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OXFORD
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ENGLISH

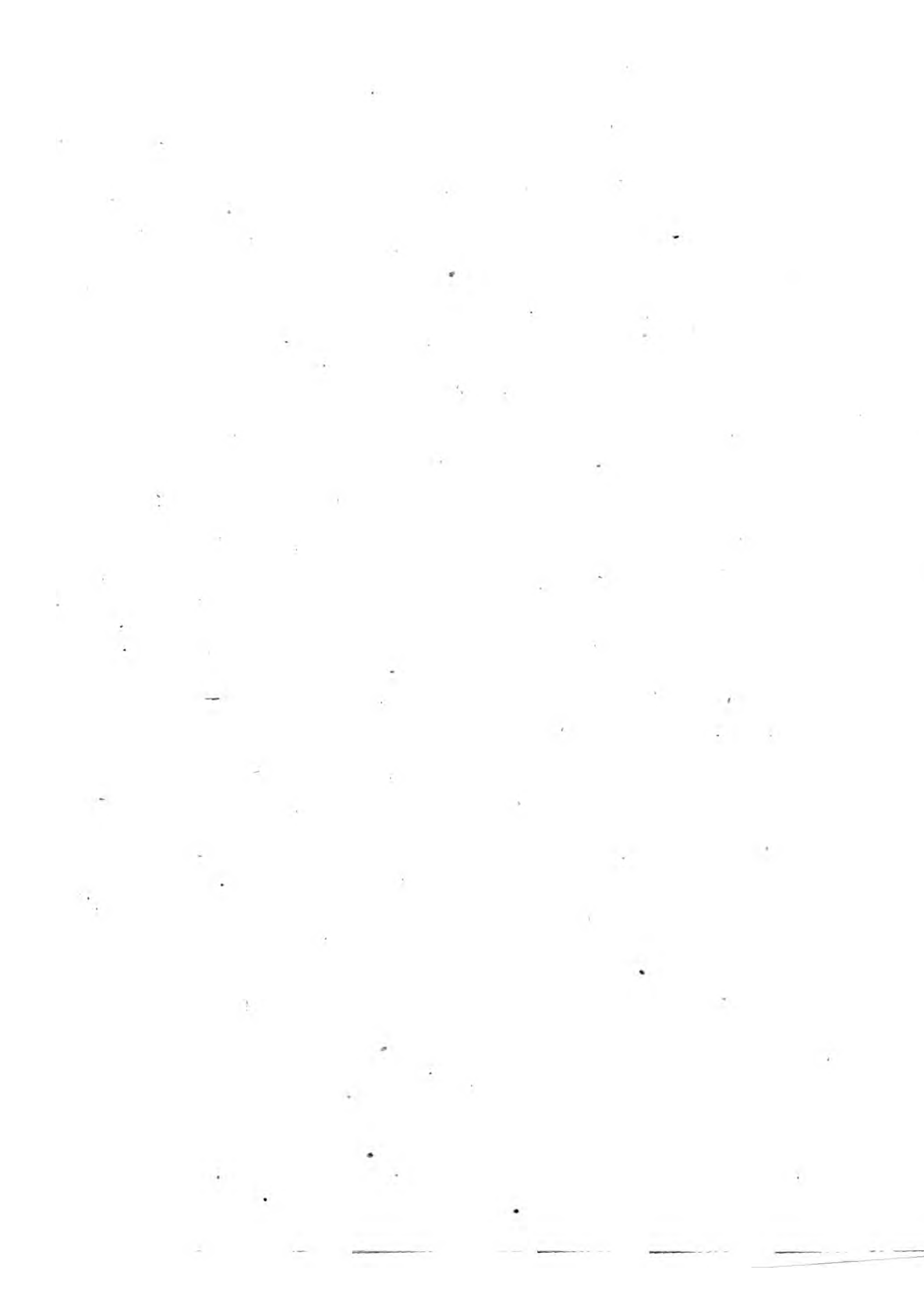


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A
DISCOVERIE
OF CERTAINE
ERRORS

Published in Print in the

Much commended *BRITANNIA*, 1594.

Very prejudiciall to the DISCENTES and SUCCESSIONS
of the auncient NOBILITIE of this REALME.

By *RALPHE BROOKE*,
Yorke HERAULT at ARMES.

Quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exercent.

To which is added,

The Learned Mr. CAMDEN'S
Anfwer to this Book.

L O N D O N:

Printed by J. BETTENHAM,
For JAMES WOODMAN, in *Bow-Street Covent-Garden*,
M.DCC.XXIII.

A

OF CHRISTIANITY

REVISED

BY THE

General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America

1878

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY

The Board of Christian Education



TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE, ROBERT EARLE OF ESSEX,
Earle Marshal of England, Viscount Hereford,
and Bouchier, Lo. Ferrers of Chartley, Bour-
chier and Louayne, Knight of the most Noble
order of the Garter. &c. Lord generall of
her Majesties Forces in her Realme of
Irelande. And to all other the
Nobilitie of England.



Right Honorable, hauing vpon
diligent search, apprehended within
the compasse of my profession, and
science of Heraldry, certaine errorrs
in descentes and successions, such as
may be scandolous to the gray heares
of Antiquitie, and preiudiciall to the
branches of our Nobilitie; I thought
it my duetie to present them as Captiues at your Honors
feete, being the vndoubted Champion of trueth, and the
worthy Marshall of all Heroike magnanimitie and honour:
vnto whom I humble my selfe for a fauourable censure, and
protection of this my poore seruice. As no childe is so de-
formed, but the father commonly hath a naturall affection
towardses it: so these errorrs will no doubt, be both fathered
and fauoured of the Author; whose reputation for Learning
is so great, and beard of Antiquitie lately growne so long,
that the goodly Britannia, Mother of vs all, is become his
A 2 daughter,

The EPISTLE.

daughter, trayned up, and taught to speake Latine in his Schoole; onely she lisps, and makes no good congruitie in these principles of Herauldy: For which I challenge him; not that my exception, and challenge, is about the wordes and tearmes of our Arte, (that is the least) but touching the falsifying of Noble discentes, depriuing some Nobles of issue to succede them, who had issue, of whom are discended many worthie families. Naming others to haue but one sole Daughter and heyre, when they had diuers Sonnes and Daughters. Denying Barons, and Earles, that were: and making Barons and Earles of others, that were not: mistaking the Father for the Sonne, and the Sonne for the Father: affirming legittimate children to be illigittimate, and illigittimate to be legittimate: those to be basely borne, who were in deede discended of very honourable Parentage: assigning Armes, and ensignes of Honour to others not their owne. Lastly, the framing incestious and vnnaturall mariages, making the Father to marrie his Sonnes wife, and the Sonne his owne Mother. These, and such like matters of importaunce, are the errours that I haue examined, and attached, to abide your Honours censure and reformation: For whom, with bowed hart and knee, I pray to God, for all increase of honor, harts contentment, and happie victorie.

Your Honours in all duetic,

Ra. Brooke, Yorke
Herault at Armes.



TO MAISTER CAMDEN.



Here as You expect thanks at the handes of her Maiesties Heraults, for entermedling so *sparingly* and *gently* with that, which appertaineth to their profession. Contrarie to your expectation, and answerable to your deserts, my selfe (being the most vnable) haue vndertaken to answer your vnkinde speeches: as also your vntrue, and erroneous writing touching matters of our profession and science, published in your *Britannia*. In deede you dealt but *sparingly*, and after a sort *gently* (as you say) in the handling of our misteries at the first: but in your fourth and last Edition (though your Preface spake as it did, *sparingly still*) yet your Booke hath swelled with large additions of Heraldrie: in which you haue (by your patience) been too butie, and venterous; except your proceedinges, in those poyntes, had been more firmly grounded vpon experience. And I doubt not, but the growth and encrease of your Booke hath sprung from some of those Heraults labours, which you so much holde in scorne. Nay, it can not be denyed, but since the death of *Glouer*, late Somerset Herault, 1588. you haue gleaned not onely handfuls, but whole sheaues, out of his industrious collections, being referued in the Librarie of that Honorable Lord Treasurer deceased, and by that meanes incommoned to your vse, and free recourse. I would his Gloues might haue fitted your handes in such sort, as you might haue smoothly carried them away: his Notes (I meane) I wish you had neither misunderstood,

TO MAISTER CAMDEN.

nor misreported; as contrariwise you haue, in such palpable maner, that (me thinks) euer hereafter you should distrust your selfe in the search of such mysticall poyntes, without the aduice of an Herault better experimented then your selfe. I prognosticate alreadie, what entertainment in these mine aduertisementes, I shall haue: It will be obiected from your selfe, that I vnderstande not your Booke. I confesse mine intelligence not so great, but my feare is the greater, and my care the more, to vnderstande you by helpe; so that the trust in my selfe is the lesse: And this suspection (I hope) will force me to make sure worke in that I vndertake. Valure (they say) may be too bolde, and Learning too full of quillities: the one standing more vpon the brauerie of his fyght, then the goodnes of the quarrell: the other, more vpon the generalitie of his knowledge, then the trueth of his cause. The mother tongue of euery Nation (as you affirme) is the best conseruer of Originall names: And your selfe endeouour to get a more ample credite in Historie, by auouching that you haue read ouer many home-bredd Historians. By your example therefore, I am induced to beleete that English Authors, and English Heraults (though they haue concealed their trauayles from the worlde, and not published a *Rapianus* generall vpon euerie light occasion) are to be credited for the trueth of English successions, discentes, and reportes, of all honorable designementes. Againe, who is more vnfit to describe the trueth of actions in their proper nature, then such affectate Nouices, as haue their mouthes and pennes running ouer with the foaming Muste of vn-refined Eloquence? who chouse rather to let the trueth of the matter slip, then to abate one title of their selfe-pleasing phrase. Therefore, I haue heard meny great statinen affirme, that the Court hath affourded more absolute Wisemen for any actiue employment in the Commonwealth, then the Schooles; which falleth out especially, because to these proceedinges of the one in Arte, there hath
not

TO MAISTER CAMDEN.

not been added some lecture of discretion to qualifie the same withall ; which is to be had dayly by examples, and practise in the other. And doubtles for a meere Scholler to be an Historian, that must take vp all by hearesay, and vncertaine rumors, not being acquainted with the secretes, and occurrences of state matters, I take it (as many others affirme with me) verie vnfit, and dangerous. I hope you will (in some fort) acknowledge this to be true, if indifferently you take a viewe of these errors by your selfe committed ; a man of so rare knowledge, and singular industrie. Yet no one man so generally well seene in all thinges, but an inferior person in some one speciall matter, may goe beyonde him. In regarde whereof, contemne not these few Collections of mine (wherein I haue not vaunted my Learning, but cleared the truth, according to the oth and profession of an Herault) vnlesse learnedly with truth you confute the same: Vntill then, I bid you farewell.



**A DISCOVERIE OF
DIVERS ERRORS, PVBLI-
SHED IN PRINT ANNO 1594,**
preiudiciall to the discents and successions of most
of the auncient Nobilitie of this
Realme.

Tutburie castle was built by Henry Lo. Ferrars a Norman, Tutburie,
unto whome William the first gaue large possessions: which
Robert Earle Ferrars and Derby, his grand-child (by his sonne
Robert) lost, by renolting the second time from king Henrie the
third. Pag. 447.



He Catholike credite of your great lear-
ning, (which might haue beene a clubbe
to daunt the courage of vnlettered He-
raulds, and cause them to retire the fielde,
from encountring with you) hath beene
the drumme that hath summoned me out,
not as a champion, but as a defendant (by
my oth and profesion) for the triall of the truth, and defence
of the vnspotted honour of Armes, and auncient Nobilitie.
The sacred bodie of my sweete and natieue Britan-
nia, I embrace. The phrascs of your scholler-like language, I
esteeme as gorgeous ornaments vpon a Matrone that is na-
turallie beautifull: the reliques of industrious Leyland, toge-
ther with his farre-fetched and deare bought Antiquities, I
admire: almost I had saide adore, but for religion sake. Onlie
the disgrace of auncient Heraldie: (wherwith England hath
much flourished in former age,) the empeachment of manie
B illustri-

A Discouery of errors

illustrious families, the misreport of many honorable discents, and the dangerous errors auouched by your lowd-sounding pen, I must repeale and reuerse with a writ of *Quo warranto*, least in time, the countenance of your world-wondred and selfe-conceited knowledge, cause naked truth to be helde in scorne of others, as it is in captiuitie by your selfe. My humble request is, that the honourable beholders of our combat blush not, nor the scholasticall Readers bite the lippe, to see an English Herauld encounter with an antique Hercules. Let not the fore-running breath of deepe renowned science blow vp the weight of long experience: you may enjoy the reputation of Artes, but in Armes and Herauldie we except against your skill. And because I intend onely a freedome of truth in matter of mine own profession, you shal vnderstand, that I wil not intermeddle with any other the commendable discoueries of Antiquitie, (being without the lists and compasse of mine exception) but onelie where the auncient pedegrees of honourable families are either clipped, or strange feathers impd into their traines: there am I bold to note the defects, and to declare the excesse that may make a worthis progenie seeme some monstrous offspring, if the truth bee not vnfolded. What cause I haue to vndertake this charge, may appeare by these fewe erroneous flippes (gathered out of manie) in your *Britannia*. In the detection whereof, I haue not followed your Methode, a long by the Rivers side, from shire to shire, and towne to towne (for that were a iourney too tedious, and out of my way) but I haue fastened first vppon that noble Ferrarian line, whose present issue, so glorious at this time, seemeth to commaund a redresse of that iniurious obscuritie, wherewith your superficial skill, or rather ignorance, hath somewhat eclipsed the former excellencie thereof.

First therefore, I am prest to encounter you at the castle of Tutburie, in the honour of whose founders, I am to spend my first breath and valour: to the ende I may reuiue the race of
them

them which you haue ouerthrowne, by falsifying and extinguishing foure discents in seuen. If you demaund how? I answer, in making Robert Earle Ferrars, grand-childe of Henrie Lord Ferrars the Norman, to bee that Robert which did forfait all his landes to king Henrie the third: when in truth, it was the said Roberts great great grand-child. And therefore, to build vp againe this honourable discent and succession of the Earles Ferrars, (which you haue ruinated) I will first begin with Henry Lord Ferrars the Norman, vnto whom (by the booke of Domesday) William the Conquerour gaue manie large possessions in the counties of Stafford, Leicester, Bedford, Glocester, Oxford, Bucking. and Barkshire. He had issue Robert Earle Ferrars, who founded the Abbay of Muriuall, in king Henrie the first his time, and died the 19. of king Stephen: whose eldest sonne William Earle Ferrars, and Lord of Tutburie being slaine in his lodging in Lumbards streete in London, without issue, Robert his second son succeeded, and was Earle Ferrars Lord of Tutburie and Oucam. He kept the towne of Leicester for king Henrie the second against the yong king, and had issue William Earle Ferrars, and first earle of Derby, who married Margaret, daughter and heire of William Peuerell Lord of Nottingham, and died the 12. of Henrie the thirde, leauing issue William the second Earle Ferrars and Derby his sonne: who tooke to wife Agnes, the third sister, and coheire of Ranulph Earle of Chester and Lincolne: and died 1242. vnto whome succeeded the thirde William Earle Ferrars, and Derby, who married Margaret daughter and coheire of Roger Quincy earle of Winchester. On whom he begot Robert Earle Ferrars, and Derby, who in the fifth yeare of king Henrie the third, was taken prisoner at the battell of Chesterfield, and imprisoned in the castle of Chipenham: where he for the obtaining of his liberty made assurance before Iohn Chishall then Lord Chancelor of England, of all his lands (except Chartley and Bolbroke) to Lorde Henrie sonne of the king of Romanes, William Valence Earle of

Penbroke, Iohn earle Warren & Surry, William Beauchamp earle of Warwicke, Roger Somery, Thomas Clare, R. Walleron, Roger Clifford, Hamon le Strange, Bartholomew de Sudley, & Robert Bruse, Barons, his sureties, for the paiement of 50000. poundes on a day, at one entire paiement, to Lord Edmond the Kings sonne. Which day & paiement being broken, and not performed, the said Lord Edmond, by the surrender of the sureties aforesaid, tooke possession of those his lands, and enjoyed the same during his life: and after left them to his heires, the same being then valued at two thousand poundes by the yeare. And this is that Robert, whom you verie vntruly haue set downe to be grand-child to Henrie Lorde Ferrars that liued in the time of the Norman conquest, he being the seuenth in lineall discent from him: (as by your owne words in the title of Derby. pag. 430. it may appeare) where you confesse William to be the father, & William the grandfather of this Robert, that forfeited his lands in king Henrie the third his time. Now, to let you knowe the inconuenience arising hereby: It is the concealment and losse of three most notable inheritrices, that were married vnto three of these Ferrarian Earles. The first was the daughter and sole heire of William Peuerell, Lord of Nottingham (whose sonne was honoured with the title of earle of Notingham.) The second was the sister, and coheire of Ranulph Earle of Chester and Lincolne, who inriched this familie with the Castle and honour of Chartley. The third being the daughter and coheire of Roger Quincy Earle of Winchester, who brought with her the honor and barony of Grooby. Of which fruitfull mariages, if you make a fained nullitie, or deuorce, you intercept those noble plants, from whence sprung sundry the most famous branches of our nobilitie, flourishing in this our declining age,

Chartley.

C*Hartley Castle builded by Ranulph earle of Chester, came to the Ferrars by Agnes his daughter, whom Robert earle Ferrars and Derby married: of whose progeny issued seuen barons Ferrars*

preiudicing Noble descents.

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rars of Chartley: Anne daughter of the last of thē, brought this title and honor by marriage, to Walter Deuereux her husband, who was the great-great-great grand-father of the right honorable Robert Earle of Essex that now is. Pag. 449.

WHere you affirme in this place, Ranulph Earle of Chester to haue builded the Castle of Chartley, which after came to be the possession of Robert earle Ferrars and Derby, by marrying Agnes the daughter of the foresaide Ranulph: and that there did discend of the said Robert & Agnes seuen barons in direct line successiuelly: hereto I answere, that Ranulph Earle of Chester builded indeede the castle of Chartley, in the fourth yeare of king Henry the third, & died An. 1236. But that he was father to the said Agnes, I vtterlie denie: affirming him to die without any issue at all. And for prooffe hereof, I appeale to your self, in perfect remembrance, testifying the same against your selfe, in the title of Earles of Chester, Pag. 471. And for the foresaid Robert Earle Ferrars, he neuer married any such woman. So that by this your not vnderstanding, you haue obscured and made vnperfect that noble line of the Earle Ferrars. Nay you haue done them a farre greater wrong, for hereby haue you (contrarie to all law and reason) made the said Agnes to be daughter to her owne brother, and the said Robert to be husband vnto her that was his grandfathers wife. By which vntrue wresting, you haue thrust out of their places, not only two of the greatest Earles of their time, but also the coheire of Quincy, who (as before I saide) brought into that family the barony of Grooby. Therefore that you may reforme this your error, I will here set you down the truth of this descent, prooued by good authoritie, beginning first with William Earle Ferrars and Derby, grandfather of the said Earle Robert, who married the forenamed Agnes, the third sister, and coheire of the forenamed Ranulph Earle of Chester and Lincolne, (and not his daughter, as you haue written.) This saide William died in the 27. yeare of king Henrie the thirde, and left issue William Earle Ferrars,

and Derby, his sonne, Lord of Chartley, who maryed with Margaret Ladye of Grooby, daughter and coheire of Roger Quincy Earle of Winchester, on whome he begot Robert Earle Ferrars and Derby, and after died in the 38. yeare of king Henry the third. Which Robert was he that you would haue to mary Agnes the daughter of Ranulph Earle of Chester, who was in trueth his grandmother. But for your further satisfaction, vnderstand, that the said Robert maryed to his wife the daughter of the Lord Basset, and was taken prisoner soone after by King Henry the third, in the Barrons warres, and forced to paye at one entyre payment for his ranfome, & delinery, to Lord Edmond the Kings sonne, the summe of fiftie thousand poundes: for the assurance of which payment he bound ouer all his landes: as before in the title of *Tutbury* I haue set downe. He died in the seuenth yeare of king Edward the first, 1278. leauing issue by his said wife, Iohn Lord Ferrars of Chartley, auncester to the Earle of Essex now liuing.

Reignald earle of Cornewall. **R** *Reignald, base sonne to king Henry the first, was made Earle of Cornewall, and after dyed without issue. Pag. 130.*

IN making Reignald Earle of Cornewall to dye without issue, you offer great iniurie to diuers worshipfull families, depriuing them of their Auncestor from whome they are descended. For the said Reignald had issue three daughters, his heires: one maryed to Baldwin Kilduerse Earle of Deuon, of whome descended the honorable families of Courtneys: and an other to Valitort, of whose issue many remaine at this present.

Earles of Wiltshire.

K *ing Richard the second honored William le Scroope, first, with the Earledome of Wiltshire. But the felicitie of this man did both stand, and fall with his Prince, &c. Not many yeares after, this dignitie came vnto Iames Butler Earle of Ormond. From thence*

preiudicing Noble discents.

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thence (the familie of Lancaster decaying) it went vnto Iohn Stafford, second sonne to Humfrey Duke of Buckingham, by the gift of king Edward the fourth : of which stocke, one or two succeeded. At last, a grand-childe of the forenamed Iames Butler, by his sonne, caryed this title into the familie of Bullens : for Thomas Bullen, in right of his mother, was created Earle of Wiltshire, whose eldest daughter Anne was maryed vnto king Henry the eight, and by him had issue, our soueraigne Lady Elizabeth : Pag. 187.

Although your rash, and ouer hastie penne, haue seemed vnto you so priuileged, as that thereby you durst aduventure the preiudice of many honorable persons in their discents and ensignes of honor (as you haue done) yet me thinkes that her Maiesties sacred name might iustly haue ly- mited your writings within such boundes of loyall duetie, as that your hand should haue trembled to endite, or your hart once to admitte the publishing any vntrueth, whereby her honor might in any part be eclipsed. Heere you say, that Iames Butler Earle of Wiltshire had a grand-childe (by his namelesse sonne) which was mother vnto Thomas Bullen Earle of Wiltshire, graund-father to the Queenes most excellent Maiestie that now is : in which you greatly wrong her, she being not discended of the said Iames, but of Thomas Butler Earle of Ormond his brother. And the better to manifest the same, the said Iames was atteinted by Acte of Parliament, for high treason, & suffered for the same at New-castle, in the first yeare of king Edward the fourth, without any issue of his body at all to beget such a grand-child, as you say, was the mother to Sir Thomas Bullen. Which being true (as it cannot be denyed) I admire that a man of your learning, and professing such skill in Heraldry, would so vnadvisedly publish in print, to the view of the whole worlde, so great an vntrueth, you hauing neither prooffe, nor warrant for the same. And not contented herewith, after, for maintenance and colour of these your errors, you further affirme, that the said Sir
Thomas

Thomas Bullen was created Earle of Wiltshire in right of Margaret his mother, graund-childe (as you say) of the said James. In which so saying, you shewe your selfe very ignorant in the discent of dignities. And for answere hereunto: First I say, that Margaret the mother of Sir Thomas Bullen was second daughter and coheire of Thomas Butler Earle of Ormond, brother of James Earle of Wiltshire, and not the said James his grand-childe: and so in that poynt, haue you falsified this discent. Secondly, where you would haue this dignitie of Wiltshire to discend to Thomas Bullen in right of his mother, that doe I also denye: and for prooffe thereof say, that the said James, being both the first and last Earle of Wiltshire of that surname, did by his attainture forfait the same to king Edward the fourth: by reason whereof, the said honor reuerted to the crowne, and there remained vntill king Henry the eight, of his meere grace and great fauour, did bestowè the same vpon Sir Thomas Bullen, grandfather to our most gracious soueraigne lady Queene Elizabeth. And thus was Sir Thomas Bullen aduanced to this dignitie, and not as in any right discended to him from James Butler Earle of Wiltshire, from whome he did not discend.

Totnes.

T*otnes, the auncient possessions of Iudeall, surnamed de Totnes: afterwards it came to William Briwer a Noble man: by one of whose daughters it came to the Bruscs, and from them by a daughter to George Cantelup Lord of Aberguenny: whose daughter did cary the same by maryage to the Barons Zouches: in which name it remained, vntill Iohn Baron Zouch was banished for taking parte with Richard the Tyrant. Pag. 135.*

TO that part where you affirme, George Lord Cantelup of Aberguenny to have issue a daughter and heire maryed vnto the Baron Zouch: I answere, that the said George had no daughter at all, but dyed without issue: as by his office taken after his death, in the first yeare of king Edward the first,

preiudicing Noble descents.

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first, it doth plainely appeare: and therefore haue you greatly erred, in making him to haue issue a daughter.

IN the time of king Richard the second, Torbay was the seate of Torbay, the Briwers, who were in those dayes men of great account.
Pag. 136.

IT seemeth vnto me very strange, that you will affirme Torbay to be the Seate and habitation of the honorable familie of Briwers, in the time of king Richard the second, when as you are not able to proue any of that surname to liue in almost an hundreth and fiftie yeares before: for William Briwer, the last of that progeny, dyed without issue, in the beginning of the raigne of king Iohn, leauing his five sisters his heires, of whome are descended many of our Nobilitie now liuing.

HAccombe was in times past the Mansion of Iurdan Fitz-Ste-Haccombe, Stephens a famous knight. His daughter and heire Cecilie did marrye into the familie of the Archdeacons: from whome, in proesse of time, that possession came by Hugh Courtney vnto the Carewes: For Iane the sole daughter and heire of Peter Courtney, was married to Nicholas Baron Carew, and had issue diuers sonnes.
Pag. 136.

HAccombe was neuer the Mansion or possession of Fitz-Stephens: but alwayes the seate and inheritance of the familie of Haccombs, and did continewe in that surname vntill their heire generall was maryed to Archdeacon. And for prooffe that these were two seuerall families: Haccombes bare for their Armes, argent three Bendis sables: Fitz-Stephens was an other familie, alwayes seated at Norton in the countie of Deuon, and neuer at Haccombe, and did beare for their Armes, gules an Eagle displayed golde. But because I see you are at a stand, I will heere helpe you with an excuse,
C
giuing

giuing you to vnderstand, that about the reigne of king Edward the second, there was one Stephen de Haccombe, who dwelling at Haccombe, had a sonne named Waren (which happily might be called Waren *filius Stephani de Haccombe*) And so I thinke, that worshipfull familie of Carewes will confesse: to whose iudgement I referre my selfe in this point, and you to be corrected: as also to say whither Nicholas Baron Carewe did euer marye with Iane, the daughter and sole heyre of Peter Courtney. Which Peter (by my bookes) as yet had neuer other father than your selfe.

Exceter.

EXceter had three Dukes, vidz. Iohn Holland Earle of Huntingdon, made Duke of Exceter by king Richard the second (his halfe brother by the mother :) he was dispossessed of that honour by king Henry the fourth, and Thomas Beauford of the house of Lancaster set in his place. Yet afterwardes, Iohn Holland, sonne of the said Iohn, recovered his fathers honour, which he left to his sonne Henry, who had issue one onely daughter maryed to the familie of Neuills, Pag. 139.

IN this place haue you committed a dangerous error, to the hazard of disinheriting many honorable families, by publishing in print, that Henry Holland duke of Exceter, had issue one sole daughter and heire, maryed to the familie of Neuills: when as it is manifest, that after his deprivation by Act of Parliament, the first of Edw. the fourth, he was found drowned in the sea, the 12. yeare of the said kings reigne, without any issue: and therefore, no such daughter of his could be maryed to Neuil (as you affirme.) And that you may the better knowe the said Henry Holland, as also his coate of armes, I wish you to see his tumber, where he lyeth buried in the South-side of Saint Peters Church at Westminster, which you haue heretofore auouched to be the tumber of Iohn of Eltham Earle of Cornwall. But if you will take good viewe thereof, you shall finde him that lyeth thereon, to weare on his

preiudicing Noble descents.

II

his head a Dukes crowne (no fit ornament for Iohn of Eltham, being but an Earle) and to beare in his shilde the armes of England within a border of Fraunce. The which shilde and armes to be the said Henry Hollands, it doth appeare by diuers his deedes yet extant, with their seales affixed to the same.

W*iscombe appertained to William Baron Bonuill, who* Wifcombe.
in right of his wife did augment his inheritance with the barony of Harington, and left behinde him one sole daughter named Cecilie, who by her maryage transported both those titles, with their possessions, unto the Greys Marquis Dorcet. Pag. 140.

Here you make William Lord Bonuile, that maryed the daughter and heire of the Lord Harington, to dye without issue male, leauing one sole daughter maryed to Graye Marquis Dorcet, when as in trueth the said William had issue a sonne, that succeeded him in his dignitie, and no daughter at all. And if you would knowe his name, I answere William, who caryed both the title of Lord Bonuile and Harington, and had to wife Katherine, daughter to Richard Neuill Earle of Salisburie, by whome he had issue Cecilie his daughter and sole heire, maryed to Thomas Gray Marquis Dorcet. Which Cecilie you would haue to be sister to her father, and daughter to her grandfather: by which mistaking the father for the sonne, and the sonne for the father, you haue obscured, and made vnperfect this descent of the Lord Bonuills, of whome many honorable families at this day are descended.

B*aldwin Riuers was by king Henry the first, made Lorde of Earles of De-*
Twifferton and Plymton, and after Earle of Deuonshire. He uon.
had issue Richard that succeeded him, who had issue Baldwin and Richard, both Earles successively: which dying without issue, that honor came to their fathers brother called William of Ver-
non.

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non. This William had issue Baldwin, who dyed before his father, leauing issue by Margaret daughter of Warin fitz-Gerald, a sonne called Baldwin, the third Earle of Deuon: who changed his ancesters Escuchion, from a griffon golde in a field gules, vnto a shield golde charged with a Lyon azure. He had issue two children, Baldwin the last Earle of this familie, and Isabell, that was married to William de Fortibus, Earle of Albemarle, and of Deuonshire in her right. Pag. 144.

Here doe you wrong this discent of the Earles of Deuonshire, making Baldwin Ryuers to be the first Earle of Deuonshire, and Lord of Twyfferton and Plympton, in king Henry the first his time: when as it is very manifest, that Richard Ryuers, father of this Baldwin was the same person vnto whome king Henry the first gaue Twyfferton, Plympton, and the yle of Wight, with the Earledome of Deuonshire, and not to Baldwin his sonne (whome you name :) as is very well prooued by the booke of Brightley and Forde, where those of that familie doe lye buried, as also by your owne Testimonie against your selfe, in the tittle of Hles, in your booke, Pag. 710. Secondly, to your affirmation, that Baldwin the third Earle of Deuon did change his Ancestors Escucheon gules a griffon gold, vnto a shield golde a Lyon azure: I answere, it is a fault in a meane person to be founde vnttrue in his reportes, much more in you to publish in print such an vntueth as this: for you can not euer prooue the said shielde gules with the griffon golde to haue bene borne or vsed by any of the said familie: or any other Armes at all of theirs can you shewe, vntill that Baldwin the third did vse for his Armes the foresaid Lyon azure vpon golde. Thirdly, because in the beginning of this succession of Earles of Deuon you abridged vs of the first, now to make amendes for the same, and to fill vp the number againe, you doe here name for an Earle of Deuon, William de Fortibus, who neuer as yet attained vnto that dignitie. And therefore, no
reason

reason why you should thus adde or substracte, to, or from noble persons dignities at your pleasure. But here peradventure yee will say, Isabel the wife of the aforementioned William de Fortibus, did in her widowhood write her selfe Countesse of Albermale, and Deuon, and Lady of the Ile: which if I graunt vnto, that she did, it was in respect that she was the onely heire then left aliue of that honorable familie: and yet will not that make a necessitie, that her husband must be Earle of Deuon.

THe Barony of Stoke-Curcy was so named of the Lordes Stoke-Curcy thereof. It was the seate of William Curcy that was Sewer vnto king Henry the first. He had issue William, whose daughter Auice was wife to Warin Fitz-Gerald, and their daughter and heire was maryed to Baldwin Riuers Earle of Deuon. Of this familie of Curcies did discend Iohn Curcie, which by warlike force ouercame Vlster in Ireland, Pag. 157.

YOur errors here committed are these: first; you make William de Curcy, that was Sewer to K. Henry the first, to haue issue a sonne named William: which is vntue, for that he dyed without issue, and left Robert de Curcy his brother his heire. Secodly, you say, the said Williã de Curcy had a grand-childe by his sonne William, called Auice, maryed to Warrin Fitz-Gerald, who had issue a daughter and heire maryed to Baldwin Earle of Deuon. In which you are also deceiued: For, the first William (as I saide before) had not any issue at all, and therefore no such grand-childe. And where you affirme the said Warin Fitz-Gerald to haue issue by Auice his wife but one onely daughter: it is manifest that he had issue a sonne named Warin Fitz-Gerald, who had issue the third Warin Fitz-Gerald. But for your better instruction herein, and to correct this your errour, I will set you downe the truth of this discēt, as followeth: Robert de Curcy,

a great Baron and Councillour vnto William Rufus, had issue two sonnes, William and Robert. William the eldest sonne dying without issue, Robert his brother succeeded him in his dignitie, and was a witnesse to the Charter of king Stephen, of landes that hee gaue to the Abbay of Westminster, by the name of Robert de Curcy the kings Sewer. After whose death, Robert de Curcy his eldest sonne, Sewer to king Henry the second, being slaine in Ireland without anie issue, William the seconde sonne succeeded, and was a witnesse to the Charter of king Henrie the second, of landes and liberties that he gaue to Saint Peters at Westminster. He had issue Iohn de Curcy gouernour of Vlster in Ireland, in the time of king Iohn, who hauing no issue, left his rich patrimonie to Alice (or Auice) his sifter, then the wife of Warin Fitz-Gerald: which Warin was a witnesse to the Charter of king Iohn, of his submission to the Pope, 1212. Hee had issue by his said wife, the second Warin Fitz-Gerald, Lord of Harewood, father to the third Warin.

Bridgewater. **T***He greatest glorie of Bridgewater was, that king Henrie the seuenth honoured it with the title of an Earldome, by making Giles Dawbeney Gentleman of his Chamber Earle thereof: whose onely daughter and heire was married to I. Bouchier, the first earle of Bath of that familie. Pag. 161.*

IF the making of Gentlemen heretofore hath beene greatly misliked by her Maiestie in the kinges of Armes, much more displeasing (I thinke) it will be to her, that you being no Officer of Armes, should erect, make, and put downe Earles and Barons at your pleasure, publishing in print falslie their admittance or deprivation: as in this place you haue done, making Giles Dawbeney to be created Earle of Bridgewater by King Henrie the seuenth, when as the said King neuer aduanced him nor any other to that dignitie, neither was the said Giles euer anie Earle during his life. And therefore

fore here haue you no great cause to boast of your skill in Heraldie. But, to pleasure you, I will bring you to the marke whereat your vnaduised penne hath roned, which is to Henrie Dawbeney, whome king Henrie the eight on the 21. day of Iulie, in the 30. yeare of his reigne, did at his Mannor of Ocking create Earle of Bridgewater: which Henry was both the first and last that euer caried that title of dignitie, and died without issue. All which I hope you will confesse to bee true, and acknowledge your fault.

H*Vn*gerford was a familie of great account euer since the time Hungerford. of King Edward the third: for Thomas Hungerford was grandsfather to Walter Lord Hungerford Treasurer of England: Which Walter enriched his familie by marrying Katherin Puerell, she being descended from the Moyles, and Courtneys. His son Robert also enlarged the same more, by marrying with Eleonore the daughter and heire of William Lord Mollins, who was beheaded at New-castle, in the ciuill warres betwixt the families of Lancaster and Yorke. He had issue Thomas, that was slaine at Salisbury in the life of his father: yet left bee issue one sole daughter called Marie, that was married to Edward Lord Hastings. Pag. 168.

YOur fault committed here, is far greater then that before in the title of Bridgewater: for in that you added a supposed earle that neuer was: & fro this descent of Hungerford you haue subtracted a Baron that was, in making Robert Lord Hungerford, who married the daughter and heire of the Lord Mollins, to be son of Walter lord Hungerford (that was Treasurer to King Henrie the sixt) and father to Thomas which was slaine at Salisbury. In which you are greatly deceiued: for that Robert, who (you say) married the daughter of Lorde Mollins, was grand-childe to Walter, and sonne to Robert Lord Hungerford and Margaret the daughter and heire of William Lord Botreaux. By which your errour you haue not onely thrust quite out of this descent, Robert the true sonne of

of the foresaide Walter, but his wife also the heire of the Lord Botreaux: to the great preiudice of the now Earle of Huntingdon, who is heire generall both to the said Lord Robert, and Margaret his wife. And for your better satisfaction, that there were two Roberts, the father and sonne, betwixt Walter that was Treasurer to king Henrie the sixt, and Thomas that was slaine at Salisburie, looke into the Parliament holden at Westminster, in the 29. yeare of king Henrie the sixt, and there shall you find both the said Roberts, the father by the name of Robert Lord Hungerford the elder, and the son by the name of Robert Lord Mollins.

Earles of
Bathe.

P*Hilibert de Ghandew a Bretagne, borne in France, was by king Henry the seventh made Earle of Bathe: after whom king Henrie the eight, in the 28. yeare of his reigne, created Iohn Bourchier Earle of Bathe. He had issue Iohn his sonne, that succeeded him: who had issue Iohn Lord Fitz-Warren, that died in the life of his father, leaving issue William nowe Earle of Bathe. 1594. Pag. 171.*

WHat your meaning is, by so often falsifying the pedigrees and discents of the Nobilitie, I know not: but wish there were some good order taken in time for reformation of the same, least these and other like vntruths be receiued generally for infallible verities, to the disparagement of noble families, as well in their fame, as right of inheritance. And especially would I desire, your selfe being famous for learning (which you acknowledge) through all the prouinces of Christendom, to recant such erroneous fallacies: that the worlde may perceiue in your great learning, a spirit of singleness, not obstinately resting in the loue of your selfe-conceited opinion, but willingly subscribing to the cleare shining truth: which truth hath vncharged the noble succession of honorable houses, from the mist of your ignorant coniectures, by the meanes of vs contemned Heralds. And now to
manifest

manifest your error committed in this succession of Earles of Bath, I affirme you haue thereunto added an Earle, who neuer had other father then your selfe. If you demaunde his name, I answere Iohn, whom you make to bee sonne to Iohn the first Earle of Bathe, and grandfather to William that now liueth. But that you may the better amend this your rash and vnaduised writing, I will set you downe the truth of this discent, beginning with Iohn Bouchier Lord Fitz-Warrin, whom king Hen.8. on the 9. day of Iulie, 1536. created Earle of Bathe. He had issue Iohn Lord Fitz-Warin, that died before his father at Hengraue in Suffolke. 1560. leauing issue William nowe Earle of Bath: to whose honourable iudgement I submit my self, to say whether he had any such grandfather.

K*ing Henrie the second, and Robert the sonne of Harding, Lo. Berkley. who was the sonne of the king of Denmarke, were founders of the Monasterie of Saint Austens by Bristow. This Robert was Alderman of Bristow, and so dearlie beloued of king Henrie the second, that by his meanes he married the onelie daughter and heire of the Lord Berkeley, whereby the saide Roberts posteritie lining in great honour, are yet called Barons of Berkeley: some of which are buried in this Church at Bristow. Pag. 174.*

IN this title of Berkley, you make Morice the sonne of Robert Fitz-Harding to be sonne to his owne wife, and the said Robert to marrie his sonnes wife: which vnnaturall marriages, though well liked of by your selfe, yet neuer knowne nor allowed of by any others. And where you affirme Robert Fitz-Harding to marrie the onely daughter and heire of the Lord Berkeley: therein will you faile of your prooffe: for Roger Lord Berkeley of Dursley (whome you meane) had issue a sonne, of whom are discended manie liuing at this present. But, that you may both knowe and confesse your fault, I will set you downe againe the true discent hereof, with my authoritie for the same: beginning first with

D

Harding

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Harding the Dane, who (by the Booke of Domesday) in the 20. yeare of William the Conquerour, helde of Brictric, in morgage, the Mannor of Witenhort, in the Countie of Glocester. He had issue Robert Fitz-Harding, who founded the Abbay of Saint Augustines, and the hospitall of Saint Johns in Bristow, 1135. and married one Eua: by whom he had issue Morice Fitz-Robert, who tooke to wife Alice the daughter of Roger Berkley Lord of Dursley: as doth appear by the said Rogers deede, made in the sixt yeare of the reigne of King Stephen, where hee giueth vnto the saide Morice Fitz-Robert, in frankemariage, with Alice his daughter, the Mannor of Slimbridge, in the Countie of Glocester. And this I hope will bee sufficient to make a deuorce of this your forenamed vnlawfull and vnnaturall mariage.

Earles of
Salisburie.

Walter d' Eureux, Earle of Rosmar in Normandie, had great possessions giuen him by William Conquerour, about Salisburie: which possessions he left vnto his yonger sonne Edward, surnamed of Salisburie, giuing to Walter his eldest sonne his other landes in Normandie, with the Earledome of Rosmar: whose posteritie failed within a while. Edward aforesaide lined in the twentieth yeare of William the Conquerour. Walter his sonne builded a Monasterie at Bradenstocke, wherein he became a Monke: yet hee first left issue a sonne called Patrike, (By Sybill de Chaworth his wife) which Patrike was the first Earle of Salisburie, and was slaine comming out of the holie lande (by Guy de Lusignan:) to whome succeeded William his sonne, which died at Paris in the time of King Richarde the first. Whose onelie daughter honoured William Longa-Spatha her husbände, with the title of that Earledome, and with her Escucheon Azure charged with fixe Lionsgolde. His sonne William succeeded, and was in battell in the holie lande, Anno. 1250. Whose sonne William lost the Earledome, through displeasure of King Henrie the thirde: but hee had issue one sole daughter named Margaret, which being married to Henrie Lacie Earle of Lincolne, and
Salisburie,

Salisburie, in her right, had issue by him a daughter called Alice, that was married to Thomas Earle of Lancaster. Pag. 183.

THe more plainlie to decipher your errours in this title of Salisburie, I will first beginne with Edwarde d' Eureux, whom I finde to live in the 21. yeare of King William the Conquerour, and to bee a witnesse to the said kings Charter touching the foundation of the Abbay of Selbie, by the name of Edward Earle of Salisburie. Which proueth, that Patrike his grand-childe was not then the first Earle of Salisburie, of that familie (as you affirme.) Secondly, where you hold for a certaintie, that Walter the sonne of Edward afore-said (before his monasticall profession) left issue to succede him, Patrike his sonne. To that I answere, that Sybill his wife, after the death of the said Walter her husband, took vpon her the habit of a Nunne, and hauing continued in that estate but one moneth, & perceiuing her selfe to be with child, forsooke that order again, and afterwards was deliuered of a son, which was named Patrike, who was after steward to Maude the Emperesse: by whose meanes king Henry the second, in the 28. yeare of his reigne, confirmed vnto the said Patrike the earledom of Salisburie. Thirdly, concerning your affirmation, that William sonne of the said Patrike had but one only daughter named Ella, married to William Longa-Spatha, who in her right was Earle of Salisbury, and did beare her Armes. To this I say, you do hereby greatly preiudice the honorable familie of Howards: for, the said William had not onely two sonnes, but also two daughters (as appeareth by the booke of Bermondsey in Southwarke) viz. Patrike, William, Mabell, and Ella. Mabell was married to Nigell Lord Mowbray, of whom all the Howards, with many others are descended: Ella was married vnto William Longa-Spatha, base sonne to Henrie the second, who afterward by the speciall fauour of King Richard the first, in the 9. yeare of his reigne, was made Earle of Salisburie: and not in right of his wife (as you would haue

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it.) And where you say, the said *William Longa-Spatha and Ella* had issue *William*, who succeeded his father in that dignitie, and left issue the third *William*, which lost that Earledome through displeasure of King *Henrie the third*. I answer, that I maruaile howe you can inuent two so great vntruths, as, first to affirme these two last *Williams* to be Earles of *Salisbury*, when neither of them both were euer Earles, either of that or anie other place. And that the saide *William* did vse or beare the Armes of his wife, I take it, you haue no other prooffe for the same then your owne bare imagination: which with you is verie great. Lastly, where you affirme *Henrie Lacie* to bee Earle of *Salisbury*, in right of his wife, the daughter and heire of the last *William Longa-Spatha*: I say that neither hee the saide *Henrie*, nor any other of his Surname were euer at anie time honoured with that title or Earledome. And nowe, to manifest the mariage of the Lorde *Nigell de Mowbray* with *Mabell* daughter of *William Fitz-Patrike*, I will set you downe for prooffe, the said *Nigels* deed, which is as followeth.

SCiant presentes & futuri, quod ego *Nigellus dominus de Mowbray*, dedi & concessi, &c. Know ye, that I *Nigell Lord Mowbray*, haue giuen and confirmed, from my Mannor of *Bensted* in *Surrey* (which I had in mariage with *Mabell* my wife, heire of *William Fitz-Patrike*) the Church of *Bensted*, to the canons of *Southwarke*, in whose possession I found the saide Church, confirmed by *Richard Bishop of Winton*, &c.

Earles of
Winchester.

Touching the Earles of *Winchester* (as our *Herauldes* report) after that *Clito the Saxon* was by the *Normans* deprived of his auncient dignitie, King *Iohn* made *Saer de Quincie* Earle of *Winchester*: who vsed for his Armes, a Fesse with a Labell of five points (as we haue seene in his Seale :) but *Roger* his sonne bare seven Losenges golde voyded in a field *Gules*. He hauing no issue male by *Helene* his wife, the eldest daughter and Cobeire of *Alane* Prince of *Galloway* in *Scotland*, that honour lay dead. A great while after, *Hugh de Spencer* was honoured with that title

preiudicing Noble discents.

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title by King Edward the second: whose sonne for treason lost both that dignitie and his life. After that, by the bountie of king Edward the fourth, Lewis of Bruges, a Belgian, Baron of Gruthuse, and Prince of Stenbuse, enioyed this title, with the Armes of Quincies: Which title, after the death of King Edwarde aforesaide, he surrendered againe to King Henrie the seuenth. Pag. 197.

WHom you vnderstand by the terme of our Heralds, I knowe not: my selfe being one of her Maiesties Heralds, do approue for truth that Seer de Quincy was Earle of Winchester, and did vse in his shield for his Armes, a Fesse, and a Labell of 13. points, and not of 5. (as you misreport to haue seene in his seales. And, to proue my assertion true, I haue diuerse deedes with the Seales of the saide Quincies in my custody, made aswell in the reigne of king Richard the first, as in the times of king Iohn, and Henry the third. As for Hugh Spencer, he was made Earle of Winchester, & high Treasurer of England in the 15. yeare of King Edwarde the second, and in the 19. yeare of the said kings reigne hee was executed at Bristow by Queene Isabell: so that the dignitie ceased in himselfe, and not in his sonne (as you affirme) who neuer had, or was possessed of that dignitie. Lastly, where you say, that King Edward the fourth did giue to Lewes of Bruges the Earledome of Winchester, with the Armes of Quincies: I answere, you haue not onelie misreported the same: but also shewed your selfe to be very ignorant in matters of Armes, for those Armes giuen by Edward the fourth to Lewes of Bruges, were neither the armes of Quincies, nor any thing at all resembling the same. And for prooffe hereof, I pray you let vs a little compare them both together: first the armes giuē by K. Ed. 4. to the said Lewes were, Azur ten mascles gold: the armes of Quincies were, Gules 7. mascles gold: Bruges did beare in his armes a canton Gules charged with a Lion passant gardant of the second: Quincy had neither Canton nor Lion in his Armes. So that here is neither colour nor charge,

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charge, to induce a man of any iudgement or knowledge, to thinke or say, that this gift of Edward the fourth was the Armes of Quincy. And for better prooffe hereof, I will here insert the wordes of king Edwardes graunt, concerning the gift of the said Armes.

REx omnibus, &c. Sciatis quod &c. Lodouicum Brugensem, principem de la Gruthuse, dominum de Spieres, de Aemsted & de Oestamp, in Comitatu Winton. præfecimus, Creauimus, & insigniuimus, ac per præsentis præficimus, Creamus, & insignimus, vnâ cum armis & insignibus armorum, modo & forma hinc depictis. in gallico sic discernendis: Il port d'azure a dix mascles d'or en orme de vn canton de nostre propre armes de Angleterre: c'est ascavoir, de gules vn Leopard passant d'or armé d'azure, pat. 12. Edw. 4.

Lanheron.

LAnheron was the seate of the familie of Arundels, (or de Hirundine,) that is, of the Swallow: for Arundell is in French a Swallow. Those of that familie bare for their Armes, five Swallowes filuer: Pag. 127.

Would any man of learning or iudgement thus haue enterprised to publish in print, to the viewe of the whole world, those thinges he is vtterly ignorant of, but your selfe? And that you are meerely ignorant in matter of Armorie, I thinke there needeth no further prooffe then your owne writing, touching the Armes of Bygot Earle of Norfolke, Longa-spatha Earle of Salisburie, Quincie, and Lewis of Bruges, both Earles of Winchester, all in this booke mentioned: as also this of Arundell, touching which, well am I assured, that vntill you adde sable for a colour to the fielde of this coate, and an other Swallowe to make vp the true number of 6. this is vnperfect Armory, and no ensigne or armes pertaining to the familie of Arundels, (as you say it is) nor any coate of Armes at all.

Wallingford.

WIgot a Saxon was Lord of that honor, at the time of the Conquest: who had one onely daughter maryed to Robert

bert d'Oyley, by whome he had issue Maude his heire, who was first maryed to Miles Crispine, and after to Brian filius-Comitis, by the fauour of king Henry the first. Bryan taking part with Maude the Empreffe, fortified this Castle of Wallingford against king Stephen, who had erected a forte ouer against the same. But after that an attonement was made betweene king Stephen and king Henry the second, Bryan became professed in a Monasterie, as also his wife: wherenpon the honor of Wallingford was annexed to the crowne. Pag. 206.

THe great trouble, and late suite in the Starre-chamber, for setting downe in Pedigree a forged heire generall of Anthony Lord Grey of Ruthin, to the great danger of disinheriting an honorable person now liuing, might be a warning both to you, & others, how they cō mit the like fault hereafter. Which notwithstanding, I see it is not regarded, for that not long since I haue seene a petigree made by your selfe, more faultie then that before spoken of: which to let passe, I will come to answere this title of Wallingford. Here you affirme, Robert d' Oyley to haue issue a daughter and heire named Maude, maryed to Miles Crispine: by which imagined heire, you wrong most of the honorable families of this Realme now liuing, discended of the said d'Oylie. And to redresse this, I will heere set you downe the true descendent of the said Robert d' Oylie: in which it shal appeare, no such daughter euer to haue bene (as you affirme.) First by the booke of Domesday it is set downe, that William the Conqueror did giue vnto Robert d' Oylie these landes following: Watelinton, Garinges, Bernecester, Hochenorton, Chedelinton, Eton, and Braiton, with many other goodly possessions in the countie of Oxford. Likewise in the booke of Osney I finde, that in the time of the Norman conquest, there liued two brothers of the familie of d' Oyleys, Robert, and Nigell: and that Robert dyed without issue, leauing Robert (his nephew by his brother Nigel) to succeede him in his possessions.

possessions. Also by diuers evidences in my custodie, it is manifest, that the foresaid Robert the nephew, founded the Abbey of Osney in the time of king Henry the first, and had issue Henry d'Oyley Constable to king Henry the second: to whome succeeded the second Henry d'Oylie his sonne, that was likewise Constable to king Richard the first, and died without issue, leauing Margaret his sister and coheire, married to Henry Newborough Earle of Warwicke: of whome that great and honorable familie of Beauchamps Earles of Warwicke did descend. So that hereby you may see the true line of heires males continued from the first Robert, in William the Conquerors time, vnto Richard the first, very apparantly prooued: to the ouertrow and auoyding of your feigned heire generall. Whereby also you may take a caueat, to alter & recall in againe your late coyned pettigree, being of the same stampe. For prooffe, read these deedes following.

NOtum sit fidelibus Sanctæ Ecclesiæ, &c. Be it knowne vnto all faithfull people of the holy Church, that I Henry d'Oleio, by the consent of Robert my brother the kings sonne, and other my friendes and acquaintance, doe giue and graunt, in free and perpetuall Almes, vnto the Holy Church of Saint Marie of Osney, for the soule of Henry the king, and for the soule of my father Robert d'Oleio, who founded the same Church: and for the soule of Gilbert my brother, and for the soules of all my predecessors, &c. tenne pound land, &c. These being witnessses. Hugh de Chanuill, Paganus Westbery, &c.

NOtum sit tam præsentibus quàm futuris, &c. Be it knowne vnto all men, aswell present as those that shall here-after come, that I Robert sonne of king Henry, by the consent of Henry de Oleio my brother, and of all other my friendes, doe giue and graunt, in free and perpetuall Almes, to the Church of Saint Mary de Osney, &c. tenne pound land, &c. These being witnessses, Hugh de Chanuill, Paganus Westbery, Hugh de Westberie, and Richard de Cahannes.

SCiant presentes & futuri, &c. Let all men knowe that are present, and those that shall be hereafter, that I Henry de Oilli, sonne of Henry de Oilli, the kings Constable, haue made a certaine change with my Cannons of Osney, of Diuers landes in my Mannors of Cleinder, and Weston, by my owne free will, and by the consent of Sibill my

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wife,

wife, and by the counsell of my free men: as well for the commoditie of my selfe, as also of my said Canons, which they held within my said Lordshippes aforesaid, &c. Dated the fift yeare of the reigne of King Richard the first: witnesse whereof, William Baiuell, Stephen de Hampton, Hugh Delahese, Roger Azur my Sewer, and many others.

Walter Hungerford, high Treasurer of England to Hungerford. king Henry the sixt, had issue Robert his sonne, commonly called Earle Hungerford, whose grand-childe by his sonne transported that inheritance to the Hastings. Pag. 207.

IN this descent of Hungerford, you haue made the grand-childe to be sonne to his grandfather. If you desire to know how: I answere, in making Robert Earle Hungerford to bee sonne to Walter Lorde Hungerford, Treasurer to King Henry the sixt, (who was in deede his grand-childe.) In which doing, you haue not onely bereaued the said Walter of his lawfull sonne: but also Robert Earle Hungerford, both of his father, and mother. And to manifest, that there was a Robert betweene Walter which was Treasurer to king Henry the sixt, and Robert called Earle Hungerford, I will first here inserte the descent with the seuerall marryages, beginning at the said Walter Lord Hungerford, who maryed the daughter and heire of Peuerell, and had issue Robert, that tooke to wife Margaret the daughter and heire of William Lord Botreaux: by whome he had issue the second Robert Earle Hungerford, which in the life of his grandfather Walter, and Robert his father, maryed the daughter and heire of the Lord Mollens, and in her right was summoned to the Parliament: *Anno* 25. of Henry the sixt, by the name of Robert Lord Mollens. And after the death of the forenamed Walter, the said two Roberts were both at one time of the Parliament, *Anno* 29. of Henry the sixt, the father by the name of Robert Lord Hungerforde senior, and the sonne by the Name of Robert Hungerforde

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Lord

Lord Mollens *Junior*. Which I take to be so strong a prooffe, as vpon the sight hereof, you will recant and subscribe to the same.

Widehay.

Widehay was the auncient seate of the Barons Saint Amond, whose inheritance and dignitie came to Gerald Braybrooke, in right of his wife: And Elizabeth, his grand-child by Gerald his sonne, transported the same to William de Beauchampe, who left issue but one onely sonne, which was a bastard. Pag. 207.

What an vngodly course is this you take, to depriue noble men both of their honor and honestie, framing to some vnnaturall mariages, falsifying the discentes of other, and making legitimate heires, illegitimate? which abuses, by reason of my oath taken at my creation, I may not let passe, without telling you thereof. Vnderstand therefore, that where you affirme William Beauchamp Lord Saint Amond (who maryed Elizabeth grand-childe to Gerald Braybrooke) to haue issue one onely sonne, and he a Bastard: therein doe you greatly both wrong and scandalize him, for he had in lawfull matrimonie by his said wife, Richard Beauchamp Lord Saint Amond, his legitimate sonne that succeeded him in the dignitie of Saint Amond, and maryed Anne the daughter of Sir Walter Wrotesley knight. And therefore, very vntruely haue you charged the said William, to haue had any such Bastard.

Barons of
Windfore.

The Barons of Windfore tooke their original from William the sonne of Othel, that was Constable or keeper of Windfore Castle in the time of king William the first: from whome also are descended the Fitz-Geraldes in Ireland, Earles of Kildare, and Desmond: as Robert Glouer, called Somerset (the most studious and skilfull in Heraldie of all that societie) hath proued. Pag. 213.

Here

Here would you impeache the credite of that worthie Officer of Armes Robert Glouer, in making him the Authour of your imagined dreames, he hauing vnder his owne hand in the Petigree of the honorable Lord Windfor, both denyed, that William de Windfor was sonne to Other, keeper of the Castle of Windfor: as also, that the Earle of Kildare, and Desmond were descended from the said William. By which your vntrue misse-alleding the said Somersets workes, to serue your turne, you shewe your selfe very vngratefull towards him, out of whose bookes, (in the custodie of the late Lorde Treasurer) you gathered the flowers wherewithall you haue made your vnperfect garland, which you in your last edition so much haue boasted of. But here would I not, that you, or any other should misconceauue my meaning, that I thinke or iudge Somerset Herald hath written or set downe in his said bookes any of these vntruthes: but rather, that you, not rightly vnderstanding them, nor able to discern the true vse of his trauels, haue thorough ignorance committed these your errors, in affirming William de Windfor to be sonne to Other, and auncester to the Earles of Kildare and Desmond in Ireland: of which two pointes you cannot prooue any one: for the originall auncester of these before spoken of, was Walter the sonne of Other, and not William sonne of Other: for Walter had two sonnes, William, of whome are descended the Lordes of Windfor: and Gerald, who was auncester to the Geraldines Earles of Kildare and Desmond. And where you make William de Windfor to be sonne of Other: therein are you also deceiued, for the same William you speake of, was sonne of Walter, and grand-childe to Other: as doth appeare by the Charter of king Henry the second here following.

Henicus rex Angliæ, & Dux Normanniæ, & Aquitaniæ, & Comes Andegaviæ: Archiepiscopis, Episcopis &c. Henry king of England, Duke of Normandy, and Aquitaine, and Earle of Aniu: to all Archbishops, Bishops, &c. Knowe ye that I haue giuen and graunted

ted to William de Windsor, as his inheritance, all the landes which before were the possessions of William sonne of Walter his father, and of Walter sonne of Other his grandfather. Wherefore I will &c. that he hold it, as his fee and inheritance, &c. peaceably, freely, and honorably, even as his father and grandfather held the same, in the time of king Henry my grandfather, and of my predecessors, in woodes and plaines &c. Witnesses, William my brother, Reignald the Earle, and Ioceline Baillol &c.

Earles of
Surrey.

William Rufus king of England, made William Earle Waren first Earle of Surrey, whose armes were, a shield gold checked azure. He had issue a sonne, and a grand-childe of the same name, succeeding him: but the last had issue onely a daughter, who marrying first with William, sonne of king Stephen, and after with Hamelin base sonne of Geffrey Plantagenet, honored both her husbands with this title. Hameline begot on her William Earle of Surrey, who married the eldest daughter and coheire of William Earle of Penbrooke, widow of Hugh Bygot. This William was father of Iohn, who begat William, father of Iohn. Afterwardes, king Henry the fourth advanced Thomas Beauford to that title and dignitie, making him after Duke of Excester, and Lord Chaucellor of England, Pag. 223.

Although I omit here to tell you, that the first William Earle Warren was made Earle of Surrey by William Conquerour, and not by William Rufus: yet will I (by your patience) put you in minde of an other error by you here committed, of more importance, which is: if you remember, in the title of the Earles of Norffolke, Pag. 370. You there haue made Roger Bygot Earle of Norffolke to be husband vnto Maude the eldest daughter and coheire of William Marshal Earle of Penbrooke: and now in this place, you make the said Maude to be the widowe of Hugh Bygot, father of the foresaid Roger: which I take to be incest, for the sonne to marry his owne mother. And therefore, least all their modest posteritie might blushe at such an incestuous Oedipus, as your

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poeti-

poeticall fanſie hath brought upon the ſtage, I would wiſhe you to correct this your tragicall fable.

King Richard the ſecond made Thomas Holland Earle of Kent (being his halfe brother by the mother) Duke of Surrey: who being atteinted, Thomas Beauford was aduanced to that dignitie, by king Henry the fourth, and after made Duke of Exceter, and Chawncellor of England. He dyed (as Walsingham ſaith) Anno 1410. Pag. 223. Thomas Beauford.

WHere you ſay, that Thomas Beauford, after the attainder of Thomas Holland, was aduanced to the dignitie of Duke of Surrey, and dyed Anno 1410. (as Walsingham ſaith.) To the firſt I anſwere, the ſaid Thomas Beauford was neuer dignified with the title of Duke of Surrey, by K. Henry the fourth, or any other king. And to proue the ſame, I finde, that the ſaide king, in the 13. yeare of his reigne, did create the ſaid Thomas Earle of Dorſet: in which dignitie he continued vntill the fourth yeare of king Henry the fiſt: in which yeare he ſate in Parliament by that name of dignitie, and after was made Duke of Exceter. And therefore herein haue you failed. And to the ſecond, concerning the time of Thomas Beaufordes death: it maketh me much to muſe, how the ſaid Duke ſhould dye, Anno 1410. and being deceaſed, how he ſhould ſtate vp out of his graue, and make perſonall appearance at the high courſe of Parliament holden at Weſtmiſter 1425. fifteene yeares after, except you can ſhewe ſome ſtrange Metamorphoſis, or proue that dead men being ſummoned, did take their places in that Parliament: which cannot be without ſome Negromancie, or ſtrange worke beyond nature.

THe Barons Botreaux, alias Boterels, did beare for their armes, three toades ſable in a fielde argent. The firſt of that familie, (named William) married Alice daughter of Richard

A Discouery of errors.

Corbet, whose sister was Paramour to king Henry the first, on whome he begot Reignald Earle of Cornwall. From this William discended successiuely eleuen Barons, all called Williams, except the third, and seuenth, which were called Reignalds. Margaret the sole daughter of the last of them, married Robert Hungerford: by whose posteritie that inheritaunce came to the familie of Hastings. Which said inheritance, was augmented by the marriage of the said Margarets grandfather, with Katherine a Cobeire of Katherine Twenge: and by the mariage of her great grandfather, with the daughter & heire of Sir Iohn Saintlow knight: and by the mariage of her great great grandfather, with the daughter and heire of Iohn de Moeles, a rich Baron. Pag. 129.

First, in making Botreaux and Boterell to be all one family, and name, you do much erre: they being feuerall, and not one: as may be proued by William Botreaux Sherif of Cornwall, who liued in the ninth yeare of king Iohn, and bare for his Armes (as you say) three Todes Sable: and William Boterell, that liued in the fift yeare of king Edward the first, (and was summoned amongst other Barons, for the leuying of an armie against Llewelin Prince of Wales) did beare for his Armes, checkie gold and Gules a cheuerson Azur. By which two great differences, both of the name, and Armes, it doth evidently appeare, that they were not one, but two feuerall families. Secondly, in affirming that William Botreaux married Alice the daughter of Richard Corbet, sister to her that was Paramour to king Henrie the first, and mother to Reignald Earle of Cornwall, you are also greatly deceiued: for the mother of the said Reignald, was daughter and coheire of Robert Corbet, and not of Richard: as by the gift of king Henrie the first, to the saide Robert his Concubines father, of the borough of Alencester, in the Countie of Warwick, it is manifested. But I need not striue much against you for this point, seeing I may oppose your owne narration, pag. 438. of your booke, against your selfe: and therefore I leaue you

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you to quarell with your owne memorie, not doubting, but you can take it best, to bee controller to your selfe. Thirdly, your Arithmetical pen, can as well multiplie, for a neede, as detract when it list, hauing as quicke a flight to make Barons, as the heathens had to make gods, which were something in name, but manie times nothing in nature: for here you make eleuen Barons of the familie of Botreaux, one to succede the other, after the first William. Whereas you are able to prouebut foure. And to make your computation aright, you must begin first with William Botreaux, who began his Baronie, at a Parliament holden at Westminster the first day of May, in the 24. yeare of king Edward the third: which William had issue William, that was the second Baron: who begat William the third, father of William the fourth, and last Baron of that familie. Of which second, and third Barons, you haue made the father to marry his sonnes wife, and the sonne to marry his own mother. To which most vnnatural matches I wonder how you could euer giue your consent, you being the onely parent of feuen of those eleuen Barons, who had all their conceptions and births in the wombe of your pregnant braine. Lastly, I denie that any of the faide Williams, Lordes Botreaux, did marie with anie Katherine that was coheire to Katherin Twenge, as you vntruly haue set downe.

P*emsey Castle was sometime belonging to the Earle Morton: afterward William sonne to king Stephen had it, who deliuered up the same, with the landes thereabout, unto King Henrie the second. It was called the honour of the Eagle, of Gilbert Lord of the Eagle, who (taking part against King Henrie the second, beeing deprived of all that hee had, fled into Normandie. Pag. 231.* Pemsey castle.

THis Castle tooke not the title of honour of the Eagle, of Gilbert who tooke part against King Henrie the second (as you say :) for King William the Conquerour gaue to Stephen Earle of Blois and Charters, with Ella his daughter, the Earldome

Earledome of the Eagle in Normandie, and the Castle and honour of Pemsey in Suffex. Which foresaid honours the said Stephen enjoyed, and afterward gaue the same to Henrie of Bloys his sonne: who enjoyed the same, vntil he resigned them vnto Richard his sonne, and became Abbot of Glaffenburie, and after Bishop of Winchester. This Richard being Earle of the Eagle, and Lord of Pemsey, liued in King Stephens time, and was a witnesse to the couenants of peace betwixt him and Henrie Duke of Normandie, by the name of Richard Earle of the Eagle. He gaue his said Earledome, and honour of Pemsey, to William Earle of Morton his Cousen germane, sonne to King Stephen. Which gift, with the said titles of honour, King Henrie the second did confirme: but not long after, he constrained the said William to surrender vnto him againe, as well those honours, as also all other lands that he had, both in Normandie, and in England, vpon condition, that the said king should re-assure vnto him all those lands which King Stephen his father was possessed of, at the death of King Henrie the first. And how truly you affirme, the honour of Pemsey to haue belonged to any Earle Morton before the reigne of King Stephen (William sonne to King Stephen being the first Earle Morton which enjoyed the same) it is thought as vnworthie of credit, as that before, where you alledge, Pemsey castle to haue taken his first honour from Gilbert Lord of the Eagle, in the reigne of King Henrie the second when it is trulie proued, to bee an honour at such time as William the Conquerour gaue the same in marriage with his daughter.

Earles of
Suffex.

Flue Earles of Suffex were of the familie of the Albeneyes, who in like manner were Earles of Arundell. William de Albeney, sonne of William Lord of Buckenham in Norfolke, was the first of them, who used for his Armes, a Lion rampant in a field Gules. He was called Earle of Chichester, and of Arundell: who had issue, by Adelize daughter of the Duke of Loraine and Brabant, William the second Earle of Suffex and Arundell, father of William the
third

third Earle: which had issue (by Maude coheire of Ranulfe Earle of Chester) William the fourth Earle, and Hugh that was the first Earle, both dying without issue. After which time, that honour of Suffex lay dead, vntill that king Henrie the eight, in the 21. yeare of his reigne, created Robert Radclife Earle of Suffex. Pag. 234.

IN this succession of Albeneyes, Earles of Suffex, you haue taken great paines, making fwe of that surname, to haue bene Earles both of Suffex and Arundell: when as you can prooue but foure in all to haue bene Earles of that familie, and but two of them Earles of Suffex, viz. William, whom king Henrie the second made the first Earle of Suffex, and Hugh his sonne, who died without issue, in the 27. yeare of king Henrie the third: for that William whom you call the fourth Earle of Arundell, I deeme as yet neuer borne. And the first William, which married Queene Aelidise, the widow of King Henrie the first, who you say was both earle of Suffex and Arundell, I make great doubt of, thinking you not able to make prooffe he was Earle of either. For sure I am, that his owne deed doth shew the contrarie, that he was onelie Earle of Chichester, and not of Arundell and Suffex: which to manifest I haue here set downe his deed, as followeth.

GVilielmus Comes Cicestræ, &c. William Earle of Chichester: to the Bishop of Norwich, and to all faithfull children of our holie mother the Church, and to all men, as well French as English, &c. Knowe ye, that I haue giuen and granted, to God and to the Church of Saint Maries in Thetford, and to the Monkes there seruing God: for the soules of my father and mother, and Queene Aelidise my wife, and the health of our children, in pure almes, the lands that were Godricks in Ridlesworde, and in Guareshall, which belonged to Garestorpe, which land the same day that I made this grant, one Robert held. Witnesses, Raph the Chaplaine, and Hubert de Montecaniso, with manie others.

Lastly, where you say, that after the familie of the Albeneyes were extinct, the Earldome of Suffex lay dead, vntill the 21. yeare of king Henrie the eight, who then created Ro-

bert Radcliffe Earle of Suffex. To that I answered: it did not lie dead all that while: for after the death of Hugh de Albeney, 1242. king Edward the first, in the 18. yere of his reigne, made Richard Fitz-Allen Earle of Arundell knight: at which time he also girded him with the sworde of the Earldome of Suffex. In whose issue it continued diuers discents: and then, by attainture fell vnto the crowne. As in my booke, entituled *the Nobilitie of England*, which I meane shortly (God willing) to publish, you may see at large.

Tunbridge.

Richard Earle of Clare, builded the Castle of Tunbridge, hauing had the said Tunbridge in exchange for Brionie in Normandie: for his grandfather Godfrey, base sonne of William the second, Duke of Normandie, was Earle of Aniou & Brionie. Pa. 243.

THis discent of Godfrey Earle of Aniou, and Brionie, is forreine, and bredde beyond the Seas in Normandie, from whence you haue had little intelligence: & therefore not so much to be condemned, for mistaking the right father of the saide Godfrey, making him the sonne of William the second duke of Normandy, when as he was sonne to Richard the first Duke of Normandie. Which fault (notwithstanding) I woulde wish you to amende in your next edition: and also to take away from this Richard (his grandchilde) the title of Earle, vntill such time as you haue a better commission for making of Earles. And for your warrant to doe this, you shall haue both the booke of Domesday, and diuerse charters of William the Conqueror, wherein the said Richard was a witnesse by the name onely of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, without any other title of honor.

Leeds castle.

THe Creuecuers, (so named *de crepito-corde*) builded the Castell of Leedes: of which familie, the first was Robert, who had issue Daniell, that was father to Robert, who had issue Hamon, which married the daughter and heire of the Baron of Folke-

Folkestone, and by her had issue Hamon, the father of Robert, who wanting issue, gaue his patrimonie to King Edward the first. Pag. 244.

THe familie of Abrinces were Barons of Folkestone: from Folkestone. whom, by marriage, the same went to Hamon de Creuecueur, and by his daughter to Iohn of Sandwich: whose grandchilde by his sonne Iohn, (named Iulian) carried that title to Iohn Seagrave. Pag. 259.

TO reconcile your contradictions, in these two titles of Leedes Castle, and Folkestone, I thinke it a verie harde matter: for in the first you say, *That Hamon Creuecueur (who married the daughter and heire of the Baron of Folkestone (had issue Hamon, that succeeded him: which Hamon had issue Robert, who dying without issue, gaue his patrimonie to King Edward the first. And after, in the title of Folkestone you affirme the contrarie: saying, That the same Hamon had issue a daughter that carried Folkestone, by her marriage, to Iohn of Sandwich. By which thus still ouermuch busying your selfe in matters passing your skill, it maketh you so forgetfull, that oftentimes you are faine to vtter matters incoherent, and much contradictorie. Wherefore vnderstande, that Hamon Creuecueur, (who you say married the daughter and heire of the Baron of Folkestone) had issue Hamon, who succeeded his father: and he had issue Robert, (which died without issue) and foure daughters: Eleonor married to Bertram Criell, Agnesto Iohn of Sandwich, Holdeto Nicholas Lenham, and Isabell to Henrie Hawt. Of which foure daughters you haue left out the first, and two last, naming but onely the second, married to Iohn of Sandwich: who was not the daughter of the first Hamon (as you affirme) but of the second, whom you haue casseered out of this descent. And whereas, in the title of Leedes castle, you say, that the last Robert Creuecueur, dying without issue, gaue his patrimonie to K. Edward the first. Be-*

fore I answer thereunto, I first demaund of you, how that may be? When your selfe, in the title of Folkestone, haue set downe the said Roberts sister to carie Folkestone by her marriage to Iohn of Sandwich: which was a part of the said Roberts patrimony. And for direct prooffe, that the said Robert did not giue his patrimony to king Edward the first (as you haue said :) it appeareth by an inquisition taken after the death of the saide Robert, in the thirtieth yeare of King Edward the first, that his foresaide foure sisters were his heires, and that Eleonore the eldest had for her part of her brothers inheritance, the Manor of Estwell in Kent, and Agnes the second sister had Folkestone: the other two had other landes that descended to the said Robert from his auncestors, which I take to be his patrimonie.

Earles of
Kent.

H*ubert de Burgo, was made Earle of Kent by king Henry the third, and died without issue, Pag. 262.*

IF this be true, that Hubert de Burgo Earle of Kent dyed without issue (as you here report hee did) then doth the now Lord de La-ware wrong, to quarter the said Huberts Coate of Armes, pretending thereby to bee his heire. But whether the said honourable person doth wrong therein, or you wrong him in so saying? Let vs examine this matter a little better. First it doth appeare in a summons of the Nobilitie of this realme, for the leuying of an army against Llewelin Prince of Wales, in the fift yeare of king Edward the first, that Iohn de Burgo, Baron of Lammale, grandchilde to Hubert by his sonne Iohn, was by the name of Iohn, sonne of Iohn de Burgo, called thereunto. Also by an inquisition taken after the death of the said Iohn, in the same kings reign, it was found, that Deruergulda the wife of Robert Fitz-Walter Lord of Woodham, and Hawise the wife of Robert Greylie of Manchester, were the daughters and heires of the said Iohn de Burgo, and that the foresaide Hawise did holde
of

of the inheritance of Hubert de Burgo her great grandfather, the Mannor of Werkerley in Northamptonshire, and the Mannor of Portland in Effex. Which descent being thus farre prooued to Greyley, I doubt not but you will confesse, that Ioan the onelie daughter of the saide Robert Lord Greyley was married to Iohn Lord de La-ware. Which done, I hope you will yeeld your selfe to haue erred herein, and acknowledge the said noble person now to be right heire, and that the said Hubert died not without issue, as you very daungerously haue affirmed he did.

H*Erbert married the sister of William Earle of Hereford, and Fitz-Herbert: in her right was Lord of Deane, from whom is descended the noble familie of the Herberts. From hence also (if we shall credite the heraulds, and Escucbeons of Armes) Anthonie Fitz-Herbert, that great lawier, and Lord chiefe iustice of England, tooke his originall. But, I thinke he rather descended from the worshipfull familie of the Fitz-Herberts in Derbysaire. Pag. 267.*

YOur often and suspitious obiections, whereby you call in question the credit of her Maiesties Heraulds (as though you iudged them scarce worthy to be belieued) doth proceed (as I suppose) from a malignant humour in you, rather then from any grounds or sufficient reasons that might moue you thereto. But I trust, those of discretion will sooner giue credit vnto them, in matters that they shall auerre by good warrantise, and authoritie, then to you, who ground your contradicting arguments vpon hearesayes, and opiniatiue imaginations. And where you charge the Heraulds, to haue made Anthonie Fitz-Herbert, (that was Lorde chiefe Iustice of England) to bee descended from that familie of Herberts, which married the sister of William Earle of Hereford: I say, they haue done therein like honest and learned Officers of Armes: and those that haue, or shall deriue the saide Anthonie, or anie of that familie of Fitz-Herberts, from anie

other originall, then that aforesaid, they haue and shall erre from the trueth.

Barons of
Wintenborne.

IN the time of king Edward the first, the barons of Winterborne were the Bradstones, from whom, by the Ingeldesthorpes and Neuils, the Viscount Montacute, and the Baron of Wentworth are descended, Pag. 271.

YOUR Barons of Winterborne must be turned out of the plurall into the singular number: and where you make them Barons in the reigne of king Edward the first, therein are you much deceaued: for Thomas Bradston the first and last Baron of that surname, began his dignitie at a Parlement holden at Westminster, in the 21. yeare of king Edward the third, and dyed aboute the 34. yeare of the said kings reigne, leauing issue a daughter and heire marryed to Poole, who had issue a daughter and heire marryed to Ingeldesthorpe, which likewise had a daughter and heire marryed to Neuill Marquis Montacute: who hauing diuers daughters his heires, one of them was marryed to Browne, and an other to Stoner, of whome the Lord Wentworth is descended. So, that hereby it may appeare, that the Vicount Montacute, and the Lord Wentworth, are descended from Bradston, by these foresaid three feuerall families, whereof you haue left out Poole the first of them, without which the other cannot discend from Bradstone. And thus haue you through ignorance obscured, and made vnperfect this honorable discend, to the preiudice of many worthie families descended of the fame.

Barons de
Chandos.

SWdley was lately the seate of Giles Baron Chandos, whose father Edmond Bruges was created Baron Chandos by Queene Elizabeth, because he was descended from the auncient familie of the Chandos: out of which familie issued Iohn Chandos Baron de Santo-Saluatore, that famous warrior, Pag. 272.

You

YOU thinke by your perswasions, to make men beleue you haue seene that which God knoweth you were neuer neare by many a mile: otherwise (I take it) you would not doe as heere you haue done, making Edmond Bruges father of the now Lord Chandos, to be the first Baron of his surname, and that hee was created into that dignitie by Queene Elizabeth: *Because* (say you) *he was descended of the auncient familie of Chandos.* So that here is both a cause layde downe, & a time, for a colour and shadowe to this your vntrue imaginatiō: to the no small preiudice of that honorable house. But, to manifest these your delusions, and to restore againe this honorable person to his right: knowe you for certaintie, that Iohn Bruges, the grandfather of the now Lord Chandos, was the first Baron, and not Edmond his father, (as you very vniustly haue written.) And for prooffe hereof, I affirme, that the said Iohn, was created Baron Chandos by Queene Mary, at her manner of Saint Iames, the eight day of Aprill, in the first yeare of her reigne, 1553. as by his letters patents, bearing date the same day and yeare abouesaid, it may appeare. Which being true, I would now gladly knowe heere of you, how you can make good, that Edmond Bruges was the first Baron; and had his creation by Queene Elizabeth.

Our Heralds haue thrust vpon vs William Fitz-Eustace, to be Earles of Gloucester: *the first Earle of Gloucester: But I suppose, there was neuer* any such borne. I haue read in the historie of Teakesbury, that aboute the time of the Conquest, Bithricke a Saxon was Lorde of Gloucester, who was much hated of Maude the Conquerors wife, because he before that despised to take her to his wife. In reuenge of which disgrace, she caused him to be imprisoned, and dispossessed of all his honors and landes. Whose titles and possessions were after giuen to Robert Fitz-Hamon, the son of Hamon of Corbule: whose only daughter and heire, named Sibill, was married to Robert Fitz-Roy, base sonne to king Henry the first: Who was made the first Earle of Gloucester, commonly called the Consull of Gloucester.

This

A Discouery of errors

This Robert had issue William, who had issue three daughters, which caryed this honour by marriage vnto three families: Isabell the eldest, marrying with Iohn sonne to K. Henry the second, honored him with that title: who being after king, made Almericke de Ebroice, sonne to Mabel the secōd daughter, Earle of Glocester: who dying without issue, the inheritāce came to the yongest daughter Amicia, that was wife to the Earle of Clare, and had by him issue Gilbert Earle of Clare & Glocester, who had issue Richard, father of Gilbert the second, which had issue Gilbert the third, that was slaine at Sterling in Scotland: but during the nonage of this Gilbert the third, Rafe de Mounthemerye (who had married Ioan of Acres the kings daughter and widowe of Gilbert the second) was for a while called Earle of Glocester. Afterwardes, this honor (as some say) came to Peter of Gaueston (a Gascoyne) by right of his wife, which was daughter to Gilbert the second. He dying without issue, this honor disceded to Hugh Spencer sonne of Eleonor, second daughter of Gilbert aforesaid. Hugh Spencer being executed, this title came to Hugh Audley, who had married the widowe of Gaueston. Pag. 275.

YOU heere charge the Heraldes with thrusting vpon you one Earle that you cannot finde, nor thinke as yet euer to haue bene borne. And sure, I suppose this was but a flourish of your flowing stile, whereby you loue to girde at Heraldes. Yet, graunt they did obtrude some such Earle, you are euen with them: for you force on them here two Earles of Glocester which neuer attained vnto that dignitie, vidz, Peter de Gaueston, and Hugh de Spencer. Wherefore, the better to satisfie you, and those that haue written Peter Gaueston to be Earle of Glocester, and to haue succeeded Raphe Mont-Hermerye. I affirme, that the said Raphe Mont-Hermerye fate in Parliament in the 27. yeare of king Edward the first, as Earle of Glocester, and continued in all Parliaments by that name, vntill the last yeare of the said kings reigne, when yong Gilbert de Clare his wiues sonne came of age:

who the next yeare after (being the first yeare of K. Edward the second) was placed in Parliament by the name of Gilbert de Clare Earle of Glocester. He continued in that dignitie, vntill he was slaine at Sterling in Scotland, in the sixt yeare of the same kings reigne, which was a yeare after the said Peter Gaueston was beheaded by the Earle of Warwicke. Which I hope is sufficient prooffe against the said Peter. And touching Hugh de Spencer, that he was euer Earle of Glocester, I vtterly deny the same: and therefore now it standeth you vpon, being in the affirmatiue, to proue it: otherwise neither I, nor any other are bound to beleue you. Lastly, where you haue made Sibill to be the onely daughter and heire of Robert Fitz-Hamon, and wife to Robert Earle of Glocester, called the Confull. I deny, not onely that the one had euer any such daughter named Sibill, but also that the other euer marryed any such wife. And for prooffe hereof, I will desire no other then your owne Author, the booke of Tewkesbury, which you haue so greatly wronged.

I*F it please you to beleue our Heraulds, Hertford had these* Earles of Hertford.
Earles, Roger, who was also Earle of Clare: and those Clares,
whome we haue said to be Earles of Glocester: for Richard Clare,
who dyed 1262. is plainly named by Florilegus, to be Earle of
Glocester and Hertford. Pag. 309.

TO this your scoffing sporte, that you make your selfe, vpon the credite of Herauldes: I answere, that there is great reason, (and so I hope all men will acknowledge) that her Majesties Heraulds, inuested officers of Armes (who at their creations and admittances into their offices, are solemnly sworne to be true in all their reportes, and haue their imployments in the greatest affaires betweene Princes) should be beleued, in matters of their owne profession, before others not of like experience. And touching this Roger: whome you haue brought vpon the Stage, by
G the

the name and title of Earle of Hertford : I saie, it resteth in you to make prooffe of your affirmation, the Heraldes being quite against you : whome you notwithstanding so iniuriously traduce, and yet produce as Authors of your owne fantastique assertions. And for your better direction herein, I will here inserte the saide Rogers deede, by which it is very manifest that he was Earle of Clare, and not of Hertford.

Rogerus Comes de Clare confirmavit donationem. H. Comitiss Cestr. quam fecit Sanctæ Werburg. super Ecclesia de Denesford, & terram Ecclesiæ, cum decimis de molend. & omnibus pertin. & precipuè illam virgatam terræ, quam Adeliza de Claro-Monte auia sua dedit præfatæ Ecclesiæ. &c.

Haresfield. **H**aresfield, the Patrimonie of Richard Earle of Clare, in William Conquerors time, Pag. 312.

That there was one Richard Fitz-Gilbert, in the time of William the Conqueror, which held Haresfield of the king, it is manifest by the booke of Domesday : but, that he was euer Earle of Clare, and that Haresfield was his patrimonie, I vtterly deny. And for prooffe hereof, I say, that he being the first of his name that euer came into this realme, and that possessed any landes here, could haue no possessions left vnto him by his Auncestors, which might be said to be his patrimonie. And where you nominate the said Richard to be Earle of Clare : that are you not able to proue, for in diuers Charters of William the Conqueror, and William Rufus, the said Richard is a witnesse, by the name of Richard Fitz-Gilbert Dapifer : as also in the booke of Domesday, by the name of Richard, sonne of Earle Gilbert. And this doe you your owne selfe confesse against your selfe, in the title of Clare, in your booke, Pag. 350.

Dunmow. **D**unmow was the towne of the Fitz-walters, who issued from the familie of the Clares. Inga daughter of Raphe Baynard founded

founded a Monasterie there, 1103. But William Baynard (of whom Iuga did holde) forfeited the Barony of Dunmowe to the king, through felonie. King Henry gaue the same to Robert, sonne of Richard, sonne of Gilbert, Earle of Clare, with the Castle of Baynards in London, Pag. 332.

Here haue you made Gilbert the grandfather of Robert Fitz-Richard, to be Earle of Clare: which Gilbert neuer arriued in England, till your penne conducted him hither: but was slaine in Normandie by Raphe Waceio, *Anno 1033.* Which was 33. yeares before the Norman Conquest: And Richard his sonne was the first of that familie that came into England with William the Conqueror, who had issue Gilbert, and this Robert: to which Robert, king Henry the first gaue the Towne of Dunmowe, by the name of Robert Fitz-Richard his Sewer. As witnesseth your Author of Dunmowe, whom you alledge, though very vnfaithfully: for had you alleaged the same truely, and put downe what king Henry he was, which gaue to the said Robert Dunmowe (as your Author doth) you should then haue disclosed your owne error, and saved me a labour.

Richard sonne of Gilbert, Earle of Angy in Normandie, (for Earles of Clare. his seruice in the Conquest) was by the Conqueror aduanced to the honor of Clare. He had issue Gilbert, who succeeded his father, and was the first that was called Earle of Clare. Who had issue Richard Earle of Clare, which was slaine by the Welshmen. This Richard had issue three sonnes, Gilbert Earle of Clare, that dyed without issue, Roger Earle of Clare (created Earle of Hertford by Henry the second) and Robert his third sonne, from whom the familie of Fitz-Walters descended. Roger begat Richard Earle of Clare & Hertford, who marryed Amicia yongest daughter and heire of William Earle of Gloucester: Pag. 350.

Your historicall reportes are very changeable: for in the title of Haresfield, Pag. 312. you tell vs that Richard was

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Earle

Earle of Clare in William the Conquerors time: and now here, you affirme that Gilbert his sonne was the first Earle of Clare, of that familie. And again, in the title of Dunmowe, there haue you set downe this Robert the third sonne of Earle Richard, truely, to be the sonne of the first Richard that came into this land with William the Conqueror: but here will you haue him to be great grand-child to the same Richard. Which by no meanes, the now Earle of Suffex will consent vnto, because thereby he shall loose two of his greatest auncestors, with their wiues, they being the daughters and heires of Saint-Lyce Earle of Northampton, and the Lord Lucy: which were both marryed, the one to the said Robert, and the other to Walter his sonne: as more plainely doth appeare by the true discent here following. Richard sonne of Gilbert Earle of Angy in Normandy, was Lorde of Tunbridge and Clare in England, by the gift of William the Conqueror, and had issue Gilbert Earle of Clare, Roger that dyed without issue, 1173. and Robert who was Sewer to king Henry the first, and Lord of Dunmow, by the said kings gift. He marryed Matilda de Saint-Lyce lady of Bradham, and had issue Walter, Lord and Baron of Woodham, that had to wife Matilde the daughter and coheire of Richard Lucy, Lord chiefe Iustice of England in Henry the seconds time. Of which Walter, the honorable familie of Fitz-walters tooke first their surname. He dyed 1198. leauing the second Robert his sonne to succeede him: who dyed in the 19. yeare of king Henry the third. So that, by this your mistaking, you would cut off the first Robert and Walter his sonne, making the second Robert to be the first that came from the maine line of the familie of Clares. And for prooffe hereof, I wish you to examine Gemiticensis, who will affirme the same, to be true that I haue here said.

Walden.

Geffery Magnauill, made Walden the seate and head of his honor and Earledome, Pag. 342.

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THe dignitie and Earledome of the Magnauills, whilest they were honored with the title of Earles, was Essex, and not Walden. Well that familie might be Lordes and owners thereof, but that neuer the head of their honour, and Earledome. Wherefore, if your Author so write, hee did it rather like a nouice, then an Herald: and your discretion may be suspected, in that you played not rather your parte, to teach him to speake more Herald-lyke, then to bring in his absurd tearmes for a testimonie, amongst Earledomes and Honors.

THe first Earles of Essex of the Norman race, was Geffrey ^{Earles of Essex.} Magnauill, commonly called Mandeuill, sonne of William, by Margaret heire of Eudo the Sewer: who was slaine in battell in king Stephens time. There succeeded him two sonnes, Geffrey and William, from whome, by a daughter, that honour went to Geffrey Fitz-Pieres, whose two sonnes, Geffrey and William succeeded in that honor. Geffrey dyed yong, slayne at the Tilt: William tooke parte with Lewis of Fraunce, against king Iohn, and dyed without issue, 1227. After whome succeeded Humfrey de Bohun, Earle of Hereford and Constable of England, who had married their sifter, Pag. 343.

YOur vndiscreete wordes vsed in this place, may make those noble personages deceased to be called in question for that which nature abhorreth: but it were better your penne should prooue a false witnesse, then so heynous a matter true. Shall we surmise (as you write in this page) that Humfrey de Bohun, sonne of Henry, did marrye his owne mother. Assuredly we might seeme in so dooing, not onely ouer-credulous, but also irreligious. Yet you say here, Humfrey Bohun married the sifter and heire of William Magnauill Earle of Essex (who dyed without issue 1227.) Which by no meanes we may beleue, because the match

were against nature, if it be true, that Henry Bohun married with that sister and heire of William Magnauill afore-said: which is so vndoubted a trueth, that voluntarily it drops out of your owne penne. Pag. 479. of your booke, in the title of the Earles of Hereford. Besides that, it is most euident, that the saide Henrie, in the right of his wife aboue mencioned, was the first Earle of Essex of that familie: as appeareth by a Charter of king Henrie the thirde, in the 25. yeare of his reigne, concerning lands that he gaue to the Abbay of Westminster: whereunto the saide Henrie was a witnesse, by the name of Henrie de Bohun Earle of Hereford and Essex, and Constable of England. And further, to manifest that it was not Humfrey the sonne of this Henrie that married with Matilda, Know you, that she died 1236. in the one and twentie yeare of king Henrie the third, which was during the life of the saide Henry her husband, and foure years before he was a witnesse to the kings Charter aforesaide.

Earles of
Suffolke.

After the death of the familie of Bigots, and Vffords, Richard the second advanced Michael De-la-Poole, from a Merchant, to the Honour and dignitie of Earle of Suffolke, and Lorde Chauncellor of England. King Henrie the sixt created William his sonne, first Marques, and after Duke of Suffolke. He was beheaded on the Seas, and left issue Iohn, who married the sister of king Edward the fourth, Pag. 357.

WHat is it that you will not vndertake to write, and publish of a meane person? when you verie vniustly haue wrōged that honorable familie of De-la-Pooles, reporting Michael De-la-Poole, the first Earle of that name, to haue beene aduanced by Richard the second, from a Merchant of Hull, (Pag. 549.) to the dignitie of Earle of Suffolke, he being a knight of the noble order of the Garter: by the Statutes whereof, none can bee elected vnlesse hee be borne gentle three discents, both of father and mother. Al-
so

so it doth appeare by an inquisition taken the 9. of Edwarde the third, that sir William De-la-Poole knight Banneret, father of this Michael, was sonne and heire of sir William De-la-Poole knight. All which testimonies might haue satisfied you, or any other reasonable person, both to haue thought and written more reuerentlie of him. But not herewith contented, you after deprive him the saide Michaell, both of his sonne, and eldest grandchild, which succeeded him in the saide dignitie, the one after the other, by the names of Michaell the second, and Michaell the thirde: placing in their rowmes, as immediate successor, and son to the foresaid first Michaell, William De-la-Poole duke of Suffolke, his second grandchilde. In both which points howe much you haue erred (to the great preiudice of the honourable Lord viscount Montacute, the Lord Cobham, and the Baron Wentworth, with manie other now living, descended of the same honourable familie) the true discent here following, will explaine.

Michael De-la-Poole, Lord Wingfield, Earle of Suffolke, and knight of the noble order of the Garter, sonne and heire of Sir William De-la-Poole knight Banneret, and of Katherine his wife, sister of sir Iohn Norwich knight, had issue Michaell De-la-Poole, the second Earle of Suffolke, who died at Haresflew, 1415. leauing issue two sonnes, Michaell De-la-Poole Earle of Suffolke, that died at the battell of Agincourt, in the 3. yeare of Henry the fift, without issue, & William De-la-Poole Marques, and afterward Duke of Suffolke, who was beheaded on the seas. 26. of king Henrie the sixt: whom you make sonne to his grandfather Michaell the first of that name. And for the better satisfying of the world, that this Michaell De-la-Poole the first Earle of Suffolke, of that familie, was not basely descended, nor a marchant of Hull (as you and others after you haue written) I haue hereto added a deede of the saide Michaels before he was Earle, which doth proue his father, mother, brother, sister, and children.

Michael

I. Hayward
saith M. De-la-
poole was a
marchants son
of London.

Michael De-la-poole, dominus Wingfield, &c. I Michael De-la-Poole Lord Wingfield, doe confirme certaine landes to the religious house of Saint cleare, neare vnto Kingstone vpon Hull, the which lands were before giuen by sir William De-la-Pole knight my father, to pray for the good estate of king Richard, and for Michaell De-la-poole, Iohn, Thomas, William, Richard, and Margaret my children, and for sir Edmond De-la-Poole knight, my Brother, and Margaret Ne-uill my sister, and for the soules of sir William De-la-Poole, my father, and Katherin my mother, &c. Witneffes Alexander Archbishop of York, Henrie Percie Earle of Northumberland, Thomas Sutton, Robert de Hilton, and Walter Fawconbridge, knights, with manie others. Dated at Hull the first of March, the seuenth yeare of the reigne of King Richard the second.

Hengham.

Hengham: the Barons thereof were called the Barons of Rhia, who discended from Iohn Marshall, nephew of William Marshall Earle of Penbroke (by his brother:) to whome King Iohn gaue the lands of Hugh Gurney a traitor, together with the daughter, and coheire of Hubert de Rhia. From the Marshals the same came to the Morleys, and from them, by the Louels, to Parker now Lord Morley. Pag. 360.

Now comming to speake of the Barons of Rhia, let mee, by your patience, put you in minde of a late conference had before the now right honourable Earle marshall of England, concerning the true coates of the two families of Bygot Earle of Norfolke, and Marshall Earle of Penbroke. Master Garter hauing before that time set downe and quartered in diuerse noble personages atchieuements, for Marshals coate, quarterly gold and vert a Lion passant Gules (a coate latelie deuised:) and for Bygots coate, perpale golde and vert a Lion rampant Gules: neither of them both being in truth their right coates. My self being commaunded to say what I knew touching these matters, shewed, for Marshals coate, one faire deed with a seale of Armes thereto, of Iohn Marshall father of William Marshall Earle of Penbroke, and Anselme, that was father to Iohn Marshall Baron of Rhia: on which seale was written, Iohn Marshall, and in his shield

or

or escucheon, a bend fuzulie. Also I shewed a transcript of an other deed of the said Iohn, in which was written: Iohn, sonne of Iohn the Kinges Marshall, with the same Armes, of a bend fuzulie, testified vnder the hand of an Officer of armes, long before that time deceased. Lastly, I shewed an old roll of Armes, wrought in colorus, in Henrie the thirds time: wherein was the same coate, viz. Gules a bende fuzulie golde, and ouer the heade thereof written the name of Marshall. All which proofes notwithstanding, your selfe being there then present, verie stedfastlie denied the same to bee the coate of Marshall Earle of Penbroke, affirming that bend fuzulie to be the peculiar coate of Marshall Baron of Rhia: who was (as you then said) of no consanguinitie to Marshall Earle of Penbroke. For further maintaining of which your speach, you then shewed two newe petegrees, lately contriued and made by your consent, declaring the saide two Marshals to bee seuerall families, and not one. Since which time (perusing well your Britannia (fol. 360.) I finde the samethere auouched by your selfe for truth, which at that time you so confidently denied before the said Earle Marshall: viz. That Iohn Marshall Baron of Rhia, was nephew to William Marshall Earle of Penbroke by his brother: which is quite contrarie to your speeches before vsed. By this your information of these Marshals to be seuerall families (without which you had no colour to maintaine your errour: for that the Barons of Rhia always vsed for their coate of Armes the said bend fuzulie) the right coate of Marshall, is like now to bee neglected, and the Lion in the parted field vsed in stead thereof, the same being the peculiar coate borne by Marshall and Bygot, when they were Marshals of England, and not belonging to anie one priuate name: as by many other good proofes it may appeare. And because I would not haue any hereafter to stand doubtfull which of vs both are to be beleued touching these two Marshals to bee descended of one parent. I will here set downe the record that doth warrant the same. Which being

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proued,

proued, I trust you will shew vs some reason, why the yonger brother did beare the bend fuzulie, if not discended to him from his father. That done, I will then shew you prooffe, howe and when, both the elder Marshall, and Bygot did beare the Lion on the parted field, which you missed to find in Master Somersets Notes, and Master Leylands twelue bookes lent you by master Iohn Stow: in whose custodie I haue seene diuerse of them being most excellent and rare works, touching the description of this Countrey, written not vpon here-say and reportes, but vpon his eye-sight and long trauell from towne to towne, and place to place, vpon the Kings charge and Commission, which Bookes I wish might bee published in the right Authours name.

EX Rotulo cartarum de Anno quinto Regis Iohannis: Iohannes Mariscallus nepos Guilielmi Marefcalli comitis Penbroc. Habet terras in Norfolke, & Suffolke: quæ fuerunt Hugonis de Gornaco pro-
ditoris regis, & terram, quæ fuit Hugonis de Angee in Norfolke, & Kan-
telee & Castre, &c. Testibus I. Norwich Episcopo Guilielmo Marefcallo
Comit. Penbroc: Galfrid. filio Petri Comit. Essex, Roberto filio Rogeri,
Hugone de Neuill. Dat. apud Merleberge. 16. Ianuarii.

Norwich.

King Stephen gaue Norwich to his sonne William, from whom king Henrie the second tooke it againe, and kept it himself, although that Henrie his sonne, called the yong King, had (when hee had aspired vnto the crowne) with great protestation promised the same vnto Hugh Bygot, whom he had drawne vnto his faction. Bygot notwithstanding, following the yong kings side (who could not containe his hope offered, touching the kingdome, within the bounds of right and reason) grienouslie afflicted this citie. And afterward being made Earle of Norfolke, he is thought to haue builded that Castle, vpon a high hill neare to the Church: which being maruailous deeply entrenched about, was in those dayes thought impregnable. But, Lewis the Frenchman, to whom the seditious Barons of England had sworne their fidelitie, easilie tooke the same by composition. We thinke indeed, that Bygot did build this Castle, because

preiudicing Noble descents.

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cause we haue seene their Lyons saliant, in the same forme engrauen in stone, as the Bygots used them in their seales, before they obtained the honour of Marshals. Pag. 363.

IF your wordes here had beene but coniecturall, or gathered by reports, as in many other places they are, you should haue lesse discredited your selfe, then by affirming you had seene that, which in truth you did neuer see: for where you say: *We thinke that the Bygots builded this Castle, because wee haue there seene Lions saliant in the same forme engrauen in stone as the Bygots used in their seales before they obtained the honour and office of Marshall:* certaine it is, that on the said Castle there are no Lions saliant, nor any such Ensigne or token as the Bygots did beare in seale or shield, or any Armes at all. And, for that you did of late, (as before) vpon conference had before the now Earle Marshall of England, affirme the saide Lions saliant vpon the Castle walles of Norwich, to bee the true Armes of the Bygots, before they came to bee Marshals of England, my selfe hauing seene diuerse deedes of the said Bygots to prooue the contrarie, the Seales whereof were, Shielde charged onelie with a plaine Crosse, (which coate you then auouched to be the Armes of Vlfser) wherupon, I for my better satisfaction therein, did ride to Norwich for to search the truth of your speach: and going into the said castle, I founde ouer the first gate, two great stones fixed, of some yarde square, and vpon each of them a Lyon passant cowardie, their tayles turning vnder their bellies, and comming ouer their backes, but in no Shielde or Escucheon. And seeking more diligentlie all other places about the saide Castle, I did finde ouer the hall doore, other two like stones, with a Lyon also vpon each of them, but contrarie to the former, for these were passant, regardants with their tayles ouer their backes, and the endes in their mouths: yet neither in Shielde, nor Escucheon. And therefore no such coate armour is there vpon the

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Castell

Castell of Norwich, as you sayde you had seene, that the Bygots did vse in their Shieldes and Seales. In consideration of this my great paines, and iourney, I desire but that you will from hencefoorth make a difference betweene the Antique fictions of a caruers braine, and the right ensignes of our auncient Nobilitie: which you say, *Were in King Henrie the thirde time but euerie mans owne inuentions*, they being long time before, the honorable rewardes and tokens of valorous persons.

Wormegay.

Wormegay, commonly called wrongay, was giuen by William the third Earle Warren and Surrey, to Reignald de Warren his younger brother: by whose grandchilde Nicholea, daughter of William his sonne, it was forthwith translated to the Bardolphs, who bare for their armes, in a shield Azur three Cinkfoyles golde: a great part of whose inheritance, together with the dignitie, fell to William Philips, and by his daughter, vnto the viscount Beaumont. Pag. 369.

Your bare imagination concerning the gift of Wormegay, by William Earle Warren, to his yonger brother, is nothing probable: for Reignald de Warren had the same by marriage with the daughter & heire of William de Wormegay, & not by any gift of his brother. And where you affirme, the said Reignald had a grandchild by his sonne William, named Nicholea married to Bardolph, I say he neuer had anie such grandchild, but two others, called Beatrix, and Isabell: which Beatrix was married to Bardolph: as by the testimonie of feuerall deedes here following it may appeare.

Notum sit omnibus, tam præsentibus, quam futuris, quod ego Reginaldus de Warren, &c. Be it knowne vnto all men, aswell present, as they that shall be hereafter, that I Reignald de Warren, haue giuen my church of Plumbtō to the Canons of Southwark, for the health of my soule, and of Alice my wife, William my sonne, Isabel the Countesse my mother, and William Earle Warren my brother, and of William de wormegay father of Alice my said wife, &c.

Sciant

SCiant præsentēs & futuri, quod ego Gulielmus de Warren, &c. Let those men know that are present, and they that shall come hereafter, that I William de Warren, do giue and confirme to the Canons of Southwarke, thirtie Acres of land in Fotiscray, for the health of mine owne soule, my father Reignald, my mother Alice, and my wife Beatrix, my sonne Reignald, and my daughters Beatrix and Isabell, and for all my auncestors, &c.

William the Conquerour made Raph the first Earle of Earles of Norfolk: who (as I haue saide) stirring vp newe Rebellion, had for his successor Hugh Bygot Earle of Norfolk: who had the third pennie of the said Countie (as appeareth in his Charter of creation) giuen him by king Henrie the first (whose stewarde he was.) After whom, in direct succession from father to sonne, followed Hugh (that tooke part with Henrie the yong king, against king Henrie the second his father) Roger, which flourished in king Iohns time, Hugh who died in the yeare of our Lord 1225. Roger who in right of his wife brought into his familie the Honor of Marshall of England, for he married Maude, the eldest daughter and one of the heires of William Marshall Earle of Penbroke: by whom he had issue Roger earle of Norfolk, who being wounded with running at the tilt, died without issue: and Hugh Bygot, Lord chiefe Iustice being slaine in the battell of Lewis, his sonne Roger was placed after his uncles death in the Earldome of Norfolk, and dignitie of Marshal: who incurring the displeasure of king Edward the second, was enforced to passe ouer all his honours, and almost his whole inheritance to the king. Pag. 370.

THe errors herein are these: first you say, that Hugh Bygot was Earle of Norfolk, and had the third pennie of that Countie (as appeareth by his Charter of creation, giuen him by king H. the first. For answere I say: you haue not seene, nor can proue any such Charter as you here auouch: neither was he the said Hugh, or any of that familie Earle before the first yeare of king Stephen, who then made him Earle of Norfolk: because he being present at the death of king Henrie the first,

testified before the Archbishop of Canterburie and other the Barons of this realme, that hee heard king Henry vpon his death bed say, his will was, that his Nephew Stephen, and not Maude his daughter, should succede him in his kingdome of England.

Secondly, where you reckon a confused succession of these Earles: saying, *That from the first Hugh in Henry the first time, succeeded in direct line from father to sonne, Hugh that tooke parte against king Henry the second, &c.* To this I answer, that you were in a Labyrinth, not able to finde out what issue there was betwixt the first and second Hugh. And to vnfolde this your error: I affirme, that the first Hugh, and those that you say succeeded betweene from father to sonne, to that Hugh, whome you name the second, were all but one person: for he that was Steward to king Henry the first, and was after made Earle of Norffolke by king Stephen, was the same person that liued in the time of king Henry the second, and that tooke part with the yong king against his father.

Thirdly, where you affirme, that the last Earle Roger surrendered all his honors, and almost all his inheritance vnto king Edward the second, it seemeth a matter vnto me very vnlike, that the said Roger dying in the life of king Edward the first, could in the reigne of king Edward the second make any such surrender. But here haue you done very wisely, in leauing out the cause of the kings displeasure against the said Roger: for therein would you haue disclosed your owne error. But, because I would not haue you ignorant of the same, king Edward the first in the fifteenth or sixteenth yeare of his reigne, required this Roger Bygot Earle of Norffolke, Gilbert de Clare Earle of Gloucester, and Humfrey de Bohun then Earle of Hereford, to goe with him into France: whose request these three noble persons refused, whereupon, at the said kings returne againe iuto England, he forced Gilbert de Clare, and Humfrey de Bohun the yonger sonne of the foresaid Humfrey, to marrye with two of his daughters,
without

without either land or money, and the said Roger Bygot (to appease the kings indignation) did make ouer vnto him most part of his landes, with the office of Marshall of England. And this was done by king Edward the first, and not by Edward the second, as you haue here set downe.

King Edward the third, gaue the Earledome of Cambridge Earles of Cambridge. vnto Edward of Langley his fift sonne. Afterwardes, Richard his younger sonne enioyed the same honor, by the fauour of king Henry the fift. But he being disloyall and vngratefull, plotting the death of that most excellent prince, was beheaded, and the Earledome of Cambridge vtterly decayed with him, Pag. 381.

The Earledome of Cambridge vtterly decayed not with Richard of Conesborough, yonger sonne of Edmond of Langley Earle of Cambridge, and Duke of Yorke (who was executed in the third yeare of Henry the fift, (as you say) but was after reuiued againe in Richard his sonne, whome king Henry the sixt, in the fourth yeare of his reigne created Earle of Cambridge, and after Duke of Yorke, Regent of Fraunce, and protectour of England.

Huntingdon had these Earles, Syward and Waltho of his sonne, Earles of Huntingdon. after whome, by Maude his daughter, that honor came first to Simon Sant-lize Earle of Northampton. After that, to David brother to Alexander king of Scots: (for Maude was marryed to them both: and had issue by both.) Whereupon, as the princes fauour and fortune changed, sometimes the Sant-lizes, and sometimes the Scots enioyed this honor, wicz. Henry the sonne of Dauid, then Simon Sant-lize sonne to the first Simon. And then Simon Sant-lize the third: who dying without issue, William king of Scots, brother of the foresaid Malcolme, succeeded: whome Dauid his brother followed, and had issue that succeeded him, Iohn his sonne, surnamed Scote, that was Earle of Chester, and dyed without issue, leauing for his successor, Alexander the second, which married

married the daughter of king Henry the third: who possessed this honor but a while, Pag. 387.

BEfore I enter to open your errors in this succession of the Earles of Huntingdon, I would entreate you, of this number of eleuen Earles, to put out five of them at the least. And because you shall take them right, I will first nominate vnto you those which ought to stand, beginning with Waltheof Earle of Northumberland, vnto whome William the Conqueror gaue in marriage with Iudith his neece the Earledomes of Huntingdon, & Northampton. This Waltheof had issue Maude, who was giuen in marriage vnto Dauid, brother to Alexander king of Scots: which Dauid was after a witnesse to the Charter of king Henry the first, touching landes and liberties that the said king gaue vnto the Cittie of London, by the name of Dauid Earle of Huntingdon. After the death of Dauid, the foresaid Maude was married againe to Simon Sant-lize a Norman gentleman, who had with her the Earledome of Northampton. Dauid before named, had issue Henry, who in the life of his father was Earle of Huntingdon, and dyed in the 18. yeare of king Stephen, leauing issue three sonnes, Malcolme, William, and Dauid. Malcolme being king of Scottes, rebelled against king Henry the second: for which cause, the king seised into his handes the Earledome of Huntingdon. After the said Malcolmes death, William his brother succeeded him in the kingdome of Scotland. He likewise rebelled against his Lorde king Henry the second, and being taken prisoner, was caryed into Normandie, *Anno 1174.* Where he compounded to pay for his raunsome ten thousand markes, and to release all his title and interest of the Earledomes, both of Huntingdon, and Northumberland. After which, king Henry gaue the Earledome of Huntingdon to Dauid, the third sonne of Dauid Earle of Huntingdon before mentioned. Which Dauid was a witnesse to the Charter of king Richard the first, of landes that

that he gaue to the Abbey of Peterborough, *Anno* 1189. by the name of Dauid Earle of Huntingdon. He dyed in the second yeare of king Henry the third, and left issue Iohn his sonne, furnamed Scotte, who succeeded him: which dyed without issue in the 22. yeare of king Henry the third. Thus haue I rightly set downe the succession of the Earles of Huntingdon, vnto Iohn furnamed Scotte: which vnlesse you can by good authorities disproue (as I assure my selfe you cannot) I hope you will not onely confesse your error: but will abate in your next impressiō those five, which in deede were neuer Earles of Huntingdon: vidz. Syward who was but Earle of Northumberland: then the three Simons Sant-lizes, that were Earles of Northampton onely, and lastly, William king of Scottes.

Ashbye de-la-zouch was sometimes belonging to Alane de-la-zouch Baron, who bare for his armes, a Shielde gules tenne bezants. He by marrying the daughter of Roger Quincie Earle of Winchester, greatly increased his inheritance. But calling in question of lawe, Iohn Earle Warrin (who would haue his cause tryed by sworde, and not by lawe) he was by him slaine in the kings courte at Westminster *Anno* 1279. and within a fewe yeares after, the daughters and heires of his grand-childe caryed this inheritance by marryage to the familie of Hollands, who were Barons a long time: whose inheritance passed to the Louels and Saint-mawres.
Pag. 399.

By ayming at successions without sure ground, you still misse the marke whereat you doe shoote: as here, when you say, *That the daughters and heires of the grand-childe of Alane Baron Zouch were married to the families of Holland: Who long time continued in the name and title of Barons: you being not able to proue but one of those daughters married to Holland, and he no Baron, nor any of his posteritie, other then of your making.* And where you say, *That the said Hol-*

lands inheritance descended to the families of the Louells and Saine Mawres, I answere: Well may you dreame of such a succession, but neuer can you produce any testimony for the same. For, had you knowne the trueth hereof, you would haue said, that both Holland & Saint-Mawre married the two daughters and coheires of Zouch: and not haue made Saint-Mawre to descend from Holland, when there was neuer any such matter.

Earles of
Warwicke.

N*ow let vs come to the Earles of Warwicke. And to let passe Guare, Morindus Guy, that bare the bell of England, and others of like account, whome the fruitfull wittes of our Herauldes were brought a bed with all at one byrth &c. Pag. 438.*

B*Y this may all men evidently see your malicious and disdainefull humour against her Maiesties Herauldes of Armes, in that you cannot be contented in many other places of your booke, to make doubt and question of their reportes and dooings, whether the same may be credited, yea or no: but heere most iniuriously and falsely, you charge them to haue brought forth for Earles of Warwicke, Guare, Morindus, Guy the bel-ringer, and many others of that rancke, of which, though Rouse of Warwicke, and others haue written of Guy, yet are not you able to iustifie, that the Herauldes were Authors of any such suspected Chieftaines. And in that you make your worship mery (with *The fruitfull wittes of our Herauldes: supposed by you, To haue bin brought a bed with those imagined Earles all at one birth.*) I wonder that so cunning a midwife should make vs the reputed fathers of those which we neuer wrapped vp within the sheets or leaues of our Recordes. But such a midwife, such a nurse are you, as haue not onely changed other mens children in the cradle and sophisticated the reportes of worthie Authors: but also most vngratefully haue charged the parents, and first collectors of many sounde notes. (helpfull to your credite
and*

and labours) as the inuentors of your misreportes, whereby you haue not onely falsified in your booke, many things concerning the discents of noble families, imagining of your owne braine, diuers nobles to haue bene, that neuer were, & extinguishing the memoriall of others that were: But also most vntreuly haue made her Maiesties Herauldes the Authors of feigned stories, and legends of lyes, when beside concealement of many fauours receaued from the Heraulds, you cease not to carpe at them, from whose workes you haue borrowed the substance of your Herauldy, and the groundes of your skill in discents, therefore owe them good wordes at the least, for your owne credite, least they should call for their lent feathers againe, and leaue you naked of your *Armorie*, as Esops crowe.

EArles of Leicester were of the Saxons, first Leofrike, who was Earles of Earle there, in the yeare of our Lorde 716. to whome in Leicester. right line succeeded, Algare the first, Algare the second, Leofrike the second, Leofestan, Leofrike the third, who lyeth buried at Conentrie, Algare the third, whose sonnes were Edwine Earle of March, Morkar Earle of Northumberland, and Lucie his daughter, who first was marryed to Iuon Talboys borne at Anson, after to Roger de Romara, of whome was borne William de Romara Earle of Lincolne: when male issue of the Saxons fayled, and the name of a Saxon became dispised, Robert de Beaumont a Norman, Lord of Pont-Audomare, and Earle of Milient, was created Earle of Leicester, by king Henry the first. After him succeeded his sonne surnamed Bossu, then his grand-childe called Blanchmaine, and his grandchilles sonne named Fitz-Parnell, all Roberts. This Fitz-Parnell (so called of Parnell his mother, the daughter and onely beire of Hugh Grantmaismill) dyed without issue. Within a fewe yeares after, Simon de Mountford (who was discended of the kings of Fraunce) Robert Fitz-Parnells sisters sonne, enioyed this honor. After that, Ranulfe Earle of Cbester had it, not by right of inheritance, but by the princes fa-

uour. Then Almericke the sonne of Simon de Montford, and after him, Simon de Mountford his sonne, whome (being banished) king Henry the third sent for out of Fraunce, and honoring him with the Earledome of Leicester, and other great promotions, married him to his sister: he rebelling against his soueraigne, Edmond, surnamed Crouchbacke Earle of Lancaster, yongest sonne to king Henry the third, had this honor giuen him by his brother. Afterwards, this honor lay bid (as it were) a long time amongst the titles of the familie of Lancasters: And Maude the daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster, being married to William of Bauare Earle of Holland, Zeland, &c. Added moreouer to him the Earledome of Leicester, she dying without issue, it came againe to Iohn of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, who had married Blanch, the other sister of Maude. Since that, it continued to be all one with Lancaster, untill the sixt yeare of Queene Elizabeths reigne, when she made Robert Dudley Earle of Leicester, Pag. 404.

Here will we not stand to examine the trueth of your Saxon Earles: but receaue them as matter indifferent to fill vp a roome in your booke. And touching these other Earles of Leicester: I say, your wittes haue misconceiued and brought forth Rainulph Earle of Chester, Almarike Earle Mountfort, Simon his sonne, William of Bauare, and others, which as yet were neuer Earles of Leicester, with whose vntimely byrth, you were so payned (as it seemeth) that you quite forget foure other Earles that were rightly inuested, and succeeded in that dignity vidz. Thomas & Henry, grand-children to king Henry the third by his sonne Edmond: After Henry, succeeded the second Henry his sonne: And after him his grand-childe by his daughter Blanch (called Henry of Bullingbrooke) who was after king of England by the name of Henry the fourth. And therefore I would intreate you to leaue out in your next and fift edition, your first foure Earles here mentioned: in which doing, you should
make

make roome for the other foure, whome very iniuriously you haue thrust out of their right place of succession.

Hinckley (if our Heraults deceaue me not) had for Earles ^{Hinckley.} thereof Hugh Grantmaisuill, great Steward of England during the reigne of king William Rufus, and of Henry the first, he had issue two daughters, Petronell that was marryed to Robert Earle of Leicester (who in her right was high Steward of England) And Alice marryed to Roger Bygot. &c. Pag. 399.

Truely I must needs confesse that her Maiesties Herault hath deceaued you, and contrary to your expectation, hath answered some of your vntruthes: but that the Heraults doe affirme Hugh Grentemaifnill to be Earle of Hinckley I vtterly denye the same. And now comparing your speeches here, with those before in the title of Earles of Leicester, I finde them very variable, and your selfe forgetfull to contradictte your selfe: in so little a distance: for in that before, you make erroneously Hugh Grantemaifnill to haue had but one onely daughter and heire named Parnell, that was marryed to Robert Earle of Leycester, and here you acknowledge that he had a second daughter named Alice, marryed to Roger Bygot anceser to the Earles of Norfolke: By disanulling of which Alice, you endanger the succession and inheritance of most of the Nobilitie of this Realme, which are from her discended. But vnderstand that I doe not produce this your assertion as erronious in this place: but rather to confirme your opinion here as true, that your owne wordes before disagreeing from this truth, may not receaue any credite when they shall be read. Pag. 404. of your booke.

William Conqueror gaue Pontfret vnto Hildebert Lacy ^{Pontfret.} a Norman, who builded there a Castel. He had issue

Robert that succeeded him: to Robert succeeded Henrie, whose onelie daughter Albrede was married to Robert de Luzurs, vnto whom she bare one onlie daughter married to Richard Fitz-Eustace Constable of Chester, whose successors tooke vnto them the name of Lacie, and were Earles of Lincolne. Pag. 534.

YOU haue so long vsed this trade of patching and peeing of Petegrees with vntimelie issue and vnnaturall marriages, as many now well experienced doe condemne you of palpable ignorance, I wish you therefore some other practise more fitting your skill, and lesse preiudiciall to the common wealth, for here (as in many other noble families) you haue confused and falsified this petigree of Lacies, making Henrie Lacie Lord of Pomfret to haue issue but one only daughter, and sole heire named Albrede, when as hee had a sonne named Robert that succeeded him, and no daughter at all. After you auouch that daughter Albrede, to bee wife to Robert de Luzurs (a man as yet vnborne) and to haue issue by him a daughter and sole heire, married to Richard Fitz-Eustace Constable of Chester. To which I answer, that the same Albrede, who (you say) married Robert de Luzurs was the widow of Henrie Lacie, and not his daughter. And that daughter and sole heire you affirme to be wife to Richard Fitz-Eustace, was the onelie heire of Eudo de Luzurs by Albrede the relict of Henrie Lacie, and not of Robert de Luzurs. And for prooffe that Henrie Lacie did marrie with Albrede, and had issue Robert Lacie, that died 1193. as also that the said Albrede after the death of Henrie Lacie, married for her second husband, Eudo de Luzurs, and had issue one sole daughter & heire named Albrede, wife to Richard Fitz-Eustace, Constable of Chester, I set you downe these foure deeds folowing.

REgi Angliæ & omnibus fidelibus suis tam Franc. quam Angl. salutem. To the king of England and to all his true and faithfull people as well French as English, greeting. Know ye that I Robert de Lacie of Pomfred, for the health of my soule, and Henrie my sonne,
and

of all my auncesters, haue giuen to Gilbert the Ermite of Saint Iames of Notall, and to his ten brethren there seruing God, being of the same house and to their successors, the towne of Nether Sutton, with all such liberties and bondmen as Gilbert my father had, of the free gift of William Duke of Normandie, the year after the conquest of England, &c. Witnesses, Geffrey Estoteuile the Shiriffe, and Roger his brother, Sir Henrie de Alder, &c.

OMnibus ad quos præsentis peruenerint tam Franc. quam Angl. salutem. To all to whom these presents shall come, aswel French as English, greeting. Know ye that I Robert de Lacie of Pomfret for the health of my soule, and for the soule of Henrie my father, and Albrede my mother, and for the soules of all my auncestors, and successors, haue giuen and confirmed in perpetuall Almes, to the Abbay of Kirkestall, and to the Monkes there seruing God, foure Hydes of land, with a Mill in the towne of Killinghale. Witnesses Henrie the Archdeacon the writer, William sonne of Richard, &c.

OMnibus ad quos præsentis peruenerint tam Franc. quam Angl. salutem. To all to whom these presents shall come, aswell French as English, greeting. Know ye that I Eudo de Luzures haue confirmed certaine landes by my deede in Euerstone, with the assent of Albrede my wife, and Robert Lacie her sonne, to Hugh de Osmondwike, and to his heires for euer, for homage and seruice, &c. These being witnessse, Matthewe Vicar of Pomfret, Sir Richard de Thoresworth, &c.

NOuerint vniuersi per præsentis, quod ego Robertus de Lacy, &c. Knowe all men by these presents, that I Robert de Lacie of Pomfret, haue giuen, and granted, and by this my deede, haue clearly confirmed to Richard Fitz-Eustace, & to my sister Albrede his wife, & to their heires for euer, the towns of Hotton, Newton, Locton, Euerston, and Broitton, with the half part of the towne of Rippeton, &c. Moreouer, I doe clearly acquite the said Eustace, and Albrede his wife, and their heires for euer, of all seruice, and homage due to me, and my heires for the same. Witnesses Sir Richard de Lunel Constable of Pomfret, Sir William de Waterton, &c.

A*lencester (the free towne) which king Henrie the first gaue Alencester. to Robert Corbet, for loue of his daughter. But he the said Robert, gaue the same towne to William Botroaux, and Peter Fitz-Herbert; his grandchildren, Pag. 438.*

Here

Here are you to be commended, in reforming your own error: for in the title of the Barons of Botreaux, page of your Booke 229. You there haue set downe Richarde Corbet to be father to the concubine of king Henry the first. And here you say that Robert Corbet was her father, which is true indeede, and the other false: but as you haue here in this place amended one error, so haue you likewise committed an other, in auouching Peter Fitz-Herbert, to be the saide Robert Corbets grandchilde, when as the said Robert (in your sence) had neither sonne graundchild, nor great grandchilde, which was called by the name of Peter Fitz-Herbert. And therefore, I maruaile, from whence you haue these fabulous fragments.

Barons
Burnell.

Barons Burnell, were an ancient familie here, vntill that in King Edward the seconds time, the onely daughter and heire of that house, married first with Iohn Louell, & after with Iohn Handlo, whose sonne Hugh, tooke to him the surname of Burnell, from whom the Radcliffes Earles of Suffex are descended. Pag. 456.

TO this may I answere as to manie others: That you write you knowe not what, otherwise you would not here so vntruly haue affirmed Hugh Handlo, to be sonne of Iohn Handlo, and Maude Burnell his wife: they neuer hauing any such sonne, nor you any other prooffe then your owne imagination for the same: And for approbation hereof, it appeareth by diuerse offices, in the time of king Edward the third, that Iohn Handlo, in right of Maude Burnell his wife was seased of the Mannors of Holgat, and Acton Burnell, for terme of his life, the Remainder to Nicholas Handlo, *alias* Burnell, sonne and heire of the said Iohn by Maude his wife. And therefore no such Hugh, as you auouch to be sonne of Iohn Handlo: but had you said, that Hugh had bene grandchilde of Iohn, and sonne of Nicholas, then had you in this point saued your owne credit, and me a labour.

HArewood Castell came from the Curcyes to Waryn Fitz-^{Harewood} Gerald, whose daughter Margaret, was married first to ^{Castell.} Bauldwyn Riuers, sonne to the Earle of Deuonshire (who dyed before his father) and after she married Foulke de Brent; from her it came by inheritaunce to G. Lisle, whose successors were called Lordes of the Isle, Rougemont and Harewood: But male issue fayling, the sifter of the last Robert, transported this inheritaunce (by marriage) to William de Alborough; by whose onely daughter, it came to the Rythers, which now holdeth the same, Pag. 535.

Your errors committed in this Title of Harewood Castell, are worthie some censure: For, first you say, that *Harewood Castell came from the Curcyes to Waryn Fitz-Gerald, and that his daughter Margaret caryed the same by marriage to Bauldwyn Ryuers*; Wherein, you are greatlie deceaued: For Waryn Fitz-Gerald, which first possessed Harewood Castell, by marrying the sifter & heire of Curcy, had issue a sonne, and no daughter: which sonne, had issue an other sonne and two daughters; and so your discent verie vntue in that poynt. Secondly, you affirme that after the death of the said Margaret, Harewood Castell did discend *by inheritance, to G. Lisle*. To that I answere; Had you knowne the trueth of this discent, you would haue set downe both the time, and how the said G. Lisle was the said Margarets heire, whether by lineall, or collaterall discent: but that being a matter too intricate for you to performe, in steede thereof you were forced to leaue for his name a bare letter G. and his right of inheritance, for the readers of your Booke, to finde in *nubibus*. And although for some speciall cause, I do forbear heere to lay open this honorable progenie of Lises, yet by the way will I tell you, that there was neuer anie one of that familie, whose name began with a G. that possessed Harewood as an in-
K heri-

heritance descended to him (from the foresaid Margaret;) nor that wanting heires male, his issue carried the same by marriage to the familie of Aldborough, as you verie vndirectly haue heere set downe: for all those Lysleys that were owners of Harewood, were called by the name of Iohn. Thirdly, that the sister and heire of Robert Lysley, transported this inheritance by marriage, to William de Aldborough, I vtterly deny the same; and for prooffe say, that Elizabeth the wife of Sir William Aldborough was sister and heire of Iohn Lysley, in the time of king Edward the thirde, and not of Robert. And lastly, whereas without any probabilitye, you affirme, that the foresaid Sir William Aldborough had issue by his wife one onely daughter and heire, married to Sir William Ryther. I answere, that in saying he had but one onelic daughter, you wrong diuers Worshipfull families now liuing, that are descended of Elizabeth an other daughter and coheire of the said Sir William Aldborough, and his wife; who was first married to Sir Bryan Stapleton, and after to Sir Richard Redman, as by an inquisition taken after the death of the said Sir William Aldborough and Elizabeth his wife, in the 12. yeere of king Richard the second, it doth appeare.

Barons of
Fokingham.

F*okingham, now the habitation of the Clyntons, in auncient time the Barony of Gauntes, who descended from Gilbert of Gaunt, grand-child to Baaldwyn Earle of Flaunders; to whom many goodly Renewes fell, by the bountie of William the Conquerour: His sonne Walter of Gaunt begate Gilbert (created by king Stephen Earle of Lincolne) and Robert of Gaunt: but the Earle left one onely daughter, married to Symon the third Earle of Northampton, who dyed without issue; to whom her vncle Robert succeeded in the Baronie, and was father to Gilbert de Gaunt; to whom Lewis the Frenchman (called in by the Barons against king Iohn) graunted the tytle of Earle of Lyncolne: whose sonne, the thirde Gilbert, begate the fourth Gilbert, and Margaret, wife to William*

†

Kyrde-

preiudicing Noble descents.

67

Kyrdeston: which fourth Gilbert, having no children, made E. 1. his heire, and king E. 2. gave this Barony to Henrie de Bellement or Beaumont. Pag. 412.

First, in your assertion, that (Gilbert the Earle, sonne and heire to Walter de Gaunt) had but one onely daughter: It is manifestly to be proved that he had two sonnes, and a daughter; both which sonnes had issue. Secondly, I say that neither the daughter of Gilbert came to the inheritance, nor any such vncle Robert succeeded her in that dignitie: the right thereof euer remayning in her brothers, who with their issue, succeeded in the dignitie. Thirdly, that the foresaid Robert was not father to the third Gilbert (as you report) whom Lewis the Frenchman made Earle of Lincolne, but great vncle (if any such Robert were euer at all :) and the better to manifest the same, I have heere set you downe the truth of this descent, as ensueth.

Walter de Gaunt, sonne of Gilbert de Gaunt, that founded the House of Gautes in the citie of Bristow in William Conquerours time, had issue Gilbert, (made Earle of Lincolne by king Stephen) Walter, Henrie, Bawldwyn, Gonora, and Agnes. The said Earle Gilbert, married Hawise, daughter of the first William Romare Earle of Lincolne, and had issue Gilbert, the second Earle of Lincolne, disinherited by Henrie the seconde, Bawldwyn Lord of Borne, and Alice wife to Simon Sanctolice Earle of Northampton. Gilbert the seconde had issue the thirde Gilbert, whom Lewis the Frenchman made Earle of Lincolne, and that died sanz issue in Henrie the thirdes time. Bawldwyn second sonne of the first Earle Gilbert, was by the gift of his father Lord of Borne, and Deeping: he founded the Abbay of Borne. 1140. in the honour of Henrie the second his Maister, and died the 4. of May. 1156. leauing Emma his onely daughter and heire, married to Hugh Lord

Wake of Lydell, of whom the noble families of Wakes descended. And now to returne againe to Walter de Gaunt Lord of Folkingham, seconde sonne to the first Walter, (whom you name Robert) he had issue Gilbert de Gaunt, father to the second Gilbert : whose sonne, Gilbert the third, was the first Baron of Folkingham ; and was by that name in a Parliament holden at Worcester. 49. of Henrie the thirde. This Gilbert had great liuinges geuen vnto him by Gilbert the last Earle of Lincolne his kinsman : He died, leauing issue Gilbert de Gaunt his sonne, (who was Baron of Folkingham. 24. E. 1. Nichola wife to Peter Malolakue, and Margaret wife to William Kyrdston. Thus by my long and laborious iourney, in the ende, I haue brought these honorable Families descended of the Lord Wake, to their right and auncient Auncestor Gilbert de Gaunt, the first Earle of Lincolne ; whom you would haue obscured, by making him to die without heires male, he hauing issue two sonnes, as before in this place I haue mentioned.

Earles of
Lyncolne.

T*His Countie of Lyncolne boasteth of her Earles (after Egga, and Morcar Saxons) William de Romara a Norman, borne of Luce (sister of Morcar) and Roger Fitz-Gerald de Romara, to whom being dead (for neither his sonne, who died before his father, nor his grand-childe, vsed this tytle) Stephen substituted Gilbert de Gand, whose daughter and heire Symon S. Lice married, and succeeded in this honour : but he being dead, Ranulph Earle of Chester, William de Romara his brother by the mother, (for Luce had now the third time married Ranulph the second of Chester) obtained this inheritance and honour of king Henrie the third. Pag. 420.*

First

First, where you affirme *Symon de Sanctolice to haue been Earle of Lincolne in right of Alice his wife, daughter of Gilbert de Gaunt Earle of Lincolne*: I denie that there was euer any of the Sanctolices Earles of Lincolne; as by their feuerall deedes extant is to be prooued, wherein they write themselues onely Earles of Northampton, and not of Lincolne. Secondly, you say, *that Ranulph of Chester the second, married Lucy the mother of William Romara Earle of Lincolne, and begot on her Ranulph, who succeeded his father in the Earldome of Chester, and obtayned of Henrie the third the Earldome of Lincolne.* In which saying, you haue brought your selfe into a laborinth of errours: for, if you meane (by second) the second Earle of Chester, his name was Richard, and not Ranulph. If by that word (second) you meane the second of that name, the second Ranulph married not Lucy, but Alice, the daughter of Robert Earle of Glocester, and had issue by her Hugh. Againe, if you confesse that you mistooke the thirde Earle for the second, and so meant Ranulph the first to haue been the same that married Lucy, Mother to William Romara, and begot on her the second Ranulph, whom king Henrie the third made Earle of Lincolne: that is imposible to be true, that the second Ranulph should be made Earle of Lincolne by king Henrie the third, he being dead almost an hundred yeeres before the said king came vnto the Crowne. But to helpe you out of this perplexitie, and that your selfe, and others may be warned for falling into the like errour hereafter, I will set you downe what I finde by Recorde and Euidences touching the same; which is, that Ranulph the first of that name, and thirde Earle of Chester, had issue the second Ranulph & fourth Earle of Chester (halfe brother to William de Romara) who married Alice daughter to Robert Earle of Glocester, otherwise called the Consull; and had issue Hugh the fift Earle of Chester, father of Ranulph the sixt,

A Discouery of errors

and last Earle of Chester of that familie: vnto whom Henrie the thirde gaue the Earledome of Lincolne. And for prooffe that it was this last Ranulph, to whom king Henrie the thirde gaue the Earledome of Lincolne, and not Ranulph his grand-father, (who you say, was brother to William Romara) peruse these two Deedes following.

HVgo Comes Cestrie omnibus Baronibus suis et ministris. &c. Hugh Earle of Chester, vnto all his Barons, Ministers, and people, aswell French as English, and to all the faythfull of the holy Church, aswell Cleargie as Laytie; and aswell these that are present, as they that shall come hereafter, greeting, Know ye, that I haue geuen, and confirmed by this my present Writing, vnto the Church of S. Augustine of Grimesby, and to the Chanons there, seruing God, all those Almes which Ranulph Earle of Chester my father did giue, and confirme vnto them by his Writing. &c. Witnesses Richarde sonne of the Earle, Ranulph de Vir, Hachet de Ridefort. &c.

RAnulphus Comes Cestrie et Lincolnie omnibus Christi fidelibus. &c. Ranulph Earle of Chester and Lincolne, vnto all the faythfull people of Christ, vnto whom this present writing shall come, sendeth health in the Lord. Be it knowne vnto you, that I haue graunted, and by my present writing confirmed to God, and the Church of S. Augustine of Grimesby, and to the Canons there seruing God, for the health of my soule, and of my father and mother. &c. The fourth part of that Mannor which Hugh de S. Paule helde of Ranulph my grand-father. &c. which Ranulph Earle of Chester my grand-father gaue vnto them: and which Hugh my father confirmed, according as their writing witnesseth which the Canons then had, and seauen Roddes of Land. &c. euen as the writing of Gilbert of Turfs, and the confirmation of William Romarc, which they then had, doe shew. Wherefore I will and straightly commaund, that the foresaid Canons may freely and quietly possesse the same. &c. Witnesses Iohn the Earle my Nephew, William of Cantelup, Fulco Fitz-Warin, Baldwyn de Ver, Henrie de Ferraris.

THe first Lord of Couentrie was Leofrike, from whom by Luce his Neece (daughter of Algar his sonne) it passed to the Earles of Chester: for she merried the first Ranulph of Chester.
Tr. Pag. 434.

From

From Lincolne to Couentrie is a long and wearisome Lordes of Couentrie. Journey (especially) when the traueler is ignorant of the way, and wanteth a guide; as heere (it seemeth) you did, when you past from the one to the other: and setting downe the successions of the Earles of Lincolne, and Lords of Couentrie; where, in the first you haue made Luce (daughter of Algar the Saxon) to be wife to Ranulph the second Earle of Chester: and after in the other (not farre distant) to be wife to Ranulph the first Earle of Chester; the one being the father, and the other his sonne: But how lawfull a thing it is for the father to marrie his sonnes wife, or the sonne his owne mother (as your wordes in these two places import) I referre my selfe to the iudgement of the indifferent readers.

Concerning the Lordes of the Isle of Wight, After that William Fitz Osberne was slaine in the warres in Flaunders, and his sonne Roger banished, this Lordship came into the Kinges handes; and king Henrie the first gaue this Island unto Richard Ridners Earle of Denonsbire, with the fee of the mannor of Christchurch; where the sayd Richard buylded a Castell, as he likewise Lordes of the Isle of Wight. did at Caresbroke: But his sonne Bauldwyn was driuen thence in the troublesome times of king Stephen (when there were so many Kinges or Tyrants in England, as there were Lordes, or keepers of Castles: of the which, euery one challenged the priuiledge of Coyning money, and other rightes and royalties of the Crowne) yet his successors did aften enioy the same againe. At length, Isabell wydow of William de Fortibus, Earle of Albemarle and of Holdernes, the sister and haire of Bauldwyn the last Earle of Denonsbire of that familia, with much entreatie, passed ouer all her right by her deede, to King E. 1. Pag. 710.

This is quite *Camme* from your wordes before in the title of Earles of Deuon. Pag. 144. for there you affirme Bauldwyn Ryduers to be made the first Earle of Deuonshire, by king Henrie the first: And now in this place, you make Richard father of the said Bauldwyn, to be first Earle of Deuon in the same kinges time: which Richard must needes be vnderstood to be that Richard which was father to Bauldwyn, whom you say, was driuen from the Isle of Wight in king Stephens time, as in mine answere before to the Earles of Deuon more at large it doth appeare. Thus your wordes in one place, being meerly repugnant to those in an other, what credite may any geue to your writings?

Skelton
Castell.

THe owners of Skelton Castell, were first Robert de Bruse a Norman; who had issue two sonnes, Adam that was Baron of Skelton; and Robert Lord of Auandale in Scotland: from whose posteritie came the Kings of Scotland: Peter Bruse the fift in succession from that Adam, died without issue, and left for his heires his sisters, Agnes, married to Walter Faulconberg, Lucy married to Walter Twenge, from whom is descended the Baron of Lumley; Margaret married to Robert de Roos, and Ladrina to Iohn Bellaqua, men of great accompt in that time. Pag. 556.

WHat thanks you looke for, I know not: but well assured I am in this place, as in many others, you haue deserued none: for few or none of the Noble Families, with whom you haue had to deale with, or to write off, but that you haue iniured them in some one poynt or other. And now that we are come to speake of the last Peter Bruse Baron of Skelton, who dyed 14. Kalendes of October 1273. I pray you let vs examine a little that honorable Lord Lumley his discent; whom (in your owne conceipt) you haue made much beholding vnto you, for adding to him one Auncestor (such as I dare boldly say) neither he,
nor

nor any other as yet euer knew or heard of; I meane Walter Twenge, who (you say) married Lucy the sifter and coheire of Peter Bruse Baron of Skelton, & was Auncestor to the now Baron of Lumley. But that you may the better reforme this, with many other your faultes, I will for your better instruction, manifest vnto you the name, & true husband of the said Luce: which was, Marmaduke Twenge, a noble Baron in king Edward the first his time: who died in the Kalendes of March, 1284. and was buried by his said wife Lucia in the Church of Gwisborne, founded by Robert Bruse the Norman, his wiues Auncestor, 1129.

DAnby came from the successors of Walter Twenge to the Latymers, which were afterward Barons Latymers of Danby, from whom it passed by marriage vnto the Willoughbys: which inherisance, with the honour, Ralph Neuill the first Earle of Westmerland did purchase for his younger sonne George Neuill: in whose issue it remayneth to this day. Pag. 556.

That Danby was the possession of Walter Twenge, and that from his successors it came to the Latymers, who were after Barons of Danby, I answere (as before in the title of Skelton): That there was neuer anie such Walter yet borne; and then no such successors of his could carrie the same to the Latymers, as you verie vntuly haue heere set downe: for prooffe hereof, I referre me to the iudgement of the honorable Lord Lumley himselfe; who hath this descent most exactly set downe by that worthy and late Officer of Armes, Sommerfet Herault. And to the other, *That Ralph Neuill Earle of Westmerland, did purchase the said inherisance and honour, of Iohn Lord Latymer of Danby, for his younger sonne George:* I graunt for true, that he purchased the Landes, but not the dignitie: for Iohn Neuill that solde the said landes, had no fee simple in the dignitie to sell, but onely an estate for tearme of life: therefore can you

L

not

not rightly say that Ralph Neuill Earle of Westmerland, did purchase the dignitie which George his sonne enioyed. But more agreeable to the trueth had it been, if you had said, that George sonne of Ralph Neuill in regarde that he had the Landes whereof the dignitie of Latymer was erected, obtained the honour by the Kinges free gyft and fauour, otherwise that title and dignitie had been extinct: for seldome shall you finde, that the Kinges of this Realme did euer create or inuest any into a Baronie, which tooke the name of dignitie from an others peculiar place of inheritance or possession.

The Barons
of Burford.

T*He Barony of Burford (descended from the posteritie of Theodericke Say) to Robert Mortimer; and from his posteritie, to Geffrey Cornwall (that came of Richard Earle of Cornwall, and King of Romanes) his ofspring hauing continued Barons thereof to this day. Pag. 455.*

I Doe much pittie you, that in such high sayles of learning, you should haue so little ballace of discretion: You haue a great facilitie, and a rare gift in the creating and making of Barons with the dash of your penne: But it argueth how shallow you are in the true definition of a Baron, in that you will publish in print that the familie of Cornwalles were Barons of Burford; you being not able euer to make prooffe of any one of them, to haue had that dignitie. Notwithstanding, diuers of that surname haue been Knightes: of which number, king Henrie the sixt did erect Sir Iohn Cornwall to be a Baron, and Peere of this Realme, by the name and title of Lord Fanhope: which Iohn, was both the first and last Baron of that familie; and therefore it standeth now with your credite, to make prooffe of these your Barons of Burford: which, I thinke, wil be too hard and difficult a matter for you to doe.

King

King Stephen made Walleron Earle of Millent (brother to Earles of Robert Bosse Earle of Leiceſter) the firſt Earle of Worceſter: ^{Worceſter.} whoſe children left the Realme, and returned to their auncient patrimonie in Normandie: And that dignitie lay voyde, untill Richard the ſecond beſtowed it upon Thomas Percy; who was after ſlaine by King H. 4. Pag. 445.

IS it poſſible? or, do you thinke to perſwade any ſenſible man to beleue, that this late borne Britannia was of your owne collection? (you as it ſeemeth, not vnderſtanding the ſame.) No, aſſure your ſelfe: for who knoweth not, that the contentes thereof are neither taught, nor learned amongſt children in Schooles, and your ſelfe neuer employed els where to attaine the knowledge thereof. Many learned, thinke it more fitter you had waded within the compaſſe of your owne profeſſion and knowledge, in which your errors would not ſo apparently haue been deſcried, as heere they are. In this Title of Earles of Worceſter, you make *Walleron to be the firſt Earle of Worceſter: and that his iſſue did depart this Realme to their auncient patrimonie in Normandie*: By which, if it were true, then were there none of that progenie to be looked for heere in this Realme of England) to the great preiudice of many honorable Families deſcended of the ſaid Walleron.) But to reforme this your error, I wiſh you to vnderſtande that the foreſaid Walleron, had iſſue Robert Earle of Millent, Worceſter, and Lord of Ponttadomara: which Robert did remaine heere in England, and married an Engliſh woman named Mauld, Lady of Eſtrumeniſter, Moreys, and Rydleſtone; And by her had iſſue Henrie, Peter, Mabell, and Mary: the two ſonnes, and the youngeſt daughter, dying without iſſue; Mabell the eldeſt daughter, was married to William de Vernon, *alias* Ryduers, Earle of Deuonſhire; and had iſſue Bauldwyn Earle of Deuonſhire, and Mary, firſt married

ried vnto Sir Robert Courteney, by whom she had issue : (of whom all the Courteneyes are descended :) After she married Peter de Prouz, a noble Gentleman of Deuon : to which Peter, the said Robert Earle of Millent and Worcester, did by his deede giue in franke marriage with the said Marie his grand-child, the third part of all his Land in England ; and vnto Bauldwin his gran-child (by his daughter Mabell) all his Land in Normandie, with the Mannors of Estrumenister, Moreyes, and Riddleston in England. So that heere you are not onely found to faile in your affirmation, that there was not any Earle of Worcester betweene the said Walleron in King Stephens time, and Thomas Percy, who had that dignitie of Richard the second : But also, in saying his issue returned to their auncient Patrimonie in Normandie ; when it is manifest that his sole heire continued here, and left issue : of whom are descended many of our noble Families at this present.

Lordes of
Gillefland.

T*He first Lord of Gillefland, was William Meschines, brother to Ranulfe Earle of Carlell. Pag. 604.*

AS you did begin at the first, so haue you in your Booke continued vnto the ende, making to some Nobles vn-naturall mariages, and to others vnlawfull issue. In this place, you haue made the sonne to be brother to his owne father, by affirming William Meschines Lord of Gillefland, to be brother to Ranulph Earle of Carlell. And to prooue that the saide William was sonne of Ranulph Earle of Carlell, and not his brother, I will first for the better vnderstanding of the reader hereof, set downe a brieve of the said Williams discent, beginning at Hugh Lupus his vnckle, the first Earle of Chester, whose sifter Margaret was married to Ranulph Earle of Carlell, and by him had issue two sonnes, Ranulph the first of that name, and thirde Earle
of

preiudicing Noble discents.

77

of Chester; and William Mischines Lord of Gilleflande: and that this is true which heere I haue incerted, reade this Deede following: which done, I trust you will not onely recant your errour, but also acknowledge from whence you haue receaued the trueth hereof.

Notum sit omnibus me Ran. Comit. Cestræ concessisse quando feci transferri corpus Hugonis Comit. auunculi mei a cimiterio in Capitulum. &c. Be it knowne vnto all men, That I Ranulph Earle of Chester, haue graunted at such time as I caused the body of Hugh the Earle my vncl to be translated from the Church yard, into the Chapter house: That on the day of my death, I should giue together with my body, to the Church of S. Werburge, Vpton, in pure Almes, free from euery thing, for the soule of the foresayd Hugh, and the health of my soule, and the soules of all my kinsfolkes. And whereas Hugh the Earle, before had graunted to the Church of S. Werburge, at the feast of the translation of the same, the Priuiledge of a Fayre: I also do graunt and confirme the same. Moreouer, William Meschinus my brother, hath geuen the Church of Dessart. Mathew of Ruelant hath giuen the Church of Thurstantone. &c.

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An inforced CONCLUSION.

WHen as I had collected readie for the Presse, so many of your defectes and errors, (published in your so highly commended *Britannia*) as might well haue satisfied the worlde, that I vnderooke not this worke in vaine, nor yet without good cause me moouing thereunto. Then was I stayed in the printing thereof, by the disturbance and indirect dealing of your friendes the Stationers, (who heretofore haue made no small gaine of your foure former Impressions) and thereby constrayned abruptly heere to make an ende, suppressing a great part of my first pretended purpose: yet before I doe ende, I thinke it my duetie, heere to put the Nobilitie in minde, that your Booke now going in hand, may be both seene, and allowed, before it goe to the Presse, by such as haue both skill, and authoritie so to doe: (I meane the Earle Marshall) and not to passe as before it hath done, to the preiudice of so many honorable Families. And to the ende the worlde may knowe with whose plumes you haue heretofore fettered your nest (besides the Heralts) I haue hereunto annexed a New-yeeres gyft, dedicated to king Henrie the eight in the 37. yeere of his reigne, by that worthy and learned Englishe Antiquarie Maister Iohn Leyland, concerning his fixe yeeres trauayle, and labo-

CONCLUSION.

laborious Iourney for the search of Englandes Antiquities, vpon the sayd Kinges commision and charges: by which it may appeare vnto the indifferent Reader, who was the first Author and contriuer of this late borne *Britannia*, either he whose name is cleane razed and blotted out, or you that haue both taken the tytle and whole credite thereof to your selfe. Also, I may not heere let passe the wordes of Maister Iohn Bale in his declarations vpon the same worke, dedicated to King Edward the sixt: which are these following. *Blessed be the man which shall set this worthy worke abroad: and contrarywise, Cursed be he for euer and euer, that shall in spight of his Nation, seeke thereof the destruction.*



John Leylands new yeeres

Gyft, giuen of him to King Henrie the viii.
in the 37. yeere of his reigne, concerning
his laborious Iorney and fearch for
Englandes antiquities.

WHere as it pleased your Highnesse, vpon very iust
considerations, to encorage me, by the authoritie
of your most gracious Commission, in the xxxv. *Studium anti-*
yeere of your prosperous reigne, to peruse, and di- *quiritatis in*
principe.
ligently to search all the Libraries of Monasteries and Col-
ledges of this your noble Realme, to the intent that the Mo-
numents of auncient Writers, as well of other Nations as of
your owne Prouince, might be brought out of deadly dark-
nesse to liuely light, and to receiue like thankes of their po-
steritie, as they hoped for at such time, as they employed
their long and great studies to the publique wealth.

Yea, and furthermore, that the holy Scripture of God
might both be sincerely taught and learned, all maner of su- *Cura religionis*
perflition, & craftie coloured doctrine of a route of Romane *in principe.*
Byshops, totally expelled out of this your most catholique
Realme. I thinke it now no lesse then my verie duetie, briefly
to declare to your Maiestie, what fruite haue sprung of my
laborious iourney and costly enterprife, both rooted vpon
your infinite goodnesse & liberalitie: qualities right highly
to be esteemed in all Princes, and most specially in you, as
naturally your owne well knowne proprieties.

First, I haue conserued many good Authors, the which *Exemplaria*
otherwise had bin like to haue perished, to no sinall incom- *veterum autho-*
rum conseruata.
moditie

LEYLANDS *New-yeeres Gyft*

Aucta Bibliotheca palatina.

moditie of good Letters. Of the which part remaine in the most magnificent Libraries of your royall Palaces. Part also remaine in my custodie; whereby I trust right shortly, so to describe your most noble Realme, and to publish the maiestie of the excellent actes of your progenitours, hitherto fore obscured, both for lacke of imprinting of such works as lay secretly in corners.

Stylus agrestis veterum scriptorum.

And also, because men of eloquence hath not enterprised to set them foorth in a flourishing stile, in some times past, not commonly vsed in England of Writers, otherwise well learned, and now in such estimation, that except trueth be delicately cloathed in Purpure, her written verities can scant finde a reader. That all the worlde shall evidently perceiue, that no particular Region may iustly be more extolled then yours, for true Nobilitie and Vertues at all poyntes repowned.

Exemplaria praelis comissa.

Farthermore, part of the exemplaries, curiously sought by me, and fortunately found in sundry places of this your dominion, hath been imprinted in *Germanie*, and now be in the Presses chiefly of *Frobenius*; that not alonely the *Germanes*, but also the *Italians* themselues, that count (as the *Greekes* did full arrogantly) all other Nations to be barbarous and vnlettered, sauing their owne, shall haue a direct occasion, openly of force to say: That *Britannia prima fuit parens, alrix (addo hoc etiam, & iure quidem optimo) conseruatricum virorum magnorum, tum maxime ingeniorum.*

Antiphilarchia repellens ambitiosum Ro. Epi. Imperiũ.

And, that profite hath risen by the aforesaid iourney, in bringing full many thinges to light, as concerning the vsurped authoritie of the Byshop of *Rome* and his complices, to the manifest and violent derogation of kingly dignitie. I referre my selfe most humbly to your most prudent, learned, and high iudgement, to discern my diligence in the long volume, wherein I haue made answere for the defence of your supreme dignitie, alonely leaning to the strong pillor of holy Scripture, against the whole Colledge of the *Romanistes*,

to King HENRIE the eight.

niftes, cloaking their craftie affercions and arguments, vnder the name of one poore *Pighius* of *Vltraieete* in Germanie; and *Albertus Pighius.* standing to them as to their onely anker holde, against tempestes that they know will arife, if trueth may be by lifence let in, to haue a voyce in the generall counfell.

Yet herein onely, I haue not pitched the supream worke of my labour, whereunto your Grace, most like a kingly patrone of all good Learning, did animate me. But also considering and expending with my selfe, how great a number of excellent godly Wits and Writers, learned with the best, as the times serued, hath been in this your Region: Not onely at such times as the *Romane* Emperours had recourse to it, but also in those dayes that the *Saxons* preuayled of the *Brytaines*, and the *Normannes* of the *Saxons*, could not but with a feruent zeale, and an honest courage, commend them to memorie. Els alas, like to haue bin perpetually obscured, or to haue bin lightly remembred, as vncertaine shadows.

Wherefore, I knowing by infinite varietie of Bookes, and assyduous reading of them, who hath bin learned, and who hath written from time to time in this Realme; haue digested into iij. Bookes the names of them, with their lyues and monuments of learning: And to them, added this title, *Libri quatuor de viris illustribus, siue de scriptoribus Britannicis.* *De viris illustribus*, folowing the profitable example of *Hierome*, *Gennadie*, *Cassiodore*, *Seueryane*, and *Trittemie* a late writer: But alway so handling the matter, that I haue more expaciated in this campe, then they did, as in a thing that desired to be somewhat at large, and to haue ornature. The first Booke beginning at the *Druides*, is deducted vnto the time of the comming of *S. Augustine* into England. The seconde, is frō the time of *Augustine*, vnto the aduente of the *Normanes*. The thirde, from the *Normanes*, to the ende of the most honourable reigne of the mightie, famous, and prudent Prince, *Henrie* the vij. your Father. The fourth, beginneth with the name of, Your Maiestie: whose glorie in Learning, is to

LEYLANDS *New-yeeres Gyft*

Principes eruditi.

the worlde so cleerely knowne, that though among the liues of other learned men I haue accurately celebrated the names of *Bladudus, Molmutius, Constantinus magnus, Sigeberius, Alfridus, Alfridus magnus, Athelstannus,* and *Henrie* the first, Kinges and your progenitours. And also *Ethelward,* second sonne to *Alfride* the great, *Hunfryde* Duke of Glocester, and *Tipetote* Earle of Worcester: yet conferred with your Grace, they seeme as small lightes (if I may freely say my iudgment, your high modestie not offended) in respect of the day starre.

Ingenia scriptorum Britannicorum omni genere eruditiois exercitata.

Now, farther to insinuate to your Grace, of what matters the Writers, whose liues I haue congested into foure Bookes, hath treated of, I may right boldly say, that beside the cognition of the iiij. tongues, in the which part of them hath excelled; that there is no kinde of liberall science, or any feate concerning learning, in the which they haue not shewed certaine argumentes of great felicitie of witte. Yea and concerning the interpretacion of holy Scripture, both after the auncient forme and sence, the scholasticall trade, they haue reigned as in a certaine excellencie.

Ingens numerus scriptorum rerum Britannicarum.

And, as touching Historicall knowledge, there hath bin to the number of a full hundreth or moe, that from time to time hath with great deligence, and no lesse fayth (would to God with like eloquence) perscribed the actes of your most noble predecessours: and the fortunes of this your Realme, so incredible great, that he that hath not seene, and throughly read their workes, can little pronounce in this part.

Peragralio laboriosa totius Britannia prima.

Wherefore, after that I had perpended the honest and profitable studies of these Historiographers, I was totallie enflamed with a loue, to see throughly all those partes of this your opulent and ample Realme, that I had read of in the aforesayd Writers: In so much that all my other occupations intermitted, I haue so traуayled in your Dominions both by the Sea coastes, and the middle partes, sparing neither labour nor costes, by the space of these sixe yeeres past, that there is almost neither Cape nor Bay, Hauen, Creeke

OR

to King HENRIE the eight.

or Pere, Riuer, or confluence of Riuers, Breaches, Washes, Lakes, Meeres, Fennie waters, Moûtaines, Vallies, Moores, Heathes, Forrestes, Woodes, Cities, Burges, Castles, principall manour Places, Monasteries, and Colledges; but I haue seene them, and noted in so doing a whole worlde of things verie memorable.

Thus instructed, I trust shortly to see the time, that like *Carolus magnus* had among his treasures, three large and notable tables of Siluer richly enamiled: one of the syte and description of *Constantinople*; an other of the syte and figure of the magnificent Citie of *Rome*; and the thirde of the description of the Worlde. So shall your Maiestie haue this your Worlde and Emperie of *Englande* so set foorth in a quadrate table of Siluer, if God sende me life to accomplysh my beginning, that your Grace shall haue readie knowledge at the first sight, of many right delectable, fruitefull, and necessarie pleasures, by contemplation thereof, as often as occasion shall moouue you to the sight of it.

And because that it may be more permanent, and farther knowne, then to haue it engraued in Siluer or Brasse, I entende by the leaue of God, within the space of xij. moneths folowing, such a description to make of your Realme in writing, that it shall be no masterie after, for the Grauer or Painter, to make the like, by a perfect example.

Yea, and to wade further in this matter, where as now almost no man can well gesse at the shaddow of the auncient names of Hauens, Riuers, Promontories, Hilles, Woodes, Cities, Townes, Castles, and varietie of kindes of people: that *Cesar, Lini, Strabo, Diodorus, Fabius Pictor, Pomponius Mela, Plinius, Cornelius Tacitus, Ptolomeus, Sextus Rufus, Ammianus, Marcellinus, Solinus, Antoninus*, and diuers other, make mention of. I trust so to open this window, that the light shall be seene so long: that is to say, by the space of a whole thousand yeeres flopped vp, and the old glory of your renowned Britaine to resplendish through the worlde.

LEYLANDS *New-yeeres Gyft*

This done, I haue matter at plentie alreadie prepared to this purpose: that is to say, to write an Historie, to the which I intende to adscribe this title, *De Antiquitate Britannica: or els, Civilis historia.* And this worke I intende to deuide into so many Bookes, as there be Shires in England, and Shires and great dominions in Wales: So that I esteeme that this Volume will include a fiftie Bookes; whereof each one, feuerally shall containe the beginnings, encreases, and memorable actes of the chiefe Townes and Castles of the Province allotted to it.

De Antiquitate Britannica siue de Ciuili historia, libri quinquaginta.
Libri sex de insulis Britannia adiacentibus.
Then, I intende to distribute into fixe Bookes, such matter as I haue already collected concerning the Isles adiacent to your noble Realme, and vnder your subiection. Whereof three shall be of these Isles, *Uecta, Mona, and Menauia,* sometime Kingdomes.

De nobilitate Britannica libris tres.
And, to superadde a worke as an ornament and a right comely garlande, to the enterprises aforesayd, I haue selected stufte to be distributed into three Bookes: the which I purpose thus to entitle, *De nobilitate Britannica:* Whereof, the first shall declare the names of Kinges and Queenes, with their chyl dren, Dukes, Earles, Lordes, Captaines, and Rulers, in this Realme, to the comming of the *Saxons* and their conquest. The seconde, shall be of the *Saxons* and *Danes,* to the victorie of King *William* the great. The thirde, from the *Normannes* to the reigne of your most noble Grace, descending lyneally of the *Brytaine, Saxon, and Norman* kinges: So that all Noblemen shall cleerely perceiue their lyniall parentell.

Conclusio a delectabili & utili.
Now if it shall be the pleasure of Almightye God, that I may lyue to performe these things that be alreadie begun, and in a great forwardnesse, I trust that this your Realme shall so well be knowne, once paynted with his natie colours, that the renowne thereof shall giue place to the glory of no other Region. And my great labours and costes, proceeding from the most abundant fountaine of your infinite

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good-

to King HENRIE the eight.

goodnesse towardes me your poore Scholar, and most humble Seruant, shall be euidently seene to haue not onely pleased, but also profited the studious, gentile, and equall Readers. This is the brieft declaration of my laborious iourney, taken by motion of your Highnesse, so much studying at all houres, about the fruitfull preferment of good letters, and auncient vertues.

Christ continue your most royall estate, and the prosperitie, with succession in kingly dignitie, of your deere and worthy beloued Sonne Prince *Edward*: graunting you a number of princely Sonnes, by the most gracious, benigne, and modest Lady, your Queene Catherine.

Ioannes Leylandus Antiquarius.

John Bale.
Blessed be that
man which shall
set this worthy
worke abroad:
And cōtrari-
wise, Cursed
be he for euer
and euer, that
shall in spite
of his nation,
seeke thereof
the destruction.



LEYLANDS supposed Ghost.

*AM I deceau'd? or doth not Leylands ghost,
Complayne of wrong sustayned after death;
As Virgils Polidore accusd his host
The Thracian King for cruel breach of fayth,
And treasurs gaynd, by stoppunge of his breath?
 Ah greedie Gardian that t'inioye his goods,
 Didst plundge thy princelie Ward into the floods.
Am I deceau'd? or doth not Leylands spirit
Complaine with ghostes of English Notaries;
Whom Polidor Virgil robd of merit,
Bereft of name, and sackt of Histories,
While (wretch) he rauisht English Libraries?
 Ah wicked Book-theefe whosoever did it:
 Should one burne all, to get one single credit?
Am I deceau'd? or doth not Leylands spirit
Make hue and crye, for some Booke-treasure stelt
Riffling his workes, and razing name and merit,
Whereby are smothered a prince-giuen wealth,
Alearned wryters trauayle, witts and health:
 All these he spent to doe his cuntrie pleasure:
 Oh saue his name, the world may know this treasure.
I am deceau'd, for Leylands ghost doth rest
From plaints and cryes with soules of blessed men:
But Heauen and humane Lawes cannot disgest
That such rare fruitts of his laborious penn
Came to be drown'd in such a thankles Denn.
 And therefore heauen and all humanitie doth sue,
 That Leyland dead, may haue his titles due.*



Mr. *CAMDEN*'s
A N S W E R

T O

RALPHE BROOKE,
Yorke HERAULT at ARMES.



1942

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country.

2. The second part deals with the economic situation and the measures taken to improve it.

3. The third part discusses the social and cultural life of the population.

4. The fourth part contains the conclusions and recommendations of the author.

5. The fifth part is a list of references.



AD LECTOREM.



Placeat mihi bona tua cum venia, beneuole Lector, qui in primo huius libri limine paucis sum præfatus, hic etiam in calce pluribus te affari, si vel tua interest, vel te iuuet hæc scire, & imprimis si iudicare de his poteris quæ sum dicturus: & paucioribus sanè dicam, quàm vel res postulat, aut satis commodè explicari possit. Ex quo primùm animum studijs excolere cæpi, inclinatione nescio qua ad inuelligandam Antiquitatem totus perpendi, velim, nolim, huc mæa me natura tulit; adèd vt puer in schola quæcunque huè spectare videbantur auidè arripuerim, adolescens in Academia cùm philosophicis pensis vacuus essem, omnes cogitationes motusq; animi huc contulerim. Eoque tempore Nobiliss. Philippus Sidneius (cuius memoriæ templum in animo dicaui meo) hos igniculos sua cohortatione plurimùm excitauit. Relicta Academia studio incitato satis magnam Angliæ partem fide oculata obiui, postea ad urbem accessi, ubi etsi laboriosissimo docendi munere fungebar, & hoc Antiquarium studium excutere volebam, minimè tamen potui: neque enim potest quisq; nostrum subitò fingi, aut natura conuerti. Animum semper in hæc tanquam arcum intentum habui, cùm feriret, non potui non hæc studia recolere, & subinde in has vel illas Angliæ partes exspatiari. Vnde animus meus ita informatus, & hoc studium mihi insitum nisi à Deo? à quo omnia. Nec ad corporis temperamentum, nec Genium, nec Saturnum quasi nascenti benè vel malè affulserit, referam: quem tamen Antiquarios efformare & eosdem paupertate opprimere perhibent. Post paucos annos in Angliam venit clarissimus vir Abrahamus Ortelius vniuersæ Geographiæ vindex & instaurator celeberrimus qui mecum pluribus egit vt Britanniam nostram antiquam illam illustrarem, hoc est, vt Britannicæ antiquitatem & suæ antiquitati Britanniam quoad possem restituerem; & veritatem in rebus nostris quam vel vulgi credulitas, vel scriptorum securitas proscripserant, postlimiò reuocarem. Opus sanè plus-quàm difficile, in quo quantoperè sudandum vt nemo ferè sentit, sic nemo facilè credit, nisi qui ipse aggressus fuerit. Dum tamen charissimæ patriæ gloriæ deesse nolui, rem suscepi, & illa quæ ad antiquitatis veritatem eruendam plurimum habent momenti neutiquam neglexi. Britannicæ & Anglo-Saxonicæ linguæ qualemcunque scientiam mihi comparauit, partem huius regni longè maximam perlustravi, scriptores patrios, aliosque historicos studiosè volui & reuolui, atque ex Archiuis plurima quæ in rem videbantur mihi describenda curavi. Britannicæ *ἔτυμωσ*, primos incolas, diuisiones antiquas, &c. peruestigavi. In singulis Angliæ regionibus, qui sunt limites, quæ terræ dotes, quæ antiquioris memoriæ loca, qui Duces, qui Comites celebriores fuerunt paucis perstrinxi. Post decimum annum (tanto enim tempore pressi) anno à Christo nato 1586. in lucem primùm emisi, BRITANNIAM inscripsi, honoratissimoque Domino Guilielmo Baroni *Burghley* summo Angliæ Thesaurario hunc tenellum tum quidem & exilem industriæ meæ fœtum dicaui, qui

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pro ea qua fuit humanitate, libens lubensque accepit. Ex eo tempore subinde in Anglia, & semel ac iterum in Germania auctior edita: horæ enim & dies multique eruditi quasi alimentum præbuerunt. Pro inchoato & imperfecto tamen semper habui, ut contra varia iudicia semper ad veniam aliquis pateret regressus, & me in nonnullis errasse confessione ingenua ad lectorem præueni, & præmetuli. Elatè de eo ne cogitavi quidem, nec verbum vnquam dixi, neque fuit quod possem dicere, neque sanè si fuisset, dixissem. Cum autem non ita pridem Serenissima Princeps gratiæ suæ radijs mihi minimè merito præter expectationem illuxisset, & molestissimis occupationibus relaxasset (D. E. A. enim illa nobis hæc otia fecit, namque erit mihi semper D. E. A.) & iam quintam, flagitante Typographo, æditionem apparassem, errata quæ vel à memoria, vel ab inscitia (nec pudet fateri) vel aliorum suggestione, sustulissem; & remotissimas Angliæ ad Septentrionem regiones peragraissem, ut oculis magis quam auribus crederem; emerfit quidam post decimum tertium à prima æditione annum qui in me & opellam meam clamat, exclamat, declamat, virus acerbitalis euomit, verbis transfuerberat, fulmina eiacular sed bruta, dum falsa crimina quasi venenata tela iacit: nec dixero morbo, an iudicio, impotentia animi, an inuidiæ æstro, quòd, illo neglecto, eum in locum diuina Serenissimæ Regine benignitas me euocauerit, quem ne quidem somniaui, nec vel precibus emi. Latere enim in optatis erat, & mihi cum composita paupertate optimè conuenit. Istum alij literatum, alij illiteratum, alij literarum, & literatorum osorem maximum dicunt. Quis sit & qualis non inquiri, nec ego in alienis curiosus; qualiscunq; sit minimè miror vel indignor in me stylum per se aut alium acuisse, cum meretricula Leontion contra Theophrastum illum diuinum scribere sit ausa. Nomini autem parcam & hominis & humanitatis causâ, didici censuram omnem in viuos cautiorem, in mortuos reuerentiosem esse debere; Latine etiam potius hæc quam nostra lingua scribo, ne nos & hoc nobile studium Genealogicum indoctis ludibrio exponerem: plurimos enim video qui hæc cum minimè intelligant, ut ludicra risu excipiunt. Nec quicquam in votis magis habeo quam ut inter multos, aliquos habeam lectores qui de his rectè iudicare possunt, iudicare autem non possunt nisi literati, & qui his studijs fuerint utcunque versati. Ex his satis mihi pauci lectores, satis erit vel vnus.

Insultat iste quòd in re Historica & Heraldica, quòd in verbis & proprijs virorum nominibus errauerim. Ad hæc enim capita, confusa eius accusatio reuocari potest vniuersa. Me sanè hominem esse probè scio, nec quicquam humani à me alienum puto: igitur errare, labi, decipi posse ingenuè fateor, cum ingenuè fuerim educatus. Multi multa, nemo omnia nouit. Omnium enim habere memoriam & in nullo errare diuinitatis potius est quam humanitatis, nec ex illis sum qui errores amant suos. Te verò, candide lector, antequam viteriùs progredior, præmonere liceat, me in patria illustranda Chorographica fuisse professum & in scopum proposuisse, & non Heraldica & Genealogica, quæ lentè, & paucis, ut præfatus sum, attingo. Nec enim accuratè Genealogias pertexere institui, sed in nobilioribus familijs clariores cæteris omiffis numerare, ita ut in his quæ non professus nec instituti erant mei, paululum errasse aliquam habeat apud æquos & bonos excusationem. Liceat etiam tibi in memoriam reuocare, quamuis minimè ignores, quòd duo sunt instrumenta ad res omnes aut confirmandas aut impugnandas, RATIO & AVTHORITAS: verum in hoc Antiquitatis studio longè plurimum posse Authoritatem, & rerum præteritarum scientiam non rationum momento, sed scriptorum autoritate solidissimè corroborari. Sanctissima autem

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& grauiſſima, vt omnes ſciunt, eſt authoritas tabularum publicarum quæ Archiua vocamus, quibus etiam adiungantur Monafteriorum Regiſtra, deinde Hiſtoricorum pro ſua cuiuſque ætate, poſtremò recentium ſcriptorum qui in veritate indaganda iudicio & diligentia præ cæteris excelluerunt. Atque vt via & ordine procedam, cùm ille nullo, hac triplici quam dixi authoritate Archiuorum, Hiſtoricorum, & recentiorum ſcriptorum in ſua facultate excellentium primùm aciem accuſationis eius contra me retundam. Deinde quàm iniquus fuerit in mea transferendo, & virulentus in me traducendo palàm monſtrabo. Poſtremò ipſi erranti comiter monſtrabo viam, & ſibi errores proponam ſuos, ſed modèſtè (modèſtiæ enim famam potiùs quàm ſcientiæ appetito) vt videat etiam ſe cum alijs à vero poſſe aberrare. Si quæcunque mihi pro erroribus obiecit, hac triplici authoritate veritatis fundamento niti docuero: me abſoluendum, & in ipſum vt ſuos ipſius errores rejiciendos ſpero, niſi quis iſtum ſupra Regum Archiua, ſuperioris æui hiſtoricos, &c. ſcire & ſapere opinetur. Simulque vt ſpero conſtabit me ipſos rerum fontes vidiffe & non riuulos fuiſſe conſectatum.

Auſpicabor ab illis in quibus veritas me clypeo Archiuorum proteget, & in ipſum retorquebit. Nec quicquam ex illis proferam, niſi verè, & fide antiqua, in fidem enim peccare mihi religio. Incidi ante multos annos in vetuſtum Ms. librum in quo ſtemma deductum erat familiæ de *Gandauo* ſue *Gawnt* (quæ ad *Folkingham* in Lincolnienſi Comitatu magna olim dignitate floruit) quod ſuis verbis pagina huius libri 476. iam inferui. Hoc quia cum Regijs Archiuis & Roberto Montenſi Chronographo eius ſeculi Anno 1157. conſonare inueni, in compendium contraxi. Ille autem grauiter carpit, falſi in omnibus inſimulat, & longè aliter aliam eius familiæ Genealogiam pertexit. Negat primùm quòd Gilbertus de *Gawnt* Lincolnæ Comes filiam & hæredem reliquerit, ſecundò quòd Robertus de *Gawnt* ſucceſſit filiz & hæredi Comitis illius Gilberti, poſtremò quòd Robertus Gilbertum filium genuit. Sed tria hæc planè affirmant *Plaita* 27. *Henrici tertij. Rot. 13. Lincoln.* in quibus Gilbertus de *Gawnt* ex hac familia cùm litem intenderet cuidam Guilielmo de *Scrembly* de ſeruitio quodam in *Scrembly*, genus repetit, & ius autum his verbis proſequitur.

Dicit quòd quidam Gilbertus Comes Lincoln. antecellor ſuus fuit ſeiſtus vt de feodo & iure tempore Henrici Regis aui domini Regis, ſc. de cuſtodia prædictæ Warrenna. Ita quòd antecellores ipſius Willielmi fecerunt prædicto Comiti ſeruitium illud. Et de ipſo Comite deſcendit ius ſeruitij cuidam Alicia vt filia & hæredi, & quia eadem Alicia obiit ſine hærede de ſe, reuertebatur ius eiſdem ſeruitij cuidam Roberto fratri prædicti Comitis, vt fratri & hæredi, & de ipſo Roberto, cuidam Gilberto vt filio & hæredi, & de ipſo Gilberto, iſti Gilberto qui nunc quæ. vt filio & hæredi.

Quæcunque ego ſcripſi hinc hauſi, & hinc vides Aliciam fuiſſe hæredem Comitis Gilberti, Robertum eius patruum illi ſucceſſiſſe, filiumque Gilbertum habuiſſe. Iſte è diametro omnia, vnde verò neſcio. Sed de his ſuo loco plura. Cui fides iam adhibeatur? Archiuifne, & viro nobili qui hæc pro ſe de ſua ſtirpe ante annos trecentos quinquaginta dixit, & aduerſario qui hæc vera agnouit? an huius verbis quibus nullum ex ſolida authoritate ſubſternitur fundamentum? Indignatur quòd ſcripſi Ranulphum Comitem Ceſtriz habuiſſe *honorem Leiceſtria*, & ſtudio tantùm contradicendi, cùm pro varia obſeruacione & lectione non potuerit non legiſſe in Rotulo antiquo in Recepta Scaccarij. *Ranulphus Comes Ceſtria honorem Leiceſtria de conſenſu Regis inde obtinuit,*

obtinet, & annis plurimis occupavit. Idemque tradit H. Knighton historicus Leicestrensis his verbulis.

Dominus Simon de Monteforti propter inobedientiam suam erga Regem exhereditatus est, & exlegatus cum filiis suis, & Comitatus Leicestria cum honore de Hinly datus est Ranulpho Comiti Cestriae.

Guilielmum Bauarum Hannoniae siue Henhaudiae Comitem inter Leicestriae Comites retuli. Hoc mihi pro errore obiicit. Sed verissimum esse discat, videt ego didici, è Registro sc. Magno Ducatus Lancastriae. Verba inde descripta si placeat hic legas.

Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliae, Dominus Hiberniae, & Dux Aquitaniae, Omnibus &c. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus & licentiam dedimus Iohanni Episcopo Lincolniae, Roberto de la Mare & alijs, quod ipsi Maneria de Gymyngham, Thefford, &c. dare possint & concedere Willielmo Comiti Henhaud & de Leyestre & Matilda uxori eius filiae & uni haeredum Henrici nuper Ducis Lancastriae.

Scripsi Ioannem Bouchier creatum fuisse Bathoniae Comitem ab Henrico Octavo, illi successisse Ioannem filium, qui genuit Ioannem Dominum Fitzmarin ante patrem defunctum, à quo natus est Guilielmus nunc Comes Bathoniae. Hinc mihi iugulum petit iste Antiphilus. Ioannem proavum Guilielmi Comitis qui hodie floret, Comitem fuisse negat, duosque tantum fuisse ex hac familia Bathoniae Comites. Sed hic ipsi Veritati iugulum petit, Adeat Chartophylacium, inspiciat Inquisitionem Somers. xxxi. Henrici VIII. inueniet illum primum Comitem eo anno obiisse, filiumque Ioannem successisse quem fatetur post annum Christi 1560. è vita demigrasse, quid consequitur videat. Nec satis fuit contra veritatem pluribus verbis, ut vanitate nihil verbosus, audacter hoc negasse, etiam prouocat & confidenter appellat ad ipsum Honoratissimum Comitem Bathoniae iam superstitem, qui non potest pro doctrina & iudicio in his Genealogicis singulari, hanc praesidentiam si non rideri & ringi, certe plurimum demirari, cur suo honore proavum spoliaret, & ipsum secundum esse Comitem ex hac stirpe, qui tertius est pronunciarer. Hæc igitur tam pertinaciter negare nihil aliud est quam vel prorsus veritatem nescire, vel clarissimos viros suis honoribus per summam iniuriam spoliare. Ex sua autoritate sine ullius testimonio me in stemmate Comitum Sarum siue Sarisburiae toto caelo errasse clamat, primò quod Patricium primum Comitem Sarisburiae, secundò quod Elam esse filiam vnicam & haeredem Guilielmi Comitis filij Patricij, tertio quod Guilielmum de Longaspata secundum Comitem Sarisburiae dixerim; de Comitibus Sarum quos ille enixus est, postea dicemus. Certè Monasterij Lacockensis historiolum antiquam in his singulis sum sequutus. In praeicis authoribus, libro Rubeo Scaccarij nullum autem Patricium, Sarum Comitem inveni, sed quæ dixi veritate niti hæc *Estætria* 15. Edw. 3. N. 69. abundè docebit.

Dicunt supra sacramentum suum quod Patricius quondam Comes Sarum de castro, villa veteris Sarum & officio Vicecomitis Comitatus Wilton, seiscitus fuit, ut de feodo & iure tempore Henrici secundi anno regni sui XIII. de quibus idem Patricius obiit seiscitus, post cuius mortem successit Willielmus Comes Sarum filius & haeres, cui successit Ela filia & haeres praedicti Willielmi, quam Willielmus de Longaspata duxit, de qua genuit Guilielmum de Longaspata iuniorem, qui post mortem Ela, successit, & dicunt quod tempore ipsius Willielmi iunioris, lis erat inter Regem Henricum tertium & eundem Willielmum, maxime quod idem Willielmus contra defensionem Regis exiit regnum Angliae, licentia regis non obtenta, Dominus Rex Henricus

Henricus seipsum fecit in manerium suum castrum, villam, & officium vicecomitis.

Ex his constat Guilielmum de Longspata secundum fuisse Comitem Sarisburie: & Elam fuisse filiam & heredem Guilielmi filij Patricij. Quod etiam comprobatur, Rog. Houedenus pag. 336. b. & maiores nostri nullam simpliciter dixerunt *filiam & heredem*, ut obseruant qui Archiua voluunt, nisi quæ *unica* esset *filia & heres*. Antiphilus tamen noster ut mihi inuidiam constaret apud honoratissimam Howardorum familiam (quam semper officiosissime colui, & obseruauit) alteram etiam filiam & heredem fuisse Guilielmi filij Patricij Comitis Sarisburie ex Charta antiqua probare desudat, in qua Nigellus Dominus de *Mowbray* significat, se duxisse Mabiliam, heredem Willielmi *Fitz-Patric*. At non dicit illa Charta hanc fuisse filiam & heredem *Willielmi Fitz-Patric Comitis Sarum*. Sed *heredem Guilielmi Fitz-Patric*, sine vlla adiectione. Certè si temporum rationem secum diligenter perpendat, Mabilia illa nullo modo hæres esse potuit Guilielmi *Fitz-Patric* Comitis *Sarum*; quia ille *Fitz-Patric* Comes plures annos superuixit Nigellum de *Mowbray*, eiusque filia non potuit verè dici hæres patris superstitis, cum Hæres definiatur. *Successor vniuersi iuris quod fuit defuncti*. Cuius de verb. signific. Guil. enim *Fitz-Patric* Comes *Sarum* vixit ad annum salutis 1196. ut author est Rog. Houeden pag. 436. b. cum Nigellus de *Mowbray* qui Mabiliam illam duxit, iam antè bello facto mortuus esset, teste Continuatore Simonis Dunelmensis, adèd ut illa hæres esse non potuerit Guil. *Fitz-Patric* Comiti *Sarum*. Sed ut veritas elucescat, alius Guil. *Fitz-Patric* quærendus est, qui pater esset illius Mabilie, & fortasse inueniatur apud Robertem Montensem, anno 1175. & Rog. de Houeden pag. 336. Et si mos eius seculi in nomine variando pro prænomine patris tenebras his rebus offundat, ut cum plures essent Christiano vel prænomine Patricij, plurimi necessaridè essent *Fitz-Patrics* siue *Filij Patricij*. Proculdubidè si Mabilia illa hæres fuisset Comitis *Sarum*, religiosi Chronologi Monasterij Fontanensis, Bilandie & Fornesij neutiquam ignorare potuerunt, qui illam sine vlla additione simpliciter Mabiliam nominant. Stomachatur quòd Guilielmum *Delapole* Mercatorem dixi, at ita dixit Th. Walsingham, affirmat liber Monasterij de *Meaux*, vide pag. huius libri 416. & 647. & qui magis utroque credendus Rex Edwardus tertius, in cuius Archiuis, annis scilicet eius regni primis in Extract. Donat. inueniat eum nihil aliud tractasse quàm de lanis Regis in partibus transmarinis diuendendis, de portorijs siue *Custumis* redimendis, de *denarijs* mutuandis, &c. imò disertè in iisdem appellari *Guilielmus Delapole dilectus valettus & mercator noster*. Nec in infamiam rapiendum quòd Mercator fuerit, Mercatura non derogat nobilitati, & laudi sanè illis ducatur quicunque dederunt posteris suis ut nobiles nascerentur, si parentes sibi non dedissent sui. Sed de hac familia statim plura. Aseuerat Antiphilus & exscripto contra me Willielmum de *Albenio*, siue *Albeniaco* qui duxit reginam Adeliz viduam Henrici Primi fuisse Comitem Cicestrie, ergo non Arundelie. Velim antequam ita concludisset, obseruasset quod obseruarunt omnes qui vel primoribus labris huius regni antiquitates gustarunt. Comites illa ætate in titulis vsurpasse aliquando suum tantùm cognomen cum prænomine, ut *W. Comes Magnauill*, *B. Comes de Riparijs*, *R. Comes de Ferrarijs*, aliquando nomen Comitatus de cuius tertio denario Comites fuerunt creati, aliquando nomen habitationis suæ, vel primariæ vrbs in suo Comitatu, ut qui Comes Penbrochie fuit, aliquando Comes Strigulie siue *Strogghill*, aliquando Comes de *Chepflow* scribitur, quia in illis castris frequentissime habitauit. Sic qui Comes de tertio denario Comitatus Suffexie,

se aliquando scripsit Comitem Cicestrix, quæ Comitatus Suffexiæ vrbs est præcipua, aliquando Arundeliæ, quia in castro Arundeliæ sæpius egit. Qui ergo hunc Guilielmum neget fuisse Comitem Suffexiæ, aut Arundeliæ, idem neget Richardum *Strongbowe* expugnatorem illum Hiberniæ Comitem fuisse Penbrochiæ, qui etiam scribitur *Comes Strigulia*, & *Comes de Chesfow*, cum tamen Penbrochiæ fuerit eius Comitatus. Sed pressius agam Guilielmum illum primum de *Albenio* Comitem fuisse Arundeliæ pro me contra istum probabit liber Rubeus in Scaccario Dominiæ Reginæ. In quo anno Henrici secundi XIII. Christi 1167. *Cum quilibet Prælatus & Baro significare inssi sunt quot milites de eo tenerent*, Comes Arundeliæ sua Charta significauit, ut in hoc libro videre possit. Quis fuerit hic Arundeliæ Comes nisi qui Adeliziam Reginam duxit, ipse videat, nam hunc qui illam duxit, decimo post anno, sc. 1177. Robertus Montensis & Florilegus pag. 53. obiisse memorant. Habe etiam in Corollarium, hæc ex antiqua Charta.

Adeliza Comitissa de Augo uxor Ioannis Comitis, filia Regina A. & Comitis W. de Arundell omnib. amicis suis, &c. sciatis me dedisse Ecclesia de Horton totam terram quam Godwinus, &c.

At non credit hunc eundem fuisse Comitem Suffexiæ, fidem tamen faciat Conuentio facta per R. Henricum secundum honorarium arbitrum inter Sanctium Regem Nauarræ, & Alphonsum Regem Castellæ 1176. vbi inter testes nominatur *Guilielmus de Arundel, Comes Suffex.* Extat in historia Continuatoris Simonis Dunelmensis. Huc etiam accedat Houeden pagina 304. b. 307. a. & 316. b. Nec credit Guilielmum de *Albenio* quartam Comitem fuisse, at inducat ut credat Rex Henricus Tertius. In sacris enim Archiuis eius temporis hæc habentur.

Fines anno 18. Henrici tertij, Hugo de Albiniaco frater & heres Willielmi d^o Albiniaco Comitis Arundell finem fecit cum Rege pro 2500. Marcis pro habenda sesina & termino Regis usque ad legitimam etatem suam de omnibus terris & castiris quæ fuerunt prædicti Comitis fratris sui, & terris quem ipsum Hugonem contingunt de terris quæ fuerunt R. Comitis Cestria & Lincolnia aunculi sui quæ extiterunt in manu Regis ratione atatis sua &c.

Ille etiam persuadeat sibi duos priores Guilielmos fuisse Suffexiæ Comites quod omninò negat, cum hæc Vicecomiti Suffexiæ Rex ille scribat post mortem tertij Guilielmi.

Anno 11. H. 3. m. 12. Rex Vicecomiti Suffex salutem. Præcipimus tibi quod habere facias heredibus Comitis Arundell de anno regni nostri 10. quæ prædecessores sui Comites Arundel percipere consueverunt nomine Comitatus Suffexia.

Prædecessores verò Guilielmi illos duos fuisse scio non inficiabitur. Heraldorum fidem sequutus & imprimis illius nunquam satis laudati Somersetti scripsi Rogerum de *Clare* Comitem fuisse Hertfordiæ. Ille contrà, & Chartam profert antiquam ipsius Rogeri quæ incipit *Rogerus Comes de Clara*. Ergo inquit non fuit Comes Hertfordiæ, si fuisset titulum non omisisset. Idem etiam contendat qui scribuntur *Strigulia, Arundelia, Tnttesburia, & Insula Comites*, eosdem non fuisse Penbrochiæ, Suffexiæ, de *Ferrarijs* & *Deuoniæ* Comitès, quibus nominibus subinde etiam sunt vsi. Mores illius aui iste minimè nouit in quo Comites variè se denominarunt, vel pro Comitatus suis, vel pro castris & locis in quibus plurimum egerunt, &c. quod modò dixi. Sed in rem accuratius inquiramus, si ille Rogerus fuit Comes de *Clare*, ergo *Clare* Castrum & oppidulum Suffolciæ cum prædijs quæ ad illum spectarunt, probetur fuisse Comitatum.

Verùm

Verùm in Inquisitione post mortem Ducis Clarenciæ tantùm *Bavonia de Clava*, & in antiquo Scaccarij libro vbiq̃ue *Honor de Clava* vocatur. Prædia illa quæ *Honores* vocantur non existimet eo sæculo fuisse Comitatus, nisi dicat *Wallingford, Dover, Plympton*, &c. quæ *Honores* nominantur fuisse Comitatus. Si autem Rogerus ille fuerit Comes, necesse vt haberet Comitatum vnde certum sibi haberet ille *Denarium Placitorum* vel aliquam summam *de vel pro tertio illo donario* alicuius Comitatus. His enim loquendi formulis & concessionibus olim creabantur Comites. Comitatum ergo habuit vnde ille fuit Comes, *Clava* tantùm fuit præcipua eius familiæ sedes, sed Hertfordiam inuenies fuisse eius Comitatum, & eundem ipsum esse qui in primis Henrici Secundi temporibus cum de feodis militum suorum regem certiorum fecit, his verbis ad eum scripsit vt est in libro Rubeo Scaccarij. *Karissimo Domino suo H. R. Angliæ Duci Normannia, & Aquitania Comiti Andegauensi R. Comes * Hertfordia salutem: sed hanc rem totam confidet Charta ipsius Rogeri ex libro Monasterij S. Neothi, his verbis concepta cui vt spero ipse credit.*

Sciatis, &c. Ego Rogerus de Clava Comes Hertfordia consensu Richardi filij mei & consilio Baronum meorum confirmans Ecclesiam de Bertona qua est de feodo meo cum pertinentijs, Monachis de Bec ibidem, &c. Hæc autem feci pro salutem meam & uxoris meæ & heredum meorum & Antecessorum meorum qui Monasterium Sancti Neothi fundauerunt & suis beneficijs locum edificauerunt.

Cùm de *Honore* nescio quo de *Aquila* in Normannia alicubi legisset, & ego de *Honore de Aquila* ad *Penensell*, vulgò *Pensley* in Angliā loquutus, criminatur quòd ego dixerim *Honorem* illum à familia *de Aquila* sic fuisse nominatum. Crimine tur ergo Compositionem vnde ego collegi, inter Stephanum Regem & Henricum Ducem Normanniæ, extat in libro Rubeo, Scaccarij fol. 164. vbi legitur.

Willielmo filio meo dedit Dux & concessit quicquid Richerus de Aquila habebat de Honore de Penensell, & præter hæc castra, & villas Penensell.

Willielmum verò illum filium Regis Stephani habuisse *Honorem de Aquila* noster confitetur, & vnde nomen factum credat nisi à priore Domino, *R. de Aquila*. Ab eo sanè tempore non dictus erat *Honor de Penensell*, sed *Honor de Aquila*, vt videre est in libro Inquisitionum in Scaccario. Si Honoribus nomina à possessionibus facta nesciat, dicat, & me doceat vnde *Honores de Magnanill, de Penensell, de Monbray, de Byrum* nomina babuerunt; obseruauit ego cum à locis, tum à personis *Honores* huiusmodi fuisse denominatos. Fide indignum clamitat quòd scripserim *Penensell* illud spectasse ad Guilielmum Comitem Moritonij primis Normannorum temporibus, fide ergo indignum clamitet esse Librum illum *Domesday* quem hætenus maiores nostri fide dignissimum religiosè habuerunt. Ibi enim *Penensell* sub titulo *Terra Comitis Moritonensis* prima occurrit, vbi hæc se offerunt verba. *Quando Comes de Moritonia recepit Penensell, nisi 37. erant Burgenses, modo habet ipse 56.* Castrumque fuisse Comitis Moritonij (quod nesciuit & negauit) docet Florentius Wigorniensis pag. 452. Libenterque sanè discerem cuius fide, an sua ipsius scripserit *Honorem de Aquila* fuisse in Normannia, eumq̃ cum *Penensell* in Angliā datum à Guilielmo Conquestore Stephano Bleffensi, quæ tam affirmatè prodit contra hæc quæ Veritate Duce sunt conscripta. In Genealogia Creuecurorum asserit contra me quod pro me affirmat Inquisitio capta 47. Henrici Tertij Rot. 33. *Hamo Crenecure* (inquit noster Antiphilus) genuit *Hamoneum* qui successit patri, & ille genuit *Robertum* qui sine prole obiit, & quatuor filias. At contrà Inquisitio. *Hamo de Crenecure tenuit Leedes, Robertus de Crenecure nepos est hæres propinquior.* Alia item Inquisitio. *Hamo de Crenecure obiit, &*

dicunt quòd Robertus de Creneuvre filius Hamonis de Creneuvre iunioris est propinquior hæres eius. Ergo Hamo iunior mortuus ante patrem, patri non successit. Rurfus Inquisitio.

Dicunt iurati quòd Hamo prædictus habuit in uxorem Matildem de Aurenches, ad quam descendebat Baronia de Aurenches post mortem Guilielmi fratris sui cuius hæres ipsa est, & genuit de prædicta Matilde quatuor filias.

Vnde constat Hamonem seniore non iuniorem ut contendit, quatuor illas filias progenuisse. Ille tamen gnauiter contranicitur & Inquisitionem anni trigessimi Edw. primi memorat, cum nullam eiusmodi Inquisitionem inter Archiua sedulò quærens inuenerim, illum tamen absit in falsi crimen vocarem. Alij enim eum in hunc errorem traxisse videatur. Minimè ille obseruauit Hamonem seniore duas habuisse uxores A. è. quæ Hamonem iuniorem ante patrem defunctum, & Matildem illam de Aurenches è qua filias illas quatuor procreauit.

Nec proprijs sanè, sed alienis usus est oculis (ne succenseat me hæc admonere) cum tradiderit Folkeston fuisse auitum patrimonium Roberti de Creneuvre. Ex suis ipsius libris ne ad alia reuocem fuisse possessionem familiæ Abrincensis, siue de Aurenches, & Hamonem de Creneuvre iure tantum vxorio habuisse inueniet. Nec neget ex autoritate nescio cuius Inquisitionis Anni tricessimi Edwardi primi, quam nunquam ostendere poterit, Robertum de Creneuvre terras suas Regi illi Edwardo Primo dedisse, sed eas cum moreretur, nescio quibus fororibus reliquisse, cum legat si placeat in Inquisitione capta post mortem Guncellini de Badilmer anno viceffimo nono Edwardi Primi, hæc ipsissima verba *Baronia de Creneuvre est in manu Domini Regis.*

Carpit quasi in familiam D'Oliorum iniquior fuerim cum scripserim Robertum de Oili habuisse filiam Miloni Crispino enuptam. At ne verbulum quidem inserui, quod veritate ipsa Archiuorum ad amussim non limatur quæ planè constat è Libro Inquisitionum in Scaccario Reginae his verbis.

Wigodus de Wallingford tenuit honorem de Wallingford tempore Regis Harald, & postea tempore Regis Willielmi primi, & habuit ex uxore sua quandam filiam quam dedit Roberto D'oily. Ipse Robertus habuit quandam filiam Matildem nomine, quæ fuit hæres eius. Milo Crispinus desponsauit eam, & habuit cum ea prædictum Honorem de Wallingford, &c. quæ fusiùs in huius libri pagina 244. inuenias.

Nec hoc satis in literarum angulos me vocat, quòd prodiderim Dominos de Botereux, aliàs de Boterell dictos fuisse, Guilielmumq; de Boterell duxisse filiam R. Corbetti. Quis sibi nisi præfidentia præiuit cum illos de Botereux etiam de Boterell appellatos negasset, nescio. Præiuit mihi certè Reginaldus Comes Cornubiæ filius naturalis R. Henrici primi ex altera filia Corbetti, & Rex Ioannes, qui subsequenter eius Chartam confirmauit. Videat in Archiuis inter Chartas antiquas B.

Reginaldus Henrici Regis filius omnibus, &c. Sciatis me dedisse Guilielmo de Boterell filio Alie Corbet matertera mea totam terram quam dederam Guilielmo de Boterell in Comitatu Cornubiæ, patri scilicet prædicti Willielmi, vx. Penill, Widane, &c. Testibus B. Exon. Episcopo, & Nicholao filio meo, Herberto filio Herberti, Radulpho & Richardo nepotibus meis, Willielmo fratre meo, Hugone de Dunstanil, &c.

Hæc omnia quæ pro erroribus grauissimis mihi obiecit, veritatem esse ipsissimam ex sacris Archiuis iam constat, & igitur sibi ut suos ipsius errores retorquendos: ut simul agnoscat & se falsò & temerè me accusasse, & ipsum in illis eò crassius errasse: nisi fortè sua ipsius verba Archiuorum autoritate & fide grauiora, & veriora blandè existimet.

Nunc

Nunc qui hoc ore falsi Archiua accusavit, videamus quomodo suis commentis per meum latus historicos veteres, non me transfodit dum illorum fidem indignissime conculcat.

Asperè & acerbè me acusat Aristarchus meus, quòd Siwardum fuisse Comitem Huntingdoniæ tradiderim, negat ille. Consulat quæso Ingulphum qui eo seculo vixit pag. 510. b. linea 46. & vnà mecum affirmabit cùm hæc Ingulphi verba legerit.

Authoritate historiarum.

Anno 1056. strenuus Comes Northumbrorum Siwardus obiit, & sepultus est in claustro Monasterij Sancta Maria extra muros eiusdem urbis Eboracæ, quod ipse construxerat: Comitatus autem eius Eboracæ Tostio fratri Comitis Haraldî datus est; Northamptonia verò, ac Huntingdon. Comitatus cum cæteris terris suis inclito Comiti Walthæo filio & heredi suo sunt donati.

Prodidit Matildem Walthæi Comitis Huntingdoniæ filiam Simoni de S. Lixio primùm datam, illùmque fuisse Huntingdoniæ Comitem, deinde Davidi Scotorum Regi, denegat ille. Rem dijudicat Gemeticensis lib. vlt. c. 16. cuius verba habes pagina huius libri 449. & hîc repetam. *Primogenitam Walthæi accepit Simon Siluanctensis sine de S. Lixio cum Comitatu Huntingdonia, genuitq; filium Simonem. Mortuo autem Simone Comite, David Rex frater S. Matildis Regina Angliæ duxit uxorem eius, &c.* Quòd Simon de S. Lixio secundus fuerit etiam Huntingdoniæ Comes notauit ego: iste contra. Probabit manuscripta vita Walthæi vbi disertè scribitur illum post mortem Henrici Primi Comitatum contra Scotum recuperasse. Simonem de S. Lixio tertium fuisse iudem Huntingdoniæ Comitem tradidi: refragatur iste; Continuator tamen Simonis Dunelmensis suffragatur qui scribit Anno 1174.

Richardus de Lucy tradidit castellum Huntendon quod firmavit, Comiti Simoni per mandatum, quia ille calumniatus fuerat in Curia Regis Comitatum de Huntendon suum esse debere iure hereditario, & rex concessit.

Et postea anno 1185. scribit idem. *Obijt Comes Simon de Huntendon.* Post hunc scripsi Guilielmum Regem Scotorum fuisse Huntingdoniæ Comitem; contra Pugnat sua fide, & suis verbis. Me tamen propugnat suis armis (qui tunc vixit) *Radulphus de Diceto*, cuius hæc sunt verba. *Anno 1185. cùm Simon Comes filius Simonis Comitis sine liberis decessisset, Rex reddidit Comitatum Huntingdonia cum pertinentijs Willielmo Regi Scotorum, cui succinit iisdem verbis Ypodigma Neufriæ pag. 44.*

Richardum filium Gisleberti fuisse Comitem non audiet, impugnet ergo autoritatem Libri Monasterij de *Dunmow* in Bibliotheca clarissimi viri D. G. Beali & Catalogum Comitum Th. Talbotti, vterq; asserit. Scripsi Humfredum de *Bohns* duxisse hæredem Magnauillorum, idemque scripserunt (et si minùs verè) libri duo manuscripti Monasterij Waldenensis; cùm tamen accepissem è regijs Archiuis Henricum non Humfredum illam duxisse, non me pudit postea mihi ipsi contradicere & emendare. Contra me contendit Guilielmum Conquestorem, non Guilielmum Rufum instituisse Guil. de *Warenna* primum Suffexiæ Comitem, labefactet ergo Chartam ipsius qua Monasterium de *Lewes* fundauit: sed ipsa verba habe.

Donati &c. pro salute Domini mei Willielmi Regis qui me in Angliam adduxit & pro salute Dominae meae Matildis Reginae matris uxoris meae, & pro salute Domini mei Willielmi Regis filij sui, post cuius aduentum in Anglicam terram, hanc Chartam feci, & qui me Comitem Surregia fecit, &c.

Robertum Comitem Glocestriæ filium naturalem Regis Henrici primi duxisse Sybillam filiam *Flij Hamonis*, prodidi, Pernegat iste & gnauiter, nec Robertum *Filiam Hamonis* talæm procreasse,

creasse, nec Robertum illum talem uxorem duxisse. Verecundiæ tamen & veritatis fines illum transiisse ostendit his verbis Guil. Gemiticensis qui eo seculo scripsit. Lib. 7. cap. 21. ubi agit de illegitimis liberis Regis Henrici Primi. *Illorum primogenito Roberto quandam nobilissimam puellam nomine Sybillam filiam Roberti Filij Hamonis &c. matrimonio copulavit.* Scio tamen alios recentiores hanc Mabiliam non Sybillam nominasse, ego tamen antiquiori libentiùs credidi. Non æquis auribus audit me numerasse Hugonem Spencer Iuniorum inter Gloucestræ Comites. Audiat tamen benignè, qui me docuit, Claris. Equitem auratum Thomam De-la-More qui vitam Regis Edwardi Secundi, cui famulabatur, scripsit. Sic ille. *Postea Comes Gloucestræ Hugo Spencer filius in vinculis oblatas, oculis terribilibus indignatè non expectata ratiocinatione cuiusvisq; iudicis, fuit ab eadem civitate tractus, suspensus, &c.* Et huic adscriptus est in sua de Nobilitate libro Cl. Rob. Cook *Clarenceux.* Simonem de S. Licio scripsi successisse Gilberto de Gaunt in honore Lincolnæ, omninò negat. haud tamen opinor negasset modò legisset hæc verba Roberti Montensis.

Anno 1157. Gilbertus de Gaunt obiit, & Simon iuvenis filius Comitis Simonis cum caveret terra, dono Henrici 2. Regis accepit filiam eius unicam cum honore eius.

Et cur perinde Guilielmus de Foribus Comes Albemarlæ non accepit honorem Com. Deuoniæ, quod Talbotus tamen suus asserit, cum duxisset filiam & hæredem Comitis Deuoniæ? Vti etiam eadem ratione Guil. de Magnavilla, vt author est Radulphus de Diceto, fuerit Comes Albemarlæ, & ipse postea faceret Henricum de Bohun iure vxorio fuisse Comitem Essexiæ. Sed de tunc illo vxoria isto seculo, & nostro, alius erit commodior differendi locus. Quòd Henricum de Lacy Sarisburie Comitem nominauerim meam fidem accusat, his tamen verbis Thomas Walsingham pag. 74. nominauit. *Post decessum Henrici de Lacy Comitis Lincolnensis, qui etiam & Sarisburie Comes fuit.* Rixetur etiam cum eodem Thoma Walsingham, si Tho. Beaufort (qui alius à Thoma Beaufort Exoniæ Duce) titulum Surriæ non gestauerit, simulque si Rogerus Bigod in uxorem non duxerit Matildem primogenitam Guil. Marefcalli, cum Matheo Parisensi pag. 937. digladietur. Chronographum Monasterij Waldenensis ridet, quòd scribit. *Galf. de Magnavilla Waldenam vt totius honoris sui & Comitatus caput, sedem sibi suisq; constituit.* Ridentq; alij & istum, quòd illud vt in transferendo omiserit, & inde sensum corruperit. Optat vt ille antiquus scriptor magis Heraldicè loqui doceretur, vtinam pro doctrina in eadem re idem doceret Regia Archiua meliùs loqui. In illis enim scribitur quòd muldò minùs capere potest, in Inquisitione Anni trigessimi septimi Edwardi tertij. *Hunfredus de Bohun nuper Comes Hereford & Essex, sen. Manerium de Plasby cum castro Waltham magnam, Wrytele alias Estryng. Hatfeld Regis, &c. de Rege in capite ut parcelas Baronia Comitatus Essex.* Et eadem ferè, Inquisitione altera Anni 47. eiusdem Regis. In hos optimæ fidei historicos non in me hastenùs, vt vides benigne lectos, linguam exacuit, ego sub horum patrocinio & Veritate quæ optima patrona securus delitesco, dum doctorum horum veterum autoritas (qui sub illa tempora de quibus scripserunt floruerunt) me quasi manu duxit. Quorum scriptis quis doctus, quia veteres, quàm cuiusquam indocti & recentis notulis malim acquiescere. Beatæ eorum animæ qui tamen se homines meminerint, hanc hominis istius inconsideratam audaciam & demirarentur & dedignarentur, qui eorum scripta nunquam legerit, nec si legisset intelligere potuerit. Hinc tamen æquo letiori constare potest, me ex ipsis fontibus quæ scripsi delibasse, & istum ex se, vel sæculentis stagnis quæ pro purissimis obrulit, deduxisse. Cùm verò ipse

Heraldus hæc nesciuerit, ferè inducar vt credam omninò esse illiteratum; sin autem sciuit, & tamen planè repugnantia tradiderit, quodammodo, quod no-
jim, persuadeor illum literas bonas, & literatos esse exolum. Nemo enim qui
literas, & literatos amat, literatorum fidem sic vulnerasset.

In triplici autoritate eorum quibus innixus fui, tertio loco fuerunt recen- *Fide recentium.*
tiores scriptores qui in Genealogica facultate præstiterunt, hi fidem suam libe-
rent & respondeant in his quæ ex eorum fide & libris scripsi. Videamus iam
quæ sunt. Quòd Reginaldum Cornubiæ Comitem, Hubertum de *Burgo* Cantij
Comitem sine prole obiisse dixerim, quòd Petrum de *Gaufston* inter Gloce-
striæ Comites numerauerim; Hugonem *Bigod* Norfolciæ Comitem ab Hen-
rico primo creatum, Hugonem *Grantmaismill* Seneschallum Angliæ tantum
filiam hæredem reliquisse scripserim, in me plurimis innotuit. Dixi, numeravi,
scripsi fateor, at dixit, numerauit, scripsit quem ego sequutus sum quia veracem
eredidi, Robertus Cooke *Clarenceus* Rex Armorum, vir ne quid veritati dene-
gem, (nec ego cuiquam maledicere didici) illa Armorum facultate vt industria
in rimanda veritate singulari, ita iudicio sanè pro doctrina scælici. Qui tamen vt
nos & alij cum lacte nutricis errorem se suxisse, noui pro hominis prudentia, si
viueret non inficiaretur. Dixit, vocauit, scripsit ille, inquit, in libro de *Nobilitate*
Anglica qui ipsius manu descriptus proferatur, & cuius plurima exemplaria per
Angliam manuscripta ostendantur. Et cui ego potius quam Regi Armorum, vt
cuique in sua arte credendum, his in rebus crederem? At ille errauit, & ego
eum illo; nec enim si ego horum infimulandus, ille multò minùs absoluendus,
qui pro loci dignitate, doctrinæque Heraldicæ opinione me in hos errores sua
autoritate pertraxit. In vtrumque igitur simul cudatur faba. Si verò cum dies cer-
tiora me docuisset nonnullis ex his quæ ab illo didici, & priùs scripsi, postea in
eodem libro contradixi, nec eius errorem notauit, anne quisquam est qui quòd
tam moleste me gesserim, & eius famæ perpercerim vitio vertat? Rursus
in Genealogia Laciorum cum hinc inde viderim in libro *Laciorum Nobilitas*
inscripto, & alijs pro Alberto de *Lafcy* Polono stemmatibus, variantes senten-
tias, incidissemque in alterum operâ maximi & nunquam satis laudati illius
Heraldi Roberti Gloueri *Somerfetti* exaratum, quinque vel sex lineis compen-
dio descripsi, vt etiam Bigodorum stirpem summam ex eius autographo.
Hanc tamen nunc è libro Monasterij de *Thetford*, illam è libello Monasterij
de *Stanlow* emendatiùs dedi. Illum etiam sequutus sum in Cobhamorum
prosapia cum *Bradstons* Barones de *Winterbourne* nominauerim, quamuis
vnus tantum è familia ad Parlamenta fuerit vocatus. Verum, qui in re Anti-
quaria versati minimè ignorant Barones fuisse primis Normannorum tem-
poribus omnes melioris conditionis nobiles, vnde in Chartis Comitum anti-
quioribus, nihil frequentius, quàm *Omnibus Baronibus, militibus, hominibusque*
meis. Ciuesque Londinenses, Warwici, Quinque Portuum hæc nomine in-
signiti fuerunt. Postea ex censu Baronis fuerunt habitij, vt est in *libro tenendi*
Parlamenti, vz. quicunque XIII. *feoda Militum*, & tertiam partem tenuerint,
ante tempora Edwardi primi. Distinguenda igitur sunt tempora nec prisca Ba-
ronum dignitas & titulus ad nostri seculi normam examinanda. Quicunque
olim duobus illis primis à Conquestu seculis Baroniam integram tenuerunt, 1.
qui vt dixi XIII. *feoda milit.* 8, tertiam partem tenuerunt, Baronum titulo cla-
uerunt. Sed Rex Edwardus Primus ex tanta & tam confusa multitudine eos
solummodò hoc Baronum titulo gaudere voluit quos ille *Summatione* vt vo-
cant ad Parlamenta vocauit. Vide paginam huius lib. 136. & seq. In his præ ve-
tustate

quitate tam abstrusis, si tanto artificio cuius memoriam colo, fidem adhibuerim? iusta ut spero apud bonos caream reprehensione. Quod vel crediderim Anthonum *Fitz-herbert* Iusticiarium è familia *Fitz-Herbertorum* in Comitatu *Derbiae* oriundum, conuictis exagitat, quasi in fidem meam regnaret, quasi mihi non liceat quæ libet fide historica credere. Negat, idque verbosè. A Petro filio *Herberti de Dene*, suo verbo deducit, αὐτὸς ἴφη, Ipse dixit, probationem autem præstat nullam. Inspiciat *Vistationum* librum, videbit illum esse ex stirpe *Fitzherbertorum de Norbery* in Comitatu *Derbieni*. Audiat etiam qui omnia instrumenta & sigilla affixa illius familiæ veritatis cruendæ causa sedulo rimatus, affirmat illos nunquam superioribus seculis gestasse Arma eius *Fitz-Herberti de Dene*, sed alia quæ ab armis Comitum de *Ferrarijs* deduxerunt, de quibus *Henrici secundi* temporibus terras clientelari iure tenuerunt, (ut in libro *Rubeo* videre est) & hoc nomine *Fitzherbert* antea & iam inde floruisse. Nec iste obliuiscatur qui aded desudavit in stemmate *Herbertorum*, qui à *Petro* filio *Herberti* descenderunt, illos nunquam *Fitz-herbert* sibi in cognomen assumpsisse, sed more illo antiquo & *Wallico* nomen ex prænomine patris semper variasse. Filius enim eius *Petri* dictus erat *Reginaldus Fitz-Petre*, filius *Reginaldi Petrus Fitz-Reinold*, filius *Petri Herbertus Fitz-Petre* &c. donec peruentum esset ad *William Ap Thomas*, cuius filius Comes *Penbrochiæ* à prænomine *Herbert*, sibi cognomen, assumpsit, suisque reliquit, & similiterque alij ex illa familia quos non necesse sigillatim percensere. Sed quid his immoror? vno verbo rem conficiam, & temporis ratio erit hic *Lydius lapis* ad veritatem explorandam. A *Petro filio Herberti de Dene* hanc familiam deducit, ac *Petrus* ille floruit sub rege *Ioanne* & illi erat à consilijs (ut auctor est *Rogerus de Wendouer* 1211.) *Guil.* autem *Fitz-Herbert* habuit *Norbery*, anno 1125. octoginta plus minus annis antea, ut ex libro *Monasterij de Tatesbury* apertè constat ubi hæc leguntur.

Anno ab Incarnatione 1125. *Willielmus* Prior & Conuentus *Ecclesie S. Mariæ Tatesburia* dedit *Guilielmo Fitz-herbert Norberiam* sibi & suis hæredibus, &c. Propter hoc dedit *Willielmus* unum modium frumenti, &c.

Res Heraldica.

In re Heraldica calumnia adspersit quod cum notavi *Arundelios* illos nobiles in *Cornwallia* nomen ab *hirundinibus* accepisse, & hinc in clypeo gentilitio v. (numero per *Typographum* corrupto) pro vi. *hirundines* argenteas gestasse, quia non Heraldicè dixerim *In campo nigro*. *Leuicula* sane hæc aspersio, & quasi non fat mihi ad propositum eo loco nominasse *hirundines*, suppressio & numero & colore. Si vnquam legisset quod *Clariss. Antonius Muretus* ex historia *Nauarræ* dixerit in oratione habita *Romæ*, *Reges Nauarræ* gestasse in insignibus *catenulas* & *smaragdum gemmam* in medio eò quod *Sanctius Rex Nauarræ* occidisset *Regem Maurorum*, & *smaragdum* eius sibi solum reseruasset, cum fortiter perripisset *catenas* quibus ille vias interolusisset: subaccusasset proculdubiò bonus vir iste doctissimum *Muretum* quod non dixisset Heraldicè *Reges Nauarræ* gestasse *catenas* implicatas ex auro cum *smaragdo* intermedio in *Campo rubro*, vel ut hodie depinguntur. *Guenelles au vais de Escarboncle acollé, & pomette d' Or.* Grauius etiam accusat quod dixerim, non scripserim *Iohannem de Eltham* *Cornwalliæ* Comitum fratrem regis *Edwardi tertij* sepultum esse *Westmonasterij*, & pro *Armis* gestasse quæ cernuntur in eius tumulo *Scutum Angliæ cum limbo Franciæ*. Aserit iste tumulum esse *Henrici Holland Ducis Exoniæ* contra historias omnes & libros eius ecclesiæ, qui *Iohannem de Eltham* sepultum ibi confirmant in *Capella S. Edmundi*. Qui fieri potest

potest vt Heraldus ignoret Arma filij Regis Angliæ, cùm in Catalogo nobilium qui interfuerunt Torneamento Dunstapliæ anno septimo Edw. tertij in quo Gallicè nomina & Arma proponuntur, primus nominatur his verbis, *Le Conte de Cornwall port les Armes D' Angleterre oue le bordure de France*: & in laudatissimo illo veteri Armorum libro qui à repertore, *Liber Th. Iennins* appellatur, hæc verba leguntur. *Le Conte de Cornwall, les Armes d' Angleter à une bordure de Armes de France*. Et quis fuit eo tempore Comes Cornwalliæ nisi I. de *Eltham*. In tumultu etiam Philippæ Reginæ vxoris regis Edwardi tertij in sinistro latere cernuntur eadem ipsa Arma, primo loco, secundo Ioannæ Principis Walliæ cui Hollandi omnem suam debent dignitatem, tertio Leonelli Ducis Clarentiæ, &c. Nunc velim me doceat quis Hollandorum eo tempore quo illa sepulta, ea fuit dignitate vt filijs Regum & sui ipsius matri præponeretur: tumulum adeat, inspiciat & sententiam spero mutabit suam. Nec me tamen lateret Hollandos iuniores qui fuerunt Huntingdoniæ Comites & Exoniæ Duces eadem ipsa Arma postea ex Principis concessione gestasse.

At inquit, qui ibi sepelitur Ducalem habet coronam. Dux erat ergo ille Exoniæ qui ibi sepultus. Meminerit tamen bonus iste vir nullum fuisse Ducem in Anglia cùm I. de *Eltham* moreretur, & differentiam illam coronarum postea fuisse enatam, meminerit etiam quo tempore Henricus ille *Holland* Dux Exoniæ profugus & egenus (vt annotat qui vidit Ph. Cominæus) fuerit inuentus demersus regnante Edwardo quarto, quod mos ille sepeliendi tibijs in crucem decussatis vt Princeps ille Comes Cornwalliæ sepelitur, in desuetudinem iam olim abierat.

Antiquissimam familiam de *Riparijs*, *Reduerijs*, siue *Riners* in auitis insignibus Gripphem aureum in rubro scuto gestasse obiter notauit. Hinc emissio listore, diem dicit, sed dicat ipse bona fide, si in illorum sigillis Gripphem insculptum non viderit? dicat etiam si non ipse viderit in sigillis Richardi *Wydenile*, siue *Wodnile* cùm esset Dominus de *Riparijs*, siue *Riners*, & in Armis Richardi filij eius Comitis de *Riparijs*, siue *Riners* Scutum *Præentionis* (quod vocant) in medio cum Griphe aureo in rubro, vel eundem Gryphem cum reliquis eius armis simul coniunctum? Quæ de causa permitterent Heraldus illa ætate quæ in Armis admodum curiosa, vt illi qui titulum de *Riparijs*, siue *Riners* in honoris accessionem à Rege acceperant, Scutum illud interponerent nisi ad nomen de *Riparijs* siue *Riners* spectasse cognouissent.

Wintoniæ Comitum Sacrum de *Quinci* pro insignibus baltheo militari vsu fuisse cum lemnisco siue *Lambeaux* quintuplici dixi. Ille contra dicit vsu fuisse lemniscum tredecem dependentibus, credo quod viderit & ego producere possum tertium cum septem dependentibus. In hac tanta varietate quid aliud esset de his disputare quam cornicum oculos configere, & nos temere fatigare. Quodcunque sequeris non magno discrimine ponam, vidimus Arma Thomæ de *Brotherton* filij Regis Angliæ quæ in vetustis fenestris quintuplicem habent lemniscum, hodiè vbique triplici à posteris eius gestari. Persequitur etiam quod scripserim Lodouicum Brugensem Wintoniæ titulum cum Quinciorum insignibus gestasse, negat vel Quinciorum esse insignia, vel ad ea vlla similitudine accedere. Rhombulos tamen vtrunque gestasse agnoscit & aureos, sed alterum septem, alterum decem. Nonne septem Rhombuli habet similitudinem cum decem Rhombulis? Si Rex Edwardus Quartus in Donatione illa Armorum concessit vt ferret *Cantonem de proprijs suis armis Angliæ*, & tamen gestauit nisi vnum Leopardum, cùm Angliæ Arma constant ex tribus, crimen non spero erit læsæ maiestatis, si dixerim decem illos Rhombulos Lodouici Brugensis, fuisse insignia Quinciorum qui septem Rhombulos

bulos in Armis habuerunt & huc regem respexisse cum Arma illa donauerit. Sed hæc in medio relinquo. Scriptis prodidi Bigodos videri castrum Norwici restaurasse, eò quòd eorum fuerit, & etiam quòd ibi viderim Leones salientes saxo quodam insculptos, cuiusmodi Leo in H. Bigodi sigillo cernitur. Fidei meæ hic derogat, quasi non viderim: at ego ad eius fidem confugio si ipse non viderit eiusmodi Leonem in Bigodi sigillo. Verùm saxum illud inuenire ipse ibi post viceffimum tertium annum non poterat, malè sit saxo illi reiecto quod istius aduentum non expectauerit. Verùm enimuerò de Bigodorum Armis qui Angliæ Marefcalli fuerunt, consultius fortasse fuisset non meminisse, cum sententiam contra ipsum tulerit honoratissimus Comes Marefcallus Angliæ, & in rem iudicatam iam tranferit, cuius prudentiam spero cum non requirat, nec iudicium aspernari. Hinc tamen hominis in me exarsit, vt accepi, inflammata iracundia quòd aliter ac ille ista de re rogatus sententiam dixerim.

Hinc videas quàm iniquus fuerit adnotator in antiquos illos & venerandos scriptores, in Reges antiquos, & in ipsam DIVAM VERITATEM, qui Archiuorum Regiorum autoritatem, historicorum veterum fidem, & sczialium doctissimorum testimonia tam audacter ausus est exterminare, vt neutiquam mirandum, si me tantulum conuellat qui horum fide subnixus hæc conscripsi. In me debacchatur quòd ter aut quater *filius pro fratre*, itidem *filia pro sorore*, *frater pro filio* mihi exciderint. Nec ego inficias ibo, non adeò memoria felici ego vt memoriæ sinu singula complectar: nec pudet errorem agnoscere, honestior enim mihi penitentia quàm peruicacia videtur. In primæ tamen classis historicis, Liuius, Halicarnasseo, Tacito, Suetonio, & etiam in Archiuis nostri regni id genus mendarum deprehenduntur? Nemo tamen illos eo nomine grauiùs reprehendit. Et ego in his omnibus præter vnum & alterum errores vidi & emendaui. Hinc exandescit & sæpiùs clamitat me mihi ipsi contradicere, quod planè nihil aliud est, quàm cognitionem veritatis mihi inuidere. Dum liber esset sub prælo & posteriores cogitationes, quæ sapientiores solent esse, meliùs informassent, ita vt veritas priùs demersa mihi clarior emerferit, ecquis veritatis cultor inuideret si in veritatis viam quàm primùm potui redierim? In politicis sententiam nonnunquam mutare prudentis habetur, apud Iurisperitos sententia posterior quæ meliori ratione nititur, præponderat, & cur non itidem posterior in antiquitatis studio tam cæco & inuoluto non habeatur potior cum maiori autoritate firmetur? Me in his accusare perinde est ac si hominem accuset, qui ne ad eundem lapidem iterum impingat, gressum reuocat, & cautiùs progreditur.

Verba, & propria virorum nomina.

A rebus iam historicis, & Heraldicis ad verbula, vocolas, & nomina quibus me captasse putat, descendam, sed vt Iurisconsulti solent dicere, Languet, imò labat tunc actio cum aduersarius verbulum quo pugnet, aut syllabam qua premat, aucupatur. Idemque monent *Benigna interpretatione sententiam potius, quàm verbi proprietatem, & potestatem spectandam.* Quia *Patrimonium* illud dixi quod non erat à patre relictum, subannat. Non legit vir iste cuiusvis generis bona siue à patre relicta & aduentitia, siue diligentia adquisita patrimonij nomine intelligi. Legat velim L. 1. D. de vsu fructu L. cog. L. Titus. D. ad Trebell. & Brachcum ad *Titulum de verb. signif. pag. 144. Quicquid in nostris bonis hoc patrimonium appellamus.* Cumq; hæc legerit paulò forsitán acquieuerit. De *Nepote* etiam litigat quòd dixi Robertum de *Ferrarijs* Comitem Derbiæ, nepotem fuisse Henrici de *Ferrarijs* cum ab illo fuerit septimus. Discat iste nepotes ita dictos quasi post natos, & inde omnes posteros in infinium apud bonos auctores nepotes vo-

cari, ut notat Iurifconsultiffimus ille Bræchæus, & Grammatici omnes. Discat etiam à Iurifconsultis non ad eò strictè appellationes accipiendas quibus cognitionum gradus distinguuntur quin sæpiùs latiùs se porrigant. Discat etiam idem à Theologis, vel malè metuo negabit Seruatorem nostrum esse *filium David*. Discat postremò patrimonij & familiæ euerfores propriè dici Nepotes. Et huc fortè me adulesse existimet, qui mecum legerit hunc Robertum honoratissimam familiam de *Ferrarijs* subuertisse, & patrimonium dilapidasse. Ipse etiam fatetur aduersarius me ubi ex professo de illo Roberto egerim, eum septimum ab Henrico de *Ferrarijs* verè statuiffe.

In nominibus proprijs quod sæpiùs aliud pro alio, scilicet *Richardum* pro *Roberto*, *Hugonem* pro *Georgio*, vel *Nicholao*, *Walterum* pro *Marmaduco*, *Catharinam* pro *Elizabetha* supposuerim, exultat. Certè si Heraldica tunc professus fuiffem & Genealogicus haberi voluiffem, turpius esset, at ego Heraldica me lentè i. negligentiùs tractaturum iam antea dixi.

In meam professam incuriam, non in alios licet verò possim, hæc refero. Optimi cuiusque ætatis historici in eundem scopulum impegerunt.

Qui alibi *Flaccus*, alibi *Potius* in Annalibus, ut refert Liuius, vocatur, qui in columnis triumphalibus *Numerius Fabius*, est Cassiodoro *Marcus Fabius*, quæ Suetonio *Linilla*, Tacito est *Iulia* in stemmate Augusti. Imperator qui purpuram hic in Britannia induit historicis *Clemens Maximus*, at in nummis eius *Magnus Maximus* inscribitur. Vxor usufructuarij illius Regis Angliæ Stephani quæ in nostris Annalibus *Matildis*, in Franciæ historijs, teste Tilio, *Coalda* & *Grahaldis* dicitur, *Isabella* illa Philippi Pulchri regis Galliæ filia quæ titulum Franciæ suis nuptijs in regiam Angliæ familiam intulit, Joanni Serano historico optimo *Margareta* perperam nominatur. Id genus sexcenta alia proferre possum ex humana historia, diuinam hac in re attingere mihi religio. Hos tamen nemo scriptorum hac de causa perstringit, varietatem modestè plures notant. Eadem etiam varietas in Inquisitionibus quas Iurati duodecim de terris & hæredibus post mortem nobilium secundum legem nostram in Archiua Regia inferunt, nonnunquam reperitur. Sed animaduerrat iste quòd Iuris Cæsarei periti pro oraculo habent. *Error nominis nihil facit cum de corpore constat.* Et in re Testamentaria quæ longè grauißima, multò minùs in historica. *Error in nomine non officit testamento nisi reddat dispositionem incertam.* L. si in nomine C. de testam. Gordianus. *Si in nomine, prænomine, vel cognomine testator errauerit, nec tamen de quo senserit incertum sit, error huiusmodi nihil officit veritati.* Si prudentissimus Imperator ex consilio prudentum rescripsit errorem in prænomine re testamentaria, cum de persona constat nihil veritati officere, imprudens videatur qui in historica relatione hoc in simili ratione aliquid præiudicati afferre posse iudicauerit. Sed vidimus & videbimus quòd iste venator nominum nonnunquam etiam dormiuit.

Iam ut ipse videat & iudicet quod olim dictum, *Homine imperito nihil quicquam esse iniquius.* *Qui nisi quod ipse facit nil rectum putat:* adnotabo quàm fuerit iniquus cum verba mea ut sensum in pluribus iniquissimè est interpretatus. Ecquis sanè nisi malignus transferendo, ubi ego scripserim, *undecim domini de Botereux*, transferret; *Elenen Barons of Botereux*. Ineptire crederetur qui *Dominus de Walcot*, *Dominus de Hethfeild*, *Dominus de Sandon*, in nostram linguam transferret, *Baron of Walcot*, *Baron of Hethfeild*, *Baron of Sandon*. Itidem ubi scripsi *Cornwallis Baronum Burfordia nomine floruisse*, conuertit Anglicè *Were Barons of Burford*, & quis nescit aliud esse Baronum nomine vocari, aliud Barones esse? Quis etiam nescit Baronum nomine illam familiam apud vulgus floruisse, ut & alij qui tamen

non sunt Barones Parlamentarij; & hæc distinctio illi ediscenda. Vbi ego in Comitibus Glocestriæ interposui (ut aliqui scribunt) Vbi de Barone Latimer interieci (ut fertur) ille in transferendo vtrunque omisit, & vrget quasi affirmarum, cum hæc verba satis superque innuant me ex aliorum fide vel recepta opinione tantum retulisse.

Cum ego scripsissem hæredes familiæ Zouche hæreditatem nuptijs suis in familiam Hollandorum qui diu Barones fuerunt (quorum hæreditas ad Louellos transit) & de *Santo Mauro* transfuisse, vbi alteram parenthesis notulam post verba illa de *Santo Mauro* typographorum negligentia subiunxisset, quam ego ante præposui, sensum corrumpit. Si autem post verbum *transit* alteram parenthesis vt præscripti addidisset, & sensus & veritas optimè constitisset.

Vbi ego scripserim *inclitam esse Baronum familiam de Windsor cognominatam, qui originem suam ad Guilielmum filium Otherei Castellani de Windsor tempore Guiliel. primi referunt, à quo etiam sc. Othero Fitz-Giraldus in Hibernia, Kildaria, & Desmondia Comites deducit studiosissimus peritissimusq; in facilius collegio, qui Somersetti titulum gessit R. Glomerus*: Exclamat quod originem Giraldorum in Hibernia ad W. non ad Othrum retulerim, quam Grammaticè viderit lector.

Scripsi titulo *Wintonia nobilitatus erat Hugo Spencer, cuius itidem filius læsa maiestatis reus honorem cum vita amisit*, dum iste verborum meorum contortor & interpolator interfecendo *hunc honorem*, interpretatur; clamat me dicere filium eius fuisse Wintoniæ Comitem, cum tantum innuere velim vtrunque læsæ maiestatis reum perijisse.

Quando ego loquutus sum de Comite de *Augo* siue *Aucensi*, ille interpretatur, *Baro of Anion, & Anny*; at certè ego de illis qui Latine Comites Andegauicæ & Comites Andium i. *Anion*, dicuntur, ne quidem eò loci cogitavi. Vt mirum sit Heraldum tantum non intelligere qui fuerint Comites de *Augo* siue *Aucenses* quum toties in historijs, & Archiujs huius regni nominentur.

Nec hic memorabo quod inter Huntingdoniæ Comites totam lineam in conuertendo omninò omiserit, nec quod eo loci vbi memoravi Rogerum *Bigod*, suis honoribus exutum fuisse à Rege Edwardo I. 1301. & Typographorum incuria altero I addito, impressissent *Edwar. II.* triumphum agit, dum in captiunculis hæret, cum interim bonus Chronographus oblitus fuerit annum salutis 1301, in tricessimum regni Edwardi primi incidisse. Nonne hæc redolent iniquitatem? si non imperitiam, sane malitiam, vel suo ipsius iudicio sapiant.

Calannia.

Cum hæc in suos collegas faciales, in Historicos veteres, in regiam imò sanctam Archiuorum autoritatem & mea scripta euouerit, & singulos vt maledicus in his quæ retuli (dixerunt enim illi, ego solummodò retuli) vt etiam esset falsiloquus mendacijs me prosequi incipit. Mirum certè esset si qui linguam semper maledictis effrenem gesserit, à mendacijs ipsam refrenatam iam haberet. Inaudiuit I. Lelandum Antiquarium doctissimum in Britannia illustranda operam nauasse, & quanta moliretur, Regi Henrico Octauo epistola significasse, Baleumq; hanc epistolam in lucem ædidisse. Hinc illico fingit dictante inuidia, me eius scrinia compilasse. Protestari hic nolo, nec cælum, nec terram, nec Deum nec hominum fidem inuocabo, subrideo sanè, & vt inquit ille: *Non metuo callicis stimulos, fucique susurros*; vt aranæ ex se telas, ita quidem ex seipsis comminiscuntur mendacia. Suscepit eiusmodi opus Lelandus, probet quispiam quod perfecit, prodeat qui vidit, magna pollicitus est, quinquaginta scilicet libros de Antiquitate Britannica, meminit Baleus ipsi intimus, nunquam tamen vidit. Vir ille bonus à quo Baleus hæc accepit, significauit illum cum se nimium admiraretur, à potestate mentis suæ decessisse & phrenesi, quod sanè descendendum, paulò postquam

postquam hæc magna pollicitus est, expirasse. De peregrinatione sua scripsit vt notat Balæus, libros, eosq; sic incipere. *From Cambridge to Ely*. Ego eisdem vidi, non diffiteor. Sunt enim itinerariæ notæ quibus obseruat quot milliaribus oppida inter se distant, an via ducat per campestria vel siluestria, planitiem vel montes, sint ne pontes sublicij, vel è saxo, quot arcubus subsistunt & eiusmodi: ex libris etiam & historicis nonnullis quos vidit in Itinere, nonnulla descripsit. Ex his vel impressis eius operibus si quid ego accepi, nomen eius cum ea qua decet mentione semper adieci: natura enim mea me instituit, educatio informauit vt semper gratus agnoscerem per quos profecerim. Quis mihi hoc in opere aliquid lucis prætulit cuius nomen subiceo, & cui non libens lubensque acceptum fero? Semperque mihi animo obuerfatur quod scripsit Plinius, *Obnoxij est animi & infelicis ingenij deprehendi in furto malle, quam mutuum reddere*. Sin ego dixerò *Windeforam* viginti milliaribus Londino abesse, *Oxoniam* esse Academiam, *Conentriam* esse mediteraneam, *Plymmath* esse portum, *Vellam* esse insulam, & eiusmodi quæ communi omnium notioni subiacent, dicit me à Lelando accepisse. Proferantur libri illi Lelandi, procudantur, cum meis conferantur, si quid ego habeo ex illis quod non agnoui, quod non sit vel sensibus obuiam, vel ab alijs antiquioribus scriptum. Fontes ego non riuolos confectus sum, nec est cur ego aliunde mutuer. Dico audacter quia verè. Si ille quinque annos his studijs, ego triginta consecraui, nec pauciores quàm ipse Angliæ regiones periustrauit, nec minori cura Authores patrios, Græcos, Latinos, antiquos, recentes, qui ad Britanniam illustrandam facerent, sedulo euolui; è Regijs archiuis quæ ad rem spectarunt, plurima, vt dixi, describenda curauit. Libros quoscunque ille vidit, vidi, imò plures qui è Bibliothecarum latebris quinquaginta annis proximè elapsis ex quo ille obierit, eruti; instruatissime Angliæ Bibliothecæ mihi fuerunt apertæ, quædam etiam è Bibliothecis Galliæ, Italiæ, Hispaniæ, Franciscus Pitheæus, Iustus Lipsius, Abrahamus Ortelius, H. Surrina, I. Obfopæus & alij clarissimi & eruditissimi viri, absit verbo inuidiâ, subministrarunt. Et eruditi viri ex singulis Angliæ prouincijs me in quibusdam informarunt, perissimum quemque sedulo consului, subsidio mihi Britannorum antiquissimorum & Anglo-Saxonum linguam quantum res exegit, comparauit, Ad eò quæ ad Antiquitatis veritatem plurimum habeant momenti neutiquam neglexerim, & ne incognita pro cognitis haberem, ipsque temerè assentirem, ad res considerandas & tempus & diligentiam adhibui. Cur ego igitur cui purissimi fontes ipsi sunt aperti, riuulos & lacunas sectar? cùm sylvæ vetustissimorum authorum & Archiua qui certissimi rerum gestarum interpretes mihi materiam suppeditarent, ad eò me imperitum quis existimet vt stipulis recentiorum exædificarem, & lucem temporis anteaacti in cæcis tenebris nostri seculi conquirerem? Vbi quoties certè conquisiui, toties fateor in deuia seductus, & errorum nebulis obæcatus à recto veri tramite deflexi. Vides vt animus honestus & mens conscia veri eo subsilit, quo falsò premitur. Aduersus enim veritatem hoc possunt calumniæ & mendacia, quod aduersum Solem potest nubecula. In vniuerso hoc Antiquitatis studio vt etiam in alijs quicunque scribit, materia aliunde sibi sumenda (nec aliunde se sumpisse quæ scribit diffitebitur iste) conquisitio autem, delectus, dispositio, iudicium tota à se procedant. Si quis omnia omnis æui monumenta, Archiua, Historias, Monasteriorum Registra, nummos antiquos, marmora antiqua quæ potest, & ad rem faciant, quàm diligentissimè conquirat, conquisita prudenter selegit, selecta ordine cum iudicio disponit, certè si non iure laudetur, non est cur vituperetur. Nisi Archite-

cum

Aut cum affabrè, & antiquo artificio ædificium extruxerit, quis vituperandum sentiat, quòd lapides, ligna, calcem, cæmenta quæ poterat optima hinc inde sedulo comportauerit. Certè qui ita sentit, quisquis ille fuerit, de cura, industria, labore, & iudicio studiosorum, & eruditorum omnium in qualibet facultate sentit iniquissimè. Abundè sanè pulchrum bonis videbitur, vel si quis sic conatus sit vetustis nouitatem, nouis auctoritatem, obsoletis nitorem, & obscuris lucem dare. Quæ singula in patria illustranda ego sanè conatus sum quàm potui studiosissimè, quid verò præstiterim dijudicent qui iudicare possunt. Sed de his fatis superque.

Errata A. notata. Iam tandem Censorem nostrum liceat paucis admonere (conuicia, calumnias, & mendacia reponere procul à me abfit) primùm vt qui alienam prodehere inscitiam conatus est, iam inde caueat, ne suam deinceps viterius prodatur; deinde vt etiam se hominem esse agnoscat, igitur labi, errare, cæcutire; postremò vt intelligat inuidiam magis sibi in se, quàm in me oculos præstrinxisse. Qui in alterum paratus est dicere, vt ipse omni vicio careat monet vetus verbum, minimèque ferendum dicit alter, qui in ea quam profitetur arte crassius errauerit. Quàm sit à vicio purus qui in me & alios tam asperè inuectus vel ipse viderit, vel dixerint alij; & interim ignoscat si ego candidè admonuero quàm supinè in primis sui libelli paginis hallucinatus sit, cum in Arte Genealogica, nam hanc profitetur, cum in historia quæ artissimè inter se coniunctæ. Sic perspiciat qui tam accuratam pollicetur scientiam & diligentiam, quam fuerit in suis lippus, dum in alienis tam lynceus. Nec sanè dubito quin mihi candidè admonenti magnas gratias sit habiturus, cum ego ipsi me asperius vbi errauerim admonenti minimè simulatè gratias ago. Iam pedem premam, & suo ordine (captiunculisque nonnunquam pro suo more) prosequar. Henricum de *Ferrarijs* qui cum Guilielmo Conquestore Angliam ingressus dicit habuisse terras in Comitatibus *Stafford, Leicester, Bedford, Gloucester, Oxford, Buckingham, & Berkshire*. Omittit verò vt in lib. *Domesday* videre est Comitatus *Essex, Suffolciæ, Nottinghamiæ, Derbiæ, Warwici, Northamptoniæ, Lincolnæ, Herefordiæ, & Wiltoniæ*, in quibus ille etiam terras habuit. Si ego omissem, exclamasset me honoratissimam familiam terris illis per summam iniuriam spoliassè. Filium eius primogenitum Engenulphum de *Ferrarijs* qui successit etiam omisit, qui cum sine liberis obiisset, vt etiam secundus filius W. Robertus filius tertius successit.

Hunc nescio qua autoritate bonus noster Antiphilus Comitem de *Ferrarijs* dixit. Sed alicuius fide digni scriptoris hoc persuadeat, vel ignoscat, si ego minimè credam. Dissuadent quòd minùs credam illum Comitatus titulo insignitum fuisse Registra Monasteriorum *Burtoniæ, & Tuttesburgiæ*. In *Burtonensi* libro sine vlla Comitatus additione extat mandatum Regis Henrici Primi his verbis. *H. Rex Angliæ, & R. Episcopo Cestrensi, & R. Comiti Cestriæ, & R. de Ferrarijs, & omnibus, &c.* In eodem etiam libro hæc verba de eoleguntur.

Robertus de Ferrarijs compunctus timore Dei, & iussu Regis Henrici compulsus, &c. constituit se tutorem & amicam Ecclesiæ de Burton, &c. huius concordia quæ facta est in Castello de Tisbury, & postea confirmata in Capitulo de Burton, Testes sunt Robertus Episcopus Cestriæ, & Willielmus Penevellus quos Rex misit ad hanc concordiam componendam.

Nec Robertus eius filius hunc Comitem agnouit alioqui ita nominasset, vt constat ex hac eius donatione facta illi Monasterio.

Ego Robertus Comes de Ferrarijs, &c. Sciatis me concessisse Ecclesiæ meæ de Tuttesbury, &c. quicquid annus meus Henricus, Engenulphus patrum meus, Robertus pater meus

mens seu uxores, vel Barones, vel Milites, vel homines eorum donauerunt, &c.

Quòd dicit Robertum de Ferrarijs eius nominis primum regnante Henrico primo Monasterium de *Murinall* fundasse, reclamatione optimus historicus Anonymus (vt taceam sedulos Chronographos *Stow* & *Holinthead*) qui postremis Regis Stephani annis constructum prodidit & Robertum fundatorem corio bubalino inuolutum ibi fuisse sepultum. Hos solida aliqua autoritate ipse confutet.

Roberti illius primi primogenitum filium Guilielmum Comitem de *Ferrarijs* fuisse asserit, illoque Londini occiso fratrem natu minorem Robertum successisse. Hic alterum nobis Comitem Guilielmum illum occisum è suo ingenio Comitis honore inuestiuit. Contrà verò Continuator Simonis Dunelmensis è quo plurima Houedenus descripsit; Cùm Chartam antiquam produxisset in qua Henricus secundus 1176. fuit arbiter inter Regem Castellæ & Nauarræ, Comes de *Ferrers* inter testes citatur & post paucas lineas subiungit. *In eodem anno cùm concilium haberetur, frater Comitis de Ferrers nocte & latenter infra Londinum occisus est.* Si Comitis frater occisus est, ergo Comes ipse non fuit; si Comes fuisset, fratrem Comitis bonus & probatus ille auctor nequitiam vocasset. Comitem enim illum nec liber Tutburiensis, nec Burtoniensis agnouit, nec alius quisquam antiquorum. Sed Roberto primo de *Ferrarijs* successit Robertus, primus Comes de *Ferrarijs* qui se Comitem de *Nottingham* scripsit. Quem noster Dominum de *Okeham* vocat quod vix probet verior, cùm eodem tempore Walkelinus de *Ferrarijs* fuerit Dominus de *Okeham*.

Falsissimum illud omninò quod scribat Robertum hunc Comitem Leicesteriam pro Henrico secundo contra Regem iuniorem tenuisse. Illum etenim Comitem seditiosè contra Regem Henricum patrem à filio Rege iuniore stetit vno ore, vna voce affirmant eius æui scriptores omnes, eaq; de causa Regem iussisse Castrum eius de *Tuttesbury* demoliri: vt tota via hinc se aberrasse non possit non fateri. Roberto huic Comiti filius natus est Guilielmus Comes de *Ferrarijs* qui maiores suos in Charta ex libro Tutburiensi hac serie enumerat.

Ego Guilielmus Comes de Ferrarijs Episcopo Cestrensi R. & omnibus fidelibus sancta matris Ecclesie, & omnibus Baronibus, militibusq; & hominibus, & cunctis amicis meis &c. Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse & concessisse &c. Præterea concedo & confirmo quicquid antecessores mei Henricus de Ferrarijs, Engenulphus, Robertus avus meus, & Robertus Comes pater meus sine uxores, vel Barones, seu Milites, seu homines eorum donauerunt &c.

Hinc facillimè perspicias hunc Comitem Guilielmum occisum minimè cognouisse, quia de eo ne verbum quidem, & Robertum eius nominis secundum Comitis honore primum claruisse.

Hunc Guilielmum dicit noster fuisse Comitem primum Derbiæ. Hoc non nouit ipse Guilielmus qui in Chartis suis per libros quos dixi, non alio vsus est titulo quàm *Comitis de Ferrarijs*, nec filius eius Guilielmus primus Comes Derbiæ qui patris dignitatem nequitiam prætermittitur, vt statim docebitur.

Proferatur aliquid Autenticum ex Archiuis, Registris, aut historijs, vt hoc probetur, vel audiat, libenter Cenfor noster, si dixerò illum iam tertium Comitem in hac familia vel è suis scydis, vel suo ingenio vna pagina tam protrusse.

Hunc etiam Guilielmum tradit anno Henrici tertij duodecimo defunctum, vix credat qui legit in Continuatore Simonis Dunelmensis, vbi percenset Principes & nobiles in terra sancta defunctos qui ibi meruerunt sub Richardo primo Rege Angliæ. *Hæc sunt nomina nobilium defunctorum in obsidione Acra &c. Theobaldus Comes de Bloys, Stephanus Co-*

mes de Saunser frater eius, Willielmus Comes de Ferrers &c. vel qui legit Chronicon Monasterij de *Wamerley* quod vidi in manibus Richardi *S. George*, qui diu multumque in his studijs elaboravit, & scio apud eum si lubeat, videat, atque hæc ipsa legat. Anno 1190. Anno secundo Richardi Regis Anglorum motio Christianorum ad Ierusalem, in qua motione &c. Mortuus ibidem Imperator, & Comes Robertus Le-grecestria, & Baldwinus Archiepiscopus, & Willielmus Comes de Ferrarijs, & Ranulphus de Glanmilla &c. Sed noster anxie diligens fortasse dicet illum refuscitatum ad duodecimum illum annum plus minùs xxxvii. reuixisse, vel alium Guilielmum Comitem de Ferrarijs & Derby quem nemo vidit, se inuenisse qui duodecimo eo anno H. 3. diem obierit; & sic quatuor ex familia Comites quos Antiquitas ignorauit ipse iam eruit. Sed veritati vt suus confleret honor hæc ex historia nuntia veritatis discat lector; Guilielmus filius eius Guilielmi qui bello sacro obiit, primus fuit ex hac stirpe qui se Derby Comitem scripsit, Chartamque confirmationis in libro Tuttesburiensi quem sæpiùs iam citaui, his verbis incipit. *Willielmus de Ferrarijs Comes Derby omnibus hominibus suis & amicis tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis me concessisse & Deo & Ecclesia sancta Maria de Tuttesbury &c. pro salute mea & Agnetis uxoris mea & successorum meorum & pro anima Willielmi Comitis de Ferrarijs patris mei &c.*

Hunc etiam Guilielmum primum fuisse qui Derby Comitis titulo vsus discat, nec didicisse pudeat. Rex Ioannes qui Derby Comitatum dum priuatus esset ex dono regis Richardi anno regni sui primo illum Derby Comitem creauit his verbis *de tertio denario, de Placitis placitatis per Vicecomitem in toto Comitatu Dereby, tam in Dereby quam extra, unde ipse Comes est, & ipsum tanquam Comitem propria manu cinximus*: vt legitur in Chartis antiquis B. Numero 20. Eundem Willielmum dicit obiisse 1242. Rem hanc componat cum Mathæo Parisiensi pagina 983. qui affirmat illum obiisse 1247. qui fuit tricessimus primus Henrici tertij, sed res est leuicula, transeat. Maius hoc quod sequitur vbi post vnam & alteram lineam scribit Robertum Comitem Derby anno quinto eiusdem Regis fuisse captum, carceri intrusum, & manu-captoribus terras per Syngrapham dedisse suas. Deus bone quanta absurdorum congeries si quis vgeat hinc confurgeret, videlicet vt taceam alia, illum captum fuisse antequam ex vtro matris prodijset, Comitem fuisse dum auus & pater viueret. Iohannem de *Chishull* eo tempore fuisse Angliæ Cancellarium, Guilielmum de *Valentia* tunc temporis fuisse Comitem Penbrochiæ, Willielmum de *Bellocampo* fuisse Comitem Warwici, quæ ipse falsissima esse scio non inficiabitur. Verum nolo numeris captare vt ille solet, in quibus facillimè supplantarem: Typographorum incuria vel ex memoriæ lapsu hæc & huiusmodi illi, perinde ac mihi & alijs accidere possunt. Venia igitur detur vtrique si i. pro ii. ii. pro iii. vii. pro viii. in scripta nostra deprehendantur cum in Theologorum nec non Iurifconsultorum citationibus de rebus grauissimis maiora comperiantur. Sed ad rem, caprus enim Comes ille Robertus non Anno Henrici tertij quinto, sed quinquagesimo, nec scriptum tamen illud eo anno confectum. Si tunc confectum quis dicat, idem dicat, & Iohannem de *Chishull* Cancellarium, & Willielmum de *Bellocampo* fuisse Warwici Comitem eo anno. Sed alterum tunc fuisse Cancellarium docent Regia Archiua, & Willielmum de *Malduit* fuisse Comitem Warwici docet Ioannes Rossus. Sed anno quinquagesimo tertio scriptum illud confectum, sigillum appositum, & recognitum demonstrant regia illa Archiua, sc. *Placita Mich. coram Rege secundo Edw. primi. Stafford.* Quod verò etiam dicit illo scripto referuata fuisse Comiti Roberto *Chartley & Bolebrook*, vereor cum

cū duo sint historiæ lumina Chronographia, & Chorographia, ne in utroque hîc sit lippus, Archiua enim aliud dicunt, sed don vocula pugnabo. Iam ad finem huius genealogiæ Ferrariorum qua & sibi diligentîæ laudem & assentatiuncula gratiam colligere sperat ferè peruentum est, Ecce tamen vt eadem peritis pertexat, qua exorsus est, nouum, & historicis veteribus & ante hæc tempora inauditum vel è suo vel aliorum ingenio Nottinghamiæ Comitum inuestiuit, & proclamauit, Guilielmum scilicet de *Ferrarijs* natum è filia & hærede Guilielmi *Penrell* Nottinghamiæ Domini, qui tamen ipse hoc minimè nouit, nec vnquam hoc titulo vsus. Miretur sanè quomodo hoc fieret quicumque legeret apud Matthæum Parisiensem Pag. 126. *Rex Henricus secundus exhereditauit Willielmum Penrell causa veneficij quod Ramulpho Comiti Cestrîa fuerat propinatum.* Item Rogerum Houeden, pag. 373. b. *Richardus primus anno Regni sui primo dedit Comitatum de Nottingham & Comitatum de Derbyshire Iohanni fratri suo.* Probet ergo ex Archiuis, vel historijs antequam hoc cuique persuadeat Ioannem Regem, vel Henricum tertium hunc Nottinghamiæ titulum, & honorem illi concessisse, vel fateatur, ne asperius aliquid dicam, Guilielmum illum de *Ferrarijs* nunquam fuisse Nottinghamiæ Comitem. Nec vrgebo vt probet quod egrè è bonis authoribus potest, Robertum vltimum Derbiæ Comitem filiam Domini *Bassett* duxisse: legi enim habuisse vxores duas, alteram è Lusigniana, alteram è Bohunorum familia, de hac nihil certè hæctenus mihi compertum. Hæc in *linea*, quam vocat, *Ferrariana*, obseruauit, in qua quam verè se gesserit iudicent alij, & inprimis si placeat hanc rem referat, vt & sequentia, coniunctim vel diuisim, ad Cl. Viros Sampf. *Erdeswick de Sandon*, Henr. de *Ferrarijs de Badefly* ex hac eadem familia, Franc. *Thynne*, & Rich. *S. George* qui [si qui alij, quos ego in Anglia noui] in hæc Genealogica studia maximos labores, cum singulari iudicio impenderunt, & Henr. ille in hanc suam ipsius stirpem plurimam operam contulit. A quibus cū veritatem colant, proculdubio pro doctrina, iudicio, & summo in veritatem, hæc studia, & ipsum amore ius æquabile consequatur. Hæc in duabus primis eius libri sectionibus, notauit iam tertiam accedam, in qua in me irruit quòd Reginaldum Comitem Cornubiæ sine prole obiisse dixerim, cū potius irrueret in peritum illum Regem Armorum R. *Cooke Clarendon* qui ita in suo de Nobilitate Anglica libro (vt iam antea dixi) me edocuit. Nec ego tamen vehementioribus verbis in istum irruam primùm quod asserat Comitem Reginaldum tres habuisse filias, cū si vel sua excutiat scrinia præter filios, filias quatuor inueniet. Secundò quòd ex tribus illis filiabus quas dixit iste qui tam exquisitam venditat scientiam & diligentiam, alteram omittit, quòd perinde crimini vertendum quàm quòd duabus sectionibus sui libelli, xxi. & xx. ita mihi vitio vertit, quòd vnum Robertum in familia Hungerfordia omiserim. Hoc enim adèd nefarium sibi visum est vt eadem de causa sui immemor in hac & illa sectione viginti lineis, & acerbis contumelijs sit persecutus. Tertiò alteram ex his filiabus dicit Baldwinò de *Riparijs* siue *Rimers* Comiti Deoniæ vxorem datam fuisse. Hoc est veritatem falso contaminare, sed veritatem suam splendorem recipere, & se à falso iam reduci patiatur autoritate Roberti Montensis, qui eo seculo vixit & historicus fide dignissimus hæc scripsit, Anno 1162. *Richardus de Remers Dominus Insula Vella* (qui idem fuit Comes Deoniæ) in Anglia moritur, relinquens ex filia Rainaldi Comitis Cornubiæ paruum filium nomine Baldwinum. Ergo non Baldwinus Comitis Deoniæ pater, sed Richardus eius filius illam duxit. Hoc ego si dixissem acer & acerbus iste orator pro Tribunali susteret, exclamaret, ecce Patres conscripti, ecce Qui-

rites, patrem cum filij vxore nuptijs incestis sceleratè coniungit. E libris tamen nouerit, si minùs meminerit Baldwinum quem dicit patrem fuisse eius Richardi, qui duxit filiam Comitis Cornubiæ & alterum fuisse Baldwinum eius Richardi filium, ita vt non eludat quin ex hac sua asseueratione vel pater filij vxorem, vel filius suam ipsius matrem incestuosè duxerit. Quartò affirmat familiam Courtneam à Baldwino hoc Comite Deuoniæ, & hac filia Reginaldi Comitis Cornubiæ profuxisse, perinde fanè ex nubibus profuxisse scribat. Veritatem docebit Liber Monasterij Fordensis his verbis.

Hic Comes Baldwinus primus tres filios, vx. Richardum, Henricum, & Willelmum habuit, ac tandem anno Domini 1155. secundo nonas Iunij mortuus apud Quæteram ubi uxor sua Adelizia & dictus filius suus Henricus in inuentute defunctus quiescunt, sepulturam accepit. Senior ergo filius eius Richardus secundus ei in hereditate successit, & Comes Deuonia extitit, & duos filios post se successiuos Comites & heredes, uidelicet Baldwinum secundum & Richardum tertium legitime procreauit, Vterque autem eorum sine prole obierat, & sic ad patrum suam Willelmum de Vernona cognominatum, quia Vernona scholaris fuerat, hereditas tota spectabat. Iste Willelmus Comes genuit Baldwinum tertium de Mabilia Comitissa vxore sua, ac etiam duas filias, Ioannam uidelicet Willelmi Bruner, & Mariam Roberti de Courteney inlytorum procerum uxores futuras.

Quintò alteram filiam Comitis Reginaldi elocata in familiam de Valletorta dicit, ac meminerit quòd ex tribus quas dixit, solummodò duas, tertiã prorsus omiffa, memorauerit. At si tres tantùm fuerint filia, quod asseueranter ait, & primam nuptam in stirpem de Riparijs, vt iam dictum, alteram elocata fuisse Roberto Comiti Mellenti docebit Robertus Montensis anno 1165. vbi sic loquitur de morte Wallerani Comitis Mellenti.

Walleranus Comes Mellenti factus Monachus Pratellis obiit, & successit ei filius Robertus, &c. Duxit idem Robertus filiam Rainaldi Comitis Cornubiæ.

Alteram item filiam Saram nomine fuisse vxorem Vicecomitis Lemouicensis probabit Rex Iohannes, qui vt habetur inter Archiua eius Cl. 16. Membrana 21 sic scribit.

Rex Domino P. Winton Episcopo &c. mandamus vobis habere faciatis sine dilatione Sarra mari Vicecomitis Lemouicensis filia Comitis Reginaldi de Cornubiæ medietatem manerij de Tywerhnye cum pertinentijs in Comitatu Cornubiæ, sicut eam habuit tempore Henrici patris nostri de dono suo in maritagium Vicecomit. Lemouicensi. Datum 27. Augusti.

Hinc sibi fatendum est non tres tantùm, quod astruit fuisse sorores, vel si tres nullam in familiam de Valletorta fuisse enuptam. Indaganda iam sibi restat quarta, quam fortasse inueniat in stemmate Dunstauillorum. Hæc visum est in

tres priores eius libri sectiones obseruare, in quas penitiùs inspexi quòd in his, vti Duces in prima acie veteres & exercitatos milites disponunt, ita istum firmissima doctrinæ Heraldicæ & iudicij sui argumenta primo loco proposuisse existimaui. Nec ego, qui criminibus inferendis minimè delector, hæc ignorantia, sed memoriæ lapsui & præproperæ festinationi adscribo: qua etiam lenitate si erga me vsus esset, non sibi os aded distorsisset, & egogratias retulisset.

Sed pergam & veritatis eruendæ studio suos sibi errores in sequentibus sectionibus detegam paucos, ne illis inflatus tumescat; nec asperius in istum inuehar, ne per eius latera alios quos colo Genealogicæ huius facultatis studiosos sauciare videar.

Contexuit Genealogiam Curciorum, certò scio non è libro Monasterij de Bolton, & deprecor veniam si non facilè credam, cùm ni-

hil quo probat in medium proferat, Veritati enim semel atque iterum iniuriam in hac fieri persuadent Regia Archiua, Iste dicit Auiciam, Aliciam dixisset, de Curcy forem & hæredem fuisse Iohannis de Curcy, & non Guilielmi vt scripti, Archiua aliter his verbis. *Pl. primo Iob. P. Rot. 10. in d.*

Affisa de Ecclesia de Harewood, quam Warinus filius Geroldi clamat versus Can. Eborum. Iurati dicunt quod Willielmus de Curcy frater Alicie uxoris Warini quæ hæres eius est, presentavit ultimam personam.

Affirmatè etiam scribit Aliciam illam de Curcy peperisse filium & hæredem Warino Fitz-Geroldo marito, non filiam, quod ego alibi scripsi illum Margaretam filiam & hæredem quæ primùm Baldwino de Riparijs, postea Falcaſio de Brent enuptam genuisse. Sed hæc planè non contra me, sed ipsissimam veritatem, quæ non solum ex libro Monasterij Fordensis his verbis. *Baldwinus tertius genuit ex Marg. filia & hærede Warini filij Geroldi Baldwinum quartum.* Sed ex Archiuis dum iste deprimere cupit clara voce clamat. Audi ex Placitis Mich. 4. H. 3. R. 4. in d. adhuc de crast. S. Martini.

Hugo de Neouill, & Iohanna uxor eius petunt versus Folk de Brent & Marg. ux. eius medietatem Manerij de Stoke Curcy, ut rationabilem partem ipsius Ioanna quæ eam contingit de hereditate Alicia de Curcy matris predictæ Marg. &c. & Folk & Marg. dicunt quod predicta Maneria fuerunt heredit. predictæ Alicie, & quod ipsa Ioanna est soror Marg. sed quadam conuentio facta fuit inter ipsam Folk & Warinum filium Geroldi & Aliciam predictam uxorem eius, per quam terra debent ijs remanere quousque summa pecunia &c.

Hinc perspicuum est Warinum Fitz-Geroldi ex Alicia de Curcy Margeriam filiam & hæredem procreasse: cum iste Warinum secundum filium, illumq; Warinum tertium Dominos Castri de Harewood ex eadem genuisse contendat. Quod verò Harewood descendit per Margaretam filiam Warini Fitz-Gerold ad illos de Riparijs qui fuerunt Comites Deuonix, Placita coram Rege Westm. Anno 3. Edw. 2. his verbis probant.

De Warino exiit quadam Margeria filia & hæres, & de ipsa Margeria quidam Baldwinus, & de ipso quidam Baldwinus & Isabella, & quia Baldwinus obiit sine hærede de se, descendit ius Isabella.

Post mortem verò Isabellæ illius de Riparijs quæ de Fortibus à marito dicta & obiit seiscita de castro Harewood, cum Hugo de Courteney & Robertus de Insula siue L'ise contenderent de Harewood, hac stemmatis deductione ius suum confirmat his verbis in Placitis quæ dixi, Robertus de Insula. Quæ adijciam vt Antiphilus videat me non per aliorum perspicillam hæc vidisse.

Dicit quod Harewood &c. debentur sibi vt proximiori hæredi predicta Isabella, & dicit quod de ipsa Isabella qua obiit sine hærede de se resortiebatur ius eorundem tenem. cuidam Henrico vt consanguineo & hæredi predicta Isabella fratri cuiusdam Warini proani ipsius Isabella, & de ipso Henrico descendit ius cuidam Alicie vt filia & hæredi, & de ipsa Alicie cuidam Roberto vt filio &c. & de ipso Roberto cuidam Warino vt filio &c. & de ipso Warino isti Roberto qui nunc petit.

Et hinc (vt videre est in illis Placitis) Robertus obtinuit Harewood &c. cum tamen iste noster mysticè dixit omnes Dominos de Harewood Iohannis nomine fuisse appellatos.

Duos è familia Bonenile facit Barones, sc. Guilielmum qui duxit filiam & hæredem Domini de Harrington, & Guilielmum eius filium, patrem Cecilix, vxoris Marchionis Dorsettiæ. At Inquisitio capta post mortem Guilielmi Bonenile Militis, quem Baronis dignitate ad Parlamentum euocauit Rex Henricus sextus anno regni sui 29. neutrum horum fuisse Baronem de

Bonenile agnoscit, vterque enim pater & filius superflite Barone *Bonenile*, diem obiit, Ceciliaque eius consanguinea reperta est eius hæres. Ecce verba Inquisitionis quæ vtrique nostrum veritatem aperiat.

Willielmus Bonenile Miles obiit 39. Henrici sexti, Cecilia de Bonenile est consanguinea & hæres propinquior, videlicet filia Willielmi Bonenile nuper Domini de Harrington, filij Willielmi Bonenile Armigeri, filij autem Willielmi Bonenile Militis, & quod dicta Cecilia est atavistrum quaterarium unius anni.

Videamus quæ sequuntur, Robertum pro Rogero de *Berkley* omitto. Hugonem *Spencer* Wintoniæ Comitem. Angliæ fuisse Thesaurarium, vt tradit, negant Archiua. Edwardum de *Salisbury* Comitem Salisburiz si non iste primùm creauit, certè primus styllum eius proclamauit, nam in libro *Domesday* non alio titulo quam *Edwardus de Salisburia* vocatur. Nec hoc satis, nisi etiam ad hoc comprobandum falsò allegaret Chartam foundationis monasterij de *Selby* quasi ibi testis esset nomine Comitis Sarisburiz, cum nihil minùs in hac Charta appareat, quæ his verbis definit.

Data Charta hac & confirmata apud Londonias in præsentia istorum, Odonis Baiocensis Episcopi, Edwardi de Salcbiria, Hugonis de portu, Hugonis de Monteforti, Roberti de Oiley, &c.

Inueniat in Archiuis, inter Chartas antiquas P. 12. Cum verò iam semel atque iterùm in Archiuis allegandis fidem sic sefellit, alius forsitan nec sine causa fidem eius in cæteris Chartis antiquis quas citat, suspectam haberet. Walterum huius Edw. filium Comitem Sarisburiz fuisse oro pro communia studia vt me autoritate aliqua autentica doceat, ne hunc etiam Comitem Heraldica licentia creatum suspicet. Etenim Rex Henricus tertius in Confirmatione terrarum Priori & Canonicis de *Bradensfok*, illum Comitem non fuisse me docet his verbis. *H. & confirmauit, &c. Priori, & Canonicis de Bradensfok donationes subscriptas vx. ex dono Walteri de Sarisburia totam villam de Bradensfok, &c.* Inueniat in Rot. Chart. anno 17. H. 3. Filius itidem eius Patricius iubet vt non credam Walterum hunc patrem suum Comitem fuisse. Sic enim scribit, vt in libro Ru-beo videre licet.

Charissimo Domino suo R. Anglia Comes Patricius salutem & fidelia seruitia. Audito præcepto vestro de militib. feudatis &c. Isti sunt feudati de veteri feffoman-ro de feudo Walteri patris mei, &c.

Non inquit Walteri Comitis patris mei. Huius Comitis Patricij filium Guilielmum Comitem fuisse inter nos conuenit, at quod scribit illum duos filios duasque filias reliquisse liberum sit mihi dissentire. *Escaetria* enim quam produxi repugnat, vt etiam Rogerus Houeden Pag. 436. b. *Obijt*, inquit *Guilielmus Comes de Salesbery, filius Comitis Patricij; cuius filiam & hæredem Richardus rex Angliæ dedit in uxorem cum Comitatu Salesbery Willielmo fratre suo notho.* Allegat tamen contra ad fidem hac in re faciendam Registrum Monasterij de *Bermondsey*, & inde Confirmationem de Ecclesia de *Bensted* factam Canonici. Absit vt ego de fide eius hic dubitem cum sit Heraldus; est tamen eür dubitetur, primùm quòd nihil tale in Registro illo inueniatur, deinde quòd Monachi, & non Canonici fuerint in Monasterio *Bermondsey*, postremò quòd Ecclesiam de *Bensted* ad alios religiosos spectasse certo sit certius. Sed hinc vt alibi sæpiùs aliena fide, & oculis vsus videatur. Doleo autem quòd tempus tam exactè designauerit quo R. Henricus secundus Patricium, Walteri filium Sarisburiz Comitem vt scribit; confirmauit, anno sc. regni 28. Christi 1181. cum ille iam occisus fuisset in Gallia ante annos plùs minùs duodecim, sc. anno 16. Henrici secundi,

Christi autem 1169. ut auctor est Robertus Montenus, Matth. Westmon. pag. 99. & alij. Miseret etiam quoddam Robertum de *Holland* (qui duxit M. filiam & vnam heredem Alani *La Zouche*) sua Baronis dignitate indignè spoliaverit, cum omninò denegat, vel istum, vel ex eius posteris quempiam ea dignitate floruisse: iste tamen Robertus tempore R. Edwardi secundi, & Robertus eius filius sub Edwardo tertio inter Barones ad Comitia Parliamentaria fuerint evocari, ut in *Summonitionibus* inter Archiva Regia liquet. Eoque magis istius misereor, quòd sua manu utrumque Baronem fuisse alibi testatus est, sed invidia homines ita obræcat, ut etiam seipfos pro alijs imprudentes lacerent, & lanient.

Quòd Beauchamporum familiam à Margareta Doria genus trahere scripserit, palmariam canat, veritatem docebit I. Rossus Warwicensis si inspiciat, qui Warwicensium Comitum stemma singulari diligentia & veritatis studio olim contexit. Deleat etiam Stephanum Blesensem, siue de *Bloy* habuisse *Peuensell* ex dono Guilielmi Conquestoris, & credat libro iudiciali Angliæ (*Domesday Booke*) qui oculata fide descriptus. Asserit enim liber iste *Peuensell* fuisse tunc temporis possessionem Comitis Moritonensis & prima se offert inter terras eiusdem Comitis, quod antè dixi.

Toto autem capite abnuat Richardum Blesensem Comitem de *Aquila* fuisse, & Comitis nomine aut titulo in Compositione inter Stephanum Regem & Henricum Normanniæ Ducem testem fuisse, cum nec Comitis nomine, nec omninò in illa fuerit testis. Si minus mihi credat accedat librum Rubeum in Scaccario, pag. 164. aut magnos Angliæ Annales ubi in nostram linguam conuersam Compositionem istam inueniat. Nec tamen falsarium illum dicam, tantum admoneo ut caueat ne dum alijs facilè credat, facilè fallatur.

Nec Richardum filium Gisleberti Comitis, nepotem significatione stricta affirmet Richardi primi Ducis Normanniæ, quem pronepotem fuisse conuincet Guil. Gemiticensis lib. 7. cap. 26. Inter filias Hamonis de *Crenecure*, nullam in Inquisitione inueniet enuptam Henrico *Hawte* quod scripsit, sed Henrico de *Gannt*.

Nec silentio inuoluendum hunc delatorem qui me rei capitalis arcessit, quòd subinde I. G. vel L. cum prænomen non occurrit posuissim, quòdque vel incuria vel data opera nonnullos minoris notæ omiserim, (nec enim ego Genealogias deducere statui, sed clariore in familijs nonnullis enumerare) cum de familia de *Bradston* agit eadem in re quam adè exactè proficitur negligentius titubasse. Nobilissimos viros sine prænominibus quasi seruuli essent apud Romanos, vel suos combennones proponit, & in vna Genealogia deducenda, Edmundum de *Ingulsthorp* omittit. Ex filiabus Marchionis de *Monteacuto*, Margaretam vxorem Iohannis *Mortimer* Militis præterit, Isabellam vxorem Guil. *Hudleston* prætermittit, Elizabetham vxorem Henrici *Wentworth* silet, &c. quas inuenire potuisset *Origin*. xi. Henrici vii. Præterea *Adrianum Fortescue* Militem negligit, & *Luciam* eius Marchionis filiam primogenitam cum *Anthonio Brown*. Vicecomite de *Monte-acuto*, hoc est auiam cum suo è filio nepote matrimonio coniungit. Hoc enim fateatur cum constet *Antonium Brown* qui ante paucos annos defunctus primum fuisse ex *Brownorum* familia, Vicecomitem de *Monte-acuto* à Maria Regina creatum. Non hæc rapiam in præiudicium nobilitatis, non exclamabo *Oedipum* in *Iocasta*. Consultores illi pessimi quos sæpius sibi in consilium adhibet IN V. R. DIA & FESTINATIO has caligines & menti & oculis offuderunt. At dicat. S. Mattheus in Genealogia Christi deducenda liberum sibi fecit quorundam nomina præterire. Esto, salua iam res est, & illi etiam cur non perinde ac *Agostolo* liberum? Nolim dixisset, nedum scripisset quod tamen scripsit,

Eviden-

Evidentiſſimum eſt Henricum de Bohun Comitem fuiſſe Eſſexia iure uxoris. Quia ego iure vxorio Guiliel. de Forſibus Comitem fuiſſe Deuoniae, & alios eadem ratione pro more ſuperioris ſeculi nobilitatos dixi, diem dixit & in lætæ nobilitatis crimen non ſine contumelia vocauit. Iam ipſe in eodem tenetur, quærat latebras quibus elebatur, aut fateatur.

Verùm Henricum iſtum nunquam fuiſſe Eſſexiæ Comitem, vel duos ſimul floruiſſe Eſſexiæ Comites (quod in Anglia inauditum) agnoſcat. Duxit Henricus iſte ſororem Guiliel. de Magnanilla Comitis Eſſexiæ: ſuperſtite igitur hoc Guilielmo de Magnavilla Comes Eſſexiæ eſſe non potuit. At Henricus de Bohun obiit. 1220. teſte Matthæo Pariſienſi pag. 414. & ſeptimo pòſt anno 1227. obiit Guil. de Magnanilla Comes Eſſexiæ teſte libello Waldenſi, & Matth. Florilego pag. 121. Videat ergo, quod tamen affirmat, Henricum de Bohun nunquam fuiſſe Eſſexiæ Comitem: niſi reuixerit, & teſtimonium perhibuerit Henrico tertio Anno ſeptimo poſtquam iam mortuus eſſet, vt iſte ſuaui-ter ſibi perſuadet & nobis aſſeuerat. Huic tamen vehementi iſtius aſſeuerationi non dicam, quod alius tamen diceret, I G N O R A N T I A M fuiſſe matrem, & P R A E F I D E N T I A M obſetricem, nec enim conuitijs, nec diſterijs ludere me iuuabit.

A veritate longiſſimè abiit quum memorauerit Richardum filium Rjchardi Comitis Cantabrigiæ qui anno tertio Henrici quinti capite Southantonix truncatus, fuiſſe creatum Comitem Cantabrigiæ, & poſteà Ducem Eboraci anno quarto Regis Hen. ſexti: cùm nullæ extant in Archiuis hac de re *Patentes*, imò cùm in *Eſcaetria* ſeptimo Hen. quinti. *Eſſex*, Richardus ille vocetur *Dux Eboraci*: atque iure ſanè optimo, cùm repertus fuerit in Inquiſitione, Anno tertio Hen. quinti poſt mortem Edwardi Ducis Eboraci, *conſanguineus eius & hæres*. Qui quidem Edw. Dux Eboraci ſeptimo Henrici quarti (quod iam pridem ex Finibus Term. Hilarij eius anni obſeruau) *tenet de Rege Comitatum Cantabrigia per ſeruitiam unius integri Comitatus*. Filius autem ille fuit Edmundi quem Richardus ſecundus Eboraci Ducem creauit (vt ex *Patentibus* anni noni eiufdem conſtat) *sibi & hæredibus masculis*, aded vt nulla fuerit cauſa cur ille hæres maſculus de integro Dux Eboraci crearetur.

Michaelem Delapoole tertium qui occiſus in prælio Agincourtenſi fuiſſe Comitem Suffolciæ, caueat ne credat; nec illum ſi veritatem colit, ſine liberis obiſſe dicat, vti dixit. Archiua certè Regia nec illum Comitem nominent, & liberos habuiſſe prodant. Ecce, *Inquiſitio Anno tertio Henrici quinti*.

Dicunt quòd prædictus Michael filius obiit die Veneris feſto Sancti Crispini & Crispinani (eo die pugnatum eſt apud Agincourt) & quòd Willielmus frater eiufdem Michaelis eſt hæres propinquior maſculus.

Hinc percipiat, quòd iſte Michael non Comes agnoſcitur (cauſam alibi dicam) nec quiuis facilè peruidebit. Hoc idem, ac etiam quod non ſine liberis diem clauferit, ſed tres filias reliquerit, hæc doceat *Inquiſitio, ſeptimo Henrici quinti Eborum*.

Catharina, &c. quæ fuit uxor Michaelis Delapoole nuper Comitis Suffolciæ, & quòd Guilielmus nunc Comes Suffolx eſt filius & hæres maſculus dictæ Catharinae, & Catharinae, Elizabethæ, & Iſabella filia Michaelis Delapoole filij prædicti nuper Comitis ſunt conſanguinea & hæredes generales ipſius Catharinae.

Non iuuat hîc memorare quàm procul à vero fuerit auerſus, cùm dixerit G. de Gaunt tempore Conqueſtoris fundafſe *Domum de Gaunts* Briſtolix, ex ſcriptorum autem fide coſtat Henricum de Gaunt primùm inchoafſe: & Robertum de Gournay pro anima auunculi ſui Mauritiij de Gaunt, regnante Henrico tertio perfecifſe.

In benigniorem etiam partem ſelectam quòd 49. H. 3. Gilbertum

de *Gaunt* interfuisse Parlamento Wigorniae contra historicorum omnium fidem tradat, qui Parlamenti eo tempore Wigorniae non meminerunt. Scio tamen ex Archiujs Regijs *Summonitionem fuisse eo anno Parlamenti incipiendi octabis Hilarij apud London, teste Rege apud Wodestock.* Exoret autem veritas ut ne mordicus teneat tres fuisse Gilbertos Lincolniae Comites ex hac familia de *Gaunt*. Vnum agnoscimus à Stephano Rege creatum, alterum legimus apud Matth. Paris. pag. 382. gladio Comitatus Lincolniae à Ludouico Franco cinctum fuisse Anno primo H. 3. Sed hunc regni Archiuja Comitem non agnoscunt, quia Ludouicus ille nulla iura Maiestatis in Anglia habuit, & igitur Comitem creare non poterat, & hac de causa nec ego inter Lincolniae Comites numeravi: At tertium Comitem qui creauit, quisque ille fuerit, vereor pro autoritate, nisi ostendat, quod multò minùs quàm Ludouicus, Comitem creare potest. Secundum Gilbertum à Ludouico Franco honoratum Comitis titulo non vsum fuisse ex Placitis 27. Hen. 3. nec eius filium Gilbertum tertium (quem Typographi omiserunt pagina huius libri 476.) tùm ex illis Placitis, tùm ex Inquisitione capta anno secundo Edw. Primi, quo ille obiit, solis luce clarius est. Si verè Comites fuissent, cur etiam non Comes fuit Gilbertus quartus tertij Gilberti filius? qui terras dedit Regi Edwardo primo, & in Inquisitione post mortem anno 26. eiusdem Regis, simpliciter Gilbertus de *Gaunt* appellatur.

Hoc verò pro ingenij mediocritate intellectu comprehendere non possum, quomodo Baldwinus filius secundus Gilberti Comitis primi (cùm ex supradictis constat, filium nullum sed tantùm filiam A. habuerit) fundaret, ut scribit, Monasterium de *Brune*, vulgò *Bourne*: idque Anno 1140. in honorem Henrici secundi, annos sc. tredecim antequam ille regno inauguraretur, & absurda præterea illa pro eo seculo loquendi formula, *in honorem Principis*. Cùm hæ fuerint vfitatæ loquendi formulæ illa ætate in foundationibus. *Fundauit in honorem Dei, B. Virginis, & Sancti*, vel Sanctæ alicuius. *Pro salute animæ. Pro remissione peccatorum. Pro salute Regis, & incolumitate regni &c.* Sed nunquam in *Principis honorem*. Sed si rem penitiùs inspiciat Baldwinum illum *Filium Gilberti* fundatorem huius Monasterij fuisse è familia de *Gaunt* non asseret, cùm in Charta foundationis, quæ recitatur inter Principis Chartas anno 1. Edwardi 3. simpliciter *Baldwinus filius Gilberti* dicatur. Walleranum Comitem de *Mellent* in Normannia, Comitem fuisse Wigorniae vnicum ex ea familia scripsi, hinc nouo vitur querimonie & calumnie genere, ait Robertum filium eius fuisse etiam Wigorniae Comitem, sed sola sua ipsius fide & non cuiuspiam alterius. Probet ex Archiujs, vel aliquo probato historico, & erit mihi magnus Heraldus. Illum Walleranum fuisse à Stephano Rege Wigorniae Comitem constitutum produnt, qui cùm cucullum induisset monachus mortuus est: filium eius Robertum ab Henrico secundo Wigorniae Comitem confirmatum fuisse iam probet, aut nihil planè dixit. Vix enim inueniat quos Rex Stephanus honoribus exexerat eosdem sub Henrico secundo retinuisse. Nec enim cautum erat inter principes illos solenni illa Conuentione ut quispiam præter vnum & alterum honoribus vel terris à Stephano acceptis fruereetur. Quodd Walleranus ille nullas in Anglia hæreditarias terras habuit, docuit me Guil. Gemiticensis lib. 7. cap. 30. Quas verò ex Stephani munificentia habuit, ex Conuentione illa filio certè relinquere non potuit. Quodque filius eius Robertus nec terras nec titulum Comitis Wigorniae tenuerit, certè persuadet Liber Rubeus in Scaccario, vbi omnes Angliæ Comites & proceres eius temporis sigillatim memorantur, & ille ne omnino quidem vel nominatur. Sed hunc scrupulum tollet Chronicon Monasterij

sterij de *Waverley* in quo hæc disertè scribuntur. *Anno 1155. 2. Regis Henrici secundi cepit idem Rex reuocare in ius proprium vrbes, castella, villas, quæ ad coronam regni pertinebant, castella nouiter facta destruendo &c. & deponendo quosdam imaginarios & pseudo-Comites quibus Rex Stephanus omnia penè ad fiscum pertinentia minus cautè distribuerat.* Inter quos Walleranum illum fuisse à Stephano Comitem erectum, & Henrico infensissimum, vt spero, non diffiteatur. Restat igitur vt filium eius Robertum Comitem de integro fuisse creatum ab Henrico secundo probet, vt dixi, aut planè operam luit, & fidem faciat paucissimis. Quòd hinc scripsi. *Wallerani liberos posthabita Anglia ad anita patrimonia in Normannia rediisse, actionem intendit, & in me concludit.* Ergo nulli ex illa stirpe in Anglia supersunt. Quam Dialecticè & argutè hic argumentatur Antiphilus viderint, & dixerint Dialectici. Eodem quo cœpit pede pergit, & prodit Robertum hunc Anglicam mulierem duxisse; quæ autem fuit ignorat, iterum dicam etsi antè dixi: Mabilia fuit filia Reginaldi Comitis Cornubiæ, vt docet Robertus Montensis. Ex hac scripsit natam fuisse præter alios Mabiliam vxorem Guilielmi de *Reduerijs de Vernona* Comitis Deuoniæ, verè quidem. Sed hoc à vero omninò alienum quòd tradit Baldwinum eius filium fuisse Deuoniæ Comitem, cùm patre iam supersite mortuus esset, vt ex *Fordenis Monasterij Registro Perspicuum*, in quo hæc habentur. *Ante mortem dicti Comitis Willielmi de Reduerijs ac de Vernona nuncupati, filius suus Baldwinus tertius prænominatus genuit ex Margareta filia & hærede Warini filij Geroldi Baldwinum quartum, & patre suo adhuc supersite, Calend. Septemb. Anno Domini 1216. morte præceptus est.* Prætermitto quòd dicit R. Edwardum Primum malè multasse Rogerum *Bigot*, Angliæ Marescallum quòd noluerit illum in Galliam sequi, cùm in Flandriam non Galliam tunc temporis Rex ille cogitauit, vt videre est apud historicos omnes. Quòdque asserit post vnam & alteram lineam iuniorem Humfredi de *Bobon* filium duxisse Edwardi primi filiam, cùm ille non possit ignorare Filium eius fuisse natu maximum & hæredem, nec solere Reges Angliæ filias dare suas filijs subditorum suorum iunioribus. Hæc & id genus alia plura, vt minuta & leuia prætereo, etsi ille minutiora & leuiora tanquam grandia, & grauia mihi obiectauerit. Iam tandem post seria. *O rem ridiculam, Cato, & iocosam, dignamq; auribus & tuo cachinno.* Censorius hic noster qui in nominibus hætenus tam fuit nescius æstu nescio quo abreptus in extremo actu ita iam deficit, vt planè nomen ignoret suum, vel saltem oblitus est. Miserandum sanè, & nescio cui nisi Messalæ Coruino acciderit, at illi morbo, huic animi impotentia. Nomen huic, vt audio, Radulphus, & scripsi ego *Guilielmus frater Radulphi Domini Carleoli primus fuit Giflandia Dominus.* Ille vt conuictiandi causam sine causa arripiat, pluribus verbis vrget, stemma deducit, & antiquam chartam producit, vt probet Guilielmum quendam fuisse Ranulphi filium, cùm ego de Radulphi fratre egerim, & de Ranulpho eo loco ne quidem somniauerim. Quæ nomina magis sanè disparata sunt quàm Marcus & Marius apud Latinos, quàm *Ralfe*, & *Randoll* apud nos Anglos. Sed vt se excuset & expediat, dicat Radulphum & Ranulphum. i. *Ralph* & *Randoll* eadem esse nomina, sufficit. Hoc si dixissem, in risum soltius audissem illud Catullianum. *Ridete quicquid est domi cachinnorum.* Verùm de his plus nimis, pauci enim vereor sunt lectores, qui hoc capiunt, & paucissimi qui his capiuntur.

Hæc visum est candidè hæc de re hominem admonuisse. Admonere enim & admoneri candoris est, nec vt spero hanc admonitionem ægrius feret, quam ego contumelias eius tulerim. Vt inquit enim sapiens *Admoneri bonus gaudet, pessimus quisque correptorem asperrimè patitur.* Potuisset fortasse calamus meus

et eius probis, & conitijs verberare, voluerunt & amici in hoc literarum genere verfatissimi, gestiunt & discipuli (nec enim hac parte rempublicam iuuisse pudeat) calamos in istum stringere. At nolui ego, inhibui; scripserunt etiam nonnulli, sed suppressi: homini enim humanitatis, & nomini professionis causa parcendum putavi. Nec me tamen latet quod Afer ille scripsit. *Genus hominum inuenitur, qui meliores obsecrare malint quam imitari, & quorum similitudinem desperent eorumdem adfectent similitatem: Scilicet ut qui suo nomine obscuri sunt, aliorum inuotescant.* Contumelias grauissimas calumniator, si quis est, intorqueat, vitiligator qui, ut inquit Cato, ex vitijs, & litigationibus compositus, litiget, & litem quaerat, Ophiogenes venena fugat, Suffenus caecus amore sui se & sua sine rivali amet, admiretur, & sibi calumnijs in alios titillentur auriculae, difrumpatur inuidus, ego, contentiones ex animo detestatus minimè commoueor, medijs tranquillus in vndis, aequo animo feram, & amico frater & hosti, nec verbo, nec quidem cogitatione violabo. Scio *livore nihil sublimius esse*, scio verum esse quod vetus ille Poeta noster ad Zoilum scripsit,

Magna doles, maiora notas, in maxima sanis.

Et mihi saepe de meo libro occinnui quod alter è nostris Iosephus Iscanus de suo.

Sic vitium invidia dignus quem summa lacestat.

Verùm enimverò de his & hoc genere hominum ne verbum ampliùs addam, tabellam tamen summi illius artificis Apellis cum colorum viuacitate depingere non possim, verbis leuiter adumbrabo & proponam, ut Antiphilus noster, sui que similes, & qui calumnijs credunt, hanc, & in hac seipos semel simulque intueantur.

Ad dextram sedet quidam, quia credulus, auribus pralongis insignis, quales ferè illa Mida feruntur. Manum porrigit procul accedenti CALVMNIAE. Circumstant eum muliercula duae, IGNORANTIA ac SVSPICIO. Adit aliunde propius CALVMNIA eximie compta, vultu ipso & gestu corporis efferem rabiem, & iram estuanti conceptam pectore pra se ferens, sinistra facem tenens flammantem, dextra secum adolescentem capillis arreptum, manus ad superos tendentem, obstantemque immortalium deorum fidem, trahit. Anteit vir pallidus, in speciem impurus, acie oculorum minimè hebeti, caterum planè ips similis, qui graui aliquo morbo contabuerunt. Hic LIVOR est ut facile conjicias. Quin & muliercula aliquot INSIDIAE, & FALLACIAE ut Comites CALVMNIAM comitantur. Harum est munus, dominam hortari, instruere, comere, & subornare. A tergo, habitu lugubri, pullato, laceroque PAENITENTIA subsequitur qua capite in tergum deflexo, cum lachrymis ac pudore procul venientem VERITATEM agnoscit, & excipit.

Quod reliquum pro Antiquitatis tribunali me & mea sisto, & si de re tantilla tantum virum interpellare liceret, ad honoratissimum Comitem Marefcallum Angliæ qui pro tempore fuerit & pro summa in huiusmodi causis autoritate diiudicare optimè potest, rem totam cum omni humilitate refero: sin minùs, referatur ad collegium Fœcialium quorum maximè interest Genealogica sedulò perferuari, vel ad Collegium Antiquariorum qui statts temporibus conueniunt & de rebus antiquis conferunt, quorum plerique etiam in Genealogijs sunt exercitati, vel ad IIII-Viros illos quos dixi in his studijs clarissimos. Quòd si Antiphilo nostro hi parùm placeant, ad duodecem viros rei capitalis referat qui tamen eligantur, quod ius postulat, *per lingua medietatem* cùm iste in Latina lingua, vnde veritas in his rebus petenda, sit planè peregrinus. Denique de me & meis iudicent quicunque velint, modò possint, in primis ex schola & Academijs càndidi, non ex officina, & pergula sordidi. *Odi profanum vulgus & arceo.* Vt semel dicam, me & mea qualiacunque illa sunt, piorum, honorum, & eruditorum iudicio & censuræ quàm possum demissimè vt antea dixi submitto. Mutent, immutent, deleant, subtrahant, adjiciant, errores notent, agnoscam, & illi certò scio mihi ignoscent. Si his & alijs qui patriam illustratam cupiunt placeam, de *Lacumonijs* & cæteris qui patriæ gloriæ inuident, minimè laboro.

Me hac consolatione sustentabo quòd publicum meæ in patriam charitatis testimonium extiterit, quòd nullius famæ inuiderim, & quòd bonis placendo, tantùm malis displicuerim.

FINIS.



