

SUMMARY: This document from February 1570 is a statement of the legal position in the case between Oxford and the Queen concerning revenues of £471 19s 5-1/4d per annum from the lands of his mother's jointure after her death in 1568, and further revenues of £343 6s 5-1/4d per annum for lands which Oxford inherited in tail after his father's death. It is not specifically stated in the document that the revenues of £343 6s 5-1/4d per annum were for lands which Oxford had inherited in tail; however the amount is identical to the amount given in SP 12/31/29 for revenues from lands which descended to Oxford in tail, principally Colne Priory and the office of Lord Great Chamberlain. The amount of Oxford's mother's jointure as given in this document is also identical with the amount of the jointure as given in SP 12/31/29, so there is considerable congruence between the two documents. For Mr Justice Dyer's judgement in the case, see PRO WARD 9/518. According to Mr Justice Dyer, the case turned, at least in part, on the interpretation of the statute of 32 Henry VIII, c.1. The Queen's claim would appear to have been that she was entitled to her third part and, in addition, to revenues of £343 6s 5-1/4d per annum from the death of the 16<sup>th</sup> Earl in 1562 and to revenues of £471 19s 5-1/4d from the death of Oxford's mother in 1568.

#### The Earl of Oxford his Case

Item, by Act of the Parliament in the 5<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth all the lands of the late Earl of Oxford were assured to the use of himself for term of life without impeachment of waste, and after to the use of his eldest issue male of his body lawfully begotten and of the heirs males of the body of that issue male begotten, and for default of such issue to the use of the right heirs of the said late Earl forever.

Item, in the same Act authority is given to the said late Earl to assign to the Countess, his wife, for term of her life certain manors, lands, and tenements for her jointure etc.

Item, the late Earl did accordingly assign unto her manors and lands to the yearly value of £471 19s 5-1/4d.

Item, by the death of the late Earl there came to the now Earl lands and tenements not assigned to the late Countess nor limited to the performance of the last will of the late Earl nor otherwise disposed amounting to the yearly value of £343 6s 5-1/4d over and besides a full third part of the whole lands to the Queen's Majesty during the nonage of the now Earl.

Item, sithence that time the said Countess is dead.

The question is:

Whether the Queen's Majesty ought to have the said £343 6s 5-1/4d yearly sithence the death of the said late Earl during the nonage of the said now Earl, and the said lands of the yearly value of £471 19s 5-1/4d from the death of the said late Countess during the wardship of the now Earl over and besides a full third part which her Majesty hath already, or not?

After the enactment of the said Act of Parliament one Edmund Beaupre and Edward Thursby recovered by a formedon in descendere against the said late Earl the manors of Barwicks and Scotneys in the county of Essex of the yearly value of £32 5s 5-1/2d, and after [ ] the said Beaupre and Thursby levied a fine of the said manors to the said late Earl and Margery, his wife, and to the heirs of the said late Earl, so that these manors [ ] the said statute.

Endorsed:

[ ] February 1569 [=1570]

The case for the lands descended upon  
the death of the Countess of Oxford