

Brit. Monarcha, Regum Doctissim⁹, doctis indulgentissim⁹ in Angliam accivit, munifice fovit, posteritasque ob doctrinam æternum mirabitur. H. S. E. invidia maior. obiit æternam in XPO vitam anhelans Kal. Jul. MDCXIV æt. LV viro opt. immortalitate digniss.; Th. Mortonus Ep. Dunelm. iucundissimæ quoad fieri licuit consuetudinis memor P. R. S. P. C. V. MDCXXXIV.

Qui nosse vult Casaubonum, non saxa sed chartas legat, Sic perfuturas [superfuturas]¹⁾ marmori, ut [et]²⁾ profuturas posteris.

[p. 486] Thomas Richardson too lies buried here. On the tomb of Edward I lies a great sword which he used, 9 spans long, a hand broad, very heavy. He conquered the Scots and brought hither their king's sceptre and crown, together with the chair in which they used to be crowned; this chair is of wood and of coarse, poor workmanship, under it is a large stone on which the patriarch Jacob is said to have rested when he saw the angels in a dream. On the chair hangs [p. 487] a little tablet on which are some verses that may be read in Zeiller p. 179³⁾. In the cloisters there is a library for the use of all. (3) Near to Westminster was the palace in which the kings of England formerly lived; what is left of it is the chamber where the King, Lords and Commons meet when a parliament is held; there, in A. D. 1605, as Barclay tells the story, they were to have been sent up to heaven in smoke. (4) the collegia Ictorum, which the English call hospitium, in English 'Inns', of which the chief are: I. the Temple, in which some Saxon kings have been buried³⁾, the chapel is said to be like that which stands over the Sepulchre of Christ in Jerusalem, in the choir of the chapel is a stone, on which [is graven] 'obliuioni sacrum'; II. Lincoln's Inn (Lincolns Inne); III. Gray's Inn (Grayes Inne) etc. (5) In the Town Hall called Guildhall, well built [there are] the statues of two giants, Gog and Magog (Goe Magot Albion and Corineus Britannus)⁴⁾. (6) The old merchants' [p. 489] Bursa, which they call Exchange, an imposing square building with fine corridors and vaults; in the space below, where the merchants meet, is the coat of arms of the founder, above, all round the courtyard, are the statues of all the kings of England down to the present one; four corridors run round above, where all kinds

¹⁾ Dart, Westmonast. II p. 68.

²⁾ cf. Dart l. I. II, p. 32.

³⁾ Hentzner has: 'The Temple has a round Tower added to it, under which lie buried those kings of Denmark that reigned in England.' Rye p. 283 adds in brackets 'meaning the Knights Templars. Hentzner transformed Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn into Grezin and Lyconsin, explained by the English editor of the reprint of 1807 as the names of two Danish kings buried in the Temple!'

⁴⁾ The names of these two giants were originally Gogmagog and Corineus (Guildhall huge Corinaeus Rye p. 139); the name of the former has been split in two, and one of the giants is now called Gog, the other Magog. Corineus is one of the principal characters in the old tragedy of Locrine, once attributed to Shakspeare; he is one of the two brothers of Brutus who are companions in his wanderings; Brutus details the history of his wanderings from Troy, until

upon the strands of Albion
To Corus haven happily we came,
And quell'd the giants, come of Albion's race,
With Gogmagog, son to Samotheus,
The cursed captain of that damned crew.

T. W. Fairholt, Gog and Magog, London 1859.

of wares are sold. The new 'bursa' is not so large, neither does it contain so many goods. (7) London Tower, or the Fortress, which is called in British Bringwin and Towg[p. 490]win¹⁾; its shape is that of a square, without wings, it resembles a strong castle, there are many large pieces of ordnance on the top of it behind the parapets or bulwark running round; here great men are kept prisoners, and there is, in the large square within, a scaffold on which such are executed. Within the Tower is besides to be seen the Royal Mint. In the armoury there are to be found strange spears, many arrows, shields, halberds, muskets, guns, suits of armour and the like; [p. 491] amongst others the old weapons of Henry VIII²⁾, some suits of armour as used for ballets, and one very strange one which a fool is said to have worn, also a wooden piece of ordnance on which is written 'quid opus est Marte, cui Minerva non desit'. In another room we saw much imposing gold, silver and silk tapestry, likewise royal chairs, apparel, bed furniture and the like, of great value, especially a beautiful cushion which Queen Elizabeth worked in prison. Furthermore we were shown here [p. 492] a fine horn of a unicorn of fair length, a gold font in which the king's son was baptised, six large silver candlesticks brought over by the king from Spain, four large gilt flasks, two high gilt beakers, a drinking vessel of terebinthus (? MS. terpetin) and a large sword which Pope Julius III. gave to Henry VIII. Besides these are to be seen here a few pairs of lions, a leopard, a lynx, and an eagle; also a very large snake skin. (8) The Royal Palace, called Whitehall (Weithall) [p. 493] is not very splendid, but it has some fine rooms and apartments, in which [are] many fine pictures, particularly of Rubens (Rubentz) a Dutchman; in one gallery there are on old paper shields all kinds of beautiful emblems. By the side of the Palace is a garden. (9) The Queen's Palace, called Somerset House (Sommerseth), a large and beautiful house, with a square courtyard inside; this is more beautifully built than the King's Palace, and there are also far more costly things to be seen in the rooms, such as pictures and all kinds of silver plate [p. 494]. (10) York House (Yorckenhauß) which belonged to the Duke of Buckingham, which is much grander than the rest as regards rooms, noble pictures, statues and other objects of art; in the garden hard by are some boars. (11) In the special palace of the Prince of Wales (Wallis), the king's son, are also to be seen fine pieces of painting, in the gardens [is] an ostrich; we have not seen the king's statuary and library which

¹⁾ Camden, Britannia I p. 4 Bringwin and Tower-gwin.

²⁾ In the Badenfahrt these weapons are enumerated, and Rye p. 19 translates 'langes rohr und fäustling' by 'long barrel and stock'. In Cellius, Eques Avratius Anglo-Wirtemb., 1605 p. 86 the passage runs Monstratur ibidem . . . sclopetum longum, et manuarium quod ab ephippij arcuto pendens gestasse dicitur, Musketis, vt vocant, nostris ferè comparandum. Is not a long hand-gun meant? cf. Meyrick, Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour p. 46: 'si quis clericus . . . tormentum quodvis manuarium, id est, sclopetum . . . if any clerk shall carry . . . any hand-gun, that is, harquebuss.' — There is another passage in the Badenfahrt on which Cellius' translation throws light. Rye p. 16 translates '(ein kleines knäblein) colorirt dermassen mit seinem ztinglein' by 'threw such a charm over the music with his little tongue'; 'coloriren' of music occurs in Scheidt, Grobianus (1551): wie die Musici offtermals vnder die fuergeschribne notten jre laeuflin machen, vnd das gesang colerieren, doch alweg wider in schlag komen (Germania, 1884 p. 348), Cellius (p. 81) uses for it: agilima sua lingua tam celeriter voces variabat.

are likewise there. (12). In the art museum of Mr. John Tradescant¹⁾ [are] the following things: first in the courtyard [p. 495] there lie two ribs of a whale, also a very ingenious little boat of bark; then in the garden all kinds of foreign plants, which are to be found [enumerated] in a special little book which Mr. Tradescant has had printed about them.²⁾ In the museum itself we saw a salamander, a chameleon, a pelican, a remora, a lanhado³⁾ from Africa, a white partridge, a goose which has grown in Scotland on a tree⁴⁾, a flying squirrel, another squirrel like a fish, all kinds of bright coloured birds [p. 496] from India, a number of things changed into stone, amongst others a piece of human flesh on a bone, gourds, olives, a piece of wood, an ape's head, a cheese etc; all kinds of shells, the hand of a mermaid, the hand of a mummy, a very natural wax hand under glass, all kinds of precious stones, coins, a picture wrought in feathers, a small piece of wood from the cross of Christ, pictures in perspective of Henry IV and Louis XIII of France, who are shown, as in nature, on a polished steel mirror, when [p. 497] this is held against the middle of the picture, a little box in which a landscape is seen in perspective, pictures from the church of S. Sophia in Constantinople copied by a Jew into a book, two cups of 'rinocerode' (the horn of the quadruped, or the beak of the hornbill⁵⁾) a cup of an East Indian alcedo which is a kind of unicorn⁶⁾, many Turkish and other foreign shoes and boots, a sea parrot, a toad-fish, an elk's hoof with three claws, a bat as large as a pigeon, a human bone weighing 42 pounds, Indian [p. 498] arrows, an elephant's head, a tiger's head, poisoned arrows such as are used by the executioners in the West Indies — when a man is condemned to death, they lay open his back with them and he dies of it — an instrument used by the Jews in circumcision (with picture) [p. 499] some very light wood from Africa, the robe of the king of Virginia, a few goblets of agate, a girdle such as the Turks wear in Jerusalem, [a representation of] the passion of Christ carved very daintily on a plumstone, a large magnet stone, [a figure of] S. Francis in wax under glass as also of S. Jerome, the Pater Noster of Pope Gregory XV., pipes from the East und West Indies, a stone found in the West Indies in the water, whereon were graven Jesus, Mary and Joseph, [p. 500] a beautiful present from the Duke of Buckingham, which was of gold and diamonds affixed to a feather by which the four elements were signified, Isidor's MS. of de natura hominis, a scourge with which Charles V. is said to have scourged himself, a hat band of snake bones.

¹⁾ John Tradescant, one of the earliest naturalists of Great Britain, died 1638; his son John Tradescant published in 1656 Musaeum Tradescantianum or a Collection of Rarities preserved at South-Lambeth near London.

²⁾ Mus. Trad. p. 41: 'A Booke of Mr. Tradescant's choicest Flowers and Plants, exquisitely limned in vellum, by Mr. Alex. Marshall.'

³⁾ Mus. Trad. p. 6: lanhado is mentioned amongst snakes.

⁴⁾ On the so-called Barnacle Goose cf. M. Müller, Science of Lang. II p. 585 foll.

⁵⁾ P. B. Duncan, Introd. to the Catalogue of the Ashmolean Museum p. 4, mentions as deserving especial notice 'the beak of the helmet hornbill, from the East Indies, which has been but lately imported in the entire state, having been long suspected to have been a foolish imposition contrived to deceive Tradescant.' The younger Tradescant bequeathed the Museum in 1662 to Ashmole who presented it to the University of Oxford.

⁶⁾ The Mus. Trad. does not give Alcedo, but it mentions (p. 53) Albado horn together with Unicorn horn and Rinoceros horn.

In order that the common people may while away their time, they have bear- and bull baiting, which are a great pleasure to see; comedies also are performed, but not with so much grace as in France, although they represent gestures and [p. 501] postures particularly well. The citizens are also in the habit of practising wrestling and fencing. Games of ball are not so common as in France, there are some ballhouses, but very few good ones. Outside the city we first sailed down the Thames to the Royal Palace of Greenwich (Greenwich) on the right bank of the river, where we saw the king and the queen and the court dine; there were also many [p. 502] other grand folks present. Otherwise there is little to be seen in the palace, but the garden is fairly pleasant, at the back of it the queen has built a new pavilion in a peculiar style, which has a fine view on to a hill whereon stands a house. After that we walked along on the other bank, — we crossed the river at Putney (Putney), — until we came to Richmond which lies nine [p. 503] English miles from London: it is likewise a Royal Palace, built on the right bank of the Thames. There we saw dining together the two sons of the king, the elder Charles, Prince of Wales, the younger James, Duke of York. Whatever else is to be seen in the palace, is described by Sincerus p. 309 fin. Thence again across the river to Hampton Court (Hampton court), 3 miles distant, the finest palace in all England, on the left [p. 504] bank of the river; what is to be seen there (marg. July 13th), Zeiller gives p. 196 foll. Near it lies the little town of Kingston (Kingsthorpe). From thence, at Staines (Stanes) across the Thames bridge to Windsor (marg. Vindesorum), 8 miles, a town with a castle on the heights, lying on the right bank of the river, where the Knights of the Garter are invested. The castle is very well built and the chapel, in which the knights [p. 506] are invested, is beyond measure beautiful. What is to be seen in both may be found in the above mentioned Zeiller p. 198 foll. From here (marg. July 14th) we proceeded to Oxford, where we had first the Thames to the right; we passed then near Henley a bridge and had our dinner at Nettlebed (Nedelbett), 20 miles. We kept the Thames to the left until we came over a bridge at Dorchester (Dortchester), then to the right [p. 506] up to Oxford, 14 miles, where we rode across the bridge. This town (marg. Oxonia) lies to the left of the Thames, called here still Ouse, as stated above p. 478. There falls into it another stream called Cherwell. It lies in a grassy plain, surrounded by pleasant wooded hills, nicely built, as well as clean and healthy. Here is the celebrated university and library, with 17 fine colleges and as many aulæ or inferior schools which are so well built and so richly endowed that this university [p. 507] surpasses almost all others. There are very many students here who are provided with free board and clothing and with long gowns. Each college has its own chapel, library, garden and other pleasant walks. We saw here (1) St. John's College, which is very large, the present bishop has built another on to it, behind which is a beautiful garden, in which a high terrace-walk of grass is made; (2) Christ Church, partly built by a cardinal [p. 508] who fell into disgrace (marg. July 15th, 1638); (3) Magdalen College, in the court of which, high up, some statues are put up. (4) Queen's College, where we drank out of the great oxhorn and out of a very big cup, presented by a student as a memorial. (5) New College, in the garden of which is to be found the mount Parnassus. (6) Brasenose College, at the door of which a big copper nose is to be seen; (7) Exeter College, where the theological school is. Here is

[p. 509] the greatly celebrated library for which a very large building is set aside; of MSS. vetera historica there are few in it, only some fragments of Sallust are said to be there; the library in general is not so excellent as is reported. We saw however the following MSS.: officia Ciceronis, Graecos Patres quam plurimos, proverbia Salomonis in French written by a young lady,¹⁾ two catholic breviaries with very fine illuminations, opera Regia of the present²⁾ king [p. 510], libros Hist. Vet. Test. latinè, cum figuris aureis, a MS. in the Chinese language, a book written on Indian rind (palm-leaves), many MSS. in Arabic, Hebrew, and Greek, a West Indian idol, an Egyptian idol. In the gallery there are to be found the portraits of many learned men, on the ceiling there is everywhere the university crest, an open book with the words 'Dominus illuminatio mea', with two crowns above and below only one. In another room we were shown various coins, an astronomical compass [p. 511] or calendar made of pure gold³⁾, a portrait⁴⁾ wrought in feathers, Joseph's coat, which he wore when he was sold to the Egyptians⁵⁾. In a lower room are some skeletons, a human skin, a basilisk, a piece of the salt pillar (of Lot's wife?), two feet of a man who had been hanged, on each of them only two toes⁶⁾, a huge shell of a tortoise and many similar objects.

[p. 512] From hence (marg. July 15th) we passed again out over the bridge, left the river on our left until we crossed over the bridge at Dorchester, reached Nettlebed in the evening. Next day (marg. July 16th) we had the Thames at our right, crossed the bridge at Henley, left the Thames again on our left, until we rode over the bridge at Maidenhead (Madenhett); from thence we had the river, as also the town of Windsor, on our right and had our midday meal at Colnbrook (Coolbrock), and henceforward had the Thames always on our right; we crossed various streams and came through various villages, till we reached London again, where we stayed [p. 513] four days longer (marg. July 21th). Thence we sailed down the Thames to Gravesend, lying on the right bank of the river, where people usually embark; it is but a poor village, although it has a small bastion on which there are a few guns, and the same on the opposite side of the river; these always fire one in the direction of the other, when a ship arrives from the sea or when one sails, also to drive off the enemy if one should come. There are very large ships here; we saw amongst others the royal ship of immense size [p. 514] which the king has lately had built at a fearful cost; it is called the Royal Sovereign (Sauverain); it is very well equipped with all necessaries, also adorned with gilded rooms and other apartments, so that the like of it may not easily be seen in all Europe. A copperplate engraving of this large ship has been made in

¹⁾ Mrs. Esther Inglis (now in the glass case).

²⁾ The late king James I.

³⁾ Gilt (in the glass case).

⁴⁾ Of Queen Elizabeth (in the glass case).

⁵⁾ This last item is crossed out in the MS.

⁶⁾ For the visit to Oxford I have taken both translation and notes, with very slight alterations, from Dr. Neubauer's letter to the Athenaeum; in the last sentence only I have not followed him, where the MS. has 'zween füß von einem menschen so gehängt worden, an deren ieglichem nur zwo zeen' and he translates 'two human feet suspended in such a way that only two toes are to be seen on each of them.'

London, and also a little book and account of it printed in the English tongue¹⁾. Here we waited four days for a favourable wind, and as the wind always remained contrary, we went back to London and waited there twelve days longer. From London [p. 515] we went again to Gravesend, where we at once (marg. August 6th) met with a good vessel; we sailed away that same evening (bound for Rotterdam).'

I have to thank the Librarian of the Bodleian Library for his kindness in sending the MS. to our College library for me to copy, and I am much indebted to my friends Mr. J. Hall and Prof. C. H. Herford for help in many ways, always readily given.

MANCHESTER, sept. 8th, 86.

Herman Hager.

Die neuesten publicationen der New Shakspeare Society.

Viele Leser der Engl. stud. werden sich erinnern, dass in verschiedenen bänden des Shakspeare-jahrbuches aufsätze unter dem obigen titel enthalten sind, in welchen Delius über die veröffentlichungen der N. S. S. bericht erstattet hat. Seit dem 18. bande des jahrbuches haben diese berichte aufgehört, und da sich die druckschriften der genannten gesellschaft hierzulande nur in den händen weniger befinden, immerhin aber ein allgemeineres interesse beanspruchen, so wollen wir an dieser stelle den faden weiterspinnen, den Delius im Jahrbuche leider für immer abgebrochen zu haben scheint.

Die klage Furnivalls, dass es der N. S. S. an den nöthigen geldmitteln fehle, scheint noch heute begründet zu sein. Denn die veröffentlichungen der gesellschaft sind in den letzten jahren viel spärlicher ausgefallen als früher. Seit 1882 wartet man vergeblich auf das so lange versprochene zweite supplement zu *Harrison's Description of England*, und auch mit der herausgabe des vielversprechenden *Old Spelling Shakspeare* möchte man gerne einmal ernst gemacht sehen. Die jüngsten veröffentlichungen gehören den serien I., II. und VIII. an, und zwar enthält band I. 9. *Transactions*, II. 11. einen wortgetreuen abdruck von *Cymbeline* nach der ersten folio (mit collationen der 2., 3. und 4. folio), II. 15 einleitung und wortregister zu der von Harold Littledale besorgten ausgabe der *Two Noble Kinsmen*, VIII. 3. eine liste aller der lieder und stellen aus Shakspeare, die in musik gesetzt sind, und VIII. 4. ein kritisches und historisches programm der lieder und gesänge, die 1884 bei gelegenheit der zweiten musikalischen abendunterhaltung in der N. S. S. aufgeführt worden sind.

Der 9. band der *Transactions* hebt mit Landmanns vorzüglichem Essay über *Shakspeare and Euphuism* an, den wir aber hier mit einem hinweis auf E. Schwans aufsatz, Engl. stud. VI., 94—111 (vgl. VII. 206 ff. und 210 f.) übergehen können. Daran reiht sich eine von W. G. Stone angestellte vergleichung zwischen Shakspeare's *As You Like It* und Lodge's *Rosalynde*, die neben der bereits von Delius im Shakspeare-jahrbuch VI., 226—249 gelieferten arbeit wenig neues bietet. —

¹⁾ John Okes and John Aston. Entred for their Copie Sept. 15th 1637 . . . a booke called The discription of the kings great new ship at Woolwich by Master [Thomas] Haywood (Arber, Transcript IV p. 367).