Lady Margaret, sister to the same King, a lady of excellent beautie, and endowed with so many worthy gifts of nature, grace, and forme, that she was thought not unworthy, to marche with the greatest Prince of the world. [They were contracted in 1457; & the contracted husband becoming duke of Burgundy soon after by the death of his father, she was convey'd to Bruges in June the year following,—where the mariage was solemnised with great triumph, & privately feastings.] Lill. 3. col. 1; c.

In this mean time, the Earle of Warwick, hearing a continuall grudge in his heart toward King Edward, lefth his late returne out of France, perceiving in his two brethren, the Archbishop of York and the Marques, that they agreed to ioyne with him in any attempt that he should take in hand against the said Kyng. **Before this, the Earle of Warwick, baying a faire calling prince, perceived somewhat in the Duke of Clarence, whereby he judged, that hee bare no greate good will towards the King his brother, & thereupon, lecyng hys mynde, by such talle as he of purport ministered, understood how he was bent, & so wanne hym to hys purpose, and for better assurance of hys trystfull friendship, he offerred him his eldest daughter in mariage, with the whole halfe deale of his wives inheritance. And herreupon, after contemplation hadde of these weightie businesse & dangerous affaires, they layed onder to Calais, of the whiche towne the Earle was captainne, where **The Duke of Clarence after he hadde sworn on the sacrament to kepe his promise & part made with the said Earle whole & inviolate, married the Lady Isabell, eldest daughter to the Earle, in our Lady Church there. Shortly after, according as had bin aforesaid devis'd, a commotion was begunne in Yorkshire, [The raisers of which, after some actions in the country itself, led their men to Northampton, where they defeated the earl of Pembroke (Herbert) sent against them by king Edward with an army of Welshmen; after which, they—tooke their way towards Warwick, looking for aide of the Earle, which was lately come from Calais, with his sonne in lawe the Duke of Clarence, and was rasing menne to aide hys friends and kinfolke. The King likewise assembled people to aide the Earle of Pembroke, but before eather parte receyved succour from his friends or partaker, both the armies mette by chance [a second time] in a faire playne neere to a Towne called Hedgecore, four miles distance from Banbury, where **even as the [earl of Pembroke and his] Welshmen were at present to have obtayned the victorie, John Clappam Esquierre, sebaimante to the Earle of Warwick, mounted up the side of [a] hill, accompanied onely with fyve hundred menne, gathered of the rascals of the Towne of Northampton, and other villages abowte, habying born before them the standards of the Earle
of Warwick, with the white beare, coryng, a Warwick a Warwick. The Welchmenne thinking that the Earle of Warwick hadde come on them with all hys puissance, suddenly as menne amazed, fledde: * The Earle of Pembroke, and his brother Sir Richard Her- bert, * were taken and [beheaded at Banbury.] * The Northamptonshire menne, with dyers of the Northern men, by them procured in this furie, made them a capitaine, called Robert Hilliard, but they named him Robin of Reddworth, and sodainly came to Cras- ton, where they tooke the Earle Rivers, father to the Queene, and hys son Sir John Woodville, whom they brought to Northampton, and there beheaded them both without judgment.

Lil. 3. col. 2; b.

After the bataille thus soughthe at Hedgegrove commynyse called Banbury feilde, the Northern men reforted to- ward Warwick, where the Earle had gathered a great multitude of people; * The king in this meaner time had assembled his power, and was coming toward the Earle, who being adverdised therof, sent to the Duke of Clarence, requiring him to come & joine with him. The Duke being not farre off, with all speed reparde to the Earle, and so they joined there powers together, and upon severa knowledge had, that y king (by- cause they were encreed into terms by way of communication to have a peace) made small heed to himselfe, nothing doubting any outward attempt of his e- nemies: the Earle of Warwick intend-
turned from Yorke to Lancaster, where he found his Chamberleyn the Lorde Hastings well accompanied, by whose advise and suche others as decree to hym, keeping well furnished, he came safely to the Citie of London. When the Earle of Warwike, and the Duke of Clarence had knowledge how king Edward by the treason or negligence of them (whom they had put in trust) had escaped their hands, they were in a wonderful chace: but Sith the chaunce was past, they began to prepare to provide for the warre, which they saw was like to enflue, and sound muche comfort, in that a great number of men, deplying more in discordie than in concorde, offered themselves to ayde their side. But other good menne desirous of common quiet, and lamenting the miserable state of the realm, to redresse such mischief as appeared to be at hand, by these murmure, took paine, and road betweene the King, the Earle, and the Duke, to reconcile them eche to eche. Their charitable motion and causes alledged, because they were of the chiefe of the Nobilitie, and therefore ered both credite and authoritie with them, to allage the mooves both of the king, the Duke, and the Earle, that eche gave faith to other to come & goe safely without jeopardy. At Westminster, the King, the Duke, & the Earle, had long communication together for to have come to an agreement, but they fell at huge great words upon rehearal of olde matters, that in greate parte without any conclusion they depart, the King to Canterbury, and the Duke & the Earle to Warwike, where the Earle procured a newe armie to be raised in Lincolnshire, & made Captaine thereof Sir Robert Wylles sonne to Richard the Lorde Wylles, a man of great experience in warre. [But this army was defeated by King Edward, with great slaughter, and their captain beheaded.] * * The Earle of Warwike lay at the same time at his Castell of Warwike, & went to have set forwarde the next day towards his abode in Lincolnshire, but when he heard that the same was overthrown, * * he with his sonne in lawe the Duke of Clarence, departed to Ereceter, and there sating a fewe dayes determined to layle into Franse, to purchase ayde of King Lewes. * * * he tooke lande at Dieppe in Normandy, where the governour of the Country friendly welcomted hym, and advertised King Lewes of his arrival. The French King desirous of nothing more than to have occasion to pleasure the Earle of Warwike, of whom the high renowne caused all men to have him in admiration, sent unto him, requiring both him & his sonne in lawe the Duke of Clarence, to come unto his Castell of Ambois where he then sojourned. * * In the mean time King Edward made inquisition for such as were knowne to bee ayders of the Earle of Warwike within his realme, of whom some he apprehended as guiltie, and some doubting themselves fledde to Sanctuarie, & other trusting to the kings pardon, submitted themselves, as John Marques Monta...
ute, whom he courteously receiv'd. When Queen Margaret that solourned with Duke Reigrier his father heard tell that the Earle of Warwick was come to the French court, [the] with all diligence came to Amboys to see him with his only sonne prince Edward. And with his came Jasper Earle of Pembroke, and John Earle of Oxford, which after diverse imprisonments lately escaped, * These perfections after intricate had of these affaires determined by mance of the Frenche king to conclude a league and amity between them. And first to begin withall for the sure foundation of their newe tracity, Edward prince of Wales wedd'd Anne second daughter to the Earle of Warwick, which Labie came with his mother into France. After which mariage, the Duke & the Erles took a solemnne oath, that they should never leave the warre, till ye alter king Henrie the Ist, or his sonne Prince Edward were restor'd to the Crowne, and that the Queene and Prince shoulde depuie and appoynt the Duke and the Erle to be governours & conservators of the common wealth, till time the prince were come to estate. Many other conditions were agreed as both reason and the weightinesse of so great a businesse required. Whilst these things were thus a doing in the Frenche Court, there landed a Damosell belonging to the Marchelle of Clarence (as the laid) * this damosell comming to the Duke, perjur'd him to much to leave off the purlisse of his concep'd displeasure, towards his brother king Edward, that he promised at his returne into England, not to be so extreme enimie against his brother as he was taken for, and this promise afterward he did keepe. With this answered the Damosell returned into England, the Erle of Warwick thereof being clearly ignorant. The French King lent both ships, men & money unto Queene Margaret, and to his partakers, & appointed the Barford of Bourbon, Adnypall of France with a great nabi to defende them against the nabi of the Duke of Burgoisynge, which he layde at the mouth of the river Saine readie to encounter them being of greater force than both the Frenche nabi and the English Fleete: and yet king Reigrier did also helpe his daughter with men and munitions of warre. When their ships and men were come together to Harleue, the Erle of Warwick thought not to linger time, hycause he was certified by letters from his friends out of England, that alone as he had taken lande, there would he readie many thousandes to do him what servise & pleasure they coude or might. * * When hee had receiv'd suche letters of comfort, he determined with the Duke, and the Erles of Oxforde and Pembroke (hycause Queene Margaret and his sonne were not fully per-furnisht for the journey) to go before with part of the nabi, and part of the armie. And even as fortune would, the nabi of the Duke of Burgoisynge at the same time by a tempest was scatter-d and dryden before the coast of Normandie, so that the Earle of Warwike
in hope of a hone voyage, caud the seade
to be halle up, and with good speed
landed at Dartmouth in Devonshire, f
from thence almost like Monethes pa
sed he toke his journey toward France,
* When the Earle had taken lande, he
made a Proclamation in the name of
King Henrie the first, upon high paynes
commanding and charging all men a
ble to beare armoure, to prepare them
selves to fight against Edward Duke of
Yorke, which contrarie to right had
ulsered the Crowne. It is almost nor
to be beleved, howe many thousands of
men of warre at the first tidings of the
Earles landing returned unto him.

King Edward wakened with the no
ewes of the Earles landing, and the gr
cat repaire of people that came flocking
in unto him, sent forth letters into all
parts of his realme to raph an army,
but of them that were sent for, few ca
me, & yet of those fewe the more part
came with no great good willes: which
when he perceived, he began to doubt
the matter, and therefore being accom
panied with the Duke of Gloucester his
brother, the Lorde Hastings his Chamb
erlaine, which he had married the Earles
Sister, and yet was ever true to the
King his master, and the Lorde Scales
brother to the Queene, he departed in
to Lyncolnhyere, and bycause he under
stood that all the Realme was up ag
ainst hym, and some parte of the Earle
of Warwikes power, was within halfe
dapes journey of him, following the
advice of his Countable, with all hal
possible he called the Warhies in greate
isopardie, and comming to Lynne, fou
nde there an English Shipp, and two
Hulkes of Holland readie (as fortune
woulde) to make space, [Which ships
he and his friends enter'd; &c, with
some hazard of being taken by ro
vers, came upon the coast of Hol
land, and so went to the Hague.] *
** When the same was once spred a
broade that King Edward was fledde
the Realme, an innumerable number of
people retorted unto the Earle of War
wike to take hys part, but all king Ed
wardes truusie friends went to divers
Saintraries, & amongst other his wife
Queene Elizabeth took Saintmarie at
Westminster, and there in great pen
urie fortaken of all his friends, was
delivered of a large sonne called Edw
arde, which was with fynal pumpe lyke
a poor mans chylde Christened, the God
fathers being the Abbot and Prince of
Westminster, & the Godmother the La
die Scrope. ** When [the earl of
Warwike] had forled all things at his
pleasure, upon the vii. day of October,
[1470.] he rode to the tower of Lon
don, and there delivered king Henric
out of the warde, where he before was
keer, & brought him to the kings lodg
ing, where he was serued according to
his degree. ** [After which] he cal
led hys highe Court of Parliament to
begin. the xvi. day of Nobember, at
Westm, in the which K. Edward was
adjudged a traitor to the country, and
an usurper of the Realme. His goodes
were constitate and forseyed. The like
sentence was given against all his par
taketh 7 friends. * * Moreover, all statutes made by king Edward were clearly revoked, and the Crowns of the realms of England and France, were by authority of the same Parliament entailed to king Henrie the third, and to his heirs male, and for default of such heirs, to remaine to George Duke of Clarence, and to his heirs male: and further the said Duke was enabled to be next heir to his father Richard Duke of York, and to take from him all his landes and dignities, as though he had borne his eldest sonne at the time of his death. Jasper Erle of Pembroke, and John Erle of Oxford, and divers other by king Edward attained, were restored to their old names, possessions, and dignities. Beside this, the Earle of Warwick (as one to whom the common wealth was much bounden) was made governor of the realm, with whom as fellow was associated George Duke of Clarence. And thus was the state of the realm quite altered. * * When Queene Margarett understood by her husbands letters that the victorie was gotten by their friends, she with her son Prince Edward and her traine entered their ships, to take their voyage into England: but the winter was so sharpe, the weather so stormie, and the winde so contrary, that she was faine to take lande againe, and to deferre her journey till another season. About the same season, Jasper Erle of Pembroke went into Wales to viste his lynde there in Pembrokehirc, where he found Lord Henry son to his brother Edmond Erle of Richmond, habing not full ten yeares of age, hee being kept in manner like a captiue, but honorably brought up by the Lady Herbert, late wife to William Erle of Pembroke, beheaded at Banbury (as ye before have heard) This Henrie was borne of Margaret the onely daughter and heire of John the first Duke of Somerset, * the which Lady though she were after joined in marriage with Lord Henrie son to Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, and after to Thomas Stanley Earle of Darby, both being young and apt for generation, yet she hadὸν acquainted any more children, as though shee had done his part to bring forth a man childe, and the same to be a king (as shee was in deed, entituled by the name of Henrie the seventh, * The Erle of Pembroke take this childe being his nepehew, out of the custodie of the Lady Herbert, and at his returne brought the childe with him to London to king Henrie the first, whom when the king had a good while beheld, he layde to suche princes as were with him: Lo surely this is hee to whom both we and our adverteries leading the possession of all things shall hereafter give owne place. So this holy man shewed before the chance that should happen, that this Erle Henrie so ordained by God, should in tympe to come (as hee did in deed) have and enjoy the kingdome, & whole rule of this realm of England.

LII. 5. col. 1; b. [The duke of Burgundy] woulde not content openly to aporte King Ed:
warde, but yet secretly under hande by others, he lent to him fiftie thousand Florens of the Crosse of Saint Andrew, & further caused four great Ships to be appoynted for him in the haven of de Trece, otherwise called Campshire in Zealand, which in those dayes was free for all men to come unto, and the Duke hyred for him fourtene Ships of the Eaterlings well appoynted; [In these Ships,—having with him about two thousand able men of warre, beside Mariner,—he stood first for the coast of Norfolk; but meeting with no encouragement there, he bore away for Yorkshire, and—landed within Humber on Holderness side, at a place called Ralchenpore,] ** As touching the solake of the Country, there came fewe or none to him, for by the inciting of such as had bene sent into those parties from the Earle of Warwick and other his adversaries, the people were shrewdly induced to stand against him. But yet in respect of the good will that many of them had borne to his father, they coulde have bene content, that he should have enjoyed his right to his due inheritance of the Duchie of Yorke, but in no wyse to the cyle of the Crowne. And herupon they suffered hym to passe, not seeking to annoy him, till they ought understand more of his purposed meaning.

The king perceiving howe the people were bent nought it abroade that he came to make none other chalenge, but to his inheritance of the Duchie of Yorke, and withall went to passe first unto the Cite of Yorke, and so forward towards London, to encounter with his adversaries, that were in the South partes; [By this pretence, & a promise of laying the inhabitants under no restaint, (both confirm'd to them by oath, as this chronicler says) he got admittance into York; whose gates were shut against him by the magistrates, at his first approach to it.] ** When king Edward had thus gotten into the Cite of Yorke, he made such means among the Citizens, that he got of them a certaine sum of money, leaving a garrison within the citle contrary to his othe, for fear lest the Citizens after his departure, might happily move some rebellion against him, he sette forward the next day towards Wakefield leaving the Castell of Pontefrae upon his left hande, where the Marques Honta-cute with his armie lay, 2 did not once offer to stop him. ** About Wakefield 2 the partes there adjoining, some companie of his friends came to him, whereby his power was increased, but nothing in such numbers as he looked for. From Wakefield he crossed on the left hand, so to come againe into the high way, and came to Doncaster, and thence unto Notingham. Here came to him *at Thomas a Bouggh, and at Thomas Montomerie with their aydes, which caused him at their first coming to make Proclamation in his own name, to witte, of King Edwarde the fourthe, boldely assenting to him, that they would serve no man but a king, *
** The King then from Nottingham came to Leicester, where three thousand able men, & well furnished for the warre came unto him. * And thus hee being more strongly accompanied than before, departed from Leicester, and came before the walls of the City of Coventrie the 14th day of March. 1471. The Earl of Warwick was withdrawn into this City, keeping himself enclosed therein with his people, being in number five or seven thousand men. The king sent to him, and willed him to come forth into the field, and there to make an ende of the quarrell in plain bataille: but the Earle at that present refused to do [looking for the coming of more of his friends, and chiefly of] *** the Duke of Clarence, who by the layde Earles appointment had assembled a power of men of warre about London: but when the Earl perceived that the Duke lingered forth the time, and did not use such diligence as was requisite, as one that had beene in doubt of warre or peace, he began to suspect that the Duke was of his brother corrupted, and therin he was nothing deceived: for *** the Duke of Clarence * hearing noe that his brother king Edward was landed and coming forwards towards London, gathered his people, outwardly pretending to peace with them to the aide of the Earle of Warwick against his brother, although inwardly he meant the contrary, and so accompanied with above foure thousand men, he marched forth towards the place, where he thought to lynde his brother. [This is follow'd by an account of their meeting, in a large field three miles distant from Warwick—their reconciliation, and some efforts of Clarence’s to bring Warwick into the same: which had no effect; all his offers being rejected, and himself treated with bitterness as a perjured & false man.] *** There came to the Earle of Warwick, whilst he lay thus at Coventrie, beside the Earle of Oxford, the Duke of Excester, * the Lorde Marques Montacute, by whose comming that side was greatly strengthened, & the number much increased. The K. upon consideration hereof, and perceiving he could not get the Earle to come forth of Coventrie,* * resolved to march towards London, [which he accordingly did, and made his entry into that city the eleventh of April:] *** He first rode to Pauls Church, and from thence he went to the Bishops Palace, where the Archb. of York [who had submitted and made his peace] presented himself unto him, & having K. Henric by the hand, delivered him unto king Edward, who being seated of his percon, and diverse other his adherencyes, he went from Pauls to Westminster, where he made his devoute prapers, prying God most hearty thanks for his late returne thither againe. This done, he went to the Queene to conforee her, who with great patience had "abidden" there a long time, as a Sanctuarie woman, for doubt of his enemies, and in the mean season was delivered of a yng
Prince, which she nowe presented unto him, to his great heartes rejoicing and comfort.

III. 7. col. 2; b.

The Earle of Wartwike, accompanied with John Duke of Exeter, Edmon Duke of Somerset, John Earle of Oxford, & John Nevill Marques Montacute his brother, understanding that king Edwarde was not onely receyved into London, but also had got king Henrie into his hands, perceived that the repall of the matter must needs be committed to the hazard of battle, and [thereupon, having follow'd the king to London almost at his heels, in hopes of finding some advantage against him,—he came finally to] Bernet, a towne standing in the midway betwixt London & Saint Albones aloft on a hill, at the ende whereof towards Saint Albones there is a faire playne for two armies to meete upon, named Gladmore heath. On the further side of which playne towards Saint Albones the Earle "night" his camp. King Edwarde on the other part being furnished with a mightie army (having joyned to that power which he brought with him certaine new supplies) upon Galter even the xiii. of April in the afternoon, marched forth [of London, taking with him king Henry,] having his fayd army divided into foure battailes. [The order of which, and that of the army that oppos'd them; as also the particulars of the battle which was fought the day following, are next related, and sum'd up as follows;] The Earle of Wartwike, (when his soldiers "swear'd" with long sight, and force weaken'd with wounds and hurtes receyved in the battle) gave little heed to his words (seeing a man of an inincible [homachre] rushd into the middest of his enimies, whereas he (adventuring to suffer from his companie that he could not bee reskued)* was striken downe & laide. The Marques Montacute thinking to succour his brother, was likewise overthrowne and slaine, with many other of good calling.* Some write that this battle was so driven to the uttermost point, that king Edward himselfe was constrained to fight in his own person, and that the Earle of Wartwike which was wont ever to ride on horsebacke from place to place, from ranke to ranke, comforting his men, was now advised by the Marques his brother, to leave his horse, and to trie the extremity by hand strokes. On both partes were laide (as all hath) ten thousande at the least, where Fabian saith but rb. C. and somewhat above. Other wyzte that there dyed in all about three thousand. * * The Duke of Somerset, and the Earle of Oxford feldde [from the field: the first towards the west, where he joined queen Margaret a few days after; the other] into Wales to Jasper Earle of Pembroke.

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On the Tuesday in Easter Wecke, came knowledge to King Edwarde, that Suene Margarre the wyfe of King Henrik, with her sonne Prince Edwarde was landd upon Galter day at W.
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Eynmouth in Dorsetshire, ** ** Whither came unto them Edmond duke ofSomerset, and Thomas Courtney Earle of Devonshire with other, and welcomed them into England, comforting the Queene in the best maner they could, and willed her not to despaise of good furettes, for albeit they had lost one fiede, * yet they doubted not but to assemble suche a puplance, and that very hastily, for of diverse partes of the Realm, as * it should be had for King Edwarde to rest them with all the power thee had or could make. The presence of these noble menne greatly comforted her, and relieved her of the sorrowes, that in maner overthrown her penible hearte, for she doubted for the ende of all these proceedings, the which they concluded upon to follow, for the advancement of her and his, specially it migayed her, that some chyll should chance to her soone prince Edwarde, for she greatly hoped not her chane perill (as the herself confessed, * therefore she would gladly have had them either to have deferred the battell till a more conuenient time, or else that her son might have bene conveyed over into France againe, there to have resigned in faretic, till the chance of the next battell were tried: but they being of a constante mind, * namely the duke of Somerset, he at length consented to that which they were resolved upon. Thus every man being bent to battalle, gathered his power by himselfe, ** To be short, they brought to, that they rased the whole powers of Cornwall and Devonshire, and with a great army departing forth of Erceter, they tooke the righte way to Glastenbury, and from thence to Batehe, raying the people in all partes, where they came: [In the end, — after marches and countermarches of great labour and difficulty, — they came to Tewkesbury, and there entrench'd themselves strongly; but were attack'd by king Edward, their camp forc'd, & their army defeated.] ** ** In the fielde & chale were Dayne, the Lord John of Somerset, called Marques Worke, Thomas Courtney Earle of Devonshire, Sir John Delbes, &c.* with three thousand other. After the fielde was ended, proclamation was made, that whosoever could bring forth Prince Edwarde alive or deade, should have one Annuitie of a hundred pounde during hys lyfe, and the Princes lyce to be saved, if he were broughte forth alive. Sir Ric海绵 Crostes nothing mistruthing the kings promise, brought forth hys prisoner Prince Edwarde, beeing a lane and wel proportioned yong Gentleman, whom when king Edwarde hadde well adoppted, hee demanded of hym, howe hee duch to presumptuously enter his Realme with banner displayed? whereunto the Prince boldly answered, laying, to recover my fathers Kingdome * and heritage from his father and grandsfather to him, and from him after hym, to mee lineally descended. At which woordes kyng Edwarde layde nothing, but with hys hande truute him from hym, or as some say, stroke hym with
his gauntelet, whome intinctantly, Ge-orge Duke of Clarence, Richard Duke of Gloucester, Thomas Grey Marques Dorster, and William Lorde Hastings that stood by, sodenly murdered: For the which cruel act, the more part of the doers in these latter days dranke of the lyke Cuppe, by the righteous Justice & due punishment of God, his body was homely entered with the other simple corpes, in the church of the Monasterie of blacke Monks in Trenchburie. Thus was the late civil battall that was fought in King Edward the fourths day, by which charged this fourth day of May, byng Saterday, in the eleventhe yeare of our Lorde 1471. ** There were found in the abbey and other places of the towne, Edmund Duke of Somerset, * and divers other Knightes and Esquirees, which were apprehended, * arraigned, and judged to die, and upon the Teweday, bring the seaveneth of May, [beheaded in the saide town.] * The same Teweday, the K. departed from Trenchburie towards Worcesters, * by the way had knowledge that D. Margaret was found in a pore house of religion, not far from thence, into the which he was withdrawen, for safegard of his selfe, the Saterday in the morning, beeing the day of the barrell. She was after brought to London as prisoner, and so kept, till her father ransomed her with great summe of money, whereof she borrowed of Lewes the eleventh, Kyng of France, and becaufe she was not able to make repayment thereof, he sold unto the saide Lewes (as the French writers affirme) the Kingdomes of Naples, and both the Sicilles, with the countie of Provance.****[The twenty first of that month, King Edward returnd to London in triumph: and] poore Kyng Henrye the Arch, a little before depired (as ye have heard) of hys Realme: * imperiallye Crowne, was nowe in the Tower spieled of his lyfe, by Rycharde Duke of Gloucester, (as the confaunte same ranne) who to the intente that hys brother Kyng Edwarde mighte raygne in more surue, murdered the laide King Henrye with a dagger, although some writers of that time Labourynge alloucher the house of Worske, have recorded, that after he understood what losse had been charged to hys friends, * howe not only his son, but als all other hys chiefe pararbres were dead and dispatched, he tooke it to to harre, that of pure displeasure, indignation, & melancholye, he dyed the thre and twentith of May. The dead corps on the Atention even, [the 29th.] was conveyed with bnyles and gleaves pomously (if you will call that a funerall pompe) from the Tower, to the Church of Sainte Paule, and there layde on a beere, where it restt the space of one whole daye, and on the nexe daye after, it was conveyed without Priek or Clearkes, toche or tayer, linging or lapping, unto the Monasterie of Chereley, distant from London fiveene miles, and there was it first buryed, but after, it was removed to Winderfor, and there in a nowe bawte, newly intumulate.
He was of a stately stature, of bodily frame, to which proportion, all other members were answerable; his face was beautifull, in which continualy he was resolute, the bountie of minde, with the which he was inwardly inclined. Of his owne natural inclination, he abhorred all the vices, as well of the body as of the soule. His patience was suche, that of all the injuries to hym done (whyche were innumerable) hee never asked revenge, thinkinge, that for suche abstinence that jaunented to hym, hymes sinesse should bee forgotten and for gotten. What lotes to ever happened unto hym, he never esteemed, nor made anie accompt thereof, but if any thing were done, that might be founde as an offence towards God, hee sore lamented, and wish great repentance forsooke for it, so that full unlike it is, that hee dyed of anie wrath, indignation, or displeasure, because his soule was burninge about the keepinge of the crown on his head, toke no better care. **Thys Henr. the 4th, amongst other good deeds, breule the Schoole of Eton by Wincetor, and also the Kings Collidge in the Universitie of Cambridge, whereof his liberal mindwardes the maintenance of good learninge, may evidently be conjectured.

[The Earl of Pembroke] with his nephew the Lord Henry earle of Richemond layed into Britaine, whereof the Duke they were curiously entertained, with assurance made, that no creature should doe them any wrong or injurie within his dominions. **And John Earle of Oxforde*[who escaped from Barnet field into Cornwall, at length] yielded himselfe to king Edward (his life only laved) *[and was sent] over the sea to the Castell of Hamnnes, where by the space of twelve yeares he was in strong prison shut up and warily lookt to.

King Edward was not a little disquieted in his minde, for that the Earles of Pembroke and Richemond were not only escaped out of the Realme, but also well receyved and entertained of the Duke of Britaine, hee sente therefore in secreete wife grace and close messengers, to the lade Duke, the whiche shoulde not stike to promise the Duke great and riche rewards, so that hee would deliver both the Earles into their handes and possession. The Duke after hee hadde hearde them, that were sente, made thys aunswere, that hee coulde not with his honour deliver them to whom hee hadde gyven his faith to see them preserved from all injurie, but this (her faide) he would do for the King of Englande that they shoulde be for lookt unto, as hee needed not to doubt of anye attempt to see made agast them by them or there means. The King receyving this aunswere, wroate lovingly to the Duke of Britaine that hee would consider his friendship was not convenient rewards, if it shoule please him to see as good as his promise. The Duke perceyvinge gaine commyng by the abode of the two English earles in his country, cauased them to be seperated in sunder, and all thir
Serving being Englishmen to be resorted from them, and in their places appointed Britons to attend them.

An. 1. col. 1; a.

About this season through great mischapp, the sparie of privie malice was newly kindled betwixt the K. and his brother the D. of Clarence, insomuch that where one of the dukes serving was seditiously accused (I can not take whether of truth, or untruly suspected by the dukes enemies) of poppyning, sorcery or inchauntmence, and thereof condemned, and put to execution for the same, the Duke whiche might not suffer the wrongfull condemnation of his man (as he in his conscience judged) nor yet forbear but to mutermure & reprobe the doing thereof, moved the Kyng with his dapeut exclamations to take suche displeasure with hym, that finally the Duke was cast into the Tower, and therwith abjured for a traptour, and privilige drowncd in a butte of Waltham, the xi. of Marche [1477]. In the beginning of the fift, yeare of the kings reigne. Some have reported, that the cause of this noble mans death rote of a soulfull prophelyse which was, that after k. Edward should reign one, whose first letter of his name should be a G. wher with the K. & the Quene were sore troubled, & began to conceive a greevous grudge against this duke, & could not be in quieter till they had boughhte him to his end.** But since it is, y' although king Edward were consenting to his death, yet he much did bounlament his infortunithe chancce, and repented his sodenly execution. Insomuch that when any person lurid to hym for the pardon of malefactors condemned to death, he would accustomably saye, and openly speake: Th infortunate brother, for whose life not one wold make suche, openly & apparently meaning by suche words that by the meanes of some of the nobilitie he was deceived & brought to his conclusion. This duke left behind him two yong infants begot of the body of his wife, the daughter of Richard late erle of Warwick, whiche children by doctrine were, or by the owne merits, following the steps of their ancestors, succeeded them in like misfortune and semblable untill chance.

An. 3. col. 1; c.;

[In the beginning of the year 1483.] King Edward highly displeased with suche double & unialt dealing of the frencek king, called his nobles together, and opened unto them his griefes, who promised for rebelle thereof, to be ready with all their powers to make wares in France at his pleasure and appointiment. But whilst he was bulte in hande to make his pursuenance * whether it was with melanchoyl and anger, whiche he took with the frencek kings doings & uncurious usage, or were it by any superuous sucker (to the which he was much given) he sodainly fell sick, and was so greevously taken, that in the end he perceyved his natural strength in suche wise to decay, that there was little hope of recouerie in the cunning of his phisicians, whiche he perceyved only to prolong his life for an
short time, wherefore he began to make
readie for his passage into another world, not
forgetting as after shall appear,
to reheare the nobles of his realme above
all things, to an unitie among them-

selfes, being as he tooke it, made
an attestation betwixte the parties that
were known to be sanct friends, he
commended unto their grave wisdoms
the government of his son the prince,

of his brother the Duke of York, dur-
ing the time of their tender years.

And thus having left things in good
day as might be supposed, he shortly
after departed this life at Westminster
the 11. of April in the year 1483.

P. n. 5. col. 2. a.

Richard the third sonne, of whom
we now intreate, was in wit and cou-
rage equal with either of them, in bo-
die and prowess farre under them both,

little of nature, all featured of limnes,
crooke backed, his left shoulder much
higher than his right, harde labourd
of vilage, and suche as is in states cal-
led “warlike,” in other men otherwise,
he was malicious, wrathfull, envious,
from afore his birth ever forward.

It is for truth reported, that the Du-
chess his mother hadde so much adoe
in her travaile, that she could not be
derivered of hym untill, and that he ran
to the world with the feete forward,
as men be borne outwaerd, and (as the
same runners) also not untousted, whe-
ther men of harred report above the
truth, or else that nature chaunged his
course in his beginning, which in the
course of his life many things unnatu-

rally committt. None chill captaine
was he in the warre, as to which his
disposition was more meere than for
peace. Sundry victories had he, he
toumed ovtrowes, but never in default
as for his owne person, eyther of har-
riete or politicke order, free was he cal-
ed of dispence: eyther somewhat above his
power liberal, byth large gifts the
gate hym unsteadke friendschippe, for
whiche he was saigne to pill and spoile
in other places, and getre hym steadke
hated. He was close and leeree, a
drepe “difficult,” lowly of countennan-
cce, arrogant of farte, outwardely com-
pinable where he inwardely hated, not
lethyng to kille whome he thought to
kill: dispiisious and cruell, not for eelil
will atwaite, but after for ambition, ey-
ther for the suerte or increase of his
estate. Freed and soe was much more in-
different, where his advantage grew,
hee spared no mans death, whole life
witthstooke his purpose. He acte with
his owne handes Kyng Henrie the first,
being prisoner in the Tower, as men
cently laide, and that without commandement or knowledge of the Kyng,
which woulde undoubtedely, if hee hade
intended that thyng, have appointed
that butcherly office to some other, than his
owne borne brother. Some wise men al-
to weene that his drifte coherently con-
ved, lacked not in helpping forth his bro-
the of Clarence to his death: which he
reusled, howbeit somewhat (as men de-
med) more faintly than hee that was
harrely minded to hys wealth: And
they that thus vreme, think they see
long time in King Edwards life, for thought to be King in case that the King his brother (whose life he looked that still die should shorten) should happen to decease (as in deed he did) while his children were young. And they deeme, that for this intent he was gladde of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whose life must needs have hindered him to intendeth whether the same Duke of Clarence had hee kept him true to his Nephewe the yong Yong, or enterprised to be King himselfe. But of all this pointe, is there no certainty, and who so denieith upon consierences, may aswell house to farre as to horse.

Psn.7 col.2;c.

so (that were it detenien or were it soltie) the lambbe was betaken to the wolfe to keepe.

Doo.2.col.2;c.

And verily, I have often hearde of Santuarie menne, but I never hearde earle of Santuarie children. And therefore, as for the conclusion of my monde, who so maye have deservd to neede it, if they thynde it for theyr sinceritie, let them keepe it. But hee can hee no Santuarie man, that nepher hath the wisebome to deservie it, nor malice to deservie it,

Doo.3'b. col.2;c.

Trotbe the Protource (I praye SOD hee maye prove a Protource) trotbe hee that I perceybe not whereunto hyg"payted procelle" theyrweorhy?

Doo.4'b. col.2;b.

Then it was agreed, that the Protector should have the Dukes [Buckingham's] aye to make him king, & that the Protectors only lawfull sonne should marry the Dukes daughter, & that the Protource shoude grant him the quiert possession of the eredome of Heresford [r. Hereford] which he claimed as his inheritance, and could never obtayne it in king Edwardes yyne. Besides these requests of the Duke, the Protector of his owne minde promised him a greate quantite of the kings treasure, and of his household stuffe.

Doo.5'b. col.2;c.

But the Protource and the Duke after that, that they had sent the Lord Cardinal, the Archbisshop of Yorke then Lord Chauncelloure, the Bishop of Ely, the Lord Stanley, & the lord Hastings then Lord Chamberlaine, with many other noble men to common and deside aboute the coronation in one place, as fast were they in another place, contributing the contrarie, & to make the Protector King. To which Councell, albeit there were adhsisted very few, they were secetere; yet began they there and there aboute, some maner of murthering among the people, as though all should not long be well, though they nepher wyste what they feared, nor therefore, were it not that before such great things mens hearts of a secrete instinct of nature misgibe them. As the sea without wind twelth of himselfe sometime before a tempeste: or were it that some one man hoppy somewhat perceiving, filled many men with suspition, though he showed feve men what hee knew. Howbeit somewhat the dealing itself made men to muche on the matter, though the Councell were close.
Holinshèd. Vol. 2.

For by little and little, all folk withdrew from the Tower, and crewe to Crosthie in Bislops-gates street, where the Protector kept his household. The protector had the retort, the King in manner desolate. **Thus many things comming together, partly by chance, partly of purpose, raued at length not common people onely, that bound with the wind, but wilde men also, and some Lordes ece to marke the matter, x much thereon, to farce forth, that the Lord Stanely that was after Carle of Da-
by, wisely mistrusted it, and sayde unto the Lord Haftings, that he xuchy mili-
xed these two severall Counsellors. For while wer (quoth he) talke of one mat-
ter in the one place, little were wer, wherof they talke in the other place.
My Lord (quoth the Lord Haftings) on my life never doubt you: for while one man is there, which is never there, never can there be thing once moved, that shoule finde amisse towarde me, but it shoude bee in mine eares ere it were well out of their mouthes. This ment he by Catesby, which was of his neare serrete countable, and wyhyme he vere familiarly used, and in his most weightie matters put no man in so special trust, reckening himselfe to no man so like, lethe hee well whyt there was no man so muche to him beholden as was thys Catesbice, ** In whome if the Lord Haftings, hadde not put to speciall trust, the Lord Stanely and he had departed with byverte other Lordes, and broken all the daunces, for many yll Lyres that he laye, which he nowe cont

trues all to the beh. So surely thought he, that there coude be none harrie to-

wade him in that Counsell intended, where Catesbice was. And of reth the

protector, and the Duke of Buckings-
ham, made hee good semblance unto the Lord Haftings, and kept him much
in companie. And undoubtedly the P-

roteactor loved him well, and loth was
to have lost him, labing for fearre leat
his lyke shoude have quayed their pur-
pole. For which cause he moved Care-

tbice to prove with some words calck out a farce off, whether he coule think it possible to win the Lord Haftings un-
to their part. But Catesbice whether he

asayed him, or asayed him not, reported unto them, that he found him to

let, and yeare him speake to terrible wordes, that hee durst no further break.

* * Whereupon loone after, that is to

wit on the Fryday the Thirtenth day

of June, many Lordes assembled in the

Tower, and there late in Counsell, de-

ving the honourable solemnitie of the

Kings Coronation, of which the type

appoynted then to nearce approched, that

the pageantes 9 subletyres were in mak-
ing, daye and night at actumminster,

and much bytaple killed therefore, that

afterwarde was calck away. These Lordes

do litinge together communing of this

matter, the Protector came in amongst

them, first about ix. of the clockwise, laun-
ting them courteousy, and exercing him-
felle that hee had bene from them so

long, laying merily that he had bene a

deeper that day. And after a little talk-

ing with them, he sayde unto the Bi-n
up of Elie: By Lorde you have very good Strawberries at your Garden in Holborne, I require you let us have a mele of them. Gladly my Lorde (quoth he) would God I had some better thing as ready to your pleasure as that. And therewith in all the halle see fere lys servaunt for a mele of Strawberries. The Protecor see the Lorde sat in communing, & thenceupon praying them to spare him for a little while, departe thence. And soone after one houre, betweene renne and eleven he returned in to the Chamber among them all, changed with a wonderful sorce angrie countenance, knitting the browes, crowning and fretting, and gnawing on his lypes, and so lattre lye downe in his place, all the Lorde much dismeyde and sore marvelling of this maner of sodaine change, what thing shoulde him ayle. Then, when he had seene still a while, thus he beganne: What are they worthie to have that compaie and imagine the destruction of me, being so nere of bloud unto the king, and Protector of his royal person & his realme? At this qwestion, at the Lorde sat sore astonied, musing much by whom this question should be ment, of whiche every man wyll himselle cleare. Then the Lorde Chamberlaigne as he that for the love betweene them thought he might be holden with him, answered and lapde, that they were worthie to be punished as heinous traitors, whatsoever they were. And all the other assynyned the same. That is quoth he ponder forrestence my brothers wife, and other with hir, meaning the Queene. At these wordes manye of the other Lorde were greatly abashed, that laboured hit. But the Lorde Hastings was in his minde better contente, it was moved by hir, than by any other whom he loved better: Albeit his heart somwhat grudged, that he was not asore made of countaile in this matter, as he was of the taking of hir hined, and of their puttynge to death, which were by his aften before, devised to be beheaded at Pomfret this selfe same day, in which he was not ware that it was by other devised, that himselle should be beheaded the same day at London. Then says the Protecor, ye shall all see in what wise that forrest, and that other Witch of his countaile Shores wife with their affinitie, have by their forrest & witchcraft waked my bodie. And thence he plucked up his doubled sleeves to his elbowe upon his lef arm, where he desnner a wearis withered arm, & small, as it was never other. And thence every mans minde more misgave them, well perceiving that this matter was but a quarrell. For well they wist that the Queene was too wise to gae aboute any suche folly. And alfo if she woulde, ye woulde thee of all folk leafe, make Shores wife of counfaile, whom of all women she would had, as that Conewyn whom the king his husband had most loved. And also, no man was there present but well knewe that his arm was ever suche borne hys birth. Paythelle the Lorde Chamberlaigne (whiche from the death
of King Edward kept Shores wyse, on whom her somwhat dord in the King's feet, sitting (as it is said) he that while forswore his reverence towards the king, or else of a certayne kind of solstitio to his friend) annull
red and saide: certamine my Lord, if they have so horribly done, they bee vurtue heinous punishmente. What (quoth the Protector) thou servell me I were with thee and with anges, I tell theee they have so done, and that I will make good on thy bodie that tour: and therewith in a great anger, he clapped his fist upon the houned a great rappe. At which token given, one cried reason without the Chamber. Therewith a doore clapped, and in come thre rushing men in harnelle, as many as the chamber might hold. And anone the Protector laid to the Lord Forlings: I arrest thee Traytour: What mee my Lord: (quoth he) pea thee tray tour quith the Protector. And another let lie at the Lord Stanley, whiche shranke at the broke, and fell under the Table, or else his heade had bene clise to the reed: for shortly as he shranke, yet came the blood about his ears. Then were they all quickly beshewed in discrete Chambers, except the Lord Chamberlain, whom the Protector bade speke and write him apart, for by Sa
ine Poulte (quoth he) I will not to dinner till I see thy head off. It boord him not to ask why, but heedily tooke a spich at a venner, and made a short flight for a longer would not be suffer-
ch, the Protector made so much hast to dinner, which he myghte not goe to, till this were done, for laving of hys orfe. So was he brought forth into the greene beside the Chappell within the Tower, and hys heade laud downe upon a long logge of tymber, and thence hryken off, 7 afterward his bodie with the heade entered at Windtor beside the body of king Edward. A marvellous case it is to heare other the warn
nings of that he should have "vvyde," or the tokens of that he might not "v
vyde," for the selle night nexte before his death, the Lord Stanley sente a trullhe secreete Messenger uthin him at midnight in all hast, requiring him to ride and ryde away with hym, for he was disposed utterly no longer to ryde, he hadde to fearfull a dreame, in whiche him thought that a Boare with his nikes so raised them both by the hades, that the blood ranne about both their shoulders. And so-amuch as the Protector gabe the Boare for his cogn
nissance, this dreame made to fearfull an impression in his heart, that he was throughe determined no longer to tar
ie, but had his horsle readie, if the Lord Hastings woulde goe with him to ride yet to farre the same night, that they should be out of daunger ere day. Ha good Lord (quoth the Lord Hall
ings to this messenger) leane thy Lord thy mallet to much to such trydles, and hath such faire in dreames, whiche evyther his owne scare fantastich, or do
cycle in the myghtes rest by reason of his day thoughts? Tell hym it is ple
aine witchcraft to beleve in such drea
mes, whiche if they were tokens of things to come, why thinketh he not that we might bee as likely to make them true by our saying, if wee were caughte and broughte backe (as friends sayle hee:3:) for then had the Boare a cause likelie to race us with his tuskes, as solke that neede for solome falsehood, wherefore euery is there no peril, nor none there is indeede: or if any bee, it is rather in going than byslag. And if wee should needes colt fall in peril one way or other, yet hadde I litle that meane should see that it were by other mennes falsehoodes, than thinke it were euery by our owne faine, or fawnt heart. And therefore go to thy master man, and commende mee to him, and pray him be mee and have no feare: for if I assure hym I am as sure of the man that he warteth of, as I am of mine owne hande. God sende grace he, quoth the messenger, and went his way. Certaine it is also, that in ryding towards the Tower the same morning in which he was dehende, his horse twice or threee stumpled with him, almost to the falling, which thing albeit eche man were well daily happeneth to them to whom no such myrchaunte is toward, yet hath it beene of an olde use and custome, observed as a token oftentimes notably foregoing some great misforune. Bynde this that followeth was no warning but an envious thorne. The same morning ere he was up, came a knight unto him, as it were of courtesie, to accompanie him to the Counsell, but of trueth sente by the Proctour to halfe him thitherwards, with whom he was of ferrer consideracée in that purpoyte: 4 This knight when it happee the Lord Chamberlayne by the way to say his horte, and commun a while with a Priest whome he mette in the Tower streete, brake his tale, and laide merely to him, what my Lord I pray you come on, whereas tolke you so long whyth that Priest, you have no neede of a Priest yet: and therewith he laughed upon him as though he would say, ye shall have soone. But to little with the rothe what he meant, and to little mistrusted, that he was never mercer, nor never so full of good hope in his lyfe, which false thing is often seene a bygge of change. But I shall rather let any thing passe me, than the baine myrche of mannes minde to neare his death. Upon the verie Tower Wharke, to seere the place where his head was of soone after, there mete he with one Rynings a Pursebaunte of his owne name. And of their meeting in that place, he was put in remembrance of another true, in which it had happeneth them before to meete in like maner together in the same place. At which other tyme the Lorde chamberlaine had beene accuséd unto King Edward by the Lorde Ryvers the Queens brother, in suche wife as he was for the while (but it lasted not longe) forrë fallen into the kings indignation, and goodde in great care of himselfe. And forasmuche as hee now met this Pursebaunte in the same place that scapardic to well patt ed, it gave him great pleasure to talke.
with him thereof, with whom he had before talked thereof in the same place, while he was therein. And therefore he said: Alas, Hastings are thou remembered when I met thee here once with an heavy heart? Psa my Lord (quoth he) that remember I well, and thanked her God, they gat no good, nor you no harme thereby. Thou wouldst lay to (quoth her) if thou knewest as much as I know, which few know else as yet, and me hall shortly. That went he by the Lordes of the Queenes kyndred that were taken before, and should that day he beheaded at Pomfret: which he well wot, but nothing bare that the Arc hung over his owne heade. In such man (quoth he) I was never so fortie, nor never stood in so great credible in my lyfe, as I did when thou and I mete here. And so howe the worlde is turned, nowe stand mine enemys in the daunger (as thou mayest happe to heare more hereafter) I never in my lyfe so merry, nor never in so great credible. O good God the blindnesse of our mortall nature, when he most feared, he was in good credible, when he reckned himselfe lycted he lost his lyfe, and that within two hours after. Thus ended this honourable man, a good knight and a gentle, of greater authoritie by his Prince, of loving somewhat dissolute, plain and open to his enimys, and secret to his friend, easie to beguile, as hee that of good heart, courage foretended no perilles, a lodging man and passing well beloved: herie faithfull and trustie enough, trust ring too much. Dox. 6. col. 1; a.

For men use if they have an ebill turne, to write it in marble: and who to doth us a good turne, we write it in dust, Dox. 8. b. col. 1; b.

And in a stage play, all the people knowe right well, that hee that playeth the "Sowdaine, is percate a fowster," yet if one "shoulde can to little good," to shewe out of seacon what acquaintance he hath with him, and call hym by hys owne name while he standeth in his maestie, one of hys tormentors mightie happe to breake his head, 7 worthie for marring of the play.

Pp. 5. col. 1; a.

The Cardinall longe Malie, and after pare, the King and Queene descend, 7 before the high Altar they were both "houscled," with one got deviised betwene them.

Pp. 7. col. 1; a.

This John Greene bid his errand unto Brakenbury, kneeling before our Lady in the tower, who playnely answered, that he would never putte them to death "to die therefore:"

Pp. 7. b. col. 1; c.

while he deposicions then I thought to be as true, as now I knowe them to be fayned, and refusd with persons with rewards untrue "labornate."

Dq. 7. b. col. 1; c.

I am the onely "undoubtate" heire to Lorde Richarde Plantagenet Duke of Yorke,

D*, D*.

not as a messenger, but as one that came friendly to bisite 7 "console" his,

Dq. 7. col. 2; b.

This death (as a reward) the Duke
of Buckingham receyed at the hands of king Richard, whom she before in his affayres, purposes and enterprises, had holpen, susteyned and set forwarde, above all Gods forbode."

Dqq. 6. col. 1; c.

In the meane season, King Richard *marched to a place merce for two bartsails to encounter, by a village called Wolsworth, not farre from Leicester, where he pitched his hent on a hill called Anne Beane, refresched his bouilders and took his rest. The same wene, that he had the same night a dreadfull and a terrible dreame, for it seemed to him beynge a sleepe, that he did see other pynages lyke terrible devils, which pulled and faile hym, not sufferynge him to take any quiet or rest. The which strange vision not to sodanly stakke his heare wyth a sodanly seare, but it stubbe his heade and troubled his wynde wyth many buly and dreadfull imaginations. For incontinent after, his heart beynge almooste damped, he pro-nosticated before the doubtable channce of the bartsayle to come, not using the alactrick and wirt of mynde of countenace as she was accustomed to doe before she came towards the bartsaye. And last that it myghte she suspected that he was abased for fear of his enemies, and for that cause looked so pitously, he retiried and declared to his familiary friends in the mornynge, his wonderfull vison and hearfall dreame. But I thinke this was no dreame, but a pution and pricke of hyss insuffull con-science, for the conscience * * Powre to retorne agayne to our purpose, the next day after, kyng Richard beyng furnished with men and all abiliments of warre, bringing all his men out of their camp into the playn, ordered his force wynde in a mercaubles lengthe, in whyche he apointed both horsemen and footmen, to the to imprint in the hartes of them that looked averse off, a sodainy terror and deadly seare, for the greate multitude of his armed bouilders: and in the force fronte hee placed the Archers, lyke a strong fortified reenche or bulwara: Over this battayle was captayne, John duke of Norfolk, with whom was Thomas Earle of Surrey his sonne. After this long vanturde, followed King Richard hymselfe, with a strong companie of chosen and approvéd men of warre, having horsemen for wings on both sides of his battayle. After that the Earle of Richmond was departed from the communication of his friends, as you have heard before, he began to be of a better homacke, and of a more valiant courage, and with all diligence, piched his field inck by the camp of his enemies, and there he lodged p' night. Krr. 4°. col. 2; c.

And to begyn with the Earle of Richmondes capitayne of this rebellion, he is a Welsh milk sope, a man of small courage and of leste experience in martiall aces and scaries of warre, broughe up by my brotheres means a mynde lyke a captive in a close cage in the court of Francis duke of Britayn, and never sawe arnynge, nor was exercised in martiall affayres, by reson whereof he.

neither can nor is able by his owne
will or experience to guide or rule an
house.  

\textit{Err. 5. col. 2; c}.

lord home hastily the soldiers bursted
their healemes, howe quickly the archers
tense their bowes: * * vias" their lea-
thers, how readily the blurem shot the-
ir billies, and proved their skill.

\textit{Err. 6. col. 2; c}.

In this battle dide felle aboue the
number of a thousande persons: And of
the nobilitie were namely John Duke of
Norfolke, whiche was warned by div-
ers to retaine from the field, in so
muche that the night before he should
tere forwordes to the King, one
write on his gate.

Jacke of Norfolke be not to holde
For Dikon thy matter is boughte
and solde.

Yet at this notwithstanding, he regard-
ed more his oath, his honor and pro-
misse made to King Richard, lyke a
Gentleman, and as a faithfull subjict to
his Prince, absented not himselfe from
his maister, but as hee faithfullly lived
under him, to se manfully done with
him, to his greate fame & laude. There
were namely before him, Walter Lord
Ferrers of Chartley, Sir Richard Re-
delisle, and Robert Brekenburie, Lieu-
nante of the Tower, and not many
Gentlemen more. Sir William Cate-
bery, learned in the lawes of the Realm,
and one of the chiefe counsylers to the
late King, with divers other, were two
days after beheaded at Leycestre. **

On the Earle of Richmondes part, were
flayne three or one hundred persons, an-
\textit{ont} where the principal was Sir Wil-
liam Brandon his hanged beareer. This
battle was foughte at Bosworth in Le-
冶estershire, the two and twentieth daye
of August, in the yeare 1485. ** King
Richard as the fame went, mighte have
escaped and gotten safegard by fleeting.
For when they which were next about
his person law * * the loss of the bat-
talle was imminent and apperant, they
brought to him a swift & a light horse,
to conuert hym away. He which was
not ignortant of the grudge and ill will
that the common people bare towards
him, casting away all hope of fortunate
success and happy chance to escape,
answered (as men say) that on that day
he would make an ende of all batailles,
or else there knihte his life. Such a
great audacity and such a soute dom-
achre raigned in his body.

\textit{Err. 7. col. 2; c}.

As he was small & little of stature,
sa was he of bodie greatly deformed, the
one thinder higher than the other, his
face small, but his countenancce was es-
cell, and sute, that at the subtlest of a
man would judge it to labour & smell
of matter, fraude and deceit: when he
knde making, he would lyre and chawe
bastly his rather lippe, as who lade,
that his seer cature in his cuel or
hodie, alwaies chased, stiered, and was et-
er unquier: before that, the dagger whi-
che he ware, he wold when he stued,
with his hande plucke up and done in
the sheath to the mids, never drawing
it fully out: he was of a ready, preg-
nant & quicke wiste, wely to slayne, and

apt to dissimule: he had a proude mynde and an arrogant stomache, the whiche accompanied him even to his death, rather chusing to suffer the same by dint of sword, than being forstaken and left helplest of hys unfaithfull companions, to preserve by edowdrieth flight, suche a frable & uncertain lyfe, whiche by maliice, sicnesse, or condigne punishmente was lyke shortly to come to confusion.

Arr. 8. col. 2; c.

and so deeply ditched, and "vampi"red" their rampes about (on which vampaire they laide their ordinance) that it was &c.

Sft. 6. col. 2; b.

where comming to the presence of R. James, he forged suche a "painted proc"else," to move him to beleive that he was the very soune of R. Edward, that the &c.

Ttt. 3. col. 2; b.

so that none shoude issue out from thence" to perturbe and unquythim.

Ubb. 1. col. 2; a.

the king specially rebuked de Will. Bullmer knight, bicause hee being hys servaunt swore, refuseth the kings service, and became servaunt to the Duke of Buckingham: Dz zz. 2. col. i; b.

The Frenche King desirous to continue the friendship lately begunne betwixt him & the king of England, made meanes into the Cardinal, that they might in some convenient place come to an interview together, that he might have further knowledge of king Hentie, and likewise king Henrie of him. But the same went that the Cardinal dealt greatly of himselfe, that the two Kings might meete, who meassuring by his will what was conuenient, though he shoude make much with his glorie, it in France also at some high assembly of noble men, he shoude bee seene in his vaine pompe and show of dignitie: he therefore breaketh with the king of that matter, * * [who] heretoun appoynted to goe ouer to Calais, and so in the marches of Susses to meete wyth the Frenche king. * * Henceforth were letters also written to other suche Lords, Ladies, Gentlemen, and Gentlewomen, which should give their attendance on the king and the Queen, which incontinent put themselves in a readinesse after the most sumptuous forr. Also it was appoynted that the king of Englande, and the French king, in a camp betweene Arde and Susses, with xvii. dayes, shoude in June next ensuing, abode at companys being gentlemen, at the till, at tourney, and at barres, whereof Proclamation was made by Orleans King of Armes of France here in the Court of Englande, and by Clarenceour king of armes of Englande, in the Court of France, and in the Court of Burgogne, and in diverse other courts and places of Almaine and Italy. * * The Peeres of the Realme receyving Letters to prepare themselves to attende the Kyng in this journey, & no apparent needersie caute expresst why nor wherefore, seemed to grudge that suche a costly journey shoude bee taken in hande to their importunate charges and expenses, without content of the whole houde of the Counsaile: —
but namely the Duke of Buckingham, being a manne of a lofty courage, but not most liberall, sore repyned that he shoulde hee at to cause charges for his furniture forth at thys tyme, saying, that hee knewe not for what cause so muche money shoulde hee spent about the light of a byne talke to hee had, [communication to be ministered of things of no importance. Therefore he stucked not to say, that it was an intolerable matter to obey such a vile and importunate person. The Duke in deed could not abide the Cardinal, and specially he hadde of late conceived an inward dislike against him, for hee William Sulmers caute, [see the page before this, col. 1. l. 24.] whole trouble was onely procured by the Cardinal, who first caused hyn to be cast in priso.

Hove suche grievous words as the Duke thus uttered agaynst hym, came to the Cardinals ear, wherupon hee caste before hande all wayes possible to have him in a trippe, that he might cause him to leape headleffe. But hycause he doubted his friends, kinne men, alises, and chieflye the Earle of Surrey Lorde Admirall, which had maried the Dukes daughter, he thought good first to send him some whither out of the way, lest he might call a trumpe in his way. There was great enmity betwixt the Cardinal and the Earle, for that at a time, when y Cardinal took upon him to chekke the Earle, hee hadde lyke to have thrust his Dagger in the Cardinal. At length, there was occasion offered him to compasse his purp-

ose, by occasion of the Earle of Kildare hy's commyng out of Irelande.** then by the Cardinals good preseverence the Earle of Surrey was sent into Ireland as the Kings Deputie, in lieu of the kynge Earle of Kildare, there to remaie rathe as an exile, than as lieutenante to the King, even at the Cardinals pleasure, as hee hymselfe well perceived. ** Hee continued there two yeares, ** Hove in this meany while, the Cardinal ceased not to hynge the Duke oute of the kings twabour, by suche forged tales, and contrived lururies as he dayly put into the kings head.

The Duke commyng to London, wyth hy's trayne of men to attend the King into France, went before into Kent to a Banour place which he had there. And whileste hee staid in that Countrey till the King were forwaerde, grievous complaintrie were exhibited to hym by hy's Frenour and Tenenrers agaynst Charles Knevet his Surveyor, for suche drybbye and hee hadde used them amonge them, wherupon the duke toke suche displeasure agaynst hym, that hee depurde hym of hy's office, not knowing how that in so doing hee procurde his owne destruction, as after it appeared. The Kings Maestie persevering in purpose to meet with Franeous the French King, removed with the Queene, and all his Court, * from his Banour of Grenewiche towards the Sea lyfe, and so on the Frydaye the xxvi. of May, he arrived at the Citye of Canterbury, intending there to kepe his Whitshuntide. On the morrow after, the Emperor
being on the Sea returning out of Spain, arrived with his navy of ships some days to the coast of Kent, where he landed, towards evening, at Dover. He was received by Wolsey, visited there by the king, and conducted to Canterbury, where he continued five days, and then departed. The chief cause that moved the Emperor to come thus a lande at this tyme, was to perswade that by worde of mouth, which he had been most earnestly by letters, which was, that the King should not meet the French King at anye entertainment; for he doubted least if the King of England and the French King should grove into some grete friendship and faithfull bondes of amitie, it might turne him to displeasure. But nowe that he perceived howe the King was forwarde on his journey, he did what he could to procure that no trust should be committed to the same wordes of the French men, and that if it were possible, the grete friendship that was nowe in breeding betwixt the two kings might be dissolved. And forasmuch as he knewe the Lord Cardinal to be wonne with wordes, as a fish with a bayte, he believed on him grete gystes, and promised him much more, so that he would be his friends, and helpe to bring his purpose to passe.

The Cardinal not able to susteyne the late assault, by force of such wordes as were presently received, and of such large promisses as on the Emperours behalfe were made to him, pro-

The day of meeting was appointed to bee on the Thursday the seveth of June, [1520.] on which day the two kings met in the vale on Andren, accompanied with suche a number of the Nobilitie of both the Realmes, so richely appoynted in apparel, and costly Jewelles, that a wonder it was to behold and view them in their order and commonwealth, which every man kept according to his appointment. The two Kings meeting in the field, eather saluted other in moste loving wyfe, first on horsebacke, and after sloughing on boote eftsoones embrasse with courtois wordes, to the grete roveling of the beholders, and after they had thus saluted eche other, they went bothe together into a riche Tente of clothes of golde, there set up for the purpose, in the which they passed the tyme in pleasant talk, banqueting, and lording delectes, till it drewe towards the Evening, and then departed for that nyght, the one to Elyen, and the other to Arde. [The meeting broke up on the 25th of that month, after a pompous successsion of masques, joustings, banquetings &c. which were interrupted on one of the days by.
a tempest; for on] * * * Monday the ivii. of June was such an hideous storme of winde and weather, that manye conuened it did prognosticate trouble and hatred shortly after to followe betweene [the] princes.

Z 33. 3. col. 1; c.

After that thys matter for inclosures was thus dispatched, the Cardinal hopping in hatred against the duke of Buckingham, and thirsting for his blood, deïded to make Charles Knivet, that had bin the Dukes surseour, and put from hym (as ye have hearde) an instrumente to bring the Duke to destruction. Thys Knivet beyng had in examination afore the Cardinal, disclosed all the Dukes lyse, and firste her uttered, that the Duke was accustomed by way of taleke, to lay, howe he meante to use the matter, that he woulde appeare to the Crowne, if King Henry chance to dye without issue, and that she had takke a conference of that matter one tyme with George Nevil, Lord of Burgheneye, unto whom she hadde given his daughter in marriage, and alio that he threate ned to punish the Cardinal for his manifolde illcludings, beeing without cause his mortal nemie. The Cardinal having got that, that she shoude for, encourageth, consolath, & prospereth Knivet with manye comfortabe words, & greate promises, that she shoude with a bolde spirite and countenance, obiecte, and laye these things to the Dukes charge, with more if she knewe it when time required. Then Knivet, parcell moveth by hope of reward, openly confessed, that the Duke had once fully determained to devise meanes, how to make the Kyng away, beyinge broughte into a full hope, that he shoude be King, by a bayne prophetiche which one Nicholas hopkins, a Monk of an house of the Chartreux order, hespeide Bristow ealled Henton, sometime his confessor had opened unto him. The Cardinal having thus taken the examination of Knivet, went to the Kyng, and declared unto hym, that hys person, was in danger of suche traytorous purpose, as the Duke of Buckingham had conceyved in his heart, & the which heere that nowe there is manifest tokens of hys wicked pretense. Wherefore, he enforced the Kyng to provide for hys owne secretye with speede. The King hearing the accutation, enforced to the uttermost by the Cardinal, maketh thys unndowere, if the Duke have deservd to be punished, lette hym have accordyng to hys deferrys. The Duke hereupon is sente for up to London, and at his comming thither, is straightewyres attached, and broughte to the Tower by Sir Henri Barney, Captayn of the Garde, the sixtenth of Aprill [1521.] There was also attached the forelayde Chartreux Monke, maister John de la Car, alias de la Court, the Dukes conseylor, and Sir Gilbert Perke pricke, the Dukes Chancellour. After the apprehension of the Duke, inquilities were taken in wasse Shires of England of hym, so that by the Knightes and Gentlemen, he was adjudged of high treason; for cor-

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taine words spoken, as before ye have heard, by the same Duke at Bleedingly, to the Lord of Burgbernise, and therewith was the same Lord attached for concealement, and to likewise was the Lord Montagew, and both tended to the Tower. 

Moreover, in the Guild Hall, within the City of London, before John Brugge Knight, then Lord Mayor of the same City, by an inquest whereof, one Miles Ferrard was foreman, the said Duke was accused of secrets spoken of high treason, [This is follow'd by the indictment at length, the latter part of which is conceiv'd in these words, — ] 

And furthermore, the same D. the fourth day of November, in the eleventh yeere of the kings raigne, at East Greenwich, in the countrey of Kent, sayde unto one Charles Knibet Esquire, after that the King had reproved the D. for receivin Will. Bulmer Knight, into his service, that if hee had perceiv'd that hee should have bin committed to the tower, as hee doubted hee should have bin, hee would have wrought, that the principal dores therein should not have had cause of great receiv'ing, for hee would have plaid the part which his father intended to have put in practice against King Richard the thirde at Salisbury, who made earnest sute to have come unto the presence of the same K. Richard, wherefore, if hee might have obtained, hee having a knife secretely about hym, would have thrust it into the body of K. Richard as hee made semblance to kneele downe be-
land. Then said Charles Knivet, the Monke may be deceived through ye Di-
bels illusion, and that it was evil to mowde with such matters. Well saide
the D. it can nor hurt me, * And further, ye same time, the D. told the said
Charles, that if the K. had miscarried now in his last secknde, he would have
chopped off the heads of the Cardinall, of Sir Tho. Lovel knight,  &c of others,
and also said, that he had rather die for it, than to be so used as he had bin.
Moreover, the tenth day of September,
in the said eleventhe yer of this kings
raigne, at Wlochinglie, in the countie of Surcy, walking in the gallerie there
with George Nevill Knight, Lord of Burgabenry, the Duke murmering ag
again the kings counsellors, and their
government, laid unto the said George,
that if the kyng dyed, hee would have
the rule of the Realme in spire of who
to ever laid the contrary, * * * Shortly after that the D. had bin ended (as be
fore ye have hearde) he was arraigned
in Wystminster hal, before the Duke of
Norfolke, being made by the kings
letters parents, high steward of Eng
land, * There were also appointed to
bire as prises and judges upon the laid
D. of Buckingham, the Duke of Sul
olke, &c. * * There was made within
the hall at Wystminster a Scaffold for
the Lords, &c a presence for a Judge,
rappled and counter-rappled about, & bar
red with degrees. When the lords had
taken their place, the Duke was brought
to the bære, and upon his arraigne-
merte pleaded not giltie, and put hym
selfe upon his pearses. Then was the
endirement read, which the D. denied
to be true, and (as he was an eloqent
man) allegd reasons to falsifie the en-
direment, pleading the matter for his
owne inuicication very pithily, and ear
nely. The Kings attourney against
the Dukes reasons allegd the exami-
nations, confessions, and proves of wit
neses. The D. declared that the witnes
ses might be brouht forth, & then came
before him Charles Knivet, Perke, de
la Court, & Hopkins the Monke of the
Priory of ye Charter house beside Bath,
which like a falsse Hypocrict, had endu
red the Duke to the treason, by his falsse
forged prophetices. Diverse presumpti
ons and allegations were laid to him by
Charles Knivet, which he would faine
hade covered. * Finally to conclude, th
ere was he found giltie by hys pearses,
and being judgemenre to suffer as in
case of treason is used, was led agayne
to his barge, and so conveyed by water
to the Temple, where he was set a land,
and there Sir Nicholas Vault, and he
Wil. Sands Baroexter received him &
led him through the streets of the Cit
tie to the Tower as a cannon. On
Friday the seventeenth of May, he was
with a great power delivrd to the Sy
crifises of London, who led him to the
Stafold on Tower hill * and there he
was beheaded. * Great lamentation was
made for the death of this noble man,
no leste laboure and beloved of the peo
ple of this realme in that seascion, than
the Cardinall himselfe was hird and
enbred.
Z33.5. col. 1; b.
Pope Leo died this yer [1522.] & doctor Richard Pace was sent to Rome, to make friends in the behalfe of the Cardinal of Yorke, who was brought into a bayne hope, through the kings favoure & furtherance, to be elected Pope, but Adrian y° bishop of that name was chosen before Doctor Pace could come to Rome, and so that hope was dath. Sir Pace kept for the his journey according to his commission. This Pace was a right wyrthe man, & one that gave in countlype faithfull advice. Learned he was also, & endowed with many excellent good gifts of nature, courteous, pleasaunt, & delighting in musicke, highly in the kings favoure, & well heard in matters of weight. But the more the prince labourd him the more was he mistrust of the Cardinal, who sought only to bear all the rule himselfe, and to have no partner, so that he procureth that this doctor Pace under coulour of Ambassadors, to be sent forth of the Realme, that his presence about the King, should not win him too muche autharitie and favoure at the kings hands.

The first of Marche [1523.] the french K. commanded all Englishmen goods, being in Budeaux, to be attressed, and put under arrest, and receivd not only the money due to be paid for the restititution of Tourney, but also withheld the french Querres power.

... they continued their batterie, & then thinking that the place was "vauleable," courageously set on the Castle, and by strength entered the seconde ward.

The king being determined thus to make warses in Frana, to passe the tea himselfe in person, his Counsell considered that abowe all things great treasure and plentie of money must needs be prohibited. Wherefore by the Cardinal there were devised a strange Commissions, and sent in the end of Marche [1525.] into every shire, and Commissioners appoynted, and privy instructions sent to them howe they should procede in their settings, & order the people to bring them to their purpose, which was, that a part of every mans substance should be payde in money or plate to the King without delay, for the furniture of his warre. Herof followed such cursing, weeping, & exclamations against both King and Cardinal, that pitie it was to heare. And to be briefe, notwithstanding all that coulde be laid down or done, forgod or devised by the Commissioners to perswade the people to this contribution, the same would not be granted, lest in excuse of their denial it was alledged, that wrong was offered, and the ancient customs and laws of the Realme broken, which would not any to be charged with such payment, except it were granted by the estates of the Realme in Parliament assented. The like answer was made by them of the Spiritualitie, of whom was demanded the fourth part of their goods.
nall travailed earnestlie with the Mayor 
& Aldermen of London, about the ayde 
of money to be granted, and likewise 
the Commissioners appoynted in the h-
ires of the Realme, late upon the sa-
me, but the burthen was so grievous, 
that it was generally denied, and the 
Commons in every place so moved, that 
it was lyke to growe to rebellion.* The 
Duke of Suffolk being in Commissi-
on about this subsidy in Suffolk, perswad-
ed by courteous meanes the riche Clo-
thiers to attene thereto: but when they 
came home, * were abowt to discharge 
put from them their Spinners, Car-
ders, Fullers, Weavers, and other ar-
tistiers, which they kept in worke abowt 
time, the people began to assemble in 
companies, * railing openly on the D, 
and Sir Robert Drurie, and threatening 
them with death, and the Cardinal also, 
and herewith there assembled together 
after the maner of Rebels, iii. N. 
men. ** The Duke of Dorsette [son 
of the former] being thereof advertis-
ed, gathered a great power in Dorsett, 
and came towarde the Commons, and 
sending to them to knowe their intent, 
receiving answer, that they would lyve 
and die in the Kings caules, and he to 
him obedient. Herupon he came him-
selde to talke with them, * and promiss-
ed them that if they would depart home 
to their dwelings, he would be a me-
ane for their pardon to the King. Wh-
herupon they were contented to de-
part. * Then went the two Dukes to 
London, * brought with them the chief 
Captaines of the rebellion, which were 
put in the Fleet. The king then came to 
Westminster to the Cardinall's place, 
and assembled there a great councell, 
in which he openly protestted, that his 
mynde was never to akke any thing of 
his Commons which might sound to 
the breach of his lawyes, wherefore he 
willed to know by whole meanes the 
Commission were so strenightly given fo-
reth, to demaund the vi. part of every 
man's goodes. The Cardinall excused 
himself and saide that when it was mo-
ved in Counsil Coyne to leve money 
to the Kings use, the Kings Counsel, 
namely the Judges, saide, that he might 
lawfully demaund any summe by Com-
mission, and that by the content of the 
whole Counsel it was done, and rooke 
God to witnesse that he never desired 
the hinderaunce of the Commons, but 
like a true Counsellor devisid how to 
enrich the king. The king in deede 
was much offendred that his Commons 
were thus intreted, and thought it tou-
ched his honor, that his Counsell shou-
dre attempt suche a doubtfull mater in 
his name, and to be denied both of the 
Spiritualitie and Temporalitie. There-
fore he woulde no more of that trouble, 
but caused letters to be sent into all h-
ires, that the matter shoude no furtur 
be talked of, and he pardoned all them 
that had denied the demaunde openly or 
secretly. The Cardinall to delide him-
selde of the eill will of the Commons, 
purchasid by procuring and aduancing 
of this demaunde, affirmed, and causid 
it to be heard abroad, that through his 
tercession the king had pardoned and
released all things, Acta 7, col. 1; c.

There rose a greater bruit in London that the kings confessor Doctor Longland, and divers other great Clerkes had tolde the King that the marriage betweene hym, and the Lady Katherine late wise to his brother Prince Arthur was not lawfull: whereupon the King shoule sse a divorce, and marry the Dutchesse of Alanso alter to the French king at the townes of Calais this Sommer, that the Vicount Rocheforce had brought with hym the picture of the saiide Lady. The King was offended with those tales, and sente for Sir Thomas Seiner maior of the citie of London, secretly chargynge him to see that the people ceasen from suche tale. [Among the events of the yeare 1527.] Bbhb. 2. col. 1; b.

Ye have heard how the people talked a little before the Cardinals going over into Fraunce the last yeare, that the king was tolde by Doctor Longland Bishop of Lincolne & other, that his marriage with creature Katherine could not be good nor lawfull: the truth is, that wheather this doubt was first moved by the Cardinali, or by the sayde Longland, seeinge the kings confessor, the king was not onely brought in doubt, whether it was a lawfull marriage or no, but also determined to have the case examined, clerks, & adiudged by leaung, lawe, & sufficient authoritie. The Cardinal berly was put moste in blame for this scruple now cast into the kings confidence, for the hate he bare to the Emperor, because he would not grant to him the Archbysphoprike of Toledo, for which hee was a father, and therefore he did not onely procure the King of Englands to soigne in friendship with the Frenchk king, but also sought a divorce betweene the King & the Queene, that the king mighte have had in marriage the Dutchesse of Alanso, alter to the French king, and as some haue thought, he travailed in that matter with the Frenchk king at Amiens, but the Dutchesse wold not give earthero.

But howe sober it came about, that y' king was thus troubled in conscience concerning his marriage, this folowed, that like a wise prudent prince, to have the doubt clearely removd, he called together the belte learned of the realme, which were of several opinions, wherefore he thought to know the truth by indiffernt judges, least peradventure y' Spantardes, and other also in labor of the Queene, wold say, that his owne subjects were not indifferent Judges in this behalf, and therefore he wrote his cause to Rome: and also sente to all the Universitie of Italy and France, and to the great Clerkes of all Christendome, to knowe their opinions, and defende the Court of Rome to tende in to his realme a Legate, which shulde bee indifferent, and of a great and profounde judgement to heare the cause debated. At whols requeste, the whole Consistorie of the College of Rome, sente either Laurence Campetus, a priest Cardinali, a man of great wit and experience, & with him was joyned
in commissio the Cardinal of York, legate of Englande. This Cardinal came to London in October [1529.] he did intimate heere to the king and Queene the cause of his comming, which being knowne, great talle was had thereof. The Archbishop of Canterbury sent for the famous doctors of both the universities to Lambeth, and there were every daye disputations and communings of this matter: and because the king meant nothing but uprightly therein, he knew well that the Queene was somewhat wedded to her owne opinion, and wished that she would doe nothing without counsell, he had his choice the belee clearches of his realme to be of his counsell, and licensd them to do the best on his part that they coulde, according to the truth. Then the elected William Warham Archbishop of Canterbury, and Nicholas Wates bishop of Ely, doctors of the laws, and John Fisher Bishop of Rochester, and Henry Staudbie bishop of Saint Alph, doctors of dibinitie, and many other doctors and well learned menne, which for a sueterie lyke men of great learning, defend 昧 his cause as farte as learning might manyprome and hold it up. Aboute this time the king received into labor Doctor Stephen Gardiner, whose service he used in matters of great secrete and weight, admitting him in the room of Honor Pace, the which being continually abrode in ambassades, the same oftentymes not muche necellarie, by the Cardinalles appointemente, at lengthe he toke suche greete therwith, that he feile out of his right wittes. The place where the Cardinals should sit to heare the cause of Matrimonie betwixte the king and the Queene, was ordained to be at the blacke friers in London, where in the greate hall was preparation made of scarles, tables, & other furniture, according to such a solenne section and apparence. The king and the Queene were alcted by Doctor Sampson to appear before the Legates at the fornamed place, the xxviii. of May, [1530.] being the morrow after the feast of Corpus Christi. The King at the day assigned, came hift to the cour, and there standing under his cloath of estate, had these wordes to the Legates:

Ye reverend fathers, I have in marriage a wife to me most dearce and entirely beloved, both for her singular vertues of mynde, and also for her nobilitie of birth: but str I am the king of a mightie kingdome, I muste provide that it may be lawfull for me to live with her dyely, lawfully, duly, and godly, and to have children by her, unto the which the inheritance of the kingdome may by righte moste dulye defende, which two things shall followe, if you by juste judgment approbe our mariage lawfull. But if there be any doubt in it, I shall desyre you by your authoritie to declare the same, or to take it away, that in this thing, both my conscience and the mynds of the people may be quitted for ever. After this, committ in the Queene, the which there in presence of the whole courrre moste grevably accuseth the Cardinal of untruth, be:
right, wickedness, and malice, which had lowered disposition between her and the king her husband, and therefore openly protested, that she did utterly abhorre, refuse, and forsake such a judge, as was not only a most malicious enimicie to her, but also a manifest abbercariac to all right and justice, and therewith did she appeale unto the Pope, committing her whole cause to her judg'd of him: and thus for that day the matter rest ed. But notwithstanding this appeale, the Legates late wercise, and evry daye were argumentes brought in on bothe partes, and proves alleged for the understanding of the cause, and still they allay'd if they coulde by any meanes procure the Queene to call backe her Appeale whiche she utterly refus'd to doe. The King would gladly have had an ende in the matter, but when the Legates drove tyme, and determined upon no certain point, he conceyv'd a suspicion, that this was done of purpose, that their doings might draw to none effect or conclusion. Whylest these thinges were thus in hande, the Cardinal of York was advis'd that the King had fet his attention upon a yong Gentlewoman named Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Bulleyne, viscount Rochfort, which did wase upon the Queene. This was a great griefe unto the Cardinal, as he that perceived no change, that the king would make the yarde Gentlewoman if the divorce were place, wherefore he began with all diligence to dissapoynt that matych, which by reason of the mystifying that he had to the woman, he judged ought to be adowped more than present death. Whylest the matter stode in this state, and that the cause of the Queene was to be heard and judg'd at Rome, by reason of the appeale which by his was put in: the Cardinal required the Pope by letters and secrete messengers that in any wise he shuld deferre the judg'ment of the divorce, till he might be sure the Kings innde to his purpose: but he went aboute nothing so secrete, but that the same came to the kings knowledge, who took to highes displeasure with suche his cloaked dissimulation, that he determined to awake his degree, ltre as an unthankfull person, he for sgate himselfe and his dutie towards him, that had so highly advanc'd him to all honor and dignitate. When the nobles of the realme perceived the Cardinal to be in displeasure, they began to ac cuenta him of suche offences, as they knew might be proved against him, and there of they made a booke containing certayne articles, to whyche divers of the kings counsell felt their handes. The king understanding more playfully by those articles, the great pride, presumption and covetousness of the Cardinal was fore moved against him, but yet kepte his purpose secrete for a while, & first permitted Cardinal Campeius to departe backe againe to Rome, not unrewarded. Shortly after, a Parliament was called to beginne at Westminster the third of November next ensuing. In the mean tyme the King being inform'd, that all thinges that the Cardinal had done
by his power Legantine within this realme were in the case of the Premonite and provision, caused his attourney Chrissofer Hales, to sue out a writte of Premonite against hym, in the which he licenced him to make his attourney. And further the 8th of November the King sent the two Dukes of Poroloke and Suoloke to the Cardinals place at Weelsminter, to streth away the grate Scale of Englande, Sir William Fitz William knighte of the Garter & Treasour of his house, and doctor Stephen Cardiner newly made Secretarie, were also sent to see that no goods shoulde bee conveyed out of his house. The Cardinal himselfe was appointed to remove unto Athere, beside Kingston, there to tary the kings pleasure, and had things necessarie delivered unto hym for his use. After this, in the Kings benche his matter for the Premonite, byng called upon, two attornys which he had authorized by his warrant signed with his owne hande, confessed the action, and to had judgment to forsake all his landes, tenements, goodes, and carrells, and to be out of the Kings protection: but the king of his clemencie sent to hym a sufficient protection, and lette to hym the Sthoprickes of Yorke and Winchester, with plate and house conveniente for his degree. * * The 4th and 20th of November, was Sir Thomas More made Lord Chancellor, and the nexte day led into the Chancerie by the Dukes of Poroloke & Suoloke, to the Sworne.* * The King, which all this while his the double was mobbed touching his marriage, abstried from the Queenes bed, was notore adverfied by his Ambassadours, which he had sent to dyvers Universities, for the absolving of his doubt, that the said Universities were agreed, and ecleerely concluded, that the one brother mighte not by Gods lathe marrie the other brothers wife, ecleally known by the first mariage, and that neith the Pope nor the court of Rome, could in any wise dispence with the same. Bb b. 7. col. 2; c.

In the Lente seasion of this yeare, [1530.] the King licenced the Cardinal to repair into his diocese of York, commanding him after his comming thither, not to returne Southward, withoute the Kings special licence in writing. About the same time, Thomas Cromwell, that had served the Cardinal, was admitted to the kings servise. The Cardinal comming to Southwell, which is within the diocese of Yorke, lay ther all this yeare. [Towards the end of it, he] *** made his preparatyon to be installed at Yorke, after such a pompous manner, as the lyke had not bin seen in that Country, where by hee did but procure to himselfe new envy, *** the King not able to heare with his high presumption anye longer, directed his letters to the Earle of Northumberland, commandyng hym with all diligence, to arrest the Cardinal, and to delibere him unto the Earle of Sheweldburie, high Steward of his house. The Earl according to that commandemente came with a convenient
number unto the manor of Cowood, where the Cardinal as then lay, was arrested by there in his owne chamber the fourth of November, from thence conveyed him the sixth of November unto Sheffield Castrall, and there delivered him unto the Earl of Shrewsbury, who kept him, till Sir William Kingston, Captain of the garr, and Constable of the Tower, came down with a certaine company of men of the garr, to setche hym to the Tower, who receiving hym at the handes of the Earl of Shrewsbury, deceased as he was in his body, occasioned through sorrow and griefe of mynde, broughte hym forwarde with soke and cale journeys, til he came to the Abbey of Leicester the seaven and twentith of November, where through verye troublesome of nature caused by a behemoth enke, he dyed the seconde nyghte after, in the Church of the same Abbey was buryed.

This Cardinal, as Edmunde Campion in his historie of Ireland describeth him, was a man undoubtedlly borne to honor: I thinketh (sayth he) sone Princes batahed, no Burelers son, exceeding wise, faire spoken, high minded, full of revenge, biterious of his body, lostie to his enemies, were they never to bigge, to those that accepted and bought his friendship wonderfull courtesous, a ripe scholeman, thrall to affections, broughte a bedde with batterie, incontinent to gette, and more princely in bellowinge, as appeareth by his two Colleges at Ipswiche and Oxford, the one overthrown with his fall, the other unfinishd, and yet as it lyeth for an house of Studentes, considering all the appurtenances incomparable through Christendome. He held and enjoyed at once the Bishoprickes of Yorke, Durheme, and Winchester, the dignities of Lord Cardinal, Legate, and Chancellor, the Abbey of Saint Albans, divers Priorities, sundry late benefices in commendam, a great preference of his ferbaundes; an addaunner of learning, house in every quarrele, never happy till this hys overthrow. Therein he shewed such moderation, and ended so perfectly, that the house of his death did him more honour, than all the pomp of hys life past.

Cec. 1. col. 2; b.

The K. having purchased of the Cardinal after his* attendance in the presence his house at Westminster, called Yorke platter, (or white Hall — margin.) he bestowed great cost in going forwarde with the building thereof, and changed the name, to that it was after called the Kings Palace of Westminster.

Cec. 3. col. 2; c.

(*attainture)

The King being informed, that the Pope & the French King should meete in the beginning of the nexe spring at Arricilles, he thought good for divers considerations, to speake with yfrench K. in his owne person, before the Pope & her came together: whereupon it was concluded, that in October following, both the Princess should meete between Calais and Bulleigne. The first of September [A. 1532] being Sunday, the King being come to Windesor, etc.
ated the Lady Anne Burreigne Marchioness of Pembroke, gave to her one thousand pound land by the peace, ** The tenth of October, the King came to Dover, and on the eleventh day in the morning at three of the clock, he took shipping at Dover Rodz, and before tenne of the same day, he with the Lady Marchioness of Pembroke, landed at Calais. [The interview past, he return'd to Dover upon the 14th of the month next following, & was there marry'd to Anna Boleyn upon that day:] *** which marriage was kept so secretly, that very few knew it till Easter next ensuing, when it was perceived that she was with child.

Cec. 3. col. 1; b.

After Christmas, [A. 1533.] Sir Thomas Audley, * was made highe Chancellor of England. And when the Parliament began, ** It was enacted that Queene Katharine shoulde no more bee called Queene, but Princes Dowager, as the widow of Prince Arthur.

In the season of the last Somner, dyed William Warham, Archbishops of Canterbury, and then was named to that lea Thomas Cranmer the Kings Chaplaine, a man of good learning, and of a vertuous life, which late-ly before hadde bin Ambassador from the King to the Pope. After that the King perceived his newe wife to bee with child, he cauald all officers noet-ary to be appointed to her, and so on Easter even, he went to his closter openly as Queene, and then the King appoyned the day of his coronation to be kept on Whitsunday nexte following, & writings were sente to all Sherifisses, to certifie the names of men of soute pound, to receive the order of knighthood, or else to make fine. The attisement of the fine was appointed to Thomas Cromwell, master of the kings jewel house, and counsellor to the King, and newly receivd into hygh favour. He so used the matter, that a great summe of money was receivd to the Kings use by those fines. The matter of the Queenes appeale whereunto the still kicked, & by no meanez could be removed from it, was commenned of both in the Parliament house, & also in the Convociation house, where it was so handled, that many were of opinion, that not only his appeale, but also all other appeales made to Rome, were boype, & of none effect, for that in auncient counsellers it had bin determined, that a cause rising in one province, should be determined in the same. This matter was opened with all the circumstance to the Lady Katharin Dowager (for so she was then called) the which persuaded still in his former opinion, and woulde resoke by no meanez his appeale to the Court of Rome: whereupon, the Archbishops of Canterbury, accompanied with the Bishopps of London, Winchester, Bath, Lincoln, and divers other learned men in great number, rode to Minstables, which is five mile from Amphill, where the Princess Dowager lay, & there by one Doctor Lee, he was alleted to appeare before the sayde Archbishop in
cause of Matrimony in the towne of Dunstable, and at the day of appearance, she appeared not, but made default, and so she was called peremptory every daye seuen days together, and at the last, for lacke of appearance, by the assent of all the learned men there present, she was divorced from the King, and the marriage declared to be void and of none effect.

Err. 4. col. 1; c.

The 29. of May, being Thursday, Queene Anne was conveyed by water from Greenwich to the Tower, with all honor that might be devised, * and to lodged there till Saturdaye, on the which daye, * * [she] passed through London to Westminster, in suche solemn warife as is used, * * [and] on the morrowe after being Whitunday, and the first of June, she was crowned at Westminster, with all such ceremonies, solemnities, and honour, as in such a case apptteepted, nothing was late past or forgotten that might aduantage the elevation of that high and royall feast, every man claming to exercise such office and service, as by way of any tenure, gnorite, or prescription he could see to be belonging unto hym at such a coronation. * * The seuenthe of September [following] being Sunday, betwene three and foure of the clocke in the afternoone, the Queene was delivered of a faire yong Ladie, on which daye the Duke of Norfolk came home to the Christening, which was apptted on the Wednesday next following, & was accordingly accomplished on the same day, with all such solemn ceremonies as were thought convenient.

The Godfather at the Font, was the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Godmothers, the olde Duches of Norfolk, and the olde Marchioness Dorset wydow at the conformation the Marchionette of Ercet was Godmother: the childe was named Elizabeth, which after with greate felicitie and joye of all English hearts attyned to the Crown of this Realme, and now reigneth over the same, Err. 4. b. col. 2; b.

NOTE.

The particulars of all these three ceremonies, — entry, coronation, & chri$t'ning,—spoken of, or having a place, in SHAKESPEARE'S"Henry the eighth," are taken from HALL; and refer'd to among the extracts from that chronicle, towards the end.

The Princes Dowager lying at Kimdalt, fell into his last sickene, whereof the King being advertised, appoynted the Emperour Ambassadoure that was leger here with him, named Lichti Capius, to go visit him, and to doe his commendations to him, and will him to see of good comfort. The Ambassadoure with all diligence both his duties therein, comforted him the best hee might: but hee within five dayes after, perceiving his felte to war more weake and feele, and to seelle death approachinge at hande, caused one of his Gentlewomen to write a letter to the King, commending to him his daughter & his, beseeching him to stande good
father unto him, and further desired him
to have some consideration of his Cen
tlewomen that had served him, and to
see them bestowed in marriage. Further
that it would please him to appointe
that his servants might have their due
wages, and a peace wages beside.

This in effect was all that he re-
quested, so to immediately herupon he
departed this lyfe the viii. of Januarie
[1536.] at Kimbalton aforesaid, and
was buried at Peterborow.

Cccc. 6. col. 1; c.

where no cult of canker'd oblivion
might "flee out" the remembrance of
their commendable demeanours,

Eggg. 5. col. 2; b.

Nowe were the "thielers" in a rea-
dinesse, and the Combatours with
their weapons drawn fell to it,

Hhh. 1. col. 2; c.

to take and fetche into the Cite such
cattayle as were found "pawring" ab-
roade neare to the walls,

III. 1. col. 1; b.

we let you wit, the same hath bene
abduled by Parliament with great "re-
joyle" of our subjectes, * * Allure you
most surely that we of no earthly thing
under the heauen, make such "reputa-
tion" as we doe of this one, to have our
laves obeyed,

IIII. 3. col. 1; b.

he that "faultere," "faultere agaynst
Gods ordinance, who hath forbidden all
faultere, and therefore oughte agayne to
be punished by Gods ordinance, who is
the reformer of faultere.

Akkk. 7. col. 2; c.

There is a maraine or principle in
the lawe, * that no penall statute * should
be construed, * or wulated, otherwise than
the simple words and "nude" letter of
the same statute both warrant and sig-
wise.

Pppp. 3. col. 1; c.

But when it pleaseth the higher pow-
ers to call any manner lyke and say-
ings in question, then there be construc-
tions, interpretations, * extentions re-
ferred to the Justices and Judges equi-
tie, that the partie triable, as I am
nowe, shall unde himselfe in much wor-
se case than before when those cruel
laves rode in force. Thus our amend-
emnt is "from Gods blessing into the
warne flame;"

Pppp. 4. col. 2; c.

The viii. of Auguste was made a ge-
nerall hunting with a tapple towred of
couer or five myles in lengthe, so that
many a Deare that day was brought to
the "quarrie."

Pppp. 8. col. 1; a.

The two lydes over the two side po-
rtals had in them placed "a noyle of in-
strumentes," whysche immediately, after
the childe speche, gave an heauenly
melodie.

Kccc. 7. col. 2; a.

The xxv. of Maye the William Sur-
ry the generall, "retired" his people up-
on a policie from the Castle, and left
it without either watche or warded, for
that night.

Xxx. 5. col. 1; c.

NOTE. Concerning Plays, and
their presentation, the curious in
those matters may find certain ar-
ticles in the relations of this chro-
icler, under the years -1551, 59,
64, & 66. (v. sign. Wm. w. Wm. 7.
2; c. ScC. 5. col. 2; c. Ubb. 5.
col. 1; c. Ubb. 6. col. 1; c.)
Thierry and Theodoret.  England’s Parnassus. 423


I am shee,
And so will beare my selfe, whose truth and whitenesse
Shall ever stand as far from these detections"
As you from dutie; A. 2. col. 1.
But that I know these teares I could dote on ’em,
And kneele to catch um as they fall, then knit um
Into an “Arinlet,” ever to be honour’d; A. 3.
Into whose house (which was an “Academ,”)
In which all principles of lust were pract’ld,
No fouldier might presume to set his foote,
A. 4.
The inequality of our powers will yeed me
Nothing but loose in their “defeature?” A. 4. b col. 1.

Prota. I ever courteous, (a great weakness in me)
Granted his humble suite. (Protaly.) B. 4. b col. 1.

Ordella. Nay good my Lord
Let me “attone” this difference, D. col. 2.
A fore that must be plaster’d, in whose wound
Others shall find their graves, thinke themselves found,

Thier. Stay, she is warme, C. 2. b col. 1.
And by my life the same lips (Thierry.) E. 3. b col. 2.

N O T E.

The last of these extracts will put many readers in mind of Leonto-
tes, as the fifth of them will of the Steward in “King Lear:” and Prot-
aldy’s surprizal by Devitry, and his behaviour thereupon, (see, the be-
ginning of Act the fifth) are evidentlie borrow’d from a something
similar character and incident in: “All’s well that ends well.”

for N. L. C. B. and T. H.

Where both deliberate the love is flight:
Who ever lov’d, that lov’d not at first sight? S. 3.
NOTE.

After this quotation is put the name of—Ch. Marlowe; from which it appears, that he is the—dead shepherd—so sweetly apostrophiz'd in "As you like it," at p. 63. This same "England's Parnassus" is a sort of "Art of Poetry" like Bysshe's, & the running title of it is—"The choicest Flowers of our English Poets; so that it promis'd much good matter towards such a work as is now in hand, yet (in the end) afforded nothing of consequence but this single passage, which has been seen before at p. 91. The poets out of which it is compil'd are about fifty in number, & our Shakespeare is one of them: but after much pains taken to discover where the passages are that carry his name, you find them only in his "Poems," and the three plays following—i. Henry IV, Richard II, & Romeo and Juliet;" and those given with so much negligence, that no critical use whatsoever can honestly be made of them.

for J. Deacon. (13th. Edit.)

Titus Andronicus's Complaint.

To the Tune of Fortune. [i.e. Fortune my Foe.]

You noble minds, & famous martial Wights,
That in defence of native Country fight:
Give ear to me that Ten years fought for Rome,
Yet reap'd disgrace when I returned home.

In Rome I liv'd in fame full three score years,
By name beloved dear of all his peers:
Full five and twenty valiant songs I had,
Whose forward virtues made the Father glad.

For when Rome's foes their warlike forces felt,
Against them still my Sons and I were sent:
Against the Goths full Ten years weary War
We spent, receiving many a bloody tear.
Golden Garland:

Just two and twenty of my sons were slain;
Before we did return to Rome again;
Of five and twenty sons I brought but three
Alive, the stately Towers of Rome to see.

When wars were done I Conquest home did bring,
And did present my prisoners to the King,
Queen of the Goths, her sons, and eke a Moor,
Which did much nurther, like was ne'er before.

The Emperor did make this Queen his wife,
Which bred in Rome debate and deadly strife:
The Moor, with her two sons, did grow so proud,
That none like them then was in Rome allow'd.

The Moor so pleas'd the new made Empress eye,
That she consented with him secretly,
For to abuse her husband's marriage-bed,
And so in time a Blackamore he bred.

Then she whole thoughts to nurther were inclin'd
Consented with the Moor with bloody mind,
Against my self, my kin, and all my friends,
In cruel sort to bring them to their ends,

So when in age I thought to live in peace,
Both woe and grief began then to increase;
Amongst my sons I had one Daughter bright,
Which joy'd and pleased best my aged light.

My dear Lavinia was betroth'd as then,
To Caesar's son, a young and noble-man,
Who in a hunting, by the Emperor's wife,
And her two sons, bereaved was of life.

He being slain, was cast in cruel wise
Into a dismal den from light of skies:
The cruel Moor did come that way as then,
With my two sons, who fell into that den.
Golden Garland.

The Moor then seeth'd the Emperor with speed,
For to accuse them of that murd'rous deed;
And when my Sons within the Den were found,
In wrongfull Prison they were cast and bound.

But now behold! what wounded most my mind,
The Emperor's two Sons, of Tygers kind,
My Daughter ravished, without remorse,
And took away her honour, quite perforce.

When they had talked of so sweet a Flower,
Fearing their sweet should shortly turn to fower,
They cut her Tongue, whereby she could not tell
How that dishonor unto her fell.

Then both her hands they sally cut off quite,
Whereby their Wickedness he could not write;
Nor with her Needle on her Sampler tow
The bloody workers of her direfull Woe.

My Brother Marcus found her in a Wood,
Staining the grassy ground with purple blood,
That trickled from her dumbs and handless Arms,
No Tongue she had at all to tell her harms.

But when I saw her in that woefull case,
With tears of blood I wet my aged face;
For my Lavinia I lamented more
Than for my Two and twenty Sons before.

When as I saw her could not write nor speak,
With grief my aged heart began to break;
We spread a heap of Sand upon the ground,
Wherby those bloody Tyrants out we found.

For with a Staf(without the help of hand)
She writ these Words upon the plat of Sand:
"The lustfull Sons of the proud Empeers;
"Are doers of this hatefull Wickedness."
Golden Garland.

I tore the milk-white hairs from off my head,
I cursed the hour wherein I first was bled;
I wish'd my hand that fought for Country's Fame
In Cradle rock'd, had first been broken lame.

The Moor delighting still in Villany,
Did lay to let my Sons from Prison free,
I shoul'd unto the King my right hand give,
And then my two imprisoned Sons should live.

The Moor I caus'd to strike it off with speed,
Whereat I grieved not to see it bleed,
But for my Sons would willingly impart,
And for their ransom send my bleeding heart.

But as my Life did linger thus in pain,
They sent to me my bloodlet's hand again;
And thereby all the heads of my two Sons,
Which still'd my dying heart with theirer moans.

Then past relief, I up and down did goe,
And with my tears went in the dust my woe:
I shot my Arrows towards Heaven high,
And for revenge to Hell did sometimes cry.

The Empress then thinking that I was mad,
Like Furyes she and both her Sons were clad:
She nam'd revenge, and rape and murder they,
To undermine, and know what I would lay.

I fed their foolish bains a certain space,
Untill my Friends and I did find a place,
Where both her Sons unto a Post were bound,
Where yet Revenge in cruel fort was wound.

I cut their Throats, my Daughter held the pan
Betwixt her stumpes, wherein the blood then ran;
And then I ground their bones to powder small,
And made a paste for Pyes streight therewithall.
Wotton's Remains.

Then with their shek I made two mighty Pyes,
And at a Banquet serv'd in nasty wife,
Before the Empress set this loathsome Bear,
So of her Sons own shek he well bid eat.

My self becat' my Daughter then of Life,
The Empress then I drew with bloody Knife:
I slabb'd the Emperor immediately,
And then my self: even so did Titus dye.

Then this Revenge against the Poor was found,
Alive they set him half into the ground,
Whereas he stood until such time he slabb'd,
And so God lend all Murtherers may be serv'd.

Corydon's Farewell to Phillis.

Farewell dear Love, since thou wilt needs be gone,
Nine eyses saw them my Life is almost done,
May I will never die, so long as I can 'spie,
There be many mo, though that the doe goe.
There be many mo I fear not;
Why then let her goe I dare not.

Farewell, farewell, since this I find is true,
I will not spend more time in wooing you,
but I will seek elsewhere, if I may find love there
Shall I bid her goe?: what and if I doe?
Shall I bid her goe and spare not,
O no, no, no, no, no, I dare not.

NOTE. There are three stanza's more in this song, but not to our purpose: and at E. 3. is another Tune of Ding dong.

T. Roycroft, for R. Marriott.

His Chamber being commonly one kind or other, as may yet bee seen in his [Ro-
that he always maintained a great interest in the Roman Court; as indeed was necessary for a near and jealous "Confiner." S. 4.

He had a close and "intrinsical" Favourite, by Birth &c. S. 5.

Among other discourse he shewed me a little excrecence that he hath beginning upon the uttermost ball of his eyes, a filmy matter, like the rudiment of a "Pin and Web" as they call it. Gg. 8.

Now, to let matters of State slumber, I will entertain you at the present with what hath happened this week at the Banks side. The Kings Players had a new Play, called "All is true," representing some principal pieces of the Reign of Henry 8. which was set forth with many extraordinary circumstances of Pomp and Majesty, even to the matting of the Stage, the Knights of the Order, with their Georges & Gar-

ter, the Guards with their embroidered Coats, and the like: sufficient in truth within a while to make greatness very familiar, if not ridiculous. Now, King Henry making a Masque at the Cardinal Wolley's House, and certain Canons being shot off at his entry, some of the Paper, or other stuff wherewith one of them was stopped, did light on the Thatch, where being thought at first but an idle smoak, and their eyes more attentive to the show, it kindled inwardly, and ran round like a train, consuming within less then an hour the whole House to the very grounds.

This was the fatal period of that vertuous Fabrique; wherein yet nothing did perish, but Wood and Straw, and a few forfaken Cloaks; only one man had his Breeches set on fire, that would perhaps have broyled him, if he had not by the benefit of a provident wit put it out with bottle Ale. Ff. 8.

NOTE. Parcel of a letter to his nephew Sir Edmund Bacon, dated July 2. 1613.
Hog hath lost his Pearl. Combat of Love, &c. Return from Parnassus.

Light of the gospell. a minister.
Hypocrifse. an olde woman.
Creweltie. a Ruffler.
Avarice. a Ruffler.
Edification. a Sage.
Assurance. a Vener.
Goddes felicitie. a Sage.

Lower may Play this Enterlude.
Hypocrifse & Edification. 3. Newe Goddes felicitie. The Prologue.

(title-page.)

With all my harte and a vengenance come up and"be nought." 25. 3.

Hog hath lost his Pearl. c. Tailor. Robert 1614. 4º.
for Richard Redmer.

And you shall have a daunce worth all the play;
And if it prove so happy as to please,
Weele say tis fortunate like Pericles. Pro.

Combat of Love and Friendship. c. Mead. Robert
1654. 4º. M. M. G. Bedell and T. Collins.

Indeed I alwaies eftesm'd them [ballads &c.] scarce fit for a Gent-
lemans survey; and yet since Wat-
ermen, and such people have dab-
led in Poetry, I see no reason why
they may not be gather'd into a
Volume, and call'd Works:

I. i.

Return from Parnassus. c. 1606. 4º.
G. Eld, for John Wright.

What have we heere, old"tru-
penny"come to towne, to fetch a-
away the living in his old greasy
flops,

Now sir, a Bucke the first yeare
is a Fawne, the second yeare a"pr-
Destruction of Troy. 43

arrant,” the third yeare a “Sorell,” the fourth yeare a “Soare,” the fift a “Buck of the first head,” the sixt yeare a compleat Buck: D. 2.

Kemp. Few of the university pen plaiies well, they smell too much of that writer Ovid, and that writer Metamorphosis, and talke too much of Proserpina & Jupiter. Why heres our fellow Shakespeare puts them all downe, I and Ben Jonson too. O that Ben Jonson is a pestilent fellow, he brought up Horace giving the Poets a pill, but our fellow Shakespeare hath given him a purge that made him beray his credit.

Bur. Its a shrewd fellow indeed: I wonder these schollers stay so long, they appointed to be here presently that we might try them: oh here they come. **M. Phil. and M. Stud. God save you.

Phil. The same to you good M.

England affordes these glorious vagabonds,
That carried earst their fardels on their backes,
Coursers to ride on through the gazin streetes,
*Sooping it in their glaring Satten futes
* Swooping
And Pages to attend their maiestships:
With mouthing words that better wits have framed,
They purchase lands, and now Esquiers are * made. H. 1.*


And Hercules tooke the armes of the Queene, & sent to her Penalippe, & made peace with her for the Affri-
Destruction of Troy.

gite Hypolita in marriage to Theseus, which was amorous of Hypolita. U. 2.

NOTE. Menalippe and Hypolita, according to this writer, were daughters to a queen (God knows of what place) call’d—Synesse: the first was fought with and conquer’d by Hercules; the other, with great difficulty, by Theseus.

In this Citie [Troy] were the principal Gates: of which the one was named Dardan, the second Tymbria, the third Helias, the fourth Chetas, the fifth Troyan, and the sixth Antenorides.

Ai. 3.

In the most open place of the Citie, upon a Rocke, the King Prynamus did build his rich Palace, which was named Illion: that was one of the richest Palaces and the strongest that ever was in all the world. D 3.

Then arose uppe on his steere Troylus, the youngest Sonne of King Prynamus, and beganne to speake in this manner. D Hoile-men and hardy, how her yer asashed for the worde of this Cowardly Priest here: ** If Helenus be afraid, let him goe into the Temple, and sing the Divine Service, and let the other take revenge of their injurious wrongs by strength and force of Arms. ** All they that heard Troylus thus speake, allowed him, saying: that he hadde very well spoken. And thus they finished their Parliament, and went to dinner.

K. 1.

NOTE. This same parliament, in which pass’d these altercations between Helenus and Troilus, and in which Hector too is a speaker and Paris also, is held for the determining what revenge should be taken upon the Greeks for the rape of Priam’s sister—Ixione, call’d here—Exione; and ends in a resolution of sending Paris to Greece to make reprizals, a conclusion exclaimed on by Cassandra.

When it came to the end of February, that the winter was past, the Kings and Princes of all the Provinces of Greece, assembled them together at the Port of Athens for to go to Troy.

L. 3.

NOTE. Then follows a curious lift of these kings: among whom, besides Agamemnon and others of common notoriety,—you have king Epistrophus & king Sedius, Amphimacus, Thoas, and Polixe, (but he is called—an earl) and king Eureus, a mistake probably of the printer for—Doreus, which name occurs afterwards. Epistrophus, in other places, is written—Epistrophus; Sedius, Cedis and Cedius; Amphimacus, Amphimacus; and Polixe, Polixen.

The number of Kings & Dukes that were come thither [to Athens] were Cretie and nine.

L. 1.

From the reign of Eliane, that is beyond the realm of Amazon, came an auncient king right wise and discreet, named Epistrophus, & brought a thousand Knights, and a marvellous feat that was called Sagittary, that behinde the middest was an horse, and before a
man, this beast was hayric, like an ho-

cle, and had his eyes red as a coale, a
that right well with a bowe: and this
beast made the Grecques sore afraid, and
new many of them with his bow.

P. m. 5.

Then, when Hector was richly ar-
rayed, and armèd with good harness, he
mounted upon his horse named Galathe, that was one of the most

great and strongest horse of the world.

P. n. 1.

Then Hector assaileth Patroclus
with his sword, and gavè him to great
a troake upon his head, that he clefè
it in two pieces: and Patroclus fell do-
owne vnde unto the ground. When
Hector saw him dead, he covèred his
armes, for they were right richè and

tich, a lighted downe off his horse for
to take them, but y king Menon came
upon him with three thousand good k-
nights, for to defend the king Patro-
clus against Hector,** And then they
assaileth on all sides, and would have
taken from him Galathes his horse. But
Hector by his prowess remounted (w
would they or not) and meant to have a-
banged him on king Menon, but &c.

P. n. 2.

[Towards the end of this battle,
in which Hector was like to come off conqueror,—] by great misad-
venture there came abreast him in an encoun-
ter Thelamon-Aiak, that was sonne of
king Thelamon, and Exion, that was
Coone-germaine of Hector, and of his
Bretheren, which was wise and
valiant, he addressed him against Hec-
tor, and delivèred to him a furious at-
sault, and Hector to him, as they that
were both most valiant Knights: and as
they were fighting, they spake and tal-
ked together, and thence Hector knew
that he was his cousin Germaine, sonne
of his Aunte: then Hector for courte-
se, embraced him in his armes, and
made great cheere, and offered to him
to do all his pleasure, if he desired
any thing of him, and prayed him that
he would come to Troy with him for
to see his Linage of his mothers side:
but the said Thelamon, that intreated
to nothing but to his best advantage,
said that he would not ges at this time.
But he prayed Hector, requesting that
if he loved him so much as he said,
that he would for his sake, and at his
instance, espale the Battell for that day,
and that the Troyans should leave the
Grecques in peace. The unhappy Hec-
tor accordeed unto him his request, and
blew a horn, and made all his people
to withdrawe into the City. P. n. 6.*

Among these things, Hector assaileth
Achilles, a gavè him to many strokes,
that he all to "crushèd" and brake his
helme, and weened to have taken him:

Do. 1.

At this skirmish was Anthenor ta-
ken, and sent to their tents, notwith-
standing that Polydams his sonne did
marlables of armes for to releve him,
but he might not: and thus they fought
to great damage of one party, and of
the other, until the night parted them.
**On the morrow betime, the Greeks
sent Diomedes and Ulisses unto the
King Priamus for to have truce for three moneths. * * * This truce during, the king Thoas was delivered in the head of Anthenor, that they held prisioner, whom they sent to the Troyns, Calcas that by the comanment of Apollo had left the Troyns, had a paling faire daughter, and wife, named Briseyda. Chaucer in his booke that he made of Troylus named her Credida, for which daughter he prayed to King Agamemnon and to the other princes, that they would require the King Priamus to send Briseyda unto him. They prayed enough to king Priamus at the instance of Calcas, but the Troyns blamed sore Calcas, and called him civil and false Traror, and warthy to die, that had left his own land and his naturall lord, fer to goe into the company of his mortal enemys: yet at the petition and earnest desire of the Grecs, the King Priamus sent Briseyda to her father. The truce during, Hector went on a day unto the tents of the Grecs, and Achilles beheld him gladly, forasmuch as her had never seen him unarmed. And at the request of Achilles, Hector went into his Tent, and as they spake together of many things, Achilles saide to Hector, I have great pleasure to see thee unarmed, forasmuch as I have never seen thee before. But yet I shall have more pleasure, when the day shall come that thou shalt dye of my hand, which thing I must desire. There is more of this speech: but the reader shall not be troubled with it, nor yet with Hector's reply; for the Poet, as will easily be believe'd, was not beholden to either of them.]

Do. 3.

When Troylus knew certainly that Briseyda should be sent to her father, hee made great sorrow, for she was his Soberraine Lady of love, and in semblable wise Briseyda loved earnestly Troylus, and shee made also the greatest sorrow of the world, for to lose her Soberraine Lord in love. There was never seen so much sorrow made betweene two Lovers at their departing. Who that list to hear of all their love, let him reade the booke of Troylus that Chaucer made, wherein he shall find the story whole, which were too long to write here: but finally Briseyda was led unto the Greces, whom they received honourably. Among them was Diomedes that anon was enamowed with the love of Briseyda, when he saw her to fayre and in riding by her side he shed to her all his mind, and made to her many promises, and especially desired her love: and then when she knew the mind of Diomedes, she excused her saying, that she would not agree to him, nor refuse him at that time, for her heart was not disposed at that time to answer otherwise. Of this amours Diomedes had great joy, forasmuch as he was not refused utterly, and he accompanied her unto the Tent of her father, [who] receyved her with very great joy.

Do. 4.

The comming of Briseyda pleased much to all the Grecs, and they came
thither and sealed her, and demanded of her tidings of Troy, and of the King Priamus and of them that were within, and she laid unto them as much as she knew courteously. Then all the greatest that were there, promised her to keep her, and hold her, as dear as their daughter; and then each man went into his own Tent, and there was none of them, but gave to her a Jewell at the departing: and it pleased her well to abide and dwell with the Greeks: and the forswain anon the Noble City of Troy, and the love of noble Troylus. How soon is the purpose of a woman changed and turned: Ceres, more sooner then a man can lay or thinke, now late had Briseyda blamed her Father of the vice of treason, which the her selfe exercized in forgetting of her Country and her true friend Troylus. Do. 5.

And of the party of the Trojans, came the king Andemon that louced against Menelaus, and smote him, and hurst him in the face: and she and Troylus tooke him and had him away, if Diomedes had not come the sooner with a great company of knights, and fought with Troylus at his coming, and smote him downe, and took his horse, and sent it to Briseyda, and did cause to lay to her by his servant, that it was Troylus horse, her love, and that he had conquer'd him by his prowesse, and prayed her from thence forth that she would hold him for her love.

Do. 6.

When the truce was past, Andromeda saw that night a marvellous vision, she seemed if Hector went that day following to the bataile, she should her slaine. And she that had great fear and dread of her husband, keeping sayde to him, praying him that she would not goe to the bataile that day: whereas Hector blamed his wife, saying, that she should not believe, nor give faith to dreams, and would not abide, nor tarry therefore. When it was in the morning, Andromeda went to the King Priamus, and to the Queene, tolde them the vertue of her vision: and prayed them with all her heart that they would doe so much at her request, as to dissuade Hector, that she should not in any wise that day goe to the bataile. It happened, that day was laye and cleare, and the Trojans armed them, and Troylus issu'd forth into the bataile, after him Eneas. And the King Priamus sent to Hector that he should keepe him well that day from going to bataile. Wherefore Hector was angry, and sayde to his wife many reprochfull words, as he that knew well that his commandement came by her request, yet notwithstanding the forbidding, he armed him: At this instant came the Queene Hersaw, and the D. Helene, and the sisters of Hector, and they humbled themselves and kneeled downe presently before his feet, and prayed and desir'd him with "weeping tearces," that she would do off his harness, and unarme him, and come with them into the hall: but never would she doe it, for their prayers, but descend from the Pallace thus armed as
he was, and took his horse, and would have gone to battell. But, at the request of Andromeda the King Priamus came running anon, I took him by the bridie, and laid to him so many things of one and other, that he made him to returne, but in no wise he would be made to unarme him.

Among all these things the battell was mortal of the Creeks and the Trojans. Diomedes and Troylus laid together, I at the assembly they grieved each other, I without layle each of them had name each, if Menelaws had not come and parted them.** after came Paris and Achilles on the other side, that smore among the Trojans by so great force, with the helpe of his people, that he put them to the flight unto the City, and in this chase Achilles fled Margareton one of the Sallards of K. Priamus. When Hector knew that Achilles had slain Margareton, he had great sorrow, and did anon lye on his helm, and went to the battell, * and in his comming, * he thrustt into the greatest piece of the Greeks, and new as many as he could reach, I the Greeks fledde before him. *When Achilles saw that Hector new thus the Nobles of Greece, and so many other, that it was marable to behold, he thought that if Hector were not slain, the Greeks should never have victorie. And forasmuch as he had slain many Kings and Princes, he ranne upon him marvellously, ** but Hector call to him a daire seereely, and made him a wound in his thigh: and then Achilles issued out of the battell, and did binde up his wound, I took a great Speare in purpose to slay Hector, if he might meete him. Among all these thinges Hector had taken a very noble Baron of Greece, that was quintly and richly armed, and for to leade him out of the horse at his stage, had cast his shield behind him at his backe, and had left his breast discoverd: I as he was in this pointe, and toke none heede of Achilles, he came privily unto him, and thrust his Speare within his body, and Hector fell downe dead to the ground. * Then for the death of Hector, were all the Trojans disconsolate, and re-entered into their Citie, bearing the body of Hector with great sorrow and lamentation.

DI. 7.

NOTE. Thus is the death of Hector related by this writer, and here ends his seventeenth chapter: his 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st chapter: have before them these arguments following.

"CHAP. xviii. Of the rich sepulture of Hector, and of the great lamentations and weepings that the Trojans made for his death: and how Palamedes was chosen duke & governour of the host of the Greeks.

CHAP. xix. Howe the King Pyramus issued out to Battell, for to avenge upon the Greeks the death of his Sonne Hector: and of the prowess he did: and of the anniversary of the saide Hector, in which Achylles was surprized with
the love of Polyxena, the Daughter of King Pyramus, in such wise that he might endure no rest.

CHAP. xx. How Achilles sent his secret messenger unto Hecuba the Queene of Troy, for to request her faire Daughter Polixena, and of the answere: and how for the love of her, the said Achilles assembled the Host of the Grecians, & counselled them to depart, and have peace with the Troyans.

CHAP. xxi. Of the death of Deyphobus, the Sonne of K. Pryamus: & how Paris slew Palamedes: and how the Troyans drave backe the Grecians into their Tents, and set fire on their shippes: and how for all these things Achilles would not go to battell, for the love of Polixena."

In the course of this chapter, another truce is sued for by the Grecians, &"granted to them by king Priamus. During this truce, the King Agamemnon"[re-inflated in his command after the death of Palamedes]"sent the duke Nestor, Ulisses, and Diomedes to speake to Achilles, for to pray him, and will him to come to the holt, for to defend them against the Troians that slew them marvellously." ** Nestor and Dyomedes contended enough to draw Achilles to their Quarrelles, but they might never induce him to their purpose, nor the words of Agamemnon neither." After which, in chapter the 224, are certain passages conceiv'd in these words. When the Truce were past, Agamemnon ordained his people to Battell, & Achylles sent to him his Myrmidones, clad and marked with a red line, for to be knowne. Then began the Battell to be harpe and cruel, to the great dammage of both parts. Where Troylus beat downe the Duke of Athens, and scowe many of the Myrmidones, and hurt, & fought thus untill the Night parted them.*** When the Battell was finished, against the even the Myrmidones returned unto the Tent of Achylles, and there was found many of them hurt, and there were an hundred of them dead, whereof Achylles had much sorowe: *** and set behind him the love of Polixene, and did arme him hastily, & mounted on his horse, and ranne out all enraged as a Lyon, and smot in among the Troyans.*** After these things the nexte battell began with great daugther, & afore that Achilles entered into the battaille, he assembled his Mirmidones, and praised them that they would intend to none other thing, but to incluse Troylus, and to hould him without hying till he came, and that he would not be farre from them. And they promised him that they so would. And hee threated into the battell. And on the other side came Troylus, that begane to sea and bear downe all them that hee caught, and did so much, that about mid-day he put the Grecians to flight: then the Mirmidones (that were two thousand fighting men, had not forgot the commandement of their L-
Cleopatra. Antigone.

ord) thrust in among the Trojans, & recovered the field. And as they held them together, and fought no man but Troylus, they found him, that he fought strongly, and was inclosed on all parts, but he slew and wounded many. And as he was alone among them, and had no man to succour him, they slew his horse, and hurst him in many places, and plucked off his head, his helmet, and his cuise ofIRON, and he defended him in the best manner he could. Then came on Achilles, when he saw Troy/us all naked, and ranne up

on him in a rage, and smote off his head, and cast it under the feet of his horse, and toke the body and bound it to the tail of his horse, and so drew it after him throughout the field. Q. 2.

His counsell seemed good, and by the agreement and will of every man, Menelaeus was chosen to goe fetch Neoptolomus, sonne to Achilles, that was named otherwise Pirrus. Q. 6.

He that sweareth by a "cautle" or maliciously, he by malice forswearre himselfe. Kr. 7.

Cleopatra. t. T. M. 1639. 12*. (Aetd 1626.)
Thomas Harper for Thomas Walkly.

To S. Kenelm Digby. Sir,
That it pleased you to cast an eye of favourable upon these poor Plays, [Agrippina was publish'd with it] has given me the boldnesse, not only to publish them (which I thought not to have done) but to shelter them, though most unworthy, under that name, to which for authority and approbation the richest pieces that this nation can boast, might be proud to fly. Ded.

Antigone. t. May. Thomas 1631. 8*.
Thomas Harper, for Beniamin Fisher.

Arg. Then see your brother my deare husbands "hearst" Your griefe is mine. (Argia.) C. 6.

Of funerall to Polynices "hearst." D. 5.

Th'audacious "giglot" live unpunished, To brave a King? (Creon, speaking of Antigone.) E. 1.
Done of your progenitors ever parted the sea in full quarrell against the French nation, but the Scottisch people in their absence entered your realme, spoiled your houses, nede your people and toke prases innumerable, only to provoke your auncelors for to returne from the invadynge of Fraunce.

H. 5. p. 7.

Such is the justic of God, that bloud for the most parte is recompenced with bloud, & unnatural homicide is required with shameful death or soden destruction.

D', 35.  
there came to hym beyng at Chenon, a mayd of the age of ye yeares and in mans apparell, named Ione, [a shepherdes daughter, 31.] borne in Burgoyne in a toune called Droyspy beside Tancelour, which was a grete space a chamberlyyn in a common hostel, and was a cuimp of such holines, that he would courte hostes and ride therin to water, and do thynges, that other yong maidens, bothe abhord & were alwayd to do:  

She (as a monster) was sent to the Dolphin, by sir Robert Manerue the captain of Tancelour, to whom she declared, that she was sent from God, bothe to oide ye miserable citee of Orleaynse, and also to reuit hym, to the protection of his realme, out of the which, he was expulld & overcome: whereby to hym, visions, traunles, and fables, full of blasphemy, superstition and hypocrisy, that I marvell much that wyse men dyd beleve her, and leved clarkes would write suche phantasies. What should I recorde, how they faile, he knowe and calle hym her kyng, whom she never saw before. What should I speake how he had by revelation a twerde, to her appoynted in the churche of launcet Katheryn, of Kedbroys in Taroyne where she had never seen. What should I write, how he declared suche pryv messages from God, our lady, and other launcet, to the dolphyn, that he made the teres commen done from his yese. So was he deluded, &c.


And when he [la Pucelle] saw that the lastyll daye of her ordinary was crome, he openly confessed, that the spyrites, whiche to her often dyd appeare, were hyll and false, & apparant liers, and that their promes, which they had made to deliver her out of captivite, affurynge her selfe by those spyrites to bee often beguilid, blyned & marked. And to beyng in good mynde, he was by the Justices caried to the olde marked, within the citee of Rouen, and there by the aare consumed to ashes, in the sight of all the people.

D', 33.

This yeer, [1446.] an Armerces seruant of London, appeale his matter of tratayn, whiche offered to bee tried by
battail. At the daie assigned, the fren-
des of the matter, brough hym Salme-
ley and Aqua Vite, to comforte hym
with all, but it was the cause of his 
thier discomforte: For he poured in so
muche, that when he came into the plae
in Smithfield, where he shoule li-
ght, bothe his witte and strength fayled
hym: and so he being a tall and a har-
dye personage, overlaid with hot dr-
ynes, was vanquished of his ferbaunt,
being but a coward and a wretche,
whose body was drawn to Tyburne, 
there hanged and beheaded.

D", 68.

Holinshed’s account of the death 
of cardinal Beaufort (which you 
may see in this work, at p. 361.) 
is taken from this chronicler, ver-
batim: but he has omitted a part of
it that is of more consequence than
what he has given, as being proba-
bly the foundation of that awful
and justly-admir’d scene in “2. H.
6,” p. 69; which part is in these
words,—to forget God, his Prynce
and ymselfe, in his latter daies: For
dotor Iohn Baker his pebbe counsai-
er, and hya chapellayn, wrotte, that he
lyeng on his death bed laid these
wordes. Why should I dre, having to much
ryches, if the whole Realme woulde save
my lyfe, I am able either by pollicie to
get it, or by ryches to bye it. Fye, will
not death be hysed, nor will money do
nothyng? when my nephe of Bedfor
died, I thought my selfe halfe up the
whole, but when I sawe myne other
nephew of Gloucester diseased, then I
thought myselfe able to be equale with
kinges, and so thought to encreafe my
treasure in hope to have worne a tru-
ple Crowne. But I se nowe the worde
faylesh me, and so I am de obered:

D", 70.

This man [Talbot] was to the French people, a very loose and a daily
terror, in so muche that as his percon
was feaftfull, and terrible to his adver-
saries present: so his name and fame
was spicesfull and dreadsfull to the com-
mon people absent, in so much that two
men in France to seare their young chil-
children, would cye, the Talbot connec-
t, the Talbot commune. D", 84.

While this battail was in fighting,
a prietse called Sr Robert Alpall, chap-
pelan and schole master to the yong erle
of Rutland ii. sone to the abisse nam-
ed duke of York, seace of the age of
xii. yeares, a faire gentlemse & a mad-
 disliked percon, perceising that sight[Al-
ght]was more safegard, then taryng,
both for hym and his matter, secretly
condemyd thersel out of the felse, by the
lord Cliffordes bande, toward the towne,
but or he coulde entere into a house, he
was by the lapy lord Clifford espied, fol-
lowed, and taken, and by rexon of his
apparell, demanded what he was. The
yong gentlemse displeased, had not a
word to speake, but knelde on his knees
imploring mercy, and desteyng grace,
both with holding up his handes & ma-
kynge dolorous comptinance, for his sp-
eache was gone for seare. Save hym
lavye his Chaplelein, for he is a prin-
cess sone, & pradventure may do yu
good hereafter. With that word, the lord Clifford marked him and laid: by God! blinde, thy father flew pale, and to will I do the and all thy kin, and with that word, stache the erle to the harte with his dagger, and had his Chappelyne here the erle's mother and brother words what he had done, and had. **this cruel Clifford, **deadly bloud suppe not content with this homitide, or chylidlylyng, came to the place where the dead corps of the duke of Yorke lay, and raised his head to be styrken of, and set on it a crowne of paper, & to fixed it on a pole, & presented it to the Queene, not lieng farre from the field, in great deffice, and much decision, saying: Madame, your watere is done, here is your kynges raumstone, at whiche present, was much joy, & great rejoynynge.

This contest [speaking of that of Towton or Saxton in Yorkshire] was in manner unnaturally, for in the creme fought against the father, the brother against the brother, the nephew against the uncle, and the tenant against his lord.

The erle of Warwicke byng a man of a great wit, farre ealyng, and many thynges vigliently forecleyng, either perceived by other, or had persett knowleage of himself, that the duke of Clar once bare not the best will to kyng Edward his brother (as he did not in deed) though he left to prove hym farce off, **so at tyme and place conveniently, the erle began to complain to the duke, of the ingratitude and doublenes of kyng Edward,** *The erle had not halfe tolde his tale, but the duke in a great fury answered, why my lord, thinke you to have hym kynd to you, that is unkynd, yea, and unnatural to me byng hym awaue brother, **Thinke you that he will exalte and promote hym colin or alle, whose litte cares for the fall or confusion, of hyms awaue line or signage: This you knowe well enough, that the heire of the Lord Scalise he hath maried to his wyfes brother, the heire alse of the lord Bondve & Haryngton, he hath given to his wyfes sonne, & theire [the heire] of the lord Hungerford, he hath graunted to the lord Hallynges: thys marriages more meter for hyms two brethren and kynde, then for suche newe soundlingses, as he hath bestowed them on: But by warre laigne George I sworke, if my brother of Gloucester woulde lyone with me, we would make hym knowe, that we were all three one mannes sonnes, of one mother and one signage descended, which should be more preferred and promoted, then straungers of his wyfes blood, Edw. 4. p. 10.

Richard the third of that name, usurped the crone of Englynde & openly toke upon him to be kyng, the yntell yere date of June, in the yer of our lord, a thousand four hundred. lxxviiii.

**The fourth date of July he came to the tower by water with his wyfe, & the fift date he created Edward his onely begotten sonne, a childe of r. yer olde, prince of Wales, & Iyon havard, a man of great knowerie and berthe (alwell in counsaill as in bataillé) he
created duke of Horsolke, and Sir Thomas Hayarde his sonne he created erle of Surray. * * the lord Stanley was delivered out of warde for fear of his sonne the lord Strange, which was then in Lancaustry gatheringne menne (as menne sayde) and the said lord was made Stuarde of the Kynges hys houthoulde, Likewise the Archbishop of Yorke was delivered: but Morton bishop of Ely, was delivered to the duke of Buckyngham, to kepe in warde, which lent hym to hys maner of Brecknoke in Wales, from whence he escaped to kyng Richard his confusion.


And furthermore the Earle bad the percudre for to sake to his masiter, that pe he for his pare kept not hys appointements, then he was content, that the Scottes should "Baull" hym, which is a great reproche among the Scottes, and is used when a man is openly perjured, and then they make of hym an Image paynted rebred, with hys heles upwarde, with hys name, wonderynge, envyenge and blowenge out of hym with horses, in the most dispitiful maner they can. In token that he is worthy to be exiled the campaignie of all good creatures.


The Duke was brought to the barre forse chasynge a swete merably, after he had made his reverence, he paused a while. * *[Sentence being pronounced.] The Duke of Buckyngham sayde, my lordes of Portholke, you have sayde as a traytor shoulde he laped unto, but I was never none, but my lordes I notynge maligne for that you hawe done to me, but the eternall God forgave you my death and I do: I shall never se the kyng for life, howbeit he is a gracios prince, and more grace may come from hym then I desire. I desire you my lordes and all my fellows to pray for me.

Then was the edge of the are turned towards hym, and to led into a barge, Sir Thomas Lovell desired him to lytte on the culthuns and carpet ordained for hym, he sayd nay, for when I wente to Westminster I was duke of Bucykyngham, and I am but Edwarde Botwen the mooste eaitise of the worde. Thus they landed at the Temple, where received him Sir Nicholas Chawle * * Sir William Sandes baroneter and led him through the Citie, who desired ever the people to pray for hym, of whom some wept and lamented, and sayde, this is thende of chille life. God forgive him, he was a proude prince.

D°, 86.

knowynge perfectly, that there he shoule bee "cused" such with argumentes so long, that he shoule be in maner wey,

D°, 183.

During this Parliament was brougth doun to the commons, the boke of articles whiche the Lordes had put to the Kyng against the Cardinall, the chief articles were there. Fyrst that he without the kynges assent had proced to be a Legat, by reason whereof he take away the right of all bishes and spirittual persons. Item, in all writynge which he wrote to Rome or any
other foreyn prince, he wrote Ego & Rex meus, I and my Rung, as who woulde say that the Rung were his servant. **Item, he without the kynges assent, caried the kynges great Scale, with hym into Flauders when he was sent Ambassad [or] to the Empereour. **Item, he without the kynges assent, sent a commision to Sir Gregory de Calsa- do, knighte, to conclude a league betwene the kyng and the Duke of Farc- rar, without the kynges knowledge. **Item, that he habyng the Frenche pockes presumed to come a beech on the kyng.

**Item, that he caused the Cardinalles hat to be put on the kynges cowne. **Item, that he had sent innumerable substaunce to Rome, for the obtenying his dignities to the great enpou- rishment of the realme. These Articles with many more, red in the commun house, and signed with the Cardinalles hanke, was consented by hym, and also there was showed a wriyng sealed with his Scale, by the whiche he gave to the kyng all his movables and unmovables.

D°, 189.

This Cardinal as you may perceve in this story was of a great somache, for he compted himselfe egall with princes, and by craftye suggestion gatere into his handes innumerable treasue:
he forced little he [by] synonye & was not pitiful and more affectionate in his owne opinion. In open presence he w- could ly and say un truth and was dou- ble both in speche and meanyng: he wold promise muche and performe lytle:
he was vicios of his body & gabe the clerice ethyl example: D°, 194.

In the beginning of May [1533.] &c. [At these words (which are in p. 212. of this chronicler) begins a long and most particular relation of "The receyving, conveiying, and coronacion of quene Anne wyfe to the high and mightie prince kyng Henry the eigh;" follow'd by one equally particular of "The Christening of the lady Elizabeth;" the whole reaching, from the page and words above-mention'd, to these words in p. 218.,"and to went to their Barges." In the latter of these relations, the christening, the concluding words of the ceremony it self are as follow:-"& after that al thyng was done, at the churche dore the child was brought to the fount, and christned, and this docr, secretary of kyng of armes cried a loude, God of his infinite goodnes, fende prosperous life and long, to the high and mightie Princes of Englande Elizabeth:"

D°, 218.

were no trullie frende to you, nor charitable man to mine "even christian;"

D°, 261.

except this wound be "calbed," it clerely made whole. D°, 261.

Ralfe Newbery.
Bodotria and Glota have sundry packages into the sea, and are clearly "divert" one from the other. A. 2.

Brute decided the whole Iland among his three sons, which he had by "Innogen" his wife, Locrine, Cambert, and Albanact. A. 6.

Mullmutius Dunwallo, the son of "Cloten," Duke of Cornwall, reduced this Realme into one Monarchic. A. 8.

To them which remained Marius gave "inhabittance" in the further part of Scotland. C. 2.

This round table he [king Arthur] kept in dierks places, especially at Carlion, Winchetter, and Camallet (and "Comalst") in Somersetshire. This Camallet, sometime a famous town, or castle standeth at the South end of the Church of South Gribury, the same is situate on a very "tor" or hill, &c.

D. 6.

This plague came on the Britanes for their covetousnesse, "ravine," ζ Lechery. D. 7.

that they being "odible" to the Danes, might the better keepe their virginitie, G. 3.

but then (as he had bene moveb in his dece) he went "woolward," ζ bare-footed to many Churches. Υ. 7.

When winter was at hand, king William returned, and set an "importable" tribute on the English men.

I. 5.

therefore I punished with the sword of such horrible hunger the multitude of both sex, ξ "many thoulandes" (*"Dh woe wroth the griefe") I cruelly killed. L. 4.

The King said againe, "Will I, nill I," your petition must be granted, for that I being dead, sodainly a vehement mutation shall bee of all things. L. 5.

As for example it was in those days written (and for us now to be noted) that in a morning his chamberlain bringing him [William Rufus] a new pair of hosen, he demanded what they cost, and the chamberlaine answering three shillings, the king being wroth, gave to Away beggar that thou art, are those mere hosen for a king to wear, bring me a paire of a marke, or thou shalt lose repent it, L. 7.

after the which there followed great scarcity of brute, and late harvest of corne, so that the same was fearfully "inned" at St. Andrews tide. L. 8.

all the young countries of the nobilitie flocking thither for the companie of him, as their "playfere:" Β. 1.

The citie of Lyecester by his commandement was burnt, the walles and castle towered, ζ the inhabittants "sparkled" in other cityes. D. 5.

This threffe upon warrant of his life, "appeached" his confedareates, D 5.

It was therefore ordayned, *that no Ore "kalled" or corne-sede, bee solde for more then four and twenty shillings: no grasse sedge Ore for more then Grecene shillinges: a sate "kalled" Cowe &c. E. 4.

Three times that day they [Charles de Blois, duke of Bretagne; & Wil-
Srow's Annals.

Liam de Eobun, earl of Northampton] being worried on both sides, withdrew themselves to take breath, and then to sit again with speare and thieb, and sword and target: 

an ordinance was made at the instance of the Londoners, that no knowne where should weare from thenceforth any houde, except "reped" or striped of divers colours, nor harre, but garmenets serebered or turned the wrong side outward, upon paine to forfeite 2s. came.

Ct. 4. 3.

what a work is this my men? what means you to doe, will you loose at your king? he not "quarrellis," or sorry for the death of a traitor and "villain," &c.

Ct. 2.

This yeere [1409] was a great play at the skinners well, there unto Clerkpen well besides London, which lasted 8. daies, & was of matter from the creation of the world: there were to see the same, the most part of the nobles and gentles in England: Mr. 6.

the [Joan of Arc] was conveyed to the citie of Roanne, and there kept a season, where she fainted herselfe to be with child, but when the contrary was knowne, he was condemned and beare.

Dq. 4. 3.

Edward the third had issue, Edward prince of Wales, William of Hatfield his second sonne, Lionell the third, Duke of Clarence, John of Gaunt the fourth, Duke of Lancaster, Edmond of Langley the fifth, Duke of York, Thomas of Woodstocke the sixth, Duke of Gloucester, & William of Windsor the seventh. The said Edward prince of Wales, which died in the life time of his father, had issue Richard, which succeeded Edward the third his grand-father: Richard died without issue: Willam of Hatfield the second sonne of Edward the third, died without issue: Lionell the third sonne of Edward the third, Duke of Clarence, had issue Philip his daughter and her, which was coupled in matrimonie unto Edmond Mortimer earle of March, and had issue Roger Mortimer earle of March her sonne and heir, which Roger had issue Edmond earle of March, Roger Mortimer, Anne, and Elianor: which Edmond, Roger, and Elianor died without issue. And the said Anne coupled in matrimonie to Richard earle of Cambridge, the sonne of Edmond of Langley, the first sonne of Henrie [Edward] the third, and had issue Richard Plantagenet, commonly called Duke of York: John of Gaunt the fourth sonne of Edward, and the younger brother of the said Lionel, had issue Henrie earle of Derby, which incontinent after that king Richard resigned the crownes of the realmes and lordship of Ireland, unrighteously entered upon the same, then being abse Edmond Mortimer earle of March, sonne to Roger Mortimer earle of March, son and heir of the said Philip, daughter and heir of the said Lionell, the third son of the said K. Edward the 3. to the which Edmond the right and title of the said crownes and lordship by lawe & custom belonged. 

Av. 8.
the said Hawkens was cast in the tower, and at length brought to the "bake," [or Bakes, margin] called the duke of Cleveres daughter (because he was the deviser of that torture)


she took the sea againe at Corse, & sailed into Scotland, where comming to the presence of king James, he forged such a "paynted processe" that the king of Scots began to have Perken in great honour, and called him to be called Duke of Orke, &c. Ee. 7.

Now within the Church of Saint Pauls, to wit, from the west gate of it unto the uppermost "grece" or step at the going into the quire, was made a "pale" of tymer and bordes to go upon,

Ee. 3.

One tyme the Kyng came sodainely thither in a Male with a boken masques all in garments like Shepheardes, made of fine cloth of Colde, and Crimson Satin panned, and Caps of the same, with Lipsars of good visnomic, their haires and beards, either of fine gold-wire lile, or blacke lile, having greene torch-bearers, besides their drummes, and other persons with visars, all clothed in Satin of the same colour: y before his entering into the hall, he came by water to the water gate, without any noyle, where were laide divers chambers and guns charged with thor, and at his landing they were thor of, which made such a rumble in the aire, that it was like thunder: It made all the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Ladies, & Gentlwomen, to mule what it shoulde

meane, comming so sodainlie, they sitt

ing quiet at a solene banquer, under this for: First yee shall understaunde, that the Tables were set in the Chamber of Presence fully covered, and the Lord Cardinall sitting under the cloth of Estate, ther having all his service alone: and then was ther a Lady with a Noble man, or a Gentleman & a Gentlewoman throughout all the Tables in the Chamber on the one site, which were made and joined as it were but one Table, all which order and device was done by the Lords Bandes then Lord Chamberlaine to the king, and by sir Henry Gilforde Comptroller of the kinges Majesties house. Then immediately after the great Chamberlaine, and the said Comptroller, sent to looke what it shoulde meane (as though they knewe nothing of the matter,) they looking out of the windowes into the Thames, returned againe & showed him, that it seemed they were Noblemen & Strangers, arrayed at his Bridge, comming as Ambassadors from some foroyne Prince: with that quoy the Cardinal, I desire you, because you can spake French, to take the paynest to go into the Hall, there to receyve them according to theire Estates, & to conduct them into this Chamber, where they shall see us, and all these Noble Personages, being merris at our Banquet, desiring them to sit downe with us, to take part of our fare. Then went hee incontinent downe into the hall, whereas they receyved them with twentie newe Torches, and conveyed them
uppe into the Chamber, with suche a
noyle of Drummes and Flutes, as sel-
dome hath benne hearde the like. At
tyme entreing into the Chamber two 
and two together, they went discrcte before
the Cardinall where her late, and salu-
ted him reverentie, to whom the Lord
Chamberlaine for them saide; Sir, for
alas much as they bee Strangers, and can
not speake English, they have declared
me to declare unto you, that they un-
derstanding of this your triumphant
Banquet, where was assembald such a nu-
number of excellent Dames, they couthe
vye no lettre under supporte of your
Grace, but to repaire hyther, to viewe as
well they incomparable beautie, as for
to accompanie them at Banquettence,
and then to dance with them: andSir,
they requyre of your Grace licence to
acconplish the sayde cause of theyre com-
mung. To whom the Cardinall saide,
hee was here well content they should
do so. Then went the Walkers, and
first saluted at the Dames, and returned
to the most worthiest, and there opened
their great cup of golde filleth with
crownes, and other pieces of golde, to
whome they let certayne pieces of golde
to caste ar. Thus pervening all the La-
dies and Gentlewomen, to some they
take, and of some they woon: and pe-
rising after this maner all the Ladies,
they returned to the Cardinall with
great reverence, powring downe all theye
Golde so left in their cup, which was
above two hundred crownes: At all (qu-
orthy the Cardinall) and so caste the dice
and won them, wheret was made a
great noyle and say. Then quoth the
Lord cardinal to the Lord Chamber-
laine, I praye you (quoth hee) that you
would shew them, that mee seeyme th-
ere coulde bee a Nobleman amongst
them, who is more mee to occipe
this place & place then I am, to whom
I would most gladly surrender the i
same according to my dutie, if I knewe
him. Then spake the Lorde Chamber-
layne to them in French, & they round-
ing him in the eare, the Lorde Cham-
berlaine said to my Lord Cardinall:
Sir, (quoth hee) they conceale that am-
ong them there is such a noble person-
age, whom if your grace can appoint
him out from the rest, he is content to
disclose himeselfe, and to accept your pl-
ace: with that the cardinall taking good
advisement among them, at the last quoth
her, wee seeyme the gentleman with ye
blacke beard shoulde be even he: and with
that he arose out of his chaire, and of-
fered the same to the gentleman in the
black beard, with his cap in his haarde.
The person to whom he offered the ch-
ayre was Sir Edward Nevills, a cou-
lty knight, that much more resembled
the kings person in that mace than an-
other. The king perceiving the card-
inall so desired, could not forborne
laughing, but pulled downe his vise &
master Nevills also, and bade out such
a peculiar countenance & chere, that
all the noble etaters there assembled per-
ceving the King to see there among
them, rejoysed very much. The Cardi-
nall et errors desired his highnesse to
take the place of Elate: to whom the
king answered, that he would go first.
Shift his apparel, and so departed into
his lord's Chaplal, 1 there
newe "apparelled" him: in which time,
the dishes of the banquet were clean;
the Tables spread againe with newe, clean perfumed clothes,
every man and woman sitting still, un
til the king with all his marketers came
among them against all newe "apparel
led:" then the king took his seat un
der the clothe of State, commanding
every person to sit still as they did be
fore: In came a newe banquet before
the king, and to all the rest throughout
all the Tables, wherein were served two
hundred dishes, of costly devices 2 substi
tilies. Thus passed they forth the ni
ght with banqueting, dancing, and o
ther triumphs, to the great comfort of
the king, and pleasant regard of the
nobilitie there assembled. 3 ii. 5.
but go to, suppos he never be had,
what is Kildare to blame for it more
than my good brother of Mery, who
notwithstanding his high promises, ha
ving also the king's power, is not con
tent "to take eggs for his money," 3 to
bring him in at leisure: ** This is a
daughtier kind of accumulation, which
they urge against me, wherein they are "lab
ered" and mired, at my first denial:

S mm. 6.

and speaking merely to one of the
gentlemens there, being a Welsh man,
said, Rice (quoth he) speake you tell the
unto them: I doubt not but that thy spe
ech shall be more "divute" to him, than
his French shall be to thee. P nn. r.

Before the second course, the cardina:
al came in booted and spurred, all so
vainly amongst them, and bade them
"Pro.centerX:" at whose coming ther
was great joy, with rising every man
from his place.

P nn. 5.

Ye shall understand (as I have said
before) that there was a court erected
in the black friars in London, whereas
lately there were cardinals for judges in
the same, in the months of April, Ma
e, June, 3 July. [A. 1529.] Now
will I let you out the manner and or
der of the same court: first, &c. **

Thus was the court furnished. The ju
dges commanded the eire to proclaim
silence whilst their commission was r
ed, both to the court, and to the peo
ple assembled. That done, the secrecy
commanded the eire to call the king by
the name of king Henry of England,
come into the court, &c. With that the
K. answered and said: Here. Then
called he the O. by the name of Kath
erine queen of England, come into the
court, &c. who made no answer, but ra
inclement out of her chair, 3 because
she could not come to the K. directly,
for the distance feared between them,
she went about by the court, and came
to the king, kneeling down at his feet
in the light of at the court and people,
to whom she said in these these words,
as followeth: Sir (quoth she) I desire
you to do me justice and right, and take
some pity upon me, for I am a poor
woman, and a stranger, borne out of
your dominion, having here no indiffe
rense counsel, and lets assurance of sr
friendship: Alas sir, [in] what have I offended you, or what occasion of displeasure have I moved you, intending thus to put me from you after this sort? I take God to my judge, I have been to you a true and an humble wife, ever conformable to your will and pleasure, y'ever "contrariet" or gainfau’d any thing thereof, and [s. as] being always contented with all things wherein you had any delight or dalliance, whether little or much, without grudge or countenance of discontentation or displeasure: I loved for your sake all them whom you loved, whether I had cause or no cause, whether they were my friends or enemies. I have been your wife these twenty yeeres or mo, and you have had by me divers children, & when ye had me at the first, I take God to be my judge, that I was a very maid, & whether it be true or no, I put it to your conscience. If there be any such cause that you can alledge against me, either of dishonesty, or matter lawfull to put me from you, I am content to depart to my name and rebuke: and if there be none, then I pray you to let me have justice at your hand. The king your father was in his time of such an excellent wit, that he was accounted among al men for wisdom to be a second Solomon, and the king of Spaine my father Ferdinando was reckoned one of the wicest princes that reigned in Spaine many yeeres before: it is not therefore to be doubted, but that they had gathered as wise counsellers unto them of every realm, as to their wine-
come into the court: with that quoth
mater Griffith, Madam, ye be called
againe. On, on (quoth he) it maketh
no matter, it is no indifferent court for
me, therefore I will not carrie, go on
your waies: and thus he departeth wi
without any further answer at that time,
or any other, and neuer would appeare
after in any court. The king percei
ving he was departeth thus, and con
sidering his words which he pronounced be
fore him, faide to the audience these 
words in effect: For as much (quoth he)
as the Queene is gone, I will in his
absence declare unto you all: She hath
beene to me as true, as obedient, and
as conformable a wife, as I would wish
or desire: she hath all the vertuous qua
lities that ought to be in a woman of
her dignitie, or in any other of a baser
estate: she is also a noble woman
bore, her by conditions will wel declare
her fame. With that (quoth cardinall Wol
sey) Sir, I most humbly require your
higheenes, to declare before all this audi
ence, whether I have beene the chief
and first mover of this matter unto y
our maiestie or no, for I am greatly
suspected hererin. My lord cardinall
(quoth the king) I can well excuse you
in this matter: now (quoth he) ye have
beene rather against me in the tempt
ing heresof, than a letter forward or
mover of the same: the speciall caufe
that moved me unto this matter, was
a certeine scrupulustie that pricked my
conscience, upon certaine words spoken
* by the bishop of Bayon the French
ambassador, who had been hither lent
upon the debating of a marriage to be
concluded betwene the princeesse our d
daughter the lady Mary, and the duke
of Orleans, second sonne to the king
of France, and upon the resolution and
determination of the same, he desirde
respite to advertise the king his master
thereof, whether our daughter Mary sh
ould be legitimate, in respect of this my
marriage with this woman, being com
time my brothers wife: which words
once conceived within the ferrer bottom
of my conscience, engendred such a scr
rupulous doubt, that my conscience was
incontinently "acombred," terror & dis
quieted, whereby I thought my selfe to
be greatly in danger of God's indigna
tion, which appeered to be (as we seemed)
the rather, for that he sent us no
issue male: and al such issues male as
my fated wife had by me, died "inconti
nent" after they came into the world, so
that I doubted the great displeasure of
God in that behalfe. Thus my consi
ence being tossed in the waves of a scru
pulous conscience, & partly in despair
to have any other issue then I had al
ready by this lady now my wife, it de
hoeded me further to consider the state
of this realm, and the danger that it
stood in for lacke of a prince to suc
ceede me, I thought it good in releas
of the weightie burden of my weake con
science, and also the quiet estate of this
woorhie realmes, to attempt the law th
erein, whether I may lawfullie take an
other wife more lawfully, by whom God
may lend me more issue, in case this
my first copulation was not good, with:
out any cartall concupiscence, and nor
for any displeasure or mistaking of the
Worcons person or age, with whom I
would be as well contended to continue,
if our marriage may stande with the l-
awes of God, as with any woman alive:
in which point consider all this doubt
that we go about now to trie, by the
learning, wisdome, and judgmenent of
you our prelates and pastors of all this
our realme and dominion now here as-
tembled for that purpose, to whole con-
science and learning I have committed
the charge and judgmenent, according to
ehe which, I will (God willing) be ri-
ght well contente to submit my selfe, &
for my part obey the same: wherein, af-
fer that I perceived my conscience to do-
befall, I mooved it in conscience to you
my lord of Lincoln then ghostly fath-
er: & for as much as then you your
selfe were in some doubt, you mooved
me to aske the counsell of all you my
lords: whereupon I mooved you my lord
of Canterbury, first to have your li-
cence, in as much as you were metropol-
tiane, to put this matter in question, &
do I did of all you my lords, to which
you granted under your seales, and that
I have here to be shewed. Ann. 8.

Thus the court passed from session
to session, and day by day, that at a cer-
taine day of their session, the king lent
for my L. cardinall to come to him to
Brudemell, who to accomplish his com-
mendement went to him, & being there
with him in communication in his pri-
vy chamber from 11. unto 12. of the
clock at noone and pass, my L. cardin-

al departed from the & tooke his
barge at the Blace friers, and went to
his house at Welsminster. The bishop
of Carles being in his barge, faide unto
him, wiping his face, it is a hot day
quoth he: Wha my L. (quoth the card-
inal) if ye had bin a while chatte as I
have bin within this howere, ye would
say it were very hot: and as soon as
he came home to his house at Wels-
minster, he went incontinent to his na-
ked bed, where he had not lain fully
two howers, but that my L. of Wil-
schire came to speake with him of a me-
1age from the &. My L. understand-
ing of his cunning, commanded he sh
ould be brought to his bed side, & he be-
ing there, shewed him the L. pleasure
was that he should incontinent go with
the other cardinal unto the W. (who was
then in Brudemell in his chamber there)
to pricewede with hir by their wisdome,
& to advise her to surrender the whole
matter into the kings hands, by hir o
wna consent & wil, which shuld be much
better to his honor, than to stand to the
trial of law, & thereby to be condemned,
which should seeme much to his dishon-
or. To fulfill the kings pleasure, my
L. said he was ready, and would prep-
are him to go thither out of hand, &c.
Then my L. arofe, & made him ready,
taking his barge, and went straight to
Barke place to cardinall Campeius, &
to went together to Brudemell, directly to
the queens lodging, & being in her ch-
amber of presence, they shewed ye gen-
tleman other that they came to speake
with the D. grace. The gentleman u-
her advertised the Queene, that the cardinals were come to speake with hit: with that he rose up, and with a skaine of white thread about his necke, came into her chamber of presence, where the cardinals were attending, at whose coming, quoth she, Alaske my lords, I am very sore to make you attend upon me, what is your pleasure with me? If it please your grace (quoth cardinall Wolsey) to goe into your privie chamber, we will shew you the cause of our coming: By my lord (quoth she) if ye have any thing to say, speake it openly before all these folk: for I fear nothing that ye can say against me, but that I would all the world should heare and see it, and therefore speake your minde openly I pray you. Then began the cardinall to speake to hit in Latin: Pay good my lord (quoth she) speake to me in English, for I can (I thanke God) both speake and understand English, although I understand some Latin. Forlooth (quoth ye cardinall) good madam, if it please your grace, we come both to know your minde how you are dispose to do in this matter betwene the king and you, and also to declare secretely our opinions and counsell unto you, which we do onely for very seale and obedience we heare unto your grace. By lord (quoth she) I thank you for your good will: but to make you answer in your request, I can not so suddenly, for I was let among my maids at work, thinking ful little of any suche matter, wherein there needeth a longer deliberation, and a better head then mine to make answer, for I need of counsel in this case, which toucheth me so neere, and for any counsell or friendship that I can finde in England, they are not for my profit: what thinke you I pray you my lords, will any English man counsell me, or be friendly to me against the kings pleasure, that be his subjects? nay forlooth, and as for my counsell in whom I will put my trust, they be not here, they be in Spain in mine own countrey: and my lords, I am a poore woman lacking wit to answer to any such noble persons of wisdome as you be in so weightie a matter, therefore I pray you, be good unto me poore woman, destitute of friends here in a foreign region, & your counsell also I will be glad to heare: & therewith the tooke the cardinall by the hand, & led him into his privie chamber with the other cardinall, where they taried a seacon talking with the Queene: which communication ended, they departed to the king, making to him relation of hit talk, & after returned home to supper.

Dio. 2.

After ye cardinall Campeius was thus departed & gone, Michaelmas term drew on, against which time my lord cardinall resorted unto his house at Wemminster: & when the term began, he went unto the hall in such like sort and gesture, as he was accustomed most commonly to do, and late in the Chancellie being then Chancelor: after which day he never late more. The next day he taried at home expecting the comming of the dukes of Suffolk & Norfolke, who came not that day; but the next
day, to wit, the 18. day of October, they came thither unto him, to whom they declared the king's pleasure, which was that he should surrender & deliver up the great seal into their hands, & to depart simply unto other, which was an house situate nigh unto Hampton court, belonging to the bishopricke of Winchel-ter. The cardinal demanded of them their commission that gave them such authority: which answered againe, that they were sufficient commissioners, and had authority to do no lettre by the king's mouth: notwithstanding he would in no wise agree in that behalf, without further knowledge of their authoritie, saying: That the great seal was delivered him by the kings person, to enjoy the ministration thereof, with the roome of the Chancellor, for the termes of his life, whereof for his surety he had the kings letters patents: which matter was greatly debated betwixtene him and the dukes, with many great & heinous words, insomuch that the dukes were fain to depart againe without their purpose, and rode to Windsor to the king, and made report accordingly: but the next day they returned againe, bringing with them the kings letters. Then the cardinal delivered unto them the great seal, and was content to depart simply, taking with him nothing but only certain provision for his house: and after long talke between him & the dukes, they departed with the great seal of England, & brought the same to the king. Then the cardinal called all his officers before him, and rooke account of them for all such duke whereof they had charge.

NOTE. Here ensues an account of this great cardinal's riches, and his surrender of them to the king; follow'd by that of Cromwel & his other servants' fidelity, and how he was affected by it: his being succeeded in the chancellorship by More; indited in the premunire; restor'd afterwards in part to the king's favour, and permitted to retire to his archbishoprick of York: of his being arrested there by the earl of Northumberland, & convey'd under guard towards London by sir John Kingston constable of the tow-er; the relation of which journey is conceiv'd, in part, in these words:—the next day he rode to Leicet-ter Abbey, & by the way warded to ledge, that he was almost fallen from his mule, so that it was night before he came to the Abbey of Leister: where at his coming in at the gates, the abbot with all his Covent met him with divers torches light, whom they honorably receiv'd and welcome: to whom the Cardinall saide: father abbot, I am come hither to lay my bones among you, riding so still until he came to the staires of the chamber, where he alighted from his mule, and master Kingston led him up the staires, and assone as he was in his chamber he went to bed. This was on the saterday at night, and then increas'd better & better, until mon-dne, that at men thought he would have died. So on Tuesday S. Andrew's
erion, master Kingston came to him and bid him good morrow, for it was about time of the clocke, and asked him how he did: sir, quoth he, I takke but the pleasure of God, to render up my poore soule into his hands: not so sir, quoth Master Kingston, with the grace of God, ye shall live and do very well, if ye will be of good cheere:** Well, well, master Kingstone quoth the Cardinal, I see the matter howse it is framed: but if I had served God as diligently as I have done the king, he would not have given mee ouer in my graie paites: but this is the last reward that I must receive for the diligent paines and studie that I have had to do him service, not regarding my ser- vice to God, but onely to satisfy his pleasure: I praie you &c. *** and incontinently the clocke struck eight, and then he gave up the ghost, and departed this present life, which caused some to call to remembrance how he laid the day before, that at 8. of the clocke they should loose their master. Here is the ende and fall of pride and arrogancy of men crafted by fortune to dignities: for I assure you in his time he was the haughtyest man in all his proceedings alive, having more respect to the honour of his person, than he had to his spiritual profession, wherein should be showed meeknesse, humility, and charity.

Pp. 6.

NOTE.

In 1601 was publish'd another edition of these Annals, printed also in 4°. and by the same printer; but with some little difference, & a continuation of them down to that year: and thirty years after, this edition too was republish'd in folio, (A. M. for Richard Meighen) with additions by Edmund Howes Gentleman: From these editions are selected these few passages following, the four first of them from that of 1601.

Then the Esquire tooke his carre, and went against the Knight solumyly, on whom he broke many strokes hard and sore upon his balcnet and on his hand, and made him loose and let fall his carre to the ground, and "beast up his undre" three times, and caught his dagger and would have slidden him in the face, for to have slaine him. St. 3.

At the last, after he had turned his face to the window, and deited his "mowled" cheeks, he spake to them in this sort in effect.

Doo. 6.

The 27. of March, [A. 1599.] about two of the clocke, the right honorable Robert earle of Essex, Lieutenant generall, lord high marshall, &c. departed from Seding lane, ** towards Ireland, he had a great traine of Noble men, and gentlemen, on hertbaoke before him, to accompany him on his jour- ney, &c.

Pp. 5.

On Michaelmas eve, [of the same year] the right honorable Robert Earle of Essex, * being returned out of Ireland, came to the Court at Poulshuch, &c. spake with her maiestie. Pp. 6.

* his Maiestie not onely "tooke well in worth" their good mindes, but had
Walter Calverly, of Calverly in Yorkshire, Elquier, murdered 2. of his young children, stabbed his wife into the body with full purpose to have murdered her, and instantly went from his house to have slain his youngest child at York, but was prevented. For which fact at his trial in York, he stood mute, and was judged to be prict to death, according to which judgment he was executed at the Castle of York, the 1st of August. [1605.] Dd. 3. col. 2; c.

Also upon S. Peter's Day last, [A. 1613.] the Play-house or Theater, called the Globe, upon the Bankside near London, by negligent discharging of a piece of Ordnance, close to the South side thereof, the Thatch took fire, and the wind speedily dispersed the flame round about, and in a very short space the whole building was quite consumed, and no man hurt: the house being filled with people, to behold the play, viz. of Henry the eight, And the next morning it was new builded in farre faireer maner than before. And about four yeeres after, a farre stronger new built Play-house, neere Gouldinglane, called the Fortune, by negligence of a candle was cleanly burnt to the ground, but shortly after, rebuilt faireer faireer. In the yeere one thousand six hundred twenty nine, there was built a new faire Play-house, neere the white figures. And this is the seathenteenth Stage, or common Play-house, which hath bene new made within the space of threeeore yeeres within London and the Suburbs.

viz. Five Jonas, or common Officers turned to Play-houses, one Cuck-pit, S. Paules Singing Schools, one in the Blacke-sriers, and one in the Whitesriers, which was built last of all, all the rest not named, were erected only for common Play-houses, besides the new-hulle Bear garden, which was built as well for Playes, and Encences priues, as Bell baying; besides, one in former time at Newington Butts: Before the space of threescore yeeres above-said I neither knew nor read of any such Theaters, nor Stages, or Play-houses, as have bene purposely built within many memory. This yeere were also great damagges done by extraordinary Foundations of the Sea upon many parts of this Kingdom, and the next commer v.z. 1614. the town of Stratford upon Avon was burned.

This field commonly called West Smithfield, was for many yeares called Russians hall, by reason it was the usual place of Frestes and common fighting, during the time that Sword and Bucklers were in use. When every Serling-man, from the back to the belt, carried a Buckler at his backe, which hung by the side or ponnell of his Sword which hung before him. This manner of Fight, was frequent with all men, until the fight of Rapier and Dagger yoke place, and then suddenly the general quarrell of fighting abated, which began about the 20. yeare of Queene Elizabeth, for until then it was usual to have Frestes, Fights, and Quar-

tells, upon the Sundases and Holidays, sometimes twenty, thirty, & forty Swords and Bucklers, halfe against halfe, as well by quarrels of appointment as by chance. ** And in the Winter season, all the highe freest, were much annoyed & troubled with hourly frays, of sword and buckler men, ** But the ensuing deadly fight of Rapier and Dagger, suddenly suppressed the fighting with Sword and Buckler.

LIII. 1. col. 1; c.

Unnatural Combat. t. Massinger. Philip 1639. 4°.
E. G. for John Waterfon.

*The* "plurifie" of goodnesse is thy ill,
Thy vertues vices, * * thy teares
"Expressd" in forrow for" the much" I suffer,
A"glorious intfultation," and no signe
Of pitty in thee, ————

(r. Thy) H. 2.

Traitor. t. Shirley. James 1635. 4°.
for William Cooke.

———"Coy" it not thus Lorenzo,
But answere, ————

But I see Pifanos blood,
Is"texted" in thy forehead, and thy hands &c.


NOTE. Disputations, dialogue-
wise, concerning love and marriage, interconnected with a few tales: At p.
2."The rare Historie of Promos & Cassandra," with this note in the m-
argin:—"This Historie for rarenes thereof, is lively set out in a Co-
medie, by the Reporter of the whole worke, by yet never presented upon stage." 2.

love spareth no degree, ** "King Cofetua," the Africain, became enam-
oured of a Beggar: 2.
Walks of Islington & c. Case is alter’d. Heliodorus.


Did I know her, I a dozen years now, let me see, 1641, thou art now before I knew thee, why thou art some 14. years of age Dick. E. 3.

Case is alter’d. C. Jonson. Ben 1609. 4°.
for Bartholomew Sutton.

O! in what tempests do my fortunes faile,
Still wrackt with winds more foule and contrary,
Then any northen guest, or Southerne “flawer?”
in whom your misrit is confirmed
With such “authentickall” and grounded proves.

Stay let me see these drums, these kilderkins. these “bombard” flaps, what is it crams hem so.

Junip. A scutcheon or a gudgeon, all is one. (Onion. Juniper.)

Infidelity & commiferation of some
Harrot of armes, he shall give us a gudgeon.

O that thou sawst my heart, or didst behold
The place from whence that scalding sigh “evented.”
How Jaques is not Rachel then thy daughter.

Jaq. No, I “disclaim in her,” I spit at her.

Heliodorus. (Trans.) Underdowne. Thomas 1587. 4°. b.l.
for Frauncis Coldocke.
At every word he inbrace him; and "moist" her knees with tears,
A. 6.
I have been greeued about the same in my conscience a great while, yet for all that, though I suspected no lesse, because I could not "convince" it by mannier prose, I helpe me content.
B. 3.
for seeing our enemies doe now violeently assaile us, if we should not with like courage "propulse" their violence, it were &c.
C. 1.
they said, that Demenata was killed without judgment, and not "condemned," and that the adulterie was pretend to colour the murder,
C. 7.
but he, after he had gone a little way, returned againe, and said that he would not go alone, neither rashly "oblie his selue" to so present a danger, as to be a spy, except Cnemon might go with him. Which thing when Theagenes perceived that Cnemon did "drear" (for when he heard what the Egyptian said, he seemed to be much troubled in his minde, and for afraide) he said to him &c.
D. 3.
fare from the "troublesome" resort of the commone people,
D. 8.
She was altogether vanquished by affection, & the beautie of her colour was gone out of her face, & the heate thereof was quenched with tears, as if it had beene with water, yet when the laws us come in, her "framed her selfe," and went about to call against her accustomd countenance.
F. 8.
there she "morged" her bed with her tears.
L. 3.
until a certaine "amassehne," & dazzeling, eft so it were a mist before the understanding.
D.
This will be "for your abasse," "you shall have" "richesse" enough,
H. 4.
which thinges are to be wished for of those who be in happy estate, and not of strangers, and such as "presently" are in great povertrie,
D.
GOD giveth us such successe where in is more aduercite harbored, then our outward felicite can "counterbalance;"
D. 5.
for to lay and do "unholen" thinges, are both almost alike dishonest.
D. 5.
The secrete lober is not very halfe, but he that is "taken with the manner" is made more bold.
D. 5.
For commonlie men apply their minde to which "accussonably" happeneth.
P. 3.
Theagenes, and Cariclia were very gladde of these newes & thanked the mightie Goddes, and justice therefore.
P. 5.
Like unto this doe they armie their horses too: about his legges they tie bootes, and oveer his head with "coulne" & speele,
D. 6.
it is meer not "to detect" that in a moment, which hath beene long a working.
R. 2.
about these floode a croude of souldieres round, which kept back the multitude, and referred a place in the midst for the sacrificers without all murmure or "dis-cale;"
R. 6.
Hydaspes smaile a little, and said,
Wit's Treasury. See me, and see me not. 459

what judgement may this be? Or what
have I to do with her? By what mea-
ness should I "come in her danger?"

S. 1.

content with all his harte to yeeld in
this matter, and without much aboe to
bear this wised "infornement."

S. 5.

Wit's Treasury. Meres, Francis 1598. 8°.
P. Short, for Cuthbert Burbie.

popular applause dooth nourish
some, neither doe they gape after
any other thing but vaine praise &
glorie. As in times past Herospra-
tus and Manlius Capitolinus did: &
in our age Peter Shakerlye of Paules,
and "Monarcho" that lived about the
Court.

A a. 2.

Those that are called Agrippa,
because they are preposterously bo-
the, that is, with their feet for-
wards, are supposed to enter into life
verie unluckely and omnouslie, &
to the great harte of mankinde, as
Marcus Agrippa, Nero, and Rich-
arde the thirde:

E e. 1.

As the soule of Euphobus was
thought to live in Pythagoras: so
the sweetete wittie soule of Ovid li-

ges in mellifluous and onny-tong-
ued Shakespeare, witnese his Venus
and Adonis, his Lucrece, his sugred
Sonnets among his private friends,
&cc.

As Plautus and Seneca are ac-
counted the best for Comedy & Trag-
dedy among the Latines: so Shake-
speare among ye English is the most
excellent in both kinds for the it-
age; for Comedy, witnese his gen-
tlemen of Verona, his Errors, his
Love labors lost, his Love labours
wonne, his Midsummers night dream,
& his Merchant of Venice: for Tra-
gedy his Richard the 2. Richard the
3. Henry the 4. King John, Titus
Andronicus and his Romeo and Juli-
et.

Oo. 1.

NOTE. The running title of
this book, is — The second part of
Wits Common-Wealth.

See me, and see me not. c. Belchier. Dabridgecourt
1618. 4°. Bernard Allsp.

Here is no gall, nor any bitter stufte
"To quippe" mens vices in particular,
I can bestride, a bouncing Gennet still,
And with mine arme to "frush" a sturdie launce.  
——— bad him goe  
And wash his face, he lookt fo "reechilie,"  
Like Bacon hanging on the Chimnies rofe;  

Albumazar. c. 1615. 4°. Nicholas Okes  
for Walter Burre.

My heart in flames doth try  
Of thy beauty,  
While I  
Dy.  
Fy?  
And why  
Shouldst thou deny  
Me thy sweet company?  
My braines to teares doe flow,  
While all below  
Dobt glowe  
O!  
Fo!  
If so,  
How canst thou go?  
About to say me no?

This the Moores call two wings upon a Gridiron.  
But it goes sweeter farre o' th' iron instrument.  
——— I am "emboft."  
With trotting all the streetes to finde Pandosso.  
Reason hath clear'd my fight, and drawne the vaile  
Of dotage that fo "darkt" my understanding.

Honest Lawyer. c. S. S. 1616. 4°. George Purllowe  
for Richard Woodroffe.

——— I am "flam'd."
With pittie and affection; whether more!  
Yet let my sentes some coole reason gather:

Fearful Fancies of the Florentine Cooper. transl. Barker. William  
1599. 4°. b. l. Tho. Purfoot.
Wits, Fits, and Fancies. Malecontent.

Besides this, beasts have hate, but not envy, & that comes because not having the "discourse of reason," they can not judge of the felicity of other.  

P. 4.

But what can be said worse of liege, if it, "priving" you of all pleasures, do not suffer you to feel any thing at all?  
P. 1.

So the errors he make, be "comportable," he is excused of the most part of men.  
R. 3.

Wits, Fits, and Fancies. story-book. 1614. 4°. b. l.
Edw: Allde.

Henry the third, King of France, the very same morning that he murd-  
ered the Duke of Guize in Blois coming to the olde Queene his Mother  
with the news, and asking her how she liked thereof? She answered: It is  
well done (Sonne) if it be well done.  
B. 3.

Haniball Gonfago being in the  
Low-countries overthrowned from his  
horse by an English Captain, & commanded to yeeld himself prisoner: Kist  
his sword and gave it the Englishman. saying: Si Fortuna me tormenta, Il  
speranza me contenta.  
F. 2.

One Garchi Sanchez a Spanish  
Poet, became "besraught" of his wits  
with over-much levities; And at the time of his distraction was playing upon a  
"Bandore."  
R. 4.

A Phisition sent to a Harrier to cure  
his horse of the "Bots," & after he had  
done the Doctor offered him two shill-  
ings, which the Smith refus'd, laying:  
We fellow craftsmen use not to take  
money of one another.  
L. 2.

Two "corribals" to a Mayde dishonest, drew &c.  
P. 4.

A lascivious dame condeceing am- 
ong her Collips, alluded thus cunning-  
lly to her husbands "ingenocativenesse,"  
saying &c. "Deo.  
D.  
It is the proverbial praise of Ven- 
ice; Venice, who never saw it, can  
not esrte it.  
P. 4.

The Marques of Villena willed his  
Chamberlaine to give his foole Perico  
de Ayalas one of his cloath of golde for  
his, &c. *"The Wise" seeing himselfe  
so belied, &c.  
S. 4.

Malecontent. c. WEBSTER. Jhon 1604. V. S.  
for William Aspley.

I wanted those old instruments of state,  
"Dissemblance," and "Susepect,"  
B. 4.
Malecontent.

The stooing fithe-man that doth "barbe" the fielde, E. 4.
Thou [night] makest winke sure:
Soft reft, sweete musike, ambouser "Masquerers,"
Ste ile in ambath for "conveniencie,"
Upon their "leverance" to conforme my selfe.

Mal. Give place. (Malecontent) Enter Mendoza.
Tho, ho, ho, ho, arte there olde true penny?
O "unpeerable" invention! rare,
Thou god of policie, it "hones me."
I heere renounce for ever "regencie:"
Restoring Altefront to "regencie."

looke yee a Chaldean or an Assyrian, I am sure 'twas a most "sweete Jew" tolde me, &c. H. 2.
You were too boisterous, "pleeny," &c.

————— let it be thy care to night
To have some pretie shew, * some muike, "malkery:"
O save me thou "inmated" bathfulness,
Thou onely ornament of * womans modesty.
(I. 2.
(r. woman, modesty!)

NOTE. Writers who have spoken of this play, and all catalogues in general, give it soley to Marston; whereas the title-page speaks only of his augmenting it, & there is also a preface to it subscrib'd— J. M. it should seem therefore, upon this evidence, that the play ought rather to be consider'd as the work of two authors, Marston and Webster, and claff'd accordingly.

It's Induction (the personages of which, are—a Tyeman; Sly, Sinklo, Burbage, Condell, and Lowin, players) is humorous; and should be read, as having many stage matters in it: amongst them is this that follows:—"Would you be satisfied in any thing else sir?

Sly: I marry woud I. I would know how you came by this play?

Cun: Faith sir the booke was lost, & because twas pittie so good a play should be lost, we found it and play it.

Sly: I wonder you would play it, another company having interef in it?

Cun: Why not Malevoile in folio with us, as Jeronimo in Decimo sexto with them. They taught us a name for our play, wee call it One for another.

Sly: What are your additions?

Bur: Sooth not greatly needeful, only as your sallet to your greatest feast, to entertaine a little more time, and to abridge the not
Adrasta. CHAUCER's Works. 463.

received custome of musicke in our Theater. I must leave you sir. Ex- it Burbidge.

Sink: Doth he play the Male-content? Cun: Yes sir."—and this other, which seems a little akin to something in "As you like it," v. p. 93;—"Lew: Good sir will you leave the stage, Ile helpe you to a private roome.

Sly: Come coole," [to Sinko, a kind of—mutter Slender.] "Lets take some Tobacco. Have you never a prologue?

Lew: Not any sir.

Sly: Let me see, I will make one extempore. Come to them and fencing of a congey with armes and legges. Be round with them.

Gentlemen, I could wish for the womensakes you had all soft cu-thins: and Gentlemens, I could wish that for the mensakes you had all more case standings. What would they with more but the play now, and that they shall have instan-tantly."


for Richard Royston.

...You must know sir in a Nobleman 'tis abusive; no; in him the "Serpigo," in a Knight the "Grin-tones," in a Gentleman the Neapolitan fabb; and in a Serving-man or Artificer the plaine Fox. C. 2.

Thou art now free my sweete:

Ab: come, gi me "a throve of k-

G. 1.

I like a Wench * that when a Lord "wantons" her, will forfake her home,

G. 4.*

Not able "to affront" my ruin'd hopes,

Nor stand spectator at her guiltlesse death:

D. 1.*

That by protests of virtue and deute,

Drew my believing soule to his "affects;"

E. 1.*


When faith engageth in greatest swear
And lercery is holde in honest: And robbery is holden purchase
And bound of Albion: Then that the conterter's

A. 3, col. 1.
Do way your boke, rise up & let us daunee
And let us done to Maye some obserbance

But as the [Cressida] latte alone, and thought thus
That she arde at paperthe al without
And men cryed in the strete, se Troylus
Hath right now put toLyght p' grekes rout.
With that gonne al her meyne for to shoute
A, go we le, caste up the gates wyde
For throuz this strete he moste to pales ryde

This Troylus latte on hys bappe xede
At armes lathe his heed, sul rychely
And wounded waxe hys horsle, & gan to xede
On whiche he rode a pace sul soffly
But such a kynghtly lyght trewe
As waxe on hym, was nat withouten faple
To lyke on Mars, that god is of batagle

So lyke a man of armes, and a kynght
He waxe to xene, fulfylléd of higly procede
For bothe he had a body, and myght
To don that thing, as wel as hardynesse
And eke to xene hym in his geare dresse
So freche, so yonge, so wydly lembed so
It waxe a heven upon hym for to xe

Hys helme to xeven waxe in twenty places
That by a ryall honge, hys backe behynde
His helme to dashéd w' swordes & w' maces
In which men myght many an arowe lynde
That threted had horne, nere, and rynde
And are the people cried, here cometh our joy
And neke his brother, holder up of Troye

Horse boy (if I love) eke must I be
To plese hem, that iangle of love, d demen
And" coven" hem, that they say no harme of me
But in effete, and shortly for to lye
This Diomed al freshly newe agayn
Can preaken on, and falt her mercy pray
And after this the sothe for to lye
Her globe he toke, of whiche he was ful lye
And finally, when it was worn the
And al was wel, he rote and toke his leve

And after this, the story telleth us
That the him yate the lye the lye felt
The whiche the oncs war of Troylus
And eke a broche (as that was lytel nede)
That Troylus was, the yate this Diomed
And eke the her from forowe him to releve
She made him weare a pencell of her nede

In many cruel batayle our of bredere
Of Troylus, this yke noble knyght
(As men may in these olde bokes yede)
Was lene hys knyghtshod, as hys great might
And bresdelle hys pre dyay and nyght
Ful cruelly the grekes aye abought
(And alway most this Diomed) he toghte

And ofte tyme (I synde) that they mette
With bloody strokes, and with wordes great
Allayeng howe her speares were where
And god it were, with many a cruel heare
Can Troylus upon hys helme to beare
But nathelesse, fortune it naught ne wolde
Of outher honde that either byen holde,

NOTE. These extracts will probably be sufficient to satisfy most readers, that what is said in the "Introduction" (p. 69.) of the origin of Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida" (that part of it I mean, which presents the loves of this famous couple) is not without foundation: The actors in this intrigue are the same in both poets, but their characters widely different: the Pandarus of Chaucer, whom he also calls uncle to Cressida, is nothing more than a go-between of the lovers, and has nothing comick or pandar-like about him: The main diffre...
of the action springs also from the
same cause,—the exchange of Cref-
sida for Antenor, at the suit of her
father; & her departure from Troy,
under the conduct of Diomede.

Menæchmi. c. W. W. 1595. 4°.
The Printer to the Readers.

The writer hereof (loving Readers)
having divers of this Poettes Comedies Englished, for the use and delight
of his private friends, * I have prev-
ailed so far with him as to let this one
go farther abroad, ** and if you shall
applaud his little labour herein, I d-
oubt not but he will endeavour to gra-
tipe you with some of the rest better
laboured, and more curiously polished.

Men. Erotium, I have determin-
ed that here shall be pitcht a field
this day; we meant to drinke "for
the heavens:" And which of us p-
forms the bravest service at his
weapon the wine boll, your selfe
as Captaine shall paie him his wages
according to his deserts. B. 1. *

The young women that bring
great dowries to their husbands,
are so "masterfull" & obdinate, that
they will have their own wills in
everie thing,

NOTE. Another extract from
this play, see in the "Introduction to
Shakespeare" at p. 51.


And reason Martianus, when the Sunne
Struggles to be delivered from the wombe
Of an obscure Eclipse, doth not the earth
Mourne to behold his "shine" enveloped,

A. 3.

When the King
Knighted the lustie gallants of the Land

No-body then made dainty to be knighted,
And indeede kept him in his knowne estate.

B. 4.

Siæ. Give me some bales of dice. Som. Those are called "high Full-
What are these? loms." ** Those "low Fulloms." *
* Tho'se Demi-bars. ** Tho'se bar Size-aces. ** Tho'se "Brifle dice."

Clo. Nay looke you heere, heares one that for his bones is pretily st-uf. Heares "fulloms" and "gourds:" heeres "tall-men & low-men." He eere tray duce ace, paffedge comes apace.


Item in the chyrehe of layne crucis there is a chamber or a chappell within that pape cyllonere named Jerusalem there is the bonde that chryse was led with to his crucifixenge and there ben ii. laufers the one is full of therus blodde and the other is full of our ladys melke e the sponge wherein was men gery "epfell" and gall. B. 4. col. 2.

King. Cry out, exclaime, houle till thy throat be hoarse,
The Gyn is slaine, and I rejoice therefore: D. 2.
Upon whose heart may all the furies gripe,
And with their pawes drench his black soule in hell. D. 2.'

Now, I pray you, to accept this, of my studis, repent you to have been such, wherein neither the confesion of the instructer: A. 2.
my maners shall make you blushe; nor (Ded. to Mr. Cambden.)

Though neede make many Poets, and some such
As art, and nature have not betterd much; 3 0 2
Yet ours, for want, hath not so lov'd the stage,
As he dare serve th'ill customes of the age:
Or purchase your delight as such a rate,
As, for it, he himselfe must iustly hate.
To make a child, now swaddled, to proceede
Man, and then shoote up, in one beard, and weede,
Past threescore yeeres: or, with three rustic swords,
And helpe of some few foot-and-halfe-foothe words,
Fight over Yorke, and Lancasters long iarres:
And in the tyring-house bring wounds, to scarres.
He rather prays, you will be pleas'd to see:
One such, to day, as other playes should be.
Where neither Chorus wafts you ope the seas;
Nor creaking throne comes downe, the boyes to please:
Nor nimble squibbe is seene, to make afear'd
The gentlewomen: nor roul'd bullet heard
To say, it thunders; nor tempestuous drumme
Rumbles, to tell you when the storme doth come;
But deedes, and language, such as men doe ufe:
And persons, such as Comedie would chuse,
When she would thwew an Image of the times,
And sport with humane follies, not with crimes.
Except, we make hem such by loving still
Our popular errors, when we know th'are ill.
I meane such errors, as you'll all confesse:
By laughing at them, they deserve no leffe:
Which when you heartily doe, there's hope left, then,
You, that have so grac'd monsters, may like men.

Prologue to "Every Man in his Humour."

NOTE. "Acted," says the title-page, "in the yeere 1598." & there is an edition of it in 1601, which probably was not the first; for of "Every Man out of his Humour," the play that came next it, —as being acted in 1599,—we have one a year earlier than this, as may be seen in the "Notitia." This play, as well as some of Shakespeare's, was written twice over: for this folio edition of it is widely different from that of 1601, and has many additions to it, the above prologue being one; but in what year the play was alter'd, or when this prologue was pen'd, the author has not been careful enough to tell us. And yet
in things of this sort he has shewn, in general, a most commendable p-
unctuality; & set the world an ex-
ample, in which it is much to be lamented that he is not follow'd by other writers: For in this edi-
tion of his works, you have—the date and succession of his plays; the stage they appear'd upon; and by what principal actors they were perform'd: the two we have men-
tion'd, were acted—"by the then Lord Chamberlaine his Servants;" and in the first of them, at the h-
head of the principal performers stands the name of WILL SHAKE-
SPEARE. These plays are follow'd by "Cynthia's Revels," acted in the year 1600; and the "Poetsalter," act-
ed in 1601; both "by the then Ch-
ildrene of Queene Elizabeth's Chap-
pel," & both intitl'd—Comical Sa-
tires; a title given also to the play immediately before them, "Every Man out of his Humour." To these succeed "Sejanus," a tragedy, acted in 1603, SHAKESPEARE being a performer: the "Fox," a comedy, in 1605; the "Silent Woman," a com-
edy too, in 1609; and the "Al-
chemist," another comedy, in 1610:

Well cozen, well! I see you are eene past hope.
Of all "reclaine." A. 4.
He, that is so "respectlesse" in his courses,
Oft sells his reputation, at cheape market.
From the Burdello, it might come as well;
The "Spittle," or "Pit-batch."
A. 5.
Heee's growne a stranger to all due respect,
Forgetful of his friends, and not content
"To stale" himselfe in all societies.
He makes my house here common, as a Mart.
Which, as a subtle vapor, spreads it selfe,
Confusedly, through every "sensive" part.
Till not a thought, or motion, in the mind,
Be free from the blacke poyson of:"suspect."
B. 6.
My sonne, I hope, hath met within my threshold,
None of these household precedents; which are strong,
And swift, "to rape" youth, to their precipice.
But men of my condition feed on sloth,
As doth the beetle, on the dung shee breeds in,
C. 2.
'Heart, then will well-bred presently be here, too,
With one, or other of his loose comforts." C. 6.
——— your wife, an honest woman,
Is meat twice "food" to you, sir? O, you "trecher!" F. 1.
——— and wouldst thou "scuse" it,
With this stale harlots left, accusing me? D. 3.

And by gads lid I scorne it, I,
so I doe, to be a "comfort" for every bumdrum, hang 'em "scroyles,"
there's nothing in 'em, i'the world.
A. 4.

Do you thinke I would leave you? I protest —
E. Kn. No, no, you shall not
protest, coustle.

Step. By my sakkins, but I will,
by your leave; Ile protest more to my friend, then Ile speake off, [of]
at this time.
A. 6.

to conceale such reall ornaments
as these, and shadow their glorie,
as a Millaners wife do's her wrou-
ght stomacher, with a smokie la-
wne, or a black "cypresse?" B. 1.

Step. Why, I doe thinke of it;
and I will be more proud, and mel-
ancholy, and gentleman-like, then
I have beene: I'le ensure you.
D.

Lye in a water-bearers house! A
gentleman of his "haveings!" Well,
I'le tell him my mind. B. 1.

What new booke ha'you there?
What! Go e. by, Hieronymo!
Mat. I, did you ever see it ac-
ted? is't not well pend?
Bob. Well pend? I would faine
see all the Poets, of these times, pen
such another play as that was!
B. 2.

Troth, I have heard it spoken of
divers, that you have very rare, &
un-in-one-breath-utter-able skill,
sir.
B. 3.

and yet the lye to a man of my
coat, is as ominous a fruit, as the

Step. Cousin, is it well? am I
melancholy enough?
E. Kn. Oh I, excellent!
Wel. Captaine Bobadill: why
muse you so?
E. Kn. He is melancholy, too.
C. 4.

I spying his "intendment," dis-
charg'd my petrionel in his bosom,
C. 4.

and your maides too know this,
& yet would have me turne Han-
nibal, and eate my owne fish, and
bloud: My princely couz, [pulling
out a red herring!] fear nothing; I
have not the hart to you, & I mi-
ght be made as rich as "King Co-
phetua." D. 1.

If he were "an unthrift," a ruffi-
an, a drunkard, or a licentious liv-
er, then you had reason; you had
reason to take care:
D. 5.

O, now stand close: pray heav-
en, she can get him to reade: He
should doe it of his owne naturall
"impudencie."

**D. 5.**

O, here's no fopperie! Death, I
can endure the stocks better.

**D.**

Nay, you have "flonn'd" me, I-
faith! you ha'giv'n me a knock o'
the forehead, will tick by me! c-
uckold? 'Slid, cuckold? **E. 1.**

and I would teach these ninet-
ceene, the speciall rules, as your "P-
unto, your Reverso, your Stocca,
your Imbroccato, your Passada, your
Montanto:" till they could all play
very near, or altogether as well as
my selfe. **E. 3.**

**Prate againe, as you like this,**
you whoreon "foift," you. You're
"controll the point," you. Your
"confort" is gone? had he flaid, he
had shar'd with you. **E. 4.**

A man of my present profession,
[a serjeant] never counterfeits, till
hee layes hold upon a debter, and
fayes, he refts him, for then hee
brings him to all manner of un-
rest. **F. 2.**

If thy matter, or anie man, here,
be angrie with thee, I shall suspeet
his "ingine," while I know him f-
or't. **F. 5.**

A Poet? I will challenge him
myselfe, presently, at "extempore."

**D.**

---

*Every man out of his Humour.*

I feare no "mood" clamept in a private brow,
Puffing their soules away in "periuous" aire,
To cherish their extortion, pride, or lufts.
That whatso e're hath "fluxure," and humiditie,
As wanting power to contenfe it selfe.

Is Humour:

As when some one peculiar quality
Doth so possess a man, that it doth draw
All his "affect," his spirits, and his powers,
In their "confluctions," all to runne one way,
This may be truly said to be a Humour.

Worthy their serious and "intenfive" eyes.
What? are you ready there? **Mitis sit downe:**
And my **Cordatus.** Sound hough, and begin.

---

well: I fee,

I strive in vaine to cure my wounded soule;
For 'very cordiall that my thoughts apply,
Turns to a "cor'five," and doth eat it farder.

---

O my fenfes,
Why loofe you not your powers, and become
“Dull’d,” if not “deadded” with this spectacle? H. 6.
The will exclaine against you. Sord. I, their “exclames”
Move me as much, as thy breath moves a mountaine! I. 1.
I see no reason, why that dog (call’d Chaunce)
Should fawne upon this fellow, more then me:
I am a man, and I have limes, flesh, blood,
Bones, sinews, and a soule, as well as he:
My parts are every way as good as his,
If I said better? why, I did not lie.

——— if shee find fault,
I mend that fault; and then shee saies I “faulted,”
That I did mend it. —————— K. 2.
Pardon me (gentle friends) I’ll make faire “mends”
For my soule errors past. —————— L. 6.
Whereas, let him be poore, and meanely clad,
Though ne’re so richly “parted; &c. ————— M. 1.
I am so farre from “malicing” their states,
That I begin to pity ’em. ————— P. 3.

And I doe, let me die poyson’d
with some venemous hisse, and nev-
ever live to look so high as the two-
penny roome againe. H. 2.

it comes more “acceptedly,” then

alwaies beware you “commerce”
not with bankrupts, or poore need-
die Ludgatians: H. 5.
you shall not run a penny more
in “arrerage” for them, and you lift yourselfe.

Nay, my humour is not for b-
oyes, Ile keepe men, and I keepe
any; and Ile give coats, that’s my
humour: but I lacke a “culissen.”

it’s a project, a “desaignement” of
his owne, a thing studied, and re-
hearth as ordinarily at his comming
from hawking, or hunting, as a
jigge after a play. I. 4.

I see he was never borne to ride
upon a “moile.” I. 5.

Stand by, “retire yourselves” a f-
pace: D. 9.
those “innated” vertues, &c faire
parts, which so strive to express
themselves, in you; I. 5.

that (being a woman) shee was
blest with no more “copie” of wit,
but to serve his humour thus.

some ten or eleven pound would
doe it all, and suit me “for the heav-
ens.” I. 6.

shee speakes as shee goes “tird,”
in cob-web lawne, light, thin: g-
ood enough to catch flies withall.

K. 1.
I doe intend, this yeere of jubile, comming on, to travaile: and (because I will not altogether goe upon expence) I am determined to put forth some five thousand pound, to be paid me, five for one, upon the returne of my selfe, my wife, & my dog, from the Turkes court in Constantinople. If all, or either of us miscarry in the journey, 'tis gone: if we be successfull, why, there will be five and twenty thousand pound, to entretaine time withall.

Make your own observation now, onely transferre your thoughts to the city, with the Scene; where, suppose they speake.

K. 2.

Troth, sister, I was faine to borrow these spurreth, I ha' left my gowne in "gage" for 'hem, pray you lend me an angell.

K. 4.

Stay, what Mute is this, that walkes so suspiciously?

Cor. O, mary this is one, for whose better illustration; we must desire you to presuppose the stage, the middle isle of Paules; and that, the weft end of it.

K. 6.

O, what "copie" of foole would this place minister, to one endewed with patience, to observe it?

L. 3.

Hard is the choise when the valiant must eate their armes, or "cl-em."

L. 4.

Who? he serve? Sbould he kee- pes"high men, and low men;" he; he has a faire living at Fullam.

L. 5.

MIT. I travell with another ob- jection, signior, which I feare will bee enforc'd against the author, ere I can be deliver'd of it.

Cor. What's that, sir?

MIT. That the argument of his Comedie might have beene of some other nature, as of a duke to be in love with a countesse, and that countesse to bee in love with the dukes sonne, and the sonne to love the ladies waiting maid: some such croffe wooing, with a clowne to their serving-man, better then to be thus neere, and familiarly allied to the time.

L. 5.

her braine's a verie quiver of iefts! and the do's dart them abroad with that sweete "loofe," and judiciaall aime, that you would—here she comes sir.

M. 2.

He doth stay the rather, madame, to present your acute judgement with so courtly, and "wel-parted" a gentleman, as yet your lady-ship hath never seeane.

SAVI. What's hee, gentle Monsieur Brijke? not that gentleman?

FAST. No ladie, this is a kinf- man to iustice Silence.

O. 1.

Nay, ladie, doe not scorne us, though you have this gift of "per- spicacie" above others;

O. 2.

Take heed, sir Puntaruolo, what you doe: heele"beare no co- ales," I can tell you (o'my word.)

O. 3.
for indeed (but that it “abhorres from” our nice nature) O. 5.
if you can think upon any pre-
fent means for his deliverie, doe not “forflow” it. P. 1.
Mary, I will not doe as Pla-
utus, in his Ambytio, ** begge a

Cynthia’s Revels.

“Pied” ignorance the neither loves nor feares.
For that’s the mark of all their “inginous” drifts,
To wound my patience, ————
Will spend his patrimonie for a garter,
Or the least feather in her bounteous fanne.
Not, for the empire of the universe,
Should night, or court, this whatsoever “shine,”
Or grace of ours unhappily enjoy.
And (which “ convinceth” excellence in him)
A principall admirer of your selfe.
————— Let’s see; to lay the blame
Upon the Childrens action, that were lame.
To crave your favour, with a begging knee.
Were to disfrust the writers facultie.
To promise better at the next we bring,
Prorogues disgrace, commends not any thing.
Stiffly to stand to this, and proudly approve
The play, might tax the maker of selfe-Love.
I’ll o’ely speake, what I have heard him say;
By (——-) ’tis good, and if you lik’t, you may. Z. 3.

Ile goe tell all the argument of
his play aforehand, and fo “stale”
his invention to the auditerie be-
fore it come forth. Q. 1.
Another (whom it hath pleas’d
nature to furnish with more beard,
then braine) prunes his mustaccio,
lips, and (with some score of aff-
ected oaths) sweares downe all that.

Plaudite, for gods sake; but if you
(out of the bountie of your good
liking) will bestow it; why, you
may (in time) make leane Macil-
ente as fat, as Sir John Fals-
taffe. P. 3.

NOTE. The two preceding quo-
tations are part of an “Induction” to
this play, containing various mat-
ters relating to stage history.
Lucian is absurd, hee knew no-
thing: I will believe mine owne travailes, before all the Lucians of Europe. He doth feed you with "fittons," segment, and "leafings." Q. 6.

Asot. I, sir, Ile assure you 'tis a beaver, it cost mee eight crownes but this morning.

Amor. After your French account?

Asot. Yes, sir.

Cdit. And so neere his head? beshrow me, dangerous. R. 2.

Especially if he be furnish'd with supplies for the "retyring" of his old ward-robe from pawne: R. 3. b

By gods so, it will be most exquisite, thou art a fine "inventious" rogue, sirrah. R. 4. b

His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. Hee never drinks below the salt.

D. The third is your soldiers face, a menacing, and "stounding" face, that looks broad, and bigge: the grace of this face consisteth much in a beard. R. 5.

'Slight, he has mee upon "interrogatories." V. 2.

Yet, there are certaine puntilies, or (as I may more nakedly intinuate them) certaine "infinsecate" strokes, and wardes, to which your activitie is not yet amounted. V. 4. b

Soft, sir, I am "Truchman," and doe flourish before this Manfieur, or french-behav'd gentleman, here; who is drawne hither by report of your chartells, advanced in court, to prove his fortune with your prizer, to hee may have faire playe shewne him; and the libertie to choose his "stickler." V. 6. b

but I feare thou haft not arrows for the purpose.

Cup. O, yes, here be of all sorts, "flights," rovers, & butt-shafts.

V. 5.

Poetafter.

Stay, Monster, ere thou sink, thus on thy head
Set we our bolder foot; with which we tread
Thy malice into earth; so spight should die,
Despis'd and scorn'd by noble industric.
If any muse why I salute the stage,
An armed Prologue; &c.

NOTE. The monster, here arrested, is—Livor, Envie; an allegorical personage, who has perform'd a sort of Induction. The rest of the prologue is in the same strain, full of that extreme contempt of his detractors and enviers, as he stiles them, and of that confident boasting of his own abilities, which characterize this author. This prologue
seems alluded to by Shakes-peare, in that which he also calls—arm’d one, the prologue to "Troilus and Cressida."(o. the end of it.)
and there was the madde "skeldring" captaine, [Tucca] with the velvet armes, readie to lay hold on him as hee comes downe: he that presses everie man he meets, with an oath, to lend him money, & cries; (Thou must dote, old boy, as thou art a man, a man of worship.

Aa. 1."

An honest decayed commander, cannot "skelder," cheat, nor be seen in a bawdie house, but he shall be straight in one of their wormwood comedies.

Aa. 2."

Tucc. His moyles? now the "bots," the spavins, and the glanders, & some dozen diseases more, light on him, and his moyles. What ha’ they the "yellowe," his moyles, that they come no faster? or are they sounder? ha? his moyles ha’ the flaggers belike: ha’ they?

Aa. 3."

Sirrah, you, nut-cracker, goe your waies to him againe, and tell him I must ha’ money, I: I cannot eate stoves and turves, say. What, will he "clem" me, and my followers? Aske him, an’ he will "clem" me: doe, goe. He could have mee friere my ierkine, would hee? D’.

What’s he, that stalkes by, there? boy, Pyrgus, you were best let him passe, sirrah; doe, ferret, let him passe, doe.

Pyrg. ’Tis a player, sir.

Tucc. A player? Call him, call the lowe slave hither: what, will he faile by, and not once strike, or vaile to a Man o’ warre? ha? doe you heare? you, player, rogue, flacker, come backe here: no respect to men of worship, you slave? What, you are proud, you rafcall, are you proud? ha? you grow rich, doe you? and purchase, you two-penny teare-mouth? you have fortune, and the "good yeere" on your side, you stinkard? you have? you have?

Hist. Nay, sweet Captaine, be confin’d to some reason; I protest I faw you not, sir.

Cc. 2.

NOTE. The rest of this scene (which is well worth the reading) contains abundance of stage matters, & of things relative to the author’s quarrels with the players & others; but so obscurely deliver’d, that it is difficult to say precisely what they aim at. Towards the end of it, captain Tucca puts his pages upon a display of their talents in the art of acting: Upon this occasion, several passages are repeated, from "Hieronimo," and other ridiculous plays of that time, printed and unprinted: amongst the rest, this which Shakespeare has also quoted,—Whyn then lament therefore: damn’d be thy guts unto king Pluto’s hell, and princely Erebus; for sparrows must have victual:—and this other,—
"Where art thou, boy? where is Calipolis?
Fight earth-quakes, in the entrails of the earth,
And easterne whirl-e-windes in the helleb shades:
Some soule contagion of th' infected heavens
Blasf all the trees; and in their curfed tops
The dismall night-raven, & tragicke owle
Breed, and become fore-runners of my fall."—for the exhibition of this last part, the page borrows his matter's scarf, telling him—"you shall see mee doe the Moore:
I have never met with either of these passages; and yet I have made an end, this very day, (April the 3rd, 1660.) of reading and making extracts from all the English plays, within a very few, that were printed before the year 1668: I therefore conclude, that the plays from which they are taken were never printed. The heroine, mention'd in the last speech, occurs again in this other line quoted by Shakespeare's Falstaff,—
"Feed, & be fat, my fair Calipolis."

A man may "skelter" yee, now & then, of halfe a dozen shillings, or so; I wu' not, my good two-penny rafcall: reach me thy "neufe."

No, you "magonizing" slave, I will not part from 'hem: [his page] you'll tell 'hem for "enghles" you:

C. C. 3.
I crie thee mercy, (my good "lescope") was't thou? D d. 2.
Nor thou haft not "collied:" thy face enough, stinkard. D d. 5.
Come, we'll goe see how forward our journey-man is toward the untrussing of him. E e. 1.

Come Aesope: haft a bay-leaf in thy mouth? Well said, be not out, stinkard. Thou shalt have a monopoly of playing, confirm'd to thee and thy covey, under the Emperors broad seal, for this service.
P f. 1.

Neither shall you at any time (ambitiously, affecting the title of the untrussers, or whippers of the age) suffer the itch of writing to over-run your performance in libell: F f. 6.

NOTE. Parcel of the sentence, pronounc'd upon Crespinus and Demetrius Fannius; under whom are shadow'd, Decker and some other person: From this, and from quotation E e. 1, it appears,—that this fame "Poetaster" of Jonson's was a reply to Decker's "Satiromastix," or, "the Untrussing of the humorous Poet," as he calls it; the first and only edition of which, as I think, came out in the year 1602; and in that very year came out also the "Poetaster," with this advertisement at the end of it:

"To the Reader."

HERE (Reader) in place of the E-
pillogue, was meant to thee an Apo-
logy from the Author, with his rea-
sons for the publishing of this booke:
butter (since he is no leffe refrain'd, then
thou depriv'd of it by Authoritie) bee

praises thee to thinke charitably of w-
hat thou hast read, till thou maist h-
eari him speake what be hath writ-
ten."

Sejanus.

Free, equall lords of the "triumphed" world,
That sought unkindly "to captive" his countrie
Then all your opiates, iulebes, apozemeris,
"Magistrall" syrropes, ———— ———— ———— ———— ———— ———— against when,

I'lle have an excellent new fucus made,
"Romatic" gainst the funne, the raine, or wind,
That for her owne, great Cæsars, and the pub-
lique safetie, she be pleas'd to urge these dangers.

——— ———— They, that durst to strike
At fo "examp-leffe," and un-blam'd a life,
As, that of the renown'd Germanicus,
First, of beginning, and occasioning;
Next, drawing out the warre in Gallia,
For which thou late "triumph'ft;"
The coward, and the valiant man must fall,
Only the cause, and manner how, "discernes" them:
We are not pleas'd, in this sad accident,
That thus hath "stalled," and abus'd our mercy,
Intended to prefervre thee, noble Romane:
And to prevent thy hopes, ———— ———— ————

——— ———— and with a vipers tooth,
Being a member of it, dar'ft that ill
Which never yet "degenerous" bastard did
Upon his parent. ———— ———— ———— ———— ———— ————

Nor is't the time alone is here "dispris'd,"
But the whole man of time, yea Cæsar's selfe
Brought in "disvalew;" ———— ———— ———— ———— ———— ————
The multitude of suitors, the confluence
Of suitors, then their "importunacies,"
And furie ever boyles more high, and strong,
"Heat" with ambition, then revenge of wrong.
He hath studied
"Affections passions," knowes their springes, their ends,
Which way, and whether they will worke: ——— Ll. 3.

Let us fall apart:
Not, in our ruines, "sepulchre" our friends. Ll. 4.

Retir'd
(From all regard of his owne fame, or Rome's)
Into an "obscure" Iland, where he lives &c.
Whom he (upon our low, and suffering necks)
Hath rais'd, from excrement, "to side" the gods,
And have his "proper" sacrifice in Rome:
As if his statues now were "sensive" grown:
Of their wild furie, first, they teare them downe:
when you doe fall,

You "pash" yourselves in pieces, nere to rise,
And he that lends you pitty, is not wife. O'o. 3.

NOTE. The edition of 1605 has a kind of preface or advertisement before it, a part of which is as follows:

"Lasty I would informe you, that this Booke, in all numbers, is not the same with that which was acted on the publike Stage, wherein a second Pen had good share: in place of which I have rather chosen, to put weaker (and no doubt leffe pleasing) of mine own, then to defraud so happy a Genius of his right, by my loafed usurpation. Fare you well. And if you read farther of me, and like, I shall not be afraid of it though you praise me out. Neque enim nibi cornea fibra est. But that I should plant my felicity, in your general saying Good, or Well, &c. were a weakness which the better sort of you might worthily contemne, if not absolutely hate me for. Ben. Jonson. and no such—Quem Palma negatam macrum, donata reducet opimum."

This play had the misfortune to miscarry, or, as we now call it, was damn'd; as appears in what goes before, &c. more plainly in the dedication of it to Lord Aubigny. Shakespeare was a performer in it, of what part is not known: But tradition has handed down to us the following anecdote; — that He was the "happy Genius," whose pen had so "good a share" in this play, as it was first written: for which assistance, he is here sneer'd at by the person he gave it to; was quarrel'd with, at the time; and oppos'd, and ill treated, ever after...

Fox.
I feare, I shall begin to grow in love.
With my deare selfe, and my most prosperous parts,
They doe so spring, and "burgeon,"—Rr. 5.
'Tis true, that, sway'd by strong necessitie,
I am enforce'd to eate my carefull bread
With too much "obseque;" 'tis true, beside,
That I am faine to spin mine owne poore rayment,
Out of my mere "observance," being not borne
To a free fortune:—Rr. 6.
Some "serene" blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face.—Sf. 5.
I had thought, the odour, sir, of your good name,
Had beene more precious to you; that you would not
Have done this dire "massacre," on your honour;—Tt. 3.

If the Senate
"Right" not my "quest," in this; I will protest 'hem,
To all the world, no aristocracie.

Mos. What is the injurie, lady? LAD. Why, the "callet,"
You told me of, here I have tane disguif'd.—Tt. 4.
The most prodigious, and most "frontlisse" piece
Of solid impudence, and treacherie,—Tt. 5.
Began to hate the benefitt: and, in place
Of thankes, devise "t'extirpe" the memorie
Of such an act.—D.

CORB. Speake to the knave?
I'le ha' my mouth, first, stopt with earth; my heart
Abhors his knowledge: I "disclaime in him."—Tt. 6.
He has taken paines, in faith, sir, and deserv'd,
(In my poore judgement, I speake it, under favour,
Not "to contrary" you, sir) very richly
Well—to be cosen'd.—Vv. 2.

**Silent Woman.**

**Sir Amorous!** you have very much "honested" my lodging, with your presence.—Y. 5.

or, shee may censure poets, and authors, & stiles, & compare 'hem,—CLE. The smell of the venison,
**Daniel with Spenser, Jonson** with the tother youth, and sofooth;—Z. 1.

Well, there be guestes, and meat now; how shal we do for musique?
vite one "noyfe of fidlers," or other.

CLE. What a cast of "kastrils" are these, to hawke after ladies, thus?

TRU. I, and to strike at such an eagle as DAUPHINE? Bbb. 6.

I have knowne many men in my time vex'd with losses, with deaths, and with abuses, but so offended a wight as Sir AMOROUS, did I never see, or read of.

CCC. 1.

Hee has got some bodies old two-hand-sword, to mow you off at the knees. And that sword hath spawn'd such a dagger! CCC. 1.

La, F. Why, sweet master TRUE-WIT, will you entreat my cousin OTTER, to send me a cold venison pasty, a bottle or two of wine, and a chamber-pot.

TRU. A stoole were better, sir, of Sir "A-IAZ" his invention.

CCC. 2.

O "mankind" generation!

Ddd. 4.

—spoken by Morose, of his wife & the other women, when they break in upon him.

Alchymist.

What else are all your termes,
Wherein no one o' your writers "grees" with other? Ggg. 2.

Sub. Your magisterium, now?

What's [What is] that. FAC. Shifting, sir, your elements,
Drie into cold, cold into moist, moist in-
to hot, hot into drie. Sub. This's beathen Grecce to you still?

Ggg. 4.

Sub. He first shall have a bell, that ABEL;
And, by it, standing one, whose name is DEE,
In a rugg gowne; there's D. and RUG, that's DRUG:
And, right "anceit" him, a Dog snarling ER;
There's DRUGGER, ABEL DRUGGER. That's his signe.

Ggg. 5.

He will do't,
It is the "goodeft" soule. ABEL, about it.

What can you not doe,
Against lords spirituall, or temporall,
That shall "oppone" you?

We must now encrease
Our fire to ignis ardens, we are past
Fimus equinus, Balnei, Cineris,
And all those "lenter" beats.

Hhh. 1.

Hhh. 2.
Mam. Will nought be sav’d, that’s good for med’cine, think’t thou?

Fac. I cannot tell, sir. There will be, perhaps,
Something, about the scraping of the “shardes,“
Will cure the itch: though not your itch of mind, sir. I i i. 6.
You swore, and told her, you had tane the pains,
To dye your beard, and “umbre o'er” your face,
Borrowed a sute, and ruffe, all for her love;
And then did nothing. ——————————— L l l. 1.

Were not the shillings numbred,
That made the pounds? Were not the pounds told out,
Upon the second day of the fourth week,
In the eight month, upon the table dormant.
The yeere, of the last patience of the Saints,
Sixe hundred and ten. ——————————— L l l. 2.

NOTE. This play, written, and represented, as you have seen, in 1610, was printed two years after: to which edition there is a preface, that will afford some instruction to those who would form a judgment of the state of dramatick writing in those times: to whom, therefore, it is recommended; and, with it, a dedication of the “Fox,” in this folio, to the two universities.

Cataline.

Others, whom mere ambition fires, and “dole”
Of provinces abroad, which they have fain’d
To their crude hopes, and I as amply promis’d: Mmm. 2.
That, when the sodaine thaw comes, we may breake.
Upon ’hem like a deluge, bearing downe
Halfe Rome before us, and invade the rest
With cries, and noise able to wake the urnes.
Of those are dead, and make their ashes seare,
By all the gods, that Senate will smart deepe
For your upbradings. I should be right sorry.
To have the meanes so to be “veng’d” on you,
(At least, the will) as I shall shortly on them.
(Mm. 6.
These purpose to fire it, to “dispoile” them,
(Beyond the other evils) and lay wait
The “farre-triumphed” world: for, unto whom

Nnn. 4.
Rome is too little, what can be inough? Ooo. 3.
A serpant, ere he comes to be a dragon,
Do's cate a bat: and so muft you a Consul, Ooo. 5.
Len. What are your meanes? Cer. Enquire not. He shall die.
Shall, was too slowly said. He is dying. That
Is, yet, too slow. He is dead. Ppp. 1.
-------------------------------- Groomes fittest kindle fires,
Slaves carry burdens, butchers are for slaughters,
Apothecaries, butlers, cooks for poysons;
As these for me: dull, stupide Lentulus,
"My stale, with whom I stalke;" the rash Cethegus,
My executioner; and fat Longinus,
Statilius, Curius, Ceparius, Cimber,
My labourers, "pioners," and incendiaries;
Are we emploid here, by our miserys,
Like superstitious foole.(or rather slaves)
"To plaine" our griefs, wrongs, and oppressions,
"To a meere" clothed Senate," whom our folly
Hath made, and still intends to keepe our "tyrannes?" Ppp. 4.
-------------------------------- I have alreadie
Dealt, by Umbrenus, with the Allobroges,
Here "refiant" in Rome; Qqq. 4.
And who, in such a cause, and gainst such fiends,
Would not now wish himselfe all arme, all weapon?
To cut such poysons from the earth, and let
Their bloud out, to be drawne away in cloudes,
And pour'd, on some "inhabitable" place,
Where the hot sunne, and slime breeds nought but monsters?

NOTE. That this play too was on of 1611; one of which express-
not greatly relish'd by the publick, es itself, in the conclusion, as fol-
is plain from some commendatory vers fix'd to the quarto edit-
verses prefix'd to the quarto edit-

"But, in this Age, where Jigs and Dances move,
How few there are, that this pure worke approve!
Yet, better then I rayle at, thou canst scorne
Censures, that die, ere they be throughly borne.
Each Subiect thou, still thee each Subiect rayles,
And whosoever thy Booke, himselfe dispryse.

Nat. Field."
and the dedication, and two other are in the same lofty stile, and to poems,—one of which is by Beau-

mont, and the other by Fletcher,—

Poems, and Masques.

SHIFT, here, in towne, not meanest among squires,
Keepes himselfe, with halfe a man, and defrayes.
The charge of that state, with this charme, god payes.
By that one spell he lives, eates, drinks, arrayes
Himselfe: his whole revenue is, god payes. T tt 2.
Which thewes, where ever death doth please t' appeare;
Seas, "serenes," 'words, shot, tickness, all are there. T tt 5.
See you yond'Motion? Not the old "Fa-ding,"
Nor Captayne Pod, nor yet the Eelham-thing;
But one more rare, X x x 3.
Ile tell you of more, and lye, so you will come:
Of partrich, pheasant, wood-cock, of which some
May yet be there: and godwit, if we can:
"Knot," raile, and ruffe too. X x x 4.
At every meale, where it doth dine, or sup,
The cloth's no sooner gone, but it gets up.
And, shifting of it's faces, doth play more
Parts, then th' Italian-could doe, with his dore.
Achts "old Iniquitie," and in the fit
Of "miming," gets th' opinion of a wit.
And I could with for their eterniz'd fakes,
My Mufe-had plough'd with his, that sung A-iax.
Till, on an Iland, they by chance arriv'd,
That floted in the mayne; where, yet, she'd had "giv'd"
Them so, in charmes.of darknesse, as no might.
Should loose them thence, * * *
Whereat the Twelve (in piecie mov'd, and "kind")
Streight.put themselves in act, the place to find; Gggg 2.

hee was "gyrlanded" with Alga, "gyrlanded: "with sea-grasse, & that or sea-grasse; and in his hand a Tri-
dent. F f f f 3. * his hair loose, and flowing. To which limits, when I had.

D..
"apted" my invention, *I" induc'd" Boreas, one of the winds, as my fittest Messenger; presenting him thus.

With this "prepos'd" part of judgement, I adventure to give that abroad, which in my first conception I intended honourably fit: & (though it hath labour'd since, under cenure) I, that know Truth to be always of one nature, and so like a rule, as who bends it the least way, must needs doe an injury to the right, cannot but smile at their tyrannous ignorance, that will offer to slught me (in these things being an artificer) & give themselves a peremptorie licence to judge, who have never touch'd so much as the barke, or "utter" shell of any knowledge. But, their daring dwell, with them. They have found a place, to powre out their follies, and I a feate, to sleepe out the passage.

[iii. 5.]

[Masque, at the mar. of L. Haddington. 1608.]


for Richard Meighen.

Bartholomew Fair. c. (Acted in 1614.)

and yet I kept the Stage in Master Tarleton's time, I thanke my starres. Ho! and that man had liv'd to have play'd in Bartholomew Fayre, you should ha' scene him ha' come in, and ha' beene coofened i'the cloath quarter, so finely! And Adams, the Rogue, ha leap'd and caper'd upon him, and ha' dealt his vermine about, as though they had cost him nothing. And then a substantiall watch to ha' solne in upon hem, and taken hem away, with mistaking words, as the fashion is, in the Stage-practice. A. 4b. (Ind.)

If there be never a Servant-monster i'the Fayre; who can helpe it? he sayes; nor a nest of Antiques? Hee is loth to make Nature afraid in his Plays, like those that beget Tales, Tempeft, and such like Drolleries, to mixe his head with other mens heelles; let the concupiscence of Jigges and Dances, raigne as strong as it will amongst you:

A. 6. (D'.)

By your leave, Gentlemen, with all my heart to you: and "god you good morrow;" B. 4.

Come, there’s no malice in these fat folkes, I never feare thee, [to Ursula.] and I can scape thy l-eane Mouneecafe here. [meaning her drawer.]

D. 3.
Bus. Peace, with thy Apocryphall wares, thou profligate Publican: [to the toy-man.] thy Bells, thy Dragons, & thy Tobie’s Dogges. Thy Hobby-horse is an Idoll, a very Idoll, a fierce and rancke Idoll: And thou, the Nabuchadnesssar, the proud Nabuchadnesssar of the Fair, that set’t it up, for children to fall downe to, and worship. G. 4.

Heere will be Zekiell Edgeworth, and three or foure gallants, with him at night, and I ha’ neither “P.-lover nor Quails” for ’hem: perf-bade this[Mrs. Littlewit] betweene you two; to become a Bird o’ the game, while I worke the velvet woman, within, (as you call her.

I. 4.

God’s my life! I am not allied to the Sculler, yet; hee shall be “Dauphin my boy.” L. 4.

[spoken by Cokes at the puppet-show. v. L. 2.

The Devil’s an Afs. c. (Acted in 1616.)

If you’ll come
To see new Plays, pray you afford us roome,
And shew this, but the same face you have done
Your deare delight, the Divell of Edumton.

You doe not know, deare Chief, what there is in mee.
Prove me but for a fortnight, for a weeke,
And lend mee but a Vice, to carry with mee,
To practice there with any play-fellow,
And you will see, there will come more upon’t,
Then you’ll imagine, preitious Chief. SAT. What Vice?
What kind would’t th’ have it of? PUG. Why, any Fraud;
Or Covetousnesse; or Lady Vanity;
Or “old Iniquity.” I’ll call him hither.

INI. What is he, calls upon me, and would seeme to lack a Vice?
Ere his words be halfe spoken, I am with him in a trice;
Here, there, and every where, as the Cat is with the mice:
True vetus Iniquitas. Lack’st thou Cards, friend, or Dice?
I will teach thee cheate, Child, to cog, lye, and swagger,
And ever and anon, to be drawing forth thy dagger:
To sweare by Gogs-nownes, like a lusty Juventus,
In a cloake to thy heele, and a hat like a penta-house.
Thy breeches of three fingers, and thy doublet all belly, N. 3.
Art thou the spirit thou seem’st? fo poore? to choose
This, for a Vice, t’ advance the caufe of Hell,
Now, as Vice stands this present yeere? Remember,
What number it is, Six hundred and sixteene.
Had it but beene five hundred, though some sixty
Above; that's fifty yeeres agone, and six,
(When every great man had his Vice stand by him,
In his long coat, shaking his wooden dagger)
I could consent, that, then this your grave choice
Might have done that, with his Lord Chiefe, the which
Most of his chamber can doe now. But Pug,
As the times are, who is it, will receive you?
What company will you goe to? or whom mix with?
Where canst thou carry him? * * *
Hee may perchance, in taile of a Sheriffer's dinner,
Skip with a rime o' the Table, from New-nothing,
And take his Almaine-leape into a custard,
Shall make my Lady Mairesse, and her sistres,
Laugh all their hoods over their shoulders
Love is brought up with those soft "mignard" handlings;
His pulfe lies in his palme: and I "defend"
All melting joynts, and fingers, (that's my bargaine)
I doe "defend"' hem, any thing like action.

--- why should hee

Keepe you, thus "mur'd up" in a back-roome, Mistresse. Q. 2.

Mer. I thinke we ha' found a place to fit you, now, sir.

Mer. That you say right in. Spenser, I thinke, the younger,
Had his last honour thence. But, he was but Earl.

Fit. I know not that, Sir. But Thomas of Woodstocke,
I'm sure, was Duke, and he was made away.
At Calice; as Duke Humphrey was at Bury:
And Richard the third, you know what end he came too.

Mer. By m' faith, you are cunning in the Chronicle, Sir.

Fit. No, I confesse I ha't from the Play-bookes,
And thinke they're more authentique.

It may beget some favour like excuse,
Though none like reason. Wit. No, my tune-full Mistresse?
Then, surely, Love hath none; nor Beauty any;
Nor Nature "violenced," in both these:
With all whose gentle tongues you speake, at once. R. 1.
Wit. Mr. Devil, put case, one of my Ladies, heere,
Hadh a fine"branch:" and would imploy you forth
To treate bout a convenient match for her.
What would you obverse? Pug. The color, and the size, Madame.
*Wit. And while she were with puppy? &c. V. 3.

Staple of News. c. (Acted in 1625.)

Expectation. Sir, I can expect too, if I have cause.

Enough.

Prologue. I feare too much, never did wrong, but with iuft
Lady, & teach others to do the like? cause.

Ind.

Expectation. I can do that

God give your worship Joy. P. Ju. What? of your staying?
And leaving me to stalk here in my trowfes,
Like a tame"Her'n-few" for you? A a. 4.

Tho. To enter all the Newses, Sir, o' the time.

Fas. And vent it as occasion serves! A place
Of huge"commerce"it will be! P. Ju. Pray thee peace, Dr.
You shall have"stall-fed" Doctors, cram'd Divines

Make love to her, [Lady Pecunia:] Cc. 2.
I have heard you ha' offered, Sir, to Locke up smoake,
To caufe the windores,"spar up"all your dores, &c.

P. Sc. I am cheated, robb'd
Jeer'd by confederacy. Fit. No, you are kick'd
And ufed kindly, as you should be. Sru. Spurn'd,
From all"commerce"of men, who are a curre.

Other Plays, Masques, Poems, &c.

But if you light on the wrong sheers, * will undoe, or A. 4.
end, you will pull all into a-knot, If I see a thing"vively"present-
or "else," which nothing but the ed on the Stage, &c. D. 3.

I come t'invite your Ladiship
To be a witnesse; [god-mother.] I will be your Partner,
And give it a horne-spoon, and a"treene"dish;
Bastard, and Beggars badges,
there are a knot of Clownes,
The Counsell of Finsbury, so they are y-styl'd,
Met at at her Fathers; all the wise o’th’ hundred;
Old Bafs Clench of Hamfield, petty Contable;
The and In Medley, Cooper of Illington,
And Headborough; with lowd To-pan the Tinker,
Or Mettall-man of Belfife, the “Third-borough:”
And D’ogenes Sibien, the great Writer of Chalcot.
O super-dainty Chanon! Vicar “incóney,”
Now are they tossing of his legs, and armes,
Like “Loggets” at a Pear-tree: ————
To feast his jolly friends, who hether come
In “threaves” to frolick with him, and make him cheare: R. 4.

An excellent song, and a sweet
Songster, & would have done rare-
yly in a Cage, with a dish of water,
and hempl Feed; a fine breast of his
owne: “Maqy. of Gypsies.” K. 4.5
The poore Cattle yonder are pass-
ing away the time, with a “cheat
loafe,” and a “bumbard” of broken
Minerva’s “Herniace,” and her Owle,
Doe both proclaine, thau shalt con-
trole
The course of things. D’, N. 1.
Jove knocks his Chin against his breth,
And “firms” it with the rest. N. 2.

——— Both Telephus,
And Peles, if they seeke “to heart-strike” us
That are Spectators, with their miserie,
When they are poore, and banish’d, must throw by
Their “bumbard”-phrase, and foote-and-halfe-foot words:
He ever hastens to the end, and so
(As if he knew it) “rapps” his hearer to
The middle of the matter:
D’, B. 2.
The old man many evils doe “girt” round;
D’, B. 3.

Sir Tho. More. Forasmuch as he
saw the Cardinal more reader to de-
part than the remnant; For, not only
the high dignitie of the Civill Magis-
strate, but the most basest handycrafts
are holy, when they are directed to the
honour of God. And, this is a cer-
taine kind of English Atticifne, or
3 R
eloquent Phrase of speech, imitating the manner of the most ancients, and finest Grecians, who, for more emphasis, & vehemencies sake used to speake to. D'. K. 3.

I remember, the Players have often mentioned it as an honour to Shakespeare, that in his writing, (whosoever he penn'd) hee never blotted out line. My answer hath beene, would he had blotted a thousand. Which they thought a malevolent speech. I had not told posterity this, but for their ignorance, who choose that circumstance to commend their friend by, wherein he most faulted. And to justify mine owne candor, (for if I lov'd the man, and doe honour his memory (on this side Idolatry) as much as any. Hee was (indeed) honest, and of an open and free nature: had an excellent Phantast; brave notions, and gentle expressions; wherein hee flow'd with that facility, that sometime it was necessary he should be stopp'd: Sufis-meanandus erat; as Augustus said of Haterius. His wit was in his owne power; would the rule of it had beene so too. Many times hee fell into those things, could not escape laughter: As when hee said in the person of Caesar, one speaking to him; Caesar thou dost me wrong. Hee replyed: Caesar did never wrong, but with just cause: and such like; which were ridiculous. But hee redeemed his vices, with his vertues. There was ever more in him to be prayed for, then to be pardoned.

"Discoveries." N. 3.

There is nothing valiant, or solid to bee hop'd for from such, as are always "kempt'd," & perfum'd; and every day smell of the Taylor. **Too much "pickedness" is not manly. D'. P. 1.

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**Masque of the Middle-Temple and Lincoln's-Inn. (no date.)**
(Perform'd, Feb'r. 15. 1613.) 4'. CHAPMAN. George.
G. Eld, for George Norton.

hee that cannot perforate the him learne to play the soole wise man well amongst wizards, let amongst "dizzards." C. 1.

Eunomia? (or the sacred power of Lawe)
Daughter of Jove, and Goddesse Honors Priest;
Appeares to Plutus, and his love assist.

EUN. What would the god of Riches?

PLUT. Joine with Honor:

In purpos'd grace of these great Nuptials; &c.
Life of Sir Thomas More. (Written by T. M.) 4°.
no date, place, nor printer.

In this famous mans house this youth learned most diligently ab-
undance of wisedome and vertue; and now he beganne to shew to the
world, what man he was likelie to prove. For the Cardinall [Morton]
often would make triall of his pre-
egnant witt, especially at Christmas
merriments, when having plaies for
recreacion this youth would sudd-
enly steppe up amongst the play-
ers, and never studying before up-
on the matter, make often a parte
of his owne invention, which was
so wittie and full of jests, that he
alone made more sports and laugh-
ter, then all the players besides: for
which his towardlienesse the Card-
inall delighted much in him, and
would often lay of him unto diver-
se of the Nobilitie, who at fun-
drie times dined with him, that
that boy there wayting on him,
whosoever should live to see it,
would prove a marvelous rare man.

C. 2.

Of her also he meant it, when
in his bookes of Comfort in Trib-
ulation he telleth of one, who
would rate her husband, because he
had no minde to sett himself for-
ward in the world, sayng unto h-
im: "Tillie vallie, tillie vallie:"
will you fit and make golings in
the athes; my mother hath often
sayd, unto me: it is better to rule
then to be ruled. Now in truth,
answered Sir Thomas, that is tru-
ly sayd, good wife; for I never yet
found you willing to be ruled. And
in another place of the same booke
he calleth this wife of his, a iollie

When he had remained a good
while in the Tower, my Ladie his
wife obtained leave to see him, that
he might have more motives to b-
reake his conscience, who at the
first comming to him like a plaine
and rude woman, & somewhat wo-
orldlie too, in this manner beganne
bluntely to salute him. "What the
good yeare," Mr. More, I marvell
&c.

Q. 5.

she answering after her cuftome:
"Tillie vallie, tillie vallie:" he re-
plied: how sayst thou Mrs. Alice,
is it not so indeede? Bone Deus
man, will this geare never be left?

Q. g. 2.

for to morrow is S. Thomas of
Canterbury's ceve, and the "utas" of
S. Peter; and therefore to morrow I
long to goe to God; it were a day ve-
ry meete and convenient. XX. 2.
Say that the Courtier “tyred” all in greene,  
And Lacie Earle of Lincolne haft thou left,  
“To treat” faire Margaret to allow my loves:  
And as I am true Prince of Wales, Ile give  
Living and land “to strength” thy college state.  
Believe me laste, I am the Lincolne earle,  
I not denie, but “tyred” thus in rags  
I lived disgraceful to winne fair Peggies love.  
————— to see the traitors “gree” so well,  
A Keepers daughter is too base in “gree”  
To match with men accosted of such worth.  

Wherefore have I such a company of “cutting” knaves to waite upon me, &c.

Cornelia. t. Kyd. Thomas 1595. 4°.

for Nicholas Ling,

Having no leisure (most noble Lady)  
Winters weeke with desolate Corne-  
But such as evermore is “traveld” with  
Lia, I will assure your Ladiship my  
Th’ afflications of the minde, **** And  
So vouchsafing but the passing of a  
Thy mortall “covetize” perverts our lawes.  

Or what did Neptune owe us

Within the bounds of further “Brittanies”
True “nobleste” never doth the thing it should not:
Th’ “inextinguible” thirst of “signorie.”
Pompey, that second Mars, whose “haught renowne”
The quiet life that carelessly is ledd,
Is not “aloney” happy in this world,
But Death itselfe doth sometime pleasure us.
Now hang “neglectly,” dangling downe your shoulders.
"For speke" not your fortune, nor hide not your neede,
   Pought better nought have, space to speake space to speede.
"Unknowne unkiss," it is lost that is unloughed.
Shall I consuine my selfe, to restore him now?
Pay, "backare" (quoth mortimer to his low)
   "Ka me, ka ther," one good tourse althry another.
Pought woyn by the tone, nought woyn by the tother.
In your reyning from hym to me, ye runne
   "Out of gods blessing into the warme sunne."
If he chyve, kepe your byll under wing muet,
Chatting to chyving is not worth a "chuer."

Her tong ronch on patens.
If it be monre, we have a page of mateins.
If it be even, ebenlong, nor Laren nor Creeke,
But English, and like "thutas" in earthe wecke.
She beginnew, first with a *cry a lepsone.
To whiche she ringh a peale, a tarene. such one;
As folk ring hees with balons. (* kyrie cleyson).

On an yll governour called Jude.

A ruler there was in a country a fer,
And of people a great excucion.
Who by name (as I understand) was called Jude;
One gabe him an alle, which gakte when he had beende.
He asked the geder, for what intent
He brought him that alle. For a present
I bryng maister Jude (quoth he) this as byther,
To topgle maister Jude and this alle together.
Whiche two toggled in one, this is brought to pass.
I maie byd you good even maister Judas.
Macabe or Meariot thou knave (quoth he?)
Whom it pleat your mastership, him let it be.

Of eafe in an Inne:
Thou takest thine eafe in thine Inne, so the eere?
That no man in his Inne, can take eafe by theer.
Two Maids of Moreclack.

Othervyse.
Thou takest thine ease in thine Anne, but I see,
Thine Anne taketh nother ease, nor profit by thee.

Of Mortimer's sow.
"Barkere," quoth Mortimer to his sow.
Went that sow backe, at that biddynge crow you?

Othervyse.
Barkere quoth Mortimer to his sow: le
Mortimers low speaketh as good latin as he.

Othervyse.
Barkere quoth Mortimer to his lowe:
The bore hall backe first (quoth he) I make a bowe.

To the reader.
Readers, reade this thus: for Preface, "Preface."
Such good do it you: the poore repathe here,
A fift hundred wishes I bring in place
To make good welfare, &c. ————

Two Maids of Moreclack. b. 4. (caret titulo.)

He that shall marry thee, is matcht y' faith,
To English rash, or to a Dutch "snap-haunce,"
You will strike fire with words. ————

Leave all to me, women that wade in sinne,
Have their wits charter "to authorize" it,
Blow you sweld winde and crack the battlements,
No thou art constant as the northern starre,
And I as giddy as the untam'd Leopard,

While mine more angly then is vulcans tithye
Smels ranker then despised Hemlocke ————

NOTE. Langhaime gives this edition of it in 1599; with which play to one Robert Armes; and certain modern accounts speak of an copy seems to accord.
Wherefore I am now bold to present Gismund to your sights, and to yours only, for therefore have I coniured her, by the love that hath bin these 24. yeres betwixt us, that she waxe not so proude of her fresh painting, to strangle in her plumes abroad, but to conten her selfe wi-

thin the walles of your house, so I am sure she shalbe safe from the Tragedian Tyrants of our time, who are not ashamed to affirme that they can no amarous poeme favour of any sharpes of wit, unlese it be seasoned with scurrilous words.

Pre. To the Templars.

Salve of each fore, "recure" of inward smarts.
Tancred the Prince of Salerne, overlives
His onely daughter (wonder of that age)
Gismund, who loves the "Countie Palurin,"
Guifbard, who "quites" her likings with his love:

Cantans. Quae mibi cantio non dum occurrit. The Song ended,

How time once past, may never have "recourse,"
No more than may the running streames revert
Nor worldlie power, no not the gods can hold
The "sway" of flying time, nor him "returne"

When he is past: (Note)
He will not part from the desired sight
Of your presence, which "silder" he should have,
For as the world wore on and waxed olde,
So vertue "quaild," and vice began to grow.
She dranke his heart, and made her lovely breast
His tombe, and "failed" not her "wisely" faith,
Of promis love, and of her bound "beheft."

Ungil she ended had her daies by death.
In case she be constrained to abide
In "preace" of company,
Who could devise more wisely "to conserve"
Things from "suspect?"

But why doth he [she] that sprung from Joves high head?
And Phoebus sifter "shene," despite thy power?

A. 1.
A. 1.
B. 3.
C. 2.
C. 3.
D. 1.
D. 2.
D. 3.
Thyestes.

And may the armes be "rented" from the tree? But otherwise, if now we cannot finde
That which our "falsed" hope did promise us.
Why then proceed, let not her cheekes
As red as is the partie-coloured rose,
Be "paled" with the newes hereof:
Such are the praiies Lovers "done" deserve,
Into this hollow cave, by cruell "heft"
Of king Tancred, were divers servants set,
And in such fort bereest amidst the flowers
Of his freth yeares, that ruthfull was "to feene."
All clottered lay the bloud in lumps of gore,
"Sprent" on his corps, and on his "paled" face,

Thyestes. t. (trans.) Heywood: Jasper. 1560. 8. b. 1.
Thomas Berthelettes.

goe where Minerva's men,
And skirt wittes doe swarme: whome the
hath taught to palle with pen.
In Lyncolnes Inn and Temples wayne,
Craves Inn and other "mo."
Thou shalt them synke whole payfull pen.
thy verfe shall florish se,
That Helpers thou wouldst well wernne
had taught them for to wright,
And all theire works with stately stile,
and goodly grace t'enight.
There shalt thou see of selme Porthc,
whole worke of his witter displeases,
And Spale worke of Princes paynte,
and preache abroad his praiyse.

There Sackbyldes Sonets sweertely saute,
and sately syned bee,
There Portons vertues do delight,
there Pibercons vou see
Welw prwede with pen: suche pong men there,
as wene thou mightest agayne
To be begote as Pallas was,
of myghtie Iove his brayne.
There heare thou shalt a great reporte,
of Baldwyns worthye name,
Whose myrour worke of Magistrates,
proclayme eternall saute.
And there the gentil Blindville is
by name and che by lynde,
Of whom we learnie by Plutarches lore
what frure by soe to lynde. (tople
There Laborde hydes, that turne his
a Common welthe to frame,  
And greater grace in Englishe gredes,  
to worthy authors name.  
There Googe a gratefull gaynes hath  
gotte,  
reporte that runneth ryse,  
Who crooked Compaiss dothe describe,  
and Zodiake of lyse.  
And yet great nombre more, whose  
names  
yf I shoulde now recite,  
A ten tymes greater worke than thine,  
I should be forse to wright. Pre.  

NOTE. These words are ad-  
dress'd by the Translator to Seneca,  
whom he feigns to have appear'd  
to him in a vision. From another  
part of his preface we learn, that  
he translated this play when he was  
very young, when dame Panacre yet  
had sette | no heare upon his eyne,  
—and that he had before translated  
the "Troas;" for thus we find him  
making Seneca speak: —  
A young man well I wotte there is  
in thyle of "Brynnie,"  
(That from the rest of all the Wórde  
aloost in seas both lie)  
That once this labour tooke in hande:  
him wolde I meere fullayne,  
To crave that in the rest of all  
my woroks he wolde take payne  
To toyle, of he in Troas did,  
is that your wyll (quorth I?)  
I blught, and sayd the same you seeke,  
loc, here I stande you by.  
—and in a poem before the transla-  
tion of "Agamemnon," by Stud-  
ley, (Edit. 1566, 8.) Phaer, Golding,  
and Edwards, are mention'd, as au-  
thors of renown.

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Docthor Faustus. b. Marloe. Christopher  
1624. 4°. b. l. for John Wright.

Then come and dine with me, and after meat,  
WEE'LL canbale every "quiddite" thereof:  
Beside the gates and high "Pyranides,"  
That Julius Caesar brought from Africa.  
kerpe out of the Circle I lay, lest I  
and now tis at home in mine "hollyry."  
Send you into the "Ditry" with a ven-  
gance.  

Battle of Alcazar. b. 1594. 4°.  
Edward Allde.
Palace of Pleasure. Vol. 1

I will provide thee of a princely "osprak," That as she flyeth over fifh in poodles, The fifh shall turne their glistering bellies up, And thou shalt take thy liberall choice of all, For "quitall" of which honorable armes, &c.
The hellish prince grim Pluto with his mace "Ding down" my soule to hel, and with this soule This sonne of mine, the honor of my house, "But" I perfome religiously to thee, That I have holyly earst undertane.
True Stukley, and so frethly to my minde, Hath this yong prince "redus'd" his fathers wrong,
Why king Sebastian, wilt thou now "fore-flow," And let so great a glorie flip thy hands?

C. 3.
C. 3.
D. 4.
E. 1.
E. 3.

The Volscians perceiving themselves greatly desired determined by common accord, "to infirce" warres upon the Romaines, under the "conduction" of Acius Tullius, and Coriolanus.

of purpose "to contrive" and spende the time, till the arrivall of Virginius.

S. 2.

as neither he "invereth inuirie" to others, ne pet suffeteth &c. C. 1.

not to enter in triumphe, as voices use upon gnine of historic, with bruiterie "to ostentate" their glorie, by sounde of Shalme and Dromine, C. 2.

This tale Aecipe reporteth "prem-

ominous" men to beware of light hope, and banne trule, to be repos'd in frendes and kinfolke.

F. 1.

his bande of horsemen glistered gloriously, with golden bridles, trappes, "barbes," and suche like. F. 2.
The lyke also some women doe attempt, by devises and subtile secretes to extrude their conceptions that the swelling of their body, might not "irrogate" & wrinkle their faces, and that their painted labours & great burdens, doe not make them looke olde in their "youthy" dayses.

F. 4.

after infinite disputations to him self, he gave place to reason, considering the great "distemper," that would influe his "disordinate" love. G. 3.

And the next daie, the three thebes were conveded forth, "to bleste the worlde with their heles." H. 8.

She had dwelling with her a peticr
gisle, well "noseled" and brought up, in voyage of arranters, R. 1.b

I know not who thou art, but if I come downe, I will to coddell & "bom-bale" thee, that thou shalt not be able, to sturre thyself. R. 6.

Giletta a Philisians daughter of Narbon, heared the Frenche King of a Fiftula, for reward whereof he demanded Beltramo Counte of Rossiglione to husband. The Counte being maried against his wil, for despight fled to Florence, and loved an other. Giletta his wife, by politicke found meanes to live with her husband, in place of his lover, and was begoten with child of two sonnes: which known to her husband, he received her againe, and afterwards he lived in great honor and felicitie.

The xxxviii. Novell. B. 2.b

NOTE. The above is this writer's argument to his said 38th. novel; concerning which, see a note in the "Introduction," at p. 49. The Clown, the Countess, Paroles, and some others, great ornaments of the play that is built upon it, have no existence in the novel at all.

the Counte knowing the things he hadde spoken, to be true **"abdicat" his obstruine rigour: B. 7.

If you doe ever make any prose of triall, to knowe of what "trampe" the Arrows of Love her, B. 6.

through whole faucour and counsaille, they might not aleie "conferve" the thinges gotten, but also amplifie the boundes, and limites of their Empire. B. 7.b

Ach that this "refuse," did more straungely pinche him, more nere at the heart, then ever the Ege of Caucasus (whereof the Poetcs have talked so muche) did "tire" the mawe of the stature theire Prometheus. B. 7.b

Whereof I will not advouche any other example, but of this traitour, who "passionated" nor with Lobe, but rathcr with rage and furie, ceaseth not &c. D. 8.

Ah God under what Planet was I borne, that after so long pleasure receivd with my beloved "ere," and company, I shoulde by her fele a displeasure an hundred times worse then death? P. 2.b

What "dure" so cruel penaunce dorous I sustaine, for "none" offense at all? D. 4.b

in whom onely as they thought, confided the "happe," or mishappe of their enterprise. R. 1.

Ah traitours eyes, **com out of your shamelesse "urge" for ever. [pulling them out.] R. 2.

but he without feare or "appallemcnt," made this answer. R. 3.b

the high waye was open, to byng their enterprises to desired eftecte, Whiche they full well "acquited," **"ul-ling themselfe priuely and "appryly," at all times one with another, without any respecte. R. 6.

with Botes on his legges all durtie and "raped," as though he were newly-lighted from his porcle. R. 8.
he cau'd all the windowes and doores to be "mured," and closed up in suche style, that it was impossible for her to go out, &c.

S. 2.

Engraven more lyckely in his minde than any forme may be "inculpted" upon mettall or marble.

S. 4.²

The force whereof pareaeth the "lucce" and marie [marrow] within my bones.

S. 5.²

That when you think "to extrude" the enemy oure &c.

T. 1.

He termed rather to bee a man "straung" and bounde wyth chaynes, than lyke one that had his witter and understandynge.

T. 3.

And letting a good chere upon his face all "mated" and confus'd for troubles past,

T. 4.

Hath bene so "affectioned" to me, this peere or two,

X. 4.

And he was greatly "affoon'd," to see so rare a beautie as appeared in the Princesse: Which be the wearsynesse of the wyre, nor the parthynge became of the Sunne, could in any wyse so "appare," but that &c. X. 8.

For in pronouncing his wordes he sighed so in his tale, and changed his colour so ofter, and had his face to "besprent" with teares, that it seemed his soule "attached" with superfluous lorys, would at that very instant have abandon'd his body.

Y. 1.

Madame, it behoveth me to confesse that the losse of this one life is to little to paze the tribute of the "curelfell" fault that I have committed against you.

Z. 8.²

Whose helmet was made of manholes "rampe," and made well steeld with listte attempers,

A. 7.

Armed with no "slethal" swordes or deadly lance,

D.²

The Countesse, somewhat shamefaile and abash'd, to heare her selfe so greatly prapled of a Prince so great, began to bluse and "taint" with "roseall" colour, the whitenesse of her alabaster face.

Bb. 1.

Let fortune then and love do what they list, the faire Countesse that be mine chaunee what chaunee may.

Cc. 1.²

This poore "Podgecock," "contribving the time" with sweete and pleasaunt wordes, with his dareling simphorosia,

E. 5.

for if you have that already which you demaund, what doth constraine you to speake so "aftenually?"

Gg. 7.²

If I die for it, I wil presently be "acquited" of my torment.

Db. 8.²

What Nation ever comparable to

The Greekes, * * * And yet these "Mankind Women" for Revenge thronke not to perceve their Province. What like be
genent towne as that of Troy was? and yet Penethesilea one of their Queenes with his "magny" indebtedness to raise the Greekes, that to many yeares had lain before the same. What Queene
(may what "Stalane") durst he for company of the meanest man; and yet one of these presumed to beg the match of the mightiest Monarch that ever ruled the world.

A. 4.

that rather "cackled" to satisfy his desire, than coveted to observe his promised faith.

A. 8.

No charge to "burdenous" or weighty for such a victory, no enterprise too hard for a mind to purge and cleanse.

B. 1.

Ariobarzanes at length clipped the horse of his sovereign lord had lost his shoes before, and that the horses had "scurried" his horses.

B. 3.

the rapiers were two chapans of gold, very artistically made, the "barbe" and coveture of the horse, of cloth of gold stung round about with like gold.

B. 3.

every of them wearing his ladies chape, globe, or other token, according to the common custom, in such like cases.

B. 4.

nor through his own request, but rather voluntarily "acquiesce" called thereunto by the Romaines:

C. 1.

When he had laid so with "weeping tears," he killed and embraced him.

F. 1.

a personage to the "poverty" very famous and "renowned."

F. 2.

and was contented with the "Arbitrement" of his daughter.

D. 5.

Which graces and benefits truly I cannot forget, knowing that the "ingrate" man provoketh the Gods to anger, and men to hatred.

I. 2.

"worth and outraged" with that answer,

L. 2.

to whom he used "conceivable" reverence as to his father.

P. 2.

wherewith he was so cruelly inflamed, as he was like "to force" out of the bounds of reason and wit.

P. 3.

the more difficult and dangerous his enterprise seemed to be, the more grew desire to prosecute and "object" himself to all dangers.

P. 4.

it seemed that all things were unpaved and agreed "to lost" his enterprise to happy success.

P. 2.

the "Brute" of this act incontinently was "disparlled" almost throughout the Region of Italy.

S. 1.

For so much as hitherto I never saw things done by you, which "preponderated" or perverted the good judgement that all the world esteemeth to shine in you.

S. 7.

he should see the smoke mount up with greater "smoulder" than that which the mount Gibe with vomit forth at ecerayne seafns &c.

T. 8.

being both well mounted upon two good Turkey horses, which ran to fall, as the "quarrel" out of a crosthaw.

U. 1.

a number (the more to be pitted) shewing forth the themselves to the "Portefale" of every Cheapener, that let demande the price.

E. 6.

It is impossible of a Byte or Contemnate to make a good "Sparhawk, or Terrel gentle."

D. 3.

who "guerdoneth" the good for their good works, and deeds, and rewardeth.
the evil for their wickednes and mischiefe. Now turne we then to the history of two, the rarest Lovers that euer were, the performance and finshinge wherein, had it bene to prosperous as the beginning, they had "joyed" joyfully the fruits of their intent, and two noble houses of one City reconcil'd to perpetual frindship. 

Z. 1.

hereupon ensueth immediately his 25th novel, containing the history of "Rhomeo and Julietta."

Is it possible that under such beautie and rare conchoneness, disloyalty and Treason may have their "Spredge" and Lodgynge? 

Z. 5.

But if this "Journey" seemd long to these two "passioned" Lovers, let other Judge, that have at other tymes allayed the lyke: for every minute of an hour seemed to them a Thounande yeares,

Z. 8.

For if all the horrible and tempestuous foundes of the world had bene "canonized" forsy out of the greatest "holy bards," and founden through his delicate Eares, his lyricites of Lyke were so lreste bounde and hope, as the by no meanes could awake,

Sh. 2.

Specially the Lord Antonio, whose heart was "traped" with such surpassing love, as neither teare nor word could abuse,

Sh. 3.

And to after much countable, and great tymes "considered" in their severall examinations,

Sh. 2.

hoping against hope, & sapying by & by some toy & pleasure, wherein he "banished himself with great contented minde."

Ec. 7.

For I do assure you that notinge hutone or of little effect hath made me "darke" my businesse at this time, which me think I do not "forlow," when I inforce my selfe to take pipe and mercy upon the afflicted.

Do.

unto whose to the great pleasure of the Strenders by, and exceeding "croynge" of his Maiestie &c.

Ec. 4.

by resuling two mighty Barons, that "canoned" the Walles, and well "murced" rampart of his "publicity."

Ec. 6.

over the door whereof, yee shall finde the armes of my Husband, "entwined" in Marble:

H. 7.

And then his Coraline mouth, through which breathing, issued out a breath more "loste and laborous" than Amber, Sulke, &c.

I. 7.

according to the affection that vote in the Centre of that modest & sober "Purcell" mynde:

Do.

The Page which was malicious, and ill "affectioned" to Dom Diego,

Rk. 7.

how chaunceth it that I am not "intreated" according to the deter of my constant minde &c.

Li. 3.

The knight viewing the "antiquity" and excellency of the place, deliberated by and by to plant there the "lege" of his abode,

Li. 4.

who aswell for the eill order, & not accustomed "nourture," as for "affluall" playnts and weepings, was become &c.

Li. 5.

more like a wilde and Savage crea
nure (such one as is "depeinted" in brutal sorte) than faire from Diego.

**D.**

Now leave we this amorous hermit "to passation" and "playne" his misfortune, &c.

**D.**

that the cruellies of the company were moved with compassion to see his "strangely" strange of his wits.

**H n 3.**

For a friend being a second himselfe, agreeable by a certayne natural Sympathic in "attonement" to his affections of him whom he loveth.

**M. 5.**

praying him not to take in ill part his "increte" and hard imprisonment, for that he durst doe none other, the State of the City having so enjoined hym.

**D o. 7.**

My heart doth saye me, "reason wanting" and Judgement hangeth in bal- lance by continuall agitations, P p. 3.

as he seemed the trimmed Dancer that ever trode a "Cinque pace" after such a style.

**Q q. 6.**

But put the Case that I were a valiant man, yet thou art none of them upon whom "ballance" ought to move his estates:

**R r. 2.**

and when he was returned, he "talked" his former sayth, and was not for his.

**R r. 8.**

I have foreseen the "Trumpeery" deceiued,

**S l. 2.**

But the that was so much or more "chorlded" with the raging and intolerable fire of love, speedily found meanes &c.

**S l. 3.**

her deals so waverly and wisely in th;
Therefore come not the fatal sisters three,
That draw the line of life and death by right?
Com furies all, and make an end of mee,
For from the world, my sprite would take his flight.  

Blind Beggar of Alexandria. c. CHAPMAN. George
1598. 4°. For William Jones.

I give this jewel to thee richly worth
A "kentall" or an hundreth weight of gold,
But is it round, and hath it neare a blemish,
A mouth to wide a looke too impudent.  

Pego. Oh mayster tis without all these, and "without al cri."  
B. 2.

oh that we a "noyse of musitions" to play to this "antick" as we goe,
B. 4.  
it will "become the house" wonderfull well.  
D. 2.

That at our banquet all the Gods may tend,
"Plauding" our victorie and this happie end.  

Cafe is alter'd. (Dramatic Dialogue.) 1635. 4°. b. l.
J. N. for Robert Bird.

Is it not a pitifull cafe?
Dal. It is: and poore heart (were not wishing in vaine) I could "be-
teeeme" her a better match: then thus to see a diamond buried in sea-
coale-ashes,  
A. 2.  
and so long weary me with the

Suite being not able "to hold wage" with you, that in the end, I am en-
forced eyther to leave it, or to com-

Mil. "A goodyer on you" for me,
(Dalio, Millo.)  
C. 4.
Of your oratour and poete laureate
Of Engelande, his workes here they begyne
In primis the boke of honsoure aynare

Of vertue also, the soberayne entredunce
The boke of the rocircle, prince Arthuriis creation

His comedy, Academios called by name

And of soberaintie a noble pamphlet,
And of magnificence a notable mater
How waintrefet countenance of the nowe "get"
With crafty conceuence both finer & flatter
And cloked collusion is brought in to clater
With course abution who printeth it wel in minde
Such doubleness of ye world therin he may finde.

The boke of Worches creautur when Skelton was
Nowe Henry the viii. kyng of Engelande
A treatise he devyled, and brought it to pas
called Speculum principis, to heare in his hande
Therin to reade, and to understande
All the demenour of princely aynare
To be our kyng of god "preordainate."

Herke pycke a quarel & fall owr with him then
And so "our face hym with a carde of ten,"

And thus "sainte George to borowe"
He shall have shame and sorowe.

Christ by crueltie
Was napyed upon a tree
He payed a bitter penitent
For mans redemption
He drank a "etlet" and gall
To redeem us with all

There came an olde "cybide"
She haled of a kybe
And had broken her hym
At the threshold cumnyng in
And fell to wyde open
That one myght le her token
The devil thercon be "broken"
What neede all this be spoken
She yelled lyke a calle
Edward II.

Ryse up on gods “halfe”
Saye Eymouth runnynge L. 1.
Yet ouer all that
Of byshops they eate
That though ye round your heare
An ynter above your care 1. 1.
Squire knight and Lord

Thus the church “remord” D. 6.
Peter halfe the paine
Was betwene you twayne
Pyramus and “Thetbe”
As than befell to me K. 4.
The rooke, with the “Olspray”
That cutteth Hyles to “afray.” S. 4.

Richard Bradocke, for William Jones.

And when the commons and the nobles ioyne,
Tis not the King can “buckler” Gaveston,
Welle pull him from the strongest hould he hath,
He weares a Lordes reuenewe on his backe,
And Midas like he iets it in the court,
With base outlandish “cullions” at his heeles,
Whose proud fantastick liveryes make such shoue,
As if that Proteus god of shapes appearde.

I am that Cedar shake me not to much,
And you the Eagles, sore ye were so high,
I have the “gresles” that will pull you downe,
And Æque tandem shall that canker crie,
Unto the proudest peere of “Britannie:”
This “haught resolve” becomes your maistie

Edward kneelles, and faith.

By earth, the common mother of us all,
By heaven, and all the mooving orbes thereof,
By this right hand, and by my fathers sword,
And all the honours “longing” to my crowne,
I will have heads, and lives for him as many,
As I have manors, castels, townes, and towers,
We will finde comfort, money, men, and friends,
Ere long, “to bid the English King a base.”
How say yong Prince, what thinke you of the match?
Prin. I thinkke King Edward will out-runne all. F. 4.
Or like the snakie wreath of Tophon,
"Engirt" the temples of his hatefull head,
Make me despise this transtoric pompê,
And fit for aye "enthronized" in heaven,
Well may I "rent" his name, that rends my heart. H. 2.

Enter Matrevis and Gurney.


NOTE. What follows,—to the exit of the horrid perpetrators of king Edward's murder, at sign. K.
1. l. 7,—is in so good a manner, & so very unlike all the rest of the play, that most readers of it will be tempted to think it is not of the hand, and will perhaps fancy they see Shakespeare in it.

for Thomas Thorpe.

Cor. A prettie worke, I pray what flowers are these?
Gaze. The Pancie this.
Cor. O thats for lovers thoughtes.
What that, a Columbine?
That knowes not of what fashion Dice are made,
Nor ever yet lookt towards a "red Lettice,"
And from a paire of Gloves of halfe a crowne,
To twenty crownes: will to a very "scute"
Smell out the price: H. 4.
As for your Mother, shee was wise, a most slippant tongue she had, and could set out her Taile with as good a grace as any she in Florence, "come cut and long-tayle;" (prose.) I. 3.

1597. 8°. Thomas Creede, for Robert Dexter.
History of Capt. Stukeley.

Or whether list me sing so "personate,"
My serving self to conquer with my verse:
Speake ye attentive swaynes that heard me late,
"Needs me" give grace unto the Conquerers.
At Colins feet I throw my yeelding reed:
But let the rest win homage by their deed.

Prologue.

I first adventure, with fool-hardy might,
To tread the steps of perilous despight:
I first adventure: follow me who list,
And be the second English Satyrift.

Then crept in Pride, and peevish "Covetise:"
And men grew greedy, "discordous" and nice.
Now man, that ear'st "Hail-fellowe" was with beast,
"Woxe" on to weene himselfe a God at leaft.
They naked went: or clad in ruder hide:
Or home-spun Russet, void of farraine pride:
But thou canst maske in "garish guaderie,"
To suit a fools far-fetchd livery.
A French head joyn'd to necke Italian:
Thy thighs from Germanie, and brest fro Spaine:
An Englishman in none, a fool in all:
Many in one, and one in severall.

D°, Part 2°. 1599. 8°. for Robert Dexter.

Himselfe goes patched like some base "Gottyer,"
Leaft he might ought the future stocke "appeyre."

Florian the lyre did women love "alife,"
And so his sonne doth too, all, but his wife:
He land morgag'd, He sea-beat in the way.
Wishes for home a thousand "fishes" a day:
And now he deemes his home-bred fare as "leece,"
As his parch't Bisket, or his barrel'd Beefe:
Buffy d'Ambois. p. 1r.

John A. Nokes and John A. Styles and I cannot "cotten," B. 2r.
Bones a pod man, late downe thy tabor dricks,
And heare me speake, or with my "Dudgen Dagger"
He plase a fit of mirth upon thy pate.
D. 1r.
to morrow comes O Kane with "Gallinglace,"
and reage magennies, with his lightfoot "kerne,"
then will we not come "miching" thus by night,
but charge the towne and winne it by day light.
D. 3r.
O "Baraffor" shamrocks, "are no meat,
Pore Bonny elabo, nor greene Water-cresses,
Pore our strong butter, nor our twelde oremeale,
and drinking water brings them to the flise.
D. 6r.
that thy valour should be sunke,
In such a "bally" unknowne sea of Armes.
R. 3r.

Buffy d'Ambois t. [CHAPMAN, George] 1641. 4o.
A. N. for Robert Lunne.

Field is gone
Whose Action first did give it name, and one
Who came the nearest to him, is denide
By his gray beare to shew the height and pride
Of D'Ambois youth and braverie;
Pro. 1r.
That's a Court indeed;
Not mixt with "Cloveries" us'd in common houses;
B. 2r.
and though our Custome:
Keepe this *asflur'd confusion from our eyes,
What new-come Gallant have wee heere, that
dares "mate" the Guise thus?
D. 6r.
in their browes.
Pyrrho's Opinion in great letters shone;
That death and life in all respects are one.
C. 2r.
Alas, I feare my strangenesse will "retire" him:
If he goe back, I die;
D. 3r.
Slave flattery (like a "Rippers" legs rowl'd up
In boots of hay-ropes) with Kings soothed guts.
Swadled and "strappl'd," now lives only free.
E. 2r.
Shew me a great man * that *
"Bumbafts" his private rooses, with publique riches;
That affects royaltie, rising from a "clap-dith," .

let me have
My"lucerns" too, (or dogs inur'd to hunt
Beasts of most rapine)
Let me hand therefore be the "Herman" rod
To part and reconcile, and so "conserve" you,
When the most royall beast of chase, the Hart
(Being old, and cunning in his "layres" and haunts)
Can never be discovered to the bow
The pece or hound: yet where (behind some "Queich")
He breaks his gall, and rutteth with his hinde
The place is markt, and by his Venery
He still is taken.
That your foule body is a "Lernean" fenne
With "reminiscion" of the Spirits promis,
methought the Spirit
(When he had utter'd his perplex"prefage")
Threw his chang'd countenance headlong into clouds; .

Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois. t. D*. 1613. 4*. T. S.
Death in his "Seres" bears.
If a poor woman, "votift" of revenge &c.
With which I note, how dangerous it is,
For any man "to prease" beyond the place,
To which his birth, or means, or knowledge ties him; F. 3.
I overtooke, comming from Italie,
In Germanie, a great and famous Earle
Of England; the most goodly fashion'd man.
I ever saw: from head to foot in forme
Rare, and most "absolute;" hee had a face
Like one of the most ancient honour'd Romanes,
From whence his noblest Familie was deriv'd;
He was beside of spirit passing great,
Valiant, and learn'd, and liberall as the Sunne,
Spoke and writ sweetly, or of learned subiects,
Or of the discipline of publike weales;
And twas the Earle of Oxford:
I thanke you sir, and doubt not yet to live
"To quite" your kindnesse
Aum. "Meane space" use your spirit
And knowledge for the chearful "patience".
Of this so strange and sodaine "consequence."

All things as well "refract," as voluntarie
Reduceeth to the prime celestiall cause,
And had I, of my courage and "resolve,"
But tenne such more, &c. "To fray" yee from your vicious swindge in ill,
Since I "could shill" of man, &c.

Guy of Warwick &c. (caretitulo) 4. b. 1.

But "a sound" let we now see,
"Breech'd" with Guyes spear of trea,
and of Ethelbact speaks we,
that carlyon that led fro guy,
that halfe a spear through his body,
to his hender arm was she,
So helps me "Mahown" of might,
And "Termageante" my God to bright,
(Rahound, alibi.)
Syr quod guy "God yelde it you,"
Aa. 1.
And so to hall he "yede" running,
and guy tall after following, Aa. 1. b
Then cam Colbrande forth anone
On soote for horse might heare him none &c.
Ii. 1. b

NOTE. Here beginneth the battle between sir Guy and this giant, call'd also — Colbrande, champion for the Danes, against king Athelstan.

Now is the styre brought to an ende
Of guy the bold barron of prayr,
And of the luyre mayde Phelps,
And of Herude the bold Barron,
And of Allake and sir Raynburne,
Luyre entamples men may "lere,"
Who so will lysten and heare, L. 1. 5.
Syr Bevis.

Pylers and dorcs ware al of brasse
Windowes of "latin" were set with glasse
F. 1. b
And graunte me armure and schede
Shede and speere good at nede
Shure helme and "culworth" schede
And bringe me sake into the schede
F. 3. b

Seven winter he was thore
Weate he had never more
But ones a dage withouten melle
Of weat bran he had a melle
For "to lenche" with all his lyfe
In povertie and muche styke
Sche de or corne ete he none
But of water he had great won
Rattes and mple and sake loch dere
Was his meate that seveyn pre
Thus is bevis on the prelyon grounde
god bring him out hole and founde
E. 1.
Of arundell bevis botone lyght
and take him to topan the bewght
And bevis with a bolde harre
wit "morglay" aysayed "Alcapare"
K. 2.

NOTE. This Alcapart, you are told some lines before, — "was full thirty fote longe:" & of his strength you have a notable specimen in the page following; where, being overcome by sir Bevis, and taken into his service, he takes up under his arm the said sir Bevis, his wife, & horse, and puts them all o' ship-board.

Now is bevis in Coleyne lande
through might o' chirisles hande
there he get great renowne
For the slaying of the dragnoune &c.
K. 3. b

NOTE. Here beginneth sir Bevis's adventure with the dragon, which is the origin of the famous "Dragon of Wantley:" The well, the vomit, the three days' flight, & the killing of the dragon by a wound under his wing as he was stretching them for flight, are incidents in this legend.

Bevis blessed himselfe & forth "yode"
L. 2. b
A graunte with him he hath brought
an erthly man lemerty he nought
Nepher of "feste ne of fell"
For he is lyke the dyvell of hel
Men tal him Alcaparte &c. P. 3.
Lysten lordinges "holde you kyll"
Guy of Warwick &c.

Of doughty men tell you I will
a. 2.
Now hath he bys the treasure done
through anudell that will runne
wherefor with that and other carell
he made the “casell of anudell.”

Syr Degore.
And when the pericerca that did so
That the man to strong wold be
A “nallworth” man in any work
and of his lyne a well good clerc.

B. 1.
for all the marriage that done hath bene
I will not with no woman “well.”
Whyle wydow nor damosell C. 2.
Syr Degore had the greatre hastre
and wonder wel he “could his crane.”
To saunte hym downe then had he
“went.”

D. 3.
Lordses and you wypl “halde you fl?”
A gentyl tale tel you I will a. 1.

Syr Isenbras.
the lade hym thanked “often lyche”
For his giftes to greare x. A. 3.

Squire of low Degree.
ye shall have runyme and malmeke
Both ypersaffe and bernage wyne
Bounteose and wyne of greke
Both algrade and respice eke
Antowche and halearde
Pymten also and garnarde
Wyne of greke and misleadell
Both clare pyme and rochell D. 2.

There was worth and melody
With harpe getron and lantere
With core ribible and clockarde
With pypes organes and tumhare
With other mystrefles them amonge

with cleonpe and with lantere songe
with hyde creade and Dowcentere
with trompette & with claryon eerie
with dircet pipes of many corde.

Syr Eglamour.
We eare a kynge of lyttre lande
And “much would have more” A. 2.
For certayne “forth” as I can here
When he was “moist” there he lye.
He was lyttren counte and more

B. 2.
Syr Tryamour.
A “wo worte” worked treason B. 1.
This shylde waxed wonderous well
Of greke lature both “ashe and fell.”

B. 4.
He imore his legges even a swappe
Harde falk by the kne * * *
Surlonge on his thampes kede
As a man that was nye “wode”
and caught wonder falk F. 1.

Robin Hood.
Robin was a proude outlawe
Whyle he walked on grounde
So custyng an outlawe as he was on
was never none ploude
Robin kede in Herndale
And lened upon a tree
And by lest John
A good man was he
and also dyb good Scatheloke
and mych the mylers come
There was no inch of hys body
But it was worth a grove A. 1.

Adam Bel &c.
by the veyth of the north countrey
By them it is as I meane
The one of them hight Adam Bel

3 U
The other Clyn of the cloogh
the thyrd was william of Cloudesly
an archer good enough
they were outlawed for Kenilton A. 2.

Howleglas.

And than was the meane season while
Howleglas was parye le clarke, at Calter
they shold play the resurrection of
cour lord, for because than the meane
were not learned nor could not read, prie
toke his *leman* and put her in
the grabe for an angell, and this being
Howleglas toke to hym ii. of the sym-
plesk persons wic were in the towne that
plaid the iii. matric, and the parson
plaid Chrixe, with a baner in his hand,
and than saide Howleglas to the sym-
plesk persons, when the angell asketh you to
home you feke, you may sawe the par-
ones leman with one iye. Than it for-
tuned that the tym was come that thei
must playe: the angell asked then whom
they sought: than said they as Howleg-
las had新股ed le learn them afore. than
answered they, we take the pricke
leman with one iye: and than the pric-
ek myght heare that he was mocked.
And when the pricke leman heard that,
he acrofe out of the grabe and would
have clenge with her but Howleglas up-
on the cheke, but he missed him and
smore one of the symple parson that
plaid one of p*the* matric, he gave
her another, than toke him by the
heart, that feing his wyle: came run-
ning halte to smite the pricke leman,
and than the pricke feing this: calle
downe his baner, and went to helpe his
woman, so that the one gabe the other
fore strokes and made great noyle in
the churche and than Howleglas lepy
them lyinge together by the eares in the
bodi of the church, went his way out of
the village, and came no more there.

Knight of the Swan.

ye hygh "digne" and Illustrious pre-
ynce me lord Ewarte by the grace of
god Duke of Buckyngham Erle of Pe-
reford, Stafforde, and of Northamp-
ton

of whome the conceiued fre sonnes
and a Daughter *"chylded"* of them at
one onely tym

D°

Wherefore I belieue you "to take it
in grec" as well as I:

B. 1

For the night before the dape of wed-
dinge * * were made "moriskes," comed-
ies, daunces, interlude, al maner
of joyous lyres in p*the* kinges palais,

D°

And as trulge as ye comforted your
sweet mother the day of your holy re-
urrection, when syke and before all oth-
er ye showed you to her in body "im-
pansible" and glorified and "consequent"
to the other holy ladys to your most
happy apostles

E. 1

And when yonge Helias (wiskey tau-
ght *"inspired of god") heard his go-
ther speake in suche manner of that he
had commande of god, he conformed
him "al holy" to his divine wil,

E. 4

And finall they mounted him sure-
ly upon a good and mighty couetor well
"harded" and "trapped" as it belongeth to
such a poynite.
Goulart’s Admirable History.

Sir laid ye earle to thende ye same it nor to be true here is my guage to fulfeye it “to the utterance;” and bequeathe it to the death that it is as I have said.

M. 2.

Note him to courageous with his words that he “crushed” at his helmet which with the earl fell backward upon his horse.

M. 2.

And in such wise they were for their way in a place “inhabitable” that they will not what to think, N. 3.

NOTE. The book from which these extracts are taken is a collection or miscellany of poems, as they are call’d, and some histories, of which Sir Guy, Sir Bevis &c. are the subjects; they have separate signatures; and some of them are laid, at the end, to have been printed by William Copland; whose first printed book, with date, is of the year 1551, according to Ames: “The Knight of the Swan,” a history, is a translation from French, made by Robert Copland, father to William; a printer also, and scholar to Wynkyn de Worde.


speaking such “searefull” words as desperate men are accustomed “to proferre;” crying out and lamenting that he had lived verie wickedly, and that he could not endure the Judgement of GOD:

N. 5.

who mangle their faces, and cut their limmes: and who never speake to any body; who thinke to honour their nature by “disnaturings” themselves.

T. 1.

Ambrose Grimani a “Genevaise,” lying in garnison in the Ile and Cittie of Chio,

G. g.

A Councillor of the Parliament at Grenoble being taken with the love of a Gentlemann, was so wonderfully “passioned,” as hee left his place and all honestie, to follow her where soever shee went.

Hh. 7.

hee entred with his galleis laden with victuals, and releaved the place in sight of all the “Genevois.”

Pp. 5.

Phillip called the good Duke of Bourgund, in the memory of our ancestors, being at Bruxells with his Court and walking one night after supper through the streets, accompanied with some of his favorites, he found lying upon the stones a certaine Artisan that was very drunkne, and that slept soundly. It pleased the Prince in this Artisan to make trial of the vanity of our life, wherof he had before discouer-
fed with his familiar friends. He therefore caused this sleeper to be taken up and carried into his Palace: hee commands him to bee layed in one of the richest beds, a riche Night-cap to bee given him, his foule shirt to bee taken off, and to have an other put on him of fine Holland: when as this Dronkard had digested his Wine, and began to awake: behold there comes about his bed, Pages and Groomes of the Dukes Chamber, who draw the Curteines, make many courtesies, and being bare-headed, ask him if it please him to rise, and what apparell it would pleae him to put on that day. They bring him rich apparell. This new Monseur amazed at such curtesie, & doubting whether hee dreampt or waked, suffered himselfe to be dreft, and led out of the Chamber. There came Noblemen which saluted him with all honour, and conduct him to the Maffe, where with great ceremonie they give him the Booke of the Gospell, & the Pixe to kisse, as they did usually unto the Duke: from the Maffe they bring him backe unto the Palace: hee washes his hands, and sittes downe at the Table well furnished. After dinner, the great Chamberlaine commandes Cardes, to be brought with a great summe of money. This Duke in Imagination playes with the chiefe of the Court. Then they carry him to walke in the Gardein, and to hunt the Hare & to Hawke. They bring him back unto the Palace, where he supers in state. Candles being light, the Musitions begin to play, and the Tables taken away, the Gentlemen & Gentle-women fell to dancing, then they played a plesant Comedie, after which followed a Banket, whereas they had prentely floure of Iphocras and prentious Wine, with all sorts of confitures, to this Prince of the new Impression, so as he was drunke, and fell foundlie asleepe. Here-upon the Duke commanded that hee should bee disrobed of all his riche attire. He was put into his olde ragges and carried into the same place, where hee had beene found, the night before, where hee spent that night. Being awake in the morning, hee beganne to remember what had happened before, hee knewe not whether it were true in deede, or a dreame that had troubled his braine. But in the end, after many discourses, hee concludes that all was but a dreame that had happened unto him, and so entertained his wife, his Children and his neighbours, without any other apprehension. Pp. 6.
Romeus and Juliet.

Helpe-learned Pallas, helpe,
ye mules with your art,
Help all ye damned knacks to tell
of loyes "return" to smarr,
Help eke ye litters three,
my skillestel pen tindyre
For you it cauld &c. — A. 1.
And pe" how much" she did
with constant mind retyre:
"So much" the more his servent minde
was pricke fourthy by delyre.
But when he many moneths,
yhopelessly of his "return,
Had servyd her, who "forset" not
what paynes he did endure:
A. 2.

For the dote love els where,
(and then thy time is "borne")
Or els (what booteeth thee to tye)
loves court the hath lordworne.
A. 4.
No Lady lave or bowle,
was in Verona towne:
No knight or [other] gentleman
of high or lowe renoune:
But Capulet himselfe
hath byd unto his feast:
Or by his name in paper sent,
appointed as a feast.
A. 5.

NOTE. This circumstance of
a written invitation (a thing not in
the novels) suggested a scene of
humour in Shakespeare, which
you may see in his play at p. 13.
And whilst he sighd on her
his partiall percey eye,
his former love, for which of late
he ready was to dye.
Is now as quite forgotte,
as it had never been:
A. 6.
In wyre lave warlike love
with golden bowe and shaft,
And to his care with steady hand
the bowstring up he "cast,
Till now he had escaped
his sharpe insaming vace:
Till now he liked not assaull
her yong and tender hart.
His whetted arrowe loode,
to toouchy her to the quicke:
That through the eye it "strake" the
hart,
and there the hedde did sticke.
It booted not to strive &c.

* * *
The yomps now of the feast
her heart "gyn" to depsyhe:
And onely togeth when her "even"
mere with her lovers eyes.
When theyr now smitten heartes
had fed on loving "gleames:" Whilke passing too and fro theye eyes
"yningled" were theye beames. &c.
A. 7.

At thone lyde of her chayre,
her lover Romeo:
And on the other lyde there sat
one cals Mercutio.
A courtier that eche where
was highly had in price:
For he was courteous of his speche,
and pleasant of deside.
Even as a Lyon would
among the lambs he holde:
Such was among the bafhfull mayde
Mercutio to beholde.
With friendly grise he read
loue Julies knowthy hand &c.
A. 8.

NOTE. This is all that is said of Mercutio, and all the share that he has in the action, either here or in the novels: How nobly it is improv'd upon, the reader will recollect.

Compared to such quick sparks and glowing furious gleade
As from pour devotees pleasaunt eyne,
love caused to proccede.
B. 1.

And therefore is content,
and chooseth still to serve:
Though hap should sweare that gredonles
the wretched wight should serve.
B. 2.

How so her fancies cease,
hertears did never blin,
With heape chere and wringed hands, thus dorth her plaint begin.
B. 3.

For love is fearfull oft,
where is no cause of fear:
And what love scares, p love laments, as though it chaunted weare.
B. 6.

A thousand doutes and moe
in thold mans hed arose:
A thousand daungers like to come,
The old man both did close.
And from the louesall rites he readeth hym refrayne &c.
C. 1.

To Romeus she goes
of hym she doth defere,

To know the meane of marriage by councell of the seyere.
On Saturday quod he,
if Juliet come to shreft,
She shall be shroved and married,
how lyke you noyse this drize?
Now by my truth (quod he) &c.
C. 2.

NOTE. At this place, the author of the poem launches out (for a hundred and forty lines together, beginning at the line last quoted) into a parcel of such like tattle, between the Nurf and Rome; and, after, between her and Juliet, as is to be found in Shakespeare's play, between the same persons, & upon the same occasions: all which is entirely of this author's invention; there being nothing of it, either in Boisbun, (who was his original) or in the Italian novelists. The namecall maybe with badfull brow to himward draweth neere. C. 5.

So that I deeme if they might have (as of Alcume we heare)
The sunne bond to theyr will,
it they the heavens might gyde:
Black shade of night and doubled darke shold straitly all oyer gyde.

* Alcmen C. 7.
To light the waten quariers,
the auncient nuce is press.
C. 8.

But now what is deeced
[Juliet Speaks.]
by satall deseny:
I force it not, let Fortune do and death their woord to me,
Romeus and Juliet.

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Full recommendd am I
for all my passed harness,
In that the Gods have granted me
to clasp thee in mine armes.

C. 8. b

In "Lethes" hyde we depo
all greeke and all "annoy,"
Whilst we do bath in blisse, and fill
our hungry harts with joye.

D. 1. b

Such seemed Romeus,
in every others light:
When he him "hope," of wrong re-
teachde
tavenge himselfe by light. D. 5. b
He * had this not chaunced *
been riche, & of great powre:
To helpe his frends, and serue the state,
which hope within an houre
Was wasted quite, and he * [Tybalt.]
Thus yelling up his breath,
More then he "holpe" the tounge in lyse,
hath harnde it by his death.

D. 6.

But how doth moorne among
the moorers Juliet?
How both the bathes her breast in teares?
what depo sighes doth the "let?"
How both the tear her heart?
her weede how both the "rent?"
How fares the "lover" hearing of
her lovers banishment? D. 6. b
The fryer shuts fast his doore,

G. 4. b

NOTE. Here the author begins
his relation of the manner of Romeos receiving from the Friar the
news of his banishment: And this
too is of his invention, is a prin-
cipal beauty of his poem, and is
made use of by Shakespeare;
not in the general only, but in cer-
tain turns and expressions: For ex-
ample,—

Fyrd, nature did he blame,
the author of his lyse,
In which his ioyes had been to "rant,"
and sorowes ay to "ryse;"
The time, and place of lyrth,
he secrly did reprode,
He cryed out (with open mouth)
against the harms above:
The satall lyrers thre,
he said, had donne him wrong.
The thred that should not have been
ponne,
they had drawne forth too long.
* * *

He blamed all the world,
and all he did desye
But Juliet, for whom he lived,
for whom eke would he dye.

When after raging fis,
appealed was his rage,
And when his passions (powerd forth)
gan partly to allwage.
So wisely dpyd the fryre,
unto his tale replie,
That he straight cared for his life,
that eft had care to dye.

Art thou quoth he a man?
Thy hope faith to thou art:
Thy crying and thy weeping eyes,
dene a womans hart.

For manly reason is
quie from thy mynd outhealed;
And in her stead attentions lewd,
and fancys highly placed.
So that, I stooke in doure
this howre (at the least)

If thou a man, or woman were,
or els a brutish beast.

By thinke I heare thee say
the cruell banishment,
Is onely cause of thy "unrest,"

Though crowed Fortune chace
thee hence into exile:
With doubled honor shall the call,
thee home within a while.

To you I purpose not as now,
with length of wordes declare,
The "dibertenes," and eke
the accidentes to strange,
Of fraple unconstant Fortune, that
delpryth still in chaunge.

More sorow both she shape
within an howers space,
Then pleasure in an hundred yeares:
so "geyson" is her grace.

Art thou all "counselles,"
canst thou no shift devise?

What, hath my hevwy now,
no powere at all on you?
Whole breithnes, force, and praysle
tome time,
up to the hyes you blew?
My teares, my friendship, and
my pleasures done of oble:
Shall they be quie forget: in dede?
when Romeus dyd behold
The wildnes of her looke,

her cooler pale and ved,
The woorst of all that might betye
to her, he gan to dread.
And once agayne he dyd
in armes his Juliet take:

NOTE. His reply follows: In
which, and in the speeche that
precides it, (of which the above quo-
tation is a part) there are several
natural touches that will recomm-
end themseles to the candid; who
will likewise be apt to wonder that
they have not a place in Shake-
speare's play: for, certainly, (with
the improvements they must have receiv'd from his pen) they would
have made as good a figure, & been
no les affecting than the pretty sce-
cene he has substituted in their st-
ead.

Thinking to leade in cace,
a long contented life,
Shall "sore" our dayes by shamefull
death.

Thus these two lovers palle
away the very night,
In payne, and plaint, nor (as they
wonte)
in pleasure and delight.
But now (somewhat too soone)
in fairest Eas arise
Hayre Lucifer, the golden starre,
that Lady Venus chose.

When thou ne lookest wide,
ne closely dost thou wilke,
When Phoebus from our hemisphere,
in weleerne wade both linke.
What cooler then the heavens
doth shew unto thine eyes:
The same (or like) saw Romesus
in fairest Eternin skyes.
As yet, he saw no day:
ne could he call it night,
With equal force, decreasign darker,
touched with increasing light.
Then Rometus in armes
his lady gan to solde,

NOTE. See here the original of the scene, mention'd in the last note: What is quoted, and somewhat more, is an amplification of the poet's upon the novel-writers; for thus the passage runs in Painter, whose novel is a translation from the French;—Thus these two pore lovers past the Night together, until the day began to appear which did divide them, to their extreme sorrow and grief," Palace of Pleasure. A. a. 5.

What follows, is parcel of a description of Roméo's state of mind while he sojourn'd at Mantua; and is inserted for it's beauty: This too is one of the things which the poet has ingrained upon the novelists. But who forgets the case
that burneth in his breast?
Alas his cares, benge his hart,
the sweete defrayed cost.
No time findes he of methe,
he lyseth no place of toye,
* * *

The night hath end, but not with night,
the plaint of night he endureth.
Is he accompanied,
is he in place alone?
In company he wailes his harne,
a pace he makest mone. G. 1.
And though with greater paine
she cloathed sorrowes smart:
Yet did her "paled" face disclose
the passions of her hart.
Her sighing very howe,
her weeping every where,
her "rechless" herde of meate, of spee,
and weareing of her gear:
The carefull mother markes. G. 2.
Madame, the latt of Tybales tears,
a great while since I shed.
Whole spring hath been ere this
so laded out of me,
That empty quite, and "mopytuse",
I gethe it nowe to be. G. 3.
All meanes the lought of her,
and howeshood solke, to know
The certaine roote, wheran her zweete,
and booteles mone both grove.
But lo, the bath in bayne,
her time, and labor "loce," D.
Among the rest was one
innanade with her desyre,
Who "County" Paris cleped was
an Earle he had to lyre. G. 5.
The message hearde, they part,
to fetch that they must "set:"
And willingly with them walkes forth

Duell by wednesdey next,
you bend as I am bent,
And at our cailde saye "free towne,"
you freely doe aslent
To "Counte" Paris sute, G. 7.
What force the stones, the plants,
and metals have to worke
And divers other things that in
the bowels of earth do looke,
With care I have sought out
with paine I did them probe,

And doth in halfe an houre
"allonne" the taker so,
And maturer all his fences, that
he seeth thye weale" nor war, \( \text{H. 4} \).

Then goe quoth she (my childe,)
I pray that God on thy,
Direct thy strokes, and by thy hande
upon the way then"grye:" \( \text{H. 5} \).

But Juliet the whilst &c. \( \text{H. 8} \).

\textbf{NOTE.} These words begin another very considerable addition of the poet's; in which the Nurse is brought in again, setting forth (in her way) the merit of county Paris, the necessity and wisdom of her mistresse's second marriage, and her great happiness therein; agreeable to what is met with in \textbf{Shakespeare}, at \textit{p. 77}.

\textbf{Unto her chamber doth}
the penitute write repayre,
And in her hand a"percher"light
the nurse beares up the flaye,

\( \text{I. 1} \).

\textbf{The stepe mixture made, \( \text{I. 2} \).}

\textbf{NOTE.} Here begins the description of Juliet's bitter agony & passion before she swallows the draught; her speech upon this occasion is compos'd of much the same topicks as that in \textbf{Shakespeare}; and so well drest by this poet out of \textit{French}, that, though it will not bear comparison with that in the play, yet it may be read, and with pleasure, even by those who have most relish for the other.

Then gan she to to sobbe,
it seemde her hart would"breake,"
And while she cryeth thus, behold
the father at the last,
The County Paris, and
of gentilmen a route,

* * *
Both"kindreds"and allies,
thereth a pace have"preake," \( \text{I. 4} \).

If euer there hath been
a lamentable day,
A day roughtfull, unfortunate,
and farrall, then I say,
The same was it in which,
through Eteron towne was spred,
The woeful newes how Juliet
was sternet in her bed. \( \text{I. 5} \).

An other use there is,
that whosoever does,
Borne to their church with open face,
on the beere he lies
In wonted weede attyrde,
not wraopt in winding sheere.

\( \text{I. 7} \).

\textbf{[This too is an addition, in which Shakespeare has follow'd him.]
Flaye syc (quoth he) be sure,
this is the speding gere, \( \text{I. 8} \).}
\textbf{[Words of the apothecary is Romeo, when he gives him the prison.]
These sad, her roughte hostile hand
through"gryt"her valiant hart.

\( \text{K. 6} \).

And then the auncient feter.
began to make discourse,  
Eten from the first of Romeus 
and Juliet's amours:  
How fell by todays light,  
the one the other chose,  
And twixte themselves dyd knihte the 
knott,  
which onely death might lose,  
And how within a whyle,  
with hotter love oppress,  
Under confession cloke, to him,  
themselves they have adrest,  
And how with solemnne othes 
they have protestad both;  
That they in harte are married 
by promise and by othe.  
And that except he graunte 
the rites of church to deve,  
They shal be for by earnest love, 
in sinnefull harte to live.  
Which thing when he had wynde,  
and when he understode,  
That the agreement twixte them twayne 
was lawfull honest, good,  
And all thinges peyted well,  
it seemed meete to her,  
For lyeke they were of noblenesse,  
age, riches, and degree:  
Hoping that to at length,  
ended might be the trykle  
Of Montagueves and Capelets,  
that led in hate theyr lyke.  
Thinking too woorkes a woorkewell pleasing in Gods light,  
In secret hirself he wedded them,  
and they the felle same night  
Made up the mariage 
in house of Capelet,  
As well doth know (if she he be askt) 
the nurse of Juliet.  
He told how Romeus fled,  
for reving Tybalts lyke,  
And how the whilk, Paris the Carle 
was offerd to his wife,  
And how the lady dyd  
to great a wrong dydayne,  
And how to hirself unto his church 
he came to him agayne:  
And how he fel flat downe 
before his secre aground,  
And how the swore her [ruthless] hand 
and bloody knife should wound  
Her harmlesse hart, except,  
that he come mane dyd synde  
To dyappoynte the Earles attempt,  
and spotles take her mynde.  
Wherefore he doth conclude,  
(although that long before)  
By thought of death, and age, he had 
resulde for evermore,  
The hidden acres, which he  
delighted in, in youth,  
Yet wonne by her "impertunenes,"  
and by his inward ruth,  
And fearing lest he would  
her cruel bow discharge,  
His closed conscience he had 
opened and set at large.  
And rather bid he choose  
to suffer for one tyme,  
His soule to be spoorted "condeale" 
with small and easy cryme,  
Then that the lady should, 
(very of Libyaing breath)  
Further her felle, and daunger much  
her feely soule by death.  
Wherefore, his ancient acres  
agayne he puttes in ure,
A certaine powder gabe he her
that made her hope so sure,
That they her herd for dead,
and how that friar John
With letters sent to Rometus
to Mantua is gone,
Of whom he knoweth not
as yet, what is become,
And how that dead he found his friend
within her "kindred's" tombe.
He thinkes with poison strong,
for care the young man herbed,
Supposing Juliet dead, and how,
that Juliet had carb'd
With Rometus dagger drawne
her hart and yielded breath,
Devrons to accompany
her lover after death.
And how they could not save
her, so they were afraid,
And Hide themselves, dreading the People
of watchmen that they heard.
And for the proofe of this
his tale, he doth desyer
The Judge, to send [away] forthwith
to Mantua for the frier,
To learne his cause of stay,
and eke to read his letter,
And more brede, to thend that they
might judge his cause the better,
He prayeth them "depose"
the nurse of Juliet,
And Rometus man, whom "at un-
wares"
before the tombe he met.
Then Peter not so much
as eft so he was, difmayd
My lorde (quoth he) too true is all,
that frier Laurence sayd.
And when my maister wert
into my mytres grave,
This letter that I offer you,
unto me then he gabe.
Which he himselfe wyd write
as I do understand,
And charged me to offer them
unto his fathers hand.
The opened packet wyth
contynge in it the same
That erit the skilfull frier said,
eke the wretches name
That had at his request,
the deely popson told,
The price of it, and why he bought,
his letters playne hade tolde.
The cale unfolded so,
and open now it lyes,
That they could with no better proofe,
lave reeing it with theire eyes.
So orderly all things
were tolde and tryed out,
That in the "preale" there was no one,
that thode at all in doubt.
The wyler fort to coun: *
cell called by Estralus,
habe grben adwyse, and Estralus
lately bereceeth thus.
[Hereupon follows the Prince's
sentence, upon the Nurse, the A-
pothecary, Peter, and friar Laur-
ence; which Shakespeare has very
wisely omitted, and so shall we,
and proceed to—
The draungenes of the chauce,
when tryed was the truth
The Montages wes and Capeleurs
hath moved to to ruth,
That with their empty'd teares,
theyr choicer and theyr rage,
Was emptied quite, and they whose
wrath
no wisdom could allwage,
For threatening of the prince,
ne mind of murtheres done.
At length (to mighty Jove it would)
by pite they are wone.
And lest that length of time
might from our myndes remobe,
The memory of so perfect, sound,
and so approved love.
The bodies dead remobed
from banter where they did dye,
In stately tombe, on pillers great,
of marble capele they lay.
On every side abobe,
were set and eke beneath,
Great store of cunning Epitaphes,
in honor of theyr death.
And even at this day
the tombe is to be seen.
So that among the monimentes
that in Verona been,
There is no monument
more worthy of the light:
Then is the tombe of Juliet,
and Romeo her knight.
Finis.

NOTE. The words—Escalus,
Montagus, and friar John, which
occur in this extract; and—free
town, in one a little before; are
additional proofs that Shakespe-
are built his play upon this po-
em, for they are found no where
else: Escalus, in Painter, is call’d
—the lord of Escala; the Monta-
gues, the Montefiches; and friar John
and free town, friar Anselme & Vill-
lafranco. The whole extract proves
sufficiently, how close the fable is
follow’d in all it’s branches; upon
which account it is given; though
long, and no very thinning part of
the poem from which it is taken.

But though the fable be little
alter’d by Shakespeare, it has
receiv’d from him some additions
which are not inconsiderable: And
these are—the Servants of both
houses, the Musicians, and Peter
the Nurfe’s man; for Romeo’s man
is call’d Balthazar in the play. The
Nurfe’s share in the action is also a
little enlarg’d, and Mercutio’s great-
ly, as observ’d in p. 551: and two
capital incidents,—the killing of
Mercutio by Tybalt, and of Paris
by Romeo,—are of Shakespeare’s
invention.

Jeronimo, or, the Spanish Tragedy. 1\textsuperscript{st} p. 1605. 4\textdegree.
b. l. for Thomas Pavyer.

O fortunate houre, blessed mynuit, happy day,
Able to ravishe even my fence away,
Spanish Tragedy 1st. part.

—my hordes I had in charge
At my "depart" from Spaine this embalance,
twill keep his day his hour, nay minute. Twill.
How by the honor of Casteels true house,
You are as like andres, part for part,
as he is like himselfe: did I [not] know you
By my crosle I sweare, I could not think you
But Andreas selve, to legd, to fact, to
Spectr, to all in all: ————
So for a boyle thriller then all the trumpets,
To prince [r. pierce] Andreas ears ———
Tis now about the heaby dread [r. dead] of battaille,

Enter Jeronimo Solus.

Jer. Foregod I have full mist them: ha?
Soft Jeronimo: thou hast more friends
To take thy leabe of: looke well about thee,
Imbrace them, and take friendly leave,
By armes are of the shortest,
Let your loves peace them our,
Your [you're welcome all, as I am a Gentleman,
For my sons sake, grant me a man at least,
At least I am: so good night kind gentlees,
For I hope ther's never a Jew among you all,
And so I leave you.

Exit.

Note. This play, it is probable, was first acted by the Children, either of Paul's or the Chapel; and the speaker of the last-quoted passage, which is a kind of Epilogue, might be presented by one of the least of them: the conjecture sets in their proper light some expressions that are found in the Epilogue, besides a number of others elsewhere. But this extract, and one a little before it, have a place in this Collection, chiefly as being specimens of that almost incredible negligence which runs through much the greater part of the dramatical publications of those days: Many plays of Shakespear have their full share of it; those of Massinger, Shirley, Fletcher, Middleton, Chapman, and others, are so extreamly deformed by it, that you are stop'd in almost every page of them, as you are in these extracts: the last of which is made to have the appearance of verse,
Spanish Tragedy. 2d. p.

being in truth prose; and the other partly verse; for thus the latter part of it should have been printed:

Did I not know you, by my crofs I swear,  
I could not think you but Andrea's self;  
So leg'd, so fac'd, so speech'd, so all in all.

Spanish Tragedy. 2d. p. no date. 4th. Edward Alde, for Edward White.

That adding all the pleasure of thy newes,  
Unto the height of former happines,  
With deeper "wage" and greater dignitie,  
We may reward thy blisfull chivalrie.  
Brought in a fresh supply of Halberdiers,  
Which "pauncht" his horse and "ding'd" him to the ground.

My Lord, though Bel-imperia seeme thus coy,  
Let reacon holde you in your wonted ioy:  
In time the sauage Bull sustaines the yoke,  
In time all haggard Hawkes will floupe to lure,  
In time small wedges cleave the hardest Oake,  
In time the flint is pearst with softest shower,  
And she in time will fall from her disdaine,  
And rue the sufferance of your frendly paine.

"Bal. No, she is wilder and more hard withall,  
Then beast, or bird, or tree, or stony wall. (Balthazar.)"

Yet might she love me for my "valiancie,"  
I but thats flawed by captivitie.  
Yet might she love me to content her fire:  
I but her reacon masters his desire.  
Yet might she love me as her brothers freend,  
I, but her hopes aime at some other end.  
Yet might she love me to uprear her state,  
I, but perhaps she hopes some nobler mate.  
Yet might she love me as her * beauteous thrall, (*beauty's)  
I, but I feare she cannot love at all.
How likes Prince Balthazar this stratageme?

Bal. Both well, and ill: it makes me glad and sad:
Glad, that I know the hinderer of my love,
Sad, that I &c. [What ensues is in a delicate style, but too long to be transcript'd.]

These clouds will overblow with little winde.
The third and last not least in our account,
O sleepe mine eyes, see not my love prophande,
Be deafe my eares, heare not my discontent,
Dye hart, another "ioyes" what thou deserverest.

Let dangers goe, thy warre shall be with me,
But such a *warring, as breakes no bond of peace (*warre)
Speak thou faire words, ile crost them with faire words,
Send thou sweet looks, ile meet them with sweet looks,
Write loving lines, ile answere loving lines,
Give me a kisse, ile counterchecke thy kisse,
Be this our warring peace, or peacefull warre.

Enter Hieronimo in his shirte. &c

Hier. What outeries pluck me from my naked bed,
And chill my throbbing hart with trembling feare,
Which never danger yet could daunt before.
Who cals Hieronimo? speak, heere I am:

Hier. Oh eies, no eies but fountains fraught with teares,
Oh life, no life, but lively fourme of death:
Oh world, no world but maffe of publique wrongs.
Confusde and fille, with murder and misdeeds
I wonder that his Lordship stais fo long,
Or wherefore should he send for me so late?

Ped. For this [vile] Serberine, and thou shalt ha'te.
(Pedringano.) Shootes the "Dagge."
So, there he lyes, my promisse is performde.

The Watch.

1. Harke Gentlemen, this is a Pistol shot.
But let his body be unburyed.
Let not the earth be choked or infect.
With that which *heavens contemnes and men neglect.
(*heaven)
Spanish Tragedy. 2. p.

I will goe "plaine" me to my Lord the King, * *
And either purchase iustice by "intreats,"
Or tire them all with my revenging threats.

Enter King, Embassador, Castile, and Lorenzo.

King. Now shew Embassadour what our Viceroy faith,
Hath he receiv'd the articles we sent?
Hier. Justice, O iustice, to Hieronimo.
Lor. Back, feest thou not the King is busy.
Hier. O, is he so?
King. Who is he that interrupts our busines?
Hier. Not I, Hieronimo beware, goe by, goe by.

My gratious Lord, he is with "extreme pride," **
"Diffracft" and in a manner lunatick.
Though on this earth iustice will not be found:
Ile downe to hell and in this passion,
Knock at the dismal gates of Plutos Court,
Getting by force as once Alcides did,
A troupe of furies and tormenting hagges,
To torture Don Lorenzo and the rest.

"Pecas Palabras," milde as the Lambe [Is't I]
Ift I will be reveng'd? no, I am not the man.

Bal. How like you this?
Lor. Why thus my Lord we must resolve,

To soothe his humors up.

Bal. On then Hieronimo, farewell till soone.
Hier. Youle plie this geere.
Lor. I warrant you. 

Hier. Why so, now shall I see the fall of Babilon,
Wrought by the heavens in this confusion.
And if the world like not this tragedie,

Hard is it the hap of olde Hieronimo.

NOTE. What is said in the last extract relates to a Play, made by Hieronimo, and then going to be perform'd by Bel-imperia, himself, and their enemies, (the persons he here speaks to) that is the means by which he gets his revenge of them. This play within a play is the first in our language, and (so far as I know) in any other; and was, probably, one of the circumstances that set this second p-
art of "Jeronimo" so high in the favour of the audiences of those times, as we are told it was for a number of years: which favour, and the operation it had upon the compositions of other poets, may excite a desire to know some little more of the work that produc'd them. Kyd, who is said to be the author of it, is one of those many who are the works for their learning: for his play is bespatter'd all over, with scraps of Spanish, and French, and Italian, and Latin in great abundance; insomuch that, in one part of it, no less than thirteen hexameters are thrown out together; and, what is still a greater curiosity, Hieronimo's play, perform'd (as is said above) by four actors, was perform'd too in four languages, Greek and French for himself and the lady, and Italian and Latin for the two others. What the diction of it is, where it is English, appears in the extracts; in which no injustice is done to it, for they are most of them the very cream of the play. It has a Chorus in way of the ancients, consist-\ing of the goddess Revenge and the ghost of don Andrea; a personage of the first part, lover of Bel-imperia, and there kill'd in it in battle by don Balthazar her lover in this: this Chorus doth both open and close the play; is present at the whole of it; and speaks at the end of each act: and the play is further embellish'd by a Dumb Shew, like those in "Hamlet" and "Henry the eighth;" and a Pageant, like that in "Love's Labour's lost;" and this too should be set down among it's other embellishments,—that Isabel la the mother of Horatio, and Hieronimo his father, are both made to run mad in it for their son's murder. The lines it begins with, and some others at the end of it, shall finish this account of the work, & the extracts are made from it: the first were thought curious enough by Fletcher, to make sport for his audience in the "Knight of the burning Pestle;" and the others will show the slaughters are made in it, and the bloody fashion of writing that was set up in this play.

Enter the Ghost of Andrea, and with him Revenge.

Ghost. When this eternall substance of my soule,
Did live imprisond in my wanten flesh:
Each in their function serving others need,
I was a Courtier in the Spanish Court.
My name was Don Andrea, my discent &c. A. 2.
Enter Ghoast and Revenge.

Ghoast. I, now my hopes have end in their effects,
When blood and sorrow finnith my desires:
Horatio murdered in his Fathers bower,
Vilde Serberine by Pedringano slaine,
False Pedringano hangd by quaint device,
Faire Iabella by her selfe inidone,
Prince Balthazar by Bel-imperia stabd,
The Duke of Castile and his wicked Sonne,
Both done to death by old Hieronimo.
My Bel-imperia slane as Dido fell,
And good Hieronimo slaine by himselfe:
I, these were spectacles to please my soule.

in short, there are but two persons left to bury the dead; which are, the king of Spain, &c the king


Make Venus "Lemmon" arund in all his pomp,
"Bath" at the brightnesse of your hardy lookes,
May make a King match with the Gods in "gree."
Great Jewries God that solde four Benhadad,
Could not "rehe" the strength that Rasni brought,
And she that "bash" the sun-god with her eyes,
Hold, take her at the hands of Radagon,
A pretie "peece" to drive your "mourn" away.
My prayers do "peece" before thy mercie teare.

For let a horse take a cold, or be give him a potion or a purgation,
troubled with the "borts," & we straight

Entertainment of James I. Dekker Thomas
Alphonse, Emp. of Germany.

Stay, and deliver us, of whence you are,
And why you beare (alone) th’offent of Warre,
When all hands else rear Olive boughs and Palme:
———Fame! summon every Sence,
To tell the cause of this strange accident.
So with reverberate shoutes our Globe shall ring,
The Musicks close being thus: God save our King.
[Conclusion of a speech pen’d by Tho. Midleton.

They were all three Virgins: their countenances labouring to
their countenances labouring to

herselfe, was Arate (vertue) inthrondo,

smoother an innated sweetnes and
chearefulness,

where on severall Greece’s fate the

Directly under her, in a Cant by

3

Alphonse, Emp. of Germany. t. Chapman. George
1654. 4°. For Humphrey Moseley.

And where the Lion’s hide is thin and scant,
I’ll firmly patch it with the Foxes’ fell.
And have been over rath in renting it,
Then daign to do as your Progenitors,
And draw in sequence Lots for Offices.

Branden. I am Physician.
Frier. I am Secretary.
Mentz. I am the Jester.
Edward. O excellent! is your Holiness the Vice?

Fortune hath fitted you y’faith my Lord,
You’ll play the Ambodexter cunningly.
And with a general voice applaud’d his death,
As for a special good to Christendom.
My solitary walks may breed suspect;
I’ll therefore give my self to Companie,
As I intended nothing but these sports.
’Twill make a cup of Wine taste nippitate.

To let you know, that neither War nor words,
Have power for to divert their fatal doom,

Monsieur Thomas. c. FLETCHER. John 1639. 4°. Thomas Harper, for John Waterson.

Sir, My directing of this piece unto you, renders me obvious to many cenfures, which I would willingly prevent by declaring mine owne and your right thereto. Mine was the fortune to be made the unworthy preserver of it; yours is the good opinion you have of the Author and his Poems:***You will finde him in this Poem as active as in others, to many of which, the dull apprehensions of former times gave but slender allowance, from malitious custome more than rea-son:

by Richard Brome to Charles Cotton.

——— yong wenches loves
Arc like the course of "quarterns," they may shift
And feeme to cease sometimes, and yet we see
The leaft distemper puls' em backe againe,
And feats 'em in their old course:

Seb. No baie "Palliard" (Sebastian)
I doe remember yet that an slaight, thou waft beaten,
And fledst before the Butler: a "blacke jacke"
Playing upon the furiously, I saw it:
I saw thee scatter'd rogue,

Seb. Is't ev'n so Dame
Have at ye with a "night spell" then.
Tho. Pray hold sir.

Seb. St. George, St. George, our Ladies knight
He walkes by day, so do's he by night,
And when had her found Untill to him her troth she plight,
He her beat, and her bound, She would not stir from him that
night.

Tho. Nay then have at ye with a counter "spell,"
From Elves, Hobs, and Fayries, that trouble our Dayries,
From Fire-draikes and fiends, and such as the divell fiends,
Defend us &c. K. 2."


Ab. Spirit of earth or ayre, I do conjure thee, (AAbbys.)
Of water or of fire. * * *

Be thou ghost that cannot rest, or a shadow of the blest,
Be thou black, or white, or green, be thou heard, or to be seen

M. r.
AD D E N D A.

Take thy old Cloak about thee: a Ballad; originally, Scottish.

This winters weather waxeth cold,
And frost doth freezes on everie hill,
And Boreas blows his blasts soe bold,
That all our cattell are like to spill;
Bell my wife, who loves no strife,
She sayd unto me quietlie,
Rise up, and save cow Crumbockes life,
Man, put thine old cloak about thee.

He.

O Bell, why dost thou flyte and scorne?
Thou knowst my cloak is very thin:
It is so bare and overworne
A cricke he thereon cannot rene:
Then Ile noe longer borrowe nor lend,
For once Ile new appareld be,
To morrow Ile to towne and spend,
For Ile have a new cloake about mee.

She.

Cow Crumbocke is a very good cowe,
Shee has been alwayes true to the payle,
Still has helpt us to butter and cheese I trow,
And other things she will not payle;
I wold be loth to see her pine,
Good husband councell take of mee,
It is not for us to goe soe fine,
Then take thine old cloake about thee.
Addenda.

He.
My cloake it was a very good cloake,
It hath been alwayes true to the weare,
But now it is not worth a groat;
I have had it four and forty yeare:
Sometime it was of cloth in graine,
'Tis now but a high-clout as you may see,
It will neither hold out winde nor raine;
Ile have a new cloake about mee.

She.
It is four and fortie yeares agoe
Since th'one of us the other did ken,
And we have had betwixt us twoe
Of children either nine or ten;
Wee have brought them up to women and men;
In the feare of God I trow they bee;
And why wilt thou thy self misken?
Man, take thine old cloake about thee.

He.
O Bell my wife, why doft thou floute?
Now is nowe, and then was then:
Seeke now all the world throughout,
Thou kenst not clownes from gentlemen.
They are clad in blacke, greene, yellowe, or gray,
Soe far above their owne degree:
Once in my life Ile doe as they,
For Ile have a new cloake about mee.

She.
King Stephen was a worthy peere,
His breeches cost him but a crowne,
He held them fixpence all too deere;
Therefore he calld the taylor Lowne.
He was a wight of high renowne,
And thoue but of a low degree:
Itts pride that puts the countreye downe,
Then take thine old cloake about thee.
Addenda.

He.

Bell my wife she loves not strife,
Yet she will lead me if she can;
And oft, to live a quiet life,
I am forced to yield, though I'm good man:
It's not for a man with a woman to threape;
Un'esfe he first give her the plea:
Where I began I now must leave,
And take mine old cloake about mee.

Willow, Willow, Willow; a Ballad.

A poore soule sat sighing under a scamore tree;
O willow, willow, willow!
With his hand on his bosom, his head on his knee:
O willow, willow, willow!
O willow, willow, willow!
Sing, O the greene willow shall be my garland.

He sigh'd in his singing, and after each groane,
Come willow, &c.
I am dead to all pleasure, my true love is gone;
O willow, &c.

My love she is turned; untrue she doth prove:
O willow, &c.
She renders me nothing but hate for my love.
O willow, &c.

O pity me (cried he) ye lovers, each one;
O willow, &c.
Her heart's hard as marble; she rues not my mone.
O willow, &c.

The cold streams ran by him, his eyes wept apace;
O willow, &c.
The salt tears fell from him, which drowned his face:
O willow, &c.
Addenda.

The mute birds fate by him, made tame by his mones:
   O willow, &c.
The salt tears fell from him, which softened the stones.
   O willow, &c.

Let nobody blame me, her scornes I do prove;
   O willow, &c.
She was borne to be faire; I, to die for her love.
   O willow, &c.

O that beauty should harbour a heart that's so hard!
   O willow, &c.
My true love rejecting without all regard.
   O willow, &c.

Let love no more boast him in palace or bower;
   O willow, &c.
For women are trothles, and flote in an houre.
   O willow, &c.

But what helps complaining? In vaine I complains:
   O willow, &c.
I must patiently suffer her scorn and disdain.
   O willow, &c.

Come, all you forsaken, and sit down by me,
   O willow, &c.
He that 'plaines of his faine love, mine's failer than she.
   O willow, &c.

The willow wreath weare I, since my love doth fleete;
   O willow, willow, willow!
A Garland for lovers forsaken most meete.
   O willow, willow, willow!
   O willow, willow, willow!
Sing, O the greene willow shall be my garland.
Addenda.

NOTE.

There is more of it, call'd—A second Part; but much inferior to this, (yet this is not wonderful) and Shakespeare is not concern'd in it: Both songs—this, and the preceding—are from that publication which is mention'd in a note upon "Hamlet;" 50, 26. In some other pages of it, is a song intitl'd "Constanct Susanna;" it's first stanza as follows,—

There dwelt a man in Babylon
   Of reputation great by fame;
He took to wife a faire woman,
   Susanna she was call'd by name:
A woman fair and vertuous;
   Lady, lady:
Why should we not of her learn thus
   To live godly?

those strange words of it—"Lady, lady," shew how that scrap came into the head of sir Toby, which he vents at 28. of "t. n."

"Adam Bell," in three parts; "Gernutus, the Jew of Venice," in two parts; "King Leit and his three Daughters;" and "The frolicksome Duke, or the Tinker's good Fortune;"—ballads of the same publication,—promise something which is not found on examining: but the three wights of master Slender's acquaintance, in p. 104. of "2. H. 4," occur all together in a line of another ballad, call'd "The Pindar of Wakefield," and (in likelihood) came from it.
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N. B. The first number denotes the page; the second the line; The letter (b) the second column.

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B.

Ball. c. CHAPMAN and SHIRLEY. 1639. 4°. Tho. Cotes, for Andrew Crooke, & William Cooke.

Band, Ruff, and Cuff. d. 1615. 4°. W. Stanby for Myles Parlich. 1661. 4°. for F. K.

Bartholomew Fair. c. JONSON. (v. COL.)

Fairing. 3. 1649. 4°.

Basilful Lover. t. c. MASSINGER. (v. COL.)


Battle of Alcazar. 3. 1594. 4°. Edward Allde for Richard Bankworth.

Beauty and good Properties of Women. int. fol. Johannes Rastell.*

Beggar’s Buss. t. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. (v. COL.)

Bird in a Cage. c. SHIRLEY. 1633. 4°. B. Aliop and T. Fawcet for William Cooke.


Blind Beggar of Alexandria. t. CHAPMAN. 1598. 4°. for William Jones.


Bloody Banquet. t. T. D. 1639. 4°. Thomas Cotes.

—— Brother. t. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. 1639. 4°. R. Bishop, for Thomas Allott, and John Crook. 2°. 1640. 4°. Leonard Lichfield.

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4°. E. G. for Francis Eglesfield. *(v. COL.)*

_Bride._ c _Nabbes._ 1640. 4°. R.H. for Laurence Blakelocke.


_Broken Heart._ t. _Ford._ 1633. 4°. J. B. for Hugh Bostdon. *(v. COL.)*

_Brothers._ c. _Shirley._ *(v. COL.)*


_Byron's Conspiracy._ ? _Chapman._

_D°. Tragedy._ 5 (v. COL.)*

_NOTE._


C.

_Caesar and Pompey._ t. anon. 1607. for Nathaniel Fosbrooke & John Wright.


_Cambyscs._ t. _Preston._ no date.


_Captain._ t. _Beaumont and Fletcher._ *(v. COL.)*

_Cardinal._ t. _Shirley._ (v. COL.)*


_Carnival._ c. _Porter._ Thomas 1664. 4°. for Henry Herringman.

_Case is alter'd._ t. F. J. 1635. 4°. b. L. J. N. for Robert Bird.

D°. c. _Jonson._ 1609. 4°. for Bartholomew Sutton.

_Catiline._ t. _Jonson._ 1611. for Walter Burre. 2°. 1635. 4°. N. Okes, for J. S. *(v. COL.)*


_Challenge at Tilt._ m. _Jonson._ *(v. COL.)*


_Chances._ t. _Beaumont and Fletcher._ *(v. COL.)*

_Changes._ c. _Shirley._ 1632. 4°. G. P. for William Cooke.

_Changeling._ t. _Midleton & Rowley._ 1653. 4°. for Humphrey Mofele. 2°. 1668. 4°. for A.M. Sold by Thomas Dring.

_Chaist Maid in Cheapside._ c. _Mid-leton._ 1630. 4°. for Francis Constable.
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Christmas bis Majque. Jonson. (v. COL.)


City Madam. c. Massinger. 1658. 4°. for Andrew Pennycuick. 2°. 1659. D°.


—— Wit. c. Brome. (v. COL.) Claudius Tiberius Nero. t. 1607. 4°. for Francis Burton.

Cleopatra. t. Daniel. 1599. 4°. P. S. for Symon Waterford. (v. COL.)


Ceolom Britannicum. m. Carew. Thomas 1634. 4°. for Thomas Walkley. 2°. 1651. 8°. for Hum. Moseley. *.

Cola's Fury. t. Burghhead. 1645. 4°. *.

Combat of Caps. t. Mason. 1648. 4°. for H. R.


Comedy of Errors. Shakespeare. (v. COL.)

Committee man curry'd. 1°. p. 7. Shephard. 1647. 4°.

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Conceited Pedlar. (v. Aristippus.)


Conspiracy. t. Killigrew. 1638. 4°. John Norton, for Andrew Cooke.


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D°. t. Sterling. 1603, 4°. Robert Waldegrave.* (v. COL.)

David and Bethsabe. t. Peele.
1599. 4°. Adam Islip.
Deorum Dona. m. Baron. (v. COL.)

Deserving Favorite. t. c. Carell. 1629. 4°. for Mathew Rhodes. 2°. 1659. 8°. for Humphrey Moseley.

Dejection of Jerusalem. t. Legge.
1607. *

Devil is an Afi. c. Jonson. (v. COL.)


Law-cafe. t. c. Webster.
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1567. 4°. b. l. Thomas Colwell.

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D. III. b. 1596. 4°. for Cuthbert Burby. 2°. 1599. 4°. Simon Stafford, for D.  

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Enchanted Lovers. p. Lower. (v. COL.)

Endymion. t. Lilly. 1591. 4°. J. Charlewode, for the widowe Broome. (v. COL.)

Englifh Moor. c. Brome. (v. COL.)

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1668. 4°. for William Thack- cray and William Whitwood.  


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D° of King James I. in passing to his Coronation. Decker. 1604. 4°. T. C. for Tho Man the yon- ger.

D°. Jonson. 1604. 4°. V. S. for Edward Blount. (v. COL.)  

D°. of the Q, and P. at Althorpe.*  

D°. of the K. and Q, at Highgate.  

D°. of the two Kings of Great Britain and Denmark at Th-  

oe bald’s.  

D°. of the K. and Q, at Theo-  

obald’s.  

D°. of the Q, at Cawfom House.  

Campion. 1613. 4°. for John Budge.  

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Jonson. (v. COL.)  

D°. of D°. at Edinburgh. 1633. 4°.  

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Enl. Tho. Roycroft, for Richard
Marriot.
D'. at Rutland House. Daven-
ant. (v. COL.)
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Every Man in his Humour. c. Jon-
son. 1601. 4°, for Walter
Burre. (v. COL.)
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nge. (v. COL.)
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cher.
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D'. Newman. (v. COL.)
D'. Weeb. *
Example. t. t. Shirley. 1637. 4°.
John Norton, for Andrew Cr-
ooke, and William Cooke.
Extravagant Shepherd. p. c. T. R.

NOTE
1. In a catalogue of plays, at the
end of "The careles Shepherd's," this
play is ascrib'd to Shakespeare.
2. "the fourth impression." 3. pr-
inted at the Hague. 4. at the end
of the preceding, 5. printed at Ed-
inburgh. 6. printed at Oxford.
7. "acted in the yeare 1593."

F.
Fair Em. t. c. 1631. 4°, for John
Wright.
Favorite. t. t. D'Avenant.
(v. COL.)
Maid of Bristol. t. 1605. 4°.
for Tho. Pavyer.
Maid of the Exchange. c.
1635. 4°. J. L.
2°, 1637. 4°. A.G.
Maid of the Inn. t. t. Bea-
umont and Fletcher. (v. COL.)
Maid of the West. 1°, p. c.
Heywood. 1631. 4°, for Rich-
ard Royston.
D'. 2°. p. D'.
Quarrel. t. Midleton and
Rowley. 1617. 4°, for J. T.
2°, 1622. 4°. A.M. for Tho-
mas Dewe.
Faithful Shepherdess. p. t. c. Bea-
umont and Fletcher. no date.
4°. for R. Bonian and H. Wall-
ey. 2°. 1629. 4°. T.C. for Ri-
char Meighen. 3°, 1634. 4°.
A.M. for D'. 4°, 1636. 4°, for
5°, 1665, 4°. for G. Bedell and
T. Collins.
False Favorite disfaced. t. c. D-'
Ouville. 1657. 8°, for Rob-
ert Crofts.
Sone. t. Beaumont and Fl-
etcher. (v. COL.)
Family of Love. t. Midleton.
1608. 4°, for John Helmes.
Fancies cross and noble. t. t. Ford.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

1638. 4°. E. P. for Henry Seile. Fancy's Prefs toals. m. JORDAN. 1657. 4°. Tho. Willson.

Fatal Contract. t. HEMINGs. 1653. 4°. for J. M. 2°. 1654. 4°. for Andrew Pennyvuicke. 3°. 1661. for Richard Gammon.


—— Union. t. S. H. 1640. 4°. William Turner. t.

Fawn. c. MARSTON. 1696. 4°. T. P for W. C. (v. COL.)

Fidele and Fortunatus. BARKER. *


Floating Island. t. c. STRODE. 1655. 4°. T. C for H. Twyford, N. Brooke, and J. Place.

Florimene. p. 1635. 4°. for Thomas Walkley.

Fool would be a Favorite. CARLIE. (v. COL.)

Fortunate Isles and their Union. m. JONSON. no date. 4°. (v. COL.)

Fortune by Land and Sea. t. c. HEYWOOD and ROWLEY. 1655. 4°. for John Sweeney, and Robert Pollard.

Four P. int. HEYWOOD. John no date. 4°. b. l. Wylyam Myd-

dylton. 2°. 1569. 4°. b. l. John Allde.

Four Plays in one. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. (v. COL.)

—— Prentices of London. f. HEYWOOD. 1632. 4°. Nicholas Okes.

Fox. c. JONSON. 1607. 4°. for Thomas Thorppe. (v. COL.)

Free Will. t. CHEEK. 4°. b. l. *

Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay. b.

GREENE. Robert 1594. 4°. for Edward White. 2°. 1630. 4°.

Elizabeth Alde. 3°. 1655. 4°. Jean Bell.

Fuimus Troes. b. 1633. 4°. J. L. for Robert Allot.

Fulgius and Lucrelje. *

NOT IN.

1. SHAKESPEARE. Upon this single evidence,—that it is in a volume (now in Mr. Garrick's collection) that did belong to King Charles the first, which is titl'd upon the back "SHAKESPEAR Vol. I." The plays in this volume are—"The Puritan, Sir John Oldcastle, Thomas L. Cromwel, Merry Devil of Edmonton, London Prodigal, Mucedorus, Fair Em, Love's Labour's lost." 2. "the fifth edition." 3. printed at Oxford. 4. "acted in 1636."

G.

Galatea. t. LILLY. 1592. 4°. John
Charlwode for the widow Broome. (v. COL.)

Game at Chess. t. MIDDLETON. no date. 4°. Jan. Masse. 1°. 2°. no date. 4°.

Games for. t. SHIRLEY. 1637. 4°. John Norton, for Andrew Crooke, and William Cooke.


Gentleman of Venice. t. c. SHIRLEY. 1655. 4°. for Humphrey Moseley.

——— Ulyser. t. CHAPMAN. 1666. 4°. V. S. for Thomas Thorpe.

Ges. c. 1653. 4°. William Bentley for Thomas Heath.

Glafs of Government. t. c. GASCOIGNE. 1573. 4°. b. l. H. M. for Christopher Barker.

Goblins. c. SUCKLING. 1646. 8°. for Humphrey Moseley. (v. COL.)

Golden Age. b. HEYWOOD. 1611. 4°. for William Barrenger.

——— rest d. m. JONSON. (v. COL.)


Great Duke of Florence. c. MASSINGER. 1636. 4°. for John Marriot.

Green’s Tu quoque. t. Cooke. 1614. 4°. for John Trundle. 2°. no date. 4°. M. Flesher. 3°. 1622. 4°. for Thomas Dewe.

Grim the Collier of Croydon. c. J. T. (v. COL. art. Gratiae &c.)

Gripus and Hegio. p. BARON. (v. COL.)

Guardian. c. Massinger. (v. COL.)

Guy, Earl of Warwick. t. B. J. 1661. 4°. for Thomas Vere and William Gilbertson.

NOT E.


H.

Hamlet. t. SHAKESPEARE. 1605. 4°. J. R. for N. L. 2°. 1611. 4°. for John Smethwicke. 3°. no date. 4°. W. S. for D°. 4°. 1637. 4°. R. Young for D°.

Hannibal and Scipio. t. NABBS.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

1637. 4°. Richard Oulton for Charles Greene.
Heautontimorumenos. c. BERNArd. (v. COL.)
Hector of Germany. b. SMITH. 1615. 4°. Thomas Creed, for Josias Harrison.
Hecetors. c. 1656. 4°. for G. Bedel, and T. Collins.
Hecury. c. BERNARD. (v. COL.)
Heir. c. MAY. 1632. 4°. Augustine Mathewes, for Thomas Jones.

Hell’s higher Court of Justice. t. J. D. 1661. 4°.


D. b. SHAKESPEARE. 1600. 4°. Thomas Creed, for Thomas Millington, and John Busby. 2nd. 1602. 4°. Thomas Creed, for Thomas Pavier. 3rd. 1608. 4°. for T. P. (v. COL.)
Henry VI. 1st. p. b. SHAKESPEARE. (v. COL.)

D. 2nd. p. D. 1600. 4°. Va-

D. 3rd. p. D.

Henry VIII. b. SHAKESPEARE. (v. COL.)

Hecarius. t. CARLEII. 1664. 4°. for John Starkey.

Hercules furens. t. HEYWOOD. Jasper 1561. 8°. Henrye Sutton. (v. COL.)

Oetæus. t. STUDLEY. (v. COL.)

Herod and Antiphater. t. MARKHAM and SAMPSON. 1622. 4°. G. Eld, for Mathew Rhodes.

Heroick Lover. CARTWRIGHT. George 1661. 8°. R. W. for John Symmes.

Hey for Honefey. c. RANDOLPH. 1651. 4°.

Hic et ubique. c. HEAD. 1663. 4°. R. D.

Hick Scorer. na date. 4°. b. l. Wynkyn de Worde.

Hide Park. c. SHIRLEY. 1637. 4°. Tho. Cotes, for Andrew Cooke, and William Cooke.

Hippolytus t. PRESTWICH. 1651. 8°. G. D. for George Boddington.

D. STUDLEY. (v. COL.)

Histrion-maftix. t. 1610. 4°. for Th. Thorp.

History of Capt. Stukeley. 1605. 4°. b. l. for Thomas Pavier.

Hoffman. t. 1631. 4°. J. N. for Hugh Perry.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

_Hog bath lost bis Pearl._ c. TAILOR. 1614. 4°. for Richard Redmer.

_Hollander._ c. GLAPTHORNE. 1640. 4°. J. Okes, for A. Wilton.

_Holland's Leaguer._ c. MARMION. 1632. 4°. J. B. for John Grove.


—_man's Fortune._ t. t. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. (v. COL.)


_Honorie and Mammon._ c. SHIRLEY. no dat. 8°. T. W. for John Crook. 2°. 1659. 8°. for D°. 5°.

_Honour of Wales._ 2°. JONSON. (v. COL.)

_Horatius._ t. LOWER. 1656. 4°. for G. Bedell and T. Collins.

_How to chose a good Wife from a bad._ c. 1692. 4°. for Mathew Lawe. 2°. 1605. D°. 3°. 1621. D°. 4°. 1630. 4°. J. N. Sold by Hugh Perrie. 5°. 1634. 8°. John Norton.


—_Day's Mirth._ c. CHAP.

_MAN._ 1599. 4°. Valentine Symes.

_Humorous Lieutenant._ t. c. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. (v. COL.)

—_Lovers._ c. Newcastle.

_Humour out of Breath._ c. DAY. 1608 4°. for John Helmes.

_Hymenaei._ m. JONSON. 1606. 4°. Valentine Sims for Thomas Thorp. (v. COL.)

_Hymen's Triumph._ p. t. c. DANIEL. (v. COL.)

N O T E.
1. “Written in the year 1655.”
2. “acted in 1620. The second impression.” 3. a dramatic satire. 4. “written in 1635.” 5. at the end is an entertainment, written by the same author, call’d “The Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.” 6. an addition, so intitl’d, to the same author’s masque of “Pleasure reconcil’d to Virtue.”

I.

_Jack Drum’s Entertainment._ c. 1601. 4°. for Richard Olive. 2°. 1616. 4°. W. Stansby, for Philip Knight. 3°. 1618. 4°. for Nathanieli Fosbrooke.

—_Fugler._ c.*

—_Straw’s Life and Death._ 1593. 4°. John Danter.

_Jacob and Esau._ 1568. 4°.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

James IV. of Scotland. b. Greene. 1593. 4°. Thomas Cr ee de e.


Jew of Malta. t. Marloe. 1633. 4°. J. B. for Nicholas Vavasour.


If it be not good, the Devil is in it. c. Decker. 1612. 4°. for J. T. Sold by Edward Marchant.


Ignoramus. c. R. C. 1662. 4°. for W. Gilbertson.

Impaitent Poverty. int. 1560. 4°. b. l. John Kyne.


Impofure. t. e. Shirley. (v. COL.)


1619. 4°. for John Browne.


Interlude of Minds. H. N. no date. 8°. b. l.

—— of Youth. no date. 4°. b. l.


Jocasta. t. Gascoigne. (v. COL.)

John Baptist. int. Bale. 1538. *

John the Evangelist. *

Joseph’s Afflictions. *

Jovial Crew. int. anon: 1651. 4°. *

D°. c. Brome. 1652. 4°.

J. Y. for E. D. and N. E. 2°. 1661. 4°. for Henry Brome.

Irish Masque. Jonson. (v. COL.)


D°. 2°. p. D°.

Island Princess. t. t. Beaumont & Fletcher. (v. COL.)

Isle of Cullis. t. DAP. 1606. 4°. Sold by John Hodgets. 2°. 1633. 4°. for William Sheares.

Julius Caesar. t. Shakespeare. (v. COL.)

D°. Sterling. (v. COL.)

Just General. t. c. Manuche. 1652. 4°. for M. M. T. C. and G. Be d e ll.

—— Italian. t. c. D’avenant. 1630. 4°. Thomas Harper for John Waterson. (v. COL.)
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

N O T E.
1. The printing of this edition is adjudg'd by Ames (p. 257.) to the year 1557: and the preceding interlude is said to be the work of one Henry Nicholas, an enthusiast, who liv'd about the first time.

K.

— Charles I. 2°. 1649. 4°.
— John and Matilda. t. Davenport. 1655. 4°. for Andrew Pennycuicke.
Knack to know a Knave. c. 1594. 4°. b. l. Richard Jones.
— an benefit Man. c. 1596. 4°.*
Knavery in all Trades. c. 1664. 4°.

J. B. for W. Gilbertfon, and H. Marsh.
Knight of Malta. t. c. Beaumont and Fletcher. (v. COL.)
— of the burning Pettle. c. D°. 1635. 4°. N. O. for J. S.

N O T E.
1. "The third Edition." 2°. in all these editions, the play is in two parts. 3. the first edition is upon eleven sheets; the other, but upon ten and a quarter: signature, next the title-page, of the first A. 2; of the second, B.

L.

Ladies Priviledge. c. Glapthorne. 1640. 4°. J. Okes, for Francis Constable.
Lady Alimony. c. 1659. 4°. for Tho. Vere and William Gilbertfon.
— errant. t. c. Cartwright. (v. COL.)
— of May. m. Sidney. 1°.
Landgartha. t. c. Burnell. 1641. 4°. 3°.
Late Lancashire Witches. c. Heywood and Brome. 1634. 4°. Thomas Harper for Benjamin Fisher.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

Law against Lovers. t.t. D'aven-
—Tricks. t. Day. 1608. 4°. for
—Laws of Candy. t.t. Beaumont
and Fletcher. (v. COL.)
—of Nature.*

Levellers level'd. int. 1647. 4°.

Like will to like, quoth the Devil to
the Collier. int. Fulwel. 1587.
4°. b. l. Edward Ailde.
Lingua. c. 1607. 4°. G. Eld, for
Simon Waterlow. 2°. 1617. 4°.
Nicholas Okes, for D°. 3°. 1622.
D°. 4°. no date. D°. 5°. 1632.
4°. Augustine Mathewes, for D°.
6°. 1657. 8°. for Simon Miller.

Little French Lawyer. t. Beaum-
ont and Fletcher. (v. COL.)

Locrine. t. Shakespeare. 1595.
4°. Thomas Creede.

London Chantickers. c. 1659. 4°.
for Simon Miller.

—Prodigal. t. Shakespeare. 1605.

Look about you. c. 1600. 4°. for
William Ferbrand.

Looking-glass for London and Eng-
land. t.t. Lodge and Greene.
1598. 4°. b. l. Thomas Creede.
Sold by William Barry. 2°. 1602.
4°. b. l. Thomas Creede, for
Thomas Pavier. 3°. 1617. 4°.
b. l. Barnard Alfop.

Lost Lady. t. c. 1638. fol. Jo. Okes,
for John Colby.

Love a la mode. c. 1663. 4°. J. C.
for John Daniel.
— and Honour. t.t. D'aven-
—War. t. Meriton. 1658.

—crows the End. p. Tatham.
—free'd from Ignorance and Folly.
m. Jonson. (v. COL.)
— in it's Extasy. p. 1649. 4°.
—Wilton for Mercy Meighen, Ga-
briedl Bedell, and Thomas Col-
lins.

—restor'd. m. Jonson. (v. COL.)

Love's Melancholy. t. t. Ford.
1629. 4°. for H. Scile.

—Progress. t.t. Beaumont
and Fletcher. (v. COL.)

Love-fick Court. c. Brome. (v.
COL.)

—King. t. Brewer. 1655.
4°. for Rob. Pollard, and John
Sweeting.

Love's Cruelty. t. Shirley. 1640.
4°. Tho. Cotes, for Andrew Cr-
ooke.

—Cure. t. Beaumont and
—Fletcher. (v. COL.)

—Dominion. FLECKNOE.
1654. 8°.

—Labour's pouth. c. Shake-
speare. 1598. 4°. W. W. J.
Cutbert Burby. 2°. 1631. 4°,
W. S. for John Smethwicke. (v.
COL.)
Table of Plays, alphabetical.


Loadstone. 1630. 4°. Thomas and Richard Coats, for Francis Constable.

Metamorphosis. p. LILLY. 1601. 4°. for William Wood.


Pilgrimage. t. BEAUMONT & FLETCHER. (v. COL.)


Sacrifice. t. FORD. 1633. 4°. J. B. for Hugh Beeleton.

Triumph through Callipolis. m. JONSON. 1630. 4°. J. N. for Thomas Walkley. (v. COL.)

Victory. t. c. CHAMBERLAIN. William 1658. 4°. E. Cotes. Sold by Robert Clavell.

Loyal Lovers. t. c. MANUCHE. 1652. 4°. for Thomas Eglesfield.

Subject. t. t. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. (v. COL.)

Luminalia. m. 1637. 4°. John Haviland for Thomas Walkley.

Lyf’s Dominion. t. MARLOE. 1657. 12°. for F. K. Sold by Robert Pollard.

Lyfye Juventus. int. WEAVER, no date. 4°. b. l. 6.

NOTE.
1. At the end of the "Arcadia;"

the author dy’d in 1586. 2. printed at Dublin. 3. "written by a person of honour:" and the "Lost Lady" has been attributed to a Sir William Berkley. 4. at the end of a collection of this author’s poems, call’d "The Fancies Theatre." 5. both call’d "the second impression:" final signature, of the first, G. 4°; of the other, I. 4°. 6. the type of William Copland: v."Interlude of Youth;" Robin Hood, and others.

Macbeth. t. SHAKESPEARE. (v. COL.)

Mad Couple well match’d. c. BROME.

Lover. t. t. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. (v. COL.)

World, my Masters. c. MIDLETON. 1608. 4°. H. B. for Walter Burre. 2°. 1640. 4°. for J. S. Sold by James Becket.

Magnetick Lady. c. JONSON. (v. COL.)

Magnificence. int. SKELTON. 1. fol. b. l.

Maidenhead well left. c. HEYWOOD. 1634. 4°. Nicholas Okes for John Jackson and Francis Church.

Maid in the Mill. t. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. (v. COL.)

Of Honour. t. c. MASSINGER. 1632. 4°. J. B. for Robert Almot.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

Maid's Metamorphosis. t. VIILY. 1600. 4°. Thomas Creede, for Richard Olive.

— Revenge. t. SHIRLEY. 1639. 4°. T. C. for William Cooke.

— Tragedy. BEAUMONT AND FLETHER. 1622. 4°. for Francis Countble. 2°. 1638. 4°.
E. G. for Henry Shepherd. 3°. 1641. 4°. E. P. for William L-ake. 4°. 1650. 4°. for D. 5°. 1661. 4°.


Manhood and Wisdom. *

Man's the Master. c. D' VENANT. (v. COL.)
Marcus Tullius Cicero. t. 1651. 4°. Richard Cotes, for John Swe-cting.
Mamian. t. CAREW. Lady Elizabeth 1613. 4°. Thomas Creede, for Richard Hawkins.


—— of Oceanus and Britannia. m. FLECKNOE. *

—— of Wit and Science. int. *

Marriages of the Arts. c. HOLI-

day. 1618. 4°. William Stans- by for John Parker. 2°. 1630.

Martyr'd Soldier. t. SHIRLEY. Hen-
y 1639. 4°. J. Okes. Sold by

Francis Eglesfield.

Mary Magdalen's Repentance. int.

WAGGER. 1567. 4°. b. l. John Charlewod.

Masque at Bretbie. COKAYNE. (v.

COL.) —— at L. Haye's. JONSON. (v.

COL.)

—— at Ludlow Castle. MILT-

ON. 1637. 4° for Humphrey Robinion. (v. COL.)

—— at Whitehall, in Honour of L. Hayes and his Bride. CAMP-


—— at D. at the Marriage of the Count Palatine. CAMPION. 1613. 4°. for John Budge.

—— at the Marriage of the E. of Somerset. CAMPION. 1614. 4°.
E. A. for Laurence L'isle.

—— at the Marriage of the L. Víf. Haddington. JONSON. no
date. 4°. for Thomas Thorp. (v. COL.)

—— for the R. H. Víf. Monta-
cute. GASCOIGNE. (v. COL.)

—— of Augurs. JONSON. 1621.
4°.

—— of Beauty. D°.

—— of Blackness. D°.

—— of Flowers. 1614. 4°. N.O:

for Robert Wilfon.

—— of metamorphos'd Gipsies.

JONSON. (v. COL.)

—— of Owls. D°.

—— of Queens. D°. 1609. 4°.

N. Okes for R. Bonian and H.

Wally. (v. COL.)
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

Masque of Gray’s Inn, and the Inner Temple. Beaumont and Fletcher. (v. COL.)

— of the Middle Temple, and Lincoln’s Inn. Chapman. no date. 4°. G. Eld, for George Norton.

Masquerade du Ciel. J. S. 1649. 4°.*


— me in London. t. c. Dekker. 1631. 4°. B. Allof and T. Fawcet, for H. Seile.

May Day. c. Chapman. 1611. 4°. for John Browne.

Mayor of Quinborough. c. Middleton. 1661. 4°. for Henry Herringman.

Measure for Measure. c. Shakespeare. (v. COL.)

Medea. t. Sherburne. 1648. 8°. for Humphrey Mofeley.

D. Studley. 1656. 8°. b.l. Thomas Colwell. (v. COL.)


Merchant of Venice. c. Shakespeare. 1600. 4°. J. R. for Thomas Heyes. 2°. 1600. 4°. J. Roberts. 3°. 1637. 4°. M. P. for Laurence Hayes. 4°. 1652.

4°. for William Leake. (v. COL.)

Mercurius Britannicus. 1641. 4°. Mercury vindicated. m. Jonson. (v. COL.)


Microcosmus. m. Nabb’s. 1637. 4°. Richard Oulton for Charles Greene.

Midas. c. Lilly. 1592. 4°. Thomas Scarde for J. B. (v. COL.)

Midsummer Night’s Dream. c. Shakespeare. 1600. 4°. for Thomas Fisher. 2°. 1600. 4°. James Roberts. (v. COL.)

Mirza. t. Baron. no date. 8°. for Humphrey Mofeley, and T. Dering.

Miseries of infor’d Marriage. c. Wilkins. 1693. 4°. for George Vincent. 2°. 1611. 4°. for
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

George Vincent. 3d. 1629. 4v.
Aug. Mathewes for Richard Thrale. 4th. 1637. 4v. J. N. for D.
Money is an Afs. c. JORDAN. 1668. 4v.

Monseur d'Olive. c. CHAPMAN. 1609. 4v. T. C. for William Holines.
—— Thomas. c. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. 1639. 4v. Thomas Harper, for John Wateron.
More Diffinomers besides Women. c. MIDLETON. (v. COL.)
Mortimer bis Fall. t. JONSON. (v. COL.)
Mother Bomble. c. LILLY. 1594. 4v. Thomas Scarlet for Cuthbert Burby. 2v. 1598. 4v. Thomas Creede, for D.
—— Shipton. c. THOMSON. no date. 4v. Peter Lillicrap. Sold by T. Paffenger.
Mucedorus. c. SHAKESPEARE. 1598. 4v. for William Jones. 2v. 1610. Dv. 3v. 1615. 4v. N. O. for D. 4v. 1639. 4v. for John Wright. 5v. no date. 4v. for Francis Coles. 6v. 1668. 4v. E. O. for D.
Much Ado about Nothing. c. SHAKESPEARE. 1600. 4v. V. S. for Andrew Wive, and William Apley. (v. COL.)
Muleaffes. t. MASON. 1610. 4v. E.
A. for John Bushie. 2v. 1632. 4v. T. P. for Francis Falkner.
Muses' Looking-glass. c. RANDOL-

ph. 1638. 4v. Leonard Iichfield, for Francis Bowman. 7v. (v. COL.)
Mustapha. t. Brook. 1609. 4v. for Nathaniel Butter. (v. COL.)

N O T E.
7. printed at Oxford.

N.

Nature. int. MEDWALL. no date. fol. b. l.
—— of the four Elements. int. 8v. b. l.
Neptune’s Triumph. m. JONSON. no date. 4v. (v. COL.)
Nero. t. 1624. 4v. Augustine Mathewes, and John Norton, for Thomas Jones. 2v. 1633. 4v. Aug. Mathewes, for D.
New Academy. t. BRome. (v. COL.)
—— Cuffoon. int. 1573. 4v. b. l.
William How for Abraham V-eale.
—— Inn. c. JONSON. 1631. 8v.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

Thomas Harper, for Thomas Alchorne.
New market Fair. 1st. p. t. c. 1. 1649. 4th.
—— D. 2nd. p. D.
—— Trick to cheat the Devil. c.
R. D. 1639. 4th. John Okes, for Humphrey Blunden.
—— Wonder. c. Rowley. 1632.
4th. G. P. for Francis Constable.
Newt from Plymouth. c. D'avenant. (v. COL.)
—— from the new World discover'd in the Moon. m. Jonson. (v. COL.)
Nice Valour. t. Beaumont and Fletcher. (v. COL.)
—— Wanton. c. *
Cotes, for Andrew Crooke, and William Cooke. 2nd. 1661. 4th.
for Andrew Crook.
Noble Gentleman. t. Beaumont & Fletcher. (v. COL.)
—— Ingratitude. p. t. c. Lower. (v. COL.)
—— Soldier. t. Rowley, Samuel 1634. 4th. for Nicholas Vavasour.
—— Stranger. c. Sharpe. 1640.
No body and Some body. b. no date.
4th. for John Trundle. *
Northern Lads. c. Brome. 1632.

Novella. c. Brome. (v. COL.)
No W'it like a Woman's. c. Midleton. 1657. 8th. for Humphrey Moseley.
Nuptials of Peleus and Thetis. c.
Howel. 1654. 4th. for Henry Herringman.
D. 5th. m. D.*

N O T E.
2. Printed by the same Rastell, at the end of his "Abridgment of the Statutes," 1st. impr.
(Mt note upon the cover.) 3. political satires. 4. the type and paper of this shew it to have been
printed about the year 1600. John Trundle seems to be a fictitious name: v. "Green's Tu quoque."

O.

Oberon, the fairy Prince. m. Jonson. (v. COL.)
Oblinate Lady. c. Cokayne. 1657.
4th. W. Godbid for Isaac Pridmore. (v. COL.)
Octavia. t. Nuce. no date. 4th. b. 1.
Henry Denham. (v. COL.)
Thomas Colwell. (v. COL.)
Old Couple. c. May. 1658. 4th. J.
Cottrel, for Samuel Speed.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

Old Fortunatus. c. 1600. 4°. b. l. S. S. for William Aspley.

4°. for Edward Archer.

— Wives Tale. *

Opportunity. c. Shirley. 1640.

Ordinary. c. Cartwright. (v. COL.)

Orestes. t. Goffe. 1633. 4°. J. B. for Richard Meighen. (v. COL.)

Orgula. t. L. W. 1658. 4°. T. M. for Stephen and Thomas Lewis.

Orlando furioso. b. 1594. 4°. John Danter for Cuthbert Burbee.

Osmond, the great Turk. t. Carrell. (v. COL.)

Othello. t. Shakespeare. no date.
3°. 1630. 4°. A. M. for Richard Hawkins. 4°. 1655. 4°. for William Leake. (v. COL.)

Ovid. t. Cokayne. 1669. 8°. for Francis Kirkman.

NOT E.

P.

Pan's Anniversay. m. Jonson. (v. COL.)

Parliament of Bees. Day. 1641. 4°.

for William Lee.


D°. 2°. p. D°.
Pastrido. anon.; 1. 1602. 4°. for Simon Waterfon.

D°. Fanshaw. 1647. 4°. R. Raworth.

Patient Grizelde. c. Radcliffe. b. l. *


Pericles. b. Shakespeare. 1609.
4°. for Henry Goffe. 2°. 1619.

Perkin Warbeck. b. Ford. 1634.
4°. T. P. for Hugh Beefton.


G. E. for Simon Waterfon and Edward Blount. 2°. 1607.
Melch. Bradwood for Edw. Blount. (v. COL.)

Philotus. t. 1603. 4°. b. l. Robert Charteris. 2°. 1612. 4°. b. l.

Andro Hart. *

Phænix. t. t. Middletôn. 1607.
T. H. for R. Meighen.

in her Flames. t. Lower.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

1639. 4°. Thomas Harper, for Michael Young.
Phormio. c. Bernard. (v. Col.)
Picture. t. c. Massinger. 1630. 4°. J. N. for Thomas Walkley.
Pilgrim. t. Beaumont and Fletcher. (v. Col.)
Pinner of Wakefield. c. 1599. 4°. Simon Stafford, for Cuthbert Burby.

Platonic Lovers. t. c. D'Avenant. 1636. 4°. for Richard Meehagen. (v. Col.)

—between the Pardoner, the Friar, the Curate, and Neighbour Pract. c. Bernardo. John 1533. fol. b. l. Wylyam Raftell.

—of Every Man. no date. 4°. b. l. Rycharde Pynton. 2°. D. John Shot.


—of the Weather. D°. 2°. no date. 4°. b. l.

Plays of the 1650s were not listed. (v. Col.)

Poetaster. c. Jonson. 1602. 4°. for M. L. (v. Col.)
Politician. t. Shirley. 1655. 4°. for Humphrey Moseley.

Poor man's Comfort. t. c. Dawbourn. 1655. 4°. for Rob. Pollard, and John Sweeting.

Presbyterian Laid. t. c. 1661. 4°. Promises of God manifested. int. Bale. 1538. 4°. b. l.

D°. 2°. p. D°.
Prophecies. t. Beaumont and Fletcher. (v. Col.)


NOTE.
1. By a near deca'd relation of Sir Edward Dymock, says the publisher (Simon Waterton) in his dedication to Sir Edward. 2. "the.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

Queen. 1. 1653. 4°. T. N. for Thomas Heath.
— and Concubine. c. Brome. (v. COL.)
— of Corinth. t. t. Beaumont and Fletcher. (v. COL.)
Queen's Arcadia. p. t. c. Daniel. 1606. 4°. G. Eld, for Simon Waterfon. (v. COL.)

NOTE.
1. A tragi-comedy: publither, Alexander Goughe. 2. "paraphrased in English; Anno 1654." At the end is a little piece of the same kind, call'd "Feltas de Aranjuez."

R.
Rebellian. t. Rawlins. 1640. 4°. J. Okes, for Daniel Frere.
— of Naples. t. T. B. 1651. 8°. for J. G. & G. B.
Return from Parnassus. t. 1606. 4°. G. Eld, for John Wright.
Revenge for Honour. t. Chapman. 1654. 4°. 2d. 1659. 4°. for Humphrey Mofele.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

Norton. (v. COL.)
Richard III. D. 1597. 4°. Valentine Sims, for Andrew Wife. *
John Norton. (v. COL.)
Rival Friends. c. Hausted. 1632.
Roaring Girl. c. Midleton. *

Robert E. of Huntington’s Down-

D. 1601. 4°. b. l. for William Leake.
D. Death. D. *
Robin Conference. *

Hood. 3. no date. 4°. b. l.
Willyam Copland.
Hood, and his Crew of Sol-
diers. *

Roman Actor. t. Massinger. 

Romeo and Juliet. t. Shak-es-

ARE. 1597. 4°. John Danter. 2°.
1599. 4°. Thomas Creede, for Cuthbert Burbey. 3°. 1609. 4°.
for John Smethwick. 4°. no date. 4°. for John Smethwike.
5°. 1637. 4°. R. Young for D. (v. COL.)

Royal King, and the loyal Subiect. t.t.

Royal Masque at Hampton-Court. 
1604. 4°. Edward Alde.
—Master. t. t. Shirley. 1638.
4°. T. Cotes. Sold by John Cr-
ooke, and Richard Serger.
—Slave. t. c. Cartwright.
1639. 4°. William Turner for Thomas Robinson. 2°. 1640.
D. (v. COL.)
Rule a Wife, and have a Wife. c. 
Beaumont and Fletcher.
1640. 4°. Leonard Lichfield. *
Rump. c. Tatham. 1660. 4°. W.
—Godbid for R. Bloome. 2°.
1661. D. *

NO T E.
1. The fourth and fifth impressions. 2. "acted Mar. 19th. 1631."
1636." both printed at Oxford. 5. printed at D. *

S. *
Sad one. t. Suckling. *

COL.)
Saint Patrick for Ireland. t. Shir-
ley. 1640. 4°. J. Raworth, for R. Whitaker.
Salmacida Spolia. m. D’Avenant.
1639. 4°. J. H. for Thomas Walkley.
Sampson agonifles. t. Milton.
Sapho and Phao. c. Lilly. 1584.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

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<td>4°. Thomas Dawson, for Thomas Cadman</td>
<td>2°. 1591. 4°. Thomas Orwin, for William Broome</td>
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<td>Satiro-mastix. t. Decker</td>
<td>1602. 4°. for Edward White</td>
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<td>School of Compliment. c. Shirley,</td>
<td>1631. 4°. E. A. for Francis Constable</td>
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<td>2°. 1637. 4°. J. H. for D°. 3°. 1667. 4°. R. T.</td>
<td>Sold by Thomas Dring</td>
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<td>Scornful Lady. c. Beaumont and Fletcher.</td>
<td>1616. 4°. for Myles Partrich</td>
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<td>2°. 1630. 4°. B. A and T. F. for T. Jones.</td>
<td>3°. 1639. 4°. M. P. for Robert Wilson</td>
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<td>4°. 1651. 4°. for Humphrey Mofele. (v. A. I.)</td>
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<td>Scotch Politick Presbyter, t.c. 1647. 4°. *</td>
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<td>Scots Figgaries. c. Tatham</td>
<td>1652. 4°. W. H. for John Tey</td>
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<td>Sea-voyage. t. Beaumont and Fletcher.</td>
<td>(v. COL.)</td>
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<td>See me and see me not. d. Belchier, 1618. 4°.</td>
<td>Bernard Altop</td>
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<td>Sejanus. t. Jonson, 1605. 4°. G. Eld. for Thomas</td>
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<td>Thorpe.</td>
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<td>Selinus, Emp. of the Turks. t. 1594. 4°. Thomas</td>
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<td>Creede</td>
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<td>Seven Champions of Christendom. h. Kirke</td>
<td>1638. 4°. J. Okes. Sold by James Becket</td>
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<td>Shepherd’s Paradise. c. Mountague. 1629. 8°.</td>
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<td>Shoemaker’s Holiday. c. 1600. 4°. b. l. Valentine</td>
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<td>Sims. 3°. 1631. 4°. b. l. for John Wright.</td>
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<td>Sicelides. (a Piscatory) 4°. 1631. 4°.</td>
<td>J. N. for William Sheares</td>
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<td>D°. 2°. p. D’Avenant. 1661. 4°. for D°. (v. COL.)</td>
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<td>Silent Woman. c. Jonson, 1609. 4°. (v. COL.)</td>
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<td>Silver Age. h. Heywood, 1613. 4°. Nicholas Okes.</td>
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<td>Sold by Benjamin Lightfoot.</td>
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<td>Sir Clyomon, and Sir Chamydes. b. 1599. 4°.</td>
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<td>Thomas Cede</td>
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<td>— Gyles Goose-cap. c. 1636. 4°. John Windet</td>
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<td>for Edward Blunt.</td>
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<td>2°. 1636. 4°. Hugh Perry. Sold by Roger Ball.</td>
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<td>— John Oldcastle. 1°. a. Shakespeare. 1600. 4°.</td>
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<td>for T. P.</td>
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<td>Sijlers. c. Shirley. (v. COL.)</td>
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<td>Solomon and Peridia. t. 1599. 4°. Edward Alle.</td>
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Sophyfer. c. 1639. 4. J. O. for Humphrey Molley.  
Sophompanas. t. GOLDSMITH. no date. 8. W. H. Sold by John Hardey. 3.  
—— Curate. t. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. (v. COL.)  
—— Tragedy. t. p. 1605. 4. b.l. for Thomas Pavyer.  
Sparagus Garden. c. BROME. 1640. 4. J. Okes, for Francis Constable.  
Speeches at P. Henry Barriers. JONSON. (v. COL.)  
Spring’s Glory. m. NABBS. 1638. 4. J. D. for Charles Greene. Sold by Nicholas Fussell.  
Staple of News. c. JONSON. (v. Tale of a Tub. c. JONSON. (v. COL.)  
Strange Discoveries. t. c. J. G. 1640. Tamburlaine the great. 1. p. t.  
Subjectas Joy. m. 1660. 4. for James Davis.  
Summer’s last Will and Testament. c. Nash. 1600. 4. Simon Stafford, for Walter Burre.  
Sun’s Darling. m. FORD and DECKER. 1656. 4. J. Bell, for Andrew Pennyculke. 2. 1657. D.  
Supposes. c. GASCOIGNE. (v. COL.)  
Sufanna’s Tears. *  
Swaggering damsels. c. CHAMBERLAIN. Robert 1640. 4. THO. Cotes, for Andrew Crooke.  
Swetnam, the Woman - hater, arraign’d by Women. c. 1620. 4. for Richard Meighen.  

NOTE.  

T.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

BARLDE. 1593. 8°. b. l. Richard Jones. 2°. 1605. 4°. b. l. for Edward White.

Taming of the Shrew. c. Shakespeare. 1607. 4°. V. S. for Nicholas Ling. 1°. 2°. 1631. 4°. W. S. for John Smeathwicke (v. COL.)
Tempe restor'd. m. Townshend. 1631. 4°. A. M. for Robert Allet.
Tempest. c. Shakespeare. (v. COL.)
Temple. m. Chapman.
—— of Love. m. D'avenant. 1634. 4°. for Thomas Walkley. (v. COL.)
Temptation of Christ. int. Bale. 1538.
Tethys' Festival. m. Daniel. 1610. 4°. for John Budge.
Thebais. t. Newton. (v. COL.)
D. * Sherburne.

The longer thou livest, the more Fool thou art. c. Wager. no date. 4°. b. l. Wylyam How for Richard Johnes.
Therfites. int.*

Thierry and Theodoret. t. Beaumont and Fletcher. 1621. 4°. for Thomas Walkley. 2°. 1648. 4°. for Humphrey Moseley. 3°. 1649. 19°.
Thorny Abbey. t. T. W. (v. COL. art. Gratia &c.)
—— Lords of London. c. R. W. 1590. 4°. b. l. R. Jhones.
Thyestes. t. Heywood. Jasper 1560. 8°. b. l. in the bons late Thomas Berthelettes. (v. COL.)
Tide tarrietb for no man. c. Wapul. 1611. 4°.*
Time vindicated. m. Jonson. (v. COL.)
Timon of Athens. t. Shakespeare. (v. COL.)
'Tis Pity she's a Whore. t. Ford. 1633. 4°. Nicholas Okes for Richard Collins.
Titus Andronicus t. Shakespeare. 1611. 4°. for Edward White. (v. COL.)
Tom Tyler and his Wife. * t. 1661. 4°. b. l.
Tottenham-Court. c. Naibes. 1638. 4°. Richard Oulton, for Charles Greene. 2°. 1639. 4°. R. Oulton.
Traitor. t. Shirley. 1635. 4°. for William Cooke.
Trappolin suppos'd a Prince. t. c.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

**Cokayne.** (v. COL.)
*Travels of three English Brothers.*

— *Of Treasure.* int. 1567. 4°. b. l. Thomas Purfoote.

*Trick to catch the old one.* c. Milton. 1608. 4°. G. E. Sold by Henry Rockytt. 2°. 1616. 4°. George Eld, for Thomas Langley.

*Triumphant Widow.* c. Newcastle.

*Triumph of Beauty.* m. Shirley. 1646. 8°. for Humphrey Moseley.


*Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.* m. Middleton. 1619. 4°. Nicholas Okes.

— *Of the P. d'Amour.* m. D'Avenant. (v. COL.)

D'. *Sherburne.*
*Troilus and Cressida.* t. Shakespeare. no date.°. 4°. G. Eld. for R. Bonian and H. Walley.°. 2°. 1609. D'. (v. COL.)

Twelfth Night. c. Shakespeare.

(v. COL.)
*Twins.* t. c. Rider. 1655. 4°. for Robert Pollard, and John Sweeting.


— *Gentlemen of Verona.* c. Shakespeare. (v. COL.)

— *Maids of Moreclack.* c. Armin. 1609. 4°.


— *Tragedies in one.* Yarrington. 1601. 4°. for Mathew Lawe.

— *wife Men, and all the rest Fools.* c. Chapman. 1619. 4°.

*Tyraannical Government.* t. 1642. 4°. for John Field.

**N O T E.**

1. Titl'd "Taming of a Shrew."

2. "printed and acted about a hundred years ago. The second impreffion." 3. in a volume, intitl'd "Poems &c. by James Shirley." 4. "as it was acted by the King's Majecty's servants at the Globe." Pope.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

V.

Valentinian t. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. (v. COL.)


Variety. c. NEWCASTLE. 1649. 12º. for Humphrey Moseley.

Very Woman. t. c. MASSINGER. (v. COL.)

Villain. t. PORTER. Thomas 1663. 4º. for Henry Herringman.


Widow. c. QUARLES. 1649. 4º. for R. Royston.

Virtuous Octavia. t. c. BRANDON. 1598. 8º. for William Ponsonby.

Susanna. c. GARTER. 1578. 4º. b. l. *

Vision of Delight. m. JONSON. (v. COL.)

of the twelve Goddes's. m. DANIEL. (v. COL.)

Unfortunate Lovers. t. D'AVENANT. 1643. 4º. R. H. Sold by Francis Coles. 2º. 1649. 4º. for Humphrey Moseley. (v. COL.)

Unfortunate Mother. t. NABBES. 1640. 4º. J. O. for Daniell Frere.

Unhappy fair Irene. t. SWINHOC. 1658. 4º. J. Streater, for W. Place.

Unnatural Combat. t. MASSINGER. 1659. 4º. E. G. for John Waterston.

Vow-breaker. t. SAMPSON. 1636. 4º. John Norton. Sold by Roger Ball.

NOTE.

1. A history. 2. a tragedy.

W.

Walks of Illington and Hogsdon. c. JORDAN. 1657. 4º. Tho. Wiltson. 4º. 1663. 4º.

Wandering Lover. t. c. MERITON. 1658. 4º. T. L. for T. C. and W. Burden.

Warning for fair Women. t. 1599. 4º. b. l. Valentine Sims for William Apfley.

Wars of Cyrus. t. 1594. 4º. E. A. for William Blackwal.

Weakest goes to the Wall. t. t. 1600. 4º. Thomas Creede, for Richard Olive. 2º. 1618. 4º. G. P. for Richard Hawkins.

Wedding. c. SHIRLEY. 1633. 4º. for John Grave. 2º. 1660. 4º. for William Leake.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

**Weylsward boe.** t. **Decker and Webster.** 1607. 4°. Sold by John Hodgetts.

**What you will.** c. **Marston.** 1607. 4°. G. Eld, for Thomas Thorpe. (v. COL.)

**When you see me, you know me.** b. **Rowley.** Samuel 1613. 4°. for Nathaniell Butter. 2°. 1632. 4°. B. A. and T. F. for Nath. Butter.


**Where of Babylon.** h. **Decker.** 1607. 4°. for Nathaniel Butter.

**Widow.** c. **Jonson, Fletcher, and Middleton.** 1632. 4°. for Humphrey Moseley.

**Widow's Tears.** c. **Chapman.** 1612. 4°. for John Browne.

**Wife for a Month.** t. t. **Beaumont and Fletcher.** (v. COL.)

**Wild gose Chase.** c. **Beaumont and Fletcher.** 1632. fol. for Humphreoy Moseley.

**Wily beguilde.** c. 1623. 4°. Tho. Purfoot, for Clement Knight. 2°. no date. 4°. for Dr. 3°. 1635. 4°. for Thomas Knight. Sold by Edward Blackmore and Francis Coules. 4°. 1638. 4°. J. B. for Tho. Alchorn.

**Wine, Beer, Ale, and Tobacco.** d. 1630. 4°. T. C. for John Grove.

**Winter's Tale.** t. **Shakespeare.** (v. COL.)

**Widow of Doctor Dodipol.** c. 1600. 4°. Thomas Creede, for Richard Olive.

**Wife Woman of Hogsdon.** c. **Heywood.** M. P. for Henry Shephard. 1638. 4°.

**Witch of Edmonton.** t. c. **Rowley, Decker, Ford, &c.** 1658. 4°. J. Cottrel, for Edward Blackmore.

**Wit at several Weapons.** c. **Beaumont and Fletcher.** (v. COL.)

—— at several Weapons. t. **Beaumont and Fletcher.** (v. COL.)

—— in a Constable. c. **Glaphorne.** 1640. 4°. Jo. Okes, for F. C.

—— of a Woman. c. 1604. 4°. for Edward White.

—— without Money. c. **Beaumont and Fletcher.** 1639. 4°. Thomas Cotes, for Andrew Crooke, and William Cooke. 2°. 1661. 4°. for Andrew Crooke.

**Wits.** c. **D'Avenant.** 1636. 4°. for Richard Meighen. (v. COL.)

**Witty Combat.** t. c. **T. P.** 1663. 4°. for Tho. Roberts.

—— fair one. c. **Shirley.** 1633. 4°. B. A. and T. F. for Wil. Cooke.

**Woman-bater.** c. **Beaumont and Fletcher.** 1607. 4°. R. R. Sold by John Hodgetts. 2°. 1648. 4°. for Humphreoy Moseley. 3°. 1649. D°.
Table of Plays, alphabetical.

*Woman in the Moon.* t. LILLY. 1597. 4°. for William Jones.
—*is a Weather-cock.* c. FIELD. 1612. 4°. for John Budge.
—*will have her Will.* c. 1616. 4°. W. White. 2°. 1626. 4°. J. N. Sold by Hugh Perry. 3°. 1631. 4°. A. M. Sold by Richard Thrale.
*Woman's Prize.* c. BEAUMONT and FLETCHER. (v. COL.)
*Women beware Women.* t. MIDLETON. (v. COL.)
—*pleas'd t. t.* BEAUMONT & FLETCHER. (v. COL.)
*Wonder of a Kingdom.* t. t. DECKER. 1636. 4°. Robert Raworth, for Nicholas Vavasour.
—*of Women.* t. MARSTON. 1606. 4°. John Windet. (v. COL.)
*World tost at Tennis.* m. MIDLETON and ROWLEY. 1620. 4°. George Purlowe.

*Wounds of civil War.* t. LODGE. 1594. 4°. John Danter.
Wyat's History. DECKER & WEBSTER. 1607. 4°. *

**NOTE.**

Y.

Yorkshire Tragedy. SHAKESPEARE. 1619. 4°. for T. P.
*Young Admiral.* t. t. SHIRLEY. 1637. 4°. Tho. Cotes, for Andrew Crooke, and William Cooke.
*Your five Gallants.* t. MIDLETON. no date. 4°. for Richard Bonian.

**ADDENDA.**

2. Charles the first, King of England, bis Tragedy. 1649. 4°. *
COLLECTIONS.

B A R O N.
Gripus and Hegio.
Deorum Dona.
In a Volume, intitl'd, Ego deorum, or, The Cyprian Academy. 1647. 8°.

B R O O K.
Alaham.
Mustapha.
In a Volume, intitl'd, Certain learned and elegant Workes &c. 1633.
fol. E. P. for Henry Seyle.

B E A U M O N T. (v. FLETCHER.)
B R O M E.
Mad Couple well match'd.
Novella.
Court Beggar.
City Wit.

Damoiselle.
General Title, Five new Plays, &c. 1653. 8°. for Humphrey Moseley, Richard Marriot, and Thomas Dr- ing.

D'.

C A R L E L L.
Fool would be a Favorite.
Osmond, the great Turk.
General Title, Two new Plays, &c. 1657. 8°. for Humphrey Moseley.

C A R T W R I G H T.
Lady errant.
Royal Slave.
Ordinary.
Siege.
In a Volume, intitl'd, Comedies, Tragi-comedies, with other Poems, &c. 1651. 8°. for Humphrey Moseley.

C H A P M A N.
Byron's Conspiracy.
D'.
Tragedy.
1608. 4°. G. Eld, for Thomas
Collections.

Thorppe. 2°. 1625. 4°. N. O. for D°.

COKAYNE.
Masque at Bretbie.†
Obstinate Lady.
Trappolin suppos'd a Prince.
In a Volume, intitl'd, Small Poems &c. 1658. 8°. Wil. Godbid.

DANIEL.
Philotas.
Cleopatra.
Queen's Arcadia.
In a Volume, intitl'd, Certaine small Workes &c. 1611. 12°. J. L.
for Simon Waterfon.

2°.

Philotas.
Hymen's Triumph.
Queen's Arcadia.
Vision of the twelve Goddesse.
Cleopatra.
In a Volume, intitl'd, The whole Workes of Samuel Daniel &c. 1623.
4°. Nicholas Okes, for Simon Waterfon.

D'AVENANT.
Entertainment at Rutland House.
(Cælum Britannicum.)
Temple of Love.
Triumphs of the P. d'Amour.
Siege of Rhodes. 1°. p.
D°. 2°. p
Playhouse to be let.
Unfortunate Lovers.
Wits.
Love and Honour.
Law against Lovers.

Man's the Master.
Platonick Lovers.
Albovine.
Juft Italian.
Cruel Brother.
News from Plymouth.
Distrefses.
Siege.
Fair Favorite.
In a Volume, intitl'd, The Works of S. William D'avenant &c. 1673.
fol. T. N. for Henry Herringman.

2°.

Wits.
Platonick Lovers.
General Title, Two Excellent Plays, &c. 1665. 8°. for G. Bedel, and T.
Collins.

FLETCHER.
Mad Lover.
Spanish Curate.
Little French Lawyer.
Custom of the Country.
Noble Gentleman.
Captain.
Beggar's Bush.
Coxcomb.
False one.
Chances.
Loyal Subject.
Laws of Candy.
Lover's Progress.
Island Princess.
Humorous Lieutenant.
Nice Valour.
Maid in the Mill.
Prophefies.
Bonduca.
Collections.

Sea-voyage.
Double Marriage.
Pilgrim.
Knight of Malta.
Woman's Prize.
Love's Cure.
Honest man's Fortune.
Queen of Corinth.
Women please'd.
Wife for a Month.
Wit at several Weapons.
Valentinian.
Fair Maid of the Inn.
Love's Pilgrimage.
Masque of Gray's Inn, and the Inner Temple.
Four Plays in one.
General Title, Comedies and Tragedies written by Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher &c. 1647. fol.
for Humphrey Robinson, and Humphrey Moseley.

Gascoigne.

Supposes.
Jocasta.
Masque for the L. Vife. Montacute.
In a Volume, intitl'd, A Hundred fanarie Flowers &c. no date. 4°. b. l.
for Richard Smith.

Masque for the L. Vife. Montacute.
Supposes.
Jocasta.

In a Volume, intitl'd, The Posies of George Gascoigne &c. 1575. 4°.
b. l. for Richard Smith.

Masque for the L. Vife. Montacute.

Supposes.
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Pleasure at Kenelworth Castle.
In a Volume, intitl'd, The Whole worke of George Gascoigne &c. 1587. 4°. b. l. Abell Jeffes.

Goffe.
Raging Turk.
Courageous Turk.
Orestes.
Titl'd seperately: all printed in 1656. 8°. for G. Bedell and T. Collins.
Gratia theatrales.
Thorny Abbey.
Marriage Broker.
Grim the Collier of Croydon.
In a Volume, intitl'd, Gratiae Theatrales, or, a choice Ternary of English Plays, &c. 1662. 12°.
R. D.

Jonson.
Every Man in his Humour.
——— out of his Humour.
Cynthia's Revels.
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Sejanus.
Fox.
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Alchemyst.
Catiline.
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D. of the L. and P. at Althorpe.
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D. of the K. and L. at Theobald's.
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Masque of Blackness.
— of Beauty.
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Masque at the Marriage of L. Vifc.
— Haddington.
Masque of Queens.
Speeches at P. Henry's Barriers.
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— restor'd.
Challenge at Tilt.
Irish Masque.
Mercury vindicated.
Golden Age restor'd.
In a Volume, intitl'd, The Workes of Benjamin Jonson. &c. 1616. fol.
Will. Stansby.
again, in

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Bartholmew Fair.
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Christmas his Masque.
Masque at L. Haye's.
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Pleasure reconcil'd to Virtue.
Honour of Wales.
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Masque of Augurs.
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L I L L Y.
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M A R S T O N.
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Dn. 2". p. or, Antonio's Revenge.
Wonder of Women.
What you will.
Fawn.
Dutch Courtezau.
Collections.

**General Title, Tragedies and Comedies collected into one Volume, &c. 1633. 8°. A. M. for William Shakes.**

**M A S S I N G E R.**
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Guardian.
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**General Title, Three new Plays, &c. 1655. 8°. for Humphrey Moseley.**

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**General Title, Two Plays, &c. 1658. 8°. (Oxford.) Hen. Hall, for Ric. Davis.**

**M I D L E T O N.**
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**General Title, Two new Plays, &c. 1657. 8°. for Humphrey Moseley.**

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**R A N D O L P H.**
Muse’s Looking-glass.
Amyntas.
Jealous Lovers.

**In a Volume, intitl’d, Poems &c. by Tho. Randolph. 1643. 8°. (The third Edition.) 24.**

Muse’s Looking-glass.
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**General Title, Seneca his tenne Tragedies, translated into English. &c. 1581. 4°. b. l. Thomas Marth.**

**S H A K E S P E A R E.**
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Two Gentlemen of Verona.
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Much Ada about Nothing.
Love’s Labour’s lost.
Midsummer Night’s Dream.
Merchant of Venice.

As you like it.

Taming of the Shrew:
All’s well that ends well.

Twelfth Night.
Collections.

1653. 8°. for Humphrey Robinson, and Humphrey Moseley.

STERLING.

Cæsarus.
Darius.

General Title, The Monarchick Tragedies. &c. 1604. 4°. V. S. for Edward Blount. (v. A. i.)

2°.

Cæsarus.
Darius.
Alexandrean Tragedy.
Julius Cæsar.

In a Volume, intitl’d, Recreations with the Muses. &c. 1637. fol.

SUCKLING.

Aglaura.
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In a Volume, intitl’d, Fragmenta aurea. &c. 1648. 8°. for Humphrey Moseley.

Terence, BERNARD. 4°.

Andria.
Eunuch.
Heautontimorumenos.
Adelphi.
Hecyra.
Phormio.

General Title, Terence in English. &c. 1641. 4°. John Legatt. Sold by Andrew Crooke. (Sexta Editio.)

SHIRLEY.

Brothers.
Sisters.
Impositure.
Doubtful Heir.
Cardinal.
Court Secret.

General Title, Six new Playes, &c.

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D°. NEWMAN.
Collections.

Eunuch.

General Title, The two first Comedies of Terence &c. 1627. 8°. G. M.
Sold at the house of M. Fenricus.

Andria.
Eunuch.

General Title,

NOTE.
1. “Presented on Twelfth-night 1639.”
2. “Presented in 1566.”
3. “Printed with the Latin, 4°. Cambridge 1598.” (Langbaine)
4. Said in catalogues, to have been printed in 1625, and again in 1629.
5. With addition of the “Alexandrian Tragedy,” and “Julius Cæsar.”

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_Virtuous Octavia._

Brewer, Antony 1647.
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APPENDIX.

a. The Chronicle History of Henry the 3rd, with his battle fought at Agincourt in France. Together with Ancient Pistoll. As it hath bene sundry times played by the Right Honorable the Lord Chamberlaine his servants. London: Printed by Thomas Creede, for Thomas Pavier, and are to be sold at his shop in Cornhill, at the signe of the Cat and Parrets near the Exchange. 1602.

(4. K. 4.)


(4. H. 4.)

c. The Tragedy of Othello, the Moor of Venice. As it hath been divers times acted at the Globe, and at the Black Fryars, by his Majesty’s Servants. Written by Will. Shakepspear. Published by Thomas Walkely, Quarto, (soon after his Death, as appears by the Preface.)

(Pope.)

d. The HISTORIE of Henry the Fourth: with the battle at Shrewsbury, betweene the King, and Lord Henry Percy, farnamed Henry Hotspur of the North. With the humorous conceits of Sir John Falstaffe. Newly corrected, by William Shake-speare. London, Printed by John Norton, and are to be sold by Hugh Perry, at his shop next to Ivie-bridge in the Strand. 1639.

(4. K. 4.)

e. The Tragedy of Othello, The Moor of Venice. As it hath been divers times acted at the Globe, and at the Black-Friers, by his Majesty’s Servants. Written by William Shakespeare. London, Printed by N. O. for Thomas Walkley, and are to be sold at his shop, at the Eagle and Child, in Brittan’s Burse. 1622.
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(4. N. 2. Pre. a.)

b. The Tragedie of King Richard the third. Containing his treacherous plots against his brother Clarence: The pitiful murder of his innocent Nephew: his tyrannical usurpation: with the whole course of his detested life, and most deserved death. *As it hath bene recently* Acted by the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his servants. Newly augmented. By William Shakespeare. London: Printed by Thomas Creede, for Andrew Wise, dwelling in Paules Church-yard, at the signe of the Angell. 1602.

(4. M. 2. b.)

c. The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmarke. Newly Imprinted and enlarged, according to the true and perfect Copy lastly Printed. By William Shakespeare. London, Printed by W. S. for John Smethwicke, and are to be sold at his Shop in Saint Dunians Church-yard in Fleet-street; Under the Diall.

(4. N. 3.)

d. The History of Henrie the fourth. With the Battell at Shrewsbury, betwene the King, and Lord Henry Percy, sur-named Hotspur of the North. With the humorous conceites of Sir John Falstaff. Newly corrected by W. Shakespeare. London, Printed by W. W. for Mathew Law, and are to be sold at his shop in Paules Church-yard, neere unto S. Augistines Gate, at the signe of the Foxe. 1613.

(4. K. 4. b.)

e. M. William Shake-speare, his True Chronicle History of the life and death of King Lear, and his three Daughters. With the unfortunate life of Edgar, sonne and heire to the Earle of Glocester, and his full and assuming humour of Tom of Bedlam. As it was plaid before the Kings Maiestie at White-Hall, uppon S. Stephens night, in Chritmas Holidaies. By his Maiesties Servants, playing usually at the Globe on the Banke-side. Printed for Nathaniel Butter. 1608.
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(4°. L. 4.)


(4°. K. 3° a & f.)


(4°. I. 4.)

e. The History of Henrie the Fourth; With the battell at Shrewsburie, betweene the King and Lord Henry Percy, surnamed Henrie Hotspur of the North. With the humorous conceits of Sir John Falstaffe. AT London. Printed by P. S. for Andrew Wife, dwelling in Pauls Churchyard, at the signe of the Angell. 1598.

(4°. K. 4.)

a. The First and second Part of the troublsome Raigne of King of England. With the discoverye of King Richard Cor- delions Bafe soone (vulgarily nam- ed, the Baffard Fauconbridge) Also the death of King John at Swinstead Abbey. As they were (sundry times) lately acted. Written by W. Shakespeare. London. Printed by Aug: Mathewes for Thomas Dowe, and are to be sold at his shop in St. Dunstones Church yard in Fleet-street, 1622.

The Second Part of the troublsome Raigne of King John. Containing, The entrance of Lewis
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the French | Kings sorne: with the poysoning of | King John by | a Monke. | Written by W. Shake-
peare. | London, | Printed by Aug: Mathewes for Thomas Deve, and are to be sold at his shop in St. Dunstones | Church-yard in Fleet-street, 1622.

(4°. M. 2.)

b. The | excellent | History of the Mer-| chant of Venice. | With the extreme cruelty of Shy-
locke | the Jew towards the faide Merchant in cut- | ting a tusk pound of his flesh. And the obtaining | of Portia, by the choyse of | three Caskets. | Written by W. Shake-
pere. | Printed by J. Roberts, 1660.

(4°. K. 4.)

c. The | Tragedy | of | Ham-
let | Prince of Denmark. | By | William Shakespeare. | New-
ly imprinted and enlarged to almost as much | as it was, according to the true | and perfect Copy. | At London, | Printed for John Smethwick, and are to be sold at his shop in Saint Dun-
ions Church Yard in Fleet Street. | Under the Diall. 1611.

(4°. B.—O. 2.)

d. The | History of | Henrie | the Fourth; | With the battell at Shrewsburie, | betweene the King and Lord Henry | Percy, furred | Henry Hot- | spur of the North. | With the humerus concettis of Sir | John Falstaffe. | Newly corrected by W. Shake-speare. | At London, | Printed by S. S. for Andrew Wife, dwelling in Paules Churchyard, at the signe of | [the Angell. 1599.

(4°. K. 4.)
a. The same Printed in 1604.

(Pope.)

d. The | Whole Contention | betweene the two Famous | Houses, Lancaster and | York. | With the Tragicall ends of the good Duke | Humphrey, Richard Duke of York, | and King Henrie the Sixt. | Divid-
ed into two Parts: And newly corrected and | enlarged. | Written by William Shake-
pere, Gent. | Printed at London, | for T. P.

(Q. 4.)

f. The | Tragedie of | King | Richard the Se-
cond: | With new additions of the Parliament Scene, | and the deposing of King | Richard. | As it hath been lately acted by the Kings | Maiesties servants, at the Globe. | By William Shake-
pere. | At London, | Printed for Mathew Law, and are to be sold at his shop in Paules Church-
yard, at the | signe of the Foxe. 1615.

(4°. K. 3.)

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bath beene Acted by the Kings | Maires-

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 pound of his flesh: and the obtaining of Portia by the choyce of three Chefts. | As it hath been divers times actet by the | Lord

Chamberlain bis Servants. | Written by William Shakespeare. | London: | Printed for William Leake, and are to be sold at his shop at the signe of the Crown in Fleetstreet, between the two Temple Gates. 1652. (4o. I. 4.)

c. The Tragedie | of King

Richard | the third. | Containnyng his treacherous Plots against his brother Clarence: The pittifull murder of his innocent Nephewes: his tyrannical usurpation: with the whole course of his detested life, and most detest-

ed death. | As it hath been lately Acted by the Kings Maires Servants. | Newly augmented. | By William Shakespeare. | London, | Printed by Thomas Purfoot, and are to be sold by Mathew Law, dwelling in Pauls Church-yard, at the Signe of the Foxe, neere S. Au-
tines gate, 1622.

(4o. M. 2.)

a. Loves Labours lost. | A wit-
tie and | pleasant | Comedie, | As it was Acted by his Maiesties Servants at the Blacke-Friers and the Globe. | Written by William Shakespeare. | London, | Printed by W. S. for John Smethwicke, and are to be sold at his Shop in Saint Dunstones Church-yard under the Diall. 1631.

(4o. K. 2.)

b. The most excellent | Histo-
rie of the | Merchant | of Venice. | With the extreme cruelty of Shyl-
loke the Jewe towards the sayd Merchant, in cutting a lust pound of his flesh: and the obtaining of Portia by the choyse of three |

chefts. | As it hath been divers times actet by the | Lord | Chamberlain bis Servants. | Written by William Shakespeare. | At London, | Printed by J. R. for Thomas Heyes, and are to be sold in Pauls Church yard, at the signe of the Greene Dragon. 1600.

(4o. K. 2.)

e. The most excellent | And Lamentable Tragedie, | of Ro-

meeo and | Juli
t. | As it hath beene sundrie times publickly Ac-
ted, | by the Kings Maiesties Servants | at the GLOBE. | Written by W. Shakespeare. | Newly Corretted, augmented, and amended. | London, | Printed for John Smethwicke, and are to bee sold at his Shop in Saint Dunstanes Church-yard, in Fleetet-
treeete under the Dyall.
Appendix.

(4°. L. 4. P.)

f. The Tragicall Historie of Hamlet, Prince of Denmarke.
By William Shakespeare. Newly imprinted and enlarged to almost as much | againe as it was, according to the true and perfect | Coppie. | At London, | Printed by J. R. for N. L. and are to be sold at his | shoppe under Saint Dunstons Church in | Fleetstreet. 1603.

(4°. B.—O. 2.)


(4°. M. 4. a.)

c. The Tragedie of King Richard the second. | As it hath beene publikely acted by the Right Hon- | ourable the Lord Chamberlaine his | servants. | By William Shake- | speare. | London | Printed by Valentine Simmes for Andrew Wife, and | are to be sold at his shop in | Paules churchyard at | the signe of the Angell. | 1598.

(4°. I. 4.)


(4°. G. 4.)

e. The whole Contention be- | tween the two famous Houses, Lancaster and York: with the true | Tragedy of Richard D. of York, and the Death of good King Hen- | rry the 6th, acted by the Earl of Pembroke his Servants. Printed by | W. W. for Tho. Millington. 1600.

(Pope.)

g. The Second part of Hen- | rie | the fourth, continuing to his | death, and coronation of Henrie | the fift. With the humours of sir John Fal- | staffe, and swaggering | Piffoll. | As it hath beene sundrie times | publikly | acted by the right hon- | ourable, the Lord | Chamberlaine | his servants. | Written by William Shakespeare. | London | Printed by V. S. for Andrew Wife, and | William Aflpe. | 1600.

(4°. L. 5. E.)

a. The most excellent | Historie of the Merchant | of Venice. | With the extreame crueltie of Sby- | locke | the Jewe towards the said | Merchant, in | cutting a just pound | of his flesh: and the ob- | taining of Portia by the choice | of three | Chefs. | As it hath beene divers | times acted by the | Lord Chamber- | laine | his Servants. | Written by William Shakespeare. | London | Printed by M. P. for Laure- | rence Hayes, and are to be sold | at
Appendix.

his Shop on Fleetbridge. 1637.
(4. B. 4.)

b. The Famous Historie of Troylus and Cresside. [Excellent expressing the beginning of their loves, with the conceited wooing of Pandarus Prince of Licia. [Written by William Shakespeare. [London] Imprinted by G. Eld for R. Bonian and H. Walley, and are to be sold at the sped Eagle in Pauls Church-yard, over against the great North doore. [1609.
(4. M. 2.)

(c. The same, as it was acted by the Kings Majesties Servants at the Globe. Printed by the same.
(Pope.)

e. The Tragedie of King Richard the Third. [Containing his treacherous Plots, against his brother Clarence. The pittifull murther of his ino-[cent Nephewes: his tirannous usurpation: with the whole course of his detested life, and most defervent death. [As it hath beene lately Acted by the Kings Maiesties Servants. [Newly augmented. [By William Shakespear. [London. [Printed by John Norton, and are to be sold by Mathew Lawe, dwelling in Pauls Church-yard, at the Signe of the Foxe, near St. Aufftines gate. [1623.
(4. M. 2.)

f. An Excellent conceited Tragedie of Romo and Juliet. As it hath beene often (with great applause) plaied publiquely by the right Honourable the L. of Hunsdon [his Servants. [London.] Printed by John Dunton [157.
(4. K. 4. P.)

a. The First and second Part of the troubledome Reign of John King of England. [With the discovery of King Richard Cor- deons Bate sonne (vulgarly named, The Bailard Fawconbride:) Also, the death of King John at Swinsteald Abbey. [As they were (sundry times) lately Acted by the Queens Maiesties Players. [Written by W. Sh. [Imprinted at London by Valentine Simmes for John Holme, and are to be sold at his shop in Saint Duntons Churchyard in Fleetfleect. [1611.
(4. M. 2.)

b. M. William Shakespear: His True Chronicles Historie of the life and death of King L AR and his three Daughters: [With the unfortunate life of Edgar, sonne of Tom of Bealham: As it was played before the Kings Maiestie at Whitehall upon S. Stephens night in Christmas Hollidayes. [By his Maiesties servants playing usually at the Globe: on the Bancke-side. [London, [Printed for Nathaniel Butter, and are to be sold at his shop in Pauls Church-yard at the signe of the Pide Bull neere S. Aufftines Gate. 1608.
(4. B.—L. 4.)
Appendix.

c. The Tragedie of King Richard the third. Containing his treacherous Plots against his brother Clarence: the pitiful mother of his innocent Nephewes: his tyrannicall usurpation: with the whole course of his detested life, and most deserved death. As it hath beene lately Acted by the Right honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his servants. By William Shake-speare. London Printed by Thomas Creeede, for Andrew Wife, dwelling in Paules Church-yard, at the signe of the Angell. 1598.

(4o. M. 3.)


(4o. K. 4.)

c. The most excellent And Lamentable Tragedie of Romeo and Juliet. As it hath beene sundry times publickely Acted by the Kings Majesties Servants at the Globe. Written by W. Shake-speare. Newly corrected, augmented, and amended. London, Printed by R. Young for John Smethwick, and are to be sold at his Shop in St. Dunstans Church-yard in Fleetstreet, under the Dyall. 1637.

(4o. L. 4. P.)

d. A Pleasant Conceited Historie, called The Taming of a Shrew. As it hath beene sundry times Acted by the Right Honourable the Earle of Pembrooke his Servants. Printed at London by V. S. for Nicholas Ling, and are to be sold at his shop in Saint Dunstons Church-yard in Fleetstreet. 1607.

(4o. G. 4.)

e. A Pleasant Conceited Comedie called, Loves labors lost. As it was presented before her Highness this last Christmas, Newly corrected and augmented. By W. Shake-speare. Imprinted at London by W. W. for Cuthbert Burby.

1598.

(4o. K. 2.)

a. The most lamentable Tragedie of Titus Andronicus. As it hath sundry times plaide by the Kings Majesties Servants. London, Printed for Edward White, and are to be sold at his shoppe, nere the little North dore of Pauls, at the signe of the Gun. 1611.

(4o. K. 4.)

for William Leak at the Crown in Fleet-street, between the two Temple Gates, 1655.

(4th. M. 4. a.)

c. The Tragedy of Hamlet Prince of Denmark. Newly imprinted and enlarged, according to the true and perfect Copy last Printed. By William Shakespeare, London, Printed by R. Young for John Smethwick, and are to be sold at his Shop in Saint Dunstan Churchyard in Fleet-street, under the Diall. 1637.

(4th. N. 4.)

e. The Historie of Henry the Fourth, With the battell at Shrewsbury, betweene the King, and Lord Henry Percy, surnamed Henry Hotspur of the North. With the humorous conceit of Sir John Falstaff. Newly corrected, By William Shakespeare, London, Printed by John Norton, and are to be sold by William Sheares, at his shop at the great South doore of Saint Paul's-Church; and in Chancery-Lane, near the Serjeants-Inn. 1632.

(4th. K. 4.)

f. A Midsummer Night's Dream, As it hath beene sundry times pub-likely acted, by the Right honourable the Lord Chamberlain his servants. Written by William Shakespeare. Imprinted at London, for Thomas Fisher, and are to be sold at his shoppe, at the Signe of the White Hart in Fleet-street, 1600.

(4th. H. 4.)

g. The Troublesome Raigne of John King of England, with the discovery of King Richard Cordeilions. By William Shakespeare, London, Printed by R. Young for John Smethwick, and are to be sold at his Shop in Saint Dunstan Churchyard in Fleet-street, under the Diall. 1637.

(4th. N. 4.)

h. The Second part of the troublesome Raigne of King John, containing the death of Arthur Plantagenet, the landing of Lewes, and the poyning of King John at Swinfield Abbey. As it was (sundry times) publiquely acted by the Queenes Maiesties Players, in the honorable City of London. Imprinted at London for Sampson Clarke, and are to be sold at his shop, on the backe side of the Royall Exchange. 1591.

(4th. b. l. G. 4. Prev.)

i. The True Chronicle History of the life and death of King Lear, and his three Daughters. With the Unfortunat life of Edgar, sonne and heir to the Earle of Gloucester, and his fallen assumed humour of Tom of Bedlam. As it was plaid before the Kings Maiesty at Whit-Hall, upon St. Stephens night, in Christmas Holidays. By his Maiesties Servants, playing usually at the Globe on the Bank-
Appendix.

side. | London. | Printed by [name].
Bell, and are to be sold at the East-end | of Christ-Church. 1655.
(4°. L. 4.)
b. The most excellent and lamentable Tragedie, of Romeo and Juliet. As it hath beene fundringly times publiquely Acted, by the Kings Maiesties Servants at the Globe. Newly corrected, augmented, and amended: London | Printed for John Smethwick, and are to be sold at his Shop in Saint Dunstanus Churchyard, in Fleetstreete under the Dyall. 1609.
(4°. M. 2. P.)
c. A wittie and pleasant Comedy Called The Taming of the Shrew. As it was acted by his Maiesties Servants at the Blacke Friers and the Globe. Written by Will. Shakespeare. London | Printed by W. S. for John Smethwicke, and are to be sold at his Shop in Saint Dunstanus Churchyard under the Diall. 1631.
(4°. I. 4.)
e. The Chronicle History of Henry the 8th, with his battell fought at Agin Court in France, Together with an cient Pistoll. As it hath bene fundringly times played by the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his Servants. Printed for T. P. 1608.
(4°. G. 3.)
a. The Tragedy of King Richard the Third, Containing his treacherous Plots against his Brother Clarence: the pittiefull Murther of his innocent Nephewes: his tyrannical Usurpation: with the whole Course of his detested Life, and most deserved Death. As it hath beene lately acted by the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his Servants, at London. Printed by Valentine Simmes, for Androw Wife, dwelling in Paules Churchyard, at the Signe of the Angell, 1597. (Quarto.)
(Theobald.)
d. The most excellent and lamentable Tragedie, of Romeo and Juliet. Newly corrected, augmented, and amended: As it hath been furnedly times publiquely acted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his Servants. London | Printed by Thomas Creede, for Cuthbert Burby, and are to be sold at his shop neare the Exchange. 1599. (4°. M. 2. P.)
f. The Tragedie of King Ricchard the seconde. As it hath beene publiquely acted by the right Honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his Ser- vants. London | Printed by Valentine Simmes for Androw Wife, and are to be sold at his shop in Paules church yard at the signe of the Angel. 1597.
(4°. K. 2.)

g. The Chronicle History of Henry the 8th, with his battell fought at Agin Court in France, Together with Auntient Pistoll.
Appendix.

As it hath bene sundry times playd by the Right honorable | the Lord Chamberlaine his servants. | LONDON | Printed by Thomas Creede, for Tho. Millington, and John Busby. And are to be sold at his house in Carter Lane, next the Powle head. 1600.  
(4°. G. 3.)

a. The first part of the Contention betwixt the two famous houses of York and Lancaster, with the death of the good Duke Humphrey: And the banishment and death of the Duke of Suffolk, and the Tragical end of the proud Cardinall of Winchester, with the notable Rebellion of Jacke Cade: And the Duke of Yorks first clayme to the Crowne. | LONDON | Printed by Valentine Simmes for Thomas Millington, and are to be sold at his shop under S. Peters church in Cornwall. | 1600.  
(4°.)

b. The Tragedie of King Richard the second. As it hath been publickly acted by the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his servantes. | LONDON | Printed by W. W. for Mathew Law, and are to be sold at his shop in Paules Church-yard, at the signe of the Foxe. | 1608.  
(4°. K. 3.)

c. The History of Henry the fourth, With the battell at Shrewsburie, between the King, and Lord Henry Percy, iurnamed Henry Hotspur of the North. With the humorous concivies of Sir John Falstaffe. Newly corrected by W. Shakespeare. | LONDON | Printed for Mathew Law, and are to be sold at his shop in Paules Church-yard, neere unto S. Augustine's gate, at the signe of the Foxe. 1608.  
(4°. K. 4.)
DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The Two First Leaves of the Sheet marked 'a,' are to follow the Sheet '3 Y,' and the Index of Words and Phrases (being the Five Sheets, 'k, l, m, n, o') is to be inserted immediately after those Two First Leaves of 'a,' and before the Title-page of the Notitia Dramatica.

The Index of Books extracted '[a], [b]' follows the Title-sheet.