The Tudor Shakespeare.

EDITED BY
WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON
AND
ASHLEY HORACE THORNDIKE
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THE TOWER OF LONDON
The Second Part of Henry the Sixth

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Introduction

Text. — The Second and Third Parts of Henry VI, which are essentially a single play, divided for convenience of stage presentation, were first printed, in their present form, in the Folio of 1623. There did appear, however, in Shakespeare’s lifetime, another version of each of these two Parts, one in 1594 and the other in 1595, called respectively The First Part of the Contention betwixt the two famous Houses of Yorke and Lancaster and The True Tragedie of Richard Duke of Yorke, and the death of good King Henrie the Sixt. These quarto versions were reprinted in 1600 separately and without change, and again in 1619 in a single quarto, with slight alterations and with Shakespeare’s name for the first time on the title-page. This single-volume edition was called The Whole Contention betweene the two famous Houses, Lancaster and Yorke. The relation between the Second and Third Parts of Henry VI and these two quartos, and the authorship of this entire group of four plays, together constitute one of the most perplexing problems in the whole range of Shakespearean criticism.

Relation between 2 Henry VI and The Contention. — The two principal views that have been held as to the relation between 2 Henry VI and The Contention are (1) that 2 Henry VI is the original version, and The Contention a pirated and mutilated copy; and (2) that The Contention is itself the crude original, which was afterwards
revised and elaborated into the form it bears in 2 Henry VI. The latter of these views is now very generally accepted. The undeniable inferiority of The Contention in diction, versification, and character portrayal; the presence in it of trivial and unnecessary details that find no place in 2 Henry VI; and above all the entire absence from The Contention of some of the passages in 2 Henry VI that constitute its chief claim to dramatic excellence, make it more than probable that The Contention is a first draft, and 2 Henry VI a revised and final version. Of the many striking passages in 2 Henry VI that have nothing corresponding to them in The Contention, a single illustration must suffice. York's speech in I. i. 214–259 breaks naturally into two parts. The first half is found only in 2 Henry VI; while the second half, beginning at l. 236, is taken almost bodily from The Contention. It is scarcely conceivable that a copyist should have passed over the first half, with its lively, vigorous diction, its varied and fluent verse, and have copied, with hardly the change or addition of a word, the lifeless, monotonous, conventional lines that follow.

Of the three Parts of Henry VI, the Second underwent by far the most thorough revision. Out of 3075 lines, there are, according to Miss Lee's estimate, 1 1715 that are entirely new, 840 that are more or less altered, and only 520 that are identical with lines in the older play.

Authorship of The Contention. — The questions that have arisen in connection with the authorship of The Con-

1 New Shakespeare Society Transactions, 1875–1876.
tention and *The True Tragedie*, and especially the question as to what share, if any, Shakespeare himself had in their production, are exceedingly difficult to answer with any degree of certainty. That Greene and Marlowe were associated in the composition of these plays has long been considered probable. Many critics are inclined to credit Peele also with some slight share in the work. Greene's connection with the plays is revealed first of all in the oft-quoted warning which he addressed to three of his fellow-playwrights, Marlowe, Nash, and Peele, in his *Groatsworth of Wit*, written a few months before his death in September, 1592. "Yes, trust them not," he says; "for there is an upstart crow, beautified with our feathers, that, with his Tygers heart wrapt in a Players hide, supposes he is as well able to bumbast out a blanke verse as the best of you: and being an absolute Johannes factotum, is in his owne conceit the only Shakescene in a countrie." The use of "Shakescene" clearly points to Shakespeare; and the "Tygers heart" phrase parodies a line that occurs in both *The True Tragedie* and *3 Henry VI*, I. iv. 137, "O tiger's heart wrapt in a woman's hide." The entire passage, as generally interpreted, is a fling at Shakespeare, not as an actor, but as an author, and expresses Greene's resentment at what he considers Shakespeare's unwarranted appropriation in *2 and 3 Henry VI* of passages in *The Contention* and *The True Tragedie* written by Greene himself and his friends. Further evidence of Greene's participation in the composition of these plays is the fact that *The True Tragedie* and probably *The Contention* also were first acted by Lord Pembroke's Players, a company for
which Greene is said to have written "more than four other" plays. Many resemblances in stylistic detail have also been pointed out between these two plays and Greene's unquestioned work. Among these may be noted the frequent use of "for to" with an infinitive, a construction rarely found in Shakespeare's original plays, but of which Greene is especially fond; and the mention of "Abradas, the great Macedonian pirate," a name that occurs in two of Greene's works, *Penelope's Web* and *Menaphon*, and nowhere else in Elizabethan literature.¹

The generally accepted belief that Marlowe also bore a conspicuous part in the writing of *The Contention* is based mainly on internal evidence. There is a remarkable similarity in style and metrical qualities between certain parts of *The Contention* and Marlowe's undoubted plays. The comparative infrequency of rhyme in *The Contention* is further indication of his handiwork. Many of the tragic scenes likewise bear the unmistakable impress of his violent and passionate nature. It is to be noted, also, that the type of character which predominates in the play — bold, turbulent, and vindictive, the prey of consuming ambition — is precisely the type that fired the imagination of Marlowe in the plays that are confessedly his. The original sketches of Margaret and Suffolk, Richard and the Cliffords, Beaufort, York, and Warwick, are in all probability to be attributed to Marlowe.

¹ In an article in the *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, July, 1912, C. F. Tucker Brooke argues that Marlowe was the sole author of *The Contention* and that Shakespeare was the sole reviser.
As to whether Shakespeare's hand is also to be seen in these earlier quartos, there is still a wide divergence of critical opinion. The main arguments against his participation are these: (1) The charge of plagiarism which Greene seems to bring against Shakespeare is less easily understood if we assume that the two authors had collaborated in the composition of the play. (2) So far as we know, none of Shakespeare's undoubted plays were ever acted by Lord Pembroke's Players. (3) These earlier plays were published by Millington and Pavier, who between them owned most of the spurious, but none of the undisputed, Shakespearean plays. Pavier, moreover, who was the first to ascribe *The Contention* and *The True Tragedie* to Shakespeare, three years after the dramatist's death, had previously ascribed to him *Sir John Oldcastle* and *A Yorkshire Tragedy*, both spurious plays. Weighty as these arguments undoubtedly are, they are, in the estimation of most Shakespearean critics, more than counterbalanced by the presence in *The Contention* and *The True Tragedie* of passages of such conspicuous excellence that it is hard to believe any contemporary writer except Shakespeare could have produced them. The parts of *The Contention* which even those who deny to Shakespeare any part in its composition hesitate to assign to any one else are the Cade scenes, reproduced without material change in Act IV of 2 *Henry VI*. The humor of these scenes, with their genuine realistic flavor, is admittedly superior to anything of the kind that had hitherto appeared in English drama. Most scholars, therefore, ascribe them to Shakespeare. Miss Lee, however, argues against the theory of Shakespearean collab-
oration, mainly on the ground that these scenes reveal a knowledge of men and an interest in the political and social struggles of the masses which the youthful dramatist had not yet acquired. She accordingly assigns them to Greene at his best; yet even she admits they are "almost too good" for him. There are others who are unable to accept the theory of Shakespearean collaboration, but who believe there are passages in these earlier plays which only Shakespeare could have written. These critics are forced to conclude that the passages in question appeared originally in 2 and 3 Henry VI, as then acted on the stage, and were borrowed for insertion in The Contention and The True Tragedie at the time of their publication in 1594 and 1595.

Authorship of 2 and 3 Henry VI. — That Shakespeare played the principal part in the revision by which The Contention and The True Tragedie became 2 and 3 Henry VI is now the almost universal opinion. Greene's allusion and the inclusion of these plays in the First Folio would alone be sufficient to prove his participation. Other considerations, such as the close connection in subject and the general similarity in treatment and style between the Henry VI trilogy and Richard III; the reference to Henry VI in the Epilogue to Henry V; and above all the frequent indisputable evidences of Shakespeare's individual style in the new and revised portions of the play, all point to the conclusion that he was the principal reviser. The rhythm has become smoother and less monotonous; the diction richer and more elevated. The characters, notably King Henry and Gloucester, have a vitality
and distinctness that are often lacking in the older play.

Not all the improvements, however, are to be credited to Shakespeare. Some of the additions are so foreign to Shakespeare's manner, and so strongly suggestive of Marlowe's, that the consensus of critical opinion has assigned to Marlowe a part in the revised, as well as in the original, version. The Lieutenant's somber and powerful lines at the beginning of 2 Henry VI, IV. i; Iden's violent and brutal words over the dead body of Cade in IV. x. 83–90; York's impotent violence in V. i. 23–27; and young Clifford's passionate outburst in V. ii. 49–65, with its classical references, are all peculiarly Marlowesque. The same may be said of the scraps of Latin and French, all found for the first time in 2 and 3 Henry VI. Shakespeare, it is true, was at this period of his career a faithful disciple of Marlowe's, and his next production, Richard III, was to reveal, in style and in characterization, the preponderating influence of that writer. Moreover, Marlowe was closely imitated by other writers than Shakespeare. When all is said, however, the evidences of Marlowe's participation in 2 and 3 Henry VI are so strong that they have inclined the majority of critics to attribute the final version to the joint efforts of Shakespeare and Marlowe.

Date of Composition. — Greene's allusion in the Groatsworth of Wit to a line which occurs in both The True Tragedie and 3 Henry VI proves that at least the earlier play, The True Tragedie, could not have appeared later than 1592, when the Groatsworth of Wit was written. The
bitterness of his resentment would seem to indicate that the offense complained of was recent. It is a reasonable inference, therefore, that *The True Tragedie*, and its companion play, *The Contention*, were written by 1591–1592. Moreover, if Greene's sneering remark was occasioned, as is generally believed, by the recent appearance of 2 and 3 *Henry VI*, with their borrowings from Greene and his fellows, these latter plays should themselves be assigned to 1591–1592, and *The Contention* and *The True Tragedie* should be referred to an earlier date, perhaps 1590–1591.

Sources. — The incidents in 2 *Henry VI* were derived for the most part from the *Chronicles* of Holinshed and Halle. Since Holinshed's account of this particular period is little more than a paraphrase, at times a literal copy, of the older chronicler's work, it is often impossible to say which of the two was consulted for any particular event. That both were consulted in the course of composition is made evident by the fact that certain details in the play are found only in Holinshed, and certain others only in Halle. Examples of verbal similarity are rare. Other sources were occasionally resorted to. The miracle at St. Alban's, for instance, is not mentioned by either of these chroniclers, but is told as a true story in the works of Sir Thomas More, and is found also in Grafton's *Chronicle*. The materials thus furnished are treated with considerable freedom. While there is no such deliberate distortion of historical facts as we find in the case of *Part I*, there is the usual disregard of chronological accuracy, and occasional variation and rearrangement of events
Introductio

to heighten the dramatic effect. For instance, the conspiracy of the Queen, Suffolk, the Cardinal, and York against Gloucester is nowhere mentioned by the chroniclers, though they hold the Queen responsible for his death; and the banishment and death of Suffolk, according to their account, did not occur until three years later. Richard was little more than an infant at the time of the battle of St. Alban’s, in which he is represented as playing so gallant a part. Perhaps the most noteworthy illustration of this free handling of material is found in the scenes between Margaret and Eleanor. In real life Eleanor passed from the stage of history several years before the arrival of Margaret in England. The inevitable conflict that results from bringing face to face these two ambitious and unscrupulous women gives the play some of its most intensely dramatic scenes.

Style. — In the case of a composite play like 2 Henry VI, in which different scenes are the work of different men and one writer may have revised and elaborated what another had roughly sketched, it is not easy to speak with confidence of the prevailing characteristics of style. One can do little more than call attention to a variety of styles. It has, of course, the traits common to the plays of its time, diffuseness and verbosity, quibbles and conceits, comparisons and contrasts, elaborate rhetorical passages. But it has in addition certain individual traits that enable us to recognize, in some instances at least, the work of each of its probable authors. The tragic passages usually ascribed to Marlowe bear the distinctive marks of his utterance. Brutally violent and exaggerated as they
often are, they have a vehement, passionate, and sonorous eloquence that is at times exceedingly impressive. The numerous dull, commonplace lines, where feeble language is wedded to monotonous or halting meter, are commonly supposed to be the sign manual of Greene. To him also must be ascribed such farcical episodes as the miracle at St. Alban’s and the trial by combat. In the Cade scenes, on the other hand, we have the first outcropping of that peculiarly Shakespearean humor which enriches most of his historical plays, and gives us in Falstaff the finest humorous creation in all literature. Many of the most effective tragic passages of the play are likewise, in their final form, indubitably the work of Shakespeare. One needs to be on one’s guard, however, against attributing all that is good in the play to Shakespeare, and all that is mediocre or bad to his co-workers. For Shakespeare, the play is largely apprentice work; his style had not yet been definitely formed; and in the portions that he wrote are doubtless to be found many of the thousand lines which Ben Jonson would have had blotted.

One curious stylistic trait, to which Furnivall has called attention, is the remarkable number of figures of speech drawn from the animal kingdom. No fewer than forty of them occur in 2 Henry VI, more perhaps than in any other play in our literature. Many of these figures, in which men are compared to beasts and birds of prey, are appropriate enough in a play so full of cruelty and revenge. Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Greene are all believed to have contributed towards giving 2 Henry VI this unique distinction.
Characters. — Never perhaps was there a king more unfitted to rule than the pure and saintly Henry. In the midst of the turbulent factions that throng his court, he stands a pathetic and appealing figure, helpless as a child, clinging for support to his strong-minded, imperious queen. The bitter contentions and fierce rivalries on every hand, threatening each moment to burst out into civil war, move him to nothing more effective than pious reflections upon the sinful nature of man. At times his pitiful weakness makes him an unwilling accomplice in crime. When the conspiring nobles demand the sacrifice of Gloucester, the king, though convinced of his Protector’s innocence, shrinks from painful contact with these iron-hearted men, and leaves the victim to his fate. Once, indeed, immediately after the butchery has been accomplished, he summons courage enough to reproach Suffolk with the deed; but his momentary anger ends, as usual, in tears and moralizings. It is not until the Commons break in upon his privacy and threateningly demand the punishment of the murderer that he chooses the line of least resistance and banishes Suffolk from the kingdom.

By the side of the feeble and unfortunate Henry stands the terrible Margaret. Introduced to us first near the close of Part 1, she becomes in Parts 2 and 3 a commanding figure, and in defiance of history reappears in Richard III to gloat over the downfall of her enemies. For the original conception of this character we are doubtless indebted to Marlowe; there is something peculiarly un-Shakespearean in the hard, bold outlines of her nature. The old chroniclers pay tribute to her personal attrac-
tiveness, her shrewdness and political discernment, her indomitable courage in the face of danger, her fortitude in the hour of defeat. There is hardly a suggestion of the darker side of her character as it is revealed to us in the play,—her cruelty, treachery, blood-thirstiness; her utter disregard of all moral restraint in the pursuit of ambition or passion. This type of character is quite foreign to Shakespeare's conception of womanhood, as a comparison of Queen Margaret with the long list of his other heroines will abundantly show. On the contrary, it is a favorite type with Marlowe. We may be sure, then, that Shakespeare's part in the delineation of her character was limited to elaboration and revision.

The other more important characters of the play are depicted with considerable dramatic skill. The "good Duke Humphrey," the one unselfish character among the cruel and ambitious courtiers that surround the King; the haughty and treacherous Cardinal; the daring favorite Suffolk; "dogged York, that reaches at the moon;" Eleanor, whose overweening ambition brings disgrace upon herself, and leads ultimately to the downfall and death of her husband, all stand out distinct and individualized. The figure of the rebel Cade seems to have been developed with particular care. At each stage of his meteoric career he strikes us as convincingly real. The chroniclers, with evident lack of sympathy, describe him as wise in speech and of pregnant wit, to be sure, but malicious, covetous, arrogant, and stiff in his opinions, a cruel tyrant and a bloody butcher. Shakespeare, by endowing him with the saving grace of
humor, withdraws our attention from his sterner attributes, and makes him the center of the first of his great comic scenes.

Relation to The Tetralogy. — The three parts of Henry VI and Richard III form a tetralogy that presents to us the declining fortunes of the House of Lancaster and the rise and fall of the rival House of York. In this group of plays, Shakespeare is manifestly experimenting in chronicle history. This type of drama, so characteristic of the Elizabethan stage, is intended not only to interest the audience, but also to give instruction in the facts of national history. Part 1 illustrates this kind of history play in its crudest and most conventional form,—a mere succession of loosely connected scenes, with no pervading unity of action or controlling character interest. Part 2 marks a distinct advance in the development of this type. Action, it is true, remains the chief source of dramatic interest; yet the leading figures in the fierce political conflict are strongly and vividly drawn, and the conflict itself serves as a sort of unifying element. In Part 3 the issue is more clearly presented. The forces of good and the forces of evil range themselves in opposing camps; and as the conflict progresses, the interest attaches more and more to the evil machinations of Richard. Finally, in Richard III, we have a history play after the manner of Marlowe, with one portentous figure the center and source of all action. In every act of the play there looms before us the sinister personality of Richard, the incarnation of evil, battling with demoniac energy and power against the forces that are destined to overcome him.
The parts of the tetralogy are closely interwoven; each is in a way incomplete without the others. The wooing of Margaret by Suffolk in the last act of Part 1 leads directly to the opening scene of Part 2, in which Henry receives from the hands of Suffolk his proxy-wedded bride; in scene i of Part 2 the leaders of the Yorkist faction are exulting over their victory in the battle of St. Alban's, which brought Part 2 to a close; while the version of Richard III that holds the stage to-day contains speeches and scenes which have been taken bodily from Part 3.

Henry VI has been called by a recent critic "the most colossal tragic theme in English history." There are few lovers of the drama who will not echo the regret of Furnivall that Shakespeare did not revert to this superb subject in later life, when his marvelous powers had matured. Had he done so, it is not difficult to believe that his profound insight into human character and his unrivaled mastery of dramatic art would have given us our greatest historical drama.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

King Henry VI.
Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, his uncle.
Cardinal Beaufort, bishop of Winchester, great-uncle to the King.
Richard Plantagenet, duke of York.
Edward and Richard, his sons.
Duke of Somerset.
Duke of Suffolk.
Duke of Buckingham.
Lord Clifford.
Young Clifford, his son.
Earl of Salisbury.
Earl of Warwick.
Lord Scales.
Lord Say.
Sir Humphrey Stafford, and William Stafford, his brother.
Sir John Stanley.
Vaux.
Matthew Goffe.
Alexander Iden, a Kentish gentleman.
A Sea-Captain, Master, and Master's Mate, and Walter Whitmore.
Two Gentlemen, prisoners with Suffolk.
John Hume and John Southwell, priests.
Roger Bolingbroke, a conjurer.
Thomas Horner, an armourer.
Peter, his man.
Clerk of Chatham. Mayor of Saint Alban's.
Simpcox, an impostor.
Jack Cade, a rebel.
George Bevis, John Holland, Dick the butcher, Smith the weaver,
    Michael, etc., followers of Cade.
Two Murderers.
Margaret, Queen to King Henry.
Eleanor, duchess of Gloucester.
Margery Jordan, a witch.
Wife to Simpcox.

A Spirit.

Lords, Ladies, and Attendants, Petitioners, Aldermen, a Herald, a
    Beadle, Sheriff, and Officers, Citizens, Apprentices, Falconers, Guards,
    Soldiers, Messengers, etc.

Scene: England]
The Second Part of
Henry the Sixth

ACT FIRST

SCENE I

[London. The palace.]

Flourish of trumpets: then hautboys. Enter the King, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, Salisbury, Warwick, and Cardinal Beaufort, on the one side; the Queen, Suffolk, York, Somerset, and Buckingham, on the other.

Suf. As by your high imperial Majesty
I had in charge at my depart for France,
As procurator to your Excellence,
To marry Princess Margaret for your Grace,
So, in the famous ancient city Tours,
In presence of the Kings of France and Sicil,
The Dukes of Orleans, Calaber, Bretagne, and Alençon,
Seven earls, twelve barons, and twenty reverend bishops,
I have perform'd my task and was espous'd;
And humbly now upon my bended knee,
In sight of England and her lordly peers,
Deliver up my title in the Queen
To your most gracious hands, that are the sub-
stance
Of that great shadow I did represent;
The happiest gift that ever marquess gave,
The fairest queen that ever king receiv'd.

King. Suffolk, arise. Welcome, Queen Margaret!
I can express no kinder sign of love
Than this kind kiss. O Lord, that lends me life,
Lend me a heart replete with thankfulness!
For thou hast given me in this beauteous face
A world of earthly blessings to my soul,
If sympathy of love unite our thoughts.

Queen. Great King of England and my gracious lord,
The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
By day, by night, waking and in my dreams,
In courtly company or at my beads,
With you, mine alder-liefest sovereign,
Makes me the bolder to salute my king
With ruder terms, such as my wit affords
And over-joy of heart doth minister.

King. Her sight did ravish; but her grace in speech,
Her words y-clad with wisdom's majesty,
Makes me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys,
Such is the fulness of my heart's content. 35
Lords, with one cheerful voice welcome my love.

_All (kneeling)._ Long live Queen Margaret, England's happiness!

_Queen._ We thank you all.  

_FLOURISH._

_Suf._ My Lord Protector, so it please your Grace,

_Here are the articles of contracted peace 40_

_Between our sovereign and the French king Charles,  

_For eighteen months concluded by consent._

_Glou._ (Reads.) _"Imprimis, It is agreed between 45_

_the French king Charles, and William de la Pole, Marquess of Suffolk, ambassador for Henry King of England, that the said Henry shall espouse the Lady Margaret, daughter unto Reignier King of Naples, Sicilia, and Jerusalem, and crown her Queen of England ere the thirtieth of May next ensuing. Item, that the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine shall be released and delivered to the King her father"—_

_lets the paper fall._

_King._ Uncle, how now!  

_Glou._ Pardon me, gracious lord;  

_Some sudden qualm hath struck me at the heart  

_And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further._
King. Uncle of Winchester, I pray, read on.

Car. [Reads.] "Item, It is further agreed between them, that the duchies of Anjou and Maine shall be released and delivered over to the King her father, and she sent over of the King of England’s own proper cost and charges, without having any dowry."

King. They please us well. Lord marquess, kneel down.

We here create thee the first Duke of Suffolk,
And gird thee with the sword. Cousin of York,
We here discharge your Grace from being regent
I’ the parts of France, till term of eighteen months
Be full expir’d. Thanks, uncle Winchester,
Gloucester, York, Buckingham, Somerset,
Salisbury, and Warwick;
We thank you all for this great favour done
In entertainment to my princely queen.
Come, let us in, and with all speed provide
To see her coronation be perform’d.

Exeunt King, Queen, and Suffolk.

Glou. Brave peers of England, pillars of the state,
To you Duke Humphrey must unload his grief,
Your grief, the common grief of all the land.
What! did my brother Henry spend his youth,
His valour, coin, and people, in the wars?
Did he so often lodge in open field,
In winter's cold and summer's parching heat,  
To conquer France, his true inheritance?  
And did my brother Bedford toil his wits,  
To keep by policy what Henry got?  
Have you yourselves, Somerset, Buckingham,  
Brave York, Salisbury, and victorious Warwick,  
Receiv'd deep scars in France and Normandy?  
Or hath mine uncle Beaufort and myself,  
With all the learned council of the realm,  
Studied so long, sat in the council-house  
Early and late, debating to and fro  
How France and Frenchmen might be kept in awe,  
And hath his Highness in his infancy  
Crowned in Paris in despite of foes?  
And shall these labours and these honours die?  
Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's vigilance,  
Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die?  
O peers of England, shameful is this league,  
Fatal this marriage, cancelling your fame,  
Blotting your names from books of memory,  
Razing the characters of your renown,  
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,  
Undoing all, as all had never been!

Car. Nephew, what means this passionate discourse,  
This peroration with such circumstance?  
For France, 'tis ours; and we will keep it still.
Glou. Ay, uncle, we will keep it, if we can;
   But now it is impossible we should.
Suffolk, the new-made duke that rules the roast,
Hath given the duchy of Anjou and Maine
   Unto the poor King Reignier, whose large style
Agrees not with the leanness of his purse.
Sal. Now, by the death of Him that died for all,
   These counties were the keys of Normandy.
But wherefore weeps Warwick, my valiant son?
War. For grief that they are past recovery;
   For, were there hope to conquer them again,
My sword should shed hot blood, mine eyes no tears.
Anjou and Maine! myself did win them both.
Those provinces these arms of mine did conquer;
   And are the cities, that I got with wounds,
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words?
Mort Dieu!
York. For Suffolk's duke, may he be suffocate,
   That dims the honour of this warlike isle!
France should have torn and rent my very heart,
Before I would have yielded to this league.
I never read but England's kings have had
Large sums of gold and dowries with their wives;
   And our King Henry gives away his own,
To match with her that brings no vantages.
Glou. A proper jest, and never heard before,
That Suffolk should demand a whole fifteenth
For costs and charges in transporting her!
She should have stay'd in France and starv'd in France,
Before —

Car. My Lord of Gloucester, now ye grow too hot.
It was the pleasure of my lord the King.

Glou. My Lord of Winchester, I know your mind.
'Tis not my speeches that you do mislike,
But 'tis my presence that doth trouble ye.
Rancour will out. Proud prelate, in thy face
I see thy fury. If I longer stay,
We shall begin our ancient bickerings.
Lordings, farewell; and say, when I am gone,
I prophesied France will be lost ere long.

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Exit.

Car. So, there goes our Protector in a rage.
'Tis known to you he is mine enemy,
Nay, more, an enemy unto you all,
And no great friend, I fear me, to the King.
Consider, lords, he is the next of blood,
And heir apparent to the English crown.
Had Henry got an empire by his marriage,
And all the wealthy kingdoms of the west,
There's reason he should be displeas'd at it.

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Look to it, lords! Let not his smoothing words
Bewitch your hearts. Be wise and circumspect.
What though the common people favour him, 
Calling him "Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester,"
Clapping their hands, and crying with loud voice,
"Jesu maintain your royal Excellence!"
With "God preserve the good Duke Humphrey!"
I fear me, lords, for all this flattering gloss,
He will be found a dangerous protector.

*Buck.* Why should he, then, protect our sovereign,
He being of age to govern of himself?
Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,
And all together, with the Duke of Suffolk,
We'll quickly hoise Duke Humphrey from his seat.

*Car.* This weighty business will not brook delay.
I'll to the Duke of Suffolk presently. 
*Exit.*

*Som.* Cousin of Buckingham, though Humphrey's pride
And greatness of his place be grief to us,
Yet let us watch the haughty Cardinal.
His insolence is more intolerable
Than all the princes in the land beside.
If Gloucester be displac'd, he'll be Protector.

*Buck.* Or thou or I, Somerset, will be Protectors,
Despite Duke Humphrey or the Cardinal.

*Exeunt Buckingham and Somerset.*
Sc. I Henry the Sixth, Part II

Sal. Pride went before, ambition follows him. While these do labour for their own preferment, Behoves it us to labour for the realm. I never saw but Humphrey Duke of Gloucester Did bear him like a noble gentleman. Oft have I seen the haughty Cardinal, More like a soldier than a man o' the church, As stout and proud as he were lord of all, Swear like a ruffian, and demean himself Unlike the ruler of a commonweal. Warwick, my son, the comfort of my age, Thy deeds, thy plainness, and thy housekeeping, Hath won the greatest favour of the commons, Excepting none but good Duke Humphrey; And, brother York, thy acts in Ireland, In bringing them to civil discipline, Thy late exploits done in the heart of France, When thou wert regent for our sovereign, Have made thee fear'd and honour'd of the people. Join we together, for the public good, In what we can, to bridle and suppress The pride of Suffolk and the Cardinal, With Somerset's and Buckingham's ambition; And, as we may, cherish Duke Humphrey's deeds, While they do tend the profit of the land. War. So God help Warwick, as he loves the land, And common profit of his country!
York. [Aside.] And so says York, for he hath greatest cause.

Sal. Then let's make haste away, and look unto the main.

War. Unto the main! O father, Maine is lost!
That Maine which by main force Warwick did win,
And would have kept so long as breath did last!
Main chance, father, you meant; but I meant Maine,
Which I will win from France, or else be slain.

Exeunt Warwick and Salisbury.

York. Anjou and Maine are given to the French;
Paris is lost; the state of Normandy
Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone.
Suffolk concluded on the articles,
The peers agreed, and Henry was well pleas'd
To change two dukedoms for a duke's fair daughter.
I cannot blame them all; what is't to them?
'Tis thine they give away, and not their own;
Pirates may make cheap pennyworths of their pillage
And purchase friends and give to courtezans,
Still revelling like lords till all be gone;
While as the silly owner of the goods
Weeps over them and wrings his hapless hands
And shakes his head and trembling stands aloof,
While all is shar'd and all is borne away,
Ready to starve and dare not touch his own;
So York must sit and fret and bite his tongue,
While his own lands are bargain'd for and sold.
Methinks the realms of England, France, and Ireland
Bear that proportion to my flesh and blood.
As did the fatal brand Althæa burn'd
Unto the Prince's heart of Calydon.
Anjou and Maine both given unto the French!
Cold news for me, for I had hope of France,
Even as I have of fertile England's soil.
A day will come when York shall claim his own;
And therefore I will take the Nevils' parts
And make a show of love to proud Duke Humphrey;
And, when I spy advantage, claim the crown,
For that's the golden mark I seek to hit.
Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
Nor hold the sceptre in his childish fist,
Nor wear the diadem upon his head,
Whose church-like humours fits not for a crown.
Then, York, be still a while, till time do serve.
Watch thou and wake when others be asleep,
To pry into the secrets of the state; 250
Till Henry, surfeiting in joys of love
With his new bride and England's dear-bought queen,
And Humphrey with the peers be fallen at jars.
Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose,
With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd,
And in my standard bear the arms of York,
To grapple with the house of Lancaster;
And, force perforce, I'll make him yield the crown
Whose bookish rule hath pull'd fair England down. 255

Exit.

SCENE II

[The Duke of Gloucester's house.]

Enter Duke Humphrey and his wife Eleanor.

Duch. Why droops my lord, like over-ripen'd corn,
Hanging the head at Ceres' plenteous load?
Why doth the great Duke Humphrey knit his brows,
As frowning at the favours of the world?
Why are thine eyes fix'd to the sullen earth, 5
Gazing on that which seems to dim thy sight?
What seest thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Enchas'd with all the honours of the world?
If so, gaze on, and grovel on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the same.
Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious gold.
What, is't too short? I'll lengthen it with mine;
And, having both together heav'd it up,
We'll both together lift our heads to heaven,
And never more abase our sight so low
As to vouchsafe one glance unto the ground.

Glou. O Nell, sweet Nell, if thou dost love thy lord,
Banish the canker of ambitious thoughts!
And may that thought, when I imagine ill
Against my king and nephew, virtuous Henry,
Be my last breathing in this mortal world!
My troublous dreams this night doth make me sad.

Duch. What dream'd my lord? Tell me, and I'll requite it
With sweet rehearsal of my morning's dream.

Glou. Methought this staff, mine office-badge in court,
Was broke in twain; by whom I have forgot,
But, as I think, it was by the Cardinal;
And on the pieces of the broken wand
Were plac'd the heads of Edmund Duke of Somerset,
And William de la Pole, first Duke of Suffolk.
This was my dream; what it doth bode, God knows.

Duch. Tut, this was nothing but an argument
That he that breaks a stick of Gloucester's grove
Shall lose his head for his presumption.  
But list to me, my Humphrey, my sweet Duke.  
Methought I sat in seat of majesty  
In the cathedral church of Westminster,  
And in that chair where kings and queens are  
crown'd;  
Where Henry and Dame Margaret kneel'd to me  
And on my head did set the diadem.  

**Glou.** Nay, Eleanor, then must I chide outright.  
Presumptuous dame, ill-nurtur'd Eleanor,  
Art thou not second woman in the realm,  
And the Protector's wife, belov'd of him?  
Hast thou not worldly pleasure at command,  
Above the reach or compass of thy thought?  
And wilt thou still be hammering treachery,  
To tumble down thy husband and thyself  
From top of honour to disgrace's feet?  
Away from me, and let me hear no more!  

**Duch.** What, what, my lord! are you so choleric  
With Eleanor, for telling but her dream?  
Next time I'll keep my dreams unto myself,  
And not be check'd.  

**Glou.** Nay, be not angry; I am pleas'd again.  

**Enter a Messenger.**  

**Mess.** My Lord Protector, 'tis his Highness' pleasure  
You do prepare to ride unto Saint Alban's,  
Where as the King and Queen do mean to hawk.
Glou. I go. Come, Nell, thou wilt ride with us?
Duch. Yes, my good lord, I'll follow presently.

Exeunt Gloucester [and Messenger].

Follow I must; I cannot go before,
While Gloucester bears this base and humble mind.
Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove these tedious stumbling-blocks
And smooth my way upon their headless necks;
And, being a woman, I will not be slack
To play my part in Fortune's pageant.
Where are you there? Sir John! Nay, fear not, man,
We are alone; here's none but thee and I.

Enter Hume.

Hume. Jesus preserve your royal Majesty!
Hume. But, by the grace of God, and Hume's advice,
Your Grace's title shall be multiplied.
Duch. What say'st thou, man? Hast thou as yet conferr'd
With Margery Jordan, the cunning witch,
With Roger Bolingbroke, the conjurer?
And will they undertake to do me good?
Hume. This they have promised, to show your Highness
A spirit rais'd from depth of under-ground,
That shall make answer to such questions
As by your Grace shall be propounded him.

Duch. It is enough; I'll think upon the questions.
When from Saint Alban's we do make return,
We'll see these things effected to the full.
Here, Hume, take this reward. Make merry, man,
With thy confederates in this weighty cause.

Exit.

Hume. Hume must make merry with the Duchess' gold;
Marry, and shall. But, how now, Sir John Hume!

Seal up your lips, and give no words but mum;
The business asketh silent secrecy.
Dame Eleanor gives gold to bring the witch.
Gold cannot come amiss, were she a devil.
Yet have I gold flies from another coast,
I dare not say from the rich Cardinal
And from the great and new-made Duke of Suffolk,
Yet I do find it so; for, to be plain,
They, knowing Dame Eleanor's aspiring humour,
Have hired me to undermine the Duchess
And buzz these conjurations in her brain.
They say, "A crafty knave does need no broker;"
Yet am I Suffolk and the Cardinal's broker.
Hume, if you take not heed, you shall go near
To call them both a pair of crafty knaves.
Well, so it stands; and thus, I fear, at last
Hume's knavery will be the Duchess' wreck, 105
And her attainture will be Humphrey's fall.
Sort how it will, I shall have gold for all.

Exit.

SCENE III

[The palace.]

Enter three or four Petitioners, [Peter] the Armourer's man being one.

1. Petit. My masters, let's stand close. My Lord Protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications in the quill.

2. Petit. Marry, the Lord protect him, for he's a good man! Jesu bless him!

Enter Suffolk and Queen.

Peter. Here 'a comes, methinks, and the Queen with him. I'll be the first, sure.

2. Petit. Come back, fool. This is the Duke of Suffolk, and not my Lord Protector.

Suf. How now, fellow! wouldst anything with me?

1. Petit. I pray, my lord, pardon me. I took ye for my Lord Protector.
Queen. [Reading.] "To my Lord Protector!" Are your supplications to his lordship? Let me see them. What is thine?

1. Petit. Mine is, an't please your Grace, against John Goodman, my Lord Cardinal's man, for keeping my house, and lands, and wife, and all from me.

Suf. Thy wife too! that's some wrong, indeed. What's yours? What's here! [Reads.] "Against the Duke of Suffolk, for enclosing the commons of Melford." How now, sir knave!

2. Petit. Alas, sir, I am but a poor petitioner of our whole township.

Peter. [Giving his petition.] Against my master, Thomas Horner, for saying that the Duke of York was rightful heir to the crown.

Queen. What say'st thou? Did the Duke of York say he was rightful heir to the crown?

Peter. That my master was? No, forsooth. My master said that he was, and that the King was an usurper.

Suf. Who is there? (Enter Servant.) Take this fellow in, and send for his master with a pursuivant presently. We'll hear more of your matter before the King.

Exit [Servant with Peter].

Queen. And as for you, that love to be protected
Under the wings of our Protector’s grace,
Begin your suits anew, and sue to him.

*Tears the supplications.*

Away, base cullions! Suffolk, let them go.

*All.* Come, let’s be gone.  

*Exeunt.*

*Queen.* My Lord of Suffolk, say, is this the guise,  
Is this the fashion in the court of England?  
Is this the government of Britain’s isle,  
And this the royalty of Albion’s king?  
What, shall King Henry be a pupil still  
Under the surly Gloucester’s governance?  

Am I a queen in title and in style,  
And must be made a subject to a duke?  
I tell thee, Pole, when in the city Tours  
Thou ran’st a tilt in honour of my love  
And stol’st away the ladies’ hearts of France,  

I thought King Henry had resembled thee  
In courage, courtship, and proportion.  
But all his mind is bent to holiness,  
To number Ave-Maries on his beads.  

His champions are the prophets and apostles,  
His weapons holy saws of sacred writ,  
His study is his tilt-yard, and his loves  
Are brazen images of canonized saints.  
I would the college of the cardinals  
Would choose him Pope and carry him to Rome,  

And set the triple crown upon his head.  
That were a state fit for his holiness.
Suf. Madam, be patient. As I was cause
Your Highness came to England, so will I
In England work your Grace's full content. 70

Queen. Beside the haughty Protector, have we Beau-
fort
The imperious churchman, Somerset, Bucking-
ham,
And grumbling York; and not the least of these
But can do more in England than the King.

Suf. And he of these that can do most of all 75
Cannot do more in England than the Nevils.
Salisbury and Warwick are no simple peers.

Queen. Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud dame, the Lord Protector's wife.
She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies, 80
More like an empress than Duke Humphrey's wife.
Strangers in court do take her for the Queen.
She bears a duke's revenues on her back,
And in her heart she scorns our poverty.
Shall I not live to be aveng'd on her? 85
Contemptuous base-born callet as she is,
She vaunted 'mongst her minions t'other day,
The very train of her worst wearing gown
Was better worth than all my father's lands,
Till Suffolk gave two dukedoms for his daughter.

Suf. Madam, myself have lim'd a bush for her, 91
And placed a quire of such enticing birds
That she will light to listen to the lays,
And never mount to trouble you again.
So, let her rest; and, madam, list to me,
For I am bold to counsel you in this.
Although we fancy not the Cardinal,
Yet must we join with him and with the lords,
Till we have brought Duke Humphrey in disgrace.
As for the Duke of York, this late complaint
Will make but little for his benefit.
So, one by one, we'll weed them all at last,
And you yourself shall steer the happy helm.

Sound a sennet. Enter the King, Duke Humphrey,
Cardinal Beaufort, Buckingham, York, [Somerset,]
Salisbury, Warwick, and the Duchess of Gloucester.

King. For my part, noble lords, I care not which;
Or Somerset or York, all's one to me.

York. If York have ill demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be denay'd the regentship.

Som. If Somerset be unworthy of the place,
Let York be Regent; I will yield to him.

War. Whether your Grace be worthy, yea or no,
Dispute not that York is the worthier.

Car. Ambitious Warwick, let thy betters speak.

War. The Cardinal's not my better in the field.

Buck. All in this presence are thy betters, Warwick.

War. Warwick may live to be the best of all.
Sal. Peace, son! and show some reason, Buckingham, Why Somerset should be preferr'd in this.
Queen. Because the King, forsooth, will have it so.
Glou. Madam, the King is old enough himself To give his censure. These are no women's matters.
Queen. If he be old enough, what needs your Grace To be protector of his Excellence?
Glou. Madam, I am Protector of the realm; And, at his pleasure, will resign my place.
Suf. Resign it then and leave thine insolence. Since thou wert king — as who is king but thou? — The commonwealth hath daily run to wreck, The Dauphin hath prevail'd beyond the seas, And all the peers and nobles of the realm Have been as bondmen to thy sovereignty.
Car. The commons hast thou rack'd; the clergy's bags Are lank and lean with thy extortions.
Som. Thy sumptuous buildings and thy wife's attire Have cost a mass of public treasury.
Buck. Thy cruelty in execution Upon offenders hath exceeded law And left thee to the mercy of the law.
Queen. Thy sale of offices and towns in France, If they were known, as the suspect is great, Would make thee quickly hop without thy head.
Exit Gloucester. [The Queen drops her fan.]
Give me my fan. What, minion! can ye not? 141

She gives the Duchess a box on the ear.

I cry you mercy, madam; was it you?

Duch. Was't I! Yea, I it was, proud Frenchwoman.

Could I come near your beauty with my nails,

I'd set my ten commandments in your face. 145

King. Sweet aunt, be quiet; 'twas against her will.

Duch. Against her will! Good king, look to 't in time;

She'll hamper thee, and dandle thee like a baby.

Though in this place most masters wear no breeches,

She shall not strike Dame Eleanor unreaveng'd.

Exit.

Buck. Lord Cardinal, I will follow Eleanor,

And listen after Humphrey, how he proceeds.

She's tickled now; her fume needs no spurs,

She'll gallop far enough to her destruction.

Exit.

Re-enter Gloucester.

Glou. Now, lords, my choler being overblown

With walking once about the quadrangle,

I come to talk of commonwealth affairs.

As for your spiteful false objections,

Prove them, and I lie open to the law;

But God in mercy so deal with my soul,

As I in duty love my king and country!

But, to the matter that we have in hand.
I say, my sovereign, York is meetest man
To be your regent in the realm of France.

Suf. Before we make election, give me leave
To show some reason, of no little force,
That York is most unmeet of any man.

York. I'll tell thee, Suffolk, why I am unmeet.
First, for I cannot flatter thee in pride;
Next, if I be appointed for the place,
My Lord of Somerset will keep me here
Without discharge, money, or furniture,
Till France be won into the Dauphin's hands.
Last time, I danc'd attendance on his will
Till Paris was besiegd, famish'd, and lost.

War. That can I witness; and a fouler fact
Did never traitor in the land commit.

Suf. Peace, headstrong Warwick!

War. Image of pride, why should I hold my peace?

Enter [Horner, the] Armourer, and his man [Peter, guarded].

Suf. Because here is a man accus'd of treason.
Pray God the Duke of York excuse himself!

York. Doth any one accuse York for a traitor?

King. What mean'st thou, Suffolk? Tell me, what are these?

Suf. Please it your Majesty, this is the man
That doth accuse his master of high treason.
His words were these: that Richard Duke of York
Was rightful heir unto the English crown
And that your Majesty was an usurper.

King. Say, man, were these thy words?
Hor. An't shall please your Majesty, I never said nor thought any such matter. God is my wit-
ness, I am falsely accus'd by the villain.

Pet. By these ten bones, my lords [holding up his hands] he did speak them to me in the garret
one night, as we were scouring my Lord of York's armour.

York. Base dunghill villain and mechanical,
I'll have thy head for this thy traitor's speech.
I do beseech your royal Majesty,
Let him have all the rigour of the law.

Hor. Alas, my lord, hang me, if ever I spake the words. My accuser is my 'prentice; and
when I did correct him for his fault the other day, he did vow upon his knees he would be
even with me. I have good witness of this; therefore I beseech your Majesty, do not cast away an honest man for a villain's accusation.

King. Uncle, what shall we say to this in law?
Glou. This doom, my lord, if I may judge:
Let Somerset be regent o'er the French,
Because in York this breeds suspicion;
And let these have a day appointed them
For single combat in convenient place,
For he hath witness of his servant's malice.
This is the law, and this Duke Humphrey's doom.
Som. I humbly thank your royal Majesty.
Hor. And I accept the combat willingly.
Pet. Alas, my lord, I cannot fight; for God's sake, pity my case. The spite of man prevaleth against me. O Lord, have mercy upon me! I shall never be able to fight a blow. O Lord, my heart!
Glou. Sirrah, or you must fight, or else be hang'd.
King. Away with them to prison; and the day of combat shall be the last of the next month. Come, Somerset, we'll see thee sent away.

Flourish. Exeunt.

SCENE IV

[Gloucester's garden.]

Enter the witch [Margery Jordan], the two priests, Hume and Southwell, and Bolingbroke.

Hume. Come, my masters; the Duchess, I tell you, expects performance of your promises.
Boling. Master Hume, we are therefor provided. Will her ladyship behold and hear our exorcisms?
Hume. Ay, what else? Fear you not her courage.
Boling. I have heard her reported to be a woman
of an invincible spirit; but it shall be convenient, Master Hume, that you be by her aloft, while we be busy below; and so, I pray you, go, in God's name, and leave us. [Exit Hume.] Mother Jordan, be you prostrate and grovel on the earth; John Southwell, read you; and let us to our work.

Enter Duchess aloft [Hume following].

Duch. Well said, my masters, and welcome all. To this gear, the sooner the better.

Boling. Patience, good lady; wizards know their times. Deep night, dark night, the silent of the night, The time of night when Troy was set on fire, The time when screech-owls cry and ban-dogs howl And spirits walk and ghosts break up their graves, That time best fits the work we have in hand. Madam, sit you and fear not. Whom we raise, We will make fast within a hallow'd verge. 25

Here they do the ceremonies belonging, and make the circle; Bolingbroke or Southwell reads, "Conjuro te," etc. It thunders and lightens terribly; then the Spirit riseth.

Spir. Adsum.

M. Jord. Asmath,

By the eternal God, whose name and power
Thou tremblest at, answer that I shall ask;  
For, till thou speak, thou shalt not pass from hence.  

*Spir.* Ask what thou wilt. That I had said and done!  
*Boling.* “First of the King: what shall of him become?”  

*[Reading out of a paper.]*  
*Spir.* The duke yet lives that Henry shall depose;  
But him outlive, and die a violent death.  

*[As the Spirit speaks, Bolingbroke writes the answer.]*  

*Boling.* “What fates await the Duke of Suffolk?”  

*Spir.* By water shall he die, and take his end.  
*Boling.* “What shall befall the Duke of Somerset?”  

*Spir.* Let him shun castles.  
Safer shall he be upon the sandy plains  
Than where castles mounted stand.  
Have done, for more I hardly can endure.  

*Boling.* Descend to darkness and the burning lake!  
False fiend, avoid!  

*Thunder and lightning.* Exit Spirit.  

*Enter the Duke of York and the Duke of Buckingham with their Guard, and break in.*  

*York.* Lay hands upon these traitors and their trash.  
Beldam, I think we watch’d you at an inch.  
What, madam, are you there? The King and commonweal  
Are deeply indebted for this piece of pains.
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My Lord Protector will, I doubt it not,
See you well guerdon'd for these good deserts.

_Duch._ Not half so bad as thine to England's king,
Injurious duke, that threatest where's no cause.

_Buck._ True, madam, none at all. What call you this?

[Showing the papers.]

Away with them! let them be clapp'd up close,
And kept asunder. You, madam, shall with us.
Stafford, take her to thee.

[Exeunt above Duchess and Hume, guarded.]

We'll see your trinkets here all forthcoming.
All, away!

_Exeunt [guard with Jordan, Southwell, etc.].

_York._ Lord Buckingham, methinks you watch'd her well.

A pretty plot, well chosen to build upon!

Now, pray, my lord, let's see the devil's writ.

What have we here?

_Reads._

"The duke yet lives, that Henry shall depose;
But him outlive, and die a violent death."

Why, this is just

"Aio [te,] Æacida, Romanos vincere posse."

Well, to the rest:

"Tell me what fate awaits the Duke of Suffolk?
By water shall he die, and take his end.
What shall betide the Duke of Somerset?
Let him shun castles;"
Safer shall he be upon the sandy plains
Than where castles mounted stand.”
Come, come, my lords;
These oracles are hardly attain’d,
And hardly understood.
The King is now in progress towards Saint Alban’s,
With him the husband of this lovely lady.
Thither goes these news, as fast as horse can carry them,
A sorry breakfast for my Lord Protector.

_Buck._ Your Grace shall give me leave, my Lord of York,
To be the post, in hope of his reward.

_York._ At your pleasure, my good lord. Who’s within there, ho!

_Enter a Servingman._

Invite my Lords of Salisbury and Warwick
To sup with me to-morrow night. Away!

_Exeunt._
ACT SECOND

SCENE I

[Saint Alban's.]

Enter the King, Queen, Gloucester, Cardinal, and Suffolk, with Falconers, halloing.

Queen. Believe me, lords, for flying at the brook,
    I saw not better sport these seven years’ day;
    Yet, by your leave, the wind was very high,
    And, ten to one, old Joan had not gone out.

King. But what a point, my lord, your falcon made,
    And what a pitch she flew above the rest!
    To see how God in all His creatures works!
    Yea, man and birds are fain of climbing high.

Suf. No marvel, an it like your Majesty,
    My Lord Protector’s hawks do tower so well.
    They know their master loves to be aloft
    And bears his thoughts above his falcon’s pitch.

Glou. My lord, ’tis but a base ignoble mind
    That mounts no higher than a bird can soar.

Car. I thought as much. He would be above the clouds.

Glou. Ay, my Lord Cardinal? How think you by that?
    Were it not good your Grace could fly to heaven?

King. The treasury of everlasting joy.
Car. Thy heaven is on earth; thine eyes and thoughts
Beat on a crown, the treasure of thy heart,
Pernicious Protector, dangerous peer,
That smooth'st it so with king and commonweal!

Glou. What, Cardinal, is your priesthood grown peremptory?

*Tantæne animis cælestibus iræ?
Churchmen so hot? Good uncle, hide such malice.

With such holiness can you do it?

Suf. No malice, sir; no more than well becomes
So good a quarrel and so bad a peer.

Glou. As who, my lord?

Suf. Why, as you, my lord,
An't like your lordly Lord-protectorship.


Queen. And thy ambition, Gloucester.

King. I prithee, peace, good queen,
And whet not on these furious peers;
For blessed are the peacemakers on earth.

Car. Let me be blessed for the peace I make,
Against this proud Protector, with my sword!

Glou. *Aside to Car.* Faith, holy uncle, would 'twere come to that!

Car. *Aside to Glou.* Marry, when thou dar'st.

Glou. *Aside to Car.* Make up no factious numbers for the matter;

In thine own person answer thy abuse.
Car. [Aside to Glou.] Ay, where thou dar’st not peep. An if thou dar’st, This evening, on the east side of the grove.

King. How now, my lords!

Car. Believe me, cousin Gloucester, Had not your man put up the fowl so suddenly, We had had more sport. [Aside to Glou.] Come with thy two-hand sword.

Glou. True, uncle.

[Car. Aside to Glou.] Are ye advis’d? The east side of the grove.

Glou. [Aside to Car.] Cardinal, I am with you.

King. Why, how now, uncle Gloucester!

Glou. Talking of hawking; nothing else, my lord. [Aside to Car.] Now, by God’s mother, priest, I’ll shave your crown for this, Or all my fence shall fail.

Car. [Aside to Glou.] Medice, teipsum—Protector, see to’t well, protect yourself.

King. The winds grow high; so do your stomachs, lords. How irksome is this music to my heart! When such strings jar, what hope of harmony? I pray, my lords, let me compound this strife.

Enter [a Townsman of Saint Alban’s,] crying, “A miracle!”

Glou. What means this noise? Fellow, what miracle dost thou proclaim?
Towns. A miracle! a miracle!

Suf. Come to the King and tell him what miracle.

Towns. Forsooth, a blind man at Saint Alban's shrine,
Within this half-hour, hath receiv'd his sight;
A man that ne'er saw in his life before.

King. Now, God be prais'd, that to believing souls
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair!

Enter the Mayor of Saint Alban's and his brethren,
bearing the man [Simpcox] between two in a chair
[Simpcox's Wife and others following].

Car. Here comes the townsmen on procession,

To present your Highness with the man.

King. Great is his comfort in this earthly vale,
Although by his sight his sin be multiplied.

Glou. Stand by, my masters. Bring him near the

King;
His Highness' pleasure is to talk with him.

King. Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,
That we for thee may glorify the Lord.

What, hast thou been long blind and now restor'd?

Simp. Born blind, an't please your Grace.

Wife. Ay, indeed, was he.

Suf. What woman is this?

Wife. His wife, an't like your worship.

Glou. Hadst thou been his mother, thou couldst have
better told.

King. Where wert thou born?
Simp. At Berwick in the north, an't like your Grace.

King. Poor soul, God's goodness hath been great to thee.

Let never day nor night unhallowed pass,
But still remember what the Lord hath done.

Queen. Tell me, good fellow, cam'st thou here by chance,
Or of devotion, to this holy shrine?

Simp. God knows, of pure devotion; being call'd
A hundred times and oftener, in my sleep,
By good Saint Alban, who said, "Simpcox, come;
Come, offer at my shrine, and I will help thee."

Wife. Most true, forsooth; and many time and oft
Myself have heard a voice to call him so.

Car. What, art thou lame?

Simp. Ay, God Almighty help me!

Suf. How cam'st thou so?

Simp. A fall off of a tree.

Wife. A plum-tree, master.

Glou. How long hast thou been blind?

Simp. O, born so, master.

Glou. What, and wouldst climb a tree?

Simp. But that in all my life, when I was a youth.

Wife. Too true; and bought his climbing very dear.

Glou. Mass, thou lov'dst plums well, that wouldst venture so.

Simp. Alas, good master, my wife desir'd some damsons,
And made me climb, with danger of my life.
Glou. A subtle knave! but yet it shall not serve.

Let me see thine eyes. Wink now; now open them.

In my opinion yet thou see'st not well.

Simp. Yes, master, clear as day, I thank God and Saint Alban.

Glou. Say'st thou me so? What colour is this cloak of?

Simp. Red, master; red as blood.

Glou. Why, that's well said. What colour is my gown of?

Simp. Black, forsooth; coal-black as jet.

King. Why, then, thou know'st what colour jet is of?

Suf. And yet, I think, jet did he never see.

Glou. But cloaks and gowns, before this day, a many.

Wife. Never, before this day, in all his life.

Glou. Tell me, sirrah, what's my name?

Simp. Alas, master, I know not.

Glou. What's his name?

Simp. I know not.

Glou. Nor his?

Simp. No, indeed, master.

Glou. What's thine own name?

Simp. Saunder Simpcox, an if it please you, master.

Glou. Then, Saunder, sit there, the lying'st knave in Christendom. If thou hadst been born
blind, thou mightst as well have known all our names as thus to name the several colours we do wear. Sight may distinguish of colours, but suddenly to nominate them all, it is impossible. My lords, Saint Alban here hath done a miracle; and would ye not think his cunning to be great, that could restore this cripple to his legs again?

Simp. O master, that you could!

Glou. My masters of Saint Alban’s, have you not beadles in your town, and things call’d whips?

May. Yes, my lord, if it please your Grace.

Glou. Then send for one presently.

May. Sirrah, go fetch the beadle hither straight. 140

Exit [an Attendant].

Glou. Now fetch me a stool hither by and by. [A stool brought.] Now, sirrah, if you mean to save yourself from whipping, leap me over this stool and run away.

Simp. Alas, master, I am not able to stand alone. 145

You go about to torture me in vain.

Enter a Beadle with whips.

Glou. Well, sir, we must have you find your legs. Sirrah beadle, whip him till he leap over that same stool.

Bead. I will, my lord. Come on, sirrah; off with your doublet quickly.
Simp. Alas, master, what shall I do? I am not able to stand.

After the Beadle hath hit him once, he leaps over the stool and runs away; and they follow and cry, "A miracle!"

King. O God, seest Thou this, and bearest so long?

Queen. It made me laugh to see the villain run.

Glou. Follow the knave; and take this drab away.

Wife. Alas, sir, we did it for pure need.

Glou. Let them be whipp'd through every market-town, till they come to Berwick, from whence they came.

Exeunt [Wife, Beadle, Mayor, etc.].

Car. Duke Humphrey has done a miracle to-day.

Suf. True; made the lame to leap and fly away.

Glou. But you have done more miracles than I;

You made in a day, my lord, whole towns to fly.

Enter Buckingham.

King. What tidings with our cousin Buckingham? 165

Buck. Such as my heart doth tremble to unfold.

A sort of naughty persons, lewdly bent,

Under the countenance and confederacy

Of Lady Eleanor, the Protector's wife,

The ringleader and head of all this rout,

Have practis'd dangerously against your state,

Dealing with witches and with conjurers;

Whom we have apprehended in the fact,
Raising up wicked spirits from under ground,
Demanding of King Henry's life and death,
And other of your Highness' privy-council,
As more at large your Grace shall understand.

Car. [Aside to Glou.] And so, my Lord Protector, by this means
Your lady is forthcoming yet at London.
This news, I think, hath turn'd your weapon's edge;
'Tis like, my lord, you will not keep your hour.

Glou. Ambitious churchman, leave to afflict my heart.
Sorrow and grief have vanquish'd all my powers;
And, vanquish'd as I am, I yield to thee,
Or to the meanest groom.

King. O God, what mischiefs work the wicked ones,
Heaping confusion on their own heads thereby!

Queen. Gloucester, see here the tainture of thy nest,
And look thyself be faultless, thou wert best.

Glou. Madam, for myself, to heaven I do appeal,
How I have lov'd my king and commonweal;
And, for my wife, I know not how it stands.
Sorry I am to hear what I have heard.
Noble she is, but if she have forgot
Honour and virtue, and convers'd with such
As, like to pitch, defile nobility,
I banish her my bed and company
And give her as a prey to law and shame,
That hath dishonoured Gloucester's honest name.
King. Well, for this night we will repose us here; 200
To-morrow toward London back again,
To look into this business thoroughly
And call these foul offenders to their answers,
And poise the cause in justice' equal scales,
Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails. 204
Flourish. Exeunt.

Scene II

[London. The Duke of York's garden.]

Enter York, Salisbury, and Warwick.

York. Now, my good Lords of Salisbury and Warwick,
Our simple supper ended, give me leave
In this close walk to satisfy myself,
In craving your opinion of my title,
Which is infallible, to England's crown. 5
Sal. My lord, I long to hear it at full.
War. Sweet York, begin; and if thy claim be good,
The Nevils are thy subjects to command.
York. Then thus:
Edward the Third, my lords, had seven sons: 10
The first, Edward the Black Prince, Prince of Wales;
The second, William of Hatfield; and the third,
Lionel Duke of Clarence; next to whom
Was John of Gaunt, the Duke of Lancaster;
The fifth was Edmund Langley, Duke of York; 15
The sixth was Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester; William of Windsor was the seventh and last. Edward the Black Prince died before his father And left behind him Richard, his only son, Who after Edward the Third’s death reign’d as king, Till Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, The eldest son and heir of John of Gaunt, Crown’d by the name of Henry the Fourth, Seiz’d on the realm, depos’d the rightful king, Sent his poor queen to France, from whence she came, And him to Pomfret; where, as all you know, Harmless Richard was murdered traitorously. War. Father, the Duke hath told the truth; Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown. York. Which now they hold by force and not by right; For Richard, the first son’s heir, being dead, The issue of the next son should have reign’d. Sal. But William of Hatfield died without an heir. York. The third son, Duke of Clarence, from whose line I claim the crown, had issue, Philippe, a daughter, Who married Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March; Edmund had issue, Roger Earl of March; Roger had issue, Edmund, Anne, and Eleanor.
This Edmund, in the reign of Bolingbroke,
As I have read, laid claim unto the crown;
And, but for Owen Glendower, had been king,
Who kept him in captivity till he died.
But to the rest.

His eldest sister, Anne,
My mother, being heir unto the crown,
Married Richard Earl of Cambridge, who was son
To Edmund Langley, Edward the Third's fifth son.
By her I claim the kingdom. She was heir
To Roger Earl of March, who was the son
Of Edmund Mortimer, who married Philippe,
Sole daughter unto Lionel Duke of Clarence;
So, if the issue of the elder son
Succeed before the younger, I am king.

What plain proceeding is more plain than this?
Henry doth claim the crown from John of Gaunt,
The fourth son; York claims it from the third.
Till Lionel's issue fails, his should not reign.
It fails not yet, but flourishes in thee
And in thy sons, fair slips of such a stock.
Then, father Salisbury, kneel we together;
And in this private plot be we the first
That shall salute our rightful sovereign
With honour of his birthright to the crown.

Long live our sovereign Richard, England's king!
We thank you, lords. But I am not your king
Till I be crown'd, and that my sword be stain'd
With heart-blood of the house of Lancaster;
And that’s not suddenly to be perform’d,
But with advice and silent secrecy.
Do you as I do in these dangerous days;
Wink at the Duke of Suffolk’s insolence,
At Beaufort’s pride, at Somerset’s ambition,
At Buckingham and all the crew of them,
Till they have snar’d the shepherd of the flock,
That virtuous prince, the good Duke Humphrey.
'Tis that they seek, and they in seeking that
Shall find their deaths, if York can prophesy.

Sal. My lord, break we off; we know your mind at full.
War. My heart assures me that the Earl of Warwick
Shall one day make the Duke of York a king.
York. And, Nevil, this I do assure myself,
Richard shall live to make the Earl of Warwick
The greatest man in England but the King.

Scene III

[A hall of justice.]

Sound trumpets. Enter the King [the Queen, Gloucester, York, Suffolk, and Salisbury; the Duchess of Gloucester, Margery Jordan, Southwell, Hume, and Bolingbroke, under guard].

King. Stand forth, Dame Eleanor Cobham, Gloucester’s wife.
In sight of God and us, your guilt is great.
Receive the sentence of the law for sins
Such as by God’s book are adjudg’d to death.
You four, from hence to prison back again;
From thence unto the place of execution.
The witch in Smithfield shall be burn’d to ashes,
And you three shall be strangled on the gallows.
You, madam, for you are more nobly born,
Despoiled of your honour in your life,
Shall, after three days’ open penance done,
Live in your country here in banishment,
With Sir John Stanley, in the Isle of Man.

_Duch._ Welcome is banishment; welcome were my death.

_Glou._ Eleanor, the law, thou see’st, hath judged thee.
I cannot justify whom the law condemns.

_[Exeunt Duchess and other prisoners, guarded._

Mine eyes are full of tears, my heart of grief.
Ah, Humphrey, this dishonour in thine age
Will bring thy head with sorrow to the ground!
I beseech your Majesty, give me leave to go;
Sorrow would solace, and mine age would ease.

_King._ Stay, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester! Ere thou go,
Give up thy staff. Henry will to himself
Protector be; and God shall be my hope,
My stay, my guide, and lantern to my feet;
And go in peace, Humphrey, no less belov’d
Than when thou wert Protector to thy king.

Queen. I see no reason why a king of years
Should be to be protected like a child.
God and King Henry govern England’s realm.
Give up your staff, sir, and the King his realm.

Glou. My staff? Here, noble Henry, is my staff.
As willingly do I the same resign
As e’er thy father Henry made it mine;
And even as willingly at thy feet I leave it.
As others would ambitiously receive it.
Farewell, good king! When I am dead and gone,
May honourable peace attend thy throne! Exit.

Queen. Why, now is Henry king, and Margaret queen;
And Humphrey Duke of Gloucester scarce himself,
That bears so shrewd a maim; two pulls at once;
His lady banish’d, and a limb lopp’d off.
This staff of honour raught, there let it stand
Where it best fits to be, in Henry’s hand.

Suf. Thus droops this lofty pine and hangs his sprays;
Thus Eleanor’s pride dies in her youngest days.

York. Lords, let him go. Please it your Majesty,
This is the day appointed for the combat;
And ready are the appellant and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the lists,
So please your Highness to behold the fight.

Queen. Ay, good my lord; for purposely therefore
Left I the court, to see this quarrel tried.
King. O' God's name, see the lists and all things fit.  
Here let them end it; and God defend the right!  
York. I never saw a fellow worse bested  
Or more afraid to fight, than is the appellant,  
The servant of this armourer, my lords.

Enter at one door [Horner,] the Armourer, and his Neigh-
bours, drinking to him so much that he is drunk: and 
he enters with a drum before him and his staff with a 
sand-bag fastened to it; and at the other door [Peter,] 
his man, with a drum and sand-bag, and 'Prentices 
drinking to him.

1. Neigh. Here, neighbour Horner, I drink to you 
in a cup of sack; and fear not, neighbour, you  
shall do well enough.

2. Neigh. And here, neighbour, here's a cup of 
charneco.

3. Neigh. And here's a pot of good double beer, 
neighbour. Drink, and fear not your man.  

Hor. Let it come, i' faith, and I'll pledge you all; 
and a fig for Peter!

1. 'Pren. Here, Peter, I drink to thee; and be 
not afraid.

2. 'Pren. Be merry, Peter, and fear not thy master.  
Fight for credit of the 'prentices.

Peter. I thank you all. Drink, and pray for me, I 
pray you; for I think I have taken my last 
draught in this world. Here, Robin, an if I
die, I give thee my apron; and, Will, thou shall have my hammer; and here, Tom, take all the money that I have. O Lord bless me! I pray God! for I am never able to deal with my master, he hath learnt so much fence already.

Sal. Come, leave your drinking, and fall to blows. Sirrah, what's thy name?

Peter. Peter, forsooth.

Sal. Peter! What more?

Peter. Thump.

Sal. Thump! Then see thou thump thy master well.

Hor. Masters, I am come hither, as it were, upon my man's instigation, to prove him a knave and myself an honest man; and touching the Duke of York, I will take my death, I never meant him any ill, nor the King, nor the Queen; and therefore, Peter, have at thee with a downright blow!

York. Dispatch. This knave's tongue begins to double.

Sound, trumpets, alarum to the combatants! [Alarum.] They fight, and Peter strikes him down.

Hor. Hold, Peter, hold! I confess, I confess treason.

York. Take away his weapon. Fellow, thank God, and the good wine in thy master's way.

Peter. O God, have I overcome mine enemy in
this presence? O Peter, thou hast prevail'd in right!

King. Go, take hence that traitor from our sight,
For by his death we do perceive his guilt;
And God in justice hath reveal'd to us
The truth and innocence of this poor fellow,
Which he had thought to have murder'd wrong-

fully.

Come, fellow, follow us for thy reward.

Sound a flourish. Exeunt.

SCENE IV

[A street.]

Enter Gloucester and his Serving-men, in mourning
cloaks.

Glou. Thus sometimes hath the brightest day a cloud;
And after summer evermore succeeds
Barren winter, with his wrathful nipping cold;
So cares and joys abound, as seasons fleet.
Sirs, what's o'clock?

Serv. Ten, my lord.

Glou. Ten is the hour that was appointed me
To watch the coming of my punish'd duchess.
Uneath may she endure the flinty streets,
To tread them with her tender-feeling feet.
Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind abrook
The abject people gazing on thy face,
With envious looks laughing at thy shame,
That erst did follow thy proud chariot-wheels
When thou didst ride in triumph through the streets.
But, soft! I think she comes; and I'll prepare
My tear-stain'd eyes to see her miseries.

Enter the Duchess of Gloucester [bare-foot], in a white sheet [with verses pinned upon her back], and a taper burning in her hand; with [Sir John Stanley,] the Sheriff, and Officers.

Serv. So please your Grace, we'll take her from the sheriff.

Glou. No, stir not, for your lives; let her pass by.

Duch. Come you, my lord, to see my open shame?
Now thou dost penance too. Look how they gaze!
See how the giddy multitude do point,
And nod their heads, and throw their eyes on thee!
Ah, Gloucester, hide thee from their hateful looks,
And, in thy closet pent up, rue my shame,
And ban thine enemies, both mine and thine!

Glou. Be patient, gentle Nell; forget this grief.

Duch. Ah, Gloucester, teach me to forget myself!
For whilst I think I am thy married wife
And thou a prince, Protector of this land,
Methinks I should not thus be led along,
Mail'd up in shame, with papers on my back,
And follow’d with a rabble that rejoice
To see my tears and hear my deep-fet groans.
The ruthless flint doth cut my tender feet,
And when I start, the envious people laugh
And bid me be advised how I tread.
Ah, Humphrey, can I bear this shameful yoke?
Trow’st thou that e’er I’ll look upon the world,
Or count them happy that enjoys the sun?
No; dark shall be my light and night my day;
To think upon my pomp shall be my hell.
Sometime I’ll say, I am Duke Humphrey’s wife,
And he a prince and ruler of the land;
Yet so he rul’d and such a prince he was
As he stood by whilst I, his forlorn duchess,
Was made a wonder and a pointing-stock
To every idle rascal follower.
But be thou mild and blush not at my shame,
Nor stir at nothing till the axe of death
Hang over thee, as, sure, it shortly will;
For Suffolk, he that can do all in all
With her that hateth thee and hates us all,
And York and impious Beaufort, that false priest,
Have all lim’d bushes to betray thy wings,
And, fly thou how thou canst, they’ll tangle thee.
But fear not thou, until thy foot be snar’d,
Nor never seek prevention of thy foes.

Glou. Ah, Nell, forbear! thou aimest all awry.
I must offend before I be attainted;
And had I twenty times so many foes,
And each of them had twenty times their power,
All these could not procure me any scath
So long as I am loyal, true, and crimeless.
Wouldst have me rescue thee from this reproach?
Why, yet thy scandal were not wip'd away,
But I in danger for the breach of law.
Thy greatest help is quiet, gentle Nell.
I pray thee, sort thy heart to patience;
These few days' wonder will be quickly worn.

Enter a Herald.

Her. I summon your Grace to his Majesty's parliament,
Holden at Bury the first of this next month.
Glou. And my consent ne'er ask'd herein before!
This is close dealing. Well, I will be there.

[Exit Herald.]

My Nell, I take my leave; and, master sheriff,
Let not her penance exceed the King's commission.
Sher. An't please your Grace, here my commission stays,
And Sir John Stanley is appointed now
To take her with him to the Isle of Man.

Glou. Must you, Sir John, protect my lady here?
Stan. So am I given in charge, may't please your Grace.
Glou. Entreat her not the worse in that I pray
You use her well. The world may laugh again,
And I may live to do you kindness if
You do it her. And so, Sir John, farewell!
Duch. What, gone, my lord, and bid me not farewell! 85
Glou. Witness my tears, I cannot stay to speak.
Exeunt Gloucester [and Serving-men].

Duch. Art thou gone too? All comfort go with thee,
For none abides with me. My joy is death;
Death, at whose name I oft have been afeard,
Because I wish’d this world’s eternity. 90
Stanley, I prithee, go, and take me hence;
I care not whither, for I beg no favour,
Only convey me where thou art commanded

Stan. Why, madam, that is to the Isle of Man;
There to be us’d according to your state. 95

Duch. That’s bad enough, for I am but reproach;
And shall I then be us’d reproachfully?

Stan. Like to a duchess, and Duke Humphrey’s lady.
According to that state you shall be us’d.

Duch. Sheriff, farewell; and better than I fare, 100
Although thou hast been conduct of my shame.

Sher. It is my office; and, madam, pardon me.

Duch. Ay, ay, farewell; thy office is discharg’d.
Come, Stanley, shall we go?

Stan. Madam, your penance done, throw off this sheet,
And go we to attire you for our journey. 106

Duch. My shame will not be shifted with my sheet.
No, it will hang upon my richest robes
And show itself, attire me how I can.

Go, lead the way; I long to see my prison. 110

Exeunt.
ACT THIRD

SCENE I

[The Abbey at Bury St. Edmund's.]

A sennet. Enter the King, the Queen, Cardinal, Suffolk, York, Buckingham, Salisbury, and Warwick to the Parliament.

King. I muse my Lord of Gloucester is not come;
'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man,
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now.

Queen. Can you not see, or will ye not observe
The strangeness of his alter'd countenance?
With what a majesty he bears himself,
How insolent of late he is become,
How proud, how peremptory, and unlike himself?
We know the time since he was mild and affable,
And if we did but glance a far-off look,
Immediately he was upon his knee,
That all the court admir'd him for submission;
But meet him now, and, be it in the morn,
When every one will give the time of day,
He knits his brow and shows an angry eye
And passeth by with stiff unbowed knee,
Disdaining duty that to us belongs.
Small curs are not regarded when they grin,
But great men tremble when the lion roars;  
And Humphrey is no little man in England.  
First note that he is near you in descent,  
And should you fall, he is the next will mount.  
Me seemeth then it is no policy,  
Respecting what a rancorous mind he bears  
And his advantage following your decease,  
That he should come about your royal person  
Or be admitted to your Highness' council.  
By flattery hath he won the commons' hearts,  
And when he please to make commotion,  
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him.  
Now 'tis the spring, and weeds are shallow-rooted;  
Suffer them now, and they'll o'ergrow the garden  
And choke the herbs for want of husbandry.  
The reverent care I bear unto my lord  
Made me collect these dangers in the Duke.  
If it be fond, call it a woman's fear;  
Which fear if better reasons can supplant,  
I will subscribe and say I wrong'd the Duke.  
My Lord of Suffolk, Buckingham, and York,  
Reprove my allegation, if you can,  
Or else conclude my words effectual.

Suf. Well hath your Highness seen into this duke;  
And, had I first been put to speak my mind,  
I think I should have told your Grace's tale.  
The Duchess by his subornation,  
Upon my life, began her devilish practices;
Or, if he were not privy to those faults,
Yet, by reining of his high descent,
As next the King he was successive heir,
And such high vaunts of his nobility,
Did instigate the bedlam brain-sick Duchess
By wicked means to frame our sovereign's fall.
Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep;
And in his simple show he harbours treason.
The fox barks not when he would steal the lamb.
No, no, my sovereign; Gloucester is a man
Unsounded yet and full of deep deceit.

Car. Did he not, contrary to form of law,
Devise strange deaths for small offences done?

York. And did he not, in his protectorship,
Levy great sums of money through the realm
For soldiers' pay in France, and never sent it,
By means whereof the towns each day revolted?

Buck. Tut, these are petty faults to faults unknown
Which time will bring to light in smooth Duke Humphrey.

King. My lords, at once; the care you have of us,
To mow down thorns that would annoy our foot,
Is worthy praise; but, shall I speak my conscience,
Our kinsman Gloucester is as innocent
From meaning treason to our royal person
As is the sucking lamb or harmless dove.
The Duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil or to work my downfall.
Queen. Ah, what’s more dangerous than this fond affiance!

Seems he a dove? His feathers are but borrowed,

For he’s disposed as the hateful raven.

Is he a lamb? His skin is surely lent him,

For he’s inclin’d as is the ravenous wolf.

Who cannot steal a shape that means deceit?

Take heed, my lord; the welfare of us all

Hangs on the cutting short that fraudulent man.

Enter Somerset.

Som. All health unto my gracious sovereign!

King. Welcome, Lord Somerset. What news from France?

Som. That all your interest in those territories

Is utterly bereft you. All is lost.

King. Cold news, Lord Somerset; but God’s will be done!

York. [Aside.] Cold news for me; for I had hope of France

As firmly as I hope for fertile England.

Thus are my blossoms blasted in the bud

And caterpillars eat my leaves away.

But I will remedy this gear ere long,

Or sell my title for a glorious grave.

Enter Gloucester.

Glou. All happiness unto my lord the King!

Pardon, my liege, that I have stay’d so long.
Sc. I  Henry the Sixth, Part III

Suf. Nay, Gloucester, know that thou art come too soon,
    Unless thou wert more loyal than thou art.
    I do arrest thee of high treason here.

Glou. Well, Suffolk, thou shalt not see me blush
    Nor change my countenance for this arrest;
    A heart unspotted is not easily daunted.
    The purest spring is not so free from mud
    As I am clear from treason to my sovereign.
    Who can accuse me? Wherein am I guilty?

York. 'Tis thought, my lord, that you took bribes of France,
    And, being Protector, stay'd the soldiers' pay,
    By means whereof his Highness hath lost France.

Glou. Is it but thought so? What are they that think it?
    I never robb'd the soldiers of their pay,
    Nor ever had one penny bribe from France.
    So help me God, as I have watch'd the night,
    Ay, night by night, in studying good for England,
    That doit that e'er I wrested from the King,
    Or any groat I hoarded to my use,
    Be brought against me at my trial-day!
    No; many a pound of mine own proper store,
    Because I would not tax the needy commons,
    Have I dispursed to the garrisons,
    And never ask'd for restitution.

Car. It serves you well, my lord, to say so much.
Glou. I say no more than truth, so help me God! 120
York. In your protectorship you did devise
Strange tortures for offenders never heard of,
That England was defam’d by tyranny.
Glou. Why, ’tis well known that, whiles I was Protector,
Pity was all the fault that was in me; 125
For I should melt at an offender’s tears,
And lowly words were ransom for their fault.
Unless it were a bloody murderer,
Or foul felonious thief that fleec’d poor passengers,
I never gave them condign punishment. 130
Murder indeed, that bloody sin, I tortur’d
Above the felon or what trespass else.
Suf. My lord, these faults are easy, quickly answer’d;
But mightier crimes are laid unto your charge,
Whereof you cannot easily purge yourself. 135
I do arrest you in his Highness’ name;
And here commit you to my Lord Cardinal
To keep, until your further time of trial.
King. My Lord of Gloucester, ’tis my special hope
That you will clear yourself from all suspect. 140
My conscience tells me you are innocent.
Glou. Ah, gracious lord, these days are dangerous.
Virtue is chok’d with foul ambition,
And charity chas’d hence by rancour’s hand.
Foul subornation is predominant, 145
And equity exil’d your Highness’ land.
I know their complot is to have my life,
And if my death might make this island happy
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness;
But mine is made the prologue to their play;
For thousands more, that yet suspect no peril,
Will not conclude their plotted tragedy.
Beaufort's red sparkling eyes blab his heart's malice,
And Suffolk's cloudy brow his stormy hate;
Sharp Buckingham unburdens with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart;
And dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whose overweening arm I have pluck'd back,
By false accuse doth level at my life;
And you, my sovereign lady, with the rest,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head
And with your best endeavour have stirr'd up
My liefest liege to be mine enemy.
Ay, all of you have laid your heads together—
Myself had notice of your conventicles—
And all to make away my guiltless life.
I shall not want false witness to condemn me,
Nor store of treasons to augment my guilt.
The ancient proverb will be well effected,
"A staff is quickly found to beat a dog."

Car. My liege, his railing is intolerable.
If those that care to keep your royal person
From treason's secret knife and traitors' rage
Be thus upbraided, chid, and rated at,
And the offender granted scope of speech,
'Twill make them cool in zeal unto your Grace.

Suf. Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here
With ignominious words, though clerkly couch'd,
As if she had suborned some to swear
False allegations to o'erthrow his state?

Queen. But I can give the loser leave to chide.

Glou. Far truer spoke than meant. I lose, indeed.
Beshrew the winners, for they play'd me false!
And well such losers may have leave to speak.

Buck. He'll wrest the sense and hold us here all day.
Lord Cardinal, he is your prisoner.

Car. Sirs, take away the Duke, and guard him sure.

Glou. Ah! thus King Henry throws away his crutch
Before his legs be firm to bear his body.
Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side
And wolves are gnarling who shall gnaw thee first.
Ah, that my fear were false! Ah, that it were!
For, good King Henry, thy decay I fear.

Exit [guarded].

King. My lords, what to your wisdoms seemeth best,
Do or undo, as if ourself were here.

Queen. What, will your Highness leave the parliament?

King. Ay, Margaret; my heart is drown'd with grief,
Whose flood begins to flow within mine eyes,
My body round engirt with misery,
For what's more miserable than discontent?
Sc. 1  Henry the Sixth, Part III  63

Ah, uncle Humphrey! in thy face I see
The map of honour, truth, and loyalty;
And yet, good Humphrey, is the hour to come
That e’er I prov’d thee false or fear’d thy faith. 205
What louring star now envies thy estate,
That these great lords and Margaret our queen
Do seek subversion of thy harmless life?
Thou never didst them wrong nor no man wrong;
And as the butcher takes away the calf
And binds the wretch and beats it when it strays,
Bearing it to the bloody slaughter-house,
Even so remorseless have they borne him hence;
And as the dam runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling’s loss,
Even so myself bewails good Gloucester’s case
With sad unhelpful tears, and with dimm’d eyes
Look after him and cannot do him good,
So mighty are his vowed enemies.

His fortunes I will weep, and ’twixt each groan
Say, "Who’s a traitor? Gloucester he is none."

Exeunt [all but Queen, Cardinal, Suffolk,
and York; Somerset remains apart].

Queen. Free lords, cold snow melts with the sun’s hot beams.
Henry my lord is cold in great affairs,
Too full of foolish pity, and Gloucester’s show
Beguiles him as the mournful crocodile
With sorrow snares relenting passengers,
Or as the snake roll'd in a flow'ring bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent.

Believe me, lords, were none more wise than I —
And yet herein I judge mine own wit good —
This Gloucester should be quickly rid the world,
To rid us from the fear we have of him.

Car. That he should die is worthy policy,
But yet we want a colour for his death.
'Tis meet he be condemn'd by course of law.

Suf. But, in my mind, that were no policy.
The King will labour still to save his life,
The commons haply rise, to save his life;
But yet we have but trivial argument,
More than mistrust, that shows him worthy death.

York. So that, by this you would not have him die.
Suf. Ah, York, no man alive so fain as I!
York. 'Tis York that hath more reason for his death.

But, my Lord Cardinal, and you, my Lord of Suffolk,
Say as you think, and speak it from your souls,
Were't not all one, an empty eagle were set
To guard the chicken from a hungry kite,
As place Duke Humphrey for the King's Protector?

Queen. So the poor chicken should be sure of death.

Suf. Madam, 'tis true; and, were't not madness, then,
To make the fox surveyor of the fold?
Who being accus'd a crafty murderer,
His guilt should be but idly posted over,
Because his purpose is not executed.
No; let him die, in that he is a fox,
By nature prov'd an enemy to the flock,
Before his chaps be stain'd with crimson blood,
As Humphrey, prov'd by reasons, to my liege.
And do not stand on quillets how to slay him;
Be it by gins, by snares, by subtlety,
Sleeping or waking, 'tis no matter how,
So he be dead; for that is good deceit
Which mates him first that first intends deceit.

*Queen.* Thrice-noble Suffolk, 'tis resolutely spoke.

*Suf.* Not resolute, except so much were done,
For things are often spoke and seldom meant;
But that my heart accordeth with my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preserve my sovereign from his foe,
Say but the word, and I will be his priest.

*Car.* But I would have him dead, my Lord of Suffolk,
Ere you can take due orders for a priest.
Say you consent and censure well the deed,
And I'll provide his executioner,
I tender so the safety of my liege.

*Suf.* Here is my hand, the deed is worthy doing.

*Queen.* And so say I.

*York.* And I; and now we three have spoke it,
It skills not greatly who impugns our doom.
Enter a Post.

Post. Great lords, from Ireland am I come amain,
To signify that rebels there are up
And put the Englishmen unto the sword.
Send succours, lords, and stop the rage betime,
Before the wound do grow uncurable;
For, being green, there is great hope of help.

Car. A breach that craves a quick expedient stop!
What counsel give you in this weighty cause?

York. That Somerset be sent as Regent thither.
’Tis meet that lucky ruler be employ’d;
Witness the fortune he hath had in France.

Som. If York, with all his far-fet policy,
Had been the Regent there instead of me,
He never would have stay’d in France so long.

York. No, not to lose it all, as thou hast done.
I rather would have lost my life betimes
Than bring a burden of dishonour home
By staying there so long till all were lost.
Show me one scar character’d on thy skin.

Men’s flesh preserv’d so whole do seldom win.

Queen. Nay, then, this spark will prove a raging fire,
If wind and fuel be brought to feed it with.
No more, good York; sweet Somerset, be still.
Thy fortune, York, hadst thou been Regent there,
Might happily have prov’d far worse than his.
York. What, worse than nought? Nay, then, a shame take all!

Som. And, in the number, thee that wishest shame!

Car. My Lord of York, try what your fortune is.

The uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms
And temper clay with blood of Englishmen.
To Ireland will you lead a band of men,
Collected choicely, from each county some,
And try your hap against the Irishmen?

York. I will, my lord, so please his Majesty.

Suf. Why, our authority is his consent,
And what we do establish he confirms.
Then, noble York, take thou this task in hand.

York. I am content. Provide me soldiers, lords,
While I take order for mine own affairs.

Suf. A charge, Lord York, that I will see perform’d.
But now return we to the false Duke Humphrey.

Car. No more of him; for I will deal with him
That henceforth he shall trouble us no more.
And so break off; the day is almost spent.

Lord Suffolk, you and I must talk of that event.

York. My Lord of Suffolk, within fourteen days
At Bristol I expect my soldiers;
For there I’ll ship them all for Ireland.

Suf. I’ll see it truly done, my Lord of York.

Exeunt all but York.

York. Now, York, or never, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change misdoubt to resolution.
Be that thou hop’st to be, or what thou art
Resign to death; it is not worth the enjoying.
Let pale-fac’d fear keep with the mean-born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart. 336
Faster than spring-time showers comes thought on thought,
And not a thought but thinks on dignity.
My brain more busy than the labouring spider
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies. 340
Well, nobles, well, ’tis politicly done,
To send me packing with an host of men.
I fear me you but warm the starved snake,
Who, cherish’d in your breasts, will sting your hearts.
'Twas men I lack’d and you will give them me. 345
I take it kindly; yet be well assur’d
You put sharp weapons in a madman’s hands.
While I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm
Shall blow ten thousand souls to heaven or hell;
And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage
Until the golden circuit on my head,
Like to the glorious sun’s transparent beams,
Do calm the fury of this mad-bred flaw.
And, for a minister of my intent,
I have seduc’d a headstrong Kentishman,
John Cade of Ashford,
To make commotion, as full well he can,
Under the title of John Mortimer.
In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade
Oppose himself against a troop of kerns,
And fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp-quill’d porpentine;
And, in the end being rescued, I have seen
Him caper upright like a wild Morisco,
Shaking the bloody darts as he his bells.
Full often, like a shag-hair’d crafty kern,
Hath he conversed with the enemy,
And undiscover’d come to me again
And given me notice of their villainies.
This devil here shall be my substitute,
For that John Mortimer, which now is dead,
In face, in gait, in speech, he doth resemble.
By this I shall perceive the commons’ mind,
How they affect the house and claim of York.
Say he be taken, rack’d, and tortured,
I know no pain they can inflict upon him
Will make him say I mov’d him to those arms.
Say that he thrive, as ’tis great like he will,
Why, then from Ireland come I with my strength
And reap the harvest which that rascal sow’d;
For Humphrey being dead, as he shall be,
And Henry put apart, the next for me.  
Exit.
SCENE II

[Bury St. Edmund's. A room of state.]

Enter two or three [Murderers] running over the stage, from the murder of Duke Humphrey.

1. Mur. Run to my Lord of Suffolk; let him know We have dispatch'd the Duke, as he commanded.

2. Mur. O that it were to do! What have we done? Didst ever hear a man so penitent?

Enter Suffolk.


Suf. Now, sirs, have you dispatch'd this thing?

1. Mur. Ay, my good lord, he's dead.

Suf. Why, that's well said. Go, get you to my house; I will reward you for this venturous deed. The King and all the peers are here at hand. Have you laid fair the bed? Is all things well, According as I gave directions?

1. Mur. 'Tis, my good lord.

Suf. Away! be gone. Exeunt [Murderers].

Sound trumpets. Enter the King, the Queen, Cardinal, Somerset, with Attendants.

King. Go, call our uncle to our presence straight. Say we intend to try his Grace to-day, If he be guilty, as 'tis published.
Sc. II  Henry the Sixth, Part III  71

**Suf.** I’ll call him presently, my noble lord.  

**Exit.**

**King.** Lords, take your places; and, I pray you all,  
Proceed no straiter 'gainst our uncle Gloucester  
Than from true evidence of good esteem  
He be approv’d in practice culpable.

**Queen.** God forbid any malice should prevail,  
That faultless may condemn a nobleman!  
Pray God he may acquit him of suspicion!  

**King.** I thank thee, [Meg ;] these words content me much.

*Re-enter Suffolk.*

How now! why look’st thou pale? Why tremblest thou?  
Where is our uncle? What’s the matter, Suffolk?  

**Suf.** Dead in his bed, my lord; Gloucester is dead.

**Queen.** Marry, God forfend!  

**Car.** God’s secret judgement. I did dream to-night  
The Duke was dumb and could not speak a word.  

*The King swoons.*

**Queen.** How fares my lord? Help, lords! the King is dead.  

**Som.** Rear up his body; wring him by the nose.  

**Queen.** Run, go, help, help! O Henry, ope thine eyes!  

**Suf.** He doth revive again. Madam, be patient.  

**King.** O heavenly God!  

**Queen.** How fares my gracious lord?
Suf. Comfort, my sovereign! gracious Henry, comfort!

King. What, doth my Lord of Suffolk comfort me?

Came he right now to sing a raven’s note,
Whose dismal tune bereft my vital powers;
And thinks he that the chirping of a wren,
By crying comfort from a hollow breast,
Can chase away the first-conceived sound?

Hide not thy poison with such sug’red words.

Lay not thy hands on me; forbear, I say!
Their touch affrights me as a serpent’s sting.
Thou baleful messenger, out of my sight!

Upon thy eye-balls murderous tyranny
Sits in grim majesty, to fright the world.

Look not upon me, for thine eyes are wounding.
Yet do not go away. Come, basilisk,
And kill the innocent gazer with thy sight;
For in the shade of death I shall find joy;
In life but double death, now Gloucester’s dead.

Queen. Why do you rate my Lord of Suffolk thus?

Although the Duke was enemy to him,
Yet he most Christian-like laments his death;
And for myself, foe as he was to me,

Might liquid tears or heart-offending groans
Or blood-consuming sighs recall his life,

I would be blind with weeping, sick with groans,
Look pale as primrose with blood-drinking sighs,
And all to have the noble Duke alive.
What know I how the world may deem of me,
For it is known we were but hollow friends?
It may be judg'd I made the Duke away;
So shall my name with slander's tongue be wounded,
And princes' courts be fill'd with my reproach.
This get I by his death. Ay me, unhappy!
To be a queen, and crown'd with infamy!

King. Ah, woe is me for Gloucester, wretched man!

Queen. Be woe for me, more wretched than he is.
What, dost thou turn away and hide thy face?
I am no loathsome leper; look on me.
What! art thou, like the adder, waxen deaf?
Be poisonous too and kill thy forlorn queen.
Is all thy comfort shut in Gloucester's tomb?
Why, then, Dame [Margaret] was ne'er thy joy.
Erect his statuë and worship it,
And make my image but an alehouse sign.
Was I for this nigh wreck'd upon the sea
And twice by awkward wind from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime?
What boded this, but well forewarning wind
Did seem to say, "Seek not a scorpion's nest,
Nor set no footing on this unkind shore"?
What did I then, but curs'd the gentle gusts
And he that loos'd them forth their brazen caves;
And bid them blow towards England's blessed shore,
Or turn our stern upon a dreadful rock?
Yet Æolus would not be a murderer,
But left that hateful office unto thee.
The pretty-vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou wouldst have me drown'd on shore,
With tears as salt as sea, through thy unkindness.
The splitting rocks cower'd in the sinking sands
And would not dash me with their ragged sides,
Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace perish [Margaret].
As far as I could ken thy chalky cliffs,
When from thy shore the tempest beat us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm;
And when the dusky sky began to rob
My earnest-gaping sight of thy land's view,
I took a costly jewel from my neck,
A heart it was, bound in with diamonds,
And threw it towards thy land. The sea receiv'd it,
And so I wish'd thy body might my heart.
And even with this I lost fair England's view,
And bid mine eyes be packing with my heart
And call'd them blind and dusky spectacles,
For losing ken of Albion's wished coast.
How often have I tempted Suffolk's tongue,
The agent of thy foul inconstancy,
To sit and witch me, as Ascanius did
When he to madding Dido would unfold
His father's acts commenc'd in burning Troy!
Am I not witch'd like her? or thou not false
like him?
Ay me, I can no more! Die, [Margaret!]
For Henry weeps that thou dost live so long.

Noise within. Enter Warwick, [Salisbury,] and many Commons.

War. It is reported, mighty sovereign,
That good Duke Humphrey traitorously is mur-
d'red
By Suffolk and the Cardinal Beaufort's means.
The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down
And care not who they sting in his revenge.
Myself have calm'd their spleenful mutiny,
Until they hear the order of his death.

King. That he is dead, good Warwick, 'tis too
true;
But how he died God knows, not Henry.
Enter his chamber, view his breathless corpse,
And comment then upon his sudden death.

War. That shall I do, my liege. Stay, Salisbury,
With the rude multitude till I return. 135

[Exit Warwick and Salisbury, severally.]

King. O Thou that judgest all things, stay my thoughts,
My thoughts, that labour to persuade my soul
Some violent hands were laid on Humphrey's life!
If my suspect be false, forgive me, God,
For judgement only doth belong to thee. 140
Fain would I go to chafe his paly lips
With twenty thousand kisses, and to drain
Upon his face an ocean of salt tears,
To tell my love unto his dumb deaf trunk
And with my fingers feel his hand unfeeling. 145
But all in vain are these mean obsequies;

Re-enter Warwick and others, bearing Gloucester's body
on a bed.

And to survey his dead and earthy image,
What were it but to make my sorrow greater?
War. Come hither, gracious sovereign, view this body.

King. That is to see how deep my grave is made;
For with his soul fled all my worldly solace,
And seeing him I see my life in death.
War. As surely as my soul intends to live
With that dread King that took our state upon
Him
To free us from His Father's wrathful curse,
I do believe that violent hands were laid
Upon the life of this thrice-famed duke.

Suf. A dreadful oath, sworn with a solemn tongue!
What instance gives Lord Warwick for his vow?

War. See how the blood is settled in his face.
Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the labouring heart;
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy;
Which with the heart there cools and ne'er returneth
To blush and beautify the cheek again.
But see, his face is black and full of blood,
His eye-balls further out than when he lived,
Staring full ghastly like a strangled man;
His hair uprear'd, his nostrils stretch'd with struggling;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasp'd
And tugg'd for life and was by strength subdu'd.
Look, on the sheets his hair, you see, is sticking;
His well-proportion'd beard made rough and rugged,
Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodged.
It cannot be but he was murd'red here;
The least of all these signs were probable.

Suf. Why, Warwick, who should do the Duke to death?
Myself and Beaufort had him in protection, 180
And we, I hope, sir, are no murderers.

War. But both of you were vow'd Duke Humphrey's foes,
And you, forsooth, had the good Duke to keep.
'Tis like you would not feast him like a friend;
And 'tis well seen he found an enemy. 185

Queen. Then you, belike, suspect these noblemen
As guilty of Duke Humphrey's timeless death.

War. Who finds the heifer dead and bleeding fresh
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter?
Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite soar with unbloodied beak?
Even so suspicious is this tragedy.

Queen. Are you the butcher, Suffolk? Where's your knife?

Is Beaufort term'd a kite? Where are his talons?

Suf. I wear no knife to slaughter sleeping men;
But here's a vengeful sword, rusted with ease,
That shall be scoured in his rancorous heart
That slanders me with murder’s crimson badge.
Say, if thou dar’st, proud Lord of Warwick-
shire,
That I am faulty in Duke Humphrey’s death.

[Exeunt Cardinal, Somerset, and others.]

War. What dares not Warwick, if false Suffolk dare him?

Queen. He dares not calm his contumelious spirit
Nor cease to be an arrogant controller,
Though Suffolk dare him twenty thousand times.

War. Madam, be still, with reverence may I say;
For every word you speak in his behalf
Is slander to your royal dignity.

Suf. Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanour!
If ever lady wrong’d her lord so much,
Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern, untutor’d churl, and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip; whose fruit thou art
And never of the Nevils’ noble race.

War. But that the guilt of murder bucklers thee
And I should rob the deathsman of his fee,
Quitting thee thereby of ten thousand shames,
And that my sovereign’s presence makes me mild,
I would, false murd’rous coward, on thy knee
Make thee beg pardon for thy passed speech
And say it was thy mother that thou meant'st,
That thou thyself wast born in bastardy;
And after all this fearful homage done,
Give thee thy hire and send thy soul to hell,

Pernicious blood-sucker of sleeping men!

Suf. Thou shalt be waking while I shed thy blood,
If from this presence thou dar'st go with me.

War. Away even now, or I will drag thee hence.

Unworthy though thou art, I'll cope with thee
And do some service to Duke Humphrey's ghost.

Exeunt [Suffolk and Warwick].

King. What stronger breastplate than a heart un-
tainted!
Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

A noise within.

Queen. What noise is this?

Re-enter Suffolk and Warwick, with their weapons drawn.

King. Why, how now, lords! your wrathful weapons
drawn
Here in our presence! Dare you be so bold?
Why, what tumultuous clamour have we here?

Suf. The traitorous Warwick with the men of
Bury
Set all upon me, mighty sovereign.
Enter Salisbury.

Sal. [To the Commons.] Sirs, stand apart; the King shall know your mind.

Dread lord, the commons send you word by me, Unless Lord Suffolk straight be done to death, Or banished fair England's territories, They will by violence tear him from your palace And torture him with grievous ling'ring death. They say, by him the good Duke Humphrey died;

They say, in him they fear your Highness' death;

And mere instinct of love and loyalty,

Free from a stubborn opposite intent,
As being thought to contradict your liking,
Makes them thus forward in his banishment.

They say, in care of your most royal person,

That if your Highness should intend to sleep,
And charge that no man should disturb your rest
In pain of your dislike or pain of death,

Yet, notwithstanding such a strait edict,

Were there a serpent seen, with forked tongue,

That slyly glided towards your Majesty,

It were but necessary you were wak'd,
Lest, being suffer'd in that harmful slumber,

The mortal worm might make the sleep eternal;

And therefore do they cry, though you forbid,
That they will guard you, whe'er you will or no,
From such fell serpents as false Suffolk is,
With whose envenomed and fatal sting,
Your loving uncle, twenty times his worth,
They say, is shamefully bereft of life.

Commons. (Within.) An answer from the King, my
Lord of Salisbury!

Suf. 'Tis like the commons, rude unpolish'd hinds,
Could send such message to their sovereign.
But you, my lord, were glad to be employ'd,
To show how quaint an orator you are;
But all the honour Salisbury hath won
Is, that he was the lord ambassador
Sent from a sort of tinkers to the King.

Commons. (Within.) An answer from the King, or
we will all break in!

King. Go, Salisbury, and tell them all from me,
I thank them for their tender loving care;
And had I not been cited so by them,
Yet did I purpose as they do entreat,
For, sure, my thoughts do hourly prophesy
Mischance unto my state by Suffolk's means;
And therefore, by His majesty I swear,
Whose far unworthy deputy I am,
He shall not breathe infection in this air
But three days longer, on the pain of death.

[Exit Salisbury.]

Queen. O Henry, let me plead for gentle Suffolk!
King. Ungentle queen, to call him gentle Suffolk! No more, I say! If thou dost plead for him, Thou wilt but add increase unto my wrath. Had I but said, I would have kept my word; But when I swear, it is irrevocable. If, after three days' space, thou here be'st found On any ground that I am ruler of, The world shall not be ransom for thy life. Come, Warwick, come, good Warwick, go with me; I have great matters to impart to thee.  

Exeunt [all but Queen and Suffolk].

Queen. Mischance and Sorrow go along with you! Heart's Discontent and sour Affliction Be playfellows to keep you company! There's two of you; the devil make a third! And threefold vengeance tend upon your steps!  

Suf. Cease, gentle queen, these execrations, And let thy Suffolk take his heavy leave.  

Queen. Fie, coward woman and soft-hearted wretch! Hast thou not spirit to curse thine enemy?  

Suf. A plague upon them! wherefore should I curse them? Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan, I would invent as bitter searching terms,
As curst, as harsh and horrible to hear,
Deliver’d strongly through my fixed teeth,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As lean-faced Envy in her loathsome cave. 315
My tongue should stumble in mine earnest words;
Mine eyes should sparkle like the beaten flint;
Mine hair be fix’d on end, as one distract;
Ay, every joint should seem to curse and ban;
And even now my burden’d heart would break,
Should I not curse them. Poison be their drink!
Gall, worse than gall, the daintiest that they taste!
Their sweetest shade a grove of cypress trees!
Their chiefest prospect murd’ring basilisks!
Their softest touch as smart as lizards’ stings! 325
Their music frightful as the serpent’s hiss,
And boding screech-owls make the consort full!
All the foul terrors in dark-seated hell —
Queen. Enough, sweet Suffolk! Thou torment’st thyself;
And these dread curses, like the sun ’gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged gun, recoil,
And turn the force of them upon thyself.
Suf. You bade me ban, and will you bid me leave?
Now, by the ground that I am banish'd from,
Well could I curse away a winter's night,
Though standing naked on a mountain top
Where biting cold would never let grass grow,
And think it but a minute spent in sport.

Queen. O, let me entreat thee cease. Give me thy hand,
That I may dew it with my mournful tears;
Nor let the rain of heaven wet this place,
To wash away my woeful monuments.
O, could this kiss be printed in thy hand,
That thou mightst think upon these by the seal,
Through whom a thousand sighs are breath'd for thee!
So, get thee gone, that I may know my grief.
'Tis but surmis'd whiles thou art standing by,
As one that surfeits thinking on a want.
I will repeal thee, or, be well assur'd,
Adventure to be banished myself;
And banished I am, if but from thee.
Go; speak not to me; even now be gone.
O, go not yet! Even thus two friends con-
demn'd
Embrace and kiss and take ten thousand leaves,
Loather a hundred times to part than die.
Yet now farewell; and farewell life with thee!

Suf. Thus is poor Suffolk ten times banished;
Once by the King, and three times thrice by thee.
'Tis not the land I care for, wert thou thence.
A wilderness is populous enough,
So Suffolk had thy heavenly company;
For where thou art, there is the world itself,
With every several pleasure in the world,
And where thou art not, desolation.
I can no more. Live thou to joy thy life;
Myself to joy in nought but that thou liv'st.

Enter Vaux.

Queen. Whither goes Vaux so fast? What news, I prithee?
Vaux. To signify unto his Majesty
That Cardinal Beaufort is at point of death;
For suddenly a grievous sickness took him,
That makes him gasp and stare and catch the air,
Blaspheming God and cursing men on earth.
Sometime he talks as if Duke Humphrey's ghost
Were by his side; sometime he calls the King
And whispers to his pillow as to him
The secrets of his overcharged soul;
And I am sent to tell his Majesty
That even now he cries aloud for him.
Queen. Go tell this heavy message to the King. Exit Vaux.

Ay me! what is this world! What news are these!

But wherefore grieve I at an hour's poor loss,
Omitting Suffolk's exile, my soul's treasure?
Why only, Suffolk, mourn I not for thee,
And with the southern clouds contend in tears,
Their for the earth's increase, mine for my sorrow's?

Now get thee hence; the King, thou know'st, is coming.

If thou be found by me, thou art but dead.

Suf. If I depart from thee, I cannot live;
And in thy sight to die, what were it else
But like a pleasant slumber in thy lap?

Here could I breathe my soul into the air,
As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe
Dying with mother's dug between its lips;
Where, from thy sight, I should be raging mad
And cry out for thee to close up mine eyes,
To have thee with thy lips to stop my mouth.
So shouldst thou either turn my flying soul,
Or I should breathe it so into thy body,
And then it liv'd in sweet Elysium.

To die by thee were but to die in jest;

From thee to die were torture more than death.
O, let me stay, befall what may befall!
Queen. Away! though parting be a fretful corrosive,  
It is applied to a deathful wound. 
To France, sweet Suffolk! Let me hear from thee;  
For wheresoe'er thou art in this world's globe, 
I'll have an Iris that shall find thee out.  

Suf. I go.  

Queen. And take my heart with thee.  

Suf. A jewel, lock'd into the woefull'est cask 
    That ever did contain a thing of worth.  
    Even as a splitted bark, so sunder we;  
    This way fall I to death.  

Queen. This way for me.  

Exeunt [severally].

SCENE III  

[London. Beaufort's bedchamber.]  

Enter the King, Salisbury, Warwick, to the Cardinal in bed.  

King. How fares my lord? Speak, Beaufort, to thy sovereign.  

Car. If thou be'st death, I'll give thee England's treasure,  
    Enough to purchase such another island,  
    So thou wilt let me live, and feel no pain.  

King. Ah, what a sign it is of evil life,  
    Where death's approach is seen so terrible!
War. Beaufort, it is thy sovereign speaks to thee.
Car. Bring me unto my trial when you will.
   Died he not in his bed? Where should he die?
   Can I make men live, whe'er they will or no?
O, torture me no more! I will confess.
Alive again? Then show me where he is;
I'll give a thousand pound to look upon him.
He hath no eyes, the dust hath blinded them.
Comb down his hair; look, look! it stands upright,
Like lime-twigs set to catch my winged soul.
Give me some drink; and bid the apothecary
Bring the strong poison that I bought of him.

King. O thou eternal Mover of the heavens,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch!
O, beat away the busy meddling fiend
That lays strong siege unto this wretch's soul,
And from his bosom purge this black despair!

War. See, how the pangs of death do make him grin!
Sal. Disturb him not; let him pass peaceably.

King. Peace to his soul, if God's good pleasure be!
Lord Cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's bliss,
Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.
He dies, and makes no sign. O God, forgive him!

War. So bad a death argues a monstrous life.

King. Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all.
Close up his eyes and draw the curtain close;
And let us all to meditation.           Exeunt.
ACT FOURTH

SCENE I

[The coast of Kent.]

Alarum. Fight at sea. Ordnance goes off. Enter a Lieutenant, [a Master, a Master’s Mate, Walter Whitmore, and others; with them] Suffolk [disguised, and other gentlemen, prisoners].

Lieu. The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea;
And now loud-howling wolves arouse the jades
That drag the tragic melancholy night;
Who, with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings, 5
Clip dead men’s graves, and from their misty jaws
Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air.
Therefore bring forth the soldiers of our prize;
For, whilst our pinnace anchors in the Downs,
Here shall they make their ransom on the sand,
Or with their blood stain this discoloured shore.
Master, this prisoner freely give I thee;
And thou that art his mate, make boot of this;
The other, Walter Whitmore, is thy share.

1. Gent. What is my ransom, master? Let me know. 15
Mast. A thousand crowns, or else lay down your head.
Mate. And so much shall you give, or off goes yours.
Lieu. What, think you much to pay two thousand crowns,
And bear the name and port of gentlemen?
Cut both the villains' throats; for die you shall.
The lives of those which we have lost in fight
Be counterpois'd with such a petty sum:
1. Gent. I'll give it, sir; and therefore spare my life.
2. Gent. And so will I, and write home for it straight.
Whit. I lost mine eye in laying the prize aboard,
And therefore to revenge it shalt thou die;
To Suffolk.

And so should these, if I might have my will.
Lieu. Be not so rash; take ransom, let him live.
Suf. Look on my George; I am a gentleman.
Rate me at what thou wilt, thou shalt be paid.
Whit. And so am I; my name is Walter Whitmore.
How now! why start'st thou? What, doth death affright?
Suf. Thy name affrights me, in whose sound is death.
A cunning man did calculate my birth
And told me that by water I should die:
Yet let not this make thee be bloody-minded;
Thy name is Galtier, being rightly sounded.
Whit. Galtier, or Walter, which it is, I care not.
Never yet did base dishonour blur our name,
But with our sword we wip'd away the blot; 40
Therefore, when merchant-like I sell revenge,
Broke be my sword, my arms torn and defac'd,
And I proclaim'd a coward through the world!

[|Lays hold of Suffolk.|

**Suf.** Stay, Whitmore; for thy prisoner is a prince,
The Duke of Suffolk, William de la Pole. 45

**Whit.** The Duke of Suffolk muffled up in rags!

**Suf.** Ay, but these rags are no part of the duke:
[Jove sometime went disguised, and why not I?]

**Lieu.** But Jove was never slain, as thou shalt be.

**Suf.** Obscure and lousy swain, King Henry's blood,
The honourable blood of Lancaster,
Must not be shed by such a jaded groom.
Hast thou not kiss'd thy hand and held my stirrup?
Bare-headed plodded by my foot-cloth mule
And thought thee happy when I shook my head?

How often hast thou waited at my cup,
Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,
When I have feasted with Queen Margaret?
Remember it and let it make thee crest-fallen,
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride,

How in our voiding lobby hast thou stood
And duly waited for my coming forth.
This hand of mine hath writ in thy behalf
And therefore shall it charm thy riotous tongue.
Whit. Speak, captain, shall I stab the forlorn swain?
Lieu. First let my words stab him, as he hath me.
Suf. Base slave, thy words are blunt and so art thou.
Lieu. Convey him hence and on our longboat's side
        Strike off his head.
Suf. Thou dar'st not, for thy own.
[Lieu. Yes, Pole.
Suf. Pole !]
Lieu. Pool! Sir Pool! lord!
Ay, kennel, puddle, sink; whose filth and dirt.
Troubles the silver spring where England drinks.
Now will I dam up this thy yawning mouth
For swallowing the treasure of the realm.
Thy lips that kiss'd the Queen shall sweep the ground;
And thou that smil'd'st at good Duke Humphrey's death
Against the senseless winds shalt grin in vain,
Who in contempt shall hiss at thee again;
And wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to affy a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king,
Having neither subject, wealth, nor diadem.
By devilish policy art thou grown great
And, like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd
With gobbets of thy mother's bleeding heart.
By thee Anjou and Maine were sold to France,
The false revolting Normans thorough thee
Disdain to call us lord, and Picardy
Hath slain their governors, surpris'd our forts,
And sent the ragged soldiers wounded home.  90
The princely Warwick, and the Nevils all,
Whose dreadful swords were never drawn in vain,
As hating thee, are rising up in arms;
And now the house of York, thrust from the crown
By shameful murder of a guiltless king 95
And lofty, proud, encroaching tyranny,
Burns with revenging fire; whose hopeful colours
Advance our half-fac'd sun, striving to shine,
Under the which is writ, "Invitis nubibus."
The commons here in Kent are up in arms; 100
And, to conclude, reproach and beggary
Is crept into the palace of our king,
And all by thee. Away! convey him hence.

_Suf._ O that I were a god, to shoot forth thunder
Upon these paltry, servile, abject drudges! 105
Small things make base men proud. This villain here,
Being captain of a pinnace, threatens more
Than Bargulus the strong Illyrian pirate.
Drones suck not eagles' blood, but rob beehives.
It is impossible that I should die 110
By such a lowly vassal as thyself.
Thy words move rage and not remorse in me.
I go of message from the Queen to France;
I charge thee waft me safely cross the Channel.
Sc. I  Henry the Sixth, Part III

Lieu. Walter,—
Whit. Come, Suffolk, I must waft thee to thy death.
Suf. Gelidus timor occupat artus: it is thee I fear.
Whit. Thou shalt have cause to fear before I leave thee.

What, are ye daunted now? Now will ye stoop?

Suf. Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,
Us'd to command, untaught to plead for favour.
Far be it we should honour such as these
With humble suit. No, rather let my head
Stoop to the block than these knees bow to any
Save to the God of heaven and to my king;
And sooner dance upon a bloody pole
Than stand uncover'd to the vulgar groom.
True nobility is exempt from fear;
More can I bear than you dare execute.

Lieu. Hale him away, and let him talk no more.
Suf. Come, soldiers, show what cruelty ye can,
That this my death may never be forgot!
Great men oft die by vile besonians.
A Roman sworder and banditto slave
Murder'd sweet Tully; Brutus' bastard hand
Stabb'd Julius Cæsar; savage islanders
Pompey the Great; and Suffolk dies by pirates.

Exeunt Whitmore with Suffolk.
Lieu. And as for these whose ransom we have set,
It is our pleasure one of them depart;
Therefore come you with us and let him go.

Exeunt all but the First Gentleman.

Re-enter Whitmore with Suffolk's body.

Whit. There let his head and lifeless body lie,
Until the Queen his mistress bury it. Exit.

1. Gent. O barbarous and bloody spectacle!
His body will I bear unto the King. 145
If he revenge it not, yet will his friends;
So will the Queen, that living held him dear.

[Exit with the body.]

SCENE II

[Blackheath.]

Enter George Bevis and John Holland.

Bevis. Come, and get thee a sword, though made
of a lath. They have been up these two days.
Holl. They have the more need to sleep now, then.

Bevis. I tell thee, Jack Cade the clothier means
to dress the commonwealth, and turn it, and
set a new nap upon it.
Holl. So he had need, for 'tis threadbare. Well,
I say it was never merry world in England
since gentlemen came up.
Bevis. O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in handicrafts-men.
Holl. The nobility think scorn to go in leather aprons.
Bevis. Nay, more, the King's council are no good workmen.
Holl. True; and yet it is said, labour in thy vocation; which is as much to say as, let the magistrates be labouring men; and therefore should we be magistrates.
Bevis. Thou hast hit it; for there's no better sign of a brave mind than a hard hand.
Holl. I see them! I see them! There's Best's son, the tanner of Wingham,—
Bevis. He shall have the skins of our enemies, to make dog's-leather of.
Holl. And Dick the Butcher,—
Bevis. Then is sin struck down like an ox, and iniquity's throat cut like a calf.
Holl. And Smith the weaver,—
Bevis. Argo, their thread of life is spun.
Holl. Come, come, let's fall in with them.

Drum. Enter Cade, Dick the Butcher, Smith the Weaver, and a Sawyer, with infinite numbers.

Cade. We John Cade, so term'd of our supposed father,—
Dick. [Aside.] Or rather, of stealing a cade of herrings.

Cade. For our enemies shall fail before us, inspired with the spirit of putting down kings and princes, — Command silence.

Dick. Silence!

Cade. My father was a Mortimer, —

Dick. [Aside.] He was an honest man, and a good bricklayer.

Cade. My mother a Plantagenet, —

Dick. [Aside.] I knew her well; she was a midwife.

Cade. My wife descended of the Lacies, —

Dick. [Aside.] She was, indeed, a pedler’s daughter, and sold many laces.

Smith. [Aside.] But now of late, not able to travel with her furr’d pack, she washes bucks here at home.

Cade. Therefore am I of an honourable house.

Dick. [Aside.] Ay, by my faith, the field is honourable; and there was he born, under a hedge, for his father had never a house but the cage.

Cade. Valiant I am.

Smith. [Aside.] ’A must needs; for beggary is valiant.

Cade. I am able to endure much.

Dick. [Aside.] No question of that; for I have seen him whipp’d three market-days together.
Sc. II  

Henry the Sixth, Part III  

Cade. I fear neither sword nor fire.

Smith. [Aside.] He need not fear the sword; for his coat is of proof.

Dick. [Aside.] But methinks he should stand in fear of fire, being burnt i' the hand for stealing of sheep.

Cade. Be brave, then; for your captain is brave, and vows reformation. There shall be in England seven halfpenny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hoop'd pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer. All the realm shall be in common, and in Cheapside shall my palfrey go to grass; and when I am king, as king I will be,—

All. God save your Majesty!

Cade. I thank you, good people,—there shall be no money. All shall eat and drink on my score; and I will apparel them all in one livery, that they may agree like brothers and worship me their lord.

Dick. The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers.

Cade. Nay, that I mean to do. Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment? that parchment, being scribbl'd o'er, should undo a man? Some say the bee stings; but I say, 'tis the bee's wax; for I did but seal once to a thing, and I
was never mine own man since. How now! who's there?

Enter [some, bringing forward the] Clerk [of Chatham].

Smith. The clerk of Chatham. He can write and read and cast accompt.

Cade. O monstrous!

Smith. We took him setting of boys’ copies.

Cade. Here's a villain!

Smith. Has a book in his pocket with red letters in't.

Cade. Nay, then, he is a conjurer.

Dick. Nay, he can make obligations, and write court-hand.

Cade. I am sorry for't. The man is a proper man, of mine honour; unless I find him guilty, he shall not die. Come hither, sirrah, I must examine thee. What is thy name?

Clerk. Emmanuel.

Dick. They use to write it on the top of letters; 'twill go hard with you.

Cade. Let me alone. Dost thou use to write thy name, or hast thou a mark to thyself, like an honest plain-dealing man?

Clerk. Sir, I thank God, I have been so well brought up that I can write my name.

All. He hath confess’d! Away with him! He's a villain and a traitor.
Cade. Away with him, I say! Hang him with his pen and ink-horn about his neck.

*Exit one with the Clerk.*

*Enter Michael.*

Mich. Where's our general?
Cade. Here I am, thou particular fellow.
Mich. Fly, fly, fly! Sir Humphrey Stafford and his brother are hard by, with the King's forces.
Cade. Stand, villain, stand, or I'll fell thee down.

He shall be encount'red with a man as good as himself. He is but a knight, is 'a?

Mich. No.
Cade. To equal him, I will make myself a knight presently. [Kneels.] Rise up, Sir John Mortimer. [Rises.] Now have at him!

*Enter Sir Humphrey Stafford and his Brother, with drum and soldiers.*

Staf. Rebellious hinds, the filth and scum of Kent, Mark'd for the gallows, lay your weapons down! Home to your cottages, forsake this groom! The King is merciful, if you revolt.

Bro. But angry, wrathful, and inclin'd to blood,

If you go forward; therefore yield, or die.

Cade. As for these silken-coated slaves, I pass not.
It is to you, good people, that I speak,  
Over whom, in time to come, I hope to reign,  
For I am rightful heir unto the crown.  

*Staf.* Villain, thy father was a plasterer,  
And thou thyself a shearmen, art thou not?  

*Cade.* And Adam was a gardener.  

*Bro.* And what of that?  

*Cade.* Marry, this: Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March,  
Married the Duke of Clarence' daughter, did he not?  

*Staf.* Ay, sir.  

*Cade.* By her he had two children at one birth.  

*Bro.* That's false.  

*Cade.* Ay, there's the question; but I say, 'tis true.  
The elder of them, being put to nurse,  
Was by a beggar-woman stolen away;  
And, ignorant of his birth and parentage,  
Became a bricklayer when he came to age.  
His son am I; deny it, if you can.  

*Dick.* Nay, 'tis too true; therefore he shall be king.  

*Smith.* Sir, he made a chimney in my father's house, and the bricks are alive at this day to testify it; therefore deny it not.  

*Staf.* And will you credit this base drudge's words,  
That speaks he knows not what?  

*All.* Ay, marry, will we; therefore get ye gone.
Bro. Jack Cade, the Duke of York hath taught you this.
Cade. [Aside.] He lies; for I invented it myself. —
Go to, sirrah, tell the King from me, that, for his father's sake, Henry the Fifth, in whose time boys went to span-counter for French crowns, I am content he shall reign; but I'll be Protector over him.
Dick. And furthermore, we'll have the Lord Say's head for selling the dukedom of Maine.
Cade. And good reason; for thereby is England maim'd, and fain to go with a staff, but that my puissance holds it up. Fellow kings, I tell you that that Lord Say hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch; and more than that, he can speak French, and therefore he is a traitor.
Staf. O gross and miserable ignorance!
Cade. Nay, answer, if you can. The Frenchmen are our enemies. Go to, then, I ask but this: can he that speaks with the tongue of an enemy be a good counsellor, or no?
All. No, no; and therefore we'll have his head.
Bro. Well, seeing gentle words will not prevail,
Assail them with the army of the King.
Staf. Herald, away; and throughout every town
Proclaim them traitors that are up with Cade;
That those which fly before the battle ends
May, even in their wives' and children's sight,
Be hang'd up for example at their doors. 190
And you that be the King's friends, follow me.

*Exeunt [the two Staffords, and soldiers].*

Cade. And you that love the commons, follow me.
Now show yourselves men; 'tis for liberty.
We will not leave one lord, one gentleman.
Spare none but such as go in clouted shoon; 195
For they are thrifty honest men and such
As would, but that they dare not, take our parts.
Dick. They are all in order and march toward us.
Cade. But then are we in order when we are most
out of order. Come, march forward. 200

*[Exeunt.]*

**SCENE III**

*[Another part of Blackheath.]*

*Alarums to the fight, wherein both the Staffords are slain.*  
*Enter Cade and the rest.*

Cade. Where's Dick, the butcher of Ashford?
Dick. Here, sir.
Cade. They fell before thee like sheep and oxen,
and thou behavedst thyself as if thou hadst been in thine own slaughter-house; there-
fore thus will I reward thee: the Lent shall be as long again as it is; and thou shalt have a license to kill for a hundred lacking one.
Dick. I desire no more.

Cade. And, to speak truth, thou deservest no less. This monument of the victory will I bear [putting on Stafford's armour]; and the bodies shall be dragg'd at my horse heels till I do come to London, where we will have the mayor's sword borne before us.

Dick. If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the gaols and let out the prisoners.


Scene IV

[London. The palace.]

Enter the King with a supplication, and the Queen with Suffolk's head; the Duke of Buckingham and the Lord Say.

Queen. Oft have I heard that grief softens the mind And makes it fearful and degenerate; Think therefore on revenge and cease to weep. But who can cease to weep and look on this? Here may his head lie on my throbbing breast; 5 But where's the body that I should embrace?

Buck. What answer makes your Grace to the rebels' supplication?

King. I'll send some holy bishop to entreat,
For God forbid so many simple souls should perish by the sword! And I myself, rather than bloody war shall cut them short, will parley with Jack Cade their general. But stay, I'll read it over once again.

Queen. Ah, barbarous villains! hath this lovely face ruled, like a wandering planet, over me, and could it not enforce them to relent, that were unworthy to behold the same?

King. Lord Say, Jack Cade hath sworn to have thy head.

Say. Ay, but I hope your Highness shall have his.

King. How now, madam! Still lamenting and mourning for Suffolk's death? I fear me, love, if that I had been dead, Thou wou'dest not have mourn'd so much for me.

Queen. No, my love, I should not mourn, but die for thee.

Enter a Messenger.

King. How now! what news? Why comest thou in such haste?

Mess. The rebels are in Southwark; fly, my lord! Jack Cade proclaims himself Lord Mortimer, descended from the Duke of Clarence' house, and calls your Grace usurper openly, and vows to crown himself in Westminster. His army is a ragged multitude
Of hinds and peasants, rude and merciless.
Sir Humphrey Stafford and his brother’s death
Hath given them heart and courage to proceed.
All scholars, lawyers, courtiers, gentlemen,
They call false caterpillars and intend their death.

King. O graceless men! they know not what they do.

Buck. My gracious lord, retire to Killingworth,
Until a power be rais’d to put them down.

Queen. Ah, were the Duke of Suffolk now alive,
These Kentish rebels would be soon appeas’d!

King. Lord Say, the traitors hate thee;
Therefore away with us to Killingworth.

Say. So might your Grace’s person be in danger.
The sight of me is odious in their eyes;
And therefore in this city will I stay
And live alone as secret as I may.

Enter another Messenger.

Mess. Jack Cade hath gotten London Bridge.
The citizens fly and forsake their houses.
The rascal people, thirsting after prey,
Join with the traitor, and they jointly swear
To spoil the city and your royal court.

Buck. Then linger not, my lord; away, take horse.

King. Come, Margaret. God, our hope, will succour us.
Queen. My hope is gone, now Suffolk is deceas’d.
King. Farewell, my lord; trust not the Kentish rebels.
Buck. Trust nobody, for fear you be betray’d.
Say. The trust I have is in mine innocence,
    And therefore am I bold and resolute.

Exeunt.

SCENE V

[London. The Tower.]

Enter Lord Scales upon the Tower, walking. Then enter two or three Citizens below.

Scales. How now! is Jack Cade slain?
1. Cit. No, my lord, nor likely to be slain; for they have won the Bridge, killing all those that withstand them. The Lord Mayor craves aid of your honour from the Tower to defend the city from the rebels.

Scales. Such aid as I can spare you shall command,
    But I am troubled here with them myself. The rebels have assay’d to win the Tower.
    But get you to Smithfield and gather head,
    And thither I will send you Matthew Goffe. Fight for your king, your country, and your lives;
    And so, farewell, for I must hence again.

Exeunt.
Scene VI

[London. Cannon Street.]

Enter Jack Cade and the rest, and strikes his staff on London-stone.

Cade. Now is Mortimer lord of this city. And here, sitting upon London-stone, I charge and command that, of the city’s cost, the pissing-conduit run nothing but claret wine this first year of our reign. And now henceforward it shall be treason for any that calls me other than Lord Mortimer.

Enter a Soldier, running.

Sold. Jack Cade! Jack Cade!

Cade. Knock him down there. They kill him.

Smith. If this fellow be wise, he’ll never call ye Jack Cade more. I think he hath a very fair warning.

Dick. My lord, there’s an army gathered together in Smithfield.

Cade. Come, then, let’s go fight with them. But first go and set London Bridge on fire; and, if you can, burn down the Tower too. Come, let’s away.

Exeunt.
Scene VII

[T] [London. Smithfield.]

Alarums. Matthew Goffe is slain, and all the rest. Then enter Jack Cade with his company.

Cade. So, sirs. Now go some and pull down the Savoy; others to the inns of court; down with them all.

Dick. I have a suit unto your lordship.

Cade. Be it a lordship, thou shalt have it for that word.

Dick. Only that the laws of England may come out of your mouth.

Holl. [Aside.] Mass, 'twill be sore law, then; for he was thrust in the mouth with a spear, and 'tis not whole yet.

Smith. [Aside.] Nay, John, it will be stinking law; for his breath stinks with eating toasted cheese.

Cade. I have thought upon it; it shall be so. Away, burn all the records of the realm. My mouth shall be the parliament of England.

Holl. [Aside.] Then we are like to have biting statutes, unless his teeth be pull'd out.

Cade. And henceforward all things shall be in common.
Enter a Messenger.

Mess. My lord, a prize, a prize! Here's the Lord Say, which sold the towns in France; he that made us pay one and twenty fifteens, and one shilling to the pound, the last subsidy.

Enter George Bevis, with the Lord Say.

Cade. Well, he shall be beheaded for it ten times. Ah, thou say, thou serge, nay, thou buckram lord! now art thou within point-blank of our jurisdiction regal. What canst thou answer to my Majesty for giving up of Normandy unto Mounsieur Basimecu, the Dauphin of France? Be it known unto thee by these presence, even the presence of Lord Mortimer, that I am the besom that must sweep the court clean of such filth as thou art. Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school; and whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be us'd, and, contrary to the King, his crown and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill. It will be proved to thy face that thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a noun and a verb, and such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear. Thou hast appointed
justices of peace, to call poor men before them about matters they were not able to answer. Moreover, thou hast put them in prison; and because they could not read, thou hast hang'd them; when, indeed, only for that cause they have been most worthy to live. Thou dost ride in a foot-cloth, dost thou not?

Say. What of that?

Cade. Marry, thou oughtest not to let thy horse wear a cloak, when honester men than thou go in their hose and doublets.

Dick. And work in their shirt too; as myself, for example, that am a butcher.

Say. You men of Kent,—

Dick. What say you of Kent?

Say. Nothing but this; 'tis "bona terra, mala gens."

Cade. Away with him, away with him! he speaks Latin.

Say. Hear me but speak, and bear me where you will. Kent, in the Commentaries Cæsar writ,

Is term'd the civil'st place of all this isle.
Sweet is the country, because full of riches;
The people liberal, valiant, active, wealthy;
Which makes me hope you are not void of pity.
I sold not Maine, I lost not Normandy,

Yet, to recover them, would lose my life.
Justice with favour have I always done;
Prayers and tears have mov'd me, gifts could never.
When have I aught exacted at your hands,
But to maintain the King, the realm, and you?
Large gifts have I bestow'd on learned clerks,
Because my book preferr'd me to the King;
And seeing ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven,
Unless you be possess'd with devilish spirits,
You cannot but forbear to murder me.
This tongue hath parley'd unto foreign kings
For your behoof, —

Cade. Tut, when struck'st thou one blow in the field?

Say. Great men have reaching hands. Oft have I struck
Those that I never saw and struck them dead.

Geo. O monstrous coward! What, to come behind folks?

Say. These cheeks are pale for watching for your good.

Cade. Give him a box o' the ear and that will make 'em red again.

Say. Long sitting to determine poor men's causes
Hath made me full of sickness and diseases.

Cade. Ye shall have a hempen cauldle then and the help of hatchet.

Dick. Why dost thou quiver, man?

Say. The palsy, and not fear, provokes me.

Cade. Nay, he nods at us, as who should say, I'll be even with you. I'll see if his head will
stand steadier on a pole, or no. Take him away, and behead him.

_Say._ Tell me wherein have I offended most?
Have I affected wealth or honour? _Speak._
Are my chests fill’d up with extorted gold?
Is my apparel sumptuous to behold?
Whom have I injur’d, that ye seek my death?
These hands are free from guiltless blood-shedding,
This breast from harbouring foul deceitful thoughts.
O, let me live!

_Cade._ [Aside.] I feel remorse in myself with his words; but I’ll bridle it. He shall die, an it be but for pleasing so well for his life. Away with him! he has a familiar under his tongue; he speaks not o’ God’s name. Go, take him away, I say, and strike off his head presently; and then break into his son-in-law’s house, Sir James Cromer, and strike off his head, and bring them both upon two poles hither.

_All._ It shall be done.

_Say._ Ah, countrymen! if when you make your prayers, God should be so obdurate as yourselves, How would it fare with your departed souls? And therefore yet relent, and save my life.

_Cade._ Away with him! and do as I command ye. [Exeunt some with Lord Say.] The proudest peer in the realm shall not wear a head on his shoulders, unless he pay me tribute. There
shall not a maid be married, but she shall pay to me her maidenhead ere they have it. Men shall hold of me in capite; and we charge and command that their wives be as free as heart can wish or tongue can tell.

Dick. My lord, when shall we go to Cheapside and take up commodities upon our bills?

Cade. Marry, presently.

All. O, brave!

Re-enter one with the heads [of Say and Cromer].

Cade. But is not this braver? Let them kiss one another, for they lov'd well when they were alive. Now part them again, lest they consult about the giving up of some more towns in France. Soldiers, defer the spoil of the city until night; for with these borne before us, instead of maces, will we ride through the streets; and at every corner have them kiss. Away!

Exeunt.

Scene VIII

[Southwark.]

Alarum and retreat. Enter again Cade and all his rabblement.

Cade. Up Fish Street! down Saint Magnus' Corner! Kill and knock down! Throw them
into Thames! *Sound a parley.* What noise is this I hear? Dare any be so bold to sound retreat or parley, when I command them kill? 5

*Enter Buckingham and old Clifford [attended].*

Buck. Ay, here they be that dare and will disturb thee. Know, Cade, we come ambassadors from the King Unto the commons whom thou hast misled; And here pronounce free pardon to them all That will forsake thee and go home in peace. 10

Clif. What say ye, countrymen? Will ye relent And yield to mercy whilst 'tis offered you; Or let a rabble lead you to your deaths? Who loves the King and will embrace his pardon, Fling up his cap, and say, "God save his Maj- esty!"

Who hateth him and honours not his father, Henry the Fifth, that made all France to quake, Shake he his weapon at us and pass by.

All. God save the King! God save the King!

Cade. What, Buckingham and Clifford, are ye so brave? And you, base peasants, do ye believe him? Will you needs be hang'd with your pardons about your necks? Hath my sword therefore broke through London gates, that you should leave me at the White Hart in Southwark? I thought ye would never have
given out these arms till you had recovered your ancient freedom. But you are all recreants and dastards, and delight to live in slavery to the nobility. Let them break your backs with burdens, take your houses over your heads, ravish your wives and daughters before your faces. For me, I will make shift for one; and so, God's curse light upon you all!

_All._ We'll follow Cade, we'll follow Cade!

_Clf._ Is Cade the son of Henry the Fifth,
That thus you do exclaim you'll go with him?
Will he conduct you through the heart of France,
And make the meanest of you earls and dukes?
Alas, he hath no home, no place to fly to;
Nor knows he how to live but by the spoil,
Unless by robbing of your friends and us.
Were't not a shame, that whilst you live at jar,
The fearful French, whom you late vanquished,
Should make a start o'er seas and vanquish you?

Methinks already in this civil broil
I see them lording it in London streets,
Crying "Villiago!" unto all they meet.
Better ten thousand base-born Cades miscarry
Than you should stoop unto a Frenchman's mercy.
To France, to France, and get what you have lost!
Spare England, for it is your native coast.
Henry hath money, you are strong and manly;
God on our side, doubt not of victory.
All. A Clifford! a Clifford! We'll follow the King and Clifford.

Cade. [Aside.] Was ever feather so lightly blown to and fro as this multitude? The name of Henry the Fifth hales them to an hundred mischiefs and makes them leave me desolate. I see them lay their heads together to surprise me. My sword make way for me, for here is no staying. In despite of the devils and hell, have through the very middest of you! And heavens and honour be witness that no want of resolution in me, but only my followers' base and ignominious treasons, makes me betake me to my heels. Exit.

Buck. What, is he fled? Go some, and follow him; And he that brings his head unto the King Shall have a thousand crowns for his reward. Exeunt some of them.

Follow me, soldiers; we'll devise a mean To reconcile you all unto the King. Exeunt.

Scene IX

[Kenilworth Castle.]

Trumpets. Enter King, Queen, and Somerset, on the terrace.

King. Was ever king that joy'd an earthly throne, And could command no more content than I?
No sooner was I crept out of my cradle
But I was made a king, at nine months old.
Was never subject long’d to be a king
As I do long and wish to be a subject.

Enter Buckingham and old Clifford.

Buck. Health and glad tidings to your Majesty!
King. Why, Buckingham, is the traitor Cade surpris’d?
Or is he but retir’d to make him strong?

Enter [below,] multitudes with halters about their necks.

Clif. He is fled, my lord, and all his powers do yield;
And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your Highness’ doom, of life or death.
King. Then, heaven, set ope thy everlasting gates,
To entertain my vows of thanks and praise!
Soldiers, this day have you redeem’d your lives
And show’d how well you love your prince and country.
Continue still in this so good a mind,
And Henry, though he be unfortunate,
Assure yourselves, will never be unkind.
And so, with thanks and pardon to you all,
I do dismiss you to your several countries.

All. God save the King! God save the King!

Enter a Messenger.

Mess. Please it your Grace to be advertised
The Duke of York is newly come from Ireland,
And with a puissant and a mighty power
Of gallowglasses and stout kerns
Is marching hitherward in proud array,
And still proclaimeth, as he comes along,
His arms are only to remove from thee
The Duke of Somerset, whom he terms a traitor.

King. Thus stands my state, 'twixt Cade and York distress'd;
Like to a ship that, having scap'd a tempest,
Is straightway calm'd and boarded with a pirate.
But now is Cade driven back, his men dispers'd,
And now is York in arms to second him.
I pray thee, Buckingham, go and meet him,
And ask him what's the reason of these arms.
Tell him I'll send Duke Edmund to the Tower;
And, Somerset, we will commit thee thither,
Until his army be dismiss'd from him.

Som. My lord,
I'll yield myself to prison willingly,
Or unto death, to do my country good.

King. In any case, be not too rough in terms;
For he is fierce and cannot brook hard language.

Buck. I will, my lord; and doubt not so to deal
As all things shall redound unto your good.

King. Come, wife, let's in, and learn to govern better;
For yet may England curse my wretched reign.

Flourish. Exeunt.
Sc. X  Henry the Sixth, Part III

SCENE X

[Kent. Iden's garden.]

Enter Cade.

Cade. Fie on ambition! Fie on myself, that have a sword, and yet am ready to famish! These five days have I hid me in these woods and durst not peep out, for all the country is laid for me; but now am I so hungry that if I might have a lease of my life for a thousand years I could stay no longer. Wherefore, on a brick wall have I climb'd into this garden, to see if I can eat grass, or pick a sallet another while, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach this hot weather. And I think this word "sallet" was born to do me good; for many a time, but for a sallet, my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown bill; and many a time, when I have been dry and bravely marching, it hath serv'd me instead of a quart pot to drink in; and now the word "sallet" must serve me to feed on.

Enter Iden.

Iden. Lord, who would live turmoiled in the court, And may enjoy such quiet walks as these? This small inheritance my father left me Contenteth me, and worth a monarchy.
I seek not to wax great by others' waning,
Or gather wealth, I care not, with what envy.
Sufficeth that I have maintains my state
And sends the poor well pleased from my gate. 25

*Cade.* [Aside.] Here's the lord of the soil come to
seize me for a stray, for entering his fee-simple
without leave. — Ah, villain, thou wilt betray
me, and get a thousand crowns of the King by
carrying my head to him; but I'll make thee 30
eat iron like an ostrich, and swallow my sword
like a great pin, ere thou and I part.

*Iden.* Why, rude companion, whatsoe'er thou be,
I know thee not; why, then, should I betray thee?
Is't not enough to break into my garden, 35
And, like a thief, to come to rob my grounds,
Climbing my walls in spite of me the owner,
But thou wilt brave me with these saucy terms?

*Cade.* Brave thee? Ay, by the best blood that
ever was broach'd, and beard thee too. Look 40
on me well. I have eat no meat these five
days; yet, come thou and thy five men, and if
I do not leave you all as dead as a door-nail, I
pray God I may never eat grass more.

*Iden.* Nay, it shall ne'er be said, while England
stands,
That Alexander Iden, an esquire of Kent,
Took odds to combat a poor famish'd man.
Oppose thy steadfast-gazing eyes to mine,
See if thou canst outface me with thy looks.  
Set limb to limb, and thou art far the lesser;  
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist,  
Thy leg a stick compared with this truncheon;  
My foot shall fight with all the strength thou hast;  
And if mine arm be heaved in the air,  
Thy grave is digg'd already in the earth.  
As for words, whose greatness answers words,  
Let this my sword report what speech forbears.

**Cade.** By my valour, the most complete champion  
that ever I heard! Steel, if thou turn the  
edge, or cut not out the burly-bon'd clown in  
chines of beef ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I  
beseech Jove on my knees thou mayst be  
turn'd to hobnails.

*Here they fight.* [Cade falls.]

O, I am slain! Famine and no other hath slain me. Let ten thousand devils come against me, and give me but the ten meals I have lost, and I'd defy them all. Wither, garden, and be henceforth a burying-place to all that do dwell in this house, because the unconquered soul of Cade is fled.

**Iden.** Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor?  
Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed,  
And hang thee o'er my tomb when I am dead.  
Ne'er shall this blood be wiped from thy point;
But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
To emblaze the honour that thy master got.

*Cade.* Iden, farewell, and be proud of thy victory.
Tell Kent from me, she hath lost her best man,
and exhort all the world to be cowards; for I,
that never feared any, am vanquished by famine, not by valour.

*Dies.*

*Iden.* How much thou wrong'st me, heaven be my judge.

Die, damned wretch, the curse of her that bare thee;
And as I thrust thy body in with my sword,
So wish I, I might thrust thy soul to hell.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill which shall be thy grave,
And there cut off thy most ungracious head;
Which I will bear in triumph to the King,
Leaving thy trunk for crows to feed upon.

*Exit.*
ACT FIFTH

SCENE I

[Fields between Dartford and Blackheath.]

Enter York, and his army of Irish, with drum and colours.

York. From Ireland thus comes York to claim his right,
And pluck the crown from feeble Henry’s head.
Ring, bells, aloud! burn, bonfires, clear and bright,
To entertain great England’s lawful king!
Ah! sancta majestas, who would not buy thee dear?
Let them obey that knows not how to rule;
This hand was made to handle nought but gold.
I cannot give due action to my words,
Except a sword or sceptre balance it.
A sceptre shall it have, have I a soul,
On which I’ll toss the flower-de-lice of France.

Enter Buckingham.

Whom have we here? Buckingham, to disturb me?
The King hath sent him, sure. I must dissemble.
Buck. York, if thou meanest well, I greet thee well.
York. Humphrey of Buckingham, I accept thy greeting.
Art thou a messenger, or come of pleasure?

*Buck.* A messenger from Henry, our dread liege,  
To know the reason of these arms in peace;  
Or why thou, being a subject as I am,  
Against thy oath and true allegiance sworn,  
Should raise so great a power without his leave,  
Or dare to bring thy force so near the court.

*York.* [Aside.] Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great.  
O, I could hew up rocks and fight with flint,  
I am so angry at these abject terms;  
And now, like Ajax Telamomius,  
On sheep or oxen could I spend my fury.  
I am far better born than is the King,  
More like a king, more kingly in my thoughts;  
But I must make fair weather yet a while,  
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong. —  
Buckingham, I prithee, pardon me,  
That I have given no answer all this while;  
My mind was troubled with deep melancholy.  
The cause why I have brought this army hither  
Is to remove proud Somerset from the King,  
Seditious to his Grace and to the state.

*Buck.* That is too much presumption on thy part;  
But if thy arms be to no other end,  
The King hath yielded unto thy demand.  
The Duke of Somerset is in the Tower.

*York.* Upon thine honour, is he prisoner?  
*Buck.* Upon mine honour, he is prisoner.
York. Then, Buckingham, I do dismiss my powers. Soldiers, I thank you all; disperse yourselves. Meet me to-morrow in Saint George’s field, You shall have pay and everything you wish. And let my sovereign, virtuous Henry, Command my eldest son, nay, all my sons, As pledges of my fealty and love; I’ll send them all as willing as I live. Lands, goods, horse, armour, anything I have, Is his to use, so Somerset may die. Buck. York, I commend this kind submission. We twain will go into his Highness’ tent.

Enter King and Attendants.

King. Buckingham, doth York intend no harm to us, That thus he marcheth with thee arm in arm? York. In all submission and humility York doth present himself unto your Highness. King. Then what intends these forces thou dost bring? York. To heave the traitor Somerset from hence, And fight against that monstrous rebel Cade, Who since I heard to be discomfited.

Enter Iden, with Cade’s head.

Iden. If one so rude and of so mean condition May pass into the presence of a king, Lo, I present your Grace a traitor’s head, The head of Cade, whom I in combat slew.
King. The head of Cade! Great God, how just art Thou!
    O, let me view his visage, being dead,
    That living wrought me such exceeding trouble. 70
    Tell me, my friend, art thou the man that slew him?
Iden. I was, an’t like your Majesty.
King. How art thou call’d, and what is thy degree?
Iden. Alexander Iden, that’s my name;
    A poor esquire of Kent, that loves his king. 75
Buck. So please it you, my lord, ’twere not amiss
    He were created knight for his good service.
King. Iden, kneel down. [He kneels.] Rise up a knight.
    We give thee for reward a thousand marks,
    And will that thou henceforth attend on us. 80
Iden. May Iden live to merit such a bounty,
    And never live but true unto his liege! [Rises.]

Enter Queen and Somerset.

King. See, Buckingham, Somerset comes with the Queen.
    Go, bid her hide him quickly from the Duke.
Queen. For thousand Yorks he shall not hide his head,
    But boldly stand and front him to his face.
York. How now! is Somerset at liberty?
    Then, York, unloose thy long-imprisoned thoughts,
And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart.
Shall I endure the sight of Somerset? 90
False king! why hast thou broken faith with me,
Knowing how hardly I can brook abuse?
King did I call thee? No, thou art not King,
Not fit to govern and rule multitudes,
Which dar'st not, no, nor canst not rule a traitor. 95
That head of thine doth not become a crown,
Thy hand is made to grasp a palmer's staff,
And not to grace an awful princely sceptre.
That gold must round engirt these brows of mine,
Whose smile and frown, like to Achilles' spear, 100
Is able with the change to kill and cure.
Here is a hand to hold a sceptre up
And with the same to act controlling laws.
Give place! By heaven, thou shalt rule no more
O'er him whom heaven created for thy ruler. 105

Som. O monstrous traitor! I arrest thee, York,
Of capital treason 'gainst the King and crown.
Obey, audacious traitor; kneel for grace.

York. Wouldst have me kneel? First let me ask of
these,
If they can brook I bow a knee to man. 110
Sirrah, call in my sons to be my bail.

[Exit Attendant.]

I know, ere they will have me go to ward,
They'll pawn their swords for my enfranchisement.

Queen. Call hither Clifford; bid him come amain,
To say if that the bastard boys of York
Shall be the surety for their traitor father.

[Exit Buckingham.]

York. O blood-besotted Neapolitan,
Outcast of Naples, England’s bloody scourge!
The sons of York, thy betters in their birth,
Shall be their father’s bail; and bane to those
That for my surety will refuse the boys!

Enter Edward and Richard, with forces.

See where they come; I’ll warrant they’ll make it
good.

Enter Clifford [and his Son, Young Clifford, with forces].

Queen. And here comes Clifford to deny their bail.
Clif. Health and all happiness to my lord the King!

[Kneels.]

York. I thank thee, Clifford. Say, what news with
thee?

Nay, do not fright us with an angry look.
We are thy sovereign, Clifford, kneel again;
For thy mistaking so, we pardon thee.

Clif. This is my king, York, I do not mistake;
But thou mistakes me much to think I do.

To Bedlam with him! Is the man grown mad?

King. Ay, Clifford; a bedlam and ambitious humour
Makes him oppose himself against his king.
Clif. He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,  
And chop away that factious pate of his.  

Queen. He is arrested, but will not obey.  
His sons, he says, shall give their words for him.  

York. Will you not, sons?  
Edw. Ay, noble father, if our words will serve.  
Rich. And if words will not, then our weapons shall.  

Clif. Why, what a brood of traitors have we here!  

York. Look in a glass, and call thy image so.  
I am thy king, and thou a false-heart traitor.  
Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,  
That with the very shaking of their chains  
They may astonish these fell-lurking curs.  
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me.  

Enter the Earls of Warwick and Salisbury [with forces].  

Clif. Are these thy bears? We'll bait thy bears to death,  
And manacle the bear-ward in their chains,  
If thou dar'st bring them to the baiting place.  

Rich. Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur  
Run back and bite, because he was withheld;  
Who being suffer'd, with the bear's fell paw,  
Hath clapp'd his tail between his legs and cried;  
And such a piece of service will you do,  
If you oppose yourselves to match Lord Warwick.  

Clif. Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested lump,  
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape!
York. Nay, we shall heat you thoroughly anon.
Clif. Take heed, lest by your heat you burn yourselves.

King. Why, Warwick, hath thy knee forgot to bow?
Old Salisbury, shame to thy silver hair,
Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son!
What, wilt thou on thy death-bed play the ruffian,
And seek for sorrow with thy spectacles?
O, where is faith? O, where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the frosty head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth?
Wilt thou go dig a grave to find out war,
And shame thine honourable age with blood?
Why art thou old and want'st experience?
Or wherefore dost abuse it, if thou hast it?
For shame! In duty bend thy knee to me
That bows unto the grave with mickle age.

Sal. My lord, I have considered with myself
The title of this most renowned duke;
And in my conscience do repute his Grace
The rightful heir to England's royal seat.

King. Hast thou not sworn allegiance unto me?
Sal. I have.

King. Canst thou dispense with heaven for such an oath?
Sal. It is great sin to swear unto a sin,
But greater sin to keep a sinful oath.
Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To do a murd'rous deed, to rob a man,
To force a spotless virgin's chastity,
To reave the orphan of his patrimony,
To wring the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for this wrong
But that he was bound by a solemn oath?

Queen. A subtle traitor needs no sophister.

King. Call Buckingham, and bid him arm himself.

York. Call Buckingham, and all the friends thou hast,
I am resolv'd for death or dignity.

Clif. The first I warrant thee, if dreams prove true.

War. You were best to go to bed and dream again,
To keep thee from the tempest of the field.

Clif. I am resolv'd to bear a greater storm
Than any thou canst conjure up to-day;
And that I'll write upon thy burgonet,
Might I but know thee by thy household badge.

War. Now, by my father's badge, old Nevil's crest,
The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged staff,
This day I'll wear aloft my burgonet,
As on a mountain top the cedar shows
That keeps his leaves in spite of any storm,
Even to affright thee with the view thereof.

Clif. And from thy burgonet I'll rend thy bear
And tread it under foot with all contempt,
Despite the bear-ward that protects the bear.

Y. Clif. And so to arms, victorious father,
To quell the rebels and their complices.
Rich. Fie! charity, for shame! speak not in spite,
    For you shall sup with Jesu Christ to-night.
Y. Clif. Foul stigmatic, that's more than thou canst
tell. 215
Rich. If not in heaven, you'll surely sup in hell.
    Exeunt [severally].

SCENE II

[Saint Alban's, near the Castle inn.]

    [Alarums to the battle.] Enter Warwick.

War. Clifford of Cumberland, 'tis Warwick calls
    An if thou dost not hide thee from the bear,
Now, when the angry trumpet sounds alarum
And dead men's cries do fill the empty air,
Clifford, I say, come forth and fight with me. 5
Proud northern lord, Clifford of Cumberland,
Warwick is hoarse with calling thee to arms.

    Enter York.

How now, my noble lord! what, all afoot?
York. The deadly-handed Clifford slew my steed,
    But match to match I have encount'red him
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows
    Even of the bonny beast he lov'd so well.

    Enter old Clifford.

War. Of one or both of us the time is come.
York. Hold, Warwick, seek thee out some other chase, For I myself must hunt this deer to death. 15
War. Then, nobly, York; 'tis for a crown thou fight'st. As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day, It grieves my soul to leave thee unassail'd. Exit.
Clif. What seest thou in me, York? Why dost thou pause?
York. With thy brave bearing should I be in love, 20 But that thou art so fast mine enemy.
Clif. Nor should thy prowess want praise and esteem, But that 'tis shown ignobly and in treason:
York. So let it help me now against thy sword As I in justice and true right express it. 25
Clif. My soul and body on the action both!
York. A dreadful lay! Address thee instantly.
[They fight, and Clifford falls.]
Clif. La fin couronne les œuvres.  [Dies.]
York. Thus war hath given thee peace, for thou art still.
Peace with his soul, Heaven, if it be thy will! 30
[Exit.]

Enter Young Clifford.

Y. Clif. Shame and confusion! all is on the rout; Fear frames disorder, and disorder wounds Where it should guard. O war, thou son of hell, Whom angry heavens do make their minister, Throw in the frozen bosoms of our part 35
Hot coals of vengeance! Let no soldier fly.
He that is truly dedicate to war
Hath no self-love, nor he that loves himself
Hath not essentially but by circumstance
The name of valour.  

[Seeing his dead father.]

O, let the vile world end,

And the premised flames of the last day

Knit earth and heaven together!
Now let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease! Wast thou ordain'd, dear father,
To lose thy youth in peace, and to achieve
The silver livery of advised age,
And, in thy reverence and thy chair-days, thus
To die in ruffian battle? Even at this sight
My heart is turn'd to stone; and while 'tis mine,
It shall be stony. York not our old men spares;
No more will I their babes. Tears virginal
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire,
And beauty that the tyrant oft reclains
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax.
Henceforth I will not have to do with pity.
Meet I an infant of the house of York,
Into as many gobbets will I cut it
As wild Medea young Absyrtus did.
In cruelty will I seek out my fame.
Come, thou new ruin of old Clifford's house.
As did Æneas old Anchises bear,
So bear I thee upon my manly shoulders;
But then Æneas bare a living load,
Nothing so heavy as these woes of mine. 65

[Exit, bearing off his father.]

Enter Richard and Somerset to fight.  [Somerset is killed.]

Rich. So, lie thou there;
For underneath an alehouse' paltry sign,
The Castle in Saint Alban's, Somerset
Hath made the wizard famous in his death.
Sword, hold thy temper; heart, be wrathful still. 70
Priests pray for enemies, but princes kill.

[Exit.]

Fight: excursions. Enter King, Queen, and others.

Queen. Away, my lord! you are slow; for shame, away!

King. Can we outrun the heavens? Good Margaret, stay.

Queen. What are you made of? You'll nor fight nor fly.
Now is it manhood, wisdom, and defence, 75
To give the enemy way, and to secure us
By what we can, which can no more but fly.

Alarum afar off.

If you be ta'en, we then should see the bottom
Of all our fortunes; but if we haply scape,
As well we may, if not through your neglect, 80
We shall to London get, where you are lov'd,
And where this breach now in our fortunes made
May readily be stopp’d.

_Re-enter Young Clifford._

_Y. Clif._ But that my heart’s on future mischief set,
I would speak blasphemy ere bid you fly. 
But fly you must. Uncurable discomfit
Reigns in the hearts of all our present parts.
Away, for your relief! and we will live
To see their day and them our fortune give.
Away, my lord, away!

90

_Exeunt._

**Scene III**

_[Fields near Saint Alban’s._]

_Alarum. Retreat. Enter York, Richard, Warwick, and Soldiers, with drum and colours._

_York._ Of Salisbury, who can report of him.
That winter lion, who in rage forgets
Aged contusions and all brush of time,
And, like a gallant in the brow of youth,
Repairs him with occasion? This happy day
Is not itself, nor have we won one foot,
If Salisbury be lost.

_Rich._ My noble father,
Three times to-day I holp him to his horse,
Three times bestrid him; thrice I led him off,
Persuaded him from any further act:
But still, where danger was, still there I met him;
And like rich hangings in a homely house,
So was his will in his old feeble body.
But, noble as he is, look where he comes.

Enter Salisbury.

Sal. Now, by my sword, well hast thou fought to-day;
By the mass, so did we all. I thank you, Richard.
God knows how long it is I have to live;
And it hath pleas’d Him that three times to-day
You have defended me from imminent death.
Well, lords, we have not got that which we have.
’Tis not enough our foes are this time fled,
Being opposites of such repairing nature.

York. I know our safety is to follow them;
For, as I hear, the King is fled to London,
To call a present court of parliament.
Let us pursue him ere the writs go forth.
What says Lord Warwick? Shall we after them?

War. After them? Nay, before them, if we can.
Now, by my hand, lords, ’twas a glorious day.
Saint Alban’s battle won by famous York
Shall be eterniz’d in all age to come.
Sound drum and trumpets, and to London all;
And more such days as these to us befall!

Exeunt.
Notes

A list of *Dramatis Personae* was first added by Rowe in 1709.

Act First. Scene i. This is the only indication of act and scene found in the First Folio. All other divisions in the text have been supplied by modern editors.

I. i. s. d. Enter the King, Gloucester, etc. The Duke of Gloucester, uncle of the King, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Somerset all appear in *1 Henry VI*. In that play the Duke of Suffolk is the Earl of Suffolk.

I. i. 13. The antecedent of *that* is implied in *your*.

I. i. 14. *that* great shadow. The royal power.

I. i. 19. lends. In Elizabethan syntax the verb of a relative clause may be third person, though the antecedent of the relative is first or second person. Similarly, the verb may be singular, though the antecedent is plural, as in II. iv. 39; V. i. 6.

I. i. 34. Makes. The singular verb with plural subject is common in Elizabethan English. Cf. *fits*, I. i. 247.

I. i. 57 ff. Cf. I. i. 50 ff. If the variation is intentional on the author's part, it must mean that Gloucester, overcome by emotion, gives merely the substance of the article, while the self-composed Cardinal reads with verbal accuracy. Cf. I. iv. 35, 67.

I. i. 93. hath. Changed in many editions to *had*.

I. i. 109. rules the roast. Has the chief direction of affairs. American editors have mistakenly inclined to
regard the phrase as a variant of "rules the roost," which reading Grant White adopts.

I. i. 180. Pride is the Cardinal; ambition, Buckingham and Somerset. The phrase is a variant of the proverb, "Pride goes before, and shame follows after."

I. i. 194. thy acts in Ireland. An anachronism. The Duke of York was not appointed lieutenant of Ireland until 1447, two years after the time of this scene, and delayed his departure until 1449.

I. i. 209–212. This punning passage is taken from The Contention practically without change, except for the insertion of l. 211.

I. i. 214. The first half of this soliloquy, ll. 214–235, occurs for the first time in 2 Henry VI; the remainder is taken almost verbatim from The Contention. Cf. Introduction, p. vii.

I. i. 221. thine. He addresses himself, as a gesture would indicate.

I. i. 234. The life of Meleager, Prince of Calydon, depended on the preservation of a certain firebrand. Accordingly, when his mother Althaea, incensed at his killing of her two brothers, threw the brand into the fire, he died in agony.

I. i. 235. For another illustration of this common Elizabethan idiom, see I. iii. 55.

I. i. 251 ff. The syntax here is doubtful. Some suppose a line to have dropped out after l. 252.

I. i. 253. fallen at jars. Fallen out, at enmity. Cf. live at jar, IV. viii. 43.

I. ii. 69. but thee and I. Careless syntax; common in Elizabethan literature.
I. ii. 71. I am but Grace. I am only a duchess, and hence should be addressed by no higher title than 'your Grace.'

I. ii. 100. A proverb found in Ray's Collection.
I. iii. 4. in the quill. Probably, "all together," from O. Fr. acueil; a gathering. Cf. the couplet in a song in Choyce Drollery (1656):

Thus those females were still in a quill
And following on their pastimes still.

I. iii. 100. Referring to Peter's complaint against his master, l. 28.
I. iii. 142. cry you mercy. Beg your pardon.
I. iii. 145. ten commandments. A cant phrase of the day for the ten fingers. Cf. ten bones, I. iii. 193.
I. iii. 149. most masters. Ff. read most master, which may mean the one who is most master.
I. iv. 31. That. Would that. The same reluctance to remain above ground is shown by the Apparition in Macbeth, IV. i. 72.
I. iv. 33. Ambiguous, like most responses from the world of spirits. Cf. l. 65.
I. iv. 45. at an inch. Close at hand.
I. iv. 65. "I say that you, descendant of Æacus, the Romans can conquer." Ambiguous reply of the oracle at Delphi to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus. The te does not occur in the early editions.

II. i. 1. at the brook. At water-fowl.
II. i. 4. The old hawk Joan would not have ventured to fly.
II. i. 24. "Is there such anger in heavenly minds?" (Aeneid, i. 11.)

II. i. 26. Probably corrupt; perhaps ironical: Can you, holy as you are, harbor such malice?

II. i. 47. Are ye advis'd? Do you understand?


II. i. 71. Although by the sense of sight his liability to sin be increased.

II. i. 99. But that. Only that one.

II. i. 137. things call'd whips. Cf. Kyd's Spanish Tragedy, III. xi. 37 (1618 edition):

And there's Nemesis and Furies,
And things called whippes.

II. i. 143. me. Ethical dative.

II. i. 164. An allusion to his having given the duchies of Anjou and Maine to the father of Queen Margaret.

II. i. 189. thou wert best. Originally, thee were best, it were best for thee. Cf. You were best, V. i. 196.

II. ii. 16. William was the sixth, and Thomas the seventh; but the error is in Holinshed.

II. ii. 42. Another historical error. It was not Edmund, but Lord Gray of Ruthvin, whom Owen Glendower is said to have kept in captivity till he died.


II. iii. 29. Should be to be. Should need to be.

II. iii. 30–31. The repetition of realm is probably a printer's error. Some editors read helm in l. 30, others in l. 31.
II. iii. 46. in her youngest days. The meaning is not clear. Perhaps her is for "its," referring to pride.

II. iii. 56. worse bested. Bested is the past participle of "bestead."

II. iii. 90. take my death. Pledge my life. The more usual phrase, "take it upon my death," is found in 1 Henry IV, V. iv. 154.

II. iii. 92. a downright blow. The Contention adds "as Bevis of Southampton fell upon Ascapart."

II. iii. 99. in thy master's way. Which interfered with his fighting.

II. iii. 103 ff. Such trials by combat were not legally abolished in England until 1819.

II. iv. 31. Wrapped in this shameful sheet of penance as in a coat of mail, and with papers on my back calling attention to my offense.

II. iv. 39. For syntax, cf. V. i. 6 and the note on I. i. 19.

II. iv. 82. The world may laugh again Fortune may smile upon my house once more.

III. i. 53. A proverb.

III. i. 87, 88. Cf. I. i. 237, 238.

III. i. 217. bewails. Third person; cf. look in l. 219 and have in I. iii. 91.

III. i. 223. Free. Noble, generous.

III. i. 226. the mournful crocodile. The crocodile was supposed to wail like a child and thus attract the passer-by. Cf. Othello, IV. i. 257.

III. i. 301. do. Plural, to agree with the logical subject implied in men's.

III. ii. 26. [Meg] is Capell's reading for the Nell of the
early editions. So, too, the early editions all read Eleanor for Margaret in ll. 79, 100, 120. The error seems to be Shakespeare's, who apparently, by some strange psychological twist, had Eleanor in mind throughout this scene.

III. ii. 60, 61. Each groan or sigh was supposed to cost the heart a drop of blood. Cf. Midsummer-Night's Dream, III. ii. 97.

III. ii. 72. woe. Here a noun: woe is to me. In the next line it is an adjective. Cf. The Tempest, V. i. 139.

III. ii. 88. gentle. Because they seemed to be trying to save her from the misfortunes that have since befallen her in England.

III. ii. 89. he. Æolus. The syntax is of course not modern, but Elizabethan.

III. ii. 116. It was Æneas himself who bewitched Dido with his story of the fall of Troy. Furthermore, the Ascanius present was not Æneas's son, but Cupid in disguise.

III. ii. 152. I see my life in death. I see myself as I shall be when dead. An intimation that he expects to meet Gloucester's fate.

III. ii. 163. Being. Modifies "blood" implied in the adjective bloodless.

III. ii. 310. mandrake. A plant which, when pulled up by the root, was supposed to utter a shriek or a groan that caused death, as here, or madness, as in Romeo and Juliet, IV. iii. 47. Its forked root was thought to resemble the human figure.

III. ii. 344. Upon these. Upon these lips.

III. ii. 369. Cardinal Beaufort. He died within three weeks of Gloucester's death, but Suffolk was not banished until three years later.
III. ii. 381. an hour's poor loss. A loss so slight that it will be felt but an hour.

IV. i. 11. discoloured. Used proleptically.

IV. i. 35. water. This play on water and Walter seems to indicate that the "l" in Walter was silent. In The Contention, the spelling is "Water." Cf. the English pronunciation of "St. Albans."

IV. i. 48. Not found in the Folios, but inserted by Pope from The Contention.

IV. i. 70. The words in brackets were added by Capell from the old play. In Shakespeare's time Pole was pronounced "Poole," and is so spelt in the Chronicles.

IV. i. 74. For swallowing. To prevent its swallowing.

IV. i. 95. a guiltless king. Richard II.

IV. i. 98. The device on Edward III's standard was a sun breaking through the clouds, with the motto "Invitis nubibus," "in spite of the clouds."

IV. i. 108. Cicero's De Officiis has a reference to "Bargulius, Illyrius latro." The reading of The Contention is "Abradas, the great Macedonian pirate." Cf. Introduction, p. x.

IV. i. 117. "Cold fear seizes my limbs," apparently a reminiscence of Virgil.

IV. i. 136. Servilia, mother of Brutus, was Cæsar's mistress, but not until after the birth of Brutus.

IV. i. 137. savage islanders. Pompey was really killed on the coast of Egypt by two of Ptolemy's soldiers.

IV. ii. 33. Cade assumes the "we" of royalty.

IV. ii. 37. fail. Most modern editors adopt the reading of F4, "fall," to bring out the play on "Cade" and "cadere," to fall. For another instance of a knowledge of
Latin on the part of the unlettered Cade, see IV. vii. 131.

IV. ii. 58. beggary is valiant. An allusion to the phrase "valiant beggars," used in contemporary acts of parliament to describe the more insistent kind of beggars.

IV. ii. 65. A play on the two meanings of the phrase of proof, "incapable of being pierced," as armor of proof, and "badly worn, threadbare."

IV. ii. 72. the three-hoop'd pot. A reference to the wooden drinking cup of the day.

IV. ii. 86. A play on lamentable and lamb.

IV. ii. 106. Emmanuel, "God with us," was often printed at the top of letter paper.

IV. ii. 119. particular. With a jesting reference to general in the preceding line.

IV. ii. 166. went to span-counter. The Contention has "plaide at spanne-counter." A game in which one counter or coin was thrown at another. If the thrower's counter fell within a span of the other, he won.

IV. ii. 172. maim'd. The reading of The Contention and of F₄. F₁₋₃ read main'd, a variant form of the same word which may have been used for the pun.

IV. iii. 8. The selling of meat in Lent was restricted to those butchers who had secured a special license, permitting them to kill a limited number of animals each week. In Dick's case the number is to be ninety-nine.


IV. vi. s. d. London-stone. This ancient landmark, supposed by Camden to be a Roman milliarium, is still preserved.
IV. vii. 38, 39. the score and the tally. A reference to the old method of keeping accounts by cutting or scoring notches on a stick called the tally.

IV. vii. 39. printing. An anachronism. Printing was not introduced into England until 1477.

IV. vii. 49. could not read. And therefore could not claim the "benefit of clergy."

IV. vii. 61. *bona terra, mala gens.* "Good land, bad people."

IV. vii. 77. my book preferr'd me. My learning recommended me.

IV. vii. 95. a hempen caudle. A rope for a cordial.

IV. vii. 96. help of hatchet. If the hangman's rope doesn't do the work, we'll try a hatchet.

IV. vii. 99. as who should say. As if one should say.

IV. vii. 108. guiltless blood-shedding. The shedding of guiltless blood.

IV. vii. 118. It was Sir William Cromer who was put to death by Cade's followers.


IV. vii. 135. A play on the two meanings: "buy goods on credit," and "carry off goods on our halberds, or by force."

IV. viii. 13. rabble. Most modern editors emend to rebel.

IV. x. 31. Shakespeare's knowledge of natural history was that of his age. Cf. *As You Like It*, II. i. 14.

IV. x. 56. whose greatness answers words. Which equal in bigness the words you have used.

V. i. 5. *sancta majestas.* "Sacred majesty."
V. i. 9. it. My hand.
V. i. 26. Ajax Telamonius. In a fit of insanity he slew a flock of sheep, supposing them to be the sons of Atreus.
V. i. 109. these. His sons.
V. i. 130. mistakes. The reading of F₁, changed in subsequent Folios to “mistak’st.”
V. i. 144. bears. The coat of arms of the Nevils was a “rampant bear chain’d to the ragged staff.” An allusion to the popular sport of bear-baiting. Cf. l. 148.
V. i. 153. suffer’d. Suffered to have his way. with. At the stroke of.
V. i. 169. Dig thine own grave in order to find out war.
V. i. 188. A curious inversion for “to wring from the widow her custom’d right.”
V. ii. 28. “The end crowns the work.” The story departs from historical accuracy here. For the true account of Clifford’s death, see 3 Henry VI, I. i. 7 ff.
V. ii. 53. Shall increase my wrath, as dew was popularly supposed to make fire burn more fiercely.
V. ii. 59. Medea, while fleeing from Colchis with Jason, slew her brother Absyrtus, and strewed her path with pieces of his body, in order to delay the pursuit of her father.
V. ii. 62. Cf. Julius Caesar, I. ii. 112.
V. ii. 66. Malone suggests that certain words have dropped out of the text here. The corresponding passage in The Contention expresses the thought more clearly:

So Lie thou there, and breathe thy last.
Whats here, the signe of the Castle?
Then the prophesie is come to passe.
V. ii. 69. made the wizard famous. A reference to the prophecy of the conjurer Bolingbroke, I. iv. 38–40, which here receives its fulfillment.

V. iii. 4. brow of youth. Perhaps, first flush of youth. Schmidt defines brow as "aspect, appearance."

V. iii. 5. Repairs him with occasion. Renews his strength with every opportunity of exercising it.

V. iii. 20. We have not yet made surely ours that which we have won.
Textual Variants

The text in the present edition is based upon the first Folio, and the following list records the more important variations from that version.

I. iii. 33. master] Warburton; Mistresse Ff.
   II. i. 47, 48. Are . . . you] Theobald; continued to Glou. Ff.
      91. Simpcox] Pope; Symon F1.
      131. his] Capell; it Ff.
ii. 45, 46. was son To . . . son] Rowe, Theobald,
      Capell; was to . . . Sonnes Sonne Ff.
III. i. 78. wolf] Rowe; wolves Ff.
      140. suspect] Capell; suspense Ff.
79, 100, 120. [Margaret] Rowe; Elianor (120. Elinor) Ff.
      116. witch] Theobald; watch Ff.
146, s. d. Re-enter . . . bed] Clark and Wright; Bed
      put forth, Ff; Warwicke drawes the curtaines
      and showes Duke Humphrey in his bed (Qq).
      366. to] Singer; no Ff.
IV. i. 48. Inserted by Pope from (Qq); Ff omit.
      50. Ff continue to Lieu; (Qq) give line to Suf.,
      reading lowly for lousy.
      70. [Lieu. Yes. . . . Pole !] Capell from (Qq); Ff omit.
      132. Hanmer; continued to Lieu. in Ff.
ii. 172. maim'd] F4; main'd F1-3.
    vii. 75. But] Rann (Johnson conj.); Kent Ff.
V. i. 109. these] Theobald; thee Ff.
      194. or] Rowe; and Ff.
201. household] Malone from (Qq); housed F1;
      houses F2-4.
Glossary

‘A, he; I. iii. 7; IV. ii. 58; etc.
abortive, unnatural, monstrous; IV. i. 60.
abrook, brook, endure; II. iv. 10.
accompt, accounts; IV. ii. 93.
accuse, accusation; III. i. 160.
act, put in action; V. i. 103.
address, prepare; V. ii. 27.
advance, raise aloft; IV. i. 98.
adventure, run the risk; III. ii. 350.
advertised, informed; IV. ix. 23.
advice, consideration; II. ii. 68.
advised, careful; II. iv. 36: sedate; V. ii. 47.
affect, striven for, aspired to; IV. vii. 104.
affiance, confidence; III. i. 74.
affy, betroth, affiance; IV. i. 80.
aidance, aid, assistance; III. ii. 165.
alder-lifest, dearest of all (Anglo-Saxon); I. i. 28.
al, altogether; I. i. 220.
al, both; II. ii. 26; cf. 2 Henry IV, III. i. 35.
amain, quickly; III. i. 282.
an, if; I. iii. 17; I. iii. 190.
annoy, injure; III. i. 67.
approv’d, proved; III. ii. 22.
argo, therefore (Latin ergo); IV. ii. 31.
as, as if; I. i. 103; I. i. 187: that; II. iv. 45; IV. ix. 47:
to wit; III. i. 49: because; IV. i. 93.
Asmath, an evil spirit; I. iv. 27.
assay’d, essayed, attempted; IV. v. 9.
at once, once for all; III. i. 66.
attained, convicted of treason; II. iv. 59.
Ave-Maries, prayers to the Virgin Mary; I. iii. 59.
avoid, begone; I. iv. 43.
awkward, adverse; III. ii. 83.

ban, curse; II. iv. 25.
banditto, bandit; IV. i. 135.
ban-dogs, for “band-dogs,” bound or chained dogs; I. iv.
  21.
basilisk, fabulous serpent whose glance was supposed to be fatal; III. ii. 52.
Basimecu, term of contempt for a Frenchman; IV. vii. 31.
bear-ward, keeper of the bears; V. i. 149.
beat on, are fixed on, are intent upon; II. i. 20.
bedlam, crazy; III. i. 51.
Bedlam, a corruption of Bethlehem, the name of a hospital for the insane in London; V. i. 131.
beshrew, curse; III. i. 184.
besonians, beggars, base fellows; IV. i. 134.
bested, “worse bested,” in worse plight; II. iii. 56.
bestrid, bestrode, stood over to defend; V. iii. 9.
betime, in good time, early; III. i. 285.
blabbing, tell-tale; IV. i. 1.
boot, booty; IV. i. 13.
break up, break open; I. iv. 22.
breathe, exhale; III. ii. 287.
broach’d, shed; IV. x. 40.
brown bill, a kind of halberd; IV. x. 14.
brush, bruises, injury; V. iii. 3.
bucklers, shields; III. ii. 216.
bucks, soiled linen; IV. ii. 51.
burgonet, helmet; V. i. 200.
but, only; IV. ix. 34.
buzz, whisper; I. ii. 99.
by, concerning; II. i. 16.
by and by, immediately; II. i. 141.
cade, cask; IV. ii. 35.
cage, jail, prison; IV. ii. 56.
callet, strumpet; I. iii. 86.
canker, corroding evil; I. ii. 18.
cask, casket; III. ii. 409.
cauldron, a warm drink; "hempen cauldron," used ironically for a hangman's rope; IV. vii. 95.
cease, cause to cease; V. ii. 45.
censure, opinion; I. iii. 120.
censure, judge; "censure well," approve; III. i. 275.
chaps, jaws; III. i. 259.
character'd, carved; III. i. 300.
characters, letters, record; I. i. 101.
charm, silence (as if by magic); IV. i. 64.
charneco, a kind of wine; II. iii. 63.
chase, prey, animal hunted; V. ii. 14.
check'd, rebuked; I. ii. 54.
circumstance, details; I. i. 105; II. i. 74: accident; V. ii. 39.
cited, urged; III. ii. 281.
clapp'd, shut; I. iv. 53.
clerkly couch'd, expressed in a scholarly way; III. i. 179.
clip, embrace; IV. i. 6.
close, private; II. ii. 3: secret; II. iv. 73.
clouted shoon, hobnailed shoes; or, patched shoes; IV. ii. 195.
collect, gather by observation, take note of; III. i. 35.
colour, pretext; III. i. 236.
commonweal, commonwealth; I. i. 189.
companion, fellow (contemptuous); IV. x. 33.
complices, accomplices; V. i. 212.
conduct, conductor; II. iv. 101.
consort, band of musicians; III. ii. 327.
contemptuous, contemptible; I. iii. 86.
controller, censurer, or, possibly, dictator; III. ii. 205.
convenient, fitting, proper; I. iv. 9.
corrosive, pain-giving medicine; III. ii. 403.
court-hand, kind of writing used in legal papers; IV. ii. 101.
courtship, courtliness, courtesy; I. iii. 57.
cullions, base wretches; I. iii. 43.
curst, bitter, biting; III. ii. 312.
custom'd, accustomed; V. i. 188.

day, time, space; II. i. 2.
dead, dying; V. ii. 4.
dedicate, dedicated; V. ii. 37.
deep-fet, deep-fetched, deep-drawn; II. iv. 33.
demanding, inquiring; II. i. 175.
demean, conduct; I. i. 188.
denay'd, denied, refused; III. iii. 107.
depart, departure; I. i. 2.
discharge, transfer (of troops); I. iii. 172.
discomfit, discouragement; V. ii. 86.
dispatch'd, murdered; III. ii. 2: performed; III. ii. 6.
dispense with, obtain dispensation from; V. i. 181.
dispursed, disbursed, paid out; III. i. 117.
distract, distracted; III. ii. 318.
do, put; III. ii. 179.
doit, the smallest coin; III. i. 112.
drain, drop; III. ii. 142.

earnest-gaping, earnestly gazing; III. ii. 105.
easy, slight, venial; III. i. 133.
effected, put into effect; III. i. 170.
emblaze, emblazon, proclaim; IV. x. 76.
empty, hungry, famished; III. i. 248.
enchas’d, ornamented; I. ii. 8.
entreat, treat; II. iv. 81.
envious, malicious; II. iv. 12; II. iv. 35.
excuse, exculpate; I. iii. 181.
exorcisms, charms for raising spirits; I. iv. 5.
expedient, expeditious, speedy; III. i. 288.
fact, evil deed, crime; I. iii. 176; II. i. 173.
fain, glad; II. i. 8: gladly; III. ii. 141.
familiar, evil spirit; IV. vii. 114.
far-fet, far-fetched; cf. “deep-fet”; II. iv. 33; III. i. 293.
fee-simple, property held in absolute possession; IV. x. 27.
fell-lurking, secretly watching to practice cruelty; V. i. 146.
fence, skill in fencing; II. i. 52.
fifteens, fifteenth; see next word; IV. vii. 24.
fifteenth, fifteenth part of one’s personal property; I. i. 133.
flaw, gust of wind; III. i. 354.
fond, foolish; III. i. 36; III. i. 74.
foot-cloth, ornamental covering for a horse; IV. i. 54; IV. vii. 52.
for, as for; I. i. 106: in spite of; I. i. 163: because; I. iii. 169: on account of; IV. vii. 90.
force perforce, emphatic form of “perforce”; I. i. 258.
forfend, forbid; III. ii. 30.
forthcoming, under arrest, and therefore ready to “come forth” when summoned; II. i. 179.
fretful, eating, gnawing; III. ii. 403.
from, of; III. i. 70: away from; III. ii. 394; III. ii. 401.
fume, passion; I. iii. 153.
furniture, equipment; I. iii. 172.
furr’d pack, leather bag; IV. ii. 51.
gallowglasses, heavy-armed Irish foot-soldiers; IV. ix. 26.
gather head, collect an armed force; IV. v. 10.
gear, business, matter; I. iv. 17; III. i. 91.
George, image of St. George on horseback, the badge of the
Knights of the Garter; IV. i. 29.
ghost, corpse; III. ii. 161.
gins, snares; III. i. 262.
given, "well given," well disposed; III. i. 72.
gnarling, snarling; III. i. 192.
go about, attempt; II. i. 146.
gobbetts, lumps, mouthfuls; IV. i. 85; V. ii. 58.
go to, phrase of exhortation or reproof; IV. ii. 164, 180.
graft, grafted; originally past participle of "graff"; III.
ii. 214.
great, very; III. i. 379.
groat, small coin; III. i. 113.
groom, used as term of contempt; IV. i. 128; IV. ii. 132.

hale, drag; IV. i. 131.
hammering, forging, pondering; I. ii. 47.
hamper, fetter, entangle; I. iii. 148.
hap, fortune; III. i. 314.
happily, haply, perhaps; III. i. 306.
hardly, with difficulty; I. iv. 74.
have at thee, here's for thee; II. iii. 39.
have through, here's through, I shall make way through;
IV. viii. 63.
here, from this time on; II. iv. 79.
his, its, as often in Shakespeare; V. ii. 43.
hoise, hoist, which was originally the past participle of
"hoise"; I. i. 169.
holden, held; II. iv. 71.
holp, helped; V. iii. 8.
housekeeping, keeping open house, hospitality; I. i. 191.
**Glossary**

*imprimis*, first, in the first place (Latin); I. i. 43.

indigested, misshapen; V. i. 157.

infortunate, unfortunate; IV. ix. 18.

injurious, insulting, insolent; I. iv. 51.

inns of court, buildings in London occupied by lawyers; IV. vii. 2.

instance, proof, evidence; III. ii. 159.

intends, expects; III. ii. 153.

in that, because; II. iv. 81; III. i. 257.

Iris, messenger, as Iris was of Juno; III. ii. 407.

*item*, likewise, also (Latin); I. i. 50.

jaded, fit only to attend jades or worthless horses; IV. i. 52.

jades, used contemptuously of the dragons of Night's chariot; IV. i. 3.

joy, enjoy; III. ii. 365: find joy; III. ii. 366.

ken, see, descry; III. ii. 101: sight; III. ii. 113.

kennel, gutter; IV. i. 71.

kerns, light-armed foot-soldiers; III. i. 310.

Killingworth, Kenilworth; IV. iv. 39.

kinder, more natural; I. i. 18.

laid, set with snares; IV. x. 4.

lay, wager; V. ii. 27.

leave, leave off, cease; I. iii. 125; II. i. 182.

level, aim; III. i. 160.

lewdly, wickedly; II. i. 167.

lifest, dearest; III. i. 164.

like, please; II. i. 9.

like, likely; II. i. 181.

lim'd, smeared with bird-lime, alluding to a method of catching birds; I. iii. 91.
lodged, beaten down; III. ii. 176.
London-stone, a landmark still preserved in London; IV. vi. 2.
lordings, lords; I. i. 145.
madding, growing mad with love; III. ii. 117.
make obligations, draw up contracts; IV. ii. 100.
marry, exclamation derived from the name of the Virgin Mary; I. ii. 88; I. iii. 5; etc.
mass, by the mass; II. i. 101.
mates, checkmates; or, overcomes; III. i. 265.
mean, means, measures; IV, viii. 71.
mechanical, mechanic (used contemptuously); I. iii. 196.
mere, pure; III. ii. 250.
methinks, it seems to me; I. i. 232.
mickle, much, great; V. i. 174.
minion, impudent, insolent person; I. iii. 141.
mis doubt, fear, apprehension; III. i. 332.
mislike, dislike; I. i. 140.
monuments, mementoes, memorials; III. ii. 342.
Morisco, morris-dancer; III. i. 365.
mort Dieu, by the death of God (Christ); I. i. 123.
muse, wonder; III. i. 1.

naughty, evil, wicked; II. i. 167.
nominate, name; II. i. 130.

obligations, see make obligations.
obsequies, tributes to the dead; III. ii. 146.
of, at; I. i. 60; IV. vi. 3: on; IV. i. 113: because of; IV. ii. 35.
opposites, opponents; V. iii. 22.
order, manner; III. ii. 129: “take order,” make arrangements; III. i. 320.
out, "given out," given up; IV. viii. 27.
overweening, presumptuous; III. i. 159.

packing, "send me packing," send me off; III. i. 342.
pageant, theatrical exhibition; I. ii. 67.
pain, "in pain of," on penalty of; III. ii. 257.
paly, pale; III. ii. 141.
part, party; V. ii. 35.
partialities, particular sounds, as opposed to "general"
in preceding line; cf. note on IV. ii. 119; V. ii. 44.
pass, care; IV. ii. 136.
passengers, passers-by; III. i. 129.
pennyworths, bargains; I. i. 222.
period, end; III. i. 149.
perish, cause to perish, kill; III. ii. 100.
persuaded from, dissuaded from; V. iii. 10.
pinnace, small vessel; IV. i. 9.
pitch, technical term for the highest point to which a
hawk flies; II. i. 6.
plainness, frankness; I. i. 191.
pledge, drink to the health of; II. iii. 66.
plot, plot of ground, spot; II. ii. 60.
point, the flight of the falcon directly upward; II. i. 5.
pointing-stock, object to point at; cf. "laughing-stock";
II. iv. 46.
porpentine, porcupine; III. i. 363.
port, bearing, carriage; IV. i. 19.
posted over, hurried over, made light of; III. i. 255.
power, armed force; IV. iv. 40.
practices, plots; III. i. 46.
practis'd, plotted; II. i. 171.
preferr'd, recommended; IV. vii. 77.
premised, sent before their time; V. ii. 41.
presence, blunder for "presents"; IV. vii. 32.
present, immediate; V. iii. 25.
pretty-vaulting, prettily bounding; III. ii. 94.
priest, confessor; III. i. 272.
procurator, proxy, substitute; I. i. 3.
proper, “own proper,” own; I. i. 61; III. i. 115: fine (ironical); I. i. 132: handsome; IV. ii. 102.
proportion, relation; I. i. 233: shape, form; I. iii. 57.
provokes me, causes me (to quiver); IV. vii. 98.
pursuivant, herald, messenger; I. iii. 38.
puttock's, kite's; III. ii. 191.
put up, raised, started; II. i. 44.

quaint, fine; III. ii. 274.
quill, see note; I. iii. 4.
quilletts, subtleties, nice questions; III. i. 261.
quire, choir; I. iii. 92.
quitting, acquitting, freeing; III. ii. 218.

rack'd, harassed by exactions; I. iii. 131.
raught, snatched away (pret. of reach); II. iii. 43.
razing, erasing; I. i. 101.
reave, bereave, deprive; V. i. 187.
relenting, soft-hearted; III. i. 227.
remorse, pity; IV. vii. 111.
repealed, recall from banishment; III. ii. 349.
reprove, disprove; III. i. 40.
reputing, boasting; III. i. 48.
respecting, considering; III. i. 24.
reverence, revered old age; V. ii. 48.
revolt, desert; IV. ii. 133.
roast, see note; I. i. 109.

sallet, salad; IV. x. 9: kind of helmet, with a play on the two meanings; IV. x. 13.
sancta majestas, sacred majesty (Latin); V. i. 5.
Savoy, a ducal palace in London; IV. vii. 2.
saws, sayings, maxims; I. iii. 61.
say, a coarse silk cloth; IV. vii. 27.
scahth, injury; II. iv. 62.
searching, deep-cutting; III. ii. 311.
seemeth, "me seemeth," it seems to me; III. i. 23.
senseless, unfeeling; IV. i. 77.
shearman, one who sheared woolen cloth; IV. ii. 141.
shrewd, evil, grievous; II. iii. 41.
silent, silence, adjective for noun; I. iv. 19.
silly, poor, helpless; I. i. 225.
since, when; III. i. 9.
sir, common title of priests; I. ii. 68.
skills, matters; III. i. 281.
slough, skin of a snake; III. i. 229.
smart, sharp, painful; III. ii. 325.
smoothing, flattering; I. i. 156.
sophister, one skilled in sophistry; V. i. 191.
sort, turn out; I. ii. 107; adapt; II. iv. 68.
sort, company; II. i. 167; III. ii. 277.
splitting, "splitting rocks," rocks that split the sides of ships; III. ii. 97.
spoil, despoil, plunder; IV. iv. 53.
starved, frozen; III. i. 343.
stays, ends; II. iv. 76.
stigmatic, one marked with a stigma of deformity; V. i. 215.
stomachs, angry passions; II. i. 54.
stout, proud; I. i. 187.
straiter, more strictly, more severely; III. ii. 20.
strength, armed force; III. i. 380.
style, title; I. i. 111.
subornation, secret instigation; III. i. 45.
subscribe, yield, submit; III. i. 38.
suffocate, suffocated, hanged, with play on "Suffolk"; I. i. 124.
surpis'd, captured; IV. i. 89; IV. ix. 8.
suspect, suspicion; I. iii. 139; III. i. 140.
sweet, eloquent; IV. i. 136.
sworder, gladiator; IV. i. 135.
Sylla, Roman consul and dictator, proverbial for his cruelty; IV. i. 84.
tainture, defilement; II. i. 188.
temper, moisten; III. i. 311.
tend, minister to; I. i. 204: attend; III. ii. 304.
tender, regard, care for; III. i. 277.
thence, away from it; III. ii. 359.
thorough, variant form of "through"; IV. i. 87.
threatest, threatenest; I. iv. 51.
tickle, ticklish, precarious; I. i. 216.
tickled, stirred up, angered; I. iii. 153.
timeless, untimely; III. ii. 187.
timely-parted, having died in due time, or a natural death; III. ii. 161.
to-night, last night; III. ii. 31.
treasury, treasure; I. iii. 134.
trow'st, believest, thinkest; II. iv. 38.
Tully, Marcus Tullius Cicero; IV. i. 136.
twit, twitted; III. i. 178.
uncurable, incurable; III. i. 286.
uneath, not easily, hardly; II. iv. 8.
vantages, advantages; I. i. 131.
verge, circle; I. iv. 25.
villiago, villain (Italian); IV. viii. 48.
voiding lobby, waiting room; IV. i. 61.
ward, prison; V. i. 112.
watch’d, stayed awake; III. i. 110.
waxen, grown, become; III. ii. 76.
well said, well done; I. iv. 16.
what, why; I. iii. 121: who; I. iii. 183; III. i. 107.
whe’er, contraction of whether; III. ii. 265.
where, whereas; III. ii. 394.
where as, where; I. ii. 58.
whet, urge, incite; II. i. 34.
which, whom; II. iii. 107.
while as, while; I. i. 225.
wink, close the eyes; II. i. 105.
witch, bewitch; III. ii. 116.
worm, serpent; III. ii. 263.
would, wishes, desires; II. iii. 21.
yclad, clad; I. i. 33.
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