Randazzo, 3 September 1455

Source: ASC, Not. Pietro Marotta, reg. 5, c. 4r-v.

Federico Crimi, at the behest of Busaccone de Xalo of San Marco, a Jew of Randazzo, undertakes to cultivate Busaccone’s vineyard on the basis of métayage for three years. The property is situated in the territory of Randazzo, contrada Città Vecchia. Furthermore, Federico declares that he owes Busaccone one ounce for barley and a loan, which he promises to pay in three annual instalments. He also hires an ox from Busaccone in return for a salma of wheat, which he promises to deliver to Busaccone’s home by harvest time.

Randazzo, 5 September 1455

Source: ASC, Not. Pietro Marotta, reg. 5, c. 6v.

Deed of sale whereby Nissim de Panormo, a Jewish merchant of Randazzo, sells Matheo Cammarana green and giambellotto cloth for 20 tari. Matheo cedes to Nissim the debt owed him by Xibbi Mira, a Jew. If Xibbi fails to pay by Easter, Nissim is at liberty to take legal action against Matheo.

Randazzo, 23 September 1455

Source: ASC, Not. Pietro Marotta, reg. 5, c. 22r.

Deed of sale whereby Xhanino Guidocto, a Jew of Randazzo, sells Thomeo de Sant’Angelo a gray donkey (baldovino) for seven florins, to be paid in three instalments until the feast of S. Giovanni. Thomeo undertakes to carry for Xhanino all the must produced by Siminto Tavormina, Xhanino’s partner. The latter is to pay Matheo for the transport of fire wood.
Baudo Miletta (Mulecta) and Muxa de Sancto Marco, a Jew, set up a joint venture to last six years. Budo invests a beast of burden and a foal. The partners are to look after the animals and to share the cost of stabling them. They are to divide profit in equal shares. On 27 November Muxa and Sadia Bissidi declare that they share the ownership of half the animals and are to divide the profit of that half. The other half remains Baudo’s.

The couple Nicolò and Antonia de Castiglione sell Amico Cavallero their share of the wine press held jointly with Amico for four florins. The property is situated in Randazzo, contrada Boccadorzo. They used the money to settle a debt to Benedetto de Benedetto, [a Jew].

Xagua de Iosse, a Jew of San Marco, hires himself out as shop assistant to Benedetto de Benedetto, a Jew of Randazzo, for four months. Xagua is to be paid four florins, food, a new wool gown and shoes.

Simone de Matera invests six ounces with lossep Xammara, a Jew of Randazzo, to finance the trade in some merchandise to be bought and sold before the feast of S. Agata. On that date, lossep is to pay Simone the capital plus profit.