

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT IN THE GENERAL LEDGER OF GIOVANNI FAROLFI'S COMPANY (1299–1300)

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Abstract

The paper aims to reproduce the procedure of the preparation of one of the main indicators on missing folio 114 in the General Ledger of the company of Giovanni Farolfi in Salon, which is the account of the head office. The methodological framework of the research is presented by the method of logical and analytical reconstruction (MLAR) of the account books, which helps to represent the set of the accounting records in a form of block-diagrams and to carry out an in-depth analysis on their basis. The results of the research move the authors closer to the final objective – the virtual reconstruction of the final “Creditors” section page of the Trial Balance, which was lost.

Keywords: branch office of the Giovanni Farolfi company in Salon, double-entry bookkeeping, virtual reconstruction, the head office account.

JEL code: M410, N830.

Introduction

Today the General Ledger of the branch office of Giovanni Farolfi's company is regarded as the earliest preserved example of double-entry bookkeeping application. One of the problems relating to the evidential sides of such a statement is the absence of the final “Creditors” section page of the Trial Balance placed on folio 114. The authors' goal is to accomplish the virtual reconstruction of the mentioned folio by means of the analysis of the cross-references and the authors' method MLAR.

The research is being implemented in several stages. First of all, the array of the preserved pages, which was bound in a wrong sequence different from the historic one, was virtually reconstructed into the order that took place at the end of the 13th century. Further, there was proved the two-stage preparation of the “Debtors” section in the Trial Balance that was situated on the left side of folio 92. The present work seeks to reproduce the lost folio 112, on which the transactions dealing with the company's head office were reflected. The name of the account was Giovanni Farolfi and Co. (or the head office account). The final indicator of the mentioned account was approaching to 80 percent of the overall total of the “Creditors” section in the Trial Balance.

Review of Prior Literature

The first researcher to describe the General Ledger of the branch office of the company that belonged to Giovanni Farolfi was Federigo Melis (1950). In the description of the medieval account book he claimed: “The existence of the accounts with the sections “Debtor” and “Creditor” (the accounts were kept according to Tuscan rules – in a form of a paragraph), the application of the unified monetary estimates (*livre tournois* of France, divided into 20 *sols*, and each sol into 12 *deniers*.), the compulsory occurrence of the cross-references to the entries throw no doubt that the ledger was kept due to all the canons of double-entry bookkeeping” [Melis, 1950, p. 485].

However, the reputable Italian scientist admitted that he did not read “all the long entries”. In 1960 Melis published a paper, which he completely dedicated to the mentioned account book [Melis, 1960, p. 347–56].

A significant imprint in the history of accounting was left by philologist Arigo Castellani in 1952 [Castellani, 1952, p. 708–803] as he studied that medieval artefact. He published the ledger in his translation from Old Italian into the modern Italian language. Castellani expressed his opinion on the point that the book “was kept on rules of double-entry bookkeeping”.

Raymond de Roover did not work directly with the account book of the Farolfi company, so that is why he presented his views on the basis of Castellani’s translation: “Accounts for operating results also appear in another fragment published by Professor Castellani” [Roover, 1956, p. 119]. According to him: “It may well be early example of double entry, since all the entries, save those relating to cash transactions, have cross-references to corresponding debits or credits. In the case of cash transactions the absence of such references proves nothing, since receipts and disbursements were recorded in a separate book, called *Iibra dell'entrata e dell'uscita*, which was complementary to the ledger and served both as cash-book and as cash account. Merchandise accounts, it seems, were also kept separately in a *Iibra rosso* or red book” Of course, sectioning the ledger is perfectly compatible with double entry. It is even indicative of better organization, since it permits dividing the work among several book-keepers” [Roover, 1956, p. 119–120].

A. Martinelli put special emphasis on the purpose and the arrangement of the accounts in the General Ledger: “Following a well established practice, this ledger was divided into two sections: in the first section, from folio 1 to folio 92, there is record of all the accounts beginning with a debit entry, whereas in the second section, from folio 93 to folio 129, were recorded all the accounts beginning with a credit entry. Many of the accounts are personal, but there are also several impersonal accounts: rent for houses and shops, horses, wool, furniture and fixture, and so on” [Martinelli, 1974, p. 403].

A. Lee provided the most complete description of the General Ledger. In addition to the characteristics of the accounts and the list of the missing pages and other registers, he mentioned the political and economic situation of those times, the geographic factors, which influenced the business, along with the factors, which contributed to the development of the accounting. As well, the American researcher focused on the analysis of the mistakes made in the accounting by the medieval bookkeeper. [Lee, 1977].

His student Lee – Smith F. was also writing about the Farolfi General Ledger [Smith, 2008, pp. 143–156].

In our previous papers we have been discussing the issue relating to the virtual reconstruction of the preserved pages of this account book: we managed to arrange them in the order set in the times of Martino Manucci (the company’s accountant) and to substantiate the procedure of the final “Debtors” section page preparation. [Gurskaya, 2017; Kuter, 2017].

In the meantime none of the authors, we have been addressing to, aimed to reproduce the missing leaf 114 (either its right or left side), on which the final “Creditors” section page was placed. Consequently, we attempt to recreate it for the first time, which requires a whole range of studies. Inevitably, among all the items of the “Creditors” section the account of the head office is the most valuable.

Statement of Basic Materials

It is recalled that in the middle of the 20th century the General Ledger of the branch office of the G. Farolfi company (1299–1300) is recognised to be the earliest preserved example of

double-entry bookkeeping application, as it corresponds to all its elements: the unified money measurement, the accounts with two sections (debit and credit), the identified double entry including the use of cross-references, the operational accounting for cash in a specific register or in a specialised account, the use of special accounts for incomes and expenses to calculate the financial result, the use of the Trial balance to consolidate the data.

In the General Ledger there were used the accounts of a Tuscan format – in a form of a paragraph (mingled format in type of a column). In the debtors' accounts the debit took the upper part of the account, when the its credit was placed under it. In the creditors' accounts it was reversed, the credit could be found above the debit. The peculiarity of this ledger lies in the fact that the company's accountant used to number its pages in an unusual way: instead of familiar recto (r) and verso (v) he put one both on the left and the right sides of the folio.

The major part of the accounts contains the opening balance transferred from the White Notebook – The General Ledger of the previous reporting period (1298). Alas, it was lost as well as the other books relating to this accounting complex of 1299–1300 the General Ledger of the research addresses to. Those were the book: the Current Expenses (*spese corse*), the Cloth Ledger (*quaderno dei panni*), the Expenses Ledger (*quaderno delle spese*), the Cash Book (*libro dell'entrata e dell'uscita*).

Many leaves of the General Ledger were irretrievably lost. The pages 1-47 and from 110r (right) up to the end of the book are entirely lacking. Within the page interval 48r (right) –110l (left) there are also a lot of missing ones. More importantly, some pages are bound in the wrong sequence. The authors had accomplished the virtual reconstruction of the array of the accounts [Gurskaya, 2017], which considerably simplified the on-going research.

According to cross-references the debtors' accounts are placed starting from the first page of the General Ledger to carta 86r. The pages 87l – 91r (the leaf 87r–88l is missing) are the eight pages that accumulated the balances of the unclosed accounts gathered from the General Ledger and some other account books. On page 92l there is the final “Debtors” section page, on which the accountant carried down one balance of the individual account from carta 86r and the eight subtotals prepared on the preceding cartas 87l – 91r. The overall “Debtors” total equalled lb. 2745 s. 6 d. 1 and can be found on page 93l.

The creditors' accounts are situated starting from the page 93r up to the page 113l (or 114l). The last page of the creditors' accounts cannot be defined as the leaves of the book from carta 110 were lost. Further, there followed the account for profits on cartas 127-129. The accounts, which reflected the losses, were placed in the Current Expenses (*spese corse*).

Special attention should be devoted to page 93l, on which the aforementioned “Debtors” total (lb. 2745 s. 6 d. 1) was compared with another total transferred from carta 114 (lb. 2762 s. 19 to). The entry says: “Giovanni Farolfi and Co., **must have**, the 4 of August, we put where they **must have** here at c. 114, Sum lb. 2762 s. 19 to”, which testifies that the final “Creditors” section page was on one of the pages of folio 114.

In our opinion, the attempt to reconstruct the folio 114 (the final “Creditors” section page) should be made by beginning with the reproduction of the head office account (the missing folio 112).

The authors' development of method of logical and analytical reconstruction (MLAR) facilitates the representation in block-diagram models of the entire accounting process as recorded in the account books, covering all steps from original entry to production of financial statements.

We managed to recreate three fragments based on the preserved accounts from the General Ledger that ultimately contain the cross-reference to folio 112, on which, as we can assume, the account of the head office of the company was placed.

The first piece of interest (Figure 1) includes both the accounts for receivables (account group D1) and payables (account group C1).

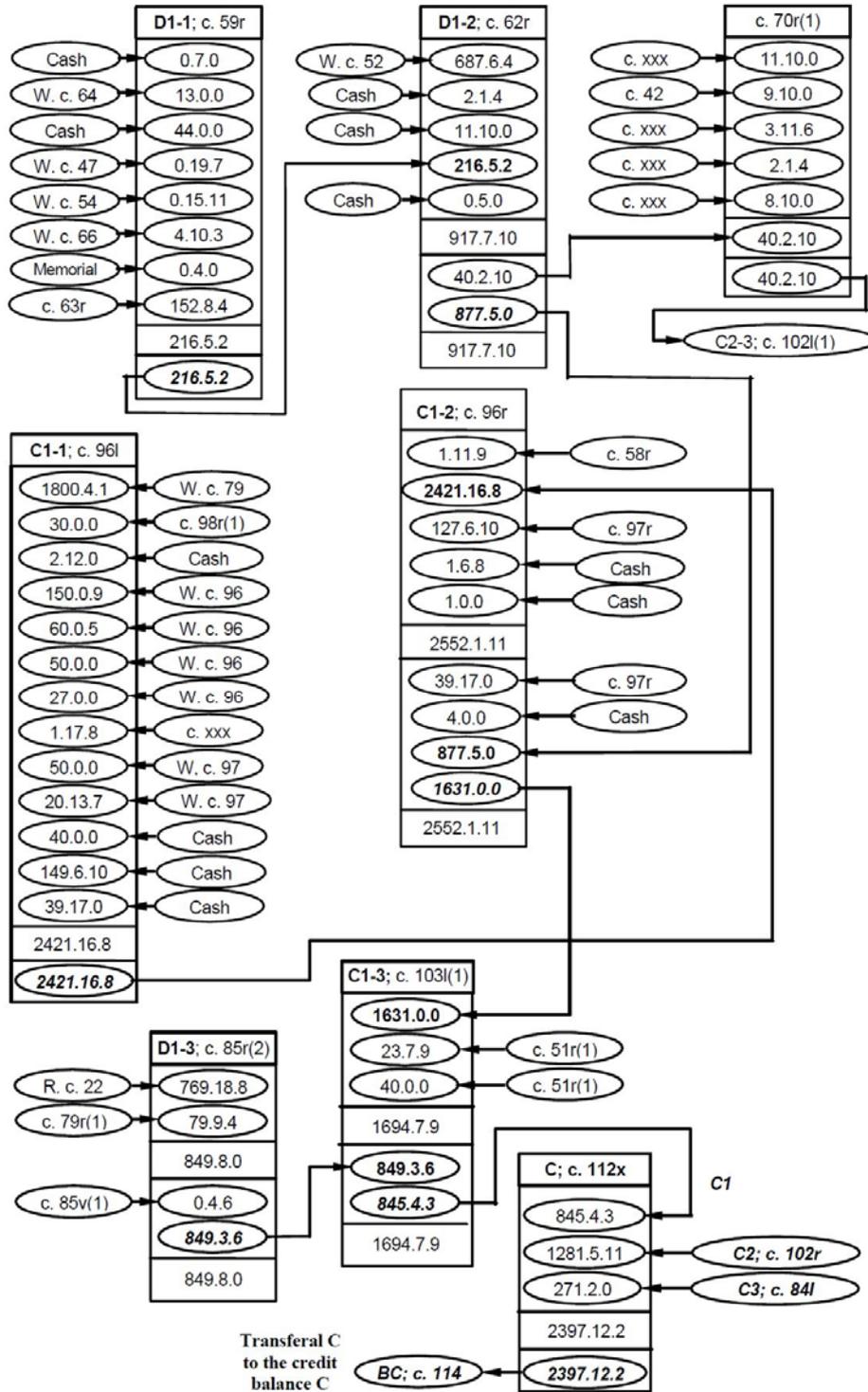


Figure 1. The preparation of the account of the head office (Total C1)

There is the translation from the Old Italian language of Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 59r in Table 1, which presents the first account for receivables in terms of settlements with the Head Office (the account of Giovanni Farolfi and our partners of Nimmisi). The first and the third entries have references to the Cash Book, the one that was apparently kept by date (chronologically). For that reason in the General Ledger the reference to any carta in the Cash Book is absent. The second, fourth, fifth and sixth records address only to the General Ledger of the previous period (1298) (in Figure 1 – identifier “W”).

Table 1 – The translation of Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c.59r from Old Italian

1299	
Giovanni Farolfi and our partners of Nimmisi [Nimes] must give , on the 30 of March 1300. We gave for them to messer the Archbishop of Arli in cash for the account of Pagnio	lb. – s. 7 to.
And they must give , on calends of January 1299, for a horse which Ghiberto Doni To Francesco Cavalcante our partner. We put where they should give to the White Notebook [Quaderno Bianco] at c. 64	lb. 13 to.
And they must give , on the 4 of February of that year, for Francesco Cavalcante our partner. Giovanni Farolfi had in cash. We put where they should give to the White Notebook at the aforesaid account	lb. 14 to.
And they must give , on the 30 of March 1300, for Gherardo Ughi. We put where he should give in the White Notebook at c. 47	lb. – s. 19 d. 7
And they must give , on the 2 of March 1299, for Giovanni of Messer Ubaldino. We put where he should give at the White Book <i>de l'Assi</i> at c. 54	lb. – s. 15 d. 11
And they must give , on the 5 of November of this year, for Ughetto Bonaguide. We put where he should give at the White Notebook at c. 66	lb. 4 s. 10 d. 3
And they must give , on the 300 of March 1300, for Nerino Falconieri. We put where he should give at the Memorial	lb. – s. 4
And they must give , on the 10 of May of this year, for Tommasino Farolfi. We put where he should give at c. 53	lb. 152 s. 8 d. 4
The sum is lb. 216 s. 5 d. 2 tor. On calends of April 1300.	
They gave , on calends of April 1300, lb. 216 s. 5 d. 2 tor. We put that they must give here at c. 62	

Only in the last entry the debit sum of lb. 152 s. 8 d. 4, which appeared during the reporting period, was transferred from the partner’s account “Tommasino Farolfi” to the account of Giovanni Farolfi. On calends of April 1300 the accumulated total of the accounts receivable was carried forward to the account D1-2 Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 62r (the translation is given in Table 2).

Table 2 – The translation of Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c.62r from Old Italian

1300	
Giovanni Farolfi and our partners of Nimmisi must give , on the 17of February 1299. We put where they should give in the White Notebook at c. 52 in the account of ser Giovanni di Pagnio	lb. 687 s. 6 d. 4
And they must give , on the 10 of April of this year, for exchange expenses on lb. 443 s. 10 to be exchanged which I, Matino, brought to Tommasino in Marsile, in silver medals	lb. 2 s. 1 d. 4
And they must give , on the 24 of May 1300, we paid for their bills to Giames of Spain for exchange they got in Nimes from the aforementioned Giames. Giames took, [...] Matino	lb. 11 s. 10
And they must give , on calends of April of this year. We put where he should give here at c. 59	lb. 216 s. 5 d. 2
And they must give , on the 10 of June, Pagnio had in cash	lb. – s. 5
The total sum is lb. 917 s. 7 d. 10 tor. on calends of March 1299	

They <i>gave</i> , on the 15 of February 1299, Giovanni Farolfi and Co. lb. 40 s. 2 d. 10 for the account of ser Giovanni. We put they <i>must give</i> here at c. 70	lb. 40 s. 2 d. 10
They <i>gave</i> , on calends of March 1299, lb. 877 s. 5. We put where they <i>must give</i> here at c. 96	lb. 877 s. 5
They <i>gave</i> lb. 917 s. 7 d. 10 <i>tor.</i> on the 18 of February 1299	

The amount accrued in the debit of the account Carte Strozziiane serie II,84bis c. 62r (lb. 917 s. 7 d. 10 *tor.*) was divided into two parts:

- They ***gave***, on the 15 of February 1299, Giovanni Farolfi and Co. lb. 40 s. 2 d. 10 for the account of ser Giovanni. We put they ***must give*** here at c. 70;
- They ***gave***, on calends of March 1299, lb. 877 s. 5. We put where they ***must give*** here at c. 96.

The last record is particularly important and will be reviewed more precisely during the analysis of the accounts payables of the head office.

The first account for payables in terms of settlements with the head office is C1-1 and is placed on Carte Strozziiane serie II,84bis c. 96l (the account of Giovanni Farolfi and our partners of Nimmisi). As follows from the translation of the entries of the account (Table 3), the majority of them indicate the transfer of the accounts balances from the White Notebook (cartas 79, 96, 97, 98).

Table 3 – The translation of Carte Strozziiane serie II,84bis c. 96l from Old Italian

1299	
Giovanni Farolfi and our partners of Nimmisi <i>must give</i> , on the *** of **** 1299. We put where they <i>should have</i> in the White Notebook at c. 79 for the old account of Pagno	lb. 1800 s. 4 d. 1 <i>to.</i>
And they <i>must have</i> , on the 30 of March 1300. They are for messer the Archbishop of Arli. We put where the <i>chiavaio should have</i> here at c. 98	lb. 30 <i>to.</i>
And they <i>must have</i> on the 5 of April 1300, for us for cloth we bought in Nimmisi	lb. 2 s. 12 <i>to.</i>
And they <i>must have</i> , on the 5 of November 1299, for Ughetto Bonaguide our partner. We put where he <i>should have</i> in the White Notebook at c. 96	lb. 150 s. – d. 9 <i>to.</i>
And they <i>must have</i> , on the 6 of January of this year. They are for Ghiberto Doni. We put where he <i>should have</i> in the White Notebook at c. 96	lb. 60 s. 5 <i>to.</i>
And they <i>must have</i> , on the 22 of December of this year, for Francesco Cavalcante our partner. We put where they <i>should have</i> in the White Notebook at c. 96	lb. 50 <i>to.</i>
And they <i>must have</i> , on the 13 of December of this year. They hare for the aforementioned Francesco. We put where they <i>should have</i> in the White Notebook at c. 96	lb. 27 <i>to.</i>
And they <i>must have</i> , on the 8 of January 1299, for the aforementioned Francesco. We put where they <i>should have</i> in that Notebook at that c. XX	lb. 1 s. 17 d. 8 <i>to.</i>
And they <i>must have</i> , on the 22 of December of this year, for Bacchera Baldovini our partner. We put that they <i>have</i> in the White Notebook at that c. 97	lb. 50 <i>to.</i>
And they <i>must have</i> , on the 15 of February, for Ughetto Bonaguide our partner. We put where he <i>should have</i> in the White Notebook at c. 97	lb. 20 s. 13 d. 4 <i>to.</i>
And they <i>must have</i> , on the 27 of April of this year, they <i>gave</i> to Martino a Nimmisi in cash on this day	lb. 40 <i>to.</i>
And they <i>must have</i> , on the 29 of April of this year. The money was sent to us through Vitale Marsoppi our partner	lb. 149 s. 6 d. 10 <i>to.</i>
And they <i>must have</i> , on the 30 of April of this year. The money was sent by Vitale da Terrascone for Francesco di Bacchera	lb. 39 s. 17 <i>to.</i>
The sum of this page is lb. 2421 s. 16 d. 8 <i>tor.</i> , calculated on the ***	
He <i>gave</i> , on the *** of *** 1299. Lb. 2421 s. 16 d. 8 <i>to.</i> We put they <i>must have</i> here on the next page	

The accrued amount of the accounts payable of the branch office to the headquarters (lb. 2421 s. 16 d. 8 *to.*) was transferred to the account-continuation on Carte Strozziiane serie

II,84bis c. 96r (Figure 1). In this account the overall total of payables, considering another five entries on the credit side, equalled lb. 2552 s. 1 d. 11 tor.

The four records in the debit of the account (the lower part of the paragraph) are of concern to gain an understanding of the manner the account was kept at the end of the 13th century. The second debit entry (They *gave*, on the 20 of April of this year, in cash lb. 4 in Nimisi to Pagno) demonstrates the discharge of a debt of the branch office in cash. The first record (They *gave* on the 30 of April 1300, lb. 39 s. 17 to. that money *should have* put in another account which *must have* here at c. 96 for the account of ser Giovanni) speaks for itself, when the third one (We *gave*, on the 29 of February 1299. We *gave* where they *should give* here at c. 62, sum Lb. 877 s. 5 d. 0) requires to be commented on.

As a rule, in the early double-entry bookkeeping there were simultaneously opened two accounts for each third party (the owners were regarded as the ordinary third parties) the company carried out settlements with: the account for receivables and the account for payables. As it has been previously specified, in the account for receivables on Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 62r there was calculated the total in the sum of lb. 877 s. 5 tor. Martino Manucci determined that in this case the credit total (lb. 2552 s. 1 d. 11 tor) exceeded the debit total. Consequently, he added up the lower total to the side with the higher total and calculated the closing balance of the settlements, which further he transferred to the new account for payables on Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 103l(1) (We *gave*, on the 27 of July 1299. We put that they *must have* here at c. 103, sum lb. 1631tor.). However, if we have a close look at the calculations made in the debit of the account, it is quite easy to notice that the bookkeeper Martino Manucci made a mistake while determining the closing balance, as it should have been not lb. 1631tor., but lb. 1630 s. 19 d. 11 tor.

The new account (Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 103l(1)) contains two entries that signify the increase in the accounts payable:

- And they *must have*, on the 12 of July 1300, money we had for them from Tano da Figliano which were loaned from him in Nimisi. We put that he *must give* here at c. 51, (sum lb 23 s. 7 d. 9 tor.);

- And they *must have*, on the 10 of August of that year, money we had in cash from them through Bacchera, sum lb. 40 tor.

The total amount of accounts payables equalled lb 1694 s. 7 d. 9 tor.

The debit side of the account on c. 103l(1) was mainly formed from the balance of the account on Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 85r(2) (We *gave*, on the 26 of August 1300, lb 849 s. 3 d. 6 to. We put where they *should give* here at c. 85).

In its turn, the balance of the account for receivables on Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 85r(2) consisted primarily of the grain supply from the company's head office. The information about this comes from the Red Book (the book of expenses): "Giovanni Farolfi and Co. *Must give*, on the 9 of September 1300. We put where they *should give* in the Red Book at c. 22. They were for the grain we sent them from Sallone, sum lb. 769 s. 18 d. 8 to".

The final entry in the account on Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 103l(1) testifies about the transfer of the closing balance to the head office account on Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 112: "We *gave*, on the 17 of July 1298, lb 845 s. 4 d. 3 to. We put that they *must have* here at c. 112".

In the account system of the General Ledger it is also possible to find one more sequence of accounts that has relation to the accounts of the head office (Figure 2). These are the four accounts for payables, which pertained to Giovanni Farolfi and Co. The first one on Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 97l was opened in April of 1299 (the day cannot be read). The four entries in this account are related to borrowing cash. For instance, the seventh record says: "They

must have, on the 8th of May of the said year, lbs. 193; they sent us this money cash for our partner Bacchera Baldovini”. This allows us to believe that if the book *Entrata e Uscita* existed, it was maintained by date. That is the reason why Martino Manucci (the bookkeeper) provided the cross-reference, which included the page number in the Cash Book.

The last record in the considered account demonstrates the link between the General Ledger and the Red Book (the book of expenses): “They *must have*, on this day, lb. 1 s. 2 for cloth which the mentioned Martino brought from Nimmisi: we posted that furniture and fixture *must give* to the book of expenses in c. 6”.

On April 11 1300 the balance of the account in the sum of lb. 1018 s. 2 d. 9 was transferred to the account on *Carte Strozzi* serie II,84bis c. 97r, about which reads the entry in the new account: “Giovanni Farolfi and our Co. of Nimmisi *must have*, on April 11 1300, we put them where they *should give* here on the other page for the account of ser Giovanni”.

The subsequent seven records make the payables for receiving the cash back on behalf of Giovanni Farolfi and our Co. When closing the account on April 20 1300 the final amount of payables reached lb. 1029 s. 8 d. 11 *tor.* and on the same day was carried down to the account on *Carte Strozzi* serie II,84bis c. 102l(1).

The last-mentioned account does not necessarily merit special attention, apart from one detail. The record, which closes the account and transfers its balance, says: “They *have given*, on April 24 1300, as we put they *must have* here at c. 102, sum lb. 1040 s. 10 d. 11 *tor.*”. At the same time, in the new account (*Carte Strozzi* serie II,84bis c. 102r) the entry for the opening balance was overstated by lb. 2 *tor.*: “, sum lb. 1042 s. 10 d. 11 *tor.*”. As a result, these two corresponding entries are marked with a dotted line in Figure 2. The translation of the last account in the sequence is given in Table 4.

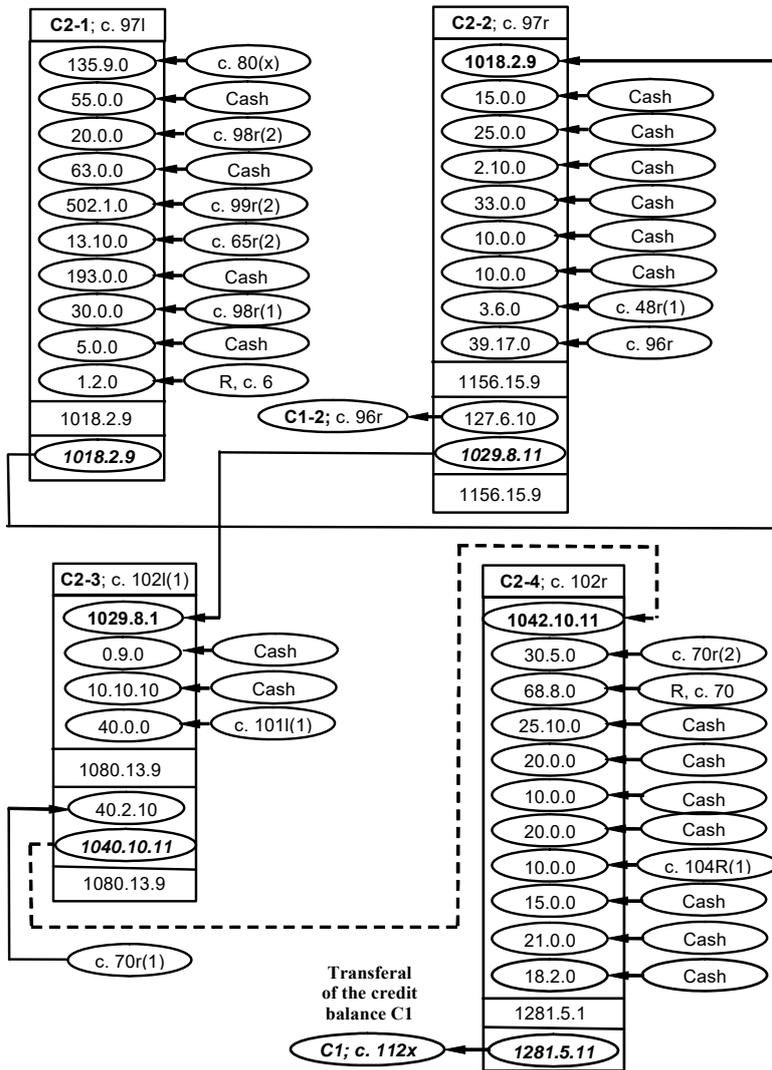


Figure 2. The preparation of the account of the head office (Total C2)

As appears from the translation, seven out of ten entries evidence of the increase in the payables due to the receiving back cash intended for Giovanni Farolfi and our Co. of Nimmisi. The account does not include any of the debit entries reducing the payables to the head office. The total amount of it, which was accounted on the four accounts, is lb. 1281 s. 5 d. 11 *tor*. This is exactly the sum that was transferred to Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 112, on which, from our point of view, the head office account was placed.

Table 4 – The translation of Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 102r from Old Italian

1300	
Giovanni Farolfi and our Co. of Nimmisi <i>must have</i> , on April 24 1300, and we put where they <i>must have</i> , here on the other page	lb. 1042 s. 10 d. 11 <i>tor</i> .
And they <i>must have</i> , on June 14 of the same year, lb. 30 s. 5 tornesi they gave on our behalf to Baldo da Puntriemoli for a horse which Giames of Spain bought from the said Balbo in Nimmisi. He <i>must give</i> here at c. 70	lb. 30 s. 5 <i>tor</i> .

And they must have on December 10 1299 lb. 68 s. 8 <i>tor.</i> they paid on our behalf to Bonaccorso di Ticco and to the partners of Bardi for boat of 220 quintals of merchandise we sent to Florence through Ughetto Bonaguida our partner. We put that Giovanni and Co. must give where they must give for the said merchandise in the Red Book at c. 70. The sum, expenses include is	lb. 68 s. 8 <i>tor.</i>
And they must have on June 23 of this year, we got on their behalf from Ugo di Vasone clothmaker of Assi, Bacchera brought them	lb. 25 s. 10 <i>tor.</i>
And they must have , today, lb. 20 <i>tor.</i> we got on their behalf from Gullielmo Ulivieri clothmaker of Ass, Bacchera brought them	lb. 20 <i>tor.</i>
And they must have , on July 6 of this year, lb. 10 <i>tor.</i> we got on their behalf from the said Guilliemo Ulivieri, Bacchera brought them	lb. 10 <i>tor.</i>
And they must have , today, lb. 20 <i>tor.</i> we got on their behalf from Prizzivalle Caldelliere cloghmaker of Assi, Bacchera brought them	lb. 20 <i>tor.</i>
And they must have , on July 26 of this year, lb. 10 <i>tor.</i> for Bernardo Rosso cloghmaker of Sallone. We put them where he should have , here at c. 104	lb. 10 <i>tor.</i>
And they must have , today, lb. 15 <i>tor.</i> we got on their behalf from Ugo di Vasone clothmaker of Assi, Bacchera brought them	lb. 15 <i>tor.</i>
And they must have , today, lb. 21 <i>tor.</i> we got on their behalf from Guilliemo Ulivieri of Assi, clothmaker. Bacchera brought them	lb. 21 <i>tor.</i>
And they must have on August 3 1300 lb. 18 s. 12 <i>tor.</i> we got on their behalf from Guilliemo Ulivieri of Assi clothmaker, Bacchera brought them	lb. 18 s. 12 <i>tor.</i>
And they must have , in sum, lb. 1281 s. 5 d. <i>tor.</i> at April 26 1300	
We must give , on April 26 1300, lb. 1281 s. 5 d. 11 <i>tor.</i> We put they must have at c. 112	

In addition to the studied sequences of accounts on Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 84l, which was opened for “Incurred expenses, made from the 18th of May [twelve hundred] and ninety-nine until the 11th of August thirteen hundred”, there is a record containing the back reference to the account on folio 112: “And they **must give** on September calends of the aforementioned year, for money we gave to Giovanni Farolfi and our partners of Nimmisi for some business, we had with them until this day. We calculated lb. 15 for 100 for year. They **must have** in this book at c. 112, sum lb. 271 s. 2”.

Conclusion

The contribution of the paper into the development of the accounting history is in the fact that using the method of logical and analytical reconstruction applied to the General Ledger of the Giovanni Farolfi company we managed to design the block-diagram representation of the accounting procedures for the determination of the indicators of the accounts payables that relate to the head office account(s). The stated account(s) was placed on the lost carta or cartas with the number 112. There is no doubt that the calculated indicators of the accounts payables were brought forward to one of the pages on the missing folio 114, on which the final “Creditors” section page can be found.

The summary total for the three accounts of the headquarters transferred to carta 112 equaled lb. 2397 s. 12 d. 2 *tor.* The fact that requires special attention is that on the page of comparison of the debit and credit totals of the Trial Balance (Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 93l) the credit total, which was carried down from Carte Stroziane serie II,84bis c. 114, reached lb. 2762 s. 19 *tor.* Consequently, the determined sum of lb. 2397 s. 12 d. 2 *tor.*, which is of relevance to the head office account, counts 86,8 percent from the grand credit total.

The mentioned fact strengthens the authors' positions of the given paper, who aim to reconstruct the missing page(s) 114 that comprised the final “Creditors” section page by representing the indicators, which took place on it.

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