BURT FRANCLIN RESEARCH & SOURCE WORKS SERIES NO. 49; INEDITED TRACTS: ILLUSTRATING THE MANNERS, OPINIONS, AND OCCUPATIONS OF ENGLISHMEN DURING THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES: NOW FIRST REPUBLISHED FROM THE ORIGINAL COPIES WITH A PREF. AND NOTES Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

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W. C. HAZLITT

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Introduction.

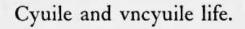
T may be questioned whether, in the entire compass of early English literature, three Tracts could be found more instructively and entertainingly illustrative of old manners and ideas than those which are here presented

to the fubscribers to the present series.

The first article, Cyuile and Vncyuile Life, 1579, exists in two copies, which are of different issues, if not of different editions. Of each of these issues (or editions), this single copy only is known. I have preferred adopting that of 1586, because the opportunity was afforded me by the kindness of a friend, of collating in proof the transcript of the Bodleian exemplar, line for line, with the original copy of the later date in his possession. The annexed page is an exact representation of the title of the earlier quarto.

The account given by the anonymous writer of this valuable volume may now be compared with other authorities for the same class of information, such as Peacham's Compleat Gentleman, 1622, Blome's Gentleman's Recreation, Markham's Country Contentments, &c. In Lyly's Euphues, 1579 (repr. Arber, p. 113-14), there is an

See also Antiquarian Repertory, ed. 1807, i. 71.



EXECUTABLE SERVICE SER

A discourse very profitable, pleasant, and fit to bee read of all Dobilitie and Gentlemen.

Where, in forme of a Dialoge is disputed, what ofter of lyse best besteemeth a Gentleman in all ages and times: aswel soft educatio, as the course of his whole life: to make him a parson sit soft the publique service of his prince and Countrey, and soft the quiet, and cumlynesse of his owne private estate and callinge.

Imprinted at London, by Richard Jones, and are to bee folde at his shop ouer agaynst Sainct Schulchers Church, 1579.

interesting account of the manner in which, according to the writer, the occupation of the country gentleman or farmer was varied with the several seasons of the year. Lyly, with all his fantastic phraseology and uncouth mannerism, throws much light on old English manners. Mr. Arber did good service in reprinting his Euphues from the editiones principes: nor are Lyly's dramas by any means destitute of merit and interest, though tainted by the same affectations in style and language. I regard Euphues as an allegory. Cassander in Lyly's Euphues and his England, 1580, speaks up for a rural life. In his will, he says to his son: "Liue in the Countrey not in the Court: where neither Grasse will growe, nor Mosse cleaue to thy heeles."

Our fecond article is supposed to have proceeded from the fertile pen of the author of Country Contentments; but one argument, which militates flightly against this attribution of the initials at the foot of the Epistle to the Reader, is that 7. M. speaks of the production as his earliest appearance in print, which could not in any way be true of Markham, who in 1598 had already acquired some celebrity as a verfifier and miscellaneous writer. The fubject handled in the Seruingmans Comfort, as the tract is ftyled in the headlines, had not received much attention before; and we are indebted to Markham, or J. M., for feveral useful and amusing items of intelligence on what cannot be regarded as either an uninteresting or unimportant theme. We have, however, in the same direction, Lydgate's Stans Puer ad Mensam, the Doctrinal of Good Servantes, Rhodes' Boke of Norture, and one or two other treatifes in verse or prose, and some hints to the purpose occur in Bacon's Effays, Overbury's Characters, Braithwaite's Rules for the Government of the House of an Earl (Miscellanea Antiqua Anglicana, 1816), and Archæologia, xiii.

On the fly-leaf of his copy of the Seruingmans Comfort, Douce

notes:—" This is in all respects a curious work, but particularly so for having supplied Shakspeare with several hints, &c., in his play of Love's Labour Lost. See a note by Dr. Farmer in Ste[e]vens's Shakspeare, vol. v. p. 236., edit. 1793."

A volume of extraordinary rarity and curiofity completes the prefent book. Of The Court and Country, by Nicholas Breton, 1618, not more than one perfect copy has ever been feen; an imperfect and fadly mutilated one, which formerly belonged to my friend the Rev. Thomas Corfer, M.A., is now in the Bodleian Library. To S. Christie-Miller, Esq., I owe my acknowledgments for the courtesy and liberality with which he enabled me to furnish to this collection a complete and accurate text of a production in every sense unique.

Of the life of Breton, Mr. Corfer has given some particulars in his Collectanea Anglo-Poetica, but the late Mr. Hunter, in his New Illustrations of Shakespeare, 1845, has pointed out the interesting circumstance that Breton was connected by marriage with George Gascoigne, the soldier-poet. Mr. Collier, in a note to A Book of Roxburghe Ballads, 1847, xxiii., confounded Breton the poet with a namesake and contemporary of his.

In Fletcher's Scornful Lady, 1616, Sir Roger, one of the characters, is made to fay-

"Did I expound the Owl?

And undertook, with labour and expense,
The re-collection of those thousand pieces,
Consumed in cellars and tobacco-shops,
Of that our honour'd Englishman, Nich. Breton."

Again, in Fletcher's Wit Without Money (1614), Valentine asks Bellamore—

"Who look'd on you, But piping kites, that knew you would be prizes, And prentices in Paul's Church-yard, that fcented Your want of Breton's books!"

I know of no book or tract by this writer except his Wits Private Wealth, 1612, which would have been of much service to Bellamore and his friends. Can the dramatist have written Britton's book—the legal treatise so called?

All these pieces are very carelessly printed, and the punctuation was found so faulty, that it was necessary to amend it throughout. The old typographers did not bestow much pains, under any circumstances, on the work in hand, and to the execution of pamphlets designed for popular use and general circulation they were probably still more indifferent.

A few notes have been incorporated with the index, but they are merely fuch as feemed to me, in revifing the sheets for press, to be likely to prove serviceable to a few readers who might be less conversant with archaic expressions or allusions.

This volume was promifed for November last, and should properly have appeared then; the delay in its issue is due to a cause entirely unconnected with the editorship: the fault lies with another department; but nevertheless the *Inedited Trass* form part of the subscription of 1868.

W. C. H.

Kenfington, Christmas, 1868.