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TO SHAKESPEARE AND HARVEY**

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A. C. JUDSON & J. T. PATTERSON & J. F. ROYSTER

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A Memorial Volume to Shakespeare and Harvey

EDITED BY

A. C. Judson, J. T. Patterson, J. F. Royster



UNIV OF
CALIFORNIA

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The benefits of education and of useful knowledge, generally diffused through a community, are essential to the preservation of a free government.

Sam Houston.

Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. . . . It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge and the only security that freemen desire.

Mirabeau B. Lamar

NO VINT
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Dedicated
to
Morgan Callaway, Jr.

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PREFACE

The University of Texas set apart five days for its Commemoration of the Shakespeare Tercentenary and of Harvey's discovery of blood circulation, April 22-26, 1916. As part of the program four addresses were delivered in the main auditorium. That on Monday morning was made by Professor John M. Manly, Head of the Department of English in the University of Chicago; Judge R. L. Batts, of the Federal Bench, spoke Monday afternoon; Professor Barrett Wendall, of Harvard University, on Tuesday morning; and Professor Wm. E. Ritter, Director of the Scripps Institution, California, on Wednesday morning. Their spoken words are herein given the permanence of print.

Professor James W. Bright, of Johns Hopkins University, was the principal instructor of Doctor Calloway, to whom, in honor, this volume is dedicated. Professor Baskervill, of the University of Chicago, and Professor Gray, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, were formerly teachers of English in the University of Texas. The contributors of the other essays still are members of this university's faculty.

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SHAKESPEARE HIMSELF

BY JOHN MATTHEWS MANLY

Not many years ago it was currently admitted that the earth had a north pole and a south pole, but it was held that the difficulties of reaching either were so great that the task would probably never be accomplished. Yet both the north pole and the south have been reached.

To-day it is admitted by scholars as well as by the general public that somebody wrote the poems and plays commonly known as Shakespeare's, but it is doubted by many scholars whether it will ever be possible from the information at our disposal to determine what kind of man he was, what were his tastes, his special accomplishments, his main interests, and the experiences of life by which these were developed and cultivated. The difficulties which seem to lie in the way of such an inquiry are neither few nor insignificant. In the first place, the records and traditions remaining of the man himself and the impressions he made on his contemporaries, though more numerous than for almost any other dramatist of his time, still are too vague, too lacking in detail to be satisfactory to an age like ours, which in the case of its favorite writers is mainly concerned with items of petty personal gossip—where they will spend the summer, whether they write best in the early morning or toward midnight, whether for breakfast food they prefer rolled oats or baled hay. In the second place, the other sources of information—the poems and plays themselves—offer special difficulties of interpretation.

The plays are dramatic, the poems are narrative and impersonal, and the sonnets are said to be conventional and equally incapable of personal application. In no passage can we be sure, it is said, that the ideas or the attitude expressed are the ideas or attitude of the author. His *dramatis personae* say and do what is not only appropriate to them but is the natural and inevitable expression of their own characters and social experience. Furthermore, it is argued, the various characters in the plays display a range of experiences and of technical knowl-