THE HOUSEHOLD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH WOODVILLE, 1466-7

By A. R. MYERS, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.
PROFESSOR OF MEDIAEVAL HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

THE Account Book printed below is the sole surviving household account of the queen of Edward IV. It is therefore of particular interest for the history of the queen’s household in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, especially as so few other household accounts of the queens of this period have survived. There are two accounts of Queen Joan of Navarre, none of Queen Catherine of Valois, only one main household account of Queen Margaret of Anjou, and one of Queen Elizabeth of York. All these have been printed; only the household account of Queen Elizabeth Woodville has so far remained unpublished.

The account with which this one is most comparable is that of Margaret of Anjou. Queen Joan’s household accounts both date from the reign of Henry V when she was only a queen-dowager, living comfortably but in captivity. The household account of Elizabeth of York is that of her clerk of the signet, Richard Decons, for her privy chamber. Its intimate details of

1 Queen Joan’s accounts for 1419, 1420-1 are extant in Exchequer Accounts 406/30 and Rylands Latin MS. 238, published by the present writer in BULLETIN OF THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY, xxiv. 263-84; xxvi. 82-100. Queen Margaret’s account is preserved in the P.R.O. Duchy of Lancaster MS. 28/5/8, published by the present writer, ibid. xl. 79-113, 391-431; the account of her treasurer of the chamber for the same year was published by the present writer, ibid. xlii. 113-31. Queen Elizabeth of York’s household account for 1502-3, to be found in Exchequer Treasury of Receipt Miscellaneous books 210, was printed by Sir Harris Nicolas in Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York (1830).

2 I should here like to record my warm thanks to my former pupil, Mr. D. H. Jones, for allowing me to consult his unpublished thesis, entitled “A Household Account of Queen Elizabeth Woodville”, presented to the University of Liverpool in 1949 for the degree of B.A. with Honours in History. Although I have transcribed the account anew from the manuscript and compiled fresh notes, I am grateful to him for allowing me to make use of the information that he collected then.

3 Indeed, this account of Elizabeth Woodville several times refers to Margaret’s account of 1452-3 as a precedent (e.g. pp. 19, 20 of the account).
daily expenditure are fascinating enough to make us regret the disappearance of the privy purse accounts for the other years of this period; but they do not cover as wide a field as the accounts of the receivers-general of Queen Margaret of Anjou and Queen Elizabeth Woodville. By the time of Elizabeth of York the mode of accounting had clearly changed somewhat since the years 1452-3 and 1466-7. Perhaps in imitation of the increased importance of the chamber in the king's household, Elizabeth of York's chamber was receiving and spending most of her money. In the households of earlier queens the chamber did not have such an overwhelming preponderance. In 1452-3 Queen Margaret's chamber received just over £1,719 out of a total income for the household of £7,563; in 1466-7 the chamber of Queen Elizabeth Woodville was given just under £919 out of a total income of just under £4,541. And as the details of the expenditure of Elizabeth of York in 1502-3 differ very much from those of her mother in 1466-7 and those of Margaret of Anjou in 1452-3, so the receipts side of the Tudor queen's account book is not easily comparable, for most of the details are lost.

The most striking contrast between the account books of Queen Margaret and Queen Elizabeth Woodville is the comparative smallness of the latter's income and her much greater parsimony in expenditure. It had been a tradition, as the Treaty of Troyes had said, that the Queen of England should have a dowry of 10,000 marks, or just under £6,700, and Catherine of Valois was promised this income by the treaty. Queen Joan had received a similar dowry on her marriage to Henry IV in 1403, and in 1327 Queen Isabella had managed to persuade Parliament to bring her annual income up to over £13,000.

1 Ante, xl. 427-30.
2 T. Rymer, Foedera (Hague edition, 1740), IV. 2, p. 171; but in 1432 she received only just over £5,000 (R. Somerville, A History of the Duchy of Lancaster, i (1953), 208).
3 Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1401-1405, p. 213; Rotuli Parliamentorum, iii. 532.
4 T. F. Tout, Chapters in the Administrative History of Mediaeval England, v (1930), 275. As the essay in this volume on "The Queen's Household" is not by T. F. Tout but by Professor Hilda Johnstone, this source will henceforth be referred to as Johnstone I.
There was therefore precedent for assigning to Queen Margaret a dowry of 10,000 marks. In the disordered state of Lancastrian finances it was, however, unrealistic. A study of her household account for 1452-3 shows that the yield from some of her estates fell far short of the nominal income from them, and in some cases, such as the customs of Southampton, Margaret was unable to make good her claim because her husband had been given a prior right by act of parliament to try to prop up his almost desperate finances. Nearly £3,000 of her income of approximately £7,500 in 1452-3 was from arrears from previous years. Edward IV’s government seems to have realized from the start the need to restore the solvency of the Crown by very careful finance. In spite of the large sums allocated to Queens Isabella and Philippa at times, in the fourteenth century “£4,500 was the total often regarded by the convention of the time as a suitable dower”; and to this convention Edward IV returned when he made provision for his queen in a series of grants in 1465 and 1466. Elizabeth’s total income of approximately £4,540 for 1466-7 may have been small compared with that of Queen Margaret; but at any rate she had very few bad debts, arrears, or loss of income to rivals.

Elizabeth’s sources of income were simpler than those of Margaret. The latter had had nearly £3,670 assigned to her from the customs of Southampton, the Duchy of Cornwall, and the royal Exchequer. None of these had proved satisfactory and Elizabeth’s income was derived almost entirely from the issues from dower lands. Most of them were Duchy of Lancaster properties and nearly all the rest were Crown lands. Many of them had formed part of the dowry of Margaret of

1 Ante, xl. 83-84, 110-11. 2 Ibid. 81-82. 3 Cf. A. R. Myers, *The Household of Edward IV* (1959), pp. 12-13. 4 Johnstone I, p. 282. 5 See the notes to the text for details of these grants. 6 Not only did Elizabeth draw revenue from over 90 per cent. of her claims to queen-gold, as compared with Margaret’s proportion of under 20 per cent., but throughout Margaret’s account of 1452-3 there are repeated entries of no revenue received from various sources. Elizabeth’s income was nearly all derived from sums due in the current year; whereas Margaret’s included debts up to eight years old.
Anjou and indeed of fourteenth-century queens. Very few indeed of her dower lands had belonged to Lancastrians, except the few manors of Brington in Northamptonshire and Woodham Ferrers in Essex which had come to her through her first marriage. As so much of her income was drawn from the Duchy of Lancaster, Elizabeth made much use of Duchy officials and machinery, as her predecessor had done; and the “valors” of her dower lands were mostly kept with the Duchy of Lancaster’s records. These valors show how much of the income of the dower lands had to go in annual charges, wages, pensions, repairs to castles, journeys of accountants, and so on, before any money reached the queen; of a total gross income from these lands in 1466-7 of just over £6,100, the amount allocated to her receiver-general was only just over £4,300, with nearly £220 of arrears from previous years. Moreover, even some of the £4,300 was not available as income for the queen, for about £80 of this was earmarked for annuities to various of the king’s officers, and a few of the items were necessarily reduced by remissions of payments confirmed by the queen herself. In these circumstances one might perhaps have expected the queen's officials to insist on her right to queen-gold, which was described in this account as one-tenth of the value of any voluntary fine made in any of the king’s courts; for in the fourteenth century this had often brought in large sums. Between 1286 and 1289, for example, Eleanor of Castile had derived more income from queen’s gold than she had done from lands, and in 1289-90 she gained £1,564 from this source. But there was much resentment against this claim and, perhaps because of this, neither Queen Margaret nor Queen Elizabeth was able to make much out of this right; in


2 See below, MS. p. 1, fourth note.

3 E.g. D.L.29/735/12052, 12053, 12054, 12056; D.L.29/735/12059, 12064, 12065, 12066.

4 D.L.29/735/12053.

1452-3 Margaret drew only just under £53 from this source and in 1466-7 Elizabeth got only £37 from queen-gold. Later in the reign Oliver Dynham’s successor as clerk of the queen’s gold, Thomas Stidolf, collected in 1481-2 over £810 from fee-farms but only £6 13s. 4d. from queen-gold. It was a doubtful asset; but if Elizabeth presented far fewer claims than Margaret, she appears to have been more successful in making good her claims.\(^1\)

If the queen’s income was, then, so restricted, it behoved her officials to be careful about expenditure. A comparison with the account of Queen Margaret for 1452-3 will show that although regard had to be paid to traditional scales of fees, time and again Elizabeth’s officials received smaller payments whenever there was any scope for the exercise of discretion. Moreover, the auditors repeatedly cut down claims for expenses, even where these look quite reasonable. And Elizabeth seems to have managed with a smaller household than that of Margaret. It is not possible to compare total figures of the establishments, for the form in which Queen Elizabeth’s account is constructed is relatively uninformative about personnel; there must have been many squires, yeomen, grooms, and pages, as in Queen Margaret’s household, yet scarcely any of them is mentioned by name.\(^2\) Nevertheless wherever a comparison can be made, it appears that the household of Queen Elizabeth was on a more modest scale than that of her predecessor; for example, she had seven maids in waiting instead of Margaret’s ten, and two apprentices at law were paid fees in Elizabeth’s household compared with five in Margaret’s.\(^3\) Not all Elizabeth’s items of expenditure suggest strict economy; she could spend £14 10s. on sable furs, £54 on goldsmith’s wares, and allocate nearly £1,200 to the

\(^1\) For the comparative figures, see *ante*, xl. 86.

\(^2\) These lower ranks in the household establishment must presumably have been paid from the privy purse fund of the chamber; though this was unusual in household accounting of the time.

Although Princess Elizabeth had been born in February 1466, the queen does not seem to have been given any special allowance for her maintenance. It was not until October 1468 that the queen was granted an extra £400 a year for the maintenance of Princess Elizabeth and her sister Mary, who had been born in August 1467 (*Calendar of Close Rolls*, 1468-1476, p. 5).

\(^3\) Below, MS. pp. 18, 25; *ante*, xl. 405, 416.
great wardrobe, which was responsible for buying and storing clothes, cloth, and other materials. A few annuities that may have been extravagant were paid, such as the gift to her brother John Woodville, the master of the horse, of £40.

Nevertheless, taken altogether, her household has the appearance of a much less extravagant organization than that of Queen Margaret. It is true that Elizabeth showered favours on her kinsfolk. Her sister, Anne, had recently been married to William Bourchier, son and heir of the Earl of Essex; the Earl’s younger brother, Lord Berners, was chamberlain of Elizabeth’s household, and his son, Sir Humphrey Bourchier, was one of the stewards. The other steward was James Haute, a kinsman of the queen, and two of her ladies in waiting were her sister, Anne, Lady Bourchier, and her sister-in-law, Lady Scales. But all these persons occupied offices which were traditionally necessary to the household; none of them received a higher fee than the corresponding official in Margaret’s household and there is no indication that they had not carried out their duties. It is conceivable that they received extra payments from the privy purse accounts, which are not recorded here; but such payments, if any, did not result in either a large total expenditure or a big deficit. In spite of collecting an income of over £7,500 Margaret’s household finished the year 1452-3 with a deficit of about £24; whereas with an income of only just over £4,500 Elizabeth got through the year 1466-7 with a surplus of nearly £200 on the current year’s working. She managed in this year to pay considerable arrears of wages and to reduce the debt due to her treasurer, carried over from the previous year, of £457. The account is not balanced off, but it looks as though there was a debit balance of rather more than £300, which in the circumstances was a very good achievement.

Elizabeth may have been helped in her savings by being most of the year in her husband’s company at Westminster, and so incurring less expenditure for the maintenance of a separate household; most of the cost of food for her staff, for example,
Queer Elizabeth Woodville, 1466-7

may have been included in the king's household accounts. But probably the chief credit should go to the queen's treasurer, John Forster, who was also her receiver-general, as William Cotton had been both treasurer and receiver-general for Margaret of Anjou. The treasurer was responsible for the queen's finances and for the presentation of the account to the auditors. He was in command of the "domus recepte", the queen's Exchequer, and it will be seen from the expenditure side of the account that most persons who received fees or "regards" were paid by letters of warrant directed to the receiver-general, telling him to pay from his receipts. It will also be noticed that several times during the year he had to ride from London to wherever the queen happened to be, usually at Windsor, to deliver money for the private expenses of her chamber. During his absence from London, his chief assistant, Thomas Holbeche, clerk of the receipt, stayed in London for sixteen weeks of the year, to collect money from the receivers, and attend to the other business of the office. He is stated to have written up documents that were likely to bring in money, such as obligations, and rolls of knights' fees; and he compiled the actual account book. It is, however, unlikely that he was a policy-maker.

More influential officials were William Kerwer, keeper of the great wardrobe, and the queen's secretary, John Aleyn, the clerk of the signet. We do not, unfortunately, learn anything about their activities from this account; and though it may be significant that John Aleyn was allowed almost as much for parchment, vellum, paper, red wax, and ink, as the receiver-general himself, these payments were identical with those paid in Queen Margaret's household and may be traditional. As usual with accounts of this period, the accountant was concerned only to demonstrate his honesty, not to provide a clear picture of the entire financial position. Hence we are told nothing in this account of the way in which the large payments to the great

1 The cost of subsistence in the king's household increased from just under £8,900 in 1463-4 to nearly £9,900 in 1466-7. As we know from other evidence that the king was trying to economize, some of this extra cost may well have been due to the need to maintain the queen's household as well.


3 Below, MS. p. 30-31; ante, xl. 420.
wardrobe and the queen's chamber were spent; for once Forster had handed over these sums, they ceased to be his responsibility. We have more direct evidence of the activities of the queen's chancellor Dr. Roger Radcliff, as the household administration was controlled wherever possible by patents or warrants under the queen's great seal. It looks as though the account of Queen Margaret's household for 1452-3 was already the sole surviving one for the queen's household in her time as queen or else was regarded as a specially valuable precedent; for this account is repeatedly singled out as the chief precedent for various payments to the chancellor, the receiver-general and other officials.\(^1\) Such precedents did not, however, suffice to secure the same allowances for Elizabeth's officials. It was not only lesser officials, like the clerk of the receipt, who had their allowances reduced or disallowed by the auditors but principal officials like the queen's chancellor. Even so distinguished and important a person as the queen's attorney-general, John Dyve, had his fee of £10 cut to £5, the payment of £5 being disallowed because the warrant was defective, and a claim for expenses in travelling to London on the queen's business not accepted.\(^2\)

It is possible that these reductions were made on the advice of the queen's auditors or her council. The auditors knew a good deal of the queen's financial affairs apart from the audit, for they had travelled round all the queen's properties to audit the accounts of the receivers, bailiffs, reeves, and feodaries, and to compile a valor of all the queen's estates.\(^3\) The queen's council was also well placed to survey the queen's financial affairs. She had assigned it to the New Tower at Westminster, near the Exchequer, for its meetings. Her financial records were kept there, and it was easy for the eight Exchequer officials, to whom she paid a retaining fee to be her counsellors, to come to this building to join her other counsellors there.\(^4\) These included all her principal officials—the receiver-general, the chamberlain, the two carvers or stewards, the chancellor, the secretary, the attorney-general and the solicitor-general; and between them they

---

\(^{1}\) E.g. MS. pp. 19, 20.  \(^{2}\) Below, MS. pp. 19, 22, 23. \\
\(^{3}\) Below, MS. pp. 19-20.  \(^{4}\) Below, MS. p. 25.
would be able to provide information on all the queen's finances. The council had considerable advisory and judicial powers; for example, during this year, with the help of some of the king's officers of the Duchy of Lancaster, the queen's councillors arbitrated in a dispute between the Abbot of Ramsey and the queen's tenants at Gormanchester.¹ But it is hard to imagine that an auditor like John Stanforde or important members of the council like Dr. Radcliff or John Dyve would recommend a disallowance of their own fees or expenses,² especially as these had in all cases a firm foundation of precedent. The queen is said to have given the orders for these repeated disallowances; and it may be that she had more to do with it than merely to give her formal approval. There is no reason, however, to suppose that she understood finance, beyond the usefulness of money for gratifying desires; and these reductions may have been the personal work of the receiver-general, driven to stern expedients to prevent the deficit on his account from becoming too large.

As one works through the account of Queen Elizabeth Woodville's household for 1466-7, one cannot fail to be struck by the high degree of continuity of service of the men who staffed the Duchy of Lancaster estates and the queen's household. Repeatedly they are found to have been serving Henry VI and then to have continued without a break to serve Edward IV.³ In view of this continuity of administrative personnel, the contrast between this account and that of Margaret's household in 1452-3 is all the more striking. The generosity or extravagance of Queen Margaret and the high level of her expenditure accord with what is known of the imperious ardour of her nature and the financial disorder of the last decade of Lancastrian rule. The extreme care and economy with which Queen Elizabeth's finances appear to have been regulated are symptomatic of the very different atmosphere of Yorkist government. The splendour of the court and the renewed strength of the Crown were made possible only by the attention to financial solvency that is characteristic of this household account of Queen Elizabeth Woodville.

¹ Below, MS. p. 32.
² Below, MS. pp. 19, 22, 23.
³ See the notes to the text of the account.
[...] Johannis Forster, armigeri, generalis receptoris domine Elizabethe Regine Anglie et Francie, Domine Hibernie, omnium castrorum et honorum, domaniaorum, maneriaorum, terrarum, tenementorum, reddituum, firmarum, annuitatum ac aliorum commoditatum quorumcumque eidem regine pertinencium seu in manibus suis existencium, [...] tam de huiusmodi receptis per ipsum, causa officii sui, perceptis quam de solucionibus misarum, custuum et expensorum, quas [...] habitats et solutas, a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni Edwardi quarti sexto usque festum Sancti Michaelis [...] regis septimo, scilicet per unum annum integrum, redditus coram Johanni Stanford et Roberto J. C. Wedgwood, History of Parliament. Biographies of Members of the Commons House, 1439-1509 (1936), pp. 345-6 gives his dates as 1435-88 but without quoting his evidence. It seems likely that Forster was born before 1435, as he was a person of some importance by 1461 (C. L. Scofield, The Life and Reign of Edward the Fourth, i. 188, 210). He was a justice of the peace for Huntingdonshire 1466-70, 1471-5 (C.P.R. 1461-1467, p. 565; C.P.R. 1467-1477, p. 617), sheriff of Huntingdon and Cambridge 1466-7 and of Bedford and Buckingham 1467-8 (C.F.R. 1461-1471, pp. 191, 209), and controller of tunnage and poundage in London (C.P.R. 1461-1467, p. 515), from 1467. Arrested because he had on the queen's behalf tried to pay a debt with a tally that could not be honoured (Early Chancery Proceedings 43/102), he was pardoned in 1469. Usher of the king's chamber by 1472 and provost marshal of the army in 1475 (C.P.R. 1467-1477, pp. 367, 591), by 1480 he was a yeoman of the Crown and by 1481 marshal of the marshalsea of the royal household (C.P.R. 1476-1485, pp. 212, 221, 233). A supporter of Lord Hastings, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London on the day after the execution of Hastings and continually threatened with execution, but was restored to all his properties in 1485 (Rot. Parl. vi. 332-3). He was active in the service of Henry VII until at least 1493 (C.P.R. 1485-1494, pp. 71, 134, 163, 164, 308, 400, 441); it is unlikely that John Forster esquire was the John Forster, clerk, who was appointed clerk of the hanaper of Ireland and clerk of the Crown there in 1494 (C.P.R. 1494-1509, p. 6.)

2 John Stanford was Auditor of the South Parts of the Duchy of Lancaster from June 1461 (Somerville, op. cit. i. 440). In addition to the information given in this annotated biography, it may be mentioned that in 1477 he was appointed, on the queen's nomination, as one of the justices of her forests (C.P.R. 1476-1485, p. 52). He was much in demand as an auditor; for example, in 1484 he was appointed for life an auditor of Crown lands and also of the lands lately held by John, Duke of Norfolk and Margaret, Duchess of Somerset; and in 1486 he was one of the commissioners sent to Bedfordshire to inquire into profits due to the Crown that might have been overlooked in the recent troubles (ibid., p. 480; C.P.R. 1485-1494, p. 133).
Broune\textsuperscript{1} […] litteras suas patentes ad hoc, inter alia, capiendum et determinandum assignatis. […] superplusagium super determinacionem ultimi compoti sui anni precedentis.

Summa——-Nullus

\textit{Recepta denario\textit{r}um de receptoribus [domaniorum] et maneriorum […] in comitatu [Norham\textit{t}une]}

Set reddil de denariis receptis de Martino Hauto,\textsuperscript{2} receptore castri et domanii de Rokingham cum membris, Gedyngton, Fawesley, Chokes Fee de corona regis et de Bryngton, tam de arreragio quam de exitibus recepse sue huius anni, ad diversas vices, vicelicit prima vice […] die Aprilis anno dicto regis nunc 7\textsuperscript{mo}, £54 4s. 8d.; secunda vice ultimo die […] anno predicto £21; tercia vice primo die Februarii eodem anno, per manus […] Hundercole, aurifabri, £15; 4\textsuperscript{a} vice 20\textsuperscript{mo} die Januarii dicto anno 7\textsuperscript{mo}, £48 per 4\textsuperscript{or} indenturas restitutas; quinto vice 12\textsuperscript{mo} die Januarii, per manus Johannis Hulcote,\textsuperscript{3} pro warda castri de Rokingham vocata

\textsuperscript{1} Robert Brown was appointed as an Auditor of the South Parts of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1485 (Somerville, op. cit. p. 441). He had been an auditor for Queen Elizabeth since 1465 (D.L.29/735/12052), for in that year a large part of the lands of the South Parts of the Duchy were granted to her to make up her jointure (Somerville, op. cit. p. 238). These circumstances explain why the auditors of her household accounts should be men connected with the Duchy and why the valor of her lands for this year, 6-7 Edward IV, should not only be audited by Stanford and Brown but preserved with the Duchy of Lancaster’s records (D.L.29/635/12053).

\textsuperscript{2} Martin Haute was perhaps a member of the family of that name related to the queen. He received for 1466-7 a fee as a yeoman of the king’s household (E101/412/2, fol. 37b). In a grant of 1477 he is described as servitor and usher of the chamber to the king’s consort Elizabeth (C.P.R. 1476-1485, p. 13). In the valor of the queen’s lands for this year, 6-7 Edward IV, his fee as the receiver of the demesnes and manors of the lordship of Rockingham was £4 (D.L.29/735/12053). The gross value of Rockingham and its members this year was £262 13s. 3\textsuperscript{d}. These lands, which had been granted to Queen Margaret in 1453 (ante, xl, 105), were conceded to Queen Elizabeth in March 1465 and January 1466 (C.P.R. 1461-1467, pp. 430, 480), except for Brington. This manor had belonged to Sir John Grey, Elizabeth’s first husband, but she had to undertake a complicated lawsuit with her mother-in-law, Lady Ferrers, before she could gain possession on behalf of her elder son by Sir John Grey (Early Chancery Proceedings, Cl/27/268, 269, 271; C.C.R. 1461-1468, p. 179). It may have been in order to plead for the return of this and other manors that Elizabeth first met Edward IV (D. MacGibbon, Elizabeth Woodville (1938), pp. 28-31). In September 1466 the king granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury and other persons the manor of Brington with other lands that he held in right of the queen; but as its revenues were included in the rental for this year, either this grant must have been cancelled or these persons were trustees for the queen (C.P.R. 1461-1467, p. 533).

\textsuperscript{3} John Hulcote must have been already a trusted servant of the queen, for in July 1467 he was named in an Act of Parliament as one of those responsible for the transfer of a large number of Duchy of Lancaster manors into her possession
The JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY

Chokes Fee, £10; et 6th vice per manus Radulfi [. . .], armigeri, firmarii [Launde] de Benyfelde, ad manus Willelmi Kerver,¹ [. . .] custodis magne garderobe domine regine, de arreragio anni precedentis, £6 sine indentura—£154 4s. 8d.

Summa———£154 4s. 8d.

Recepta denario rum de receptoribus domaniorum et maneriorum [. . .] in predicto comitatu²

Et de denario receptis de Willelmo Stevens,³ receptore de Hiegham Ferrers cum membris, parcela ducati Lancastre, de exitibus recepte sue huius anni, ad diversas vices, videlicet prima vice 20th die Maii anno 6tho predicto, per manus Thomae Lymnour, £46 2s. 4d.; secunda vice 10tho die Junii eodem anno, £30; tercia vice 2th die Julii anno predicto, £20; quarto vice 8tho die Octobris predicto anno, £30; 5th vice 9th die Novembris eodem anno £100; 6th vice 1tho die Januarii predicto anno, £176 9s. 1d.; [7th]

Summa pagine—[. . .]/

(Rot. Parl. v. 628b). Still in office under the queen in 1473 (D.L.29/735/12,056), he was one of the justices of the queen’s forests in 1477 and was member of parliament for Northamptonshire in 1478 (Wedgwood, op. cit. p. 481). An esquire of the body in 1481, he was dead before June 1483 (C.P.R. 1476-1485, pp. 227, 352).

1 William Kerver was also receiver-general of the Duchy of Lancaster as well as keeper of the queen’s great wardrobe. See Somerville, op. cit. p. 400 for some particulars of his biography. For examples of his loans to the king, see C.P.R. 1467-1477, pp. 59, 88, 161, 165, 283; in 1471 the king owed him £2,000. The repayment of these sums took the form of the concession of special trading privileges, such as the right to make shipments of wool direct to the Mediterranean, or the grant of Crown profits, such as wardships and forfeitures. Kerver evidently combined his trade as a merchant of London with employment in the queen’s service, for the present account later records that £50 were owing to him from the previous year for stuffs provided and delivered by him to the queen’s use, and, further on, that another £33 had been paid to him for a like reason.

2 The marginal reference for this section is almost illegible, but it is clear from the value of this year (D.L.29/735/12053) that it refers to the possessions of the queen in Northamptonshire which were also part of the Duchy of Lancaster; that is, the manors of Higham Ferrers, Raunds, Rushden, Irchester, Desborough, Weldon, Wardington, Passenham, Daventry, Glatton and Holme. In addition to the fee of £10 paid to William Stevens, £10 was paid to William, Lord Hastings as the king’s steward there.

3 A William Stevens was escheator of Worcestershire in 1457 (C.F.R. 1452-1461, p. 197), Warwickshire in 1466 (C.P.R. 1461-1467, p. 531) and controller of the petty customs in the port of London in 1471 (C.P.R. 1467-1477, p. 269). Royal grants to a William Stevens were exempted from resumption in 1464 and 1467 (Rot. Parl. v. 532, 601) and a William Stephens was member of parliament for Wilton in 1467-8 (Wedgwood, op. cit. p. 808). If all these references apply to the same person, they reveal a man of varied talents, including the dexterity to survive a political revolution.
vice primo die Februarii eodem anno, £54; octava vice [. . .] £80 12s. 3d.; nona vice per manus Roberti [. . .] prefate domine regine, £10 13s. 4d. sine indentura.

Summa——£498 7s. 0d.

Recepta denariorum de receptoribus domaniorum et maneriorum ducati Lancastrie in comitatibus Norfolk et Cantabrigie

Et de denaris receptis de Nicholao Sharp, armigero, receptore [. . .], tam de arreragio quam de exitibus [. . .] recepte sue huius anni, videlicet prima vice 12 die [. . .] £100; secunda vice 9mo die Octobris eodem anno £40; tercia vice [. . .] anno predicto, £128 6s. 8d.; 4ta vice 27mo die Novembris [. . .] £40; 5ta vice 20mo die Januarii eodem anno 25 [. . .] dicto anno £40; 7ta vice 20mo die Januarii eodem anno per manus [. . .] Gryme, de Trunch in comitatu Norfolk £7 10s. 0d.; octava vice 13mo die [. . .] anno, £137 1s. 9d.; nona vice 12mo die Februarii eodem anno predicto [. . .] Johannis Bernard, pro cuniculis sibi venditis apud Methwolde, £6 per 9 indenturas restitutas; 10ma vice per manus Willelm Kerver ad diversas vices £43 10s. 0d.; et 11° vice per manus Roberti Broune, unius auditorum domine regine, £16 18s. 4d. sine indentura.

Summa——£589 7s. 4d.

1 For the lands of the Duchy of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire granted to Elizabeth under the seal of the Duchy on 7 July 1467, and confirmed in Parliament the following year, see Rot. Parl. v. 628a. Anthony Woodville, Lord Scales, got £10 as steward for these lands (D.L.29/735/12053).

2 Nicholas Sharp was also receiver-general and attorney-general of the Duchy from 1455 to 1467; for his biography see Somerville, op. cit. p. 399. From this it will be seen that his administrative ability enabled him to pass easily from the service of Henry VI to that of Edward IV, and that he was probably an auditor by profession; he had, inter alia, been auditor to Queen Margaret; he was one of the auditors of the sole surviving household account of 1452-3 (ante, xl. 415). By the time of this account, 1466-7, he was evidently so busy and important that he had a fellow receiver for the revenues of these Duchy lands in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire—Christopher Sharp, who may have been his son (D.L.29/735/12053; cf. Somerville, op. cit. p. 596).

3 The income from rabbits was much greater than this sum would suggest. The valor for this year (D.L.29/735/12053) makes it clear that 1,170 rabbits were killed at Methwold and that their skins brought in the sum of £37 4s. 6d. The wages of the trapper, William Brette, together with the cost of new traps with iron teeth, against dogs and other destroyers of rabbits, came to £15 4s. 10d.; and Robert Salus, the warrener of Methwold, got nearly £4. But other items, such as the farm of the meadows and pastures, brought in substantial sums, and the total gross income from Methwold was nearly £89. For some reason the queen's share of this was quite small. Rabbit skins were much in demand; cf. E. M. Veale, The English Fur Trade in the Later Middle Ages (1966), pp. 58, 177.
Recepta denariorum de receptoribus domaniorum [et maneriorum de] corona [in comitatu] Essex

Et de denariis receptis de Thoma Holbache, receptore domaniorum et maneriorum de Havering atte Boure, Bradwell, Radwell et Hadley de corona ac Wodham Ferrers, de exitibus recepte sue huius anni, ad diversas vices, videlicet prima vice 30mo die Maii dicto anno 7mo, £20; secunda vice 10mo die Octobris eodem anno £20; tercia vice 24to die eiusdem mensis anno predicto £58 Os. 7£d.; 4ta vice 20mo die Novembris eodem anno £16; 5ta vice 22do die Januarii anno predicto £10; 6ta vice 26to die Januarii eodem anno £13; 7ta vice 26to die Novembris anno predicto £21 11s. 6½d. per 7 indenturas restitutas; et 8a vice [. . . ]; et 9a vice per manus Thome Coke, militis, firmarii de Haueryng atte Boure, £5 sine indentura.

Summa£173 12s. 1¾d.

Et de denariis receptis de Rogero Ree, armigero, receptore domaniorum et maneriorum in comitatibus predictis, tam de arreragio quam de exitibus recepte

1 In March 1465 the queen had been granted the manors and lordships of Bradwell and Havering atte Bower and £15 a year from Radwell and in July the manor and lordship of Hadley (C.P.R. 1461-1467, pp. 430, 445). They had all formed a traditional part of the queen’s dower since the fourteenth century (ante, xl. 82, 105). Woodham Ferrers had come to the queen with Brington from the estate of her first husband, Sir John Grey. See above fourth note 4 to MS. p. 1.

2 Thomas Holbache was named along with John Hulcote and others as an attorney for the king in the transfer of a large number of Duchy of Lancaster manors to the queen in the grant of July 1467 (Rot. Parl. v. 628b). He was receiver for the Duchy lands in Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Huntingdonshire under Richard III, and survived the revolution of 1485 to be receiver of the Duchy lands in Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire and Huntingdonshire for several years (Somerville, op. cit. p. 588). As receiver of these lands in Essex in 1466-7 he was given a fee of £5. Sir Thomas Montgomery was the steward and got £6. Amongst the other fees paid from the revenues from these lands was one of £13 6s. 8d. to Richard Langport, clerk of the king’s council (D.L.29/735/12053).

3 Sir Roger Ree was made an usher of the king’s chamber in 1461 and received grants of forfeited lands in Essex and London for his good services to the king and his father (C.P.R. 1467-1467, p. 139). He held lands at Woodham Ferrers, was a justice of the peace for Essex from 1461 to 1470, and acted as sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire 1464-5, 1471-2 (Somerville, op. cit. p. 608). He was later knighted and died in 1476. His son of the same name predeceased him, and this led to the confusion of much of the biographical details of father and son in Wedgwood, op. cit. p. 711.

4 The marginal heading for this item is quite obliterated, but the value for the year makes it clear what these lands were—the Hereford and Lancaster lands in Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, London, and Surrey, which are mostly named in detail in the grant to the queen of 7 July 1467 (Rot. Parl. v. 628b; cf. Somerville, op. cit. p. 340). From this lucrative group of lands Roger Ree was given £10 as
sue huius anni ad diversas vices, videlicet prima vice 12\textsuperscript{mo} die Maii anno 7\textsuperscript{mo} predicto £80 [...] ; secunda vice 26\textsuperscript{mo} die Maii

Summa pagine ———————————————————£1261 7s. 6d. /

p. 3

[...] £7, tercia vice 10\textsuperscript{mo} die Junii predicto anno, 55s. 2d. ; 4\textsuperscript{a} vice 14\textsuperscript{mo} die Decembris per manus Willelmii Cox, firmarii de Walton super Thamise, £1916s. 8d. ; 5\textsuperscript{a} vice per manus Ricardi Hille, firmarii de Wikes, 24\textsuperscript{o} die Januarii anno predicto £10 11s. 10d. ; 6\textsuperscript{a} vice dicto die et anno per manus Thome Coke militis,\textsuperscript{1} 113s. 4d. ; 7\textsuperscript{a} vice per manus [...] Nele, firmarii piscaricie aque de Hertfordie, 40s. ; 8\textsuperscript{a} vice 28\textsuperscript{o} die Junii dicto anno £11 15s. 4d. ; 9\textsuperscript{a} vice 11\textsuperscript{mo} die Julii predicto anno 7\textsuperscript{mo} £66 13s. 4d. ; 10\textsuperscript{a} vice 13\textsuperscript{mo} die Octobris eodem anno £130 ; 11\textsuperscript{a} vice 25\textsuperscript{o} die Octobris dicto anno £30 ; 12\textsuperscript{a} vice 10\textsuperscript{mo} die Novembris anno predicto [...] ; 13\textsuperscript{a} vice 25\textsuperscript{o} die Januarii eodem anno 56s. 1d. ; 14\textsuperscript{a} vice 27\textsuperscript{o} die Novembris dicto anno £66 13s. 4d. ; 15\textsuperscript{a} vice per manus ballivi de Enfelf, £6 12s. 6d. ; 16\textsuperscript{a} vice primo die Februarii eodem anno £70 ; 17\textsuperscript{a} vice [...] die Februarii dicto anno 177s. 9d. ; 18\textsuperscript{a} vice per manus ballivi de [...] lee ad manus avenarri regine £8 6s. 8d. ; 19\textsuperscript{a} vice per manus dicto ballivi ad manus cancellarii regine 100s. ; 20\textsuperscript{a} vice per manus eiusdem ballivi ad manus Johannis Amadas\textsuperscript{2} in partem solucionis warranti 116s. 5d. ; 21\textsuperscript{a} vice per manus Johannis Felde 16\textsuperscript{mo} die receiver and Sir Thomas Montgomery £20 as steward. The revenues also had to provide for a number of sinecurists, such as William Hatcliff, the king’s secretary, as parker of Baddow at £6 1s. 10d., Sir John Wenlock as master forester of Enfield Chase at £3 16s. 10d. and constable of Hertford Castle at £6 13s. 4d., and John Forster as fence-keeper of Enfield Chase at £3 0s. 10d. So although the gross income from this group of estates amounted to over £871, the net value was only £608 11s. 11d.

\textsuperscript{1}Sir Thomas Cook, a famous London citizen, was still in favour with the Yorkist government in 1466-7. It was in 1468 that he was accused of treasonable correspondence with Queen Margaret. It has generally been thought that he suffered a gross miscarriage of justice, an impression firmly based on all the contemporary and Tudor writers; but for a defence of Yorkist justice in this case, see J. G. Bellamy, “Justice under the Yorkist Kings”, \textit{The American Journal of Legal History}, ix (1965), 143-5. In a letter to the present writer Mr. D. H. Jones (see Introduction, note two) has pointed out that \textit{The Cheshire Sheaf}, 3rd series xviii (1921), 77 and 83, has printed the wills of Sir Thomas Cook and his wife Elizabeth, from which it is clear that a John Forster was their son-in-law. He may well have been Queen Elizabeth’s receiver-general, for Philip Malpas captured with him by the French in 1461, was Cook’s father-in-law (ibid. p. 83).

\textsuperscript{2}John Amadas was a goldsmith of London (\textit{C.C.R.} 1454-1461, p. 372; \textit{C.C.R.} 1476-1485, p. 41). As in the two preceding items, it is clear that payment was made, not to Forster, but to the avenar, the chancellor, and Amadas respectively. Later in this account Forster records that he has been ordered by the queen’s letter of warrant to pay £97 to Amadas for jewellery provided for her use. It would appear as if part of this debt was met by a direct payment to the goldsmith by one of the queen’s bailiffs.
222 THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY

February 1055, 12th and 22nd day, by the hands of John Stanford £10 14s. 1d., the receiver of the revenues, without indenture.

Summa £566 9s. 3d.

Receipts of the revenues of the lands and manors in the county of Sussex

Et de denariis receptis de Nicholao Britte, receiver of the revenues and manors in the county of Sussex, with receipts in various books, videlicet prima vice primo die Junii dicto anno 7th July £24; secunda vice 14th July the same year £20; tercia vice 12th December the same year £23; 4th vice 24th January the same year £13 9s. 11d.; 5th vice 18th November the same year £41 12s. 1d. per 5 indentures restored; 6th vice [...], by the hands of Robert, one of the auditors of the queen, £4 6s. 3d. without indenture.

Summa £114 2s. 1d.

Et de denariis receptis de Johanne Rotheram, receiver of the revenues and manors of Wyrardesbury, Langley Marreys, Cokeham, Bray, Odyam, Gillingham, Lokerley, Tuderley, Cosham, [...], of the arrears and receipts of the years [...]

Summa pagina [...]

1 Nicholas Britte was another Duchy official who had been in office under the Lancastrians; he had been receiver of the South Parts since 1459 and receiver of Pevensey and the Duchy lands in Sussex since September 1460 (Somerville, op. cit. pp. 441, 617). His fee was only 66s. 8d. but the Fiennes family did well out of these revenues—Sir Richard Fenys or Fiennes had £6 13s. 4d. as steward of the Castle Lordship and Rape of Pevensey, Sir William Fiennes, Lord Saye and Sele, received £18 5s. 0d. as Constable of the Castle, Sir Richard Fiennes, Lord Dacre of the South, got £6 16s. 10d. as master forester of Pevensey (D.L.29/735/12053). Nicholas Britte was, however, porter of Pevensey Castle and had another £4 11s. 3d. for that.

2 The remaining words are illegible owing to damp stains but it is clear from the valor of this year that they would have been “Marlborough, Devizes, and Merston Meysey”. These lands in Wiltshire, Wyrardesbury in Buckinghamshire, Lokerley, Tuderley and Odiham in Hampshire, Cokeham and Bray in Berkshire, Cosham in Wiltshire, and Gillingham in Dorset, were granted to the queen as part of her dowry in March 1465 (C.P.R. 1461-1467, p. 430). Langley Marreys was added in July 1465 (ibid. p. 445). Marlborough, Devizes, Odiham and Gillingham had been part of the dowry of Queen Margaret (ante, xl. 102, 105) and Cokeham and Bray were usually part of the queen’s dower (Victoria County History of Berkshire, iii. 99, 124.). John Rotherham got £10 as his fee, Lord Audley had 53s. 4d. as steward of Gillingham, Sir George Darell received 40s. as steward of Marlborough, and Sir William Norreys drew £4 as steward of Cokeham and Bray. An unusually high sum—nearly £74—was paid to John Forster from the arrears of the previous year’s revenues (D.L.29/735/12053).
Recepta denariorum de receptoribus domaniorum et maneriorum in partibus australibus de corona et aliis de exitibus recepte sue huius anni, ad diversas vices, videnticet prima vice secundo die Septembris anno 7mo predicto £72 6s. 0d.; secunda vice 15mo die Octobris eodem anno £31 10s. 0d.; tercia vice 6yo die Novembris dicto anno £90; 4ta vice quinto die Decembris anno predicto £141 10s. 0d.; quinta vice 28o die eiusdem mensis dicto anno £26 13s. 4d.; 6ta vice 20 die Januarii anno predicto £50; 7a vice 2sto die Januarii eodem anno £26 13s. 4d.; 8ta vice per manus Roberti Bourne, unius auditorum domine regine, 5s. 8d. sine indentura; 9a vice per manus Johannis Stanford, auditoris prefate regine, 42s. 2d.; 10a vice 12mo die Februarii anno 7mo predicto per manus Nicholai Gaynesforde, armigeri, et Johannis Rede, £19; 11a vice 24o die Novembris per manus Willemi Andrews, ballivi libertatis de Cokeham et Bray, £20; 12a vice 12mo die Februarii dicto anno per manus Willelmi Kerver, custodis magne garderobe domine regine, £71 9s. 3d., 13a vice 16mo die Februarii eodem anno per manus Jakette Blundell, avenarii regine, £88 per 4 indenturas restitutas; et 15a vice per manus Johannis Amadas, aurifabri, £20 19s. 3d. sine indentura. Summa—£675 13s. 8d.

1 Nicholas Gaynesford was already an experienced member of parliament, having sat for Bletchingley 1453-4 and Surrey 1455-6 and 1460-1. He was to sit for Guildford 1472-5, for Southwark 1478, and for Surrey again 1491-2. He may also have sat in the Parliaments of 1483, 1485, 1487, and 1488-9 (Wedgwood, op. cit. p. 638). In 1461 he became an usher of the king's chamber, porter of the castle of Odiham, and, shortly afterwards, keeper of the park there. In 1464 these offices at Odiham were conferred on him for life: and it may well have been in this capacity that he entered the queen's service (C.P.R. 1461-1467, pp. 21, 123, 373). Later he was appointed her receiver from the Duchy lands granted to her in Essex, Hertfordshire, London, and Surrey (Somerville, op. cit. p. 608); and in 1476 he was described as usher of the queen's chamber (C.P.R. 1467-1477, p. 567). Though he was attainted for his part in the Duke of Buckingham's rebellion, he was reinstated in his offices at Odiham on the accession of Henry VII and became usher of the chamber to the new queen (C.P.R. 1485-1494, pp. 95, 100). According to the inscription on her tombstone, his wife was one of the gentlewomen of both Queen Elizabeth Woodville and her daughter Queen Elizabeth of York (Wedgwood, op. cit. p. 368).

2 John Rede is probably the yeoman of the Crown who is mentioned later in the account as having received an annuity for services rendered. This annuity of £4 13s. 4d. a year may have been part of his compensation for surrendering to the queen the manors of Lokerley and Tuderley (MS. p. 28, second note) which had been granted to him in 1462 (C.P.R. 1461-1467, p. 220), under the name of the manor of Queencourt. The manor was to be worth to him £22 a year (though according to the valor for 1466-7 it produced nearly £33); but he probably did not suffer from his compliance with the king's wishes. In 1462 he received a grant of £5 a year from the issues of the counties of Bedford and Buckingham and in 1464 a further grant of 6d. a day from the customs of Southampton (ibid. pp. 121, 352). Grants to him were exempted from resumption in 1461 and 1473 (Rot. Parl. v. 474, and vi. 80, 87).
Recepta denariorum de receptoribus domaniorum et maneriorum in partibus australibus ducati Lancastrie

Et de denariis receptis de Thoma Mauncell, armigero, et Mauricio Kidwelly, vicissim receptoribus domaniorum et maneriorum in partibus australibus de hereditate comitis Herefordie, tam de arreragio quam de recepta sua huius anni, ad diversas vices, videlicet prima vice 16° die Februarii dicto anno 7 mo £ 108 1 Is. 5d.; secunda vice primo die Augusti dicto anno £ 71 4s. 2d.; tercia vice 24° die Januarii eodem anno £ 130 4s. 2d.; 4ta vice 4° die Februarii anno predicto £ 42 11s. 3d. per 4or indenturas restitutas; et 5ta vice £ 17 15s. 1½d. sine indenturas.

Summa———£ 370 6s. 2½d.

Et in consimilibus denariis receptis de prefato Thoma Mauncell et Mauricio Kidwelly, vicissim receptoribus domaniorum et maneriorum in partibus australibus predictis de veteri ducati Lancastrie, de recepta sua huius anni, ad diversas vices, prima vice 16° die Februarii anno 7 mo predicto per manus Thome Mauncell £ 120 17s. 8d.; secunda vice 15° die Decembris dicto anno £ 273; tercia vice ultimo die eiusdem mensis eodem anno £ 137 15s. 0d.; 4ta vice 6° die Februarii eodem anno 57s. 4½d.; 5ta vice [. . .] die [. . .] dicto anno £ 22 13s. 1½d. per 5 indenturas restitutas; et 6ta vice per manus Johannis Stanford, auditoris, £ 13 6s. 8d. sine indentura——£ 570 9s. 9½d.

Summa——£ 940 16s. 0½d.

Summa pagine———£ 1616 9s. 8½d. /

1 The term "South Parts" denoted an administrative unit of the Duchy of Lancaster and comprised its estates in the shires of Southampton, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Berkshire, Oxford, Hereford, and Worcester (Somerville, op. cit. pp. 99, 104, n. 1, 113, n. 4). For the lands inherited from the Earldom of Hereford, see Somerville, op. cit. pp. 179, 339; and for the names of those granted to the queen under the Duchy seal in July 1467, see Rot. Parl. v. 628a, from "Sombourne" (Somborne) to "Blandforde et Guyssith" (Blandford and Gussage). The "South Parts" produced less than £ 175 for Queen Margaret in 1452-3 (ante, xl. 102).

2 For Thomas Mauncell and Maurice Kidwelly see Somerville, op. cit. p. 623. D.L.29/735/12053 describes Mauncell as receiver of the Duchy lands in Wiltshire, Dorset, and Oxfordshire, and Kidwelly as receiver of Duchy lands in Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Wiltshire, and Dorset. Both received a fee of 66s. 8d. John, Lord Audley, Robert Poyntz, and Thomas Prudde each received £ 5 as steward of the lands in Dorset, Wiltshire, Buckinghamshire and Hampshire, respectively. William Robert, clerk to the auditors, was paid 37s. from the revenues of these lands; it will be seen from MS. p. 5 that he was also feodary and bailiff of the liberty in the counties of Wiltshire and Hampshire.
Et de denariis receptis de Ricardo Mauncell,1 feodario ac ballivo libertatis in comitatibus Wiltescirie et Suthamtonie... exitibus officii sui huius anni ad duas vices, videlicet una vice 6th die Februarii anno predicto £10; et altera vice 24th die Marci dicto anno £5 7s. 7d. per [...] indenturas restitutas.

Et in consimilibus denariis receptis de Willelmo Robert, feodario et ballivo libertatis in comitatibus Oxonie et Berkere, de exitibus officii sui huius anni 25 die Februarii dicto anno 7mo, 16s. 7d.

Summa—£15 4s. 2d.

Et de denariis receptis de Johanne Beaufitz,2 receptore ibidem, de exitibus recepte sue huius anni [...] die Decembris anno 7mo predicto per indenturam restitutam.

Summa—£6 13s. 4d.

Manerium de Plesaunce3 in Grenewich

De aliquibus denariorum summis per ipsum recepturis, de ballivo aut collectore redditus et firme ibidem, de exitibus huius anni, per supraddictum tempus huius compoti non reddit eo quod aliquos huiusmodi denarios ad manus dicti receptoris generalis compoti per idem tempus minime liberatus fuerit, ac pro eo quod mise et reprise inde excedunt valorem eiusdem, ut per compotum dicti ballivi plenius apparat.

Summa—nullus.

Manerium de Shene4

Set reddit de denariis receptis de Edmundo Glase,5 armigero, firmario manerii ibidem, cum pertinenciis [...] die [...] dicto anno 7mo per indentura.

Summa—77s. 8d.

1 Richard Mauncell was appointed feodary of Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, and Gloucstershire in 1461 (Somerville, op. cit. p. 625). He was appointed collector of customs and subsidies in Poole, Dorset, in 1466 (C.F.R. 1461-1471, pp. 178, 179, 180). It is not certain whether he was a kinsman of Thomas Mauncell.

2 For John Beaufitz see Somerville, op. cit. p. 562. Under Queen Margaret he had been receiver of Kenilworth (ante, xl. 101) and in 1466-7 he was still there. The marginal reference to Kenilworth has disappeared owing to damp.

3 The manor of Plesaunce had formerly belonged to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (Rot. Parl. v. 627b) and had then passed to Queen Margaret who in 1452-3 (ante, xl. 105) got nothing from it, as Queen Elizabeth did in 1466-7.

4 Sheen was granted to Elizabeth as late as July, 1466 (C.P.R. 1461-1467, p. 525). Like Plesaunce it had formerly belonged to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (Rot. Parl. v. 627b). It was the queen's residence during part of this year.

5 Edmund Glase was granted in July 1461 the office of keeper of the New Park of Sheen, with wages of 2d. a day, seven acres of meadow for the sustenance of the king's does in winter, and a house with hall, kitchen and chambers. He also got the office of king's gardener there; and these offices were confirmed in 1464 (C.P.R. 1461-1467, pp. 124, 274). The wording of the new grant to his successor there in 1486 implies that he had recently been dismissed, so he may have become a supporter of Richard III.
Ormondes Ynne in Londonia

De aliquibus denariorum summis per ipsum recepturis de firma cuiusdam manse ibidem vocate Ormondes Ynne, per supradictum tempus huius compoti non reddit eo quod est valde ruinosus et restat in manu regine pro defectu conductorum, sic quod nullum proficuum inde per idem tempus perciendum potuit, ut dicit super sacramentum suum.

Summa———nullus.

Summa pagine———£25 15s. 2d.

p. 6

Manerium de Wratting Magna

Set reddit de denariis receptis de Henrico Turnour, firmario manerii de Wratting, aliter dicti de Talworth Wratting, in comitatu Suffolcie £7 per annum, per dictum dominum regem prefate domine regine ad terminum vite sue concessis, perciendiis ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis per equeles porciones et prefate domine regine pro anno proximo precedente debitis, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra idem tempus accidentibus. Et de consimilibus denariis receptis de dicto Henrico Turnour de supradictis £7 per annum, ut supra, prefate domine regine concessis et eisdem pro hoc instante anno debitis, videlicet pro terminis predictis infra dictum tempus huius compoti accidentibus.

Summa———£14

Manerium de Hampstead Mareschal

De aliquibus denariis summis recepturis de Johanne Cheyne, firmarii maneriis sive domanii ibidem, cum parco in comitatu Berkerie, £10 per annum prefate domine regine, pro termino vite sue concessis, perciendiis ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis equaliter et eisdem domine regine hoc anno, pro termino Michaelis anno proximo precedente debitis, per supradictum tempus huius compoti non reddit, eo quod aliquos huiusmodi denarios ad manum dicti receptoris generalis compoti minime liberatus fuerit, inde idem firmarius est inde domine regine responsurus. Et remanet

Summa———nullus

1 Ormonde's Inn was in Knightrider Street in the Vintry. It was formerly the town house of the Lancastrian Earl of Wiltshire and was granted to Elizabeth along with the manor of Greenwich in April 1465 (ibid. p. 434). Stow says: "This house is now lately taken downe, and diverse faire tenements are builded there, the corner house whereof is a Taverne" (A Survey of London, 1603, ed. C. L. Kingsford (1908), i. 248.)

2 The queen was assigned £7 annually from this manor as part of her dowry in July 1465 (C.P.R. 1461-1467, p. 445).

3 The same grant gave her £10 a year from Hampstead Marshal, which had been annexed to the Crown in 1345 and had formed part of the dowries of Queen Anne of Bohemia and Queen Joan of Navarre (V.C.H. Berkshire, i. 180).

4 John Cheyne is extremely hard to identify, as there were so many prominent men of this name at the time. See, for example, Wedgwood, op. cit. pp. 180-2.

5 The clerk who wrote this account, presumably William Robert, evidently believed in the existence of a deponent verb "liberor"; this is not a slip but a stereotyped phrase which occurs repeatedly in the following pages of the account.
Adhuc firme de corona

Set reddit de denariis receptis de[...] maiore ville Bristolii, in persolucionem £102 15s. 6d. de feodi firma eiusdem ville per annum, prefate domine regine, pro termino vite sue, per dictum dominium regem nunc Edwardum 4um per litteras suas patentes, inter alia concessorum, perciipiendorum, de firma ville predicte cum suburbis et suis pertinenciis tam per manus maioris ville Bristoli et communitatis eiusdem ville et successorum suorum ac burgensium eiusdem ville, heredum et successorum suorum, quam per manus vicecomitis eiusdem ville ac aliorum receptorum eiusdem ville pro tempore existencium seu eorum alicuius, ad terminos Pasche et Sancti Michaelis per equales porciones, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra dicturn tempus compoti accidentibus——£102 15s. 6d.

Et de denariis receptis de Rogero Sparling et Nicholao Ede, ballivis ville Beddfordie, in persolucionem £20, 20mo die Octobris dicto anno 7mo de firma burgi sive ville ibidem, iidem regine in forma predicta, pro termino vite sue, concessarum, perciipiendarum, tam per manus hominum eiusdem ville, heredum et successorum suorum pro tempore existencium quam per manus vicecomitis comitatuum Beddfordie et Buksirie ac aliorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore existencium sive eorum alicuius, ad eosdem terminos, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra tempus compoti accidentibus——£20

Summa pagine——£136 15s. 6d.

p. 7

Adhuc feodi firme et firme de corona

Et de denariis receptis de Johanne Rose, maiore civitatis Norwici, 20mo die Januarii dicto anno 7mo, in persolucionem £20,2 dicte domine regine annuatim pro termino vite sue de feodi firma civitatis Norwici ac de reddituum augmentacione eiusdem, modo quo supra concessarum, perciipiendarum, tam per manus maioris civitatis illius quam per manus vicecomitum eiusdem civitatis pro tempore existentium et aliorum receptorum eiusdem firme sive eorum alicuius, ad terminos Pasche et Sancti Michaelis per equales porciones, videlicet pro terminis predictis infra tempus huius compoti accidentibus——£20

Et de denariis receptis de Willelmo Wulflete, clerico, cancellario universitatis Cantebrigiensis, de illis £10 per annum,3 dicte domine regine de custodia assise

1 The same sum had been assigned to Queen Margaret, who succeeded in collecting the full amount in 1452-3, but only £50 7s. 9d. in the previous year (ante, xl. 108). The sum of £102 15s. 6d. was assigned to Elizabeth by the grants of March 1465 and January 1466 (C.P.R. 1461-1467, pp. 430, 480). This was also the case with the £20 from the farm of the borough of Bedford.

2 The queen was granted £20 from the city of Norwich by the same grant of March 1465 and the same confirmation of January 1466. The mention of the augmentation might make it appear that Elizabeth was drawing the whole of the fee-farm; but in 1450 the farm had been estimated at £80 6s. 8d. and the augmentation at a further £10 (Rot. Parl. v. 174).

3 The queen had been granted £10 from the assize of bread and ale at Cambridge by the same grant of March 1465. The University had been allowed to take over the administration of this assize in 1381, when it was agreed that £10 a year should be paid to the Exchequer for it (ibid. iii. 109).
panis et servisie correctione, puniconis, cum omnibus finibus et aliiis proficuis inde proveniencibus in universitate predicta, pro tempore vite sue, ut supra, concessis, percipiendis, per manus cancellarii eiusdem universitatis et successorum suorum vicem gerencium aut vicecomitum comitatuum Cantebrigiae et Huntendonei seu ballivorum eiusdem ville Cantebrigiae ac aliorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore existencium et eorum cuiuslibet, ad terminos predictos per equales porciones, prefate domine regine pro anno proximo precedente debitis, videlicet pro terminis predictis infra idem tempus accidentibus.

Summa———£ 10

Et de consimilibus denariis receptis de Edwardo Story, clerico, cancellario universitatis Cantebrigiensis predicte, in persolucionem £10 per annum prefate domine regine, ut supra, concessarum, percipiendarum ad terminos predictos equaliter et eidem regine pro hoc instante anno debitarum, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra dictum tempus huius compoti accidentibus.

Summa———£ 10

Adhuc feodi firme et firme de corona

Et de denariis receptis de Willelmo, abbate, priori et conventu de Sancto Albano, 12mo, die Novembris eodem anno 7mo, in persolucionem 50 marcarum1 quas abbas, prior et conventus de Sancto Albano et successores sui, regi et heredibus suis reddunt et reddere debent annuatim pro vacacione abbatie illius et omnium temporalium eiusdem, in forma predicta prefate regine concessarum, pro tempore vite sue, percipiendarum, per manus eorumdem abbatis, prioris et conventus et successorum suorum aut vicecomitum comitatuum Essexie et Hertfordie seu aliorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore existencium, ad terminos predictos per equales porciones, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra tempus compoti accidentibus.

Summa———£33 6s. 8d.

De aliquibus denariorum summis per ipsum recepturis de Ricardo, comite Warwici, de illis £60 per annum prefate domine regine, modo quo supra, pro termino vite sue, concessis, de firma manerii de Barton Bristollo et hundredo de Barton et Bristollo2 cum pertinentiis infra comitatuum Gloucester per manus vicecomitis eiusdem comitatus aut aliorum firmariorum et tenencium sive aliorum occupatorum vel receptorum inde quorumcumque pro tempore existencium, ad dicta festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis per equales porciones et eisdem domine regine

1 The sum of 50 marks a year was granted to the queen by the same grants of 1465 and 1466. As will be seen later in this account, it was burdened with an annuity of £9 2s. 6d. granted by Edward IV to a yeoman of the Crown, John Malkesham or Melsham, in June 1464 (C.P.R. 1461-1467, p. 333). This sum was paid to him until the end of the reign (D.L. 28/27/11 A. Account of Thomas Stidolf, collector of fee-farms and queen’s gold, 21-22 Edward IV).

2 The manor of Barton Bristol was similarly granted and confirmed in March 1465 and January 1466; for actual orders to pay the sum of £60 in March 1465 and October 1467, orders addressed to the farmers and occupiers of the manor, see C.C.R. 1461-1468, pp. 277, 416.
QUEEN ELIZABETH WOODVILLE, 1466-7

anno quinto regis nunc debitis, per supraddicturn tempus huius compoti non reddit
eo quod aliquos denarios inde ad manus dicti computatoris per idem tempus
minime liberatus fuerit, unde idem comes est inde domine regine responsurus.
Et remanet nullus.

Summa pagine—£73 6s. 8d. /

p. 8

Set reddit de denariis receptis de prefato comite Warwici, de illis £60 per annum,
prefate domine regine, ut supra, concessis, de firma manerii predicti cum perti-
nenciis et prefate domine regine pro hoc anno instante debitis ad terminos pre-
dictos equaliter 25\textsuperscript{io} die Octobris anno 7\textsuperscript{mo} predicto, videlicet pro eisdem
terminis infra dictum tempus huius compoti accidentibus.

Summa—£60

\textit{Adhuc feodi firme et firme de corona}

Et de denariis receptis de Edmundo Wynter et Johanne Gosse, ballivis ville
Gippeuici, 20\textsuperscript{mo} die Januarii dicto anno 7\textsuperscript{mo}, in persolucionem £40\textsuperscript{1} de firma
eiusdem ville in comitatu Suffolcie prefate domine regine, pro termino vite sue,
ute superius, per dominum regem nunc concessuram, perciipendarum per manus
burgcium dicti ville aut vicecomitis comitatuum Norfolk et Suffolcie, prefate
domine regine, pro termino vite sue, ut superius, per dominum regem nunc con-
cessuram, perciipendarum per manus burgcium dicti ville aut vicecomitis
comitatuum Norfolk et Suffolcie seu aliorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro
tempore existencionem, ad festa predicta equaliter, videlicet pro eisdem terminis
infra dictum tempus huius compoti accidentibus.

Summa—£40

Et de denariis receptis de Johanne, abbate de Sancto Edmundo, in persolu-
cionem £40, quas abbas, prior et conventus de Sancto Edmundo\textsuperscript{2} et successores
sui, regi et heredibus suis reddunt et reddere debent, annuatim, pro custodia
abbatie illius et omnium temporalium eiusdem, dicte domine regine, pro termino
vite sue, in forma predicta concessuram, perciipendarum, per manus eorumden
abbatis, prioris et conventus et successores suorum aut vicecomitis comitatuum
Norfolkie et Suffolcie seu aliorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore existen-
cium, ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis per equales porciones, videlicet pro
dictis terminis infra tempus compoti accidentibus.

Summa—£40

Et de denariis receptis de heredibus masculinis Michaelis de la Pole, in persol-
cucionem £9 16s. 9d. per annum, prefate domine regine per dictum dominum

\textsuperscript{1} The £40 was granted and confirmed in 1465 and 1466 as above. Queen
Margaret was granted only £33 6s. 8d. from this source and in 1452-3 was able to
collect only £20 of it (ante, xl. 109.)

\textsuperscript{2} Both the £40 collected from the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds and the
£9 16s. 9d. coming in the next item from the heirs male of Michael de la Pole,
Earl of Suffolk, were granted and confirmed in March 1465 and January 1466;
for orders of 1465 and 1467 to pay, see C.C.R. 1461-1468, pp. 276-7, 416.
regem nunc Edwardum 4tum pro termino vite sue concessarum, de superplusagio
manerii de Lowestofte et hundredi de Luddinglone in comitatu Suffolcie ac
aliorum castrorum, maneriorum, terrarum, tenementorum et redditu, speci-
ficatorum in rotulo 7mo. Henrici quinti, eidem Michaeli heredibus et assignatis
suis, in valorem quinquaginta librarum per annum assignatorum, aut vicecomitis
comitatu predictorum Norffolcie et Suffolcie aut aliorum receptorum eiusdem
pro tempore existencium, ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis equaliter et eidem
domine regine pro anno proximo precedente debitorum, videlicet pro eisdem
terminis infra idem tempus accidentibus.

Summa—£9 16s. 9d.

Et de consimilibus denariis receptis de dictis heredibus masculinis Michaelis
de la Pole in persolucionem £9 16s. 9d., prefate regine ut supra concessorum, de
superplusagio manerii predicti cum pertinenciis et eidem domine regine pro hoc
instante anno debitorum ad terminos predictos equaliter, 20mo die Januarii anno
7mo predicto, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra dictum tempus huius compoti
accidentibus.

Summa—£9 16s. 9d.

Et de denariis receptis de Ricardo Burton et Johanne Taverner, vicecomitibus
ville Nottingamie,1 in persolucionem £54 12s. 0d. per annum, per dictum dom-
inum regem prefate regine, pro termino vite sue, concessorum, de firma ville
Nottingamie per manus hominum aut vicecomitibus eiusdem ville seu

Summa pagine—£214 5s. 6d. /
p. 9

aliorum receptorum eiusdem pro tempore existencium, ad festa predicta equaliter,
videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra dictum tempus huius compoti accidentibus.

Et de denariis receptis de Ricardo Byngham et Willelmo Bancrofte, ballivis
ville Derby,2 9mo die Novembris anno 7mo predicto, in persolucionem £40 per
annum, per dictum dominum regem nunc Edwardum 4tum eidem regine, pro
termino vite sue, in forma predicta concessarum, de firma ville Derby percipien-
darum annuatim per manus hominum eiusdem ville aut vicecomitis comitatuam
Nottingamie et Derby seu aliorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore

1 The queen derived little income from Nottingham, for later in the account
she allowed two annuities of £9 2s. 6d. each to two yeoman of the Crown (p. 27)
and a remission of £20 from the fee-farm to the authorities of Norwich (p. 29).
However, Margaret of Anjou had drawn nothing from Norwich in 1452-3 (ante,
XL. 109.)

2 Allowances of £40 a year from Derby and from Hedyngton (Headington)
were made in March 1465 and January 1466. Orders to pay were made in 1465
and 1467 (C.C.R. 1461-1468, pp. 278, 416). Queen Margaret was granted only
£26 13s. 4d. from the farm of Derby and in 1452-3 managed to collect only
£17 0s. 8d. of this (ante, xl. 109, 110).
QUEEN ELIZABETH WOODVILLE, 1466-7 231

existencium, ad festa supradicta equaliter, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra dictum tempus huius compoti accidentibus———£40

De aliquibus denariis summis per ipsum recepturis, de £20 de quadam summa £40 per annum, prefecte regine, pro termino vite sue, per dictum regem concessa ut supra, de manerio de Hedynghon cum hundredo de Bolyngdene extra portam borealem Oxonie, percipianda annuatim, per manus Willelmi Wilcotes, armigeri, et heredum suorum aut per manus vicecomitis comitatum Oxonie et Berksrie seu aliquorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore existencium, ad festa supradicta equaliter et eodem domine regine pro termino Pasche anno 6º regis nunc debita, per tempus compoti non reddit, eo quod nullos huiusmodi denarios ad manus dicti receptoris compoti minime liberatus fuerit, unde idem vicecomes est inde domine regine responsurus. Et remanet———Nullus

Set reddit de denariis receptis in persolucionem predictarum £40 per annum, prefecte domine regine modo quo supra, pro termino vite sue, de dicto manerio de Hedynghon cum hundredo de Bolyngdene, concessarum, percipiendarum ut superius annuatim ad festa supradicta equaliter, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra dictum tempus huius compoti accidentibus———£40

Adhuc feodi firme et firme de corona

Et de denariis per ipsum receptis de Johanne Dyer et Ricardo Toly, ballivis ville Dorcestrie, in persolucionem £20 per annum, per dictum dominum regem nunc Edwardum 4ºm ut superius inter alia, per litteras suas patentes, prefecte regine, pro termino vite sue, concessarum, de feodi firma ville Dorcestrie,1 percipiendarum annuatim, per manus burgencium eiusdem ville et successorum suorum aut vicecomitis comitatum Somersete et Dorcestrie sive aliornam receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore existencium, ad festa predicta equaliter, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra dictum tempus huius compoti accidentibus———£20

Et de denariis receptis de vicecomite comitatum Somersete et Dorcestrie de quadam summa £12 per annum, concessa prefecte regine, pro termino vite sue, in forma supradicta, percipiendarum annuatim, de firma manerii de Powrestok2 cum pertinencii in comitatu Dorcestrie, per manus Johannis de Wroxhale et heredum suorum aut vicecomitis comitatum Somersete et Dorcestrie seu aliquorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore existencium, ad festa supradicta equaliter et dicte domine regine pro anno proximo precedente debita, videlicet pro terminis predictis infra idem tempus accidentibus.

Summa pagine———£112 /

p. 10

Et de denariis per ipsum receptis de vicecomite comitatum Somersete et Dorcestrie in persolucionem predictarum £12 per annum, eodem domine regine in

1 A grant of £20 from the fee-farm of Dorchester was made as above. This sum seems to have been the total farm (Rot. Parl. iv. 380.)

2 Grant as above of "£12 yearly from the farm of the manor of Powerstock at the hands of John Wroxhale and his heirs" (C.P.R. 1461-1467, pp. 430, 480).
forma predicta concessarum, percipiendarum ad festa predicta equaliter et
eidem regine pro hoc instante anno debitarum, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra
predictum tempus huius compoti accidentibus———£12

De aliquibus denariorum summis per ipsum recepturis, de £7 de quadam
summa £15 anno quinto regis nunc domine regine debita, aut de £30 hoc anno
et anno proximo precedente, utroque anno £15 eidem debitis et inter alia con-
cessis, pro termino vite sue, percipiendis annullatim, pro hundreodo de Calne et
molinio aquatico cum pertinenciis in Calne1 in comitatu Wiltescirie, per manus
Willelmi de Zouche de Totneys, militis, et heredum suorum aut vicecomitis
comitatus Wiltescirie aut aliorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore
existencium, ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis per equales porciones et prefate
domine regine per tempus predictum debitis, per supradictum tempus huius
compoi non reddit eo quod aliquos denarios inde ad manus dicti receptoris
generalis compoti minime liberati fuerunt, unde idem Willelmus et heredes sui
sunt inde responsuri. Et remanet———Nullus

Adhuc foedi firme et firme de corona

Set reddit de denariis per ipsum receptis de Thoma Halman et Ricardo
Bustard, ballivis ville Oxone,2 de parte £35 dicte regine modo quo supra, pro
termino vite sue, concessarum, percipiendarum annullatim, per manus burgencium
aut ballivorum ville seu aliorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore
existencium, ad festa predicta equaliter, videlicet in partem solucionis eiusdem
summe per idem tempus———£20 10s. 0d.

De aliquibus denariorum summis per ipsum recepturis, de £14 10s. 0d.
residuis predictarum £35, eadem regine pro hoc instante anno debitis, modo ac
forma supradictis, in proxima particula precedente annotatis, ad festa predicta
equaliter, per supradictum tempus huius compoti non reddit eo quod aliquos
denarios inde ad manus dicti receptoris generalis compoti minime liberati fuerunt,
unde idem ballivi sunt inde domine regine responsuri. Et remanet———Nullus

Set reddit de denariis receptis de Roberto Bluet, vicecomite ville Suthamptonie,
in persolucionem £46 supradicte domine regine modo ac forma predictis, pro
termino vite sue, concessarum, percipiendarum annullatim, de firma et incremento
ville Suthamptonie, per manus hominum seu vicecomitis eiusdem ville sive

1 Grant as above of “ £15 yearly for this hundred and a water-mill in Calne,
Co. Wilts., at the hands of William la Zouche of Totneys, knight and his heirs or
the sheriff of Wilts.” For actual orders to pay the £15 in 1465 and 1467, see
2 The farms of Oxford and Southampton were granted as above. Queen
Margaret of Anjou had drawn income from the fee-farm of Southampton and in
1452-3 received £100 from this source (ante, xl. 109). There was an extremely
widespread trend in the fifteenth century for English boroughs to get their fee-
farms substantially reduced, on various pretexts ; see the unpublished Oxford
D.Phil thesis of A. P. M. Wright “ The relations between the Crown and the
Boroughs in the Mid-Fifteenth Century ”.
aliorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore existencium, ad festa supradicta equaliter, videlicet pro terminis predictis infra supradictum tempus huius compoti accidentibus £46

Et de huiusmodi denariis receptis de Ricardo Damory, in persolucionem £10 de firma tam duarum parciurn quam terci pariturs manerii de Godyngton1 cum pertinencisiis in comitatibus Oxonie et Berksirie, dicte domine regine modo quo supra, pro termino vite sue concessarum, percipiendarum annuatim per manus dicto Ricardi Damory et heredum suorum aut per manus vicecomitis comitatum Oxonie seu Berksirie aut aliorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore existencium ad dicta festa Pasche et

Summa pagine ————————————— £88 10s. 0d. /

Sancti Michaelis equaliter, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra dictum tempus huius compoti accidentibus £10

De aliquibus denariorum summis per ipsum recepturis, de quadam summa £6, de medietate £12 per annum, prefate regine in forma predicta concessarum, percipiendarum annuatim, a festo Pasche anno 5o regis nunc pro termino vite sue, de firma sive custodia ville de Shaftesbury, per manus abbissse et conventus de Shaftesbury2 et successarum suarum aut vicecomitis comitatum Somersete et Dorcestrie, seu aliorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore existencium, ad festa predicta equaliter et prefate domine regine pro tempore Sancti Michaelis anno quinto regis nunc debitarum, eo quod aliquos denarios ad manus dicti receptoris compoti minime liberati fuerunt per idem temporus, unde dicta abbissa et conventus vel vicecomes predictus sunt inde domine regine responsuri. Et
remanet —————————————————————————— Nullus

Set reddit de denariis receptis de supradictis £12 per annum, prefate domine regine in forma predicta concessis, percepiendis annuatim de firma seu custodia de ville de Shaftesbury, ut supra, ad festa supradicta equaliter, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra dictum tempus huius compoti accidentibus £12

Adhuc feodi firme et firme de corona

Et de denariis receptis de Nicholao de Segrave, de quadam summa £12 per annum de firma de Kyngton, per dictum dominum regem nunc Edwardum 4um

1 In July 1465 a grant that was confirmed in the following January gave to the queen "£10 yearly from the farm of two parts and the third part of the manor of Godington, in the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, at the hands of Richard Damory and his heirs or the sheriff of Oxford or Buckingham" (C.P.R. 1461-1467, pp. 445, 480.)

2 In July 1465 a grant of £13 was made to the queen from the farm of Shaftesbury; this was reduced to £12 the following January (ibid. pp. 445, 480). Small as was the town, it was divided, a moiety being held of the powerful Abbess of Shaftesbury. For orders to pay these sums from Shaftesbury and Godington in January 1466 and October 1467, see C.C.R. 1461-1468, pp. 294, 417-18.
prefate domine regine, ut superius, pro termino vite sue concessa, perciplaenda annuatim, per manus dicti Nicholai de Segrave aut vicecomitis comitatum Warwici et Leicester seu aliorum receptorum eiusdem pro tempore existencium, ad festa supradicta equaliter, videlicet in partem solucionis eiusdem per idem tempus ————————————————————————£6

De aliquibus denariorum summis per ipsum recepturis de £6 residuis predictarum £12 prefate regine pro termino Michaelis infra tempus compoti accidentibus debitis, modo et forma supradictis, in proxima particula precedentis annotatis, ad festa predicta equaliter per dictum tempus compoti non reddit, eo quod aliquos denarios inde ad manus dicti receptoris generalis compoti per idem tempus minime liberati fuerunt, unde idem Nicholaus aut vicecomes comitatum Warwici et Leicester sunt inde domine regine responsuri. Et remanet —————————nullus

Set reddit de denariis receptis de Nicholao de Segrave, in persolucionem 100s. per annum, de firma wappentakii de Goscote,1 per dominum regem nunc predictum, consimili modo prefate domine regine, pro termino vite sue concessorum, percipiendorum annuatim ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michelis equaliter, per manus Nicholai de Segrave aut vicecomitis comitatum Warwici et Leicester seu aliorum receptorum eiusdem firma pro tempore existencium, ad festa predicta equaliter et prefate domine regine pro eisdem terminis anno proximo precedentis debitorum, videlicet per idem tempus ———————————————————————————100s.

De aliquibus denariorum summis per ipsum recepturis de predictis 100s. per annum, de firma wappentakii de Goscote, ut supra, prefate domine regine concessorum et eidem pro hoc instante anno debitorum, per tempus compoti non reddit, eo quod aliquos denarios ad manus dicti receptoris generalis minime liberati fuerunt, unde sunt domine regine responsuri. Et remanet ——————————nullus

Summa pagine ———————————————————£23 /

p. 12

Adhuc feodi firme et firme de corona

Set reddit de denariis receptis de vicecomite comitatum Warwici et Leicester in persolucionem 116s. de firme medietatis ville de Tamworth1 et incremento eiusdem, concessorum prefate domine regine in forma predicta, pro termino vite sue, percipiendarum annuatim ad festa predicta equaliter, per manus hominis et tenencium eiusdem ville aut vicecomitis comitatum Warwici et Leicester sive aliorum receptorum eiusdem firme pro tempore existencium et prefate domine regine pro anno proximo precedente debitorum, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra idem tempus accidentibus ————————————————————————116s.

De aliquibus denarioirum summis per ipsum recepturis, de predictis 116s. per annum, de firme medietatis ville de Tamworth et incremento eiusdem, ut

1 Kington, Goscote and Tamworth were granted as above (C.P.R. 1461-1467, pp. 445, 480). For orders to pay these sums, see C.C.R. 1461-1468, pp. 294, 417-18.
supra, prefate domine regine in proxima particula precedente, concessarum et
eidem pro hoc instante anno debitarum, per tempus compoti non reddit, eo quod
aliquos denarios inde ad manus dicti receptoris compoti per idem tempus minime
liberatus fuerit, unde idem vicecomes est inde domine regine responsurus. Et
remanet ___________________________nullus

Set reddit de denariis per ipsum receptis de vicecomite comitatuum Warwici
et Leicester in persolucionem £12 18s. 5½d. de feodi firma hundredi de Framlond1
cum pertinenciis in comitatui Leicester, per predictum nunc regem prefate domine
regine inter alia modo et forma predictis, pro termino vite sue, concessorum,
percipiendorum annuatim, per manus Rogeri Beller aut vicecomitis dictiorum
comitatuum Warwici et Leicester seu aliorum receptorum eiusdem firmae pro
tempore existencium, ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis equaliter et prefate
domine regine pro anno proximo precedente debitorum, videlicet pro eisdem
termini infra idem tempus accidentibus_______________________£12 18s. 5½d.

Set reddit de denariis receptis de [...] de quadam summa 108s. 4d. per
annum, de firma honoris de Peverell, Bononii, et Hagenet,1 cum membris et
pertinenciis suis in comitatibus Buksirie, Norhamtune et Leicester necnon castri
et honoris de Huntendone cum membris et pertinenciis suis in comitatibus
Huntendone, Beddfordie, Buksirie, et Norhamptune, que fuerunt Johannis
Hastynges, nuper comitis Pembrochie, una cum curia leta, redditibus, viso franci-
plegii, libertatibus et alii consuetudinibus, proficius et commoditatis eisdem
honoris seu eorum alciui pertinenciis sive spectantium, per predictum
dominium nunc regem Edwardum 4tum dictae domine regine pro termino vite sue,
ut supra concessa, percipienda annuatim, per manus dicti Johannis Hastynge aut
heredum suo aut vicecomitum comitatuum Huntendone, Cantebrigie,
Beddfordie, Buksirie, et Norhamptune pro tempore existencium seu eorum
alciuius aut firmariorum occupatorum seu receptorum inde pro tempore existen-
cium, ad festa predicta equaliter, videlicet pro eisdem terminis infra tempus
compoi accidentibus_________________________£5 8s. 4d.

Summa pagine__________________________£24 2s. 9½d.2

1 The grants from the hundred of Framland and the honours of Peverel,
Boulogne, and Hagenet were made in July 1465, confirmed in January 1466, and
ordered to be paid in January 1466 and October 1467 (C.P.R. 1461-1467, pp. 445,
480; C.C.R. 1461-1468, pp. 293, 294, 416, 417). John Hastings, Earl of Pem-
broke, 1375-89, had died without heirs and his lands had escheated to the Crown
(The Complete Peerage, ed. H. A. Doubleday, G. A. White, and Lord Howard de
Walden, x. 396).

2 The second part of this article will appear in the next number of the
BULLETIN.