100 Reasons Shake-speare was the Earl of Oxford

By Hank Whittemore

Forever Press. Paperback. Condition: New. 370 pages. Dimensions: 9.0in. x 6.0in. x 0.8in. Whittemore strongly champions the Oxfordian argument in this tour de force defense while remaining a highly entertaining writer. A breezy but very intelligent tone is maintained throughout the book; the reader is neither patronized nor boggled by minutiae and jargon. Instead, there is a magnetic sense of history, art, politics, and human nature injected into a smooth and eminently readable storytelling style. It is obvious that the authors research has been painstaking, but the resulting document is more than painless -- its downright pleasurable. -- Kirkus Reviews An exceptionally lucid and thorough exploration of the arguments supporting J. T. Looneys controversial theory that the true Shakespeare was the Earl of Oxford. Masterfully organized, the book takes the reader through 100 primary reasons supporting the theory. Whittemore's long experience studying and writing about the authorship question, and keen eye for problematic fact or surprising but enlightening perspective, is evident throughout. -- Roger Stritmatter, Ph. D., associate Professor of Humanities at Coppin State University and general editor of Brief Chronicles: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Authorship Studies If Stratfordians could assemble even a handful of arguments this powerful and this...

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Reviews

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If Shakespeare’s worldly wisdom was the result of post-grammar school reading and travel, they argue, where is the evidence that he ever left England? Why was there no public mourning for him when he died? For those who firmly believe that Shakespeare was the true author of his plays, the Anti-Stratfordians are simply choosing to ignore the facts. A number of Shakespeare’s contemporaries, including Christopher Marlowe and Ben Jonson, came from similarly modest families. Edward de Vere, the 17th Earl of Oxford, was a poet, dramatist and patron of the arts, whose wealth and position made him a high-profile figure in Tudor times (he was raised and educated in the household of Elizabeth I’s chief advisor, William Cecil). William Shakespeare was an English poet and playwright who is considered one of the greatest writers to ever use the English language. He is also the most famous playwright in the world, with his plays being translated in over 50 languages and performed across the globe for audiences of all ages. Hamnet died at the age of 11 from unknown reasons. We know what we are, but know not what we may be.” - Quote by Shakespeare.

The earliest play that is directly attributed to Shakespeare is the trilogy of “King Henry VI,” with Richard III also being written around the same time, between 1589 and 1591. The last play was a collaboration, assumed to be with John Fletcher, known as “The Two Noble Kinsmen.”

Reason No. 33: The Earl of Oxford, like Shakespeare, had deep knowledge of France and of the French Language. Reason No. 34: The College of Writers at Fisher’s Folly, Oxford’s House, and the Book of Verses by Oxford and Shakespeare Transcribed by Anne Cornwallis, Daughter of the New Owner. Reason No. 35 (Part One): The poet Thomas Watson and his Links between Edward de Vere and Shakespeare. Reason No. 40: “A Midsummer Night’s Dream” and Its Origins in the Early 1580s as a Comic Skit about Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Alencon. Reason No. 41: The Deep Familiarity of Shakespeare and Oxford with the Italian Commedia Dell’Arte. Was Shakespeare someone else? Learn about the Shakespeare authorship debate. The majority of those few people who still believe that Shakespeare’s works were not his own credit the Earl of Oxford, although supporters of Bacon remain. A common piece of evidence cited by proponents of Bacon is the so-called ‘nonsense’ word found in Love’s Labours Lost - "honorificabilitudinitatibus." They claim that this is an anagram: "hi ludi F.Baconis nati tuiti orbi" or "these plays born of F.Bacon are preserved for the world." However, in reality, the word honorificabilitudinitatibus is the dative singular conjugation of a medieval Latin word. Dante actually used it more than once, as did other writers of the period. A translation of it would be "the state of being able to achieve honors." 100 Reasons Shakespeare was the Earl of Oxford. by Hank Whittemore (Forever Press, 2016). Buy Now. John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxynforde, 1516-1562 [Including the early life of the 17th Earl of Oxford] (2013). A Fresh Look At The First Three Aubrey de Veres, from Pre-Conquest to the First English Earldom (2016). Robert de Vere, 5th earl of Oxenforde ca.1238-1296. His Life and Journey Through Pilgrimage and War (2017). Robert de Vere, 1362-ca.1392, 9th earl Oxenforde & King Richard II (2018).