

SUMMARY: The document below is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of the will, dated 20 February 1550 and proved 13 February 1551, of Barnard Jenyn (by 1532-1550?), stepbrother of Queen Katherine Howard; of Oxford's friend, Sir George Howard (b. before 1523, d. 1580); and of Margaret Howard (d.1571), mother of Oxford's one-time friend, and later bitter enemy, Charles Arundel (d.1587).

FAMILY BACKGROUND

Testator's grandparents

On his father's side, the testator was the grandson of John Jenyn, perhaps the John Jenyn who was sergeant of the cellar to Henry VI in 1443-4. See Brayley, Edward Wedlake, *The History of Surrey*, Vol. I, Part II, (London: Tilt and Bogue, 1841), pp. 403, 463 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=LArFM2xhKfIC&pg=PA463>

On his mother's side, the testator was the grandson of Sir John Munday (d.1537), goldsmith and Lord Mayor of London, by his first wife, Margaret, whose maiden name is unknown. For the will of Sir John Munday, see TNA PROB 11/27/118.

Testator's father

The testator was the son of Nicholas Jenyn (d.1532), citizen and skinner of London, and Margaret Munday (c.1510 - 21 January 1565). In his will, the testator's father mentions his sister, Alice (nee Jenyn) Pike, her husband, John Pike, and their son and daughter, Thomas Pike and Avis Pike. See the will, dated 6 September 1531 and proved 22 January 1533, of Nicholas Jenyn, TNA PROB 11/24/298.

See also Hayward, Maria, *Dress at the Court of King Henry VIII*, (Maney Publishing, 2007), at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=BCgxDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT915>

For Nicholas Jenyn, see also Wadmore, James Foster, *Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Skinners of London*, (London: Blades, East & Blades, 1902), p. 191 at:

<https://archive.org/stream/someaccountofwor00wadmuoft#page/190>

For Nicholas Jenyn, see also:

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Jenyn-4>

See also:

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'Brewers' Quay', in *Survey of London: Volume 15, All Hallows, Barking-By-The-Tower, Pt II*, ed. G H Gater and Walter H Godfrey (London, 1934), pp. 53-55. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-london/vol15/pt2/pp53-55> [accessed 17 September 2018]

The name of the quay occurs first in a quitclaim (fn. 6) of 1525 from Humphrey Gay, son of Christopher Gay, son of Thomas Gay and Alice his wife, to Nicholas Jenyns, skinner, and others of a messuage and quay called Clare's Quay ... lying between the brewhouse of Nicholas Jenyns on the east (the "Ram's Head") and the Stew Quay on the west.

Testator's father's first marriage

The testator's father married firstly a wife named Joan, fourth wife and widow of the London brewer, Henry Mortylman (d.1505?). See the will of Henry Mortylman, dated 22 June 1504 and proved 17 October 1505, TNA PROB 11/14/718, in which he mentions his four wives, Joan, Cecily, Elizabeth and Joan (again), and his three daughters:

-Katherine Mortylman.

-Alice Mortylman.

-Avice Mortylman (d. October 1544), the testator's stepsister, for whom see:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=695

Avice or Avis Mortelman (d. October 1554) was the daughter of Henry Mortelman (d.1515+) and his wife Joan. Mortelman owned Ram's Head in Petty Wales, London at the time of his death and left it in equal parts to his widow and his daughter. Joan remarried, taking as her second husband Nicholas Jenyn (d.1532), the king's skinner, and Avice was unable to claim her inheritance until twenty-seven years after her mother's death. Avice married Nicholas Gibson (d.1540), a grocer who was also an alderman and sheriff of London. Gibson founded a free school at Radcliffe/Ratcliff (now Stepney), Middlesex in 1536, providing £50 for that purpose. In 1553, an almshouse was also established there. Meanwhile, in a will dated September 23, 1540, Gibson left his wife a house in Stepney. In 1541, Avice married Sir Anthony Knyvett, a member of Henry VIII's court. He had accumulated serious debts by 1536. One account suggests that he put aside his first wife, Matilda, widow of John Dennis, to marry the wealthy Avice. Whatever the truth of that story, Knyvett made his will in June 1548 and it was proved in July 1549. Also in 1549, the Cooper's Company became Lady Knyvett's tenants at Radcliffe. In 1552, she asked them to take over the school her first husband had founded. She was probably buried with him in the Stepney Parish Church of St. Dunstan. She appears to have had no children by either marriage.

As noted above, Avice Mortylman married firstly, about January 1532, the London grocer, Nicholas Gibson (d.1540), and secondly Sir Anthony Knyvet (d.1549?), the fifth son of Sir Edmund Knyvet (drowned at sea in 1503/4) and Eleanor Tyrrell.

Sir Anthony Knyvet was a younger brother of Sir Thomas Knyvet (c.1485–1512) of Buckenham, Norfolk, great-grandfather of Oxford's mistress, Anne Vavasour, and grandfather of Sir Thomas Knyvet (1546 – 27 July 1622), who fought with Oxford over the 'quarrel of Anne Vavasour', an altercation in which Oxford was hurt and his man 'Gerret' slain, according to an entry in the diary of Richard Madox for 1-3 March 1582 (see BL MS Cotton, Appendix 47, f. 7v). See the *ODNB* entry for Sir Thomas Knyvet (c.1485-1512) and his will, TNA PROB 11/17/337.

For the will of Avice Mortylman's second husband, Sir Anthony Knyvet, dated 21 June 1548 and proved 6 July 1549, in which he describes himself as 'one of the gentleman waiters of the King's Majesty's private chamber', see TNA PROB 11/32/485.

Avice Mortylman's second husband should not be confused with the Sir Anthony Knyvet who served as Lieutenant of the Tower of London in the 1540s and was executed in 1554 for his involvement in Wyatt's rebellion. Sir Anthony Knyvet (d.1554), Lieutenant of the Tower, was the nephew of Avice Mortylman's second husband, and was a younger son of Sir Thomas Knyvet (c.1485–1512) of Buckenham, Norfolk, by Muriel Howard (d.1512), widow of John Grey (d.1504), Viscount Lisle, and daughter of Thomas Howard (1443-1524), 2nd Duke of Norfolk, by his first wife, Elizabeth Tilney (d.1497). For the will of Muriel Howard Knyvet, see Nicolas, Nicholas Harris, *Testamenta Vetusta*, Vol. II, (London: Nichols and Son, 1826), p. 516 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=ivsUAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA516>

For the testator's stepsister, Avice Mortylman, see also Phillips, Chelsea, 'Avice Gibson Knyvett (d.1554)' in Levin, Carole et al, *A Biographical Encyclopedia of Early Modern Englishwomen*, (Abingdon: Routledge, 2017), pp. 207-8 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=kDglDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA207>

Testator's father's second marriage

As noted above, the testator's father married secondly, by licence dated 3 September 1526, the testator's mother, Margaret Munday (c.1510 - 21 January 1565), daughter of the London goldsmith and Lord Mayor, Sir John Munday (d.1537). See Armytage, George J., ed., *Allegations for Marriage Licences Issued by the Bishop of London 1520-1610, Vol. I*, (London: Harleian Society, 1887), Vol. XXV, p. 5 at:

http://books.google.ca/books?id=eulK_JxRngsC&pg=PA5

By his father's second marriage, the testator had a sister of the whole blood:

-Julian Jenyn (c.1534 - 13 July 1595), who married firstly, by 13 May 1546, Hugh Knight, gentleman, of Knight's Hill, Streatham, Surrey, son of Henry Knight of Knight's Hill in the parish of Lambeth, gentleman, (see TNA DL 25/1031, TNA DL 25/1032 and TNA DL 41/177), and secondly, Sir Thomas Holcroft (1505/6-1558), of Vale Royal, Chester, Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Knight Marshall to Queen Mary, younger brother of Sir John Holcroft (by 1498-1560). See the History of Parliament entry for Sir John Holcroft at:

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/holcroft-sir-john-1498-1560>

Sir John Holcroft (by 1498-1560) had a son and heir, Sir John Holcroft (d.1588/9), whose daughter and sole heir, Alice Holcroft (d. 4 January 1627), married, about 1572, Sir Edward Fitton (c.1548-1606), Oxford's steward in Cheshire, for whom see the *ODNB* entry and his will, TNA PROB 11/107/223. See also Holcroft's Case (1596) in *Cases Collect & Report Per Sir Fra. Moore Chevalier, Serjeant Del Ley*, 2nd ed., (London: G. Pawlet, 1688), at p. 486:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=cNZIAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA486>

For letters from Sir Edward Fitton (c.1548-1606) dated 30 June and 3 July 1578 to Lord Burghley concerning Oxford's manor of North Rode, at the time part of Oxford's wife Anne's jointure, see TNA SP 12/124/55, f. 161, and CP 10/4. For letters from him to Oxford's brother-in-law, Sir Robert Cecil see CP 54/15, CP 54/21 and CP 54/110.

For the Fitton pedigree see Earwaker, J.P., *East Cheshire: Past and Present*, Vol. II, (London, 1880), pp. 564-7 at:

<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000112991>

For the Holcroft pedigree, see also Earwaker, J.P., ed., *Local Gleanings Relating to Lancashire and Cheshire*, Vol. I, (Manchester: J.E. Cornish, 1875-6), pp. 121-6 at:

<https://books.google.ca/books?id=3u0LAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA121>

See also 'The Holcrofts of Vale Royal', available as a pdf file online at:

www.tonybostock.com/Holcroft.pdf

See also the Holcroft pedigree, available as a pdf file online at:

<https://www.dolmetsch.com/holcroftrelationships.pdf>

See also the will of Julian Jenyn Knight Holcroft, TNA PROB 11/87/196, and the entry for Julian Jenyn at:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=689

For Julian Jenyn's husband, Sir Thomas Holcroft (1505/6-1558), see also his will, dated 29 July 1558 and proved 20 April 1564, TNA PROB 11/47/145, and the History of Parliament entry at:

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/holcroft-sir-thomas-15056-58>

By Sir Thomas Holcroft, Julian Jenyn had a son and a daughter:

(1) Sir Thomas Holcroft (15 July 1557? – 20 February 1620). At his father's death he was made a ward of Sir Edward Fitton (1527-1579), the father of Oxford's steward, who married him to his daughter, Elizabeth Fitton (d. 19 August 1595). See the will, TNA PROB 11/61/561, of Sir Edward Fitton (1527-1579).

After the death of Elizabeth Fitton, Sir Thomas Holcroft (15 July 1557? – 20 February 1620) married secondly Elizabeth Reyner (d. 28 January 1612), the daughter of Sir William Reyner of Orton Longueville, Huntingdonshire, widow of Henry Talbot, third son of George Talbot (c.1522-1590), 6th Earl of Shrewsbury. See the History of Parliament entry at:

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/holcroft-thomas-ii-1557-1620>

The History of Parliament entry notes Sir Thomas Holcroft's connections to Oxford's father-in-law, Lord Burghley:

Holcroft's kinsman Thomas Holcroft I was a servant of Lord Burghley, and Holcroft was himself evidently known to the lord treasurer, being one of a number of gentlemen admitted to Gray's Inn at the latter's request in February 1588. The connexion was strengthened a year later by the marriage of the daughter and heiress of the 3rd Earl of Rutland, Holcroft's niece, to Burghley's grandson, William Cecil. Even after her death in 1591 the link was maintained, Thomas Cecil, 2nd Baron Burghley, recommending him to his brother, Sir Robert Cecil, both in 1600 and 1604.

See also the entry for Thomas Holcroft in Barnett, Richard C., *Place, Profit and Power: A Study of the Servants of William Cecil, Elizabethan Statesman*, The James Sprunt Studies in History and Political Science, Vol. 51, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1969), pp. 87-9.

(2) Isabel Holcroft (c.1555 – 16 January 1606), Maid of Honour to Elizabeth I. In 1573 she married Edward Manners (12 July 1549 – 14 April 1587), 3rd Earl of Rutland, for whom see the *ODNB* entry. For Isabel Holcroft, see also:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=685

Isabel Holcroft (1555-January 16, 1606) was the daughter of Thomas Holcroft of Vale-Royal, Cheshire (1505/6-July 31, 1558) and Juliana Jennings (d.1595). Isabel was a maid of honor to Queen Elizabeth and on January 6, 1573 married Edward Manners, 3rd earl of Rutland (July 12, 1549-April 14, 1587). As they had no sons, the Rutland title passed to the earl's brother but their daughter, Elizabeth (1574/5-May 1, 1591) kept the title Baroness Roos. After the death of the earl, the countess of Rutland lived at Newark Castle. It was another widowed countess of Rutland, Elizabeth Charleton (d.1594), who lived at Winkbourn Hall in Nottinghamshire. Isabel was buried in St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. Portraits: effigy at Bottesford.

As noted above, Edward Manners and Isabel Holcroft had an only daughter, Elizabeth Manners (1576-1591), who in 1589 married Lord Burghley's grandson, William Cecil (1566-1640), 2nd Earl of Exeter. After the death of Elizabeth Manners, William Cecil married secondly Elizabeth Drury, the daughter of Sir William Drury (1550-1590) and Elizabeth Stafford (d.1600). Their daughter, Diana Cecil (d.1658), married Oxford's son, Henry de Vere (24 February 1593 – June 1625), 18th Earl of Oxford. See the History of Parliament entry for William Cecil at:

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1558-1603/member/cecil-william-1566-1640>

See also the will of Sir William Drury, TNA PROB 11/8/6/11.

Testator's mother's second marriage

After the death of the testator's father, the testator's mother, Margaret Munday, married, secondly, as his third wife, Lord Edmund Howard (1478-1539), third son of Thomas Howard (1443-1524), 2nd Duke of Norfolk. Lord Edmund Howard's first wife was Joyce or Jocasta Culpeper (born c.1480, d. after 1527), the widow of Ralph Leigh (d. 6 November 1509) of Stockwell (in Lambeth), Surrey, and daughter of Richard Culpeper (c.1430 - 4 October 1484), esquire, of Oxenhoath (in West Peckham), Kent. By Joyce Culpeper, Lord Edmund was the father of three sons and three daughters, including Queen Katherine Howard. For the children of Lord Edmund Howard and Joyce Culpeper, see the will of Sir John Leigh or Legh (1502-1564?), TNA PROB 11/48/372. See also Richardson, Douglas, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, 2nd ed., Vol. II, pp. 417-18, and Vol. IV, pp. 107-9, and the will of Ralph Leigh, TNA PROB 11/16/46.

Lord Edmund Howard is said to have been 'a wastrel who squandered his wife's inheritance and then had to flee abroad to avoid his creditors'. When his first wife died, their young children were likely brought up in the household of Agnes Howard (d.1545), Dowager Duchess of Norfolk. He sought help from Thomas Cromwell, who arranged his appointment as comptroller of Calais in 1530, but died 'engulfed in debts' in 1539.

There were no issue of the testator's mother's second marriage to Lord Edmund Howard. However by her second marriage Margaret Munday became the stepmother of Lord Edmund's children by his first wife, Joyce Culpeper, including the future Queen Katherine Howard; Oxford's friend, Sir George Howard (b. before 1523, d. 1580); and Margaret Howard (d.1571), mother of Oxford's one-time friend, and later bitter enemy, Charles Arundel (d.1587), son of Sir Thomas Arundell (c.1502-1552). A further indication of the relationship between the Howards and the Mundays through this marriage is the fact that Sir John Munday requested in a codicil to his will that Thomas Howard (1473-1554), 3rd Duke of Norfolk, act as supervisor of his will.

Testator's mother's third marriage

The testator's mother, Margaret Munday, married thirdly, before 1542, Henry Mannox (d.1564), of Hemingford Grey, Cambridgeshire, who may have been the Henry Mannox involved in sexual indiscretions circa 1536 with the future Queen Katherine Howard. See:

<http://www.thetudorswiki.com/page/Francis+Dereham>

For Henry Mannox, see also the History of Parliament entry at:

<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/mannock-henry-1526-64>

By Henry Mannox the testator's mother had two daughters, the testator's half sisters:

-**Anne Mannox** (born c.1542), who married John Chapman.

-**Margaret Mannox** (born c.1549), who married Francis Williams alias Cromwell. For Margaret Mannox, see also:

http://www.tudorwomen.com/?page_id=695

Margaret Mannock (1544+-1612) was the daughter of Henry Mannock of Hemingford Grey, Huntingdonshire (d.1564) and Margaret Mundy (d.1564/5). By an earlier marriage, her mother became the stepmother of Queen Catherine Howard but Margaret was not yet born when Catherine was executed. In his will, her father disinherited both his wife and his son and left everything to Margaret, to be claimed when she turned twenty or married, whichever came first. By the following year she had married Francis Cromwell alias Williams of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire (c.1541-August 5,1598). They had one son, Henry (1565-1601). By 1586, Margaret and her husband were estranged and he was paying her an annuity.

An inquisition taken 8 February 1569 after the death of the testator's mother mentions her three daughters:

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Dame Margaret Haward died 21 January 7 Eliz. [1565]; Dame Juliana Holcrofte, widow, Anna Chapman now the wife of John Chapman and Margaret Crumwell now the wife of Francis Williams alias Crumwell are her daughters and co-heirs and are now aged respectively, the said Dame Juliana 35 years and more, the said Anna Chapman 27 years and more and the said Margaret Crumwell 20 years.

See Madge, Sidney, J., ed., *Abstracts of Inquisitiones Post Mortem for the City of London, Part II: 4-19 Elizabeth 1561-1577*, (Burlington, Ontario: TannerRitchie Publishing, 2010), pp. 119-20.

In his will dated 18 March 1564, Henry MannoX mentions his daughter, Anne Chapman, and her two sons, Henry Chapman and Robert Chapman, both under 10 years of age. For the will of Henry MannoX, in which he disinherits both his wife (the testator's mother, Margaret) and his son, Thomas MannoX, see TNA PROB 11/47/285:

Provided always that forasmuch as my wife hath been so unnatural unto me and to my children, as myself do best know and all men may right well perceive, and also for that my son, Thomas, hath divers and sundry times played many naughty, light and lewd parts in my lifetime, therefore I will in no wise that neither she nor he shall have no part or portion of any of my lands, leases, goods or chattels, neither movable nor unmovable . . .

See also the will of Robert Chapman, gentleman, TNA PROB 11/57/46, whose granddaughter, Thomasine (nee Carew) Amyce Vere (d.1639), married, firstly, Oxford's servant Israel Amyce (c.1548-1607), and, secondly, Oxford's first cousin, John Vere (d.1624) of Kirby Hall.

For litigation concerning the estate of the testator's mother, Margaret Munday, see TNA C 3/79/96, TNA C 3/82/55 and TNA C 3/192/58.

For Margaret Munday's three marriages, see also *Magna Carta Ancestry, supra*, Vol. II, pp. 417-18, and Steinman, G. Steinman, *Althorp Memoirs*, (Privately printed, 1869), pp. 55-7 at:

<http://books.google.ca/books?id=Ec4LAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA56>

MARRIAGE

The testator married Frances Saunders, whose identity is unclear. The testator's will was witnessed by William Saunders, and the testator bequeaths the residue of his goods remaining in the Chamber of London to his wife's father, William Saunders:

Item, all my part of my father's goods due to me now in the Chamber of London with my part of the goods of my said father to be growing, being the part or remainder of that not

given or bequeathed, I wholly give unto William Saunder, my wife's father, not doubting but that he will be good father to my said wife.

Although he is not known to have had a daughter named Frances by his first wife, Joan Marston (d. 31 October 1539), a document dated 9 May 1555, TNA DL 25/1032, suggests that the testator's wife, Frances Saunders, was in fact, the daughter of William Saunders (c.1497-1571) of Ewell, Surrey:

(i) Hugh Knight of Streatham, gentleman to Henry Mannock of Hemingford Grey, co. Huntingdon, esquire: Release of any claim in right of Julian his wife to land in Poplar, Stepney, and Ratcliff, late of the Abbey of St. Mary Graces, and general release: London. (5 Edw VI). English. (ii) Frances Jennyns, late the wife and executrix of the will of Bernard Jennynge to Henry Mannock, esquire, and Dame Margaret his wife, late the wife and executrix of the will of Nicholas Jennyns: General release. (1 and 2 Philip and Mary). (iii) William Saunder of Ewell, co. Surrey, esquire to Henry Mannock, esquire, and Dame Margaret his wife, late the wife and executrix of the will of Nicholas Jennyns: General release. (1 and 2 Philip and Mary).

See also the will of William Saunders, TNA PROB 11/53/491.

See also Sanders, Ralph, *Generations; A Thousand-Year Family History*, (Xlibris, 2007), p. 143 at:

<http://books.google.ca/books?id=7LIqjJ4Q3nAC&pg=PA143>

OTHER PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE WILL

'my aunt Twiselton'

The testator mentions a cup of silver given to him 'aunt Twiselton'. The testator's aunt may have been Alice, the third wife of the London goldsmith, John Twisleton. For his will, dated 6 November 1525 and proved 22 May 1527, see TNA PROB 11/22/674.

The testator's grandmother, Julian Browne Munday, also refers in her will to 'my sister Twistleton'. For her will, see TNA PROB 11/27/117.

Francis Mynne

Francis Mynne, who witnessed the will below, may have been the son of Nicholas Mynne (d.1528), first husband of Joan Marston (d. 31 October 1539), the sister of Oxford's step-grandmother, Ursula Marston, the second wife of Oxford's grandfather, John Golding. For the will of Nicholas Mynne, see TNA PROB 11/22/551.

LM: T{estamentum} Barnard Jenyns

In the name of God, Amen. The 20th day of February in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Edward the Sixth by the grace of God King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of England & also of Ireland in Earth the Supreme Head, I, Barnard Jenyns, being of whole and perfect mind and memory do ordain and make this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

First, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God and my body to be buried in Christian burial;

Item, I give and bequeath unto Frances Jenyns, my wife, three salts of silver and gilt given unto me by my father;

Item, one cup of silver given unto me by mine Aunt Twiselton;

Item, ten pounds in ready money given unto me by my grandfather, Sir John Munday, being in th' hands of my uncle Vincent;

Item, a celer and a tester for a bed of crimson velvet with cloth of baudekin gold, with a counterpoint of the same valued at £16 in the custody of Sir Anthony Knyvet;

Item, I give unto her all my household stuff in my house at Streatham;

Item, all my part of my father's goods due to me now in the Chamber of London with my part of the goods of my said father to be growing, being the part or remainder of that not given or bequeathed, I wholly give unto William Saunder, my wife's father, not doubting but that he will be good father to my said wife;

Item, I will that my wife shall have all the residue of my goods and debts whatsoever they be, she paying my debts, and also all my lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever they be within England that the laws, customs, courtesies and statutes of this realm will permit her to have during her life, whom also I ordain and make mine executrix, these being witness: William Saunder, Francis Mynne, and Anthony Glene(?).

Probatum fuit h{uius}mo{d}i testamentu{m} coram d{omi}no Cant{uariensis} Archiep{iscop}o Apud London xiiijo die Mens{is} ffebruarij Anno d{omi}ni Mill{es}imo quingentesimo qui{n}quage{si}mo Iuramento Rel{ic}te et Executric{is} in h{uius}mo{d}i testamento no{m}i{n}at{e} Ac approbatu{m} et insinuatu{m} Et comissa fuit admi{n}istrac{i}o omn{i}u{m} bonoru{m} &c d{i}c{t}i defuncti De bene &c Ac de pleno Inuentario &c exhibend{o} Ad sancta dei Eu{a}ngelia in p{er}sona Ioh{ann}is Goodman procuratoris sue Iurat{i}

[=The same testament was proved before the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury at London on the 13th day of the month of February in the year of the Lord the thousand five hundred fiftieth by the oath of the relict and executrix named in the same testament, and probated and entered, and administration was granted of all the goods etc. of the said deceased, sworn on the Holy Gospels to well etc., and to exhibit a full inventory etc., in the person of John Goodman, her proctor.]