OXMYTHS AND STRATMYTHS: SECTION III

The 'myths' below are arranged chronologically.

**MYTH: Arthur Brooke, the alleged author of Romeus and Juliet, was not a real person.**

Arthur Brooke, the alleged author of *Romeus and Juliet*, was the son of Lord Cobham's first cousin, Cranmer Brooke.

References:


**MYTH: The juror ‘Randolphi Holynshedd’ named in the coroner’s inquest into the 1567 death of Thomas Brincknell was Lord Burghley’s protégée, Raphael Holinshed.**

See Nelson, Alan H., Monstrous Adversary, (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 2003), pp. 48, 90 at:

https://books.google.ca/books?id=WcfiqlOjEKoC&pg=PA48

https://books.google.ca/books?id=WcfiqlOjEKoC&pg=PA90

There are many reasons for doubting Nelson’s statement:

(1) ‘Randolphi’ is usually taken to be the Latinized form of ‘Randolph’, not ‘Raphael’. In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury copy of Holinshed’s will, TNA PROB 11/63/199, his Christian name is Latinized as ‘Raphaelis’.

(2) There is no evidence that Raphael Holinshed was Lord Burghley’s protégée. In fact, Holinshed’s dedication to Lord Burghley suggests that it was Reyner Wolfe (d.1573) to whom Lord Burghley acted as patron, not Holinshed. For the dedication, see the Holinshed Project at:

http://english.nsms.ox.ac.uk/holinshed/texts.php?text1=1577_0007

(3) According to the *ODNB*, Holinshed would have been in the employ of Reyner Wolfe (d.1573) at the time of Brincknell’s death in 1567. Wolfe’s printing press in Paul’s Churchyard was a considerable distance from Cecil House in the Strand. As Wolfe’s employee, Holinshed presumably resided with Wolfe and his family in Paul’s Churchyard, as was the custom at the time.
(4) The jurors, including ‘Randolphi Holynshedd’, are stated to have been from the county of Middlesex, whereas Paul’s Churchyard was situated in the city of London. See:


*London and Westminster were separate entities.*

For Raphael Holinshed, see the *ODNB*:

*Holinshed [Hollingshead], Raphael (c. 1525–1580?), historian, was the son of Ralph Holinshed or Hollingshead of Cophurst in the township of Sutton Downes, Cheshire. . . . [He] was probably in his late twenties and early thirties [when] he found employment in the London printing house of Reyner Wolfe, a committed evangelical. . . . Wolfe employed Holinshed to assist him in his grand plan to create 'a universal cosmographie', a vast historical and geographical description of the world, complete with maps.*

*The Chronicles that appeared in 1577 fell short not only of Wolfe's projected 'Polychronicon' but also of Holinshed's expectations and the standards of some of the contributors. Holinshed's epistle dedicatory of 1577 to William Cecil, Lord Burghley (also printed in the 1587 edition) suggests not only that Burghley may have been Wolfe's patron, but also that Holinshed was concerned that his own work might be censured for falling short of Wolfe’s original conception—the 'universal cosmologie' illustrated with maps. The epistle dedicatory blames the work's relatively limited scope on Wolfe's executors, who although they brought the Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland to fruition, earned little thanks from Holinshed for their efforts.*

References:

(1) TNA KB 9/619, m. 13 on this website.

**MYTH: George Gascoigne was appointed poet laureate on 1 January 1576.**

The first poet laureate in the modern sense was Ben Jonson, although the title seems to have been first officially given to his successor, William Davenant (appointed 1638).

References:

**MYTH:** Thomas Dymoke ‘of Gray's Inn’ served as a gentleman of the bedchamber to Henry Wriothesley (bap. 1545, d.1581), 2nd Earl of Southampton.

Thomas Dymoke of Gray's Inn lived almost a century later, circa 1660. He was a great-grandson of Sir Edward Dymoke (d.1566), champion at Queen Elizabeth's coronation.

References:


**MYTH:** Thomas Dymoke, who served as a gentleman of the bedchamber to Henry Wriothesley (bap. 1545, d. 1581), 2nd Earl of Southampton, was the Queen’s special agent in the Earl’s household, and 'not only received his orders from the Queen but also acted only in her interests'.

Thomas Dymoke, who served as a gentleman of the bedchamber to Henry Wriothesley (bap. 1545, d. 1581), 2nd Earl of Southampton, was a Catholic recusant who was arrested in the Babington plot of 1586.

References:


**MYTH:** The 3rd Earl of Southampton was a ward of Lord Burghley.

Queen Elizabeth sold both Southampton's wardship and lands to Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham on 28 June 1582. There may have been a later transfer of Southampton's wardship and marriage (but not lands) to Lord Burghley, but if so, no record of the transfer exists.

References:


(2) TNA Wards 9/157 ff. 74v-75r.

(3) Hampshire Record Office, 5M53/273.
**MYTH: Gilbert Talbot wrote to his father, the Earl of Shrewsbury, on 10 May 1574.**

This letter is erroneously assigned to Gilbert Talbot in the new Goldring edition of Nichols’ *Progresses* (see below). However the letter was written by Francis Talbot, as indicated on p. 112 of Joseph Hunter’s *Hallamshire* (1819) as revised by Alfred Gatty in 1869. See Gatty’s transcript of the letter at:

http://www.sheffieldhistory.co.uk/forums/topic/6108-gatty39s-version-of-hunters-hallamshire-complete/?page=4

References:


https://books.google.ca/books?id=QZ-cAQAAQBAJ&pg=PA190

(2) Hunter, Joseph, *Hallamshire*, (London: Lackington, Hughes et al, 1819), p. 84 at:

https://books.google.ca/books?id=ML8-AAAAcAAJ&pg=PA84

(3) Hunter, Joseph, *Hallamshire*, rev. Alfred Gatty (1869), p. 112 at:

http://www.sheffieldhistory.co.uk/forums/topic/6108-gatty39s-version-of-hunters-hallamshire-complete/?page=4

**MYTH: Gilbert Talbot wrote to his father, the Earl of Shrewsbury, on 23 May 1574.**

This letter is erroneously assigned to Gilbert Talbot in the new Goldring edition of Nichols’ *Progresses* (see below). However the letter was written by Francis Talbot, as indicated on p. 112 of Joseph Hunter’s *Hallamshire* (1819) as revised by Alfred Gatty in 1869. See Gatty’s transcript of the letter at:

http://www.sheffieldhistory.co.uk/forums/topic/6108-gatty39s-version-of-hunters-hallamshire-complete/?page=4

Moreover the letter was written by Francis Talbot on **23 May 1573**, not 1574. See Gatty’s note, and Nicholas, Harris, *Memoirs of the Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton*, (London: Richard Bentley, 1847), p. 24.

The correct date for the letter can be ascertained from the mention in it of the attack on Edinburgh Castle which took place in May 1573, and which is amply documented in the Calendar of State Papers.

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http://www.oxford-shakespeare.com/
See also references in immediately preceding Oxmyth.

**MYTH: Rocco Bonetti purchased a lease in the Blackfriars from John Lyly in 1576.**

Craig and Soper state that:

*John Lyly had the lease on some rooms in the Blackfriars where William Joyner, another original member of the English Masters, had a school. In 1576 Bonetti bought the lease from Lyly and by imputation from Lyly’s patron, Edward De Vere (the Earl of Oxford). Bonetti then opened his famous fencing school. . . . Silver tells us, “He caused to fairly drawn and set round his school all the Noblemen’s and Gentlemen’s arms who were his scholars . . . He also provided luxurious furnishings . . ."

The Italian master of fence, Rocco Bonetti (d.1587), purchased his lease in the Blackfriars from John Lyly in 1583/4, not in 1576.

References:


(2) Folger MS L.b.37.


**MYTH: Rocco Bonetti’s famous fence school was in the Blackfriars.**

Craig and Soper state that:

*John Lyly had the lease on some rooms in the Blackfriars where William Joyner, another original member of the English Masters, had a school. In 1576 Bonetti bought the lease from Lyly and by imputation from Lyly’s patron, Edward De Vere (the Earl of Oxford). Bonetti then opened his famous fencing school. . . . Silver tells us, “He caused to fairly drawn and set round his school all the Noblemen’s and Gentlemen’s arms who were his scholars . . . He also provided luxurious furnishings . . ."

The fence school described above by George Silver, and run by Rocco Bonetti (d.1587) in his heyday as a master of fence, was in Warwick Lane, not in the Blackfriars. See Silver’s *Paradoxes of Defence*: 

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There were three Italian teachers of offense in my time. The first was Signior Rocco, the second was Jeronimo, that was Senior Rocco his boy, that taught gentlemen in the Black Friars, as usher for his master in stead of a man. The third was Vincentio. This Senior Rocco came into England about some thirty years past. He taught the noblemen & gentlemen of the court. He caused some of them to wear leaden soles in their shoes, the better to bring to nimbleness of the feet in their fight. He disbursed a great sum of money for the lease of a fair house in Warwick lane, which he called his college, for he thought it great disgrace for him to keep a fence school, he being then thought to be the only famous master of the art of arms in the whole world. He caused to be fairly drawn and set round about his school all the noblemen's and gentlemen's arms that were his scholars, and hanging right under their arms their rapiers, daggers, gloves of mail and gauntlets. Also, he has benches and stools, the room being very large, for gentlemen to sit round about his school to behold his teaching. He taught none commonly under twenty, forty, fifty, or a hundred pounds. And because all things should be very necessary for the noblemen & gentlemen, he had in his school a large square table, with a green carpet, done round with a very broad rich fringe of gold, always standing upon it a very fair Standish covered with crimson velvet, with ink, pens, pen-dust, and sealing wax, and quivers of very excellent fine paper gilded, ready for the noblemen & gentlemen (upon occasion) to write their letters, being then desirous to follow their fight, to send their men to dispatch their business. And to know how the time passed, he had in one corner of his school a clock, with very fair large dial. He had within his school, a room the which was called the privy school, with many weapons therein, where he did teach his scholars his secret fight, after he had perfectly taught them their rules. He was very much beloved in the court.

References:


(2) Folger MS L.b.37.


(4) Silver, George, *Paradoxes of Defence*, (London: 1599)

http://www.pbm.com/~lindahl/paradoxes.html

**MYTH: Rowland Yorke killed a man with a thrust of the rapier beneath the waist.**

Nelson twice makes this claim, relying on Camden’s *Annales*. However Camden says nothing about Rowland Yorke killing anyone, either with a rapier or otherwise.
36. As Drake and Cavendish at this time purchased great fame and commendations, so two other Englishmen, William Stanley and Rowland Yorke, procured to themselves the disgracefull infamy of treason. This Yorke was of London, a man of a dissolute disposition and desperate boldnesse, famous in his time amongst the common hacksters and swaggers, being the first that with high admiration for his boldnesse brought into England that deadly manner of foyning [thrusting] with the rapier in single fight, whereas the English till this time fought with long swords and bucklers, striking with the edge, and thought it no manly part either to foyne, or to strike beneath the girdle.

References:


(2) Camden, William, Annales Rerum Gestarum Angliae et Hiberniae Regnante Elizabethe (1615 and 1625) with the annotations of Sir Francis Bacon.

**MYTH: Lord Burghley affixed the Great Seal to the death warrant of Mary, Queen of Scots.**

The Great Seal was affixed to the death warrant of Mary, Queen of Scots by the Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas Bromley.

References:


**MYTH: In Gratulationes Valdinenses (1578), Gabriel Harvey addressed Lord Burghley by his nickname, ‘Polus’.**

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According to Terry Ross:

*In fact, however, Harvey never uses the word "polus" in any poem in the Burghley section of Gratulationes Valdinenses, and while the word appears in other poems in the volume, it is never used as Burghley's or anyone else's nickname.*

According to Ross, the error originated with J. Shera Atkinson in an article in April 1950 in the *Shakespeare Fellowship News-Letter*:

*The Gratulationes Valdinenses of Gabriel Harvey -- the addresses of welcome delivered by him as Public Orator of Cambridge University to Queen Elizabeth and her court at Audley End in July, 1578 -- include addresses in Latin verse to Elizabeth, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Burghley, the Earl of Oxford, Christopher Hatton, Philip Sidney, and others of less importance.*

*Following a custom which still prevails for Latin addresses of this kind, much play is made in the various addresses by means of puns on the name of the person involved. Thus the address to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, many times uses the words "Sicilides" and "Caecilius," by way of puns on "Cecil." More interesting however is the use, three times, of the word Polus -- an uncommon word, "dragged in."*

*The use of the word suggests -- if not actual evidence -- that at that time -- 1578 -- there was a current nickname for Cecil, either Polus or something very like it. If this is so, the name Polonius, in Hamlet, was derived from it. It is generally thought that the original of Polonius was Lord Burghley.*

Ogburn attributes the initial suggestion to J. Valcour Miller:

*To “Pondus” may be added “Polus,” which, as J. Valcour Miller points out in a striking study of the many analogies between Polonius and the Lord Treasurer, was thrice applied to Burghley by Gabriel Harvey in addressing him in his tribute at Audley End in 1578. The sobriquet, Miller explains, is from a Latin word for the pole around which the heavens turn and the axle of a wheel revolves.*

*Miller wrote:*

*Two contemporary documents record nicknames for Burghley which resemble “Polonius”.*

*One is Gabriel Harvey’s Latin address to Lord Burghley, delivered at Audley End in 1578 and printed in Gratulationes Valdinenses in which Harvey refers to Burghley three times as “Polus.” Therefore his use of Polus three times indicated this was a current nickname for Lord Burghley.*
Ross agrees that ‘Polus’ was used three times in an epigram to Lord Burghley printed in *Gratulationes Valdinenses*, but points out that the epigram in question was not by Gabriel Harvey. Its author was the historian and spy, Pietro Bizzarri (born 1525, died in or after 1586), and none of Bizzarri’s three uses of ‘Polus’ was as a name for Lord Burghley, and in fact one of the three was a Latinized version of the name of Cardinal Reginald Pole. For Pietro Bizzarri and his relationship to Lord Burghley, see the *ODNB* entry. For Bizzarri’s epigram in both Latin and English, see Jameson. For the epigram in Latin, see also Goldring.

Although it is a myth that Gabriel Harvey used Polus as a nickname for Gabriel Harvey in *Gratulationes Valdinenses* (1578), it has recently been noticed by Brian McDonald and Alexander Waugh that the word ‘Polus’ is used in Latin verses by George Coryat (d.1607) addressed to the Earl of Leicester and Lord Burghley:

*Ejusdem Carmina ad illustrissimos Oxoniensis & Cantabrigiensis Academiae Cancellarios D. Robertum Dudleium Comitem Leicestrensem & D. Gulielmum Cecilium Dominum Burghleium, pronunciata in magna Aula Novi Collegii Oxoniensis, Astronomicè.*

*Sydera qui lustrat, qui spherica corpora cernit,*  
*In sphaera geminos cernit is esse Polos.*  
*Arcticus est alter, Polus est antarcticus alter,*  
*Hoc splendente Polo non micat ille Polus.*  
*Nos tamen hic geminos lucere videmus in urbe*  
*Hac nostra claros stelligerosque Polos.*  
*En micat Oxonii Polus inclytus Oxoniensis,*  
*Dudleius nostri duxque decusque Poli.*  
*Lucet & hac nostra Polus in urbe Cecillus,*  
*Ut video geminos jam simul esse Polos.*  
*Ille Polus noster studiorum stellifer Atlas,*  
*Hic Cantabrigii lucida stella Poli.*  
*Quod simul hanc nostram juncti venistis ad urbem,*  
*Quòd simul unus honor junxit utrosque Polos,*  
*Accipite haec simili simul ó pietate Patroni,*  
*Vivite foelices atque valete Poli.*

In these verses ‘polus’ refers to the pole stars, and is not used as a name or nickname for either Leicester or Burghley. Coryat’s verses appear to have been presented to Leicester and Burghley on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth’s visit to Oxford University in August/September 1566, although it should be noted that the title with which Coryat’s son, Thomas Coryat (1577?–1617), prefaced the verses refers to William Cecil as ‘Lord Burghley’, although Cecil was not created Lord Burghley until 1571. For Coryat’s verses, see Dr Dana Sutton’s transcript and translation on The Philological Museum website at:

http://www.philological.bham.ac.uk/coryate/

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http://www.oxford-shakespeare.com/
For the Latin verses, see also Coryats Crudities (1611), p. 397 at:
https://archive.org/stream/posthumafragmen00corygoog#page/n418/mode/2up

Dr Sutton’s translation reads as follows:

15. THE SAME POET’S VERSES TO THE RIGHT ILLUSTRIOUS CHANCELLORS OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, SIR ROBERT DUDLEY EARL OF LEICESTER AND SIR WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURGHLEY, RECITED IN THE GREAT HALL OF NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND WRITTEN IN ASTRONOMICAL WISE

He who scans the stars and beholds their rounded bodies, perceives that in this sphere are a pair of poles, one the Arctic and the other the Antarctic. The one pole does not cast light within the splendid other. But we see both bright starry poles gleaming within this city of ours. See how the noble pole of Oxford shines bright, Dudley, the captain and glory of ours. And a second pole shines in our city, Cecil, so that you may see there to be two poles. The one is the star-bearing Atlas of our studies, and the other the dazzling star of the pole of Cambridge. Because you have come to this city conjoined, and because a single honor has conjoined both poles, oh, you patrons, receive this equally, written with equal piety. Live happy and thrive, you poles.

Alexander Waugh has translated the verses to Leicester and Burghley as follows:

A poem by the same author to the most distinguished Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and William Cecil, Lord Burghley, read in the Assembly Hall of the New College in Oxford, concerning Astronomy.

Whoever studies the heavenly bodies, whoever discerns the spherical bodies,
Sees that in the globe there are two Poles.
One is the Arctic, the other the Antarctic Pole,
When one shines the other does not.
We too can see two eminent and star-bearing Poles
Shining in this city of ours.
Behold, the famed Pole of Oxford, the Oxonian
Dudley, the leader and glory of our pole, shines out.
And Cecil too, another Pole, also shines in our city,
So that you may see both Poles together.
Our Pole is the star-bearing Atlas of studies,
While the other is the bright star of the Pole of Cambridge.
You came together to our city,
The same honour has joined both Poles together.
Hear these verses together in togetherness by the piety of our Patron,
May you live long in joy and health, o Poles.

References:


(8) *Coryat’s Crudities*, (Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1905), Vol. II, p. 397 at:

https://archive.org/stream/posthumafragmen00corygoog#page/n418/mode/2up.

(9) ODNB entries for George Coryate and Thomas Coryate.

**MYTH: John Heminges was the regular payee for performances of the Lord Chamberlain’s Men prior to 15 March 1595.**

According to Kathman, Heminges was ‘acting, first with Strange’s Men by 1593, then with the Lord Chamberlain’s Men, probably from the company’s founding in 1594’. However the latter statement is supposition, as there is no documentary record establishing the date at which Heminges joined the Lord Chamberlain’s Men, much less
that he was the ‘regular payee’ for the company between its inception and 15 March 1595 as Ogburn claims.

References:


**MYTH:** *Hand D in The Play of Sir Thomas More is in the handwriting of William Stanley, 6th Earl of Derby.*

It is not. No document in the handwriting of William Stanley, 6th Earl of Derby, exhibits the six distinctive features of Hand D noted above.

References:


https://books.google.ca/books?id=Fq8GCAAAQBAJ&pg=PR4

(2) Facsimile of Hand D from the Wikipedia article on the play in which the foregoing six features are clearly visible:

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/21/Sir_Thomas_More_Hand_D.jpg

**MYTH:** *The playwright Christopher Marlowe is mentioned by name by Philip Henslowe in his Diary.*

Henslowe never mentioned Christopher Marlowe in his *Diary*, just as Henslowe never mentioned William Shakespeare. According to the Freemans, the entry naming Marlowe as the author of *Tamburlaine* in Henslowe’s *Diary* is an ‘out-and-out’ Collier forgery. Moreover *Tamburlaine* was published anonymously during Marlowe’s lifetime, and was not attributed to him during his lifetime in any contemporary document. The Collier forgery in Henslowe’s *Diary* is also a forgery involving Thomas Dekker, and reads:
MYTH: Thomas Heywood wrote the revisions to The Play of Sir Thomas More found in Hand B.

There has been considerable scholarly debate concerning the identification of Thomas Heywood as the reviser who wrote the Hand B additions, and there is no scholarly consensus that he was the author of the Hand B additions. See the summary by Metz.

References:


https://books.google.ca/books?id=VK4iIx2bTbIC&pg=PA14

MYTH: Thomas Dekker wrote the revisions to The Play of Sir Thomas More found in Hand E.

Greg, who first identified Hand E as Dekker’s, was unable to convince Sir George Warner, then Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Library, that the identification was correct. See Pollard, infra, p. 23 at:

https://archive.org/stream/shakespeareshand00polluoft#page/52/mode/2up.

Alleged samples in Dekker’s hand consist of six items, two of which contain only signatures. The first of the latter is a letter in another hand containing an alleged Dekker signature, Dulwich College, MSS 1, Article 109, 1r at:
The letter first appeared in Collier’s *Memoirs of Edward Alleyn*, pp. 185-7, and according to the Freemans, p. 346, although there are some items in Collier’s *Memoirs* which are of merit:

*Inevitably, however, it is the impostures in Memoirs of Alleyn that now concern scholars and overshadow its merits. Ten of these have long been acknowledged, all but two based on physical forgeries among the Dulwich College archives.*

The second item containing only a signature is in Dulwich College MSS 7, fol. 31r. The flourishes on the final ‘s’ of ‘Thomas’ and the double loops on the letter ‘k’ in ‘Dekker’ are strikingly different from other alleged Dekker signatures. See:


Of the remaining four items, in which the hands and signatures differ markedly, the one most likely to be in Dekker’s hand, called ‘a good letter of Thomas Dekker’ by the Freemans, *supra*, p. 345, is a letter to Edward Alleyn dated 12 September 1616. See Collier’s *Memoirs, supra*, p. 131 at:

https://archive.org/stream/memoirsedwardal00collgoog#page/n138/mode/2up

See also Dulwich College MSS 1, Article 108, 1-2 at:

http://www.henslowe-alleyn.org.uk/images/MSS-1/Article-108/01r.html

In modern spelling, the letter reads:

*To my worthy and worshipful friend, Edward Alleyn, esquire, at his house at Dulwich*

*SIR,*

*Out of that respect which I ever carried to your worth, now heightened by a pillar of your own erecting, do I send these poor testimonies of a more rich affection. I am glad, if I be the first, that I am the first to consecrate to memory, if at least you so embrace it, so noble & pious a work as this your last & worthiest is. A passionate desire of expressing a gladness to see goodness so well delivered, having been long in labour in the world, made me thus far to venture. And it best becomes me*
to sing anything in praise of charity, because albeit I have felt few hands warm through that complexion, yet imprisonment may make me long for them. If anything in my eulogium or praise of you or your noble act be offensive, let it be excused because I live amongst the Goths & Vandals, where barbarousness is predominant. Accept my will, howsoever, and me, Ready to do you any service,

Tho: Dekker

King's Bench
Sept. 12
1616

For an original spelling transcript, see Leinwand, Theodore B., Theatre, Finance and Society in Early Modern England, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004), p. 51 at:

https://books.google.ca/books?id=vH8m6ULJC1oC&pg=PA51&lpg=PA51&dq=%22I+live+amongst+the+Gothes%22&source=bl&ots=x-TaCatD40&sig=HJ3PPxQqMxDGI758vfGvhFtgW8o&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CB0Q6AEwAGoVChMIx5rfj5j-xgIVSqSICH3sNwTT#v=onepage&q=%22I%20live%20amongst%20the%20Gothes%22&f=false.

In ‘identifying’ Hand E as Dekker’s, Greg eliminated this 1616 letter of Dekker’s from consideration on the ground that it was much later than the other four alleged samples of Dekker’s hand considered below. However Tannenbaum, in discussing the issue of the time span between samples in connection with the comparison of the six signatures of William Shakespeare of Stratford upon Avon to Hand D, states that if the sample is large enough, a time span of 20 years would not be significant, which implicitly calls into question Greg’s elimination of Dekker’s 1616 letter, although in the case of William Shakespeare’s six signatures, where the sample is both quantitatively and qualitatively inadequate, a span of 20 years between samples ‘may be fatal’. See pp. 185-6:

The matter of age does not, broadly speaking, affect the discussion in any way. A difference of fourteen or eighteen years (between 1594 or 1598 and 1612) in the handwriting of a person who has attained maturity, and whose handwriting habits have become fixed, does not ordinarily matter in a handwriting investigation. Even though an old man’s writing may be so poor, because of tremulousness, as to be largely illegible, his writing habits are so unalterably a feature of his personality that the handwriting expert
has no great difficulty in establishing its identity with specimens written at an earlier age. But when the amount of standard writing at the examiner's disposal is as inadequate, both qualitatively and quantitatively, as in our present investigation, a difference of some twenty years (assuming that I have proved Moore and the Addition to have been written in 1593) may be a fatal handicap to reaching a positive conclusion. That a penman's writing habits change in the course of years, especially if he be a person who writes much, is a well-established fact, even though under favorable conditions that is not a barrier to the establishment of his identity.

Of the three remaining samples, none of which is verifiably in Dekker’s hand, the first is a receipt, purportedly written in Dekker’s hand and signed by him, now catalogued as BL MS Add 30262 R (see Metz, p. 14, the facsimile and transcript in Tannenbaum, pp. 17, 222, and the entry in the British Library manuscript catalogue which states that the receipt, which contains another receipt on the reverse signed by George Chapman, was ‘cut from Henslowe’s Diary’). It reads:

1 August 1599  
Receaued by mee Thomas Dekker at the hands of mr Phillip Hynchlow the som{m}e of twenty Shillings to bee payd the last of this moneth  
Thomas Dekker

A striking feature of BL MS Add 30262 R is the difference in size between the name ‘Thomas Dekker’ and the style in which it is written in the body of the receipt, and the size and style of the rest of the handwriting in the body of the receipt, which raises the possibility that the body of the receipt was written by someone other than Dekker, and Dekker’s name was later filled in when the document was signed. If so, it is this other individual’s handwriting which Greg found bore a resemblance to Hand E. A further anomaly is that in the signature, the double loops on the tops of the letter ‘k’ appear to have been added after the rest of the signature was written.

Two other receipts are found in Henslowe’s Diary itself. The first of these, Dulwich Archives, MSS 7, fol. 101r, ll. 1-7, purports to be written by Dekker in what Greg describes as ‘a rather ornate Italian hand’. For that reason alone it bears little resemblance to Hand E, written in what Greg calls ‘an English hand’. It is signed ‘Thomas Dekker’, but the signature is strikingly different from the Dekker signature on fol. 31 r. It reads:

30 Die Ianuarij 1598  
Receaued by mee Thomas Dekker of Mr Phillip Hynchlow the some of three Powndes ten shillings to be repayd vnto Him or his Assignes vpon the last of February next ensuing for paymaut whereof I bynd mee my Hayres Executors and Administrators  
Thomas Dekker
The second receipt, Dulwich College MSS 7, fol. 114r, ll. 1-14, purports to be written by Dekker, but is unsigned, and moreover contains a feature which would be highly unusual for someone writing his own Christian name, the abbreviation of Dekker’s first name as ‘Thom{a}s’. As well, the formation of the name ‘Thomas Dekker’ in the body of the unsigned entry is completely different from the formation of the name ‘Thomas Dekker’ in any of the other three documents. The receipt has been transcribed by Foakes as follows:

Quinto die Mai. 1602.
Bee it knowne vnto all men by
theis pnte that wee Anthony
Mundy50& Thomas Dekker 51 doe
owe vnto Phillip Hynchlay gent
the Some of five powndes of
lawfull money of England to bee
payd vnto him his executors or
assgnes vppon the xth of June
next ensuing the date hereof
In witnes hereof herevnto
wee haue Sett or handes 52
dated this day & yere above
written
folio 114; transcribed Foakes 212

For the reasons mentioned above, although the letter of 12 September 1616 appears to have been written by Dekker, none of the other documents can be firmly identified as being in Dekker’s hand, and there is thus only one document which can legitimately be compared with the additions in Hand E found on fol. 13b of The Play of Sir Thomas More, of which a facsimile is provided by Greg in his 1911 edition of the play (see below). Since Greg omitted this document from consideration, and since it appears to be the only document verifiably written by Dekker, Greg’s basis for identifying the Hand E additions as having been written by Dekker is far from clear.

References:


https://archive.org/stream/memoirsedwardal00collgoog#page/n194/mode/2up/


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http://www.oxford-shakespeare.com/
Faulk. mad now? nayles yf losse of hayre Cannot mad a man —
what Can? I am deposde: my Crowne is taken from mee
Moore had bin better a Scowrd More ditch, than a notcht
mee thus, does hee begin sheepe sharing with Iack Faulkner?
Morr: nay & you feede this veyne Sr, fare you well.
Falk: why fare well Frost. Ile goe hang my Selfe out for the —
poll head, make a Sarcen of lack?
Morr: thou desperate knave, for that I See the divell,
wholy gets hold of thee.
Falk : the divells a dambd rascall
Morr : I charge thee wayte on mee no more : no more,
call mee thy mr.
Falk : why then a word mr Morris.
Morr: Ile heare no wordes, Sr fare you well.
Falk : Shloud farewell :
Morr : why doest thou follow [you] mee:
Falk: because lme an Asse, doe you sett yor shavets vpon mee, & then
cast mee off? must I condole? have the fates playd the foolees
veepes. am I theire Cutt? Now the poore Sconce is taken, must Lack
march wth bag & baggage?
Morr: you Coxcomb.
Falk: nay you ha poacht mee, you ha given mee a hayre, its here
here.

Morr : Away you kynd [foole] Asse, come Sr, dry yor eyes,
kepe yor old place & mend theis fooleryes.
Falk : I care not to bee turnd off, and twere a ladder, so it bee in
my humor, or the fates becon to mee ; nay pray Sr, yf the destinys
Spin mee a fyne thred, Falkner flyes another pitch : & to
avoyd the headach, hereafter before Ile bee a hayremonger Ile
bee a whoremonger. Exeu(

**MYTH:** The 3rd Earl of Southampton is mentioned as a possible successor to the
Crown in the Peyton report of 1603.

There is no reference to Southampton as a possible successor to the Crown in the Peyton
report.

References:

(1) Price, Diana. "Rough winds do shake; A fresh look at the Tudor Rose theory". *The

(2) *Calendar of state papers, domestic, 1603-10*, p. 5.

(3) Sir John Peyton's letter and report regarding events in March, 1603, TNA SP14/4/14,
ff. 27-29, available on this website.
**MYTH: Sir Brian Annesley and his daughter, Cordelia, influenced Shakespeare’s King Lear.**

From the ODNB:

[Sir Brian Annesley] married Audrey, daughter of Robert Tyrrell of Birdbrook, Essex, who gave birth to four children: Brian, who predeceased his father; Christian, who married William, Lord Sandys; and finally Grace and Cordelia, who served the queen as maids of honour and who wed, respectively, Sir John Wildgoose and Sir William Harvey. Anslay's wife, Audrey, probably died in 1591, and, afterwards, when he suffered from senility, his youngest daughter, Cordelia, cared for him. At his death on 7 July 1604, apparently of natural causes, he named her the major beneficiary of his will, which Wildgoose unsuccessfully challenged. Irvin Matus has argued that Cordelia's well-publicized legal problems influenced the writing and popularity of Shakespeare's King Lear. Cordelia erected a monument with an inscription to her parents' memory at St Margaret's Church, Lee, Kent, where they were buried.

The assumptions that the Christian name of Cordell Annesley was ‘Cordelia’, and that her family situation influenced Shakespeare’s King Lear, appear to be unfounded. In a letter to Sir Robert Cecil dated 23 October 1603, she signs herself ‘Cordell Annesley’ (see CP 187/119), not ‘Cordelia’. Moreover her uncle, Richard Tyrrell (d.1566), appointed Sir William Cordell (d.1581), Master of the Rolls, as his executor (for his will, see TNA PROB 11/48/637). It thus seems Richard Tyrrell’s niece, Cordell Annesley, had been christened ‘Cordell’ as a compliment to Sir William Cordell, just as three nieces of Sir William Cordell had been christened Cordell as a compliment to his family surname – Cordell Bowes, Cordell Dethick, and Cordell Alington. For Sir William Cordell’s nieces, see his will, TNA PROB 11/63/590, and the will of his wife, Mary Clopton Cordell (d.1585), TNA PROB 11/68/545.

**MYTH: An acrostic in the list of actors in the First Folio spells the surname ‘Stanley’, thus establishing that William Stanley, 6th Earl of Derby, was the author of the Shakespeare canon.**

The acrostic does not spell ‘Stanley’. The acrostic spells ‘Stenley’, a surname entirely unknown in the Elizabethan and early Jacobean periods, and a spelling never used as a variant for ‘Stanley’. In addition, earls at the time were referred to, or referred to themselves, by their titles, not by family surnames. Moreover as illustrated in an article by William Niederkorn, an acrostic spelling the surname ‘Dyer’, another authorship candidate, was found earlier in the same list of actors by Jones Harris.

References:

(2) Bodleian First Folio, list of actors, at:
http://firstfolio.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/book.html

(3) Niederkorn, William S., ‘Shake-speare Fission’, The Brooklyn Rail, 5 February 2013, at:
http://www.brooklynrail.org/2013/02/books/shake-speare-fission