ECO 2210Y:

TOPICS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE EUROPE, 1260 - 1600

Topic no. 30: The Changing Patterns of Mediterranean Commerce, 1280 - 1600: Italy, Catalonia/Aragon, France, the Ottoman Empire, and the Levant

Within each section, readings are listed in chronological order of original publication, when that can be ascertained, except for some collections of essays.

A. General Readings on General European and Mediterranean Commerce, 1300 - 1600:

1. James Westfall Thompson, Economic and Social History of Europe in the Later Middle Ages, 1300-1530 (1931; republished New York, 1960). Rather dated, but sometimes useful.


25. Charles Wilson and Geoffrey Parker, eds., Introduction to the Sources of European Economic History, 1500-1800 (London, 1977). See the population tables commencing each section: for Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Low Countries, British Isles, France, Germany.


27. Eliyahu Ashtor, Studies on Levantine Trade in the Middle Ages, Variorium Reprints CS74 (London: 1978)


i) ‘Medieval Merchants and Financiers,’ pp. 162-84. [Translation of ‘mercanti e banchieri dal XII al XV secolo,’ in La Storia: I grandi problemi (Turin, 1988).]


   a) Bartolomei Yun, ‘Economic Cycles and Structural Changes,’ pp. 113-46.
   b) John H. Munro, ‘Patterns of Trade, Money, and Credit,’ pp. 147-96.
   h) Wolfgang Reinhard, ‘The Seaborne Empires,’ pp. 637-64


B. **Shipping, Shipbuilding, and Navigation: Innovations, Developments, and Explorations**


C. **Commerce and Finance the Mediterranean: Italy in the Later Medieval and Early Modern Eras: 1280 - 1700**


9. Gino Luzzatto, *An Economic History of Italy From the Fall of the Roman Empire to the*

   (a) Werner Sombart, ‘Medieval and Modern Commercial Enterprise,’ pp. 25-40.
   (b) Gino Luzzatto, ‘Small and Great Merchants in the Italian Cities of the Renaissance,’ pp. 41-52.
   (c) Armando Sapori, ‘The Culture of the Medieval Italian Merchant,’ pp. 53-65.


23. Frederic C. Lane, *Venice and History: Collected Papers* (Baltimore, 1966). In particular the following:

   (a) ‘Family Partnerships and Joint Ventures in the Venetian Republic,’ pp. 36-55.
   (b) ‘Investment and Usury,’ pp. 56-68.
   (c) ‘Venetian Bankers, 1496-1533,’ pp. 69-86.


43. Eliyahu Ashtor, ‘Aspetti della espansione italiana nel basso medioevo,’ *Revista storica*
italiana, 90 (1978), 5-29.


   (c) Thomas Blomquist, ‘The Dawn of Banking in an Italian Commune,’ pp. 53-76.
   (d) Michael Prestwich, ‘Italian Merchants in Late Thirteenth and Early Fourteenth Century England,’ pp. 77-104.


65. Paolo Malanima, ‘Pisa and the Trade Routes to the Near East in the Late Middle Ages,’ *Journal of European Economic History*, 16 (Fall 1987), 335-56.


(a) ‘Money and Credit in Medieval and Renaissance Italy,’ pp. 141-61.

(b) ‘Medieval Merchants and Financiers,’ pp. 162-84.


70. Herman Van der Wee, ed., The Rise and Decline of Urban Industries in Italy and in the Low Countries: Late Middle Ages - Early Modern Times (Leuven: Leuven University Press, 1988).


Upon New Evidence from XIIIth-Century Lucca,’ Journal of European Economic History, 19 (Fall 1990), 353 - 75.


(a) Umberto Santarelli, ‘«Maxima fuit Florentiae altercatio»: l'usura e i «montes»,’ pp. 81 - 94.


(c) Vito Piergiovanni, ‘I banchieri nel diritto genovese e nella scienza giuridica tra medioevo ed età moderna,’ pp. 205 - 24.


(e) Peter Marzahl y Enrique Otte, ‘El imperio genovés, 1522 - 1556,’ pp. 247 - 64.


(g) Reinhold C. Mueller, ‘«Quando i banchi no' ha' fede, la terra no' ha credito». Bank Loans to the Venetian State in the Fifteenth Century,’ pp. 275 - 308.


(j) Michele Cassandro, ‘Caratteri dell'attività bancaria fiorentina nei secoli XV e XVI,’ pp. 341 - 66.


(n) Fausto Piola Caselli, ‘Banchi privati e debito pubblico pontificio a Roma tra Cinquecento e Seicento,’ pp. 461 - 96.

(o) Luigi De Rosa, ‘Banchi pubblici, banchi privati e monti di pietà a Napoli nei secoli XVI - XVIII,’ pp. 497 - 512.


(q) Rodolfo Savelli, ‘Aspetti del dibattito quattrocentesco sui monti di pietà: consilia e tractatus,’ pp. 541 - 64.


(s) Paola Massa Piergiovanni, ‘Assistenza e credito alle origini dell'esperienza ligure dei monti di pietà,’ pp. 591 - 616.


86. Samuel K. Cohn, Jr., The Cult of Remembrance and the Black Death: Six Renaissance
Cities in Central Italy (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992).


D. Mediterranean Commerce in the Later Middle Ages: the Levant (The Ottoman Empire, Cyprus, Syria-Palestine, and Egypt), 1300 - 1700


E. Commerce and Finance in the Late-Medieval Mediterranean World: Spain (Catalonia/Aragon and Castile), 1300 - 1500


42. Eliyahu Ashtor, Levant Trade in the Later Middle Ages (Princeton, 1983).


g) ‘Ver la Méditerranée orientale et l’Afrique,’ in Jaime I y su epoca: X Congreso de historia de la Corona de Aragon (Zaragoza, 1975), pp. 7-90.


64. Carla Rahn Phillips and William D. Phillips, *Spain’s Golden Fleece: Wool Production and the Wool Trade from the Middle Ages to the Nineteenth Century* (Baltimore and London:
F. Commerce and Finance in France in the Later Medieval Era


   (a) N. Coulet, ‘Le maleurdes temps, 1348-1440,’
   (b) Michel Mollat, ‘La reconstruction, 1440-1515,’


12. Françoise Piponnier, ‘La consommation des draps de laine dans quelques milieux français à la fin du moyen âge,’ in Marco Spallanzani, ed., *Produzione, commercio e consumo dei panni di lana (nei secoli XII - XVIII)*, Atti della Seconda Settimana de Studio, 10-16 April


patrimoine à Marseille à la fin du XIIIe siècle, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Studies and Texts 117 (Toronto, 1994).


G. Textile Industries and the Cloth Trade in Italy and the Mediterranean World


26. L. A. Kotelnikova, ‘La produzione dei panni di lana della campagna toscana nei secoli XIII-


32. Hidetoshi Hoshino, L'arte della lana in Firenze nel basso medioevo: il commercio della lana e il mercato dei panni fiorentini nei secoli XIII-XV (Florence, 1980).


H. The Textile Industries and Cloth Trade of France and Spain, 1280 - 1550:


2. J. Deschamps de Pas, ‘Textes inédits extraits des registres echevinaux sur la décadence de l’industrie drapière à Saint-Omer au XVe siècle et les efforts de l’echevinage pour y remédier,’ *Mémoires de la société des antiquaires de la Morinie*, 31 (1913), 53-75.


10. Marco Spallanzani, ed., Produzione, commercio, e consumo dei panni di lana nei secoli XII-XVIII (Florence, 1976): see the following:


I. Mediterranean Commerce in the 16th and 17th Centuries: England, Italy, the Ottomans, and the Mediterranean World


J. **Italy: Economic Apogee and Decline during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries**


** 9. Carlo Cipolla, ‘The Decline of Italy: The Case of a Fully Matured Economy,’ Economic History Review, 2nd ser. 5 (1952). A much revised and expanded version was subsequently published as ‘The Economic Decline of Italy,’ in both:


38. Frederick Krantz and Paul Hohenberg, eds., *Failed Transitions to Modern Industrial Society: Renaissance Italy and Seventeenth Century Holland* (Montreal, 1975):

   (a) Editors introduction, pp. 1-7.

   (b) Carlo Cipolla, ‘The Italian ‘Failure’,’ pp. 8-11.

   (c) Domenico Sella, ‘The Two Faces of the Lombard Economy in the Seventeenth Century,’ pp. 11-16.


47. Herman Van der Wee, ed., *The Rise and Decline of Urban Industries in Italy and in the Low Countries: Late Middle Ages - Early Modern Times* (Leuven: Leuven University Press, 1988). For Italy, see Part I:

   (a) P. Massa Piergiovanni, ‘Social and Economic Consequences of Structural Changes in the Ligurian Silk-Weaving Industry from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century,’ pp. 17 - 40.


   (c) P. Malanima, ‘An Example of Industrial Reconversion: Tuscany in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,’ p. 63 - 74.

   (d) A. Moioli, ‘De-Industrialization in Lombardy during the Seventeenth Century,’ pp. 75 - 120.

   (e) Luigi de Rosa, ‘The De-Industrialization of the Kingdom of Naples in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,’ pp. 121 - 38.

   (f) A. M.-L. Trezzi, ‘A Case-Study of De-Industrialization of the City: the Silk Mills of the City and Duchy of Milan from the Seventeenth to the Eighteenth Century,’ pp. 139 - 52.

   (g) Giuseppe Felloni, ‘Structural Changes in Urban Industry in Italy from the Late Middle Ages to the Beginning of the Industrial Revolution. A Synthesis,’ pp. 153 - 60.


A. **QUESTIONS:**

1. How did the Italians gain mastery of Mediterranean commerce during the Commercial Revolution era, especially during the 13th century? Discuss and explain the nature of Italian commercial and political relations with the Islamic emirates/caliphates in the Levant, North Africa, and Spain.

2. Analyse the economic structure of east-west commerce in the Mediterranean during the Commercial Revolution era, in particular the role of the textile trades. Did the Italians gain a ‘favourable balance of trade’ with both the eastern Mediterranean (Levant) and Islamic North Africa -- or just the latter during the 13th and early 14th centuries.

3. What impact did the Mamluk seizure of Acre, the Crusader states, and other Levantine territories have upon relations with the Christian West and upon Mediterranean commerce, after 1292? What were the consequences of papal bans on Mamluk and Islamic trade?

4. What role did the contracting Byzantine Empire have upon Mediterranean commerce during the later 13th and early 14th centuries, especially after the advances of the Ottoman Turks, from 1303?

5. What was the impact of the Merinid invasions of Muslim and Christian Spain, upon the economies of North Africa, Iberia, and the western Mediterranean, from the 1280s? What was the impact of the contemporaneous Wars of the Sicilian Vespers (Aragonese-Angevin Wars) from 1282 to 1302, and from 1314 to 1343?

6. Why did Genoa and Venice go to war over the commerce in the Black and Aegean Seas and Levantine commerce, from the 1290s? Who was the ultimate victor, by the 1380s, and why?

7. What impact did international warfare and political-military conflicts in the Mediterranean basin have upon European/Mediterranean commerce in general, and upon the trade in textiles in particular from the late 13th-early 14th centuries? What changes in trade routes and trading structures occurred in this period, especially when Alexandria (Mamluk Egypt) was virtually closed to Italian commerce? Did Mediterranean commerce undergo a contraction and depression from this period?

8. What roles did Cyprus, Crete, and Lesser Armenia come to play in Mediterranean and Italian commerce during the 14th century?

9. How did Venice come to gain supremacy in Levantine trade in particular and in Mediterranean commerce in general by the later 14th and early 15th centuries: over Genoa and other Italian maritime republics, over French (Marseille) and Catalan (Barcelona) competition?

10. What changes occurred in Genoese commerce in the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, North Africa, Iberia, and western Europe during the 14th and 15th centuries?

11. What role did Catalonia, and Barcelona in particular, come to play in Mediterranean and especially Levantine commerce during the later 14th and 15th centuries? Why did Catalan commerce decline in the later 15th century?

12. What changes occurred in the international trade in textiles in the Mediterranean basin during the
14th, 15th, and early 16th centuries: in woollens, linens, and cottons? Who gained and who lost? How and why did the Levant become so important for supplying Europe with raw cotton, from the later 14th century?

13. What was the role of the spice trade in Mediterranean commerce from the 13th through the 16th centuries: and indeed what roles did spices play in European consumption (cuisine especially) during this period?

14. Did Italy and western Europe in general come to experience a growing or ‘worsening’ balance of payments deficit (outflow of gold and silver) in their trade with the Levant during the later 14th and 15th centuries.

15. What role did France/Provence, and especially Marseille, play in Mediterranean commerce in the 14th and 15th centuries? Why did Marseille’s commerce decline more rapidly than her Italian and Catalan rivals in this period?

16. What role did the Ottoman Empire come to play in Mediterranean commerce during the 14th, 15th, and early 16th centuries? Explain in particular their economic relations with both Venice and the Mamluk caliphate.

17. Why did Italian supremacy in Mediterranean and international trade lead to supremacy in international banking and finance, during the later Middle Ages?

18. How did the Italians conduct their commerce with north-west Europe (England and Flanders in particular) from the 13th to 16th centuries. Explain the changing importance of overland/continental and maritime routes in conducting that commerce.

19. What changes took place in Italian shipping, shipbuilding, and navigation, both in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic ocean routes from the 13th to 16th centuries?

20. What impact did the Portuguese establishment of direct sea routes to West Africa and then to India upon Italian and especially Venetian commerce by the beginning of the 16th century. In particular, how did Venice fare when Portugal gained temporary supremacy in the international spice trade. How did Venice regain control over the spice trade in the 16th century?

21. How did the English manage to gain commercial entry and then growing commercial power in the Mediterranean and especially in Turkish-Levantine trade from the 1570s? How and why were the English (and the Dutch) responsible for the rapid decline and fall of the Venetian woollen industry and commerce from the early 17th century?

22. In what respects did English ships and shipping prove superior for Mediterranean commerce over their chief rivals, the Venetians especially, by the early 17th century?

23. Analyse the political, military, and economic relationships that developed between England and the Ottoman Empire, from the 1570s to the mid 17th century.

24. In what ways, in summary, were both the Dutch and the English responsible for the ultimate decline in Venetian commerce and finance from the early 17th century?
25. In what respects did Genoese commerce and finance make a significant comeback in the later 16th and early 17th centuries?

26. Discuss and analyze the role of the following commodities in Mediterranean commerce during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries: spices, raw cotton, copper, fruits, salt, wheat, textiles, other manufactures (glass, paper, soap).

27. What impact did the Central European silver-copper mining boom have upon Mediterranean commerce, Venetian commerce in particular, from the 1460s to the 1540s. What role did the influx of American treasure, via Seville, have upon Mediterranean and especially Levantine commerce, from the 1540s to the 1640s?
MOORGE KURMA: Chicken Curry, with Poppy Seeds (Modern Indian)

1 broiler chicken, cut up: 2.5 to 3.5 lb
1 cup plain yoghurt
4 medium onions, finely sliced
5 tablespoons vegetable shortening, or oil
2 cups hot water
salt to taste
8 cloves, crushed
1 tsp ground cinnamom
1 tsp ground ginger
1 tsp crushed garlic
1 tsp red pepper flakes
1/2 tsp ground ginger
1 tablespoon ground coriander
1/2 coconut, ground
1 tablespoon poppy seeds
1 lime: juiced
24 cashew nuts

1. Brown onions in large skillet or wok and add separately: cloves, cinnamom, ginger (1 tsp),
garlic, yoghurt; mix thoroughly, and then add the chicken; and stir fry for 5 minutes at
medium heat.

2. In a small skillet, heat vegetable oil/shortening; and add red pepper flakes, 1/2 tsp. ginger,
and coriander; stir-fry to 3 minutes, and then add to the chicken mixture; add water, and
cover tightly, and simmer slowly, for one hour.

3. Grind the coconut and poppy seeds together (with a cuisinart or blender) and add the coconut
paste to the chicken about 20 minutes before the end; with the heat off, add the cashew nuts
and lime juice.

SHAHI KOFTA: Indian Meatballs (Modern)

1 medium onion, quartered
1 lb. lamb or beef, ground (minced)
1 egg, well beaten
1 large onion, finely sliced
4 tablespoons vegetable oil or shortening
1/2 cup of boiling water
1 green or red bell pepper, finely chopped
1 one-inch piece of ginger root (2 tsp ground)
6 black peppercorns
1/2 tsp. cinnamom, ground
1/2 tsp. coriander seeds
1 tablespoon ground coriander
1 tsp turmeric, ground
1 tablespoon cumin seeds
1 tsp. cayenne red pepper or chili powder
1/2 tsp. ground mace
1/2 tsp. ground cardamom

1. Place quartered onion, ginger, peppercorns, cinnamom, coriander seeds in a cuisinart or food
blender; and grind to a fine paste.

2. In a mixing bowl, place ground meat (beef or lamb), egg, ground onions, and the spice paste
mixture and mix well; form into small marble-sized meatballs.

3. In a large skillet or wok, quickly fry (sauté) the meatballs and light brown; remove from heat.

4. In the same skillet, add sliced onion and brown; then add coriander, turmeric, cumin seeds, red pepper or chili powder, mace, and cardamom. Stir-fry for a few minutes; add the 1/2 cup water and meatballs, cooking slowly until the gravy is thick.

5. Serve with steamed or fried rice (which can be mixed with frozen peas and mushrooms).

**POMMEAULX: late 14th - early 15th century French and English**

2 lb. ground meat: beef, lamb, pork, veal or a combination thereof  
2 eggs, well beaten  
parsley  
rice flour  

1/2 tsp. ginger, ground  
1/2 tsp. ground mace  
1/2 tsp. ground cardamom  
6 cloves; or 1/2 tsp. ground cloves  
chopped currants to taste  
almonds, ground

1. In place of eggs, substitute a mixture of ground almonds, water or beef bouillon, rice flour; with 1/2 cup boiling water per tablespoon of ground almonds and 1 tablespoon of rice flour. Or, this mixture may also be used with the beaten eggs, but preferably one egg only.

2. In a mixing bowl, mix the ground meat with the eggs, rice flour, spices, chopped currants, and ground almonds; quickly stir-fry in a large skillet or wok; turn down the heat and simmer; add sprinkled parsley when serving.

**CAPOUN Y-ROSTYDE WITH BLACKE SAWSE: Roast Capon with Black Sauce (English)**

1 capon (or broiling chicken), about 6 lb.  
1 capon liver, cooked and well ground  
1/4 cup of bread crumbs  
wine vinegar or lemon juice  

1/4 tsp. ground anise  
1/2 tsp. ground ginger  
1/2 tsp. ground cardamom  
1/2 tsp. ground cinnamom

Roast the capon and make a sauce with the ingredients listed above, mixed with the capon drippings and sufficient water to make a gravy.

**PIKE IN GALENTYNE: Galantine of Pike (Late medieval French)**

Pike or pickerel: 1 whole, about 2 - 3 lb.  
1 large onion, chopped  
2 slices of whole wheat bread  
1.5 cups of white wine  

1 tablespoon of white-wine vinegar  
2 sprigs of parsley
1/2 tsp. ground cinnamom
1/2 tsp. ground ginger
1/4 tsp. ground black pepper
1/4 tsp. galingale
1/4 tsp. ground cloves

BOURBELIER DE S ANGLIER: Loin of Wild Boar in Boar’s Tail Sauce (late-medieval French)

Pork Loin Roast, 4 - 6 lb. (or wild boar)
2 tablespoons of bread crumbs
salt to taste
1/2 cup hot water
1/2 cup red wine
1/4 cup wine vinegar
16 cloves: or enough to stud the roast
1/2 tsp. ground ginger
1/2 tsp. ground cardamom
1/2 tsp. ground black pepper (peppercorns)
1/2 tsp. ground cinnamom
1/4 tsp. ground cloves
1/4 tsp. ground nutmeg

Roast the pork, with cloves studded in the pork loin; then make a sauce with the roast drippings, the above ingredients, and 1/2 cup of boiling water.

MOUTON Y-ROSTED WITH SAWSE CAMELYNE: Roast Lamb with Cameline Sauce (15th century English)

Leg of lamb, about 2 - 3 lb.
2 tablespoons of breadcrumbs
1/4 cup of red currants
1/2 cup of red wine vinegar
1/2 tsp. ground ginger
1/2 tsp. of ground cinnamom
1/4 tsp. of ground cloves
1/4 cup of nuts: walnuts and/or almonds

Roast the lamb; then make a sauce with the roast drippings, the above ingredients, and 1/2 cup of boiling water, if needed for the gravy.
# THE COMMODITY PURCHASING POWER OF WAGES IN 15TH CENTURY LONDON

## PURCHASING POWER OF A LONDON CRAFTSMAN'S DAILY WAGE in 1438 - 1439: for Textiles, Foodstuffs, and Spices

In terms of a master mason's or master carpenter's daily wage of 8d.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMODITY</th>
<th>Price per Unit</th>
<th>Quantity Purchased</th>
<th>Quantity Purchased</th>
<th>No. of Days' Wages to at 6d per day</th>
<th>No. of Days' Wages for Oxford Cambridge mason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>by Daily in d.</td>
<td>by Weekly Wage of 8d</td>
<td>Buy 7 yds Wage of 48d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXTILES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canvas</td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>4.000</td>
<td>24.000</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brabant Linen</td>
<td>6.400</td>
<td>1.250</td>
<td>7.500</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>7.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flemish Linen</td>
<td>12.100</td>
<td>0.661</td>
<td>3.967</td>
<td>10.59</td>
<td>14.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Worsted</td>
<td>3.500</td>
<td>2.286</td>
<td>13.714</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>4.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Kersey, Dyed</td>
<td>17.900</td>
<td>0.447</td>
<td>2.682</td>
<td>15.66</td>
<td>20.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Broadcloth, Dyed: average</td>
<td>25.400</td>
<td>0.315</td>
<td>1.890</td>
<td>22.23</td>
<td>29.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Broadcloth, Dyed: highest</td>
<td>40.000</td>
<td>0.200</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>46.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Broadcloth: average</td>
<td>144.200</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>0.333</td>
<td>126.18</td>
<td>168.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Broadcloth: highest range</td>
<td>228.000</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.211</td>
<td>199.50</td>
<td>266.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flemish Broadcloth (Ghent Dickedinnen)</td>
<td>65.158</td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td>0.737</td>
<td>57.01</td>
<td>76.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk: Velvet: average</td>
<td>181.080</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td>0.265</td>
<td>158.45</td>
<td>211.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk: Velvet: highest range</td>
<td>279.960</td>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>0.171</td>
<td>244.97</td>
<td>326.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk: Damask</td>
<td>144.000</td>
<td>0.056</td>
<td>0.333</td>
<td>126.00</td>
<td>168.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silk: Plain Satin</td>
<td>105.000</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>0.457</td>
<td>91.88</td>
<td>122.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PURCHASING POWER OF A LONDON CRAFTSMAN'S DAILY WAGE in 1438 - 1439: for Textiles, Foodstuffs, and Spices

In terms of a master mason's or master carpenter's daily wage of 8d.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMODITY</th>
<th>Price per Unit</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity Purchased by Daily</th>
<th>Quantity Purchased by Weekly</th>
<th>No. of Days' Wages for Oxford Cambridge mason to Buy Unit</th>
<th>No. of Days' Wages to buy 6d per day to buy the Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almonds</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>pound</td>
<td>2.667</td>
<td>16.000</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>2.500</td>
<td>pints</td>
<td>3.200</td>
<td>19.200</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>gallons</td>
<td>8.000</td>
<td>48.000</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>pints</td>
<td>8.000</td>
<td>48.000</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>pints</td>
<td>16.000</td>
<td>96.000</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>0.157</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>51.000</td>
<td>306.000</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>0.080</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td>600.000</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye Flour</td>
<td>4.000</td>
<td>pound</td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>12.000</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens</td>
<td>5.000</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>1.600</td>
<td>9.600</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capons</td>
<td>1.509</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>5.300</td>
<td>31.800</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbits</td>
<td>4.000</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>12.000</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sole (Fish)</td>
<td>2.182</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>3.667</td>
<td>22.000</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Wine</td>
<td>5.000</td>
<td>gallons</td>
<td>1.600</td>
<td>9.600</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penny Ale (Beer)</td>
<td>0.748</td>
<td>gallons</td>
<td>10.700</td>
<td>64.200</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good-Quality Ale</td>
<td>1.778</td>
<td>gallons</td>
<td>4.500</td>
<td>27.000</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallow Candles</td>
<td>1.333</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>6.000</td>
<td>36.000</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMMODITY</td>
<td>Price per Unit</td>
<td>Quantity Purchased by Daily</td>
<td>Quantity Purchased by Weekly</td>
<td>No. of Days' Wages for Oxford Cambridge mason at 6d per day</td>
<td>No. of Days' Wages to Buy 7 yds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>0.748 bushels</td>
<td>10.700</td>
<td>64.200</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPICES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>18.028 pound</td>
<td>0.444</td>
<td>2.663</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>12.000 pound</td>
<td>0.667</td>
<td>4.000</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
<td>24.151 pound</td>
<td>0.331</td>
<td>1.988</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>4.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>CloveS</td>
<td>35.556 pound</td>
<td>0.225</td>
<td>1.350</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>5.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saffron</td>
<td>182.857 pound</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td>0.263</td>
<td>22.86</td>
<td>30.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>16.000 pound</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.67</td>
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</tbody>
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