

Sources: PRO E356/5 for 1401-03; Studies in English trade in the 15th century, ed. E. Power & M. M. Postan (London, 1933); Rotuli Parliamentorum; Calendar of Fine Rolls
Source subset: Revenue from tannage & poundage, 1399-1482
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

This special subsidy on general merchandise & wine fluctuated according to the parliamentary grants made in the course of the period. The figures for tuns of wine & value of general merchandise exported and imported are calculated from Power & Postan, multiplied by the varying rates set on such goods derived from the Rotuli Parliamentorum and the Calendar of Fine Rolls. Power and Postan began their run of figures with the subsidy of tannage and poundage that commenced on 3 April 1403. In fact, there was a previous subsidy that ran from Easter 1401 to Easter 1403. In this table, the wine figures for 1403 represent only those for the period Michaelmas 1402-Easter 1403 (Power and Postan appear to have put all the figures for the new subsidy running from 3 April into the next year), while the figures for merchandise represent both the subsidy of 1401 raised within the period Michaelmas 1402-Easter 1403 and calculations based on Power and Postan's figures for the new poundage raised in the period 3 April - Michaelmas 1403. Tannage and poundage lapsed during the period from the death of Edward IV in April 1483 to the new grant made to Richard III from 22 January 1484.

All figures are English exchequer years, which began at Michaelmas (29 September). Consequently, '1403' is really revenues collected between Michaelmas 1402 and Michaelmas 1403.

Amounts of revenue and the value of merchandise (MERVAL) are in £ sterling. The last decade is short, only running from 1480 to 1482.

Filename: g131ed04.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD004	Type:
Observations:	83	Record Len: 35
Variables:	4	
Label:	Revenue from petty custom 1400-82	

Date created: 22 April 1991
Date last altered:
Raw data files used: \orm\engpetc.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd004.ssd
Source: Studies in English trade in the 15th century, ed. E. Power & M. M. Postan (London, 1933); Rotuli Parliamentorum; Calendar of Fine Rolls
Source subset: Revenue from the petty custom, 1400-82
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York

Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

The petty custom was the section of the new custom on general merchandise imported & exported by alien merchants only. The figures for the value of general merchandise are calculated from Power & Postan, multiplied by the standard rate of duty for the petty custom (an ad valorem duty of 3d. in the $\text{\textcircled{a}}$). All figures are in $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ sterling and are for English exchequer years, which began at Michaelmas (29 September). Consequently, '1400' is really revenues collected between Michaelmas 1399 and Michaelmas 1400. The last decade is short, only running from 1480 to 1482.

Filename: g131ed05.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD005	Type:	
Observations:	164	Record Len:	20
Variables:	2		
Label:	Revenue from butlerage 1322-1485		

Date created:	22 April 1991
Date last altered:	24 July 1991
Raw data files used:	\orm\engbutlg.dat
ESFDB dataset:	\orm\engd005.ssd
Source:	PRO, London, E101/81/1-E101/82/21; E356; E364/71
Source subset:	Revenue from the butlerage (new custom on wine), 1322-1485
Source subset title:	
Owner of file:	Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program:	MMB

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The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

The butlerage was the section of the new custom that was collected by the king's butler (not by the collectors of customs). Unlike all the other forms of customs revenue, it was not included in the enrolled customs accounts, and the records are therefore erratic. The blanks in this dataset denote years for which no records are available. Most of the extant returns cover two or more years, so the figures have been averaged out over the relevant periods. Butlerage was levied at a rate of 2s. per tun of wine imported by alien merchants. The figures are in $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ sterling and are for English exchequer years, which began at Michaelmas (29 September). Consequently, '1400' is really revenues collected between Michaelmas 1399 and Michaelmas 1400.

Filename: g131ed06.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

- F.A. Cazel, 'The fifteenth of 1225', Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, 34 (1961)
- Foedera, ed. T. Rymer (London, 1816-30)
- E.B. Fryde, 'Edward III's War Finance, 1337-1341: Transactions in Wool and Credit Operations' (unpublished University of Oxford D. Phil. thesis, 1947)
- E.B. Fryde, 'Introduction to the new edition', in C. Oman, The Great Revolt of 1381, 2nd edn. (Oxford, 1969)
- Handbook of British Chronology, ed. E.B. Fryde, et al., 3rd edn. (London, 1986)
- G.L. Harriss, King, Parliament and Public Finance in Medieval England to 1369 (Oxford, 1975)
- J.L. Kirby, Henry IV of England (London, 1970)
- Lancashire Lay Subsidies, ed. J.A.C. Vincent (Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, 27, 1893)
- N.B. Lewis, 'The feudal summons of 1385', English Historical Review, 100 (1985)
- S.K. Mitchell, Studies in Taxation under John and Henry III (New Haven, 1914)
- S.K. Mitchell, Taxation in Medieval England (New Haven, 1951)
- W. M. Ormrod, The Reign of Edward III. Crown and Political Society in England, 1327-1377 (London, 1990)
- W.M. Ormrod, 'The crown and the English economy, 1290-1348', in B.M.S. Campbell, ed., Before the Black Death. Studies in the 'Crisis' of the Early Fourteenth Century (Manchester, 1991)
- M. Prestwich, Edward I (London, 1988)
- M. Prestwich, War, Politics and Finance under Edward I (London, 1972)
- Parliamentary Writs, ed. F. Palgrave (London, 1827-34)
- Public Record Office, London, E159, E359
- J.H. Ramsay, A History of the Revenues of the Kings of England, 1066-1399 (Oxford, 1925)
- J.H. Ramsay, Lancaster and York (Oxford, 1892)
- Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Record Office
- Rotuli Parliamentorum (London, 1783)
- Surrey Taxation Returns, ed. J.F. Willard and H.C. Johnson (Surrey Record Society, xi (1932)
- R.C. Stacey, Politics, Policy and Finance under Henry III, 1216-1245 (Oxford, 1987)
- Treaty Rolls
- J.A. Tuck, 'The Cambridge parliament of 1388', English Historical Review, 84 (1969)
- J.F. Willard, 'The taxes upon movables of the reign of Edward I', English Historical Review, 28 (1913)
- J.F. Willard, 'The taxes upon movables of the reign of Edward II', English Historical Review, 29 (1914)
- J.F. Willard, 'The taxes upon movables of the reign of Edward III', English Historical Review, 30 (1915)
- J.F. Willard, Parliamentary Taxes on Personal Property 1290 to 1334 (Cambridge, Mass., 1934)

All years are exchequer years running from the previous Michaelmas: thus 1207 is really Michaelmas 1206 - Michaelmas 1207.

Before 1290 the records of direct taxes on movable property are erratic. There are no accounts available for the first five known levies on personal and movable property (the fortieth of 1166, the tenth of 1188, the fourth of 1193, the fortieth of 1201 and the seventh of 1203) and they are not included in this table. After 1207 it becomes possible to compute the gross amount assessed, but the net yields given for the taxes listed between 1207 and 1290 are mostly

Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

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The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

All years are exchequer years running from the previous Michaelmas: thus 1339 is really Michaelmas 1338-Michaelmas 1339. Income is listed under years in which the taxes fell due; in practice, payment was extended over a longer period.

The direct taxes on wool were levied in exactly the same way as the fifteenths and tenths collected in England after 1334: the county quotas were converted from cash into wool so that each taxation area contributed the same proportion to the total as it would in a conventional tax levied in cash. The major differences were i) that the actual value of the assessed goods was much greater than for a fifteenth and tenth and ii) no consideration was given to whether the collection areas could actually produce enough wool to pay off the assessments. Some cash compositions were received: these are included in the column WOLNTVAL. For the method used to assess the value of wool charged and collected for these taxes, and other details, see Ormrod's work cited above.

The direct tax on agricultural productions was a unique tax levied in the manner of the ecclesiastical tithe: it was meant to represent an additional (or ninth) tenth on agricultural produce taken after the clergy had received their tenth: although it is usually referred to as the ninth, it really represented the levy of a tenth. It was assessed on lambs, sheaves of corn, and wool produced in 1340. It was paid in kind to local collectors, who were then required to sell it (originally at artificially high prices fixed by the government; subsequently at whatever the market would tolerate). The government did not know how much it would raise: the gross value given here (AGRICGR) simply represents the approximate level of assignments issued on the security of the tax. The net value (AGRICNET) represents an estimate based on the incomplete accounts rendered at the exchequer for local sales of produce collected.

Filename: g131ed10.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD010	Type:
Observations:	5	Record Len: 28
Variables:	3	
Label:	Lay poll taxes, 1377-81	

Date created: 25 July 1991
Date last altered:
Raw data files used: \orm\englpoll.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd010.ssd
Source: E.B. Fryde, 'Introduction to the new edition', in C. Oman, The Great Revolt of 1381, 2nd edn. (Oxford, 1969); Handbook of British Chronology; Calendar of Fine Rolls; Public Record Office,

London, E359
Source subset: Lay poll taxes, 1377-81
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

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The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

All years are exchequer years running from the previous Michaelmas: thus 1377 is really Michaelmas 1376-Michaelmas 1377. Taxes are listed according to the years in which instalments fell due.

Each of the three poll taxes listed here used a different tax base: those of 1377 and 1380-1 were levied at a flat rate; that of 1379 was graduated according to the social and economic status of taxpayers.

Filename: g131ed11.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD011	Type:
Observations:	71	Record Len: 28
Variables:	3	
Label:	Lay income taxes, 1404-74	

Date created: 25 July 1991
Date last altered:
Raw data files used: \orm\enginct.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd011.ssd
Source: see endnote
Source subset: Lay income taxes, 1404-74
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

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The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

SOURCES:

Calendar of Fine Rolls

H.L. Gray, 'Incomes from land in England in 1436', English Historical Review, 49 (1934)

R.A. Griffiths, The Reign of King Henry VI (London, 1980)

Handbook of British Chronology

J.L. Kirby, Henry IV of England (London, 1970)

Public Record Office, London, E359

T.B. Pugh and C.D. Ross, 'The English baronage and the income tax of 1436', Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, 26 (1953)

Sir J.H. Ramsay, Lancaster and York, 2 vols (Oxford, 1892)

C. Ross, Edward IV (London, 1974)

R. Virgoe, 'The parliamentary subsidy of 1450', Bulletin of the

Institute of Historical Research, 55 (1982)
B. Wolffe, Henry VI (London, 1981)

All years are exchequer years running from the previous Michaelmas: thus 1404 is really Michaelmas 1403-Michaelmas 1404. Taxes are listed under the years in which payments fell due.

Both the tax base, and the rate of tax levied, was dramatically different in each of the levies recorded in this table: full details may be found in the secondary sources cited.

Statistical information on these levies is very imperfect. The first income tax of 1404 was granted on condition that it should not be taken as a precedent and that no official record should be made of it in government archives. It is known that $\text{æ}12,000$ was granted over two years, $\text{æ}7,000$ in the first and $\text{æ}5,000$ in the second; but apart from one reference to a sum of $\text{æ}6,500$ in the exchequer issue roll nothing is known of the net receipts from the tax. For a second income tax granted later in 1404 and payable during 1405 we have accounts which indicate a yield of $\text{æ}1,000$ gross, $\text{æ}700$ net. There are also accounts for the income tax granted late in 1411, but these are incomplete and the figures given here are mere estimates. The taxes granted in 1435 and 1450 provide more reliable accounts on which to base gross yields, although the net figures given here are again estimates. The last two entries recorded are the most problematical of all. That listed under 1473 represents the profit from a 10% income tax granted by the parliamentary peerage in 1472, originally reserved for local defence but eventually handed over to the exchequer in 1473. Since the peers were under no obligation to account for this tax, it is impossible to tell what the total assessment might have been, and the figure given for the gross yield simply repeats that for the net. The figures given for 1474 represent the profits from a general 10% income tax granted by the commons in 1472, collected during 1474 and paid to the crown for the costs of a French expedition in 1475. It was controlled by the localities, and the collectors were not required to account to the exchequer. It is possible to calculate the gross yield accurately because the parliament rolls include details of the assessments; but the net yield can only be guessed at.

Filename: g131ed12.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD012	Type:	
Observations:	1	Record Len:	28
Variables:	3		
Label:	Taxes on Knights Fees & Households 1428		

Date created:	25 July 1991
Date last altered:	
Raw data files used:	\orm\engktfee.dat
ESFDB dataset:	\orm\engd012.ssd
Sources:	Calendar of Fine Rolls; J.L. Kirby, 'The issues of the Lancastrian exchequer and Lord Cromwell's estimates of 1433', Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, 24 (1951), p. 137, n. 2; R.A. Griffiths, The Reign of King Henry VI (London, 1981), pp. 110, 113
Source subset:	Taxes on Knights' Fees and Households, 1428

Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

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The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

The year is the exchequer year running from the previous Michaelmas: 1428 is really Michaelmas 1427-Michaelmas 1428.

The lay subsidy of 1428 was unique in medieval England. It was a hybrid tax, levied partly on knights' fees (at the standard rate of 6s 8d per fee) and partly on households (households in each community to be assessed according to the value of the local parish church). It proved extremely complicated to administer, and yielded only a small proportion of the total assessed.

Filename: g131ed13.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD013	Type:	
Observations:	46	Record Len:	20
Variables:	2		
Label:	Poll taxes on aliens, 1440-85		

Date created: 25 July 1991
Date last altered:
Raw data files used: \orm\engalpol.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd013.ssd
Sources: Calendar of Fine Rolls; Public Record Office, London, E359/28, 30, 32, 33; Rotuli Parliamentorum; S.L. Thrupp, 'A survey of the alien population of England in 1440', Speculum, 32 (1957)
Source subset: Poll taxes on aliens, 1440-85
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

Dates represent the financial years in which payments formally fell due.

Poll taxes on aliens resident in England were first introduced in 1439 at a flat rate of 1s 4d on householders and 6d on non-householders. Thrupp 1957 estimated the potential revenue from such taxes at $\text{æ}700$ a year but noted that 'not much more than half' was actually collected. I have therefore taken $\text{æ}400$ per annum as an estimate of yield down to 1446. After 1449 the same flat rates were maintained, but additional premiums were set on certain alien merchants: I have presumed that this slightly increased the net revenue to $\text{æ}500$ a year. The alien subsidy was granted to Henry VI in 1453 for life; it continued to be

collected (without additional authority from parliament) by Edward IV until 1470, but thereafter appears to have lapsed until it was granted to the same king for life in 1482. Although Edward IV died before the first payment became due, the levy was subsequently collected by Richard III.

This table needs more work. See especially J.L. Bolton, 'Alien merchants in England in the reign of Henry VI, 1422-61' (University of Oxford B. Litt thesis, 1971).

Filename: g131ed14.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD014	Type:	
Observations:	2	Record Len:	20
Variables:	2		
Label:	Benevolences, 1475 & 1482		

Date created:	25 July 1991
Date last altered:	
Raw data files used:	\orm\engbenev.dat
ESFDB dataset:	\orm\engd014.ssd
Sources:	H.L. Gray, 'The first benevolence', in A.E. Cole et al., eds., Facts and Factors in Economic History (New York, 1932); R. Virgoe, 'The benevolence of 1481', English Historical Review, 104 (1989)
Source subset:	Benevolences, 1475 & 1482
Source subset title:	
Owner of file:	Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program:	MMB

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The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

A benevolence was in theory a freewill offering made to the king by his subjects. In practice, an element of compulsion was involved, although contemporaries were apparently aware of the difference between the two extraordinary levies of 1475 and 1482 and the more usual practice of forced loans. Receipts are listed under the financial years in which most of the collection was done. The records are incomplete, and the yield of the 1482 benevolence is an estimate.

Filename: g131ed15.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD015	Type:	
Observations:	214	Record Len:	28
Variables:	3		
Label:	Dir taxes on clerical incomes 1272-1485		

Date created:	29 July 1991
Date last altered:	

Raw data files used: \orm\engclinc.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd015.ssd
Sources: see endnote
Source subset: Direct taxes on clerical incomes, 1272-1485
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

Sources:

- I.R. Abbott, 'Taxation of personal property and of clerical incomes, 1399 to 1402', *Speculum* 17 (1942)
- Calendar of Close Rolls
Calendar of Fine Rolls
- H.S. Deighton, 'Clerical taxation by consent, 1272-1301', *English Historical Review* 68 (1953)
- J.H. Denton, Robert Winchelsey and the Crown, 1294-1313 (Cambridge, 1980)
- Documents Illustrating the Crisis of 1297-98 in England, ed. M. Prestwich (Camden Society, 4th series, 24, 1980)
- Foedera, ed. T. Rymer (London, 1816-30)
- W.E. Lunt, 'Clerical tenths levied in England by papal authority during the reign of Edward II', in C.H. Taylor, ed., *Anniversary Essays in Medieval History Presented to C.H. Haskins* (New York, 1929)
- W.E. Lunt, 'The collectors of clerical subsidies granted to the king by the English clergy', in J.F. Willard, W.A. Morris, J.R. Strayer and W.H. Dunham, eds., *The English Government at Work, 1327-1336*, 3 vols. (Cambridge, Mass., 1940-50), vol. 2 (1947)
- A.K. McHardy, 'Clerical taxation in fifteenth-century England: the clergy as agents of the crown', in B. Dobson, ed., *The Church, Politics and Patronage in the Fifteenth Century* (Gloucester, 1984)
- W.M. Ormrod, 'An experiment in taxation: the English parish subsidy of 1371', *Speculum* 63 (1988)
- W.M. Ormrod, *The Reign of Edward III: Crown and Political Society in England, 1327-1377* (London, 1990)
- W.M. Ormrod, 'The crown and the English economy, 1290-1348', in B.M.S. Campbell, ed., *Before the Black Death: Studies in the 'Crisis' of the Early Fourteenth Century* (Manchester, 1991)
- W.M. Ormrod, 'State-building and state finance in the reign of Edward I', *Harlaxton Medieval Studies*, 1 (1991)
- M. Prestwich, *War, Politics and Finance under Edward I* (London, 1972)
- M. Prestwich, *Edward I* (London, 1988)
- Public Record Office, London, E159, E359
- A. Rogers, 'Clerical taxation under Henry IV, 1399-1413', *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, 44 (1973)
- The Valuation of Norwich*, ed. W.E. Lunt (Oxford, 1926)
- D.B. Weske, *Convocation of the Clergy* (London, 1934)

All dates refer to the exchequer year beginning at the previous Michaelmas: thus 1272 is in fact the year Michaelmas 1271 - Michaelmas 1272.

The taxes levied between 1272 and 1292 were assessed on the basis of a

valuation carried out for the purposes of papal taxation of the English clergy in 1254 (the so-called 'Valuation of Norwich'). In 1291 a new valuation was carried out at the instruction of Pope Nicholas IV, and this was used as the basis for almost all royal taxes on the clergy collected after 1294.

In the thirteenth century the clergy often argued that their taxes were freewill offerings and refused to account for them to the exchequer. Consequently, there are no proper records on which to base our calculations. From 1272 to 1292 the figures given in the column of 'gross' receipts are calculations based on the Valuation of Norwich; the figures for 'net' receipts during the same period are mere estimates.

From 1295 to 1341 almost all the gross and net figures derive from detailed calculations based on the enrolled accounts of the collectors of clerical taxes. From 1342 to 1485 most of the figures are estimates, based on a rough calculation that a tenth from the province of Canterbury yielded $\text{æ}16,000$ gross, $\text{æ}14,000$ net, and a tenth from the province of York yielded $\text{æ}2000$ gross, $\text{æ}1,000$ net. These estimates may be slightly too generous: although the same valuation was used throughout this period, it was subject to a series of alterations and deductions, particularly so far as the northern dioceses were concerned, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. However, in 1400 a tenth in the province of Canterbury could still yield $\text{æ}16,200$ gross and $\text{æ}15,100$ net (Abbott 1942, pp. 482-7, 492), and any decline in these values during the following century was at least partly offset by the new practice of assessing exempt and privileged clergy for payment of taxes (see McHardy 1984, pp. 168-78). The early fifteenth-century estimates of $\text{æ}12,000$ from a clerical tenth in the province of Canterbury, often taken to represent the total revenue from such a grant, probably represent the upper limit to which the crown felt it could go in raising loans on the basis of such a tax or assigning the profits from the tax in advance of collection.

Figures are arranged according to the dates fixed for delivery of clerical taxes at the exchequer. In reality, clerical taxation was a protracted affair, and when the accounts were held there were often substantial arrears which had to be collected over the next few years. Consequently, the figures given here tend to exaggerate the level of taxation in one particular year: 1295 and 1372 are notable cases in point. In one case it has been possible to spread the payment period more meaningfully: there were two clerical tenths that fell due in 1337, but to these were assigned all the profits of two papal crusading tenths being collected in 1336-7: the figures are therefore spread over the two years 1336 and 1337.

These taxes include those paid by the clergy of Wales.

Filename: g131ed16.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD016	Type:
Observations:	108	Record Len: 28
Variables:	3	
Label:	Papal taxes on English clergy, 1227-1334	

Date created: 29 July 1991

Date last altered:
Raw data files used: \orm\engpap.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd016.ssd
Sources: W.E. Lunt, Financial Relations of the Papacy with England, 2 vols. (Cambridge, Mass., 1939-62); W.E. Lunt, 'Clerical tenths levied in England by papal authority during the reign of Edward II', in C.H. Taylor, ed., Anniversary Essays in Medieval History Presented to C.H. Haskins (New York, 1929), pp. 157-82; J.H. Denton, Robert Winchelsea and the Crown, 1294-1313 (Cambridge, 1980); M. Prestwich, Edward I (London, 1988); W.M. Ormrod, 'The crown and the English economy, 1290-1348', in B.M.S. Campbell, ed., Before the Black Death: Studies in the 'Crisis' of the Early Fourteenth Century (Manchester, 1991), pp. 163-4.
Source subset: Clerical taxes ordered by the Pope & paid to the English crown, 1227-1334
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

All dates refer to the exchequer year beginning at the previous Michaelmas: thus 1227 is in fact the year Michaelmas 1226-Michaelmas 1227.

Figures are arranged under the years in which instalments of taxes officially fell due. Clerical taxation was often a protracted business, and substantial arrears were often noted at the end of the official collection period. Collection of the arrears themselves could take several years. Thus the three tenths conceded by Boniface VIII to Edward I in 1301, which were estimated to yield $\text{æ}43,000$, had actually realised only $\text{æ}28,400$ by the end of 1304, and it was not until 1314 that the final net total stood at $\text{æ}42,900$. Consequently, this table exaggerates the total pressure of taxation within individual years and gives no account of the continued pressure of taxation in those years which formally count as zero entries.

The tax of 1291-4 was not officially granted to the crown: the gross and net figures given here represent only that proportion of the three papal crusading tenths which was seized by Edward I's agents in 1294.

Between 1301 and 1334 it was common for the pope to reserve for himself a proportion of the taxation he had imposed on the English clergy: in such cases, the gross and net figures given here represent only the proportion of the tax due to the crown.

The net proceeds in the years 1273 and 1274 are higher than the gross because they include compositions by those who were not assessed for the tax.

Filename: g131ed17.tab

Raw data files used: \orm\engaid.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd018.ssd
Sources: J.F. Hadwin, 'The last royal tallages', English Historical Review, 96 (1981); G.L. Harriss, King, Parliament and Public Finance in Medieval England to 1369 (Oxford, 1975); J.C. Holt, Magna Carta (Cambridge, 1965); London, Public Record Office, E359/5, mm. 22-26; S.K. Mitchell, Studies in Taxation under John and Henry III (New Haven, 1914); Sir J. H. Ramsay, Lancaster and York, 2 vols. (Oxford, 1892); R.C. Stacey, Politics, Policy and Finance under Henry III, 1216-1245 (Oxford, 1987)
Source subset: Feudal aids, 1205-1401
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

Dates represent exchequer years: '1205' is really Michaelmas 1204-Michaelmas 1205. Aids are listed under the years in which most of the proceeds were collected and/or accounted for, not the years in which they were imposed. The collection of such aids was sometimes a protracted affair, and in reality the burden was spread more thinly over a number of years.

Although feudal aids were collected in England regularly after the Norman Conquest, there are no figures available before 1205. Before 1215 the Norman and Angevin kings collected aids for a number of different reasons, and there was no clear terminological distinction between the aid and certain other extraordinary feudal levies (the aid of 1205, for instance, is often referred to as a scutage). After Magna Carta (1215) the crown could only levy aids for three reasons: the ransoming of the king, the knighting of the king's eldest son; and the marriage of the king's eldest daughter. The crown was also bound to secure consent for such levies.

Filename: g131ed19.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD019	Type:
Observations:	40	Record Len: 36
Variables:	4	
Label:	Scutage, 1200-1306	

Date created: 30 July 1991
Date last altered:
Raw data files used: \orm\engscut.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd019.ssd
Sources: H.M. Chew, 'Scutage under Edward I', English Historical Review, 37 (1922); H.M. Chew, 'Scutage in the fourteenth century', English Historical Review, 38 (1923); D.A. Carpenter, The Minority of Henry III (London, 1990); J.C.

Variables: 3
Label: Tallages on royal demesne 1168-1312

Date created: 30 July 1991
Date last altered: 17 March 1993
Raw data files used: \orm\engtall.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd020.ssd
Sources: J.F. Hadwin, 'The last royal tallages', English Historical Review, 96 (1981), 344-58; S.K. Mitchell, Studies in Taxation under John and Henry III (New Haven, 1914); S.K. Mitchell, Taxation in Medieval England (New Haven, 1951)
Source subset: Selected tallages levied on the royal demesne and towns, 1168-1312
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

In his capacity as feudal lord, the English king had the right to tallage the royal demesne at will. Records of tallages were kept from an early stage on the pipe rolls, and the above list could be expanded by further work on these records. There were a number of other years in which tallages are known to have been imposed, but for which statistical evidence is either lacking or has yet to be collated. The impositions in question (all of which are discussed by Mitchell) were those of 1194, 1197, 1198, 1201, 1203, 1230, 1237, 1260 and 1268. Net figures were calculated by Mitchell and Hadwin for a number of the above levies, but the gaps in the research are greater in this respect and for purposes of comparison the gross assessments are more satisfactory.

All figures are given in pounds sterling of account.

The dates given are those for the calendar years in which the tallages were imposed: since collection was very often over a protracted period, it has not been deemed necessary to register the figures under fiscal years according to the notional dates fixed for payment.

The last tallage imposed by the crown, in 1332, was commuted as a result of the grant of a lay subsidy. Thereafter the demesne was integrated into the national tax system, although it was assessed along with the towns at the higher rate of a tenth (as against the usual fifteenth) in order to compensate the king for the loss of his prerogative rights.

Filename: g131ed21.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name: \ORM\ENGD021 Type:
Observations: 38 Record Len: 28
Variables: 3
Label: Tallages on English Jews 1221-87

Date created: 30 July 1991
Date last altered:
Raw data files used: \orm\engjew.dat

ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd021.ssd
Sources: H.M. Chew, 'A Jewish aid to marry, A.D. 1221',
Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of
England, 11 (1924-7); P. Elman, 'The economic
causes of the expulsion of the Jews in 1290',
Economic History Review, 1st ser., 7 (1936-7);
M. Prestwich, Edward I (London, 1988); H.G.
Richardson, The English Jewry under Angevin
Kings (London, 1960); R.C. Stacey, Politics,
Policy and Finance under Henry III, 1216-1245
(Oxford, 1987); R.C. Stacey, 'Royal taxation
and the social structure of medieval Anglo-
Jewry: the tallages of 1239-1242', Hebrew Union
College Annual, 56 (1985)
Source subset: Tallages levied on the Jews in England, 1221-87
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation
of the ESFDB dataset name.

The Jews were treated as part of the royal demesne in thirteenth-
century England, and the king could therefore tallage them at will.
The proceeds of these tallages were not recorded in the main series of
exchequer accounts, the pipe rolls, but were subject to special audit
by an extraordinary exchequer of the Jews. Unfortunately, very few of
the records relating to the tallages of the Jews have survived, and
existing lists of Jewish tallages (for example, in Elman 1937-8) are
notoriously unreliable. A great deal more work needs to be done,
particularly in the period 1250-72, to establish a more comprehensive
list of such taxes. Blanks in this dataset, therefore, do not always
indicate that there is no data, but rather that it is problematic.

Tallages were usually set at arbitrary sums: the Jewish community was
then required to share out the burden and collect the tax itself.
Under these circumstances we usually know the amount that the crown
asked for. In 1239 and 1273, however, the crown demanded a third on
the value of all moveable goods of Jews in England (including the face
value of all bonds held by them for loans made to Christians). In
these cases there was no fixed assessment for the tax.

The tallages are generally listed under the dates of imposition. In a
few cases it is possible to establish the period of collection (the
tallage of 1232, for example, was collected in annual instalments down
to 1236, and that of 1244 was spread over the period 1244-50); but
unfortunately the statistical evidence is too sporadic to allow either
the assessments or the proceeds to be spread over the years in
question. In most cases, therefore, the total assessment and yield of
each tallage is simply listed under the year in which it was imposed.

The Jews were expelled from England in 1290.

Filename: g131ed22.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

In Appendix D, Steel has 3 columns of figures: his own total of receipts; the total which appears in the Receipt Rolls; and his variation above or below the Receipt Roll total. Some of the differences between the two totals can be accounted for by a cancellation which is ignored by the roll total. Sometimes the roll is incomplete or does not survive.

Ormrod has supplied the figure for 1377 (Easter term to end of reign of Edward III) (source: PRO E401/524) which is higher than Steel's (of 15,369).

For purposes of data entry, the figures have been rounded up or down to the nearest α .

Filename: g131ed24.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD024	Type:	
Observations:	109	Record Len:	20
Variables:	2		
Label:	English Excheq genuine loans 1377-1485		

Date created:	6 February 1992
Date last altered:	9 April 1993
Raw data files used:	\orm\engxloan.dat
ESFDB dataset:	\orm\engd024.ssd
Source:	Anthony Steel, The receipt of the Exchequer, 1377-1485 (Cambridge, 1954), Appendix D, pp. 455-64
Source subset:	English exchequer 'genuine' loans, 1377-1485
Source subset title:	Analysis of book-keeping, 1377-1485
Owner of file:	Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program:	MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

In Appendix D, table D, Steel has 3 columns of figures: 'genuine' loans; fictitious loans; and prestita restituta. Fictitious loans represent a temporary default on the part of the Exchequer in repaying a genuine loan. Prestita restituta were simply large credits, often in assignments, held by clerks or minor household officers for a short time on behalf of military commanders in wartime. When the account was cleared, they were entered on the receipt roll as 'prests' ie. credits or advances now 'repaid' (or accounted for). Only genuine loans have been entered into this dataset. Some figures are lacking or too small because a roll is missing or incomplete (see eg. 1403-06, 1411-12, 1429, 1462, 1464-69, 1484-85).

The nil return for 1377 has been supplied by Ormrod from PRO E401/524, covering the period Easter term to the end of the reign of Edward III. Steel has 362 in his table.

For purposes of data entry, the figures have been rounded up or down to

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

In this table, Axworthy's column of figures called 'Sub-total new loan by Exchequer year' is the same as the column labelled 'Genuine' loans by Steel (see note to engd024.doc). Although Axworthy supplies figures from 1327, they have not been entered into this dataset because they provide an incomplete picture of loans to the Crown - before the late 1340s, loans went to a variety of offices of government, such as the Wardrobe. The nil return for 1377 has been supplied by Ormrod from PRO E401/524 to cover the period Easter term to the end of the reign of Edward III. Axworthy has the figure 3033 in his original data.

For purposes of data entry, the figures have been rounded up or down to the nearest α .

Filename: g131ed27.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD027	Type:	
Observations:	19	Record Len:	28
Variables:	3		
Label:	English ordinary rev, 1322-40		

Date created:	1 June 1992
Date last altered:	
Raw data files used:	\orm\engor1.dat
ESFDB dataset:	\orm\engd027.ssd
Sources:	various
Source subset:	Ordinary revenue of the English crown, 1322-40 (notional gross totals)
Source subset title:	
Owner of file:	Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program:	MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

Filename: g131ed28.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD028	Type:	
Observations:	17	Record Len:	52
Variables:	6		
Label:	English extraordinary rev, 1327-43		

Date created:	2 June 1992
Date last altered:	3 August 1992
Raw data files used:	\orm\engexr1.dat

ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd028.ssd
Sources: various
Source subset: Extraordinary revenue of the English crown,
 1327-43
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation
of the ESFDB dataset name.

All figures in this dataset are in æ sterling.
This dataset lists only the 4 most established forms of extraordinary
revenue collected by the English crown in the early 14th century;
other more casual receipts, such as the profits of diplomacy, are
ignored.

The columns are as follows:

ISUB = indirect taxation: subsidies on overseas trade. Source: W. M.
Ormrod, 'The crown and the English economy, 1290-1348', in B. M. S.
Campbell (ed.), Before the Black Death (Manchester, 1991), pp. 167-75.
DSUBL = direct taxation: subsidies from the laity. Included are taxes
on moveable property and on wool and agricultural produce. For full
details see the datasets \orm\engd008.ssd and \orm\engd009.ssd, which
are merged together in \orm\engm010.ssd. The 'net' figures are the
ones used here.

DSUBC = direct taxation: subsidies (income taxes) from the clergy.
These are calculated from the 'net' columns in \orm\engd015.ssd and
\orm\engd016.ssd, where full notes are supplied on sources and methods
of calculation. The figures are brought together in \orm\engm011.ssd,
which supplies the totals given here.

LOANS = this category is made up of 3 different elements:

- i) forced loans on overseas trade (1327) and in wool (1337,
1338). For details see Ormrod, 'The crown and the English economy',
pp. 168, 176.
- ii) voluntary 'genuine' loans to the exchequer recorded in the
receipt rolls: information from PRO E401 supplied by Mr Roger Axworthy.
- iii) the recepta forinseca of the king's wardrobe, from figures in
T. F. Tout, Chapters in the Administrative History of Mediaeval England
(Manchester, 1920-33), vi, 86-88. Note that not all the recepta
forinseca was in fact made up of loans.

The individual figures are as follows:

	i	ii	iii
1327	7400	24000	?
1328	0	1600	0
1329	0	0	500
1330	0	0	300
1331	0	0	3700
1332	0	0	9500
1333	0	0	1000
1334	0	0	0
1335	0	1600	16400
1336	0	1600	40300
1337	50000	1600	53900
1338	14400	5100	80400
1339	0	50000	30700
1340	0	50000	15600
1341	0	17100	1900
1342	0	2600	16800

1343 0 2600 4600

It should be emphasised that there is no completely satisfactory method of reconstructing royal credit dealings in this period: these figures certainly under-rate the full scale of royal borrowing.

Filename: **g131ed29.tab**

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name: \ORM\ENGD029 Type:
Observations: 24 Record Len: 28
Variables: 3
Label: English & French tot revs, 1322-45

Date created: 2 June 1992
Date last altered: 3 August 1992
Raw data files used: \orm\efrrev.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd029.ssd
Sources: various
Source subset: Total French treasury receipts & notional total
 English revenue, 1322-45 (in kilos of fine
 silver)
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

Money of account has been converted into kilograms of fine silver using the following methods:

France: multiply the figures in marcs de Troyes supplied by J. B. Henneman, *Royal Taxation in Fourteenth-century France: the Development of War Financing, 1322-1356* (Princeton, N.J., 1971) by 0.244753 - converter supplied by J. H. A. Munro, *Wool, cloth and gold: the struggle for bullion in Anglo-Burgundian trade, 1340-1478* (Brussels & Toronto, 1972), p. 14, n. 10.
England: multiply the figure in æ sterling by the converters supplied below. These are constructed by dividing the weight of the pound Tower (0.34992 kilograms) by the number of pennies manufactured from the pound Tower and then dividing by 240 to establish the fine silver content of the æ sterling. The relevant converters for this period are:
1279-1334 1d = 1.44 grams, $\text{æ}1$ = 0.3456 kilograms
1335-43 1d = 1.38 grams, $\text{æ}1$ = 0.3306 kilograms
1344-50 1d = 1.30 grams, $\text{æ}1$ = 0.3110 kilograms

Figures for numbers of pennies manufactured from the æ sterling are taken from Sir John Craig, *The Mint* (Cambridge, 1953), pp. 410-13. I follow H. A. Miskimin, *Money, Prices and Foreign Exchange in Fourteenth-century France* (New Haven & London, 1963), pp. 137-40 in interpreting the mid-14th-century material, though it should be noted that the new rate of 1335 applied only to halfpennies and farthings, not to pennies, and that the rate in 1344 was fixed lower for halfpence and farthings than for pennies.

year, during which the Lancastrian regime of Henry VI temporarily wrested power from Edward IV. However, A. Steel, *The receipt of the Exchequer* (Cambridge, 1954), pp. 296-8, emphasises the resilience of the financial administration, and I therefore assume that ordinary revenue continued to be collected as normal.

FRPENS: pension paid by the king of France under the terms of the treaty of Picquigny (1475): see Ramsay, *Lancaster and York*, ii. 466. The ransom payments for Margaret of Anjou are not included.

DIRTAXC: direct taxation of the clergy: for full details see \orm\engd015 and engd017, merged in \engm011.

DIRTAXL: direct taxation of the laity: for full details see \orm\engd008, engd011, engd013, engd014, merged in \engm010.

INDIRS: indirect taxation - subsidies on overseas trade.

LOANS: 'genuine' loans recorded in the exchequer: see \orm\engd024

ENGREVT1: total of previous columns in money of account

ENGREVT2: total of previous columns in kilograms of fine silver. The converter is supplied by dividing the weight of the pound Tower of fine silver (0.34992 kilograms) by the number of pennies manufactured from the pound Tower, then multiplying by 240 to give the fine silver weight of the æ sterling. Until 1464, æ1 sterling = 233.3 grams; from 1465 æ1 sterling = 186.6 grams. Figures for numbers of pennies manufactured from the æ sterling are taken from Sir John Craig, *The Mint* (Cambridge, 1953), pp. 410-13.

For most countries at most times in the later Middle Ages, the 'real' value of revenues can be expressed in kilograms of fine silver, giving a fair reflection of the impact of devaluation and inflation. However, this does not apply to later 15th-century England. In an attempt to overcome this difficulty, the notional figures for total revenue in æ sterling have been expressed in wheat prices (EREVWP), using Farmer's base index of 1331-47 (WHEATIX). These figures in turn have been expressed in kilos of fine silver by using a multiplier of 0.3306 (the relevant multiplier for the 1330s) for purposes of comparison (EREVWSIL).

Filename: g131ed32.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD032	Type:	
Observations:	7	Record Len:	44
Variables:	5		
Label:	Danegeld & tot Eng money supply 991-1018		

Date created: 24 July 1992

Date last altered:

Raw data files used: \orm\engdgeld.dat

ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd032.ssd

Sources: J. Gillingham, 'The most precious jewel in the English Crown': levies of Danegeld and heregeld in the early eleventh century', *English Historical Review* 104 (1989), 373-74; M. K. Lawson, 'Those stories look true': levels of taxation in the reigns of Aethelred II and Cnut', *English Historical Review* 104 (1989), 402-04; D. M. Metcalf, 'The ranking of boroughs: numismatic evidence from the reign of Aethelred II' in D. Hill (ed.), *Ethelred the Unready: papers from the Millenary Conference*,

British Archaeological Records, British Series,
59 (1978), pp. 180-81
Source subset: Danegeld & the total money supply in England,
expressed in æ of account and in kilos of fine
silver, 991-1018
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation
of the ESFDB dataset name.

The figures in the column DGELDP come from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,
whose various recensions provide variant figures for certain years
(full details are provided by Gillingham). In each case, it is the
highest cited figure that is given here. It is usually assumed that
the figures do indeed represent æ sterling of account, but there is a
possibility that they were in fact lbs. weight of silver, in which case
the total value of each of the levies would be higher (see Lawson, p.
404 & n.1).

The figures in the column DGELDS have been recalculated using the
weights of pennies in relevant issues as listed by Metcalf & Lawson.
The figures in the column MINTOT1 convert to the nearest æ sterling the
figures for total numbers of pennies in concurrent issues cited by
Metcalf & Lawson. The conversion assumes 240 pennies to the æ
sterling. In certain years Metcalf & Lawson give 2 figures,
representing maximum and minimum plausible estimates. In the above
table, it is the maximum figure that is always cited. The Danegelds of
1012 and 1014 were covered by a single mint issue, and are combined by
Metcalf & Lawson; here they are separated, and the estimate for the
total money in circulation at the time of the second issue is derived
by subtracting the Danegeld figure for 1012 from the currency figure
for that year. As Lawson notes, these figures should be treated with
caution: not only are they estimates, but they represent the total
output of an issue which may only have been part of the way through its
cycle when the relevant Danegeld was collected.

The figures in the column MINTOT2 are taken directly from Metcalf &
Lawson, who give them as tonnes (1 tonne=1000 kilograms).

Filename: g131ed33.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD033	Type:
Observations:	1	Record Len: 292
Variables:	36	
Label:	Revenues of English crown 1129-30 (æ)	

Date created: 28 July 1992
Date last altered:
Raw data files used: \orm\engrev2.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd033.ssd
Source: J. A. Green, The Government of England under
Henry I (Cambridge, 1986), p. 223
Source subset: Revenues of the English crown in 1129-30 (in æ
sterling of account)

Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

The year in question is the exchequer year Michaelmas 1129-1130, which for purposes of data entry is given as 1130.

All figures are given in \textsterling of account.

The 7 categories of revenue given here are not those of Green. Her material has been re-arranged as follows:

DOMAIN: county farms; cornage, geld of animals; forest revenues other than pleas

TOWNS: borough farms

CHURCH: regalian rights

JUSTICE: pleas (forest pleas; murder fines; other pleas); agreements (help in judicial matters; offices; composite agreements; misc agreements)

FEUDALISM: estates in hand; aids of boroughs, cities and counties; aid of knights; dona regis; agreements (relief; wardship; marriage)

TAXATION: danegeld

MISCELLANEOUS: other misc and composite entries

Entries have been added together and the total rounded to the nearest \textsterling .

It should be noted that the total of all the figures supplied in this table comes to slightly less than the figures supplied by Green for 'total demanded': the reasons for this discrepancy are explained in Green, pp. 220-2.

The pipe roll for 1130 is not complete and in some places is damaged or illegible. Consequently these figures do not represent the whole of royal revenue in this year, even from the listed sources.

Filename: g131ed34.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD034	Type:
Observations:	1	Record Len: 292
Variables:	36	
Label:	Debts a/c in English excheq 1129-30 (\textsterling)	

Date created: 28 July 1992

Date last altered:

Raw data files used: \orm\engdebt.dat

ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd034.ssd

Source: J. A. Green, The Government of England under Henry I (Cambridge, 1986), p. 224

Source subset: Debts from earlier years accounted for in the English exchequer in 1129-30 (in \textsterling of account)

Source subset title:

Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York

Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

The year in question is the exchequer year Michaelmas 1129-1130, which for purposes of data entry is given as 1130.

All figures are given in £ sterling of account.

The 7 categories given here are not those of Green. Her material has been re-arranged as follows:

DOMAIN: county farms; cornage, geld of animals; forest revenues other than pleas

TOWNS: borough farms

CHURCH: regalian rights

JUSTICE: pleas (forest pleas; murder fines; other pleas); agreements (help in judicial matters; offices; composite agreements; misc agreements)

FEUDALISM: estates in hand; aids of boroughs, cities and counties; aid of knights; dona regis; agreements (relief; wardship; marriage)

TAXATION: danegeld

MISCELLANEOUS: other misc and composite entries

Entries have been added together and the total rounded to the nearest £ .

It should be noted that the total of all the figures supplied in this table does not tally exactly with the figures supplied by Green for 'total demanded': the reasons for this discrepancy are explained in Green, pp. 220-2.

The pipe roll for 1130 is not complete and in some places is damaged or illegible. Consequently these figures do not represent the whole of royal revenue from debts in this year, even from the listed sources.

Filename: g131ed35.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD035	Type:
Observations:	9	Record Len: 20
Variables:	2	
Label:	An ave fines for wardships etc 1154-1327	

Date created: 15 March 1993

Date last altered:

Raw data files used: \orm\wardship.dat

ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd035.ssd

Source: S.L. Waugh, The lordship of England: royal wardships and marriages in English society and politics 1217-1327 (Princeton, N.J., 1988), pp. 157, 163.

Source subset: Annual average value of fines imposed for the purchase of wardships and marriages of heirs of tenants-in-chief, 1154-1327

Source subset title:

Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York

Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

All money is expressed in pounds sterling of account, converted from

Waugh's figures rendered in marks.

The figures represent the annual average value of fines imposed during the following periods:

Henry II, 1154-1189; Richard I, 1189-1199; John, 1199-1216; Henry III(a), 1217-1241; Henry III(b), 1242-1251; Henry III(c), 1252-1271; Edward I(a), 1272-1296; Edward I(b), 1297-1306; Edward II, 1307-1327. For the purposes of data entry, all amounts have been entered under the last year of each period: eg. for Henry II, under 1189.

Waugh's figures represent the fines charged on those wishing to purchase royal wardships and marriages; he does not compute the actual yield from such sources, which because of the political nature of these levies might on some occasions have been significantly lower than the total assessed.

Filename: g131ed36.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD036	Type:
Observations:	142	Record Len: 20
Variables:	2	
Label:	Receipts from episc temporals 1166-1307	

Date created:	16 March 1993
Date last altered:	
Raw data files used:	\orm\epistemp.dat
ESFDB dataset:	\orm\engd036.ssd
Source:	M. Howell, Regalian right in medieval England (London, 1962), pp. 212-233.
Source subset:	Net receipts from royal management of episcopal temporalities, 1166-1307
Source subset title:	
Owner of file:	Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program:	MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

All money is expressed in pounds sterling of account.
All dates are for the financial year beginning the previous Michaelmas: thus 1166 is really Michaelmas 1165-Michaelmas 1166.
The accounts as extracted from the pipe rolls by Howell have been re-organised to reflect notional yearly receipts. Where an account overlaps by more than one month into another financial year, it has been divided proportionately between the two (or more) relevant years. The figures give net receipts: that is, the total collected and available to the crown after expenditure had been incurred in the administration of the estates at the local level.
A zero denotes one of two things: either the pipe roll for that year is not extant, or the pipe roll for that year records no revenues from episcopal temporalities.

Filename: g131ed37.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name: \ORM\ENGD037 Type:
Observations: 11 Record Len: 36
Variables: 4
Label: Net receipts fr crown estates, Henry III

Purpose: To create SAS dataset from a raw data file
Date created: 16 March 1993
Date last altered:
Raw data files used: \orm\estatrev.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd037.ssd
Sources: for 1220-25: D. A. Carpenter, The minority of
Henry III (London, 1990), pp. 413-17 (using
Carpenter's adjusted totals). For 1241-45: R.
C. Stacey, Politics, policy and finance under
Henry III 1216-1245 (Oxford, 1987), p. 208.
Source subset: Net receipts from crown estates under Henry III
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation
of the ESFDB dataset name.

All money is expressed in pounds sterling.
All dates represent the financial year commencing the previous
Michaelmas.

Filename: g131ed38.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name: \ORM\ENGD038 Type:
Observations: 5 Record Len: 84
Variables: 10
Label: Net receipts from ordin rev, 1241-45

Date created: 17 March 1993
Date last altered:
Raw data files used: \orm\engrev3.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd038.ssd
Source: R. C. Stacey, Politics, policy and finance under
Henry III 1216-1245 (Oxford, 1987), p. 208.
Source subset: Net receipts from ordinary revenue accounted for
at the Exchequer, 1241-1245
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation
of the ESFDB dataset name.

All money is expressed in pounds sterling.
All dates represent the financial year commencing the previous Michaelmas.
Stacey's figures have been reorganised as follows:

New category	Stacey's category
crown estates	shire issues + demesne issues
ecclesiastical	vacancies
feudal	custodies
justice	judicial issues
mints	mint issues
old debts	debts and prests
other	other issues
taxation	Jews + taxation

One category - 'Irish treasure' - has been omitted from Stacey's table in order to reflect revenues derived solely from England. Consequently, the percentages in the graph generated from the figures in this file differ slightly from those given in Stacey, p. 206.

Filename: g131ed39.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD039	Type:
Observations:	98	Record Len: 132
Variables:	16	
Label:	Eng mints seignorage & mintage 1279-1377	

Date created:	18 March 1993
Date last altered:	
Raw data files used:	\orm\engmint1.dat
ESFDB dataset:	\orm\engd039.ssd
Source:	Figures calculated from the details supplied in C. G. Crump and C. Johnson, 'Tables of Bullion Coined under Edward I, II, and III', Numismatic Chronicle, 4th series, 13 (1913), 200-245
Source subset:	Seignorage and mintage on silver and gold at the English mints, 1279-1377
Source subset title:	
Owner of file:	Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program:	MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

All money is expressed in pounds sterling.
All dates represent the financial year commencing the previous Michaelmas.
The figures have been calculated from the details in C. G. Crump & C. Johnson (see source above). There is a discrepancy between Crump and Johnson on the one hand and T. H. Lloyd, *The English wool trade in the middle ages* (Cambridge, 1977), p. 241 on the other over the accounts for the Calais mint covering the period from 4 November 1373 to 15 May 1381 (gold only). In making these calculations, Ormrod follows Lloyd. LONSILT, CALSILT, LONGOLDT & CALGOLDT represent the total sum taken to cover seignorage and costs of minting. This was calculated as so many

pennyweight (lb Tower) in each lb Tower of silver received at the mints.

LONSILM, CALSILM, LONGOLDM & CALGOLDM represent the amount allowed to the mints in expenses to cover production costs. This was calculated as so many pennies of account on each lb Tower of silver issued from the mint.

The blanks for 1310 and 1311 under silver figures represent queries, not nil returns.

When mintage figures are deducted from the total sum, the result is a figure for seignorage minus the allowable expenses of the mint.

However, it should be noted that this is still a gross figure, since the crown had then to meet the costs of salaries and capital expenditure in the mints. For details of such expenditure, see A. Beardwood, 'Royal mints and exchanges' in J. F. Willard et al (eds.), *The English government at work 1327-1336* (Cambridge, Mass., 1940-50), 3: 35-66.

Filename: g131ed40.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD040	Type:	
Observations:	50	Record Len:	36
Variables:	4		
Label:	Deniz imp/exp liable to poundage 1350-99		

Date created:	1 April 1993
Date last altered:	
Raw data files used:	\orm\engpound.dat
ESFDB dataset:	\orm\engd040.ssd
Sources:	T.H. Lloyd, <i>England and the German Hanse, 1157-1611</i> (Cambridge, 1991); T.H. Lloyd, 'Overseas trade and the English money supply in the fourteenth century', in N.J. Mayhew, ed., <i>Edwardian Monetary Affairs (1279-1344)</i> , British Archaeological Reports 36 (1977).
Source subset:	The value of general merchandise imported and exported by denizen merchants and subject to poundage, 1350-1399
Source subset title:	
Owner of file:	Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program:	MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

Most of the figures supplied here are extrapolated from Lloyd's analysis of trends in overseas trade. Lloyd calculated the ratios of denizen to alien imports and exports in the 1350s (50:50), 1372 (50:49) and in 1391-99 (57:62). The denizen data supplied here gives Lloyd's calculations for 1360 and 1372; other figures are calculated as follows:

1351: projected from the figure given for alien imports and exports of general merchandise in dataset engd042, denoting the short-term disruption to trade created by the Black Death.

1370, 1373-75, 1379, 1382-84: projected from the figures for alien

imports and exports in dataset engd042 on the ratio denizen:alien = 50:49.
1391-99: projected from the figures for alien imports and exports in dataset engd042 on the ratio denizen:alien = 57:62.
The computed and given figures for 1350, 1379, 1382 and 1388 have been halved in order to reflect taxes levied over only half the financial year.
The multipliers are worked out from Rotuli Parliamentorum and Calendar of Fine Rolls.
All dates are given in financial years beginning the previous Michaelmas.
The value of merchandise and revenue from poundage are in \textsterling .
For revenue from poundage from 1400-1482, see dataset engd003.

Filename: g131ed41.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD041	Type:
Observations:	50	Record Len: 52
Variables:	6	
Label:	Alien imp/exp liable to poundage 1350-99	

Date created:	1 April 1993
Date last altered:	
Raw data files used:	\orm\engalpd.dat
ESFDB dataset:	\orm\engd041.ssd
Source:	T.H. Lloyd, England and the German Hanse, 1157-1611 (Cambridge, 1991), pp. 89-90
Source subset:	The value of merchandise imported and exported by aliens and subject to poundage, 1350-1399
Source subset title:	
Owner of file:	Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program:	MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

Lloyd prints the figures for alien merchandise liable to the petty custom of 3d. in the pound paid by alien merchants on imports and exports of a wide variety of goods under the terms of the Carta mercatoria of 1303. From 1340, those same goods were liable to the occasional further subsidy known as poundage, levied first at the rate of 6d and then at 1s. in the pound. This dataset is intended to provide statistics on which to compute the revenue from poundage on alien imports and exports of general merchandise, 1350-99. For details of how the figures have been manipulated, see dataset engd042. The values for 1350, 1379, 1382 and 1388 have been halved to take account of taxes that ran for less than a year. The multipliers are worked out from Rotuli Parliamentorum and Calendar of Fine Rolls.

No data is available for the following years, which are left blank in Lloyd's table: 1350, 1351, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1396, 1397. The following techniques have been employed to compensate for these lacunae:
1350-1 inclusive. There are no reliable indicators for constructing

data in these years: to project a figure back from the average for the known years in the 1350s would distort the picture given the known disruption caused to trade around 1350 by the after-effects of the Black Death. The figures supplied here are merely notional guesses projected back from the very low figure for 1352.

1373-8 inclusive. Since Lloyd prints separate figures for London, it is possible to calculate London's percentage of the total trade for the decades 1360-9 (65% for merchandise, 92% for wax) and 1380-9 (61% for merchandise, 72% for wax). It has then been assumed that the surviving figures for London in 1376, 1377 and 1378 represent 63% of the total value of merchandise and 82% of the total value of wax. The figures for the remaining years (1373, 1374, 1375) then represent the average for the seven 'known' years in the decade 1370-9.

1396-7 inclusive. London's share of the total trade in the known years for the decade 1390-9 was 63% for merchandise and 77% for wax. The figures for 1397 are calculated on this basis from the known London data for that year (note that no compensation has been made for this being a slightly 'short' year); the figures for 1396 then represent the average of the nine 'known' years in the decade 1390-9.

All years are financial years beginning the previous Michaelmas. The value of merchandise and wax and revenue from poundage are in æ sterling.

For revenue from poundage from 1400-1482, see dataset engd003.

Filename: g131ed42.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD042	Type:	
Observations:	50	Record Len:	44
Variables:	5		
Label:	Petty custom:value of goods, rev 1350-99		

Date created:	2 April 1993
Date last altered:	
Raw data files used:	\orm\engpetc2.dat
ESFDB dataset:	\orm\engd042.ssd
Source:	T.H. Lloyd, England and the German Hanse, 1157-1611 (Cambridge, 1991), pp. 89-90
Source subset:	The value of merchandise imported and exported by aliens subject to the petty custom, 1350-1399 and revenue from the petty custom
Source subset title:	
Owner of file:	Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program:	MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

Lloyd prints the figures for alien merchandise liable to the petty custom of 3d. in the pound paid by alien merchants on imports and exports of a wide variety of goods under the terms of the Carta mercatoria of 1303.

Lloyd prints the weight rather than the value of wax: values have been computed at the standard rate of $\text{æ}2$ per hundredweight, as suggested by Lloyd, pp. 104, 105, notes to tables.

No data is available for the following years, which are left blank in Lloyd's table: 1350, 1351, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1396, 1397. The following techniques have been employed to compensate for these lacunae:

1350-1 inclusive. There are no reliable indicators for constructing data in these years: to project a figure back from the average for the known years in the 1350s would distort the picture given the known disruption caused to trade around 1350 by the after-effects of the Black Death. The figures supplied here are merely notional guesses.

1373-8 inclusive. Since Lloyd prints separate figures for London, it is possible to calculate London's percentage of the total trade for the decades 1360-9 (65% for merchandise, 92% for wax) and 1380-9 (61% for merchandise, 72% for wax). It has then been assumed that the surviving figures for London in 1376, 1377 and 1378 represent 63% of the total value of merchandise and 82% of the total value of wax. The figures for the remaining years (1373, 1374, 1375) then represent the average for the seven 'known' years in the decade 1370-9.

1396-7 inclusive. London's share of the total trade in the known years for the decade 1390-9 was 63% for merchandise and 77% for wax. The figures for 1397 are calculated on this basis from the known London data for that year (note that no compensation has been made for this being a slightly 'short' year); the figures for 1396 then represent the average of the nine 'known' years in the decade 1390-9.

All years are financial years beginning the previous Michaelmas.

For goods subject to the petty custom during the period 1400-82, see dataset \engd004.

Filename: g131ed43.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD043	Type:	
Observations:	50	Record Len:	84
Variables:	10		
Label:	Revenue from tunnage 1350-99		

Date created:	2 April 1993
Date last altered:	6 April 1993
Raw data files used:	\orm\engtun.dat
ESFDB dataset:	\orm\engd043.ssd
Source:	M.K. James, Studies in the medieval wine trade (Oxford, 1971); Rotuli Parliamentorum; Calendar of Fine Rolls
Source subset:	Wine imports to England subject to taxation and revenue from tunnage, 1350-1399
Source subset title:	
Owner of file:	Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program:	MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

All years are financial years beginning the previous Michaelmas.

Wine is measured in tuns (1 tun = 252 gallons (imperial)).

Two sets of figures for imports of wine by aliens and by denizens appear in this dataset. The figures under columns WALIMP and WDENIMP

are taken from James, and the figures under columns TALIMP and TDENIMP represent James' figures adjusted by Ormrod. The column WALIMP represents alien imports of wine subject to the new custom, from which denizens were exempt. The column WDENIMP represents James's computations for wine imports by denizens from the accounts of occasional subsidies imposed on aliens and denizens in selected years (a zero return in this column therefore indicates not an absence of trade but an absence of taxation and data). The columns TALIMP and TDENIMP are extrapolated from James, but used to demonstrate the fiscal position rather than the state of trade. Thus, the figures for 1350, 1382 and 1388 have been adjusted by Ormrod to reflect the fact that the subsidy was collected for only part of those years. It should be noted that there was one occasion, in 1379, when poundage was levied without an accompanying subsidy on wine. The multiplier is worked out from Rotuli Parliamentorum and Calendar of Fine Rolls.

Wine imported by aliens was subject to the new custom of 1303, levied at the rate of 2s. per tun. Intermittently from the mid-fourteenth-century, and permanently from 1387, both aliens and denizens were also required to pay the duty known as tannage, levied at varying rates through this period. The crown also enjoyed the right of prise, taking 1 tun of wine from every cargo of 10-19 tuns and 2 tuns from cargoes in excess of 20 tuns. However, aliens bought exemption from this levy under the terms of the new custom of 1303, and so many denizens were exempted from the duty that it cannot really be considered a tax in the conventional sense.

Both the primary data employed by James and the published figures supplied by her are incomplete, and the gaps in the table have been filled with computations based on averages of known figures in adjacent years or on estimates supplied by James and (for the 1390s) by T.H. Lloyd, 'Overseas trade and the English money supply in the fourteenth century', in N.J. Mayhew, ed., *Edwardian Monetary Affairs (1279-1344)*, *British Archaeological Reports* 36 (1977), p. 120. These 'gap' years are as follows:

Alien imports: 1357, 1363, 1366, 1369, 1370, 1373-78 inc., 1383-92 inc., 1396-99 inc.

Denizen imports: 1360, 1370, 1373-75 inc., 1382-84 inc., 1387-99 inc.

The total amount of wine imported and exported and the revenue from tannage between 1401 and 1482 are given in dataset engd003.ssd.

Filename: g131ed44.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD044	Type:	
Observations:	32	Record Len:	212
Variables:	26		
Label:	Revised value of Eng cloth expts 1349-99		

Date created: 5 April 1993

Date last altered:

Raw data files used: \orm\engworsk.dat

ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd044.ssd

Sources: E.M. Carus-Wilson and O. Coleman, *England's Export Trade 1275-1547* (Oxford, 1963); H.L. Gray, 'The production and exportation of English woollens in the fourteenth century', *English Historical Review* 39 (1924), 13-35; T.H. Lloyd, 'Overseas trade and the English money supply in the fourteenth century', in N.J. Mayhew, ed.,

Edwardian Monetary Affairs (1279-1344) British
Archaeological Reports 36 (1977), p. 114; T.H.
Lloyd, England and the German Hanse, 1157-1611
(Cambridge, 1991); Rotuli Parliamentorum;
Calendar of Fine Rolls

Source subset: Broadcloths, worsteds and kerseys exported from
England, 1349-1399, subject to the cloth customs
of 1303 and 1347 and to poundage

Source subset title:

Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York

Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation
of the ESFDB dataset name.

All years are financial years beginning the previous Michaelmas.
The figures for exports of broadcloths between 1349 and 1388 are
computed from the data supplied by Carus-Wilson and Coleman and found
in the file \indicat\indd012.doc. Those for the years 1389-99 have
been adjusted to account for the separation of figures for kerseys (see
below).

The figures for total worsted exports are computed from the broadcloth
totals using data supplied in Carus-Wilson and Coleman, pp. 199-200.
The figures for worsteds expressed in broadcloths are computed on two
scales:

column 6 (WORBC1) uses the converter of 14 worsteds to 1 broadcloth,
expressing the ratio of customs duties (used by Carus-Wilson and
Coleman, pp. 199-200 to express worsted values as a percentage of
broadcloths); and column 7 (WORBC1) uses the converter of 4 worsteds to
1 broadcloth, expressing the relative market values of the two types of
cloth (as suggested by Lloyd, 'Overseas trade', p. 114).

Kerseys were not made liable to the cloth custom until 1388 and were
briefly exempt again in 1390, after which duty was charged permanently
on them. The nature of the customs accounts does not allow a clear
separation between broadcloths and kerseys, the latter being converted
into broadcloths on the ratio 3 kerseys = 1 cloth of assize. The
calculations made by Gray, pp. 27-8, suggest that approximately 15% of
the recorded cloth subject to the 1347 custom after 1388 was made up of
kerseys, and this figure has been applied to the total figures as
recorded by Carus-Wilson and Coleman for 1389-99 and represented in
\indicat\indd012 in order to recover a notional statistic for kersey
exports (the kersey figures for 1390 have been further adjusted to take
account of the fact that these cloths were liable to the custom for
only half that year). The recovered kersey figure has then been
allocated arbitrarily to the totals for denizen and Hanseatic exports
on the ratio 2:1 and the resulting figures deducted from the broadcloth
totals as computed by Carus-Wilson and Coleman (it has been assumed
that since alien merchants traded mainly in high quality cloth, their
proportion of the trade in kerseys was negligible).

The notional figures for kersey exports are expressed in broadcloths
according to two distinct scales: column 9 (KERBC1) uses the converter
of 3 kerseys = 1 broadcloth, as applied for assessing the customs,
while column 10 (KERBC1) uses the converter of 10 kerseys = 1
broadcloth as an indicator of the relative market values of the two
cloths (see Lloyd, Hanse, p. 77).

The multipliers to convert values of cloth to revenue from poundage on
cloth appear in column 12 (CLPOUND). Until the fifteenth century all
cloth exports from England, whether by denizen, alien or Hanseatic
merchants, were at least theoretically subject to poundage. It was

only under Henry VI that denizens and Hanseatics secured personal and general exemptions from this levy. The multipliers have been reduced in 1350, 1382 and 1388 in order to reflect the fact that poundage was levied for only a proportion of each year.

Filename: g131ed45.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD045	Type:
Observations:	50	Record Len: 20
Variables:	2	
Label:	Multiplier: cloth values to poundage (æ)	

Date created: 7 April 1993
Date last altered:
Raw data files used: \orm\engclpd.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd045.ssd
Sources: Rotuli Parliamentorum; Calendar of Fine Rolls
Source subset: Multipliers to convert values of cloth to revenue from poundage on cloth (in æ sterling), 1350-99
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

Until the fifteenth century all cloth exports from England, whether by denizen, alien or Hanseatic merchants, were at least theoretically subject to poundage. It was only under Henry VI that denizens and Hanseatics secured personal and general exemptions from this levy. The multipliers have been reduced in 1350, 1379, 1382 and 1388 in order to reflect the fact that poundage was levied for only a proportion of each year.

Filename: g131ed46.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGD046	Type:
Observations:	62	Record Len: 68
Variables:	8	
Label:	Net recs:aids,scutages,fines 1199-1260	

Date created: 26 May 1993
Date last altered:
Raw data files used: \orm\aidscut.dat
ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd046.ssd
Sources: S.K. Mitchell, Studies in taxation under John and Henry III (New Haven, Conn., 1914); S.K. Mitchell, Taxation in medieval England (New

Haven, Conn., 1951); T.K. Keefe, Feudal assessments and the political community under Henry II and his sons (Berkeley, Cal., 1983); R.C. Stacey, Politics, policy and finance under Henry III 1216-1245 (Oxford, 1987)

Source subset: Net receipts from feudal aids, scutages and associated fines and ecclesiastical dona, 1199-1272

Source subset title:

Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York

Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

The dates are those for the calendar years in which the levies were first imposed. In most cases collection was spread over one or more subsequent years. The scutage of Brittany, dated by Mitchell to 1230, is classified here under 1229, in accordance with J.C. Holt, Magna Carta, 2nd edn (Cambridge, 1992), pp. 398-9. Figures are given in pounds sterling of account, and are rounded to the nearest $\pounds 100$. There was sometimes a terminological confusion between scutages and aids in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The levy of 1204, although referred to as a scutage, was in reality an aid and has been classified as such in this table: see Holt, Magna Carta, p. 319.

Filename: g131em01.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGM001	Type:
Observations:	86	Record Len: 123
Variables:	15	
Label:	Eng exports:customs & subsids 1400-85	

Date created: 23 April 1991

Date last altered:

Raw data files used:

ESFDB dataset: \orm\engd001.ssd; engd002.ssd; engd003.ssd; engd004.ssd; engd005.ssd

Sources: E.M. Carus-Wilson & O. Coleman, England's export trade, 1275-1547 (Oxford, 1963); Studies in English trade in the 15th century, ed. E. Power & M. M. Postan (London, 1933); Rotuli Parliamentorum; Calendar of Fine Rolls; PRO, London, E101/81/1-E101/82/21; E364/71

Source subset: Notional revenue from customs & subsidies on various commodities exported from England, 1400-85

Source subset title:

Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York

Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation

of the ESFDB dataset name.

These figures represent the notional amount which could be raised by levying customs and subsidies on various commodities exported from English ports. The commodities are: wool, cloth, wine and general merchandise. Cheaper ranges of cloth and hides are omitted from this dataset. All figures are in £ sterling. The last decade is short, only running from 1480 to 1485 and the figures are consequently light.

Filename: g131em02.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGM002	Type:	
Observations:	268	Record Len:	148
Variables:	18		
Label:	Wool:ancient, new custom, subs 1280-1547		

Date created:	13 June 1991
Date last altered:	26 October 1991
Raw data files used:	c:\engindic\indd005.ssd, indd010.ssd, indd011.ssd
ESFDB dataset:	c:\orm\engm002.ssd
Sources:	E.M. Carus-Wilson & O. Coleman, England's export trade, 1275-1547 (Oxford, 1963), pp. 36-74; T.H. Lloyd, Alien merchants in England in the High Middle Ages (Brighton, 1982), pp. 210-26; Rotuli Parliamentorum; Calendar of Fine Rolls
Source subset:	Income from the ancient custom and the new custom on wool & woolfells and from the wool subsidy, 1280-1547
Source subset title:	
Owner of file:	Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program:	MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

These figures represent the actual income which the Crown could expect from the customs and subsidies levied on wool and woolfells. All figures are in £ sterling. The ancient custom was collected continuously at the rate of 6s.8d. per sack on denizens & aliens. The new custom on wool was collected from 1303/4 to 1310/11 inclusively and then continuously from 1322/3 onwards at a rate of 3s.4d. per sack on aliens only. The Carus-Wilson & Coleman figures do not always distinguish between alien and denizen, so Lloyd's figures from 1303-36 have been incorporated to resolve some of the difficulties. From 1357-62 there was an official embargo on denizen trade and all wool was exported at alien rates (ie paying the new custom as well as the ancient and the subsidy), hence the undifferentiated denizen and alien figures in the tables. The wool subsidy, which was regularly renewed in parliament, fluctuated in value, and was sometimes fixed at different rates for denizens and aliens. All figures are for exchequer years: '1400' is really Michaelmas 1399-Michaelmas 1400.

Ancient customs figures exist for the period 1275-79, but they were

figures therefore underrate the total income from the taxation of cloth (although in some years Carus-Wilson & Coleman included imports in their figures where the customs accounts lacked details). Carus-Wilson & Coleman also give the total export figures for all ports from Mich. 1347 to Mich. 1348 (denizen 4055 and alien 368) and figures from 20 April 1347 to Mich. 1347 (denizen 2639 and alien 565). These totals are not included in the dataset.

All figures are for exchequer years: '1400' is really Michaelmas 1399-Michaelmas 1400. They are expressed in æ sterling.

Filename: g131em04.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGM004	Type:	
Observations:	268	Record Len:	28
Variables:	3		
Label:	Rev from English cloth & wool, 1280-1547		

Date created:	24 June 1991
Date last altered:	26 October 1991
Raw data files used:	c:\orm\engm002.ssd, engm003.ssd
ESFDB dataset:	c:\orm\engm004.ssd
Sources:	E.M. Carus-Wilson & O. Coleman, England's export trade, 1275-1547 (Oxford, 1963); T.H. Lloyd, Alien merchants in England in the High Middle Ages (Brighton, 1982); Rotuli Parliamentorum; Calendar of Fine Rolls
Source subset:	Revenue to the crown from the customs & subsidies on English wool & cloth, 1280-1547
Source subset title:	
Owner of file:	Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program:	MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

These figures represent the actual income which the Crown could expect from the customs and subsidies levied on wool and woollens and from the two customs levied on cloth. All figures are in æ sterling. The ancient custom was collected continuously at the rate of 6s.8d. per sack on denizens & aliens. The new custom on wool was collected from 1303/4 to 1310/11 inclusively and then continuously from 1322/3 onwards at a rate of 3s.4d. per sack on aliens only. The wool subsidy, which was regularly renewed in parliament, fluctuated in value, and was sometimes fixed at different rates for denizens and aliens. The new custom on cloth was collected from 1303/4 to 1310/11 inclusively and then continuously from 1322/3 to 1346/47 at a rate of 1s. per length of cloth imported or exported by aliens only. The cloth custom of 1347 covered all groups of cloth merchants importing or exporting cloth. Denizens were charged at the rate of 1s. 2d. per cloth exported; Hanseatics at the rate of 1s.; and other aliens at the rate of 1s. 9d. For the qualifications and problems of these sources, see notes to datasets engm002 and engm003.ssd.

All figures are for exchequer years: '1400' is really Michaelmas 1399-Michaelmas 1400.

Date last altered: 7 April 1993
Raw data files used: c:\engindic\indd013.ssd, eind001.ssd,
eind002.ssd
ESFDB dataset: c:\orm\engm006.ssd
Sources: E. Power & M.M. Postan (eds.), Studies in
English Trade in the 15th Century (London,
1933), pp. 321-60; M.K. James, Studies in the
medieval wine trade, ed. E.M. Veale (Oxford,
1971), appendices 6 & 16; Rotuli
Parliamentorum; Calendar of Fine Rolls
Source subset: Revenue to the crown from tunnage and poundage,
1400-1500
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation
of the ESFDB dataset name.

All figures are for exchequer years: '1400' is really Michaelmas 1399-
Michaelmas 1400. There are gaps in the data: There are no figures for
the import of wine in 1400, 1401, 1402 and 1403. The Power & Postan
tables for poundage and tunnage only run from 1403-83. Figures are not
available for every port each year, so some of the totals are too low
(see the comments on datasets \engindic\indd013, eind001, eind002.ssd).

The figures for general merchandise which attracted poundage come
from Power & Postan. These poundage figures do not include the value
of any Hanse shipments and they exclude certain items such as wax.
Poundage was an ad valorem tax in the σ on general merchandise exported
and imported, and it fluctuated according to parliamentary grants.
After varying in amounts in the late 14th century, it settled down at a
rate of 12d in the σ sterling by 1404, and remained at this level for
the 15th century. Poundage rates were often granted from Easter eg the
increase from 12d to 20d under 1441 actually came in from 1.4.1440. In
such cases, the income from poundage in the year prior to the change
will underrate its true value. The Power & Postan figures do not
distinguish denizen from alien trade, which is a disadvantage when the
alien rate of poundage deviated from that of denizens. Thus for 1431-
34, the denizen rate was 12d and the alien rate was 18d. For 1455-85,
the denizen rate was 12d and the alien rate was 24d on tin only.
Again, the result will be to underrate the total value of poundage in
these years.

The figures for wine imports come from two sources: James gives totals
for the import of non-sweet wine during the period 1384 to 1500 (from
1400 in this merged dataset), with gaps before 1426. Power & Postan
give figures for total wine imports (including sweet wine) from 1403 to
1483, and so some of James' gaps can be filled from this second source.
Aliens paid the subsidy on wine imports throughout the period, but
denizens only paid when grants of tonnage and poundage were made and
levied. Furthermore, after 1431 imports of sweet wines by aliens were
also taxed, at the same rate as the non-sweet wines (3s per tun).
Since James does not include sweet wines in her figures, any
calculations of the tunnage revenue derived from these statistics will
underrate total income after 1431.

Ages (Brighton, 1982); T.H. Lloyd, 'The movement of wool prices in medieval England', Economic History Review Supplement 6 (1973), pp.35-44

Source subset: The relative value of English wool and cloth exports, 1280-1500

Source subset title:

Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York

Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

WOLEXTOT represents the number of sacks of wool, converted into stones of wool later in the program (WOLEXTST), exported from all the English ports during this period. ANMEAN is based on a 13 year moving average of wool prices over a number of English manors. It is expressed in shillings per stone of 14lbs. CLOTHWOL represents cloth exported in terms of sacks of wool (using Bridbury's conversion rate of one sack of wool to 4.33 broadcloths: see his Economic Growth, p.25). It was suggested by Bridbury (in Economic Growth, pp. 30-32) that this figure should be doubled to take account of the manufacturing costs involved in producing cloth which would be reflected in the market price (CLOTHMAN). This figure then has to be converted into stones of wool (CLOSTONW) for an annual value to be estimated using ANMEAN (CLOVAL1 & CLOVAL2). An alternative method of calculating the annual value of the cloth trade is to use the somewhat crude estimates of average prices suggested by J.L. Bolton in The Medieval English Economy, 1150-1500 (London, 1980, pp. 292-93). A conservative estimate of prices is $\text{æ}1$ 15s. per cloth on English & Hanseatic merchants and $\text{æ}2$ on other aliens (mostly Italians, who tended to deal mainly in more expensive cloth in grain). Bolton's figures are averages for 1421-61, and he considers them to tend towards the low side; other rough estimates by Carus-Wilson et al. suggest that the average price in other periods could be $\text{æ}2$ even on cloth without grain, but Bolton's estimates are the ones adopted in this program (CLODHVAL and CLOALVAL). Finally, two calculation columns (WOLCVAL1 & WOLCVAL2) give the total values of wool and cloth exports to the crown, first calculated on the basis of cloth being expressed as wool, and then where cloth is valued according to average prices. All the wool and cloth figures coming Carus-Wilson & Coleman are for exports only by all merchants (ie for the period 1280 to 1500 for wool and for 1349 to 1500 for cloth). Lloyd's figures cover the period 1303-36 and in this dataset they are for alien exports of cloth only. For the shortcomings of these sources, see notes to individual datasets.

Filename: g131em09.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGM009	Type:
Observations:	268	Record Len: 146
Variables:	18	
Label:	Tot revs fr Eng customs & subs 1280-1547	

datasets

Date created: 23 July 1991
Date last altered: 9 April 1993
Datasets used: c:\orm\engd005, engd006, engm002, engm003,
engm005, engm006, engm020.ssd
ESFDB dataset: c:\orm\engm009.ssd
Sources: see individual datasets
Source subset: Revenues to the English crown from customs &
subsidies, 1280-1547
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation
of the ESFDB dataset name.

For details of individual columns and their labels, see datasets which
make up this merged dataset.

Filename: g131em10.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGM010	Type:
Observations:	279	Record Len: 155
Variables:	19	
Label:	Rev: direct taxation of laity 1207-1485	

Date created: 26 July 1991
Date last altered:
Datasets used: c:\orm\engd008, engd009, engd010, engd011,
engd012, engd013, engd014. ssd
ESFDB dataset: c:\orm\engm010.ssd
Sources: many: see individual datasets
Source subset: Revenue to English crown from direct taxation of
the laity, 1207-1485
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation
of the ESFDB dataset name.

For details of individual columns and their labels, see datasets which
make up this merged dataset.

Filename: g131em11.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGM011	Type:
Observations:	259	Record Len: 90

Variables: 11
Label: Rev: direct taxation of clergy 1227-1485

Date created: 29 July 1991
Date last altered: 30 July 1991
Datasets used: c:\orm\engd015, engd016, engd017. ssd
ESFDB dataset: c:\orm\engm011.ssd
Sources: many: see individual datasets
Source subset: Revenue to English crown from direct taxation of the clergy, 1227-1485

Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

For details of individual columns and their labels, see datasets which make up this merged dataset.

Filename: g131em12.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name:	\ORM\ENGM012	Type:
Observations:	292	Record Len: 58
Variables:	7	
Label:	Net rev from direct taxation 1168-1485	

Date created: 29 July 1991
Date last altered: 25 May 1993
Datasets used: c:\orm\engm010, engm011, engm014. ssd
ESFDB dataset: c:\orm\engm012.ssd
Sources: many: see individual datasets
Source subset: Net revenue to English crown from direct taxation, 1168-1485

Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation of the ESFDB dataset name.

For details of individual columns and their labels, see datasets which make up this merged dataset. The first and last twenty-year periods and decades are short.

Filename: g131em13.tab

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Filename: **g131em19.tab**

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name: \ORM\ENGM019 Type:
Observations: 51 Record Len: 68
Variables: 8
Label: Rev from cloth 1349-99 as % of tot value

Date created: 5 April 1993
Date last altered:
Datasets used: c:\orm\engm003.ssd; engd044.ssd
ESFDB dataset: c:\orm\engm019.ssd
Sources: many: see individual datasets
Source subset: Revised income from cloth customs, 1349-1399 as
 % of total value of exported cloth
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation
of the ESFDB dataset name.

Converter for estimating revenue from exports of worsteds in pounds
sterling comes from N.S.B. Gras, *The Early English Customs System*
(Cambridge, Mass., 1918), p. 72, taking the denizen rate of 1d. as the
multiplier for all worsted exports on the grounds that aliens (who were
charged 1«d. per single worsted) dealt chiefly in top-quality cloth.
For notes on worsted, see dataset engd044.ssd.

Filename: **g131em20.tab**

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name: \ORM\ENGM020 Type:
Observations: 50 Record Len: 108
Variables: 13
Label: Rev from tunnage and poundage, 1350-1399

Date created: 7 April 1993
Date last altered: 22 April 1993
Datasets used: c:\orm\engd040, engd041, engd043, engd044.ssd
ESFDB dataset: c:\orm\engm020.ssd
Sources: many: see individual datasets
Source subset: Potential revenue to the crown from tunnage and
 poundage, 1350-1399
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation

of the ESFDB dataset name.

Filename: **g131em21.tab**

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name: \ORM\ENGM021 Type:
Observations: 50 Record Len: 51
Variables: 6
Label: Rel values dir & indir taxn 1350-1399

Filename: c:\orm\engm021.doc
Purpose: To create SAS merged dataset from several
 datasets
Date created: 8 April 1993
Date last altered:
Datasets used: c:\orm\engd006, engm010, engm011.ssd
ESFDB dataset: c:\orm\engm021.ssd
Sources: many: see individual datasets
Source subset: Relative values of direct and indirect taxation,
 1350-99
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation
of the ESFDB dataset name.

Filename: **g131em22.tab**

Metadata of file as originally deposited:

Data Set Name: \ORM\ENGM022 Type:
Observations: 50 Record Len: 43
Variables: 5
Label: Rel val indir tax/rect roll tot 1350-99

Date created: 9 April 1993
Date last altered:
Datasets used: c:\orm\engd006, engd023, engd025.ssd
ESFDB dataset: c:\orm\engm022.ssd
Sources: many: see individual datasets
Source subset: Relative value of indirect taxation as % of
 receipt roll totals, 1350-99
Source subset title:
Owner of file: Dr M Ormrod, York
Author of program: MMB

NOTES

The contents of this data file may not be reproduced without citation
of the ESFDB dataset name.

