



# HOW TO USE THE WEBSITE

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## Navigating the Website

The primary navigation is located horizontally across the top of the webpage. Point the mouse over each of the sections (Home, How to Use, Project, Brokage books etc.). You will see that some sections (such as Project and Brokage books) have further subsections (secondary navigation).

Note: each item in bold on the top navigation links to a section homepage, in addition to any subsections listed beneath it.

### Viewing Section Homepages

1. Click on '**Context**' in the primary navigation
2. The context page will be displayed



The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'Overland Trade Project' website. The header features a banner with the title 'Overland Trade Project' and a subtitle 'to Buryngtote'. Below the banner is a navigation menu with links: Home, Project, Brokage books, Context, Sources, Glossaries, News, Contact us, and an Interactive map. The main content area is titled 'Historical context' and contains a paragraph of text about England's overseas trade in the later middle ages. To the right of the text is an image of an open book with a caption below it.

**Overland Trade Project**  
*to Buryngtote*

Home Project Brokage books Context Sources Glossaries News Contact us Interactive map

### Historical context

England's overseas trade in the later middle ages is well known through the classic studies of Power and Postan (1933), Carus-Wilson and Coleman (1963), Hatcher (1996), and Ruddock on Southampton (1951), all of which are based on England's excellent customs records. Internal trade wholesale and retail was no less extensive (Chartres 1977; Everitt 1967; Willan 1976), yet the sources for study have been generally lacking. Markets and marketing have been studied (Everitt 1967; Farmer 1991; Kowaleski 1995; Letters 2003). Medievalists have done their best using records of consumption by particular institution such as Durham Priory and Winchester College (Threlfall-Holmes ??? ; Harwood 2008) or Cambridge colleges (2005). Before the creation of the excise in 1643, England had no systematic indirect taxation (bar the somewhat discredited aulnage on cloth), few internal tolls and customs, and hence no national statistical data relating to internal trade. Indeed there are only four systematic series of data: the Cornish haveners' accounts (Kowaleski 2001); the Newcastle chamberlains' accounts for only 1508-11 (Fraser 1987); the Chepstow customs for only 1535-6 (Dimmock2004); and the brokage books of Southampton 1430-1540, which survive both in remarkable detail and as a series over a whole century.



caption

## Viewing Section Sub-pages

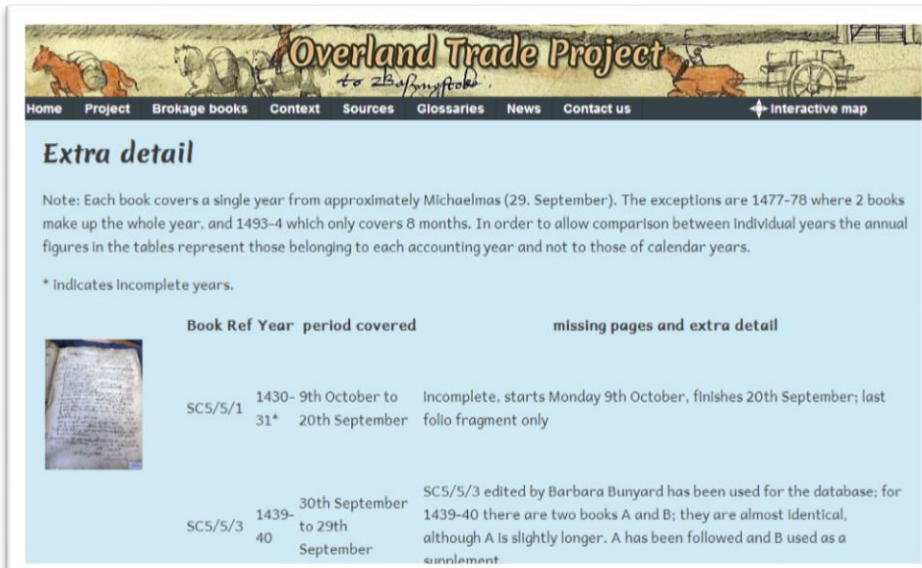
The context section does not have any sub-pages, but Brokage books and a number of others do. To view these subpages:

1. Point the mouse over **'Brokage books'** in the primary navigation. A dropdown list of all sub-pages in this section will be displayed beneath the section homepage link.



The screenshot shows the 'Overland Trade Project' website. The navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Project', 'Brokage books', 'Context', 'Sources', 'Glossaries', 'News', and 'Contact us'. An 'Interactive map' link is also present. The 'Brokage books' dropdown menu is open, showing options: 'Why were the books compiled?', 'When & who compiled the books?', 'Limitations of the books', 'Where are the books?', 'Further reading', 'Useful links', and 'Extra detail'. The 'Extra detail' option is highlighted. The main content area shows a section titled 'Historic' with a paragraph of text. An inset image of an open book is visible on the right side of the page.

2. Select **'Extra detail'** to see which books have been used to compile the database.



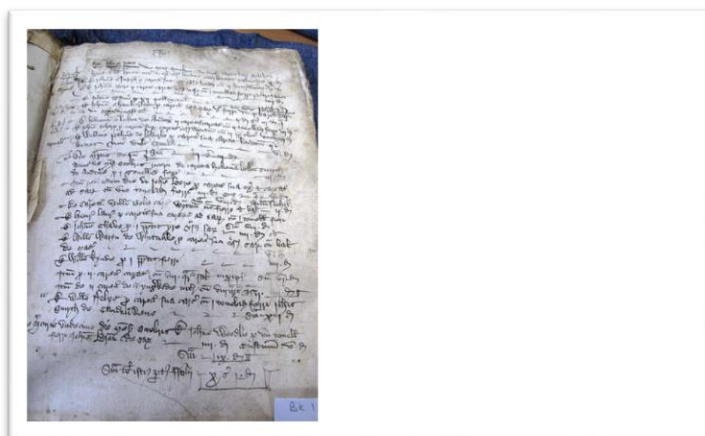
The screenshot shows the 'Extra detail' page. It features a note about the books' coverage and a table of book references. The table has three columns: 'Book Ref', 'Year period covered', and 'missing pages and extra detail'. There are two rows of data. A small image of a book page is shown next to the first row.

Note: Each book covers a single year from approximately Michaelmas (29. September). The exceptions are 1477-78 where 2 books make up the whole year, and 1493-4 which only covers 8 months. In order to allow comparison between individual years the annual figures in the tables represent those belonging to each accounting year and not to those of calendar years.

\* Indicates incomplete years.

Book Ref	Year period covered	missing pages and extra detail
SC5/5/1	1430- 9th October to 31* 20th September	incomplete, starts Monday 9th October, finishes 20th September; last folio fragment only
SC5/5/3	1439- 30th September to 29th September	SC5/5/3 edited by Barbara Bunyard has been used for the database; for 1439-40 there are two books A and B; they are almost identical, although A is slightly longer. A has been followed and B used as a supplement

3. Click on any of the images to enlarge them.



### Using the Glossaries

It is important to spend some time looking at the information included in the glossaries, as the information contained within them will form the basis of many of your queries.

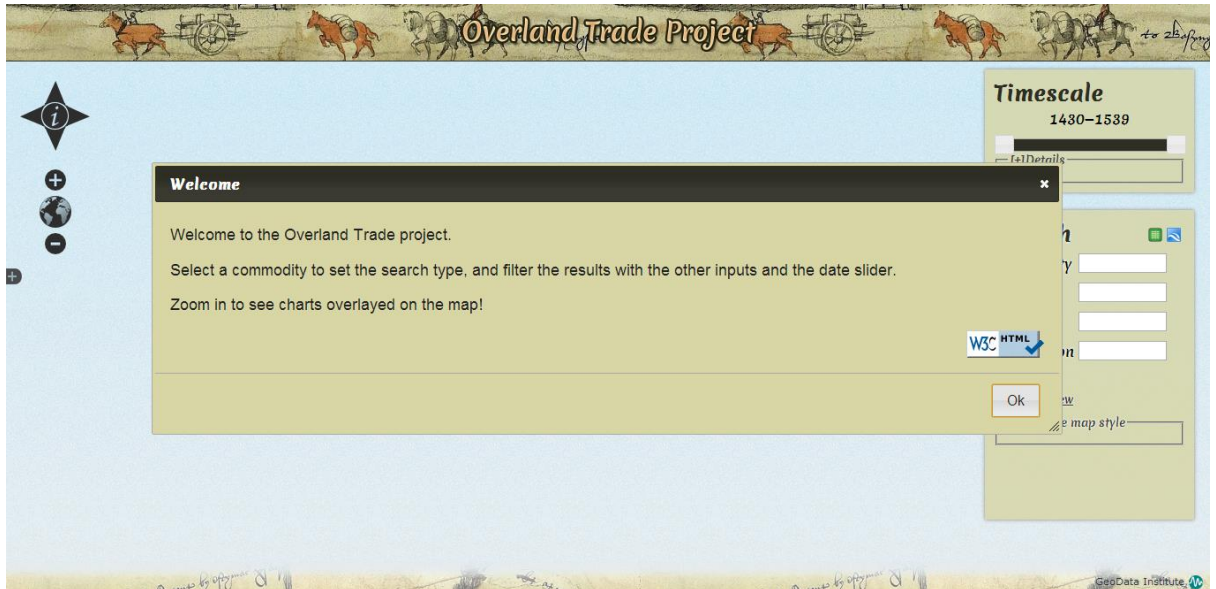
1. Place your mouse over the '**glossaries**' section on the primary navigation in order to see the sub-menu
2. First select '**weights measures**' to go to the weights and measures glossary, which provides definitions of weights and measures used in the database
3. Place your mouse over the '**glossaries**' section again, and this time select '**commodities**' to go to the commodities page. Here you will see a table showing each commodity that is mentioned in the database. To the left hand side are individual commodities such as almonds, mustard and tallow. Each commodity has been assigned a sub-category and a main category. In the database it is possible to search at main category, sub-category and item-level, so it is useful to familiarise yourself with this glossary. The glossary also describes the unit in which this item type was measured in the original text and the designated unit that has been entered into the database. It also provides a definition for each item.

Commodity (item)	Sub-category	Designated unit	Measurements used in original text	Category and definition*
almonds	spices	bale	bags, bale, balette, barrel, butt, C, hogshead, pipe, puncheon	consumables food and drink; produce of the almond tree

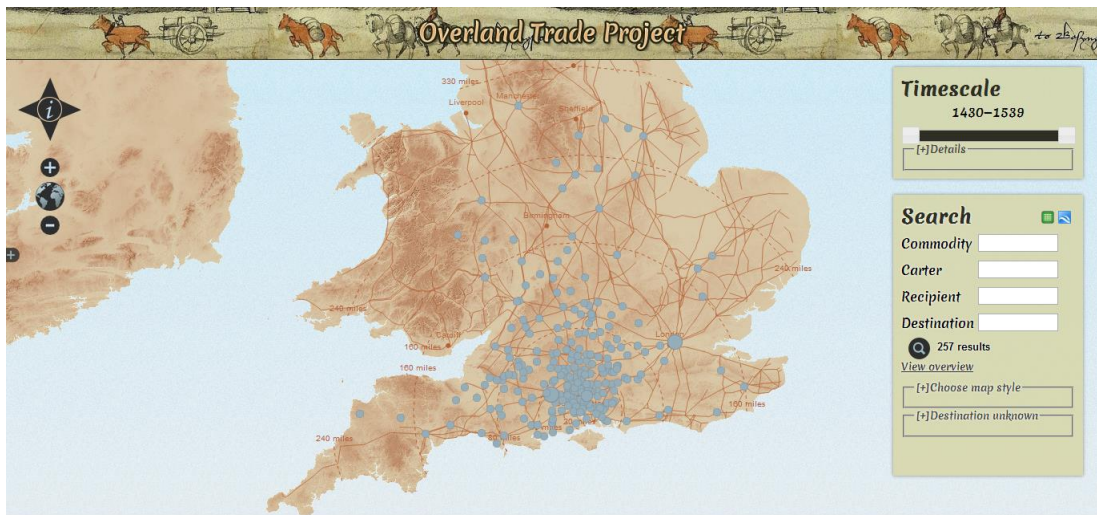
## Using the Interactive Map and Downloading Tables

### Getting Started






1. On the right hand side of the primary navigation click on 'Interactive Map'.



2. A 'Welcome' notice will be displayed. Click 'Ok'.
3. An outline map will be displayed.

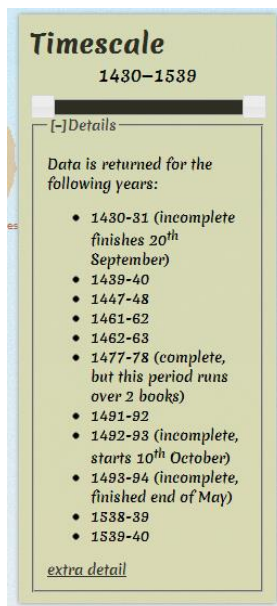


First, familiarise yourself with the map tools as these will help you to navigate in and around the search results:

	<p>Pan tool – click on the north, south, west or east arrow in order to pan across the map in that direction</p>
	<p>Zoom tool – click on the plus sign to zoom into the map, and the minus sign to zoom out. To return to the starting position, click on the globe image</p>
	<p>View layers – click on the plus sign (to the far left hand side of the screen) to determine which layers you want to display. Select and deselect zones and road network to see the difference in the display</p>
	<p>Timescale – this enables you to search within a particular time-frame. Click on one of the white boxes to the left or right of the black bar and keeping the mouse held down, drag it to the left or the right. The years shown above the timescale will change accordingly. Release the mouse to select that year. Both sides may be adjusted.</p>
	<p>Search – from the search box you can search by commodity, carter, recipient and destination. You can also select a map style. You can download tables and view search results in KML (a file format used to display geographic data in an Earth browser such as Google Earth).</p>

## Using the Timescale

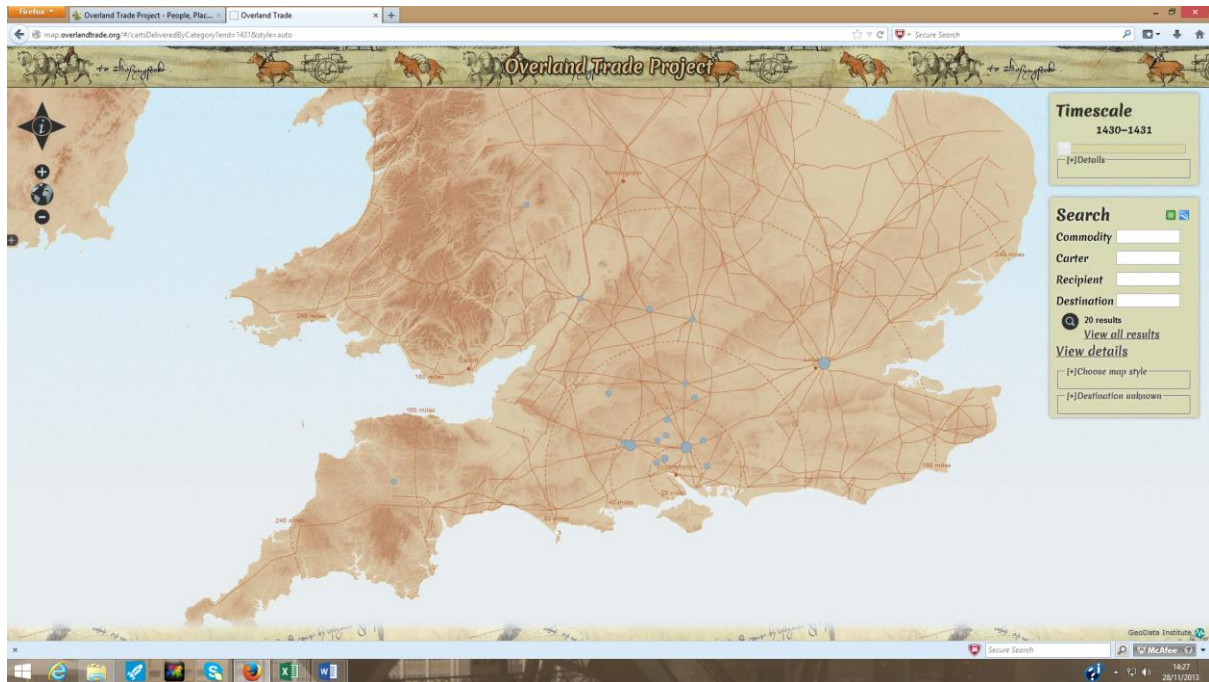
1. Make sure the timescale is fully expanded (it should say 1430-1539). If it is not fully expanded place the mouse on the left square and click and drag to the left. Do the same with the square on the right.
2. Click on the [+] sign beneath the timeline to expand the details section. This provides you with all the dates covered by the brokage books and database.



## Performing a Query

You've been asked to find out how many carts entered London in 1430-31 according to that brokage book and what commodities were transported.

1. First, select the brokage book for 1430-31 by going to the timescale. Move the timeslider on the right to the far left of the timeslider, until it reads 1431. The timeslider on the left will already read 1430. (For other years this timeslider will also need to be moved).



2. Next, go to the search box, and in the destination section type 'London'. You'll notice that the system recognises the place-name and this appears in a box to the left.

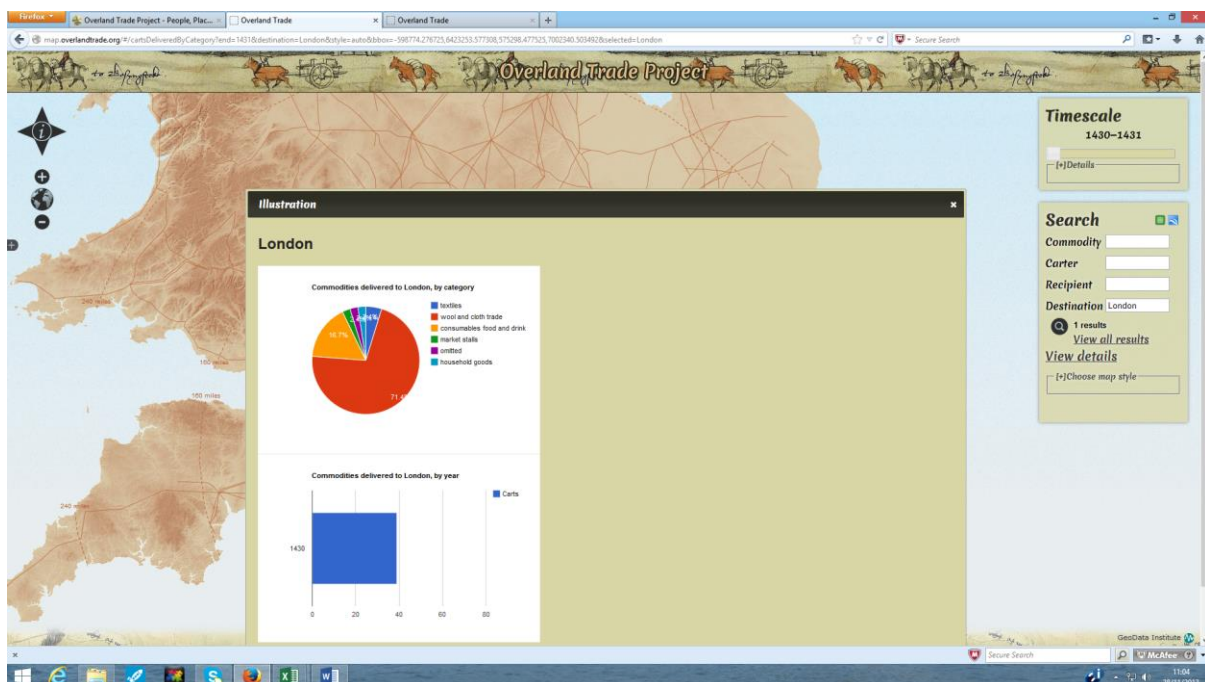




3. Click on this to select it. You will see a message next to the search button saying '1 result' and London will also be displayed on the map.

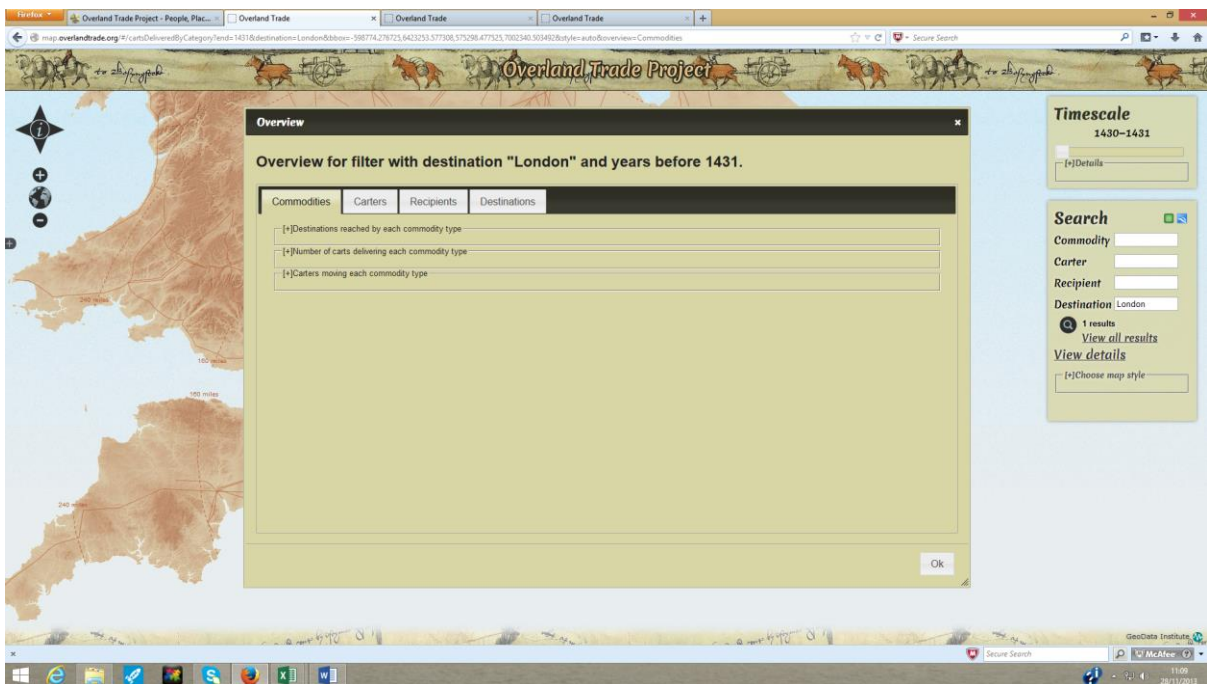


4. Click on London on the map and you will see more information relating to carts going to London in 1430-31: the commodities delivered by category, and the number of carts. Hover the cursor over the charts to see the information more clearly.

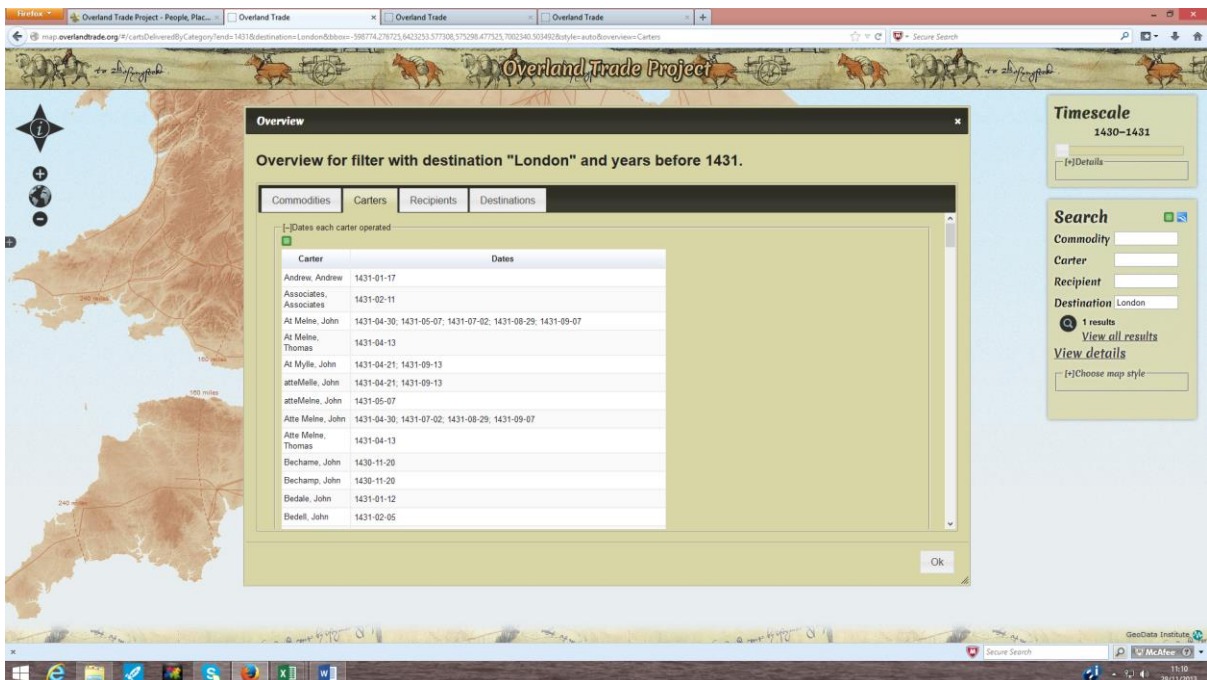


5. Close this window either by clicking on the cross to the top right hand side, or by clicking on the OK button.

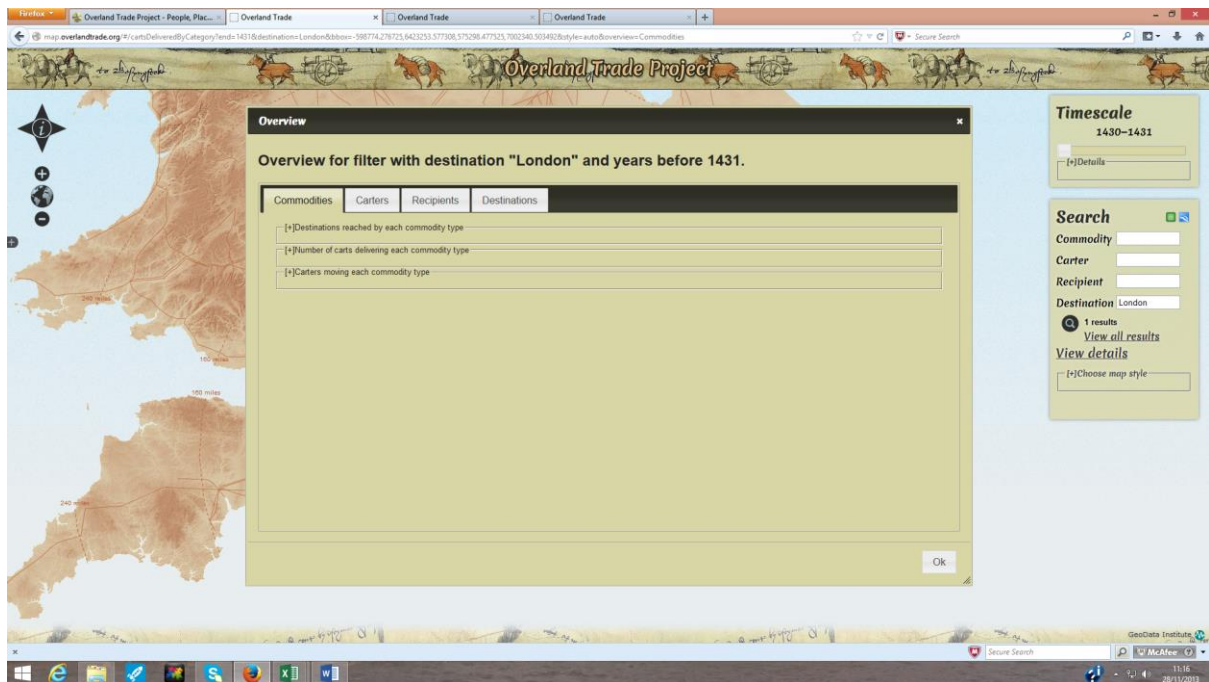
6. Click on 'View details' [NOT on 'View all results']. The overview page will be displayed.



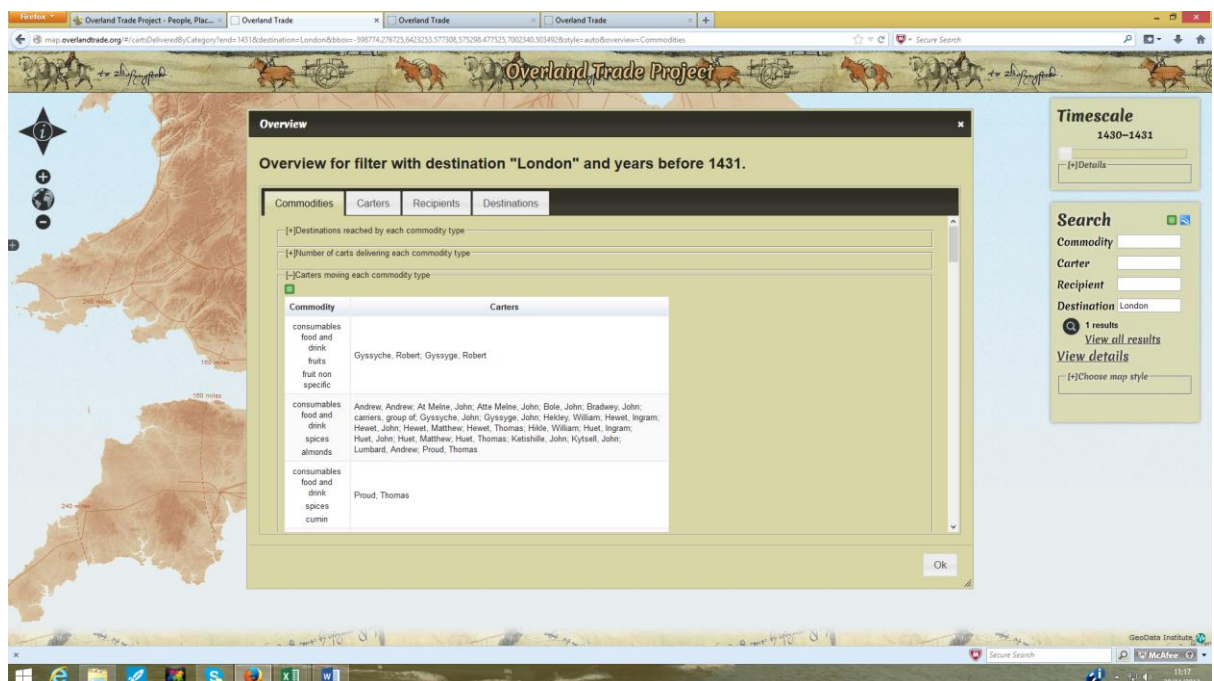
7. Click on the 'Carters' tab. Within this tab click on the [+] symbol next to the required carter's name. Scroll down to find his name and dates he operated. Surnames are displayed alphabetically.



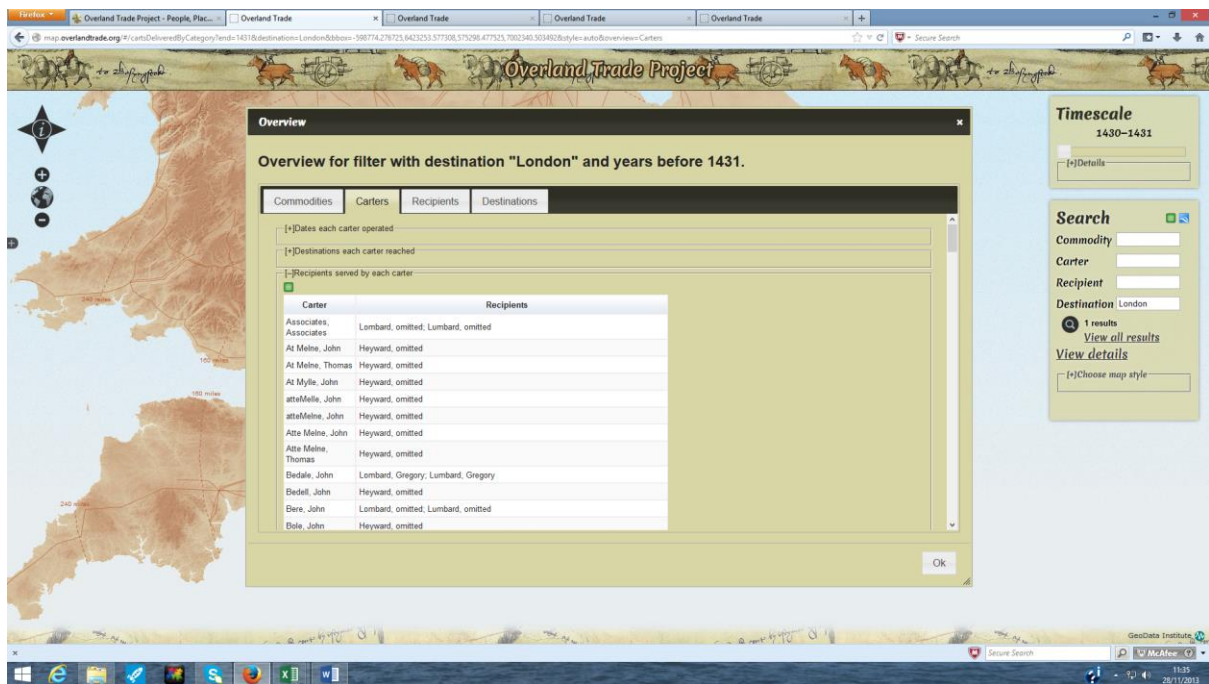
- To find out what commodity the carter carried click on the 'Commodities' tab. Within this tab click on the [+] symbol next to 'carts moving each commodity type'.



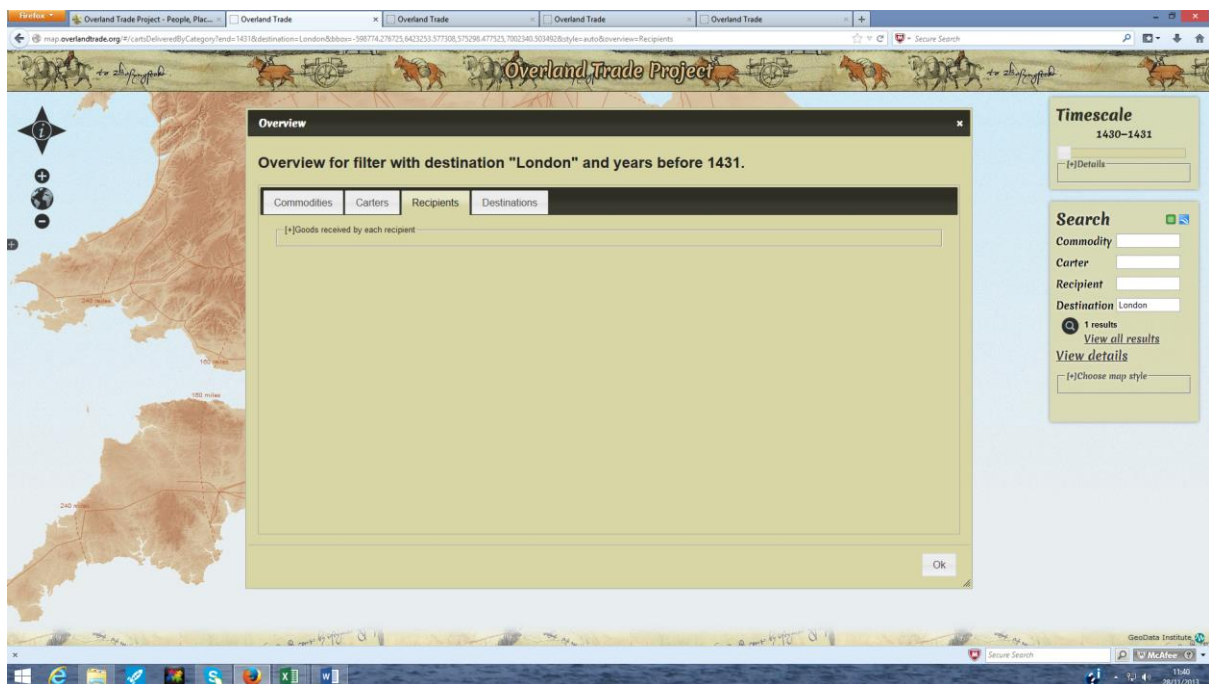
- Locate the name of the carter you are looking for and note what commodities he carried.



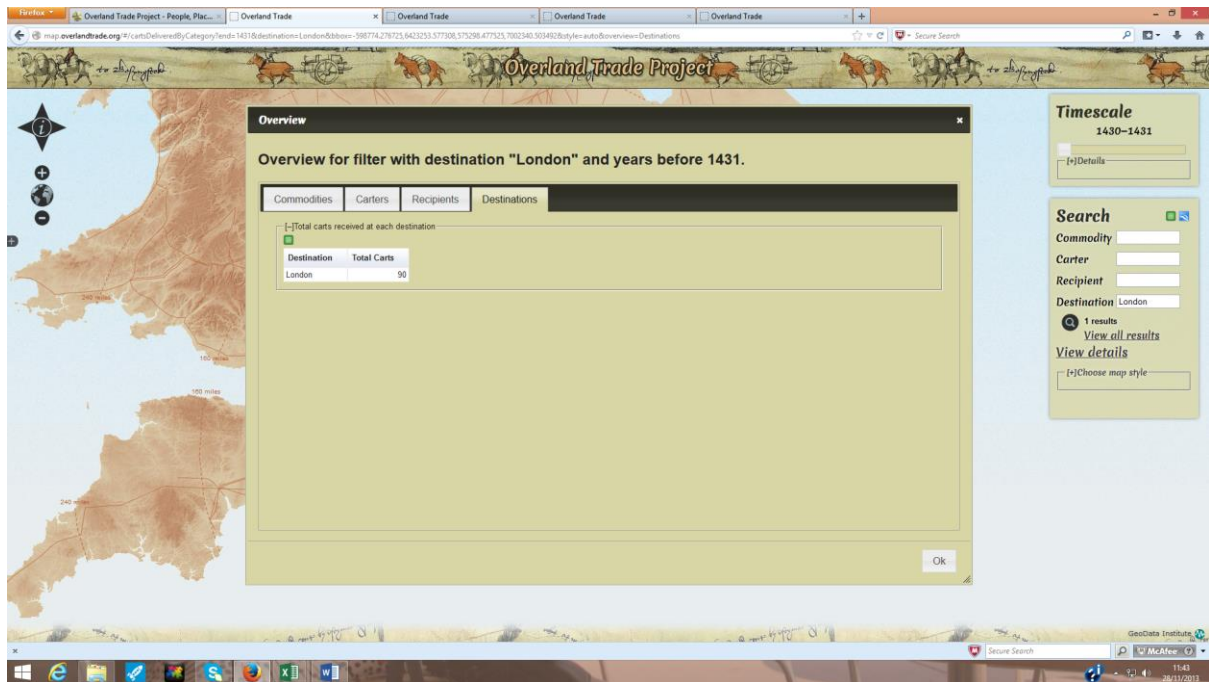
10. To find out to whom he carried the commodities click on the 'Carters' tab. Within this tab click on the [+] symbol next to 'Recipients served by each carter'.



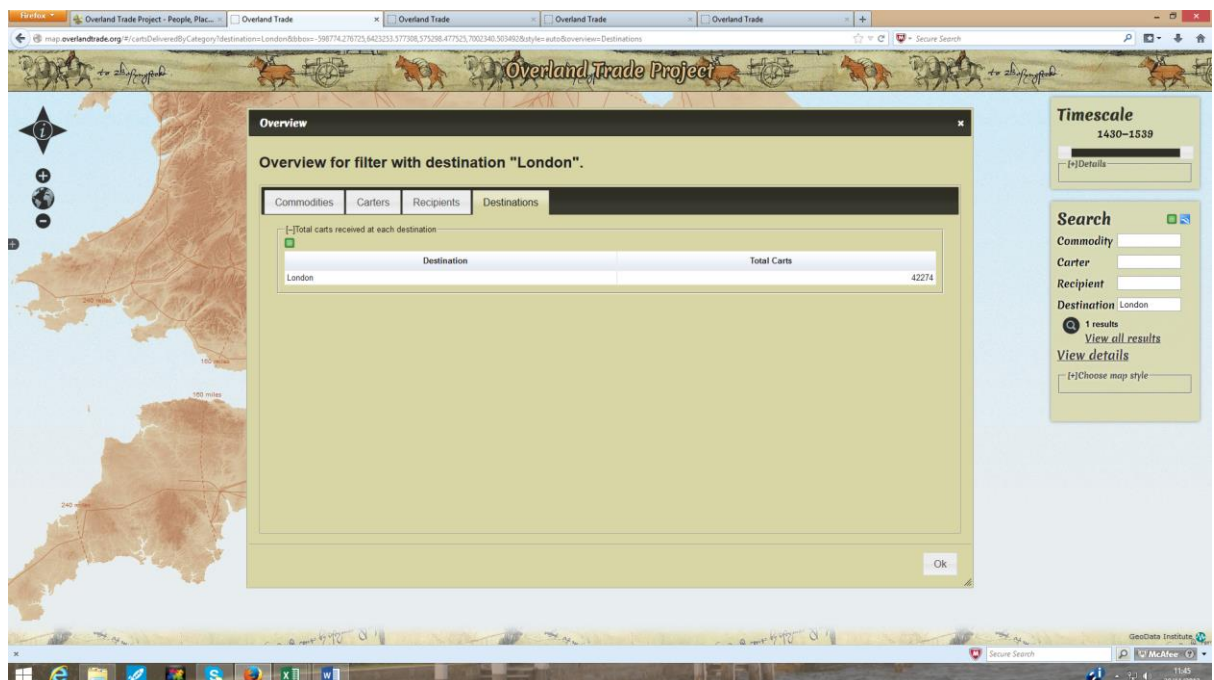
11. To find out what other goods were sent to the same recipient click on the 'Recipients'. Within this tab click on the [+] symbol next to 'Goods received by each recipient' and locate the particular recipient.



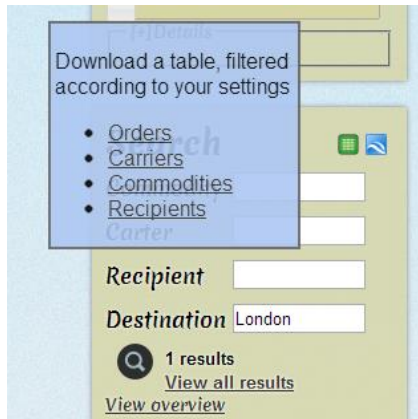
12. Click on the 'Destinations' tab. Within this tab click on the [+] symbol next to 'Total carts received at each destination' and you will see that 90 carts went to London that year.



13. Move the time scales to open up 1430-1539 to see how many carts went to London in all years. Note: while the computer is generating the results it will display 'Gathering results' in red within the search section and the tab title will say 'Loading...'. Once the results have been gathered, click on the [+] again to see the results of this new query.



- Close the Overview box by clicking on the X in the upper right hand corner. If you want to investigate further you can open up the database tables and continue searching.
- Point your mouse over the green table symbol to the top right hand side of the search box. A pop-up box will appear, prompting you to download a table according to your settings. To find out how many carts entered London, you need to know the number of orders, so click on the Orders link. A csv file will automatically download.



- The csv file lists the different dates on which carts went to London. Take a look at the csv file to determine what other information is included in the order table. There is a full explanation of each of the column headings on the website at [Glossaries>Abbreviations](#). You can download other csv files relating to carters, recipients and destinations and combine this data to build up a more complete picture.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	shpID	shpBatchI	shpDay	shpDate	shpMonth	shpWeek	shpFeastC	shpOutCa	shpInCart	shpOwnC	shpTown	shpCustor	shpCustor shp
2	174	1.14r8	Saturday	16 December		12				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
3	374	1.1r8	Monday	9 October		2		1		FALSE	London	0	FALSE
4	1349	1.37r13	Friday	13 April		28				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
5	1709	1.42r32	Tuesday	5 June		36				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
6	1215	1.34v23	Saturday	24 March		26				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
7	327	1.19r15	Wednesd	17 January		16				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
8	2036	1.47v1	Monday	30 July		44				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
9	1767	1.43r23	Friday	15 June		38		1	1	FALSE	London	0	FALSE
10	2471	1.8v14	Monday	20 Novembe		8				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
11	764	1.27v2	Monday	12 February		20				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
12	1356	1.37r2	Friday	13 April		28				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
13	1682	1.41v8	Saturday	26 May		35				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
14	2201	1.49v22	Friday	7 Septembe		50				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
15	1715	1.42r7	Friday	1 June		36				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
16	1005	1.31r2	Friday	2 March		22				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
17	50	1.11r2	Thursday	30 Novembe		9				FALSE	London	0	FALSE
18	1628	1.41r14	Thursdav	17 May		33				FALSE	London	0	FALSE

17. Now download the commodities csv file in the same way. By comparing the information you have downloaded from both tables you can see what commodity was delivered on each date. This is done by viewing the corresponding batch numbers. In the first line of the example above you can see that a consignment with the batch reference (1.14r8) left Southampton on Saturday 16 December for London. A search for 1.14r8 in the commodities csv file shows that the consignment was 9 balettes of woad.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	
133	23824	1.44r32	almonds	spices	consumab	bale	0		0	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	6918	F
134	24155	1.48v12	woad	dyes	wool and	balette	10		0	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	6918	F
135	23580	1.41r23	woad	dyes	wool and	balette	0		1	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	6883	F
136	23629	1.42r4	woad	dyes	wool and	balette	2		0	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	6918	F
137	23519	1.40v10	woad	dyes	wool and	balette	0		1	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	6918	F
138	21924	1.14r8	woad	dyes	wool and	balette	9		0	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	6797	F
139	23568	1.41r14	woad	dyes	wool and	balette	10		0	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	6918	F
140	24116	1.48r11	omitted	omitted	omitted	balette	10		0	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE		F
141	21328	1.1r2	wine, rum	wine	consumab	gallon	252		0	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	19100	F
142	24223	1.49r37	woad	dyes	wool and	balette	10		0	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	6918	F
143	22765	1.29v1	woad	dyes	wool and	balette	1		1	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	6918	F
144	23297	1.37r23	wool non	wool	wool and	consignm	1		0	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE		F
145	23939	1.45v28	woad	dyes	wool and	balette	10		0	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	6918	F
146	24345	1.50v22	woad	dyes	wool and	balette	10		0	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	6918	F

Try following the same process by downloading information on carriers and recipients.