

Table 1. Estimated Revenues of English Landlords, ca. 1310

Social Group	Number of Households	Mean Annual Landed Income per Household in £ sterling	Total Landed Income per Group in £ sterling	Percentage of Total Landed Incomes
LAY LANDLORDS				
Crown	1	13,500	13,500	2.5%
Nobility				
Earls	13	1,600	20,800	3.8%
Barons	114	260	29,650	5.5%
Noble Women	22	255	5,600	1.0%
Gentry				
Knights	925	40	3,700	6.8%
Lesser Gentry	8,500	15	127,500	23.6%
Gentry Women	1,675	11	18,300	3.4%
Total Lay Landlords	11,250	22	252,350	46.6%
ECCLESIASTICAL LORDS				
Archbishops, bishops	17	1,590	27,000	5.0%
Religious Houses	826	194	16,000	29.6%
Parish Clergy	8,500	12	102,000	18.8%
Total Ecclesiastical	9,343	31	289,000	53.4%
ALL LANDLORDS	20,593	26	541,350	100.0%
Summary				
Crown	1	13,500	13,500	2.5%
Nobility	149	376	56,050	10.4%
Greater Clergy	843	222	187,000	34.5%
Gentry	11,100	16	182,800	33.8%
Lesser Clergy	8,500	12	102,000	18.8%

Bruce Campbell, 'The Agrarian Problem in the Early Fourteenth Century', *Past & Present*, no. 188 (August 2005), Table 1, p. 12.

**Table 2. Free and Villein Rents and Services on Lay Manors, 1300 - 1349:
Estimated Percentage of Rents and Services by Value**

Type of Manorial Rent	Small Manors worth under £10 per year	Large Manors worth more than £50 per year	All Manors
Free Rents	24.6	15.8	18.4
Free Assize Rents	7.9	6.2	6.5
Unspecified Assizes	18.6	12.1	14.2
Unspecified Rents	3.9	3.8	3.8
TOTAL FREE RENTS	55	37.9	42.9
Villein Rents	26.3	30.1	29.1
Villein Assize Rents	1.7	3.6	3.2
Unspecified Assizes	4.6	8.1	7.1
Unspecified Rents	4.8	7.5	5.8
TOTAL VILLEIN RENTS	37.4	49.3	45.2
Unspecified Villein Services	7.5	12.9	12
TOTAL VILLEIN RENTS & SERVICES	44.9	62.2	57.2
no. of manors	1910	334	4090
Mean value of rents & services	£2.3	£38.2	£9.3
Mean Value of manor	£4.8	£85.5	£19.1
Percentage free land	70	55	60
Percentage villein land	30	45	40

Table 3.

Estimated Composition of Seigniorial Incomes in Early Fourteenth-Century England

Type of Manorial Landlord	Income from Demesne Lands: percent	Income from Tenancy Rents: per cent	Profits from Lordship (Banalités): per cent	Income from Tithes: per cent	Total Revenues in £ Sterling
Crown and Nobility	27	49	24	0	69,550
Greater Clergy	22	39	19	20	187,000
Greater Landlords	24	42	20	14	187,500
Gentry	45	47	9	0	182,000
Lesser Clergy	20	5	3	72	102,000
Lesser Landlords	36	32	7	26	284,800
ALL LANDLORDS	30	37	13	20	541,350

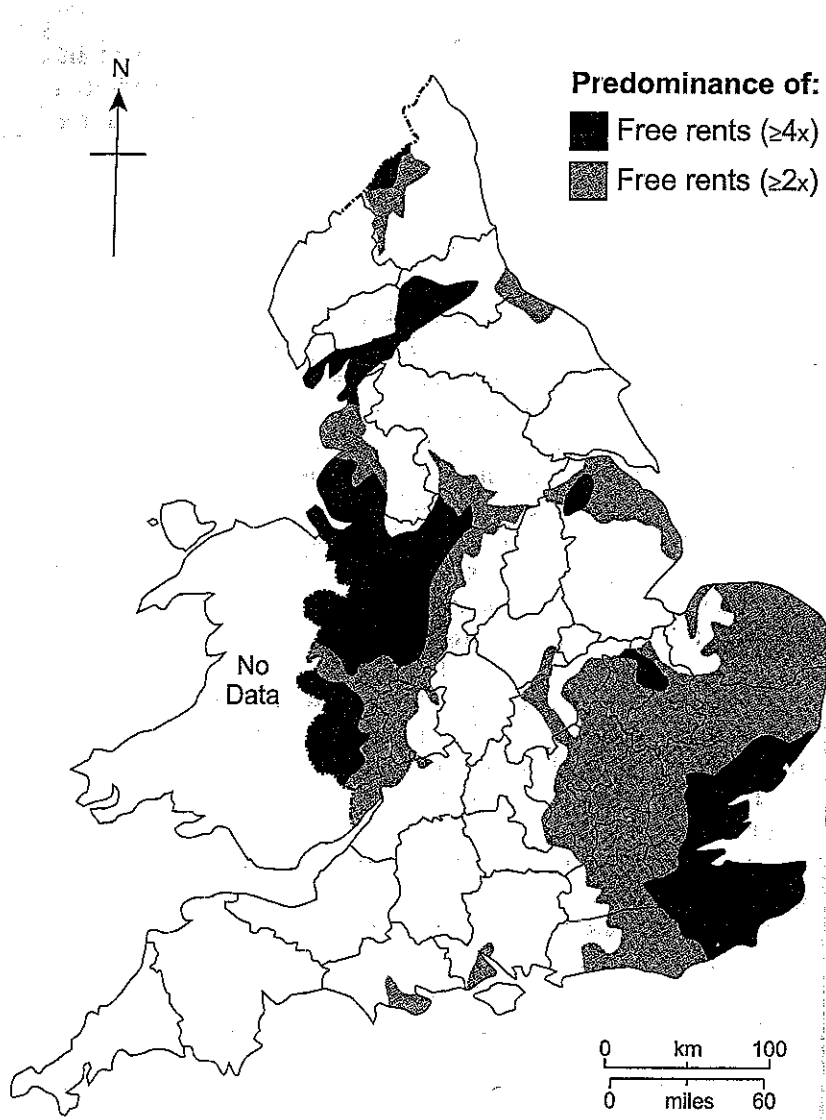
Bruce Campbell, 'The Agrarian Problem in the Early Fourteenth Century', *Past & Present*, no. 188 (August 2005), Table 3, p. 19.

Table 4.

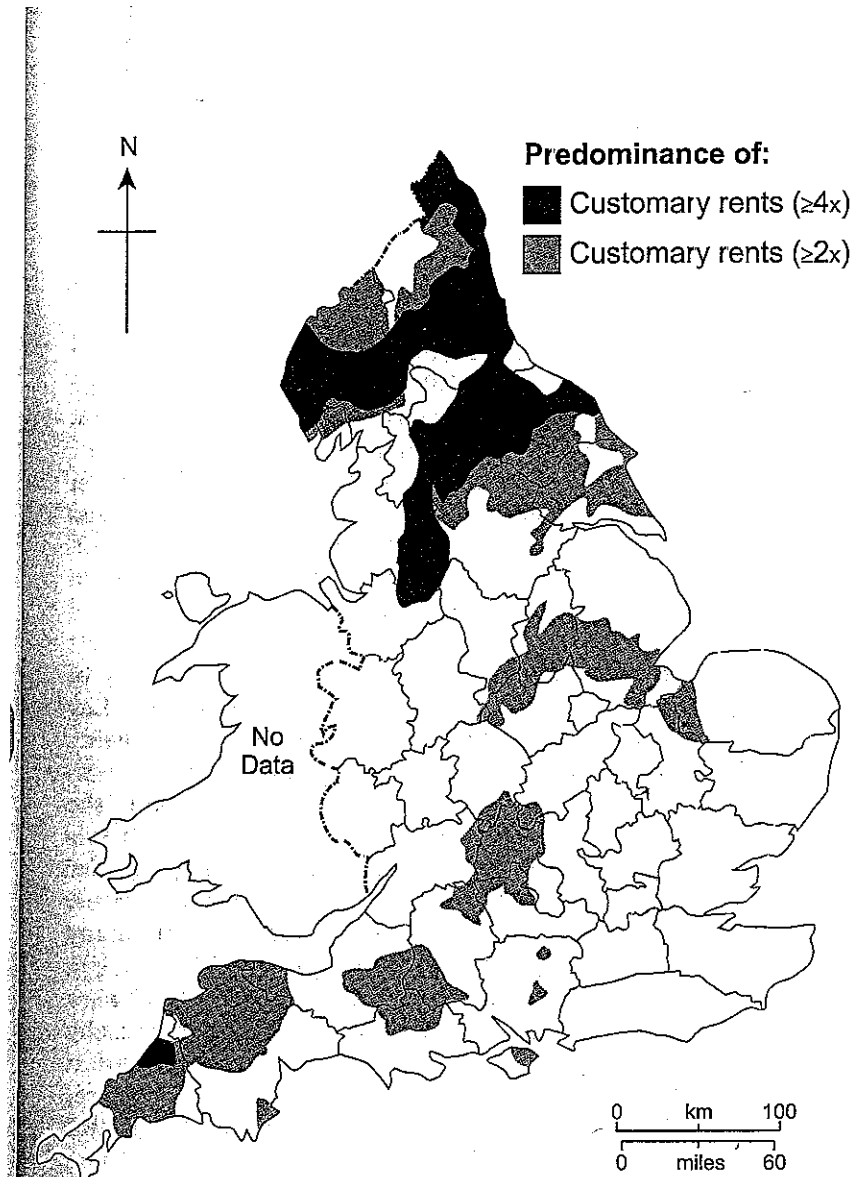
**Estimated Seigniorial Landlord Income as Shares of National and Rural Incomes,
1086 - 1801**

Year	Estimated Population in millions	Estimated Seigniorial Income in £ sterling	Estimated National Income in £ sterling	Estimated Rural Income in £ sterling	Seigniorial Income as percent of National Income	Seigniorial Income as per cent of Rural Incomes
1086	2.25	0.10	0.40	0.38	25%	27%
1300	4.25	0.54	3.85	3.03	14%	18%
1688	4.90	9.46	54.44	28.02	17%	34%
1759	6.00	12.39	66.84	40.68	19%	30%
1801	8.70	29.35	198.58	83.84	15%	35%

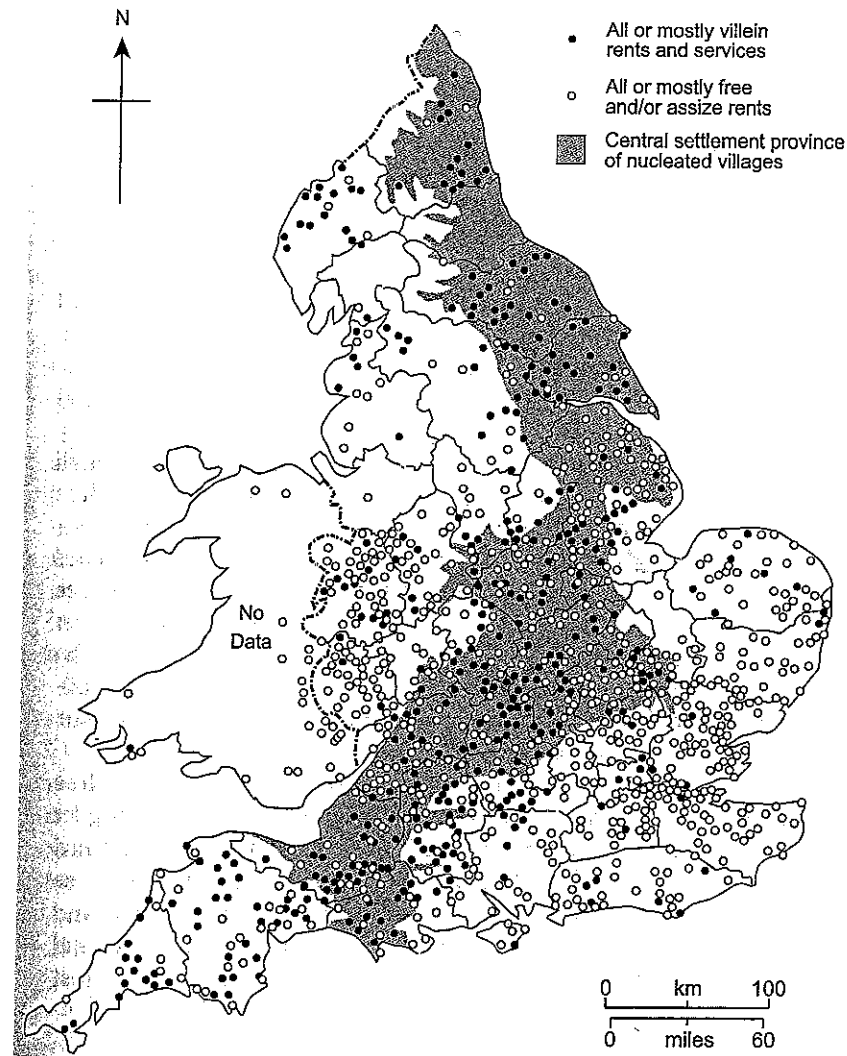
Bruce Campbell, 'The Agrarian Problem in the Early Fourteenth Century', *Past & Present*, no. 188 (August 2005), Table 2, p. 15.



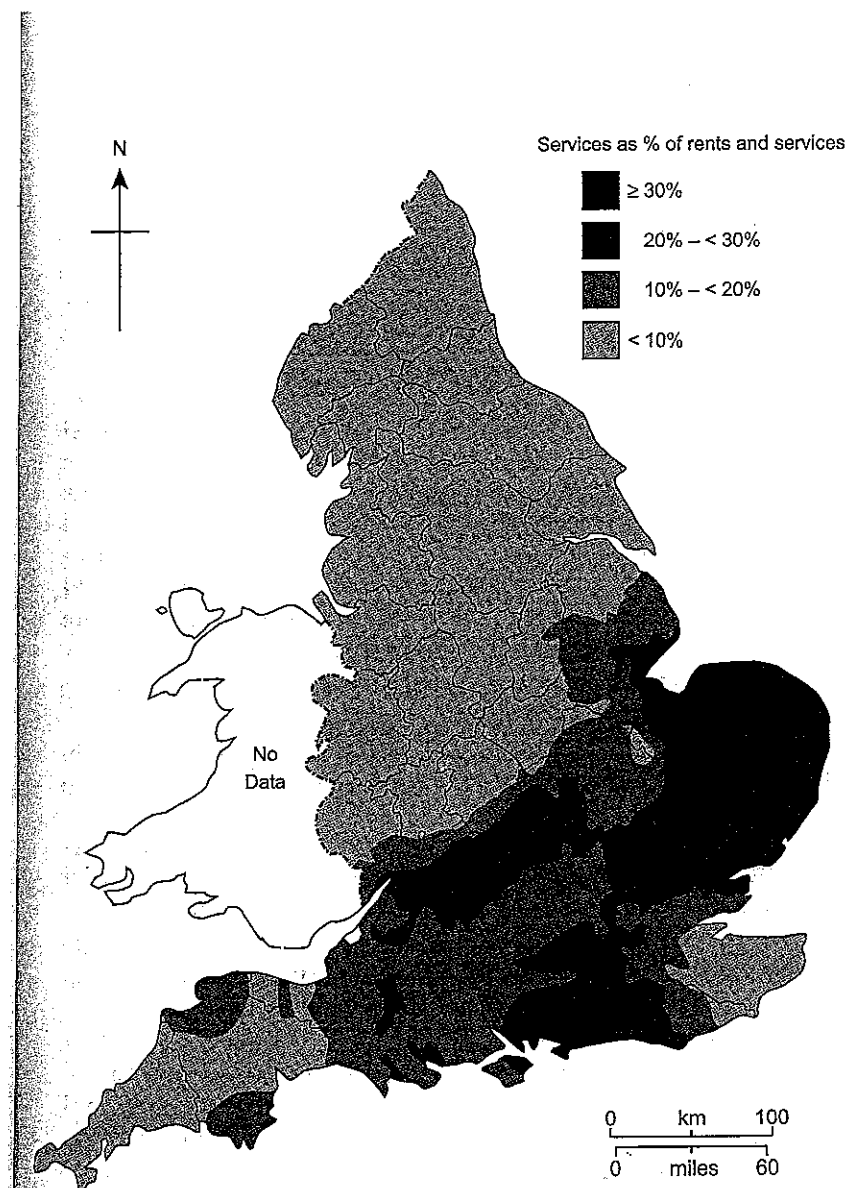
MAP 1
THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF FREE RENTS
ON LAY MANORS 1300-1349
 Source: IPM Database



MAP 2
 THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CUSTOMARY RENTS
 ON LAY MANORS 1300-1349
 Source: IPM Database



MAP 3
 LAY MANORS WITH EITHER MOSTLY FREE OR MOSTLY
 VILLEIN RENTS 1300-1349
 Source: IPM Database



MAP 4
 SERVICES AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF ALL RENTS AND
 SERVICES ON LAY MANORS 1300-1349
 Source: IPM Database