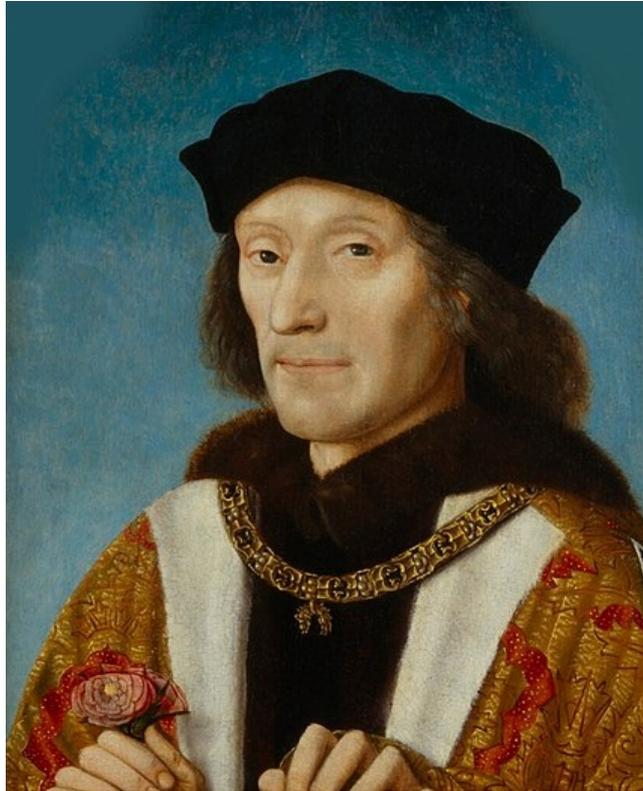


Tudor Chamber Books Project
Glossary and Helpful Hints



This handout contains:

- A glossary of some of the words you may come across in your investigations while using the Chamber Books database;
- A guide to 'who's who' in the Chamber Books;
- A list of common units of Tudor money;
- An introduction to Roman numerals.

Glossary

Word	Meaning
Bonds	A written agreement between two or more parties (in this case the king and another party, for example a noble, gentleman or merchant) which scheduled payments, and which was usually conditional on the performance of a service, the provision of goods or the payment of a fine.
Burgundy	The Duchy of Burgundy was located in Western Europe and was made up of parts of modern-day France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands.
Customs	The king's right to collect taxes on imported and exported goods.
Feudal Dues	A set of financial, legal and military obligations owed to the king in return for holding land.
Garrison	Troops stationed in a fortress or town in order to defend it.
Holy Roman Empire	During the reign of Henry VII, the Holy Roman Empire was made up of modern-day Germany and parts of Italy, the Netherlands and France.
Laity	Ordinary people who did not hold positions in the Church.
Lancastrian	A follower or representative of the House of Lancaster.
Livery	A uniform, badge or symbol which can show that an individual belongs to a certain guild, company, corporation or household.
Pageant	A procession, usually with staged tableaux and scenes which form a narrative (story).
Plate	Dishes, bowls, plates, cups and ornaments made of precious metals including gold and silver.
Pretender	This term usually refers to claims to the throne which are entirely fabricated (fictional), with the person claiming to be either a former monarch or one of their descendants.
Wardship	When a minor (someone under the age of 21) is taken into the care of another (in this case the king) who will look after his/her lands and estates until he/she comes of age.
Yorkist	A follower or representative of the House of York.

Who's Who in the Chamber Books?



Henry VII – Member of the House of Lancaster. Earl of Richmond and then King of England (1485-1509). Father of the Tudor dynasty.

Edward IV – Member of the House of York. King of England 1461-1470 and 1471-1483. He took the throne from the Lancastrian king, Henry VI in 1461 and again in 1471 after Henry VI had briefly come back to power.



Richard III – Member of the House of York. Younger brother of King Edward IV, King of England (1483-1485), killed at the Battle of Bosworth by Henry Tudor.

Elizabeth of York – Member of the House of York. The eldest daughter of king Edward IV, married Henry Tudor in 1486 which united the houses of York and Lancaster.



Edward V – Member of the House of York. Eldest son of King Edward IV disappeared under mysterious circumstances in the Tower of London in 1483.

Richard, duke of York – Member of the House of York. Younger son of King Edward IV also disappeared along with his brother in the tower of London.

Charles VIII - King of France, also known as "Charles the Affable". Ruled France 1483-1498.



Margaret of York – Member of the House of York; sister of King Edward IV and King Richard III. Duchess of Burgundy by marriage as the third wife of Charles the Bold.

Emperor Maximilian – Member of the House of Habsburg. King of the Romans and heir of the Holy Roman Emperor, he became Holy Roman Emperor himself in 1508.



James IV – King of Scotland 1488-1513.

Perkin Warbeck – Pretender to the English crown by claiming he was the lost prince Richard, duke of York, who had disappeared in 1483.



Tudor Money

- one sovereign = one pound
- one pound = twenty shillings
- one mark = two thirds of a pound (13 shillings and 4 pence, 3,000 marks = £2,000)
- one crown = five shillings
- one half-crown = two shillings and six pence
- one shilling = twelve pennies
- one groat = four pennies

Roman Numerals

I = 1	XXX = 30
II = 2	XL = 40
III = 3	L = 50
IV = 4	LX = 60
V = 5	LXX = 70
VI = 6	LXXX = 80
VII = 7	XC = 90
VIII = 8	C = 100
IX = 9	D = 500
X = 10	M = 1000
XX = 20	

- When using lowercase numerals, the writer will often use a j rather than an i for the last number, so a figure that reads xvij = 18
- You may also see figures such as ‘**c.li vij.s vj.d.**’ Here the ‘**li**’ stands for pounds, the ‘**s**’ stands for shillings and the ‘**d**’ stands for pence.

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