THE First part of the Contention betwixt the two famous Houses of Yorke and Lancaster, with the death of the good Duke Humphrey:

And the banishment and death of the Duke of Suffolk, and the Tragical end of the proud Cardinal of Winchester, with the notable Rebellion of Jacke Cade:

And the Duke of Yorke first claimant unto the Crowne.

LONDON.
Printed by Thomas Creede, for Thomas Millington, and are to be sold at his shop under Saint Peters Church in Cornwall.

1594.
AN AVNCIENT
Historie and exquisite Chronicle
of the Romanes warres, both
Ciule and Foren.

Written in Grieke by the noble Orator and Historiographer, Appian of Alexandria, one of the learned Counsell to the most mightie Emperoures, Traiane and Adriane.

In the which is declared:
Their greedy desire to conquer others,
Their mortall malice to destroy themselves,
Their seeking of matters to make warre abroade,
Their picking of quarrels to fall out at home.
All the degrees of Sedition, and all the effects of Ambition,
A frime determination of Fate, showre all the changes of Fortune.
And finally, an evident demonstration, That peoples rule must give place, and Princes power preswae.

With a continuation, because that parte
of Appian is not extant, from the death of Sextus Pompeius, second sonne to Pompey the Great,
All the overthrow of Antonie and Cleopatra, after the which time, Octavius Caesar,
had the Lordship of all alone.


IMPRINTED AT LONDON
by Raufe Newbery, and
Henrie Bynniman.
Anno 1578.

AT LONDON,
Printed by P. Short, and are to be sold by Walter
Burke at the Signe of the Flower de Luce in
Paules Chuchyarde, 1600.
At sixteen years,  
When Tarquin made a head for Rome, he fought  
Beyond the mark of others: our then dictator,  
Whom with all praise I point at, saw him fight,  
When with his Amazonian chin he drove  
The bristled lips before him: he bestrid  
An o’er-pressed Roman and i’ the consul’s view  
Slew three opposers: Tarquin’s self he met,  
And struck him on his knee: in that day’s feats,  
When he might act the woman in the scene,  
He proved best man i’th’field and for his meed  
Was brow-bound with the oak. His pupil age  
Man-entered thus, he waxed like a sea,  
And in the brunt of seventeen battles since  
He lurched all swords of the garlands.
PLUTARCH:
“Cicero like a wise shipmaster that feareth the calmnes of the sea, was the first man that mistrusting his [Caesar’s] manner of dealing in the common wealth, found out his craft and malice, which he cunningly cloked under the habit of outward curtesie and familiaritie.”

“Was it for this that Lucius Tarquinius was driven out; that Spurius Cassius, and Spurius Maelius, and Marcus Manlius were slain; that many years afterwards a king might be established at Rome by Marcus Antonius though the bare idea was impiety?”

Cicero, 2nd Philippic
19th century imagining of Cicero denouncing Catiline in the Senate
(Cesare Maccari, 1888. Palazzo Madama, Rome)
CICERO:
Indeed, it is a strange-disposed time,
But men may construe things after their fashion,
Clean from the purpose of the things themselves.

METELLUS CIMBER:
O, let us have him, for his silver hairs
Will purchase us a good opinion
And buy men’s voices to commend our deeds:
It shall be said, his judgment ruled our hands;
Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his gravity.

BRUTUS:
O, name him not: let us not break with him;
For he will never follow any thing
That other men begin.
What Shakespeare might have written about Cicero, but didn’t:

Born a coward, his fear increased by age,
He’ll quench the heat of this our enterprise,
Which requires earnest execution:
Let him not persuade in name of safety
When this necessity calls for peril.
Ligarius to Brutus:

By all the gods that Romans bow before, I here discard my sickness! Soul of Rome! Brave son, derived from honourable loins! Thou, like an exorcist, hast conjured up My mortified spirit. Now bid me run, And I will strive with things impossible; Yea, get the better of them. What’s to do?
O Cæsar, these things are beyond all use,
And I do fear them!
Cæs. What can be avoided,
Whose end is purpo'sd by the mighty gods?
Yet Cæsar shall go forth; for these predictions
Are to the world in general as to Cæsar.
Cal. When beggars die there are no comets seen:
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes.
Cæs. Cowards die many times before their deaths:
The valiant never taste of death but once.
Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seems to me most strange that men should fear,
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come.

Re-enter Servant.
Ligarius being accused to have bene in the field against Caesar, Cicero take upon him to defend his cause: and that Caesar sayd unto his frendes about him, what hurte is it for us to heare Cicero speake, whome we have not heard of long time? For otherwise Ligarius (in my opinion) standeth already a condemned man, for I know him to be a vile man, and mine enemie. But when Cicero had begonne his Oration, he moved Caesar marvelously, he had so sweete a grace, and suche force in his words: that it is reported Caesar changed divers colours, and shewed plainly by his countenance, that there was a marvelous alteracion in all the partes of him. For, in thend when the Orator came to touche the battell of Pharsalia [in which Caesar had defeated Pompey], then was Caesar so troubled, that his bodie shooke withall, and besides, certaine bookes he had, fell out of his hands, and he was driven against his will to set Ligarius at libertie.
DE OFFICIIS M. T. CICERONIS
LIBRITRES,
ITEM DE AMICITIA,
DE SENECA, PARADOXA, X.
DE SOMNIO SEXTONIS.

TIVRIO APVD CHRI.
Sophorum Froichouerum.
M. D. LX.