

SUMMARY: The document below is a receipt dated 13 July 1576 by Oxford's receiver-general, Edward Hubberd, for £1244 13s 4d received from Sir John Arundel (d.1590) of Lanherne in payment of moneys owed under an indenture of bargain and sale dated 20 December 1575 (see AR/1/856) by which Sir John Arundel purchased Oxford's manors of Roseworthy in Gwinear, Tregenna Wollas and Tregenna Wartha in St Ewe, Bejowan in St Columb Minor, Domellick in St Dennis, Tresithney in St Columb Major, and Tregorrick in St Austell, all in Cornwall. On the back of the receipt is a memorandum signed by Oxford, discharging both Edward Hubberd and Sir John Arundel for the payment of £1244 13s 4d. Two of the witnesses to the receipt, Richard Kelton and George Golding, were Oxford's officers. Golding was also Oxford's maternal uncle.

On 20 June 1571, Sir John Arundel had been appointed surveyor of Oxford's lands in Cornwall and Devon (see AR22/38). For his will, see TNA PROB 11/76, f. 290. On 20 January 1575 Oxford had conveyed these and other manors to three trustees, Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls, Thomas Bromley, the Queen's Solicitor-General, and Edward Hubberd, Oxford's receiver-general, for £6000 by an indenture of bargain and sale (see SRO D615/D 45 (1)). It would appear that Cordell and Bromley represented the Queen's interests, since when Oxford sued his livery in 1572, he had been required to pledge all his lands as security for his debt to the Queen in the Court of Wards. Oxford intended to use the proceeds of the sale to finance his trip to the continent. He left England in the first week of February 1575, two weeks after having conveyed the manors in question to his three trustees, and only a few days after the fine of 27 January and 18 April 1575. Oxford thus resembles the melancholy Jacques in *As You Like It*, to whom Rosalind says:

*A traveller! By my faith, you have great reason to be sad. I fear you have sold your own lands to see other men's; then, to have seen much, and to have nothing, is to have rich eyes and poor hands.* (4/1/22-5)

See also Oxford's letter to Lord Burghley from Siena on 3 January 1576 (CP 9/1), in which he refers to:

*that land of mine which in Cornwall I have appointed to be sold, according to that first order for mine expenses in this travel . . . .*

See also Lord Burghley's memorandum of 10 July 1576 (CP 157/131) written after Oxford's return in which Lord Burghley defends himself from allegations that he had failed to supply Oxford with funds during his travels:

2. *Secondly, I did from time to time for the whole time my Lord of Oxford was absent, with my credit and my bills to Mr Spinola here in London, procure all the money that was sent over to him, and to prove that my Lord was not [sic] cared for by me, when there was no money to be had of his own by sale of his lands, I did, of mine own credit, and having no counter-surance of my Lord, because he should not be destitute, procure to be made overseas within the space of the first 6 months £2390, of which there was not one*

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*penny answered of my Lord's own money. And to prove this, Mr Spinola, upon my bond, forbare this sum unpaid to him near hand 6 months.*

*Item, to prove that I was careful for my Lord of Oxford to have money and not to lack, by my bills and credit, I having no assurance, there was made over in the whole, from February [=1575], when my Lord went, until June, the said £2390, and from thence until September £861, and from thence until the 4 of November £1361, which amounteth unto above £4000, and yet before my Lord came home I also gave my bill for £800 more to Atkins, who by chance came not to his Lordship, but yet my care was not the less.*

*And thus I conclude that I am unjustly and untruly charged that I did not my diligence in procuring of money to be sent over.*

The fact that Oxford's manors in Cornwall were not sold to Sir John Arundel until 20 December 1575 supports Lord Burghley's claim that he himself was required to supply Oxford with over £4500 during the first year of Oxford's travels.

Although this payment for which the receipt below was issued was made by Sir John Arundel on 13 July 1576, it was not due under the terms of the indenture of bargain and sale until 1 November 1577 (see AR/1/856). There is also another receipt dated 13 July 1576 for the payment of £1244 13s 4 which was due on 1 November 1576 under the terms of the indenture of bargain and sale (see AR/1/859/1). Moreover on the same date, 13 July 1576, Oxford entered into a recognizance in Chancery to Sir John Arundel in the amount of £3150 for peaceable enjoyment of the Cornwall manors (see AR/1/858). It would appear from these documents that Sir John Arundel made the two final payments for Oxford's manors in Cornwall well ahead of the payment schedule set out in the indenture of bargain and sale of 20 December 1575, and that as of 13 July 1576 Arundel had fulfilled all his financial obligations under the contract. These two early payments by Arundel must have represented a significant financial benefit to Oxford, who had arrived back in England owing Lord Burghley over £4500 (see above). How Oxford paid his debt to Lord Burghley is unclear. The debt may have precipitated the sale of some of Oxford's other manors.

There are notes in a modern hand on both the front and back of the document.

Be in known unto all men by these presents that I, Edward Hubberd of Birchanger in the county of Essex, esquire, have the day of the date hereof received of Sir John Arundel of Lanherne in the county of Cornwall, knight, the sum of one thousand two hundred forty and four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence of good and lawful money of England, to be due and payable to me, the said Edward Hubberd, or to my executors, by the said Sir John Arundel, his heirs and executors, to the use of the right honourable Edward, Earl of Oxon', at the feast of All Saints which shall be in the year of Our Lord God one thousand five hundred threescore and seventeen [=1 November 1577] according to the terms, effect and true meaning of one indenture of bargain and sale made by William

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Cordell, knight, Master of the Rolls, Thomas Bromley, esquire, the Queen's Majesty's General Solicitor, and me, the said Edward Hubberd, by the name of Edward Hubberd, esquire, receiver-general unto the said Earl of Oxon', on the one part, and the said Sir John Arundel, knight, on the other part, of certain lands, tenements and other hereditaments within the said county of Cornwall, as by the said indenture bearing date the twentieth day of December last past before the date hereof amongst other things more at large doth and may appear, of which said sum of £1244 13s 4d and of every part and parcel thereof I, the said Edward Hubberd, do by these presents acknowledge myself to be fully satisfied, contented and paid, and thereof and of every part and parcel thereof do clearly acquit and discharge the said Sir John Arundel, his heirs and executors, forever by these presents. In witness hereof I have set my hand and seal to these presents the 13<sup>th</sup> day of July in the 18<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith etc.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of Richard Kelton, Robert Fostal(?), George Golding as a witness

Per me Edwardum Hubberd

Memorandum, that this acquittance was made by me, Edward Hubberd, by the consent and appointment of the within-named Earl of Oxenford, and the money also received by the said Earl as well in discharge of the said Sir John Arundel as of the said Edward Hubberd. In witness hereof the said Earl hath hereunder subscribed his name the day and year within-written etc.(?)

Edward Oxeford