

Markets and Fairs in Thirteenth-Century England

A GUIDE TO THE DATA COLLECTION

June 2004

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

Project and Data Collection	
Title:	Markets and Fairs in Thirteenth-Century England
Investigators:	Prof. D.J. Keene, Centre for Metropolitan History Dr S. Letters, Centre for Metropolitan History Dr E. Jamroziak, Centre for Metropolitan History
Project duration:	1 November 2000-15 March 2004 4 updates/additions May 2004 (see below, p.
Funding body:	Economic and Social Research Council (grant no. R000239108)
Dataset compiled by:	Dr Samantha Letters, Centre for Metropolitan History Dr Emilia Jamroziak, Centre for Metropolitan History Prof. Derek Keene, Centre for Metropolitan History Dr Mario Fernandes, Centre for Metropolitan History and Olwen Myhill, Centre for Metropolitan History
Period of data collection: ¹	15 March 1998-30 April 2000, editing continued to July 2002. Database 'MarketsFairs.mdb' created July 2002. Statistical Tables: September 2002-March 2003
Software used:	Microsoft Access 2000; Microsoft Excel 2000
Hardware used:	Dell Optiplex GX 240 using Windows 2000
Content of Data Collection:	I. Access database (MarketsFairs.mdb) of two tables which contain information on each market or fair in England [MFEngland (5234 records)] and Wales [MFWales (304 records)] II. Ascii, comma-delimited files exported from the tables in I III. Twelve statistical Excel tables (Tables 1-12.xls) providing totals of markets and/or fairs by county, region and country at 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400 and 1500; One statistical Excel table (Table A.xls) providing yearly totals of grant of markets and fairs from 1240-1269 by place, county, region and country.
Publications about or based on this Data Collection	Full Introduction to: Samantha Letters, <i>Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516</i> at:< http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/gazweb2.html > (also as: Introduction to: <i>Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516</i> , Samantha Letters, with Mario Fernandes, Derek Keene and Olwen Myhill (Kew: List and Index Society, 2003; Special Series vols 32 and 33))

¹ The core data used by this project were mainly collected during the previous and closely related 'Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516' project (ESRC R000237395). See below for further details.

Samantha Letters, 'Markets and Fairs in Medieval England: a new resource' in M. Prestwich et al (eds.), *Thirteenth century England IX* (Woodbridge, 2003), 209-223

Emilia Jamroziak, 'Markets and Fairs in Thirteenth-Century England' in *Centre for Metropolitan History Annual Report 2002-3* (London, 2003), pp. 6-9 [available online: www.history.ac.uk/cmh/arpt02.pdf]

Emilia Jamroziak, 'Markets and Fairs in Thirteenth-Century England' in *Centre for Metropolitan History Annual Reports 2000-2001 and 2001-2* (London, 2002), pp. 14-15 [available online: www.history.ac.uk/cmh/arpt00.pdf]

Samantha Letters, 'Markets and Fairs in Thirteenth-Century England' in *Centre for Metropolitan History Annual Report 1999-2000* (London, 1999), pp. 14-15 [available online: www.history.ac.uk/cmh/arpt99.html]

Series of articles, forthcoming (details available from REGARD <<http://www.regard.ac.uk>> when published)

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Related project and
Data Collection

Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to AD 1516
(ESRC R000237395) 1 March 1998-5 May 2000.
UK Data Archive study number 4171

DESCRIPTION OF THE MARKETS AND FAIRS IN THIRTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND PROJECT

The early development of markets and fairs is an issue of central significance in economic history and historical geography. Political aspects of the subject are also important, but have not been much explored. Moreover, there is a growing interest in the role of social and legal institutions such as markets and fairs in economic and social development generally. The network of legally established markets and fairs in medieval England, almost all of them authorised by royal grant, was dense, highly developed and apparently originated earlier than in much of Europe.

The 'Markets and Fairs in Thirteenth-Century England' project builds upon an earlier project, also undertaken at the Centre for Metropolitan History, which created a comprehensive 'Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516' (ESRC ref R000237395). The Gazetteer lists information on all known market and fairs (by county and then alphabetically by place), prescriptive or granted from c.700 to 1516.

Using the data extracted from the gazetteer, the first part of the current project provides an overview of the trends in the foundation of markets and fairs in England and Wales between 1000 and 1500 and in their survival to c.1600 and to explore the overall pattern of spatial distribution and its relation to other economic and social factors – for example, density of population, wealth, and patterns of settlement. Examination of the density of places with market rights by county has revealed strong regional differences connected with population density and monopolistic pressure of the major trading centres. Although it is known that the markets in the oldest trading centres had the best chance of survival beyond the middle ages, the statistical data compiled for the project reveals that as many as seventy-two per cent of places with market rights by 1200 were still in existence by 1600, but the survival rate in places with market rights obtained in the first half of the fourteenth century was only fourteen per cent.

The already complex marketing network of England was supplemented during the thirteenth century by a great increase in the number of grants of markets and fairs. The second part of the project examines the reasons for this increase, taking account of political and institutional factors as well as the economic ones which have dominated discussion in the past.

By way of illustration, in the climate of the royal court and political situation in the mid thirteenth century – such as the expedition to Gascony, and the Baron's War – the grant of markets and fairs became a significant patronage tool for Henry II and a source of income from the payment in gold from the recipients.

The project also considers why, in the thirteenth century, so many members of the aristocracy and gentry wanted to have market and fair rights. A small number of case studies explore the pattern of grants received, changes to timing or location, and efforts made to protect the rights, all in relation to the individual's territorial and economic interests and his political standing.

NOTES ON THE DATA COLLECTION

The datasets comprising this collection were created from data collected in the course of an earlier project to produce a Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516² (ESRC ref R000237395), and therefore reference should be made to that data collection (UK Data Archive study number 4171: Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516) when using the current collection.

To aid comprehension of the Markets and Fairs in Thirteenth-Century England datasets, the following describes the data collecting process of the earlier project.

Markets and fairs fall into two categories: prescriptive and granted. Many of the oldest and most successful markets and fairs were held by prescriptive right, that is, by custom. The problem with identifying prescriptive markets and fairs is that evidence is often unavailable before the thirteenth century. For example, a market is first mentioned at Maldon, Essex, in 1287. However, Maldon is known to have been a borough from 916 and to have had a mint in 924-39 and between the 970s and 1100. It seems very likely that a place which was a borough and/or which had a mint operated as a centre of local trade and had a market. This assumption was used to identify Anglo-Saxon and Norman prescriptive markets in the Gazetteer. As at Maldon, it seems very likely that the prescriptive markets which first appear in the records in the thirteenth century had already been trading for several centuries.

The second category of markets and fairs is those set up by a grant. By 1066, the right to establish a market or fair was considered to be a royal franchise. However, it is not until the thirteenth century that there is systematic evidence that the king enforced his right to licence all markets and fairs. From 1199 onwards, royal grants were recorded on the charter rolls. These royal grants are detailed and specific, naming the grantee, the day of the week for the market, or the feast-day and duration of the fair. The location of the market or fair was noted, usually at a manor belonging to the grantee; occasionally, its exact site was specified. A typical charter granted a market and a fair at the same place. From at least the reign of John onwards, the king also insisted on his right to approve any alterations to the timing, duration or location of existing markets and fairs. For example, anyone wishing to change the day of his market was obliged to secure a grant recording this royal licence.

Evidence is largely taken from printed primary source material, most of which consists of the records of the royal administration. The principle source is the *Calendar of Charter Rolls* (1227-1516), which provides evidence for most of the grants made across the period. Work on collecting evidence for royal grants made between 1066 and 1199 was a difficult task, as these were not routinely recorded on a designated roll; however, the volumes of *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum* were worked through systematically, and information regarding the fines made in return for royal grants was taken from the printed Pipe Rolls. Evidence for several charters and confirmations granted by Henry II was taken from L. Delisle and E. Berger (eds.), *Recueil des Actes de Henri II* (Paris, 1906-27) and for the many charters granting markets and fairs issued by King John from *Rotuli Chartarum*

² *Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516*, Samantha Letters with Mario Fernandes, Derek Keene and Olwen Myhill (special series, vols 32 and 33, List and Index Society, 2003) also available online at <www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/gazweb2.html>

(London, 1837). Information regarding grants made during Henry III's campaigns in Poitou during 1242 and in Gascony in 1253-4 was taken from the Gascon rolls. (*Rôles Gascons, 1242-54*, tome premier, ed. Francisque-Michel, (Paris, 1885); *Rôles Gascons, 1254-55*, supplement au tome premier, ed. C. Bémont (Paris, 1896).) Although these grants are also supposed to be recorded on the patent rolls, the two sources do not always match up precisely. The Gascon rolls provide evidence for grants of around fifty markets and sixty fairs in 1253-4 alone.

The second largest source for the Gazetteer was the close rolls. (Transcribed for 1204-27 in *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum* (2 vols., London, 1833, 1844) and for 1227-72 in the *Close Rolls* (14 vols, London, 1902-38). Calendared for 1272 to 1509 in the *Calendar of Close Rolls*, 47 vols., (1892-63).) When the king granted a new market or fair, he often sent a corresponding letter close to the sheriff of the respective county, informing him of the new grant and instructing him to proclaim it in the county court. Comparing these letters close with the information gathered from the charter rolls was therefore a useful checking exercise. As some letters close contain more information than the calendared charters, they provide an important means of identifying problem places and distinguishing between several grants at the same place. For example, the *Calendar of Charter Rolls* indicates that the prior and convent of Combwell, Kent, were granted a Friday market on 5 February 1232 and a Tuesday market on 27 February 1233. However, the evidence from the close rolls makes it clear that the Tuesday market was intended to replace that on Friday and was not intended to be a second market. Such letters close provide vital information about grants made in the years for which the charter rolls do not survive, for example in 1233-4.

Letters close also provided other key information regarding markets and fairs which was not included in the charter rolls. Firstly, a letter close was sent to the sheriff if a change was made to the timing, duration or location of a market or fair; he occasionally also received orders to shut down a market or fair which was detrimental to neighbouring institutions. Secondly, grants of markets and fairs were made by letter close during the minority of Henry III (1216-27), as it was not possible to issue charters as the king was under age. These grants were only to be effective until the king reached his majority. Thirdly, as the king did not need to grant himself a charter in order to set up his own markets and fairs, or to make changes to them, he simply sent instructions to the relevant sheriff in the form of letters close.

It was difficult to extract information from the printed volumes of the close rolls. As the index of *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum* is unsatisfactory, it was necessary to perform a comprehensive, page by page, search for references to markets and fairs. Although some volumes of the printed close rolls have subject indexes, for many others it is necessary to read through the entire index, looking for references to a market or fair under each place name. Moreover, it is unlikely that the indexes to the close rolls are comprehensive.

Additional evidence for the functioning of markets and fairs, and for further prescriptive markets and fairs, was taken from the following sources. *Placitorum Abbreviatio* (Rec. Comm., 1811), a transcript of the rolls of the justices in eyre, provided information for about twenty places. This usually recorded changing the day of a market from Sunday to a weekday, prompted by the major ecclesiastical campaign in 1200-1 to prohibit trading on Sundays, hitherto a popular market day. Other evidence for markets and fairs was taken from the printed *Curia Regis Rolls* for the period 1196 to 1243, from *Rotuli Litterarum*

Patentium (Rec. Comm., 1835), and from B.A. Lees (ed.), *Records of the Templars in England in the Twelfth century: the Inquest of 1185 with illustrative charters and documents* (London, 1935).

The *Placita de Quo Warranto* (Rec. Comm., 1818) provides evidence for markets and fairs in the reigns of Edward I, Edward II and Edward III. Anyone claiming the right to hold a market or a fair had to specify by what warrant he made the claim: either by prescriptive right (defined as having been held since the reign of Richard I) or by grant, in which case the charter was often produced in order to reiterate the rights it bestowed. This is an invaluable source, that reveals which markets and fairs were trading and which had never been set up. Reading each case and comparing the material with that collected in the *Gazetteer* is nevertheless a slow process. Unfortunately, there is no adequate index of *Quo Warranto* and in the time available it was not possible to perform a comprehensive search of the volume. Therefore, it was necessary to utilise the selective list of references to markets and fairs in *Quo Warranto* which is recorded in the *Report of the Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls* (1889). This was the only occasion on which the *Royal Commission* report was utilised during the compilation of the *Gazetteer*.

It was necessary to utilise secondary sources for information regarding early markets and fairs, for boroughs and for mints. Information regarding medieval boroughs was taken from Beresford and Finberg, *Boroughs*, with the supplement in *Urban History Yearbook* (1981); evidence for Anglo-Saxon mints was taken from C. Challis, *A New History of Royal Mint* (Cambridge, 1992) and for boroughs and markets in 1086 from H.C. Derby, *Domesday England* (Cambridge, 1977). I. Soulsby, *The Towns of Medieval Wales* (1983) and R.A. Griffiths ed., *Boroughs of Medieval Wales* (1978) were used to provide vital evidence of Welsh boroughs, prescriptive markets and fairs. Information regarding the boroughs in the burghal hidage was taken from D. Hill, *Atlas of Anglo-Saxon England* (Oxford, 1981). Professor Everitt's list of markets c.1500 to 1640 in the *Agrarian History of England and Wales* iv, was used for evidence regarding the survival of markets into the sixteenth century; similar evidence for the survival of fairs was taken from the list compiled in 1587 in W. Harrison, *The Description of England*.

All of the sources above were utilised systematically. Additional sources have also been used, which it was not possible to search comprehensively for all references to markets and fairs. Beginning with the printed primary sources, a project previously carried out at the Centre for Metropolitan History demonstrated that the indexes of the printed Patent Rolls do not provide references to all the markets and fairs recorded. Therefore, although there are references in the *Gazetteer* to markets and fairs taken from the Patent Rolls it was not possible to use the Patent Rolls systematically. In the same way, the indexes of the Hundred Rolls, *Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous* and *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem* are also unsatisfactory and these sources have only been used selectively.

As already noted, some of the primary sources which were essential to the project have very poor indexes, which slowed the collection of the evidence. This problem also made it necessary to change the end date of the *Gazetteer* from 1540 to 1516. Between 1517 and 1536, grants of markets and fairs were made by letter patent and are recorded in the *Calendar of Letters and Papers, Henry VIII*. As there is no adequate index to these volumes, it was not possible to incorporate them into the project.

The main secondary source utilised in compilation of the Gazetteer was the *Victoria County History*. This source was used selectively: counties which were not utilised include those for which only the general volumes have been published, those with an inadequate index and those which were completed early in the twentieth century and contain a limited amount of information useful to this project. Further, *VCH* was not consulted for Devon, Essex and Huntingdon, as comprehensive and recent studies have been undertaken of the markets and fairs in these counties. Many of the volumes utilised, particularly those produced most recently, have provided valuable information regarding the survival of individual markets and fairs. Other information was selected from M. Beresford, *New Towns of the Middle Ages* (1967).

The final lists of markets and fairs were compared with those produced by existing county studies. These vary widely in content and chronological range. Although some studies are based on primary sources, the information for others was taken from secondary sources such as the *Report of the Royal Commission on Markets and Fairs* (1889) or from finding aids such as the card index in the Public Record Office, itself compiled in part from the *Royal Commission*. The *Royal Commission* and the PRO card index are not comprehensive and both of these resources have drawbacks. For the purposes of the gazetteer, all grants were treated as new markets or fairs unless i) there is specific mention of a regrant, confirmation, move or change of date; ii) the grant reiterates the terms of an existing charter, i.e. the same market or fair is granted by the same grantor to the same grantee; or iii) the grant reiterates the terms of an existing charter, i.e. the same market or fair is granted to a descendant or assign of the original grantee.

The data was entered directly from the sources into a database using Idealist,³ with separate files for Wales and each English (pre-1974) county. This data was then exported into comma-delimited format and then, using a complex merge file, reformatted to produce the online and printed Gazetteer. The online gazetteer will continue to be updated as new information comes to hand.

For the 'Markets and Fairs in Thirteenth-Century England' project, the size of the original Idealist databases (138 fields per record) made them too large and complex to allow much analysis other than basic sorts. Core information on each market and fair (see below pp. 13-15 for contents of fields) was therefore exported from the Idealist databases and loaded into an Access database (MarketsFairs.mdb) containing two tables – one containing data for England (MFEngland), the other for Wales (MFWales). Three fields were added to aid analysis: a season field for fairs, a definitive year field for establishment of a market or fair, and an 'end year' field to record the year when a market or fair was known to have disappeared before 1516. The Access database contains data on all markets (England 2466; Wales 138; total 2604) and fairs (England 2768; Wales 166; total 2934) and the places (England 2254, Wales 141; total 2395) where they were held within the 39 pre-1974 English counties (Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devon, Dorset, Co. Durham, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire (incl. Isle of Wight), Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Middlesex, Northamptonshire, Norfolk, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Rutland,

³ Idealist v. 3.0 (Blackwell Science Ltd, now distributed by Bekon Marketing Ltd <www.bekon.com>): free-text database software.

Shropshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Westmorland, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire) and Wales.

The creation of this simplified database enabled, through a range of queries, the production of a large number of statistical tables charting the development, density, survival and other characteristics of the networks of markets and fairs at ‘snapshots’ of 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500 (Tables 1-12.xls) to study the establishment and operation of markets and fairs on a national scale for the first time. Table A.xls charts the yearly grants of markets and fairs in the period of peak activity of 1240-1269.

In these tables summary totals of markets/fairs are given by county (as above), English region (South East, South West, East Anglia, Midlands, and North) as defined in *Cambridge Urban History of Britain* (CUP 2000)⁴ and for England and Wales (see List of Files in the Data Collection, pp. 32-35 below for full contents).

In the course of the final stages of the ‘Markets and Fairs in 13th-Century England’ project new information on several markets and fairs was discovered. Most of the changes are to secondary information on existing markets and fairs and, therefore, do not affect the data contained in this collection. (These updates have been made to datasets in the ‘Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to AD 1516’ collection.). However, a new fair at Shellingford (Berkshire), Crosthwaite (Cumberland) and its market, Lyddington (Rutland) and its market, and a change in date of the market at Wantage have been added to the Access database (and the Ascii comma-delimited files exported from the database). It should be noted that changes have not been made to the data in the statistical tables (Excel Tables 1-12) as these tables formed the basis of analysis for the project which took place before the new information came to light. A footnote, however, has been added to these tables listing the new information.

⁴ South East region is comprised of the counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Hertfordshire, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex; South West: Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wiltshire; East Anglia: Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk; Midlands: Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire; North: Cheshire, Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire.

LIST OF SOURCES USED FOR THE ORIGINAL MARKETS AND FAIRS IN ENGLAND AND WALES TO AD 1516 DATASETS

I. Sources used systematically

Primary

Abbreviatio Placitorum (Placitorum in domo capitulari Westmonasteriensi asservatorum abbreviatio) (London, 1811)

Calendar of Charter Rolls (1227-1516) 6 vols. (London, 1903-27)

Calendar of Close Rolls (1272-1509) 47 vols. (London, 1892-63)

Cartae Antiquae (Pipe Roll Society, 1939, 1960)

Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III, (1227-72) 14 vols. (London, 1902-38)

Curia Regis Rolls of the reigns of Richard I, John and Henry III, 16 vols. (London, 1922-79)

Pipe Rolls (Record Commission and Pipe Roll Society editions)

Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum, i, ed. H.W.C. Davis (Oxford, 1913); ii, ed. C.

Johnson and H.A. Cronne (Oxford, 1956); iii and iv, ed. H.A. Cronne and R.H.C. Davis (Oxford, 1968)

Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum: The Acta of William I (1066-87), ed. D. Bates (Oxford, 1998)

Roles Gascons, 1242-54, tome premier ed. Francisque-Michel (Paris, 1885); *Roles Gascons, 1254-55*, supplement au tome premier, ed. Charles Bemont (Paris, 1896).

Rotuli Chartarum (London, 1837)

Rotuli Curiae Regis, ed. Sir Francis Palgrave (London, 1835)

Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum (1204-27) 2 vols. (London, 1833, 1844)

Rotuli Litterarum Patentium (London, 1835)

Records of the Templars in England in the Twelfth century: the Inquest of 1185 with illustrative charters and documents, ed. B.A. Lees (London, 1935)

Recueil des Actes de Henri II, 4 vols., ed. L. Delisle and E. Berger (Paris, 1906-27)

Secondary

M. Beresford and H.R.P. Finberg, *English Medieval Boroughs: a handlist* (London, 1973), with supplement in *Urban History Yearbook* (1981) pp. 59-65

H.C. Darby *Domesday England* (Cambridge University Press, 1977)

M. Beresford, *New Towns of the Middle Ages* (London, 1967)

C. Challis, *A New History of Royal Mint* (Cambridge, 1992) table two

D. Hill, *An Atlas of Anglo-Saxon England* (Oxford, 1981)

I. Soulsby *The Towns of Medieval Wales* (Chichester, 1983)

R.A. Griffiths (ed.) *Boroughs of Medieval Wales* (Cardiff, 1978)

A. Everitt's list of market towns c.1500-1640, in the *Agrarian History of England and Wales*, iv (Cambridge, 1967), pp. 468-75

W. Harrison, *Description of England* (London, 1587)

Comparison with printed and unprinted lists for the counties as detailed in the database

II. Sources referred to in the Gazetteer, but not used systematically

Primary

Hundred Rolls (*Rotuli Hundredorum temp Henry III et Edward I in turr' Lond. et in curia receptae scacarii West. asservati*), 2 vols. (London, 1812-18)

Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous, 7 vols. (London, 1916-68)

Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, (Henry III-7 Richard II) 15 vols. (London, 1904-70)

Calendar of Patent Rolls (1232-1509), 52 vols. (London, 1891-1916)

Calendar of Fine Rolls, vols. 1-22 (1272-1509) (London, 1911-62)

Excerpta e Rotulis Finium in Turri Londinensi Asservatis, 1216-72, 2 vols., ed. C. Roberts (London, 1835-6)

Feet of Fines, as referenced in the database

Placita de Quo Warranto (London, 1818)

Secondary

Victoria County History for selected counties (1899-)

Miscellaneous county histories, collections of charters, local records as referenced in the Idealist database/word files/website.

**I. ACCESS DATABASE (MARKETSFAIRS.MDB)
TABLE STRUCTURE AND CODING
(Identical for both MFEngland and MFWales tables)**

Record structure

FIELD NAME	FIELD CONTENT
ID	Identifying number for each place within a county (or Wales). Note: this is NOT a unique identifier for individual markets and fairs [Data type: number]
MODNAME	Modern name of place (as in E. Ekwall, <i>The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names</i>) [Data type: text]
County	Pre 1974-County name (or Wales) [Data type: text]
GridX	4-figure easting coordinate (Ordnance Survey National Grid System) [Data type: number]
GridY	4-figure northing coordinate (O.S. National Grid System) [Data type: number]
Borough	-1 , if a place was a borough; 0 if not a borough. It has been assumed that, if there is no other evidence, that all boroughs had a prescriptive market. [Data type: Yes/No]
Borough_1st_Date	First date when a place was recorded as having borough status. Particularly important if it predates the earliest known market charter. [Data type: text]
Mint	Dates when mint recorded, evidence taken C. Challis, <i>A New History of Royal Mint</i> (Cambridge, 1992). It has been assumed that all mints, if there is no other evidence, had a prescriptive market. [Data type: text]
VAL_1334	Valuation of the place for the Lay Subsidy of 1334; valuations taken from R.E. Glasscock, <i>The Lay Subsidy of 1334</i> (London, 1975) and converted from £sd to decimal value (£.p). A 0 means that there is no valuation for the place; -1 that a valuation exists but it is combined with other places and an individual value cannot be determined [Data type: number]
Market_Town_c1600	-1 if the place was recorded as being a market town c.1600; 0 if not a market town. Evidence taken from List of market towns c.1500-1640 on pp. 468-75 of A. Everitt, 'The marketing of agricultural produce' in the <i>Agrarian History of England and Wales</i> , iv (Cambridge, 1967), pp. 466-592. This field is important for determining whether the market survived into the early modern period. [Data type:text]
MKT_FAIR	Whether record relates to a MARKET or FAIR [Data type: text]
TYPE	Type of market: prescriptive (P), prescriptive because it was held at a place which had borough status (PB) or

	had a mint (PM), formerly prescriptive (when a market already existed by prescriptive right but was subsequently granted (FP) <i>or</i> granted by charter (GC), letter close (GL), letter patent (GP) or other means (GO). [Data type: text]
	Type of fair: prescriptive (P) formerly prescriptive (FP) <i>or</i> granted by charter (GC), letter close (GL), letter patent (GP) or other means (GO). [Data type: text]
MKT_DAYS	If record relates to a Market, day of week market was held: Mon (Monday), Tues (Tuesday), Wed (Wednesday), Thurs (Thursday), Fri (Friday), Sat (Saturday), Sun (Sunday) [Data type: text]
FAIR_FEAST	If record relates to a Fair: name of the feast day around which the fair was held eg Michaelmas [Data type: text]
FEAST_DATE	If record relates to a Fair and a feast day was given under FAIR_FEAST: day and month of the feast day, eg 29 Sep (C.R. Cheney, <i>Handbook of Dates for Students of English History</i> (London, 1991)): Jan (January), Feb (February), Mar (March), Apr (April), May, Jun (June), Jul (July), Aug (August), Sep (September), Oct (October), Nov (November), Dec (December) [Data type: text]
SEASON	If record relates to a Fair: the season in which the fair was held: Autumn (au = 1 September-30 November); Winter (wi =1 December-28 February); Spring (sp = 1 March-31 May); Summer (su = 1 June-31 August); ea (Easter dependent i.e. date of the feast changes depending on when Easter falls in a particular year); un (the date of the fair is unknown) [Data type: text]
FIRST_REC	First Recorded. If market or fair is prescriptive (refer to TYPE field): date of first recorded evidence of the market or fair; if the market or fair was granted but the exact year of grant is not known (if number 9 in CHART_YEAR field) a range of dates is given. [Data type text]
CHART_YEAR	Year of grant of market or fair. A 0 in this field means that the market or fair was prescriptive so refer to FIRST_REC field for first recorded date; 9 means that an exact year of a grant is not known – refer to FIRST_REC field for range of years. [Data type: number]
DEFYR	The definite year by which the market or fair was in existence (this field was added to aid analysis). This value has been inferred from BORODATE1, MINT, FIRST_REC and CHART_YEAR fields. The earliest date from these 4 fields has been entered here, except when a range of dates is given (eg 1200-1215;

1340x1350) when the later date (eg. 1215, 1350) is entered. [Data type: number]

ENDYR

The year if the market or fair was known to have ceased to exist before 1516. The default value of this field is 1516 - the terminal year for data collection - and does **not** imply that markets/fairs ceased to exist then.

[Data type: number]

HARRISON

Fairs recorded in W. Harrison, *Description of England* (1587) have been used as evidence of survival of fairs to c.1600. Feast date and page reference given. [Data type: text]

EXAMPLE OF ACCESS DATABASE TABLE MFENGLAND

Microsoft Access - [MFEngland : Table]

File Edit View Insert Format Records Tools Window Help

ID	MODNAME	COUNTY	GRIDX	GRIDY	BOROUGH	BORODATE1	MINT	VAL_1334	MKT1600	MKT_FAIR	TYPE	MKT_DAYS
1	ABBOTS BROMLEY	STAFFORDSHIRE	4079	3245	-1	1222		80.75	-1	MARKET	GL	Tues
1	ABBOTS BROMLEY	STAFFORDSHIRE	4079	3245	-1	1222		80.75	-1	FAIR	GL	
21	ABBOTSBURY	DORSET	3578	852	0			66.39	-1	MARKET	PL	Sun
21	ABBOTSBURY	DORSET	3578	852	0			66.39	-1	MARKET	GC	Fri
1	ABERFORD	YORKSHIRE	4432	4372	0			9.75	0	FAIR	GC	
1	ABERFORD	YORKSHIRE	4432	4372	0			9.75	0	MARKET	GC	Wed
10	ABINGDON	BERKSHIRE	4497	1972	-1	1225		268.97	-1	MARKET	PB	
10	ABINGDON	BERKSHIRE	4497	1972	-1	1225		268.97	-1	FAIR	P	
10	ABINGDON	BERKSHIRE	4497	1972	-1	1225		268.97	-1	FAIR	GC	
14	ABINGTON PIGOTTS	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	5304	2446	0			48	0	MARKET	GC	Fri
140	ACLE	NORFOLK	6402	3103	0			117	0	MARKET	P	
1	ACTON	MIDDLESEX	5201	1802	0			67.19	0	MARKET	GL	Mon
21	ACTON BURNELL	SHROPSHIRE	3532	3019	-1	c.1269-70		33.44	0	FAIR	GC	
21	ACTON BURNELL	SHROPSHIRE	3532	3019	-1	c.1269-70		33.44	0	FAIR	GC	
21	ACTON BURNELL	SHROPSHIRE	3532	3019	-1	c.1269-70		33.44	0	MARKET	GC	Tues
36	ADDERBURY	OXFORDSHIRE	4471	2353	0			159.12	0	MARKET	GL	Mon
34	ADDERLEY	SHROPSHIRE	3662	3398	0			42.06	0	MARKET	GC	Thurs
34	ADDERLEY	SHROPSHIRE	3662	3398	0			42.06	0	FAIR	GC	
43	ADLINGFLEET	YORKSHIRE	4843	4210	0			45	0	MARKET	GC	Fri
43	ADLINGFLEET	YORKSHIRE	4843	4210	0			45	0	MARKET	GO	Mon
43	ADLINGFLEET	YORKSHIRE	4843	4210	0			45	0	FAIR	GC	
27	ALBERBURY	SHROPSHIRE	3359	3144	0			19.08	0	FAIR	GC	
27	ALBERBURY	SHROPSHIRE	3359	3144	0			19.08	0	FAIR	GC	
27	ALBERBURY	SHROPSHIRE	3359	3144	0			19.08	0	MARKET	GC	Fri
1	ALBRIGHTON	SHROPSHIRE	3813	3041	-1	1303		45	0	FAIR	GC	
1	ALBRIGHTON	SHROPSHIRE	3813	3041	-1	1303		45	0	FAIR	GC	
1	ALBRIGHTON	SHROPSHIRE	3813	3041	-1	1303		45	0	MARKET	GC	Tues
1	ALBRIGHTON	SHROPSHIRE	3813	3041	-1	1303		45	0	MARKET	GC	Tues
28	ALCESTER	WARWICKSHIRE	4091	2574	-1	1207		93.63	-1	FAIR	GC	
28	ALCESTER	WARWICKSHIRE	4091	2574	-1	1207		93.63	-1	MARKET	GC	Thurs
28	ALCESTER	WARWICKSHIRE	4091	2574	-1	1207		93.63	-1	FAIR	GC	
28	ALCESTER	WARWICKSHIRE	4091	2574	-1	1207		93.63	-1	MARKET	PB	
28	ALCESTER	WARWICKSHIRE	4091	2574	-1	1207		93.63	-1	FAIR	GC	
19	ALCONBURY	HUNTINGDONSHIRE	5185	2761	-1	1319		70.67	0	MARKET	GC	Thurs

Record: 3 of 5234

Datasheet View

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Microsoft Access - [MfEngland : Table]

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FAIR	FEAST	FEAST_DATE	SEASON	FIRST_REC	CHART_YEAR	DEFYR	ENDYR	HARRISON
					1221	1221	1516	
Bartholomew	24 Aug		su		1221	1221	1516	
				1274-5	0	1275	1516	
					1281	1281	1516	
Richerius [Riqu	9 Oct		au		1251	1251	1516	
					1251	1251	1516	
				1127	0	1127	1516	
Trans of Edmur	9 Jun		un	29 Aug 1249	0	1249	1516	Ash Wednesday (Harrison, p. 393)
			su		1290	1290	1516	
					1335	1335	1516	
				1274-5	0	1275	1516	
					1232	1232	1516	
Michael	29 Sep		au		1269	1269	1516	
Annunciation of	25 Mar		sp		1269	1269	1516	
					1269	1269	1516	
					1218	1218	1516	
					1315	1315	1516	
Peter and Paul	29 Jun		su		1315	1315	1516	
					1260	1260	1516	
					1220	1220	1516	
Exaltation of Hc	14 Sep		au		1260	1260	1516	
Michael	29 Sep		au		1284	1284	1516	
Ciricius and Jul	16 Jun		su		1284	1284	1516	
					1284	1284	1516	
Trans of Thoma	7 Jul		su		1303	1303	1516	
Trans of Thoma	7 Jul		su		1232	1232	1516	
					1303	1303	1516	
					1232	1232	1516	
Barnabas	11 Jun		su		1320	1320	1516	
					1274	1274	1516	
Giles	1 Sept		au		1292	1292	1516	
				1238	0	1207	1516	
Dunstan	19 May		sp		1446	1446	1516	
					1305	1305	1516	

Record: 1 of 5234

Datasheet View

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ASCII, COMMA-DELIMITED FILES (exported from Access database)

Structure of MFEngland.txt and MFWales.txt

Field names are given in first row of each file. Data type alpha/numeric text

FIELD NAME	FIELD CONTENT
ID	Identifying number for each place within a county (or Wales). Note: this is NOT a unique identifier for individual markets and fairs [Ignore decimal places]
MODNAME	Modern name of place (as in E. Ekwall, <i>The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names</i>) [Data type: text]
County	Pre 1974-County name (or Wales) [Data type: text]
GridX	4-figure easting coordinate (Ordnance Survey National Grid System) [Ignore decimal places]
GridY	4-figure northing coordinate (O.S. National Grid System) [Ignore decimal places]
Borough	1 , if a place was a borough; 0 if not a borough. It has been assumed that, if there is no other evidence, that all boroughs had a prescriptive market.
Borough_1st_Date	First date when a place was recorded as having borough status. Particularly important if it predates the earliest known market charter.
Mint	Dates when mint recorded, evidence taken C. Challis, <i>A New History of Royal Mint</i> (Cambridge, 1992). It has been assumed that all mints, if there is no other evidence, had a prescriptive market.
VAL_1334	Valuation of the place for the Lay Subsidy of 1334; valuations taken from R.E. Glasscock, <i>The Lay Subsidy of 1334</i> (London, 1975) and converted from £sd to decimal value (£.p). A 0 means that there is no valuation for the place; -1.00 that a valuation exists but it is combined with other places and an individual value cannot be determined.
Market_Town_c1600	1 if the place was recorded as being a market town c.1600; 0 if not a market town. Evidence taken from List of market towns c.1500-1640 on pp. 468-75 of A. Everitt, 'The marketing of agricultural produce' in the <i>Agrarian History of England and Wales</i> , iv (Cambridge, 1967), pp. 466-592. This field is important for determining whether the market survived into the early modern period
MKT_FAIR TYPE	Whether record relates to a MARKET or FAIR Type of market: prescriptive (P), prescriptive because it was held at a place which had borough status (PB) or had a mint (PM), formerly prescriptive (when a market already existed by prescriptive right but was

	subsequently granted (FP) <i>or</i> granted by charter (GC), letter close (GL), letter patent (GP) or other means (GO).
	Type of fair: prescriptive (P) formerly prescriptive (FP) <i>or</i> granted by charter (GC), letter close (GL), letter patent (GP) or other means (GO).
MKT_DAYS	If record relates to a Market, day of week market was held: Mon (Monday), Tues (Tuesday), Wed (Wednesday), Thurs (Thursday), Fri (Friday), Sat (Saturday), Sun (Sunday)
FAIR_FEAST	If record relates to a Fair: name of the feast day around which the fair was held eg Michaelmas
FEAST_DATE	If record relates to a Fair and a feast day was given under FAIR_FEAST: day and month of the feast day, eg 29 Sep (C.R. Cheney, <i>Handbook of Dates for Students of English History</i> (London, 1991)): Jan (January), Feb (February), Mar (March), Apr (April), May, Jun (June), Jul (July), Aug (August), Sep (September), Oct (October), Nov (November), Dec (December)
SEASON	If record relates to a Fair: the season in which the fair was held: Autumn (au = 1 September-30 November); Winter (wi =1 December-28 February); Spring (sp = 1 March-31 May); Summer (su = 1 June-31 August); ea (Easter dependent i.e. date of the feast changes depending on when Easter falls in a particular year); un (the date of the fair is unknown)
FIRST_REC	First Recorded. If market or fair is prescriptive (refer to TYPE field): date of first recorded evidence of the market or fair; if the market or fair was granted but the exact year of grant is not known (if number 9 in CHART_YEAR field) a range of dates is given.
CHART_YEAR	Year of grant of market or fair. A 0 in this field means that the market or fair was prescriptive so refer to FIRST_REC field for first recorded date; 9 means that an exact year of a grant is not known – refer to FIRST_REC field for range of years. [Ignore decimal places]
DEFYR	The definite year by which the market or fair was in existence (this field was added to aid analysis). This value has been inferred from BORODATE1, MINT, FIRST_REC and CHART_YEAR fields. The earliest date from these 4 fields has been entered here, except when a range of dates is given (eg 1200-1215; 1340x1350) when the later date (eg. 1215, 1350) is entered. [Ignore decimal places]
ENDYR	The year if the market or fair was known to have ceased to exist before 1516. The default value of this field is 1516 - the terminal year for data collection - and does

HARRISON

not imply that markets/fairs ceased to exist then.

[Ignore decimal places]

Fairs recorded in W. Harrison, *Description of England* (1587) have been used as evidence of survival of fairs to c.1600. Feast date and page reference given.

SAMPLE RECORDS FROM ASCII COMMA-DELIMITED FILES

"ID","MODNAME","COUNTY","GRIDX","GRIDY","BOROUGH","BORODATE1","MINT","VAL_133
4","MKT1600","MKT_FAIR","TYPE","MKT_DAYS","FAIR_FEAST","FEAST_DATE","SEASON","FI
RST_REC","CHART_YEAR","DEFYR","ENDYR","HARRISON"
1.00,"AMPTHILL","BEDFORDSHIRE",5037.00,2382.00,0,,,-
1.00,1,"MARKET","GO","Thurs",,,,,,1219.00,1219.00,1516.00,
1.00,"AMPTHILL","BEDFORDSHIRE",5037.00,2382.00,0,,,-
1.00,1,"MARKET","GC","Thurs",,,,,,1242.00,1242.00,1516.00,
1.00,"AMPTHILL","BEDFORDSHIRE",5037.00,2382.00,0,,,-1.00,1,"FAIR","GC","Mary Magdalene","22
Jul","su",,1242.00,1242.00,1516.00,"23 Apr (Harrison, p. 393)"
2.00,"ARLESEY","BEDFORDSHIRE",5192.00,2375.00,0,,131.50,0,"MARKET","P",,,,,,"1086",0.00,1086.
00,1516.00,
2.00,"ARLESEY","BEDFORDSHIRE",5192.00,2375.00,0,,131.50,0,"MARKET","GC","Wed",,,,,,1270.00,
1270.00,1516.00,
2.00,"ARLESEY","BEDFORDSHIRE",5192.00,2375.00,0,,131.50,0,"FAIR","GC","Peter and Paul","29
Jun","su",,1270.00,1270.00,1516.00,
3.00,"ASPLEY
GUISE","BEDFORDSHIRE",4942.00,2363.00,0,,64.06,0,"MARKET","GC","Fri",,,,,,1267.00,1267.00,151
6.00,
3.00,"ASPLEY GUISE","BEDFORDSHIRE",4942.00,2363.00,0,,64.06,0,"FAIR","GC","Botolph","17
Jun","su",,1267.00,1267.00,1516.00,
4.00,"BEADLOW","BEDFORDSHIRE",5105.00,2385.00,0,,0.00,0,"FAIR","GC","James","25
Jul","su",,1293.00,1293.00,1516.00,
5.00,"BEDFORD","BEDFORDSHIRE",5049.00,2497.00,1,"915","Edmund/Edgar-
1154",195.79,1,"MARKET","PB PM",,,,,,"25 Apr 1225",0.00,915.00,1516.00,
6.00,"BIGGLESWADE","BEDFORDSHIRE",5182.00,2446.00,1,"1247",,83.41,1,"MARKET","GO",,,,,,"gr
1199x22 Nov 1214",9.00,1214.00,1516.00,
6.00,"BIGGLESWADE","BEDFORDSHIRE",5182.00,2446.00,1,"1247",,83.41,1,"FAIR","P",,"Assumptio
n of Mary","15 Aug","su",,"20 Jul 1229",0.00,1229.00,1516.00,"2 Feb; 9 Apr; Mon in Whit week; 22 Jul, 23
Oct. (H"
7.00,"BLUNHAM","BEDFORDSHIRE",5153.00,2511.00,0,,74.75,0,"MARKET","GC","Wed",,,,,,1314.00,
1314.00,1516.00,
7.00,"BLUNHAM","BEDFORDSHIRE",5153.00,2511.00,0,,74.75,0,"FAIR","GC","James","25
Jul","su",,1314.00,1314.00,1516.00,
8.00,"CAMPTON","BEDFORDSHIRE",5130.00,2381.00,0,,,-
1.00,0,"MARKET","GL","Fri",,,,,,1215.00,1215.00,1516.00,
8.00,"CAMPTON","BEDFORDSHIRE",5130.00,2381.00,0,,,-1.00,0,"FAIR","GL","Michael","29
Sep","au",,1215.00,1215.00,1516.00,
9.00,"DUNSTABLE","BEDFORDSHIRE",5022.00,2219.00,1,"c.1114",,211.62,1,"MARKET","PB",,,,,,"11
31x33",0.00,1114.00,1516.00,
9.00,"DUNSTABLE","BEDFORDSHIRE",5022.00,2219.00,1,"c.1114",,211.62,1,"FAIR","P",,"Peter ad
Vincula?","1 Aug","su",,"1189",0.00,1114.00,1516.00,"1 Aug (Harrison, pp. 394-5)"
9.00,"DUNSTABLE","BEDFORDSHIRE",5022.00,2219.00,1,"c.1114",,211.62,1,"FAIR","GC",,"10
May","sp",,1203.00,1203.00,1516.00,"9 May (Harrison, pp. 394-5)"
26.00,"EATON
SOCON","BEDFORDSHIRE",5170.00,2589.00,0,,159.00,0,"MARKET","GC","Wed",,,,,,"gr
1227x72",9.00,1272.00,1516.00,
26.00,"EATON SOCON","BEDFORDSHIRE",5170.00,2589.00,0,,159.00,0,"FAIR","GC","Peter and
Paul","29 Jun","su",,"gr 1227x72",9.00,1272.00,1516.00,
10.00,"ELSTOW","BEDFORDSHIRE",5049.00,2474.00,0,,80.00,0,"FAIR","GO",,"Invention of the
Cross","3 May","sp",,"gr 1100x33",9.00,1133.00,1516.00,"3 May (Harrison, p. 393)"
25.00,"GASTLINGS","BEDFORDSHIRE",5134.00,2428.00,0,,0.00,0,"MARKET","GO","Tues",,,,,,"gr
1227x72",9.00,1272.00,1516.00,
11.00,"LEIGHTON
BUZZARD","BEDFORDSHIRE",4919.00,2249.00,1,"1295",,249.06,1,"MARKET","PB",,,,,,"1086",0.00,10
86.00,1516.00,

III. STATISTICAL TABLES (all are in Excel 2000 format)

All of the following tables have been created by querying the Access database (I above)

Table1.xls

‘Cumulative totals for, and density of, places with a market and/or fair’

Total number of places with a market and/or fair calculated for each of 5 regions (South East, South West, East Anglia, Midlands, and North)⁵, the 39 pre-1974 counties of England, England and Wales; increases (expressed as a percentage) in number of places with a market and/or fair over the preceding period; and density of places with a market and/or fair expressed as a number of square kilometres per place at 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500.

Area sq km: area of county or region in square kilometres

total: number of places with a market and/or fair by a given date

% inc: increase in number of places with a market and/or fair expressed as a percentage of the number at the preceding date.

density: area of county or region divided by number of places with a market and/or fair at a given date.

Sample

Region	Area sq km	1000		1100			1200			1250		
		total	density	total	% inc.	density	total	% inc.	density	total	% inc.	density
South East	26960	25	1078	53	112	509	112	111	241	277	60	97
Bedfordshire	1235	1	1235	4	300	309	6	50	206	14	57	88
Berkshire	1872	1	1872	4	300	468	8	100	234	23	65	81
Buckinghamshire	1939	2	969	3	50	646	6	100	323	24	75	81
Essex	3965	3	1322	4	33	991	16	300	249	48	67	83
Hampshire	4048	4	1012	7	75	578	16	129	253	32	50	126
Hertfordshire	1657	2	828	5	150	331	13	160	127	22	41	75
Kent	4003	4	1001	11	175	364	17	55	235	42	60	95
Middlesex	728	1	728	1	0	728	2	100	364	6	67	121
Oxfordshire	1921	1	1921	2	100	960	11	450	175	21	48	91
Surrey	1963	2	981	2	0	981	5	150	393	18	72	109
Sussex	3629	4	907	10	150	363	12	20	302	27	56	134
South West	20628	24	859	42	75	491	69	64	299	180	62	115
Cornwall	3595	2	1797	7	250	513	10	43	359	23	57	156
Devon	6687	5	1337	7	40	955	13	86	514	56	77	119
Dorset	2192	4	548	5	25	438	7	40	313	18	61	122
Somerset	4450	9	494	14	56	318	24	71	185	47	49	95
Wiltshire	3704	4	926	9	125	411	15	67	247	36	58	103

⁵ South East region is comprised of the counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Hertfordshire, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex; South West: Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wiltshire; East Anglia: Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk; Midlands: Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire; North: Cheshire, Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire

Table2.xls**‘Cumulative totals, and densities, for places with a market and fair’**

Total number of places with a market and fair calculated by region, county, England and Wales; increases (expressed as a percentage) in number of places with a market and fair over the preceding period; and density of places with a market and fair expressed as a number of square kilometres per place by 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500.

Area sq km: area of county or region in square kilometres

total: number of places with a market and fair by a given date

% increase: increase in number of places with a market and fair expressed as a percentage of the number at the preceding date.

density: area of county or region (in square kilometres) divided by number of places with a market and fair at a given date.

Sample

Region	Area sq km	1000			1100			1200		
		total	% increas	density	total	% inc.	density	total	% inc.	density
South East	26960	0		0	1	n/a	26960	27	2600	999
Bedfordshire	1235	0		0	0	0	0	1	n/a	1235
Berkshire	1872	0		0	0	0	0	1	n/a	1872
Buckinghamshire	1939	0		0	0	0	0	1	n/a	1939
Essex	3965	0		0	0	0	0	5	n/a	793
Hampshire	4048	0		0	1	n/a	4048	4	300	1012
Hertfordshire	1657	0		0	0	0	0	4	n/a	414
Kent	4003	0		0	0	0	0	3	n/a	1334
Middlesex	728	0		0	0	0	0	1	n/a	728
Oxfordshire	1921	0		0	0	0	0	3	n/a	640
Surrey	1963	0		0	0	0	0	1	n/a	1963
Sussex	3629	0		0	0	0	0	3	n/a	1210
South West	20628	0		0	3	n/a	6876	14	367	1473
Cornwall	3595	0		0	2	n/a	1797	2	0	1798
Devon	6687	0		0	0	0	0	4	n/a	1672
Dorset	2192	0		0	0	0	0	1	n/a	2192
Somerset	4450	0		0	0	0	0	4	n/a	1113
Wiltshire	3704	0		0	1	n/a	3704	3	200	1235

Table3.xls**‘Cumulative totals and densities for places with only a market’**

Total number of places with only a market calculated by region, county, England and Wales; increases (expressed as a percentage) in number of places with only a market over the preceding period; and density of places with only a market expressed as a number of square kilometres per place by 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500.

Area sq km: area of county or region in square kilometres

total: number of places with only a market by a given date

% increase: increase in number of places with only a market expressed as a percentage of the number at the preceding date.

density: area of county or region (in square kilometres) divided by number of places with only a market at a given date.

Sample

Region	Area sq km	1000			1100			1200		
		total	% increas	density	total	% inc.	density	total	% inc.	density
South East	26960	25		1078	52	108	518	79	52	
Bedfordshire	1235	1		1235	4	300	309	4	0	
Berkshire	1872	1		1872	4	300	468	7	75	
Buckinghamshire	1939	2		969	3	50	646	5	67	
Essex	3965	3		1322	4	33	991	10	150	
Hampshire	4048	4		1012	6	50	675	12	100	
Hertfordshire	1657	2		828	5	150	331	8	60	
Kent	4003	4		1001	11	175	364	14	27	
Middlesex	728	1		728	1	0	728	1	0	
Oxfordshire	1921	1		1921	2	100	960	7	250	
Surrey	1963	2		981	2	0	981	3	50	
Sussex	3629	4		907	10	150	363	8	-20	
South West	20628	24		859	39	63	529	50	28	
Cornwall	3595	2		1797	5	150	719	7	40	
Devon	6687	5		1337	7	40	955	9	29	
Dorset	2192	4		548	5	25	438	6	20	
Somerset	4450	9		494	14	56	318	16	14	
Wiltshire	3704	4		926	8	100	463	12	50	

Table4.xls

'Cumulative totals and densities for places with only a fair'

Total number of places with only a fair calculated by region, county, England and Wales; increases (expressed as a percentage) in number of places with only a fair over the preceding period; and density of places with only a fair expressed as a number of square kilometres per place by 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500.

Area sq km: area of county or region in square kilometres

total: number of places with only a fair by a given date

% increase: increase in number of places with only a fair expressed as a percentage of the number at the preceding date.

density: area of county or region (in square kilometres) divided by number of places with only a fair at a given date.

Sample

Region	Area sq km	1000			1100			1200		
		total	% increas	density	total	% inc.	density	total	% inc.	density
South East	26960	0		0	0	n/a	0	6	n/a	4493

Bedfordshire	1235	0	0	0	n/a	0	1	n/a	1235
Berkshire	1872	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0
Buckinghamshire	1939	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0
Essex	3965	0	0	0	n/a	0	1	n/a	3965
Hampshire	4048	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0
Hertfordshire	1657	0	0	0	n/a	0	1	n/a	1657
Kent	4003	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0
Middlesex	728	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0
Oxfordshire	1921	0	0	0	n/a	0	1	n/a	1921
Surrey	1963	0	0	0	n/a	0	1	n/a	1963
Sussex	3629	0	0	0	n/a	0	1	n/a	3629
South West	20628	0	0	0	n/a	0	5	n/a	4126
Cornwall	3595	0	0	0	n/a	0	1	n/a	3595
Devon	6687	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0
Dorset	2192	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0
Somerset	4450	0	0	0	n/a	0	4	n/a	1112
Wiltshire	3704	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0

Table5.xls

‘Cumulative totals and densities for places with more than one fair’

Total number of places with more than one fair calculated by region, county, England and Wales; increases (expressed as a percentage) in number of places with more than one fair over the preceding period; and density of places with more than one fair expressed as a number of square kilometres per place by 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500.

Area sq km: area of county or region in square kilometres

total: number of places with more than one fair by a given date

% increase: increase in number of places with more than one fair expressed as a percentage of the number at the preceding date.

density: area of county or region (in square kilometres) divided by number of places with more than one fair at a given date.

Sample

Region	Area sq km	1000		1100		1200		total	% inc.	density
		total	% increas	total	% inc.	total	% inc.			
South East	26960	0	0	0	0	0	7	700	3851	
Bedfordshire	1235	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	
Berkshire	1872	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1872	
Buckinghamshire	1939	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	
Essex	3965	0	0	0	0	0	3	300	1322	
Hampshire	4048	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	
Hertfordshire	1657	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	
Kent	4003	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	4003	
Middlesex	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	
Oxfordshire	1921	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1921	
Surrey	1963	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1963	
Sussex	3629	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	
South West	20628	0	0	0	0	0	3	300	6876	

Cornwall	3595	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0
Devon	6687	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	6687
Dorset	2192	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0
Somerset	4450	0	0	0	0	0	2	200	2225
Wiltshire	3704	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0

Table6.xls

‘Cumulative totals and densities of markets (institutions) that existed by a given date’

Total number of markets (ie. institutions, not places) calculated by region, county, England and Wales; increases (expressed as a percentage) in number of markets over the preceding period; and density of markets expressed as a number of square kilometres per market by 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500.

Area sq km: area of county or region in square kilometres

total: number of markets by a given date

% increase: increase in number of markets expressed as a percentage of the number at the preceding date.

density: area of county or region (in square kilometres) divided by number of markets at a given date.

Sample

Region	Area sq km	1000			1100			1200		
		total	% increas	density	total	% inc.	density	total	% inc.	density
South East	26960	25		1078	54	116	499	110	104	245
Bedfordshire	1235	1		1235	4	300	309	5	25	247
Berkshire	1872	1		1872	4	300	468	8	100	234
Buckinghamshire	1939	2		970	3	50	646	6	100	323
Essex	3965	3		1322	4	33	991	17	325	233
Hampshire	4048	4		1012	7	75	578	17	143	238
Hertfordshire	1657	2		829	5	150	331	12	140	138
Kent	4003	4		1001	11	175	364	17	55	235
Middlesex	728	1		728	1	0	728	2	100	364
Oxfordshire	1921	1		1921	2	100	961	10	400	192
Surrey	1963	2		982	2	0	982	4	100	491
Sussex	3629	4		907	11	175	330	12	9	302
South West	20628	24		860	43	79	480	65	51	317
Cornwall	3595	2		1798	7	250	514	9	29	399
Devon	6687	5		1337	7	40	955	13	86	514
Dorset	2192	4		548	5	25	438	7	40	313
Somerset	4450	9		494	14	56	318	20	43	222
Wiltshire	3704	4		926	10	150	370	16	60	231

Table7.xls

‘Places with more than one fair (Table 5) as a percentage of places with markets and/or fairs (Table 1)’

Totals calculated by region, county, England and Wales for 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400 and 1500

Area sq km: Area of region/county in square kilometres

f>1: number of places with more than one fair by the given date (cumulative)

m&f: number of places with at least one market or fair by the given date (cumulative)

?: percentage of places with at least one market or fair which had more than one fair

Sample

Region	Area sq km	1000			1100			1200		
		f>1	m&f	%	f>1	m&f	%	f>1	m&f	%
South East	26960	0	25	0	0	53	0	7	112	6
Bedfordshire	1235	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	6	0
Berkshire	1872	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	8	13
Buckinghamshire	1939	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	0
Essex	3965	0	3	0	0	4	0	3	16	19
Hampshire	4048	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	16	0
Hertfordshire	1657	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	13	0
Kent	4003	0	4	0	0	11	0	1	17	6
Middlesex	728	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Oxfordshire	1921	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	11	9
Surrey	1963	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	5	20
Sussex	3629	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	12	0

Table8.xls

‘Survival rates of places with markets to 1600 in England:

Markets towns c. 1600 as percentage of those with markets or market rights by specific dates (cumulative)’

Calculated by region, county and England, for the years 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1500

total = number of places with markets or market rights by the given date.

n = number of those places included under ‘total’ which still had a market in c.1600

% = percentage of places included under ‘total’ which still had a market in c.1600

Sample

Region	1000			1100			1200			1250		
	total	n	%	total	n	%	total	n	%	total	n	%
South East	24	21	88	52	36	69	106	73	69	239	126	53
Bedfordshire	1	1	100	4	3	75	5	4	80	13	9	69
Berkshire	1	1	100	4	2	50	8	5	63	20	10	50
Buckinghamshire	2	2	100	3	3	100	6	6	100	22	11	50
Essex	2	1	50	3	2	67	15	9	60	41	19	46
Hampshire	4	3	75	7	4	57	16	13	81	30	19	63
Hertfordshire	2	2	100	5	3	60	12	8	67	18	12	67
Kent	4	3	75	11	7	64	17	9	53	34	15	44
Middlesex	1	1	100	1	1	100	2	2	100	5	3	60
Oxfordshire	1	1	100	2	2	100	10	8	80	18	10	56
Surrey	2	2	100	2	2	100	4	2	50	15	7	47

Sussex	4	4	100	10	7	70	11	7	64	23	11	48
South West	24	20	83	42	33	79	64	48	75	159	94	59
Cornwall	2	2	100	7	5	71	9	7	78	21	14	67
Devon	5	3	60	7	4	57	13	9	69	52	30	58
Dorset	4	4	100	5	4	80	7	7	100	16	13	81
Somerset	9	7	78	14	12	86	20	15	75	39	21	54
Wiltshire	4	4	100	9	7	78	15	10	67	31	16	52

Table9.xls

‘Survival rates of places with markets to 1600 in England: Markets towns c. 1600 as percentage of those with markets or market rights by specific dates (non cumulative)’

Calculated by region, county and England, for the years 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1500

total = number of new places with markets or market rights established between the given date and the previous date.

n = number of those places included under ‘total’ which still had a market in c.1600

% = percentage of places included under ‘total’ which still had a market in c.1600

Sample

	1000			1100			1200			1250			1300		
	total	n	%	total	n	%	total	n	%	total	n	%	total	n	%
South East	24	21	88	30	15	50	55	37	67	133	53	40	146	29	20
Bedfordshire	1	1	100	3	2	67	1	1	100	8	5	62	5	0	0
Berkshire	1	1	100	3	1	33	5	3	60	12	5	42	6	1	17
Buckinghamshire	2	2	100	1	1	100	3	3	100	16	5	31	7	1	14
Essex	2	1	50	1	1	100	12	7	58	26	10	38	31	9	29
Hampshire	4	3	75	3	1	33	9	9	100	14	6	43	17	1	6
Hertfordshire	2	2	100	3	1	33	7	5	71	6	4	67	14	3	21
Kent	4	3	75	8	4	50	6	2	33	17	6	35	33	4	12
Middlesex	1	1	100	0	0	0	1	1	100	3	1	33	3	1	33
Oxfordshire	1	1	100	1	1	100	8	6	75	8	2	25	5	2	40
Surrey	2	2	100	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	5	45	8	3	38
Sussex	4	4	100	7	3	43	1	0	0	12	4	33	17	4	24

Table10.xls

‘Market days in 1300 in England’

Days of the week on which markets were held in 1300 calculated by region, county, and England as a whole, with percentages of total of known days for each day.

#: percentage of total.

Total: total of markets on a known day, excluding the column "unknown"

NOTE: columns marked "Wednesday" and "Saturday" contain 4 instances of markets on both days. Columns marked "Monday" and "Friday" contain 2 instances of markets on both days.

Sample

	Unknown total		Tuesday %		Thursday %	Wednesda y	%	
England	439	1302	279	21	273	21	234	18
South East	124	302	65	22	68	23	45	15
Bedfordshire	8	15	1	7	5	33	3	20
Berkshire	11	16	4	25	4	25	1	6
Buckinghamshire	6	24	3	13	11	46	3	13
Essex	22	62	14	23	12	19	9	15
Hampshire	16	34	7	21	4	12	7	21
Hertfordshire	8	26	5	19	9	35	0	0
Kent	22	52	16	31	11	21	8	15
Middlesex	2	7	1	14	1	14	0	0
Oxfordshire	10	14	1	7	1	7	2	14
Surrey	10	17	7	41	2	12	4	24
Sussex	9	35	6	17	8	23	8	23
South West	74	240	45	19	47	20	51	21
Cornwall	12	20	3	15	5	25	5	25
Devon	19	88	10	11	20	23	26	30
Dorset	9	36	8	22	6	17	5	14
Somerset	22	55	14	25	10	18	8	15
Wiltshire	12	41	10	24	6	15	7	17

Table11.xls

'Density of places with one or more markets in England'

Total number of places with one or more markets calculated by region, county, and England and density of places with one or more markets expressed as a number of square kilometres per place by 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500.

Area sq km: area of county or region in square kilometres

total: number of places with one or more markets by a given date

density: area of county or region (in square kilometres) divided by number of places with one or more markets at a given date.

Sample

Region	Area sq km	1000		1100		1200	
		total	density	total	density	total	density
South East	26960	25	1078	53	509	106	254
Bedfordshire	1235	1	1235	4	309	5	247
Berkshire	1872	1	1872	4	468	8	234
Buckinghamshire	1939	2	970	3	646	6	323
Essex	3965	3	1322	4	991	15	264
Hampshire	3675	4	919	7	525	14	263
Hampshire IOW	373	0	n/a	0	n/a	2	187
Hertfordshire	1657	2	829	5	331	12	138
Kent	4003	4	1001	11	364	17	235

Middlesex	728	1	728	1	728	2	364
Oxfordshire	1921	1	1921	2	961	10	192
Surrey	1963	2	982	2	982	4	491
Sussex	3629	4	907	10	363	11	330
South West	20628	24	860	42	491	64	322
Cornwall	3595	2	1798	7	514	9	399
Devon	6687	5	1337	7	955	13	514
Dorset	2192	4	548	5	438	7	313
Somerset	4450	9	494	14	318	20	223
Wiltshire	3704	4	926	9	412	15	247

Table12.xls

'Fairs by Season'

Total number of fairs held in each season calculated by region, county, England and Wales for fairs established by 1200 and 1300.

au: autumn (1 September-30 November)

wi: winter (1 December-28 February)

ea: easter dependent (date of feast depends on when Easter falls in a particular year)

sp: spring (1 March-31 May)

su: summer (1 June-31 August)

un: unknown (when a feast day is not given, or the feast is ambiguous)

Sample

Region	Area sq km	1200						1300		
		au	wi	ea	sp	su	un	au	wi	ea
South East	26960	8	1	5	6	21	2	123	9	36
Bedfordshire	1235	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
Berkshire	1872	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	1	2
Buckinghamshire	1939	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	1
Essex	3965	1	0	1	3	4	1	25	1	10
Hampshire	4048	2	1	1	0	1	0	11	0	2
Hertfordshire	1657	1	0	1	1	2	1	9	0	2
Kent	4003	2	0	0	0	2	0	21	2	5
Middlesex	728	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	4
Oxfordshire	1921	0	0	2	0	3	0	6	0	3
Surrey	1963	0	0	0	1	2	0	10	1	4
Sussex	3629	1	0	0	0	3	0	15	2	2
South West	20628	5	2	0	2	7	5	98	7	21
Cornwall	3595	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	2
Devon	6687	1	1	0	0	2	1	34	2	14
Dorset	2192	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	2
Somerset	4450	3	1	0	1	4	2	23	2	1
Wiltshire	3704	1	0	0	1	1	0	24	1	2

Table A.xls

'Grants of markets and fairs in England and Wales from 1240 to 1269'

Yearly totals of grants of both markets (M) and fairs (F) calculated for each of 5 regions (South East, South West, East Anglia, Midlands, and North)⁶, the 39 pre-1974 counties of England, place, and country (i.e. England and Wales), for each year from 1240-1269.

Sample

Table A. The grants of markets and fairs in England and Wales from 1240 to 1269 (M=Market; F=Fair)

	1240		1241		1242		1243		1244		1245		1246		1247	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
South East	0	0	4	4	4	6	4	4	0	0	12	18	2	4	8	8
Bedfordshire	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
AMPTHILL					1	1										
ASPLEY GUISE																
BAULKING																
LEIGHTON BUZZARD																
MELCHBOURNE																
ODELL										1						
TODDINGTON																
WOBURN										1	1					
Berkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
KINTBURY																
TWYFORD																
SHRIVENHAM																
WANTAGE													1			
WOKINGHAM																
YATTENDON																

⁶ South East region is comprised of the counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Hertfordshire, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex; South West: Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wiltshire; East Anglia: Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk; Midlands: Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire; North: Cheshire, Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire

LIST OF FILES IN THE DATA COLLECTION

Markets and Fairs 13C guide.doc: Documentation entitled 'Markets and Fairs in Thirteenth Century England: A Guide to the Data Collection' in Word 2000 format (including examples of deposited files).

I.

MarketsFairs.mdb: Access (2000) database: **size 1552384 bytes** containing tables:

MFEngland Contents: data on all known markets and fairs in the 39 pre-1974 counties (Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devon, Dorset, Co. Durham, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire (incl. Isle of Wight), Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Middlesex, Northamptonshire, Norfolk, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Westmorland, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire) of England from c.900-1516.

Total No. of records: 5234 (2466 markets, 2768 fairs). 2254 unique places recorded. No. of fields per record: 21

MFWales Contents: data on all markets and fairs in Wales from c.900-1516.

Total No. of records: 304 (138 markets, 166 fairs). 141 unique places recorded. No. of fields per record: 21

See 'Markets and Fairs in Thirteenth Century England: a Guide to the Collection for file structure

II.

MFEngland.txt: ASCII comma-delimited files (exported from Access table MFEngland above). **Size 650667 bytes**

Contents: data on all known markets and fairs in the 39 pre-1974 counties (Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devon, Dorset, Co. Durham, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire (incl. Isle of Wight), Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Middlesex, Northamptonshire, Norfolk, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Westmorland, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire) of England from c.900-1516.

Total No. of records: 5234 (2466 markets, 2768 fairs). 2254 unique places recorded. No. of fields per record: 21

MFWales.txt: ASCII comma-delimited files (exported from Access table MFEngland above). **Size 38073 bytes**

Contents: data on all known markets and fairs in Wales from c.900-1516.

Total No. of records: 304 (138 markets, 166 fairs). 141 unique places recorded. No. of fields per record: 21

See 'Markets and Fairs in Thirteenth Century England: a Guide to the Collection for file structure

III. Statistical tables (all in Microsoft Excel 2000)

Filename	Content	Cells containing data	Size in bytes
table1.xls	<p>‘Cumulative totals for, and density of, places with a market and/or fair’</p> <p>Total number of places with a market and/or fair calculated by region, county, England and Wales; increases (expressed as a percentage) in number of places with a market and/or fair over the preceding period; and density of places with a market and/or fair expressed as a number of square kilometres per place at 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and.</p>	A3: Y51	39424
table2.xls	<p>‘Cumulative totals, and densities, for places with a market <u>and</u> fair’</p> <p>Total number of places with at least one market <u>and</u> fair calculated by region, county, England and Wales; increases (expressed as a percentage) in number of places with a market and fair over the preceding period; and density of places with a market and/or fair expressed as a number of square kilometres per place by 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500.</p>	A3:Z51	67072
table3.xls	<p>‘Cumulative totals and densities for places with only a market’</p> <p>Total number of places with at least only a market calculated by region, county, England and Wales; increases (expressed as a percentage) in number of places with only a market over the preceding period; and density of places with only a market expressed as a number of square kilometres per place by 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500.</p>	A3:Z51	166400
table4.xls	<p>‘Cumulative totals and densities for places with only a fair’</p> <p>Total number of places with only a fair calculated by region, county, England and Wales; increases (expressed as a percentage) in number of places with only a fair over the preceding period; and density of places with only a fair expressed as a number of square kilometres per place by 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500.</p>	A3:Z51	39424
table5.xls	<p>‘Cumulative totals and densities for places with more than one fair’</p> <p>Total number of places with more than one fair calculated by region, county, England and</p>	A3:Z51	2011136

	Wales; increases (expressed as a percentage) in number of places with more than one fair over the preceding period; and density of places with more than one fair expressed as a number of square kilometres per place by 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500.		
table6.xls	Cumulative totals and densities of markets (institutions) that existed by a given date' Total number of markets (ie. institutions, not places) calculated by region, county, England and Wales; increases (expressed as a percentage) in number of markets over the preceding period; and density of markets expressed as a number of square kilometres per market by 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500.	A3:Z51	400896
table7.xls	'Places with more than one fair (Table 5) as a percentage of places with markets and/or fairs (Table 1)' Totals calculated by region, county, England and Wales for 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400 and 1500	A3:Z51	40448
table8.xls	'Survival rates of places with markets to 1600 in England: Markets towns c. 1600 as percentage of those with markets or market rights by specific dates (cumulative)' Calculated by region, county and England, for the years 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1500	A4:Z50	168448
table9.xls	'Survival rates of places with markets to 1600 in England: Markets towns c. 1600 as percentage of those with markets or market rights by specific dates (non cumulative)' Calculated by region, county and England, for the years 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1500	A3:Y49	1245184
table10.xls	'Market days in 1300 in England' Days of the week on which markets were held in 1300 calculated by region, county, and England as a whole, with percentages of total of known days for each day.	A3:Q48	33280
table11.xls	'Density of places with one or more markets in England' Total number of places with one or more markets calculated by region, county, and England and density of places with one or more markets expressed as a number of square	A3:R52	61952

	kilometres per place by 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, and 1500.		
table12.xls	‘Fairs by Season’ Total number of fairs held in each season calculated by region, county, England and Wales for fairs established by 1200 and 1300.	A3:N51	27136
tableA.xls	‘Grants of markets and fairs in England and Wales from 1240 to 1269’ Yearly totals of grants of both markets (M) and fairs (F) calculated for each of 5 regions (South East, South West, East Anglia, Midlands, and North) ⁷ , the 39 pre-1974 counties of England, place, and country (i.e., England and Wales), for each year from 1240-1269.	A3:BI634	221184

⁷ South East region is comprised of the counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Hertfordshire, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex; South West: Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wiltshire; East Anglia: Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Suffolk; Midlands: Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire; North: Cheshire, Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire

