

# DOWNLOAD PDF V.11. PERICLES, PRINCE OF TYRE SHAKSPEARE. CARACTACUS MASON

## Chapter 1 : racedaydvl.com: Sitemap

*Book digitized by Google from the library of University of Michigan and uploaded to the Internet Archive v Pericles, Prince of Tyre / Shakspeare. Caractacus.*

The Choice of Matthias Anon.: The Cokis and Watirlederes Anon.: The Compact of the Soldiers and Pilate Anon.: The Condemnation and the Scourging Anon.: The Conversion of St. The Cordewaners Anon.: The Costlie Whore Anon.: The Council of the Jews Anon.: The Coupers Anon.: The Creation of Heaven and the Angels Anon.: The Creation of the World and Man Anon.: The Crucifixion Anon.: The Day of Pentecost Anon.: The Death of Herod Anon.: The Death of Judas Anon.: The Descent from the Cross and the Burial Anon.: The Descent into Hell Anon.: The Draperes Anon.: The Durham Prologue Anon.: The Enterlude of Youth [] Anon.: The Entry into Jerusalem Anon.: The Episode of Longeus Anon.: The Escreueners Anon.: The Faire Maide of Bristovv Anon.: The Faithful Friends Anon.: The Fall of Lucifer Anon.: The Fall of Man Anon.: The Fatal Marriage Anon.: The Fayre Mayde of the Exchange Anon.: The First Part of Ieronimo Anon.: The Four Cardinal Virtues Anon.: The Fullers Anon.: The Fysshers and Marynars Anon.: The Ghost Anon.: The Guarding of the Sepulchre Anon.: The Gyrdillers and Naylers Anon.: The Harrowing of Hell Anon.: The History of the tryall of Cheualry Anon.: The Hoseers Anon.: The Killing of the Children Anon.: The Lyststeres Anon.: The Mariage of Witte and Science [] Anon.: The Marriage-Broaker Anon.: The Mask of the Four Seasons Anon.: The Maske of Flowers Anon.: The Masonns Anon.: The Massacre of the Innocents Anon.: The Maydes Metamorphosis Anon.: The Merceres Anon.: The Newcastle Play Anon.: The Osteleres Anon.: The Parchemyners and Bokebynders Anon.: The Parliament of Heaven Anon.: The Partial Law Anon.: The Passion--The Ironmongers Anon.: The Pedlers Prophecie Anon.: The Pewtereres and Foundours Anon.: The Pilgrimage to Parnassus Anon.: The Play of Lucrece Anon.: The Play of the Sacrament Anon.: The Potteres Anon.: The Pride of Life Anon.: The Procession to Calvary Anon.: The Proclamation Anon.: The Prologue of the Doctors Anon.: The Prophets Anon.: The Purification Anon.: The Puritan Anon.: The Pynneres and Paynters Anon.: The Raising of Lazarus Anon.: The Reception of Queen Margaret in Anon.: The Resurrection and the Appearance to the Virgin Anon.: The Resurrection of Our Lord Anon.: The Resurrection--The Skinners Anon.: The Reynes Extracts Anon.: The Rickinghall Bury St. Edmunds Fragment Anon.: The Sadilleres Anon.: The Shepherds--The Painters Anon.: The Shermen Anon.: The Shrewsbury Fragments Anon.: The Skynners Anon.:

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*Pericles, Prince of Tyre* is a Jacobean play written at least in part by William Shakespeare and included in modern editions of his collected works despite questions over its authorship, as it was not included in the First Folio.

An ancient kingdom is South Arabia. Recent discoveries of inscriptions and coins have proved its antiquity and importance. It is called Sh. Gold, precious stones and spices were imported by the Hebrews from S. It is best known through the visit of its Q. Withers I Loved a Lass begins: The Guardian ] ii. A river rising in the Corinthian Alps and flowing E. An ancient Italian tribe occupying the mountainous dist. Their chief towns were as follows: Reate, Interocrea, and Nursia. According to legend, the original settlers on the Palatine at Rome were without women; and so they arranged to hold a festival to which the S. They then seized upon the Se. A war followed, but the women rushed in between the contending armies, and a peace was made by which the S. Numa Pompilius, 2nd K. Later, we find them fighting against the Romans, by whom they were decisively defeated is B. C, and again, after a long period of quiescence, in From this time their national existence was at an end. Friends is laid partly in the country of the S. Shakespeare makes the S. South of the mouth of the Ebro. The modern town of Murviedro occupies its site. It was besieged and taken by Hannibal in B. The sack of the city was marked by ruthless savagery. Jonson opens his Pindaric Ode on Corey and Morison: It is now called the Scale. The Plaza Mayor is one of the largest and finest squares in Europe. The glory of S. An island in the Bay of Eleusis between Attica and Megaris. Telamon, the son of Aeacus, fled thither after the murder of his half-brother Phocus, and his son Ajax came thence to the Trojan War. The island came into the possession of Athens in the time of Solon. It was the scene of the defeat of the Persian fleet by the Greeks B. It was one of the seven claimants to be the birthplace of Homer. It is now called Koluri. Age ii, Telamon says, "From populous S. In the 2nd Punic War it revolted to Hannibal after the battle of Cannae, and remained in his possession till B. Mentioned in John iii. Somewhere near the Jordan, its exact site has not been determined. The old Salernum, a city an the W. From the 9th cent. It was later annexed to the crown of Naples, and the heir-apparent was styled Prince of S. The Cathedral of St. Matthew was founded in , and contains the bones of the Apostle. The University, founded in , was one of the chief seats of learning in Italy, and its medical school was especially famous. Hence Salernian or Salernitan verse came to mean rhymed Latin verse. Dekker, in Hornbook c. Nemo sanior est quam egomet sum Qui plus edo ac bibo quam tres Scholae Salernae. Poore in , and the town around it laid out by him. Old Sarum was soon entirely deserted, but it retained its representation in Parliament until , though latterly it had not a single inhabitant: The Cathedral was founded in and dedicated in ; the famous spire, ft. In Hycke , p. Lyly, in Pappe with an Hatchett, p. The Earl of S. I on the death of his father-in-law, William de Evreux, the 2nd Earl. At first he sided with the K. Derby, S, Lincoln, Leicester. The Countess of S. His title descended to Richd. Neville, who married his daughter and heiress Alice and was the father of Warwick the King-maker; he joined the Yorkists, as described in H6 B. The title then descended to his son Richd. The infant son of Richd. III was made Earl in , but died in Margaret, daughter of George of Clarence, was made Countess in , but was attainted and beheaded in The earldom was revived in the person of Robert Cecil, created Philip Massinger was born at S. It included what is now called S. It gets its name from S. House, the town residence of the Bps. In the whole estate passed to Sir Richd. Sackville, and his son, 1st Earl of Dorset, enlarged the house and called it Dorset House. In the then Earl of Dorset leased a piece of land, about where the S. Hotel now stands, to Gunell and Blgrave, who built there the S. It was a private theatre, and took the place of the old Whitefriars Theatre; indeed, it is often called the Whitefriars in the plays. It was pulled down by a company of soldiers instigate by the Puritans in , and was not rebuilt till The whole property, including Dorset House and the Theatre, was destroyed in the Gt. It is covered with a fine grass which makes it an excellent sheep-walk. In the centre of the P, 9 m. According to one legend it was set up by Merlin as a monument to his mother Joan; and no one was able to count the stones correctly, through his magic. Merlin says to his mother, "When you die, I will erect a

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monument Upon the verdant plains of S. Geese, as well as sheep, are plentifully pastured on S. The wearisome joke about the Winchester Goose is here insinuated. He told me that he would lift Some good fellow from his thrift. They make many a man stand at Hockley-in-the-Hole. The water was supposed to have an enervating influence on those who drank of it, because its tutelary nymph was one who refused to join in the chase and spent her time in idleness. She fell in love with Hermaphroditus and embraced him as he was bathing in the pool, and the two were merged into one hermaphrodite person. Oh that Virginia were in case as sometime Salmasis! They were discovered by the Spanish navigator Mendana in , and named, from. Nash, in Larsen, p. Magnus corner might cry clang again," i. Two of the ships in the fleet seen by Hycke , p. A city in Piedmont, 30 m. South of Turin, between the Po and the Vraita. It was the seat of a famous Marquessate which began with Manfred in and continued till the death of Gabriel, when it was seized by the French. The sign probably represented the meeting between Gabriel and the Virgin Mary. Its fuller title was "The S. Catharine was introduced into the original sign-board. Fair mention is made of a S. It was often taken and retaken by the Turks and Hungarians during the 15th cent. It was destroyed by Alexander the Gt.

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Book St John Chrysostom: I am getting tired of this commentary. Such underground dark passages before you get at anything worth standing to look at! Sunday is not a reading day with me. All that fills up the day, except the few interstices between the intersections. Praises of the speech in the Medea. Went into the library to try to rationalize my mind about the deathwatch, - by reading the Cyclopaedia. Read the mysteries of Udolpho? Miss Steers kindly sent a packet of French poetry to Mr. Le dernier chant wants the Byronic character - an inevitable want for a French composition? Childe Harold Went into the library to try to rationalize my mind about the deathwatch, - by reading the Cyclopaedia. At breakfast, my parcel of books from Eaton came up the road. Fresh from the carrier. The last I had sent for, for Eliza Cliffe, but the externals are so shabby that I have a mind to send it back again. I liked the Inheritance so much that my desires respecting this book were? I forgot to say that I don? Read some of the Alcestis. When his absence from Sunday chapel was noticed, "I was called to account for it; by way of defence I pleaded my desire for, and indulgence in, reading. This appeared rather to aggravate than serve my cause. It was evidently their opinion, that all books, except such as they deemed religious ones, ought not be read by young men. I ventured somewhat timidly to hint, that it was possible for a young man to read novels, and other works of fiction, and still keep his mind free from irreligion and vice The general effect of reading Milton, Hobbes, Locke and Newton had been "to make me resolve to be free. I saw that it was impossible for the soul of man to answer the end for which it was created, while tramelled by human authority, or fettered with human creeds. Book Thomas Babington MacAulay: He hid them under the ledger at the Rhymney Iron Works, where he worked a thirteen hour day as a timekeeper for 9s. He hid them under the ledger at the Rhymney Iron Works, where he worked a thirteen-hour day as a timekeeper for 9s. Book John Stuart Mill: Unknown Charles de Secondat, Baron Montesquieu: Most subversive of all were the letters of the second Lord Lyttelton: Book Desiderius Erasmus Rotterdamus: In this story of a romance between a duke and a secretary, the secretary is advised to read the Letters of Lord Chesterfield to his Son. Catherine McMullen visited a public library for the first time in her life and borrowed the book: With Lord Chesterfield I read my first mythology. I learned my first history and geography. With Lord Chesterfield I went travelling the world. They awakened my young nature, and I found for the first time that my pondering heart was akin to that of the whole human race. And when I read the famous essays of Steele and Addison, I could realize much of their truth and beauty of expression Book Ralph Waldo Emerson: But two authors in paticular offered magnificent revelations. First there was Emerson on Nature; and later, as a governess for a Scotby leatherworks owner, she discovered Thomas Carlyle: They proved a new Bible of blessedness to my eager soul, as they did thousands beside, who had become weary of much of the vapid literature of the time". The letter was sent after us and we halted by the way-side to read it Book William Wordsworth to Francis Wrangham: I only gave it a cursory perusal, for since it arrived my family has been in great confusion, we having removed to another House, in which we are not yet half settled. The Appendix I had received before in a frank, and of that I feel more entitled to speak, because I had read it more at leisure [goes on to discuss this in detail].

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## Chapter 4 : Pericles, Prince of Tyre - Wikipedia

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Box 1 - Theatre 1. Adapted to the stage with additions from Dryden and Davenant, by J. Centlivre, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Box 2 - Theatre 9. Franklin, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Brown, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Goldsmith, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Inchbald, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Remarks by the author. A Comedy, in five acts; by Mrs. As performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. As performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. As performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. A Comedy, written by Ben Jonson. With alterations and additions by D. As performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Printed London by C. Etherington for John Bell. A Comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher. Etherington for John Bell, Printed London, for W. Bladon; and J Barker. Bell at the British Library, Printed London, for R. Printed London for John Bell. Printed London, for T. Inchbald, in seven volumes. Box 3 - Theatre A Tragedy of five acts, written by Mr. Printed London, for J. Written by Thomas Otway. Printed London, for S. A Tragedy, altered from Southern. A Comedy, written by Sir Richard Steel. Printed London, for Henry Linton. A Tragedy, of five acts. A Tragedy, by N. As performed at the Theatre Royal. A Tragedy, as written by Mr. A Tragedy, by Henry Jones. A Tragedy, by Mr. A Comedy of five acts; written by Sir John Vanbrugh. Rivington and Sons, S. Printed London by J. Dove, for John Murray, Printed London by S. Gosnell, for James Ridgway, By the Honourable John St. Second edition, Printed London, for J. An Operatic drama, in five acts, as performed at the theatre royal, Drury Lane. Printed London, for Richard Phillips, A Tragedy, by Aaron Hill. As performed at the theatre Royal, Covent Garden. A Tragedy, by Nathaniel Lee. As performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. James Thomson and adapted to the stage by Mr. Printed London by and for A. Or, The Fall of Rosamond. A Tragedy, by Thomas Hull. As performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Box 4 - Theatre A tragedy, by Mr. As performed at the theatre Roayl, Drury Lane. By Edward Young, LL. Horace Walpole late Lord Orford. A Tragedy, supposed to be written by Mr. A Dramatic Poem, by W. As performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden in A Tragedy, as altered from Beaumont and Fletcher. A Tragedy, by the Rev. A Comedy, by Mr. A Comedy, by Sir Richard Steele. A Comedy written in imitation of Shakespeare, by W. Printed London, for the Proprietors. Box 5 - Theatre A Woman Keeps a Secret. A Comedy, written by Mrs. As written by Mr. Printed London, for John Bell. A Comic Opera, in three acts. Printed London by Affignmeat, for J. Written by George Coleman, the younger. Printed London by T. A Comedy, by Sir John Vanbrugh. A Comedy, by Hugh Kelly. Printed London by A. Macpherson, for John Cawthorn, A Comedy, as altered from Ben Jonson. A Comedy, by Mrs. A Comedy, by Miss. A Comedy, by the Hon. A Comedy, as altered from Shirley and C. Being the sequel of the Trip to the Jubilee. Printed London, for N. A Comedy, by Arthur Murphy. Printed London, for C. A Farce, in two acts. A Comedy, in three acts. Box 6 - Theatre

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## Chapter 5 : Richard Cumberland (dramatist) | Revolvly

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Why then a final note prolong, Or lengthen out a closing song, Unless to bid the gentles speed, Who long have listed to my rede? To every faithful lover too, What can I wish but lady true? And knowledge to the studious sage; 15 And pillow to the head of age. To thee, dear school-boy, whom my lay Has cheated of thy hour of play, Light task, and merry holiday! To all, to each, a fair good-night, 20 And pleasing dreams, and slumbers light! With regard to the Introductions generally, Lockhart writes, in *Life of Scott*, ii. But however that may be, are there any pages, among all he ever wrote, that one would be more sorry he should not have written? They are among the most delicious portraitures that genius ever painted of itself-buoyant, virtuous, happy genius-exulting in its own energies, yet possessed and mastered by a clear, calm, modest mind, and happy only in diffusing happiness around it. He had, in fact, painted them almost as fully as himself; and who might not have been proud to find a place in such a gallery? The tastes and habits of six of those men, in whose intercourse Scott found the greatest pleasure when his fame was approaching its meridian splendour, are thus preserved for posterity; and when I reflect with what avidity we catch at the least hint which seems to afford us a glimpse of the intimate circle of any great poet of former ages, I cannot but believe that posterity would have held this record precious, even had the individuals been in themselves far less remarkable than a Rose, an Ellis, a Heber, a Skene, a Marriott, and an Erskine. He addressed to Hallam, in , a work in two vols. Hookham Frere in Malta. Clarendon Press , note to Introd. The word means 1 a graft; 2 a scion of a noble house; 3 a little demon; 4 a mischievous child. The context implies that the last is the sense in which the word is used here. Strictly speaking, a round is a circular dance in which the performers hold each other by the hands. The term, however, is fairly applicable to the frolicsome gambols of a group of lambs in a spring meadow. Certain rounds became famous enough to be individualised, as e. That speaks of a protector, willing and able to watch over you; but these tell me you are ruined. Nelson fell at Trafalgar, Oct. The epithet is derived from Gades, the Roman name of the modern Cadiz. See Canto I, line The word still occasionally occurs in poetry. The three victories are, the battle of the Nile, ; the battle of the Baltic, ; and Trafalgar, Pitt became First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer in , and from onwards the facts of his career are a constituent part of national history. These picturesque lines, with their varied and suggestive metaphors, were interpolated on the blank page of the MS. Charles James Fox was second son of the first Lord Holland, whose indulgence tended to spoil a youth of unusual ability and precocity. His rivalry with Pitt dates from Their tombs are near each other in Westminster Abbey. Only a special pleader could put such an unworthy interpretation on the words. By the result of the battle of Austerlitz December, Napoleon seemed advancing towards general victory. Prussia hastily patched up a dishonourable peace on terms inconsistent with very binding pledges, and the Russian minister at Paris compromised his country by yielding to humiliating proposals on the part of France. He disregarded the signal for cessation of fighting given by Sir Hyde Parker, and ordered his own signal to be nailed to the mast. Thessaly was noted for witchcraft. They recognised the power of Erictho, Canidia, and other sorceresses, whose spells could perplex the course of the elements, intercept the influence of the sun, and prevent his beneficial operation upon the fruits of the earth; call down the moon from her appointed sphere, and disturb the original and destined course of nature by their words and charms, and the power of the evil spirits whom they evoked. Lees is properly pl. Rose, who very naturally passed it on to Scott himself. This refers to both subject and style, neither being classical. In these lines the poet indicates the sphere in which he had previously worked with independence and success. Like Virgil when proceeding to write the Aeneid, he is doubtful whether his devotion to legendary and pastoral themes is sufficient warrant for attempting heroic verse. The reference to the tales of shepherds in the closing lines of the passage recalls

the advice given about to his students by Prof. Shairp, when lecturing from the Poetry Chair at Oxford. Shakespeare, 3 Henry VI. In Elizabethan times it had a general reference, as e. Scott annotates these lines as follows: It has also the merit of being written in pure old English; and many of the wild adventures which it contains are told with a simplicity bordering upon the sublime. Several of these are referred to in the text; and I would have illustrated them by more full extracts, but as this curious work is about to be republished, I confine myself to the tale of the Chapel Perilous, and of the quest of Sir Launcelot after the Sangreal. And as soon as he was within the churchyard, he saw, on the front of the chapell, many faire rich shields turned upside downe; and many of the shields Sir Launcelot had seene knights have before; with that he saw stand by him thirtie great knights, more, by a yard, than any man that ever he had seene, and all those grinned and gnashed at Sir Launcelot; and when he saw their countenance, hee dread them sore, and so put his shield afore him, and tooke his sword in his hand ready to doe battaile; and they were all armed in black harneis, ready, with their shields and swords drawen. And when Sir Launcelot would have gone through them, they scattered on every side of him, and gave him the way; and therewith he waxed all bold, and entered into the chapell, and then hee saw no light but a dimme lampe burning, and then was he ware of a corps covered with a cloath of silke; then Sir Launcelot stooped downe, and cut a piece of that cloath away, and then it fared under him as the earth had quaked a little, whereof he was afeard, and then hee saw a faire sword lye by the dead knight, and that he gat in his hand, and hied him out of the chappell. And so, Sir Launcelot, now I tell thee, that I have loved thee this seaven yeare; but there may no woman have thy love but Queene Guenever; but sithen I may not rejoyce thee to have thy body alive, I had kept no more joy in this world but to have had thy dead body; and I would have balmed it and served, and so have kept it in my life daies, and daily I should have clipped thee, and kissed thee, in the despite of Queen Guenever. A new issue of this belongs to The republication referred to by Scott is probably the edition published in , in two vols. The Roxburghe Club made a sumptuous reprint in , and Thomas Wright, in , edited the work in three handy 8vo. This edition is furnished with a very useful introduction and notes. The consequence of this vision was, that all the knights took on them a solemn vow to seek the Sangreal. Then Sir Launcelot looked by him, and saw an old chappell, and there he wend to have found people. And so Sir Launcelot tied his horse to a tree, and there he put off his shield, and hung it upon a tree, and then hee went unto the chappell doore, and found it wasted and broken. And within he found a faire altar, full richly arrayed with cloth of silk, and there stood a faire candlestick, which beare six great candles, and the candlesticke was of silver. And when Sir Launcelot saw this light, hee had a great will for to enter into the chappell, but he could find no place where hee might enter. Then was he passing heavie and dismaied. Then he returned, and came again to his horse, and tooke off his saddle and his bridle, and let him pasture, and unlaced his helme, and ungirded his sword, and laid him downe to sleepe upon his shield, before the crosse. And when he was nigh the crosse, he there abode still. With that Sir Launcelot saw the candlesticke, with the fire tapers, come before the crosse; but he could see no body that brought it. But he tooke repentance afterward. Then the sicke knight dressed him upright, and kissed the crosse. Then anon his squire brought him his armes, and asked his lord how he did. But I have right great mervaile of this sleeping knight, which hath had neither grace nor power to awake during the time that this holy vessell hath beene here present. And so he departed sore weeping, and cursed the time that he was borne; for then he deemed never to have had more worship; for the words went unto his heart, till that he knew wherefore that hee was so called. Milton is said to have meditated in his youth the composition of an epic poem on Arthur and the Round Table. I might perhaps have done as well as some of my predecessors, or at least chalked out a way for others to amend my errors in a like design; but being encouraged only with fair words by King Charles II, my little salary ill paid, and no prospect of a future subsistence, I was then discouraged in the beginning of my attempt; and now age has overtaken me, and want, a more insufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly disabled me. The concussion of two powerful knights would suffice to shiver the lances. Hence comes the figurative use. The Genius of Chivalry is to be resuscitated from the deep slumber under which baneful spells have long effectually held him. The appropriateness of this is apparent when the true meaning of Chivalry is considered.

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Gundimore, the residence of W. George Ellis, with that liveliness which extracts amusement even out of the most rude and unpromising of our old tales of chivalry. Ascapart, a most important personage in the romance, is thus described in an extract: He was bristled like a sow; A foot he had between each brow; His lips were great, and hung aside; His eyen were hollow, his mouth was wide; Lothly he was to look on than, And liker a devil than a man. His staff was a young oak, Hard and heavy was his stroke. The Introduction is written on a basis of regular four-beat couplets, each line being technically an iambic tetrameter; lines 96, , and are Alexandrines, or iambic hexameters, each serving to give emphasis and resonance like the ninth of the Spenserian stanza to the passage which it closes. Intensity of expression is given by the triplet which closes the passage ending with line The metrical basis of the movement in the Canto is likewise iambic tetrameter, but the trimeter or three-beat line is freely introduced, and the poet allows himself great scope in his arrangement. The extent of its ruins, as well as its historical importance, shows it to have been a place of magnificence, as well as strength. Edward I resided there when he was created umpire of the dispute concerning the Scottish succession. It was repeatedly taken and retaken during the wars between England and Scotland; and, indeed, scarce any happened, in which it had not a principal share. Norham Castle is situated on a steep bank, which overhangs the river. The repeated sieges which the castle had sustained, rendered frequent repairs necessary. In , it was almost rebuilt by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, who added a huge keep, or donjon; notwithstanding which, King Henry II, in , took the castle from the bishop, and committed the keeping of it to William de Neville. After this period it seems to have been chiefly garrisoned by the King, and considered as a royal fortress. The Greys of Chillinghame Castle were frequently the castellans, or captains of the garrison: Yet, as the castle was situated in the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, the property was in the see of Durham till the Reformation. After that period, it passed through various hands. At the union of the crowns, it was in the possession of Sir Robert Carey, afterwards Earl of Monmouth, for his own life, and that of two of his sons. See his curious Memoirs, published by Mr. Pinkerton, there is, in the British Museum. The inner ward, or keep, is represented as impregnable: They consist of a large shattered tower, with many vaults, and fragments of other edifices, enclosed within an outward wall of great circuit. Here, in case of the outward defences being gained, the garrison retreated to make their last stand.

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### Chapter 6 : The personal library of Charles Armitage Brown and Thomas King

*"The Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles I.)," says De Quincey in his Life of Shakespeare, "had learned to appreciate Shakespeare, not originally from reading him, but from witnessing the Court representations of his plays at Whitehall.*

In his hit play *The West Indian* was first staged. During the American War of Independence he acted as a secret negotiator with Spain in an effort to secure a peace agreement between the two nations. He also edited a short-lived critical journal called *The London Review*. His plays are often remembered for their sympathetic depiction of colonial characters and others generally considered to be on the margins of society. One great-grandfather was the bishop of Peterborough. A great-great grandfather was Oliver St John, the statesman. Cumberland was educated at the grammar school in Bury St Edmunds. He later related how, when the headmaster Arthur Kinsman told Bentley he would make his grandson an equally good scholar, Bentley retorted: At the age of fourteen, Cumberland went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where in he took his degree as tenth wrangler. It left him time for literary pursuits, which included a poem in blank verse about India. Cumberland resigned his fellowship when he married his cousin Elizabeth Ridge in 1711, after having been appointed through Lord Halifax as "crown-agent for Nova Scotia. Halifax who had been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Cumberland the post as Ulster secretary. He was offered a baronetcy, which he declined. When in Halifax became Northern Secretary, Cumberland applied for the post of under-secretary, but could only obtain the less prestigious clerkship of reports at the Board of Trade under Lord Hillsborough. Mission to Madrid In 1712, he was sent on a confidential mission to Spain to negotiate a separate peace treaty during the American War of Independence in an effort to weaken the anti-British coalition. Recalled by the government in 1713, Cumberland was refused repayment of his expenses, although his advance was insufficient. In 1714 he wrote a defence of his former superior, *Character of the late Lord Viscount Sackville*. He took up residence at Tunbridge Wells; but during his last years he mostly lived in London, where he died. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, after a short oration by his friend Dean Vincent. Writing career Cumberland wrote much but has been remembered most for his plays and memoirs. Besides these he wrote the *Letter to the Bishop of Oxford* in vindication of his grandfather Bentley; another to Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, on his proposal for equalizing the revenues of the Established Church; a *Character of Lord Sackville*, whom in his *Memoirs* he vindicates from the stigma of cowardice; and an anonymous pamphlet, *Curtius rescued from the Gulf*, against the redoubtable Dr Parr. He was the author of a version of 50 of the Psalms of David; of a tract on the evidences of Christianity; and of other religious pieces in prose and verse, the former including "as many sermons as would make a large volume, some of which have been delivered from the pulpits. His plays, published and unpublished, totaled fifty-four. About 35 of these are regular plays, to which have been added four operas and a farce; about half are comedies. His favorite mode was the "sentimental comedy," which combines domestic plots, rhetorical enforcement of moral precepts, and comic humor. He weaves his plays out of "homely stuff, right British druggit," and eschews "the vile Gallic stage"; he borrowed from the style of sentimental fiction of Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding and Laurence Sterne. His favorite theme is virtue in distress or danger, but assured of its reward in the fifth act; his most constant characters are men of feeling and young ladies who are either prudes or coquettes. The plays are highly patriotic and adhere to conventional morality. Cumberland first essayed sentimental comedy in *The Brothers*. Horace Walpole said, that it acted well, but read ill, though he could distinguish in it "strokes of Mr Bentley. Its hero, who probably owes much to the suggestion of Garrick, is a young scapegrace fresh from the tropics, "with rum and sugar enough belonging to him to make all the water in the Thames into punch," a libertine with generous instincts, which prevail in the end. This early example of the modern drama was favorably received; Boden translated it into German, and Goethe acted in it at the Weimar court. Cumberland published his memoirs in *George Romney*, whose talent Cumberland encouraged, painted his portrait, which is in the National Portrait Gallery. Among his later comedies were:

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â€¢*Hamlet, Prince of Denmark; A Tragedy, in five acts; by William Shakespeare, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane and Convent Garden. Remarks by Mrs. Inchbald. Printed London for Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, Paternoster Row.*

Synopsis[ edit ] John Gower introduces each act with a prologue. The play opens in the court of Antiochus, king of Antioch , who has offered the hand of his beautiful daughter to any man who answers his riddle; but those who fail shall die. I sought a husband, in which labour I found that kindness in a father: How they may be, and yet in two, As you will live, resolve it you. Pericles, the young Prince ruler of Tyre in Phoenicia Lebanon , hears the riddle, and instantly understands its meaning: Antiochus is engaged in an incestuous relationship with his daughter. If he reveals this truth, he will be killed, but if he answers incorrectly, he will also be killed. Pericles hints that he knows the answer, and asks for more time to think. Antiochus grants him forty days, and then sends an assassin after him. However, Pericles has fled the city in disgust. Pericles returns to Tyre , where his trusted friend and counsellor Helicanus advises him to leave the city, for Antiochus surely will hunt him down. Pericles leaves Helicanus as regent and sails to Tarsus , a city beset by famine. The generous Pericles gives the governor of the city, Cleon, and his wife Dionyza, grain from his ship to save their people. The famine ends, and after being thanked profusely by Cleon and Dionyza, Pericles continues on. He is rescued by a group of poor fishermen who inform him that Simonedes, King of Pentapolis, is holding a tournament the next day and that the winner will receive the hand of his daughter Thaisa in marriage. Although his equipment is rusty, Pericles wins the tournament and the hand of Thaisa who is deeply attracted to him in marriage. Simonedes initially expresses doubt about the union, but soon comes to like Pericles and allows them to wed. A letter sent by the noblemen reaches Pericles in Pentapolis, who decides to return to Tyre with the pregnant Thaisa. Again, a storm arises while at sea, and Thaisa appears to die giving birth to her child, Marina. Pericles grudgingly agrees, and decides to stop at Tarsus because he fears that Marina may not survive the storm. Thinking that Pericles died in the storm, Thaisa becomes a priestess in the temple of Diana. Pericles departs to rule Tyre, leaving Marina in the care of Cleon and Dionyza. The plan is thwarted when pirates kidnap Marina and then sell her to a brothel in Mytilene. There, Marina manages to keep her virginity by convincing the men that they should seek virtue. Worried that she is ruining their market, the brothel rents her out as a tutor to respectable young ladies. She becomes famous for music and other decorous entertainments. Meanwhile, Pericles returns to Tarsus for his daughter. The governor and his wife claim she has died; in grief, he takes to the sea. They compare their sad stories and joyfully realise they are father and daughter. Next, the goddess Diana appears in a dream to Pericles, and tells him to come to the temple where he finds Thaisa. The wicked Cleon and Dionyza are killed when their people revolt against their crime. Lysimachus will marry Marina. Sources[ edit ] The play draws upon two sources for the plot. This provides the story of Apollonius of Tyre. Wilkins, who with Shakespeare was a witness in the Bellott v. The play was not included in the First Folio in ; it was one of seven plays added to the original Folio thirty-six in the second impression of the Third Folio in Folios and Quartos Shakespeare. The play has been recognised as a probable collaboration since , if not earlier. Jackson in and Brian Vickers summarised the historical evidence and took the Cambridge editors to task for ignoring more than a century of scholarship. Pollard , Walter Wilson Greg , and R. McKerrow gave increased attention to the examination of quarto editions of Shakespearean plays published before the First Folio Pericles was among the most notorious "bad quartos. The play was also performed at the Globe Theatre on 10 June John Rhodes staged Pericles at the Cockpit Theatre soon after the theatres re-opened in ; it was one of the earliest productions, and the first Shakespearean revival, of the Restoration period. Thomas Betterton made his stage debut in the title role. Walter Nugent Monck revived the play in at his Maddermarket Theatre in Norwich , cutting the first act. This production was revived at Stratford after the war, with Paul Scofield in the title role. Modern revivals[ edit ] The play has risen somewhat in

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popularity since Monck, though it remains extraordinarily difficult to stage effectively, an aspect played with in *Paris Belongs to Us* filmed in 1967. The scene design, by Loudon Sainthill, [20] unified the play; the stage was dominated by a large ship in which Gower related the tale to a group of sailors. Angela Baddeley was the Bawd. The production was a success; it was later viewed as a model for "coherent" or thematically unified approaches, in contrast to the postmodern or disintegrative approaches of the seventies and eighties. The production by Terry Hands at Stratford also received favourable reviews. Hands also introduced extensive doubling, which has since become a staple of productions of this play. Emrys James played Gower as a Welsh bard and Helicanus. Susan Fleetwood doubled Thaisa and Marina with Susan Sheers playing Marina when the two characters appear together in the final scene. Ron Daniels directed the play in at *The Other Place*, an unlikely venue for such an expansive play. Daniels compensated for the lack of space by canny use of lighting and offstage music and sound effects. Griffith Jones was Gower. The play was opened out so as to deal with the various locations and time intervals and was given a thoughtful and moving interpretation. In 1977, David Thacker directed the play at the Swan. The production was centred on a grid-covered trap suspended in air; the brothel scenes were played below, as in a basement; the shipboard scenes were played on and around the grid. As early as 1967, Peter Sellars directed a production in Boston that featured extras dressed as contemporary American homeless people; devices such as these dominated English main stages in the nineties. Phyllida Lloyd directed the play at the Royal National Theatre in 1985. The production used extensive doubling. Kathryn Hunter played Antiochus, Cerimon, and the Bawd. Brian Protheroe was Gower. In an echo of the music played during the interval of the Whitehall performance, Noble featured belly dancing and drumming during the intermission of his production. Mary Zimmerman directed *Pericles* at Washington D. The Hudson Shakespeare Company of New Jersey mounted the play in two separate productions in their annual *Shakespeare in the Parks* series, directed by Jon Ciccarelli and Noelle Fair respectively. Both directors noted the Adrian Noble production as a direct influence on their productions utilizing diversely ethnic casts and set in Mediterranean locales. The production was noted for its humour. Unlike most scholars, Haj believes that was entirely written by Shakespeare, calling it "deep" and "mature. In 1991 there was a production directed by Jean Gascon that was repeated in 1992; there were later productions, respectively in 1993, 1994, and the latest in 1995. Both the 1993 and 1994 productions had the same cast, headed by Stratford stars, Nicholas Pennel and Martha Henry; the production was directed by Richard Ouzounian and starred Geraint Wyn Davies and Goldie Semple; the production was directed by Leon Rubin and starred Jonathan Goad; and in 1995 the director was Scott Wentworth and starred Evan Buliung. Nunn utilized a generally bare stage but with more elaborate and ornate costuming from different eras and cultures. The production included folk songs and dances interwoven throughout the play as was often done in the original Shakespeare productions. The BBC has broadcast two radio adaptations of the play:

Chapter 8 : Bell's British theatre : consisting of the most esteemed English plays (Book, ) [racedaydvl.com]

*Detached pieces of criticism on Shakspeare, his editors, &c. Entries [of Shakspeare's plays and poems] in the Stationer's registers, extracted by Steevens. Essay on the order of time in which the plays were written.*

Chapter 9 : The Yale Shakespeare; (Book, ) [racedaydvl.com]

*Colophon: "This edition of The Play of Pericles Prince of Tyre is one of the thirty- seven volumes of The Plays of William Shakespeare published for subscribers by The Limited Editions Club of New York. It was designed by Bruce Rogers and printed at the Press of A. Colish, New York.*