

Historians are numerous, among whom I can only mention the names of Lord Herbert, Camden, and Sir Walter Raleigh—Raleigh equally at home with the pen or the sword, a brave soldier, a skilful sailor, a polished courtier, a statesman-like Counsellor. Sir Thomas More's name should not be forgotten, though he really belongs to an earlier period.

In other branches, besides Bacon—the father of the inductive system of philosophy, as, not with perfect accuracy he is called—It must suffice to mention Thomas Hobbes, author of the *Leviathan*, and other philosophical works, whose influence has been great with subsequent writers and thinkers; John Stow the famous chronicler and collector of manuscripts; Holinshed, historian and chronicler, from whom Shakespeare is believed to have derived the material for *MacBeth*; Hakluyt, compiler of old narratives and himself a voluminous writer on “voyages” and historical subjects, including works on America and the West Indies; John Davis, the famous navigator, who gave his name to Davis' Straits, discovered by him, and wrote a *Hydrographical History of the world*, as well as a narrative of his own voyages. William Lithgow, James Howell and Sir Thomas Herbert were extensive travellers and wrote so hackneyed and well of their wanderings, a subject not then famous author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, flourished in this period, as did also Camden (already referred to) and Spellman, the noted antiquarian.

Pamphleteers and controversialists were numerous. Bacon's essays rank among the greatest of that class of literature, and are justly reckoned one of the great works of English Literature. Yet great as this period was in poetry, in philosophy, in history and in miscellaneous writings, the full intellectual strength of the age is not to be found in these. The drama, having thrown off the cumbrous forms