

1.^t
THE
FALSITIES
AND
FORGERIES
OF THE
ANONYMOUS AU-

thor of a late Pamphlet, (supposed to be
Printed at *Oxford* but in truth
at *London*) 1644.

INTITULED
The *Fallacies* of Mr. *William Prynne*, discovered and
confuted, in a short *View* of his Books intituled; *The So-*
veraignty of Parliaments, the *Opening* of the great *Seale*. &c.

Wherein the *Calumnies*, and *Forgeries* of this unknoune Au-
thor in charging Mr. *Prynne* with *false Quotations*, *Calumniating*
Falshoods, *wresting* of the *Scriptures*, *points* of *Popery*, *grosse ab-*
surdities, *meere contradictions*, *hainous Treasons*, & *plain be-*
traying of the *Cause*, (not one of which is in the least de-
gree made good by the *Calumniator*) are suc-
cinctly answered, refuted.

By *William Prynne* of *Lincolnes Inne*, *Esquire*.

PROVERBS, 12. 19.
The Lip of truth shall be established for ever, but a lying tongue is but for a
moment.

Printed at LONDON, for *Michael Sparke*, Senior. 1644.

THE
FALSIITIES

AND
FORGERIES

OF THE
ANONYMOUS AM

That of a late number (page 10) of the
The Oxford Review
(London) 1842

INTITLED

The Editors of the *William Thomas* discovered and
published a list of his name, 1842
of the *William Thomas* the *William Thomas*

William Thomas and *William Thomas* of London
The *William Thomas* of London
The *William Thomas* of London
The *William Thomas* of London
The *William Thomas* of London
The *William Thomas* of London
The *William Thomas* of London
The *William Thomas* of London

By *William Thomas* of London and Spain.

Printed by *William Thomas* of London
The *William Thomas* of London
The *William Thomas* of London
The *William Thomas* of London
The *William Thomas* of London
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Printed and Sold by *William Thomas* of London



THE FALSITYES AND FORGERIES OF AN

Anonymus Author.

Tis an easy matter for any person of a *brazen face*, and *seared Conscience* to be a *slanderer*, and by a fallacious misreciting, perverting, dismembering, other mens works, to become a seeming *Refuter* of them. The fairest natural or artificiall Bodies, may soon be metamorphozed into the most *misshapen Monsters*, if torne into confused *fragments*, and then patched up together into a disorderly *Chaos*, where all the parts and members shall be dislocated, disunited, confounded and put into *Hotch-Potch*. This cobling kinde of Artifice hath that *Botcher* used, who composed the Pamphlet intituled, *The Fallacies of Mr. William Prynne discovered and refuted*: who instead of discovering and refuting any *Fallacies*, or *Falsities* of Mr. Prynnes, in an orderly or Scolasticall manner, hath taken much unnecessary paines, to cull out here and there a word or line, out of his wrightings on severall subjects, and then patched them up together into inferences and arguments of his owne forging; fighting onely with his owne shaddow, and mangling, misreporting, perverting all the passages he recites, (as the Reader may at first view discerne) instead of answering, or refuting any thing which he hath written.

Wherefore I shall desire the ingenious Reader, only seriously to peruse the severall *Quotations* this *Cobler* hath botched together, in my Bookes themselves, as they are there urged, applyed, connected with the precedent and subsequent discourses to which they have relation, and then the *Fallacies*, *Falsities*, and *Calumnies* of this *Anonymous Patcher*, (who is so penurious of matter, substance, that he produceth not one text or Author of his owne) will be so apparently discovered, as they will need no further Refutation.

This is not mine owne solitary opinion, but the judgement of other intelligent men, who have read this *Pamphlet*, to which I was minded to give

no answer, as unworthy anything but contempt. Yet being desired by some friends to reply some-what to it, least this Champion should deeme his *Patched Fardle* irrefragable, and overmuch abuse the Reader and my selfe with his slanderous falshoods, I shall returne no other answer to his charge of *Calumniating falshoods, wresting of the Scriptures, Points of Popery, grosse absurdities, meere contradictions, hainous Treasons, and plaine betraying of the Cause*, but onely this, that the *Pamphletter* is most grossly mistaken, and hath moit falsly asperfed me in all these particulers, as the mangled pages of my books, which he recites by fragments, will manifest to all who shall doe me so much justice as to appeale unto, and seriously peruse them, without diminution or prejudice.

There are onely two or three more considerable Calumnies he would fix upon me, that need some answer, and in answering them alone, you may clearely discover, both the palpable *Falsities, Forgeries, Fallacies of this Slanderer*, who is ashamed to set his name to his shamefull worke.

The first and principall charge against me is, *false Quotations*, witnesse the title page; *Wherein is laid open his false quotations, &c. & p. 2. to 9.* he doth deliver in an heavy imputation in the plurall nūber; *of false quotations*. Yet when he brings in his *Catalogue* of them, among those *thousand quotations* I have produced in my wrightings, he can charge me but with *one*, no more p. 3. *I will not* (saith he) *undertake to examine his false Quotations, being deterred by their magnitude and multitude. I will produce but One Quotation.* A strange kind of Calumny, to charge me in the Title and Book with a *magnitude and multitude of false quotations*, and yet to be able to instance but in *one* alone.

But this one is, at Leonem: a rare one. Ex ungue Leonem. *Guesses at the Author by this example, It is out of Bodine, that (as he stileth him) Learned French Lawyer, and Statesman, De Repub. l. 2. c. 1. p. 222.* Bodine saith, it *alwayes hath and shall be lawfull for subjects to take wicked Princes out of the way: Can a sentence be quoted more plaine and full against our cause, and for their cause, then this of Bodine? But if Bodine speakes no such thing, but more plainly and fully for our cause, against their cause, what may wee thinke of Mr. Prynne the quoter, &c.* First, *In the place quoted l. 2. c. 1. there are no such words, &c.* So he p. 3 Here is a great cry indeed, but little wool, for in the very same page, we have *confitentem reum*, in these most positive termes. Secondly, *I (writes he) confesse the words quoted are in the fifth chapter of the 2 book (and that in page. 222. which I quoted:) where then is the false quotation? The words are there, but not in the first but fifth Chapter of the second Book: what then? they are in the same Booke and Page I quoted, but the Printer printed the first chapter instead of the fifth in some Coppies, Contrary to my Written Coppie, and Quotations in Print in other Coppies, and places. Ergo my Quo-*

Mr. Pryn.
Append.
p. 18.

quotation is false; Grant this, yet it is not false, neither in the matter, page, booke, but Chapter onely, which the Printer, not I mistooke? Surely a very grand offence if reduced into a Logically Argument. The Printer misprinted the chapter in some coppies; But Mr. Prynne misquoted not the words, booke, page, nor chapter of *Bodine* in any kind: Ergo he is guilty of a multitude of false quotations, at least of one, at *Leonem*, but a rare one. So he disputes.

A rare one indeed, such as was never heard of in the world before, a true Quotation in every particle, yet slandered for a false one: which gives me just occasion to repay him with his owne coyne. p. 3. *Ex ungue Leonem*, guesse at the (truth of this) Author by this example, the sole misquotation he chargeth me with.

Yea but he subjoynes p. 3. Note what a faire inference Mr. Prynne here maketh. These *Reguli* or little Kings of the Cities of the Gaules, might be put to death by the Nobility to which they were subject. App. p. 17. So *Bodine*, by whose words it is cleare; that the Ancient Kings of France were inferiour in jurisdiction to their whole Kingdomes and Parliaments; yea censurable by them to deposition or death. This indeed is my inference, which he neither doth nor can disprove, since the Ancient *Gaules* had no other Kings but these their *Reguli*; who might be put to death: and no universall absolute Monarches, as *Bodine* and all French Historians acknowledge.

Yet his greatest quarrell with me is behinde. p. 4. for leaving out part of *Bodines* words with an, &c. Appendix, p. 18. viz. But if the Prince be an absolute Soveraine, as are the true Monarches of France, &c. Where the Kings themselves have the Soveraignty, without all doubt or questi: a not divided with their subjects. In which &c. I omitted these words, of *Spaine*, *England*, *Scotland*, *Turkie*, *Moscovy*, *Tartary*, *Persia*, *Aethiopia*, *India*, and of almost all the Kingdomes of *Africk* and *Asia*, which interveene between, where the Kings themselves have the soverainty, and, the true Monarches of France, and for this omission though with an, &c. he cryes out thus, Fye, fye, holy Mr. Prynne, can your sanctified penne, Volens vidensque, wittingly, and willingly, abase so perversly a learned French Lawyer, and so permissively our gracious King of England?

But I pray you Sir, what cause is there of such an exclamation for this omission, with an, &c? In that place of my Appendix I had nothing to doe with the Kings of *England*, *Spaine*, or any other Kingdomes there named by *Bodine*, but with the Kings of *France* alone, whom from p. 17. to 51. I prove by undeniable histories and Authorities, to have been inferiour to their Kingdomes, and Parliaments. To recite all these other Kings there upon this occasion, whē I discoursed of the French kings alone, had been an impertinency, a Tautologie, since I distinctly handled the severall jurisdictions of the Kings of *England*, *Spaine*, *Scotland*, &c. in their proper places & refuted the error of *Bodine* (though I truly cite his words) that neither the Kings

of Spaine, nor France, nor England, nor Scotland, are such absolute Sovereignes as he would make them. The omission therefore of Spaine, England, and Scotland, with an &c. which pointed to, not concealed them, can no wayes be charged on me as a false quotation, or as a witting or willing abuse of Bodines words, as will appear by turning this accusation into arguments.

Master Prynne in reciting Bodines words, concerning the Kings of France alone, omits his mentioning of the Kings of Spaine, England, Scotland, &c. with an &c. (as this very Momus himselve in his Censure omits Turkie, Moscovy, Tartary, Persia, &c. rather to be ranked among absolute Tyrants than Kings,) Ergo he hath falsly quoted, and wilfully perverted Bodine.

Master Prynne recites and refutes Bodines opinion, of the absolute Sovereignty of those Kings, in the objected and other places. Ergo he misrecites Bodine. If these be not most absurd Arguments, and calumniating falshoods, let the world judge.

In fine, Mr. Prynne hath frequently quoted Bodine, and this very Chapter of his, in sundry pages of his Bookes, but misquoted him in no place whatsoever: Ergo this Botcher hath misquoted, misreported Mr. Prynne, and must cry peccavi for it. And for his odious subinference p. 4. it is his owne alone, not mine.

This Champion having thus manfully played the slanderer in this one Quotation, which he in vaine labours to prove false, would willingly proceed to others, p. 7. but he there ingeniously confesseth, *he wants his tooles to doe his worke, and I have not* (quoth he) *the bookes cited by him.* Certainly if he wants his Books, and the Books I cite, to examine my quotations by, it must needs be an impudent apparent slander in him, to tax me of misquotations of those Authors he confesseth, he never saw nor read: the rather, because he writes in the same page, *that my Quotation out of Speed, seemeth somewhat amisse; yet presently confesseth of himself in the same page; I never saw it, nor heard it, till I read it in Mr. Prynnes Book, and that he never read Mr. Speed, How dares he then terme it, a seeming Misquotation?*

* Seneca
Medea.

Isthis man (thinke you) likely to refute or convince me of false Quotations, who thus confesseth, *that he neither hath, nor hath read, nor heard of the Books and Passages which I cite?* * *Si judicas, cognosce,* was the Ancient rule: I pray therefore get and read my quoted Authors hereafter, before you presume to charge me with misquotations, else all must censure you for the grossest slanderer that ever put pen to paper.

For the pretended Falshoods, Paradoxes, Absurdities and Absurd opinions he would fasten on me, p. 8. to 14. they are most of them his owne misrecitals, not my assertions; and so farre as any of them are really mine, my Pages whence they are transcribed, will sufficiently manifest them to be neither Falshoods, Paradoxes, Absurdities, nor absurd opinions.


The Popery he would asperse me with page 14. 15. is easily wiped of.

For first, both the text and Comment of *Roomes-master peece*, is neither a *Fiction*, nor *pia fraus*, unlesse he will make it so in the *Arch-Bishop of Canterbury*, *Sir William Boswell*, *Habernfield*, and the *King himselfe*, under whose hands it is extant, and hath been represented to the Parliament. If this suffice not, the *Preface to the second Edition of Roomes-master peece*, will either satisfie or silence this Father of falshoods.

Secondly, the visions and Revelations of *King Edward the Confessor*, cited in my *Remonstrance against Shipmoney*, p. 22. & of one of the *Monks of Cler-vaults*, *Opening of the great Seale*, p. 5. 6. are not recited by Mr. Prynne, as re-all verities, or convincing argumets against *Shipmoney*, & *Lordly Bishops*, but onely, *de bene esse*, to manifest what opinion the Monks and Historians who record them, had of *Danegeld* and *Prelacy*. And Mr. Prynnes other Arguments, Authorities against *Shipmony* cited in that *Remonstrance*, and against *Lordly Prelates and Prelacy*, registred in his *Vnbishoping of Timothy and Titus*, his *Breviate*, *Catalogue of Authours of all ages*, and *Antypathy of the English Lordly Prelacy, to Vnity and Monarchy*, are so follid and Copious, that no man hath hitherto attempted to returne the least answer to them, nor indeed can doe it, so that he needed not the helpe of *Visions, Revelations*, or *popish pious Frauds*, to satisfy or delude his Readers in these points debated by him.


For the other pretended points of *Popery*, perverting of the *Scripture*, of *Lawes*, *Treasons*, and *betraying of the Cause*, they are so abundantly answered, refuted in my *Books* at large, in the pages quoted by this Authour, that I shall wholly appeale to them, & the indifferent perusers of them, both for my *Purgation* and *Justification*, in all particulars; which books having both the *speciall licenced* & good *Approbation of the high Court of Parliament*, and of thousands of all sorts both at home and beyond the Seas, (who have highly approved them, and recieved good satisfaction by them, in the present unhappy controverted differences that distract us,) need no further *Apology* against this *Namelesse Slanderer and Depraver*, to whom I onely wish more *verity, honesty, ingenuity*, for the future, then he hath here discovered for the present.

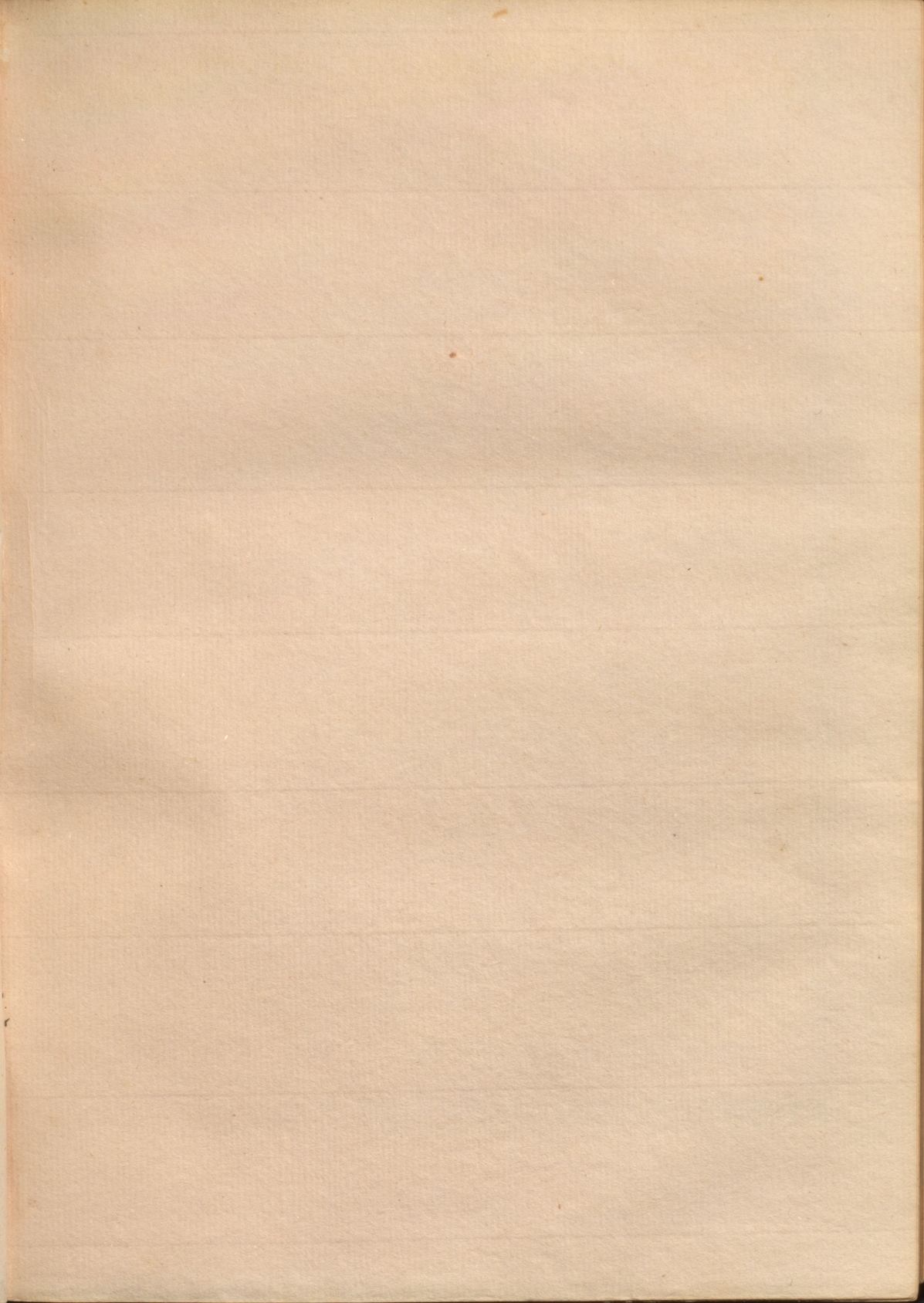
FINIS.



Learned Gisbertus Voetius professor of Utrecht his testimony of Mr. Prynnes Bookes Of the soveraigne Power of Parliaments in this letter to Mr. Walter Strickland, (the Parliaments Agent in the Netherlands) dated Ultraiecti Non. Febr, 1644.

Accepi nuperrime commodato librum Gulielmi Prynne, tam diu mihi desideratum; & rationes omnes cum Responsionibus tam solide et eruditè pro Parlametis contra Adversarios instructas atque explicatas deprehendi, ut non videam quid ultra desiderari possit. Debat Tractatus ille Latine et Gallicè exstare, ut à Reformatis Theologis, et Politicis in Europâ legi possit.





L'Assemblée nationale a été proclamée le 20 Juin 1789. Elle a été formée par la réunion de la Chambre des députés et de la Commune de Paris. Elle a pris le nom d'Assemblée nationale constituante le 9 Juillet 1789. Elle a rédigé la Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen le 26 Août 1789. Elle a proclamé la Constitution le 4 Septembre 1791. Elle a été supprimée le 9 Juin 1793.

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THE
OPENING
OF
The Great Seal
OF
ENGLAND.

Containing certain Briefs, Petitions, and Legal Observations,
concerning the said Seal, as they were presented, by the Request of the
said Seal, to the House of Commons, in the Year of our Lord
1641.

Together with the Kings, Kingdome, Parliaments, severall Inventions,
and Letters thereupon, and over the Lord Chamberlain, and the Lords and
Bishops, with the request of the said Seal, and the
Answer for the same, touching the Petition, for the Re-
stitution of the said Seal, and Order.

Occasioned by the Grant of a Copy of such who therein against the Parliament,
for the same, and the said Seal, as they were presented, by the Request
of the said Seal, touching the said Seal, and the said Order.

By WILLIAM PEARCE, Printer, and Seller of Books, in London.

1641.

Printed and Sold by W. PEARCE, at the Sign of the Gun, in the Strand, near the
Church of St. Dunstons, in the Parish of St. Dunstons, in the County of
Middlesex.

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ADDON.

Printed for MICHAEL SPENCER, Seller, 1641.

