

Each brings mine it weares and wasteth,
 Even as Christ's precious blood,
 And women, whiles their travel lasts in,
 It saves, it is so good.
 It doth best owe great gifts an I grace,
 On sin does well deserve:
 And borne about in no-one place,
 I soon perill shold preserve.
 The force of fire, whose heat destroyeth,
 It breaks and brings th down:
 And he or she that this enjoyeth,
 No water shall them drowne.

—I. du. 1554, pp. 165, 167.

234. Line 6: *Under the lordly MONARCH of the North.*—By the *monarch of the north* is meant the devil *Zimmar*, "the king of the north." Scot says: "A Maymon, king of the east, Cor-on king of the south, *Zimmar* king of the north, Hoap king and prince of the west, may be bound from the third houre, till noone, and from the ninth houre till evening" (bk. 15, chap. ii. p. 277). In his preceding chapter (p. 266) he gives "an inventarie of the names, shapes, powers, governement, and effects of devils and spirits, of their severall seignories and degrees." Most of these great spirits seem to have so many legions under them, who obey them; but *Zimmar* does not appear to be described among them. He says in a note at the end of this chapter that "a legion is 6666." Johnson says: "The north was always supposed to be the particular habitation of bad spirits. Milton, therefore, assembles the rebel angels in the north" (Var. Ed. vol. xviii. p. 139), but according to Scot: "Their first and principal king (which is of the power of the east) is called *Bael*" (bk. 15, chap. ii. p. 266). It would seem that among the evil spirits there were dukes and marquises, prelates, knights, and presidents.

235. Lines 10, 11:

*Now, ye familiar spirits, that are CULL'D
 Out of the POWERFUL LEGIONS under earth.*

FF. have *regions*; but the expression *cull'd* and the epithet *powerful* surely point to *legions*, and not to *regions*, as the right reading; it is Warburton's correction. The same mistake occurs above (iv. 4. 16):

To beat assailing death from his weak *legions* (FF. *regions*).

The enunciation of *legions* is also supported by three or four passages quoted by Dyce in his note on this passage, e.g. *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 55-57:

Not in the *legions*
 Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd,
 In evils to top *Macbeth*.

He also gives an instance of the same misprint in Shelton's *Don Quixote* (Pt. ii, chap. 46, p. 220, edn. 1652): "And such was his ill lucke, . . . it seem'd to him that there were a *Region* of Devils in his chamber."

236. Line 25: *That France must YAIL her lofty-plumed crest.*—Compare Merchant of Venice, i. 1. 27, 28:

And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
 T'alling her high-top lower than her ribs

237. *Excursions.* Re-enter La Puellie fighting hand to hand with York: La Puellie is taken. The French fly. In FF. the stage-direction here is given: Enter La Puellie and York, fight hand to hand. French fly.

238. Line 30.—The capture of Joan of Arc is thus narrated by Hall. "And it happened in the night of the Assencion of our lorde, that Pothou of Nentraxles, Jone the Puzell, and fine or sixe hundred men of armes, issued out of Châpeigne, by the gate of the bridge towarde Mowntedier, intending to set fire in the tentes and lodgynges of the lord of Bando, which was then gone to Marigny, for the Duke of Burgoyus affaires. At whiche tyme, sir Iohn of Laxenborough, with eight other gentlemen (which had riden aboute the tounce to sorche and viene, in what place the tounce might be most aptly and conveniently assauted or sealed) were come here to the lodges of the lord of Bando, where they espied the Frenchmen, whiche began to cut donne tentes, overthrowe pamilions, and kil men in their beddes. Wherefore, shortly they assembled a great nombre of men, as well Englishe as Burgoyons, and eagerly set on the Frenchmen. Sore was the light and greates was the slaughter, in so much that the Frenchmen, not able longer to indure, fled into the tounce so faste, that one letted the other to entre. In whiche chace was taken. Jone the Puzell, and diuerse other: whiche Jone was sent to the duke of Bedford to Roan, wher, (after log examinaciō) she was brent to ashes" (pp. 156, 157). There seems to be no ground for ascribing this act of valour to the Duke of York. Monstrelet's account is as follows:

"After some time, the French, perceiving their enemies multiply so fast on them, retreated toward Compiègne, leaving the Maid, who had remained to cover the rear, anxious to bring back the men with little loss. But the Burgundians, knowing that reinforcements were coming to them from all quarters, pursued them with redoubled vigour, and charged them on the plain. In the conclusion, as I was told, the Maid was dragged from her horse by an archer, near to whom was the bastard de Vendôme, and to him she surrendered and pledged her faith. He lost no time in carrying her to Marigny, and put her under a secure guard. With her was taken Poton the Burgundian, and some others, but in no great number. The French re-entered Compiègne doleful and vexed at their losses, more especially for the capture of Joan: while, on the contrary, the English were rejoiced, and more pleased than if they had taken five hundred other combatants, for they dreading no other leader or captain so much as they had hitherto feared the Maid" (vol. i. chap. lxxxvi. p. 572). Holinshed (vol. iii. p. 170) gives three different accounts of Joan's capture; but Monstrelet's account is, no doubt, substantially correct.

239. Line 35: *As if, with Cicee, she would change my shape!*—Alluding to the mythological legend of *Cicee*, supposed to be the daughter of the sun by the ocean nymph *Perse*; she lived in the island of *Elea*. She changed those persons, who were unfortunate enough to fall into her power, into animals. The story of the adventure of Ulysses with this enchantress, and his amour with her, is given in the Tenth Book of Homer's *Odyssey*.

240. Line 45: *Be what thou wilt, thou art my prisoner.* It is hardly necessary to say that Suffolk never took Margaret prisoner. It was in 1430 that Joan was captured; but not until 1444, when representing the king at the Diet held at Tours, that Suffolk took upon himself