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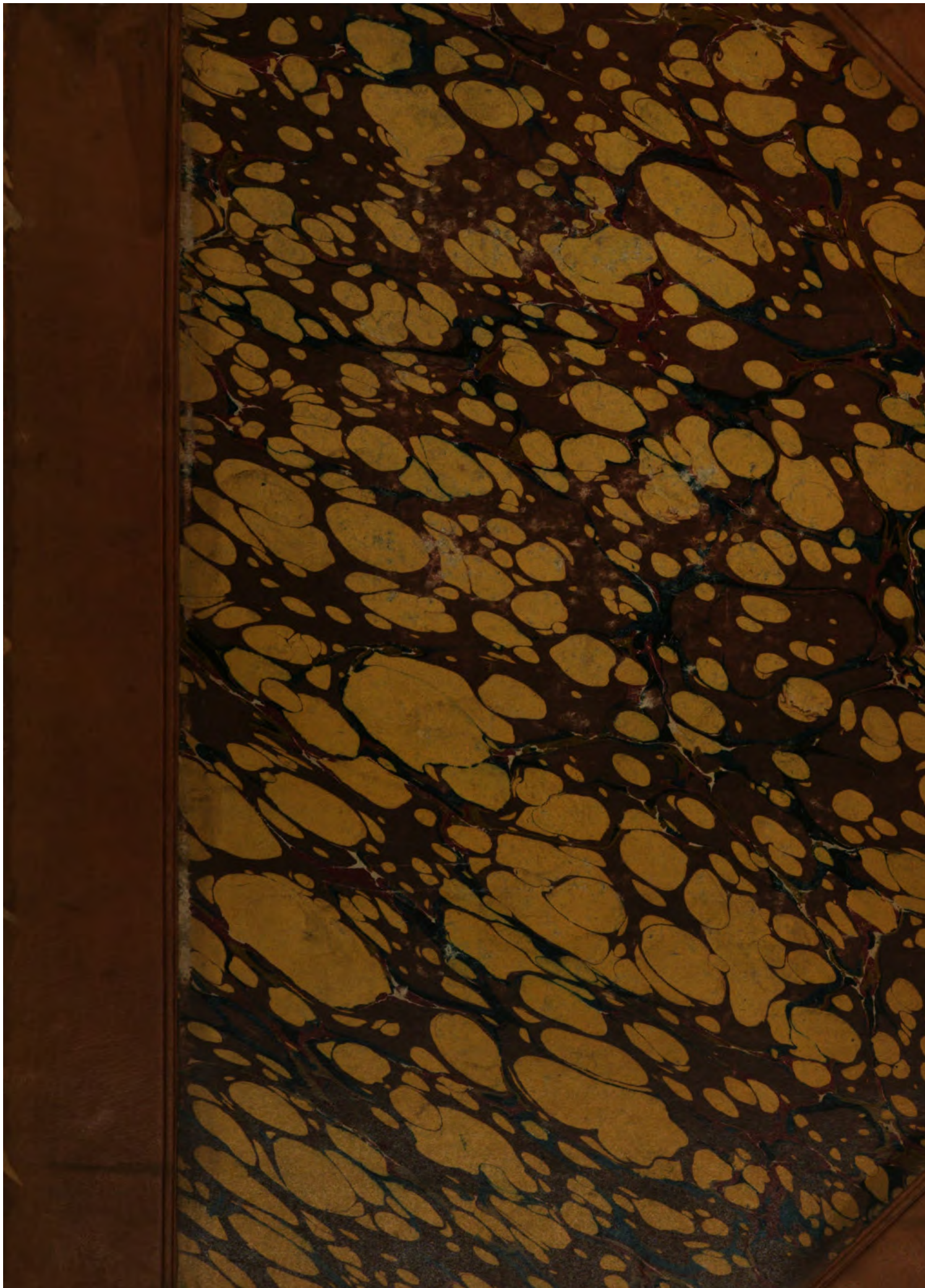
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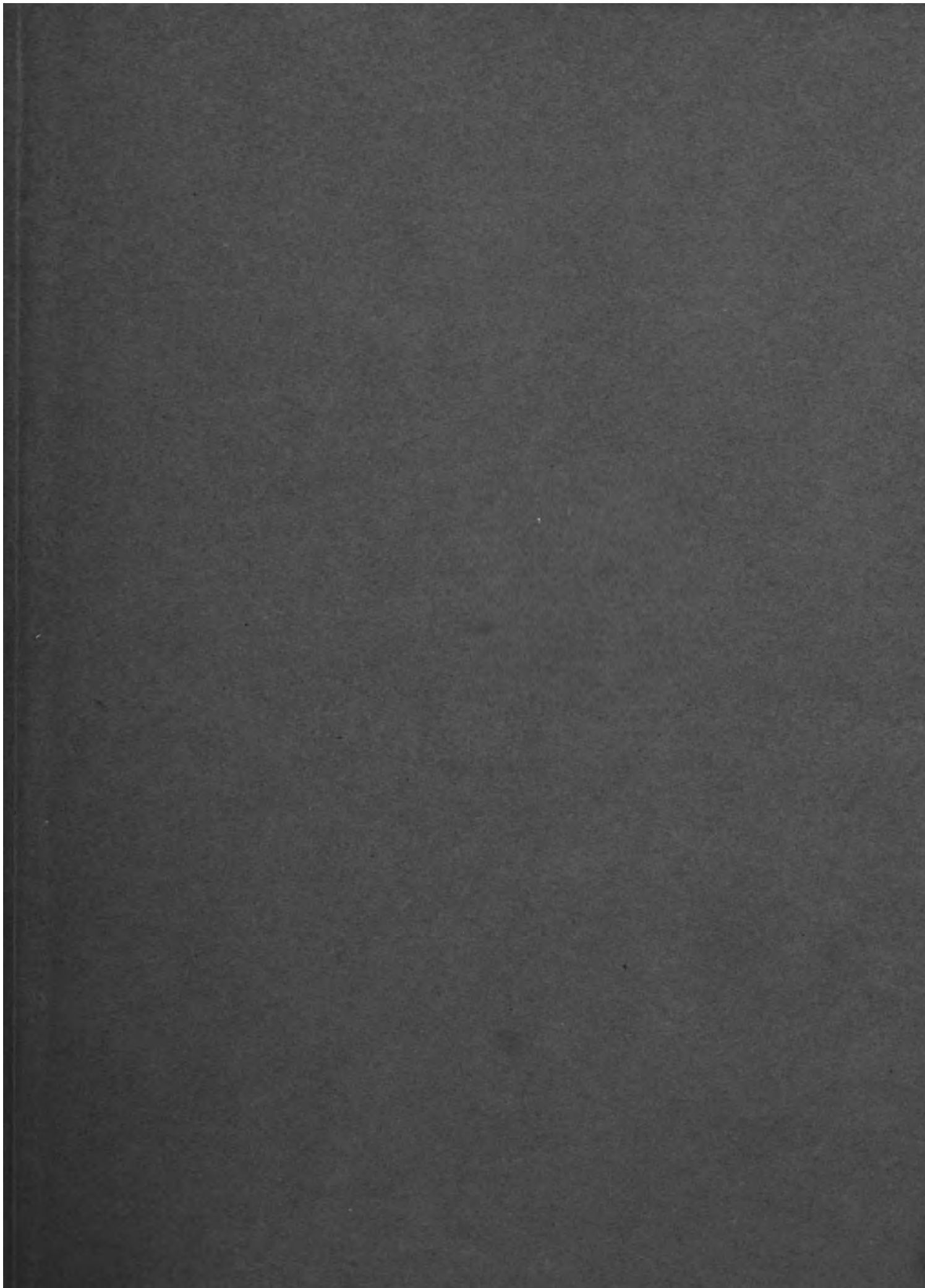




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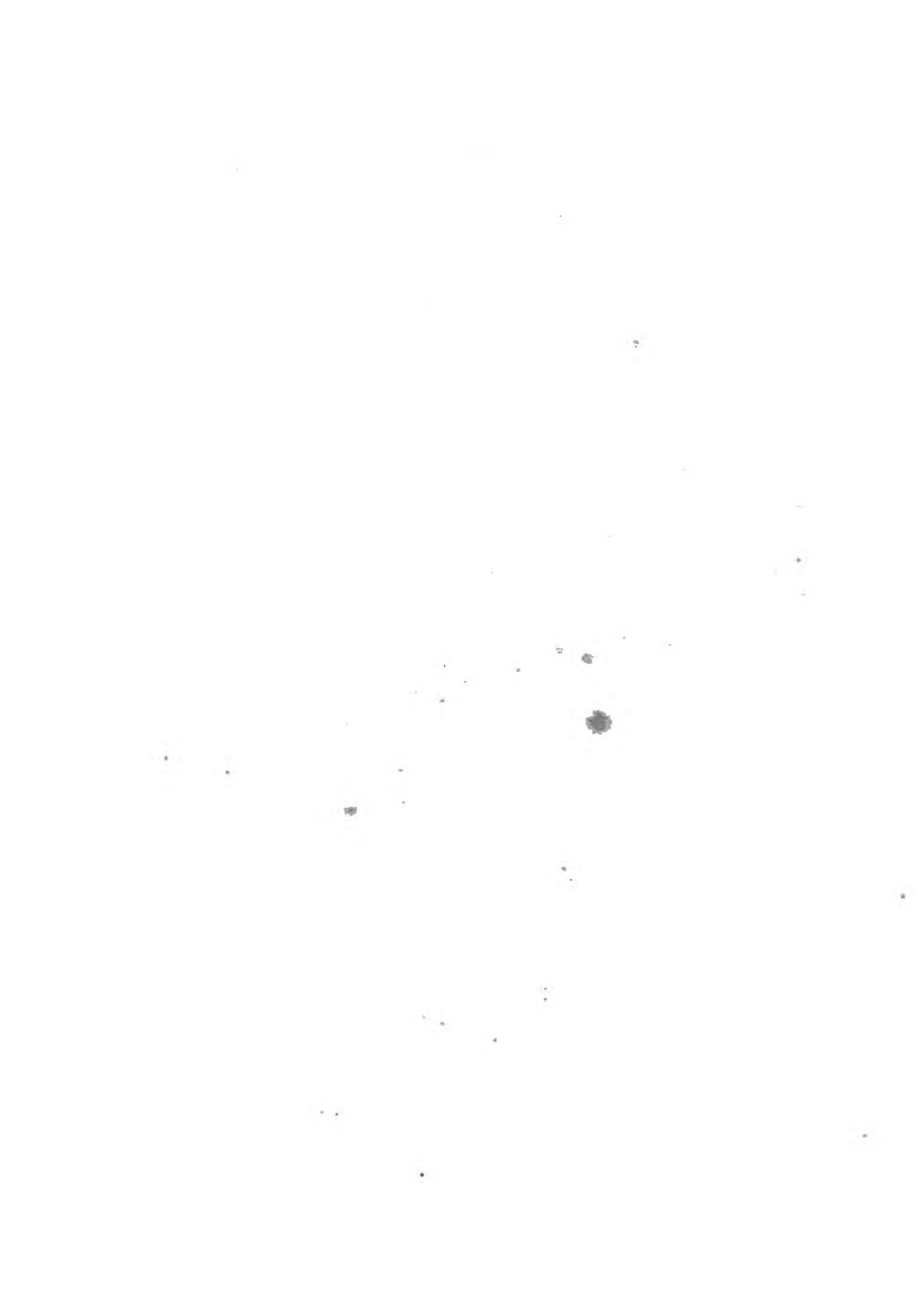
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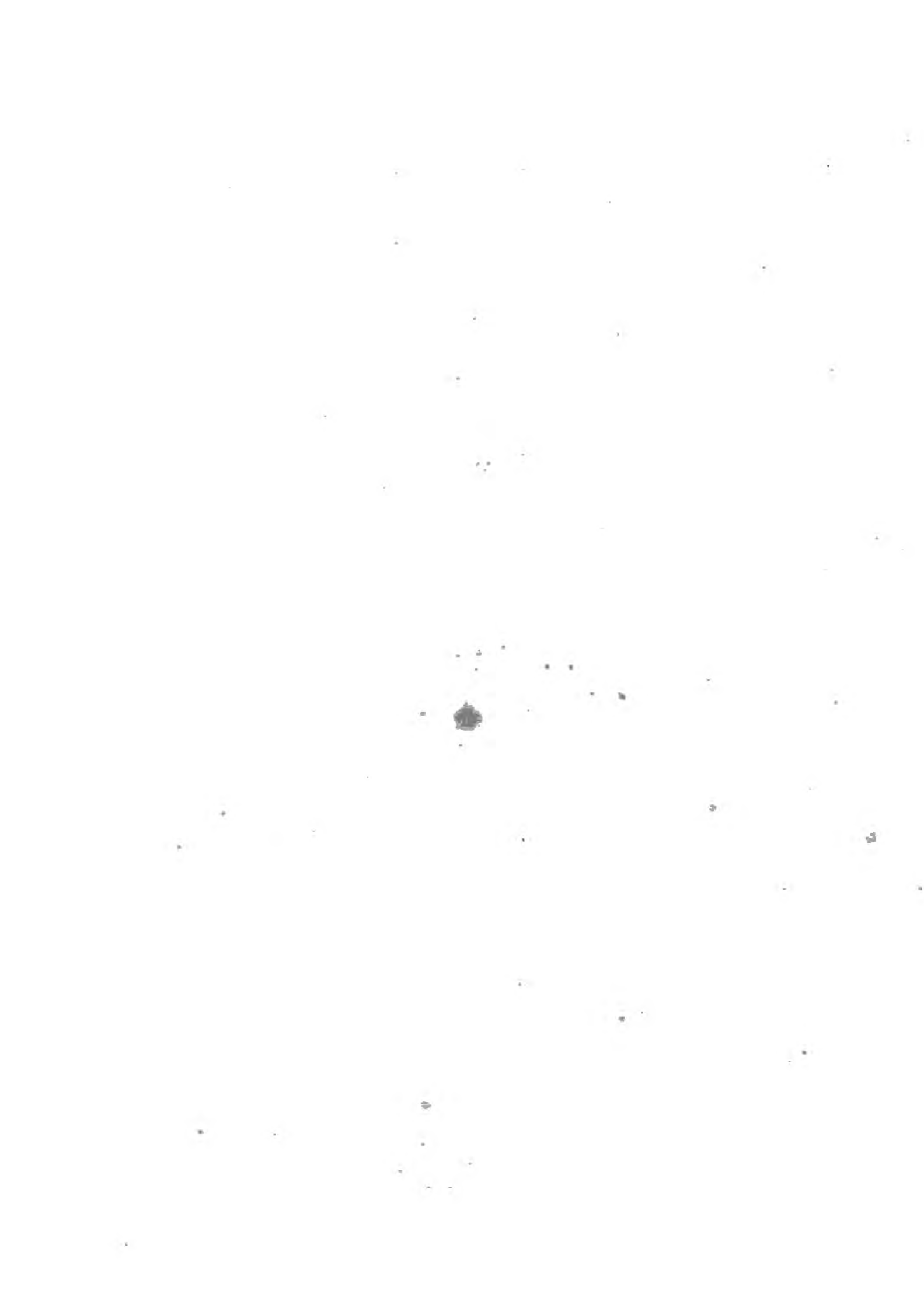
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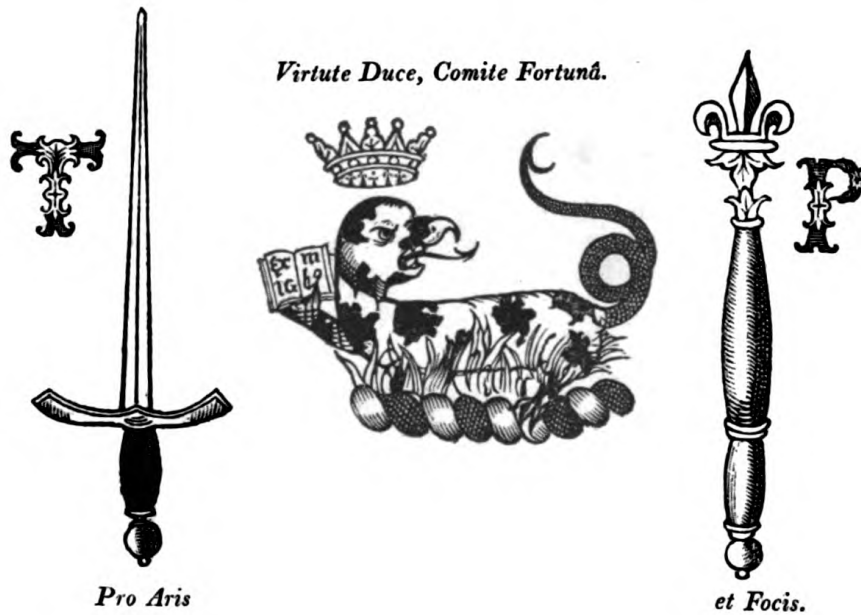




AN ACCOUNT  
OF  
**The Christmas Prince,**

AS IT WAS EXHIBITED IN  
THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,  
IN THE YEAR 1607.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. BENSLEY AND SON,  
*Bolt Court, Fleet Street;*

FOR ROBERT TRIPHOOK, 23, OLD BOND STREET.

MDCCCXVI.





TO  
THE PRESIDENT, FELLOWS,  
AND  
SCHOLARS  
OF  
ST. JOHN BAPTIST COLLEGE,  
IN THE  
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

**This Curious Record**

OF  
AN ANCIENT CUSTOM IN THEIR SOCIETY,  
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY  
THE PUBLISHER.





## ADVERTISEMENT.

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**T**HE history and antiquities of a country are never better illustrated than by a view of its early manners and customs, and in this investigation the sports of the populace, and the recreations of those in a higher situation in life, afford, perhaps, the best and most certain means of information. Thus, from the religious spectacles of our earlier ancestors, and from the dramatic representations of such as have more immediately preceded us, we obtain a pretty accurate idea of their general feelings and accustomed behaviour.

From a consideration that any document which might assist in this illustration would not be looked on as useless or uninteresting, the publisher has been induced to offer to his readers the following account of a Christmas Prince, as it was performed in Saint John's College, in the University of Oxford, in 1607. Of its authenticity no doubt can possibly exist; it was written by an eyewitness of, and performer in, the sports; and is now printed, for the first time, from the original manuscript preserved in the College Library.

There can be little difficulty in assigning the origin of The Christmas Prince to a custom of high antiquity and general usage—This was the feast of the Boy Bishop, as it was called, a ceremony which was celebrated with great splendor on the feast of St. Nicholas, or the Holy Innocents. On this occasion it was customary, in all cathedral churches, (and probably in most large and opulent parishes,) for some one of the children of the choir to bear the title and state of a bishop, to wear the episcopal robes, and to exact obedience from his companions, who were habited like priests:—nay, singular as it may appear, they took possession of the church; and, except mass, performed all the ceremo-

nies and offices of religion. In Brand's "Observations on Popular Antiquities," as well as in the "Posthuma" of the learned John Gregory, printed in 1650, various authorities are quoted, and many extracts given, which prove the antiquity of this custom; and Warton, in the "History of English Poetry," conceives that traces of this religious mockery may be discovered as far back as the Constantinopolitan Synod in the year 867. Be this as it may, it is certain that the ceremony prevailed in England in the reign of Edward the First, as that Prince, on his way to Scotland, in the year 1299, permitted one of these boy-bishops to say vespers before him in his chapel at Heton, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and made a present to the performers of forty shillings, no inconsiderable sum in those days. (Wardrobe Account, 28 Ed. I. in the "Archaeologia.")

The ceremonial of the Boy-bishop was put down by Henry the Eighth in 1542, by a proclamation setting forth, that—"whereas heretofore dyvers and many superstitious and chydysch observauncis have be used, and yet to this day are observed and kept, in many and sundry partes of this realm, as upon Saint Nicholas, the Holie Innocents, and such like; children be strangelie decked and apparayed to counterfeit priests, bishops and women, and to be ledde with songes and dances from house to house, blessing the people and gathering of money; and boyes do singe masse and preache in the pulpitt, with such other unfittinge and inconvenient usages, rather to the derysyon than anie true glory of God, or honour of his Sayntes: the Kyng's Majestie wylleth and commaundeth that henceforth all such superstitious observations be left and clerely extinguished throwout all this realme and dominions," &c. Although the custom was revived by queen Mary at the restoration of the Catholick religion, it was, of course, again put aside when Elizabeth succeeded to the crown, and from that time is no longer heard of.

From the Boy Bishop the Christmas Prince may then be supposed to derive his origin. Whilst the former was bearing sway in the ecclesiastical foundations, the latter was elected to celebrate the festivities of Christmas in the King's palace, at the

seats of the nobility, at the universities, and in the Inns of court. "In the Feast of Christmas, (says Stow in his "Survey of London,") there was in the King's house, wheresoever he lodged, a lord of misrule, or master of merry disports, and the like had ye in the house of every nobleman of honour or good worship, were he spiritual or temporal." The custom prevailed till the ascendancy of the puritans during the civil war; and some idea of the expense, and general support it received, may be formed from the account of the Gray's Inn Prince (which will be noticed presently), and an extract from one of the Strafford Papers. The latter is from a letter written by the Rev. G. Garrard to the Earl of Strafford, dated Jan. 8, 1635.

"The Middle Temple House have set up a prince, who carries himself in great state; one Mr. Vivian a Cornish gentleman, whose father Sir Francis Vivian was fined in the star-chamber about a castle he held in Cornwall, about three years since. He hath all his great officers attending him, lord keeper, lord treasurer, eight white staves at the least, captain of his pensioners, captain of his guard, two chaplains, who on Sunday last preached before him, and in the pulpit made three low legs to his excellency before they began, which is much laughed at. My lord chamberlain lent him two fair cloths of state, one hung up in the hall under which he dines, the other in his privy chamber; he is served on the knee, and all that come to see him kiss his hand on their knee. My lord of Salisbury hath sent him pole-axes for his pensioners. He sent to my lord of Holland, his justice in Eyre, for venison, which he willingly sends him; to the lord mayor and sheriffs of London for wine, all obey. Twelfth-Day was a great day, going to the chapel many petitions were delivered him, which he gave to his masters of the requests. He hath a favourite, whom with some others, gentlemen of great quality, he knighted at his return from church, and dined in great state; at the going out of the chambers into the garden, when he drank the King's health, the glass being at his mouth he let it fall, which much defaced his purple satten suit, for so he was clothed that day, having a cloke of the same down to his foot, for he mourns for his father

who lately died. It costs this prince 2000*l.* out of his own purse. I hear of no other design, but that all this is done to make them fit to give the prince elector, a royal entertainment with masks, dancings, and some other exercises of wit, in orations or arraignments, that day that they invite him."

The writer, or narrator, of the events connected with the Christmas Prince of St. John's was Griffin Higgs, who was descended of a respectable and opulent family in Gloucestershire, though he was himself born at Stoke Abbat, near Henley on Thames, in 1589. He was educated at St. John's, and thence, in 1611, elected fellow of Merton college, where he distinguished himself, in the execution of the procuratorial duties, as a man of great courage, though, says Wood, of little stature. In 1627 he was appointed chaplain to the Queen of Bohemia, by her brother Charles the First, and during his absence, in the performance of his duties, was created a doctor of divinity at Leyden by the learned Andrew Rivet. He returned, after a residence abroad of about twelve years, when he had the valuable rectory of Clive or Cliff, near Dover, and shortly after the deanery of Lichfield, conferred upon him. During the civil wars he was a sufferer for the royal cause, and, losing his preferment, retired to the place of his birth, where he died in the year 1659, and was buried in the chancel of the church of South Stoke.

Thomas Tucker, the elected Prince, was born in London in 1586, entered at St. John's in 1601, became fellow of that house, and took holy orders. He afterwards had the vicarage of Pipping-burge, or Pemberge, in Kent, and the rectory of Portshead, near Bristol, and finally obtained the third stall in the cathedral church of Bristol, in which he was succeeded, August 25, 1660, by Richard Standfast.

Of the other performers it would be easy to give some account, but the limits of the present tract deny it. Of the contributors towards the expense, it may be sufficient to say that they were not persons of inferior rank or consideration. Sir William Paddy was the favourite physician of our first James; and the Mr. Laud, as he is termed in the list of subscribers, was no less a

personage than the noble minded, yet unfortunate, archbishop of Canterbury.

It only remains to explain the apparently strange titles of the Prince of St. John's:

“The most magnificent and renowned Thomas, by the favour of Fortune, Prince of Alba Fortunata, Lord St. Johns, high Regent of the Hall, Duke of St. Giles, Marquis of Magdalens, Landgrave of the Grove, County Palatine of the Cloisters, Chief Bailiff of the Beaumonts, High Ruler of Rome, Master of the Manor of Waltham, Governour of Gloucester Green, Sole Commander of all Tilts,” &c. The prince of *Alba Fortunata* alludes, as may be readily conjectured, to the name of the founder, Sir Thomas *White*; St. John's, and the Hall, are equally clear; Magdalens is the parish in which a portion of the college stands, and a part of which belongs to the society; the Grove and the Cloisters are again parts of the home domain of the college; Beaumonts is the name of a portion of land belonging to the college, on which stands the ruin of the palace of Beaumonts, built about the year 1128 by King Henry the First; Rome is a piece of land so called, near to the end of the walk called Non Ultra, on the North side of Oxford. The manor of Waltham, or Walton, is situate in the North suburb of Oxford, and is the property of the college, as is a considerable portion of Gloucester-green, which though now better known as the site of an extensive bridewell, was in 1607 literally a meadow, and without any building more contiguous than Gloucester-hall, from which house it derived its name.

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The only publication of a similar nature to the present is that of the Christmas Prince of Grays Inn, in 1594, which was printed in 1688, under the following title:

“*Gesta Grayorum*: or the History of the High and mighty Prince, Henry Prince of Purpoole, Arch-Duke of Stapulia and Bernardia, Duke of High and Nether Holborn, Marquis of St.



Giles and Tottenham, Count Palatine of Bloomsbury and Clerk-enwell, Great Lord of the Cantons of Islington, Kentish-Town, Paddington, and Knights-bridge, Knight of the most Heroical Order of the Helmet, and Sovereign of the same; Who Reigned and Died, A. D. 1594. Together with a Masque, as it was presented (by his Highness's Command) for the Entertainment of Q. Elizabeth; who, with the Nobles of both Courts, was present thereat. London, Printed for W. Canning, at his Shop in the Temple-Cloysters, MDCLXXXVIII. Price one shilling." 4to. nine sheets, dedicated "To the most honourable Matthew Smyth, Esq. comptroller of the honourable society of the Inner Temple."

The prince of Purpoole was Mr. Henry Helmes, a Norfolk gentleman, "who was thought to be accomplished with all good parts, fit for so great a dignity; and was also a very proper man of personage, and very active in dancing and revelling." His coffers, like those of the St. John's prince, were filled by voluntary contributors, amongst whom the lord treasurer, Sir William Cecil, sent him ten pounds, and a purse of rich needlework.

It would be too tedious to recount all the proceedings of this festive court, which, speaking impartially, are exceeded in interest by the narrative that follows of their successors in Oxford. The performers were however highly applauded by Queen Elizabeth, who expressed her satisfaction in a way peculiar to herself. When the actors had performed their masque, some of her majesties courtiers danced a measure, upon which the queen cried out "What! shall we have bread and cheese after a banquet?" Finally the prince and his officers of state were honoured by kissing her fair hands, and receiving the most flattering commendations. The whole amusement terminated in fighting at barriers; the Earl of Essex, and others, challengers; the Earl of Cumberland and company defendants, "into which number (says the narrator) our prince was taken, and behaved himself so valiantly and skilfully therein, that he had the prize adjudged due unto him, which it pleased her majesty to deliver him with her own hands; telling him, that it was not her gift, for if it had, it should have been better; but she gave it to him, as that prize which was due to his desert, and

good behaviour in those exercises ; and that hereafter he should be remembered with a better reward from herself. The prize was a jewel, set with seventeen diamonds and four rubies ; in value accounted worth a hundred marks." \*

\* It may not be amiss to give the Gray's Inn list of performers, which corresponds in a great measure with that in the St. John's Prince. It will be remarked, that some few were afterwards distinguished members in the law.

[From *Gesta Grayorum*, page 6.]

“ The order of the Prince of Purpoole's proceedings, with his officers and attendants at his honourable inthronization ; which was likewise observed in all his solemn marches on grand days, and like occasions ; which place every officer did duly attend, during the reign of his highness's government.

A Marshal.	}	{	A Marshal.
Trumpets.	}	{	Trumpets.
Pursuevant at Arms,	-	-	<i>Lanye.</i>
Towns-men in the Princes Livery,	}	{	Yeomen of the Guard,
with Halberts.	}	{	three Couples.
Captain of the Guard,	-	-	<i>Grimes.</i>
Baron of the Grand Port,	-	-	<i>Dudley.</i>
Baron of the Base Port,	-	-	<i>Grante.</i>
Gentlemen for Entertainment, three Couples,	-	-	<i>Binge, &amp;c.</i>
Baron of the Petty Port,	-	-	<i>Williams.</i>
Baron of the New Port,	-	-	<i>Lowel.</i>
Gentlemen for entertainment, three couples,	-	-	{ <i>Wentworth,</i>
			<i>Zukenden,</i>
			<i>Forrest.</i>
Lieutenant of the Pensioners,	-	-	<i>Tonstal.</i>
Gentlemen Pensioners, twelve couples, viz.			
<i>Lawson.</i>	}	{	<i>Rotts.</i>
<i>Devereux.</i>	}	{	<i>Anderson.</i>
<i>Stapleton.</i>	}	{	<i>Glascott.</i>
<i>Daniel.</i>	}	{	<i>Elken.</i>
			{ <i>Davison,</i>
			<i>cum reliquis.</i>
Chief Ranger and Master of the Game,	-	-	<i>Forrest.</i>
Master of the Revels,	-	-	<i>Lambert.</i>
Master of the Revellers,	-	-	<i>Tevery.</i>
Captain of the Pensioners,	-	-	<i>Cooke.</i>
Sewer,	-	-	<i>Archer.</i>
Carver,	-	-	<i>Moseley.</i>





ADVERTISEMENT.

XV

Archbishop of St. Andrews in Holborn,	-	-	<i>Bush.</i>
Serjeant at Arms, with the Mace,	-	-	<i>Flemming.</i>
Gentleman-Usher,	-	-	<i>Chevett.</i>
The Shield of Pegasus, for the Inner-Temple,	-	-	<i>Scevington.</i>
Serjeant at Arms, with the Sword,	-	-	<i>Glascott.</i>
Gentleman-Usher,	-	-	<i>Paylor.</i>
The Shield of the Griffin, for Grays-Inn,	-	-	<i>Wickliffe.</i>
The King at Arms,	-	-	<i>Perkinson.</i>
The great Shield of the Prince's Arms,	-	-	<i>Cobley.</i>
The Prince of Purpoole,	-	-	<i>Helmes.</i>
A Page of Honour,	-	-	<i>Wandforde.</i>
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, six Couples.			
A Page of Honour,	-	-	<i>Butler (Roger).</i>
Vice-Chamberlain,	-	-	<i>Butler (Thomas).</i>
Master of the Horse,	-	-	<i>Fitz-Hugh.</i>
Yeomen of the Guard, three Couples.			
Towns-men in Liveries			

The Family and Followers."



A TRUE AND FAITHFULL RELATION

OF

THE RISINGE AND FALL

OF

**THOMAS TVCKER**

Prince of Alba Fortunata, Lord St. Johns, &c

WITH ALL THE

OCCURRENTS WHICH HAPPENED THROUGH-OUT HIS WHOLE DOMINATION.

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It hapned in the yeare of our Lord 1607 the 31 of October beinge All Sayntes Eue, that at night a fier was made in the Hall of St. John Baptist's Colledge in Oxon, accordinge to the custome and statuts of the same place, at w<sup>ch</sup> time the whole companie or most parte of the Student<sup>s</sup> of the same house mette together to be-ginne their Christmas, of w<sup>ch</sup> some came to see sports, to witte the Seniors as well Graduates, as Vnder-graduates. Others to make sports, viz. Studentes of the seconde yeare, whom they call Poulderlings, others to make sporte w<sup>th</sup> all, of this last sorte were they whome they call Fresh-menn, Punies of the first yeare, who are by no meanes admitted to be agents or behoulders of those sports, before themselues haue binē patient perfourmers of them. But (as it often falleth out) the Freshmen or patients, thinkinge the Poulderlings or Agentes too buysie and nimble, They them too dull and backwarde in theyr duety, the standers by findinge both of them too forwarde & violente, the sportes for that night

for feare of tumultes weare broken vpp, euerye mann betakinge himselfe to his reste.

The next night followinge, beinge the feast of All Sayntes, at nighte they mett agayne together; And wheras yt was hoped a nights sleepe would haue somewhat abated theyr rage, it contrarywise sett a greater edge on theyr furye, they hauinge all this while but consulted how to gett more strength on agaynst another, and consequently to breed newe quarrells and contradictions, in so much that the strife & contentions of youthes & children had like to haue sett Meñ together by the eares, to the vtter annihilatinge of all Christmas sportes for the whole year followinge.

Wherfore for the auoydinge both the one, and the other, some who studied the quiet of all, mentioned the choosinge of a Christmas Lord, or Prince of the Revells, who should haue authoritye both to appoynt & moderate all such games, and pastimes as should ensue, & to pūnishe all offenders w<sup>ch</sup> should any way hinder or interrupte the free & quiet passage of any auntient & allowed sporte.

This motion (for that the person of a Prince or Lorde of the Revells had not binē knowen amongst them for thirty yeares before, and so consequentelye the danger, charge and trouble of such iestinge was cleane forgotteñ) was p̄sentlye allowed and greedilye apprehended of all; Wher vpon 13 of the senior Vnder graduates (7 of the bodye of the House & 6 Cōmoners, Electors in such a case) w<sup>th</sup> drew themselues into the parlor, where after longe debatinge whether they should chouse a Graduate or an Vnder Graduate, thinkinge the former would not vouchsafe to vndertake yt at theyr appoyntmentes, y<sup>e</sup> latter should not be vp-held & backed as yt was meete & necessary for such a place, they came forth rather to make triall what would be doñe, then to resolute what should be doñe. And therefore at their first entrance into the Hall meeting S<sup>r</sup> Towse a younge mañ (as they thought) fitt for the choyse, they layed handes on him, and by maine strength liftinge him vpp, viua voce, pronounced him Lord. But hee as strongelye refusinge the place as they violentlye thrust it vpon him, shewinge w<sup>th</sup> all, reasons why hee could by no meanes

vndergoe such a charge, they gott onely this good by their first attempt, that they vnderstood heer-by how that y<sup>e</sup> whole Colledge was rather willinge a Senior Batchelour at least, yf not a junior M<sup>r</sup> should be chosen in to the place rather then any Vnder graduate, because they would rather an earnest sporte then a scoffinge jest should be made of it. Wher fore the Electors retourninge againe into the Parlor and shuttinge the dore close vpon themselues beganne more seriously to consult of the matter, and findinge some vnable, some vnwillinge to take the place, at length they concluded to make the 2<sup>d</sup> assay but w<sup>th</sup> more formalitie and deliberation; resoluinge, yf they were not now seconded of all handes, to meddle no more w<sup>th</sup> yt. Wherfore, entringe y<sup>e</sup> second time in to the Hall they desired one of the 10 Seniors & one of the Deanes of the Colledge, to hould the Scrutinie and the Vice-Præsident to sitt by as ouer-seer, who willingly harkninge to their request sate all 3 downe at the high Table: Then the Electors went vp one by one in senioritye to giue their voyce by writinge. In the meane time there was great expectation who should bee the Mañ. Some in y<sup>e</sup> lower end of the Hall, to make sporte, had theyr Names loudest in their mouthes whome they least thought of in their mindes, & whome they knewe should come shortest of the place. At length all the voyces beinge giuen and, accordinge to the custome, the Scrutinie at large beinge burned, the Vice-præsident w<sup>th</sup> the rest stode vpp, and out of the abstract the Deane read distinctly in the hearinge of all p<sup>s</sup>ent as followeth

Nominantur in hoc Scrutinio duo quorum

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1^{\text{us}} \text{ Joa\u00f1es Towse, habet suffragia sex.} \\ 2^{\text{us}} \text{ Thomas Tucker, habet suffragia septem.} \end{array} \right\}$$

These wordes were not out of his mouthe before a generall and loud crie was made of Tucker, Tucker, Viuat, Viuat, &ct. After w<sup>ch</sup> all the younger sorte rañe forth of the Colledge crieinge the same in the streets; w<sup>ch</sup> Sr. Tucker beinge then howsde not farr from the Colledge, ouer hearinge, kept himself close till the com-

panye were past, and then, as soone and secretly as he could, gott him to his Chamber; where (after he had bine longe sought for abroad in the Towne, and at home in y<sup>e</sup> Colledge, haste and desire out ruñinge it self, and seekinge there last where it might first finde) he was in a mañer surprised, and more by violence then any will of his owne, taken vpp & with continuall & ioyfull outcries, carried about y<sup>e</sup> Hall, and so backe to his Chamber, as his owne request was, where for y<sup>t</sup> night he rested, dismissing y<sup>e</sup> Company and desiringe some time to thinke of their loues and goodwill, and to consider of his owne charge and place.

About 3 or 4 dayes after, on the 5 of Nouember the L<sup>rd</sup> Elect w<sup>th</sup> the Batchelours, and some of the Senior Vnder-graduates came into y<sup>e</sup> Hall where euery mañ beinge seated in his order, many speaches were made by diuerse of diuerse matters, some comēdinge a monarchicall state of Gouvernente, and y<sup>e</sup> sometimes suddayne necessitye of Dictators, others discomēdinge both. Some agayne extollinge sportes & reuells, others mainely disallowinge them, all of them drawinge some conclusion concerninge y<sup>e</sup> like or dislike of y<sup>e</sup> gouernment newly beguñe, and like for a little space to continue amongst them. In y<sup>e</sup> ende the Lord Elect himselfe, to conclude all, deliuered his owne minde in mañer followinge— —

Quæ beneficia (Viri Electores clarissimi) plus difficultatis atq; oneris apportant collocata, quā debite administrata; poterunt honoris, cautè magis primo in limine credo excipienda quā aut imēnsæ dignitatis expectatione appetenda auidè, aut boni incogniti cæco appetitu apphēdenda temere. Quorū in albo (Electores conscripti) cū semper dignitates istiusmodi serio retulerim, Vos (pace dicā vestræ diligentiaē) non tam mihi vide mini gratias debere expectare, quā ipse istud onus suscepturus videor promereri. Nā illud demum gratijs excipitur beneficiū (pro temporū ratione loquor) quod nec sollicitudo vrget nec officiū—Infinitaē autem adeo sunt anxietates, quæ vel istam dominatus ανατύπωσιν circumcingunt, vt pauci velint ipsas cū dominatu lubentèr amplecti, nulli possint euitare, nulli sustinere. Nā vbi veri imperij facies est repræsentanda expectanda semper



est aliqua curarū proportio. Verū cum dignitas Electoria, amicitia suffragatoria, populi applausus, ōniū consensus Democratiae tollendæ causâ ad primatum euocauerint, lubens animi nostri strenuæ renuentis temperabo impetū, et sedulò impendā curam, vt Reip: (si vobis minus possim singulis) toti satisfaciā. Hic ego non ità existimo opportunū progressuū nostrorū aduersarijs curā imperij promiscuam et indigestam collaudantib<sup>9</sup> respondere, aut stat<sup>9</sup> Monarchici necessitatē efferentib<sup>9</sup> assentari: Disceptionū vestrarū non accessi iudex, accersor imperator; Amori vestro (Viri nobis ad primè chari) lubens tribuo gloriæ nostræ ortū; progressū augustū atq; gloriosū a vobis ex officio vestro exigere, præter amorē nostrum fore nō arbitror. Tyrañidem non profiteor, imperiū exercebo. Cujus fœliciores processus vt promoueantur, atq; indiès stabilianť æris magis quam oris debetis esse prodigi. Quarè primitias amoris, atq; officij vestri statuo extemplo exigendas, nè aut ipse sinè auctoritate imperare, aut imperium sinè gloriâ capessisse videar. Πολιτείαν Atheniensem sequimur, cuius ad normam Ego ad munus regiū jam suffectus, Mineruæ, Vulcano et Prometheo sacra cū ludorum curatoribus pro moris vsu, primâ meâ in his sacris auctoritate fieri curabo. Interim vero (Viri nostrâ auctoritate adhuc majores) juxta prædictæ Reipublicæ jmaginē choragos, seu adjuutores desidero, qui nō tantum ludis præponantur, sed et liberalitate pro opū ratione in Reipublicæ impensas vtentes, ex ære publico præmia partim proponant, partim de suo insumant, hoc nomine quod illorū sint præfecti. Quæ alia vestri sunt officij moniti præstabit, quæ amoris, vltro (vti Spero) offeretis.

This was counted sufficient for his priuate jstallmente, but w<sup>th</sup> all it was thought necessary y<sup>t</sup> some more publicke notice hereof should be giuen to the whole Vniuersitie, w<sup>th</sup> more solemnitie and better fashion; yet before they would venter to publish their priuate intendements, they were desirous to knowe what authoritie and jurisdiction would be graunted them, what money allowed them towards the better goinge thorough w<sup>th</sup> that they had begūnc. And not long after the whole company



of the Batchelours sent 2 bills to the M<sup>rs</sup> fire, y<sup>e</sup> one crauinge duety and alleageance, y<sup>e</sup> other money & maintenance in ma<sup>n</sup>er & forme followinge :

*The coppye of a Bill sent by y<sup>e</sup> Lord Elect, and y<sup>e</sup> whole company of y<sup>e</sup> Batchelours to y<sup>e</sup> M<sup>rs</sup> fire, crauinge their duety and alleageance.*

Not doubtinge of those ceremonious and outward duetyes w<sup>ch</sup> yourselues (for example sake) will perfourme, Wee *Thomas Tucker* with y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> Bacchelours are bold to entreat, but as *Thomas, L<sup>rd</sup> Elect* w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> rest of our Councell are ready to expect, that no Tutor or Officer whatsoever shall at any time, or vpon any occasion jntermeddle, or partake with any scholler, or youth whatsoever, but leauinge all matters to the discretion of our selues, stand to those censures and judgements which wee shall giue of all offenders, y<sup>t</sup> are vnder our gouernente in causes appertaininge to our gouernment. All wayes promisinge a carefull readinesse to see schollerlike excercise perfourmed, and orderly quietnesse mayntained in all sortes ; This as Wee promise for our owne partes, so Wee would willingly desire y<sup>t</sup> you should promise the perfourmance of y<sup>e</sup> rest for your partes, accordinge to y<sup>t</sup> bountye & loue which allready you haue shewed us.

Yours	<i>Thomas Tucker</i>
<i>Ioseph Fletcher</i>	<i>Thomas Downer</i>
<i>Iohn Smith</i>	<i>Rouland Juxon</i>
<i>Richard Baylye</i>	<i>Iohn Huckstepp</i>
<i>Richard Holbrooke</i>	<i>Iames Bearblocke</i>
<i>Iohn Towse</i>	<i>Iohn English</i>

This Bill subscribed w<sup>th</sup> all their handes was seene & allowed by all the M<sup>rs</sup> who promised rather more then lesse, then that w<sup>ch</sup> was demaunded. But concerninge y<sup>e</sup> other Bill for Subsidiyes, it was answered, that it was not in their power to graunt it w<sup>th</sup> out the Præsident, whose cominge home, was euery day expected: against w<sup>ch</sup> time it was prouided, and deliuered vnto

him; who together w<sup>th</sup> the 10 Seniors, was loath to graunt any thinge till they were certified what sportes should bee, of what quality & charge, that so they might y<sup>e</sup> better proportion y<sup>e</sup> one to y<sup>e</sup> other, y<sup>e</sup> meanes to the matter: They were also willinge to knowe what particular Meñ would take vpon them y<sup>e</sup> care of furnishinge particular nightes. For they would by no meanes relye vpon generall promises because they were not ignorant how that w<sup>ch</sup> concerneth all in generall is by no mañ in speciall regarded. Wherefore they beinge somewhat, although not fully, satisfied in their demaundes by some of the M<sup>r</sup>, whom they seemed cheefly to trust w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> whole businesse, the Bill was againe perused, and euery mañ ceazed in manner and forme followinge:

*The Coppye of an auncient Act for taxes and subsidyes made in y<sup>e</sup> rayge of our Prædecessor of famous memorye, in this Parliament held in AULA REGNI y<sup>e</sup> vi<sup>th</sup> of Nouember 1577 and now for OUR SELF newly ratified and published, anno regni j<sup>o</sup> Nouemb. 7<sup>o</sup> 1607.*

Because all louinge & loyall-Subjects doe owe not onely themselves, but also their landes, liuinges, goodes, and what soeuer they call theirs, to y<sup>e</sup> good of y<sup>e</sup> Co<sup>m</sup>onwealth, and estate vnder w<sup>ch</sup> they peaceably enjoy all, It is farther enacted that no mañ dissemble his estate, or hide his abilitye, but be willinge at all times to pay such duetyes, taxes, and subsidies as shall be lawfully demaunded & thought reasonable without y<sup>e</sup> hinderance of his owne estate, vpon payne of forfettinge himself and his goodes whatsoever.

Domus vi<sup>li</sup>. xiii<sup>s</sup>. iii<sup>li</sup>d.—More ii<sup>li</sup>. xvi<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>.

Mr Præsidents	- - -	x <sup>li</sup> .	Mr Cliffe	- - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Vice præsid.	- - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Mr Boyle	- - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Raynsby	- - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Mr Androes	- - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Lee	- - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Mr Sandsbury	- - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Sone	- - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Mr Blagroue	- - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Laude	- - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Mr Salterne	- - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Raulinson	- - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Mr Barnard	- - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>

Mr Iuxon - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	S <sup>r</sup> Towse - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Lawson - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>	English - - - - -	vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
Mr Iackson - - - - -	vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>	Steeuens - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>
Mr Tuer - - - - -	vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>	Blagroue - - - - -	vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
Mr Loueden - - - - -	vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>	Virtue - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>
Mr Tillesly - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Hudson - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>
Mr Rich - - - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Clarke - - - - -	ii <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup>
Mr Nash - - - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Alder - - - - -	vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
Mr Sprott - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Dingley Ju. - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr May - - - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Sackuile Se. - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Washburne - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>	Sackuile Ju. - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Bell - - - - -	viii <sup>s</sup> iiiii <sup>d</sup>	Nedham - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Chadwell - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Allworth - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Chamberlen - - - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Alford - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Swinerton Se. - - - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Morgan - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Swinerton Ju. - - - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Chadwell - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Phillips Se. - - - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Clarke - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Phillips Ju. - - - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Leedes Se. - - - - -	xv <sup>s</sup>
Mr Dickinson - - - - -	xx <sup>s</sup>	Leedes Ju. - - - - -	xv <sup>s</sup>
S <sup>r</sup> Smith - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>	Hereford - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Cheney - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Beauance - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Dingly Se. - - - - -	vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>	Brigden - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>
Peake - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Higgs - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>
Hyggins - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Nailor - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>
Anger - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Dale - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>
Stanley - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Cooper - - - - -	ii <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup>
Hungerford - - - - -	xv <sup>s</sup>	Williamson - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>
S <sup>r</sup> Fletcher - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Wrenn - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>
S <sup>r</sup> Downer - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Grice - - - - -	v <sup>s</sup>
S <sup>r</sup> Smith - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Rylie - - - - -	ii <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup>
S <sup>r</sup> Iuxon - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Rippen - - - - -	ii <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup>
S <sup>r</sup> Baylic - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Harris - - - - -	iii <sup>s</sup> iiiii <sup>d</sup>
S <sup>r</sup> Huckstepp - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Langly - - - - -	ii <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup>
S <sup>r</sup> Holbrooke - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>	Iustice - - - - -	iii <sup>s</sup> iiiii <sup>d</sup>
S <sup>r</sup> Bearblock - - - - -	x <sup>s</sup>		

Summa 52<sup>ii</sup> xiii<sup>s</sup> vii<sup>d</sup>

Though y<sup>e</sup> whole company had thus largely contributed towards y<sup>e</sup> ensuinge sports, yet it was found that when all thinges necessary should be layed together, a great some of money would be wantinge and therefore a course was thought vpon of sendinge out priuie Seales to able & willinge Gentlemen w<sup>ch</sup> had bine sometimes Fellowes or Co<sup>m</sup>oners of y<sup>e</sup> Colledge y<sup>t</sup> it would please them to better y<sup>e</sup> stocke, and out of their good will contribute somewhat towards y<sup>e</sup> Princes Reuelles: y<sup>e</sup> forme of this writt was in manner followinge

### THE SUPERScription

*To our trustye, and welbeloued N. N.  
Knight, or Esquier &c.*



Trusty and welbeloued wee greet you well. Although there bee nothinge more against our minde then to be drawne into any course that may burden our loyall Subjects, Yet such is our estate, at this time, in regard of y<sup>e</sup> great and vrgent occasions fallinge and growinge dayly vpon vs without time or respiration as wee shalbe forced præsently to disburse greater somes of money then is possible for vs to prouide by any ordinarye meanes, or to want w<sup>th</sup> out great præjudice. Sejn<sup>g</sup> as well y<sup>e</sup> fame of our

kingdome in y<sup>e</sup> entertaynement of forraine Princes & Embassadours, as y<sup>e</sup> safetie of our owne person, and y<sup>e</sup> whole Comonwealth for the præuentinge of warrs and tumultes, likely to ensue, consisteth in y<sup>e</sup> wealth of our coffers as much as in any one meanes whatsoever. In which consideration wee thinke it needlesse to vse any more argumentes from such a Prince to such a Subiect, but y<sup>t</sup>, as our necessitie is y<sup>e</sup> only cause of our request, so your loue and duety must be y<sup>e</sup> cheife motiue of your ready perfourmance and helpe in furnishing these our wantes, not only w<sup>th</sup> your person, but w<sup>th</sup> your purse in your owne absence: A matter wherof we make no doubt, beinge fully perswaded of your seruice & fidelitie. Therefore our will and pleasure is that præsently upon y<sup>e</sup> receipt hereof you cause a some of money accordinge to y<sup>r</sup> abilitie & greatnesse of y<sup>r</sup> loue to bee deliuered to Thomas Clarke whom we haue appointed to be our Collector in y<sup>e</sup> County of Middlesex; the lone wherof only we desire to be vntill y<sup>e</sup> next great yeare of Plato, then to be jmediatly repaid by vs or our successors to you or y<sup>r</sup> Assignes y<sup>t</sup> shall then demaund it.

Giuen vnder our priuye Seale at our Pallace of S<sup>t</sup>. Iohns in Oxen, the seuenth of December in the first yeare of our rayne, 1607.

*The names of those who were serued w<sup>th</sup> this writt, and who most willingly obeyed vpon the receipt thereof, were these followinge<sup>a</sup>*

S <sup>r</sup> Robert Chamberlen	Mr Whitlock	- - -	xxx <sup>s</sup>
who contributed	Mr Lydall	- - -	xx <sup>s</sup>
S <sup>r</sup> William Paddy	Mr Barklye	- - -	xx <sup>s</sup>
S <sup>r</sup> George Wright	Mr Kiete	- - -	xx <sup>s</sup>
Mr Doctor Perin	Mr Hugh May	- - -	xx <sup>s</sup>
Mr Doctor Searchfield	Mr Martin	- - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Doctor Warner	Mr Wilmont	- - -	x <sup>s</sup>
Mr Hawlye	Mr Bowstred	- . -	x <sup>ss</sup>
Suma			xvi <sup>li</sup> . x <sup>s</sup> . 0

<sup>a</sup> Others were serued and bragd of it, as though they had giuen, but sent nothing.

For all these Subsidies at home, and helps abroad, yet it was founde y<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> ende there would rather be want (as jndeed it hapned) then any superfluitye, and therefore y<sup>e</sup> Prince tooke order w<sup>th</sup> the Bowers to send out warrantes to all y<sup>e</sup> Tenantes & other frendes of y<sup>e</sup> Colledge, y<sup>t</sup> they should send in extraordinary prouision against euery Feast, w<sup>ch</sup> accordingly was perfourmed; Some sendinge money, some Wine, some Venison some other prouision, euery one accordinge to his abilitye.

All thinges beinge thus sufficiently (as it was thought) prouided for, y<sup>e</sup> Councell table w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Lord himself, mett together to nominate Officers & to appoynt the day of y<sup>e</sup> Princes publike jn- stallment w<sup>ch</sup> was agreed should be on S<sup>t</sup>. Andrews day at night; because at that time y<sup>e</sup> Colledge also was to chouse their new Officers for y<sup>e</sup> yeare followinge.

Now for y<sup>t</sup> they would not playnely & barely jn- stall him without any farther ceremonies, it was thought fitt that his whole ensuinge Regiment (for good lucke sake) should be consecrated to y<sup>e</sup> *Deitie of Fortune*, as y<sup>e</sup> sole Mistres & Patronesse of his estate, and therefore a Schollerlike deuise called, *Ara Fortunæ* was prouided for his installment; w<sup>ch</sup> was perfourmed in manner & forme followinge :

## ARA FORTVNÆ.

*Inter-locutores.*

PRINCEPS.	RUSTICUS.
FORTUNA.	STULTUS.
TOLMÆA.	REBELLIS PRIMUS.
THESAURARIUS.	———— SECUNDUS.
CAMERARIUS.	———— TERTIUS.
JURISCONSULTUS.	———— QUARTUS.
PHILOSOPHUS.	NUNCIUS.

\* \* \* \* \*

[*The Drama is not given on account of its length. And it will be remarked, that, wherever asterisks are substituted, some portion of the MS. has been omitted.*]



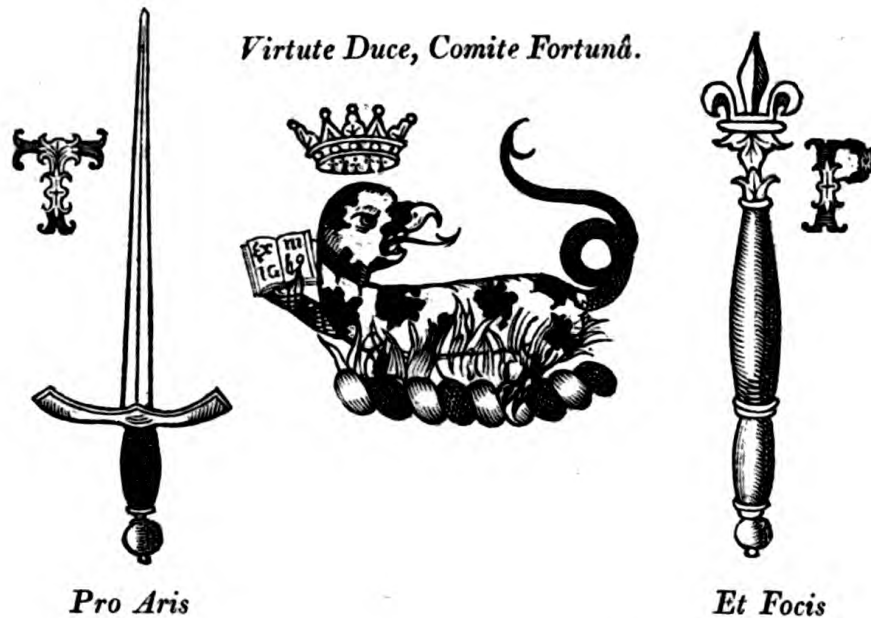
This Showe by our selues was not thought worthye of a stage or scaffoldes, and therefore after supper y<sup>e</sup> tables were only sett together, w<sup>ch</sup> was not done w<sup>th</sup> out great toyle & difficulty, by reason of y<sup>e</sup> great multitude of people (w<sup>ch</sup> by y<sup>e</sup> default of y<sup>e</sup> dore-keepers, and diuers others, euey mañ bringinge in his freinds) had fild y<sup>e</sup> Hall before wee thought of it. But for all this it bega<sup>ne</sup> before 8 of clock, and was well liked by y<sup>e</sup> whole audience, who, how vnruley so euer they meante to bee afterwarde, resolued I thinke at first w<sup>th</sup> their good applause and quiet behaiour to drawe vs on so farr, as wee should not bee able to retourne backwardes without shame & discredit. They gaue vs at y<sup>e</sup> ende 4 seuerall & generall plaudites; at y<sup>e</sup> 2 wherof y<sup>e</sup> Canopie w<sup>ch</sup> hunge ouer y<sup>e</sup> Altare of Fortune (as it had bi<sup>ne</sup> frighted w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> noise, or meante to signifie that 2 plaudites were as much as it deserued) suddenly fell downe; but it was cleanly supported by some of y<sup>e</sup> standers by till y<sup>e</sup> company was voyded, y<sup>t</sup> none but our selues tooke notice of it.

Some vpon y<sup>e</sup> sight of this Showe (for y<sup>e</sup> better e<sup>n</sup>oblinge of his person, and drawinge his pedigree euen from y<sup>e</sup> Godes because the Prince's name was Tucker, and y<sup>e</sup> last Prince before him was Dr. Case) made this conceipt y<sup>t</sup> *Casus et Fortuna genuerunt Τυχαιον Principem Fortunatum*—so y<sup>e</sup> one his father, and y<sup>e</sup> other his mother.

Another accident worthy obseruation (and w<sup>ch</sup> was allso then obserued) was y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Foole carelesly sittinge downe at y<sup>e</sup> Princes feete brake his staff in y<sup>e</sup> midst, whence wee could not but directly gather a verye ill omen, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> default and follye of some woulde bee y<sup>e</sup> very breaknecke of our ensueinge sports, w<sup>ch</sup> how it fell out, I leaue to the censures of others; our selues (I am sure) were guilty to our selues of many weaknesses and faultes, y<sup>e</sup> number whereof were encreased by y<sup>e</sup> crossinge vntowardnesse, and backwardnesse of diuers of y<sup>e</sup> Princes neerest followers, nay y<sup>e</sup> Prince himself had some weaknesses w<sup>ch</sup> did much præiudice his state, whereof y<sup>e</sup> cheifest weere his openesse, and familiaritye w<sup>th</sup> all sortes, beinge vnwillinge to displease any, yet not able to please all. But to proceede:—On S<sup>t</sup> Thomas day at night y<sup>e</sup> officers before elect were solemnly proclaimed by a Sergeant at

armes, and an Herauld, y<sup>e</sup> trompetts soundinge beetwixt every title. This Proclamation after it was read, was for a time hunge vp in y<sup>e</sup> Hall, y<sup>t</sup> every ma<sup>n</sup> might y<sup>e</sup> better vnderstande y<sup>e</sup> qualitie of his owne place, and they y<sup>t</sup> were of lower, or no place, might learne what duety to perfourme to others.

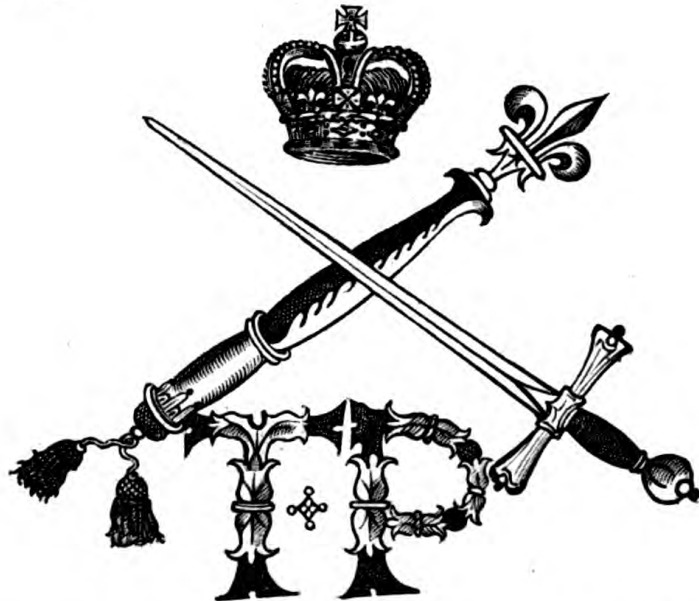
The ma<sup>n</sup>er whereof was as followeth :



Whereas by y<sup>e</sup> contagious poyson, and spreadinge malice of some ill disposed persons, hath bin<sup>e</sup> threatned not onelye y<sup>e</sup> daunger of subuertinge peaceable & orderlye proceedinges, but y<sup>e</sup> almost vtter annihilatinge of auncient & laudable customes—It hath binne thought conuenient, or rather absolutely necessarye for y<sup>e</sup> auoydinge of a most daungerous ensuinge Anarchie, a more setled order of gouernment, for the better safetie of all well meaninge Subiects, and curbinge of discontented, headstronge persons, should bee established. And whereas through wante of good lawes by wise and discreet Magistrates to bee duely



and truly executed, a giddy conceipt hath possest y<sup>e</sup> mindes of manye turbulent spirites, of endueringe no superiour, hardly an æquall, whereby y<sup>e</sup> Co<sup>m</sup>on-wealth might growe to bee a manye-headed monster—It hath bin<sup>e</sup> prouided by y<sup>e</sup> staide and mature deliberations of well experienc<sup>t</sup> gouernours and prouident Counsellours, y<sup>t</sup> one whose highe deserts might answere his highe aduancement should bee sett ouer all to y<sup>e</sup> rulinge and directinge of all,—Therefore by these præsent<sup>e</sup>s bee it knowne vnto all of what estate or condicion soeuer whome it shall concerne y<sup>t</sup> Thomas Tucker an honorable wise & learned Gentleman to y<sup>e</sup> great comeforte of y<sup>e</sup> weale-publique from hence-forth to be reputed, taken and obayed for the true, onely and vndoubted Monarche of this reuellinge Climate, whome y<sup>e</sup> generall consent and ioyn<sup>t</sup>e approbation of y<sup>e</sup> whole Co<sup>m</sup>on-wealth hath inuested and crowned with these honours & titles followinge :



The most magnificent and renowned THOMAS by the fauour of Fortune, Prince of Alba Fortunata, Lord S<sup>t</sup> Iohns, high Regent of y<sup>e</sup> Hall, Duke of St. Giles, Marquesse of Magdalens, Landgraue of y<sup>e</sup> Groue, County Palatine of y<sup>e</sup> Cloisters, Cheife

Bailiffe of y<sup>e</sup> Beaumonts, high Ruler of Rome, Maister of the Mañor of Waltham, Gouvernour of Gloster-greene, sole Co-māunder of all Titles, Turneaments, and Triumphes, Superintendent in all Solemnities whatsoever.

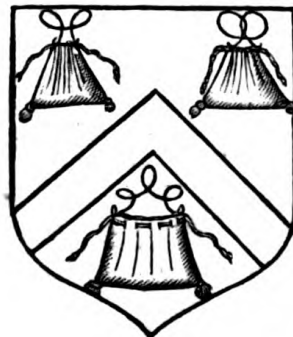
Now because they whom y<sup>e</sup> vnknowne cares, & vnweildie burdens of a sole regiment shall relie vpon, neede extraordinary helpe in y<sup>e</sup>ir more then ordinarye affaires, Hee hath as well for y<sup>e</sup> better discharge & ease of those royall duetyes (as it were) w<sup>ch</sup> attend on his place, as for y<sup>e</sup> auoidinge y<sup>e</sup> odious & ingratefull suspicion of a single dominion, and priuate Tyrañye, selected and chosen vnto himself a graue and learned assistance both for counsell and gouernment, whom, and euery of w<sup>ch</sup>, his princely will is, shall in y<sup>e</sup>ir seuerall places & dignities bee both honored and obeid, w<sup>th</sup> no lesse respect and obseruance then if himself were there præsent in person. And that carelesse ignorance may bee no lawfull excuse for y<sup>e</sup> breach of his will therin hee hath appointed their seuerall names and titles, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup>ir subordinate officers and deputies to be signified & proclaimed to all his louinge and leige Subjects, in mañer followinge :



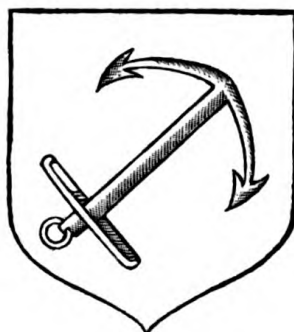
The right gracious Iohn Duke of Groueland, Earle de Bello-Monté, Baron Smith, cheife Ranger of y<sup>e</sup> Woods & Forrests, great M<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Prince's Game, hath for his subordinate Officers,  
 S<sup>r</sup> Frauncis Hudson, Keeper of y<sup>e</sup> Parkes, & Warder of  
 y<sup>e</sup> Warrens.  
 S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Grice, Forrester, & Sargeaunt of y<sup>e</sup> Wood-howse.



The right honourable Rowland Lord Iuxon, L<sup>rd</sup> Chauncelour,  
 keeper of y<sup>e</sup> great Seale, Signer of all publicke Charters, al-  
 lower of all Priuiledges, hath for his subordinate officers,  
 Sr William Dickenson, M<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Requests, & y<sup>e</sup> Princes  
 Remembrancer.  
 Sr Owen Vertue, Clarke of y<sup>e</sup> Signet, and Chafer of Waxe



The right honourable Thomas L<sup>rd</sup> Downer, L<sup>rd</sup> high Treasurer,  
 Receauer generall of all Rents, Reuenewes, Subsidies, belong-  
 inge by Nature, custome or accident to y<sup>e</sup> Prince; y<sup>e</sup> great  
 Payemaster of all necessary charges appertayninge to y<sup>e</sup> Court,  
 hath for his subordinate Officers,  
 Sr Iohn Williamson, Steward of y<sup>e</sup> Howsehold, Disburser  
 for y<sup>e</sup> Familye.  
 Sr Christopher Wrenn, Cofferer, and Clarke of y<sup>e</sup> Exche-  
 quer.



The right honourable Ioseph L<sup>rd</sup>. Fletcher, L<sup>rd</sup> high Admirall, great Co<sup>m</sup>aunder of all y<sup>e</sup> narrow seas, floods, and passages; Suruayer of y<sup>e</sup> Nauye, Mayster of y<sup>e</sup> Ordinance, hath for his subordinate Officers,

S<sup>r</sup> Stephan Angier, Warden of y<sup>e</sup> Cinque Ports, and Vic-tualer of y<sup>e</sup> Fleet.

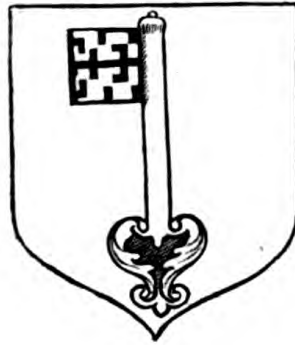
S<sup>r</sup> Anthony Steeuens Captayne of y<sup>e</sup> Guard.



The right honourable Richard Lord Baylie, Lord high Marshall, Præsident of all Titles, and Turnements, Co<sup>m</sup>and<sup>r</sup> in all Tri-umphes, Suppressor of suddayne tumultes, Supervisor of all games, and publique pastimes, hath for his subordinate officers,

S<sup>r</sup> William Blagroue, M<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Reuells.

S<sup>r</sup> Iohn Hungerford, Knight Marshall, seuer Co<sup>m</sup>aunder of y<sup>e</sup> Wayes for y<sup>e</sup> Princes passage.



The right honourable Iohn Lord Towse, Lord high Chamberlayne, Purueior for y<sup>e</sup> Princes pallace, Ouer seer of all feasts and banquets, furnisher of all Chambers, and Galleries, Examener of all priuate pastimes, hath for his subordinate Officers,

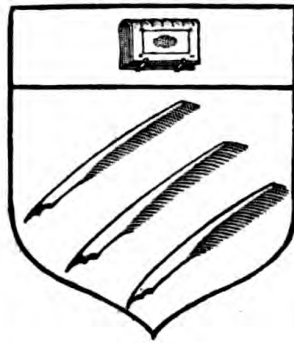
S <sup>r</sup> Richard Swinerton	}	y <sup>e</sup> Princes Wards & Squiers of his
S <sup>r</sup> William Cheyney		
M <sup>r</sup> Edward Cooper, Groome-Porter.		



The right honourable Richard L<sup>rd</sup> Holbrooke Comptroller generall, cheife ouer-seer of all Purseuants, Orderer of all howsehold Seruaunts, hath for his subordinate officers,

S <sup>r</sup> Thomas Stanley	}	Sergeaunts at Armes & Gentlemeñ
M <sup>r</sup> Iohn Alford		

M<sup>r</sup> Brian Nailor, M<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Robes of state, Keeper of y<sup>e</sup> Wardropp, and Surveior of y<sup>e</sup> Liueries.



The right honourable James Lord Berbloke, principall Secretarye,  
 Lord priuye Seale, designer of all Embasies, Drawer of all  
 Edicts and Letters, Scribe to y<sup>e</sup> State, hath for his subordinate  
 Officers,

S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Clarke, M<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Roles, & Prothonotarye.

M<sup>r</sup> Marcheamount Nedham, Clarke of y<sup>e</sup> Councill-Table.



The right honourable Iohn L<sup>rd</sup> English, L<sup>rd</sup> Cheife Iustice, Exa-  
 mener of all causes capitall; Sessor vpon life & death, Judge  
 of controuersies criminall, hath for his subordinate officers,

S<sup>r</sup> Iohn Alder, Attourney generall, & y<sup>e</sup> Princes Sollicitor.

M<sup>r</sup> Iohn Sackevile, Baylife Erraunt.

Now because good Governours w<sup>th</sup> out good lawes, carefull Magistrates w<sup>th</sup>-out wholesome Statutes are like dumē (though paynted) Images, or vnweapon'd Souldiers—Hee of his absolute authoritye, conferred vpon him in y<sup>e</sup> late free Election, doth ratifie and establish all such Decrees and Statutes, as Hee now findeth wisely and warely ordayned of his famous Prædecessor; promisinge onely by a full and seueare execution to put life in their dead remembrance, Addinge moreouer some few cautions to bee obserued in his ensuinge Triumphes, as followeth—

*First* Wee will and comāund y<sup>t</sup> no Forreyner, or home-borne Subject of what estate or condicōn soeuer p̄sume to disturbe Vs in our priuate Walkes and Galleries; much lesse to pester o<sup>r</sup> Chamber of Præsence, either by themselues or others, vpon perill of o<sup>r</sup> displeasure and certaine imprisonment for y<sup>e</sup> night p̄sent; w<sup>ch</sup> fault because it is too comōn, and very præjudiciall to our State, Wee charge o<sup>r</sup> officers appointed for y<sup>t</sup> purpose to see puñisht w<sup>th</sup> all rigour & severitye, respectinge no mans person, but such as shall be thought necessarye and allowed by speciall Prærogatiue of y<sup>e</sup> Prince himself.

*Secondly* because lowlinesse, and vndervaluinge humilitie in the judgement of y<sup>e</sup> Sage haue binē allwayes præfer'd before high pride & ouertoppinge arrogance, wee thinke it most reasonable, y<sup>t</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> better freedome of all mens sight, and auoydinge y<sup>e</sup> abvse of engrossinge of our sportes, y<sup>t</sup> the meanest and lowest of our Subjects enjoy y<sup>e</sup> former places, y<sup>t</sup> if they offende they may bee easily ouer-lookt by their Superiours, whom Wee will haue stand behinde for y<sup>e</sup> same purpose vpon perill of displacinge, or loosinge their hatts if not y<sup>e</sup>r heads.

*Thirdly* for p̄ventinge y<sup>e</sup> malice of detractinge tounge, and y<sup>t</sup> Wee may seeme to comāund no thinge w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> most parte of our Subjects shall not bee most willinge to obserue, Wee will & strayghtly charge, y<sup>t</sup> nothinge either priuately or publickly shalbe performed at w<sup>ch</sup> there shall not bee somē, and perhaps just exception taken w<sup>th</sup> all vpon o<sup>r</sup> princely bountye, licensinge them w<sup>ch</sup> knowe least to except most.

*Fourthly* out of o<sup>r</sup> open liberalitye wee graunt free libertye to

all wandringe Spies, & Knights errant y<sup>t</sup> shall visitt o<sup>r</sup> Court to furnish y<sup>em</sup> selues w<sup>th</sup> any necessarye y<sup>t</sup> themselues shall like, or first lay hands on; All-wayses prouided, y<sup>t</sup> beinge forreiners and in a strange place, their carriadge be cleanly & warye, vpon payne of beeinge discried, & so taken for plaine theeves, w<sup>ch</sup>. otherwise might passe for howse-hold purueiors, & allowed takers.

*Fifthly* because out of diuersities of opinion, y<sup>e</sup> best may bee chosen, and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> multitude of objections most discouer trueth, wee further will and comāund that no mañ comē to any of o<sup>r</sup> consultations w<sup>th</sup>out some objection readye, and that no two agree in one and y<sup>e</sup> same opinion; but w<sup>th</sup> all warninge them y<sup>t</sup> they be as willinge to be answered, as to oppose, vpon perill of talkinge idely, & by consequence not to bee hearde.

*Sixtly* because nothinge is more for y<sup>e</sup> enrichinge of a kingdome then merchandize & comēce w<sup>th</sup> other Nations, Bee it therefore enacted for y<sup>e</sup> maintenaunce of y<sup>e</sup> same trade in Veluets, Satins, Sylkes, Rashe and other Stuffs as fitt for tearinge as fine for wearinge, y<sup>t</sup> none of his Highnesse Subjects of what Degree or State soeuer cominge to visitt his Court at time of Revells, shall p<sup>s</sup>sume to hinder or finde fault w<sup>th</sup> nayles, tenter-hookes, haspes, latches, splinters, chinkes, or such like, put in trust by his Highnesse to teare out good clothes, and to keepe Marketts quicke, vnder payne of beinge accounted miserable, and to base to followe y<sup>e</sup> Courte. Prouided allwayes y<sup>t</sup> no Subject be forced to such willfull prodigallitye as to rente good clothes, if hee cañ keepe them whole, any thinge to the contrarye in this Act not-w<sup>th</sup>standinge.

*Seauenthly* because it is farr from y<sup>e</sup> Princes purpose to ouerburden any of his louinge and liege People, or to take too much of any free or forward spirits, readye to doe him all loyall and laudable seruice,—Bee it therefore lawfull for manye w<sup>ch</sup> shall freely, and of their owne accorde, w<sup>th</sup> out any constrainte or inuitation, make their personall attendance at y<sup>e</sup> Princes Reuells, to see more then they knowe, and to heare more then they vnderstand, yea, and (yf neede be, and y<sup>e</sup>ir owne occasion so require) to vnderstand more then y<sup>e</sup>i heare; that is to say to mistake and misconstrue any thinge accordinge to their owne will and purpose,



vpon payne of beinge thought to judicious for y<sup>e</sup> one, and to ingenious for y<sup>e</sup> other, and so consequently vnfit to liue in this criticall and censorious age,—Allwayes prouided that euery one may see and heare as much as hee cann, vnderstand as much as hee is able, any thinge in this statute to the contrary not w<sup>th</sup> standinge.

*Eyghthly* and lastly, for y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Prince's will and pleasure is that one Subject may liue by an other, and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> greater and stronger sorte of People may not too much wronge and oppresse y<sup>e</sup> weaker, w<sup>ch</sup> hath frō time to time bredd much clamour, and lamantable out cryes, euen w<sup>th</sup> in his owne Pallace, therefore for y<sup>e</sup> auoydinge of all such oppression, his Highnesse strayghtly chargeth and comāundeth all such as at any time cañot gett in, to stande w<sup>th</sup> out vpon paine of beinge thought foolish & desperate for attemptinge more then is possible; Prouided allwayes y<sup>t</sup> no māñ bee constrained to comē so late that hee must needes bee shutt out, or so soone y<sup>t</sup> he must needes be thrust out, but that y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> are w<sup>th</sup> in may bee conueniently prouided for, and they that be w<sup>th</sup> out may quietly prouide for themselues, and not striue to enter by indirect meanes, as climebinge of walls, breakinge of windowes, and such like, when as y<sup>e</sup> doores and gates euer doe, or shall lie open for y<sup>em</sup>. All w<sup>ch</sup> his Highnesse will haue perfourmed, vpon paine of beinge troublesome to no purpose.

Giuen at our Manor of Whites-Hall, December y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>th</sup>  
in y<sup>e</sup> first of our Raygne.



The same night the Prince, w<sup>th</sup> the rest of his Councell meetinge at the high table in the Hall, a Bill was præferred by the L<sup>rd</sup> Treasurer for the aduancement of M<sup>r</sup> Henery Swinartoñ to y<sup>e</sup> Earldome of Cloyster-sheere, and y<sup>e</sup> ouerseeing of y<sup>e</sup> Princes

great Librarye. What y<sup>e</sup> particular woordes of this Bill were is vncertaine; onlye it beinge subscribed w<sup>th</sup> a *Seruus tibi deuotissimus, H. Swinartōn*—the Prince pervsinge it, was heard to say, *Seruus tibi deuotissimus! et tanta quærit?* Are his woordes so lowely, and his request so highe?—Yet it beinge further prest for him by y<sup>e</sup> whole Councill, who pleaded that it came vnto him by a kinde of right, and lineall descent, for that his chamb<sup>r</sup> was directly vnder the Librarye and joyninge to y<sup>e</sup> Cloysters, y<sup>e</sup> Prince at length graunted y<sup>e</sup> request, and his title was p<sup>s</sup>ently drawne by y<sup>e</sup> Clarke of y<sup>e</sup> Councill-table, and pronounced in ma<sup>n</sup>er followinge



The right Honorable Henery L<sup>rd</sup> Swinartōn Earle of Cloister-Sheer, Barro<sup>n</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Garden, cheife M<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Presse, and ouerseer of y<sup>e</sup> Princes great Library hath for his subordinate officers,  
M<sup>r</sup> William Rippin, Surveior of y<sup>e</sup> Walkes.  
M<sup>r</sup> Christopher Riley, Corrector of y<sup>e</sup> Printe.

From this time forward, and not before, the Prince was thought fully to be enstalde, and y<sup>e</sup> forme of gouernement fully established, in-so-much that none might or durst contradict any thinge w<sup>ch</sup> was appoynted by himself, or any of his Officers.

The Holy-Dayes beinge now at hand, his priuye-chamb<sup>r</sup> was provided and furnisht, wherein a chayre of state was placed vpon a carpett w<sup>th</sup> a cloth of state hangde ouer it, newly made for y<sup>e</sup> same purpose. On Christmas day in y<sup>e</sup> morninge he was at-

tended on to prayers by y<sup>e</sup> whole companye of y<sup>e</sup> Bacchelours, and some others of his Gentlemeñ Vshers, bare before him. At diñer beinge sett downe in y<sup>e</sup> Hall at y<sup>e</sup> high table in y<sup>e</sup> Vice-Præsident's place (for y<sup>e</sup> Præsident himself was then allso p'sent) hee was serued w<sup>th</sup> 20 dishes to a messe, all w<sup>ch</sup> were brought in by Gentlemeñ of y<sup>e</sup> Howse attired in his Guard's coats, vshered in by y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>rd</sup> Comptroller, and other Officers of y<sup>e</sup> Hall. The first messe was a Boar's Head, w<sup>ch</sup> was carried by y<sup>e</sup> tallest and lustiest of all y<sup>e</sup> Guard, before whom (as attendants) wente first, one attired in a horseman's coate, w<sup>th</sup> a Boars-speare in his hande, next to him an other Huntsmañ in greene, w<sup>th</sup> a bloody faucion drawne; next to him 2 Pages in tafatye sarcenet, each of y<sup>em</sup> w<sup>th</sup> a messe of mustard; next to whome came hee y<sup>t</sup> carried y<sup>e</sup> Boares-head crost w<sup>th</sup> a greene silke Scarfe, by w<sup>ch</sup> hunge y<sup>e</sup> empty Scabbard of y<sup>e</sup> faulcion w<sup>ch</sup> was carried before him. As y<sup>e</sup> entred y<sup>e</sup> Hall, He sange this Christmas Caroll, y<sup>e</sup> three last verses of euerie Staffe beinge repeated after him by y<sup>e</sup> whole companye :

1. The Boare is dead,  
 Loe, heare is his head,  
 What mañ could haue doñe more  
 Then his head of to strike,  
 Meleager like,  
 And bringe it as I doe before ?
2. He liuinge spoyled  
 Where good meñ toyled,  
 Which made kinde Ceres sorrye;  
 But now dead and drawne,  
 Is very good brawne,  
 And wee haue brought it for y<sup>u</sup>.
3. Then sett downe y<sup>e</sup> Swineyard,  
 The foe to y<sup>e</sup> Vineyard  
 Lett Bacchus crowne his fall,  
 Lett this Boares-head and mustard  
 Stand for Pigg, Goose & Custard,  
 And so y<sup>u</sup> are wellcome all.

At this time, as on all other Holy-Dayes, y<sup>e</sup> Princes allowed Musitions (w<sup>ch</sup> were sent for from Readinge, because o<sup>r</sup> owne Towne Musick had giueñ vs the slipp, as y<sup>ci</sup> vse to doe, at that time when wee had most need of them) played all Diñer time, and allso at Supper. The Prince as ofte as hee satt in y<sup>e</sup> Hall was attended on by a Coñoner, and Scholler of y<sup>e</sup> Colledge in tafaty Sarcenett. After Supp<sup>r</sup> there was a private Showe perfourmed in y<sup>e</sup> mañer of an Interlude, contayninge the order of y<sup>e</sup> Saturnalls, and shewinge the first cause of Christmas-Candles, and in the ende there was an application made to the Day, and Natiuitie of Christ, All w<sup>ch</sup> was perfourmed in mañer followinge :

## SATURNALIA.

HERCULES.

CURIUS.

DOULUS.

\* \* \* \* \*

This shew was very well liked of our selves, and the better; ffirst, because itt was the voluntary service of a younge youth;—nexte, because there were no straungers to trouble vs.

St. Steevens day was past over in silence, and so had St. John's day also; butt that some of the Princes honest neighbours of St. Giles's presented him with a maske or morris, w<sup>ch</sup> though it were but rudely performed, yet itt being so freely & lovingly profered, it could not but bee as lovingly received.

The same nighte, the twelve daies were suddenly, and as it were extempore, brought in, to offer their service to the Prince, the holy-daies speaking Latine, and the working-daies English, the transition was this :

Yee see these working-daies they weare no satten,  
And I assure you they can speake no Latten ;  
But if you please to stay a-while,  
Some shepheard for them will chaunge the style.

After some few daunces the Prince, not much liking the sporte (for that most of them were out both in there speeches and measures, having but thought of this devise some few houres before) rose, & lefte the hall, after whose departure, an honest fellow to breake of the sportes for that night, and to void the company made suddenly this Epilogue

These daunces were pform'd of yore  
By many worthy Elfes,  
Now if you will haue any more  
Pray shake your heeles your selues.

The next day being Innocents day, it was expected, & partly determined by o' selues, that the Tragedy of *Philomela* should haue bene publikely acted, w<sup>ch</sup> (as wee thought) would well haue fitted the day, by reason of the murder of Innocent Itis. But the carpenters being no way ready w<sup>th</sup> the stage, or scaffolds (whereof notwithstanding some were made before Christmas, wee were constrained to differre it till the nexte day, w<sup>ch</sup> was the 29 of December.

At which time in the morning Mr. President, sending for one of y<sup>e</sup> deanes, to know whether all thinges were in a readines, it was aunswared that the Prince him selfe, who was to play Tereus, had gott such an exceeding cold, that it was impossible for him to speake, or speaking to bee heard. Wherefore they consulted to differre the acting of it yet longer, but then considering that all the straungers were already invited, and all other thinges in readines, that was not thought so fitt. And therefore casting againe in there minds what might bee done, many courses were thought vpon, but all disliked; att length itt was concluded (in case the Prince should not hould out) that then the Authour of the Tragedy, who was best acquainted with it, & could say most of the verses, should goe forward, where the Prince was constrained to leave, and to that purpose both were ready in apparell, and therefore for the better conveiaunce fowre verses were thought vpon to be said by the Prince att the end of the first Sceane of the second acte. The verses were these :

Terea tyrannum pace Fortunæ exuo  
 Elinguis esse pergo Fortunæ \* modo,  
 Sic muta sequitur pœna, pro muto malo  
 Suffectus alius Tereus placeat precor.

This conceipte was soe well liked of all them that heard of itt, that manye sayde that itt was pittie itt was not put in practise though there were noe need of itt, but yet for all that, wee thought plaine dealing better then a cunning shifte.

Now for that itt was thought not to stand with the prince's state, barely to bee an actor w<sup>th</sup> others, itt was contriued that hee should first enter like himselfe, w<sup>th</sup> his traine, and so take his chaire as the chiefe spectator, and then Fortune his only patronesse, should appeare and find faulte with his still looking on, and doeing no thing himselfe, wheruppon bothe for the more solemnity should take vppon them to bee actors in the ensueing tragedy, all w<sup>ch</sup> was pformed in manner followeing

## INDUCTIO FORTUNÆ.

*Ingr̄ed. primo Princeps cum nobilibus, satellitibus et reliqua pompa: omnes togati sedent. Dum Musica pulsatur, ingred. ad eos Fortuna librum manu gestans, cum Sacerdote præeunte, Fortuna præfatur:*

*Fort.* Et quid togata porro majestas parat?  
 Amphictyoneos nempe concessus? nouo  
 Mundo studetur? iste concilio dies?  
 Quin surge, regni, surge possessor breuis,  
 Concilia vanas quam diu nectent moras?  
 In actionem prodeant, reges noui  
 Priscos agant; persona succrescit recens,  
 Concilia, mores, facta priscorum manent.  
 Sortire nostrâ paginâ historiam tuam  
 Vt sortientem dirigam, est magnum nefas.  
 Sortire; quid fit?

*Princeps sorte legit paginam et in Historiam Terei incidit.*

\* *Philomelæ.*

*Princ.* Terei nomen lego.

*Fort.* Exuite vestras turba prægravior togas.

*Omnes togas exeunt, et parati ad scenam apparent.*

Vel ipsa velum porro deducam meum,

Oculis apertis vt meas partes agam.

Dextrâ reposui jam rotam pedibus globum

Se quisque tristes particeps scenæ paret

Suam dolores, et voluptatem ferunt.

Vobis cauete, merita distinguo suum

Cuiq; iustè diuidam ingenuis probis,

Doctisq; amorem: non boni spretos sciant.

*Exeunt omnes. In cathedra principis coronam et sceptrum relinquentes: ne sedes prorsus vacaret, mox singuli ad actionem prodeunt.*

## PHILOMELA.

TEREUS, REX THRACIÆ.

PROGNE, REGINA, UXOR TEREI.

EUGENES, A CONSILIIJS TEREI.

PHAULUS, SERUUS TEREI.

TRES SOCIJ TEREI A CLASSE.

ANCILLA PROGNES.

PHILOMELA, SOROR PROGNES.

ITIS, FILIUS PROGNES ET TEREI.

ANCILLA PHILOMELÆ.

FAUSTULUS, PASTOR REGIUS.

FAUSTULA, PASTORIS FILIA.

## CHORUS.

TERRA.

MARE.

\* \* \* \* \*



At the end of this tragedy, when Fortune and the Prince were ready to enter the stage, it was remembred that there was never an epologue to dismisse the company, and therefore suddenly this one verse was made and put in Fortune's mouth to speake

Et si ista placeant vel Deæ plausum date.

And so this begging of a plaudity for a God sake seru'd for other compliment which was not mist, because it was thought no more was intended.

The whole play was wel acted and wel liked, the princes voyce held out wel, but the best and most judicious poet sayd in merryment that there was one great fault, and that was the losse of Philomelas voyce, who (as long as the history gave her leave to speake) spake so sweetly and acted so smothly that the audience could have found in their hartes that the story should have rather beene falsified then so good a voyce lost. But it pleased us well that they should rather desire to heare more than bee weary of that which they hard.

Itis was much wondered at for speaking Lattin because he was so little in his long coates, that hee was taken to bee but a child of 7 or 8 yeares ould.

Other accidents were observed, as the fall of the prince, which was so great that they sayd hee stood like a prince and fell like a prince; majesticke in the one and terrible in the other.

New-yeares eue was wholly spent in preparation for the princes triumphs, so that nothing was done or expected that night.

Next day in the morning (beeing new-yeares-day) the prince sent M<sup>r</sup> Richard Swinnerton one of the Squires of his body to M<sup>r</sup> Præsident with a paire of gloves, charging him to say nothing but these two verses:

The prince and his councill, in signe of their loves,  
Present you their Præsident with these paire of gloves.

There was some what elce written in the paper which covered them, but what it is uncertaine.

At night were celebrated the princes triumphs, at which time onely and never before nor after he was carryed in full state from his pallace to the hall, where in the sight of the whole vniuersity a supplication was presented unto him by Time and seconded with a shew call'd *Times Complaint*, which wee should bee ashamed heere to insert, if wee thought it would please no better in the reading then it did in hearing, but (bee it as it will) wee entend the worse should bee knowne as well as the best, though, to speake the truth without boasting, wee our selves thought not so ill of it as others, nether will future times wee hope judge it so vile as the present did: howsoeuer it was perform'd in manner and forme following:

## TIMES COMPLAINT.

TIME.

VERITAS, THE DAUGHTER OF TIME.

OPINION	}	SEDUCTERS OF VERITAS.
ERROR		

STUDIOSO, A SCHOLLER.

MANCO, A LAME SOULDIOUR.

CLINIAS, A POORE COUNTRY-MAN.

HUMPHRY SWALLOW, A DRUNKEN COBLER.

GOODWIFE SPIGGOT, AN ALE-WIFE.

PHILONICES, A RANGLING LAWYER.

SERUUS PHILONICES.

BELLICOSO, A CASHEERE CORPORALL.

## PROLOGUE.\*

Worthelie heere wee bring you Times Complaint  
 Whom wee haue most iust cause for to complaine of,  
 For hee hath lent vs such a little space  
 That what wee doe wants much of its true grace.  
 Yet let your wonted loue that kindelie take,  
 W<sup>ch</sup> wee could wish were better for your sake.

\* This portion is inserted to introduce *the Prince's Triumphs*, as they are termed.

*Enter TIME with the Musicians to place them.*

*Time.* O wellsaid, wellsaid; wellcome, wellcome, faith!  
 It doth mee good to see I haue some friends.  
 Come, true obseruers of due time, come on:  
 A fitt of musicke, but keepe time, keepe time  
 In your remembrance still, or else you iarre:  
 These for my sake to much neglected are.  
 The world tearmes them beggars, fiddling roagues,  
 But come my fiddling freinds, I like you well,  
 And for my sake I hope this company,  
 Naie more the Prince himselfe, will like your tunes.  
 Here take your place and shew your greatest skill,  
 All now is well that is not verie ill.

*TIME expecting the comming of the prince (to whom hee  
 preferreth a petition) placeth himselfe on the stage till  
 the traine bee past.*

This waie hee comes, here will I place my selfe,  
 They saie hee is an honourable Prince,  
 Respectfull, curteous, liberall, and learn'd:  
 If hee bee soe hee will not choose but heare mee.  
 Poore aged Time was neuer so abuse,  
 And in theise daies Princes themselues are wrongd.  
 If not for my sake, yet for his owne good,  
 Hee will read ouer my petition.  
 Oft hath the like beene drawne and giuen vp  
 To his nobilitie; But carelesse they  
 In theire deepe pockets swallow good mens praiers.  
 This his owne hand shall haue, or I will keepe it:—  
 But here they come, stand close and veiwe the traine.

*Enter first six Knighte Marshalls men in sutable lieries  
 with links and truncheons two by two.*

*Next the Knighte Marshall alone in armour and bases  
 with a truncheon.*

*Then fower other of his men as before.*

*After these fower Knightes in rich apparell with hats and  
 feathers, rapiers and daggers, bootes and spurres, euerie*

one his Lackie attending one him with torch-lighte,  
all two by two.

After these the M<sup>r</sup> of the Requests, the M<sup>r</sup> of the Robes  
in vaste veluet gownes with lackies and torches before  
them.

After these fower Barons in veluet cloakes likewise at-  
tended with lackies and torches.

After these an Herald at Armes bare, with two lackies  
attendant bearing torches.

After these six of the priuie Counsell in Schollars gownes  
and ciuill hoods euerie one attended on by a footman  
bearing on his iacket both behind and before his lords  
armes according to his office (as it is before mentioned)  
with torches alsoe in their hands.

After those two sergeants at armes with great Maces and  
two Squiers before them with torches, all bare.

After these two hench-men the one with a sword, the  
other with a scepter, likewise attended by two Squires  
with torch lighte, all bare.

After these the Prince himselfe in a schollers gowne and  
ciuill hood, with a coronett of laurell about his hat,  
attended on by fower footmen in sutable lieries with  
torches.

After these the Captaine of the guard alone in hose and  
dublett, hatt and feather etc. and following him,  
twenty of the guard in sutable guard's coats with hal-  
berds in their hands, and lightes intermingled here  
and there.

When this traine first entred out of the Princes palace there was  
a volye of shotte to the number of fiftie or threescore gunnes and  
once againe as it passed through the quadrangle, and the third time  
when the Prince was readie to enter vpon the stage in the hall,  
after w<sup>ch</sup> third peale ended, the nobilitie hauing past along some  
parte of the stage, the rest of the traine disposed in places pro-  
vided for them, and the Prince himselfe newlie entred, the showe  
went forward.

\* \* \* \* \*

It hath beene observed if they which performe much in these kinde of sportes must needs doe something amisse, or at the least such is the daunger and trouble of them, that something in the dooing will miscarry, and so bee taken amisse, and such was our fortune at this time; for the Prologue (to the great prejudice of that which followed) was most shamefully out, and having but halfe a verse to say, so that by the very sence the audience was able to prompt him in that which followed, yet hee could not goe forward, but after long stay and silence, was compelled abruptly to leave the stage, whereupon, beeing to play another part, hee was so dasht, that hee did nothing well that night.

After him Good-wife Spiggot comming forth before her time, was most miserably at a non plus & made others so also, whilst her selfe staulked in the middest like a great Harry-Lion (as it pleased the audience to terme it), either saying nothing at all, or nothing to the purpose.

The drunken-man, which in the repetitions had much pleased and done very well, was now so ambitious of his action, that he would needs make his part much longer then it was, and stood so long upon it all, that hee grew most tedious, whereupon it was well obserued and sayd by one that

————— 'twas pittie there should bee  
In any pleasing thing satiety.

To make up the messe of absurdities the company had so fild the stage, that there was no rome to doe any thing well, to bee sure many thinges were mistaken and therefore could not but bee very distastfull, for it was thought that particuler men were aymed at, and disciphred by the drunken-man, and Justice Bryar, though it was fully knowne to our-selves, that the author had no such purpose.

In fine, expectation the deuourer of all good indeuours had swallowed more in the very name and title of the interlude, then was ether prouided or intended in the whole matter, for wee onely

proposed to our selves a shew, but the toune expected a perfect and absolute play, so that all things mett to make us unhappy that night, and had not Time him selfe (whose lines and actions were thought good) somewhat pleased them, they would never haue indured us without hissing, howsoeuer in the end they gaue us two or three cold plaudites though they departed no way satisfied, unlesse it were in the shew about the quadrangle, wherein the prince was carryed to his chamber in the same state that hee came from thence in the beginning (as is above mentioned), the whole company of actors beeing added to his traine who immediately followed him before the guard in this order :

First Time alone, attended with two pages and lightes.

Next Veritas alone, likewise attended.

Then Error and Opinion which all the way they went pull'd

Veritas by the sleeue, one by one and the other by the other, but shee would not harken to them.

After these came Studioso and Philonices both pleading the case, one upon his fingers and the other with both his hands.

Then came Manco, the lame souldiour and Philonices his man; the souldiour hauling without his cruch, the other beating him with the cruch for counterfeyting.

After these came Clinias and Bellicoso houlding the halter betwixt them, which Bellicoso had found in Clinias his pocket.

Last after these came Humphry Swallow and goodwife Spiggot, hee reeling uppon her, she pulling and hayling him for the money he ought her.

After these came the guard as before, and so the prince in full state was conveyed to his pallace.

Here wee were all so discouraged that wee could haue found in our heartes to have gone no farther. But then consulting with our selues wee thought it no way fitt to leave when thinges were at the worst, and therefore resolved by more industry and better care of those things which should follow, to sue out a fine of recouery for our credites. Whereuppon the comedy which was



already a foote and appoynted to bee done on 12 day, was reweved and corrected by the best judgments in the house, & a Chorus by their direction inserted, to excuse former faults, all which was a cause that twelfe eue & twelfe day past away in silence, because the comedy beeing wholly altered could not bee so soone acted, neyther could any other thing bee so suddenly provided to furnish those nights.

Heere the Lord-treasurer made a complaint to the king and the rest of his counsell that his treasure was poore and almost exhausted, so that without a fresh supply or new subsedy nothing more could bee doone. And that this might not seeme an idle complaint, a bill of some of the particulars and chiefe expences was exhibited, wherein it might appeare how costly the presedent revels had beene, which bill (for better direction and warning of others heere after how they medle with such sportes) was thought good heere to bee inserted.

## THE BILL OF EXPENCES.

	lib.	s.	d.
Imprimis for 40 dozen of linkes - - - - -	4	10	0
Item for 10 dozen of torches - - - - -	4	10	0
Item for one dozen of great waxe tapers - -	0	15	0
Item for a shute of tawny tafety for the prince	4	0	0
Item for a goune for Philomela - - - - -	3	0	0
Item for 80 yardes of flannel for the guardes			
coates - - - - -	5	6	8
Item for buckarum to make Jackets for lackeys & other necessaryes to the number of 40 yardes - - - - -	1	13	4
Item for two long womans heyres - - - - -	1	0	0
Item for beardes and mens heades of heyre -	0	13	0
Item for fethers, spangles, roses, etcæt. - -	1	10	0
Item for a coate for Jtis - - - - -	0	13	4
Item for 2 hundred Yardes of Incle - - - -	0	8	4
Item for 4 thousand of pinnes - - - - -	0	3	0
Item for past-boardes - - - - -	0	8	0



Item for councellours staues and white wandes	1	0	0
Item for blew silke ribbens and Jewells	-	0	12 0
Item for buskins and pomps	-	1	1 0
Item for the princes seale	-	0	6 8
Item for waxe	-	0	3 4
Item for a sett of musitians entertayned for the 12 dayes	-	5	0 0
Item for a trumpeter	-	1	0 0
Item for the painter	-	3	10 0
Item to the Taylours, besides dyet	-	2	0 0
Item to the Carpenters for setting up the stage scaffolds twise and lending boardes etcett.	-	5	0 0
Item for nayles	-	1	0 0
Item aloud the prince for his table besides guiftes and his owne great charges	-	2	0 0
Item aloud for actors suppers beside that was giuen	-	3	0 0
Item for butter beere at severall times	-	1	0 0
Item for Thomas Clarke for his journey to London	-	0	13 4
Item for diuers others for journeys for apparell	0	12	0
Item for guiftes and gratuities	-	1	10 0
Item for taking downe glasse windoes and mending others which were broken at seuerall times	-	3	0 0
Item for hyering of apparell, vizards, cottens, etcæt.	-	2	10 0
Item pay'd to labourours for remouing the snow, for stuffing the hall windoes, & such like offices at sundry times	-	0	16 0
Summa totalis lxiiiij <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup> o			

This bill beeing seene and allow'd, they begane to cast about for more mony, whereupon a new privy seale was drawn in Latin in manner and forme following:



Cum maximorum semper Principum majestati neutiquam offecerit, quod amicos plures, eorumq; operam et subsidium non semel desiderarint; cumq; nobilissimus quisq; peculiari quodam priuilegio plurimum debere consueuerit: Ego, ne in minimo majestatis titulo deficere, aut quouis nobilitatis priuilegio viderer non frui plurimis impulsus angustijs et coactus, (quas nec pro more Principum explicare satis honorificum aut officio tuo exquirere judicamus satis tutum) has ad te mitto literas mandatorias, quarum virtute exigitur summa pecuniæ, quam extemplo nostro huic collectori, pro amoris tui ratione et censu exhibebis. Quam quidem tibi aut hæredibus tuis obligo me et successores meos ad Græcas Calendas fideliter sine omni fraude aut dolo malo persoluturos. Datum et sigillatum sigillo nostro priuato, ex aulâ candidâ Albæ Fortunatæ, Calendis Februarij, Anno Regni primo.

*The name of those which were serued with this writte and obey'd upon the receipt of it were these that follow.*

M <sup>r</sup> Præsident contributed	-	-	-	1 <sup>li</sup>	0	0
M <sup>r</sup> Thomas May	-	-	-	1	0	0
M <sup>r</sup> Iohn Soane	-	-	-	0	10	0
M <sup>r</sup> Martin Oakins	-	-	-	0	10	0

M <sup>r</sup> William Lawde	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
M <sup>r</sup> Richard Andros	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
M <sup>r</sup> Nicholas Cliffe	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
M <sup>r</sup> Michael Boyle	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
Summa totalis						5 <sup>lib</sup>		

This beeing not as yet sufficient there was a new subsedy levied by the Junior M<sup>rs</sup> and the rest of the Colledge to the Summe of *Six poundes three shillings* whereuppon finding themselues againe before hand, and resolving to saue nothing for a deere year, they proceeded to new expences and new troubles.



The Suneday after, beeing the last day of the Vacation and tenth day of the moneth, two shewes were priuately performed in the Lodging, the one presently after dinner called *Somnium Fundatoris*, viz. the tradition that wee have concerning the three trees that wee have in the præident his garden. This interlude by the reason of the death of him that made it, not long after was lost, and so could not bee heere inserted; but it was very well liked, and so wel deserued, for that it was both wel penned and well acted.

Now because before were diuers youths whose voyces or personages w<sup>o</sup>uld not suffer them to act any thing in publicke, yet withall it was thought fitt, that in so publicke a buisnes, euery one should doe some thing, therefore a mocke play was prouided called *The 7 Dayes of the Weeke*, which was to bee performed by them which could do nothing in earnest, and, that they should bee sure to spoyle nothing, euery mans part was sorted to his person, and it was resolued that the worse it was done, the better it would be liked, and so it fell out; for the same day after supper

it was presented by one which bore the name of the Clarke of S<sup>t</sup> Gyleses, and acted priuately in the lodging in manner & forme following.

## THE SEUEN DAYES OF THE WEEKE.

## INTERLOQUТОRES

THE CLARKE OF S<sup>t</sup> GYLESES.

MOONEDAY.

TUSEDAY.

WENESDAY.

THURSEDAY.

FRIEDAY.

SATTERDAY.

SUNEDAY.

NIGHT.

## CHORUS.

A WOMAN.

A PAIRE OF SNUFFERS.

*Enter the Clarke with all his Acteurs.*

## PROLOGUE.

*Clarke.* I am the poore, though not vnletterd, Clarke,  
And these yo<sup>r</sup> subjects of S<sup>t</sup> Gyles his parishe,  
Who in this officious season would not sharke,  
But thought to greet your highnesse with a morrice,  
Which since my riper judgement thought not fitt,  
They haue layd downe their wisedomes to my witt.

And that you might perceiue (though seeminge rude)  
Wee sauour somewhat of the Academie,  
Wee had aduentur'd on an enterlude,  
But then of actors wee did lacke a manye;  
Therefore we clipt our play into a showe,  
Yet bigg enough to speake more then wee knowe.

The subject of it was not farr to seeke,  
 Fine witts worke mickle matter out of nifles :  
 Nam'de it I haue *Y<sup>e</sup> Seaven Dayes of y<sup>e</sup> Weeke*,  
 Which though perchaunce graue heads may judge a  
   trifle,  
           Yet if their action answeare but my penninge,  
           You shall heare that, that will deserve a hemminge.

To tell the argument, were to forstale  
 And sowre y<sup>e</sup> licquour of our sweete conceate ;  
 Here are good fellows that will tell you all  
 When wee begin once, you shall quickly ha'te,  
           Which if your grace will grace with your attention,  
           You shall soone sounde the depth of our invention.

## ACT I.

*Enter Mundaye.*

*Munday.* I Munday am, not he surnam'd the blacke  
 But any ordinarye one beside—

*Clarke.* Why, Jacke, Jacke, a pox on thee, come in and be  
   hang'd,  
 Night should haue come out first.                   *Exeunt.*

*Enter Sunday-Night, cum Luna et alijs pertinentijs, walkes to  
 the farther end, there stayes, and then speakes.*

*Night.* Peace, sad Musitions of y<sup>e</sup> silent night,  
 The dolefull Nightingall and dreadfull Owle ;  
 With doggs shutt out of doores that cannot bite  
 Although they barke, and at my moonshine howle :  
           Now Night growes old, yet walkes here in his trap-  
   pinge  
           Till Daye come catch him, as Mosse his graymare,  
   nappinge.  
           *Munday comes and beates him out.*

*Mundaye.* I Munday am, not he surnam'd the blacke,  
 But any ordinarye one besyde;  
 Who though I carry Sunday on my backe,  
 Thinke not that I am to his girdle tyed,  
 For though his cost as myne I had as leefe vse,  
 Yet Munday cannot liue with Sundayes refuse.

Hither I come, directed by my paper,  
 To tell my name, and that's already ended:  
 Then to sitt downe (which is as little labour)  
 I would that each man here were so befrended:  
 This oft my part is, but a little crumme  
 You shal heare more, when as more actors come.

*Sedet, cum lucerna, &c.*

*Enter Mundaye-Night as before, then Tuesday beatinge him out.*

*Tuesday.* Avaunt blacke night, seest thou not Twesday morne  
 Do I not looke like Mars his minion?  
 (Gentlemen, tis my parte to speake in scorne  
 To Munday-night, & not mine owne opinion)  
 For, for myne owne part (not to spoyle the play)  
 I like the night farr better then the day.

I come vnto you on a sleevelesse erraunde  
 To tell that Twesday is my name authenticke,  
 Farther to singe or say I haue no warraunt,  
 Mundayes commission and myne are Jdenticke;  
 For though wee came not hand in hand together,  
 You may well thinke we are both birds of a feather.

*Sedet.*

*Enter Twesday night as before, then Wednesday beatinge him out.*

*Wednesday.* The pilfringe herauld of y<sup>e</sup> thunder-thumper  
 (I hope these hard words doe not fright your senses  
 I sweare tis not our meaninge, gracious vmpere,  
 To ravish you with showe of bad prætenses)  
 Gaueme my name, which yet perchaunce you know not,  
 Yet 'tis no riddle bound vp in a bow-knott.

In Ember-weeks I putt on Frydayes bases,  
 And once a yeare my name begins with Ashe;  
 With many other pretty paraphrases  
 I could suspend you, yet figures are but trash.  
 My name is Wednesday, that's the short and long,  
 Now I sitt downe, you shall heare more anon.  
*Sedet.*

*Enter Wednesday-night as before.*

*Thursday.* Now Thursday comes, of every weeke the middle,  
 As you may see by the standing of my stoole;  
 Iocund I am and merry as a fiddle,  
 Perpetuall play-day for the boyes at schoole;  
 A mortall enemy to fish and white meats,  
 My belly findes no ballast in such slight meats.

And had not Sunday come and kept his station  
 As Sunday did, I had wip't his nose of that'place,  
 For were I in his fine apparrellation,  
 I were as good as Sunday, that's a flat case,  
 But I haue gone beyond my short commission,  
 Sitt downe, and make some vse of Sundayes cushion.  
*Sedet.*

*Enter Thursday-night as before.*

*Friday.* I would not haue you load my backe with mocks  
 Though I come lade with river and sea fishes,  
 Perchaunce you'had rather haue each eele an oxe,  
 And so would I, but 'twill not come with wishes:  
 I am leane Friday, brought vpp in a Colledge,  
 That never made good meale v̄to my knowledge.

*Stepp forth Clarke.*

*Clarke.* Nott till this yeare in truth a'nt please yo' L.  
 I had forgotten y<sup>t</sup> Christmas-day was on a friday.  
 Say on Frydaye.  
*Frydaye.* Born was J in y<sup>c</sup> frosty winter quarter .



Nipt with y<sup>e</sup> cold, I haue ere since been hide'bounde,  
I could leape through & through a nett workt garter,  
Thinne as a wafer, hungrye as a tyed'hounde:

But though it please you thus to heare me tell'woes,  
Yet I must speake no more t'ye then my fellowes.

*Sedet.*

*Enter Fryday-night as before.*

*Saturdaye.* Saturne (sayth M<sup>r</sup> Pond y<sup>e</sup> Alminakian)  
Giues mee my name, looke there and you shall find it,  
Which if you haue not, hee'le soone make you one  
For the next yeere too, though this were behinde yett;  
Take then this rule from his vnerringe science,  
I am halfe holy-day by my alliance.

This is a little piece of Frydayes Jackett  
(Friday surnam'd the good but once a<sup>n</sup> yeare)  
Who though perchaunce this weather hee may lack it  
Yet I must ha'te to signifye my cheare,  
Which is the same with fryday in each particle;  
To sitt downe when we have done is our first article.

*Sedet.*

*Enter Saterdag-night as before.*

*Sundaye.* Long look't for Sunday in his best apparell  
Comes forth, both for to see and to be seene,  
About which part though there were some small  
quarrell  
Yet priuledge of person made it myne;  
For Sundaye spake not till a clarke had taught hir<sup>t</sup>  
And who should haue the best part but the author.

These six you see are all day-labourers,  
Hindes y<sup>t</sup> scrape mony vpp for me (God send it)

<sup>1</sup> *Hic vel hæc dies*, a<sup>n</sup>t please yo<sup>r</sup> lor<sup>pp</sup>. wee gram<sup>ar</sup>ians vse it indifferently.

Which I at y<sup>e</sup> Alehouse mongst y<sup>e</sup> pipes & tabourers  
 Forgett how hard it came, and lightly spend it;  
 I Sunday am, and you are all come hither  
 To see (o straunge)<sup>1</sup> two Sundayes met together.

Now y<sup>t</sup> you know our names (great Prince) to make no  
 farther smoother,  
 Wee will goe forward with our shew, & talk to one  
 another,  
 And any one in gowne or cloake  
 Hath licence to put in his spoke.

*Sunday sitts downe.*

*Enter a woman (Chorus)*

*Woman.* A play without a woman in 't  
 Is like a face without a nose;  
 Therefore I come that strife to stinte  
 Though I haue nought to say God knowes;  
 And since I can no matter handle  
 I'le come sometymes to snuffe their candles.

## ACT 2

*Enter Night without his name.*

*Night.* Blacke night as black as any mourninge sable is  
 Comes for to prompt the Actors if they stumble,  
 For who can see what night doth say, or able is  
 To heare how night doth walke about & mumble.

Now any night, but when one goes away  
 I'le be the night belonginge to that day.

*Sunday.* Now neighbour workidayes, for so you are tearmed,  
 Tell your graue eares I must, a straunge relation;  
 The yeare (you know) call'd Annus of vs learned  
 Consists of our rounde runninge corporation;  
 And as we doe o' duetyes in our places,  
 The yeare hee makes better or worser faces.

<sup>1</sup> Acted on a Sunday.

Annus already hath found out some faults  
That should be Fridayes<sup>a</sup> doing, by description,  
Which though the yeare winké at, you cannot halt  
Before a cripple without some suspition

To prevent then, where faulty he findes you in,  
By me hee warnes you of these scapes ensuinge.  
First M<sup>r</sup>. Munday you are accused to be  
A great ingrosser vpp of my best vittayles;  
You cannot worke i'th' morne (a tricke of a loobye)  
Cause Sunday stick yet by you (are these fitt tales?)  
Make answer if you can, and whilest I stay b'ye  
Speake each man for himselfe as well as may be.

*Munday.* Hold harte, hold buttons, or else I shall burst,  
Hee that committs the fault doth call whoore first,  
Do I for this rise vpp to make all quiett  
Ere breake of day, & cover Sundayes riott;  
Do I make cawdles earely ere he stirre yet  
And possett drinks to parboile his night's surfeitt?  
And doth y<sup>e</sup> glutton, seiuge howe I am payn'd here,  
Grudge me a little of his cold remainder?  
Now I see well vertue and good desart  
Are lightly set by, & not worth a fart—

(*Clarke.* I badd you putt in *Sir reverence*, but y<sup>e</sup> rime is sweete  
enoughe.)

Well-meaninge Munday put for his manhood mickle  
A hundred tymes at least in the Chronickle.  
The birth-day vnto many noble Princes,  
And good queene Hellen fairest of all wenches,  
Accus'd by Sunday, and at such a time,  
As but for Munday he would want a rime!  
I that of seaven haue the eldest brothers callinge,  
Am made a younger brother by the dawlinge.  
Why say you not that Munday will bee drunke,  
Keeps all vnruly wakes, & playes at trunks,

<sup>a</sup> *Times Complaint* mislik't by y<sup>e</sup> vulgar, acted on a Friday.

Yet putt these Sunday faultes vpon my back,  
Sunday will haue enough to fill a sack.

Kinde friends, ere I am gone a hundred paces,  
This same may chaunce to bee one of your cases.

Therefore you shall doe wisely to consider  
How these circumstances do hange together,  
For trueth herselfe if shee were brought in question  
Could never answer every false suggestion :

Therefore I'le make no answere, but deny all,  
Vntill hee brings his tenne peny naile of tryall.

*Sundaye.* Mundaye you are a dangerous headed fellowe,  
And well your witt serues for to worke your tale;  
Yet must you giue me leaue that for to tell you  
Wich was giuen me in charge, and not to rayle;  
I for myselfe am satisfied at full

And you may now be gone e'ne when you wull.

*Munday.* Thus haue I done my part, yet here must stay  
Till Munday-night come drive me hence away.

*Munday-night comes and putts out his Candle, and beates him in.*

*Night.* Now observe you what night doth doe,  
And to his hands bee heedfull,  
For sleepe night hath no delight  
To talke more then is needfull.

Night speaks no more, I am of Vertues faction,  
The best of my part doth consist of action.

*Clarke.* That Munday holdes his head downe on this fashion,  
Com's by his stooping to his occupation;  
He is a thresher, & but for that one thinge  
He might beseme to play before a Kinge,  
For in pittie hee would make you weepe fiew winters  
To see him thresh a passion into splinters.

*Enter Chorus.*

*Chorus.* If any be so wise to aske,  
Why I will not put off my maske,

Make him this answer I beseech you;—

'Tis least my beutye should bewitch you.

Now to beare all things scoller-like before vs

My candle-snuffinge shall serve for a chorus. *Exit.*

## ACT 3

*Sundaye.* Indifferent Tuesday who could once imagine  
Munday & Thursday could haue made you factious;  
Against these other three your spite to evagine.  
As though that fish-day were a name so captious;  
Seekinge to sever and with wild inventions  
Fire y<sup>e</sup> furrsfaggott of dissentions.  
Yet were this nothinge if you were not noted  
For a furtherer of Shrove-tydes drunken bouses,  
Whom flickringe fame hath in her tables quoted  
For pullinge downe of honest good whoorehouses,  
But since y<sup>t</sup> in yo<sup>r</sup> knaveries you are tan'e, sir,  
To make things short, goe on, sir, with yo<sup>r</sup> answer.

*Tuesday.* My freinds, would you were all naild vpp for socketts  
If you will put your heads in Sundayes pocketts;  
Who'le be a servitour, if for each pettyt fact  
He shall be ever after credit crackt:  
I that two and fifty times a yeare attend him,  
Cannot be allowed one day my sports to spend in;  
Some badd mischaunces and haps accidentall  
May one Tuesday fall, but never by him ment all;  
And for two or three shrewed turnes which are soone  
numbred,  
Of my good deeds Ile reckon vp a hundred:  
Bouzer I am not, but mild, sober Tuesday  
As catt in cap case, if I light not on S<sup>t</sup> Hewsday;<sup>a</sup>  
Yet in my minde tis not vnfittinge neither  
The gentle craft should licquer well their leather:  
Now could I furnish all your expectations  
With a longe speech of mine owne commendations,

<sup>a</sup> The Shoemakers holy-day.

But michinge modestie is such a clogge,  
 I shall blush at it streight like a black dogge.  
 Now setts the sunne, darke growes the day so lightsome,  
*He putts out his candle.*
 Yet must I stand still here vntill the night's come.

*Enter Night as before to Mundaye.*

*Sunday.* This Tuesday is a Thatcher by his science,  
 That with this frost hath stood with long defaunce;  
 And holdes it fitt for Christian and for Turke  
 To be a player when he cannot worke.

*Enter Chorus.*

*Chorus.* Thus sceane by sceane, and stepp by stepp,  
 From act to act our showe doth leape,  
 And I come ever and anon  
 To tell how many Acts are gone;  
 Which are as many odd and even  
 As these fowre candles want of seauen. *Exit.*

#### ACT 4

*Sunday.* It was, and still will be, a thankelesse office  
 To tell men of their faults, though ne're so palpable,  
 Yet in this case I'le not be made a novice  
 But speake my minde free if I see them culpable,  
 And therefore Wednesday rubbe up your best reasons  
 To quitt yourselfe of these suspected treasons.  
 You are a neutrall neyther syde affectinge,  
 Nor fish nor flesh, nor very good red herringe,  
 The doubtfull end of opposites expectinge  
 Leane to the strongest, till then never stirringe;  
 You that by one dayes fast, by name Ashwednesday  
 Bate a man more then he hath gott in tenne dayes.  
 You are a pickthanke but come answer this first.

*Wednesday.* Wednesday the wise, that would not touch edge tooles,  
 For his not medlinge is now calld a foole.  
 Plaine dealing's thought the bratt of silly follye,  
 And men must shuffle and cut now velle, nolle.  
 But peace, Detraction, thou base gruntinge curre,  
 If I moove once, I'le make a stinkinge stirre.  
 I haue but one sett fast in the whole yeare,  
 Put physically, next to belly cheare,  
 I'th' Bacchanalls, yet am I sayd to famish  
 Men that are then fatt as capon cram'd is.  
 But hence away with troublesome devotion,  
 Fasting's as bad as a poticaryes potion.  
 Had I his nimble wings whose name I carry,  
 Among such paltry fellowes I'de not tarry.

*Sunday.* Very like, for you haue his nimble fingers, such  
 Like birdlime that take vpp what ere they touch,  
 And honest you may be, yet some mens harde lucks  
 In Wednesday market lost their purse at Carefux.

*Wednesday goes fuminge and stampinge vpp and downe, and Night  
 fetcheth him out; then Sunday speakes.*

*Sunday.* Perchaunce you looke that Wednesday should haue  
 spoken, but you must suppose that a man would be so  
 mooved with these objections that he would not speake  
 for anger.

By trade he's a joyner & his part vnderstands,  
 And speaks well enough though he use not his hands.

*Enter Chorus.*

*Chorus.* If Wednesday spake here in his furious fitt,  
 No doubt you hard great store of little witt.  
 The fourth act's done, they are short, & we most warye  
 Haue therefore made two more then ordinarye.  
 Play, Musicke, play, and hide so straunge a fact,  
 J (though a woman) silent am this act. *Exit*



## ACT 5.

*Sunday.* Now my corrivall that with looks gainsayinge  
Dost view my pompe, I speake not this in choller,  
Thursday y'are idle, adle, ever playinge,  
Vtter vndoer of a grammar-scholler.

Whose negligence (if I haue not heard a lye)  
Maks Friday be so cruell, now reple.

*Thursday.* That bagg that other mens defaults are put in  
Wee beare before vs, ready still to looke in,  
But nature was to blame, that in this kinde  
Made not an eye to see our owne behinde.  
I, that in tender care and kinde compassion  
Giue scollers leaue to play for recreation,  
Am an idle fellowe, therefore I will waken  
The sleepinge proverbe—Each thing 's as tis taken.  
Did y<sup>e</sup> old world dote, thinke you, or but dallye,  
That grac'd me onely with the name of holye?<sup>a</sup>  
That world which had as much skill in one finger  
To judge of men, as fourty figure flingers.  
But what an asse am I in tearmes præciser,  
To care what Sunday sayes, beinge no wiser?  
These are but his devises to defame vs,  
I will myselfe goe talke with Monsieur Annus.

*Sundaye.* Yes, so you maye; come, Night, dispatch him hence,  
Annus will rattle him in an other sence.  
This is the fellowe would haue playd my part,  
Though neyther fitt by nature or by art.  
Here is a taylour, but to tell would tyre one  
Which is most goose, hee or his pressing iron?

*Enter Chorus.*

*Chorus.* Because the night hath many misty vapoures  
Chorus hath care to keepe bright burninge tapours;

<sup>a</sup> Holy Thursday, Ascension Day.

Nor is that all, but least it might be wandringe,  
 To snuffe the light too of your vnderstandinge;  
 If any speach haue past beyond your kenninge  
 Chorus, if she may knowe it, will tell the meaninge.

*Exit.*

ACT 6.

*Sunday.* Ill favoured Friday, curs'd, bande, & defied  
 By all saue those that dwell by the sea-syde;  
 Fee'd by physitions that hate health and quiett,  
 To poyson nature with unholosome dyett  
 Of fish and rootes; worse things then charme or philter  
 To put precisest bodyes out of kilter;  
 Your tricks are many, my witts so affrightinge  
 That I was faine to putt them downe in writtinge:

*He delivers him a Paper.*

All which doe shewe your spite vnto the land,  
 Settinge the sea vpon the vpper hand.

*Friday.* Though you are a Clarke, and I am but a ditcher,  
 You know not whether sea or land be richer  
 No more then I, therefore till that be tryed  
 The sea may stand sometymes on th'vpper syde.  
 And though there be of flesh as yett gods plentye  
 With other helpes, yet if of fish I graunt ye;  
 Flesh wilbe wasted so with often carveinge  
 That you may hang yourselves for feare of starvinge:  
 For other crimes whereof I am indighted,  
 If by my L. good patience I might reade,  
 I could in two or three words quite confute 'hem,  
 Or with as long an answeare quickly sute 'hem,  
 But 'twould be tædious your nice cares benumminge,  
 And Night you see looks for his que to come in.

*Enter Friday-night as before.*

Friday had finisht his part very nought'ily,  
 Had he acted as bad as he spake softly;

Paines I tooke with him, but though yo'r life you  
 should leese,  
 He will neuer speake lowder then a mouse in a cheese

*Enter Chorus.*

*Chorus.* Behinde my backe you'le say anon,  
 That Chorus should speake Pro and Con;  
 But Common-sense will never suffer's  
 To speake for y<sup>e</sup> Candle against the snuffers. *Exit.*

ACT 7.

*Sunday.* Now, Saturday, thinke not I beare any evill edge  
 Against your person, though I warne you stand fast,  
 Nor thinke, though you weare gay clothes, by an  
 Eeves priviledge,  
 From y<sup>e</sup> wast downe-ward you shal be uncanvast.  
 Yes, though you were a man of silke and velvet,  
 Yet you shall heare your owne, if I can helpe it.  
 You euer were, and are still (by this hand)  
 A common taverne, alehowse hunter, marke it,  
 That drawe in simple countrey-fellowes, and  
 Send them home drunke that sober came to market,  
 And havinge but an egg before you sett fast,  
 Invite all batchelors of ars to break-fast.

*Saturday.* Who is't that knowes how neere we two are borderinge  
 Could thinke Sunday would shake me such a foddringe?  
 I am his Steward, and his carefull Caterer,  
 Gentleman-vsher and his yeoman fewterer:  
 Make his provision, but this is the spite on't,  
 I buy good meate but never eate a bitt ont:  
 With carefull search I robb ponds, rivers, seas  
 Of fishe and foule, his dainty mouth to please,  
 Nor on y<sup>e</sup> land is that meat hee can wishe,  
 But Sunday finds it ready in his dishe,

Yet for this am I banded as a ball is,  
And pounded with the pestle of peevishnesse in y<sup>e</sup>  
morter of malice.

(*Clark.* Soft, & be hangd; you have marrd a good verse :)

Service hath small reward, good turnes oft paine vs,  
And still wee scorne the meane that doth maintaine vs.  
I could reply to all, but see no fitnessse  
For vs to make more words without more wittnesse.  
A drowsy humour on me now encroachinge  
Shewes melancholy night to bee approachinge;  
And see, hee comes, S<sup>t</sup> Sol his owne eye closes,  
*Putts out his candle.*  
And I must sneake away vnder your noses.

*Enter Saturday-night as before.*

*Sunday.* This is our pinders boy, sonne to a drover,  
That cannot keepe his mouth from runninge over.  
But Nature was mistaken, or did wrounge  
In a mans head to put a womans tounge,  
Yet next time, if my braynes their vertues holde,  
I'le fitt him right, for he shall play a scolde.—  
*Hee calls aside.*  
Why, night, come & fetch mee away, you never  
marke yo<sup>r</sup> Q.

*Going out, returnes and speakes.*

But yet to keepe our order right  
You must heare what hee is that playes this Night;  
Though it neede not, for you may see, I wis,  
He was made for a butcher, and so he is.  
*Chorus.* As true as y<sup>e</sup> oracle at a place call'd Delphos  
That vnknowne fortunes & darke dreames did tell folks,  
So stand I here, and if ought want vnmaskinge  
Speake quickly, this is y<sup>e</sup> last time of askinge,  
And I may keepe my hands still in my muffe,  
For heere is never a candle left to snuffe.

Playe, Musicke, playe, though we haue hēwd & hact,  
Yet let them all know, this is our last act.

*Sunday.* This was a Quea'ster not to speake it in vauntinge  
You may know't by his voyce, but his maintenaunce  
wantinge,

He would needs be a sawyer in any case  
That still he might go by his rule, lyne, & space.

*Hee ryces and speakes of himselfe.*

Should I not make this senselesse stoole too proude,  
I'de dresse him in my clothes, set my light on him,  
And then tell Sunday of his faults so loud

That y<sup>e</sup> bare walles here should crye out, fye on him :

But you would swere my pate had need bee purged

If I should tell myne owne faults beinge not vrged.

I will not presse yo<sup>r</sup> patience with long talke,

I do not doubt you think I am not blamelesse—

To play thus on a Sunday is a fault

With many other which shall now bee namelesse.

For this I red once in a song I spied,

The fox though vnholy hath the grace to hide.

*Exit.*

### EPILOGUE.

*Enter Clarke with the rest.*

Great Prince and mighty monarch of this place,  
The very capp of curtesy and kindnesse,  
Thinke not we come to prayse you to your face,  
For we would say as much were you behinde vs.

If we haue moov'd offence, I say, that If,

Let not your princely choller stand too stiff.

For 'twas the hart-burninge of o<sup>r</sup> duety drove vs  
To these our shifts of witt, now if your favour,  
That runnes so fast & did to this worke moove vs,  
Should with this nights cold sport bee frozen over,  
Such an vnkinde cold might take vs at y<sup>e</sup> matter  
That wee might loose our tongs for ever after.

But if the lanthorne of yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshipps love  
 Shall light vs home through y<sup>e</sup> mist of reprehension,  
 From y<sup>e</sup> distaffe of o<sup>r</sup> duetye we will proove  
 To draw a threed of a more fine invention :  
 And when your brayne, feeles any payne,  
 With cares of state & troubles,  
 We'el come in kindnesse to put your highnesse  
 Out of y<sup>r</sup> mumble fubbles.

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Nothing throughout the whole yeare, was better liked and more pleasant then this shewe, in so much that, although it were more priuately done before our selves onely or some few freinds, yet the report of it went about all the towne, tell it came to the Vice-chancellours and my L. Cliffords eares, who were very desyrous to see it acted againe, and so it was as heereafter shal bee specified.

The next day beeing Munday the 11 of January the terme should have begun in the house, but because of the extreame cold and froast which had now continued full six weekes and better without any intermission as also by reason the hall was still pestered with the stage and scaffolds which were suffered to stand still in expectation of the Comedy, therefore it was agreed by the Præsident and the officers that the terme should bee prorogued for 7 dayes longer in which time it was agreed the Comedy should bee publickely acted on Friday the 15<sup>th</sup> day of January.

But heere the Præsident and some of the Seniors in abundance of care were affrayd to put any thing againe to the publicke view of the Vniuersity, because their last paines at *The Complaint of Time* had so ill thriuing. Besides the season was so seuer and tempestuous with wind and snow, which had continued some dayes without ceasing, and the complaint of the poore was so greiuious for want of wood and meate, which by this time were growne very scant and deere, that they urged it was a time rather to lament and weepe then make sports in, whereupon a streight inhibition was

sent out from the officers, that no man should thinke of playing that night or any time after, till the weather should breake up and bee more temperate, for they thought it no way fitt puplickly to revell at a time of such generall wo and calamity.

But yet because all thinges were in a readinesse and the expectation of the whole toun was set upon that night, the younger men of the Colledge went forward with there buisnes, intending to take no notice of what the officers had agreed upon, wherefore some of the officers were fayne to come in person to forbid the worke-men, and to undo some things which were already done, to the great greife and discouragment of all the youth, who, though the weather was extreame cold, were themselues most hotte upon the matter in hand, resolving now or neuer to recouer their losse credit.

And, as though the heavens had favoured their designes, so it happened that about noone the weather brake up and it begann to thaw, whereupon the Præsident was agayne importun'd by the prince himselfe and his councill for the performance of the Comedy that night; who (seeing they were all so earnest) did not so much graunt, as not deny them, their request, whereupon they begann againe to sett forward the buisnes and what they wanted in time, they made up by their willingnesse and paynes, so that for all these crosses they begann the play before 7 a clocke and performed it in manner following :



## PHILOMATHES.

## INTERLOQUTORES

## CHORUS.

JANUS.

TEMPUS.

MOTUS.

LOCUS.

QUIES.

VACUUM.

PHILOMATHES.

SOPHIA.

CHRYSOPHILOS, SENEX AVARUS.

AUTARCHIA.

PHANTASTA, STOLIDUS GENEROSUS.

AUTHADIA.

Αφρόνιος, FILIUS CHRYSOPHILI.

ANEA, MULIER INEPTA.

CHRESTOPHILOS, SOCIUS PHILOMATHIS.

CRITO, SENEX, PATER SOPHIÆ.

CRITONIS SERUUS.

CERDOOS, SERUUS CHRYSOPHILI.

PETINUS, SERUUS PHANTASTÆ.

\* \* \* \* \*

This play was very well acted, but especially the Chorus, the stage was never more free, the audience neuer more quiett, and contented, so that they went away many of them crieing—*Abundè satisfactum est!* itt was so well liked and applauded of all that saw itt.

Here the stage & scaffold were pul'd downe w<sup>ch</sup> had stood from Cristmas, and it was resolued that vpon the change of the weather, the terme should begin on the Munday followeing.

But in the meane time on Sunday nighte, being the Seventeenth of January, the Vicechancelor and the L. Clifford w<sup>th</sup> many other

D<sup>s</sup> and Gentlemen were inuited to supper in the Præsidents lodging, where after supper they were entertained with a shew before mentioned, to witt, *The 7 Daies in the Weeke*, to which, by this time, there was somewhat added, but not much: all was most kindly accepted, and the nighte was spent in great mirth. For the straungenes of the matter, and rarity of the fashion of their action pleased above expectation.

At the end of this shew for the more rarity, there was one brought in my Lord's Stockes w<sup>th</sup> this speech made vpon itt:

“ My Lord, I w<sup>ch</sup> am the lowest, am now become the lowest though (I hope) not the lewdest of your Lo<sup>pps</sup> seruauntes. And though I come *pridie Calendas*, before I am cald, yet (I hope) my audacity shall have audience, and my faithfulness fauor. I am yo<sup>r</sup> Lörppes Elephaunt and heere is yo<sup>r</sup> castell, so that where other Lords are brought to their castells, heere yo<sup>r</sup> castell is brought to you. *Est locus in carcere*, there is a locke vpon yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>rpp</sup>'s castell, which was committed vnto my trust, how faithfull I have bene therein, they can tell who haue taken an exact measure of my office by the foote: the matter of w<sup>ch</sup> your castell is builded is so precious, that there is none amongst company, but is contented to weare of it w<sup>th</sup>in his buttons, the end for w<sup>ch</sup> it was builded is very commendable, that they may bee kepte in order w<sup>th</sup> wood, w<sup>ch</sup> otherwise wou'd not bee kepte in order, heere is *fons latus pedibus tribus*, a fountaine to wash three mens legs, that they w<sup>ch</sup> have bene *aurium tenus*, ouer shoes, heere may bee *cru-rum tenus* over bootes too, This yo<sup>r</sup> Lor<sup>pps</sup> oracle or Tripes, out of which malefactors tell the truth and foretell of their amendment. Nay, I wilbee bould to compare it to yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>rpp</sup>'s braine, for what is there designed is heere executed. In these sells or ventricles are fancy, vnderstanding, and memory. For such as yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>rpp</sup> doth not fancy are put in the first hole, such as were dull and w<sup>th</sup>out vnderstanding were put in the second hole, but such as yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>rpp</sup> threatned (remember this) or I'le remember you, were put in the last and lowest dungeon, *cum nemini obtrudi potest itur ad me*. When they cannot bee ruled otherwise they are brought vnto mee, and my entertainment is *strato discumbitur ostro*,

they strait sett downe att this oister table, where they are fast and doe fast, ffor *viuitur exiguo melius*, they make small meales, till the flames of clemency doe mitigate the Salamanders of yo<sup>r</sup> Lorpp<sup>s</sup> severity. Now, my Lord, since I have told you what I am, I will bee bold to tell you what you may bee—You are mortall—Ergo you must die, the three sisters will not spare you, though you were there owne brother, and therefore while you have yo<sup>r</sup> good witts about you, *fac quid vobis*, make y<sup>r</sup> will, that wee may know amongst so many well deseruing men, that doe lay claime to this yo<sup>r</sup> castell, to whome as rightfull heire itt shall lawfully descend, that so all controuersies being ended, before yo<sup>r</sup> Lorpp<sup>s</sup> deceasse, hereafter yo<sup>r</sup> bones may ly, and wee yo<sup>r</sup> subjectes live, in all rest and quietnes.

Dixi.”

To make an end of this nightes sporte, all departed merry and very well pleased, the actors were much commended, and the terme for their sakes prorogued one day longer.

On the Thursday following the Prince was solemnely invited by the Canons of Christchurch to a comedy called *Yuletide*, where many thinges were either ill ment by them, or ill taken by vs, but wee had very good reason to thinke the former, both for that the whole towne thoughte so, and the whole play was a medley of Christmas sportes, by w<sup>ch</sup> occasion Christmas Lords were much jested at, and our Prince was soe placed that many thinges were acted vpon him, but yet, M<sup>r</sup> deane himselfe, then vice-chancellor, very kindly sent for the Prince and some others of o<sup>r</sup> howse, and laboured to satisfie vs, protesting that no such thing was mente, as was reported, whereupon wee went away contented, and forbore the speaking of many thinges w<sup>ch</sup> otherwise were afterwards intended, for aunswering of them in their owne kind.

On Candlemas nighte it was thoughte by o<sup>r</sup> selues, and reported in the Towne, that the Prince should resigne his place, but nothing being in a readines for that purpose itt was differred, but yet, least nothing should bee done, there was a Vigilate (as they

terme it) a watching nighte procured by the Prince and his Counsell, and graunted by the officers of the Colledge, w<sup>ch</sup> was pformed in manner following.

### THE VIGILATE.

First, about eighte of the Clocke (for then itt was to begin, and to continue till fowre in the Morning) the Colledge gates were shutt, and all the students summon'd by the sounding of a Trumpe<sup>t</sup> three times, to make their psonall appearaunce in the greate Hall, where after they were all come together, that the Princes pleasure might bee the better knowne, this proclamation was publikely pronounced by a Serjeant att Armes, in the hearing of them all.



The high and mighty Thomas by the fauour of Fortune Prince of Alba Fortunata, Lord S<sup>t</sup> Iohns, High Regent of the Hall, &c. To all Presidents, Vice Presidents, Officers, Readers, M<sup>r</sup>. Batchelors, Felowes, Schollers, Commoners, Vnder-commoners, Seruaunts, Seruitors, sendeth greeting.

Whereas of late by the turbulent spirits of seditious minded psons hath bene buzzed into the eares of many of our louing and liege

subjectes a fearefull and dangerous report of o<sup>r</sup> sudden downfall, which according to their libelling speeches should att this nighte fall vpon vs—Wee haue thought it necessary not so much for o<sup>r</sup> owne feares w<sup>ch</sup> are none at all, as for satisfieing and strengthening o<sup>r</sup> welmeaning freinds in their love and duty, to publish and by these presents to all o<sup>r</sup> loyall subjects of what state and condiçon soever, that they make their psonall appearaunce to the setting and furnishing of a most strong garde and carefull watch as well for their security as the safety of o<sup>r</sup> owne royall pson, & the whole Common-wealth; In the w<sup>ch</sup> generall watch for the better comfort and ease of all men, o<sup>r</sup> selfe, w<sup>th</sup> o<sup>r</sup> honourable privy counsell, and the rest of o<sup>r</sup> Nobility, intend to bee psonally present.

But because wee are no way minded to oppresse any man above his power, on o<sup>r</sup> princely bounty, wee giue licence to such as (for age or infirmity) are not able to pforme that duty, to forfait for their absence, yf they pleade age, ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>; if infirmity, xij<sup>d</sup>, towards y<sup>e</sup> furnishing of his Highnes with a tall and sufficient watchman.

Now because that w<sup>ch</sup> wee haue wisely thought, and for o<sup>r</sup> peace and safety, may not prooue the cause of new troubles and dissensions, wee haue thought good to adjoine some few cautions, in way of admonitions to bee obserued.

First, for that the disorders of an vnruly and mutinous watch doe often open as it were the gate of danger and outrage, o<sup>r</sup> princely will and pleasure is, that each man keepe his station w<sup>th</sup> out murmuring, pforming cheerefully all such offices and duties, as shal bee lawfully enjoin'd by vs, or o<sup>r</sup> offices, vpon paine of forfeiting ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>, as for age.

Seacondly because sloth is a kind of disease in a well ordered Common-wealth wee further charge and command by the vertue of o<sup>r</sup> absolute authority, that no man bee found winking, or pincking, or nodding, much lesse snorting, vpon paine of forfeiting twelve pence as for infirmity.

Thirdly for the auoiding of a sudden dearth, or lingring famine w<sup>ch</sup> may ensue and justly follow the free an vndoubted liberty

of a riotous and luxurious time, yt is by vs thought necessary that no man should in hugger mugger eate or drincke more then is publickly seene and allowed by the face of the body civill and politicke, vpon paine of paieing twise, for such is in a manner stolne pusion and the second pai<sup>mt</sup> to bee arbitrary.

Given att o<sup>r</sup> Mannor of Whites-hall the seacond of February and in the first of o<sup>r</sup> Raigne.



This proclamation beeing read and set up in the great hall, the prince called for his officers and seruants about him charging every man carefully to execute his office. First the steward and buttler (who for their auncient fidelity kept their places according as they had long before beene appointed by the colledge) were commaunded to bring their bookes, and by them to call up all the howse whereupon (every one beeing first charged to awnswere to his name) it presently appeared who were present and who were absent.

After this the M<sup>r</sup> of the Revels and the Knight Marshall were willed to appoint severall sportes that no man might bee seene idle upon payne of the princes high displeasure whereupon presently some went to cardes, some to dice, some to dauncing, every one to some thing.

Not long after, for more variety sake, there was brought in a maske ; the devise was sudden and ex tempore, videl : a little page attired in his long coats, with these six verses which were spoke as soone as he entred the hall.

These are six carpet knights, and J one page  
Can easily bring in six that bee of age,



They come to visite this your highnes court,  
 And if they can, to make your honour sport.  
 Nay this is all, for I haue seene the day  
 A richer maske had not so much to say.

After these maskers had finished the measures, and some few other daunces, the said page waued them forth with his wan, and spake these two verses :

There are three they say would shew you an anticke,  
 But when you see them, you'l thinke them franticke.

Then there came in three in an anticke which were well attyred for that purpose, and daunced well to the great delite of the beholders.

After these had stollen away one by one, as the manner is, it pleased the prince to aske what was a clocke, it beeing aunswere almost twelue hee presently call'd in for supper. But first the bill of those which were before noted to bee absent was call'd, to see whether any of them would yet appeare, and the prince would deale favorably with them. It was also examined whether any of those which were present before were now gon to bed, and accordingly authority was given by the prince to the marshalls of the hall and other officers to search the chambers for sleepers, and where they made aunswere to aske the reason of their slothfull neglect or wilfull contempt of the princes commaunds, and if they pleaded ether infirmity or age to take there fine, and so quietly to depart, first causing them faithfull to give their words that they harboured no other idle or suspicious parsons. But if they knoct at any of the chambers of those that were absent and nobody would answer, then they had full authority to breake open the dores and to make a privy search, and if they found any a bed they tooke them as they were in their shirts and carryed them downe in state to the hall after this manner :

First went the marshals with lights to make room.  
 Then came on squire carrying the goune of him whome they brought and another that carryed his hatt & band.



Then came two other squires whereof one carryed his dublet  
the other his breeches.

Then came two with lights.

Next came he that was in his shirt carryed by two in a chaire  
and covered with a blancket.

Last behind came one squire more that carryed his shoes &  
stockings.

All these beeing entred the hall, the squires made their attend-  
ance about him with great observance, every one reaching him  
his apparrell as it pleased him to call for it, and then also helping  
him on with it. And this was the punishment of those that were  
found a bed.

Others which were found up in their chambers & would not  
answer were violently brought downe with bills and staves as ma-  
lefactors and by the Knight Marshals appointment were com-  
mitted close prisoners to the princes castle, videl. the stocks, which  
were placed upon a table to that purpose, that those which were  
punished might bee seene to the terrour of others.

By this time supper was ready and the sewer call'd to the  
dresser whereupon the buttery bell was presently rung as it uses  
to bee at other ordinary meales, besides a trumpet was sounded at  
the kitchen hatch to call the wayters together.

After the first messe was served in, the prince with the rest of  
his councill satt downe, then all the rest of the howse in seni-  
ority.

Towards the end of supper two gentlemen of the second table  
fell out, wee could neuer distinctly know about what, it was  
verely supposed themselves scarsly knew, but from wordes they  
fell suddenly to blowes, and ere any man was aware, on of them  
had stabbed the other into the arme with his knife to the great  
præjudice of the mirth, which should or would haue followed that  
night. But the offender was presently apprehended (and though  
a gentleman of some worth) put into my Lord's stocks, where  
hee lay most part of that night with shame and blame inough.  
And yet for all that punishment the next day he was convented  
before the officers of the colledge, and there agayne more grei-  
vously punished; for the fault was much agravated by the cir-

cumstances of the time, place and person that was hurt, who was a very worshipfull knights sonne and heyre.

After this the prince with some of the better sort of the howse beeing much disconted with the mischaunce that had happened, retyred themselves into the president lodging, where priuatly they made themselves merry, with a wassall called the five bells of Magdalen church, because it was an auncient note of those bells, that they were almost neuer silent. This shew for the better grace of the night was performed by some of the M<sup>r</sup> and officers themselues in manner following :

*Enter the Clarke of Magdalens alone.*

Your kind acceptance of the late devise  
Presented by S<sup>t</sup> Gyles's clarke, my neighbour,  
Hath hartned mee to furnish in a trice  
This nights up sitting with a two hovres labour :  
Ffor any thing, I hope, though ne're so naghty  
Wil be accepted in a Vigilate.

I have observed as your sportes did passe all  
(A fault of mine to bee to curious)  
The twelfe night slipt away without a wassall,  
A great defect, to custome most injurious :  
Which I to mend have done my best indeavour  
To bring it in, for better late then never.

And more, for our more tuneable proceeding,  
I have ta'ne downe the five bells in our towre,  
Which will performe it, if you give them heeding,  
Most musically, though they ring an hovre.—  
Now I go in to oyle my bells and pruin them,  
When I com downe Ile bring them downe & tune them.

*Exit.*

After a while he returned with five others presenting his five bells, and tyed with five bel-ropes, which after he had pulled one by one, they all began a peale, and sang in Latin as followeth :

Jam sumus lætis dapibus repleti,  
 Copiam vobis ferimus fluentem,  
 Gaudium vobis canimus jocose  
 Vivite læti.

Te deum dicunt (venerande Bacche)  
 Te deam dicunt (reverenda mater)  
 Vos graves vobis removete luctus :  
 Vivite læti.

Dat Ceres vires, hominumque firmat  
 Corpora, et Bacchus pater ille vini  
 Liberat curis animos molestis :  
 Vivite læti.

Ne dolor vestros animos fatiget,  
 Vos jubet læta hæc remove curas  
 Turba, lætari feriæque suadent.  
 Vivite læti.

En Ceres lætæ segetis creatrix,  
 Et pater vini placidique somni  
 Pocula hæc vobis hilares ministrant  
 Sume { monarcha.  
 { magister.

*Bibunt omnes ordine dum, actores hæc ultima carmina  
 sæpius repetunt ; mox singuli toti conventui sic or-  
 dine gratulantur.*

*Tenor.* Reddere fællicem si quemquam copia possit  
 Copia fællicis nomen habere jubet.  
 Copia læte jubet tristes depellere curas,  
 Copia quam cingit Bacchus et alma Ceres.

*Counter* Quem non delectant moderatè pocula sumpta?

*Tenor.* Cujus non animum dulcia vina juvant?

Dulcia vina juvant, dulcem dant vina soporem,  
Magnificas ornant dulcia vina dapes.

*Meane.* Frugibus alma Ceres mortalia pectora nutrit,  
Exornant campum frugibus alma Ceres.  
Si cuiquam desint Cerelia dona, nec illi  
Lenæi patris munera grata placent.

Nec vobis Cereris nec Bacchi munera desint,  
Annuat et votis Jupiter ipse meis.

*Treble.* Alma Ceres vestris epulis lætatur, et ecce  
Copia cum Baccho gaudia læta canunt  
*Mox omnes cantantes Exeunt.*

Gaudium lætum canimus, canemus  
Hoc idem semper, nec enim dolere  
Jam licet, lætæ feriæ hic aguntur  
Vivite læti.

Sæpius nobis feriæ revertant,  
Sæpius vinum liceat potare,  
Sæpius vobis hilares canamus  
Vivite læti.

This then was suddenly and extempore clapt together for want of a better, but notwithstanding was as willingly and chearefully receaved as it was proferd.

By this time it was foure a clocke and liberty was given to every one to goe to bed or stay up as long as they pleased. The Prince with his councill brake up their watch, so did most of the Maisters of the hovse, but the younger sort stay'd up till prayers time, and durst not goe to bed for feare of one another. For some, after they had licence to depart, were fetcht out of their beds by their fellowes, and not suffered to put on their clothes till they came into the hall. And thus the day came, & made an end of this night's sport.

On the **sixt** of february beeing egge satterday, it pleased some gentlemen schollers in the towne to make a dauncing night of it. They had provided many new and curious daunces for the maske of Penelope's woers, but the yeare beeing far spent and Lent drawing on and many other thinges to bee performed, the prince was not able to bestow that state upon them which their love & skill deserved. But their good will was very kindly receiued by the prince in this night's private travels. They had some apparell suddenly provided for them and these few Latin verses for their induction

Isti fuere credo Penelopes proci  
Quos justa forsan ira Telemachi domo  
Expulit Vlyssis.

After all this sport was ended the prince entertayned them very royally with good store of wine and a banquet where they were very merry and well pleased all that night.

Against the next Tuesday following beeing shrouetuesday the great stage was againe set up and the scaffolds built about the hall for the princes resignation, which was performed that night with great state and solemnity in manner and forme following :



IRA SEU TVMVLVS FORTVNÆ.

*INTERLOCUTORES.*

PRINCEPS.  
 ADMIRALIUS.  
 THESAURARIUS.  
 COMPTROLLARIUS.  
 CANCELLARIUS.  
 JUSTITIARIUS.  
 MARESCALLUS.  
 CAMERARIUS.

PHILOSOPHUS.	JURIDICUS.
CYNICUS.	MAGISTER LUDORUM.
MOMUS.	ANTEAMBULO PRIMUS.
POLYCRATES.	ANTEAMBULO SECUNDUS.
PHILADELPHUS.	STULTUS.

*CHORUS.*

MINERUA.	FORTUNA.
EUPHEMIA.	TOLMÆA.

\* \* \* \* \*

Many strangers of all sorts were invited to this shew, and many more came together, for the name's sake only of a resignacon, to see the manner and solemnity of it, for y<sup>t</sup> it was reported (and truly) that there was nothing els to bee done or seene beside the resignacon and no man thought so much could haue beene said of so little matter.

The stage was never so oppressed w<sup>th</sup> company, insomuch that it was verely thought itt could not bee pformed that night for want of roome; but the audience was so favourable as to stand as close and yeeld as much backe as was possible; so that for all tumults it began about 7 a clocke, and was very well liked of all.

Only some few, more vpon their owne guilty suspicon than our plaine intencion, thinking themselves toucht at that verse of *Momus*

Dixi, et quem dederat cursum fortuna peregi,

laboured to raise an hissing, but it was soone smothered, and the whole company in the end gave vs good applause and deputed very well pleased.

After the shew was ended, the sometimes Lord was carried in state to his owne private chamber after this manner :

Ffirst went two Squires w<sup>th</sup> lights.

Next Euphemia and Tolmæa.

Then 2 other Squires w<sup>th</sup> lightes.

Next Minerva and Fortuna.

Then came 4 other Squires with lightes and in the midst of them 4 Schollers bearing on their shoulders a tombe or sepulcher adorned with scutchions and little flagges, wherein all the Princes honours had bene buried before.

After this came the Prince alone, in his Schollers gowne and hood as the cheife mourner.

Then all the rest of his counsell and company likewise in blacke gownes and hoodes, like mourners, two by two.

All these were said to goe to the Temple of Minerva there to consecrate and erecte the sepulcher, and this state was very well liked of all that saw itt.

Heere wee thought to have made an end of all, and to have puld downe the scaffolds and stage, but then many said that so much preparacon was to much for so small a show. Besides there was an English Tragedy almost ready, which they were very earnest should bee pformed, but, many arguments were alledged against it : ffirst, for the time, because itt was neere Lent, and consequently a season vnfit for plaies—Secondly, the stile for that itt was English, a language vnfit for the vniversitie, especially to end so much late sporte w<sup>th</sup> all—Thirdly, the suspicon



of some did more hinder it then all the rest, for y<sup>t</sup> it was thought that some pticulers were aimed att in the Chorus, which must needes bee distastfull—Lastly, the ill lucke, w<sup>ch</sup> wee had before w<sup>th</sup> English, made many very loth to have any thing done againe in that straine.

But these objections being aunswered all well as might bee, and faithfull pmise being made and taken y<sup>t</sup> if any word were thought psonall, it should bee presently put out, the stage was suffered to stand, and the scaffolds somewhat enlarged against the Saturday following. Att which time such a concourse of people from all places, and of all sorts came together presently after dinner, that itt was thought impossible any thing should have beene done that night for tumults. Yet in the beginning such order and care was taken (every one being willing att the last cast to helpe towards the making a good end,) that the stage was kept voide of all company, and the scaffoldes were reserved for straungers and men sorte, better then ever they were before, so that it began very peaceably somewhat before six a clocke, and was pformed in manner following :

## PERIANDER.

*CHORVS.*THE M<sup>R</sup> OF THE REVELS.

DETRACTION.

THE M<sup>R</sup> OF THE REVELS BOY.

RESOLUTION.

INGENUITY A DOCTOR OF PHYSICKE.

*INTERLOCVTORES.*

PERIANDER, TYRANNUS CORINTHI.

CYP SILUS, HÆRES PERIANDRI, STULTUS.

LYCOPHRON FRATER CYP SILI.

NEOTINOS, PUER, SATELLES LYCOPH.

LYSIMACHOS

} NOBILES ET A CONSILIIJS PERIANDRI

ARISTHÆUS .

PHILARCHES }  
 ERITERUS } JUUENES NOBILES IN AULÁ PERIANDRI.  
 SYMPHILUS }

CRATEA MATER PERIANDRI.

MELISSA UXOR PERIANDRI.

MELISSÆ UMBRA.

EUGENIA FILIA PERIANDRI.

PORNÆA }  
 ZONA } DUE MERITRICULE PERIANDRI.

LARISSÆA SOROR PHILARCHIS.

EUROPE ARISTHÆI FILIA.

FÆMINÆ QUATUOR CORINTHIÆ CUM 4<sup>OR</sup> PUERIS INSER-  
 UIENTIBUS.

ARION CELEBRIS MUSICUS.

NAUTÆ QUATUOR.

CIUES DUO TOGATI.

VIGILES DUO.

CALISTUS }  
 STRATOCLES } SATELLITES PERIANDRI.  
 BORIUS }

TRES AUT 4<sup>OR</sup> ALIJ SATELLITES.

EPILOGUS.

\* \* \* \* \*

### EPILOGUE.

Gentlemen, welcome! our great promises  
 Wee would make vpp, your selues must needs confesse,  
 But our small timbred actors, narrowe roome,  
 Necessity of thrifte make all short come  
 Of our first apprehensions; wee must keepe  
 Our auntient customes though we after creepe.  
 But wee forgett times limitts, Nowe tis Lente—  
 Old store this weeke may lawfully be spent

Our former shewes were giu'n to our cal'd Lorde,  
 This, and att his request, for you was storde.  
 By many hands was Periander slaine,  
 Your gentler hands will giue him liue againe.

FINIS.

A certain gentlewoman, vpon the hearing of these two last verses, made two other verses, and in way of an aunswer sent them to the Prince, who having first plaied Periander afterwards himselfe also pronounced the Epilogue.

The verses were these

If that my hand or hart him life could give,  
 By hand and hart should Periander live.

But it is almost incredible to thincke how well this Tragedy was pformed of all pties, and how well liked of the whole, which (as many of them as were within the hall) were very quiet and attentive. But those that were without and could not get in made such an hideous noice, and raised such a tumult w<sup>th</sup> breaking of windows all about the colledge throwinge of stones into the hall and such like ryott, that the officers of the coll: (beeing first dar'd to appeare) were faine to rush forth in the beginning of the play, w<sup>th</sup> about a dozen whiflers well armed and swords drawne, whereat the whole company (which were gathered together before the chapell doore to try whether they could breake it open) seeing them come behind them out of the lodging, presently gave backe, and ranne away though itt was thought they were not so few as 4 or 500.

The officers gave some faire words and some fowle as they saw occasion, the whiflers were very heedfull to marke who were the ringleaders of the rest, and having some notice giuen of them by some of o<sup>r</sup> freindes, they tooke some of them and committed them to the Porters lodge, where they lay close prisoners till the play

was done, and then they were brought forth and punished, and so sente home.

After this all was quiet only some were so thrust in the hall, that they were caried forth for dead but soone recouered, when they came into the aire.

The Chorus of this Tragedy much pleased for the rarity of it. *Detraction* beeing taken from among the company, where hee had like to have bene beaten for his sawsines (as it was supposed) for nobody at first toke him for an actor. The cheifest in the hall commaunded that notice should be taken of him, that hee might afterwards bee punished for his boldnes ;—but as soone as it once appeared that hee was an actor, their disdain and anger turned to much pleasure and content.

All were so pleased att the whole course of this play, that there were at least eight generall plaudites given in the midst of it in divers places and to divers psons.

In the end, they clapped their hands so long, y<sup>t</sup> they went forth of the colledge clapping.

But in the midst of all this good liking wee were neere two mischaunces, the one from Lycophon who lost a faire gold ring from his finger, which notw<sup>th</sup>standing all the hurleburly in the end of the play, was soone found againe ; the other from Periander, who, going to kill his daughter Eugenia, did not so couch his dagger w<sup>th</sup>in his hand, but that hee prickt her through all her attire, but (as God would have it) it was onely a scratch and so it passed,

#### THE CONCLUSION.

Many other thinges were in this yeare entended which neither were nor could be pformed. As the maske of Penelope's Wooer, w<sup>th</sup> the State of Telemachus, w<sup>th</sup> a Controversie of Jrus and his ragged Company, whereof a great pte was made. The devise of the Embassage from Lubber-land, whereof also a pte was made. The Creation of White Knights of the order of Aristotle's Well,

which should bee sworne to defend Aristotle against all authors, water against wine, footemen against horsemen, and many more such like injunctions. A lottery for those of the colledge or straungers as itt pleased them to draw, not for matters of wealth, but only of mirth and witt. The triumph of all the ffounders of the colledges in Oxford, a devise much thought on, but it required more invention, more cost then the time would affoord. The holding of a court leet and baron for y<sup>e</sup> Prince wherein there should have beene leasses drawne, copies taken, surrenders made, all which were not so much neglected as prevented by the shortenenes of time and want of mony, better wits and richer daies may hereafter make vpp w<sup>ch</sup> was then lefte vnperfect.

Here some letters might bee inserted, and other gratulatory messages from divers freindes to the Prince, but it is high time to make an end of this tædious and fruitelesse relation, vnlesse the knowledge of trouble and vanity bee fruitefull.

Wee intended in these exercises the practise and audacity of our youth, the credit and good name of our Colledge, the love and favor of the vniuersity; but instead of all these (so easie a thing it is to be deceived in a good meaning) wee met with peevishnesse at home, peruersnes abroad, contradictions every where; some neuer thought themselves entreated enough to their owne good and credit; others thought themselves able to doe nothing if they could not thwarte and hinder some-thing; most stood by and gave aime, willing to see much and doe nothing, nay pchaunce they were ready to procure most trouble, which would bee sure to yeild least helpe. And yet wee may not so much grudge at faults at home as wee may iustly complaine of hard measure abroad; for instead of the love and favour of the vniuersitie, wee found o<sup>r</sup> selves (wee will say justly) taxed for any the least errour (though ingenious spirits would have pdoned many things, where all things were entended for their owne pleasure) but most vnjustly censured, and envied for that w<sup>ch</sup> was done (wee dare say) indifferently well: so that, in a word, wee paid deere for trouble, and in a manner hired and sent for men to doe vs wrong.

Let others herafter take heed how they attempte the like, vn-

lesse they find better meanes at home, and better mindes abroad. And yet wee cannot complaine of all, some ment well and said well, and those tooke good will for good paiment, good endeavors for good pformance, and such (in this kind) shall deserve a private favour, when other shal bee denied a common benefit.

*Seria vix recte agnoscit, qui ludicra nescit.*



FINIS.





