

## SOUND TOLL REGISTERS ONLINE

### EXPLANATION OF THE DATA ENTRY PROCEDURE FOR THE YEARS PRIOR TO 1634

(22-11-2016, 16-1-2018, 10-10-2020)

This document can help to understand the structure of the STR and STRO. It explains the data entry procedure for the years prior to 1634. It combines two documents (from 2016 and 2018) which instructed the STRO data entry volunteers how to enter the Sound Toll Registers data of the years before 1634 into Sound Toll Registers Online. It explains the structure of the passages and the various registration elements and shows which data were entered, and where they were entered in the online data entry editor we used. Details of the data entry editor appear as illustrations. This editor is no longer available.

The data entry instructions for the years after 1633 were far less elaborate. The format of the original STR was more standardized in those years and most entry problems were solved on the spot.

Passages		Nieuw / New		Last passage: Nieuw / New		<input type="checkbox"/> Passage continues on next scan	
Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section
Date:	<input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> - <input type="text" value="1627"/> (d-m-yyyy)			Reference number:	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
	First name	Patronymic	Prefix	Family name			
Shipmaster:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
Residence:	<input type="text"/>		Ship-information:	<input type="text"/>			

The data entry editor screen

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

### Terminology: Role- Section-Batch-Portion-Scan

The terms Role, Batch, Section, Portion and Scan are used in the data entry procedure. A short explanation of these terms will give more insight in the way the work is organized and the passages are distributed.

- **Role:** refers to film role (a better word would perhaps have been roll, reel or film; but we usually used 'role'). The Danish State Archives microfilmed the original registers in the 1960s. The digital images of the originals on our website and in the assignments are conversions of these film roles. Their numbers are identical with the numbers of the film roles. Each role can correspond with one year, a part of a year, or more than one year.
- **Section:** The Danish toll officials divided each year in the registers into sections. These sections vary from year to year. There are sections of specific commodities (like wine), sections of nationalities or cities (like 'Dansche' skippers), sections of specific taxes (like Tøndepenge, buoy money) and more. We use the sections as a basis for the organization of the participants 'work'.
- **Batch:** a batch is a set of scans (images) assigned to a participant. The size can vary depending on the size of a section. Mostly it is between 10 to 25 scans. A batch can include (part of) one section if the relevant section is large, or several sections when they involve just a few pages. A batch is divided into portions. After a batch is finished we assign a new batch to the participant on his request).
- **Portion:** a portion is a set of (usually) 5 images (scans) from a batch. Participants receive a portion when they start entering data. (When the end of the portion is reached, no new passage-scan will be displayed by pushing the button 'next'.) When the portion is finished and saved, the volunteer automatically will get a new portion from the same batch. This process will repeat until the batch is finished. Therefore the last portion can be smaller than 5 images when there are only a few scans left in the batch.
- **Scan:** a scan or image is a digital picture of two pages or folios, left and right, of the original Sound Toll Registers, with the original passage declarations. Sometimes the folio numbers are visible on the scan.

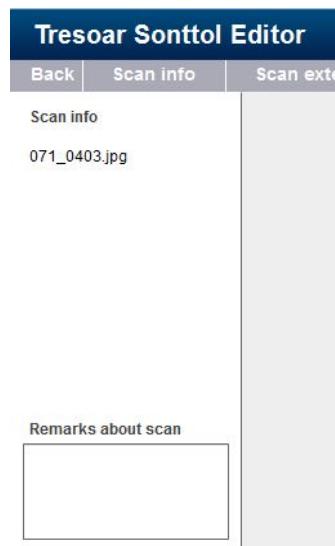
### Scan information

Clicking the button 'scan\_info' (see above under 'C') gives the role and the scan number, i.e. 064\_134, where 064 is the role number and 134 the scan number. This is the way all the scans are identified. Clicking on the button 'scan\_external', to the right of the button scan\_info, opens an extra window with a large picture of the scan. Here, you can also go to the previous and next scans of the role. An extra option gives the possibility to 'download the scan', which will give you the opportunity t

### Entering remarks on scans

Remarks about a (total) scan, a page on the scan or a couple of passages, can be entered in the field 'Remarks about scan', which appears after clicking the 'scan-info' button on the left top menu on the screen. Remarks in this field for example:

- When one or more passages, a page or a complete scan is not readable for some reason.
- When the same scan occurs twice, or even three times (this happens now and then).



## 2. THE STANDARD REGISTRATION OF A PASSAGE AND ITS ENTRY INTO THE DATABASE

The Sound Toll Registers were kept by calendar year. Within each year, the passages are divided in 'sections'. The grouping differs per year, but generally, each section involves a specific toll category. There are, for example, sections for the toll levied over a specific product, a section for shipmasters from one or several specific countries or towns, and sections for specific taxes.

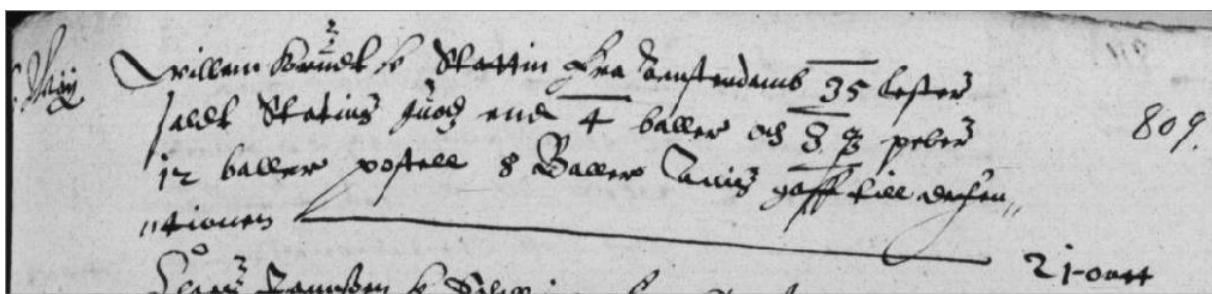
A 'standard' registration (before 1634) includes the following data:

- date
- shipmaster's name
- shipmaster's place of residence (usually preceded by the preposition 'v' or 'van'/'vand', meaning 'of')
- port of departure (usually preceded by the preposition 'fra', meaning 'from')
- cargo (usually including number, measure unit, commodity, toll currency and toll amount)
- cargo or passage toll
- various taxes

And sometimes:

- port of destination (usually preceded by the preposition 'til', meaning 'to')
- all sorts of other / extra information

The illustration below serves as an example of a standard registration.



STRO, film role 71, scan 402, 6 may 1627

Transcribed, this passage reads as follows:

6 Maij Willem Krudt v Stattin fra Amstendamb 35 lester salt Statins guodz med 4 baller och 3 skæppe peber 12 baller postell 8 baller anis gaff till defentionen 21 ortt.

**N.B. Only the shaded words will be entered**

These passage data are entered in the editor module (in the original spelling) as follows:

**On the Shipmaster-tab:**

Passages		6-5-1627: Krudt	+ -	Last passage: Nieuw / New	<input type="checkbox"/> Passage continues on next scan																																												
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Shipmaster</th> <th>Cargoes</th> <th>Sub total</th> <th>Taxes</th> <th>Total toll</th> <th>Remarks</th> <th>Save data</th> <th>Section</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Date:</td> <td>6</td> <td>-</td> <td>5</td> <td>-</td> <td>1627</td> <td>(d-m-yyyy)</td> <td>Reference number:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>First name</td> <td></td> <td>Patronymic</td> <td></td> <td>Prefix</td> <td></td> <td>Family name</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shipmaster:</td> <td>Willem</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Krudt</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residence:</td> <td>Stattin</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Ship-information:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section	Date:	6	-	5	-	1627	(d-m-yyyy)	Reference number:	0	First name		Patronymic		Prefix		Family name			Shipmaster:	Willem				Krudt				Residence:	Stattin			Ship-information:				
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N.B. The year is provided by the editor.

**On the Cargoes-tab:**

Passages		6-5-1627: Krudt	+ -	Last passage: Nieuw / New	<input type="checkbox"/> Passage continues on next scan																																																								
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Amsterdamb	-	8	Baller	Anis																																																									
					<input style="margin-right: 10px;" type="button" value="+"/> <input type="button" value="-"/> <input type="button" value="x"/> <b>Cargo:</b> Amsterdamb <b>Amount:</b> 35 <b>Alt. amount:</b> <b>Currency 1:</b> <b>Sum:</b>	Departure (fra) Amsterdamb	Destina																																																						
					<input type="button" value="Meas"/>	<input type="button" value="Amount"/>																																																							

**On the Taxes-tab:**

Passages		6-5-1627: Krudt	+ -	Last passage: Nieuw / New	<input type="checkbox"/> Passage continues on next scan																																									
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Shipmaster</th> <th>Cargoes</th> <th>Sub total</th> <th>Taxes</th> <th>Total toll</th> <th>Remarks</th> <th>Save data</th> <th>Section</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>Cur1</td> <td>Amt1</td> <td>Cur2</td> <td>Amt2</td> <td>Cur3</td> <td>Amt3</td> <td>Disc.</td> <td><input style="margin-right: 10px;" type="button" value="+"/></td> <td>Name</td> <td>Curr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Defension</td> <td>Ort</td> <td>21</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>N</td> <td><input type="button" value="-"/></td> <td>Defension</td> <td>Ort</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="11">Discount <input type="button" value="Curre"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section	Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.	<input style="margin-right: 10px;" type="button" value="+"/>	Name	Curr	Defension	Ort	21					N	<input type="button" value="-"/>	Defension	Ort	Discount <input type="button" value="Curre"/>										
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Discount <input type="button" value="Curre"/>																																														

N.B. Taxes and Currencies are not entered literally, but chosen from a dropdown list

The other tabs are not used for this passage. In other passages, they may be needed to record some data.

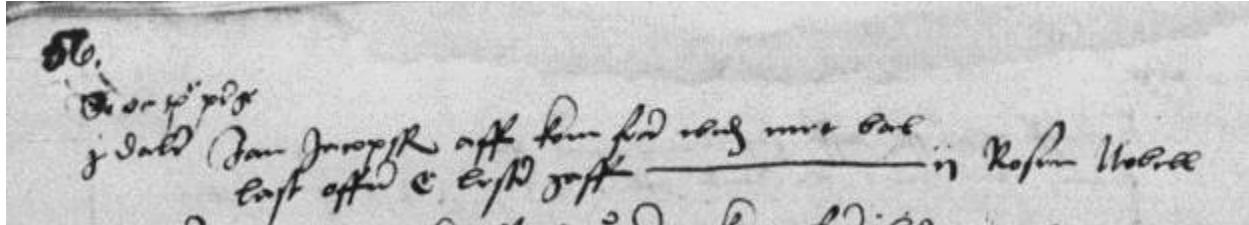
This passage is an example. There are many variations, on this same ‘theme’. Passages generally have a ‘fixed’ format, starting with the name of the skipper, his place of residence, his port of departure, his cargo, and the toll amount he pays.

**General information about data entry**

- Enter all data, including abbreviations, as literally as possible (*See further the document ‘The handwriting of the STR’.*)
- Enter the first letter of personal and geographical names, measures and products always as a capital: *Willem, Krudt, Stattin, Lester, Saldt etc.*
- Sometimes data are unreadable. In that case enter an asterisk, ‘\*’, just for the unreadable part (not dates, see 1.1)
- Enter Roman numerals as Roman numerals, except for the date. The Roman numerals in the STR and their transcriptions are explained in documents on <http://www.soundtoll.nl/index.php/en/help-docs>, under ‘numbers’.
- Names of currencies and taxes are standardized. They are selected from a dropdown list.
- Pressing on the ‘+’ does add a new passage, clicking on the ‘-’ removes the selected passage.

Passages		14-5-1627: Lieffwes	+ -	Last passa
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- If the last passage on the last scan of your current portion runs through on a next scan, please click on 'Passage continues on next scan'. The editor shows you the next scan, to be able to finish your last passage (do not continue on that extra page, this is just for finishing the last one!).
- Sometimes information is lacking because it was not recorded, for example the shipmaster's place of residence. Enter in that case a hyphen: '-' (minus). See the image below: *'Jan Jacopss aff [missing place name] kom fran ibidem'*. Enter in this case a hyphen both in the field of the shipmaster's place of residence and in the field of the port of departure.

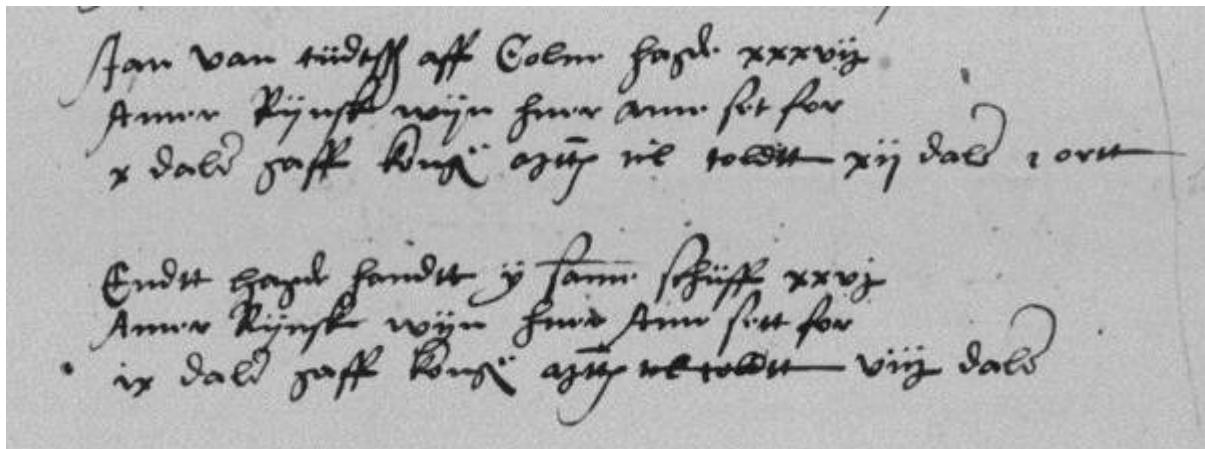


The shipmaster data are entered as:

Shipmaster:	Jan			Jacopss
Residence:	-	Ship-information:		

#### Passages with several paragraphs

Sometimes the passage consists of several paragraphs. See the example below, 1557, part 1 and part 2. The shipmaster is 'Jan van Tiidtss aff Colne'. The second paragraph says 'endt handtt' (and he = Jan van Tiidtss). The third part (on the next scan, 538) mentions 'Jan van Tidtz' again (different spelling!) and the fourth paragraph says 'samme mandtt' (the same man). Include all information of the different parts of this passage in one entry. Enter the shipmasters name using the spelling that occurs first, 'Jan van Tiidtss'.



Year 1557. Film 2, scan 537, part 1

194.

Mandt gaf Jan van tiidy iij dald gaff  
 xxviii Annen wijn goud. t'gheven oft  
 waertrouwinkl ic. iij landsgelders  
 t'gheven ann. dat for iij dald gaff lang  
 agtig ic woudt iij dald i ont

Mandt gaf fam. mandt iij Ann  
 xviii wijn goud Ann dat for x dald  
 gaff langt agtig ic soldt iij dald.

Year 1557. Film 2, scan 538, part 2

	First name	Patronymic	Prefix	Family name
Shipmaster:	Jan		van	Tiitss

#### Entering Passage Data Tab-wise

This section of the input instruction deals with the entry of data via the various tabs. What fields on which tabs are to be entered, and what should the entered data look like. This part of this document is organized by the various tabs of the data entry module

### 3. SHIPMASTER TAB

Passages		Nieuw / New		Last passage: Nieuw / New		<input type="checkbox"/> Passage continues on n	
Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section
Date:	<input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> 1627 (d-m-yyyy)			Reference number:	<input type="text"/> 0		
First name	Patronymic		Prefix	Family name			
Shipmaster:	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
Residence:	<input type="text"/>		Ship-information:	<input type="text"/>			

#### General remark

In this tab there are a few fields that must contain data. The 'date' fields, the shipmaster 'first name' and 'family name', and the field 'residence' are mandatory.

#### Date

Date:  -  -  (d-m-yyyy)

- Not all registrations mention the date. When a registration does not include the date, please, look in the preceding registrations (maybe on a previous scan) for the last-mentioned date and enter that date.
- The year is often only recorded at the beginning of a new year. Therefore the relevant year is provided with each portion of scans of the entry batch.
- Sometimes part of the date (the day) is unreadable. In these cases make an educated guess, based on the (readable) previous date and the (readable) following date. If that is not possible, enter a '0' (zero).
- Always enter the date using Arabic numerals for day, month and year. Clerks often used Roman numerals in dates. See the Image below (1557): enter 'xviii Martij' as '18' and '3'.

Aj xviii Martij Divrik poorter van aff Engeland  
Borch is hier van den 20 Nov 1557

To be entered as:

Date:	18	-	3	-	1557	(d-m-yyyy)
-------	----	---	---	---	------	------------

#### Declaration's reference number

Reference number:	0
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- A reference number is not present in the original, so just leave the '0'.
- Sometimes the page or 'folio' is numbered. Do not confuse the folio number with a reference number.

#### Shipmaster's name

	First name	Patronymic	Prefix	Family name
Shipmaster:	Jan			Willemesz

- The shipmaster's name mostly consists of a first name followed by a second name, for example Jan Willemesz. This second name, often a patronymic, is entered as the family name.
- More than one first name or initials are entered in the first name field. The shipmaster name Jan W. Willemesz is entered as:

	First name	Patronymic	Prefix	Family name
Shipmaster:	Jan W.			Willemesz

- Sometimes the first name is followed by a patronymic (father's name), which is followed by a family name, possibly with a prefix in between. For example Jan Willemesz. de Vries. Enter each of the four parts in its own field:

	First name	Patronymic	Prefix	Family name
Shipmaster:	Jan	Willemesz	de	Vries

- Enter 'junior' and 'senior' as parts of the family name: 'Vries junior'.
- Enter the Scottish 'Mc' as part of the family name: 'McLean'.

#### Shipmaster names and additional names

Sometimes an extra name is mentioned in the passage, see the illustration below, 1557. This can be the name of the owner of the ship or the owner of (some of) the goods. Enter the shipmasters name (here 'Jan van Sanis') as shipmaster, and enter the additional name (Jan van Seggen) in the field 'details source', on the tab Remarks.

Aj xvi Auguschi Jan van Seggen aff Colne  
tengel ij Jan van Sanis schijf aff  
Cantijmer Exxij amro Rijns wijn  
d. Amr fort for vij dali off

1557. Film 2, scan 541

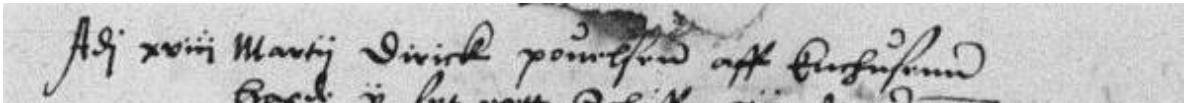
This entry reads 'Jan van Seggen aff Colne hagde ij Jan van Sanis schijf' ('Jan van Seggen of Cologne had in Jan van Sanis ship'). The name of Jan van Seggen can be entered in the 'details source' field:

Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save
Details source					Remarks	
Jan van Seggen						

### Shipmaster's place of residence

Residence:	<input type="text"/>
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- The shipmaster's place of residence is usually mentioned and preceded by the preposition 'v', 'van'/'vand', or 'aff', all meaning 'from.'



- Enter 'Enckhusen' in the field 'Residence':

Residence:	<input type="text" value="Enckhusen"/>
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### Ship-information

Ship-information:	<input type="text"/>
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- Sometimes additional information is recorded about the ship, for example the name of the ship or it's tonnage. That information can be recorded in the field 'ship-information'.

## 4. CARGOES TAB

Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section
From	To	Amount	Measure	Commodity	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;" type="button" value="+"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;" type="button" value="-"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="button" value="=&gt;"/>		

The above image shows the default look of the cargoes tab, which will provide a list of the various commodities belonging to the cargo as you enter them. To enter data in this tab, press on the '+' on the right side. A new set of fields will appear where the data can be entered. When you have entered some data the entered data will appear in the 'cargo listing'.

Pressing on the '+' makes the following data entry fields visible, to the right of the image above:

Cargo:	<input type="text" value="Amsterdam"/>	Departure (fra)	<input type="text" value="-"/>	Destination (til)
Amount:	<input type="text" value="2"/>	Measure:	<input type="text" value="Fad"/>	Commodity:
		Alt. amount	<input type="text"/>	Alt. measure
Sum:	<input type="text"/>	Currency 1	<input type="text" value="Amount 1"/>	
		Currency 2	<input type="text" value="Amount 2"/>	
		Currency 3	<input type="text" value="Amount 3"/>	
				<input type="button" value="Next"/>

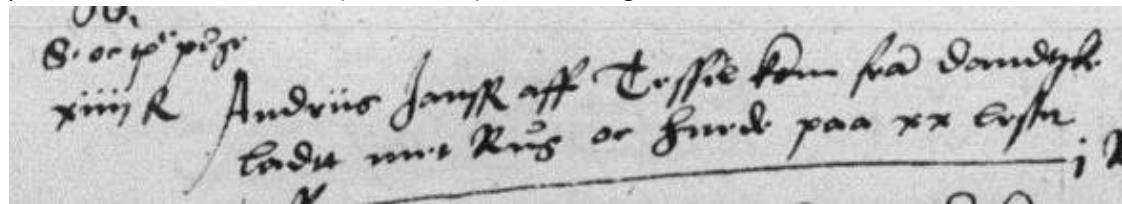
### General remarks about cargo

- A number of fields are mandatory on this screen. When you enter a cargo the fields 'departure', 'destination', 'amount', 'measure' and the field 'commodity' must contain data. When some of these data are lacking, enter a hyphen, '-'. The other fields are not mandatory, but may contain data.
- Treat 'Ballast' as a cargo, so enter it as a commodity.
- Cargo is generally recorded per product, with an indication of the number, unit of measure, the product and sometimes the toll paid in amounts and coin – usually *Daler* and/or *Skilling*. Enter each product on a separate line with each of these parts in its own field.
- Pressing the 'next' button (below 'currency 3') gives a new 'line' with the ports (departure & destination) copied from the first cargo-line, to enter the next commodity.
- When the coin mentioned on the line is **Rosenobel**, the relevant line does as a rule not involve part of the cargo – not a product – but a tax, a passage toll. See below for the taxes: **6. Taxes tab**.
- The clerks often wrote numbers in Roman numerals. Enter these also as Roman numerals.
- Every batch / section we send to you will be accompanied by an explanation. Part of the explanation you can find in the editor module when you click on the rightmost tab called 'section'. The explanation tells you what data will most likely be present in the passages in this section, and what the toll amounts were paid for (a specific passage toll, a tax, or a goods toll).

### 1.1 Departure and destination

Cargo:	Departure (fra)	Destination (til)
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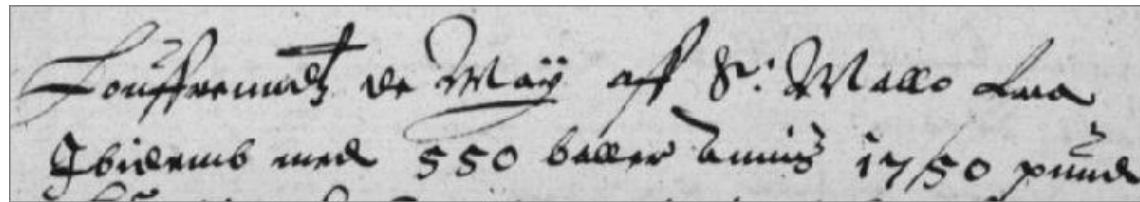
- Usually registrations mention the shipmaster's port of departure. That place name is usually preceded by the phrase 'kom fra' or 'kom fran' (comes from). See the image below, 'kom fran Dandtzk.'



Enter in the field 'port of departure': 'Dandtzk' .

Cargo:	Departure (fra)	Destination (til)
	Dandtzk	-

- 'ibidem'** and **'derfra'**. When the port of departure is the same as the shipmaster's place of residence it is sometimes indicated with the phrase 'ibid', 'ibidem(b)', meaning 'the same place' or 'derfra', meaning 'therefrom'.



In that case enter the name of the place of residence in the field 'port of departure', not 'ibidem' or 'derfra'.

Cargo:	Departure (fra)	Destination (til)
	S. Malø	-

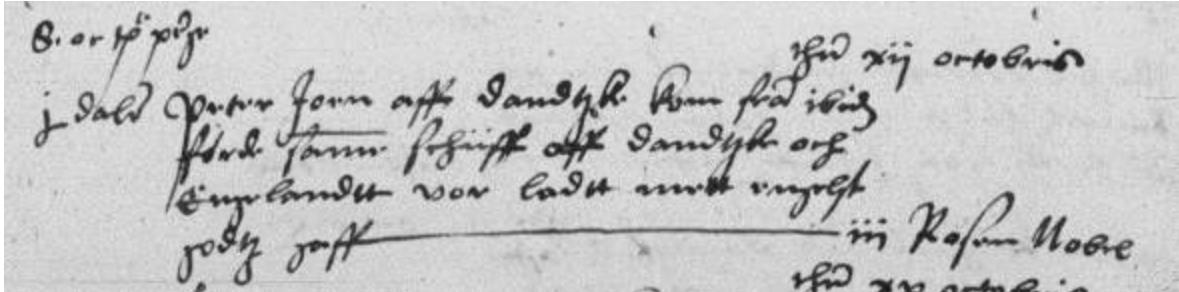
- The port of destination was as a rule only recorded from the 1660s and will therefore only occasionally occur in the years that are included in the present volunteers project. When it occurs it is usually preceded by the preposition 'til' / 'thil', meaning 'to'. When the destination is not present enter a hyphen, '-' (minus).

### More than one place mentioned as port of departure or destination

- When two or more places are mentioned record these names separated by a comma. For example after 'fra' / 'kom fra' as in example 28, 1557, enter 'Dandtzke, Engelandtt'. Act similarly when more than one destination is mentioned, after 'til' / 'thil'.

- 'førde samme schiiff aff'

Sometimes the indication of the port of departure is combined with the phrase 'førde samme schiiff aff...' ('sailed his ship from...'), followed by one or more place names. Those place names are all treated as places of departure. The example below, 1557: 'kom fran ibidem førde samme schiiff aff Dandtzke och Engelandtt'. Enter in the field 'port of departure': 'Dandtzke, Engelandtt'.



1557. Film 3, scan 64

Cargo:	Departure (fra)	Destination (til)
	Dandtzke, Engelandtt	-

### Cargo & Sum

Amount:	Amount	Measure:	Measure	Commodity:
Sum:	Currency 1	Amount 1		
	Currency 2	Amount 2		

- Cargo includes one or more commodities. They are recorded in various ways, but a 'standard' is 'amount', 'measure', 'commodity', followed by a currency and an amount. These values can be entered in the respective fields.
- **N.B.** When the currency mentioned on the line is **Rosenobel**, the relevant line does as a rule not involve part of the cargo (a product), but a tax, a passage toll. See for the taxes: **6. Taxes tab**.

### One product



- Enter the number, measure and commodity in the appropriate field, as well as the currency and its amount. The product example (image above) reads: (haffde=had) 4 lester sild viii β (=Skilling)

Amount:	Amount	Measure:	Measure	Commodity:
Alt. amount		Lester		Sild
Sum:	Currency 1	Amount 1		
	Skilling	viii		

### Swensk gods, Hamburger gods, etc.

Now and then there is a phrase in the passage mentioning 'gods' (guodz/guots etc.), with an (additional) 'geographic' designation, as part of the description of the cargo. For example 'Hamborger gods', 'Stettins gods', 'Skots gods' and so on. When there is no further description of the cargo, enter this as a cargo line. (Also check the tax section 'gods' below)

'haffde ladt Swensk guots'

Dag 29 nævnes  
 Borrest J. Salstrand v. Dronningdøm  
 fra Dronningdøm last af Dronningdøm —  
 Dronningdøm last framme gods no frit  
 eksport

From	To	Amount	Measure	Commodity
Seydres	-	-	-	Swensk guots

#### When to use the remarks tab

When there is (a) commodity present, enter this 'additional information' about these 'goods' in the 'details source' field on the remarks-tab.

'Aboes borger guots'

Can Borstrandis. Lundby Fager  
 Den fra Elverum last af Aboe tot. 32 Lest.  
 Inde under 32 Lest. rug 84 antal  
 Kong Elverum borger guots no frit eksport

Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save
From	To	Amount	Measure	Commodity		
Aboe	-	32	Lester	Rug		
Aboe	-	84	Lester	Boeg		

Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save
Details source					Remarks	
Aboes borger guots						

#### Several products, one amount

Gaffel 13 Rytter Rile, 3 Rytter Omnis  
 10 Rytter Cravunni — 203 ry.

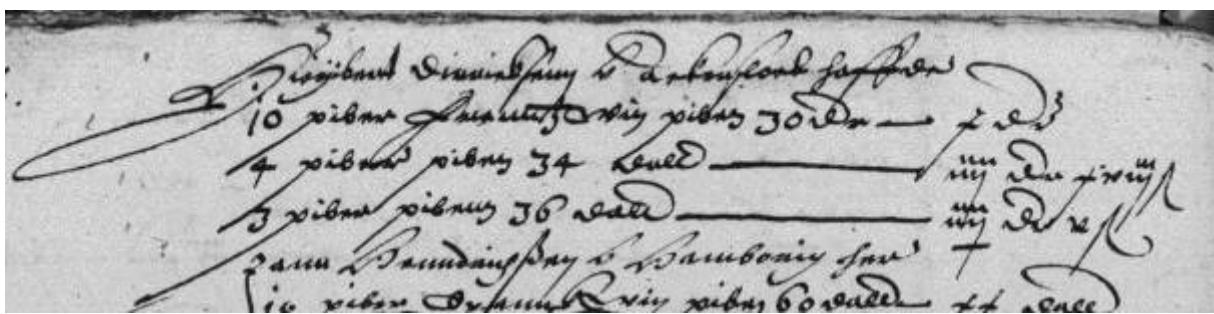
- Enter the numbers, measurement units and commodities in the appropriate fields at the cargo-tab. **But**, enter the currency and the amount as a tax, 'Gods', because it can't be linked to a specific product **and** because there is no specific tax name indicated here nor in the (section-)information.

From	To	Amount	Measure	Commodity
-	-	13	Lester	Sild

Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section
Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Gods	Mark	2	Skilling	v			N

### Wine (with its quality expressed in an amount)

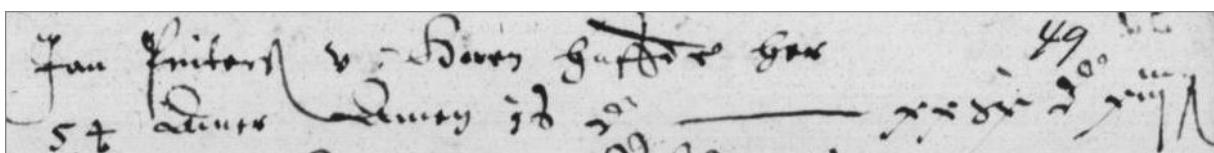
Sometimes a product is recorded with different prices while the product is mentioned only once and is not repeated. Enter in that case the product in each case. See the example below (image below). Note that the 'quality' of the wine is expressed as part of the product through the addition 'xx daler'.



This will be entered as follows:

From	To	Amount	Amount alt.	Measure	Measure alt.	Commodity	Currency1	Amount1	Currency2	Amount2
-	-	10		Piber		Franntz win piben 30 daler	Daler	x		
-	-	4		Piber		Franntz win piben 34 daler	Daler	iiii	Skilling	xviii
-	-	3		Piber		Franntz win pibenn 36 daler	Daler	iii+	Skilling	v

Wine is sometimes only recorded at the beginning of a (wine-) section, and is not mentioned in the passages itself. The image below shows the cargo of Jan Peiterss v Hornn: 54 Amer [no commodity recorded here!] Amen 16 d(lr). On the first scan of this section the commodity 'Rinschwin' is mentioned. This information is available via the tab 'section', and will also be pre-provided.

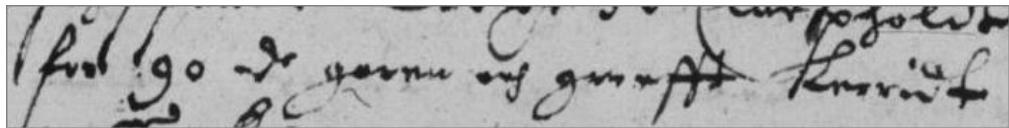


This cargo is entered as follows:

From	To	Amount	Amount alt.	Measure	Measure alt.	Commodity	Currency1	Amount1	Currency2	Amount2
-	-	54		Amer		Rinschwin amen 16 d.	Daler	xxviii+	Skilling	xiii

### One cargo line, more than one product

On one cargo line, with one amount and one measure several products may occur. Enter in that case these products as 'one' product. For example: 90 dlr. garen och (meaning: 'and') groefft Lerridt



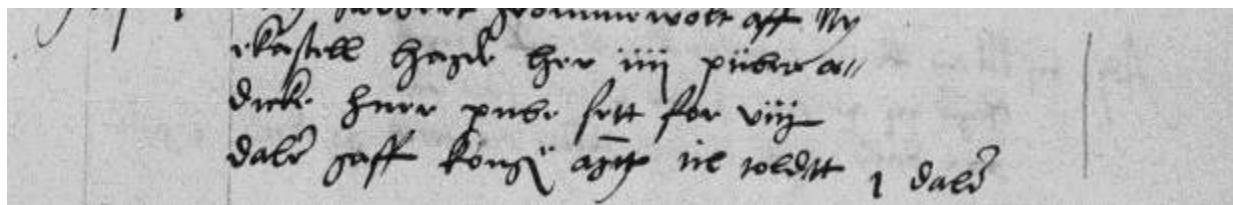
Enter this cargo-line as follows:

From	To	Amount	Measure	Commodity
-	-	90	Daler	Garen och groefft lerridt

Other ‘combination’ examples are *Mandler og meere*; *Mandler etc.* These are also entered as a ‘combination product’.

#### Products with their value per measure

Sometimes not only the number and measure of a product is recorded, but also its worth per measure. See image below: ‘*iii piiber ædick hver piibe sett for vii+ daler*’ (4 pipes of ædick, per pipe 7,5 daler).

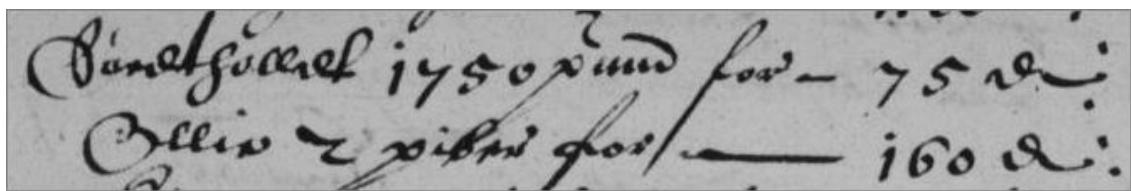


Enter this as part of the product.

From	To	Amount	Amount alt.	Measure	Measure alt	Commodity	Currency1	Amount1
-	-	iii		Piiber		Ædick hver piibe sett for vii+ daler	Daler	1

#### Product with alternative amount and measurement unit

Sometimes not only the number and measure of a product are recorded, but also its total worth, like in the following example: *Søedtholldt 1750 pund for – 75 dlr.*, and *Ollie 2 piber for – 160 dlr.*



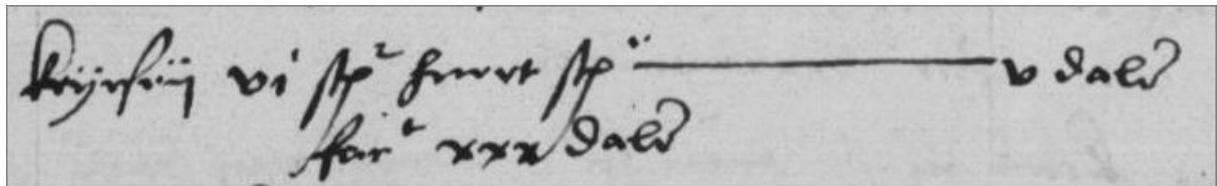
Enter this in the ‘alt-fields’, ‘alt. amount’ and ‘alt. measure’:

Amount:	Amount	Measure:	Measure	Commodity:
	1750		Pund	Søedtholldt
Alt. amount	75	Alt. measure	Daler	

And that will give the following overview:

From	To	Amount	Amount alt.	Measure	Measure alt	Commodity
-	-	1750	75	Pund	Daler	Søedtholldt
-	-	2	160	Piber	Daler	Ollie

Combinations also occur. For example products with their worth per unit, combined with an alternative amount and measure. Do only record what is presented directly in the source. Do not enter your own calculations. The following cargo reads: *keyrsey vi stk. hvert stk. – v daler [:] fac[it] xxx daler* (Keyrsey 6 pieces per piece 5 daler, makes xxx daler)

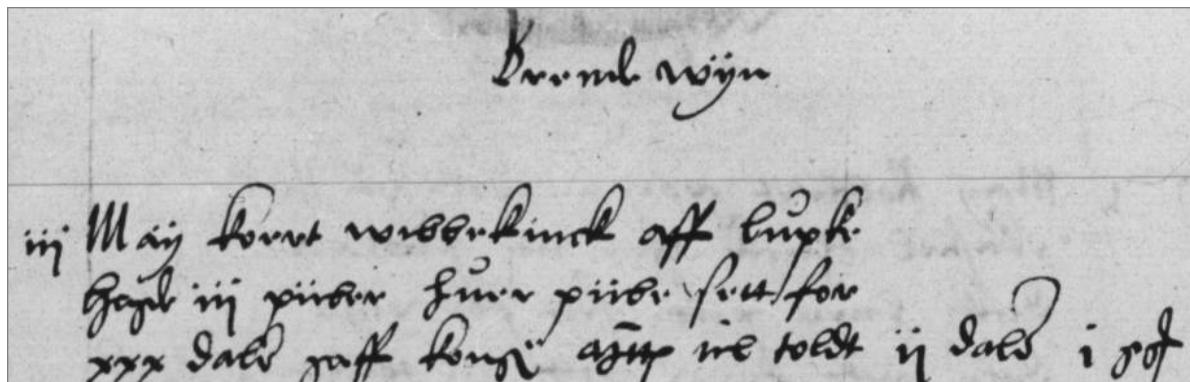


Enter this in as follows:

From	To	Amount	Amount alt.	Measure	Measure alt.	Commodity
-	-	vi	xxx	Stk.	Daler	Keyrsey hvert stk. v daler

#### Product names not recorded in the passage itself

Sometimes a product name is not recorded in the individual STR entries, but in advance, above and/or below a series of entries. That happens in particular when a series of entries involves the payment of toll of a certain product – which, consequently, is identical for all of these passages. In that case, enter each time the product which is recorded above and/or below the relevant series of entries. See Example below, 1557 - 'Brendewijn':



1557. STR film 2, scan 458

Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section
From	To	Amount	Amount alt.	Measure	Measure alt.	Commodity	
-	-	iii		Piiber		Brendewin huer piibe xxx daler	

#### 5. SUBTOTAL TAB

Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section
<b>Sub total cargo toll:</b>	<b>Discount:</b>				<b>After discount:</b>		
	Type						
Currency 1	Amount 1	Currency 1	Amount 1	Currency 1	Amount 1		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
Currency 2	Amount 2	Currency 2	Amount 2	Currency 2	Amount 2		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		

- The Subtotal tab is not used anymore

## 6. TAXES TAB

Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section
Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.

Clicking on the '+' makes a new set of fields available for entering the data of the tax(es)

+ / -	Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
	Defension		
	Discount	Currency 2	Amount 2
N			
		Currency 3	Amount 3
	Next		

General information on taxes:

- Toll is often not only paid for the cargo, but also for the passage. There are many different passage tolls – or ‘taxes’ as we came to call them. Taxes are paid for specific reasons, not for specific products.
- The passage toll is often levied in Rosenobels and Dalers (but other currencies are used too).
- Sometimes there is a ‘default tax’ because the section involves that specific tax. This tax will appear when you want to enter a tax.
- Check the information on the Tab ‘Section’, to see what kind of section and tax you are working with. And check the provided information about your section, to see what taxes are relevant in the section.
- For more information on how to enter the various taxes see the ‘Addendum’
- Names of taxes are standardized, and are picked from a dropdown list. Select the most appropriate tax from the list. The table shows most of the taxes in the STR.

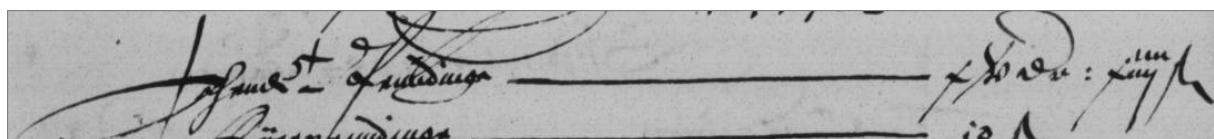
100 Penge	(Nation or city) Gods	Skibstold
30 Penge	Gods (see section 8)	Skriver og Tøndepenge
Brødepenze	Havnepenze	Skriverpenge
Defension	Lastpenge (various)	Spansk toldsalt
Forhøjelsen	Norske Fyrpenge	Stykgods
Fransk og Brouagesk toldsalt	Oppenge	Told (-salt)
Fransk toldsalt	Over 100 lester	Tønde og Havnepenze
Fremmede gods	Pommerske told	Tøndepenge
Fyrapenge	Salt	Tøndepenge Leftside
Fyrapenge og Lastpenge	Sild (og Salt)	Under 100 lester
Fyrapenge og Lastpenge og Defension	Skib og gods	Under 30 lester
Gammelt øebref	Skib og gods certificerit	Igen

The names off the various taxes have been ‘standardized’ and can be selected from a dropdown list, just like the names of currencies. On the following pages you will find examples of various taxes. The list may not be complete; we may add other taxes when they appear in the source. The amounts of most of the taxes appear on the right side of the passages, just a few appear on the left side.

### Taxes, amounts on the right side of the passages

Examples of various taxes (alphabetically):

**100 Penge** (Hundredth penny): *Thend 'Ct' Pendinge*

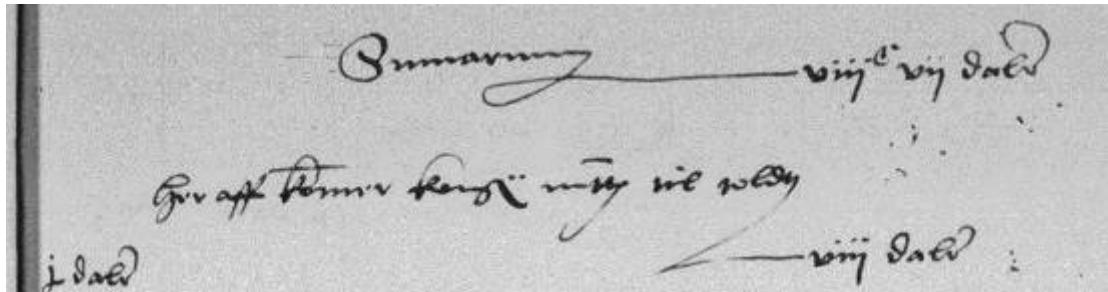


1627. STR film 71, scan 170

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
100 Penge	Daler	x+v	Skilling	xliii			N

Example below, 1557. The section head explains that this is the 'Register paa Schotter som giffue the ct [100] penning til toldt', so the tax mentioned here is the '100 Penge' (standardized name).

When a list of products with their values is recorded including the sum of these amounts (in this case 807 daler) and the toll paid over that sum, in this case 'viii daler', please, enter 'viii daler' as tax.

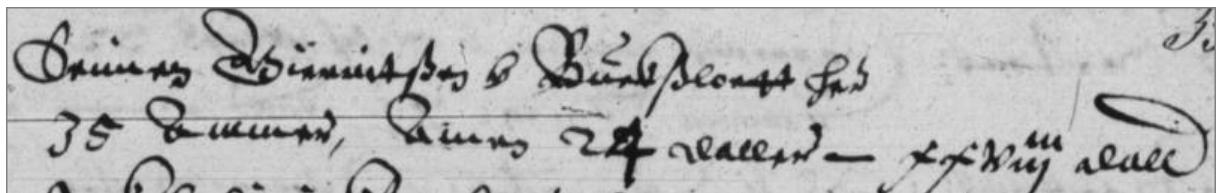


1557. Film 2, scan 502

Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
100 Penge	Daler	viii

### 30 Penge (Thirtieth penny)

The section head (scan 19) indicates that this is the section with 'thend 30 pendings tholdt' on 'Rhinschwin'. The 'thirtieth penny' was levied on wine. Enter, accordingly, the amount with the cargo.



1627. Film 71, scan 20

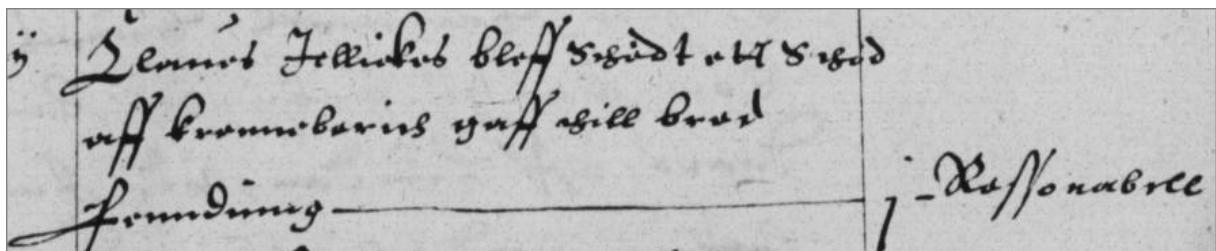
Enter as follows:

From	To	Amount	Amount alt.	Measure	Measure alt	Commodity	Currency1	Amount1
-	-	35		Ammer		Rinschwin amen 24 daller	Daler	xxviii

But, when the amount is levied over a number of products, please record it as a tax:

Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
30 Penge	Daler	xxviii

### Brødepenge (Offense money): gaff thill brod penndinng



Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
Brødepenze	Rosenobel	i

### Defension (Defense toll)

*Hinsta prisværdi er 200 Daler af den 200 Daler  
200 Daler gaff til defensionen — i — ordt*

The image above says: 'gaff thill defentionen – 1 ordt'. It will be entered as:

Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
Defension	Ort	1

The tax overview will show:

Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section
Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Defension	Ort	1					N

*defenntionis penge*

*Vinstgafærs til deligamme den Linet 75  
Denne Daler gaff defensionen prænge — 37½ — ordt*

Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
Defension	Ort	37 1/2

### Forhøjelsen (forhøgelser) (Increase):

*Forhøgelser — i — ordt  
Ved en høj kom i Lilane Rom*

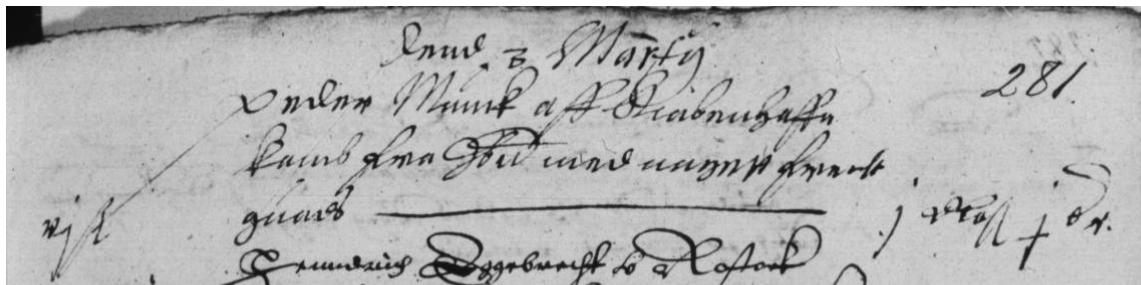
Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Forhøjelsen	Rosenobel	i	Daler	+			N

Fransk og Brouagesk toldsalt (French and Brouage toll salt): see 'Salt'

Fransk toldsalt: see 'Salt'

### Fremmede gods (foreign goods)

'med megett fremt guods'

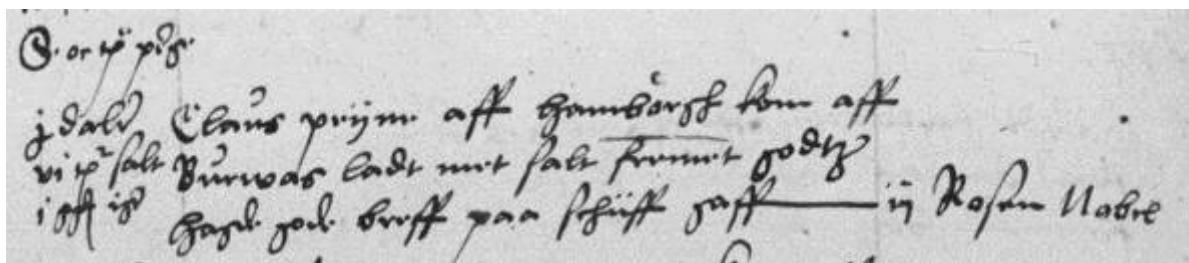


1627. STR film 71, scan 145

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Fremmede gods	Rosenobel	i	Daler	+			N

Nota bene: when there is no other cargo mentioned please enter 'megett' (as measure) 'fremt guuds' (as commodity) also as cargo line.

**'ladt met salt fremmet godtz'**

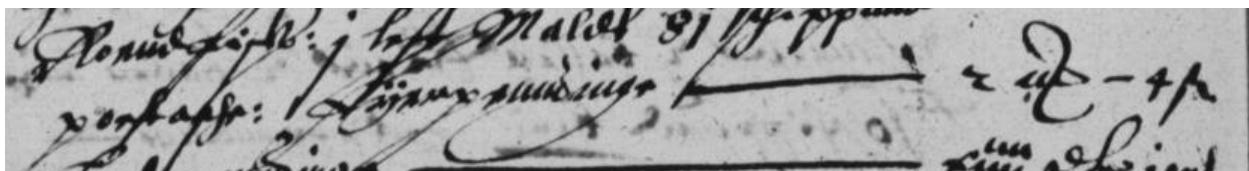


1557. Film 2, scan 589

Nota bene: this is not a cargo tax for the salt. The section is about the tax for 'fremmede gods', and the amount is 'Rosenobel'.

Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
Fremmede gods	Rosenobel	ii

**Fyrpenge (fire money)**



1627. STR film 71, scan 166

**'Fyerpenninge 2 Mark - 4 skilling'**

The 'fyerpenninge' will be entered as:

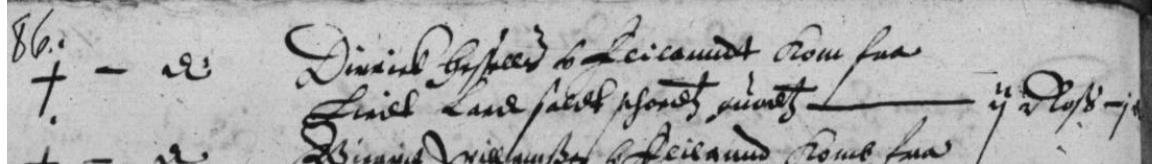
Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
Fyrpenge	Mark	2
Discount	Skilling	4
N		

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Fyrpenge	Mark	2	Skilling	4			N

## Gods

There are various 'nation gods' and 'city gods'. For example 'Hamborger gods', 'Stettins gods', 'Skots gods' and so on. Select the appropriate one. Two examples of these taxes follow below..

**Skotsk gods (Scottish goods): 'laed saldt schoedtz guodtz'**

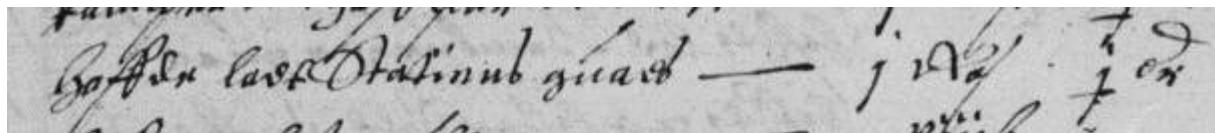


1627. STR film 71, scan 46

Nota bene: this is not a cargo tax for the salt. The section is about the 'skibstold', in this case for 'schoedtz guodtz', and the amount is 'Rosenobel / Daler'!

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Skotsk gods	Rosenobel	ii	Daler	i			N

*Stettins gods* (Ship toll Stettin goods): '*haffde ladt 'Statinns guads'*'

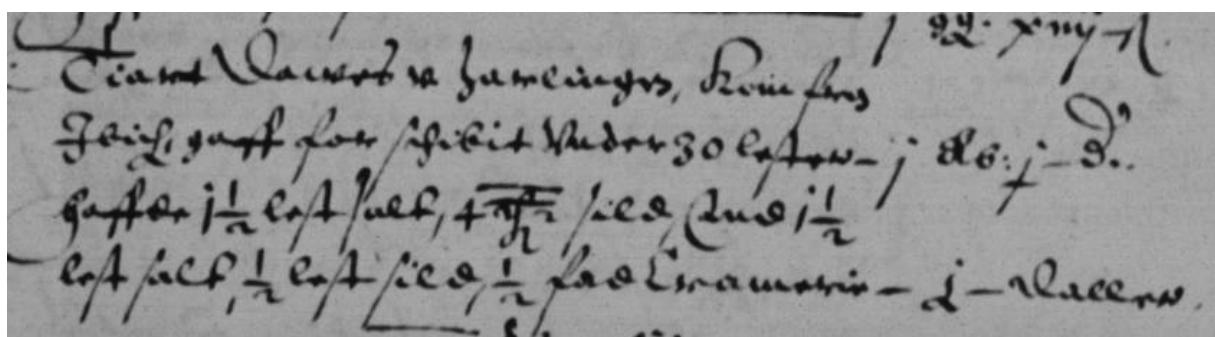


1627 STB film 71 scan 36

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Stettins gods	Rosenobel	i	Daler	+			N

### **'Gods' as a tax for several goods taken together**

Some passages mention an amount paid for the cargo consisting of more than one commodity, without mentioning a specific tax name. Consequently, this amount cannot be related to one of the products of the cargo, and cannot be traced back to a specific tax or toll (which would be mentioned in the section information or at the bottom of the page). See the example below, where an amount of '+ daller' is mentioned after 5 products. Please record this as the tax called 'Gods'.



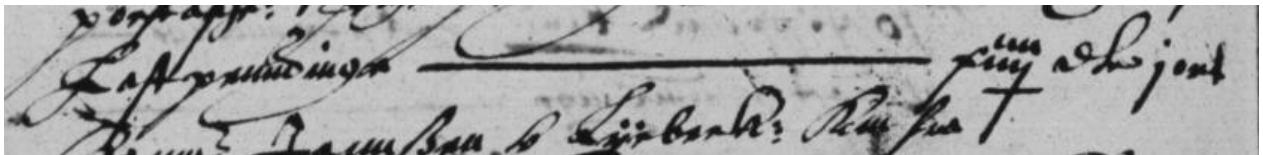
Please enter this as follows:

Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section
Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Amt3	Disc.	
Gods	Daler	+				N	

(This guidance was changed. In an earlier stage, this information was entered in the ‘sub-total’ tab.)

When the mentioned cargo is ‘Sild’, or a combination of ‘Sild’ and ‘Salt’, use the taxes ‘Sild’ or ‘Sild og Salt’, instead of ‘Gods’. Sometimes there is a notation of the tax with a ‘minus’ (see also: Negative amount in taxes). Then please make two lines of these taxes. One with the positive amount, and one with the negative amount, the ‘minus’.

#### Lastpenge (Last money)



1627. STR film 71, scan 166

‘Lastpenndinge xiii+ dlr i ort’

The ‘Lastpenndinge’ will be entered as follows:

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.	+ <input type="button"/>	- <input type="button"/>
Lastpenge	Daler	viii+	Ort	i			N		

#### Lastpenge af winen

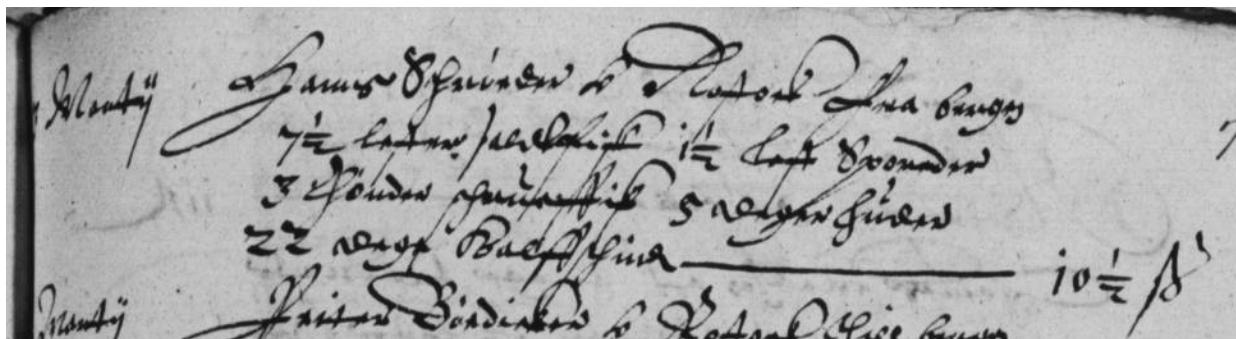
Sometimes there is a specific ‘Lastpenge af winen’, a last money on wine mentioned in the Lastpenge section, for example in the years around 1610/1611. To distinguish this lastpenge from the other (normal) Lastpenge please use the tax ‘Lastpenge af winen’

#### Lastpenge Ballast

Roughly between 1570 and 1588 a specific Lastpenge was levied on ballast. This Lastpenge on ballast was different from the ‘normal’ lastpenge, but was noted in the ‘general’ Lastpenge section. If it is mentioned, please use ‘Lastpenge Ballast’ to record this tax on ballast.

#### Norske Fyrpenge (Norwegian fire money)

In the case of the example below, 1627, the section head (scan 373) indicates that this is the section with ‘Naarsche fijrpendinge’ (Norske Fyrpenge). So enter this tax as ‘Norske Fyrpenge’

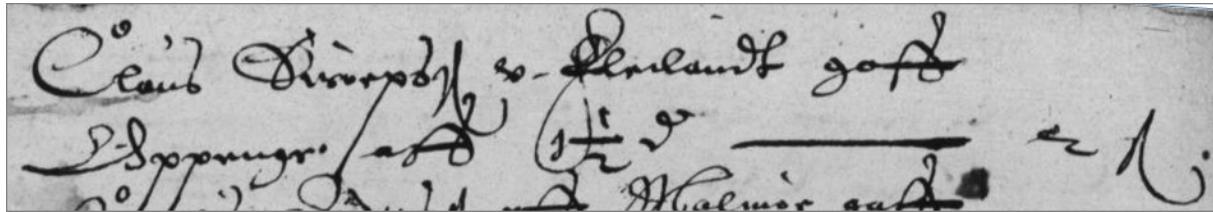


1627. STR film 71, scan 374.

Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
Norske Fyrpenge	Skilling	10 1/2

**Oppenge** (Extra tax): '*Oppenge 2 skilling*'

Oppenge is an extra tax, based on the amount of other tax(es). In the example below the Oppenge is based on the amount of '1 1/2' daler. No place name or cargo is mentioned here!



Please put the additional information, '*gaff oppenge aff 1 ½ d.*' in the remark field on the remark tab.

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Oppenge	Skilling	2					N

Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks
Details source					Rem
gaff oppenge aff 1 1/2 d.					

## Salt (Salt)

Salt, Fransk og Brouagesk toldsalt, Fransk toldsalt, Spansk toldsalt, or Toldsalt. There are five different taxes for 'salt'. Please select the appropriate one:

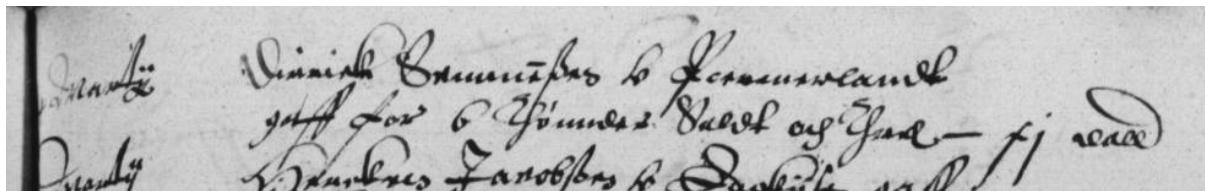
## *Salt*

The tax 'Salt' is reserved for the tax which is on the leftside of the passage.

See below: Various taxes, on the left side of the passages

## *Fransk og Brouagesk toldsalt*

When there is information that the salt is 'Fransk og Brouagesk'salt check this one. For the example below, **1627. STR film 71, scan 386**, the section head (scan 385) indicates that this is the section with 'Frannts och Brouadts tholdsaldt'



1627, STR film 71, scan 386.

Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
Fransk og Brouagesk toldsalt	Daler	xi

## **Fransk toldsalt**

When there is information in the passage that it concerns Fransk toldsalt, please use this tax.

## *Spansk toldsalt*

When there is information in the passage that it concerns Spansk toldsalt, please use this tax. See the example below,  
**1627. STR film 71, scan 396**, the section head on scan 395 indicates Spansk toldsalt

1627. STR film 71, scan 396.

Spansk Toldsalt s Lübeck gaff den 6  
Juli 1627 priset og tyndt 79.  
Marsk Exportsam s Lübeck 1627.

Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
Spansk toldsalt	Daler	xvi

### Toldsalt

When there is no specific information about the salt, use the generic term 'Toldsalt'

### Skibstold (Ship tax)

Skibstold, 'Skib og gods', 'Skib og gods certificerit' are 3 different named taxes. Please select the appropriate one, according to the name mentioned in the passage or the 'section'.

Enter 'Skibstold' in the case of the two following examples.

In the case of example below, 1627. STR film 71, scan 49, the section head says: Ballaster. Schiffs Thold annammidt och oppeborridt aff de Hollender, Æmder och Bremmer som enkommen westen aff med Kiøbmandts wahre saa och ballast

92. - : Leands Fanoðin s Lübeck Dom fra  
Schibstold Ballast i Daler -

1627. STR film 71, scan 49

The example below, 1627. STR film 71, scan 36, mentions 'for skiebett'

Værnede Schib og Guodz  
Rundt om sted, gaff den 10. Junij 1627 — i Danub 7 den

1627. STR film 71, scan 36

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Skibstold	Rosenobel	i	Daler	+			N

### Skib og gods certificeret (Ship and goods certified): schib och guodz certificerit

Braunschweig s Lübeck Dom gaff  
genemt priset og guodz certificerit i Daler -

1627. STR film 71, scan 166

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Skib og gods certificerit	Rosenobel	i	Daler	+			N

### Stykgods (piece-goods): 'haffde lad Støckeguads'

Hathas lade færdigvaret — 7 dfl + 10.  
d. 1. Februar i. Rønningebus.

1627. STR film 71, scan 36

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Stykgods	Rosenobel	i	Daler	+			N

**Spansk toldsalt** (Spanish toll salt): see above, 'Salt'

#### Told (Toll)

When there is no specific tax mentioned, nor a cargo for which the amount (Rosenobel) mentioned had to be paid, please select the tax 'Told' and enter the amount. The following example shows a passage where there is only 'Ballast' in the ship, and the amount paid is ii (2) Rosenobel.

*Enter the amount mentioned on the left side of the passage as Skriver og Tøndepenge, see the paragraph on Skriver og Tøndepenge below..*

For yd p. p.  
Ag vi Aprilis C. Gjortoffer vildes aff Rønninge  
af told om den amsteldam forde tamm p. gaff  
Rønninge or Englebygde saltet gaff i Røn Nobre

1557. Film 2, scan 487.

Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
Told	Rosenobel	ii

**Toldsalt**: see above, 'Salt'

#### Tøndepenge (buoy money)

The example below is from the section 'Thønde pendinge' (scan 071-218). Therefore the amount mentioned (on the right side of the passage) is tøndepenge.

20 Februarim. Rønninge P. Gjortoffer han  
dina amsteldamme bønne gav — 2 fl.

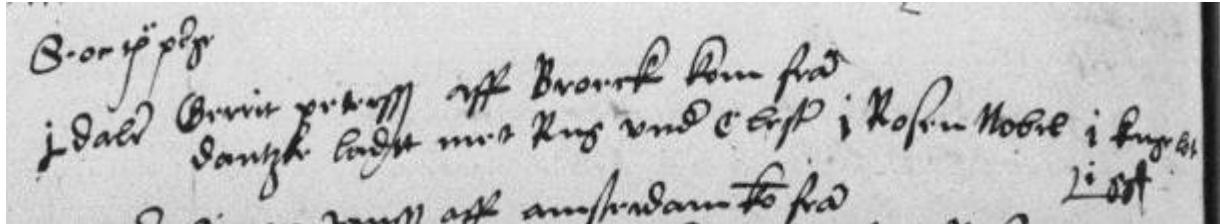
1627. STR film 71, scan 219.

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2
Tøndepenge	Skilling	vi	

Nota Bene: Tøndepenge also appears on the left side. Please see below, 'Taxes, amounts on the left side of the passages'.

### Under 100 lester (under 100 lasts)

'und. Ct lest i Rosen Nobel i Engelot i ggl.'

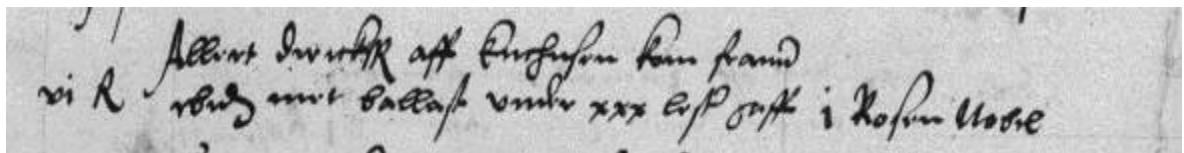


1557. Film 2, scan 547

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Under 100 lester	Rosenobel	i	Engelot	i	GuldGylden	i	N

### Under 30 lester (under 30 lasts)

'under xxx lest'.



1557. STR film 2, scan 462

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Am
Under 30 lester	Rosenobel	i		

### Various taxes, on the left side of the passages

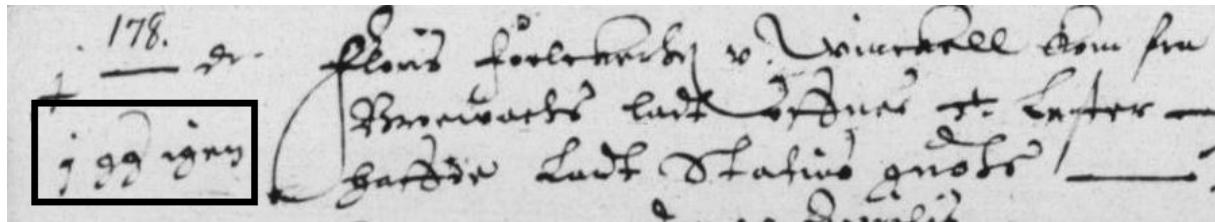
Just a few taxes appear on the left side of a passage:

Igen	Skriver og Tøndepenge	Tøndepenge Leftside
Salt	Skriverpenge	

Always check the provided section information. There you can see what tax(es) are present in the section.  
Examples of various taxes (alphabetically):

#### Igen (return, rebate)

'i gg igen'



*scan 069-323*

Enter this as a tax, called 'Igen', and switch the Discount-switch to 'Y'

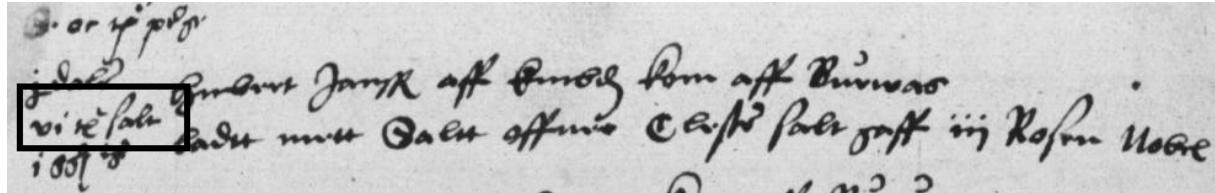
Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
Igen	GuldGylden	i
Discount	Currency 2	Amount 2
Y		

The two amounts (the first one is Tøndepenge Leftside, see below) are entered as:

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Tøndepenge Leftside	Daler	+					N
Igen	GuldGylden	i					Y

## *Salt*

'vi th. Salt' (in full 'vi thønder Salt'; in translation: '6 barrels of salt')



**1557. Film 2, scan 499.**

This is a specific tax, which was levied in barrels of salt. Enter this as follows:

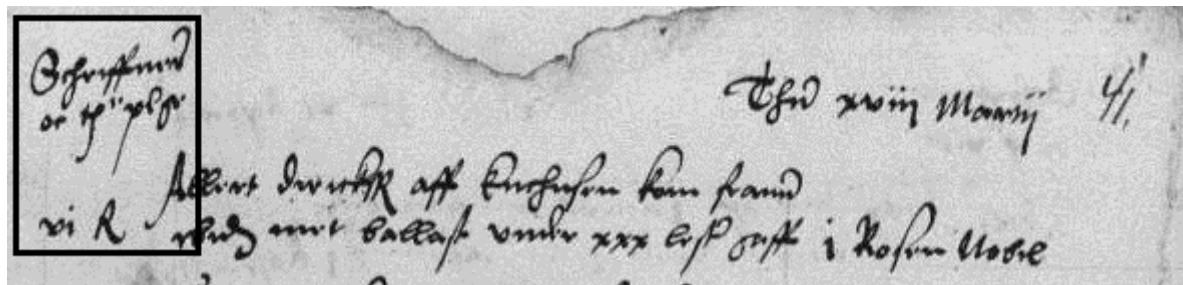
Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
Salt	Tønder salt	6

See also the previous paragraph, 'Igen', and the next paragraph, 'Skriver og Tøndepenge' for an explanation of Example 11, 1557.

***Skriver og Tøndepenge*** (clerk and buoy money)

Skriver og Tøndepenge is always recorded on the left side of the pages and to the left of the passages. This tax name is almost always abbreviated in some way or even omitted.

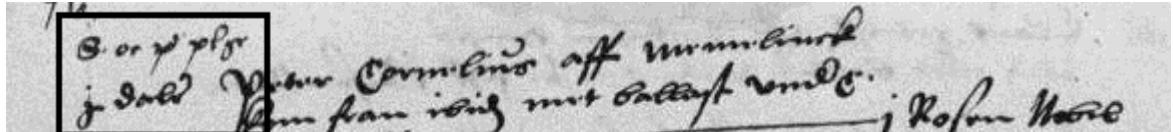
*'Schriffver oc th-e penge vi s.'* (in full: 'Schriffver och tønde penge 6 skilling'; in translation: 'Clerk and buoy money 6 skillings').



1557. STR film 2, scan 462

Name	Currency 1	Amount 1
Skriver og Tøndepenge	Skilling	vi

'S. oc th-e penge, + daler' (in full: 'Skriver och tønde penge, half a daler')

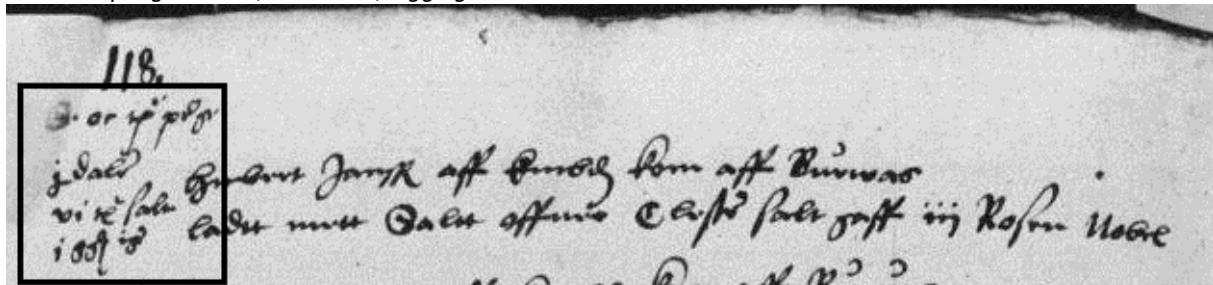


1557. Film 2, scan 465

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2
Skriver og Tøndepenge	Daler	+	

In the example **1557. Film 2, scan 499** above, repeated below, there are three taxes on the left side. The heading says 'S. oc th-e penge', then the amount, + daler. Thereafter 'vi th. salt', which is a Salt tax, and finally 'i gg. igen', the Igen tax (actually a 'negative' tax, a rebate)

'S. oc th-e penge + daler, vi th. Salt, i gg. igen'



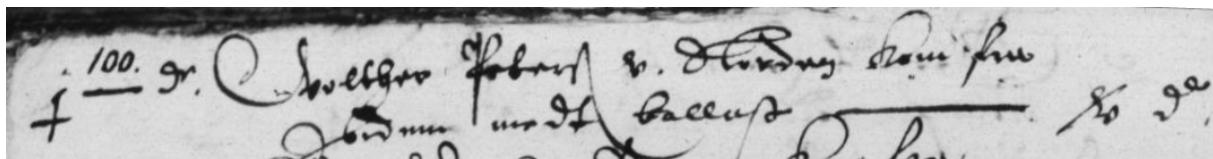
1557. Film 2, scan 499.

Enter this as follows:

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.	+
Skriver og Tøndepenge	Daler	+					N	
Salt	Tønder salt	vi					N	
Igen	GuldGylden	i					Y	

#### Tøndepenge Leftside (buoy money)

Tøndepenge can be on the left or the right side of the passages. When there is an amount to the left of the passage without an explanation written on the left top of the page, check the provided section information. The example below, **scan 069-285**, comes from film role 69. The section is about 'skibstold', and the amount mentioned on the right side is the 'skibstold'. The amount mentioned on the left side of the passage is 'Tøndepenge Leftside'. This extra information will be provided in the description of this section.



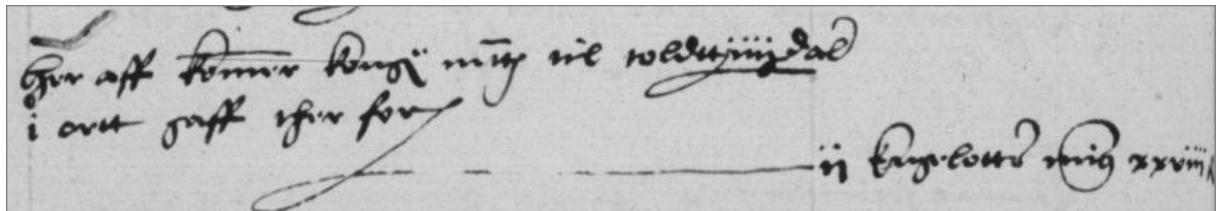
scan 069-285.

Enter this as follows:

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Tøndepenge Leftside	Daler	+					N
Skibstold	Daler	+v					N

### Different currencies

Sometimes the toll is calculated in daler, but paid in another currency, in example **1557. Film 2, scan 515** below, in Engelot. It reads: 'her aff kommer Kong. Mtt. Til toldett iii+ daler I ortt gaff ther for ii Engelotter \*ig xxviii sk. Enter the calculated toll, in this case 3 ½ daler and 1 ort. (Please note that this is the hundredth penny, as indicated in the head of the 'section' on scan 510: 'Register paa Engelsk som giffne the ct penningh till toldt.)

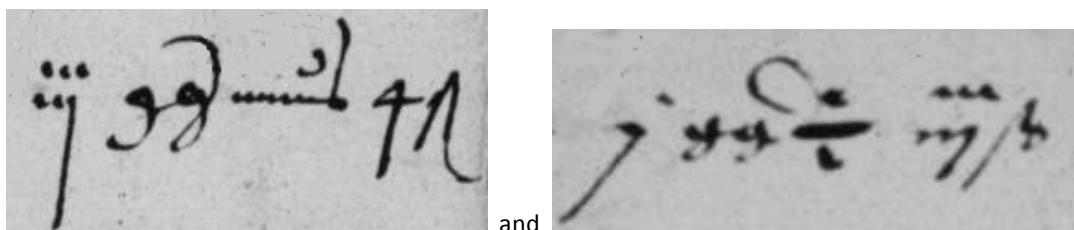


**1557. Film 2, scan 515**

Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
100 Penge	Daler	iii+	Ort	i			N

### Negative amounts in taxes

An amount of a tax sometimes contains negative numbers. In the following examples you'll see that a tax consists of two coins, but one is actually a rebate.



The first one says 'iii GG (Guldgylden) minus 4 S. (Skilling)' the second 'i GG (minus) iii S.'. Suppose this was a tax called 'Gods', please record it as follows:

Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section
Name	Cur1	Amt1	Cur2	Amt2	Cur3	Amt3	Disc.
Gods	GuldGylden	iii					N
Gods	Skilling	4					Y

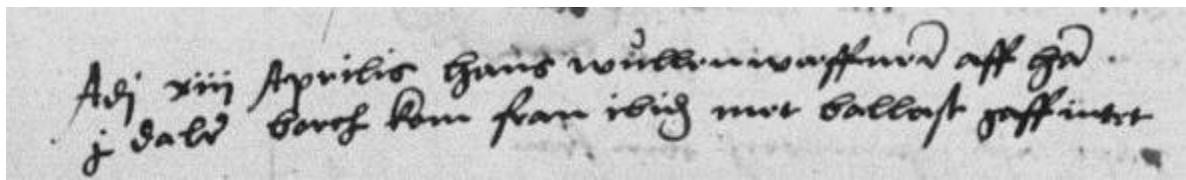
+      Name  
-      Gods  
Discount  
Y

Please click the 'Discount-button' to switch it to 'Y' for the rebate.

### 7. TOTAL TOLL TAB

Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section
Currency 1                  Amount 1							
Sum:							
Currency 2                  Amount 2							

In general, a grand total is not recorded in these years. In some cases no toll was paid, which is recorded as 'gaff intet' (gave nothing). See the example below.



Enter this as follows:

	Currency 1	Amount 1
Sum:	-	0

Sometimes there is no toll mentioned at all. Enter that as follows:

	Currency 1	Amount 1
Sum:	-	-

## 8. REMARKS TAB

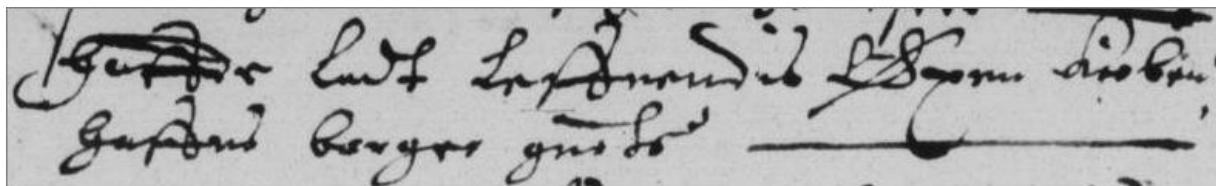
Shipmaster	Cargoes	Sub total	Taxes	Total toll	Remarks	Save data	Section
Details source						Remarks	

The remarks tab contains two fields, 'Details source' and 'Remarks'.

- The field 'Details source' is used for particularities or additional information like names of people other than the shipmaster recorded in the passage.
- The field 'Remarks' is meant for your own comments, for example problems with reading, or questions (still) unanswered.
- Both fields are meant for passage-related remarks!

### Borger gods

- [...] Borger Guodtz. Sometimes the cargo is followed by a remark about the goods, like in the example below. It reads: 'haffde ladt leffuendis øxen kiobenhaffns borger guots'. N.B. 'Guodtz' is spelled various ways.



Enter 'Kiobenhaffns borger guots' in the field 'Details source'. Please mind: '[....] Guodtz' can also be a tax! Then the mentioned currency after the 'guodtz' is Rosenobel.