Victoria, McPherson Library, MS.Brown.Eng.2:

An Earl Marshal’s Handbook

by

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Bachelor of Arts, English, University of Victoria, 2016

An Essay Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of

MASTER OF ARTS
in the Department of English

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Introduction to MS.Brown.Eng.2

Victoria, McPherson Library, MS.Brown.Eng.2 is called an “Armorial Manuscript” in the University of Victoria Special Collections and University Archives online inventory of medieval and early modern manuscripts, where it is also dated 1580.¹ This fascinating manuscript is, however, virtually unknown in the academic world. The first known study of it is a partial semi-diplomatic transcription, description, and introduction completed by Jacqueline Gruenberger as a part of her English Master’s degree in 2016.² Gruenberger helpfully distinguished the codex’s three main sections: the first part (fols.1r-40v) catalogues English noble and royal families that were officially granted arms between 1066 and 1580; the second section (fols.42r-98r) contains short documents and lists related to royal processions and chivalric orders; the final section (fols.100r-272r) is a visual index for English coats of arms. The first two sections give information on noble families since the Conquest, the arms of those families, and include headers like “The Ordre of all degrees from a Duke to a gentleman” (fol.59v) and “The Mannor of and

¹ Victoria, McPherson Library, MS.Brown.Eng.2, Brown Collection Box 2, Acc. 1989-070, Item #5, Online catalogue entry. The MS is included in the University’s medieval and early modern manuscript collection, which includes “medieval and Renaissance documents from England, France, Spain and Italy, including deeds, charters, illuminated manuscript leaves, letters, letter patents, papal bulls, fragments from religious manuscripts, manuscripts on medicine and magic, a catalogue of English armorial shields, statutes of the Garter, and a manuscript of a Spanish Carmelite prioress.” The title and date of the manuscript comes from the Maggs Bros. Catalogue.

ordre of Proceeding from the Queen Maiesties Pallaise of Westminster to Westminster Church.
and Parlament howse” (fol 42r); the third section is especially visually stimulating, a colourful
contrast to the text-heavy lists and documents that occupy the first two sections. This third and
final section also complements the rest of the manuscript, as it helps users of the codex to
connect names and families seen throughout the book with their heraldic symbols. Viewing the
codex in a pragmatic lens and recognizing its correlative layout, one can acknowledge that
MS.Brown.Eng.2 was a purposeful endeavour, seemingly compiled as a reference work.

Gruenberger’s work on the manuscript is a starting point for my project. Her partial
transcription and accompanying legend, notes on early modern handwriting, physical description
of the codex, and information on the manuscript’s contents were an invaluable beginning. My
project, continuing from her work, comprises this essay refining Gruenberger’s hypotheses about
the book’s uses and ownership and an 8,000-word transcription from the second section of the
book (fols. 39v-60r), including lists of noble and royal names and arms (fols. 39v-40v and fols.
43v-50r); lists of the members of the Orders of the Garter (fols. 50v-53r), St. Michael (fol. 57v),
and the Golden Fleece (fols. 54v-56v); a processional document outlining the order of Queen
Mary’s parliamentary procession to Westminster in 1557 (fols. 42r-43r); a list describing the
order of rank and degrees (fol. 59v); a description of the office of the Earl Marshal and his ushers
(fol.59v); and a list of all estates “to be obserued by the Martiall and the vshers” (fol.60r). This
abundance of information can be both appealing and hindering when attempting to reconstruct
the manuscript’s story, but I attempt to do so here. Although the book is called an armorial
manuscript in the online inventory of the University of Victoria’s Brown collection, and
Gruenberger defines it as a “herald’s general reference book” (5), I argue that MS.Brown.Eng.2
is in fact, more specifically, an Earl Marshal’s handbook. In particular, I will show that the codex
belonged to, or at least was associated with, Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, who served as Earl Marshal 1554-1572, during the reigns of both Queen Mary I and Elizabeth I. Further, I will show that the manuscript was compiled into its current state by 1572 (the year of Howard’s death), and that no more than minor additions support an origin date of 1580.

There is strong internal evidence that supports the claim that the codex once belonged to Norfolk. His title as Earl Marshal and his known Catholic leanings are both evidenced in the contents. The documents I have transcribed (see the Appendix) are useful references for the Earl Marshal position, and the inclusion of the continental chivalric orders of the Golden Fleece and St. Michael, as I will discuss, also helps to connect the book to Norfolk. Existing biographical accounts of Thomas Howard generally convey similar sentiments about his character: he was “hospitable, generous, and affable,”³ and always “conducted himself in a regal manner.”⁴ On the other hand, there is a common theory that Norfolk was “cleverly exploited by the superior political skill of his enemies”⁵ and was an easy “dupe of artful flatterers and the tool of designing courtiers”⁶—attributes that explain his eventual collapse, arrest, imprisonment, and execution for high treason. Spanning four monarchial reigns (excluding Jane Grey), Norfolk’s court life was consistently sporadic; he experienced both downfalls and adulations and cannot be described as an uncontroversial figure. Son of poet Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, in 1554 at the age of sixteen, he succeeded his grandfather Thomas Howard 3rd Duke of Norfolk as Earl Marshal and was then appointed Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1559. Norfolk became a Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth I in 1562 and was invested in the Orders of the Garter and Saint Benedictine Brethren of Glendalough, *Thomas Howard: Fourth Duke of Norfolk*, 260. ⁴ “Howard, Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk (1538-1572).” *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (online ed.). Oxford University Press. ⁵ Robinson, *The Dukes of Norfolk: A Quincentennial History*, 52. ⁶ Brethren, *Thomas Howard*, 260.
Michael in 1559 and 1566, respectively.\(^7\) He was Lord Steward of Cambridge and, as Earl Marshal, dedicated time and energy to the College of Arms, which he oversaw. According to John Martin Robinson’s biography of the dukes of Norfolk,\(^8\) it was Howard who “secured a new Royal Charter of incorporation for the College in 1555 and initiated the custom of regular visitations of the country to investigate claims to bear arms” (58). Gruenberger uncovers connections between MS.Brown.Eng.2 and heraldic visitations, but she also urged that no one herald could have been responsible for the breadth of geographical information in the codex; according to Robinson, Norfolk was sufficiently invested in the proper use of familial arms to start the visitation aspect of heralds’ work and thus would have had a wide view. The man responsible for creating visitations would in fact require a book like MS.Brown.Eng.2, in other words. In addition to contents helpful for the visitation rituals—as Gruenberger detailed—an Earl Marshal would find useful the processional document (for a parliamentary procession that the Earl Marshal led) and other documents related to the office (e.g., “The Office of the Marshall and his Ushers” and a “List of All Estates to be Observed by the Marshall and his Ushers”), all found in the Victoria codex’s second section.

A fuller summary of Gruenberger’s initial work on the manuscript is necessary, as it has been a foundation and reference point for my research. Her comprehensive introduction to the manuscript focused mainly on physical description of the codex and the first section of the book (a catalogue of English nobility and royalty from the Conquest to around 1580, with marginal illustrations of their arms). To contextualize the manuscript, Gruenberger summarized the early

\(^7\) According to Stow, Elizabeth I nominated both Norfolk and her favourite, the Earl of Leicester, to be invested in the Order of St. Michael by Charles IX in January 1566, as a reciprocal gesture from the King of France after he was invested in the Order of the Garter two years earlier (Notes and Queries, 470).
\(^8\) Robinson, John Martin. The Dukes of Norfolk, 1982, p. 58.
history of the College of Arms and heraldic visitations as well as the roles these might play in the
manuscript’s making; she believed that MS.Brown.Eng.2 must have been owned by one of the
heralds, or perhaps multiple heralds, who belonged to the College. Gruenberger ultimately
hypothesized that MS.Brown.Eng.2 was a heralds’ reference book and suggested three possible
candidates for ownership: Robert Cooke (Clarenceux King of Arms, 1567-1592), Robert Glover
(Somerset Herald, 1571-1588), and William Flower (Norroy King of Arms, 1562-1592). Of
these three potential owners and/or scribes, Gruenberger posited Cooke and Glover as most
likely because of their influence on tabular-styled recording of arms and heraldic symbols, as is
seen in the codex’s third and final section. While heraldic genealogies had traditionally been
composed in narrative form, the tabular style, exemplified in MS.Brown.Eng.2, was “introduced
early in Elizabeth’s reign, probably by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, or Robert Glover, Somerset.”

Gruenberger’s search for potential owners, however, was conducted in light of her conviction
that the codex was a herald’s reference book.

The College of Arms was comprised of heralds whose job it was to maintain the correct
distribution and maintenance of arms, partly to prevent families from unofficially using and
wearing coats of arms. The College consisted of four Pursuivants, six Heralds (geographically
categorized for Windsor, Somerset, Richmond, Chester, Lancaster and York), and the King of
Arms, which included the Garter Principal King of Arms (the most senior rank), the Clarenceux
King of Arms, and the Norroy and Ulster King of Arms. Heraldic visitations were conducted by
the six heralds of their respective regions to maintain accuracy and establish consistency in the
granting of arms. The heralds conducted interviews with the nobility of their area to “document
as thorough a genealogical record for the nobility as possible” (Gruenberger 4). While it is

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9 Wagner, *Heralds and Heraldry*, 6 (also qtd. in Gruenberger, *Early Modern Heraldry
Handbook*, 17).
tempting to believe that MS.Brown.Eng.2 may have been used by one of these heralds (like Somerset), Gruenberger acknowledges that the lack of marginalia and the organizational quality of the codex suggests instead that the information within was copied from an exemplar or exemplars and would not, then, be a traveling book for herald’s notes. The theory of a visitational book, indeed, proved a tenuous hypothesis for Gruenberger, who claimed both that the manuscript could not be a single herald’s visitation handbook because of the breadth of information in it—including a vast range of “geographical regions and political affiliates” (8) and “peerages … [that] span too far a distance to have been compiled by just one herald” (9)—and that it was probably the “personal notebook of one herald” because of its dominant, consistent secretary hand (5).

The date of the manuscript, further, was not carefully considered by Gruenberger in assessing its ownership and use. Confirming the compilation date for MS.Brown.Eng.2 is a surprisingly difficult task, as there are two significant possibilities: substantial evidence can be found for both 1572 and 1580. Gruenberger notes that the manuscript’s binding, “although a significantly later addition to the book,” has 1580 inscribed on it (13), and that much of the copying of genealogical records must have been completed in 1580 because of the numerous times a scribe has written “Now Livinge 1580” in the catalogue of nobility: this note is present, for example, at entries for William Pagett (fol. 36v), Robert Veer (fol. 21r), and Henry Beaumont (fol. 19v). Additionally, as Gruenberger notes, William Cecil is noted to be “at this present Lord Tresurer of ingland” (fol. 38r), an annotation that corresponds to a date range of between July 1572, when he was appointed Lord High Treasurer, and his sudden death in 1598. Gruenberger also discounted the possibility of exemplars dating between 1576 and 1580, since the list of peerages for Elizabeth I in the second section (on fol. 47r) ends with Walter Devereux, Earl of
Essex, who was created Earl of Essex in 1572 and died in 1576; his son, Robert succeeded him in 1576 but is unlisted in the manuscript.

In what follows, I will build on and contend with Gruenberger’s study of and tentative conclusions about MS.Brown.Eng.2, including some of its gaps. According to Gruenberger, the codex is a book that was used by someone at the College of Arms as a reference book either before 1576 or late in 1580, but it could not have been a single herald’s book because of the breadth of geographical and genealogical information within it, and thus was possibly, instead, a personal reference book for a herald. There is, however, no reason to believe that this codex belonged to a herald. The heralds, while performing some of the College of Arm’s most vital work, were still only part of its membership. Though one of the King of Arms may be a candidate (e.g., Clarenceaux), there is still a leadership role hierarchically above even the Principal Garter King of Arms that better fits the contents of this book, someone who oversaw the entire College and had responsibility for chivalric orders, royal processions, and the calling of parliament: that is, the Earl Marshal. Below, I will argue that MS.Brown.Eng.2 was not a herald’s reference book at all, but rather an Earl Marshal’s handbook, and that understanding the book in this way resolves some of the tenuous hypotheses of Gruenberger’s work. More specifically, I will show that internal evidence suggests that the manuscript was associated with Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk (1538-1572), Earl Marshal of England (1554-1572) during the reigns of both the Catholic Queen Mary I and the Protestant Queen Elizabeth I.
Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk

Born at Kenninghall Palace, southwest Norfolk, Howard’s birth is one of the few during the early Tudor period for which the exact hour is known: 2:36 a.m. on 10 March 1538. Howard’s father, poet Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, requested that an astrologer cast his son’s horoscope, and the astrologer boded that “Surrey himself would meet with an untimely death and that his infant son would be doomed to a life of sorrow and misfortune” (Williams 1). The astrologer’s predictions were proven correct on both counts. Norfolk’s upbringing in the charge of his aunt—Mary, Duchess of Richmond—was under the tutelage of the Protestant martyrologist John Foxe, but, when his grandfather was restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk upon Queen Mary I’s accession, his education was reassigned to the Catholic Bishop Stephen Gardiner. Although grateful for the Duchess’s care of his grandchildren while he had been imprisoned, the 3rd Duke of Norfolk despised their Protestant education and deemed them unfit to serve a Catholic Queen because of it. Quickly after Mary’s coronation, he thus consulted with his long-time friend and ally, Bishop Gardiner, and sent his eventual successor to live with Gardiner as a page. Howard and his brother were also instructed by the Catholic London priest John White, who in 1554 was elected Bishop of Lincoln. The Howard brothers thus “passed bewilderingly from the extreme

10 The Earl of Surrey was executed for treason in 1547 under Henry VIII’s reign. He had quartered his coat of arms with those of Edward the Confessor, thereby claiming an inherent right to the throne. It is thus somewhat ironic that his sons and grandson became so invested in the proper maintenance and legitimization of arms with the work they pursued in the College of Arms. His biographer, Susan Brigden, notes that Surrey claimed the arms as “a hitherto unchallenged right, immemorially borne by his ancestors, the dukes of Norfolk” (Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, online ed.).

11 Mary, Duchess of Richmond, was the daughter of Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk, and Elizabeth Howard (née Stafford). In 1533, she married Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Henry VIII’s only acknowledged illegitimate son. According to her biographer, she had an “enthusiasm for the Protestant faith” that was “regarded with caution” because of her coming from a “staunchly Catholic family” (Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, online ed.). Her influence on the younger Thomas Howard’s early years was also significant.
Protestantism of Foxe to the stern Romanism of the counter Reformation,” but “loyalty to the established order in church and state was second nature to them” (Williams 12). Even on his execution day (2 June 1572), convicted of a plot to assassinate Elizabeth I, Norfolk maintained his loyalty to the queen, and to Protestantism. He requested that Alexander Nowell, the Dean of St. Paul’s, and John Foxe be beside him on the scaffold, and he said his final prayers with them. Though he proclaimed his Protestantism in his final months, the Catholic presences in Norfolk’s early life—his grandfather, Stephen Gardiner, and John White especially—must have influenced him nonetheless. It was well known that Howard’s closest friends, even to the end, were Catholics, and Catholicism continued to dominate his relationships, allies, and family.12

Howard belonged to an old noble lineage, “which has left so many marks in the history of England” (Rye 376). He was related to Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard (the second and fifth wives of Henry VIII), and, through the marriage of his four times great grandfather John de Mowbray to Elizabeth Segrave, was the descendant of Edward I.13 Sir William Howard, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (d. 1308), is the first eminent Howard recorded, and he “firmly established” the Howard line through marriages and land acquisitions; this William Howard’s eldest son, John Howard I, “further improved his position by a good marriage to Joan de Cornwall, heiress and illegitimate descendant of Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, younger son of King John” (Robinson 2). His great grandson, Sir Robert Howard, solidified the family’s power with his marriage to Margaret Mowbray, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England, great grandson of Edward I and

12 Norfolk’s children Philip and William were well documented Catholics too. William openly embraced Catholicism, and his older half brother Philip was canonized by the Roman Catholic Church in 1970. Norfolk named his firstborn son after Philip II of Spain and was himself godfather to the son of Albert V, the Prince of Baden—both leaders of the Counter Reformation.

13 Elizabeth Segrave was the daughter of Margaret of Brotherton, daughter and heir of Thomas of Brotherton, Edward I’s eldest son.
Margaret of France.\textsuperscript{14} Robert Howard’s son, John Howard II, was created 1\textsuperscript{st} Duke of Norfolk and was remembered for his loyalty to King Richard III at his 1485 death at Bosworth. His son, Thomas Howard, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Duke of Norfolk “was a steadfast man, loyal to the King and his own guiding principles of enlightened self-interest, a good soldier, competent administrator and an able diplomat,”\textsuperscript{15} and upon his death he had a “reputation as the most famous general in the realm” (Tucker 152). The 3\textsuperscript{rd} Duke of Norfolk, however—ultimately responsible for Howard’s upbringing—was, according to Walter Rye, “a very despicable character,”\textsuperscript{16} and, according to Robinson, “an unscrupulous and brilliant man who for long periods was the most powerful nobleman in the kingdom [and] the scheming Machiavellian uncle of two Queens of England.”\textsuperscript{17}

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, poet and father to Thomas Howard, 4\textsuperscript{th} Duke of Norfolk, “left a political and poetical legacy,”\textsuperscript{18} but he is best known in the literary world for his blank verse, sonnets, and assimilation of Italian models into English poetry. Robinson calls Surrey’s son Thomas “the tragic hero of the Howard family,” whose death marks the “end of an epoch in the aesthetic and religious as well as the political history of England” (53).

An understanding of Norfolk’s upbringing and life helps more thoroughly to explain how and why MS.Brown.Eng.2 could have been in his possession or created for his use. In the first place, the several Catholic elements and internal dates of the codex suggest Norfolk: his family history shows the Howards as consistently Catholics or sympathetic to Catholics, and as one of the most powerful families in England, always as close to, or serving, royalty. In addition, having a clear understanding of the wealth and power Norfolk enjoyed offers a good explanation for

\textsuperscript{14} Robinson, \textit{Dukes of Norfolk}, 1-9.
\textsuperscript{15} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{16} \textit{Norfolk Families}, 378.
\textsuperscript{17} \textit{Dukes of Norfolk}, 23.
MS.Brown.Eng.2’s Catholic elements and its physical appearance. Patronage and use of the codex by such a family means interest and involvement in genealogy and heraldry, as well as the funds to support armorial and bookish occupations. As a pro-Catholic Earl Marshal living and working in the latter half of the Tudor era across Catholic and Protestant reigns, it will become clear that MS.Brown.Eng.2 must have been in his possession or associated with him in his role as Earl Marshal for two queens.

Potential Compilers and Other Owners of MS.Brown.Eng.2

Prior to confirming Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk’s connection to the book, I researched several possible candidates for the original ownership and/or compilation of MS.Brown.Eng.2. Three men other than Norfolk seemed plausible options. They circle Norfolk and continue to be relevant to a full consideration of the manuscript. These are: Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter Principal of Arms (1499/1500-1584); Henry Howard, 1st Earl of Northampton (1540-1614), Norfolk’s brother; and Lord William Howard (1563-1640), Norfolk’s son. The fact that three of the four possible candidates are Howards of course strengthens the argument that MS.Brown.Eng.2 was a codex associated with Norfolk and used within the Howard family.

On the surface Sir Gilbert Dethick seems an appropriate candidate for original ownership, if not as fitting as Norfolk. Dethick was a “sound genealogist and heraldist, and a member of the original society of Antiquaries”; he became Garter Principal of Arms in 1550, and retained that post until his death in 1584, “trained several heralds,” and “as Garter he made over 140 grants of
arms and forty more in conjunction with the provincial kings of arms.”¹⁹ MS.Brown.Eng.2’s third section, which visually depicts various coats of arms and heraldic symbols, also shows a resonance with the work that Dethick was conducting as Garter Principal. Similar to candidates that Gruenberger considered, he was capable of providing the material in the codex’s final section. Furthermore, there are numerous foreign elements throughout the codex that could be related to Dethick, specifically lists that outline the investments of “stranger knights,”²⁰ non-English men initiated into the Order of the Garter. Originally, the stranger knights were those who were allied with Edward III when he was Lord Gascony (before he became King of England), but the definition expanded to include allies nominated by successive monarchs. Dethick could speak German and Dutch and was involved in the investment of many foreign royals and nobles, including Phillip II of Spain; Charles IX of France; Frederick II of Denmark; Emanuele-Philiberto, Duke of Savoy; Adolphus, Duke of Holstein; Francois, Duke of Montmorency; Johann Casimir, son of the Elector Palatine of the Rhine; the Duke of Bavaria; Emperor Maximilian II of Vienna, and Henri II of France²¹—all of whom are listed in this codex. Also appropriate, he held a senior position at the College of Arms and did substantial work on designing and granting coats of arms. At the time of MS.Brown.Eng.2’s compilation, however, Dethick would have been in his seventies, and there is no evidence that Dethick ever had Catholic leanings or influences during his years of service. Finally, Dethick lived until 1584,

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²⁰ “Stranger knights” were those initiated into the Order of the Garter that were not English (“The Most Noble Order of the Garter,” bibliotecapleyades.net), and it is notable in this context that MS.Brown.Eng.2 in fact shows annotation of “stranger” knights and nobility throughout its second section (non-Englishmen frequently have a small marginal mark beside their names).

while the majority of the materials for this book end at 1572, the year of Norfolk’s execution. While Dethick seems a good candidate, then, he was not the book’s owner or compiler.

The next possibility is Henry Howard, 1st Earl Northampton (1540-1614), younger brother to Norfolk. Northampton was the second son of poet Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and Frances de Vere, and was a “courtier, administrator, and author.” He was educated at Cambridge with a Masters in Classics and served as Reader of Rhetoric until at least 1569. Similar to his older brother, Northampton was known to have “close ties to Catholics at court under Elizabeth” and was “well known to his contemporaries as leaning towards Catholicism” (Peck 154-8), which could connect him to the Catholic contents of MS.Brown.Eng.2. Moreover, Northampton was closely involved with the College of Arms: at the beginning of the seventeenth century, he established a commission to “inquire into the possibility of reforming the College” (Woudhuysen 121), and Linda Levy Peck notes that he had “harshly attacked the increasing numbers of those granted arms in the 1590s” (163). Although his most extensive activity with the College occurred in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, his concern for heraldic legitimacy suggests a possible (if weaker) connection to MS.Brown.Eng.2. According to H.R. Woudhuysen, however, Northampton never had “fixed employment or [a] permanent place to live and was chronically short on funds,” while his brother Norfolk was “England’s richest peer” (Robinson 60). Based on the extraordinary coloured third section of the Victoria manuscript—a rarity in sixteenth-century ordinaries of arms—this codex was produced for

23 Sir Philip Sidney and the Circulation of Manuscripts 1558-1640, 99.
24 25 February 2015 personal e-mail correspondence between Dr. Janelle Jenstad (University of Victoria) and Dr. Lynsey Darby (College of Arms, Archivist), who related the sentiments of Dr. Nigel Ramsay (University College London, Senior Research Associate) that it is very rare to see a sixteenth-century ordinary of arms with colour.
someone with money. Norfolk was also known to employ scribes in the Howard household, and the secretary hands of MS.Brown.Eng.2 show the work of a professional scribes.25

Initially, I considered Lord William Howard (1563-1640), Norfolk’s son, a possible compiler of MS.Brown.Eng.2, but evidence suggests instead that he was a successive owner of the manuscript and, in fact, very likely the person responsible for annotating the manuscript with its several “Now Livinge 1580” inscriptions and perhaps other later additions. According to Handley and Ovenden, William Howard associated with leading antiquaries and book collectors throughout the 1580s, and by 1589 “his collecting was in full swing”; a “significant facet of [his] manuscript collecting was his penchant for illuminated books,” several “inherited from Howard or Arundel sources.”26 Cognizant of Nigel Ramsay’s assertion that MS.Brown.Eng.2 is a distinctive ordinary of arms due to its large and colourful heraldic index,27 it seems that William Howard is a plausible path by which MS.Brown.Eng.2 might have stayed in the Howard family for some time, as one of the illustrated books he sought after in the 1580s. This Howard “accumulated a very significant library of manuscripts and printed books, now dispersed,” as his recent biographers note, which presents the option that one of these items may have found its way to Victoria. Further, William Howard was in the habit of inscribing dates in his books: Handley and Ovenden note that by 1589, he had “no less than eleven medieval manuscripts bearing inscriptions with th[e] date [they] join[ed] his collection,” a habit that may explain the 1580 inscriptions in MS.Brown.Eng.2’s catalogue of noble families. In 1580, William Howard

25 William Barker was Norfolk’s main personal secretary, along with Robert Higford. Barker was a gifted translator and writer, educated at Cambridge, and was most likely the scribal hand behind most of Norfolk’s documents. As Harold Love writes in *Scribal Publication in Seventeenth Century England*, such a “secretary must have [had] social and scribal skills and would probably have university or Inns-of-Court training” (98).


27 See note 24 above.
would have been only seventeen, recently finished his studies at Cambridge. Alongside his associations with book collectors and antiquaries, however, this date seems a not unreasonable time for a learned and book-interested young man to take up and annotate a family possession. Therefore, although some evidence points to Dethick and Northampton—as detailed above—biographical information and the codex’s internal dating suggests that Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, was most likely the original owner of MS.Brown.Eng.2, with his son Lord William Howard as a successive owner. More detailed evidence for this claim is presented below.

**An Earl Marshal’s Handbook**

Crucial to placing the book with Norfolk is establishing the manuscript’s compilation date. Although there are numerous “Now Livinge 1580” inscriptions within the first section of the book—plausibly added by William Howard—my research indicates that the majority of the contents of the book were compiled by 1572, the year Norfolk was executed and his role as Earl Marshal of England thus officially ended. In the manuscript’s catalogue of nobility from the Norman Conquest, which Gruenberger transcribed, a date of 1580 looks correct. For example, consider this entry on fol. 38r:

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Sir Henrye Norris made Lord norris, maried
the daughter and one of the heires of þe Lord williams
of Thanie and hathe issue william norris (who
maried the daughter of Sir Richard morison knight and hath
by her a sonne). /John norris./Edward norris./ (Gruenberger 113)
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Sir Henry Norris was created Lord Norris in 1572, and his grandson Francis, noted but not named here, was born in 1579 (that is, the son of William Norris and Elizabeth Morison in the passage above). In this example, it seems that 1572 cannot be a correct compilation date because of young Francis’s inclusion. The discrepancy can be explained, however. The codex’s first section was added to the rest of the manuscript in 1580, perhaps by William Howard, as I think likely: these slight extensions and all of the “Now Livinge 1580” inscriptions occur in the first section of the manuscript. Even a brief look at the full codex, moreover, makes it clear that the hands writing between the first two sections are different. For example, the lower case “e” is written significantly differently (this is evident, for instance, with distinctions between fol. 32r and fol. 53r). The first scribe’s “e” is small and slight, almost resembling a modern “o.” The scribe writing in the second section employs the curly “e” traditionally seen in a majuscule secretary script. Other letters between the two sections enable us to see the differences in hands as well, and the codex’s second section includes more than one hand working. In particular, the parlaimentary procession document (fols.42r-43r) and the lists directly related to the Earl Marshal position (fols.59v-60r) are clearly in separate hands.

The Knights of the Garter list in the second section (fols.51r-53v) may have also been added at a later date, as it ends with knights entered into the Order under Queen Elizabeth I that go past 1572, but it is more likely that it was simply continued by someone slightly past 1572.

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28 In total, there are sixty-two instances of a direct mention of 1580. Most of the inscriptions say “Now Living 1580” but some (referring to a person) say “descended 1580.” The folios that cite the date 1580 are: 2v, 4r, 5r, 6v (x2), 7v, 8r (x3), 8v, 9v, 12v, 13r (x2), 14r, 17r (x2), 18v (x2), 19r (x2), 19v, 20r (x2), 21r, 21v, 22v, 23r, 23v (x2), 24v, 25r (x3), 26r, 27r, 27v, 28r (x2), 28v, 31r, 31v, 32v, 33v (x6), 34r, 34v (x4), 35r, 35v, 36r (x2), 36v (x2), 37r (x2).

29 The most helpful letters to look at for comparison of hands in this codex are majuscule “L,” miniscule “h,” miniscule “s,” and miniscule “d.”

30 In this case, the majuscule “T,” miniscule “h,” and the miniscule “b” are most helpful for comparison.
and then added onto later. The entries there end with Lords Scrope, Cobham, and Rutland, all of whom were invested in 1584, but the hand working under the “Casimir Duke of Bavaria” (i.e., Johann Casimir, invested 1578/79) is clearly different, and in a different ink, from the rest of the list. Furthermore, while the list includes some knights invested 1572-1578/9, the information for those dates is sporadic and incomplete, while information for all of knights leading up to and including those invested in 1572 is accurate and all investments accounted for. For those after 1572 (so, those listed after Edmund, Baron Chandos), the entries are intermittent: four knights of the ten invested between 1572 and 1584 are missing—Henry Stanley (inv. 1574), Henri III (inv. 1575), Rudolf II (inv. 1578) and Edward Manners (inv. 1584)—and spaces are left before the entries for Scrope, Cobham and Rutland, apparently to allow even later addition of their first names and titles, suggesting that the scribes writing at the later dates did not have all information necessary or no longer needed to continue to update the list faithfully or accurately. Moreover, Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, officially degraded from the Order at his death in 1572, stands in the list without his name crossed out as it is for other degraded knights.  

It is clear that the manuscript was worked on at two separate and discernible times (that is, 1572 and 1580-84). At the same time, 1572 is clearly an important date in terms of compilation, as Norfolk’s death appears to halt the adding of entries to most of the book’s lists, while 1580 appears to be the year at which another person (perhaps William Howard) added to and began to annotate the book. Several instances throughout the codex show its lists ending at the year 1572. Queen Mary I has a single entry for dukes during her reign in the section entitled “The names of all noble men Since the Conquest” (at fol. 44r): Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk. and Queen Elizabeth I’s section, though the scribe left space to inscribe new entries, it

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31 For example, see fol. 52r, where the name of Henry Grey, Marquess of Dorset (degraded in 1554) is struck through.
remains blank (as it turned out, no new dukedoms were created in Elizabeth’s reign). On fol. 38r, the last entry under Queen Elizabeth I (at the very end of the codex’s first section) is Edward Fiennes de Clinton, 1st Earl of Lincoln, created the Earl of Lincoln on 4 May 1572. On fol. 47r, Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, created Earl of Essex on 4 May 1572, is the final entry. On fol. 47v, the list of viscounts ends under Queen Elizabeth I with Thomas Howard (our 4th Duke of Norfolk), created viscount Bindon in 1558, and the only viscountcie created from then until 1604. In addition, the list of baronies ends with three entries whose creations date to 1572 (fol. 50r): Thomas West, Baron de La Warr; Henry Norreys, Baron Norris; and Henry Cheyne, Baron Cheyne. The other five entries for Elizabeth I’s baronies date to 1559 (Henry Carey and Oliver St John), 1567 (Thomas Lord Buckhurst), and 1571 (William Cecil, Lord Burghley, and Henry, Lord Compton).

The Catholic elements in the second section of MS.Brown.Eng.2 further suggest associations with Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, whose Catholic friendship, service, and familial circles played a role in his 1572 downfall. In particular, Norfolk’s involvement with the Ridolfi plot to assassinate Queen Elizabeth I and restore England’s Catholicism by installing Mary Queen of Scots was the grounds on which he was accused of and executed for treason. By recognizing the extent of Norfolk’s religious and personal affiliations, one can make sense of the otherwise odd Catholic items within MS.Brown.Eng.2. Of these, the inclusion of the Roman Catholic Orders of Saint Michael and the Golden Fleece are notable. The Order of the Golden Fleece, in particular, is distinct in a book of this type.32 The addition of the Spanish Order of the

32 25 February 2015 personal e-mail correspondence between Dr. Janelle Jenstad (University of Victoria) and Dr. Lynsey Darby (College of Arms, Archivist), who related the sentiments of Dr. Nigel Ramsay (University College London, Senior Research Associate) that amongst the “150 [heraldic] mss he looked at at the Folger [Library], he didn't see a list of members of the Order of the Golden Fleece.”
Golden Fleece connects with Norfolk and his involvement with Catholic circles, and particularly his career throughout the 1550s and 60s, when he had a close relationship with Philip II of Spain and, as noted above, even named his first born after him. Further, the omittance of Lady Jane Grey from the lists in the codex suggests a Catholic sympathizer or man who worked under a Catholic monarch: although reigning for only for nine days, Jane Grey was a legitimate monarch, named as Edward IV’s successor in his will. Because of his allegiance to Catholicism, Queen Mary I (who succeeded the Protestant Grey), and to Mary Queen of Scots, however, it is unsurprising that Norfolk would omit (or direct the omittance of) Lady Jane Grey from MS.Brown.Eng.2. Additionally, in the document titled “The Order of all Estates to be observed by the Marshal and the Ushers” (fol.60r), hierarchical Catholic titles (including the Pope, cardinals, and abbots) are present, with “The Pope sanz pere” taking pride of place at the top. Finally, the document titled “The Mannor and ordre of Proceeding from the Queene Maiesties Pallaise to Westminster to Westminster Churche. And Parlament howse” (fols. 42r-43r) is dated 1557 by its scribe and thus corresponds to Earl Marshal duties for the reign of (Catholic) Queen Mary I.

Able to survive the transition from a Catholic to a Protestant Queen, Norfolk was a loyal Earl Marshal to both Mary I and Elizabeth I. When Mary, Queen of Scots, was under investigation for the murder of her deceased husband, Lord Darnley (d. 1567), Elizabeth I appointed Norfolk one of the appointed lieutenants in charge of the investigation. Norfolk, however, desired to “obtain the hand of the royal captive” (Brethren 261), apparently garnering from associates that a marriage would help solidify his power and reestablish Catholic power as

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33 Philip II was also the child’s godfather. For more information, see Henry Fitzalan-Howard, *The Lives of Philip Earl of Arundel and Anne Dacres*, 5.
well. Norfolk never disclosed his marriage plans to Elizabeth I and thus began to lose her trust. It is difficult to discern how sincere Norfolk’s desire for Mary Queen of Scots was, but English Catholic nobles in Northern England and France favoured the match, which would have “protect[ed] their faith and provide[d] a secure succession.” In the late 1560s and early 1570s, Norfolk was thus seen as a politically suspicious person by Elizabeth I and her secretary William Cecil because of his relationship with Mary. Sometime in early 1571, Mary and her supporters in Rome and Spain, along with the Italian Robert di Ridolfi, planned with and began to guide a network of conspirators whose main objective was the release of Mary from prison and a marriage between her and Norfolk—and, “with Spanish military assistance,” to remove Elizabeth “in favour of Mary and [restore] Catholicism in England.” In that year, Mary “was intriguing with Spain to bring about her release, [and] she was privately carrying on a negotiation

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34 Failure to disclose marriage plans with the monarch’s most legitimate threat was a substantial mistake on Norfolk’s part. It was such a case of poor judgement that Thomas Norton wrote *A Discourse Touching the Pretended Match Between the Duke of Norfolk and the Queen of Scots* in 1569 as a response to the situation. In it, there is contemporary evidence of Norfolk’s perceived Catholic leanings: arguing against the match, Norton writes that the Duke “not be setled in Religion, it shal appeare, by sundry reasons to the contrarie” and lists five evidences:

1. “his education of his sonne under the government of a Papist”
2. “the corruption of his house, his chiefe men of trust being Papistes”
3. “the confidence and reposed trust he hes in the chieftest Papistes of this Realme”
4. “his last marriage with a Papist”
5. “And lastly, this pretended matche”

35 The Benedictine Brothers of Glendalough, *Thomas Howard*, remark that Charles IX and Catherine urged their ambassador, Fenelon, to “support [Mary’s] suit of the Duke of Norfolk as powerfully as he could” (270).


37 Roberto di Ridolfi was from a prominent banking family of Florence, and acted as *nunzio segreto* to Pope Pius V. He was consistently associated with the Catholics of England and was apparently employed by the Pope to help restore its Catholicism with the assistance of Phillip II and English Catholics. A comprehensive narrative on the Ridolfi plot (and Norfolk’s involvement in it) is in Francis Edward, *The Marvellous Chance*.

with the Duke of Norfolk” (Nichols 255). The interception of letters carried by Charles Bailly in April 1571, and investigation into a bag of gold carried by Thomas Browne, both sent from Norfolk’s secretaries Higford and Barker in August, compromised Norfolk. His house was searched and another letter from Mary was discovered, even though he had at this point promised Elizabeth that he would cease his communications with Mary. The discovery of yet more letters between the two later implicated Norfolk in the Ridolfi plot, as he was an essential element in the plan. After the revelation of his continued correspondence with Mary and apparent involvement with Ridolfi, Norfolk and his associates, including his secretaries Higford and Barker, were subjected to interrogation and torture. Ultimately, Cecil and his royal officers confirmed Norfolk’s involvement in Ridolfi’s schemes. He was tried for high treason in January 1572 and executed in June of the same year.

MS.Brown.Eng.2 circles around the story Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England from 1554-1572. It is important to emphasize, furthermore, that the vast amount of heraldic and genealogical information in the book’s second section (see the Appendix) is directly applicable to the role of the Earl Marshal, who oversees the College of Arms and has had such authority since the fourteenth century, when the Court of Chivalry (or, Curia Militaris) “took cognizance of all matters relating to honour, arms and pedigree” (Grazebrook 6). In 1568, Norfolk further established the Earl Marshal’s authority over heraldry by issuing a statute that “No new arms henceforth to be granted without the consent thereunto of the Earl Marshal.”39 Several of the documents in the codex, moreover, are for an Earl Marshal’s reference: “The Office of the [Earl] Marshall and Ushers,” “The Ordre of all Estates to be Observed by the Marshall and the Ushers,” “The Order of all Degrees from a Duke to a Gentleman,” and “The

39 From British Library MS Additional 14294 (fol. 118), qtd. in Grazebrook, The Earl Marshal’s Court in England, 28.
Order of Marshalling all Estates at Meat” (fols. 59v-60r. The “The Manor and Order of Proceeding from the Queen Majesties Palace of Westminster to Westminster Church and Parliament House” (fols. 42r-43r), further, directs the procession for the start of Mary I’s fifth parlaiment (called 6 December 1557), which her Earl Marshal would have been responsible for opening. Each of these documents are important for an Earl Marshal to have at his disposal: they all relate to core aspects of the job, the duties of which are primarily to oversee the College of Arms, organize state events (such as funerals or coronations), and open parliament. As seen in MS.Brown.Eng.2, the Earl Marshal “must knowe all the estates of the Churche and the estate of a king and the blood Royall” and “must take care that strangers be well entereteyned” (fol. 59v) as we can also see in its details regarding seating arrangements at meals and hierarchical positions of foreign visitors at state events (fol. 60r).\textsuperscript{40} The role of the Earl Marshal has remained relatively the same since Thomas Howard, 4\textsuperscript{th} Duke of Norfolk, held it. Though in the Middle Ages, the role was associated with matters of warfare, by the sixteenth century the Earl Marshal “determineth Contracts touching deeds of Armes out of the Realme, and handleth things concerning Warre within the Realme, as Combats, Blazon, Armorie, &c.”\textsuperscript{41} The Earl Marshal of England is still the chief authority presiding over the College of Arms and a main figure in the organizing state events.

Let me summarize the case in closing. Several instances within the codex show a clear halting of new information after the first half of 1572, evidently because of the execution of Norfolk on 2 June that year. The Catholic components of the book’s contents, in conjunction with knowledge of Norfolk’s Catholic tendencies, service, and relationships, also provide

\textsuperscript{40} For example, according to MS.Brown.Eng.2, bishops, marquises, earls and viscounts “may sitt 2 and 2 at a messe [i.e., a meal],” and a prince, duke, or archbishop “may not kepe the hawle [main hall] but eche estate by him self in a chamber or pavilion pat nether see other” (fol. 60r).
\textsuperscript{41} Lambard, Archeion, qtd. in Grazebrook, The Earl Marshal’s Court in England, 20.
evidence of the book’s association with him. Specifically, the documents at the beginning and end of the second section of MS.Eng.Brown.2 are related to matters pertinent to his the Earl Marshal role in the reigns of Queens Mary I and Elizabeth I, and the list of estates on fol. 60r puts Pope at the head of the list, “sanz pere.” The inclusion of the Orders of St Michael and the Golden Fleece are further Catholic incorporations into the book. By determining the codex’s original compilation date up to 1572, finally, it is evident that it originally belonged to, or circled, Norfolk. Documents compiled within the second section of the book clearly state their purpose: they are reference texts for use by an Earl Marshal, and some can be definitively connected to the Mary I’s 1557/58 parliament. The only Earl Marshal of England who could have organized the procession for the opening of parliament in 1557 and welcomed the Pope and his cardinals under Queen Mary I, kept records of chivalric orders, and also served and kept Earl Marshal’s records into Elizabeth’s reign is Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk. For the few additions to the manuscript after his 1572 death, Norfolk’s son, Lord William Howard, is a likely candidate.

MS.Brown.Eng.2 belongs to a period of English history that exhibits religious and political instability, and it highlights a figure caught in the middle of tumultuous unrest. Norfolk, belonging to one of the most powerful noble families in England, is a good barometer of the “interplay between the aristocratic dynasty, politics and religious change” that occurred during his lifetime (Clark 319). Showing evidence of a political career spanning two monarchial reigns, this University of Victoria Earl Marshal’s handbook appears to be connected to one of the most controversial figures in English political history. Nicola Clark’s article about the Howard women and their adaptability to the religious change within their family and country during the three generations of the Tudor era argues that the Howard family, although ideologically divided at
times, maintained a strong bond with one another. Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk, for instance, disliked Mary, Duchess of Richmond, who had employed John Foxe to tutor his grandchildren, but he nevertheless left her a fair sum of money in his will, as a gesture of appreciation and familial loyalty. Much like the Howard family, England during the reigns in which this codex was compiled was politically and religiously discordant. MS.Brown.Eng.2 offers us an insight into this period through the careers of Norfolk and his contemporaries, and it is also an invaluable medium through which we can view some of the contours of Mary I and Elizabeth I’s reigns.

Much work remains to be done by future researchers, of course. Importantly, the third section and largest section of MS.Brown.Eng.2 (fols. 100r-272r), an illustrated ordinary of arms with annotations, must be catalogued and transcribed to enable further connections and provide a yet more comprehensive understanding of the book as a whole. Once this is completed, new research will be possible and may point more definitively to the Howards, corresponding manuscripts at the College of Arms, and manuscript culture in sixteenth-century England as well. Housed in Victoria, British Columbia, MS.Brown.Eng.2 contains exciting material for scholars (and scholars in training) of English political, social, and religious history in Western Canada.
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The Names and Armes of divers noble men before not recyted.

William. Conqueror:
Edgar Ethlinge cosin to. Edward. the confessor.

Rauffe erl of the west angle and norwich.

Leophrick erl of Chester.

Gospatrick erl of comberland:

Marker brother to Edwin erl of leicester. and lincoln.

Dodo. erl of arden.

Thirkill erl of bathe.

Mercatus erl of carlile.

Walderon erl of Crowland.

[fol. 39v, col. b]

Gervice Harecourt. Erl. harecourt.

Odo. erl of kent.
Phillippe. Lord. of kymt.

Ribawd. Lord. of mulham.

Pierce Lord. Malbank.


Lord. Seintcourt.

Fitzhammon. erl of glocester.

[fol. 40r, col. a]

William Rufus.

Fitzhammond erl. of glocester.

Henry be first.


lord. Malolain. before fol. 9°.

lord. Huntyngfeld.

[fol. 40r, col. b]

King Steven.

Reynold erl of bristoll and cornwall.

Lord. Monmouth.

Crispin erl of sarum.

Longchampe erl of notingham.

Consull. erl of glocester.
Henry þe Second.
Lord. Leyborne.
lord. Normavill.

[fol. 40v, col. a]
Lord Mounhalt

Richard þe first.
King. Iohn.
lord Corbett.

Henry þe third.

[fol. 40v, col. b]
Edward: þe first.
Erl Hungerford.

Edward: þe fourth.

[fol.41v, blank]

[fol.42r]
1557. The Mannor of and ordre of Proceeding from the Queene: Maiesties Pallaice of Westminster to Westminster Churche. and Parlament howse.

First all gentlemen, esquiers, knightes, sergeauntz of the Lawe, master of the rowles, iles, counsellors 2 and 2. in ordre before the quens maiestie. after them the 2 principall secretaries. The comptroller and Tresuror of þe Quenes house. Then all barons barons in ther robes 2 and 2. Then the lord. admirall and þe lord. chamberlain. Then all bisshops 2 and 2 in ther robes. Then the vicountes. Then all erles 2 and 2.
Then marqueses.
Then the lord Chauncelor and lord. tresourour.
Then the archbishops
Then garter.
Then the lord great chamberlain of ingland
and therl marshall with his rod.
Then the cappe of maintenaunce to be
borne by.
Then the sworde to be born by

Then the quens maiestie in her robes.

Then the master of the house to beare þe Quens train.
Then all Ladies and gentlewomen.
Then the vicechamberlain with all the garde
following him 2 and 2.

and thus in ordre to proceed to the monastery
of Westminster and ther to alight proceeding in ordre
into the church and her grace to be receyved
by the dean and the rest of the churche and her

[fol.42v]

Train to be borne by the Lord. Chamberlain assisted
by the vicechamberlain and at the northe doore
of the churche the quens maiestie to receiue the
sceptre of the dean and so to proceed to the place
appointed for her highnes.

Then the Lord. Steward to go to the parlament
house to see the writtes returned and the
appointment of the knightes and burgesses of
the parlament. that don to return to the Quens
maiestie to the churche.

and at the offering tyme the Quens maiestie
to offer alone and no more.

The service don and finished all to
proceed before her highnes in ordre as
aforesaid.

Then the dean to receiue again the scepter
at the south dore and then the Quens maiestie
to ryde and all the rest to go on foote in ordre to þe parlament house as aforeseid.

Then her highnes to withdrawe her selff into her withdrawing chamber till all the Lords be placed acording to ther estate and degrees.

Then her maiestie to com fourth to her seat ryall

Then therl marshall with his rod to stand on her left hand and the Lord great chamberlain on the right hand. and an erl to hold the sword on the left hand, and the cappe of maine tennaunce to be holden by a great estate on the left hand.

[fol. 43r]

Then the Lord. chauncelour on the right hand and the Lord Tresurer on the left hand without the barrgers.

Then the Clark of the parlament to Call all the Lordes suitors to the parlament by ther names and degrees

That don the lord. Chauncelour of ingland to make an Oration of the Quene maiesties mynde and intent for calling of the parlament.

This don the Queens. Maiestie to will the knightes and the burgesses to chewse ther speaker.

Then her highnes to withdrawe her selff into her private Chambre and ther to shift her of her robes and all the Lordes to shifte them Sellfes in lyke manner and so to finishe.

[fol. 43v, col. a]

The names of all noble men
Since the conquest:

Dukes.

   erl. of darbie. Leicester. and Lincoln.
   some of Henry erl of Lancaster.
Iohannes Plantagenet. 3 sonne of. E.3.
Lyonell Plantagenet. Duke. of Clarence.
   2 sonne of. E.3. and erl of Vlster.
Edmund: Plantagenet: 4 sonne of E.

R:2:   Edmund: Plantagenet: 4 sonne of E.
R:2:   Thomas: Plantagenet. 5 sonne of E.3.
       Duke of glocester. and erl of Buckingham.


R.2:   Henry Plantagenet. sonne of Iohannes
       Duke: of Lancaster. was Duke: of Herfford. and erl of darby. Leicester.
       and Lincoln.
Robert: veare. Duke. of yreland
       marques: of develing and erl of Oxonford.
Edward: Plantagenet. sonne of Edmund:
       Duke: of york. was Duke:
       of Awmerl and erl of Rutland:
John Bryttain Duke: of britton:
       and erl of Richmount.
       and erl of kent.
Iohannes Holland brother to Thomas:
       was Duke. of Exonia and erl of Huntingdon.

[fol. 43v, col. b]  

Dukes.

Thomas Mowbray Duke: of Norfolk:
   erl of notingham. and erl marshall:
   of ingland.
Margret: Segraue created
    Duches of Norfolk: she was
heir to her mother Daughter. and Heir.
of Thomas: Brotherton erl of Norfolk
    and marshall of ingland.

    Lancaster. was Duke. of Exonia and
    marques. dorset. / by H.5.
    Thomas: Plantagenet. 2 sonne of H.4.
    was Duke. of Clarence.
    Iohannes Plantagenet. 3 sonne of H.4.
    of Lancaster. was Duke. of Bedford:
    Humphry Plantagenet. 4 sonne to
    H.4. was Duke. of Gloscester.

    some of Iohn: Duke. of Lancaster. by H.5.
    Duke. of Somerset.
    Henry Beauford sonne of Iohn. of
    gaunt. / was Duke. of Exonia.

H.6.   Humphrey Stafford. Duke. of
    Buckingham:
    Henry. Beauchamp. Duke. of
    warwick. and first erl of
    ingland.
    Edmund: Beauford sonne to Iohannes
    marques. dorset: was Duke. of
    somerset. and marques. dorset:
    William De La poole. Duke. of
    Suffolk. and erl. of Pembroke.
    Edmund: of Haddam Duke. of
    Richmond. sonne of Owen
    of wales etc.
    Richard Plantagenet sonne of Richard. erl
    of cambrige. was Duke. of york.
    and erl of vlster. Clarence. and
    cambrige.

[fol. 44r, col. a]

    Dukes.

    Duke. of York. Was Duke. of
    Clarence.
    Richard: Plantagenet. 3 sonne to Richard.

George Plantagenet. 3 some of E. 4. was Duke. of Bedford.

Richard Plantagenet. 2 some of E. 4. was Duke. of york and norfolk:

Edward. ^Henry^ Stafford Duke. of Buckingham:

Henry. ^Edward^ Stafford. sonne of Edward:

^Henry^. Duke. of Buckingham.

^George Nevill son to Iohn. Nevill Ma rques Montactue created: duke of Bedford^

R.3. Iohannes Lord. Haward. Duke of Norffolk:

erl of Surrey. and erl mar=

shall. of ingland.


Iasper of Hatfield brother

to Edmund. of Haddam. was Duke: of Bedfourd. Erl of Cambrige. and Pembroke.

Dukes.


Henry Fitzroy Duke. of Richmond:

and erl of notingham.


and erl of Herfford.

Henry Grey Duke. of Suffolk. and marques: dorsett:


do northumberland. erl. of warwick. and vicount. Lysley.


Q.E.
Marqueses.


H.4. Iohannes Beauford sonne of Iohannes of gaunt. marques: dorsett:


Thomas Grey. marques dorset/. by E.4.


William Pawlett. marquis of Wintonia. /

Erles.


Clyton Erof Wintonia.

Algar. erl of Leicester and coventry.

Steganus ^alias Swardus a saxon^ erl of Southampton.

Roger: Commyn erl of Northumberland.

Athelstane Dud ^sonne of dodo^ erl of Somary and arden.

Edrick erl of yorke.

Turquyn. erl of Warwick:

Candor erl of cornwall:

Sylvester erl of Leicester.

Mongomery erl. of Belesmo in normandy. Erl of arundel: and shrewsbury in ingland.

Erles

Mowbray erl. of Northumberland.

Gifford erl of Buckingham: and Pembroke.

Meschynes erl of Carlile.

and comberland:
Evereux \textit{\textsuperscript{^alias}} fitzpatrick.\textit{^erl of rosemare and
mautelake in normandy}
erl of sarum: in ingland.

Waldeth erl of northumberland.
\textit{comberland: and huntington.}

Lupus erl of auranges in
normandy. Erl of chester
in ingland.

Erl Ferrers. a norman.

Fitzeustace erl of Passy in
normandy. Erl of glocester. in
ingland. and Lord. Steward.

Erl Warren \textit{\textsuperscript{^and surrey^}} a norman.

Veare. Erl of guysnes in
normandy. Erl of Oxonia
in H.1. tyme.

Osborne erl of Herfford.
Ryvers erl of Exonia.
Randolph \textit{\textsuperscript{^and of the Este angle^}} erl of Norwiche.

Bruer erl of devon
Geffrye \textit{\textsuperscript{^sergaunt^}} erl of bryttayn. Erl
of Richmond in ingland.

Gaunt erl of Kyme.
Mohn erl of somerset
Champain erl of awbermale.
Peverell erl of notingam.
Thirkill erl of Bathe.
Tosty erl of kent.
Dodo erl of arden.
Walleron erl of crowland.
Owtred (brother to Walleron)
erl of Westmerland.

Erl Harecourt. gervis.
Fitzosbert erl Ogye.
Erl Gourney. Hugh.
Lucye erl of anguishe.
Leophrick erl of chester.

[fol. 45r, col. a]

\textbf{Erles.}

W.R. Bohun erl of Herfford.
Romare erl of Lincoln.
Tonye erl of Flamsted.
William sonne of erl warren.
  Erl Warren and Surrye
  and Sussex.
Erle Hynkley of whom descended:
  grantmains erl hinckley.
Vrsois erl of Worcester
Edwin sonne of Algar erl
  of Leicester and Coventry.
Cospatrick erl of Comberland
Marker erl of Leicester and Lincoln.
Morvience erl of glocester.
Armer erl of devon.
Mercatus erl of carlile.
Boscue erl. of Leicester.
Paganell. erl of somary.
Neawborow. erl. of warwick:
Bohan erl of chester.
Odo. erl of Kent.
Fitzhammond erl of glocester.
Neawborow erl of Leicester.
Seintclyse. erl of Huntington.
  Northumberland. and comberland:

  Le grosse erl aubermale.
  Qwyncy erl of winchester. / Saer.
  Robert base sonne of H.1. erl
    of glocestre.
  Mylo. erl of herfford:
  Bygott erl of norffolk.
  Ioecline sonne and Heir. of godfrey Duke. of
    Brabant. was erl of northumberland:

[fol. 45r, col. b]

Erles.

Beamount erl of myllent in
  normandy. Erl of Leicester. in
  ingland:
Scott erl of Huntington and
  anguishe. /
Veare erl of Oxonford.

K.S.  Gilbert Erl. Ogie. and pembroke.
  Bohun Erl of herfford:
Dabignye alias alibetto erl of arundell.
Maundevyle erl of Essex / Geffrye.
Gilbert de gaunt erl of Lincoln.
Le grosse erl of holderness.
Erle Egle of the Egle.
Renold base sonne of H.1.
erl of bristo and cornwall:
Crispin erl of sarum.
Longchampe erl of notingam.
Bohun erl of northampton.

H.2. Hamlin Plantagenet erl
    warren and Surrey.
Ryvers erl of deuon / before erl of Exonia.
Glanvyle, erl of Suffolk.
Ferrers erl of notingam.
    and darby.
Marshall erl marshall of ingland. and erl of pembroke.
Fitzpayn erl of muchbody=vale.
Consull erl of glocester. Robert:
Lacy erl of Lincoln. gilbert.
Clare erl of Clare. / Roger.
Strongbow erl of Ogie. / Richard.
    and Pembroke.
Scott. erl of huntington. / Henry.
Ferrers erl of Leicestere. / Robert:

[fol. 45v, col. a]
Erles.

R.1. Paganell erl of somary and arden./
    Hugh the sonne of gervis.
Iohannes Plantaganet: erle of glocester. and after King. of ingland.
Longespee base sonne of H.2.
erl of Sarum. / William.
Longespee erl of Ulster. / sonne of William. / Stephen.
Puzey Bishop: of Duresme. and erl of northumberland.
Vernon erl of Devon.
Maundevyle. erl of Essex. / William.
Plassy. erl of warwick. / William.
Mandud erl of warwick. / William.

K. Io.  Beauchamp erl of warwick, and
Baron of Elmesley. / William.
Brough erl of kent. / Hugh.
Qwynye erl of Wintonia. / Roger
Qwynye erl of Lincoln. / Robert.
John. de Placentis erl of warwick.
Saye erl of Essex. / William.
Ludgarsall erl of Essex. / geffrye.
Mountford erl of leicester. / Symon.
Clare erl of glocester. / Richard. sonne
of Roger.
Fitzpierce erl of essex. / geffrye.
Bohun erl of essex.

[fol. 45v, col. b]

Erles.

Quyncy erl of Lincoln. / Robert.
Edmund. Plantagenet. alias crouchback
erl of Lancaster. sonne of H.3.
Lacy erl of Lincoln. / Iohn.
Fitzzallein erl of Arundel. / Iohn.

^Richard^ Robert. Plantagenet. 2 sonne of King Iohn
erl of cornwall: and after was
crowned King of romains.
Bohun erl of herfford. and essex
humphrey.
Mandud erl of warwick. / William
Mounchasye erl. of pembroke.
warren.
Gobion erl of southampton / william.
Mohun erl of somerset. / attainted.

E. 1.  Edward Plantagenet. alias Edward of carnar
van. 1. sonne of E.1. erl of
chester and cornwall. after King E.2.
Monthermer. erl of glocester. / rauff.
Valence erl. of Pemproke. / william
Beauchamp erl of Warwick. / william
baron of elmesley.
Mortymer erl of march. / Roger.
Vmfrevell erl of anguishe and
Kyme./ William.
Genevyle erl of Ulster./
geffrye.
Algernon ^alias Percie^ erl athell./ Thomas.

[fol. 46r, col. a]

Erles.

E.2. Thomas: Plantagenet. alias brotherton 2 sonne
of E.1. erl of norffolk. and marshall:
of ingland.
Edmund. Plantagenet. alias Edmund. of wod=
stock 3 sonne of E.1. erl of
Kent.
Pierce gaveston erl of cornwall:
and after erl of herfford./ he
was a gascoin.
Hugh Spencer. erl of Wintonia.
Hugh Spencer (sonne of Hughe)
erl of glocester.
Brough. erl of Ulster/ William
Harkela erl of carlyle. / andrew.

E.3. Edward Plantagenet. alias the black prince
first sonne of E.3. erl of
chester. and kent.
Henry Plantagenet. sone of Henry
erl of Lancaster. / Erl of darby.
after. Duke. of Lancaster./
Iohn: Plantagenet. alias Iohn: of gaunt, erl
of Richmond. after. Duke:
of Lancaster/ 4 sonne of E.3.
Lyonell Plantagenet. 3 sonne of E.3.
erl of Ulster.
Iohn Plantagenet alias Lord. of Eltham
2 sonne of E.2. erl of
cornwall:
Edmund: Plantagenet. alias Edmund. of
Langley 5 sonne of E.3
erl of cambridge.
Mountecute. erl of sarum. / William.
Bohun. erl of Northampton. / William.
he was 4 sonne of humphrey.
Bohun erl of herfford.
Fynes Lord. Clynton erl of huntington.
William.

[fol. 46r, col. b]

Erles.

Awdley erl of glocester./ hugh.
Cowcy. erl of Bedford./ ingeram.
Hastinges erl of Pembroke.
Lawraunce.
Arthois a frenshman erl
of Richmount./ Robert.
Courteney. erl of deuon.
Hugh.
Percye erl of northumberland.
henry.
Erl. Stafford./ rauff.
Butler. erl of Ormond.
lames.
Ufford erl. of suffolk./ Robert.

Henry: Plantagenet. alias henry. of bul=
ingbroke:/ erl of herfford./ after Duke. and
King. of ingland.

R.2. Thomas: of Woodstoke 6 sone of
E.3. was erl of buckingham.
Edward. Plantagenet. first sonne
of Edmund. Langley./ erl
of Rutland.
Thomas. Holland half brother
tp King. R.2. was erl
of kent.
John. Holland brother of Thomas:
was erl of huntington.
Thomas: Mowbray erl of
notingam. after þe
death of his brother john.
John. Beauford sonne of John
of gaunt./ erl of Somerset.
Richard Plantagenet. alias Richard of
conningsborow 2 some
of Edmund. of Langley
was erl of cambrige.
John Mowbray erl of notingam.
Thomas. Spencer erl of glocester.
Rauffe Nevill first erl
of westmerland.

[fol. 46v, col. a]

Erles.

Scrope erl of Wilshire/ William.
Percy erl of Worcester/ Thomas: be sonne
of henry erl of northumberland.
Awbry Veare erl of Oxonford. he was
sonne of Robert: Duke. of yreland.
Thomas: Spencer sone of Hugh
erl of glocester.

H.4. Roger Mortymer erl of vستر
and marche.
William Beauchamp 2 sonne of
Thomas: Beauchamp: erl of warwick: was
erl of worcester.
Henry: Percy sonne of ^sir^ Thomas./ ^was^ Erl
of Athells. ^by his wife. Daughter.
and Heir. of Scarbolgh erl of athell.

H.5. Arthure brother: to Iohn. Duke. of bryt=
tain. was Erl of Richmond:
Edmund Beauford sonne of Iohn
was erl of mortayn.
Bowchier. erl of Ewe/ William.
Geffry de foys. a gascoin erl
of Longvyle and kendall.
Grey Lord. Lowis Henry./ was
erl Tankervyle.
Richard: Nevill. sonne of Rauff
erl of Westmerland: was
erl of sarum.

[fol. 46v, col. b]

Erles.

H.6. Edmund. of Haddam sonne of
owen Tedder etc. was
erl of Richmond.
Iasper of Hatfeld brother: of
Edmund. of haddam. was
erl of Pembroke. .
Tiptoft erl of worcester. / Iohannes
Iohn: Stafford 2 sonne of humphrey.
     Duke. of buckingham. / erl of wiltshire.
Hungerford Robert: erl hungerford.
Iasper: Buttlter 2 sonne of lasper: 4
     erl of Ormond. / Erl. of wiltshire
Richard: Plantagenet. sonne and heyr
     of Richard. erl. of cambrige.
     was erl of york.
Iohn: Mowbray. erl warren
     and surrey.
Talbott erl of Shreusbury: Iohn.
Nevill erl of warwick: Richard:
     the sonne of Richard: erl of sarum.
Bourchier. erl of Essex / henry.
Rich

E.4. Edward. Plantagenet. sone of George
Bouchier erl of Essex./ henry.
Woodvyle erl Ryvers./ Richard:
Grey of Ruthen. erl of kent
     Edward.
Granthowse e erl of winto
     Iohn.
Stafford of sowthwick erl
     Of devon./ humphry.

[fol. 47r, col. a]

Erles.

^Iohn^ De La Poole sone of Iohn. Duke:
     of Suffolk. / was erl of Lincoln.

R.3. Thomas: Haward sonne of Iohn
     Duke: of norffol. / Erl of Surrey.
     and after Duke. of norffol.

     erl Ryvers. / was erl Ryvers.
Edward: Courteney cosin and heir
to Thomas: erl of deuon / was
Erl of deuon.
Henry Daubeney erl of brige=
water.

H.8. Henry Courteney. Erl of
deuon.
Henry Stafford: brother: to Edward: Duke. of
Buckingham/ was erl of wiltshire:
Charles Somerset. erl of worcester.
Thomas: Haward sonne of Thomas:
Duke: of norfolk/ Erl of Surrey.
Thomas: Bullein vicount. Rochford/ was
erl of wilshire: and Ormond.
Iohn. Brandon sonne of charles
Pers Butller of a yonger
house of lasper. first erl of
Ormond: was erl of Ossery.
Thomas: Manners Lord. Ros./ Erl
of Rutland.
Henry Clifford Lord Bromflet
vessey etc./ Erl of comberland.

[fol. 47r, col. b]
Erles.

Robert: Rattcliff vicount. fitzwa=
ter, Lord. Egremount, bur=
nell etc./ Erl of Sussex.
George Lord. Hastings, botte=
reux, mollines etc. was
erl of huntington.
Iohn: Bourcher Lord. fitzwaren.
Erl of bathe.
William fitzwilliams erl of
Southampton.
Edward. Seymour vicount. becham.
Thomas: Lord. Cromwell. Erl of
Essex.
Edward: Seymour vicount. Becham
erl of herfford.

E.6. Edward. Seymour vicount. beauchamp:
erl of herfford.
Thomas. Wriotesley. erl of Southampton.
John Lord: Russell. erl of Bedford.
William Harbert. erl of pembroke and Lord harbert of cardiff.
William. Parre erl of Essex.

Q.M. Edward: Courteney sonne of
      henry. marquis. of Exonia. was erl. of deuon.
Thomas. Percy sonne of Sir Thomas. percy. cy. k. erl of northumberland.

      of somerset: erl of Herfford
      of northumberland. Erl of warwick:
^Lord.^ Robert: Dudley sonne of Lord. Duke. of
      Northumberland: Erl of Leicester.
      Henry: Grey of wrast. erl of kent.
      Walter: Deureux erl of Essgx.

[fol.47v, col. a] Vicountes.

K.Io. Vicount Bulbeck.
      Grey Vicount Lysley.
      Vicount Bourchier.
      Vicount. Barkley.
      Thomas. Bullein vicount. rochford.
      Robert. Ratcliff vicount. fitzwater.
      John. Sutton alias Dudley
      vicount. Lysley.
Edward: Devereux vicount.
hereford.

Anthony: Brown vicount. moun-
tegne.

Thomas. Haward vicount Byndon.

Barons.

Nigell Baron of Haulton.
Lacye Lord. of Pomfret.
Fytzallen. Lord. of Clune and
oswestrie.
Dabygnye Lord. of Buckenham.
William Lord. Percye.
Owtred. Lord. of Rabye.
Phillip Lord. Talbott of eglefeld.
credill and worsop.
Estotevill Lord. of cotenham.
Tyson Lord. of anwicke.
Ivone Lord. Uessye.
Greylie Lord. Greylie.
Harold base sonne of King. Harold,
Lord. of Sudley.
Auncelyne Lord. fitzwater
Hugh Beauchamp Baron
of Bedford.
William. Beauchamp baron of
Elmesley, after erl of warwicke.
Ierom Lord. Mountfichet.
Iohn Lord. Morvyle.
Robert. Lord. Mandutt. of hanslake
Bertram: Bethall. baron of
mytford.
Geffrye: Lord. Trusbutt.
Humphrey: Lord. Bohun
Randolph. Baron of Botevyle.
Henry Lord. Mallett.
Roger Lord. Tregose.
Barons.

Geffrie Lord. Bontetort.
Randolph lord. Bassett of bloer.
Eustace crewe Lord. of mounhalt.
Randolph 2 brother to geffrye: erl of bryttain. was Lord. of myd=delham.
Randolphe Lord. Barkley.
Henry Lord. St court.

W.R. Eustace Fitziohn. Lord. vessye.
Fitzwight Lord. of kyme.
Lynzey baron of wormerley.
Geffrey. Lord. Lucye.
Lord Nigell of albanie.
Saier Lord. Sutton of holden:
Nicolas: Lord. vfflet.
Osbert Lord. Fiurnivall.

H.1. Glanvyle Baron of bromholm.
     after erl of suffolk.
     Thomas. Lord Bardolph. of Stokebar= dolph.
     William Lord. Lovell.
     Water Lord. Clifford of castle clifford. and flint.
     Geffrye. Lord. Clynton. chamber:
         lain to H.1.
     Griffin: Lord Povois.

Barons.

Roger Lord. Canvyle.

K.S. Phillip Lord. Brews of gowres.
     Stephen Lord. Tiptoft.
     Morrice Lord. fitzhardinge.
         after. Lord Barkley.
Guye Lord. Tankerville.
Warren Lord. Uernon of Shilbroke.
Dodo Lord. Lysours of fedborow.
Peter. Lord. Genevyle.
Harbert base sone of H.1./ Lord.
of Dean.

Robert: Lord. Rosse of hamlake. and
warke.
Iohn. Lord. Laware of wickware.
Adam Carew. Baron of Carew.
Andrew: Lord. Camois.
William Lord. Martell.
Thomas. Lord. Claveringe
William Lord. Laybourn.
Stephen. Lord. Saye. Whose sonne
William was erl of wssex –

[fol. 48v, col. a]

Barons

R.1.  Bryan Fitzallein. lord. of
      Bydall. colune and of Westry.
Hugh. Longchamp. Lord. of
      willton.
William Cantelope, Lord. of.
      Aburgaveny.
Robert: Lord. Tatesall.
Adam Lord. Port of basinge.
Robert: Lord. vaux of gilesland.
Thomas. Lord. ythingam.

K.1o.  Symon Lord. Mountfort. after
Iohan. Lord. strange of knocking.
Alang Lord. Sowche.
David Baron of Malpas.
Roger: Lord. Somarye.
^Fouke. lord.^ Fitzwarren. Lord. of whittington.
Pierce. Lord. Lysley.
Peter. Lord. corbett.
Theobald. Lord. Uerdon.
Iohan: Lord. St Amond.
Nicholas. Lord. Meunell.

[fol. 48v, col.b]

Barons.

Henry Lord. Scroope of bolton.
Bawdwyne Lord. wake of Lydell.
    and cotenham.
Robert: Rosse baron of kendall.
William Dabusie. Lord. Bellvoir
Thomas: Lord. Dacres of dacres.
Gilbert Browning baron of sampford.
William Buttler baron of wemme.
Henry Lord. Hastinges.
Stephen Lord. segrave.
Peter Lord. Mountford of bewdesert.
Adam Lord. Newmarche.

E.1. William Lord. Ferrers of grobie
    1. some of erl ferrers. and darby.
William Lord. Ferrers of chartley. 2
    some of erl ferrers. and darby.
Iohannes Lord. Grey of willton.
Iohan: Lord. Marmion.
Iohan. Lord. St iohn of basinge.
Barons.

E.2. Symon Lord. asheley.
Geffrey: Lord. Scrope of vpsall. 2
sonne of lord: scrope of bolton.
Olyuer Lord. Engain of grymsbye.
William Lord. Mollines
Herbert. Lord. St Qwyntine.
Iohn. Lord. Strange of blackmere
and coxham
William Donstavyle lord. castlecombe.
Iohn. Lord Matrenas.
Edward. Lord. Manley. Steward
to King. Edward.2.
Iohn. Sutton Baron Dudley. was
sonne of Sir Richard. sutton knight.

of the yle of Man.
Ingram Lord. Cowcye.
Reynold Lord. Grey of Ruthen
2. sonne to Iohn. Lord. grey of Wilton.
Phillip: Lord. Poynynges.
Bartholemew: Badelisme bareon of Liedes.
Almerick Lord. St Amond.
Walter. ^lord^ Shandos ^and^ Lord. fanhope.
chamberlain: to King. Edward. 3.
Iohn. Teyas baron of Teyas.

[fol. 49r, col. b]

Barons.

Robert: Lord. fitzpryn.
Robert Lord. wyllobie. þe first.
of Erby.

R.2
Thomass. Lord. Mowbray. 2 soone
of Margret: Segraue. Duchess. of norfolk:
was after his brother: Duke of Norfolk
John Lord. Mowbray first soone
of margret: segraue Duchess. of norfolk:
first erl of Westmorland.
Robert: Ferrers baron of owseley.
Adam Lord. Wells. of grimsbye.
Rauffe. Grey. baron of greistoke
Wa[l]ter first Lord. hungerford.
Roger: Lord. Scales of monsells.
Rauff. Lord. Lomley.

H.4.
Henry Lord. Fitzhugh.
Reynold. Lord. cobham of stock=borough.
William Lovell. Lord. Morley
Thomass. Lord. Caufer

[fol. 49v, col. a]

Barons.

H.5.
Edward: Nevill. Lord. of aburgaynve.
Twichet Lord. Awdley.
Reinold West Lord. Laware.
Iohn: Cornwall. baron fanhop
William Bouchier Lord. fitzwarren:
2. sonne of William Erl of Ewe.
3. sonne of William Erl of Ewe.
Rauff Nevill baron of owseley.
2. sonne of dauraby erl of westmerland:
Thomas. Grey baron of Richmount
2 sonne of Iohn. Lord. grey of ruthen.
Thomas. Lord. Stanley./ descended. of a 2
brother of Adam Lord. audley.
Walter Blount Lord. Montioye.
Henry Bromflet. Lord. Vessye
Rauff. Lord. Cromwell.
Thomas. Lord. Hoo.
Iames Fynes Lord. Saye. And ^selyve^.
descended. of Beauchamp: of Elmseley.
Rauff. Butler baron of Sudley.
descended. of butler baron of westmerland.
William Beauchamp. baron of holt.
descended. of beauchamp: of Elmesley.

[fol. 49v, col. b]

Barons.

2 sonne of Henry. erl of northumberland:
Iohn. Wentlock. baron Wentlock.

Antony Woodvyle Lord. Scales.
Richard. Welles. Lord. Willobie
William. Lord. hastinges.
Humphrey. Lord. Dacres of gilesland. was 2. sonne and heyr male. of þe Lord. Dacres.
Henry Parker Lord. Morley.
Thomas: Stanley Lord. Strange.
John Lord Curson.


[fol. 50r, col. a]

Barons.

John Lord. Denham.

Henry Lord. Marney.
Christopher Lord. Conyers of hornbie. .
William Lord. Sandes. of þe vyne.
Nicholas. Lord vaux. of haredon.
John Lord. Hussey. of Slyfford.
Andrew: Lord. windesor
George Lord. Taylbois of kyme.
Thomas Lord. wentworth.
Edward: Lord. Borowgh:
Walter Lord. Hungerford of hetesbery.
Thomas: Lord. Awdley. of walden.
William Paulett Lord. Seintiohn
William Lord. Parre of kendall.
Rauffe Lord. Evers.
Thomas Lord. wharton.
Thomas. Lord. Poyninges.
[fol. 50r, col. b]

Barons.

      William harbert Lord. of cardiff.
      Gregorie Lord. Cromwell.
      William Lord. willoby of parham
      heir male of Lord. willobie
      of corby.
      Edward. Lord. Sheffield.
      William Lord. Pagett of beaw
      desert.
      William Lord. Ogle.

      Iohn Lord. williams of Tame.
      Edward. Lord. Hastinges of Loug=
      hborow.

Q.E.  Henry Carye Baron of hunsdon.
      Oliver Lord. Seintiohn of
      bletsov.
      Henry. Lord. compton.
      Thomas: Sackvyle. Lord. buckhurst.

[fol. 50v]

The Garter.

The ordre of Garter was Founded by King. Edward. 3. the 18
yeare of his Raign Anno Domini 1344. after a solemnp
feast holden at Windsore betwyxt candlemas and Lent.
The ordre is dedicated to Saint George, and The feast
therof yerlye held by every knight of thordre (where
soeuer they be) both on St Georges Day and the even.
Ther Proceeding to divine service in Long Purple robes,
Ther sytting in chapitre, Ther offringes, Ther manner
of Election and other Ceremonies are don with verie
great Pompe and Maiesty. They haue diuers statutes and ordinances wherunto they are sollemlye sworne. yf any of them be convinced of Treason or disloiatie to the soveraign, he is disgraded by an herault to his perpetuall infamie. Whiche disgrading is don by great circumstance at the castle of Windsor. Wher the sayd Kinge founded a chapel to St George, wherunto he gaue Large Possessions and Placed therin a Dean and warden with 12 canons seculars, 8 Peticannons, 13 vicars, 13 clarke, and 13 choristers. Quene: Marye added therunto 24 Poore or almesse knightz to be chosen of Poore gentlemen decayed or hurt in warres. who are Lodged within the castle and must at Morninge and Evening prayer be present in the quyer in ther robes. The knightz of thordre must daylie weare about ther necks a garter of golde and about ther leg one of blew veluett, both in thone and thother having these wordes written. Honysoit quy Mal y Pense. The cause of which word, Ordre, and Garter (as it is thought) was this. The King by chaunce in presens found a garter fallen from the leg of the Quene or of som other gentlewoman whom the King loved (as men denied) which when he had (with som painfull stoping) taken vp, the noble men smyling, spake ther fancyes of the kings affection towards the woman. wherunto he replyenge, sayd, that (if he lyved) yt shold com to passe that honor shold com vnto them for the garters sake. And shortlie therupon instituted the ordre. Ther are 5 principall officers of thordre. videlicet, The Prelate (which is euer the Bishop of wintonia. The Chauncelor. The Register. The gentleman Vsher (alias black rod) And the. King. at armes. (alias Garter).

[fol. 51r, col. a]

All the Knightes of the Garter. / from the first Foundation by. Edward .3.

Edward: the .3.

2. Edward. Prince of Wales.
3. Thomas: Beauchamp. comes. warwick:
4. Captain de la Bouche.
5. William Mountegue. comes Sarum.
7. Mortimer comes: Marche.
15 Sir. Richard: fitz symond.
16. Sir. Myles Stapleton
17. Sir. Hugh wriotesley

Lord. Spenser.
Iohn: Duke of Lancaster.
Hugh Erl. Stafford.
Sir. Iohn. Lavache
Sir. Allein Boxhull.
Edmund of Langley comes. cambridge.

he was Duke. of york after by Richard. 2.
Sir wa[l]ter Manny.
Sir Guye de. Brian.
Sir frank van hall.
Sir Thomas. fellton.
Sir William fitzwarren

[fol. 51r, col. b]

Thomas Beauchamp county Warwick
Sir. Thomas. vfford.
Sir. Thomas. vghred.
Sir. Thomas. Banister.
The Duke. of Brittani and Richmond
Richard. comes. Arundell.
Lyonell Duke. of clarence.
Sir Reynold cobham.
Thomas. Holland comes. kent.
Ingram Cowcye. comes. Bedford.
William Lord. Latymer.

**Richard .2.**

Sir Nicholas. Sernfold.
Edmund. comes. cambrige.
William Duke. of Holland.
Iohn. Holland comes. Huntington. he was after Duke of Exonia.

Sir. Brian stapleton.
Thomas. of woodstock comes. Buckingam.
Sir. Pierce courtney.
   of Surrey.
William De Lapole. comes. Suffolk.
Sir william Scroope. comes. Wiltshier.
The Duke. of Geldres.
Sir. Lewes Clyfford.
Sir william Beauchamp
Sir. Thomas: Grauntson.
Sir. Symond Burley.
William Lord. Willoby.
Sir. Iohn. Devereux.
Sir. Phillip. Lavache.

**[fol. 51v, col. a]**

Knights. of the Garter.

**Henry .4.**

Henry. Beauford marquis: dorset. after
   Duke. of Exonia.
Iohn. 3 sonne of Henry. 4. Duke. of Bedford.
The Lord. Powis.
Humphrey. 4. sonne of Henry. 4. Duke. of Glocesto.

Edmund: comte. kent.
Thomas. Lord. Morley
Sir. William harpingan.
William Lord. Rosse.
Thomas. of Lancaster. Duke. of clarence.
Ramston.
Edmund. comte. Stafford.
Sir. Sandis delatower.
Rauffe. comte. Westmerland.
Sir. William Arundell.
The Lord. Burnell.

Henry .5.
Lord. fitzhugh.
Sir. Symon felbrige
Beauchamp. comte. warwick:
Sir. Hugh Stafford.
Sir. William Phillippes.
Emperour Sigismond.
Ufford Lord. Willoby.
The Lord. Clifford.

[fol. 51v, col. b]

Walter Lord. Hungerford.
William delapole Duke: of Suffolk:
Sir Hertoke Clux.
Sir Lewes Robsart.
Henry. 6.

Talbott. *comte.* Shrewsberie.
The *King.* of Denmark.
The *Lord.* Scales.
*Sir John.* Fastolph.
Mountegue *comte.* Sarum.

^humphrey.^ Erl Stafford after *Duke.* of Buckingham:
The *Duke:* of Quymer, some
   of *he King.* of Portingall.
*Sir. John.* Ratcliffe.
John *comte.* Arundell.
*Vicount.* Beamond.
The erl of Mortain
The *Lord.* Grey of Ruthen.
The *Lord.* Fanconbrige.
The *Duke:* of Vysen. after *King.* of portingall:
*Sir Iohn:* Beauchamp.
Geffrey: de foys *comte.* Kendall
The erl of avrence.
Rauffe Buttler *Lord.* of Sudley.
Edward: *King.* of Portingall.
Gascon de fois capitain de
   La bouche. *comte.* Longyyle.
Alphons. *King.* of Portingale.
Kysim. *King.* of Pole.
Alphons *King.* of Arragon
*Iohn.* Mowbray *Duke.* of norffolk:
The. *Lord.* Hastinges.

[fol. 52r, col. a]

*Knights.* of the Garter.

The *Lord.* Welles.
The *Lord.* Bowcher
Talbot *comte.* Shreusberie.
*Iohn.* *Lord.* Wentlock.
*Iohn.* *Lord.* Sutton alias Dudley.
Henry Beauchamp. *comte.* warwick:
*Sir Iohn:* conyers.
The Lord. Barneys.
The King. of Naples.
The Lord. Mountegue.
The Lord. harbert.
Typtoft comte. worcester.
Bourchier comte. Essex.
The Lord. Duras.
The erl Dowglas.
The Lord. Scrope of bolton.
Sir John: Ashley.
Sir Robert: harecourt.
The Duke: of clarence.
The erl of wiltshire: John. Stafford. 2.
sonne of humphrey. Duke: of Buckingham:
Devereux Lord. ferrers.
de La pole. Duke. of Suffolk:
Humphrey Plantagent. Duke. of glocester.
The Duke. of Burgundye. charles.
The Prince. videlicet. eldest sonne of H.6.
Blunt Lord. Mountioye.
Sir William Stanley.
Sir William Chamberlain.
The Lord. Matrevas.
Sir William Parre.
The Duke: of Urbyn
Sir Richard Ratcliffe.
Sir John howard.
Grey Marquis: Dorset.
Sir Thomas: Grey. Baron of richmond.
The Duke: of Bedford.
The Lord. Lovell.
Sir Thomas. Borough. after Lord.borough.

[fol. 52r, col. b]

Sir Edward: woodvyle.
The Duke: of Ferrare.
Sir Thomas. Mongomrye.
Sir Richard. Tunstall.

Edward .4.
Vicount. Boucchier. Henry sonne
of William comte. Ewe.
The Lord. Barneis.
The Lord. Fauconbrige.
William harbert comte. Pembroke.
The Lord. Beauchamp.
The Lord. Sudley. buttler.
The King. of Portingall.
The King. of Denmark
The erl of Kendall.
George Duke. of clarence.
The Lord. Harecourt.
Tiptoft comte. worcester.
The Lord. Hastinges.
The Lord. wentlock.
The Lord. Duras.
^Nevill^ Beauchamp comte. warwick:
The Lord. Scrope of bolton.
The King. of Pole.
The King. of napol.
The Duke. of Millain
Sir Robert. Harecourt.
Percy comte. Northumberland.
Richard. Duke. of glocester. after King.
William comte. Arundell.
The Prince.
De Lapole Duke. of Suffolk:
Stafford. comte. Wilshire.
Water Devereux Lord. ferrers.

Knights. of the Garter.

Henry Duke. of Buckingham.
Sir William Parre.
The. Duke. of Burgundie.
The Duke. of Urbyne.
Antony. comte. Ryvers.
Sir Thomas. Mongomrye.
The King. of Spayne.
The Duke. of Ferrare.

Richard 3.
Iohn. Haward Duke. of norfolk:
Dellapole Duke. of Suffolk:
The erl of Arundell.
The erl of northumberland:
The erl of Surrey.
The Lord. Douglas.
The Lord. Lovell.
The Lord. Scrope.
The Lord. Matrevas.
The Lord. Dudley.
The Lord. ferras.
Sir Richard. Ratcliffe.
Sir William Stanley.
Sir Thomas. Mongomrye.
Sir Iohn: Asteley.

[fol. 52v, col. b]

Henry 7.
Iohn King. of Portingall.
Maximillian King. of Romanius
Alphons King. of Naples.
Phillip King. of Castyle.
Prince Arthure.
The Duke. of York.
Iohn. comte. Oxonford.
George. comte. Shrewsbery.
vicount. Wells.
The Lord. Straunge.
The Lord. Daubney.
Sir Iohn. Cheynye.
Sir Iohn. Savage.
Sir Edward: Poynynges.
Edmund: Dellapole Duke. of Suffolk.
Sir Gilbert Talbott
Edward. Stafford Duke. of Buckingham.
Henry Percy comte. northumberland.
The Lord. Harbert. after comte.
Somerset worcester.
Henry Bourchier comte. Essex.
Sir Richard. Poole.
Sir Reynold Bray.
Sir Thomas. Lovell.
Sir Richard Guyllford.
Grey marquis: Dorset.
Garret comte. Kylldare.
Gray comte. Kent.
Henry Stafford comte. wiltshire:
Sir Rice Apathomas. fitzvrian.
Guydo Duke. of vrbyme.
Sir Thomas: Brandon.

Knights. of the Garter.

Henry .8.
Charles. 5. Emperor.
The Lord. Darcy of þe North.
West Lord. Laware.
Sir. Henry Marney.
5°. George Nevill Lord. Aburganye.
Charles Brandon vicount. Lysley.
10°. Thomas. Lord. Dacres
Sir. William Sondes.
15°. Sir Thomas. Bullein Thresurer
of the houshould.
Water Devereux Lord. ferrers.
14°. Ferdinand archduke: of austria:
17°. Henry Fitzroy Duke. of richmond:
Rauff comte. Westmerland.
Manners comte. Ruttland.
Sir William FitzWilliams. tre= surer of the house.
Sir Henry. Guylford Bameret
calendar of þe house.

19°  Fraunces þe Frenshe King.


      Phillip: charlbolch Lord. of brian and
      comte. Newblank.

26°.  James King. of Scottes.


29°.  Henry comte. comberland.
      Thomas. Lord. Cromwell.


[fol. 53r, col. b]

Sir. William Kingston. controller.


33°.  Sir. Iohn Gage/ controller.
Sir. Anthony: Wingfeld. vice chamberlain:

35°.  Iohn. Dudley vicount. Lysley. after
      Duke. of Northumberland.
      after Marquis: wintonia.

Sir. Anthony: St Leger.
Sir. Iohn: Walloppe.

37°.  Frauncys comte. Shreusbery.
      Thomas. Lord. wriotesley.


    of Suffolk:
    Sir William Pagett. after. Lord.

    George Lord. Cobham.
    The. Lord. Laware.
    Sir William Harbert. after comte.
    Pembrok.
4°.  Henry ^2,^ King. of Fraunce.
    Fynes Lord. Clynton./ admirall.

7°.  Henry comte. Westmerland:

[fol. 53v, col. a]

Knights. of the Garter.

Queene. Marye.

2°.  The King. of Spayn. Phillip:
    Henry. comte. Sussex.
    Emanuell Philbert. Duke. of Savoy.
    Sir Edward: Hastinges. after Lord.
    of Loughborow.


Queen. Elizabeth:

2°.  Thomas: Duke. of norfolk:
    William Parre marquis: northampton:
    Henry Manners comte. Rutland.


4°  George comte. Shreusbery.
    Henry carye Lord. of hunsdon.

    Ambrose Dudley comte. warwick:

6°.  Charles þe freshe King.
    Sir Henry Sydney.
    Maximilian ^2,^ Emperour.

    Henry Hastinges comte. Huntington.

14°  Frauncys The Duke. Memorancy.
    Water Devereux comte. Essex.


[fol. 53v, col. b]

17°.  Charles Lord. Haward of
The Ordre of the golden fliese

The knightz of this order use Long Robes. The Seremony continueth 3 daies. In the first wherof they use dirges for the knightz departred. the 2 and 3 Dayes they spend in Electing of new knightz. etc.

instituted by Phillip the good Duke: of Burgundy: in Brugis the Daye of his mariage with Isabell Daughter. of the King. of Portingall: Anno 1419°. whiche ordre was dedicated to God, and our Ladye, and to St Andrew (Patrone of Burgundye), And had in nombre only 25 knightes and not aboue whereof the Duke: of Burgundy: or the right ^heir^ therof is chief. Ther belong unto this ordre 4 principall officers. videlicet. The chaucelor, Thresorer, Register, and King. of Heraultz. The nombre of knightz with ther seuerall names do followe.

2. William of Vienna Lord. of St. george.
5. Roland of wtkerck. Lord. of hemsrode.
7. David de Brymew Lord. of Ligni.
8. Hugh de Lanoy Lord. of Santes.
9. Iohn Lord. of Conmynes.
10. Anthony: of Tholonion Lord. of traues but he had not the coller.
11. Peter of Lutzemburg. Lord. of St paull.
12. Iohn of Trimovill Lord. of Ionnell.
15. Iohn de Villers Lord. of Lisledam.
17. Florimundo de bremew Sir. de Masincourt.
18. Rubert. Sir. de Mamines.
19. Iames de brimew Sir. de grigni.
20. Baldwin de Lanoy (called the lesse)
   Sir. de Molembais.
21. Peter de beaufront Sir. de chargni.
22. Phillip Sir. de Tremont et de Motte.
23. Iohn de croy Sir. de tour sur Marue.
24. Iohn Sir. de crequi.
25. Iohn. de Noeufchastel Sir. de montegue.

   At the coumsell of thordre.
   at Lylla. 1431. in Place
   of 2. that weare dead
   weare chosen.
   Frederick. comte. de Meurs.
   Symon. de. La Laing. Sir. de hauntz.

[fol. 54v, col. b]

   At the coumsell of
   thordre at Bruges
   Anno. 1432. in Place [of]
   them departed wear
   chosen.
   Andrew: Thoulonion.
   Iohn de Mellune Sir de Antoing.

   At the coumsell at digiune
   in Burgundy: 1433. Elected
   Iames Sir. de Creueceur.
   Iohn de Vergi.
   nota. That in this last coumsell
   31. the nombre of thordre was
   increased to 31. And so
   to fill the nombre they
   elected.
   Guydo de Pontalier Sir. de talmar.
   Baldwin de Noiell Sir. de Chasterelle.
   Iohn: Bastard of Lutzemburg: Sir. de hal=
   bordin
   Charles of Burgundy comte. de Charlois.
   Robert: comte. de vernemburg.
   Tibalt Sir. de Noeufchastel.
At St Omers in arthois
1440. in place of þe dead
weare Elected
Charles Duke. of Orleance.
Iohn Duke. of Brittayn.
Mathew de Fois comte. de Commings.
nota. At this counsell they kept
certen voyd romes till
the next sitting.

[fol. 55r, col. a]

The Golden fliese.

At Gaunt Anno 1445.
in place of þe dead
weare Elected.
Alphons King. of Arragon.
Francis de borsell comte. de ^steruant^ norsesl.
Renold Sir. de Brederada.
Ridborst Sir. de Laure.
Iohn Sir. d’Auxi.
Adrian Sir. de Hummiere.

At Mons in Hennault
Anno. 1451.
Iohn Duke. of cleves.
Iohn de guevare comte. d’arienne.
Peter de cordona comte. de golissen.
Iames de La Laing Sir. de
Montigui.
Iohn de Noeufcastel Sir. de
Mountegne.

At Haia in Holland
1456.
Iohn of Burgundy: comte. de Nevers.
Antony Bastard of Burgundy.
Adolph de cleves Sir. de Ravenstn.
Iohn. de Cinmbre regent of cypress.

At St Omers in
arthois. 1461.
Iohn King. of Arragon.
Adolph Duke. of Geldres.
Tybalt Sir. de Noeufcastell.
Phillip. Pott. Sir. de de roche
noulay.
Lodovick de Bruges Sir. de grutuse.
Gwydo Sir. de roye.

Phillip the good dyed
at Bruges Anno. 1467.
to whom succeeding
his sonne Charles.

[fol. 55r, col. b]

At Bruges. anno 1468.
Edward. 4. King. of Ingland.
Lewes de challonn Sir. de chasteau.
Iohn de Dammas Sir. de clessie.
Iames de Burbon comte. de La marche.
Iames de Lutzenburg: Sir. de Rusburg.
Phillip de Savoy comte. de blauiet.
Phillip de creueceur. Sir. de escardes.
Claudius de Montague Sir. de conches.

At Valence 1473.
Ferdinand King. of castyle.
Ferdinand King. of Naples and cecill.
Iohn Sir. de bieure.
Phillip de croy comte: de chimai.
Iohn de Lutzenburg: comte. de Marle.
Guydo de brimew comte. de megheu.
Englebert comte. de Nassau.

Charles. Duke: of Burgundy:
dyed Anno 1477: to whom
succeeded Maximillian
(King. of Romans: after Emperor) by
meanes of his wyfe
Marye Daughter: and Heir. of Charls.

At Bruges. Anno 1478.
Peter of Lutzemburg: comte. de St Paul.
Iames de Savoy comte. de Romont.
William Sir. d’Egmount.
Vlfart. Sir. de borsele. comte. de grantpres.
Gios de La Laing Sir. de montigui.
Iames de Lutzenburg: Sir. de fiennes.
Phillip de Burgundy: Sir. de Beure.
Bartlemew. Sir. de Lithestaing.

[fol. 55v, col. a]

At Bolduke, anno. 1481.
Iohannes Baron de Ligne.
Claudius Sir. de Tholonion.
Peter Sir. de Bossue.
Baldwin Sir. de Molembs.
William de La Bane Sir de arlaut.
Iohannes de Berga Sir. de Walaing.
Martin Sir. de Polhay.
Phillip d’Austria; comte; de Charlois.

tyme anno 1490
At this Phillip sonne of
Maximilian (being of
full age) toke his dukedom
of Burgundy: yppon him.
and was hed of thordre.

At Mulines, 1491.
Frederick of Austria: Emperor:
Henry. 7. King. of ingland:
Albert Duke. of Savoye-Sassoun.
Henry de Wyten Sir. de bersle.
Peter de Lannoy Sir. de fresnoy.
Arnold Duke of wittenberg.
Claudius de Noeufchastel. Sir. de
Cranssy.
Iohannes comte. d’Eghemount.
Christopher Marques: of Baden.
Iohannes Sir de cruminghen.
Charles de croy. Prince of chimay.
Willm de croy Sir. de cheure.
Hugh de Melune vicount de quanto.
James of Lutzemburg; Sir. de fiennes.

At Brussels. 1501.
Olfang Sir. de Polhain
Itelfrick. comte. de Sorle.
Cornelius de berga Sir. de Seuenberg.
Phillip bastard of Burgundy: Sir.
de Somerdicq.
Michel de croy Sir. de sampi.
Iohan de Lutsemburg: Sir. de ville.

At Midleborow. 1505.
When Phillip departed into Spain.

Olango Sir. de Polhain.
Henry 7. King. of ingland.
Paull Sir. de d’icquestaing.
Car Baron de La Laing.
Wolfang comte. de fustenberghe.
Don Iohannes Emanuell.
Florentine d’Eghemount. comte.
de Burin.
Iames. comte. de. Horne.
Henry comte. de Nassaw.
Feri de croy Sir de Ruens.
Philbert Sir. de La Vera.

Duke Phillip of Burgundy: Dyed. Anno. 1506. to whom succeeded Charles his sonne after Emperor: called charls .5.

At Brussells Anno. 1516.
wher charles .5. increased the nombre of the ordre to 51.

Francis .1. King. of Fraunce:
Ferdinand the infant of Spain
Frederick comte. Palatine.
Iohannes marques: of Brandenburg.
Guydo de La balme. comte. de Mountrevill.
Hubbert comte. de Mansfelt.
lawrence de gornot comte. de Pontvauls.
Phillip: de croy comte. de Porcien.
Iames de gaure Sir. de fresin.
Antoine: de croy Sir. de sampie.
Antony de La Laing Sir. de montigui.
Charles de Lamoy Sir. de Sanselle.
Adolph de burgogne: Sir de Beure.
Felix comte. de werdemburg.
Emanuel King. of Portingall.
Lews King. of Hungary.
Michel Sir. de folkensteing.
Maximilian de horne Sir. de gaesbeeck.
William Sir. de Rubampiere.
John Baron of Trazegnie.
John Sir. de Wassenare.
John Sir. de Zevenberghe
Frauncis de Melune comte. de Espinoy.
John comte. d’Eghemount.

At Barcilona in Spain. 1519. whiche
the was the first session
out of the Duchie of Burgundie.
Frederick de Toledo Duke. D’Alva.
Diego Lopes de Pascecco Duke. of Scalone.
Don Diego vrtado De Mendosa
Duke. of infantasgo.
Don Inigo Fernand de Pelasco,
Duke. of Frias alias feria.
Aluero Duke. of vegera.
Don Antonie Marrich Duke. of Nagera.
Don Ferdinand Duke. of cordona.
Peter Antonie Duke. of St. Mair.
Don Frederick. Herique comte. de Modica.
Don Aluero comte. de Tristamere.
Adrian de croy Sir. d’Beauraing.
James of Lutzemburg: comte. de gaure.
Christiern. King. of Denmark.
Sigismund King. of Pole.
Philbert de chaloun. Prince. of Orange.
At Tornay in flauders
Anno. 1531.
John King. of Portingal.
James King. of Scottes.
Ferdinand: of Aragon viceroy of valenza.
Peter Duke. de Feria.
Phillip: Duke. of Bavier.
George. Duke. of Saxon.
The Duke. Alberkerque.
Andreas: D’Oria Prince: of Melfye.
Phillip: infant of Spain.
Renold Sir. de Brederoda.
Don Ferdinand: d’gonzaga.
Nicholas. comte. de Saluze
Claudeo of Baulme marshall of Burgundie.
Antoine: marques. of Berga.
John Sir. de Bossue.
Charles comte. de La Laing.
Lews of flauders: comte. de La Pratt.
George Schenck.
Phillip: de Lannoy Sir. de mollenbais.
Alfons Dauolos Marques: of guasto.
Francis comte. de Miranda.
Maximilian d’Eghemont comte. de Buren.

At Utrecht. 1546.
Maximilian King. of Bohem.
Innigo Lopes de Mendosa Duke.
de infantasgo.
Ferdinand de Toledo Duke. D’Alua.
Cosmo de Medices Duke. of florence.
Albert Duke. of Bavier.
Emanuel Phillibert Prince. of Piemount.
Octavius Farnese Duke. of came=ryne.
Don Henry Duke. of Nagere.
Frederick comte. of fustenburg.
James de Rie.
Phillip de Lannoy Prince: of Sulmon.
Ponto de la Laing Sir: de bugnicort
Lamovall d’Eghemount Prince. de gavre.
Iames comte. de Ligni.
Claudius de viego Baron de cham=plitt.
Phillip: de La. Laing. comte. de Hoghstrat.
Maximilian of Burgundie: Marquis de La vera.
Iohannes de Ligne comte. d’aremberg.
Peter Ernest comte. de Maunsfelt
Peter de verchin steward of Henualt.
Iohannes de Lannoy sir de Mollenbais.
Don. Peter of Cordona comte. de

Charles the 5. resigned all his estate and kingdomes into Phillip his some Anno. 1556.

At Andwerp 1556.
wher King Phillip (now Living) first held his counsell of thordre.

Henry Duke. of Brunswick.
Ferdinand: archduke: of Austrich.
Phillip: de croy Duke of Arschot.
Charles Prince of Spain.
Don Ferdinand: Gonsal de cordoua,
    Duke: of Sessa, and terra nova. comte. de cabra.
The Duke de Medina de Riosecco
    Admirall of Castile.
The Duke of cordoua.
Charles Baron of Barlimount.
Phillip: of Stauele Baron of chau=mont. and Lord of glaion.
Charles of Brimew comte. de Mega.
Phillip: de Momorancy comte. de hornes.
Iohannes Marquis: of Berga.
William de Nassaw Prince. of Orange. and Lord. of Breda.
Iohannes de Momorancy sir. de courriers.
Iohannes comte: of Estfriseland.
Antoine: d’Oria Marquis: of Saint Stephane.
Frauncis Fernando Dauolos
   Marquis: of Piscare and of vast.
Sforza comte de St fiore.
  vradislaus Baron of Bernstein

At Gaunto in Spain
  Anno. 1559.

Frauncis. 2. King. of France.
Guydo Balde Duke of vrbine.
Phillip: Momorancy Lord. of aschincourt.
William de croy Marquis: of kent.
Florence Momorancy Lord. of Montigui.
Phillip: co de Ligni
Charles de Lannoy Prince. Of sulmon.
Antoine: de La Laing comte. de Hoghstraten
Marc Antony colonna.
The Baron of Heuhassen.
The Lord. of Turcoen.

[fol.57r, blank]

[fol. 57v, col. a] The Ordre of St Michell was founded by Lewes XI kinge of fraunce Anno Domini: 1469. And in the 9 yeare of his raign being at his castle of Amboise. the feast therof to be yearlye celebrated at mount St Mychell. The ^nombre^ of knightz 36. whereof weare first Elected.
1. Lewes. II. soueraign of þe order.
5. Andrew: de La Vall Lord. of Lehac. marshall of fraunce.
7. Lewes de Beaumont Sir de La forest. et du Plessis.
9. Lewes de La Val Sir. de chastillon. admyrall de fraunce:
10. Lewes bastard de Burbon.
11. Comte: Roussillon admyrall de fraunce:
12. Antoine: de chambarmes comte: de Dammartin. grand maistre. d’hostel de fraunce:
14. George. de La Tremoille Sir. de La Tremoille et de craon.
15. Gilbert de chabannes Sir de courton, Senechall de guyenne.

[fol. 57v, col. b]

16. Lewes Sir. de cupsol senechall de Poictou.

The Rest of þe .36. to be chosen weare not named in the first chapitre but differred till the next Election.

[fols. 58r-59r, blank]
The Office of the marshall and vs hers.

The Marshall and vs hers must knowe all the estates of the Churche, and the estate of a kinge and the blood Royall. and must disserne therof. for som haue but small Lyvelihood and yet are of the blood roiall. And som women of blood roiall do matche with men of lowe estate. who not withstanding shall not Lose ther place, for the blood roiall shall euer kepe þe reuerence of his or hir estate.
The Marshall must also haue good regard of the kinges officers. videlicet. The Lord: Chancelour. The Lord. Steward. The Lord Chamberlain, The Treasurer. and Controller. The marshall: also and ushers, must take care þat strangers be well entereteyned, and all other thinges obserued that may redound to the honor of ther soveraign. 
yf the king send to ther sodaign in message a knight. he must be receyved as a baron. yf he send an esquier, receive him as a knight. yf he send a yeoman receyve him as an esquier. yf he send a grome, receive him as a yeoman. for it is no disgrace to a knight to sett a grome of the kinges at his table.

The ordre of all degrees.
from a Duke. to a gentleman.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A Duke of þe blood roiall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Then other .Dukes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Eldest sonnes of Dukes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Comities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Eldest sonnes of marquiises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Yonger sonnes of Dukes. of þe blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Vicountz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Yonger sonnes of marquiises:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Eldest sonnes of vicountz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Eldest sonnes of barons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Yonger sonnes of counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Knightz of the bathe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Other knightz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Esquiers for the bodye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Esquiers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Gentlemen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ordre of all estates. to be obserued by the Martiall and the vshers.

1. The Pope. sanz pere.
2. The Emperour.
3. A Kinge.
5. A Prince or kinges some.
6. An archbishop.
8. A Bishop.
10. An Erle.
11. A vicount.
12. A Baron.
14. The 3 chief Iuges.
15. The Mayor of London.
16. An abbott without a myter.
17. A knight bachelor.
18. A Prior, Deane, archdecon or Knight.
19. The Master of the rowles.
20. The Iustices and barons of the eschequer.
21. The Mayor of Callais.
22. A Provinciall or Doctor of Dyvinitie.
23. A Prothonotarie, he is aboue þe Popes collector.
25. A man þat hath ben mayor of London.
27. A Master of þe Chauncerye
29. Graduates of þe vniuersities.
30. Orders of chastytie and priestes.
31. Famous marchauntz.
32. Gentlemen.

The order of marshalling all estates at meat.

A Prince
An archbishop: May not kepe the hawle but eche estate by him self in a chamber or pavillion þat nether see other. etc.
A. Duke
Bishoppes
Marquisses.
Erls.
Vicountz. May sitt 2. and 2.
at a messe.

A Baron
The mayor of London.
The .3. chief Iuges.
Speaker of Parlament
An abbot with a myter.

May sitt .2. or 3. at a messe.

All other estates may sitt .3.
or .4. at a messe and at the squyers borde.