

The ninth of Edward I

This tax was levied as part of an agreement between King and Parliament. The agreement included confirmation of Magna Carta (which had been a subject of ongoing dispute since it was first signed in 1215) and the establishment of the principle that taxes should not be levied without the consent of Parliament. Edward was forced into this concession as he was running out of money for wars on the continent and against the Scots.

The Yorkshire Archaeological Society published the surviving portion of the rolls in its Record Series: Brown, W. (Ed) (1894) *Yorkshire Lay Subsidy, Being a Ninth Collected in 25 Edward I (1297)*. Yorks. Arch. Soc. Record Series Vol XVI. The introduction to the publication lays out a great deal of background including the role of:

the two or four trustworthy men in each vill, the number being less or more according to its size; and if there were none such, fitting persons were to be chosen from the neighbouring vills. These were to swear that they would loyally tax and assess in each of the vills where they should levy the tax, all the goods in the fields or in the house or elsewhere on the day of St. Michael last past. These goods were to be well and loyally valued, and the sums total were to be entered on a roll without any misconduct or fraud under colour of relationship, favour, or friendship.

and the checks that:

the two chief taxors were to go about from hundred to hundred, and from vill to vill, as much as possible, seeing and inquiring whether each man's goods had been well and loyally assessed, taxed and valued, as by right and reason they ought. Any goods removed before day the of taxation were to be valued and taxed like the rest. If they found that anything had been concealed, or from gift or favour taxed at less than its value, they were to increase and perfect the taxation according to their discretion in the most loyal manner possible for the King's use

Nevertheless it's worth comparing the valuations for Holmfirth with the fact that at the manorial court on December 6th Richard de la Grene had to find sureties that he would not remove his goods, 3 oxen, 3 cows, 24 sheep and 10 quarters of oats from the Earls fee and the following year John de Holne was amerced 12d for the escape of 24 sheep..

Name	Property	Number	Value each
Johannes de Holne	Cows	2	4s
	Stirk	1	12d
	Horse	1	2s 6d
	Sheep	6	6d
Gilbertus filius Roberti	Ox	1	5s
	Cows	1	4s
	Calf	1	6d
	Oats	3 quarters	8d
Ricardus del Grene	Oxen	2	5s
	Cows	2	4s
	Horse	1	18d
	Oats	6 quarters	8d

Name	Property	Number	Value each
Nicholaus Keneward	Ox	1	5s
	Cows	2	4s
	Stirk	1	18d
	Pig	1	12d
	Oats	3 quarters	8d
Johannes filius Hugonis	Cows	2	4s
	Calf	1	9d
	Pig	1	12d
	Oats	2 quarters	8d
Thomas F'noule	Cows	1	4s
	Horse	1	12d
	Sheep	4	6d
	Pigs	2	9d
	Oats	6 quarters	8d
Henricus filius Thome	Ox	1	5s
	Cows	1	4s
	Horse	1	18d
	Sheep	4	6d
	Oats	3 quarters	8d