

Tomáš Klír

Peasantry in the Cheb City-State in the Late Middle Ages

Socioeconomic Mobility and Migration

Charles University

Karolinum Press 2024

APPENDIX

ID of taxpayers of the land tax: commentary

Czech original reviewed by:

Eduard Maur (Charles University in Prague)

Jan Lhoták (University of West Bohemia in Pilsen)

Robert Šimůnek (Czech Academy of Sciences)

The appendix has not been editorially processed.

The Excel spreadsheet includes all taxpayers of the Cheb land tax who were recorded in the tax registers in 1438 and 1442–1456 or in the tax book from 1456. Each taxpayer on a specific landholding is represented in the table by a separate entry, marked with an identification number (ID). We have determined this ID according to the alphabetical order of the taxpayers' surnames or first names. In case a taxpayer was recorded on more than one landholding during the period under consideration, e.g. due to a move, more than one entry corresponds to him in the table. For example, the taxpayer Nicholas Voyttel was recorded in 1443 and 1444 in Kunreuth (Ober-) on the landholding 11, where we assigned him ID 2058, and then in 1446 in Fischern on the landholding 5, where he is matched with ID 2056. If a taxpayer of the same name is found in more than one tabular record, we refer to them in the column "Taxpayer who moved."

The tax registers recorded the taxpayer's surname, first name or family relationship, or all of these. The method of entering names did not follow fixed rules. Our tabular record therefore gives the most accurate form of the name, or different variants, sometimes with the corresponding year of record, e.g. '*Nickleins Son; Nickel Prucker (1453)*' (ID 1148) or '*Peisser; Vlrich Peysser (1442)*' (ID 1258). A transliterated form of the name can also be found in separate columns if it was entered in the tax register of 1438 or the book of 1456 (cf. T. KLÍR et al., *Knihy*).

The settlement name is listed in its historical German form, e.g. Konradgrün, not Czech Salajna. We number the landholdings within the settlement according to their order in the tax book of 1456 (e.g. Bruck 1). Landholdings that were not mentioned in this tax book, or that we have not identified, are numbered consecutively in a separate series, beginning with the letter 'x' (e.g. Bruck x1).

In separate columns, we can find information on whether a taxpayer was present on a particular landholding throughout the entire 1438/1442–1456 period that we have analysed.

The table also contains data on the amount of the land tax prescribed to the taxpayer. Due to the large amount of data, we select only the odd years and then the years 1438, 1442 and 1456. We present both the absolute amount of the land tax in Prague grosschen and the relative amount according to the quintile distribution in a given year (cf. *Appendix C*).