

made, that it was  
g; "Lauds be gluen  
ow that I shall die  
e prophesie of me  
ife in Ierusalem."

1.

this petty oath of  
corruption of God,  
s wounds, and simi-  
The pie may refer  
ice-book, which was  
ame pie, or pica, is  
ice-book showing how  
pon each day. The  
fers to "the number  
ie, and the manifold  
r hand, *The Cock and  
magpie*, was a com-  
Boswell quotes A  
hich shows that *cock*  
pon each day. The  
they do not offend  
ed because they will  
se it, they aware by  
by the *motus foete*,  
e considers that the  
ts of the days of chil-  
s presented to each  
row he had chosen.  
disuse, the peacock  
ish at the feast, and  
collection of the old  
less serious, or even  
not only by the bird  
adds: "Even if the  
the service-book, this  
penre's time (like the  
in Mary), and the *cock*  
in the popular mind  
illusive etymologies  
the old tavern-signs."

and with wheat?  
avy.

th an old practice of  
land than in the rest  
being used for turning  
condition for sowing  
It is still common in  
is, a spring wheat—on  
wheat—that is, winter

of Wincot. — Edwards  
Wincot might be Wood-  
oucestershire. Tollet,  
"Wolphmucote, vul-  
Wincot is probably  
tford-on-Avon, referred

to us *Wincot* in *Taming of the Shrew*, Ind. 2. 23: "the fat  
ale-wife of *Wincot*." (See note 13 of that play.)

326. Lines 89, 90: *which is four terms, or two actions* —  
Johnson remarks: "There is something humorous in  
making a spendthrift compute time by the operation of  
an action for debt."

### ACT V. SCENE 2.

327.—The much-disputed incident of Prince Henry's  
commitment by Gascoigne has been already referred to,  
*vide supra*, 1. 2. 62-64. It occurs in The Famous Vic-  
tories of Henry the Fifth, scene 4, where Cuthbert Couter  
is the name of the robber on whose behalf the prince in-  
tervenes. Stow, *Annales* (edn. 1592, p. 548), takes from  
Sir Thomas Elyot's Governor a long relation of the story.  
The prince, he says, came to the bar of the King's Bench,  
where one of his servants had been arraigned for felony,  
ordered him to be set at liberty, and, on being answered  
by the Chief-justice that this was illegal, endeavoured  
himself to take away his servant. The judge "com-  
manded the prince upon his allegiance to leave the pris-  
oner, and to depart his way: with which commandment,  
the prince being set all in a fury, all chafed, & in a ter-  
rible manner came up to the place of judgement, men  
thinking that he would have slain the judge." Horrified,  
who makes only a brief mention of the story, says the  
prince "had with his fist striken the chiefe iustice" (p.  
61). In the old play there is the stage-direction, "He  
grieth him a boxe on the eare." "The Iudge," Stow con-  
tinues, "with an assured bold countenance, had to the  
prince these words following: 'Sir, remember your selfe,  
I keep here the place of the king your soneraigne lord  
and father, to whom you owe double obeisance, wherefore  
oftsoones in his name I charge you desist off your wilful-  
nes and unlawful enterprise, and from henceforth give  
good example to those which hereafter shall be your  
proper subjects: and now for your contempt and disobe-  
dience, go you to the prison of the kings bench, where-  
unto I commit you, and remain you there prisoner untill  
the pleasure of the king your father be further known.'"  
The prince obeyed. The king, Stow continues, being in-  
formed of the matter, "abraid with a lowde voice: 'O  
mercifull God! how much am I bound to thy infinit  
goodnes, especially for that thou hast given me a Iudge,  
who feareth not to minister iustice, and also a sonne, who  
can suffer semblably and obey iustice.'"

Shakespeare, in representing Gascoigne to have been  
continued in his office by Henry V., followed The Famous  
Victories. In scene 9 of that play occurs the following  
passage:

Hen. 5. O my Lord, you remember you sent me to the Fleete, did  
you not?

Iust. I trust your grace haue forgotten that.

Hen. 5. I truly my Lord, and for reuengement,  
I haue chosen you to be my Protector ouer my Realme,  
Until it shall please God to giue me speedie returne  
out of France.

Iust. And if it please your Maiestie, I am far vnworthy  
of so high a dignitie.

1 Exclaimed.

## NOTES TO KING HENRY IV.—PART II.

Hen. 5. Tut my Lord, you are not unworthy,  
Because I thinke you worthy;  
For you that would not spare me,  
I thinke will not spare another.

—Shakespeare Quarto Facsimiles, no. 39, p. 37.

328. Line 38: *A ragged and forestall'd remission*.—  
Perhaps a *forestall'd remission* means "a pardon the terms  
of which have been settled before my defence has been  
heard." Monck Mason explains it "a remission that it is  
predetermined shall not be granted, or will be rendered  
negatory." Malone thinks that *forestall'd* means only  
"asked before it is granted," "obtained by previous sup-  
plication."

329. Line 48: *Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds*.—  
Amurath or Mourad the Third, sixth sultan of the Turks,  
succeeded his father Selim II. in 1574. Immediately upon  
his accession he caused his brothers to be strangled. He  
died in 1595, leaving several sons. Mahomet the eldest,  
who was favoured by the Janizaries and great Bassas, on  
his arrival at Constantinople, invited his brothers to a  
feast, where he had them all strangled before announc-  
ing his father's death, so as to prevent any inconvenient  
disputes concerning the succession. Previous sultans are  
recorded as having done the same on their accession.

330. Lines 123-125:

My father is gone wild into his grave,  
For in his tomb tie my affections,  
And with his spirit sully I survive.

"My wild dispositions having ceased on my father's  
death, and being now as it were buried in his tomb, he  
and wildness are interred in the same grave" (Malone).  
Compare Henry V. i. 1. 25-27:

The breath no sooner left his father's body,  
But that his wildness, muffled in him,  
Seem'd to the too.

"After his fathers decease," says Stow, "was neuer no  
youth or wildenes that might haue place in him, but all  
his acts were suddenly changed into grauitie and discre-  
tion" (*Annales*, 1592, p. 549).

331. Line 132: *the state of floods*.—The majesty of the  
ocean. Hamner stupidly transposed the expression into  
*the floods of state*.

### ACT V. SCENE 3.

332. Line 3: *a dish of caraways*.—It is probable, on the  
whole, that Warburton was right in explaining this as  
"a comfit or confection," in which caraway seeds were  
a prominent ingredient. Goldsmith, on the other hand,  
thought that "a dish of apples of that name" was meant.  
Malone quotes Florio's Second Fruits, 1591 (p. 63), where,  
after a dinner, a servant is ordered to bring in "apples,  
pears, . . . biscuits, and carawates, with those other com-  
fects;" compare also the Booke of Carvynge: "Serve after  
meat, peres, nuts, strawberies, hurtleberies and hard  
cheese: also blaudrels or pipins, with caraway in cofects."  
Steevens cites Cogyn's Haven of Health, 1595: "Howbeit  
we are wont to cate carawales or biscuits, or some other  
kind of comfits or seedes together with apples, thereby to  
breake winde ingendred by them: and surely it is a very  
good way for students." Compare Parkinson (quoted by