Or, an Historical Account of All Taxes, Under what Denomination Soever, from the Conquest to This Present Year (1725). by. John Stevens. 0.00 · Rating details. 0 ratings · 0 reviews. A fascinating history of royal taxation and expenditure from 1066 to the early 18th century. Highly regarded upon publication, it was a standard work for many years. Highly regarded upon publication, it was a standard work for many years. Stevens examines such income sources as feudal pledges and penalties imposed on conquered enemies and such expenses as defense, maintenance of the royal household and the suppression of heresy. Originally published: London: T. Tebb and J. Wilcox, 1725. ...more. Get A Copy.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established to raise money for King William III's war against France. The Bank started to issue notes in return for deposits Rare Scottish and English banknotes at auction in Edinburgh. First recorded use of paper money was in China in the seventh century. The move towards fixed denomination notes started in the 18th century and from 1725 the Bank was issuing partly printed notes for completion by hand. The Â£ sign and the first digit were printed but other numerals and details were added by hand. By 1745 notes were being part printed in denominations ranging from Â£20 to Â£1,000. In 1759, gold shortages caused by the seven years war forced the Bank to issue a Â£10 note for the first time. The Royal Treasury of England: Or, An Historical Account of All Taxes, Under what Denomination Soever, from the Conquest to this Present Year. John Stevens. T. Tebb, and J. Wilcox, 1725 - 372 sayfa. Sayfa 258 -..."