# TAXATIONS OF COLCHESTER, A.D. 1296 AND 1301. 

BY GEORGE RICKWORD.

AMONG the most interesting documents connected with the history of Colchester are the Taxations made in the years 1296 and 1301. Extracts from these, mainly copied from Morant, who had "conveyed" the originals in some unexplained manner to his private collection, have been printed in every history of the borough. He transcribed them for the Rolls of Parliament, but their bulk--they fill thirty-three tall folio pages, and would require as many again if translated and extended-prevents any idea of publication in these Transactions. Eminent writers, including Professor Thorold Rogers, in his "History of Agriculture and Prices," Dr. Cunninghame in his "History of English Industry and Commerce," and Mrs. J. R. Green in her "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century," have used them to illustrate the social life of the people.

An accurate summary of their contents is the more to be desired, since each writer has dealt only with certain selected items. In the early days of the Essex Archaeological Society, the Rev. C. Hartshorne read a paper, published in the Proceedings of the British Archaeological Association for 1865 , in which a partial survey of the field was undertaken, but his article contains several inaccuracies; and even the interesting notice written by the late Dr. Cutts, in his "Colchester" (Historic Towns Series), falls into error in some few particulars. The present writer, availing himself of the labours of his predecessors, proposes to supplement their work by printing the name of every person assessed to either taxation, to classify the goods as valued, thus avoiding the monotonous repetition of items common to all, to add such personal details of the burgesses as may be arrived at from other sources, and, with the aid of a few tables, to comment briefly upon the returns as a whole. It will then be seen that in their minuteness, their accuracy and their interdependence, they constitute a more valuable guide to the condition of the borough at the opening of the fourteenth century than has hitherto been realized.

Want of space forbids any general account, such as might fittingly be introduced here, of the mediaeval system of taxation. The "History of the Exchequer" and "Firma Burgi" of Thos. Madox, supplemented by Bishop Stubbs' Constitutional History, will afford the enquirer much information, and confirm the assertion that, apart from the regular payment of the fee farm rent to the Crown, these taxations were the main source of the contributions of the boroughs to the national revenue.

It is likewise impossible to detail the special circumstances which render this period so important in our constitutional history. The crisis which compelled Edward 1. to summon that parliament which was to be the model of all future ones, and in which Colchester men first took their places among the legislators of England, would need many pages to describe, and belongs rather to the history of the nation than of a single locality, though a knowledge of the one may help to a comprehension of the other. But, passing this by, we will proceed at once to tabulate the return made to the King by Sir John de Wastoil, and Richard de Mountviron, clerk, the assessors appointed by his writ dated Dec. 4th 1295.

## TAXATION OF A SEVENTH, 1296.

The Latin heading is translated as follows :-
"A taxation made in the xxiv"' year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry, within the precincts and liberties of the Borough of Colchester upon all goods and chattels assessed as on the day of S. Michael last past, granting to the aforesaid King Edward a concession for the safe guarding of the realm and as a subsidy towards the war lately begun against his and our enemies, the seditious French, by the following twelve burgesses-1 Jordan Olyver (336), 2 John de la Forde (1), 3 Simon Lotun (2), 4 Sager le Parmenter (4), 5 John Martyn, 6 Robert le Verrer (288), 7 Rafe Sanare (7), 8 John Pecok (8), 9 William de Terrington, 10 John Jalowm, 11 Richard de Stokes, 12 John Sayer (223),' who say upon their oath " that on the day aforesaid each person had as follows: ......... the sum total of which was and the seventh part thereof.

[^0]|  | Grain. | Farming Stock. | Trade Stock. | Houschold Goods. | Total sum. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \& s. d. | \& s. d. | £ s. d. | $\ell$ s. d. | $£$ s. d. |
| 13 Richard (186), Prior of the Church of S. Botolph. . | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 14 & 0\end{array}$ | 4186 |  |  | 1012 |
| 14 Mr . William Waryn (246) | $9 \quad 0 \quad 4$ | $7 \quad 9$ | . |  | $16 \quad 9$ |
| 15 Adam Plauntyng .. .. | 6 II o | 217 | .. |  | 98 |
| 16 Edward de Berneholte, coal and salt |  |  | $5 \quad 26$ | 10 Io | 63 |
| ${ }_{17} \mathrm{Mr}$. John de Colchester (334) | 5884 | 7 o | . | .. | 515 |
| 18 Edward Talbe, clothier.. | 1 16  <br>    | 298 | 240 |  | 616 |
| 19 Henry Godyer .. | 2160 | 18 | . | 138 | 48 |
| 20 John deStanwey (3) tanner | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 18 & 8\end{array}$ |  | $4^{12}$ | 136 | 78 1о |
| 21 Henry Pakeman (169), tanner | 380 |  | $4 \quad 28$ |  | 8 |
| 22 Dulcia Pikes (38) .. .. | 20 | 68 | 4 | 5 | 88 |
| 23 Note atte Laneland | 7 - | 18 o | . |  | 16 |
| 24 Gilbert le Brok .. | 34 | 6 | $\cdots$ |  | II |
| 25 Edmund le Parmenter (71) | 30 | $\cdots$ | 10 o |  | 14 |
| 26 Will. Molendinarius (20) | 54 | 20 | .. | . | $7 \quad 4$ |
| 27 Walter le Marun (19) .. | 60 | .. | . |  |  |
| 28 William Marischalls | 6 o | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 70 |
| 29 Roger Russel ... .. | 34 |  | 1 |  | 84 |
| 30 RichardNorays(65)tanner | $\cdots$ | . | 10 | .. | 10 |
| 31 Matilda Ban (36) ... .. | 1140 | I 24 | .. |  | 21710 |
| $32 \begin{gathered}\text { Richard Curtays (37), } \\ \text { tanner ... ... }\end{gathered}$ | .. |  | 12 | .. | 120 |
| 33 Stephen de Lewenhey (85) shoemaker |  |  | 100 | .. | 10 |
| 34 John de Leycester's widow (350). . .. . |  |  |  |  | 1 I |
| 35 Nicholas le Parmenter(6r) |  |  |  |  | 14 |
| 36 John de Tendring (62), tanner | II 0 | 7 o | 1 10 0 |  | 2130 |
| 37 John Burgeys .. .. .. |  | 5 - | .. | $\cdots$ | 10 |
| 38 John de Burstalle, tanner | 1150 | 130 | 213 | 7 o | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ |
| 39 Roger Tinctor (11).. | 34 | . | 15 |  | 18 |
| 40 John Tinctor (9) . . . | 123 | 10 O | 17 | 15 | 315 |
| 4 T Will.Oldegate (5I), girdler | 8 o |  | 18 |  | 1 10 o |
| 42 Nicholas Colebayn (17) . | 8 1 | - .. | 11 | .. | 9 |
| 43 Peter Wypet, cordwainer | 100 | 120 | 1150 |  | 420 |
| 44 Willm. fil Adam (15), dyer | .. | 10 | .. |  | 10 o |
| 45 John Aleman .. | $\cdots$ |  | . | . | 7 O |
| 46 Godfrey Mercator . . . | 76 |  |  |  | 16 o |
| 47 Roger de Camera (108). . | 6 |  | 46 |  | 119 |
| 48 Willm. Hungelfot (III).. |  |  |  |  | II 2 |
| 49 Roger Lomb (87), butcher | II 10 | 16 o | 2118 |  | 456 |
| 50 Alicia Fraunk (57) .. .. | 60 | 6 | 5 - |  | 126 |
| $5^{1}$ Vitalis Pistor .. .. .. | 134 |  | .. | 1 | 19 |
| 52 Humfrey Tannator (211) |  | .. | Io o |  | II |
| 53 Robert, Clerk of More St. |  | 10 o | .. | - | 173 |
| 54 Setole Sutor (216) .. .. |  | . | 70 | .. | 7 o |
| 55 Peter Textor . . $\quad$ C $\quad$. |  | 30 | $\ldots$ |  | 13 o |
| 56 Willm. f. John the Clerk | 76 | 140 | $\cdots$ | 10 | 126 |
| 57 Bartw del Haye, forester |  |  | 150 | .. | 15 |
| 58 Benedict Pistor .. .. | 510 |  | .. | . | 7 |
| 59 John de Tefford, shoemaker and butcher .. |  |  | 10 |  | 112 |

1 This stock was doubtless grazed in the outlying parishes.



|  | Grain. | Farming Stock. | Trade Stock. | Household Goods. | Total sum. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 149 Alicia Litel .. | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { s. d. } \\ \\ \\ 5\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} f & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ & 6 & o \end{array}$ | $\ell \begin{array}{ccc}  & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ & \text { I } & 0 \end{array}$ | f s. d. | $\begin{array}{lll} £ & \text { s. d. } \\ 7 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| 150 Robert Spling | 58 | 5 - | .. | . | 10 |
| ${ }_{151}$ Will le Chaloner (6) wool | 17 | .. | 220 | 6 | 315 |
| 152 Will.Oseking (384) tanner | . | . | 8 o | .. | 8 |
| 153 John Baude, clothier .. | 2 | . | $7 \quad 0$ |  | $9 \quad 0$ |
| 154 Emma Tothe (380) .. |  | 50 |  | 8 | 10 |
| 155 Edw. Golaffre .. |  | 80 |  |  | 14 |
| ${ }^{1} 56$ Juliana filia Roger de S. Edmund (302), cloth.. | 84 | . | 1 10 o | 100 | 218 |
| 157 Sabina Geylard (251) .. | .. | 70 | 1 | 1 | 70 |
| 158 Thos. Tynnot (263) .. | 100 | 50 | . | I 6 | 1 |
| 159 Emma Geylard . . . |  | 26 |  |  | 10 |
| 160 Richd atte Gate (257), wool .. .. .. |  |  | 18 o |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & \\ \\ & \end{array}$ |
| 161 Robert de la Porte (274), chaplain |  |  |  | .. | 120 |
| 162 Sebelia de Colne .. .. | 66 | 6 | . |  |  |
| 163 Willm de Stok .. | 68 | 40 | $\cdots$ | 10 | 11 |
| 164 John Secok .. .. | 510 | 26 | . | $\cdots$ |  |
| 165 Margery Bosses . . |  | 10 | . | 10 |  |
| 166 Katerina la Lindrape .. |  | 20 | 7 o | .. |  |
| 167 Isabella Langare .. .. | 66 | 16 | .. | . | 8 o |
| 168 Note Sparwe (365) .. |  |  | .. | $\cdots$ |  |
| 169 Adam de Castro (356), salt and iron |  |  | 86 |  | 1 Io |
| 170 Robt. Parles (279) . . |  |  |  | .. | 7 |
| 171 Richd Hok (229), iron and lime .. .. .. |  | .. | 8 o | . |  |
| 172 Willm. fil Note (255) .. |  | .. | .. | 1 |  |
| 173 Matilda Elys.. .. .. | 40 | 30 | . | 6 |  |
| 174 Alexr de Colne's widow | 6 o | 10 | $\ldots$ | .. |  |
| 175 Willm de Bointone .. | 7 o | .. | . | . | 7 o |
| 176 Andrew Clericus (371).. | 120 | . | . | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| 177 Maykin Parmenter . | 130 | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 13 |
| ${ }_{178}$ Hubert Bosse (335) | 128 | . |  |  | 12 |
| 179 Elias fil John (300) | I 80 |  | . | . | 18 |
| 180 Richd Wastel . | 40 | I 688 | . | . | 1 10 |
| 181 Alice la Herde . . | 20 | 10 O |  |  | 12 |
| 182 Willm. Pistor (275) .. |  | 18 | . | .. | 17 |
| 183 Cecilia de Schrebbe St. | .. | 70 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | \% |
| 184 Simon Rodbrith (270).. |  | 8 - | . | . | 12 |
| 185 Elias Daniel (239) .. | .. | 70 | . | .. | 7 |
| 186 Robt. Dot of Horkesley (374), shoemaker | . | .. |  | . |  |
| 187 John le Gag (74), fisher |  | . | 7 - |  | 7 |
| 188 Roger, Rector of S . Rumwald (299).. |  | . |  |  |  |
| 189 John Windut.. .. .. | 8 o |  |  |  |  |
| 190 John Bungheye, tanner |  |  | 7 - |  | 7 |
| 191 Nicholas de Combes, clothier |  |  |  |  |  |
| 192 Margery Trayli .. | 8 - | 20 |  |  | 10 |
| 193 John, Vicar of Coggeshall | 70 | .. | $\because$ | .. | 7 o |
| 194 Rafe Carnifex (125) .. |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| Total | 10418 o | 51 II 10 | 80 7 10 | 12158 | $24913 \quad 4$ |


|  | Grain. | Farming Stock. | Trade Stock. | Household Goods. | Total sum. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 195 Mr. Simon de Neylond | $\begin{array}{ccc}¢ & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ \text { I } & 18 & 8\end{array}$ |  | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & \text { s. d. } \\ 4 & \text { II } & 4 \end{array}$ |
| 196 John Springold (157) .. | I 104 | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | 110 |
| 197 Walter Ferthing . | .. | 7 o | . | $\cdots$ | 7 |
| 198 Agnes de Cheffeld | - | 106 | . | .. | 106 |
| 199 Walt. atte Noke . | 20 | 5 o | .. | . | 7 7 7 |
| 200 Hugo le Potter (398) .. | .. | 76 | .. | $\cdots$ | 76 7 7 |
| 201 John le Hopper ... | . | 76 | . | . |  |

VILLATA DE GRINSTED.

| 202 Will.de(? Greensted)(H2) | 100 | I 64 | . | $\cdots$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 203 John atte Shaw (49) .. | 10 | '14 8 | .. | .. | 15 |
| 204 Geoffrey, son of Mr. John | 20 | 194 | .. | .. |  |
| 205 John Hunwyne (47) .. | . | 7 o |  | . | 7 |
| 206 John le Cok (42) .. .. | 46 | I 1o 8 | .. | .. | 115 |
| 207 Bart. le Porter (41) .. | 82 | 10 0 | .. | .. | 18 |
| 208 Willm Spakeman (44) .. | 84 | 5 - |  | . | 13 |
| 209 Rich. atte Birch .. .. | 17 | 6 o | $\cdots$ | .. | 7 |
| 210 Nicholas Molendinarius | 13 | 66 | .. | .. | 7 |
| 211 Geoffrey Snell .. .. | 13 | 84 | - | . | 9 |
| 212 Philippa de Broma (43) | 198 | 158 | . | . | 115 |
| 213 Andrew atte Bich (99).. | 66 | 110 | $\ldots$ | . | 17 |
| 214 Bart. Hunwyne .. .. | .. | 84 |  |  | 8 |

VILLATA DE WEST DONILAND.

| 215 Wm Fraunk (230), vicar | $1{ }^{1} 80$ | 316 | 8 | . | $\cdots$ | 514 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 216 John Duse .. .. | - .. |  | - | . | .. | 10 | - |
| 217 Thos. atte Mersch | . |  | - | . | .. | 8 | - |
| 218 Christiana atte Mersch <br> (182) .. .. .. .. | 50 | 5 | o | . | .. | 10 | 0 |
| 219 Thos. atte Hathe (235) | 7 - | 3 | 6 | .. | .. | 10 | 6 |
| 220 Willm atte Clyne (160) | 50 | 5 | 6 | . | .. | 10 | 6 |
| 221 Adam le Rede (120) .. | 6 | 10 | o | .. | .. | 10 | 6 |
| 222 Dame Alianora Hovel (104) | 50 | 5 | o | . | .. | 110 | 0 |
| 223 Alexr atte Helle (121) .. | 59 | 10 | - | .. | .. | 15 | , |
| 224 Thomas le Herde (184) | 60 | 12 | 0 | . | .. | 18 | - |
| 225 Agnes atte Hathe (I16) | . | 7 | - | . | . | 7 | o |
| 226 Gilbert Aubri (166) .. | 46 | 4 | - | . | .. | 8 | 6 |
| 227 Petronilla Pegones .. | 23 | 5 | - | . | .. | 7 | 3 |
| 228 Robert Richold .. | 6 - | 14 | 4 | $\cdots$ | . | 110 |  |
| 229 Willm Estmar ( 164 ) | 20 | 5 | - | .. | .. |  | - |
| 230 Matilda Thomas (123)... | 26 | 5 | - | $\cdots$ | .. | 7 | 6 |
| 231 Alice atte Hedithe (122) | .. |  | - | .. | .. | 8 | - |
| 232 Geoffrey le Hopper .. | $\because$ | 9 | 4 |  | .. | 9 | 4 |
| 233 Christiana atte Helme | 144 | 17 | - | . | . | 1 II |  |
| 234 Alexr atte Helme .. . | 50 |  | - | .. | .. |  |  |
| 235 John Amy (193) . | 6 | 10 | - | - | .. | 10 |  |
| 236 Simon Polle .. .. | .. | 10 | 6 | .. | .. | 10 |  |
| 237 Walter Elys (159) | 119 |  | 0 | . | .. | 16 |  |
| 238 Sager. le Reve . | 6 o | 10 | 4 | . | . |  |  |
| 239 Bart. Derhunte .. .. | .. |  | - | . | $\cdots$ | 8 | - |

VILLATA DE LEXDEN.

| - | Grain. | Farming Stock. | Trade Stock. | Household Goods. | Total sum. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 240 Lord Fitzwalter (308) | $\begin{array}{ccc}t & \text { s. } \\ 2 & 16 & \text { d. }\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} f & \text { s. d. } \\ & . . \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} f & \text { s. } \\ 4 & 14 & 8 \end{array}$ |
| 241 Margery Osekines |  | 98 | . | . | 132 |
| 242 Geoffrey atte Wode .. | 20 | 1 10 0 | . |  | 1120 |
| 243 Richd le Bescher .. .. |  | 200 | . | .. | 200 |
| 244 Will. le King (330) | 10 | 188 | $\cdots$ | . | 198 |
| 245 Hugh Baker ... .- | 5 1о | . | I 6 | . | 74 |
| 246 Sager le King (318) | 23 | 9 - | .. | . | 113 |
| 247 Will. atte Broock.. | 4 o | 19 o | . | . | 130 |
| 248 Hamo Levegor (320) .. | 29 | 140 | . | . | 169 |
| 249 Simonatte Cherche (332) | 23 | 5 - | . | . |  |
| 250 Rafe Overhee (322) .. |  | 150 | . | . | 173 |
| 251 Matilda Hamund (328) | .. |  | . | .. |  |
| 252 Will. Edward (316) .. | . | 8 o |  | . | 8 o |
| 253 Roger Overhee (313) | , |  |  |  | ${ }^{17}$ o |
| 254 Simon f. Priest (333) |  | 8 - |  | . | $9 \quad 9$ |
| 255 Thos. le Herde (184) |  | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ | .. |  | 118 1o |



$$
\text { One-seventh } . . \quad £ 44 \text { 6s. 5d. }
$$

The fact that trade was confined to the town, and that the outlying districts were mainly used for grazing, is worth noting. Myland was chiefly royal forest. In the following Taxation the country districts may be identified by the small proportion of traders in them. Women form a fair proportion of the burgesses

The figures in the foregoing lists are taken directly from "Rolls of Parliament," Volume r., and it will be noticed that the totals are not accurate in every case. There are no castings in the first Taxation, but the totals for the second are as printed.

## NOTES TO THE TAXATION OF $1296 .{ }^{1}$

5 A Richard Martyn was Prior of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital in 1323.
Roger de Tyrington was M.P. in 1298, at York.
15 M.P. rzor at London; probably died that year, as he is not included in the next Taxation, but the name occurs in 1310, and later.

16 Richard de Bergholt, Bailiff 1277, 1287.
unū miliare ferri $25 /$ - mill. 30 qr . carbonū mar' ${ }_{5} /$ - sea coal.
1 Names occurring in both Taxations are noticed in the second.

## TAXATIONS OF COLCHESTER.

Edward Talbe. Morant prints this burgess's inventory under the name of Richard Tubbe, which designation is found in the 1301 list. As the historian was also the editor of the Roll, it seems probable the above rendering is correct. He was Bailiff in 1287.
Henry Godyear, Bailiffc. 1265, 1280; Geoffrey, 1274.
Coreum, cortices et utefis in tanneria sua, 5 marks. 21 The same.
John de Burstall, tanner, had ahouse in All Saints' parish. Trade plant 4 marks Panu laneu woollen cloth 15/-. Cyneres-ashes 6/-. Fagatts 4/-.
Sotulares shoes $30 /$ -
4 flagons of oil (lagenas uncti) 3 Miliar' de Talewod at $2 /-$
Equu ad Molend. Mill horse.
5 centenas fagatt' at 5/-. $\quad 3$ Miliara de Talewod at $2 /-$. Fenum 4/-.
Pann' lineu -linen 10/-.
Stonhus = stone house : traditionally associated wit h Eudo Dapifer, who is also recorded to have possessed such an unsual dwelling in London. It occurs in the Court-rolls under this name in the fifteenth century, and was only destroyed about 1730 .
Holy Trinity and Berechurch, taxed under two incumbents in 1296, are united in 1301, with the Vicar of Berechurch as Rector.
Early notice of Crouched Friars ?
Pisce et allec. Fish and herrings, one mark
Bordes et robes de bast $2 /-$.
1 centenam de Cropling 4/-.
Semen senapu dysil et gingiber.
This surname is that of the earliest recorded bailiff circ. 1150. 3 centenas de ferro at $7 / 6$. Unctum 20/-; if lard, as Cutts, surely a very large stock.
Candel' de Coltn.?
Calciamenta et capuc.' Shoes.
This family furnished Bailiffs and M.P's. 1307-1439.
Rector of St. Martin's in 1329, or his father; had a "cart horse" 4/-.
Panu russeti the famous Colchester russet cloth.
This surname continued prominent in the town to the seventeenth century.
Panu laneu 20/-. 10 lb . lane, at $2 /-. \quad 2$ paria mot. manual $2 /-$
Golaffre, Gullofredi, Gullifer, Bailiffs 1296-1317.
Ferru 6/-. $1 / 2$ qr. Salt $2 /$-.
Ferrum et carbones $8 /-$.
Mr. Simon de Neylond was son of Robert and Cicely de Neylond, and appears to have been Canon of St. Botolph and afterwards Prior of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene in 1301, in which year possibly he died, and brother Roger (181 in 1301 list) succeeded him. In 1281, in the time of Simon, Prior of St. Botolph, he founded and endowed a canonry in the Priory church, and nominated his brother Thomas as his first presentee, who was succeeded in 1296 by Thomas de Brome, then ordained priest for the purposes of the bequest, i.e. to offer mass at the altar of Blessed Thomas (a Becket) the Martyr, for the souls of the founder and his family (v. Cartulary of S. John, p. 570). Future presentations were to be made by the abbot.

## TAXATION OF A FIFTEENTH, izor.

"A Fifteenth of the Borough of Colchester and the Four Hamlets within the liberties-Lexden, Myland,Greenstead and West Donyland of all moveables there on the day of S. Michael in the xxix ${ }^{\text {th }}$ year of the reign of King Edward made by the following jurors-1 John de la Forde (2), 2 Simon Lotun (3), 3 John de Stanwey (20), 4 Saher le Parmenter (4), 5 Saher de Donyland (117), $6 \mathrm{~W}^{\mathrm{m} .}$ le Chaloner ( ${ }^{1} 5 \mathrm{I}$ ), 7 Rafe Sanare (7), 8 John Pecoks (8), 9 John le Teynturer (40), io Matthew le Verrer (71), who say upon the oath that" the following persons had on that day goods valued at $\qquad$ of which the $\mathrm{xv}^{\text {th }}$ is







|  | Grain. | Live Stoek. | Trade Stock. | Household Goods. | Total sum. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 224 Will. Fullo .. .. .. | ¢ s. d. | E s. d. | $\ell \begin{array}{cc}\text { s. } \\ \text { ro } \\ \text { Io } & \text { o }\end{array}$ | $\ell \begin{array}{ccc}\text { s. } \\ & 5 & \text { d. }\end{array}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\text {r. }} \begin{array}{rrr} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \end{array}$ |
| 225 Thos. Bysouth, tanner | . | .. | 10 | 5 o | 15 |
| 226 Agnes Bynorth .. .. | 78 | 8 | .. | 122 | 11 |
| 227 Gilbert Clerk .. .. | 20 | 1 | . | 2 | 5 |
| 228 Simon Girdler | 310 | .. | 10 | .. | 410 |
| 229 Rich. Hok (171), smith |  | .. | 50 | 39 | 8 |
| 230 Sir Wm Fraunk (215), Vicar Berechurch.. |  | 268 |  |  | 39 |
| 231 Gilbert Roger .. .. | 20 | .. | .. |  | 5 |
| 232 Will. Clerk.. ... .. | 86 | 120 | . |  | 19 |
| 233 Cecilia le Vaux, widow | .. |  | $\cdots$ |  | 3 |
| 234 Edw. Sutor .. ... .. |  | .. | 110 |  | 3 |
| 235 Thos. ate Hathe (219), Berechurch .. .. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 236 John f. Petronilla . | 26 |  | . | 10 | 14 |
| 237 John Payn .. .. | .. |  | . | 210 | 7 1о |
| 238 Gilbert le Taseler | .. |  | . |  | 2 |
| 239 Elyas Daniel (185) .. | . |  | . |  | 10 |
| 240 Alex. Chepyng .. .. | .. | , | . |  | 4 |
| 241 Abbot, Berechurch | 510 - | 12160 | . | .. | 186 |
| 242 Robt. Olyver .. | 16 - | I II 4 | . | 12 | 21911 |
| 243 Rich. Pruet (98) .. | 30 | 16 | . | 16 | 10 |
| 244 Walt. de la March | . | 198 | . | 15 II | 115 |
| 245 Isabel Elys .. .. .. | 108 | II 6 |  | 10 | 112 |
| 246 Mr Wm Waryn (14) .. | 1710 | I 44 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2122 |
| 247 Thomas Holde, brewer | 28 | 19 o | 31 | 12 | 117 |
| 248 Nich. Textor .. .. |  |  | 7 |  | 16 |
| 249 John Nooble ... . | .. |  | .. | 10 | 15 |
| 250 Jno. de Bergholte, tailor | $\cdots$ | 6 | $\cdots$ |  | II 10 |
| 251 Sabina Geylard ( 157 ) | 40 |  | II |  | 14 II |
| 252 Roger Wade, weaver. . | .. | . | 46 | 8 | 12 |
| 253 Robt. Andrew .. | . |  | .. |  | 8 |
| 254 Senicla atte Gate | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 9 o | 9 |
| 255 Will. f. Note Pistor (172) | 30 | 30 | 1 I | 146 | 197 |
| 256 Will. Bret .. .. .. |  |  | .. |  | - |
| 257 Richard ate Gate (160), coal merchant.. |  |  |  | 146 | 2 |
| 258 Richard de Reylegh, shoemaker | 34 |  |  | 8 | 6 |
| 259 Jno. Balloks.. ... .. | . | 10 | .. |  | 96 |
| 260 Jno. le Especer, tailor | . | .. | 3 |  | 93 |
| 261 Walter Motekyn, baker | 24 |  | II | 7 o | II 9 |
| 262 Geoffrey de Guoy .. | .. |  | .. | 14 | 112 |
| 263 Thos. Tynnot ( 158 ), baker.. |  |  |  | 19 | 248 |
| 264 Robt. de Storewode, smith | , |  |  |  | $15 \quad 5$ |
| 265 Richard Bygor .. . . | . |  | . | 182 | 1 I 2 |
| 266 John le Wolf, girdler. . | . |  |  | 16 | 1 o 6 |
| 267 Walter le Barbour (i10) |  |  | 128 | 210 | 34 |
| 268 Elic. Slag, brewer .. | 150 |  | 69 | $14 \quad 2$ | 25 |
| 269 Rich. Harthemer .. | .. | 86 | .. |  | 16 |
| 270 Simon Rodbryth (184) |  | 1140 | .. | 124 | 264 |
| 271 Margery de Schreb Street |  |  |  |  |  |
| 272 Richard Lorimar .. | .. | . |  |  | 39 |
| 273 John Faber de Lexden | . | 4 | 4 |  | 17 II |



|  | Grain. | Live Stock. |  | Trade Stock. | Househo Goods. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { rotal } \\ & \text { sum. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 321 Henry le Verrer | $\begin{array}{ccc} \qquad & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 6 \end{array}$ | $£_{12} \mathrm{~s} .$ |  | $\ell \text { s. d. }$ | $\notin \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{s} . \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 322 Rafe Overhye (250) | 87 | 29 | 1 | . |  |  |  | 8 |
| 323 Alice ate Diche .. | . | 13 | o | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 15 |
| 324 Saloman ate Broke | 14 |  |  | . | . |  |  | 9 |
| 325 Adam de Ponte .. | .. |  | - | . | . |  |  | 13 |
| 326 Simon de Ponte |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | 16 |
| 327 Peter Edward |  | 14 | o | . |  |  |  | 14 |
| 328 Matilda Hammund $\text { (251) .. } \quad . \quad \cdots \quad .$ |  | 10 | - | . |  |  |  | 17 |
| 329 Robt. Rodbryth .. .. |  | 19 | 6 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 4 |
| 330 Wm le Kyng (244) | 8 - | 218 | o | 1 10 |  |  |  | 2 |
| 331 Galfrid ate Diche | 34 | 412 | 6 | .. |  |  |  | 8 |
| 332 Simon de Ecclesia (249) | 19 | 17 | 6 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 8 |
| 333 Simon f. Prepositi (254) | 32 | 19 | - | 9 | 10 | 4 |  | 13 |
| 334 Mr John (17), rector of Tendring .. .. .. | 1190 | 215 | - | .. |  |  |  |  |
| 335 Hubert Bosse (177) .. | 78 | 16 | - | . | .. |  |  |  |
| 336 Jordan Olyver (1) | 138 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 1 I |  |  | 16 |
| 337 Rafe Ode ... .. | 90 | 13 | - |  | 9 |  |  | II |
| 338 Phyllyp Bullok, fuller |  | .. |  | 26 |  |  |  |  |
| 339 Willm. Skyp, mercer.. | . | $\cdots$ |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| $34^{\circ}$ James de Wyham, | . | . |  | II O |  | 6 |  | o |
| 341 John Pentecost (61), tanner | . | .. |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |
| 342 Jno. Edward ( 120 ), draper and brewer.. |  | 8 | - | 39 II | 7 | 8 |  |  |
| 343 Rafe Sparwe .. .. | .. | . |  | 3 |  |  |  | 13 |
| 344 Alured Carnifex ... .. | . | 2 | $\bigcirc$ | 4 | 10 |  |  | 12 |
| 345 Will. Pentecost, fuller | $\ldots$ | .. |  | II 9 | 141 |  |  |  |
| 346 Richard de Hadley, girdler |  | .. |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| 47 Lyving Poope .. .. | 10 | I | 4 | 6 |  | 9 |  | II |
| 348 Gilbert de Yllegh, shoemaker | . | . |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |
| 349 Walter le Paumer ( 138 ), chemist and spicer.. | . |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 350 John de Leycester (34) |  | 6 | - |  |  |  |  | 11 |
| 351 Walt. de Fonte (II3), brewer .. .. .. | 6 1о |  | 0 |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| 352 John Elys .. .. .. | 6 o |  | - | .. |  |  |  | 10 |
| 353 Nich. le Gros .. .. | 18 | 5 | 6 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 354 John ate Cherche .- | . |  | 6 |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |
| 355 Gerard le Chaucer (148) | 5. o | 1 | 6 |  |  |  |  | II |
| 356 Adam de Castro (169). | 20 | 15 | 0 |  | 17 |  |  | 9 |
| 57 Will. Proueale (139), butcher .. .. .. | I II 0 | 18 | 0 | 3187 |  |  |  |  |
| 58 Wyot Carnifex ... .. |  |  |  | 11 | 5 |  |  | 16 |
| 359 Will. Proudfot (116), |  |  |  | 150 |  |  |  |  |
| 360 Robt. le Bret, butcher |  | 1 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 361 Joan Elyanor . . . | 48 | .. |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| 362 Will. de Estorpe (1t8), |  | . |  | II O |  | 0 |  | 15 |
| 363 German Pistor (103) . . | 50 | , |  | . |  |  |  |  |



## NOTES ON 1301 TAXATION.

All the jurors filled the office of Bailiff except Nos. 6 and 8 .
Forde and de la Forde-prominent surname till the end of fifteenth century; MPs. and Bailiffs 1294-1483. The ford possibly that at Middle Mill, still existing.
Shop in St. Runwald's parish 1313
John de Sanare, Benefactor to Abbey 1303. Robert-Prior of St. Mary Magdalen. Sometimes printed Savare; also qy. de Saiera and Sartrino. Will in Town Records 1330; houses in East Street and the Market.
Bailiff 1332, 1349, 1351, thus surviving the Black Death, but query if a son of the same name. His father, Robert le Verrer, Bailiff 1298
In Thesauro-in camera-in domo sua-in coquina-in bracino, fullest description of house. Cineres de Wed ${ }^{1 / 2}$ mark.
In Thesauro-in camera, in coquina, in granar'.
Tunic 5/- 27. Supertunic 5/-.
2 robes 14/- 2 Beds 8/-.
Coreum album pro marcandisa sua 6/8.
Carnes venales, sepum et pinguedinem.
In furratur' et pellibus agninis, one mark.
In cirotecis, bursis, zonis, cera, et aliis minutis reb' in Mercer' sua $16 / 6$.
Two other partners in boat, Jno Gog \& Jno de Peldon.
Lapides p. molis manulib' $4 /-$ cordas divisas $5 /-$. oleu $11 /$-.
This lady was taxed under Berechurch in 1296, but it is expressly stated here that her goods were "in camera sua" at Myland, and that she had now no grain or other goods.
Alexander Tony, Bailiff 1290.
Thos. Juscard, Rector of Greenstead, 1323. John Juscard, M.P.
Reicia ad piscand. Fishing nets 5/-.
Master of the Hospital of Blessed Mary Magdalen and the leprous Brothers of his house.
John Ayllet, Benefactor to Abbey, died 1313. Still a local surname.
In maeis et incude et aliis iutens suis et ferr in fabricia sua 20/-.
This family was prominent in Colchester till the middle of the seventeenth century. A family in United States claim to be descendants.
John Pruet, Prior of S. Botolph 1327. Richard Pruet, Bailiff 1283.
Robt. Paries, M.P. 1313.
Elias f. John, Bailiff 1276, and M.P. 1295.
Rich. Tubbe, Bailiff 1287.
Founder of chantry in S. Helen's Chapel 1321.
Bailiff 1314, and earliest M.P. 1295.
This family was very prominent here in the latter half of the thirteenth century, and gave its name to the estate still known as Olivers in Stanway parish. Jordan (son of) Oliver gave thirty acres of land and five of wood in East Donyland to the Abbey in 1303; probably a Bailiff.
Bailiff 1307. M.P. 1344.
Bailiff 1281; M.P. 1307.
Bailiff 1310. M.P. 1302.

COMPARISON OF THE TWO TAXATIONS.
Hitherto the difference between the lists, obvious to the most casual observer, has prevented anyone from attempting a comparison between them. Mr. Hartshorne asserts that no name in the second list is identical with one in the first, an assertion which a collation of the two sets of assessors would alone have disproved; while his statement that only 82 persons were taxed in the town and hamlets is equally unreliable.

Including jurors, 254 names, are given in 1296; in 1301, 400; an apparent increase in the population of over 50 per cent, in five years. An examination will show, however, that in the first taxation no one whose goods were valued at less than 7 s . was recorded; in that of 1301 there appear to be no exemptions. In 1296, except, partially, in the case of well-to-do people, no notice was taken of household goods; in 1301 this column shows a full account of all domestic and personal property. If we deduct from the 400 burgesses of 1301 all those whose property, exclusive of household goods, was under 7 s .-i.e. the basis of the 1296 taxation, we find 250 burgesses left, or practically the same population.

It has been assumed that we get here a complete census of the town, but there are several gaps to be allowed for. The religious houses, except for their cattle and the stores in their granges, are unnoticed, and the lists do not disclose any of their retainers, though they may include their tenants. The twenty-four monks of St. John's Abbey, the twelve canons of St. Botolph's Priory, and the brethren of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, would, with their lay brethren and servants, account for more than a hundred souls. The friars would not make much addition, but the parish priests-only three of whom are mentioned-must, with their assistant clergy and, in more than one instance probably, their wives and children, have added almost as many more. Again, there is not the slightest trace of the Castle garrison, nor of its numerous officers, so prominent in the Cartulary; these, with their wives and families, would possibly account for 300 souls. We have then to allow for those, of whom there must have been some, who were too poor to be taxed; when a man has nothing, it is as easy to skin a flint as to tax him, and it is certain, from the instances given of those who had very little, that no great gulf separated them from those who possessed nothing but the hovel in which they slept and the clothes they stood up in. Add to these a certain number of fugitive villeins, whose residence of a year and a day would win their freedom: a few "foreigners" who, not trading in the town, were exempt alike from any share in its privileges and its taxes; a few county folk who also escaped since their names are not enrolled: and it appears possible that the population of Colchester at the opening K
of the fourteenth century was not far short of 3,000 souls-no great increase two centuries after the Domesday record.
It is not possible to estimate accurately the actual change of personnel, since identification is not always practicable. About 55 per cent, of the names in the first list appear in the second, while in the four villages, in the names of the jurors, and in many of the different trades, the proportion rises as high as two-thirds; still a death-rate among adults of over 30 per cent, in five years would be sufficiently high.

Reference to the lists will show that, while the first taxation was made on the oaths of twelve jurors, only ten are recorded in the second, five being the same. Three of the 1296 jurors are themselves among the assessed in 1301, coming among the moderately wealthy class; the remaining four were apparently dead.

It would be interesting to see the assessments of these jurors, who nearly all held, at one time or another, the office of bailiff, but they do not appear on the roll. In the contemporary lists for Chichester, Arundel, and various Sussex parishes, the juror's valuation is always included, and is generally fairly high.

The arrangement of the lists is worth notice. In the first practically all the wealthy people come together at the beginning, then the rest in no particular order, but the hamlets are separated. In the second there is no distinction of class, or between town and country, but there are clear traces of the grouping of persons from the same locality.

Agriculture was naturally the most prominent industry, though its fluctuation is somewhat remarkable. In each year more than 50 per cent, of the population appear to have had no other class of property (household goods excepted), while many of the traders also went in largely for growing grain and rearing stock; we may safely say fourfifths of the population were more or less engaged in this industry.


|  | AIN | DISTRIBUTED | AMONG | BURG | S. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat- <br> (frumentum) |  | 4 qrs. I | 3 qrs. 3 | I-2 qrs 23 | Under 1 qr. |
|  | 1296 1301 | I | 3 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |
| Rye(filigis) | 1296 |  | Over 5 qrs. $7$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { I-5 qrs. } \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ | Under 1 qr. $39$ |
|  | 1301 | .. -. | 5 | 39 | 40 |
| Barley(ordeum) |  | Over 10 qrs . | 5-10 qrs. | r-5 qrs. | Under 1 qr |
|  | 1296 | 5 | 4 | 29 | 59 |
|  | 1301 | .. .. | 5 | 28 | 59 |
| Oats- <br> (avenas) |  |  | Over 5 qrs. | I-5 qrs. | Under I qr. |
|  | 1296 1301 | .. - | ro | 34 33 | ro5 |

The value of the grain in stock, on the feast of St. Michael, 1300, had fallen to $£ 7517 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$., whereas in 1295 it was $£ 12435.5 d$. for one-third less taxpayers. It is true prices had declined, as we see when we come to classify the different grains, but stocks had shrunk in much greater proportion. Wheat, the quantity of which hardly bears out Professor Thorold Rogers' contention that it formed the chief food of even the poor in the fourteenth century, was valued at 6 s . $8 d$. per qr. in 1296 , and its 55 qrs. were distributed among 50 holders, ten of whom had 2 qrs., or more, each.

In 1301 the value had sunk to 45 . per qr., the quantity to 26 qrs., and the holders to 33 , only one of whom had more than a single quarter. Dr. Cutts was however in error in stating that only about half a dozen persons had any in 1301, and its possession was by no means confined to the wealthier burgesses.

Of rye the quantity rose from 118 qrs. to 133 qrs., and the holders from 75 to 84 ; the value, however, had fallen from 55 . per qr. to 3 s . In each year the same number of people, 39, had less than one quarter. A similar coincidence occurs in regard to barley, of which 59 householders had less than one quarter. The quantity assessed had shrunk from 233 qrs. to 155 qrs., but this loss is almost accounted for by the disappearance of five persons each possessing more than 10 qrs. The price had not declined so much-only from 4s. to 35 ., and 15 qrs., described as malted barley, held by 18 persons, were valued at 35. 8 d . The stock of oats appears to have followed the rise in the number of taxpayers more closely than any other grain, the holders being 146 against 114 , the stock 273 qrs. against 231 qrs., the value only falling from 2 s . to is. 8 d . In $1301,52 \mathrm{qrs}$. are described as fine oats, at $1 \mathrm{~s} .8 d$. per qr., and 36 qrs. as malted oats at 2 s .

There remains only 5 qrs. of peas (pis) in each year, divided among five holders, and 5 qrs. of beans (fabar) in 1301 among three, to complete the tale of the amount of grain assessed to the two taxations.

In 1296,178 people possessed grain of some kind out of 243 , in 1301 only 191 out of 390 , which would seem to imply that at any rate this class of burgesses did not include many of the poor left unnoticed in the earlier taxation.

One further question only appears to suggest itself with reference to the quantities of grain. The assessment took account only of stock in hand at Michaelmas. It seems unlikely that an average of under two bushels a head of all kinds would represent the total crop of the year, and it would be somewhat early to have completed harvesting and threshing. In that case we must assume that the growing crops were not included, and so make a substantial addition to the probable wealth of at least half the burgesses. It is also evident that no notice was taken of ploughs, harrows, or indeed of any articles used in husbandry, which the returns of various estates quoted by Professor Thorold Rogers show to have amounted to a substantial sum.



Live Stock. It is in connection with this item that the most astonishing variation occurs between the two years. In 1296, 244 valuations of this class were made, involving 761 animals; in 1301 we have 604 valuations, involving 1,861 animals,-an increase of something like 150 per cent.; the stock-keepers rising from 169 in 1296 to 269 in 1301, and of these latter 107 were small stock-holders, having no grain in hand,-another incidental proof of the close relationship between the lists.

Of cattle the number of holders had increased from 109 to 240 , with an average rise in prices of 15 per cent. Two bulls at 5 s . in 1296 had risen to four at $6 s .8 d$. in 1301. Bullocks, oxen and steers, from 64 at 65. to 8 s ., to 128 at 6 s . to 10 s . Calves, 12 at 1 s . to 37 at lod. Cows 5 s ., and heifers 4 s ., from 164 to 220 , the owners of these rising from 58 to 136 , affording good evidence that three acres and a cow were nearer the rule than the exception in mediaeval Colchester.
The greatest increase, however, took place in the number of sheep returned, which rose from 305 among 22 persons to 1,129 among 133 , the average price rising from $8 d$. to 1 s . for sheep, and lambs at $6 d$., in both years. One is not surprised to find the number of weavers nearly trebled, indeed it seems a question whether a large number may not have escaped untaxed.
The sheep and cattle are naturally to be found chiefly in the outlying parishes, and even where set down in obviously town districts it is probable, from the wording of some of the entries, that the cattle were away on the Donyland uplands, under the charge of Thomas le Herde, and the sheep pastured on the rich meadows bordering the river from Newbridge to Middleborough, where Geoffrey atte Diche appears to have similarly been in charge of several flocks.

The third class-the pigs-had almost doubled, 131 to 239 , and here again the increase is caused mainly by owners of a single pig, the number of persons assessed rising from 54 to 154 . In 129 b the average value was $6 d$. each, in 1301, 1 s., while a few boars at 3 s . to 5 s .
appear in the later inventory. The owners of pigs form a larger body than those of any other class of animal, which is but natural considering they cost practically nothing to keep, finding their own food in the streets, where they wandered freely, acting as town scavengers, or else in the King's wood, in which all burgesses had rights of pannage.

Another indication that the population was practically stationary, and that only the poorer inhabitants make up the additional numbers in the second taxation, may be seen in the return of horses. 18 persons owned 26 horses in 1296,19 owned 31 in 1301 , the values being the same- 3 s . to $6 s$. $8 d$., and in one case in each year $13 s .4 d$. Affers, rendered horses by Halliwell and ponies by Professor Rogers, valued at $2 s$. to 4 s . in 1296 , and $2 S$. to $6 s$. $8 d$. in 1301 , numbered 37 among 21 people in the former year, and only 30 among 23 in the latter year, when stotts (stallions according to Halliwell, but more probably coarse ponies as Rogers), at 5 s . to $6 s$. $8 d$., were returned. Jumentas, beasts of burden, $2 S .6 d$. to 3 s ., rose from 10 to 29 . It should be borne in mind that in the middle ages the ox was much used in agricultural work, horses being kept mainly for journeys; several are described as hackneys, or as carrier's horses. Carts, valued at $2 S$. to 10 s., increased from 10 to 14 , but no mention is made of harness or saddlery. Hay (fenum) was valued at about $£ 3$.


NOTE.-It will be obvious that where one person carried on several trades, he is only reckoned once. This may account for trifling discrepancies between the designations in the lists and the result of the analysis.

The number of persons who, from their surnames, from actual designation, or from the evidence of their goods, may be taken as handicraftsmen or traders is 112 in 1296 , and 195 in 1301 , falling naturally into four groups-the leather and wool industries, the shopkeepers, and the miscellaneous artizans and craftsmen.

First, however, come the clerks, of whom 14 are enumerated in 1296, and 16 in 1301 . That they were probably all in Orders may be inferred from the fact that their possessions are almost entirely confined to grain and live stock, and never include articles of commerce or household goods. Setting aside the abbot, the prior, and the rectors of St. Peter, St. Runwald, and Holy Trinity, the remainder were doubtless the mediaeval forerunners of modern licensed curates.

The abbot, Robert de Greenstead, does not appear at all in the first taxation, whether in consequence of the Bull of Pope Boniface VIII. published February 1296, forbidding ecclesiastics to contribute to lay taxation, or because in this instance he asserted his claim to be assessed with the county rather than with the borough; in either case he would be taxed for his clerical income with the Spirituality. In 1301 he was by far the wealthiest owner of farming stock and produce in the borough. The prior of St. Botolph was, in 1296, the second in this category, and third in 1301 ; the rector of St. Peter, William Waryn, being well ahead of him in the first list, but having apparently given up farming to any great extent by 1301 . The second place in 1301 was taken by Lord Fitzwalter, who had greatly increased his flocks and herds in the interval. The abbot of St. Osyth also occurs only in the second list, but William Fraunck, rector of Holy Trinity, and John de Colchester, rector of Tendring, occur in each, and are both well-to-do.

The most flourishing trade in Colchester at this period was in leather, though more people were connected with the woollen industry. 14 tanners and five skinners and saddlers in 1296 are compared with 17 and nine in 1301 ; but the cordwainers or shoemakers, mainly of the poorer class, rise from 12 to 15 . Henry Pakeman was the wealthiest townsman in 1301 , and second in 1296 ; and reference to the lists will show that other tanners held similar positions. The richest of those connected with the woollen trade, which in 1296 employed 22 persons against 45 in 1301 , was Gilbert Agote, a fuller, but his wealth was in farming stock. The dyers were only moderately endowed; and those who, from possessing bales of cloth, may fairly be denominated clothiers, were the same number in both years. The increase is entirely due to the poorer weavers and the small shopkeepers, the number of rich traders had decreased.

Of wool it should be noted that the price per lb.-2s. to $\mathbf{3 s}$., or more than a live sheep-possibly implies that the weight meant is a stone; the writer recently met with a case in which this was shown to be so.

The tradesmen dealing with articles of dress and household use, are almost the same, the mercers and drapers, of whom Dr. Cutts gives several examples, being the richest.

The purveyors of food, however, formed by far the wealthiest taxpayers in the borough, the butchers especially being rated very highly; in addition to their stock of flesh, whether fresh or cured, they were also graziers and, in several instances, brewers. The large stocks held by the fishmongers and fancy bakers would seem to point towards a greater variety of diet, even bearing in mind the observance of the fasting days, than one is accustomed to think of.

The number of sailors returned, with their boats, (none of which were taxed in 1296) not only implies a fishery, but also an important carrying trade-the export of the tanning and dying vats and of the looms of a thirteenth century Leeds and Northampton combined. The smiths were a well-to-do body, and the personal inventories go to show that many who possessed little in the way of trading or farm stock, yet were fairly well off for articles of comparative luxury.

The inventories of household goods and personal chattels do not vary much. As to the latter, there is a great difference between the two taxations; for we find from a reference in Madox that in some instances the assessors were strictly forbidden to assess the robes and "jocalia" of Burgesses, and instances are given of complaints made on this subject by aggrieved taxpayers.

In 1296 less than one-third of the burgesses appear in this column and the great majority of these only for one or two shillings' worth of " eneum," by which we may understand brass dishes or plates. On what principle the seven individuals who were rated at more than ten shillings in this connection were selected, it is impossible to say.

It is evident, however, that even in the latter case only superfluities were taxed, unless we are to assume that the art of dress had made no progress from the days of the ancient Britons. Articles of personal adornment, rings, girdles, buckles, and so forth, probably represented capital; a robe at from 5 s . to a mark in value involved expensive cloth and furs; even the " old coat " at 2 s ., which is all one unfortunate individual had, would equal a respectable sum in present-day value. But the ordinary, every-day dress of the people was plainly untaxed,-the work of the numerous cordwainers and clothiers cannot all have been exported.

Similar considerations meet us when we turn to household furniture. The mention of beds in about 150 instances among 2,000 to 3,000 people, can hardly be held to infer that others had no beds, but that, from the price fixed on them, those assessed were of exceptional value, possibly carved and ornamented. The fact that chairs and tables escape notice may either be held to prove that they were all of a very rough and cheap description, or else that, like agricultural implements, they were exempt.
Let us picture to ourselves a mediaeval burgess' house. Built on a wooden framework, the interstices filled up with clay, and the low roof covered with thatch ; a door opening directly into the roomthe "house" as it is still called, with another door opposite leading into the courtyard behind ; a small unglazed window on the inner side supplied light and air, and in winter allowed some at least of the smoke from the stone hearth in the centre of the room to make its escape. A low screen, reaching two-thirds of the way to the rough ceiling, separates the passage through the house from the living room, and serves to keep off the draught; the floor strewn with rushes, the walls roughly plastered. Such a room may yet be seen in many a village alehouse, where the peasants quaff their beer seated on rough benches round tables formed of plain boards resting on three or four legs-just such as a man might knock up for himself in an hour. The better class of house would have at one end of this room a short ladder leading to a bedroom above, but in the majority of cases one room sufficed. One or two "armuras " or cupboards are named, but not assessed. Behind the house were outbuildings, and goods stored here are occasionally named; and also the dyer's sheds, the brewer's vats, and the granges and barns for corn and cattle, forming an enclosed courtyard.
Most of the writers who have commented upon these returns think it necessary to pity the poor burgesses, and dwell much upon their poverty and the hardships of their lot; but Dr. Cutts strikes a higher note. After all a man's happiness does not consist in the abundance of his possessions, but in the correspondence between them and his wants. In the thirteenth century the gulf between rich and poor opened far less widely than now; the home life of the influential bailiff probably differed but little from that of the humbler artizan ; their education was the same; religion, which played so large a part in their daily life, had less of class and social distinctions than now ; they shared the same offices at a time when the possession of a right carried as a correlative the discharge of a duty, and their passion for self-government and for justice proves that their political aspirations were at least as lofty as our own.

With what added zest may we now turn to Chaucer's picture gallery and see our fellow townsmen pourtrayed ; the Lord Fitzwalter,
"a verray perfight gentil knight
his hors was good, but he ne was nought gay,"
for a year or two later he donned the cowl; or our yeoman Bailiffs and Parliament men, Hubert Bosse and Elias fitz John,
"clad in coot and hood of grene a shef of pecok arwes, bright and clene under his belt he bare ful thriftily wel cowde he dresse his takel yomanly."
riding to Westminster or York on the public service with the rates burdened 4/- a day for their maintenance.

With pleasure we greet Abbot Robert, "a manly men to ben an abbot able," who "the rule of seint Beneyt" found " somdel streyt"-"a lord ful fat, and in good point, now certainly he was a fair prelat" and may challenge comparison with Roger, St. Runwald's "pore persoun of a town" who
"to draw folk to heven by clennesse,
by good ensample was his busynesse,
a bettre preest I trow there nowher non is."
or the ploughman, his brother,
"Lyvynge in pees and perfight charitee."
We smile at a crafty rogue like Miller Gilbert,
"a stout carl for the nones,
Ful big he was of braun and eke of bones."
or at Sager the Reeve, whose lean legs showed no calf,
" Wel cowde he kepe a gerner and a bynne, Ther was non auditour cowd on him wynne, Full wiste he by the drought and by the reyn The yieldjng of his seed and of his greyn,"
and at the whole company of traders and artificers
" wel semed eche in hem a fair burgeys
to sitten in a gelde-halle on the deys"
more than one buoyed up with the hope
"to ben an alderman
For catel had they inough and rente."
" Parish Priests and their People," and " Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages," by Dr. Cutts, will supplement our researches, but enough has been said to show the great indebtedness of the Society to one of its earliest members and sometime Secretary.

## TYPICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Abbot of S. John's had, at Greenstead- 8 qrs. rye at $3 /-, 15$ qrs. fine oats at $1 / 8$, hay $5 /-; 4$ stotts at $6 /-, 4$ oxen at $10 /-$, , 10 cows and 1 bull at $5 /-, 2$ calves at $1 /-$, 24 sheep at $1 /-$. At Donyland- 20 qrs. rye at $3 /-, 30$ qrs. fine oats at $1 / 8 ; 6$ stotts at $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, 4 oxen at $10 /-, 4$ bovetts at $6 /-, 9$ cows at $5 / \mathrm{F}$, bull $6 /-, 2$ calves at $1 /-$, 80 sheep at $1 /-, 30$ lambs at $6 d$.; hay $4 /-$. Total $\notin 2855$. (1301.)

Mr Wm Waryn had, on the aforesaid day, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{qr}$. wheat $3 / 4$, ro qrs. rye at $5 /-$, 20 qrs. barley at $4 /-, 18$ qrs. oats at $2 /-, 2$ qrs. peas at $4 /-; 2$ old horses and a cart 10/-, 2 affers at $3 /-, 4$ oxen at $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, 1 bull $5 /-, 12$ cows at $5 / \mathrm{F}, 3$ calves at $1 / \mathrm{F}$, 12 pigs at $1 /-, 40$ lambs at $8 d$.; hay $3 / \%$. Total $£ 16$ 2s. $8 d$. (1296.)

Gilbert Agote. In the treasury-silver buckle $1 / 6$, mazer (bowl) $2 /-$. In the chamber- 2 robes at $10 /-$, bed $4 /-$, towel $1 / 6,2$ napkins at $1 /-$. In the houseandiron $4 d$., brass pot $2 / 6$, brass plate $1 /-$, brass saucepan $6 d$., tripod $8 d ., 2$ prs. fuller's shears $6 /-$, ashes $1 /-$, 1 lb . wool $3 /-$. In the grange- 4 qrs. rye at $3 /-$, 4 qrs. barley at $3 /-, 6$ qrs. fine oats at $1 / 8$; affer $5 /-, 2$ cows at $5 /-, 4$ bullocks at $3 /-$ I pig $1 /-, 60$ sheep at $1 /-$. Flesh in larder, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark. Total $£^{8}$ 13s. $8 d$.

Henry Pakeman, tanner. Walnut bowl (mazer) 3/-, silver buckle $2 /-, 4$ silver brooches at $1 /-, 2$ robes I mark, cape $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, bed $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, 2 bowls and 2 napkins $3 / 4$, brass pot $2 /-$, saucepan $1 /-$, plate $1 / 6$, pestle and mortar $1 / 10$, andiron, gridiron and tripod $1 / 6$. In grange- 2 qrs. rye at $3 /-, 6$ qrs. barley at $3 /-, 2$ qrs. malted oats at $2 /-; 2$ cows at $5 /-$, "lardar" $10 /-$, biletts $3 /-$, bark (cortices) $\frac{1}{2}$ mark. Leather in tannery 6 marks, tubs and vats for his business in tannery $10 /$-, 3 barrels $1 /-$. Vats, barrels and other utensils in brewery $2 / 6$. £9 17s. rod.

Julian de Bery. Gold buckle $3 /-, 2$ silver rings $2 /-, 2$ silver brooches $2 /-$, walnut bowl $2 /-$, silver-mounted bowl $3 /-, 2$ robes 1 mark, 2 beds $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, towel and 2 napkins $2 /$, brass pot $3 /$-, brass saucepan $8 d$., pestle and mortar $1 / 6$; 3 qrs. rye at $3 /-$, , 10 qrs . barley at $3 /-, 2$ qrs. fine oats at $1 / 8,4 \mathrm{lbs}$. wool at $3 /-$; 2 cart horses $17 /-$, cart $5 /-$, bovett $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, 2 cows at $5 /-, 2$ calves at $1 /-$; hay $2 /-$, biletts $2 /-$, andiron $11 d$., gridiron $7 d$., tripod $5 d$. Total $£ 6$ 19s. IId.

John Edward. Money ro/-, silver buckle 6d., silver brooch 8d., 2 robes 12/-, bed $3 /-$, brass pot $2 / 6$; horse $5 /-$, hay $1 /-, 2$ pigs at $1 /-; \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{qr}$. malted barley $1 / 8$, I qr. malted oats $2 /-$; cravats $8 d$., I piece woollen cloth $7 /-$, wax $5 /-$, silk and muslin 20/-, "flaunneol" and purses $24 /-$, girdles, belts and leather purses $6 / 8$, small mercery $3 /-; 2$ barrels $9 d$., barrels and vats in brewery $1 / 6$, tripod $4 d$. Total $£ 5$ 9s. $3^{d}$.

William Proneule. 2 robes 1 mark, bed $4 /-$, towel and napkin $1 / 6$, brass pot $2 / 6$, saucepan $6 d$., brass plate $3 /-$, tripod, andiron and gridiron $1 / \mathrm{r}$; $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{qr}$. wheat $2 /-$ 3 qrs. barley at $3 /-$, io qrs. oats at $2 /-; 2$ cows at $5 /-, 4$ hogs at $2 /-$; walnut bowl $1 / 8$, billets $6 /-$, divers flesh $30 /-$, salted and spiced meat $40 /-$, axe and butcher's knives $1 / 4$, tubs for salted meat $1 / 3$. Total $£ 7 \quad 15 \mathrm{~s} .2 d$.

Richard de Dyerham. Silver buckle 6d., gold ring $1 /-$, money $30 /-, 2$ robes 12/-, 2 beds $5 /-$, brass pot $2 /-$, saucepan $6 d . ; 2$ boars at $5 /-; \frac{1}{2}$ qr. wheat $2 /-, 2$ qrs. malted oats at $2 /-$, I qr. malted barley $3 / 4$; iron and steel for sale $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, billetts $2 /-, 2$ barrels $9 d$., barrels and casks in brewery $1 / 5$, andiron, tripod and gridiron $1 /-$. Total $£ 425.2 d$.


[^0]:    The Christian names are in Latin, but in the accompanying lists are given in English to save space, the surnames being left in most instances as in the original. The number following a name indicates its positionin the Taxation of 1301. The trade designation is not in the original but is arrived at from the nature of the stock taxed ; surnames obviously derived from trades are left untranslated.

