# Medieval Manager <br> Table 2: Monetary Conversion 

1 farthing $=1 / 4$ pence $=2 \mathrm{cp}$
1 halfpenny $=1 / 2$ pence $=4 \mathrm{cp}$
1 pence $(\mathrm{d})=1 / 12$ shilling $=0.8 \mathrm{sp}=8 \mathrm{cp}$
1 shilling $(\mathrm{s})=12$ pence $(\mathrm{d})=1 \mathrm{gp}$
1 mark = 12 shillings
1 pound $(\mathfrak{f})=20$ shillings $(\mathrm{s})=20 \mathrm{gp}$
1 pound $(\mathfrak{f})=240$ pence
$1 \mathrm{cp}=1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$
$1 \mathrm{sp}=1.2 \mathrm{~d}$
$1 \mathrm{gp}=1 \mathrm{~s}$
Table 3: Units of Distance
barleycorn $=1 / 3$ inch
foot $=12$ inches
yard $=3$ feet
rod = $51 / 2$ yards
furlong $=220$ yards $=660$ feet
(length of single plowed strip)
mile $=8$ furlongs or 5280 feet
league $=3$ miles
fathom $=6$ feet
(used to measure depth of water)
acre $=4840$ square yards
(4 rods x 1 furlong; one day's plowing)
square mile $=640$ acres

Table 5: Size of Manors

| Size of <br> Manor | Demesne | House- <br> holds | Villeins | Cottars | Free <br> Tenants | Village Population | Base <br> Annual <br> Income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 acres | 40 acres | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 24 s |
| 200 acres | 70 acres | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 48 | £3 |
| 250 acres | 85 acres | 11 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 66 | £5 |
| 500 acres | 150 acres | 24 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 145 | £12 |
| 750 acres | 200 acres | 37 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 222 | £20 |
| 1000 acres | 300 acres | 45 | 23 | 11 | 11 | 270 | £30 |
| 2000 acres | 600 acres | 95 | 45 | 25 | 25 | 570 | £75 |

## Table 6: Castle and Manor Construction Costs

| Feature or building | Time to construct | Laborers required | Cost | Cost (gp) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lead roof: $20^{\prime} \times 20^{\prime}$ area* | 1 week | 20 | $£ 100$ | 2000 |
| Glass window: $10^{\prime} \times 5$ 5' area* | 1 day | 2 | 7 s | 7 |
| Oven, new* | 2 weeks | 4 | 7 s | 7 |
| Chimney and fireplace, as renovation* | 1 month | 8 | £6 | 120 |
| Garden: new, 40' x 40' area | 2 weeks | 25 | £2 | 40 |
| Fish pond: $15^{\prime}$ deep, $90^{\prime} \times 90^{\prime}$ | 3 weeks | 50 | £6 | 120 |
| Moat: 20' deep, $20^{\prime}$ wide, $100^{\prime}$ length | 1 week | 50 | £2 | 40 |
| Motte (earthen mound): $30^{\prime} \mathrm{high}, 90^{\prime} \times 90^{\prime}$ area | 1 month | 50 | £8 | 160 |
| Palisade, timber: $20^{\prime}$ high, $300^{\prime}$ length | 2 months | 50 | £20 | 400 |
| Curtain wall, mortared stone: $30^{\prime}$ high, $100^{\prime}$ length* | 6 months | 100 | $£ 200$ | 4000 |
| Drawbridge* | 3 months | 25 | £20 | 800 |
| Simple timbered shed, stable, or barn with thatched roof and dirt floor, $10^{\prime} \times 20^{\prime}$ | 2 weeks | 5 | 10s | 10 |
| Cottage or outbuilding with wattle-and-daub or unmortared stone walls and thatched roof, 15 ' $\times 20^{\prime}$ | 1 month | 10 | £3 | 60 |
| Longhouse, outbuilding, or granary with wattle-and-daub or unmortared stone walls and thatched roof, $15^{\prime} \times 50^{\prime}$ or $30^{\prime}$ diameter (holds 8000 bushels as granary) | 1 month | 20 | £6 | 120 |
| Manor house: $30^{\prime} \times 80^{\prime}$, timber with wattle-and-daub walls and wood shingled roof, one story, with a loft area | 6 months | 25 | £20 | 400 |
| Manor house: $30^{\prime} \times 80^{\prime}$, mortared 3' thick stone walls, wooden or stone flooring, slate or wooden roof, two stories* | 1 year | 50 | $£ 100$ | 2000 |
| Mill, rebuilt, with mortared stone walls* | 6 months | 20 | £18 | 360 |
| Mill, new, with mortared stone walls* | 9 months | 25 | £30 | 600 |
| Gatehouse for palisade: $20^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime}, 24^{\prime}$ high, $3^{\prime}$ thick mortared walls, two stories, with stout iron-reinforced, $10^{\prime}$ wide $\times 12^{\prime}$ high barred doors* | 9 months | 20 | £25 | 500 |
| Tower: $20^{\prime} \times 20^{\prime}$ or $20^{\prime}$ diameter, $30^{\prime}$ high, $10^{\prime}$ thick walls, 2 stories, without living quarters within and located in curtain wall* | 1 year | 100 | £300 | 6000 |
| Gatehouse: $30^{\prime} \times 15^{\prime}, 30^{\prime}$ high, $10^{\prime}$ thick walls, two stories, stout iron-reinforced, $10^{\prime}$ wide $\times 12^{\prime}$ high barred doors, portcullis with drawbridge* | 1 year | 100 | £350 | 7000 |
| Tower: $60^{\prime} \times 60^{\prime}$ or $60^{\prime}$ diameter, $30^{\prime}$ high, $10^{\prime}$ thick walls, 2 stories, basement, with slate or wooden roof* | 1 year | 300 | $£ 1000$ | 20,000 |
| Keep: $70^{\prime} \times 100^{\prime}$ keep, $30^{\prime}$ high, $10^{\prime}$ thick walls, 2 stories, basement, with slate or wooden roof* | 2 years | 300 | $£ 2500$ | 50,000 |
| Castle: $70^{\prime} \times 100^{\prime}$ keep, gatehouse, 4 towers, curtain wall of 300 ' length on four sides creating a single $90,000 \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{ft}$ bailey, 6 outbuildings* | 2 years | 900 | £6500 | 130,000 |


| Manor component | Acres Required |
| :---: | :---: |
| sustenance of lord's household with 6 adults and 2 laborer servants | 30 acres |
| labor salary for harvest per 100 acres of cultivated demesne land | 8 acres |
| labor salary for plowing and planting per 100 acres of cultivated demesne land | 2 acres |
| sustenance and salary for one administrator/professional | 4 acres |
| sustenance and salary for one laborer/soldier | 2 acres |
| one feast for 100 adults | 2 acres |
| maintaining one horse or ox | 3 acres |
| herd of 25 cattle (producing 4125 lbs meat, 600 lbs cheese, 225 lbs leather) | 70 acres |
| passel of 20 pigs (producing 2600 lbs meat, 8 lbs leather) | 4 acres* |
| herd of 25 sheep (producing 560 lbs meat, 75 lbs cheese, 30 lbs wool, 12 lbs leather) | 10 acres |
| flock of 100 chickens/ducks (producing 800 lbs meat or eggs; 1 lb feathers) | 2 acres |
| flock of 20 chickens (producing 160 lbs meat or eggs) | negligible |
| fishing pond (producing 200 lbs meat) | negligible |
| orchard (10,000 lbs fruit per season) | 1 acre |

*Figures for pigs assumes that $50 \%$ of upkeep is forage in adjacent woodlands
Productivity figures for livestock are the sustainable figures per year, allowing continuous production from one year to the next as births replace culling. The Acres Required includes various costs in addition to the actual grain and forage consumed. One dairymaid can handle a herd of about 40 animals (cows or sheep), assuming that about half are being actively milked. One herder is needed per 36 cattle or 50 sheep or pigs, with at least one herder of each type of hoofed livestock (cattle, pigs, sheep). Chickens can be maintained by anyone, including small children.

## Table 12: Family

| Roll (2d6) | Number of Living Children | Number for age 16 mother | Number for age 20 mother | Number for age 30 mother | Number for age 40+ mother |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | (X-15)/4-2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 6-8 | (X-15)/3-1d6 | 0 | 0-1 | 0-4 | 3-8 |
| 9-10 | (X-20)/4+(1d6)/2 | 0-2 | 1-3 | 4-6 | 6-8 |
| 11-12 | (X-10)/2-1d6 | 0-2 | 0-4 | $4-9$ | 9-14 |

The age of the oldest child can be approximated by taking the actual age of the mother, subtracting 14 and then subtracting another 1 d 6 . Therefore, the oldest child for a 20 -year-old mother will be in the range of $0-5$ years old, while the oldest child of a 40 -year-old mother will be in the range of 19-25 years old. The ages of progressively-younger children can be determined by rolling 1d6, subtracting two for a roll 1,2, or 6 or the number shown for a roll of 3,4 , or 5 .

Table 13: Random Ages for Children and Adults

| Roll (1d6) | Age |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Small child: 5-10 (1d6+4) |
| 2 | Teen: 11-16 (1d6+10) |
| 3 | Young adult: $17-22(1 d 6+16)$ |
| 4 | Adult: 23-34 (1d6x2+21) |
| 5 | Middle-aged: 35-50 (1d6x3+32) |
| 6 | Elderly: Roll 2 d 6 on Table 15 |

This table does not include children age 4 and under, who are plentiful, but are more "background" than potential encounters from a narrative perspective. No offense, babies...

Table 21: Monthly Survival

| Roll (2d6) | Result |
| :---: | :--- |
| 2 | Roll 1d6: 1, a person over age 14 dies; <br> 2-6, a person over age 29 dies |
| 3 | Person over age 39 dies |
| 4 | Person over age 49 dies |
| 5 | Person over age 59 dies |
| 6 | Person over age 69 dies |
| $7-9$ | No mortality |
| 10 | Infant under age 1 dies |
| 11 | Child under age 5 dies |
| 12 | Child under age 15 dies |

Use this table only after rolling 2-3 on 2d6 in a particular month.

Table 14: Random Ages for Adults

| Roll (1d6) | Age |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Young adult: 17-22 (1d6+16) |
| 2 | Adult: 23-28 (1d6+22) |
| 3 | Adult: 29-34 (1d6+28) |
| 4 | Middle-aged: 35-45 (1d6x2+33) |
| 5 | Middle-aged: 46-51 (1d6+45) |
| 6 | Elderly: Roll 2d6 on Table 15 |

Use this table to generate the age of a person who should be an adult based on their identity, profession, or role.

Table 15: Elderly

| Roll (2d6) | Age |
| :---: | :--- |
| $2-6$ | Age 51-56 (1d6+50) |
| $7-8$ | Age 57-62 (1d6+56) |
| 9 | Age 63-68 (1d6+62) |
| 10 | Age 69-74 (1d6+68) |
| 11 | Age 75-85 (1d6x2+73) |
| 12 | Age 86-96 (1d6x2+84) |


| Roll (2d6) | Feature | Roll (2d6) | Occupation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 1-4: blind, 5: deaf, 6: speech impediment | 2 | Duke; Earl; Baron |
|  |  | 3 | Lord; Lady |
| 3 | leper (wealthy on roll of 1-2 on 1d6 only) | 4 | Franklin; Knight; Squire |
| 4 | 1-4: walks with limp, 5-6: tremors or spasms | 5 | Servant; Herder |
|  |  | 6 | Free tenant |
| 5-9 | nothing unusual | 7 | Villein |
|  |  | 8 | Cottar |
| 10 | chronic dysentery | 9 | Miller; Baker; Blacksmith; Craftsman |
| 11 | 1-3: missing one eye, 4-6: scrofula or pox skin | 10 | Priest; Cleric; Monk |
|  |  | 11 | Wizard; Moneylender; Merchant |
| 12 | 1-4: missing arm, 5-6: missing leg | 12 | Religious leader |

Table 18: Random Mental or Personality Traits

| First Roll (1d6) | Second Roll (1d6) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | insane | stupid | ponderous | quiet | generous | loyal |
| 2 | aggressive | drunk | irritable | shy | chatty | athletic |
| 3 | forgetful | ugly | sarcastic | curious | energetic | thoughtful |
| 4 | hostile | nervous | stern | friendly | funny | beautiful |
| 5 | lecherous | arrogant | paranoid | honest | attractive | artistic |
| 6 | clumsy | cynical | joker | outgoing | devout | saintly |

Table 20: Infectious Disease

| Roll (2d6) | Disease | Type | Acute/ Chronic | Severity | Contagiousness |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | plague | systemic | acute | lethal | low-high ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| 3 | smallpox | respiratory | acute | lethal | high |
| 4 | typhoid | intestinal | acute | moderate | high (feces) ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| 5 | diphtheria | respiratory | acute | moderate | high |
| 6 | roundworm | intestinal | chronic | mild-moderate | high (feces) ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| 7 | influenza | respiratory | acute | moderate | high |
| 8 | dysentery | intestinal | acute | moderate | high (feces) ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| 9 | amoebic dysentery | intestinal | chronic | lethal | high (feces) ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| 10 | scrofula | lymph nodes | chronic | moderate, disfiguring | moderate |
| 11 | leprosy | neurological | chronic | moderate, disfiguring | low |
| 12 | malaria | circulatory | chronic | moderate-lethal | negligible ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |

[^0]Table 23: Manor Productivity

| Size of <br> Manor | Base Annual Income | Average <br> Monthly <br> Proceeds | Typical Month Proceeds | June <br> Proceeds | Harvest Proceeds | Households | Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 acres | $\begin{gathered} 24 \mathrm{~s} \\ (24 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{~s} \\ (2 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{~d} \\ (16 \mathrm{cp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \mathrm{~s} \\ (3 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ 1 \\ (20 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | 4 | 24 |
| 200 acres | $\begin{gathered} £ 3 \\ (60 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \mathrm{~s} \\ (5 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \mathrm{~d} \\ (6 \mathrm{sp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \mathrm{~s} \\ (12 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ 22 \mathrm{~s} \\ & (42 \mathrm{gp}) \end{aligned}$ | 8 | 48 |
| 250 acres | $\begin{gathered} £ 5 \\ (100 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{4d} \\ (8 \mathrm{gp} 3 \mathrm{sp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1s } \\ (1 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \mathrm{~s} \\ (20 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ 3 \text { 10s } \\ & (70 \mathrm{gp}) \end{aligned}$ | 11 | 66 |
| 500 acres | $\begin{gathered} £ 12 \\ (240 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \mathrm{~s} \\ (20 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{~s} 5 \mathrm{~d} \\ (2 \mathrm{gp} 4 \mathrm{sp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48 \mathrm{~s} \\ (48 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ 88 \mathrm{~s} \\ (168 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | 24 | 145 |
| 750 acres | $\begin{gathered} £ 20 \\ (400 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33 \mathrm{~s} 4 \mathrm{~d} \\ (33 \mathrm{gp} 3 \mathrm{sp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \mathrm{~s} \\ (4 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ 4 \\ (80 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ 14 \\ (280 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | 37 | 222 |
| 1000 acres | $\begin{gathered} £ 30 \\ (600 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 50s } \\ (50 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \mathrm{~s} \\ (6 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { £6 } \\ (120 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ 21 \\ (420 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | 45 | 270 |
| 2000 acres | $\begin{gathered} £ 75 \\ (1500 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 125 \mathrm{~s} \\ (125 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \mathrm{~s} \\ (15 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ 15 \\ (300 \mathrm{gp}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ 52 \mathrm{10s} \\ & (1050 \mathrm{gp}) \end{aligned}$ | 95 | 570 |

## Table 24: Monthly Manor Events

| First Roll <br> (2d6) | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{y y y y y y}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Second Roll (1d6) |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | E1 | E2 | E3 | E4 | E5 | E6 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | E7 | E8 | E9 | E10 | E11 | E12 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | E13 | E14 | E15 | E16 | E17 | E18 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | E19 | E20 | E21 | E22 | E23 | E24 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | E25 | E26 | E27 | E28 | E29 | E30 |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | E31 | E32 | E33 | E34 | E35 | E36 |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | E37 | E38 | E39 | E40 | E41 | E42 |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | E43 | E44 | E45 | E46 | E47 | E48 |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | E49 | E50 | E51 | E52 | E53 | E54 |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | E55 | E56 | E57 | E58 | E59 | E60 |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | E61 | E62 | E63 | E64 | E65 | E66 |


[^0]:    Diseases rated as lethal had fatality rates of $30 \%$ or more. Diseases rated as moderate were typically in the $1-10 \%$ fatality range.
    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Bubonic plague is transmitted primarily by infected fleas; pneumatic plague is highly infectious
    ${ }^{\text {B }}$ Proper sewage treatment and protection of water sources significantly limits the contagiousness of diseases spread through feces.
    ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Malaria is not spread from person-to-person, only by infected mosquitoes

