die Veneris post Corporis Christi Petro Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 0 |
| Dominica ante festum Bartholomei Petro Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 2 d 50 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Exaltacionis Sancti Crucis Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Feria sexta post Lucis Bugdan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 1 d 25 |
| Opercula lectorum 5 | |
| Summa | f 6 d 0 |
| Cismi paria pro 1 d 50 | |
| Feria sexta ante dominicam Inuocauit Hottha de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Feria quarta post dominicam Judica Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Feria quarta post Penthecosten Iuan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Eodem die Simon de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Ipso die Corporis Christi Gergy de Pitesth adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Feria secunda post dominicam secundam Planxit Pana de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Ipso die Marie Magdalene Hottha de Rymnick adduxit 60 percepimus 3 | f 1 d 50 |
| Eodem die Gin de Pitesth adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Dominica ante Bartholomei Petro Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |

¹¹³Atque f 1 d 0 erased.

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| Feria secunda ante festum Exaltacionis Sancti Crucis Iuan de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 80 percepimus 4 | f 2 d 0 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Simonis et Jude Pana de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Ipsa die Omnium Sanctorum Iuan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Eodem die Gin de Tirgouisth adduxit 60 percepimus 3 | f 1 d 50 |
| Ipsa die Katharine Stantschul Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Eodem die Nicka de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Cismi minores pro 1 d 20 | |
| Ipsa die Marie Magdalene Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 20 |
| Sabbato ante festum Sancti Jacobi Gina de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 20 |
| Eodem die Pana de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 40 |
| Iterum dominica ante festum Bartholomei Petro Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit peras turcikas 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 20 |
| Kermassya pelles 1 pro d 40 | |
| Ipsa die Marie Magdalene Hottha de Rymnick adduxit 40 percepimus 2 | f 0 d 80 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Exaltacionis Sancti Crucis ¹¹⁴ Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 40 |
| Ipsa die Katharine Stantschul Bollouann adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 40 |
| Peeles rubee 7 f 1 d 0 | |
| Ipsa die Corporis Christi Grossan de Terekschor adduxit 420 ¹¹⁵ percepimus 21 | f 3 d 0 |
| Frena | |
| Feria quinta post dominicam Oculi Petro Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1 | f 0 d 25 |

¹¹⁴*Iuan* erased.

¹¹⁵*36* erased.

Vorgebeg 1 d 16

Feria quinta post dominicam Oculi Petro Bollouan adduxit 20 percepimus 1
f 0 d 16

Dominica ante festum Bartholomei Petro Bollouan adduxit 20 percepimus 1
f 0 d 16

Ipsa die Katharine idem adduxit 20 percepimus 1
f 0 d 16

Serici Litt[ri]s

Dominica infra octavam Corporis Christi Iuan de Tirgouisth adduxit 20 percepimus 1
f 2 d 0

Ipsa die Marie Magdalene Hottha de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1
f 2 d 0

Dominica ante festum Sancti Bartholomei Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit 60 percepimus 3
f 6 d 75

Ipsa die Katharine Stantschul Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit 20 percepimus 1
f 2 d 24

Serici vilioris

Feria quarta post dominicam Iudica Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 10 percepimus 1/2
f 0 d 40

Tanistra 1 d 8

Sabbato ante Juratam secundam feriam Ferencz de Rymnick adduxit 140 percepimus 7
f 0 d 56

Dominica Oculi Mihele de Tirgouisth adduxit 200 percepimus 10
f 0 d 80

Feria tertia post festum Inuencionis Sancti Crucis Stantschul Punssul adduxit 100
percepimus 5

f 0 d 40

Ipsa die Corporis Christi Dimittro de Tereckschor adduxit 200 percepimus 10
f 0 d 80

Feria quarta post dominicam secundam Estatus Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 200
percepimus 10

f 0 d 80

Feria secunda ante festum Sancti Martini Iuan de Rymnick adduxit 60 percepimus 3
f 0 d 24

Die Margarete Pana de Rymnick adduxit 200 percepimus 10
f 0 d 80

Filum turcicum

Feria secunda post dominicam secundam Estatus Radul de Rymnick adduxit 140
percepimus 7

f 0 d 14

Sabbato ante festum Jacobi Pana de Rymnick adduxit 160 percepimus 8
f 0 d 16

Feria secunda ante festum Exaltacionis Sancti Crucis Iuan de Rymnick adduxit 100
percepimus 5

f 0 d 10

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| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit 80 percepimus 4 | f 0 d 9 |
| Die Katharine Stantschul Bollouan adduxit 600 percepimus 30 | f 0 d 60 |
| Piperis lb, lb 3 pro f 1 d 4 | |
| Feria sexta ante dominicam Inuocauit Hottha de Rymnick adduxit canthar 2 percepimus lb 11 | f 3 d 76 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam Inuocauit Stantschul Popa de Rymnick adduxit ¹¹⁶ canthar 1 1/2 percepimus lb 8 | f 2 d 78 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam Oculi Opra de Rymnick adduxit lb 80 percepimus lb 4 | f 1 d 38 |
| Dominica Oculi Mihele de Tirgouisth addxit canthar 1/2 percepimus lb 3 | f 1 d 4 |
| Feria quinta post dominicam Oculi Petro Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit canthar 3 percepimus lb 18 | f 6 d 72 |
| Sabbato ante Letare Gergy de Titesth adduxit canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Feria quarta post dominicam Iudica Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit canthar 2 minus lb 40 percepimus lb 9 | f 3 d 12 |
| Sabbato post festum Pasche Stuppa de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Feria sexta post Quasi modo geniti Radul de Rymnick adduxit canthar 2 percepimus lb 12 | f 4 d 16 |
| Feria tertia post festum Inuencionis Sancti Crucis Dimitro de Rymnick adduxit canthar 5 percepimus lb 25 | f 8 d 66 |
| Ipsa die Seruacy Gin de Rymnick adduxit lb 10 percepimus lb 1/2 | f 0 d 17 |
| Summa | f 35 d 21 |
| Eodem die Hottha de Rymnick adduxit canthar 3 percepimus lb 16 | f 5 d 54 |
| Ipsa die Corporis Christi Grossan de Terckschor adduxit canthar 1 ercepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Die Veneris post Corporis Christi Stuppa de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1 1/2 percepimus lb 8 | f 2 d 76 |
| Eodem die Petro Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit canthar 2 percepimus lb 11 | f 3 d 80 |

¹¹⁶Lb. erased.

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| Dominica infra octavam Corporis Christi Iuan de Tirgouisth adduxit canthar 2 1/2 percepimus lb 14 | f 4 d 80 |
| Feria secunda post secundam dominicam Estatu Radul de Rymnick adduxit canthar 2 percepimus lb 10 | f 3 d 46 |
| Eodem die Pana de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Die Mercury post secundam dominicam Estatu Opra de Rymnick adduxit lb 80 percepimus lb 6 | f 2 d 42 |
| Die Mercury post festum Uisitacionis Marie Opra de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1 percepimus lb 6 | f 2 d 8 |
| Eodem die Georgy Senior adduxit canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Dominica ante festum Bartholomei Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1 1/2 percepimus lb 7 | f 2 d 42 |
| Summa | f 32 d 44 |
| Eodem die Stantschul Popa de Rymnick adduxit canthar 3 percepimus lb 15 | f 5 d 20 |
| Die Lune ante festum Exaltacionis Sancti Crucis Paulus de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1 1/2 percepimus lb 7 | f 2 d 42 |
| Ipsa die Sancti Francisci Stan Maira de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1 percepimus lb 6 | f 2 d 42 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Simonis et Jude Pana de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Die Lune festum Sancti Martini Gergy Junior de Rymnick adduxit canthar 2 1/2 percepimus lb 13 | f 4 d 50 |
| Eodem die Iuann de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1 1/2 percepimus lb 7 | f 2 d 42 |
| Eodem die Gina de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1/2 percepimus lb 3 | f 1 d 4 |
| Die Diuine Katharine Stantschul Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |

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| Sabbato post ¹¹⁷ festum Concepcionis Marie Stantschul Bollouan adduxit canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Eodem die Stoyka de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 72 |
| Die Sancti Nickasy Dimittro Angeloin de Rymnick adduxit lb80 percepimus lb 4 | f 1 d 38 |
| Eodem die Bugdan de Rymnick adduxit canthar 2 percepimus lb 11 | f 3 d 80 |
| Feria secunda post Circumcisionis Nickula de Rymnick adduxit canthar 2 percepimus lb 10 | f 3 d 46 |
| Summa | f 34 d 60 |
| Croti lb, lb1 pro f 1 d 50 | |
| Feria sexta ante dominicam Inuocauit Hottha de Rymnick adduxit lb 40 percepimus lb 2 | f 3 d 0 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam Inuocauit Stantschul Popa adduxit lb 40 percepimus lb 2 | f 3 d 0 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam Oculi Opra de Rymnick adduxit lb 100 percepimus lb 5 | f 7 d 50 |
| Feria sexta ante festum Sancti Georgi Boskan famulus Waywode Transalpinensis adduxit lb 400 percepimus lb 20 | f 32 d 0 |
| Ipso die Seruacy Hottha de Rymnick adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 1 d 50 |
| Die Veneris post Corporis Christi Petro Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 1 d 50 |
| Feria secunda post dominicam secundam Estatus Radul de Rymnick adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 1 d 50 |
| Dominica ante festum Sancti Bartholomei Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 1 d 50 |
| Eodem Stantschul Popa adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 1 d 50 |
| Eodem die Petro de Rymnick adduxit lb 3 percepimus lb 1 1/2 | f 2 d 25 |
| Feria secunda ante festum Simonis et Jude Pana de Rymnick adduxit lb10 percepimus lb 1/2 | f 0 d 75 |
| Sabbato ante Purificacionis Marie Gergi de Rymnick adduxit lb 40 percepimus lb 2 | f 3 d 0 |

¹¹⁷Ante overwritten.

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|--|-----------|
| Iterum feria quinta post Oculi Petro adduxit lb 60 percepimus lb 3 | f 4 d 50 |
| Summa | f 54 d 50 |
| Croti melioris, lb 1 pro f 1 d 80 | |
| Ipsa die Briccy Proka de Tirgouisth adduxit lb 140 percepimus lb 7 | f 12 d 60 |
| Feria quarta post festum Sancti Andree Radul de Rymnick adduxit lb 140 percepimus lb 7 | f 12 d 60 |
| Eodem die Simon de Rymnick adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 1 d 80 |
| Summa | f 27 d 20 |
| Croti mediocris, lb 1 pro f 1 d 70 | |
| Feria quinta post festum Sancti Andree Stantschul Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit lb 120 percepimus lb 6 | f 10 d 20 |
| Feria sexta post festum Andree Stan Maira de Rymnick adduxit lb 160 percepimus lb 8 | f 13 d 60 |
| Summa | f 23 d 80 |
| Iterum croti lb, lb 1 pro f 1 d 60 | |
| Feria sexta post festum Sancti Andree Gina de Pitesth adduxit lb 70 percepimus lb 3 1/2 | f 5 d 60 |
| Sabbato post Concepcionis Marie Stantschul Bollouan adduxit lb 80 percepimus lb 4 | f 6 d 40 |
| Die Sancti Nickassy Dimittro Angeloin de Rymnick adduxit lb 220 percepimus lb 11 | f 17 d 60 |
| Eodem die Gergy de Rymnick adduxit lb 220 percepimus lb 11 | f 17 d 60 |
| Feria sexta post festum Circumcisionis Stan Gross de Rymnick adduxit lb 90 percepimus lb 4 1/2 | f 7 d 20 |
| Feria sexta post Lucie Gin de Rymnick adduxit lb 40 percepimus lb 2 | f 3 d 20 |
| Eodem die Bugdan de Rymnick adduxit lb 140 percepimus lb 7 | f 11 d 20 |
| Summa | f 68 d 80 |
| Sjimsiberis lb, lb 3 pro f 1 d 0 | |
| Sabbato ante dominicam Letare Gergy Senior de Pitesth adduxit lb 80 percepimus lb 4 | f 1 d 33 |
| Sabbato ante festum Margarete Gergy Junior de Pitesth adduxit lb 90 percepimus 4 1/2 | f 1 d 50 |

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|--|-----------|
| Ipsa die Marie Magdalene Hottha de Rymnick adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 33 |
| Summa | f 3 d 26 |
| Flores muskathi, lb 1 d 80 | |
| Feria tertia post festum Inuencionis Sancti Crucis Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit lb 10 percepimus lb 1/2 | f 0 d 40 |
| Dominica ante festum Bartholomei Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 80 |
| Summa | f 1 d 20 |
| Cariophili lb, lb 1 pro d 90 | |
| Sabbato ante dominicam Inuocavit Stantschul Popa de Rymnick adduxit lb 5 percepimus quintal 1 | f 0 d 22 |
| Sabbato ante festum Margarethe Gergy Senior de Rymnick adduxit lb 10 percepimus lb 1/2 | f 0 d 45 |
| Feria tertia post festum Inuencionis Sancti Crucis Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit lb 140 percepimus lb 7 | f 6 d 30 |
| Die Lune ante festum Sancti Martini Gergy Junior de Pitesth adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 90 |
| Sabbato ante Letare Gergy de Pitesth adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 90] |
| Summa | f 8 d 87 |
| Oleum olive lb 8 pro f 1 d 0 | |
| Ipsa die Katharine Nicka de Rymnick adduxit canthar 2 percepimus lb 12 | f 1 d 50 |
| Feria sexta post festum Andree Gina de Pitesth adduxit canthar 2 percepimus lb 10 | f 1 d 25 |
| Feria secunda post festum Circumcisionis Nicka adduxit canthar 1/2 percepimus lb 3 | f 0 d 30 |
| Summa | f 3 d 5 |
| Glett quo utuntur figuli canthar 1 f 1 d 0 | |
| Die Die Mercury post secundam dominicam Estatis Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit canthar 10 percepimus 1/2 | f 1 d 50 |
| Summa | f 1 d 50 |
| Orisium canthar 1 pro f 3 d 0 | |
| Feria sexta post Penecosten Butta de Rymnick adduxit canthar 3 percepimus lb 16 | f 0 d 48 |

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|--|----------|
| Feria tertia post Trinitatis Opra de Rymnick adduxit canthar 6 percepimus lb 30 | f 0 d 90 |
| Die Corporis Christi Grassan de Tereckschor adduxit canthar 3 percepimus lb 16 | f 0 d 48 |
| Eodem die Dimittro de Tereckschor adduxit canthar 3 percepimus lb 16 | f 0 d 48 |
| Die Mercury post Dominicam secundam Estatus Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit canthar 10 percepimus 1/2 minus lb 5 | f 1 d 37 |
| Eodem die Opra de Rymnick adduxit canthar 10 percepimus 1/2 | f 1 d 37 |
| Die Sancti Briccy Stantschul Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit canthar 9 percepimus lb 54 | f 1 d 35 |
| Die Diuine Katharine Stantschul Bollouan adduxit canthar 2 percepimus lb 12 | f 0 d 30 |
| Eodem die Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit canthar 3 percepimus lb 15 | f 0 d 38 |
| Die Veneris post Corporis Christi Petro de Rymnick adduxit canthar 1 percepimus lb 5 | f 0 d 15 |
| Feria quinta post festum Sancti Andree Dimittro de Rymnick adduxit canthar 6 percepimus lb 30 | f 0 d 75 |
| Feria secunda post Circumcisionis Nicka adduxit canthar 2 percepimus lb 10 | f 0 d 31 |
| Summa | f 8 d 32 |
| Bombassy lb | |
| Sabbato ante Juratam secundam feriam Ferencz de Rymnick adduxit lb 120 percepimus lb 6 | f 0 d 50 |
| Die Corporis Christi Grossan de Tereckschor adduxit canthar ¹¹⁸ 10 percepimus 1/2 | f 5 d |
| 50 | |
| Feria secunda post Circumcisionis Nicka de Rymnick adduxit canthar 2 percepimus lb 10 | f 0 d 80 |
| Summa | f 6 d 80 |
| Arnicz wattgorn lb 3 1/2 pro f 1 | |
| Sabbato ante Juratam secundam feriam Ferencz de Rymnick adduxit lb 120 percepimus lb 6 | f 1 d 70 |
| Feria quarta post dominicam Oculi Bugdan de Rymnick adduxit lb 60 percepimus lb 3 | f 0 d 86 |

¹¹⁸Lb erased.

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|--|-----------|
| Sabbato antte Letare Gergy de Pitesth adduxit lb 10 percepimus lb 1/2 | f 0 d 14 |
| Feria quarta post dominicam Judica Sarackys de Rymnick adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 28 |
| Sabbato post festum Pasche Stuppa de Rymnick adduxit lb 100 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 42 |
| Feria sexta post Quasi modo geniti Radul de Rymnick adduxit lb 60 percepimus lb 3 | f 0 d 86 |
| Dominica Rogacionis Gergy de Pitesth adduxit lb 100 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 42 |
| Ipsa die Sancti Seruacy Gin de Rymnick adduxit lb 10 percepimus lb 1/2 | f 0 d 14 |
| Eodem die Hotta de Rymnick adduxit lb 60 percepimus lb 3 | f 0 d 86 |
| Feria quarta post Pentecosten Iuan de Rymnick adduxit lb 40 percepimus lb 2 | f 0 d 52 |
| Eodem die Simon de Rymnick adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 28 |
| Ipsa die Corporis Christi Gergy Junior de Pitesth adduxit lb 100 percepimus lb 5 | f 1 d 42 |
| Die Veneris post Corporis Christi Stuppa de Rymnick adduxit lb 80 percepimus lb 4 | f 1 d 14 |
| Eodem die Petro Bollouan de Rymnick adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 28 |
| Feria secunda post dominicam secundam Estatic Radul de Rymnick adduxit lb 40 percepimus lb 2 | f 0 d 56 |
| Die Lune post festum Visitacionis Marie Syn de Rymnick adduxit lb 70 \ percepimus lb 3 1/2 | f 1 d 0 |
| Sabbato ante festum Margarethe Gergy Senior de Rymnick adduxit lb 40 percepimus lb 2 | f 0 d 56 |
| Ipsa die Marie Magdalene Schuppan de Pitesth adduxit lb 20 percepimus lb 1 | f 0 d 28 |
| Feria sexta post festum Lucie Gin de Rymnick adduxit lb 40 percepimus lb 2 | f 0 d 56 |
| Summa | f 14 d 28 |
| Uuas passas lb 1 d | |
| Feria secunda post festum Circumcisionis Nicka de Rymnick adduxit canthar 8 percepimus lb 40 | f 1 d 20 |
| Summa | f 1 d 50 |

1540

Percepta de mercibus in summa computata

Bogassya pecia 1 f 0 d 90 percepimus 142 fiunt

f 127 d 80

Domoslya pecia 1 f 0 d 50 percepimus 102

f 51 d 0

Stramatur pecia 1 f 0 d 60 percepimus 28 1/2

f 17 d 10

Caputergia meliora pecia 1 f 0 d 80 percepimus 4 et 1

f 3 d 36

Mediocria pecia 1 f 0 d 60 percepimus 1 et 4

f 1 d 8

Viliora pecia 1 f 0 d 16 percepimus 13 1/2

f 2 d 16

Manutergia pecia 1 f 0 d 15 percepimus 4

f 0 d 60

Cingulos mediocres 1 f 0 d 32 percepimus 4

f 1 d 28

Viliores cingule 1 f 0 d 10 percepimus 57

f 5 d 70

Cinguli equorum 1 f 0 d 14 percepimus 25

f 3 d 50

Calciones de pellibus atque lana 1 d 5 percepimus 18

f 0 d 90

Cinguli lanicei 1 f 0 d 3 percepimus 10

f 0 d 30

Penuli percepimus 14

f 17 d 80

Opercula lectorum viliora percepimus 5

f 6 d 0

Tschismi paria 1 f 0 d 50 percepimus 31

f 15 d 50

Tschismi minores 1 f 0 d 20 percepimus 5

f 1 d 0

Kermassya pelles 1 f 0 d 40 percepimus 4

f 1 d 60

Pelles rubee 7 pro f 1 d 0 percepimus 21

f 3 d 0

Summa

f 259 d 68

Frenum 1 d 25 percepimus 1

f 0 d 25

Forgebeg percepimus 3

f 0 d 52

Serici meliores litt percepimus 6

| | |
|--|------------|
| Viliores litt 1 f 0 d 80 percepimus 1/2 | f 12 d 99 |
| Tanistra 1 f 0 d 8 percepimus 55 | f 0 d 40 |
| Filum turcicum lig 1 d 2 percepimus 54 | f 4 d 40 |
| Peper lb 3 f 1 d 4 percepimus lb 294 1/2 | f 1 d 8 |
| Croti viliores lb1 f 1 d 50 percepimus lb 42 | f 102 d 25 |
| Croti meliores lb 1 f 1 d 80 percepimus lb 15 | f 54 d 50 |
| Croti mediocres lb 1 f 1 d 70 percepimus lb 14 | f 27 d 0 |
| Iterum croti mediocres lb1 f 1 d 60 percepimus lb 43 | f 23 d 80 |
| Zimziber lb 3 f 1 d 0 percepimus lb10 1/2 | f 68 d 80 |
| Flores muskathi lb 1 d 80 percepimus lb1 1/2 | f 3 d 16 |
| Cariophili percepimus lb 9 qt. 3 | f 1 d 20 |
| Summa | f 8 d 87 |
| Oleum olive lb 8 pro f 1 d 0 percepimus lb 25 | f 309 d 22 |
| Glerth quo utuntur figuli percepimus canthar1/2 | f 3 d 12 |
| Orisium percepimus lb 332 | f 1 d 50 |
| Bombasium percepimus lb 80 | f 8 d 32 |
| Wattgoren lb 3 1/2 f 1 percepimus lb 50 | f 6 d 80 |
| Uvas passas lb1 d 3 percepimus lb 40 | f 14 d 28 |
| Meher de alumine percepimus | f 1 d 20 |
| Summa | f 3 d 30 |
| Meher de parvalys percepimus | f 38 d 52 |
| | f 5 d 0 |

Summa Summarum de rebus turkalibus facit f 612 d 42

1540

Sabbatho ante Juratam secundam feriam

De adductis et exportatis rebus simul cum omnibus proventibus

In simul computatis percepimus

f 17 d 40

Sabbatho ipso die Anthoni percepimus

f 1 d 77

Sabbato ante diem Conversionis Pauli percepimus

f 2 d 66

Sabbato ante Purificacionis Marie percepimus

f 9 d 13

Sabbato ante Carnisprivium percepimus

f 2 d 24

Sabbato ante dominicam Invocatam percepimus

f 46 d 52

Sabbato ante dominicam Oculi percepimus

f 8 d 9

Sabbatho ante dominicam Letare percepimus

f 16 d 53

Sabbato ante dominicam Judica percepimus

f 6 d 45

Sabbato ante dominicam Palmarum percepimus

f 12 d 3

Sabbato ante Resurrectionem Domini percepimus

f 1 d 6

Sabbato ante Quasi modo geniti dominicam percepimus

f 8 d 40

Sabbato ante dominicam Misericordia percepimus

f 2 d 9

Sabbato ante dominicam Jubilate percepimus

f 1 d 69

Sabbato ante dominicam Cantate percepimus

f 1 d 19

Sabbato ante dominicam Rogacionum percepimus

f 6 d 19

Sabbato ante dominicam Exaudi percepimus

f 1 d 17

Sabbato ante Pentecosten percepimus

f 3 d 5

Summa

f 149 d 72

De rebus adductis et exportatis percepta

Sabbato ante Trinittatis percepimus

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Sabbato infra octavam Corporis Christi percepimus | f 6 d 63 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 1 Estatis percepimus | f 11 d 81 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 2 Estatis percepimus | f 10 d 21 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 3 Estatis percepimus | f 5 d 95 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 4 Estatis percepimus | f 9 d 77 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 5 percepimus | f 11 d 5 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 6 percepimus | f 6 d 37 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 7 percepimus | f 2 d 82 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 8 percepimus | f 5 d 37 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 9 percepimus | f 4 d 3 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 10 percepimus | f 6 d 67 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 11 percepimus | f 5 d 49 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 12 percepimus | f 3 d 75 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 13 percepimus | f 7 d 88 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 14 percepimus | f 1 d 43 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 15 percepimus | f 3 d 4 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 16 percepimus | f 35 d 7 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 17 percepimus | f 1 d 29 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 18 percepimus | f 5 d 51 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 19 percepimus | f 3 d 22 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 20 percepimus | f 4 d 67 |
| | f 1 d 29 |

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|--|--------------------------|
| | 153 d32 ¹¹⁹ |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 21 percepimus | f 4 d 6 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 22 percepimus | f 4 d 15 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 23 percepimus | f 7 d 35 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 24 percepimus | f 11 d 83 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 25 percepimus | f 8 d 96 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 1 Adventum percepimus | f 16 d 85 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 2 Adventum percepimus | f 12 d 44 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 3 Adventum percepimus | f 10 d 44 |
| Sabbato ante dominicam 4 Adventum percepimus | f 9 d 24 |
| Ipsa die Circumcisionis percepimus | f 5 d 16 |
| Sabbato ante ¹²⁰ Epiphaniarum percepimus | f 6 d 78 |
| Jurata tertia feria percepimus | f 32 d 22 |
| Summa | f 29 d ¹²¹ 48 |
| Percepta de equis | f 54 d 0 |
| Percepta de nundinis | |
| Circa festum Georgy misso Joanne Zaassebes percepimus | f 0 d 14 |
| Circa festum Pentecosten a Zaaswarosch percepimus | f 0 d 40 |
| Summa f d | |
| <i>Summa Summarum de omnibus perceptorum florenios mille centum et unum denaros 14</i> | |
| Extradata | |
| Dominica Quasimogeniti cum Laurencius scriba et Joannes seruator mitterentur | |

¹¹⁹*Summa f 155 d 12 erased.*

¹²⁰*post erased.*

¹²¹*3 erased*

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Berthly pro expensis | f 0 d 60 |
| Feria quinta ante festum Georgi misso Joanne ad Zaassebes pro sumptibus | f 0 d 32 |
| Die Veneris ante Pentecosten misso Joanne ad Zaaswaross pro expensis | f 0 d 50 |
| Itterum pro papiro, filo, quo signantur sacci cum mercibus, cera, Gallus Güssmi vaterolio ad domum vigesime atque turrim expendius | f 1 d 73 |
| Itterum pro ligna | f 2 d 39 |
| Itterum Joanni pro sumptibus ad Thalmacz atque turrem per cerculum anni | f 1 d 39 |
| Itterum pro mensale 1 atque manustergia 1 | f 0 d 50 |
| Itterum pro scapha 1 | f 0 d 5 |
| Itterum var de Renn, Negel, wnd Einlegen | f 1 d 26 |
| Itterum pro sateribus atque vertura laterum et arene atque confectione pauimenti , | f 1 d 99 |
| Itterum pro educatione fimus | f 0 d 75 |
| Itterum cum senatus fuit apud dominum Andream expenditur | f 2 d 0 |
| Itterum pro expensis ferys 2/3/4: in vigesimo | f 5 d 0 |
| Summa | f 18 d 48 |
| Extradata et soluciones famulorum Dominus Andreas Breckner percepit | f 25 d 0 |
| Laurencius Wolff scriba percepit | f 18 d 0 |
| Joannes famulus percepit | f 24 d 0 |
| Andreas Hessel scriba in turri percepit | f 12 d 0 |
| Szacharias et Paulus percepiunt | f 5 d 0 |
| Summa | f 84 d 0 |

Appendix 2

The Sibiu customs register of 1550

Regester des weissen Herren Her Mathes Bunczler des Jars Zwenziger
1550

Erstehen was her Mathes Bunczler vor par geldt und gitter von her Felten Schwuster
entfangen hat Auffh dem czwenzigest

Am 28 Marti hat her Mathes Bunczler von her Felthenn Schwster par geldt das her Felten
aus de laden hat genomen am 22 Marti und Her Mathesen geben

f 17 d 52

Sigillares

f 3 d 8

Am 28 Marti hat her Mathes Bunczler von her Felten Schuster Entfangen disse hernoch
geschrybene gitter

Bogasia st 74

Bogasia fierecket st 1

Domoslia st 17

Gros handticher 5

Halb seyden gurticher 3

Bloe klein gurticher 14

Karmasin feel 4

Bloe gurtuch lang 1

Gewandt schnyr lafter 116

Wetgarren bloe lb 7

Negelcher lb 1 1/2

Bamwol lb 51

Disse var bestimpte gitter seindt vorkawfft worden von herr Felten Schuster eines teyls wie
her noch geschriben steet und her Mathes Bunczler hat das geldt Entfangen

2 st bogasia dem herrn Kinixrichter 1 st pro d 96

f 1 d 92

2 st her Thomas Goldtschmidt 1 st pro d 96

f 1 d 92

6 st bogasia her Merten Pilgeran 1 st pro d 96

f 5 d 76

2 st bogasia de Lenard Schustern 1 st pro d 96

f 1 d 92

1 st bogasia her Merten Weis 1 st pro d 96

f 1 d 96

1 st her Felten Schuster 1 st pro d 96

f 0 d 96

2 st bogasia der Missagen 1 st pro d 96

f 1 d 92

1 st bogasia der Cristano Schreyber 1 st pro d 96

f 0 d 96

Der ander teyl der gitter ist vorkawfft worden von her Mathes Bunczler den fyr Erberen
frawen Steffan Speckyn Rot Petern Martgreffen Hans Schwleryn von Selcken

Am 29 Marti hat man disse vorkauft

57 st bogasia 1 st pro d 96

f 54 d 72

1 st fierecket pro

f 1 d 25

17 st domoslia 1 st pro d 56

f 9 d 52

5 gros heftycher 1 pro d 4

f 0 d 20

3 halb seiden gurticher 1 pro d 28

f 0 d 84

14 gar kleyn bloe gurtuch 1 pro d 9

f 1 d 26

1 lang bloe gurtuch pro d 60

f 0 d 60

116 loffter gewandt schnyr 1loft pro d 3

f 3 d 48

7 lb bloe wetgaren 1 lb pro d 28

f 2 d 0

1 1/2 lb negelcher 1 lb pro d 80

f 1 d 20

Am 28 Marti ist dy bamwol dem Spynern Enczlingen auss gewegen worden als

1b 51 1 lb pro d 10

f 5 d 10

Summa

f 177 d 9¹

Am 12 Aprilis ist czw czwenzigest kwmen vom Alexi auss dem Rippes wie her noch steet geschrybenn

Bloe wetgarren lb 1 und 1/2

Bomwollen garren weis lb 3

Mettelmessig gurticher 5

Gros gurtuch bloe 1

Domoslia st 1

Klein heren seckel Par 3

Stramatur st 3

Tanister heren 3

Rott feel 7

Abba hozen par 1

Otter 1

Fyx 4

Am 26 Aprilis ist czw czwenzigest kwmen vom Peter aus der Langer Awen

Welles Weinper lb 32

Am 9 May ist czw cwenzigest kwmen von Dan aus der Langer Awen

¹f. 96 d. 49 erased.

Welles weinper lb 31
 Bamwol lb 9
 Reyss lb 15
 Am 10 May ist czw czwenzigest kwmen vom Andre de Tirgwlsy
 Bogasia st 16
 Am 12 May ist czw czwenzigest kwmen von Iwan aus am Ryppes
 Bogasia st 14
 Am 14 May ist czw czwenzigest kwmen vom Gerge aus am Ryppes
 Bogasia st 1
 Domoslia st 13
 Gros bloe gurticher 4
 Mittel gurticher 2
 Kleyn gurticher 6
 Gar kleyn gurticher 5
 Stramatur lb 5
 Bloe wetgarren lb 17
 Gewandt schnyr Lofter 39
 Gros hefticher 6
 Kleyn hefticher 8
 Mettel hefticher 2
 Facilet 1
 Cisma par der gutter 2
 Roes girt 3
 Czwiren strennen 4
 Weis girtel 3
 Cismar kleyn par 1
 Am 14 May ist czw czwenzigest kwmen vom Petre Roesch an der Langer Awen
 Reyss lb 20
 Am selben tag Stanczwl und Mayne auss de Langer Awen
 Reyss lb 73
 Am 16 May Stanczwl vom Ryppes und Gerge auch vom Ryppes haben czw czwenzigest
 geben Reyss lb 80
 Am 19 May ist czw czwenzigest kwmen vom Kleinem Angel aus am Ryppes
 Gros gurticher bloe 18
 Mittel gurtuch bloe 1
 Kleyn gurticher bloe 6
 Domoslia st 17
 Stramatur st 3 1/2
 Wetgarren lb 10
 Mandelkerren lb 1
 Am 21 May ist czw czwenzigest kwmen vom Twdor aus der Terwisch
 Rott feel 15
 Mer wys feel 6
 Reyss lb 40
 Am 23 May vom Iwanko und Stanczwl aus dem Ryppes ist czw czwenzigest kwmen
 Reyss lb 112

Wellesweiner lb 15
 Allawen lb 3
 Am 4 Jwly ist czw Czwenczigest kwmen vom Schwarcze Gynne vom Argis und seinnen
 suun und Andre de Tyrgwlsy
 Bogasia st 37
 Domoslia st 23
 Gros bloe gurticher 14
 Mittelmessig gurticher 3
 Kleynes gurtuch 1
 Gar kleyn gurticher 10
 Halb seiden gurtuch 1
 Stramatur st 3
 Weis bomwollen garren lb 2
 Bloe wetgarren lb 5
 Facilet 2
 Cwirren strennen 10
 Gros hefticher 5
 Mittelmessig hefticher 4
 Hermis seydt litter 5
 Weyroch lb 2
 Negelcher lb 1
 Lideren seckel par 2
 Gewandt schnyr loffter 21
 Taffet ellen 18
 Kepeneck 1
 Am 20 September ist czw czwenczigest kwmen vom Dickenn Gynne aus dem Argis
 Mittel gurtuch 1
 Stramatur st 1/2
 Heren tanister 2
 Amber lb 4
 Kermasyn feel 4
 Negelcher lb 1 1/2
 Rott satyan feel 8
 Abba hozen par 3
 Bonwollen leywandt ellen 10
 Allwen lb 32
 Deckeltuch der schlechten 1
 Am 27 September hat Hans Scherer czw czwenczigest gebenn
 Deckelticher gros 2
 Mittelmessig deckeltuch 1
 Der kleynner deckelticher 1
 Lam feel 4
 Weis girtel 2
 Abba gewandt st 2
 Am 6 Octobri vom Grossen Angel ist czw czwenczigest kwmen und Stanczwl seyn Gesel
 beyde vom Ryppes

Gros gurticher bloe 64
 Mittel gurticher bloe 21
 Lang gurticher bloe 2
 Klein gurticher bloe 16
 Gar kleyn gurticher bloe 16
 Facillet 12
 Roes girt 5
 Stramatur st 15 1/2
 Bogasia st 16
 Hefticher der grossen 17
 Domoslia st 6
 Schlecht hefticher 8
 Jwdisch seyden litter 1
 Lideren seckel par 6
 Heren seckel par 1
 Weys girtel 5
 Negelcher lb 3
 Heren tanister 2
 Bloe wetgarren lb 22
 Weis bomwollen garren lb 5 3/4
 Weiroch lb 47
 Tuffet ellen 8
 Am 5 December Iwan Bozogan vom Ryppes hat czw czwenzigest gebenn
 Klein hefticher 20
 Gros hefticher 19
 Klein gurticher 14
 Stramatur st 1
 Bloe wetgarren lb 8 1/4
 Domoslia st 6
 Bogasia st 4
 Am 6 December Angel Tiner auss der Ryppes hat czw czwenzigest gebenn
 Domoslia st 5
 Am 6 December vom Angel Mayre ist czw Czwenzigest kwme (sic!) und seynnen
 gesellen Saffran lb 2 1/2
 vom Alexi Greck saffran lb 2 1/2
 vom Kwnda Greck saffran lb 2
 von Kleinen Angel saffran lb 1 1/2
 vom Stanczwl saffran lb 2 1/2
 vom Ginne de Argis saffran lb 1
 von Stan de Argis saffran lb 2 1/4
 von Twdor de Argis saffran lb 1 1/4
 vom Stoyka de Rimnick saffran lb 2 3/4
 Summa der lb 18 1/4
 Am 22 December haben dy Krychen geben Saffran czw Czwenzigest bis auffh dem 17
 Februarj wie hernoch steet geschrybenn
 Demettre Angel saffran lb 8

Ginne Negro saffran lb 2 1/2
 Angel Mayre saffran lb 2 1/2
 Stanczwl saffran lb 2 3/4
 Iwan Bozogan saffran lb 2 1/2
 Ginne der Dick saffran lb 3
 Konda Saffran lb 2 1/4
 Stan de Rimnick saffran lb 1
 Stoyka Naygomyresse saffran lb 1 1/2
 Popa Stan saffran lb 2
 Summa lb 28
 1551
 Am 12 January hat Hans Scherer czw czwenczigest gebenn
 Stramatur st 5
 Gewandt schnyr laffter 40
 Kepeneck der gar schlecht 2
 Herren tanister 7
 Am 12 January ist czw czwenczigest kwmen von Stan Naygomyresse
 Domoslia fiereket st 3
 Bloe wetgarren lb 2
 Weis bomwollen garren lb 4
 Heffticher mittelmessig 11
 Stramatur st 3
 Am 20 January Andre de Tyrgwlsy hat czw czwenczigest gebenn
 Bogasia st 22
 Domoslia st 5
 Hefticher der mittelmessig 6
 Klein gurticher 4
 Imber lb 6
 Stramatur st 3
 Gros hefticher 1
 Am 6 February der Angel Mayre von Ryppes und Iwan seyn geseel haben geben czw
 czwenczigest
 Roes girt 23
 Kollana 11
 Bogasia st 27
 Domoslia st 4
 Cisma der gutter par 3
 Cisma mit kurczen seechten 3
 Lideryn seckel par 6
 Heryn seckel par 3
 Weys girtel 3
 Gewandt laffter 40
 Gros gurticher bloe 29
 Mittel gurticher 3
 Kleyn gurticher 8
 Facelet 8

Chwirren strennen 18
 Hefticher mittelmessig 11
 Hefticher gros 10
 Hefticher schlecht 6
 Stramatur st 26
 Kepeneck 3
 Muscat blye lb 1/2
 Imber lb 4
 Weis bomwollen garren lb 4
 Karmasyn feel 5
 Taffet ellen 15
 Bloe wetgarren lb 14 1/2
 Am 17 Februarj Gynne de Argis hat czw cwenczigest gebenn
 Bogasya st 26
 Stramatur st 1
 Gewandt schnyr laffter 110
 Am 2 Marti Manwille de Rimnick hat czw Czwenczigest geben
 Deckelticher der Mittelen 2
 Roes gurt 1
 Stramatur st 2
 Gros gurticher bloe 11
 Mittelmessig 1
 Gros hefticher 75
 Domoslia st 5
 Bogasia st 1
 Am 2 Marti Manwl Botryn hat geben czw czwenczigest
 Estar st 3
 Domoslia st 5
 Roes gurt 1
 Am 2 Marti Ginne de Argis hat czw Czwenczigest gebenn
 Bogasia st 3
 Domoslia st 5
 Punsä ellen 41
 Roes gurt 1
 Abba st 2
 Weis gurtel 7
 Weis bomwollen garren lb 3
 Cisma par 1
 Paczmak klein 1
 Gar klein gurticher bloe 4
 Herren seckel par 3
 Gar kleyn herren seckel par 2
 Lideryn seckel par 8
 Am 5 Marti Hans Hwtter czw czwenczigest geben
 Sattyän feel 6
 1550

Was Man vom Czuecigest denn Kremerin vorkaufft In die Stadt

Am 28 aprilis hat Man vorkaufft der Mäthes Tarchemachery wie hernoch geschribenn steet

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 10 1/2 lb wetgarren bloe 1 lb pro d 28 | f 3 d 0 |
| 3 lb weis bomwollen garren 1 lb pro d 20 | f 0 d 60 |
| 5 mittel bloe gurticher 1 pro d 20 | f 1 d 0 |
| 1 gros bloe Gurticher 1 pro d 45 | f 0 d 45 |
| 1 st domoslia 1 st pro d 56 | f 0 d 56 |
| 3 klein herren seckel 1 pro d 2 | f 0 d 6 |
| 6 1/2 st stramatur 1 st pro d 56 | f 3 d 64 |
| 3 heren Tanister 1 pro d 7 | f 0 d 21 |
| 9 gros gurticher 1 pro d 33 | f 3 d 0 |
| Summa | f 12 d 52 |
| Am 22 May hat Man vorkaufft dem Bona Felten disse gitter vorkaufft | |
| 30 st bogasia 1 pro d 90 | f 28 d 80 |
| 9 st domoslia 1 pro d 56 | f 2 d 24 |
| 4 gros bloe gurticher 1 pro d 33 | f 1 d 33 |
| 2 mittel gurticher 1 pro d 20 | f 0 d 40 |
| 6 klein gurticher 1 pro d 14 | f 0 d 84 |
| 5 gar klein gurticher 1 pro d 9 | f 0 d 45 |
| 2 st stramatur 1 pro d 56 | f 1 d 12 |
| 17 lb bloe wetgarren 1 lb pro d 28 | f 4 d 76 |
| 39 laffter gewandt schnyr 1 laffter pro d 3 | f 1 d 17 |
| 6 hefticher 1 pro d 14 | f 0 d 84 |
| 8 klein hefticher 1 pro d 7 | f 0 d 56 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 2 hefticher 1 pro d 8 | f 0 d 16 |
| 7 facelet 1 pro d 2 | f 0 d 14 |
| 2 par cisma 1 pro d 56 | f 1 d 12 |
| 3 roes girt 1 pro d 14 | f 0 d 42 |
| 4 strennen czwirren 1 pro d 3 | f 0 d 9 |
| 1 par gar klein cisma 1 pro d 28 | f 0 d 28 |
| Summa | f 44 d 80 |
| Am 30 Jwny hat Man der Mathes Tarchemachere disse gitter vorkaufft 16 gros gurticher 1 pro d 33 | f 5 d 33 |
| 1 mettel gurtuch 1 pro d 25 | f 0 d 25 |
| 9 gurticher 1 pro d 20 | f 1 d 80 |
| 9 st domoslia 1 pro d 56 | f 5 d 4 |
| 3 st stramatur 1 pro d 58 | f 1 d 74 |
| 10 lb bloe wetgarren 1 lb pro d 28 | f 2 d 84 |
| 1 litter seyden hermis pro | f 2 d 50 |
| Am 4 Jwly hat Man der Her Merten Pilgeramyn und der Mathes Tarchemacherin vorkaufft disse Gitter 23 st bogasia 1 pro d 96 | f 22 d 8 |
| 27 st domoslia 1 pro d 56 | f 15 d 12 |
| 5 gros bloe gurticher 1 pro d 33 | f 1 d 66 |
| 3 mittel bloe gurticher 1 pro d 25 | f 0 d 75 |
| 1 klein gurtuch 1 pro d 9 | f 0 d 9 |
| 10 gar kleyn gurticher 1 pro d 4 | f 0 d 40 |
| 1 halb seyden gurtuch 1 pro d 28 | f 0 d 28 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 15 1/2 ellen taffet 1 ellen pro d 13 | f 2 d 1 |
| Summa | f 78 d 63 |
| Am 5 December hat Man der Steffan Speckyn und Bartel Selkeren disse gitter vorkaufft 20 gar kleyn hefticher 1 pro d 4 | f 0 d 80 |
| 19 mittel hefticher 1 pro d 14 | f 2 d 70 |
| 14 klein gurticher 1 pro d 9 | f 1 d 54 |
| 1 st stramatur 1 pro d 56 | f 0 d 56 |
| 8 1/4 lb wetgarren 1 lb pro d 28 | f 2 d 35 |
| 6 st bogasia der her Merten Pilgeramin 1 pro d 96 | f 5 d 16 |
| 1551 Am 10 Februari hat Man disse gitter vorkaufft Mathes Pappelth und Felten Schwler 23 roes girt 1 pro d 14 | f 3 d 22 |
| i 1 kolana 1 pro d 14 | f 1 d 56 |
| 20 st bogasia 1 pro d 96 | f 19 d 20 |
| 7 st domoslia 1 pro d 56 | f 3 d 92 |
| 3 par cisma der gutter 1 pro d 56 | f 1 d 68 |
| 3 par mit kwrcze seechte 1 pro d 40 | f 1 d 20 |
| 6 par lideren seckel 1 pro d 6 | f 0 d 36 |
| 1 fierecket st leywant pro | f 0 d 90 |
| 6 par heren seckel 1 pro d 4 | f 0 d 24 |
| 3 weis girtel 1 pro d 3 | f 0 d 9 |
| 40 laffter gewandt schnyr 1 laffter pro d 2 | f 0 d 80 |
| 29 gros bloe gurticher 1 pro d 33 | f 9 d 66 |
| 3 mittel gurticher 1 pro d 20 | f 0 d 60 |

Am 10 Octobri hat Man disse Gitter vorkaufft den 6 Erberen Frawen Her Merten
Pilgeramyn Steffan Speckyn Mathes Tarchemacheryn Rott Peteryn Peter Martgreffyn
Crestel Kyrsneryn

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 64 gros gurticher 1 pro d 33 | f 21 d 33 |
| 21 mittel gurticher 1 pro d 24 | f 5 d 25 |
| 2 lang bloe gurticher 1 pro d 60 | f 1 d 20 |
| 16 klein gurticher 1 pro d 20 | f 3 d 20 |
| 16 gar klein gurticher 1 pro d 9 | f 1 d 44 |
| 12 facilet 1 pro d 2 | f 0 d 24 |
| 5 roes gurt 1 pro d 14 | f 0 d 70 |
| 15 1/2 st stramatur 1 st pro d 56 | f 8 d 8 |
| 16 st bogasia 1 st pro d 96 | f 15 d 36 |
| 17 hefticher 1 pro d 14 | f 2 d 42 |
| 7 st domoslia 1 st pro d 56 | f 3 d 92 |
| 8 schlecht hefticher 1 pro d 5 | f 0 d 40 |
| 1 litter seyden Jwdisch 1 pro d 80 | f 0 d 80 |
| 6 par lideren seckel 1 pro d 7 | f 0 d 42 |
| 1 gestreckt par seckel 1 pro d 4 | f 0 d 4 |
| 5 weis girtel 1 pro d 3 | f 0 d 15 |
| 3 lb negelcher 1 lb pro d 75 | f 2 d 25 |
| 22 lb bloe wetgarren 1 lb pro d 28 | f 6 d 16 |
| 5 3/4 lb weis wetgarren pro | f 1 d 0 |
| 4 1/4 lb weiroch 1 lb pro d 14 | f 0 d 60 |
| 47 laffter gewandt schnyr 1 laffter pro d 2 | f 0 d 94 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 3 st stramatur 1 st pro d 58 | f 1 d 74 |
| 2 lb bomwollen garren 1 lb pro d 16 | f 0 d 32 |
| 5 lb bloe wetgarren 1 lb pro d 28 | f 1 d 40 |
| 2 facilet 1 pro d 2 | f 0 d 4 |
| 10 strennen czwirren 1 pro d 2 | f 0 d 20 |
| 5 gros hefticher 1 pro d 20 | f 1 d 0 |
| 4 mittelmessig hefticher 1 pro d 20 | f 0 d 80 |
| 5 litter seyden 1 litter pro f 2 d 60 | f 13 d 0 |
| Summa | f 78 d 38 |
| 2 lb weiroch 1 lb pro d 16 | f 0 d 32 |
| 1 lb negelcher 1 pro d 80 | f 0 d 80 |
| 2 par lederen seckel 1 pro d 6 | f 0 d 12 |
| 21 laffter gewandt schnyr 1 laffter pro d 3 | f 0 d 63 |
| Am 26 September hat Man disse Gitter der Steffan Speckyn vorkaufft | |
| 1 mittel gurtuch 1 pro d 25 | f 0 d 25 |
| 1/2 st stramatur 1 pro d 56 | f 0 d 28 |
| 2 heren tanister 1 pro d 6 | f 0 d 12 |
| 4 lb jmber 1 lb pro d 50 | f 2 d 0 |
| 1 1/2 lb negelcher 1 lb pro d 80 | f 1 d 20 |
| 10 ellen bomwollen leywant 1 ellen pro d 10 | f 1 d 0 |
| 32 lb allewn 1 lb pro d 4 | f 1 d 28 |
| 105 lb reyss 1 lb pro d 2 | f 2 d 10 |
| Summa | f 10 d 10 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Summa | f 57 d 14 |
| 8 klein gurticher 1 pro d 9 | f 0 d 72 |
| 8 facilet 1 pro d 2 | f 0 d 16 |
| 18 Strennen Czwirren 1 pro d 2 | f. 0 d 36 |
| 11 hefticher 1 pro d 8 | f 0 d 88 |
| 10 hefticher 1 pro d 9 | f 0 d 90 |
| 6 hefticher gar klein 1 pro d 4 | f 0 d 24 |
| 26 st stramatur 1 pro d 56 | f 14 d 56 |
| 3 lb Jmber 1 pro d 55 | f 1 d 65 |
| 4 lb weis bomwollen garen 1 pro d 16 | f 0 d 64 |
| 5 karmasyn feel 1 pro d 40 | f 2 d 0 |
| 15 ellen taffet 1 ellen pro d 14 | f 2 d 14 |
| 14 1/2 lb bloe wetgarren 1 lb pro d 28 | f 4 d 7 |
| 16 lb saffran 1 lb pro f 3 d 25 | f 52 d 0 |
| Summa | f 80 d 32 |
| Am 22 September seyn czw czwenczigest kwmen Schweyn mittelmessig | 2 |
| Am 11 Octobri seyn wider czw czwnczigest worden mittelmessig schweyn | 3 |
| Am 19 Octobri ist kwmen czw czwenczigest schweyn | 1 |
| Am 12 Nouember ist kwmen schweyn czw czwenczigest | 1 |
| Am 17 Nouember ist kwmen schweyn czw czwenczigest | 1 |
| Am 21 Nouember ist kwmen czw czwenczigest schweyn | 1 |
| Am Ersten December ist czw czwenczigest kwmen schweyn | 1 |
| Am 8 December ist czw czwenczigest kwmen schweyn | 1 |

Am 9 December ist czw czwenzigest kwmen schweyn

1

Dye Schweyn sein vorkaufft worden wie hernoch geschryben

Am 30 September seyn verkaufft worden dj 5 mittelmessig Schweyn dem Mathes Flescher
1 pro d 7

f 3 d 50

Von 12 Nouember bys auffh dem 9 December seyn vorkaufft dysse schweyn

2 dem Klement Goltschmyt pro pro

f 2 d 60

1 dem Jeronimus Kirsner pro

f 1 d 50

1 Her Mathes Bunczler pro

f 2 d 0

1 dem Hans Rappolth pro

f 1 d 50

1 dem Felten dem Dynner pro

f 1 d 25

1 Schweyn dem Nicklos Wael pro

f 2 d 45

Summa

f 14 d 80

Was Man den Stadt leiten hot vorkaufft enczlingen

Am 4 Jwli

1 st bogasia dem her Mechel Abel 1 pro d 96

f 0 d 96

3 st dem her Kinixrechter bogasia 1 pro d 96

f 2 d 88

1 st dem Pawl Scherer bogasia 1 pro d 96

f 0 d 96

1 st dem Hans Rappolth bogasia 1 pro d 96

f 0 d 96

1 st bogasia dem Hans Bexemest 1 pro d 96

f 0 d 96

1 st domoslia dem Pawl Scherer 1 pro d 56

f 0 d 56

5 st bogasia der Simon Melessyn 1 pro d 96

f 4 d 80

3 gros gurticher der Simon Melessyn 1 pro d 33

f 1 d 0

2 st bogasia der Messegyn 1 pro d 96

f 1 d 92

6 gros bloe gurticher der Messegyn 1 pro d 33

f 2 d 0

1 st domoslia der Anthony Walyn 1 pro d 56

f 0 d 56

Mer ist czw der selber czeyt vorkaufft worden Enczlingen den Stat leyten

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 173 lb Reyss 1 lb pro d 2 | f 3 d 46 |
| Am 22 July hat man vorkaufft Her Felten Schuster 11 rot sattyan feel 1 pro d 16 | f 1 d 76 |
| 8 lb alawen 1 lb pro d 3 | f 0 d 24 |
| Am 22 Jwny ist Her Mathes Bunczler vorkaufft worden 18 ellen taffet 1 pro d 13 | f 2 d 34 |
| Am 23 Jwny hat man vorkaufft Ambrosi Schuster 7 roes feel sattyan pro | f 1 d 5 |
| Summa | f 26 d 41 |
| Am 1 May ist vorkaufft worden welisweinper der Michel Polneryn 32 lb 1 lb pro d 2 | f 0 d 64 |
| Am 12 May ist vorkaufft worden bomwol de Spyneryn czw Enczlingen aus gewegen 9 lb 1 lb pro d 10 | f 0 d 90 |
| Am 12 May ist dy Wochwber vorkaufft worden Welisweinper 31 lb 1 lb pro d 2 | f 0 d 62 |
| Am 14 May ist vorkaufft worden den Stadt leitten und Enczlingen aus gewegen 40 lb Reys 1 pro d 2 | f 0 d 80 |
| Am 15 May ist dem Cirwes Czwirner vorkaufft worden Alawen 3 lb 1 pro d 3 1/2 | f 0 d 10 1/2 |
| Summa | f 3 d 6 |
| Am 19 may ist vorkaufft Jn dye Kyrnsner Chech 1 Otter pro | f 0 d 60 |
| 4 Fyx 1 pro d 32 | f 1 d 28 |
| Am 19 May ist vorkaufft worden her Mathes Bunczler disse gitter 1 st bogasia 1 pro d 96 | f 0 d 96 |
| 1/2 stramatur 1 pro d 29 | f 0 d 29 |
| 2 lb Reys 1 pro d 2 | f 0 d 4 |
| 4 sattyan feel 1 pro d 16 | f 0 d 64 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| 1 st domoslia 1 pro d 56 | f 0 d 56 |
| 2 gros gurticher1 pro d 33 | f 0 d 66 |
| 2 facelet 1 pro d 2 | f 0 d 4 |
| Am 20 May ist vorkaufft worden den Stat leyttten vie hernoch steet 1 kepeneck dem Hans Rappolth pro | f 2 d 0 |
| 6 weis feel dem Felten Sadler 1 pro d 12 | f 0 d 72 |
| 3 tanister 1 pro d 6 | f 0 d 18 |
| 4 karmasyn feel dem Mickloss Moldner 1 pro d 40 | f 1 d 60 |
| 8 roed sattyan 1 pro d 15 | f 1 d 20 |
| 3 par abba hozen 1 pro d 34 | f 1 d 2 |
| 1 st domoslia dem Erasmus Schmydery pro | f 0 d 56 |
| Summa | f 12 d 3 |
| Am 24 May ist vorkaufft worden den Stat leitten czw Enczlingenn 15 lb Reys 1 lb pro d 2 | f 0 d 30 |
| 42 lb bomwol 1 lb pro d 8 | f 3 d 36 |
| 15 lb welisweinper 1 lb pro d 2 | f 0 d 30 |
| Am 26 May hat man vorkaufft den Her Ludwig und anderen Stat leitten wie hernoch 1/2 lb Muscat blie | f 0 d 90 |
| 2 lb Jmber | f 1 d 0 |
| 3/4 lb negelcher 1 lb pro d 80 | f 0 d 57 |
| 1 par cisma mit seechten 1 pro d 56 | f 0 d 56 |
| 2 par mit kwrchen seechten 1 pro d 40 | f 0 d 80 |
| 1 klein heftuch 1 pro d 5 | f 0 d 5 |
| 2 st abba 1 pro f 1 d 0 | f 2 d 0 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1 par abba hozen 1 pro d 34 | f 0 d 34 |
| 1 roes gurt pro d 14 | f 0 d 14 |
| Summa | f 10 d 32 |
| Am 4 Jwly hat her Mathes Bunczler gekauft seyden hermis 2 litter 1 pro f 2 d 50 | f 5 d 0 |
| 2 st bogasia 1 pro d 96 | f 1 d 92 |
| 2 klein weis gurtel 1 pro d 3 | f 0 d 6 |
| 2 st domoslia 1 pro d 56 | f 1 d 12 |
| 4 lamfeel 1 pro d 5 | f 0 d 20 |
| 2 ellen punsa 1 pro d 2 1/2 | f 0 d 5 |
| 4 lot muscat bliet 1 lot pro d 5 1/2 | f 0 d 22 |
| 4 lot muscat bliet den Hans Rappolth | f 0 d 22 |
| 1 lb mandelkerren pro d 8 | f 0 d 8 |
| Am 28 Augusti hat man vor kauft Greger Rytlicheim 1 deckeltuch mittelmessig pro | f 1 d 50 |
| Am 22 octobri hat man vor kauft Tyes Ryssner Deschletter Deckeltuch 1 pro | f 1 d 30 |
| Summa | f 11 d 67 |
| Am 5 Nouember hat man vorkauft dem Tabyassy Cristoffh 1 deckeltuch mittelmessig und eynnem rotten bodem | f 2 d 50 |
| Am 16 Nouember ist wider vorkauft worden den Stat leittenn 1 st bogasia dem herrn Kinixrichter 1 pro d 96 | f 0 d 96 |
| 2 st dem Michel Polneryn bogasia 1 pro d 96 | f 1 d 92 |
| 2 st bogasia der Thomas Schereryn 1 pro d 96 | f 1 d 92 |
| 1 st bogasia her Endres Buckner 1 pro d 96 | f 0 d 96 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 1 heren tanister und 1 roes gurt her R[?] pro d 20 | f 0 d 20 |
| 1 st bogasia dem Hans Rappolt 1 pro d 96 | f 0 d 96 |
| 5 ellen punsa 1 ellen pro d 6 | f 0 d 30 |
| 1 roes gurt pro d 14 | f 0 d 14 |
| 1 st bogasia her Layos 1 pro d 96 | f 0 d 962 1 |
| 2 lb Jmber der Michel Polneryn 1 pro d 50 | f 1 d 0 |
| 2 lb Jmber der Barter Selckeryn 1 pro d 50 | f 1 d 0 |
| 1 lb Jmber der her Kinixrichter 1 pro d 50 | f 0 d 50 |
| 1/2 lb negelcher der her Kinixrichter 1 pro d 80 | f 0 d 40 |
| Summa | f 14 d 68 |
| Am 5 December hat man vorkaufft den Stat leitten Saffran wie hernoch geschriben | |
| 1 lb dem her Merten Pilgeram 1 lb pro f 3 d 45 | f 3 d 45 |
| 1 lb den her Kinixrichter 1 lb pro f 3 d 45 | f 3 d 45 |
| 1/2 lb dem heren dem homum [?] | f 1 d 72 |
| 1/2 lb der Klein Thomasyn | f 1 d 72 |
| 1/2 lb der Mathes Tarchemacheryn | f 1 d 72 |
| 3 lb dem Peter Deack von de Demrich und dem Hamway Gyergen | f 10 d 35 |
| 1 1/2 lb Her Mathes Bunczler | f 5 d 17 |
| 1/2 Pawl Brot und seiner Tochter | f 1 d 72 |
| 1 lb Simon Miles | f 3 d 45 |
| 1/2 Owen Micklos | f 1 d 72 |
| 1/2 lb her Endres Bwckner | f 1 d 72 |
| 1/2 lb her Petter Nerrmbergter | f 1 d 72 |

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1/2 lb her Frantz Paer | f 1 d 72 |
| 1/2 lb der Lucas Schuyderyn auffh den kleinen Rying | f 1 d 72 |
| 1/2 lb der Achaerrus Weberen | f 1 d 72 |
| 1/2 lb Hans Mawrus aus der Moldaw und Merten Koy | f 1 d 72 |
| 1/2 lb her Pawl Peldner | f 1 d 72 |
| 1/2 lb Frantz Seller | f 1 d 72 |
| 1/2 lb Petter Achaczen | f 1 d 72 |
| 1/2 lb Greger Kettichyn und Ambrosy Schwler | f 1 d 72 |
| 4 lb Her Casper Schneyderen und Steffan Speckyn Bartel Seleckryn | f 13 d 70 |
| 1/2 saffran Pawl Scherer | f 1 d 72 |
| 2 lb dem Wacy Petter von Klusemburg | f 6 d 90 f 75 d 71 |
| Den anderen saffran den man hat brocht am 22 December des hat man geben 1 lb pro f 3 d 25 und ist vorkaufft wie hernoeh steet | |
| 1/2 lb saffran dem Jerg Gwldemynczer pro | f 1 d 62 |
| 1/2 lb saffran dem Rot Jerg Schuender und Crestel Schuster | f 1 d 62 |
| 1/2 lb her Merten Felcker | f 1 d 62 |
| 1/2 lb Jerg Milner | f 1 d 62 |
| 1/2 lb saffran dem Bartel Seleckernen | f 1 d 62 |
| 1 lb de Michel Polnernen | f 3 d 25 |
| 1/2 lb Mathes Guldemynczer und Peter Wysbeck | f 1 d 62 |
| 1 lb dem Macchkasy Gyergen | f 3 d 25 |
| 1/2 lb der Erasmus Schneyderyn | f 1 d 62 |
| 1/2 lb Hannes Czoltner mit seynnen nochbaren | f 1 d 62 |

Summa

| | |
|---|-----------|
| | f 19 d 46 |
| Vom 21 Februari hat man wider den Stat leitten workaufft wie hernoch geschryben bys auffh den 7 Marti | |
| 2 st bogasia der Lucas Schneyderyn auffh den Kleynen Ryng und irer tochter | |
| 1 st pro d 96 | |
| | f 1 d 92 |
| 3 st bogasia her Thomas Goltschmydt 1 pro d 96 | |
| | f 2 d 88 |
| 1 st der Klemendt Guldenmynczeryn 1 pro d 96 | |
| | f 0 d 96 |
| 1 st dem Hans Fyerabent 1 pro d 96 | |
| | f 0 d 96 |
| 1 st Jerg Guldenmynczer bogasia pro d 96 | |
| | f 0 d 96 |
| 1st her Mathes Bunczler dineryn bogasia | |
| | f 0 d 96 |
| 1 deckeltuch mittelmessig Petter Weysbecken | |
| | f 1 d 50 |
| 1 st bogasia Petter Weisbecken 1 pro d 96 | |
| | f 0 d 96 |
| 1 deckeltuch der Steffan Speckyn | |
| | f 1 d 40 |
| 1 st abba her Mathes Bunczler | |
| | f 0 d 60 |
| 1 par lideren seckel | |
| | f 0 d 6 |
| 1 roes czom her Mathes Bunczler | |
| | f 0 d 60 |
| 1 par heren seckel | |
| | f 0 d 4 |
| 1 st bogasia dem Hans Czoep | |
| | f 0 d 96 |
| 1 roes gurt her Endres Bwckner | |
| | f 0 d 12 |
| 6 sattyen feel 1 pro d 16 | |
| | f 0 d 96 |
| 1 st bogasia her Pawl Pildner 1 pro d 96 | |
| | f 0 d 96 |
| 1 par paeczmak klein Felten Engeter | |
| | f 0 d 30 |
| 2 roes girt des Hamway Diner 1 pro d 14 | |
| | f 0 d 28 |
| 1 st bogasia dem Appotecus Jungen 1 pro d 96 | |
| | f 0 d 96 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 st bogasia dem Gylig Scherer Knecher 1 pro d 96 | f 0 d 96 |
| 1 st estar her Mathes Bunczler 1 pro d 32 | f 0 d 32 |
| 1 st estar dem Lassel den Schreiber 1 pro d 32 | f 0 d 32 |
| 1 st estar der Mechel Polneryn 1 pro d 32 | f 0 d 32 |
| 1 par lideren seckel 1 pro d 6 | f 0 d 6 |
| 3 roes girt des Hamway Diner 1 pro d 14 | f 0 d 42 |
| 1 par cisma mit seechten 1 pro d 60 | f 0 d 60 |
| 1 schlecht kepeneck | f 1 d 35 |
| 1 st abba | f 1 d 0 |
| | f 24 d 9 |
| Am 21 Februarj hat Jannes Scherer czaldt das er Am czwenczigest schwldich ist gewesen | f 63 d 20 |
| Lassel der Schreyber hat eyn gewerdit von Roes und Schweynendas dy wolocher Schwldich sein gewesen in Talmeczer gebit am Czwenczigest | f 1 d 99 |
| Am 24 aprilis hat man von Mellenbach vom Jarmart brocht deckeltuch 1 und ist vorkaufft pro | f 1 d 32 |
| Am 27 May hat man von Broes brocht das czw Czwenczigest ist kwmen | f 3 d 33 |
| Am 10 December hat man von Broes brocht vom Jarmarth das czw Czwenczigest ist kwmen | f 1 d 10 |
| Summa | f 70 d 94 |
| 1550 | |
| Was man das Jar wber aus der Laden nimpt alleworden ader Sonnobendt | |
| Am 29 Marci hat Her Mathes Bunczler aus der laden genomem (sic!) | f 11 d 87 |
| Sigillares | f 2 d 27 |
| Am 5 Aprilis hat man aus der laden genomen | f 14 d 58 |
| Sigillares | f 1 d 0 |
| Am 12 Aprilis hat man aus genomen | f 3 d 19 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Sigillares | f 0 d 50 |
| Am 19 Aprilis hat man aus genomen | f 11 d 80 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 82 |
| Am 26 Aprilis hat man aus genomen | f 8 d 99 |
| Sigillares | f 1 d 10 |
| Am 2 May hat man aus genomen | f 20 d 18 |
| Sigillares | f 1 d 74 |
| Am 10 May hat man aus genomen | f 7 d 24 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 46 |
| Am 17 May hat man aus genomen | f 9 d 0 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 36 |
| Am 24 May hat man aus genomen | f 8 d 55 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 84 |
| Am 31 May hat man aus genomen | f 25 d 13 |
| Sigillares. | f 0 d 82 |
| Am 7 Jwny hat man aus genomen | f 37 d 89 |
| Sigillares | f 2 d 66 |
| Summa | f 170 d 98 |
| Am 14 Jwny hat man aus genomen | f 20 d 19 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 80 |
| Am 21 Jwny hat man aus genomen | f 30 d 48 |
| Sigillares | f 1 d 94 |
| Am 28 Jwny hat man aus genomen | f 21 d 80 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Sigillares | f 1 d 76 |
| Am 5 Jwly hat man aus genomen | f 27 d 2 |
| Sigillares | f 1 d 76 |
| Am 12 Jwly hat man aus genomen | f 40 d 30 |
| Sigillares | f 1 d 94 |
| Am 19 Jwly hat man aus genomen | f 35 d 28 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 42 |
| Am 26 Jwly hat man aus genomen | f 8 d 96 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 36 |
| Am 2 Augusti hat man aus genomen | f 12 d 35 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 62 |
| Am 9 Augusti hat man aus genomen | f 13 d 8 |
| Sigillares | f 1 d 24 |
| Am 16 Augusti hat man aus genomen | f 7 d 6 |
| Sigillares | f 1 d 38 |
| Am 23 Augusti hat man aus genomen | f 2 d 79 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 14 |
| Am 30 Augusti hat man aus genomen | f 3 d 96 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 4 |
| Am 6 September hat man aus genomen | f 5 d 99 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 24 |
| Am 13 September hat man aus genomen | f 4 d 2 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 28 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Summa | f 245 d 23 |
| Am 20 September hat man aus genomen | f 76 d 28 |
| Sigillares | f 6 d 34 |
| Am 27 September hat man aus genomen | f 12 d 0 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 32 |
| Am 4 Octobri hat man aus genomen | f 24 d 50 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 62 |
| Am 11 Octobri hat man aus genomen | f 14 d 32 |
| Sigillares | f 1 d 10 |
| Am 18 Octobri hat man aus genomen | f 10 d 48 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 48 |
| Am 25 Octobri hat man aus genomen | f 8 d 50 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 64 |
| Am 1 Nouember hat man aus genomen | f 3 d 0 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 20 |
| Am 8 Nouember hat man aus genomen | f 14 d 39 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 62 |
| Am 15 Nouember hat man aus genomen | f 11 d 13 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 34 |
| Am 22 Nouember hat man aus genomen | f 18 d 0 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 60 |
| Am 29 Nouember hat man aus genomen | f 5 d 55 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 40 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Am 6 December hat man aus genomen | f 16 d 78 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 32 |
| Am 13 December hat man aus genomen | f 19 d 81 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 66 |
| Am 20 December hat man aus genomen | f 35 d 95 |
| Sigillares | f 1 d 78 |
| Am 27 December hat man aus genomen | f 23 d 78 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 48 |
| Summa | f 312 d 73 |
| 1551 | |
| Am 3 Janwary hat man aus genomen | f 26 d 95 |
| Sigillares | f 1 d 50 |
| Am 10 Janwary hat man aus genomen | f 25 d 17 |
| Sigillares | f 1 d 18 |
| Am 17 Janwary hat man aus genomen | f 95 d 30 |
| Sigillares | f 4 d 20 |
| Am 24 Janwuary hat man aus genomen | f 15 d 7 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 64 |
| Am 31 Janwary hat man aus genomen | f 21 d 78 |
| Sigillares | f 0 d 80 |
| Am 7 Febrwary hat man aus genomen | f 19 d 42 |
| Sigillares | f 2 d 0 |
| Am 14 Febrwary hat man aus genomen | f 8 d 41 |

Sigillares

f 0 d 12

Am 21 Febrwary hat man aus genomen

f 72 d 11

Sigillares

f 5 d 80

Am 28 Febrwary hat man aus genomen

f 16 d 96

Sigillares

f 0 d 22

Am 7 Marci hat man aus genomen

f 25 d 16

Sigillares

f 1 d 44

Am 12 Marci hat Her Mathes entfangen was von den fyschen am tag Letare ist gefallen und was du krichen schwldich an gitteren blyben seindt und auch sunst von den Walachenn an den hemelen und Schweynnen dy von Talmeczer gebit Schwldich waren tunt

f 9 d 7

f 353 d 30

Was her Mathes Bunczler Aus gibt vom czencigest

Am 21 Aprilis hat man dem Diner Felten kegen Mellenbach gesickt auffh den Jarmart mit dem Panyr do hat Man eyn Roes gemyet un dem diner czw czerung in summa

f 0 d 28

Am 12 May hat man dem Michel Goldtschmyt geben das er das gewicht gerecht hat gemacht

f 0 d 30

Das man den Diner Kegen dy gitter hat gesickt

f 0 d 20

Mer hat man den Diner Kegen dy gitter gesickt geben

f 0 d 7

Am 22 May hat man den Hans Rappolt und der dinner Kegen Bros gesickt mit dem Panyr do hat man 1 Roes gemiet und czerung in summa

f 1 d 19

Am 13 Jwny hat man den Felten den dinner Kegen angnetelen gesickt auffh den Jarmart mit dem Panyr czerung

f 0 d 20

Am 12 September hat man den diner gesickt Kegen dy gitter czerung

f 0 d 5

Am 4 December hat man den diner Kegen Broes gesickt auffh den Jarmart mit dem Panyr czerung und fwerlon

f 0 d 60

Am 5 december hat man den Knecht Ambrossy aus dem Turren geben das er mit den gitteren ist kwmen

f 0 d 8

Mer hat man Hans Czymerman geben das er dy trep Kegen dem Hoeffh und den Stael
gebessert hat daczw hat man kaufft dy [?] 2 und Negel in summa

f 0 d 35

Am 5 Marci hat man Felten dem Diner czerung geben das man dy schwldt im Talmeczer
Geldt auss sol treyben von den Walachen

f 0 d 15

Dem Benedek Maller das er das Panyr hat gemacht

f 1 d 10

und hölcz hat man den Winter wber geben in summa

f 1 d 15

Hans Rappolth hat Her Mathes geben vor seynnen dinst

f 18 d 0

Kassel dem schreyber vor seynnen dinst

f 12 d 0

Felten dem diner vor seynnen dinst

f 12 d 0

Mer hat an das ar wber kawfft papir bicher

f 0 d 35

Summa

f 47 d 97

Was her Mathes Bunczler aus vorschaffen des herren Burger Master aus hat gebenn
Dem her Petter Nerrmberger hat her Mathes Bunczler geben auffh den ban der Stadt

f 200 d 0

Her Hans Wollgemuth hat her Mathes geben

f 170 d 0

Her Lorentz dem prister

f 30 d 0

Am Sonnabendt noch Martini den herren Burger Master

f 300 d 0

Mer dem her Burger Master

f 182 d 36

Mer hat der her Burger Master von czwenzigest genomen 1 Deckeltuch der grossen

Percepta fuerunt f 1930 d 12

Extradata fuerunt f 955 d 33

Deposint in paratis f 889 d 43

Amplius debet deponere f 85 d 36

1550

Am 13 Nouembris hatt for die Stadt auffgenommen Trabanten
Kristoff Clogengiessen

f 3 d 0

Jacob Eissgram

f 3 d 0

Lakatos Janus

f 3 d 0

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Waska Janus | f 3 d 0 |
| Franz Rellinger | f 3 d 0 |
| Bereger Heinz | f 3 d 0 |
| Hannes Scherrer | f 3 d 0 |
| Velten Vorgachs | f 3 d 0 |
| Philipp Keltz | f 3 d 0 |
| Jacob Lazar | f 3 d 0 |
| Thomas Houchberger | f 3 d 0 |
| Merten Bechmacher | f 3 d 0 |
| Hannes Rittermacher | f 3 d 0 |
| Barthnes Rochdorfer | f 3 d 0 |
| Bertz Lefflinger | f 3 d 0 |
| Frans BIRTHAHNER | f 3 d 0 |
| Bloes vom Craitz | f 3 d 0 |
| Frans Cröner | f 3 d 0 |
| Jorg Craitzer | f 3 d 0 |
| Jacob Mülner | f 3 d 0 |
| Sebastian Weed | f 3 d 0 |
| Steffan BÜDNER | f 3 d 0 |
| Adrian Toddig | f 3 d 0 |
| Michel Moys | f 3 d 0 |
| Crestel Rotberger | f 3 d 0 |
| Jacob Albrecht | f 3 d 0 |

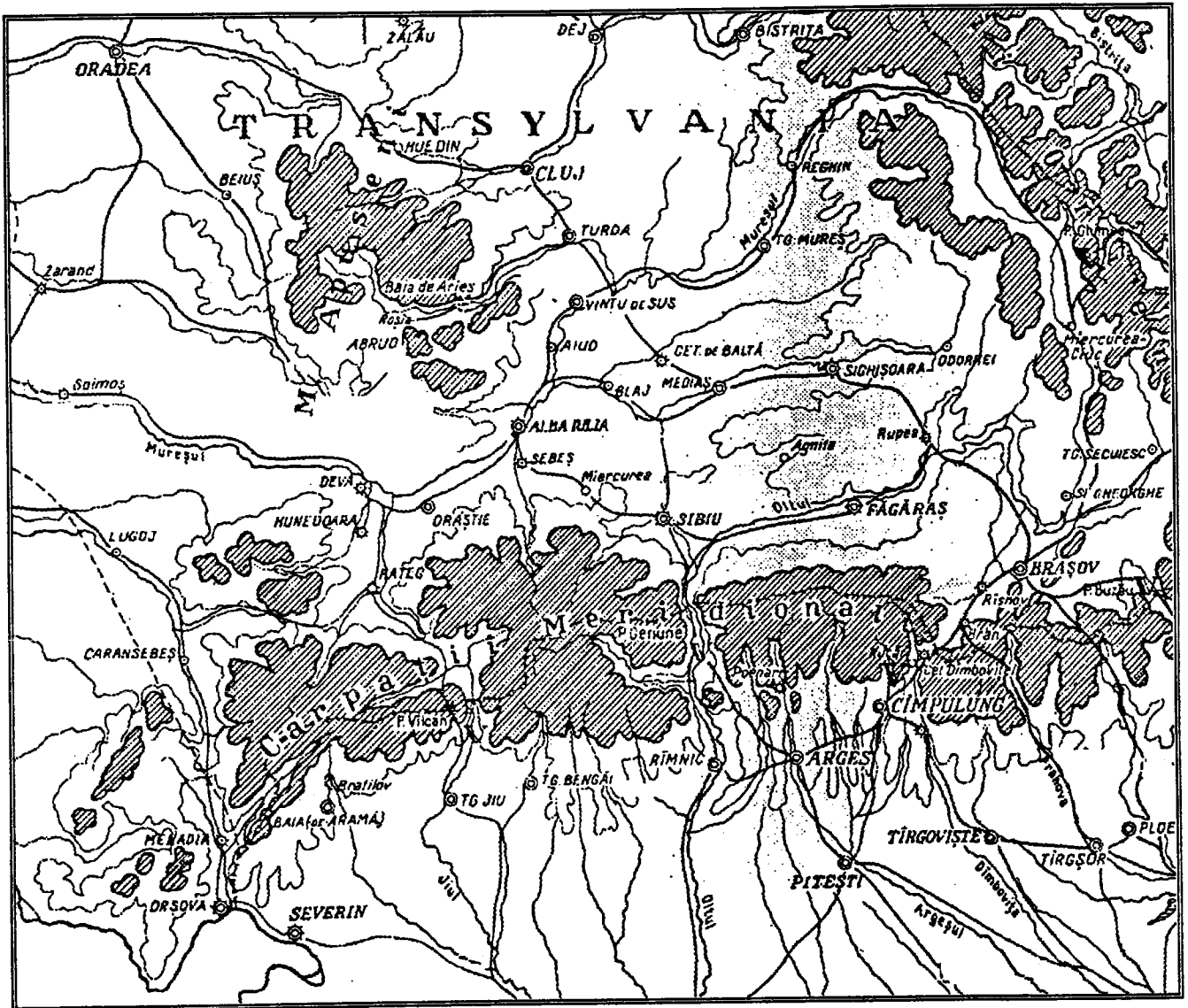
| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Merthen Scheiner | f 3 d 0 |
| Baltasar Tröster | f 3 d 0 |
| Frans Schmed | f 3 d 0 |
| Jllieby Jaco | f 3 d 0 |
| Kinches Lörincz | f 3 d 0 |
| Ramazzy Laslo | f 3 d 0 |
| Boliay Marton | f 3 d 0 |
| Hydwegy Thamas | f 3 d 0 |
| Zabo Bernad | f 3 d 0 |
| Laslo Janus | f 3 d 0 |
| Mody Mathe | f 3 d 0 |
| Zengel Mathe | f 3 d 0 |
| Medwe Dienes | f 3 d 0 |
| Lassel Frawendörfer | f 3 d 0 |
| Lukas Croner | f 3 d 0 |
| Jacob Langdaler | f 3 d 0 |
| Emerich Daler | f 3 d 0 |
| Bloes Hang | f 3 d 0 |
| Michel Agreter | f 3 d 0 |
| Bross Sorgen | f 3 d 0 |
| Weis Newes | f 3 d 0 |
| Metter Grossendörffer | f 3 d 0 |
| Jorg Stetbecher | f 3 d 0 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Hannes Reischner | f 3 d 0 |
| Velten Reyshman | f 3 d 0 |
| Miches Waldörffer | f 3 d 0 |
| Jörg Kloz | f 3 d 0 |
| Paul Fraid | f 3 d 0 |
| Mechel Rott | f 3 d 0 |
| Endres Brunn | f 3 d 0 |
| Felten Saltzburger | f 3 d 0 |
| Endres Nöschner | f 3 d 0 |
| Krissenn Zins | f 3 d 0 |
| Endres Tarther | f 3 d 0 |
| Nagh Endreas | f 3 d 0 |
| Wais Cirbes | f 3 d 0 |
| Hannes Kin mit dem hellebart | f 3 d 0 |
| Simon Jurman mit dem hellebart | f 3 d 0 |
| Rott Enrich burger schleger | f 4 d 0 |
| David Orllt der fenrych | f 4 d 0 |
| Fabian den Roch | f 3 d 0 |
| Schuartz Merten der Trabanten haubtman | f 5 d 0 |
| Mer hatt man auffgenomen zu Ross | f 9 d 0 |
| Dem herr Raul Pöldner auff 3 ross geben | f 9 d 0 |
| Dem herr Jorg Küldner auff 3 ross | f 9 d 0 |
| Therren Furman auf 2 ross | f 6 d 0 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Dem Petro Thomuscha von Stredendorff auff 1 ross | f 3 d 0 |
| Dem Farro Mihal 1 ross | f 3 d 0 |
| Dem Lenard Schneiden 1 ross | f 3 d 0 |
| Dem Waytta Begieren 3 ross | f 9 d 0 |
| Dem Nagh Bergel 1 ross | f 3 d 0 |
| Dem Zekel Janus auff ein halb monat | f 1 d 50 |
| Dem Petro einen bogierem 1 ross | f 3 d 0 |
| Dem Bernard Panigrads diener auff 1 ross | f 3 d 0 |
| Dem Panigrad auf ein ross | f 1 d 0 |
| Dem Bros des Stanterdfüerers ahff ein ross | f 3 d 0 |
| Dem Syten Janus 3 ross | f 9 d 0 |
| Dem Antal auff fünff ross | f 13 d 0 |
| Dem Lazko der Bestezey Jerg diener auf ein ross | f 3 d 0 |
| Dem Janus des Panigrad diener auf ein ross | f 3 d 0 |
| Kraczmm einem bogieren 2 ross | f 6 d 0 |
| Dem Zekel Janus 1 ross | f 3 d 0 |
| Dem Hansall Bogieren 1 ross | f 3 d 0 |
| Thomuss Bogieren 1 ross | f 3 d 0 |
| Dem Thormai Janus 3 ross | f 9 d 0 |
| Dem Stanter Ffyerer geben | f 6 d 0 |
| Dem Pume Schleger geben | f 4 d 0 |
| Dem Trometer geben | f 4 d 0 |
| Dem herr Raille auf die zu rissung geben | f 25 d 0 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Dem her Jerg auff die zu rissung geben | f 25 d 0 |
| Dem herren Im zerung geben | f 50 d 0 |
| Der herr der Gonn hat verthan das er den spais wagen mit naruay geladen hat | f 15 d 6 |
| Dem Blosch Hanus dem furman der den spais wagen hat gefurt, auff sex ross geben | f 18 d 0 |
| Ein Zaum zum Stanter ross kaufft pro | f 0 d 80 |
| Der Trabnten haubtmann, dem Bungen Schleger, dem ferrich zu verdrinken geben | f 2 d 50 |
| Am Stanter ross, das zum diesem mal ist kaufft worden, hat man verloren | f 2 d 0 |
| Dem Riemen for ein leder auff die gross bunum gemacht geben | d 40 |
| <i>Summa facit f 482d 36</i> | |

Map: Towns and trade routes in Transylvania in the sixteenth century¹²³



¹²³ Source: Andrei Oțetea, ed., *Istoria României* [History of Romania], vol. 2 (Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 1961), 300.

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