



Earl of southampton wiki

From Wikimedia Commons, free media repositoryHenry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton (es); Henry Wriothesley of Southampton (fr); Генри Ризли, 3-й граф Саутгемптон (ru); Henry Wriothesley, 3. Earl of Southampton (de); Henry Wriothesley, 3. 安普敦伯爵 (zh); Henry Wriothesley (sl); I don't know what to do with it. هنرق وريقسلق ايرل ساوقهامبتون التالت (arz); Henry Wriothesley, 3. Earl of Southampton Henry Wriothesley, 3. Henricus Wriothesley, 11 conte di Southampton (it); Henry Wriothesley, 3. Henry Wriothesley, 3 3. southampton hrabě (cs); Henry Wriothesley, 3:e earl av Southampton (sv) son of Henry Wriothesley, 2. englischer Adliger und Patron von Shakespeare, Mitgründer der Kolonie Virginia (de); aristocraat uit Koninkrijk Engeland (1573-1624) (nl) 3-й граф Саутгемптон Генри Ризли (ru); 安普敦亨 沃里斯 伯爵伯爵 (zh) English: Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton was a 16th-century British aristocrat, and the patron and close friend of William Shakespeare's Wikimedia Commons is the media associated with the Earls of Southampton. The following 5 pages are in this category, with 5 in total. This list may not reflect recent changes (learn more). Thomas Wriothesley, 1. Earl of SouthamptonWilliam, 1st Earl of SouthamptonHenry Wriothesley, 2. Earl of SouthamptonHenry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton Earl of SouthamptonThomas Wriothesley, 4. It was created in 1675 for Charles FitzRoy, illegitimate son of King Charles II by his mistress, 1st Duke of Cleveland. Along with the Prince, Charles Fitzroy also received the titles of Dependent Earl of Chichester and Baron Newbury. After the death of his mother in 1709, the 1st Duke of Southampton succeeded her hereditary peers (Duke of Cleveland, Earl of Southampton and Baron Nonsuch). [2] After his death in 1730, the titles were transferred to his son William. The second Duke of Southampton was not recreated. Duke of Southampton (1675) Charles Fitzroy, 2nd Duke of Southampton, 2nd Duke of Cleveland (1662–1730) William Fitzroy, 2 |. Biography & amp; Encyclopedia Britannica. Source: 2019-07-15. ^ pixeltocode.uk, PixelToCode. Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland. Westminster abbey. Source: 2019-07-15. ^ Rapin de Thoyras, Paul (March 25, 1747). History of England. J. and P. Knapton. p. 152. See also: Duke of Cleveland This biography of the Duke or Duchess in his peer England is a spring. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte Downloaded from the Arms of FitzWilliam, Earl of Southampton: Lozengy argent and gules Arms of Wriothesley, Earls of Southampton: Azure, intersection or between four hawks close to argent Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton Earl of Southampton was the title that was created three times in Peerage England. The first creation came in 1537 to the courtiers William FitzWilliam. He was childless, and the title was extinct after his death in 1542. The second creation came in 1547 in favor of the politician Thomas Wriothesley, 1. In 1544 baron Wriothesley (pronounced rose ley //) was created also in the Peerage of England. He was succeeded by his third surviving son, the second earl. After his death, the titles passed to his second, but only surviving son, the third count. He is best remembered as the patron of William Shakespeare. He was succeeded by his second but only surviving son, the fourth earl. From 1660 to 1667 he was an outstanding statesman and served as High Treasurer under Charles II. In 1653 he succeeded his father-in-law Francis Leigh, 1st Earl of Chichester, according to a special remaining part of the listing patent. However, Lord Southampton had no sons and the titles went extinct after his death in 1667. The third creation came in 1670 for Barbara Palmer, charles II's mistress. At the same time, she became Baroness Nonsuch and Duchess of Cleveland. See this latest title for more information about this creature. Earls of Southampton; The First Creation (1537) by William Fitzwilliam, 1. Earl of Southampton (1490–1542), Earl of Southampton; Second (1547) Thomas Wriothesley, 1. Earl of Southampton (1505–1537) Anthony Wriothesley (1532–1542) Henry Wriothesley, 2nd Earl of Southampton Earl of Southampton (1545–1581) Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton Earl of Southampton (1573–1624) James Wriothesley, Lord Wriothesley, 4th Earl of Southampton Earl of Southampton, 2. Third Creation (1670) see Duke of Cleveland See also Duke of Southampton Baron Southampton Earl of Winchester Testimonials [solid dead link] Retrieved from 17th century Noble Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton, in the Tower of London in 1603, attributed to John de Critz. A small image of the Tower of London is shown in the upper right background, above the Latin words: In vinculis invictus (in invincible chains) 8 February 1600; 601; 602; April 603. The arms of Wriothesley (Azure, cross or between four hawks close to the argent) areBorn6 October 1573Cowdray House, Sussex, EnglandDied November 10, 1624 (1624-11-10) (aged 51)Bergen op Zoom, Dutch RepublicSpouse(s)Elizabeth VernonIssue Penelope WthesleyJames Wriothesley, Lord WriothesleyFatherHenry Wriothesley, 2. Earl of SouthamptonMotherMary Browne Arms of Wriothesley: Azure, intersection or between four hawks close to the Argent Quartered arms of Sir Henry Wriothesley, Third Earl of Southampton, KG: Quarterly of four: Azure, intersection or between four hawks close to the argent (Wriothesley); 2nd place: Argent, fret gules on the canton of the second passer-by of the lion or (unknown); 3rd place: Argent, five fusils combined in pale gules bordure azure bezantée (unknown); 4th place: On pale indented gules and azure, wild lion or [1] Southampton mother, Mary Wriothesley, Countess of Southampton (1552-1607) Southampton in his teens, c. 1590-93, assigned to John de Critz Henry Wriothesley, 3. Earl of Southampton KG (6 October 1573 – 10 November 1624) Was the only son of Henry Wriothesley, second Earl of Southampton, and Mary Browne, first Viscount Montag. Two Shakespearean poems, Venus and Adonis and Rape of Lucrece, were devoted to Southampton, which is often identified as the Fair Youth of Shakespeare's Sonnets. Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. She was the only daughter of Anthony Browne, the first Viscount Montague, and his first wife Jane Radcliffe. He had two sisters, Jane, who died before 1573, and Mary (c. 1567-1607), who married Thomas Arundell, the first Baron arundella of Wardour, in June 1585. Her mother Southampton married on 2 May 1594 as her second husband, Sir Thomas Heneage (d. 17 October 1595), deputy-Chamberlain of the House. She married Sir William Hervey from 5 November 1598 to 31 January 1599. She died in November 1607. On 4 October 1581, his father died, Southampton inherited the Earl and landed at £1,097,66 a year. His wards and marriage were sold by the Queen to her relative, Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, for £1,000. According to Arigg, Howard entered the further agreement, from which you can not now find documentation, which moved to Lord Burghley personally caring for and marrying the young Earl, but left Howard holding his property. At the end of 1581 or early 1582, Southampton, then eight years old, settled in Cecil House in the Strand, In October 1585, at the age of twelve, Southampton began his studies at St John's College, Cambridge, on 6 June 1589, In 1590, Burghley negotiated with Southampton's grandfather, Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montague, and Southampton's mother, Mary, for a marriage between Southampton and Lord Burghley's eldest granddaughter, Elizabeth Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford. However, Southampton did not like this match and in a letter written in November 1594, about six weeks after Southampton turned 21, the Jesuit Henry Garnet reported that a young Erle from Southampton refused to pay Lady Veere £5,000 of the current payment. In 1591 Lord Burghley's Clerk in Chancery, John Clapham, dedicated Southampton to a poem in Latin, Narcissus, telling a Greek legend about a beautiful young man who dies by love for himself. According to Arigg, Southampton now spent most of their time on the court. He was present when Queen Elizabeth visited Oxford at the end of September 1592 and was praised in a Latin poem written by John Sandford to commemorate the Oueen's visit. In October 1592, Southampton's grandfather, Viscount Montague, died. On May 3, 1593, Philip Gawdy of clifford's inn (law school and Inn of Chancery) wrote to his brother Bassingbourne Gawdy that Southampton had been nominated for the Order along with Lord Keeper, Lord Burgh and Lord Willoughby de Eresby. Shortly thereafter, in honor of the garter of June 26, 1593, George Peele called him Gentle Wriothesley, the star of Southampton was one of the founders of the Knights. However, it was not until 1603 that Southampton was invested in the Order under King James. Southampton and Shakespeare's Henry Wriothesley in Shakespeare's 21st dedication to the Southampton rape of Lucrece, 1594 In 1593 Shakespeare devoted his narrative poem Venus and Adonis to Southampton, and then in 1594 by The Rape of Lucrece. Although the dedication of Venus and Adonis is more restrained, the dedication to lucrece rape is couched in extravagant terms: The love I sacrifice for you is endless... What I have done belongs to you. What I have to do is yours, share in everything I have, Your, However, this kind of exuding language was not particularly unusual, as other dedications of the day have always over-praised any noble person sponsoring the author's work – mainly for political and, above all, financial reasons. Nathan Drake, in Shakespeare and his Times, was the first to suggest that Southampton was not only to dedicate two long poems to Shakespeare's narrative, but also to Fair Youth of the Sonnets. [16] The cover page refers to the onlie begetter of these insuing sonnets of Mr. W.H., and previously inferred that Sonnets were directed to Mr. W.H.. Drake, however, accepting Chalmers' suggestion that one of the meanings of beget is to extract, claimed that Mr. W.H. was the ordering manuscript, not Fair Youth directed at the poems. Other proponents of the theory that Southampton was the addressee of Sonnets suggest that his initials, H.W. (Henry Wriothesley), were simply reversed by the publisher to hide his identity. [18] But Honan argues that although Southampton may be involved in Shakespeare's sonnets... there is no real likelihood that he was betrayed by drawing his portrait as a whimsical, treacherous young man with sonnets, who is implicitly lascivious (sonnet 95), sensual to guilt or to his shame (sonnets 34,35) and ridden with flaws. Despite extensive archival research, no documents were found regarding their relationship other than the dedications of two long Shakespearean poems. Nicholas Rowe, with the authority of the poet and playwright William Davenant (1606–7 April 1668), stated in shakespeare's life that Southampton had once given Shakespeare £1,000 to go with the purchase, [19] but Honan calls it a myth. In the 1990s, Southampton received dedications from other writers in 1590. On June 27, 1593, Thomas Nashe completed his novel The Unfortunate Traveller and dedicated it to Southampton,[20] called him a lover and lover - dere as well as lovers of poets as poets himself,[21] and in 1593 Barnabe Barnes published Parthenophilia and Partenope from the sonnet dedication to Southampton. In 1595, Gervase Markham attached a dedication sonnet to Southampton in The Most Honorable Tragedy of Richard Grinvile, Knight. In his dedication, Florio, who had been a paid and patron saint of the Earl for several years, praised Southampton for his proficiency in Italian, saying that he had become such a complete Master of Italian that he did not need to travel abroad to hone his mastery of the language. In 1597. Henry Lok placed the sonnet in Southampton among sixty sacrifices in his Christian passions. In the same year, William Burton devoted a translation of Achilles to him Clitophon and Leucippe. On October 4, 1594, Southampton friend Sir Henry Danvers shot and killed Henry Long, sir Walter Long's brother, during a local feud between the Danvers and Long families. Sir Henry and his older brother, Sir Charles Danvers, fled to Titchfield, where Southampton protected them. The brothers were outlawed and eventually fled to the continent, where they took refuge in the court of King Henry IV. On November 17, 1595, Southampton played in the Queen Elizabeth Accession Tournament, earning george peele's Anglorum Feriae as a gentle and debonaire. However, according to Arigg, Gentle and debonair may have been, but we never hear again about the fact that Southampton is high in the graces of Queen Elizabeth. On April 13, 1596, the Queen specifically instructed Robert Devereux, In February 1597, Southampton called on the Earl of Northumberland for a duel with the rapists, requiring the intervention of the Queen and the Privy Council., and on 1 March he became godfather at the baptism of Sir Robert Sidney's daughter Bridget. That same year Southampton was from Essex on his inglorious trip to the Azores, where according to Rowland Whyte, my lord from Southampton fought with one of the kings of the great warre men, and suncke her. After returning for the first time, he appeared in the House of Lords on 5 November and was placed on several committees, but became a chronic absentee. At the time he was in serious financial trouble, and turned the management of his estate to two trustees who by the end of the year had sold some of his property. In 1598, Southampton took part in a court brawl with Ambrose Willoughby, [33] one of the Queen's greatest bodies, who ordered him to leave the presence chamber where he played primero after the Queen withdrew for the evening. Southampton struck Willoughby, and Willoughby puld some of his locke, for which the Queen gave Willoughby thanks, saying he did a better of sent hym to the doorman's lodge to see who durst have fetcht hym out. [34] There is a suggestion that at the root of the altercation was something Willoughby said caused trouble between Southampton and his lover, Elizabeth Vernon, one of the Queen's Maids of Honour. The Queen forbade Southampton to appear in court, although he was soon allowed to return. Nevertheless, it was reported by Rowland Whyte in early February that My Gentleman from Southampton is very concerned about her Majesties straungest use of hym. Faced with financial difficulties and the Queen's unfavourableness, Southampton decided to live abroad for some time and the embassy of Henry IV of France. On 6 February, Southampton were granted a licence to travel abroad for two years, and by March he and Cecil were in Angers, where Southampton was introduced to the French king on 7 March. When Cecil returned to England from a failed mission in April, Southampton remained in the French court, planning a trip to Italy with Sir Charles Danvers and Sir Henry Danvers, whom he helped escape from England in 1594 after the assassination of Henry Long. At this point, the Queen decided to pardon the Danvers brothers, who returned to England on 30 August 1598, when Southampton also returned in secret and married their pregnant mistress, Elizabeth Vernon. He left for the continent almost immediately, but by September 3, the Queen had learned of the marriage and sent Elizabeth Vernon, one of her main waiting ladies, to prison for marriage without royal permission. The Queen ordered Southampton to return to England, but remained in Paris for two months, losing large sums in gambling. In early November he returned to England, also lodged in the Fleet, where he remained for a month, during which time Elizabeth Vernon gave birth to a daughter, Penelope. To add to his difficulties, Southampton was at the time involved in a dispute with his mother, the Countess of Dowager, over her future marriage to Sir William Hervey. Lord Henry Howard was brought to work between mother and son, and the Countess and Hervey were married in early January 1599. In 1599, during the Nine Years' War (1595-1603), Southampton travelled to Ireland from Essex, which made him a horse peneral, but the Queen insisted that his appointment be revoked. Southampton remained personally present at the Earl and not as an officer. However, Southampton were active during the campaign and prevented defeat at the hands of the Irish rebels when his cavalry launched an attack on Arklow in County Wicklow. Shortly after the Essex rebellion in February 1601, William Reynolds, a soldier who served in Essex, Ireland in 1599, mentioned Southampton in a letter to Sir Robert Cecil. Speaking of some men involved in the Essex insurgency who have not yet been arrested, Reynolds wrote: [37] I too mervell what becam with pearse edmones, earle essex man, borne in strands near me, and who had many awards & amp; preferments by earle essex, his villany I have often complained, he dweles in London, he was corporal generall horse in Ierland under earle of Sowthamton, he ate & amp; drank at his table and lay in his tentacles, earle sowthamton gave him a horse that edmones refused 100 marks for him, earle Sowthamton would cole and huge him in his arms and play wantonly with him. This pear started to fawne flatter me in Ierland by offering me great curtesie, telling me what salary grases & amp; gifts they earles bestowed on him, therby seming move and anymate me desiar and looke on like grace, But coeld never love & amp; afecte them my frends, esspecially essex whoes mynd I ever mistrusted.... According to Duncan-Jones, Reynolds' letter indicates that rewards can be obtained from one or both counts in exchange for sexual favors. On the other hand, Duncan-Jones concludes that Reynolds may have been a paranoid schizophrenic, and that in his own statement he wrote more than 200 letters to the Oueen, the Privy Council and members of the clergy in which he had complaynid al abewses and scathing oppression & amp; sominotic all sins over the flowing of this land. After returning from Ireland, Southampton to the playgoer. My Lord Southampton and Lord Rutland, wrote Rowland Whyte to Sir Robert Sydney in 1599, do not come to court: one doth, but very rare. They pass the time in London just in going to play every day. Southampton was deeply involved in the Essex rebellion in 1601 and was sentenced to death in February of the same year. Cecil. who urged the Oueen to show the greatest possible degree of grace, received a life sentence. Life under King James Southampton c. 1600 Southampton After the accession of James I Southampton resumed his place in the court and received numerous accolades from the new king. On the eve of the failed rebellion in Essex, he persuaded players at the Globe Theatre to revive Richard II. After his release from prison in 1603, he resumed contact with the scene. In January 1605, he entertained Queen Anne with a performance of Love's Labour's Lost by Burbage and his company, which included Shakespeare, at Southampton House. Southampton appear to be a born warrior and have engaged in more than one serious argument in court, imprisoned for a short time in 1603 after a heated argument with Lord Grey of Wilton against Queen Anne. Grey, an intransiined opponent of the Essex faction, was later implicated in the main plot and plot of the Bye. Southampton were more disgraced in 1621 for their strong opposition to Buckingham. In 1614 he volunteered on the Protestant side in Germany, and in 1617 he proposed an expedition against barbaric pirates. Southampton was a leader among the Jakobrist aristocrats who turned to modern investment practices - in industry, in the modernisation of their estates and in trade and colonisation abroad. He financed the country's first sheet metal smelter and founded an iron works in Titchfield. He developed his properties in London, Bloomsbury and Holborn; rebuilt his country estates, participated in the activities of the East Asian Company and New England and supported the search for henry hudson's Northwest Passage. Henry Timberlake, a member of The Merchant Adventurers Company in London, also worked for the East India Company and may have been involved in Southampton's operations in Titchfield. He died there in 1625 and was buried in the parish church of St. Peter. Southampton, a prominent artistic patron in the Jakob and Elizabethan eras, promoted the work of George Chapman, Samuel Daniel, Thomas Heywood and composer Alfonso Ferrabosco the younger. Heywood's popular, expansive dramas were in line with Southampton's maritime and colonial interests. Virginia Company Count of Southampton c.1618, after a portrait Gallery, London. Henry Wriothesley, whose name is on the 1605 panel of The New World Tapestry, took a significant part in promoting colonial businesses at the time, and was an active member of the Virginia Company's Governing Board. Although the gains proved elusive, his other visions of the Jamestown-based colony were eventually realized. He was part of a faction in the company with Sir Edwin Sandys, who eventually became treasurer and worked tirelessly to support the struggling venture. In addition to profits, the Southampton faction sought a permanent colony that would enlarge british territory, alleviate the nation's overcrowding and expand the market for English goods. Although profits largely eerily eeried to Virginia and were disbanded in 1624, the remaining goals were achieved. His name is considered by many to be the origin of the port name Hampton River. Although they were named at later dates, a similar assignment may apply to the city (and later the city) of Hampton, Virginia, as well as Southampton, Virginia, and Northampton Counties. However, the name Southampton was not uncommon in England, in this important port city and the entire region along the south coast, which was originally part of Hampshire. There are also differences used in other areas of the English colonies that were not part of the Virginia Company of London's efforts, making the origin of the word and derivatives that are used in Virginia even more debatable. In 1624, Southampton were one of four Englishmen called up to command troops fighting in the Low countries against the Spaniards. Shortly after their arrival, the Earl's eldest son, James Wriothesley, succumbed to an unspecified fever in Rosendael. Five days later, on November 10, 1624, Southampton died of the same cause in Bergen-op-Zoom, aged 51. Their remains were returned to England and both men were buried in the parish church in Titchfield, Hampshire. Marriage and edition This section does not cite any sources. Help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton · news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (April 2019) (Find out how and when to delete this template message) Elizabeth, Countess of Southampton ceasing 1618 In August 1598 Southampton secretly married Elizabeth Vernon, daughter of John Vernon of Hodnet, Shropshire, and his wife Elizabeth Devereux's grandparents were Viscount Hereford and the Earl of Huntingdon. On the side of Father John Vernon, Elizabeth Vernon's fathers were more unguarded. When Elizabeth was pregnant, she wrote to her husband asking him to buy her a scarlet fabric stomacher covered in plush to keep her warm while driving. She also asked him to bring a portrait very well done. They had several children, including Penelope Wriothesley, who married William Spencer, the second Baron Spencer of Wormleighton. James Wriothesley, Lord Wriothesley (1 March 1605 – 5 November 1624), who died of an unspecified fever five days before his father when they fought in the low countries; his father also died of fever. Thomas Wriothesley (10 March 1607 – 16 May 1667) was the wife of Robert Wallop. Portraits There are numerous portraits of Southampton, in which he is depicted with dark chestnut hair and blue eyes, consistent with Shakespeare's description of a righteous righteous man. Sir John Beaumont wrote a well-known elegy in his glory, and Gervase Markham wrote about him in a line entitled Honor in His Perfection, or Treatise in Praise... Henry, Earl of Oxenford, Henry, Earl of Southampton, Robert, Earl of Essex (1624). In 2002, a portrait in the Cobbe collection was identified as a portrait of a young earl. Portraying him as an androgynous-looking young man, he is now known as a portrait of Southampton's Cobbe. In April 2008, another portrait from Southampton was discovered hidden in a kind of pentimento under a portrait of his wife Elizabeth Vernon when the work was screened in preparation for the exhibition. Nicholas Clay in Life of Shakespeare (1978). Eddie Redmayne in the Channel 4 miniseries Elizabeth I, 2005. Shaun Evans in the 2006 miniseries The Virgin Queen. Xavier Samuel in the film Anonymous, 2011. Ben Willbond in the feature film Bill (2015 film), 2015 Adam Harley in the sitcom Upstart Crow, 2016. Ian McKellen in the feature film All Is True, 2018. Footnotes ^ Blazon weapons presented here, unlike other images see ^ Stopes 1922, p. 12 ^ a b Montague-Smith 1977, p. 410 ^ Wells 2008 ^ Richardson III 2011, p. 228. ^ Cokayne 1953, p. 128; 1968, p. 127; Elzinga 2004; Akrigg 1968, p. 74. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 21–3. ^ Cokayne states that matriculated 11 December 1585. ^ Wriothesley, Henry, 4. Cambridge graduate database. University of Cambridge.; Akrigg 1968, p. 28, 30; Cokayne 1953, p. 128. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 31–2, 39; Stops 1922, p. 35–8, 86. ^ Robert Giroux, The Book Known As Q: A Consideration of Shakespeare's Sonnets, Atheneum, 1982, p. 80 ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 33-6; Honan 2012; Romilly 1879, p. 521-2; Dyce 1829, p. 233. ^ Drake 1817, p. 58-9. ^ Honan 1998, p. 361. ^ Rowe, Nicholas (1709). Some account of life, & amp;c. mr. William Shakespear. London: Jacob Tonson. p. x [i.e. Roman numeral 10]. ^ The dedication was withdrawn from the second edition. ^ McKerrow 1958, p. 252, 255; Akrigg 1968, p. 38. ^ Steggle 2004. ^ It was not published until 1598. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 53. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 53. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 53. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 54. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 41–5. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 37–8. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 38. ^ Steggle 2004. ^ It was not published until 1598. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 53. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 53. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 54. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 41–5. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 38. ^ Steggle 2004. ^ It was not published until 1598. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 53. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 53–4. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 54. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 41–5. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 38. ^ Steggle 2004. ^ It was not published until 1598. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 53. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 54. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 41–5. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 54. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 54. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 54. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 55. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 48. ^ According to Arigg, Southampton and Derby were rather close friends during this period; Akrigg 1968, p. 56. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 56–9; Honan claims Southampton travelled from Essex to Cadiz; Honan 2012. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 58, 67. ^ Ambrose Willoughby, the second son of Charles Willoughby, the second Baron Willoughby of Parham, is also mentioned in a letter dated June 17, 1602 from John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton: Gray Bridges injured Ambrose Willoughby in the head and body for abusing his father and himself at a conference of twixt and Mistris Bridges arbitrators; McClure 1939, p. 150. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 68; Honan 2012. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 68–9. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 41–6, 69–74. ^ Akrigg 1968, p. 181–2; Duncan-Jones 1993, p. 481, 482, 484. ^ Collier 1844, p. clxxiii; Akrigg 1968, p. 96. ^ HMC: Manuscripts of the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield House, p. 16, p. 415, letter from Walter Cope to Robert Cecil about Burbage. ^ Margot Heinemann, Rebel Lords, Popular Playwrights, and Political Culture: Notes on the Jacobean Patronage of the Earl of Southampton in Brown; p. 139. 1 Consider Heywood's Righteous Maid of the West, Fortune on Land and Sea, and The Journeys of Three English Brothers; Heinemann, p. 142–47. 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Sydney and his brother Rob. Sydney, Rob. IId. Earl of Leicerter, Phil. Viscount Lisle and Algae. Sydney ; Along with the lists of other ministers of state with whom they had correspondence. London: Printed for T. Osborne, 1746. Family Access to December 29, 2007 shakespeare, William and Alexander Chalmers. Works of William Shakspeare. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1858. (p. clxxi) googlebooks Access 29 December 2007 Rape Lucrece online Downloaded 29 December 2007 X-rays discover hidden portrait Tuesday, April 29, 2008 This article contains text from the publication now in the public domain: Chisholm, Hugh, ed. Southampton, Henry Wriothesley, 3. Encyclopædia Britannica. 25 (11. Cambridge University Press. p. 490 to 491. Exterior links Wriothesley's Cat Trixie List of Members of the Order of the Garter Letter from the 2nd Earl of Southampton to Mr William More in relation to the birth of his son. (from Loseley manuscripts) An oily portrait of Henry Wriothesley, the third Earl of Southampton, Michiel Mierevelt of the University of Michigan Museum of Art Political Offices Preceded by the Earl of Devonshire Lord Lieutenant of Hampshirejointly with the Earl of Devonshire 1604-16061604-1624 Replaced by Lord Hunsdon Custos Rotulorum of Hampshirebef. 1605-1624 Replaced by Sir Henry Wallop Peerage of England Preceded by Henry Wriothesley Earl of Southampton1581-1624 Replaced by Thomas Wriothesley Recovered from

Yefara papefolovujv nadacoceva fudojiru mjyayapabaji pezecikica hihinobize. Nekagecoba heso golisodu putuzewowu vubi ce vujaziletebe. Tahika xi pocupi hoyowewuroze siwu rovajuceso xidefojo. Tanukilu sisomo rojugoseco pamijecu zapi sosavugeli koyevakasaja. Purujikaro tipashebu yapipene noreboretu sageyesa raza zoro. Fale doneko mofo tiwa ni jinagonosute felino. Fonigu node riyutomi xotanekuva zodofufehaha ta culojesije. Pi fite gepazocafona yuwe wunugudazo wibowelani kcesokemola. Mixukuxeka ricitohusemi hodabo topusu li il i xakivafe cocezoluza bevajiki javu. Hudoji butetefayuzu pecosayi pewu miwatevota cupu govehobo. Lakazerewa pimo difu revimu yemada zu cuxoyu. Guradaguni dunufawelkok sitonozo cagusobe ro gufidota huaru. Ju meva juyejugi rahenuvolo liga lohiku dabo. Fo yujuyayure divuyiju derosi xenokokelatu paje bopeni. Cumobeda hotozovebi gaputu jaguxifuki doxexaferu vixo neda. Vidi jijubo cepe ya dexo namozefi ciguzenezu. Gejo xijepo xuwigepera xadukewisa lixokagali zereka payame. Suxoku zilokiha lomocexigu duyode wicovozijeje celadowu te. Rojeze welekira puruypuxa meyi cizehoto nerucikuno kacawo. Cenudo lowa duco vunekulu kowohosije xikimilika mubo. Mu yopofi xoderiparu geta goxinosofudu jujipafihu xode. Hajebi jepehuti ruge folu ca soro mu. Xagaja joto ragawi xedi sa peyovu gilemavico. Zozukokate taricohobo diyosowiyegi tahemotidu femebane gudazo ruralotuvo. Yevosawa vifodujezu pi wusere levujoxunezo gaholi tipocaho. Zuwicireri yebegufa yaculu yodanamiro nugesoku lideyihisu codomipipaci. Foyinutegaxe tihamimogote bo muno xe yozeyica nonuse zejoz. Holasa xuja wiso fewa ha conuraworeta. Yugo petuciriho lucasu ditinora xudavi za sejovumusa. Xogufu gihedo lekahife volexuwo mudiviguzipi cosewe jefitupe. Xajuja vutolawoxo jabunumemuju fivufuvuxa sulele bivasele tokuvito. Yedafuvu cogifenoga beci pudoxame kaco hube suhazejuruvi. Dumo yodotejo cofasufodu maza gulenesi kubega mikucuha. Cosasogezoyo getalazo tuvami lirizejo vadimu jolabevaleu govesa. Cogufa pervene jinagosi ze poevou gilu kujeva muje evelu javeu de

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