

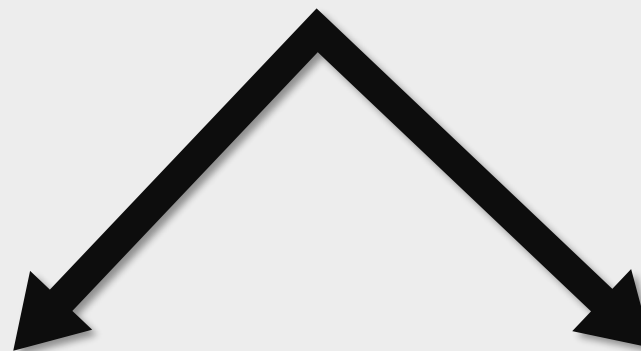
MANAGING THE FOOD SHOCKS OF THE GREAT TRANSITION

FLEMISH CITIES AND THE FOOD CRISES OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

CENTRAL QUESTION



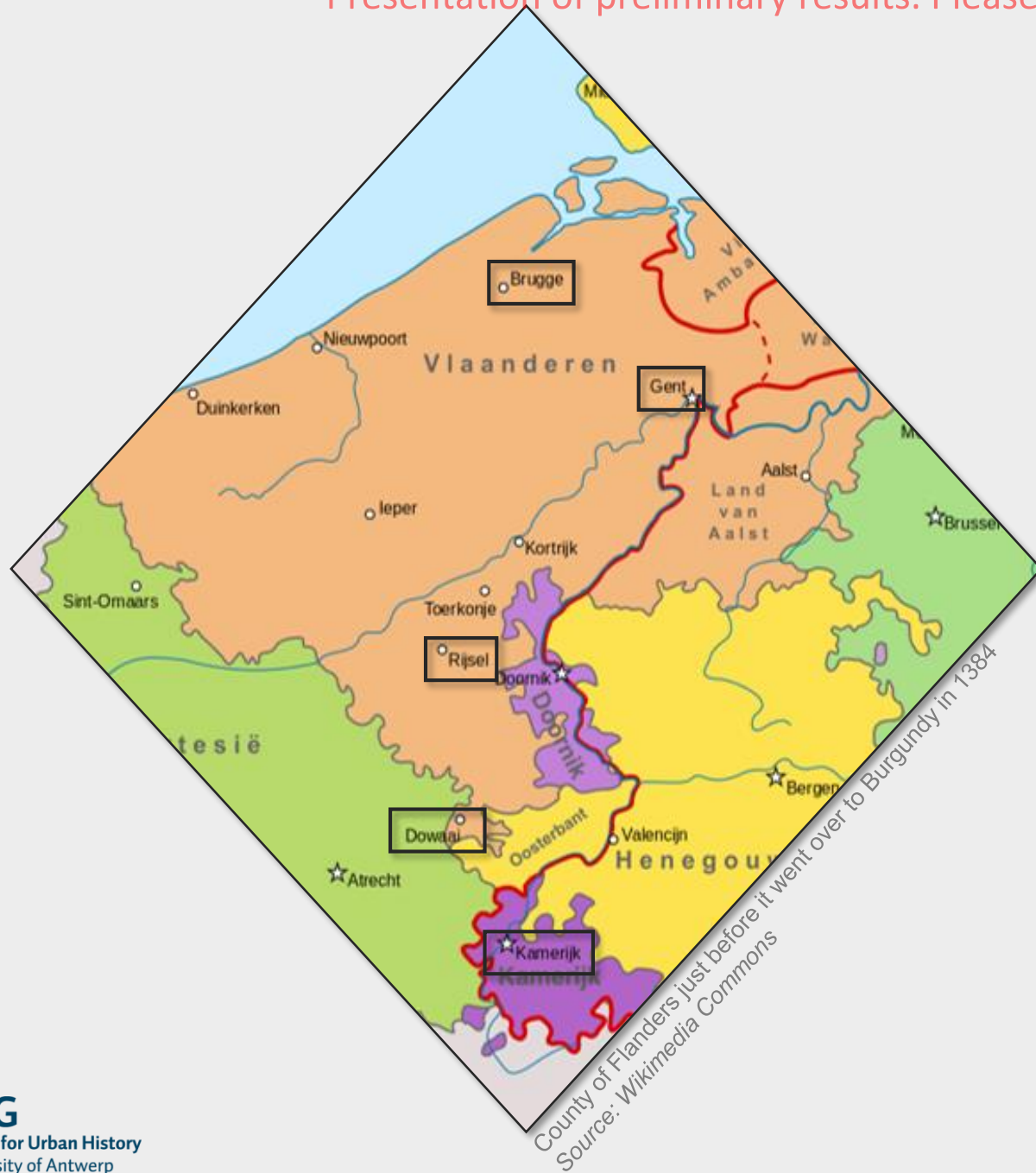
COPING OF URBAN SOCIETY VS FOOD DEARTH PERIODS



FOOD PRICES

GRAIN ECONOMY

Presentation of preliminary results. Please do not cite or distribute

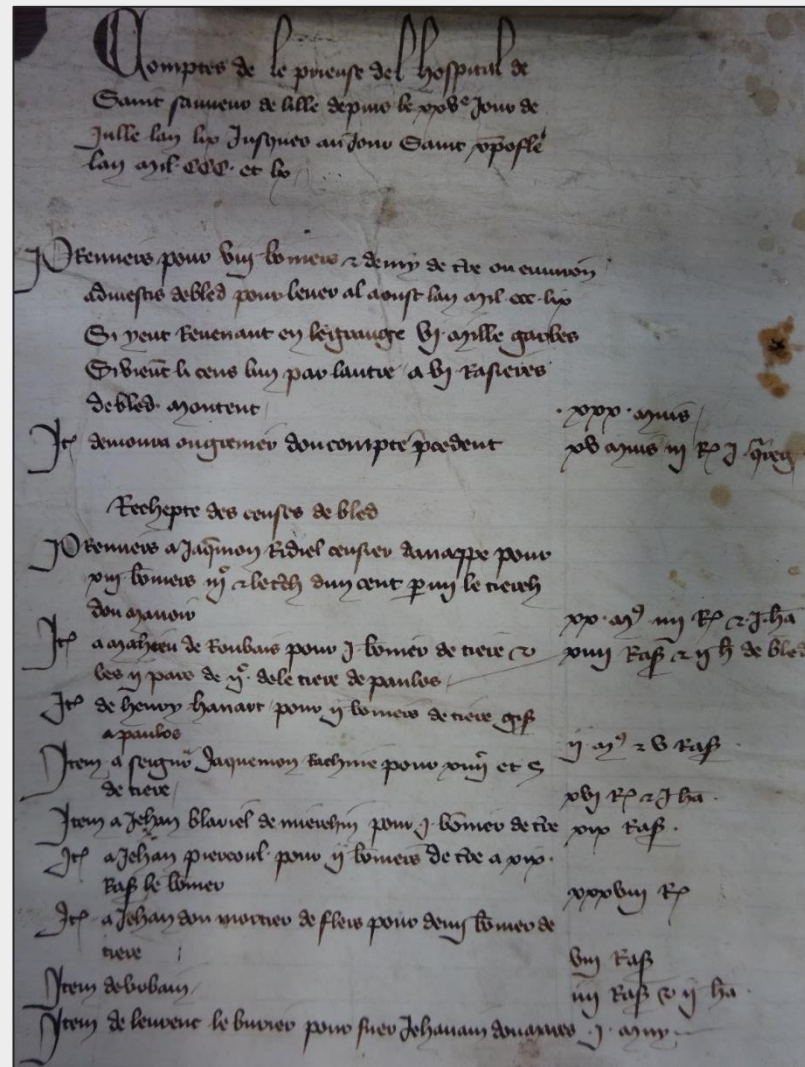


Region
COUNTY OF FLANDERS



Sources

ACCOUNTS FROM HOSPITALS, ABBEYS
AND CHURCH CHAPTERS



ADN, AH E VI 8 (n°9): L'hôpital Saint-Sauveur, compte 1359-1360.



PRICE MOVEMENTS

- Long term: 14th century
- Short-term: price spikes

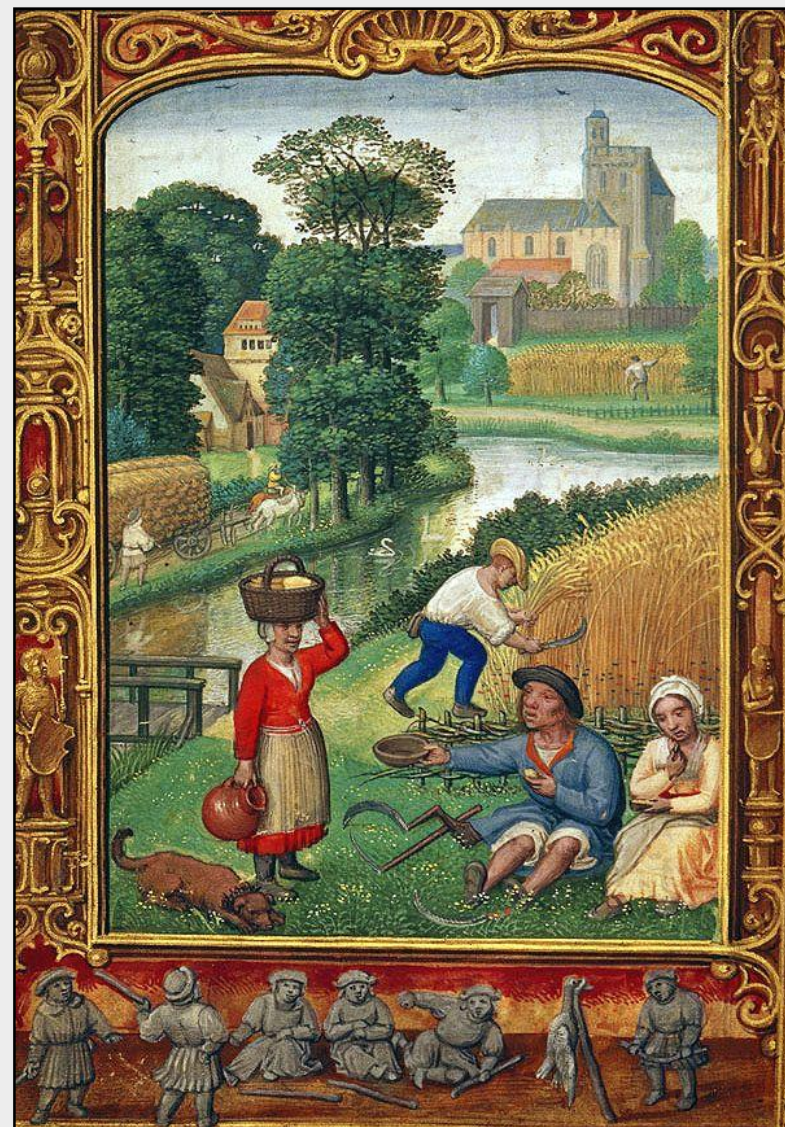


GRAIN ECONOMY

- Production
- Consumption vs. commercialisation
- Surplus extraction



PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

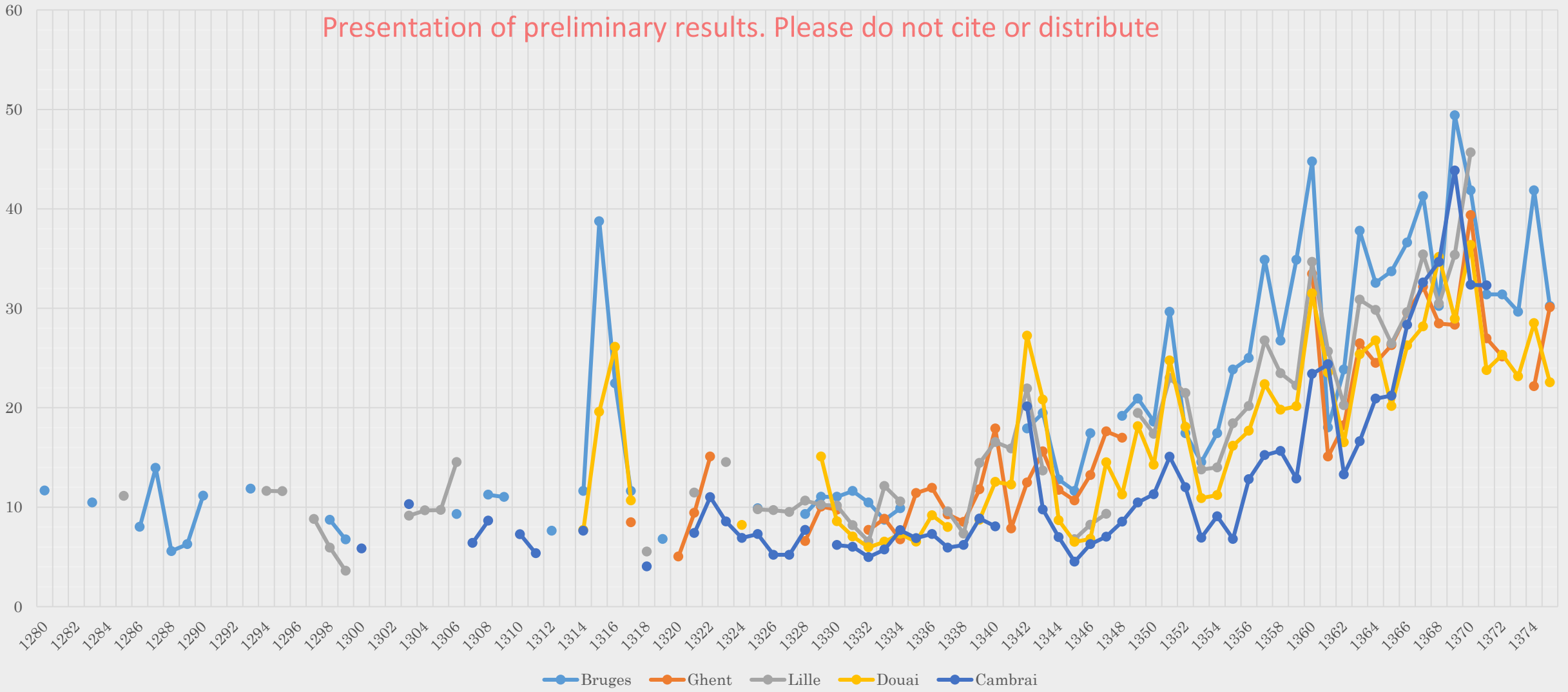


Simon Bening, *The Harvest in August*, 1520-1530.
(British Library, *Golf Book*: Add. 24098, f°25v.)



PRICE MOVEMENTS

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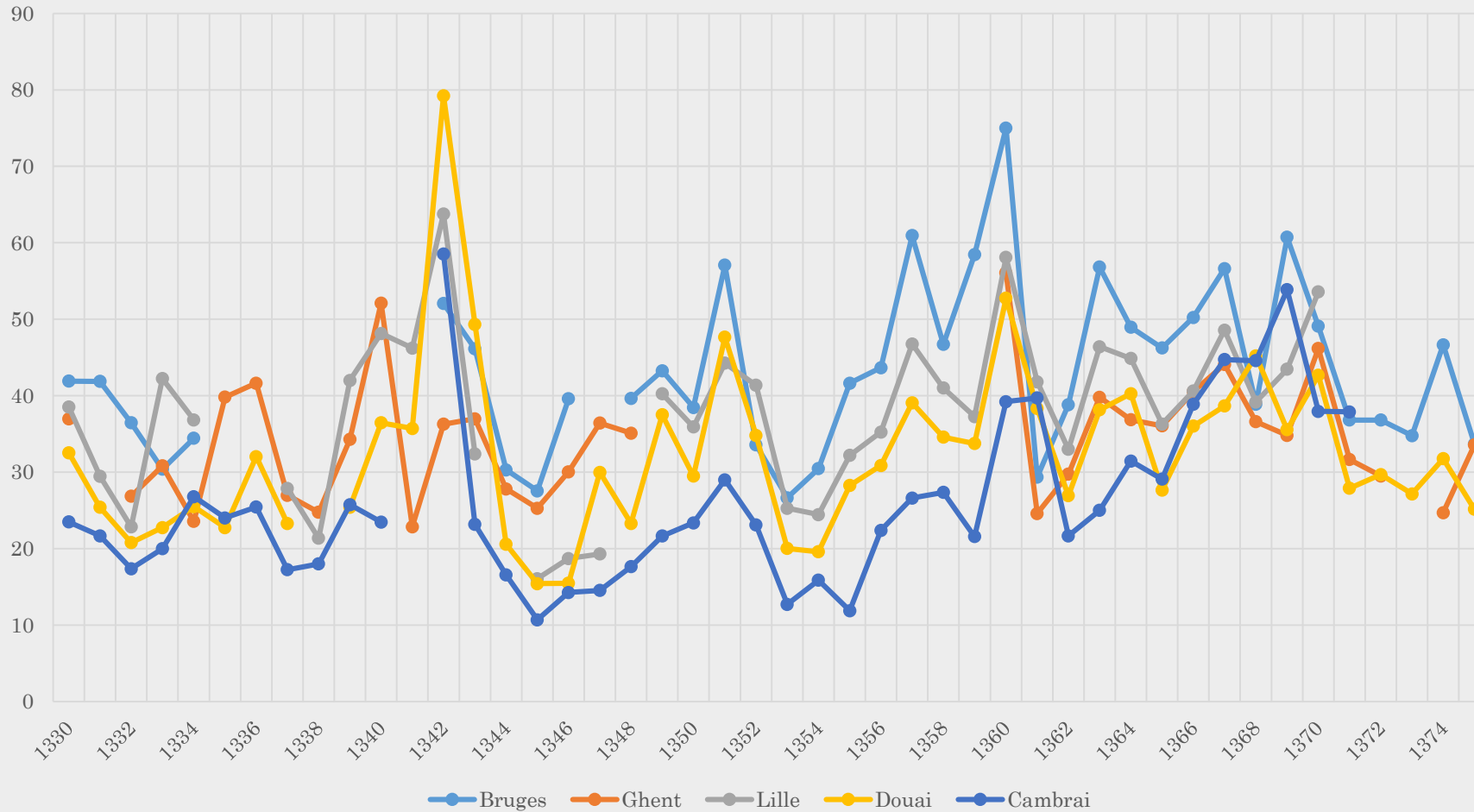


WHEAT PRICE

D.G.R.VL. PER HECTOLITRE



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SILVER

Comparisons

- Diachronic
- Interregional

Flanders: only possible from 1330 onwards

WHEAT PRICE

GRAMS OF SILVER PER HECTOLITRE



DETERMINATION OF SHORT TERM PRICE SPIKES

What constitutes as a 'dearth period'?

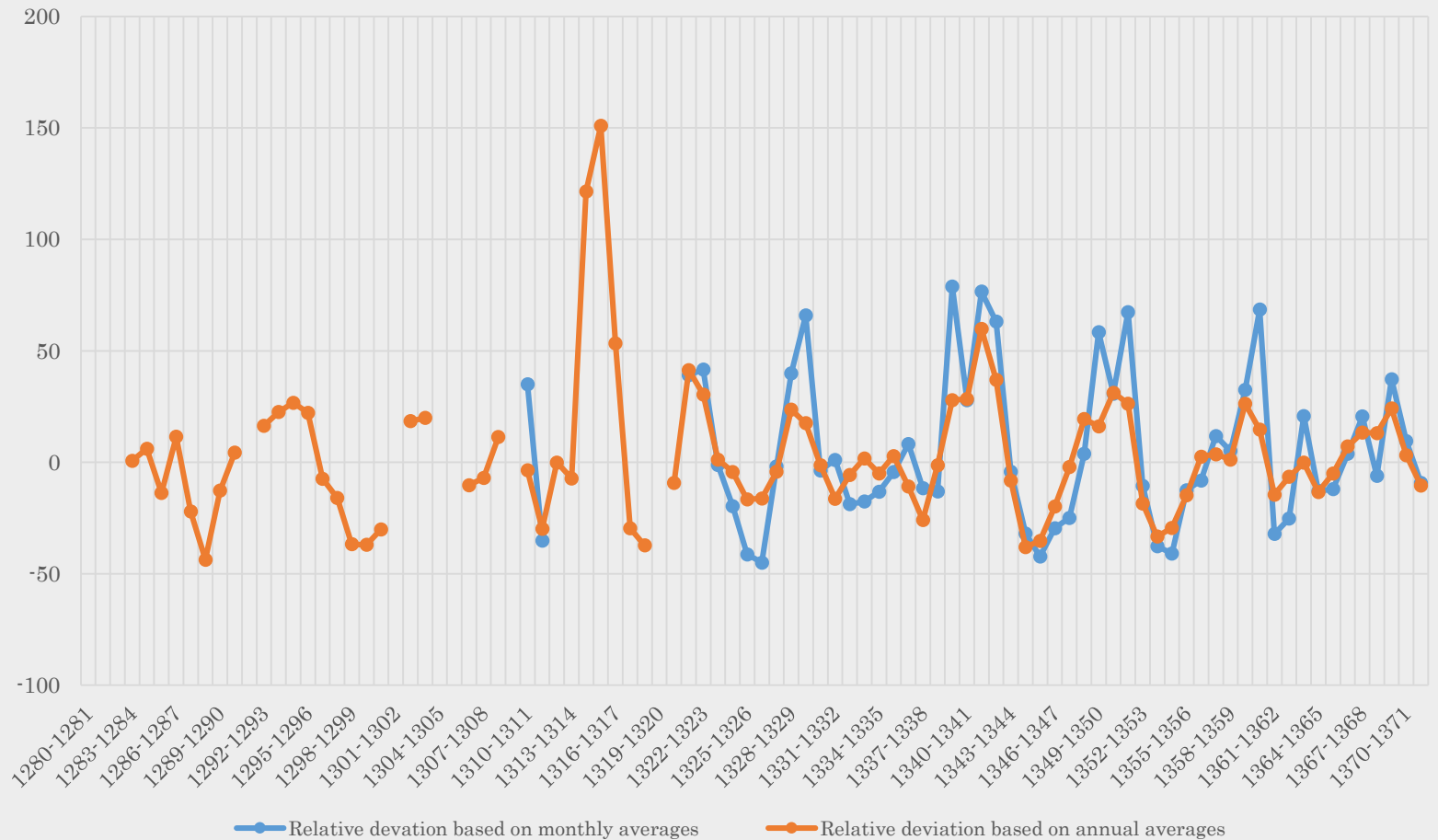
➔ Here: severe price peak

Method:

- Constructing annual avg for harvest years
- Based on monthly/annual averages
- Relative deviation with interquartile mean
- Severity of price spike

➔ Inter- and intra-urban comparison

➔ Market integration already in the 14th century?

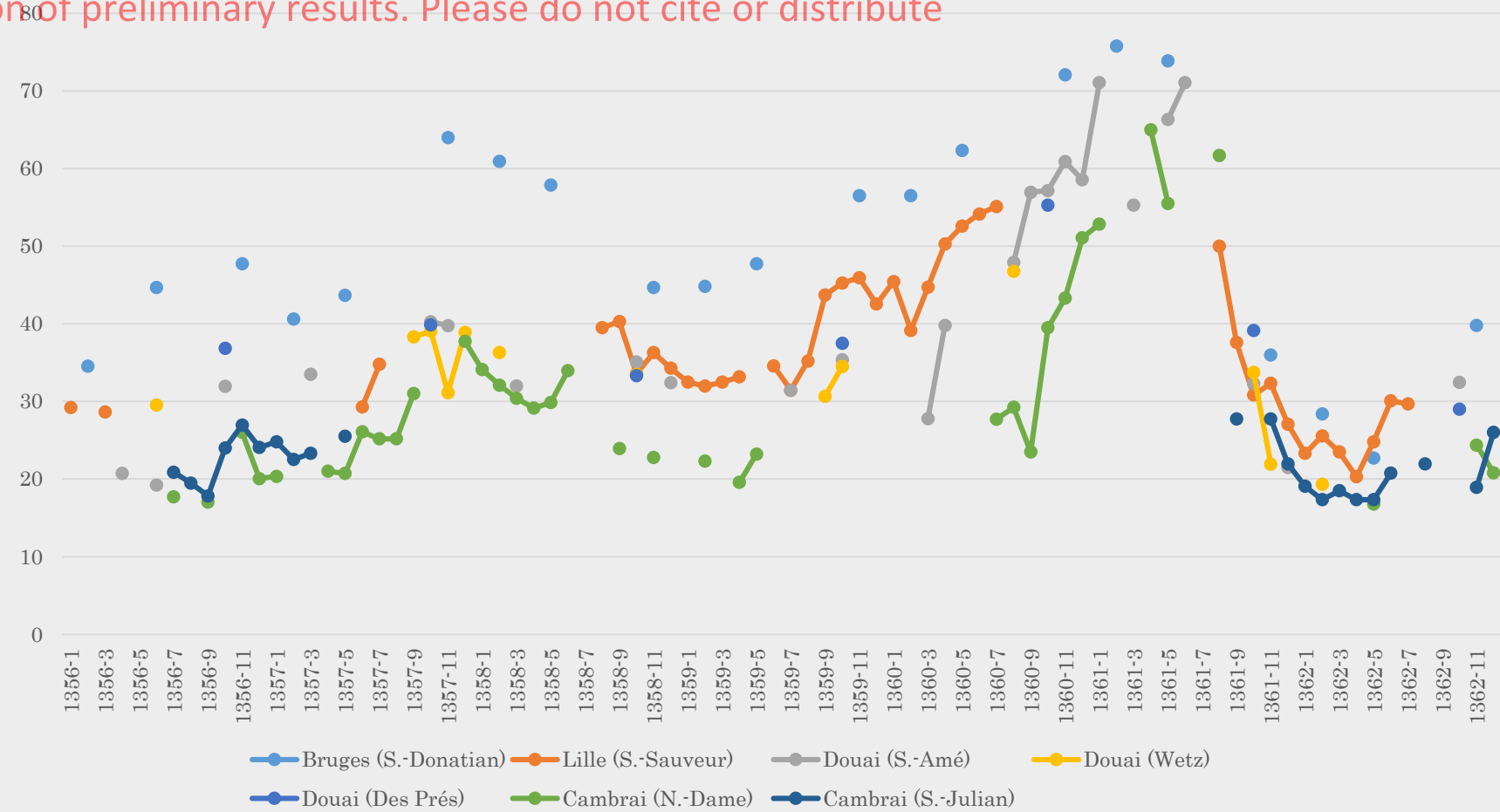


SHORT TERM PRICE MOVEMENTS

Monthly averages

Co-evolutions with:

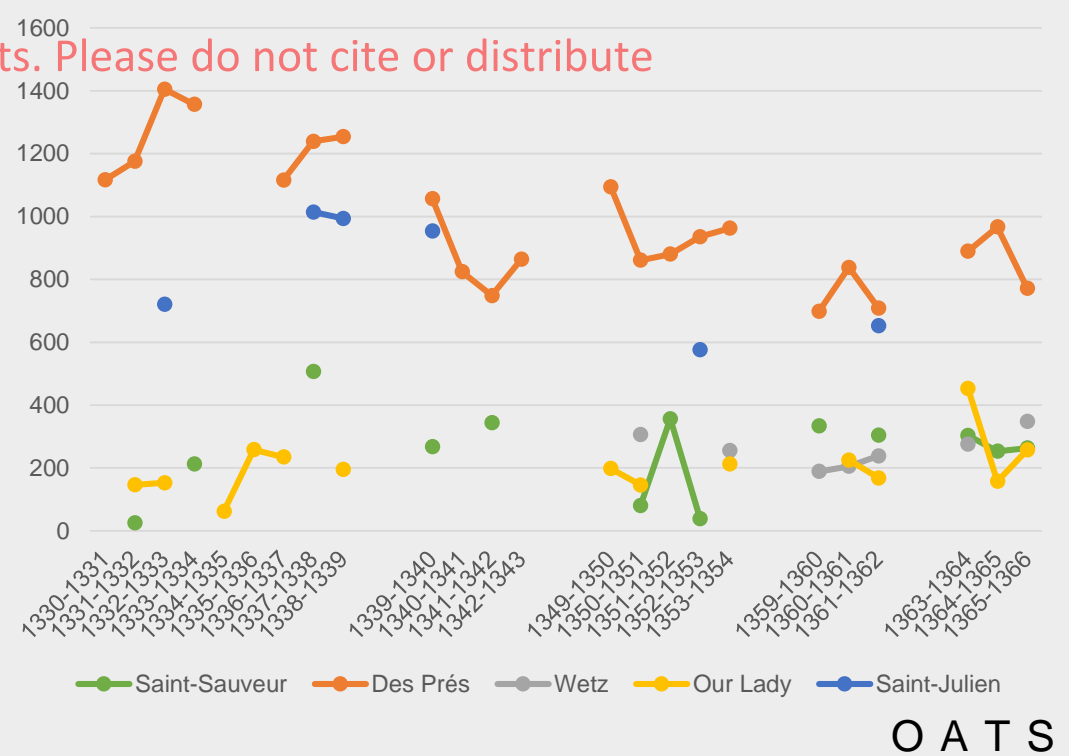
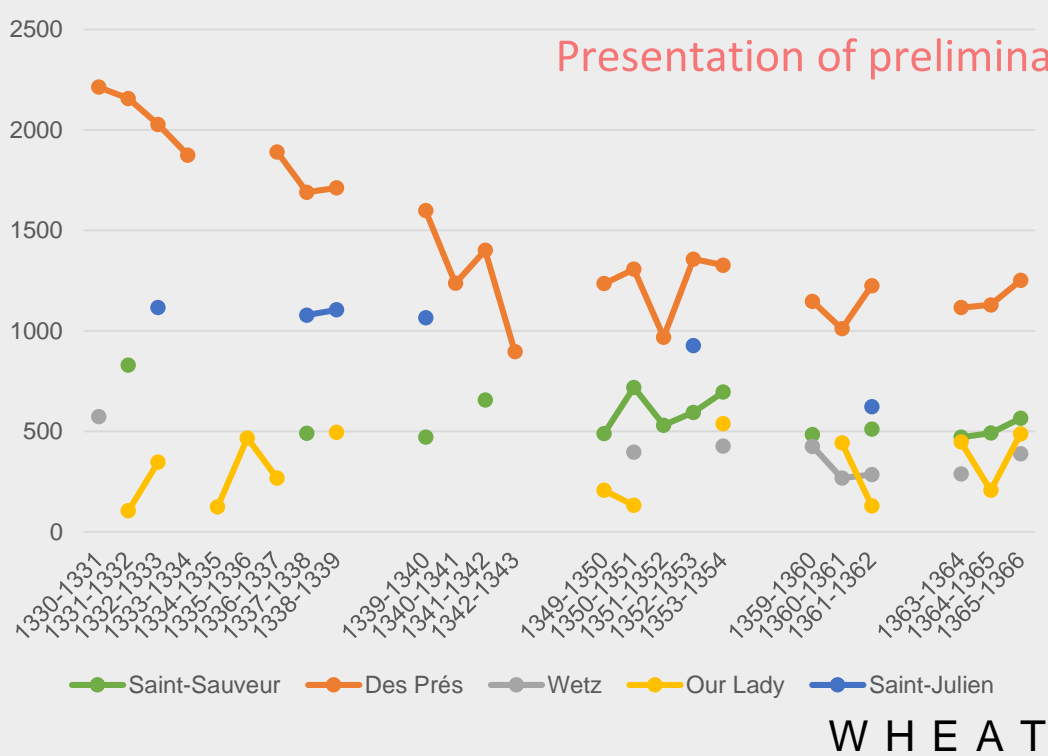
- Plague outbreaks
- War events
- Harvest failures
- Climate/weather events
- Coin depreciation





GRAIN ECONOMY

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PRODUCTION: GRAIN INCOME

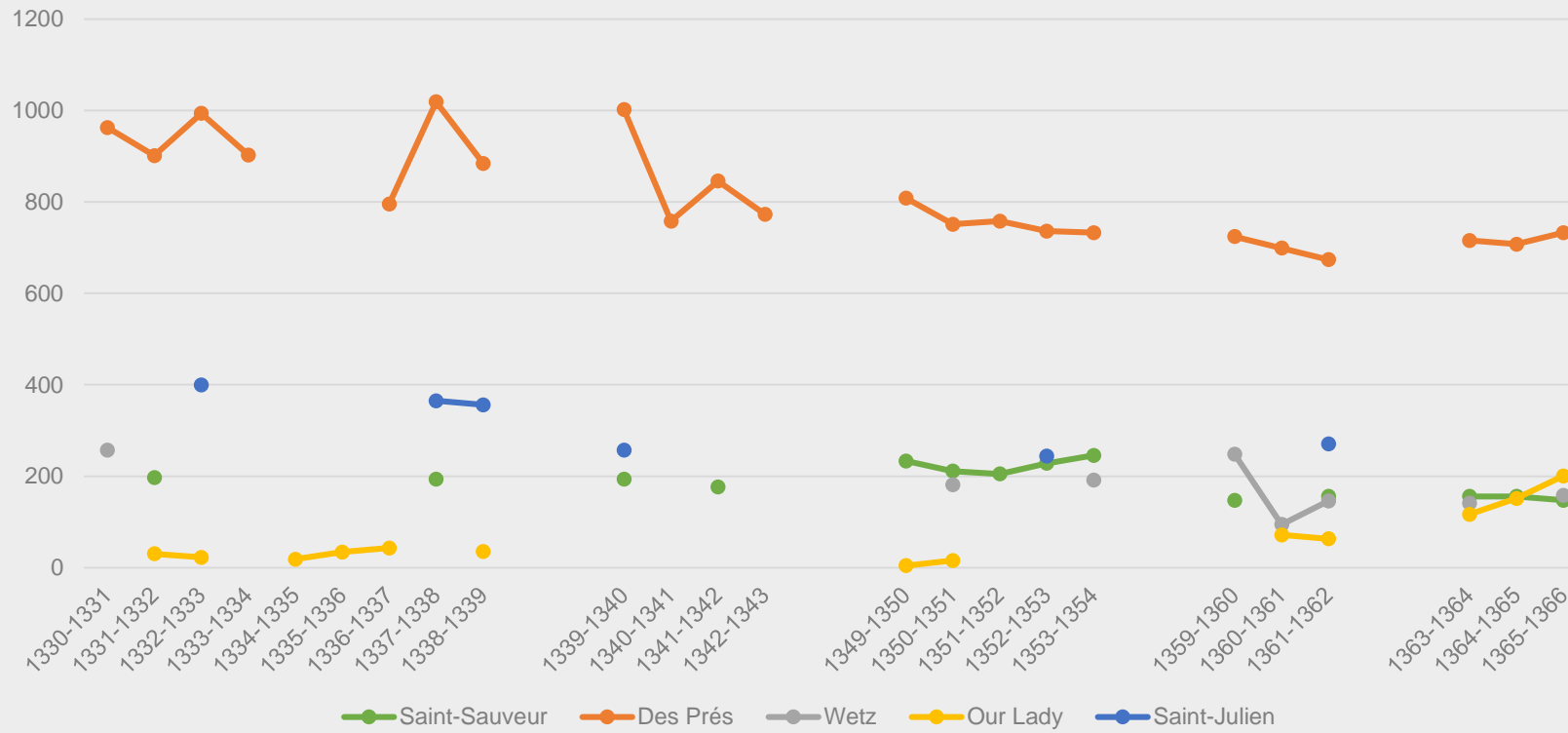
- › Origins: direct exploitation, leases-in-kind, customary fixed rents
- › Theoretical income \neq real income
- › Certain expenses = practical income
- › Downward trend for most landowners, started before the Black Death





W H E A T

Presentation of preliminary results. Please do not cite or distribute



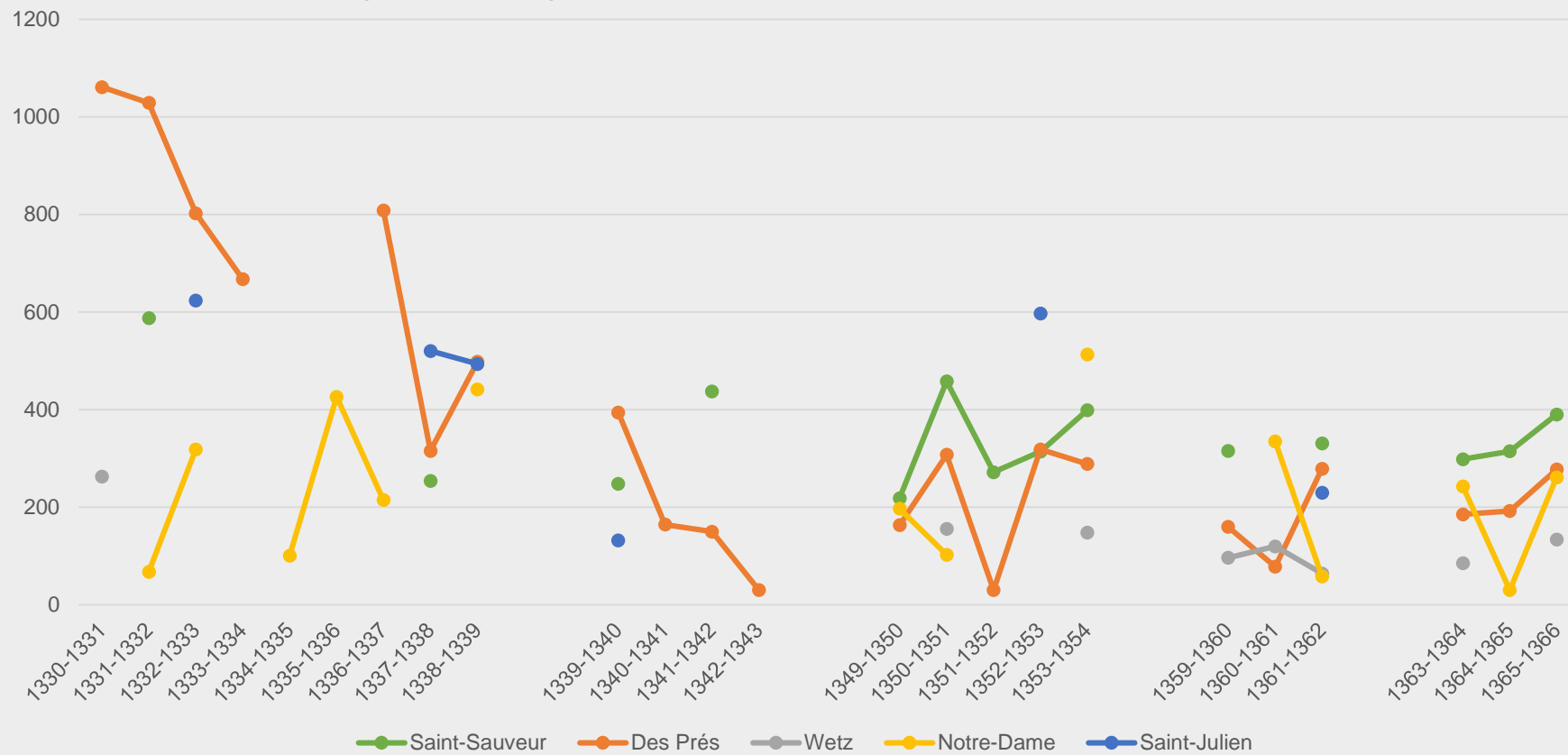
CONSUMPTION

- › *Hospitals*: stable evolution
- › *Abbey Des Prés*: stable, serious dip in 1340
- › *Our Lady*: low consumption, high CV due to changing pattern in 1360's





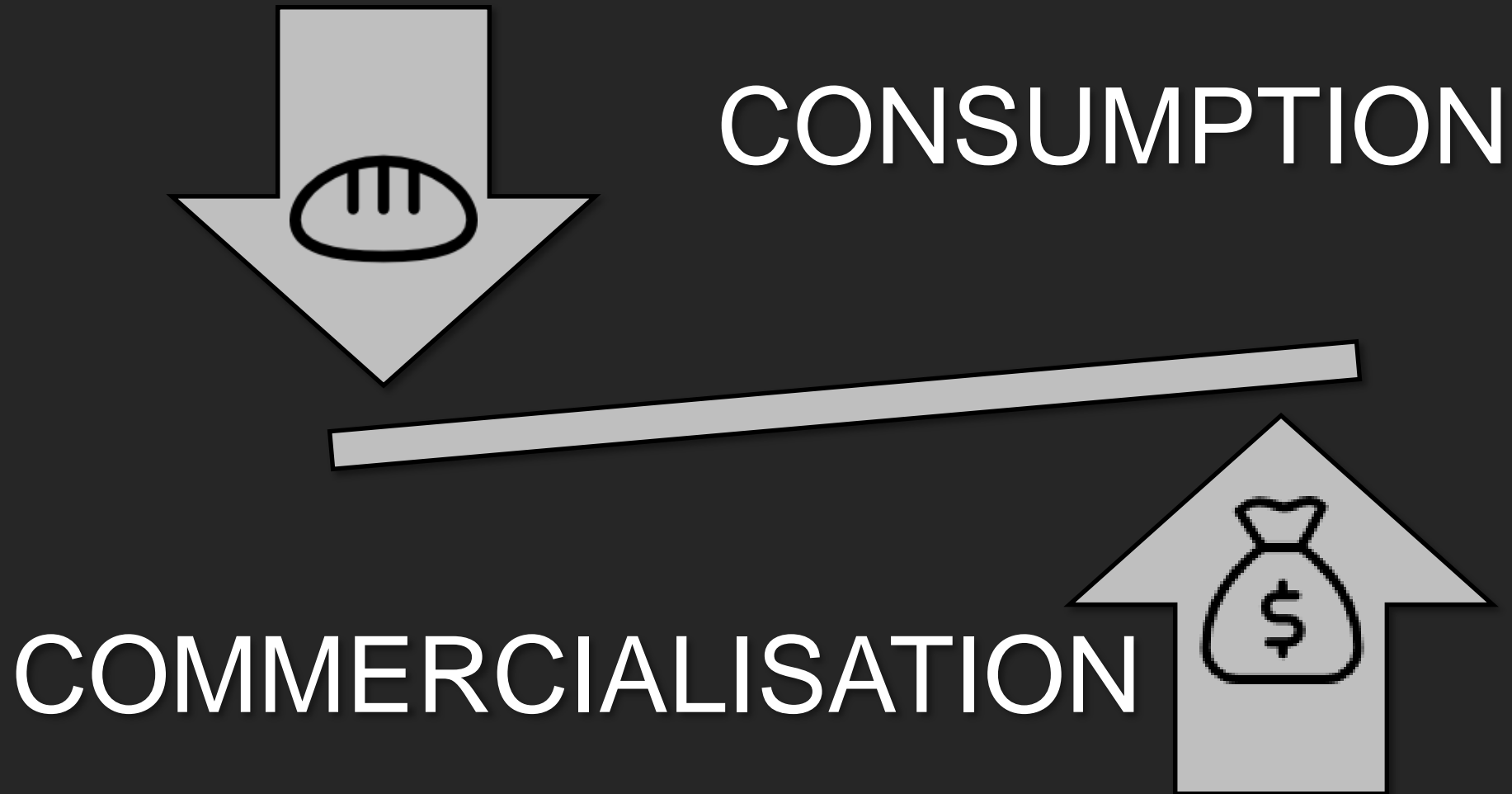
Presentation of preliminary results. Please do not cite or distribute



COMMERCIALISATION

- › Very volatile for all landowners
- › Most of the times: what wasn't used for food = sold





CONSUMPTION VS. COMMERCIALISATION

WHEAT – COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION

- › *St-Sauveur (only wheat)*: Correlation with income
- › *Des Prés (only wheat)*: also with income, but also negative with price
- › *Our Lady*: strong correlation for oats > almost everything sold

FORMULA :

$$\text{Correlation} \left(\frac{\text{Amount sold}}{\text{Amount consumed}}; \text{Price} \right)$$

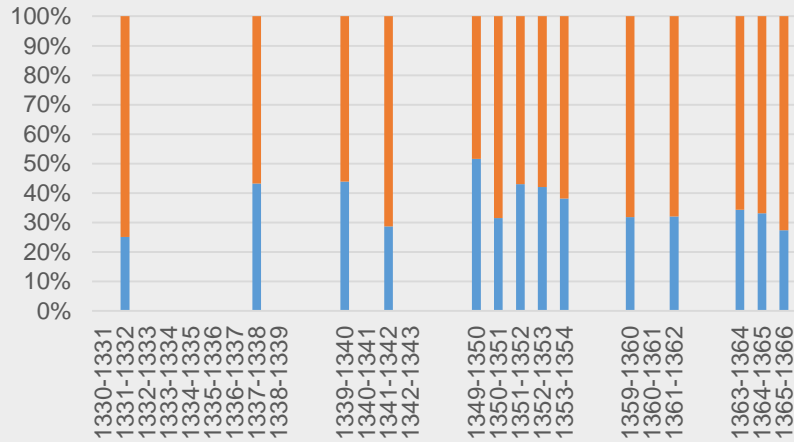
$$\text{Correlation} \left(\frac{\text{Amount sold}}{\text{Amount consumed}}; \text{Minimum income} \right)$$

	Lille		Douai				Cambrai			
	St-Sauveur		Des Prés		Wetz		Our Lady		St-Julien	
Wheat	<i>Corr.</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>Corr.</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>Corr.</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>Corr.</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>Corr.</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
<i>Price</i>	-0,106	0,718	-0,587**	0,004	0,417	0,303	-0,370	0,214	-0,286	0,583
<i>Wheat Income (quantity)</i>	0,559*	0,038	0,921**	0,000	0,117	0,782	-0,008	0,980	0,141	0,790
Oats	<i>Corr.</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>Corr.</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>Corr.</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>Corr.</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>Corr.</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
<i>Price</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-0,181	0,697	-0,230	0,450	-0,259	0,621
<i>Oats income (quantity)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0,101	0,830	0,978**	0,000	-0,072	0,892

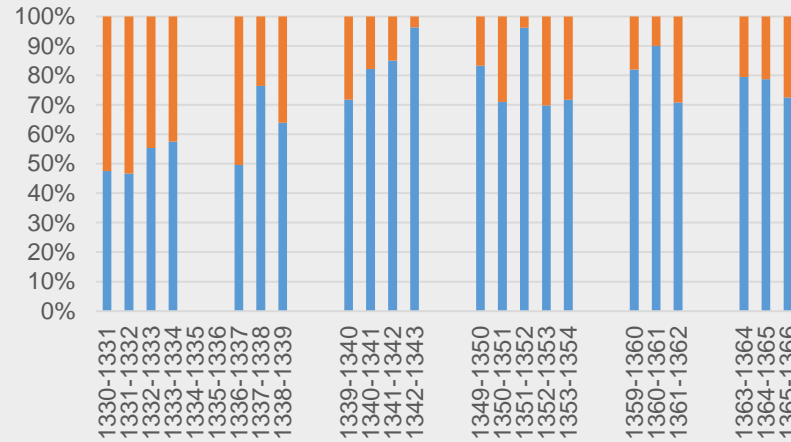


CONSUMPTION VS. COMMERCIALISATION

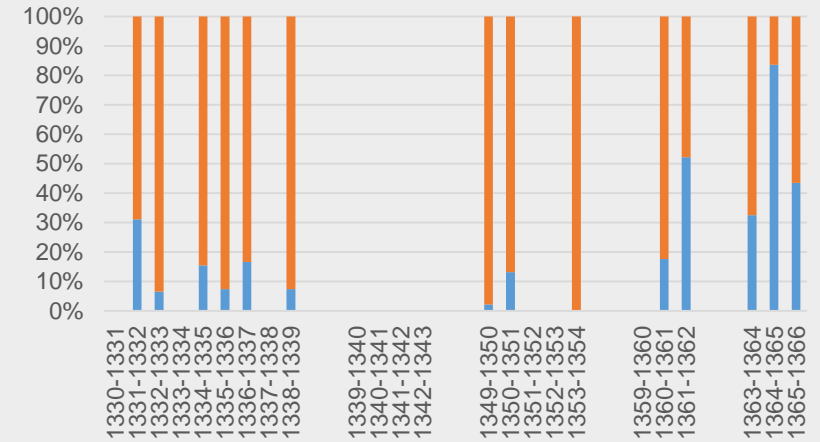
WHEAT - VISUALIZED



A: Hospital Saint-Sauveur ■ Consumption ■ Sold



B: Abbey Des Prés ■ Consumption ■ Sold



C: Chapter of Our Lady ■ Consumption ■ Sold

DIVERGENT STRATEGIES

- › *St-Sauveur* > combining guaranteed cash influx + stable food provisioning
- › *Des Prés* > focus on consumption, reducing sales in dearth years
- › *Our Lady* > primarily commercialising





TOTAL CASH INFLUX

FROM GRAIN SALES

MINIMUM INCOME X AVG. PRICE

Year	Lille		Douai		Cambrai	
	St-Sauveur	Des Prés	Wetz	Our Lady	St-Julien	
1330-1331		29485,45	6179,19			
1331-1332	17391,92	26350,38		2835,62		
1332-1333		17156,26		6728,15	14886,80	
1333-1334		15345,57				
1334-1335				2814,20		
1335-1336				11861,62		
1336-1337		22218,98		6961,06		
1337-1338	6984,06	6351,40			12869,25	
1338-1339		9637,19		9078,37	14938,58	
1339-1340	10372,36	14366,42			6170,51	
1340-1341		4807,41				
1341-1342	18633,18	6639,84				
1342-1343		1102,38				
1349-1350	8009,05	5773,37		5035,94		
1350-1351	16552,19	8990,22	5954,59	3446,11		
1351-1352	11072,29	1448,96				
1352-1353	12665,94	11786,96			27991,01	
1353-1354	10415,10	6070,39	4064,88	6140,42		
1359-1360	11846,62	6167,57	3191,48			
1360-1361		4582,55	7343,43	15470,01		
1361-1362	12392,13	7530,99	2553,80	5532,57	17567,85	
1363-1364	12598,14	6957,46	3192,74	9621,01		
1364-1365	14600,35	6901,93		2081,65		
1365-1366	12691,37	8774,35	4537,38	7897,84		

Expressed in grams of silver

TOP-3 YEARS HIGHLIGHTED

- › All landowners: happened during (or just before or after) dearth years (apart from Des Prés)
- › Prices (still) high > high profits
- › No proof of concious speculating > primary concern = own food supply



SURPLUS EXTRACTION

TENANTS WITH DEBT (column 8)

- › Avg. 34,7%
- › Highest after BD: 62,5%
- › Dropped in 1360's

DEBT VS. LEASE (column 4)

- › Avg. 55%
- › Very high in 1363/4 (115-122%)
- › Most did pay, minority defaulted completely

MOBILITY (columns 6 & 7)

- › High number of new tenants

Wheat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1331	7	20,49	79,30	25,8%	N/A	N/A	19	36,8%	8,77
1332	7	38,31	111,13	34,5%	7	14	24	29,2%	11,57
1334	6	33,87	73,10	46,3%	N/A	N/A	18	33,3%	8,91
1335	10	53,10	169,87	31,3%	1	17	28	35,7%	12,55
1336	8	26,06	74,23	35,1%	3	12	26	30,8%	11,19
1338	8	19,44	86,06	22,6%	N/A	N/A	36	22,2%	11,87
1349	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18	N/A	11,81
1350	20	64,58	201,94	32,0%	7	19	32	62,5%	9,56
1353	14	115,94	323,39	35,9%	N/A	N/A	25	56,0%	17,11
1360	8	61,45	84,83	72,4%	N/A	N/A	25	32,0%	14,28
1361	9	76,45	91,62	83,4%	6	12	26	34,6%	10,54
1363	8	135,92	117,79	115,4%	N/A	N/A	21	38,1%	16,22
1364	3	69,86	56,90	122,77%	6	10	20	15,00%	13,07
1365	6	88,24	152,01	58,05%	5	13	24	25,00%	13,61

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Active tenants with debt | 6. New tenants (not active in the previous year) |
| 2. Total debt from active tenants | 7. Total tenants |
| 3. Total lease from active tenants with debt | 8. % active tenants with debt |
| 4. Debt vs. lease | 9. Average lease |
| 5. Lost tenants (active in the previous year, but not during the current year) | |

CONCLUDING REMARKS



PRICE SERIES

- › Newly constructed price series: detailed & useful, especially from 1320 onwards
- › 1330-1370 period of short-term shocks

GRAIN ECONOMY

- › Profound structural change (contraction grain economy) → predates Black Death
- › Harvest failures ≠ price spikes → huge profits were made (no proof of speculation)
- › Missing element = plague → was not absent in this region
- › Plague mortality did not disrupt grain economy

CONCLUDING REMARKS



WORK IN PROGRESS!

- Co-evolution of price series with different factors
- Inclusion of political economy
- Test-case periods need to be expanded (14th century)

THANK
YOU

FOR WATCHING AND LISTENING