

accept the folio reading of "castles" for "chattels," it makes out a worse case for Shakespeare, because it is difficult to conceive that anyone understanding law would use the word "castles" for the reason that the forfeiture of the Cardinal's lands would also include castles or buildings thereon, unless we assume that the "castles" were on leased land, which is too far-fetched an assumption to be worthy of the slightest consideration, further than to note such slight possibility. Another difference between the two authors is that Holinshed uses the phrase "case of the *præmunire*" while Shakespeare uses "compass of a *præmunire*." This departure from the text of Holinshed seems to have been made by Shakespeare purely for metrical purposes of his verse, and the change has no special legal significance.

And, earlier in the same play, we find, in the description of the trial of the Duke of Buckingham, what at first appears to indicate a familiarity with legal procedure and technical terms because the description of the trial, and the legal language used, is fairly accurate; but, as we have seen that Shakespeare borrowed the Wolsey scene from Holinshed, we find that he has likewise borrowed the material for the description of this scene from Hall's *Chronicles*, and, as before, we quote the language of the two authors in parallel columns for comparison.

HALL.

"When the lordes had taken
their places, sir Thomas Lowel
and sir Richard Chomley
knightes brought the duke to
the barre with thaxe of the
Tower before him who humbly
bareheaded revered the duke
of Northfoike, and after all the
lordes and the kinges lerned

SHAKESPEARE.

"The great duke
"Came to the bar; where, to
his accusations,
"He pleaded still, not guilty,
and alleg'd
"Many sharp reasons to defeat
the law.
"The king's attorney, on the
contrary,