The Shakespeare Institute at the University of Alabama are working together on the preparation of a new edition of the works of Robert Greene, the hard row which has long been recognized. As a contribution to the project, this dissertation presents Periander and Pandosto edited according to the principles laid down by the General Editors, I.A. Shapiro and J.N. Postgate. Both works are furnished with bibliographical and literary introductions and a commentary, as recommended in the instructions.

**PERIANDER**

Each work has features of special interest. The importance to dramatic history of a well-known passage to the Neasle in Pander has been highlighted in the literary introduction. Further, part of this passage omitted by Greene from some of his earlier writings has been included in the text of Periander: the resulting are included in the commentary. Greene's introduction to pandosto is included in the commentary, and an appendix considers the theme of some of it.

by

ROBERT GREENE

The complicated literary background of Periander is discussed in the literary introduction, which also extends to Greene's own writings and the nature of intertextuality. As the literary introduction to Greene's work provides information about the origins of his play, it also provides information about the origins of the play's elements, and includes notes on the literary influence of his sources.

in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Birmingham.

October 1961
PANDOSTO.

The Triumph of Time.

WHEREIN IS DISCOVERED

by a pleasant Historie, that although by the means of sinister fortune Truth may be concealed, yet by Time in sight of fortune it is most manifestly revealed.

Pleasant for age to auoyde drowse thoughtes, profitable for youth to eschue other wanton pastimes, and bringing to both a desired content.

Temporis filiaveritas.

§ By Robert Greene Master of Artes in Cambridge.

Omne tuit punctum qui miscuit vtile dulci.

Imprinted at London by Thomas Orwin for Thomas Cadman, dwelling at the Signe of the Bible, neere vnto the North doore of Paules, 1588.
The paultring Poet Aphranius being blamed for troublinge the Emperor Traian with so many doting Poems: adventured notwithstanding, stil to present him with rude and homely 5 verses, excusing himselfe with the courtesie of the Empeur, which did as friendly accept, as he fondly offerd. So Gentlemen, if any condemne my rashnesse for troubling your eares with so many vnlearned Pamphlets: I will straight shroud my selve under the shadowe of your courtesies, and 10 with Aphranius lay the blame on you aswell for frendly reading them, as on my selve for fondly penning them: Hoping though fond curious, or rather currish backbiters breathe out slaunderous speeches: yet the courteous Readers (whom I feare to offend) wil requite my trauell, at the least with 15 silence: and in this hope I rest: wishing you health and happines.

Robert Greene.
To the right honorable George Clifford Earle of Cumberland, Robert Greene wisheth increase of honour and vertue.

The Rascians (right honorable) when by long gazing against the Sunne, they become halfe blinde, recover their sightes by looking on the blacke Loade stone. Unicorines being glutted with brousing on roots of Licquoriz, sharpen their stomachs with crushing bitter grasse.

Alexander vouchsafed as well to smile at the croked picture of Vulcan, as to wonder at the curious counterfeite of Venus. The minde is sometimes delighted as much with small trifles as with sumptuous triumphs, and as well pleased with hearing of Pans homely fancies, as of Hercules renowned labours.

Syllie Baucis coulde not serve Jupiter in a siluer plate, but in a woodden dish. All that honour Esculapius, decke not his shrine with Jewels. Apollo giues Oracles as wel to the poore man for his mite, as to the rich man for his treasure.

The stone Echites is not so much liked for the colour, as for vertue, and giftes are not to be measured by the worth, but by the will. Mison that vskillfull Painter of Greece, aduentured to giue vnto Darius the shielde of Pallas, so
roughlie shadowed, as he smiled more at the follie of the man, then at the imperfection of his arte. So I present vnto your honour the triumph of time, so rudelie finished, as I feare your honour wil rather frowne at my impudencie, then laugh at my ignorancie: But I hope my willing minde shal excuse my slender skill, and your honours curtesie shadowe my rashnes. /

They which feare the biting of vipers doe carie in their hands the plumes of a Phoenix. Phydiass drewe Vulcan sitting in a chaire of Ivory. Caesars Crow durst neuer cry, Aue, but when she was pearked on the Capitol. And I seeke to shroude this imperfect Pamphlet vnder your honours patronage, doubting the dint of such inuenomed vipers, as seeke with their slanderous reproches to carpe at al, being oftentims, most vnlearned of all: and assure my selfe, that your honours renowned valure, and vertuous disposition shall be a sufficient defence to protect me from the Poysoned tongues of such scorning Sycophants, hoping that as Jupiter vouchsafed to lodge in Philemons thatched Cotage: and Phillip of Macedon, to take a bunche of grapes of a country pesant: so I hope your honour, measuring my worke by my will, and wayging more the mind than the matter, will when you haue cast a glance at this toy, with Minerva, vnder your golden Target

14: slanderous _B; slanderours A
couer a deformed Owle. And in this hope I rest, wishing
unto you, and the vertuous Countesse your wife: such happy
successe as your honours can desire, or I imagine.

Your Lordships most dutifully to commaunde:

Robert Greene.
Among all the Passions wherewith humane mindes are perplexed, there is none that so galleth with restlesse despight, as that infectious scare of Iealousie: for all other griefes are eyther to bee appeased with sensible persuasions, to be cured with wholesome counsel, to be relieued in want, or by tract of time to be wore out, (Iealousie only excepted) which is so sawsed with suspitious doubtes, and pinching mistrust, that whoso seekes by friendly counsaile to rase out this hellish passion, it forthwith suspecteth that he geueth this advise to couer his owne guiltinessse. Yea, who so is payned with this restlesse torment doubteth all, dystrusteth him-selfe, is always frozen with feare, and fired with suspition, hauing that wherein consisteth all his ioy, to be the breeder of his miserie. Yea, it is such a heauy enemy to that holy estate of matrimony, sowing betwenee the married couple such deadly seedes of secret hatred, as Loue being once rased out by spightful distrust, there oft ensueth bloody reuenge, as this ensuing Hystorie manifestly prooueth: wherein Pandosto (furiously incensed by causelesse Iealousie) procured the death of his most louing and loyall wife, and his owne endlesse sorrow and misery.
In the County of Bohemia there reigned a King called Pandosto, whose fortunate success in warres against his foes, and bountiful curtesie towards his friends in peace, made him to be greatly feared and loued of all men.

This Pandosto had to Wife a Lady called Bellaria, by birth royall, learned by education, faire by nature, by vertues famous, so that it was hard to judge whether her beautie, fortune, or vertue, wanne the greatest commendations. These two lincked together in perfect love, led their lives with such fortunate content, that their Subjects greatly rejoiced to see their quiet disposition. They had not beene married long, but Fortune (willing to increase their happiness) lent them a sonne, so adorned with the gifts of nature, as the perfection of the Child greatly augmented the love of the parentes, and the joy of their commons: in so much that the Bohemians, to shew their inward joyes by outwarde actions, made Bonfire and triumphs throughout all the Kingdom, appointing Justes and Turneyes for the honour of their young Prince: whether resorted not only his Nobles, but also divers Kings and Princes which were his neighbours, willing to shewe their friendship they ought to Pandosto, and to win fame and glory by their prowesse and valour. Pandosto, whose minde was fraught with princely liberality, entertained the
Kings, Princes, and noble men with such submisse curtesie, and magnifical bounty, that they all sawe how willing he was to gratifie their good wils, making a generall feast for his Subjects, which continued by the space of twentie dayes: all which time the Iustes and Turneys were kept to the great content both of the Lordes and Ladies there present. This solemne tryumph being once ended, the assembly taking their leave of Pandosto and Bellaria: the young sonne (who was called Garinter) was nursed vp in the house, to the great joy and content of the parents. Fortune envious of such happy successe, willing to shewe some signe of her inconstancie, turned her wheele, and darkned their bright sun of prosperitie, with the mistie cloudes of mishap and misery. For it so happened that Egistus King of Sycilia, who in his youth had bene brought vp with Pandosto, desirous to shewe that neither tracte of time, nor distance of place could diminish their former friendship, prouided a nauie of ships, and sayled into Bohemia to visite his old friend and companion, who hearing of his arriuall, went himselfe in person, and his wife Bellaria, accompanied with a great traine of Lords and Ladies, to meete Egistus: and espying him, alighted from his horse, embraced him very louingly, protesting that nothing in the world could haue happened more acceptable to him then his
comming, wishing his wife to welcome his olde friend and acquaintance: who (to shewe how she liked him whom her husband loued) inter-tayned him with such familiar curtesie, as Aegistus perceived himselfe to bee verie well welcome. After 5 they had thus saluted and embraced eche other, they mounted againe on horsbacke, and rode toward the Citie, devising and recounting, howe being children they had passed their youth in friendely pastimes: where, by the meanes of the Citizens, Eegistus was receyued with triumphs and showes in such sort, 10 that he maruelled how on so small a warning they coulde make such preparation. Passing the streetes thus with such rare sightes, they rode on to the Pallace, where Pandosto entertained Eegistus and his Sycilians with such banqueting and sumptuous cheare, so royally, as they all had cause to commend his 15 princely liberality, yea, the verie basest slaue that was knowne to come from Sycilia was vsed with such curtesie, that Eegistus might easily perceive how both hee and his were honored for his friendes sake. Bellaria (who in her time was the flower of curtesie) willing to shew how unfaynedly 20 shee loueed her husband by his friends intrentainment, vsed him likewise so familiarly, that her countenance bewraied how her minde was affected towards him: oftentimes comming herselxe into his bed chamber, to see that nothing should 19: curtesie) curtesie, A
be amis to mislike him. This honest familiarity increased
daily more and more betwixt them: for Bellaria noting in
Egistus a princely and bountifull minde, adorned with sundrie
and excellent qualities, and Egistus finding in her a vertuous
and curteous disposition, there grew such a secret uniting
of their affections, that the one could not well be without
the company of the other: in so much that when Pandosto was
busied with such urgent affaires, that hee could not bee present
with his friend Egistus, Bellaria would walke with him into
the Garden, where they two in priuat and pleasant deuises
would passe away the time to both their contents. This
custome still continuing betwixt them, a certayne melancholy
passion entring the minde of Pandosto, draue him into sundry
and doubtfull thoughts. First, he called to minde the beauty
of his wife Bellaria, the comelines and brauerie of his friend
Egistus, thinking that Loue was aboue all Lawes, and therefore
to be staied with no Law: that it was hard to put fire and
flaxe together without burning: that their open pleasures
might breede his secrete displeasures. He considered with
himselfe that Egistus was a man, and must needes loue: that
his wife was a woman, / and therefore subiect vnto loue, and
that where fancy forced, friendship was of no force. These and
such like doubtfull thoughtes a long time smoothing in his
stomacke, beganne at last to kindle in his minde a secret mistrust, which, increased by suspition, grewe at last to a flaming Jealousie, that so tormented him as he could take no rest. He then began to measure all their actions, and to misconstrue of their too priuate familiarietie, juding that it was not for honest affection, but for disordinate fancy, so that hee began to watch them more narrowly, to see if hee could gette any true or certaine proofe to confirme his doubtfull suspition. While thus he noted their looks and gestures, and suspected their thoughtes and meaninges, they two seely soules who doubted nothing of this his treacherous intent, frequented daily eache others companie, which draue him into such a frantick passion, that he beganne to beare a secret hate to Egistus, and a lowring countenaunce to Bellaria, who marueiling at such vnaccustomed frowns, began to cast beyond the Moone, and to enter into a thousand sundrie thoughtes, which way she should offend her husband: but finding in her selfe a cleare conscience, ceassed to muse, untill such time as she might find fit opportunitie to demand the cause of his dumbs. In the meane time Pandostoos minde was so farre charged with Jealousy, that he did no longer doubt, but was assured (as he thought) that his Friend Egistus had entered a wrong pointe in his tables, and so had played him false

2: which, _/ I: ~ A
play: wherupon desirous to revenge so great an injury, he thought best to dissemble the grudge with a faire and friendly countenance: and so under the shape of a friend, to shew him the tricke of a foe. Deuising with himself a long time how he might best put away Epistus without suspition of treacherous murder, hee concluded at last to poyson him: which opinion pleasing his humour, he became resolute in his determination, and the better to bring the matter to passe he called unto him his cupbearer, with whom in secret he brake the matter: promising to him for the performance thereof, to geue him a thowsande crownes of yearely revenues: his cupbearer eyther being of a good conscience, or willing for fashion sake, to deny such a blyody request, began with great reasons to perswade Pandosto from his determinate mischief: shewing him what an offence murder was to the Gods: how such unnaturall actions did more displease the heauens, than / men: and that causeles crueltie did seldom or never escape without reveuenge: he layd before his face, that Epistus was his friend, a king, and one that was come into his kingdome, to confirme a league of perpetuall amitie betwixt them, that he had and did shew him a most friendly countenaunce, how Epistus was not onely honored of his owne people by obedience, but also loued of the Bohemians for his curtesie. And that if now
he should without any just or manifest cause, poysen him, it would not only be a great dishonor to his Maiesty, and a meanes to sow perpetuall enmitie betweene the Sycilians and the Bohemians, but also his owne subiectes would repine at such trecherous crueltie. These and such like persuasions of Franion (for so was his cupbearer called) could no whit preuaile to dissuade him from his deuillish enterprise, but remaining resolute in his determination, his furie so fierce with rage, as it could not be appeased with reason: he began with bitter taunts to take vp his man, and to lay before him two baytes: preferment, and death: saying that if he would poysen Egistus, he should advaunce him to high dignities: if he refused to do it of an obstinate minde, no torture should be to great to requite his disobedience.

Franion seeing, that to perswade Pandosto any more, was but to strivie against the streame: consented as soone as oportunity would give him leave to dispatch Egistus, wherewith Pandosto remained somewhat satisfied, hoping that now he should be fully revenged of such mistrusted injuries, intending also assoone as Egistus was dead, to give his wife a sop of the same sawce, and so be rid of those which were the cause of his restles sorrow. While thus he liued in this hope, Franion being secret in his chamber, began to meditate with himselfe
in these terms.

Ah Franion, treason is loued of many, but the traitor hated of all: vnliust offences may for a time escape without danger, but neuer without reuenge, thou art seruant to a king, and must obey at commaund: yet Franion, against law and conscience, it is not good to resist a tyrant with armes, nor to please an vnliust king with obedience. What shalt thou do? Folly refuseth / gold, and frensie preferment, wisedome seeketh after dignitie, and counsel looketh for gayne.

10 Egistus is a stranger, to thee, and Pandosto thy soueraigne: thou hast little cause to respect the one, and oughtest to have great care to obey the other. Thinke this Franion, that a pound of gold is worth a tunne of lead, great gifts are little Gods, and preferment to a meane man, is a whetstone to courage: there is nothing sweeter than promotion, nor lighter then report: care not then though most count thee a traitor, so all cal thee rich. Dignitie (Franion) aduaunceth thy posteritie, and euill report can hurt but thy selfe. Know this, where Eagles build, Faulcons may pray: were Lyons haunt, Foxes may steale. Kings are knowne to commaunde, seruaunts are blamelesse to consent: feare not thou then to lift at Egistus. Pandosto shall beare the burthen. Yea but
Franion, conscience is a worme that euer biteth, but neuer ceaseth: that which is rubbed with the stone Galactites will neuer be hot. Flesh dipped in the sea Aegeum, will neuer be sweete: the hearbe Tragion being once bit with an Aspis neuer growth, and conscience once stayned with innocent bloud, is alwayes tyed to a guiltie remorse. Preferre thy content before riches, and a cleare-mind before dignitie: so being poore thou shalt haue rich peace, or els rich, thou shalt enjoy disquiet.

Franion hauing muttered out these or such like words, seeing either he must dye with a cleare minde, or lieue with a spotted conscience: he was so combered with diuers cogitations that he could take no rest, vntill at last he determined to breake the matter to Egistus, but fearing that the king should either suspect or heare of such matters, he concealed the devise till oportunitie would permit him to reuеale it. Lingring thus in doubtfull feare, in an evening he went to Egistus lodging, and desirous to breake with him of certaine affaires that touched the king, after all were commaunded out of the chamber: Franion made manifest the whole conspiracie which Pandosto had devised against him, desiring Egistus not to accoapt him a traytor for bewraying his maisters.
counsell, but to thinke that he did it for conscience, hoping that although his maister inflamed with rage, or incensed by some sinister reportes or slanderous speaches, had imagined such causelesse mischief: yet when time should pacifie his anger, and trie those talebearers but flattering Parasites, then he would count him as a faithfull seruaunt, that with such care had kept his maisters credit. Ecistus had not fully heard Franion tell forth his tale, but a quaking feare possessed all his limmes, thinking that there was some treason wrought, and that Franion did but shadow his craft with these false colours: wherefore he began to waxe in choler, and sayd that he doubted not Pandosto, sith he was his friend, and there had neuer as yet bene any breach of amitie: he had not sought to invade his lands, to conspire with his enemies, to dissuade his subiectes from their allegeance: but in word and thought he rested his at all times: he knew not therefore any cause that should move Pandosto to seeke his death, but suspected it to be a compacted knauery of the Bohemians, to bring the king and him at oddes. Franion staying him in the midst of his talke, told him that to dally with Princes was with the swannes to sing agaynst their death, and that if the Bohemians had intended any such secret mischief, it might
haue bene better brought to passe then by rewealing the
conspiracie: therefore his Maiestie did ill to misconstrue
of his good meaning, sith his intent was to hinder treason,
not to become a traytor and to confirme his premises, if it
5 please his Maiestie to flee into Sycilia for the safegard
of his life; he would go with him: and if then he found not
such a practise to be pretended, let his imagined trecherie
be repayed with most monstrous torments. Egistus hearing the
solemne protestation of Franion: began to consider, that in
10 love and kingdomes, neither faith, nor law is to be respected:
doubting that Pandosto thought by his death to destroy his
men, and with speedy warre to inuade Sycilia: these and such
doubtes throughly weighed, he gaue great thankes to Franion,
promising if he might with life returne to Syracusa, that he
15 would create him a Duke in Sycilia: crauing his counsell how
he might escape out of the countrey. Franion, who haueing some
small skill in Nauigation, was well acquainted with the Portes
and Hauens, and knew euery daunger in the Sea, ioyning in
counsell with the Maister of Egistus Nauie, riged all their /
20 ships, and setting them a floate let them lye at anker, to be in the more readinesse when time and wind should serve.
Fortune although blind, yet by chance fauering this just
cause, sent them within 6. dayes a good gale of wind, which
Franion seeing fit for their purpose, to put Pandosto out of suspension, the night before they should saile, he went to him and promised, that the next day he would put the devise in practise, for he had got such a forcible poyson as the very smell thereof should procure soudaine death. Pandosto was joyfull to heare this good newes and thought every houre a day till he might be gluttet with blody reuenge, but his suite had but ill successesse: for Egistus fearing that delay might breede daunger, and willing that the grasse should not be cut from vnder his feete, taking bagge and baggage with the helpe of Franion, convoyed himself and his men out of a posterne gate of the Citie so secretly, and speedely, that without any suspition they got to the sea shoare, where, with many a bitter curse taking their leauue of Bohemia, they went aboord, weighing their Ancres: and hoysting sayle, they passed as fast as winde and sea would permit towards Sycilia; Egistus being a joyfull man, that he had safely past such trecherous perils. But as they were quietly flouting on the sea, so Pandosto and his Citizens were in an vprore: for seeing that the Sycilians without taking their leauue were fled away by night, the Bohemians feared some treason, and the king thought that without question his suspition was true, seeing his cupbearer had bewrayed the summe of his
secret pretence: whereupon he began to imagine, that Franion and his wife Bellaria had conspired with Egistus, and that the fervent affection she bare him, was the onely means of his secret departure, in so much that incensed with rage, he commanded that his wife should be carried to straight prison, until they heard further of his pleasure. The guarde unwilling to lay their hands on such a vertuous Princesse, and yet fearing the kings furie, went very sorrowfully to fulfill their charge, coming to the Queones lodging, they found her playing with her young sonne Garinter, unto whom with tears doing the message: Bellaria astonished at such a hard censure, and finding her cleare conscience a sure advocate to plead in her case, went to the prison most willingly: where with sighs and tears, she past away the time till she might come to her triall.

But Pandosto, whose reason was suppressed with rage, and whose unbridled folly was incensed with furie: seeing Franion had bewrayed his secrets, and that Egistus might well be rayled on, but not revenged; determined to wrecke all his wrath on poore Bellaria, he therefore caused a generall Proclamation to be made through all his Realme, that the Queene and Egistus had by the helpe of Franion not only committed most incestuous adulterie, but also had conspired
the King's death: Wherupon the Traitor Franion was fled away with Egistus, and Bellaria was most justly imprisoned. This Proclamation being once blazed through the country, although the vertuous disposition of the Queene did halfe discredit the contents: yet the sodaine and speedie passage of Egistus, and the secret departure of Franion induced them (the circumstances throughly considered) to thinke that both the Proclamation was true, and the King greatly inuired: yet they pitied her case, as sorrowful that so good a Ladie should be crossed with such aduerse Fortune. But the King, whose restlesse rage would admit no pity, thought that although he might sufficiently requite his wiues falshood with the bitter plague of pinching penurie, yet his minde should neuer be glutted with reuenge, till he might haue fit time and oportunitie to repay the treacherie of Egistus with a fatall inuirie. But a curst Cow hath oft times short horns, and a willing mind, but a weake arme: for Pandosto although he felt, that reuenge was a spurre to warre, and that enuie alwayes proffereth steele, yet he saw, that Egistus was not onely of great puissance, and prowesse to withstand him, but had also many Kings of his alliance to ayde him, if neede should serue: for he was married to the Emperors daughter of Russia. These and such like considerations something daunted Pandosto
his courage, so, that he was content rather to put vp a manifest injurie with peace, than hunt after revenge with dishonor and losse: determining since Egistus had escaped scotfree, that Bellaria should pay for all at an unreasonable price.

Remaining thus resolute in this determination, Bellaria continuing still in prison, and hearing the contents of the Proclamation, knowing that her mind was never touched with such affection, nor that Egistus had ever offered her such discourses, would gladly have come to her answer, that both she might have known her unjust accusers, and cleared her self of that guiltless crime.

But Pandosto was so enflamed with rage, and infected with jealousie as he would not vouchsafe to heare her nor admit any just excuse, so that she was faine to make a virtue of her need, and with patience to bear these heauie injuries. As thus she lay crossed with calamities (a great cause to increase her grieve) she found her selfe quicke with child: which assoone as she felt stir in her bodie, she burst forth into bitter teares, exclaiming against fortune in these tearmes.

Alas Bellaria, how infortunate art thou because fortunat,
better hadst thou bene borne a begger than a Prince: so shouldest thou haue bridled Fortune with want, where now she sporteth her selfe with thy plentie. Ah happy life where poore thoughts, and meane desires liue in secure content, not fearing Fortune because to low for fortune, thou seest now Bellaria, that care is a companion to honor, not to pouertie, that high Caeders are frushed with tempests, when low shrubs are not toucht with the wind: precious Diamonds are cut with the file, when despised peables lie safe in the sand: Delphos is sought to by Princes, not beggers: and Fortunes altars smoke with Kings presents, not with poore mens gifts. Happy are such Bellaria, that curse Fortune for contempt, not feare, and may wish they were, not sorrow they haue bene. Thou art a Princesse, Bellaria, and yet a prisoner, borne to the one by discent, assigned to the other by despite, accused without cause, and therfore oughtest to die without care: for patience is a shield against Fortune, and a guiltlesse mind yeeldeth not to sorow. Ah, but Infamie galleth vnto death, and liueth after death: Report is plumed with Times feathers, and Enuie oftentimes soundeth Fames trumpet: thy suspected adulterie shall fly in the aire, and thy knowne vertues shall ly hid in the earth: one Moale stayneth a whole face, and what is once spotted with Infamy

5: low for / Collier; low. For B
can hardly be worn out with time. Die then Bellaria.

Bellaria die: for if the Gods should say thou art guiltlesse, / yet enui would heare the Gods, but neuer beleue the Gods. 1592

Ah haplesse wretch, cease these tearmes: desperat thoughts
are fit for them that feare shame, not for such as hope for
credite. Pandosto hath darkned thy fame, but shal neuer
discredit thy vertues. Suspition may enter a false action,
but proofe shall neuer put in his plea: care not then for
enui, sith report hath a blister on her tongue: and let sorrow
bite them which offend, not touch thee that are faultlesse.

But alas poore soule, howe canst thou but sorrow? Thou art
with child, and by him that in steed of kind pitie pincheth
thee in cold prison. And with that such gasping sighs so
stopped her breath, that she coulc not utter any mo words,
but wringing her hands, and gushing foorth streames of teares,
she passed away the time with bitter complaints.

The Laylor pitying these her heauy passions, thinking
that if the king knew she were with child, he would somewhat
appease his furie, and release her from prison, went in all
hast, and certified Pandosto what the effect of Bellarias
complaint was: who no sooner heard the Laylour say she was
with child, but as one possessed with a phrensie, he rose
vp in a rage, swearing that she and the bastard brat she was withal, should dy, if the gods themselves said no: thinking assuredly by computation of time, that Eristus, and not he, was father to the child. This suspitios thought galled a fresh this halfe healed sore, in so much as he could take no rest, vntil he might mitigate his choler with a iust reuenge, which happened presently after. For Bellaria was brought to bed of a faire and beautiful daughter, which no sooner Pandosto heard, but he determined that both Bellaria and the yong infant should be burnt with fire. His Nobles hearing of the Kings cruel sentence, sought by perswasions to diuert him from this bloody determination: laying before his face the innocencie of the child, and the vertuous disposition of his wife, how she had continually loued and honored him so tenderly, that without due proof he could not, nor ought not to appeach her of that crime. And if she had faulted, yet it were more honorable to pardon with mercy, then to punish with extremity, and more Kingly, to be commended of pity, then accused of rigor. And as for the child, if he should punish it for the mothers offence, it were to strue against nature and iustice: and that unnaturall actions do more offend the Gods then men: how causelesse crueltie, nor innocent bloud neuer scapes without reuenge. These and
such like reasons could not appease his rage, but he rested resolute in this, that Bellaria being an adulteresse, the child was a bastard, and he would not suffer that such an infamous brat should call him father. Yet at last (seeing his noble men were importunate vpon him) he was content to spare the child's life, and yet to put it to a worser death. For he found out this devise, that seeing (as he thought) it came by Fortune, so he would commit it to the charge of Fortune, and therfore he caused a little cock-boate to be provided, wherein he meant to put the babe, and then send it to the mercie of the seas, and the destinies. From this, his Peeres in no wise could persuade him, but that he sent presently two of his Gard to fetch the child, who being come to the prison, and with weeping teares recounting their maisters message: Bellaria no sooner heard the rigorous resolution of her mercilesse husband, but she fell downe in a sound, so that all thought she had bin dead, yet at last being come to her selfe, she cried and shrieched out in this wise.

Alas sweete infortuniate babe, scarce borne before enuied by fortune: would the day of thy birth had bin the terme of thy life, then shouldest thou haue made an end to care, and preuented thy fathers rigor. Thy faults cannot yet deserve

13: presently _7 C; presenty B
such hateful reuenge, thy dayes are too short for so sharpe
a doome, but thy untimely death must pay thy mothers debtes,
and her guiltlesse crime must be thy gastly curse. And shalt
thou sweete babe be committed to fortune? When thou art
5 alreadie spighted by fortune: shall the seas be thy harbour,
and the hard boate thy cradle? Shall thy tender mouth in
steede of sweete kisses, be nipped with bitter stormes? Shalt
thou have the whistling winds for thy Lullabie, and the salt
sea fome in steed of sweet milke? Alas, what destinies would
10 assigne such hard hap? What father would be so cruell? Or
what gods wil not reuenge such rigor? Let me kisse thy lips
(sweet infant) and wet thy tender cheekes with my teares,
and put this chaine / about thy little necke, that if fortune
save thee, it may helpe to succour thee. Thus, since thou
15 must go to surge in the gastfull seas, with a sorrowfull kisse
I bid thee farewell, and I pray the Gods thou mayst fare well.
Such, and so great was her griefe, that her vital spirits
being suppressed with sorrow, she fell againe downe in a
traunce, hauing her sences so sotted with care, that after
20 she was reuieued, yet she lost her memorie, and lay for a
great time without mouing as one in a traunce. The gard
left her in this perplexity, and caried the child to the
king, who quite / deuoide of pity, commanded that without C1
delay it should bee put in the boat, having neither sail nor other to guid it, and so to bee carried into the midst of the sea, and there left to the wind and wave as the destinies please to appoint. The very shipmen seeing the sweete countenance of the yong babe, began to accuse the King of rigor, and to pity the childs hard fortune: but feare constrained them to that which their nature did abhorre: so that they placed it in one of the ends of the boat, and with a few greene bows made a homely cabben to shroud it as they could from wind and weather: having thus trimmed the boat they tied it to a ship, and so haled it into the mayne Sea, and then cut in sunder the coarde, which they had no sooner done, but there arose a mighty tempest, which tossed the little Boate so vehemently in the waues, that the shipmen thought it coulde not continue longe without sincking, yea the storme grewe so great, that with much labour and peril they got to the shoare. But leaving the Childe to her fortunes. Againe to Pandosto, who not yet glutted with sufficient revenge, devised which way he should best increase his Wives calamitie. But first assembling his Nobles and Counsellors, hee called her for the more reproch into open Court, where it was objected against her, that she had committed adulterie with Egistus, and conspired with Franion to poyson Pandosto
her husband, but their pretence being partly spied, shee
counselled them to flie away by night for their better safety.

Bellarina, who standing like a prisoner at the Barre, feeling
in her selfe a cleare Conscience to withstand her false
5 accusers: seeing that no lesse then death could pacifie her
husbands wrath, waxed bolde, and desired that she might haue
Lawe and Iustice, for mercy shee neyther craued nor hoped
for, and that those periured wretches, which had falsly
accused her to the King, might be brought before her face,
10 to giue in evidence. But Pandosto, whose rage and Jealousie
was such, as no reason, nor equitie could appease: tolde her,
that for her accusers they were of such credite, as their
wordes were sufficient witnesse, and that the sodaine and
secret flight of Epistus, and Franion confirmed that which
15 they had confessed: and as for her, it was her parte to deny
such a monstrus crime, and to be impudent in forswearing
the fact, since shee had past all shame in committing the
fault: but her stale countenaunce should stand for no coyne,
for as the Bastard which / she bare was serued, so she should Clv
20 with some cruell death be requited. Bellarina no whit dismayed
with this rough reply, tolde her Husband Pandosto, that he
spake vpon choller, and not conscience: for her vertuous
life had beene euer such, as no spot of suspition could euer
staine. And if she had borne a friendly countenance to
Egistus, it was in respect he was his friend, and not
for any lusting affection: therefore if she were condemned
without any further proofe, it was rigour, and not Law.

5 The noble men which sate in judgement, said that Bellaria
spake reason, and intreated the king that the accusers might
be openly examined, and sworn, and if then the evidence were
such, as the Jury might finde her guilty (for seeing she was a
Prince she ought to be tryed by her peers) then let her
10 have such punishment as the extremitie of the Law will assigne
to such malefactors. The king presently made answere, that in
this case he might, and would dispence with the Law, and that
the Jury being once panneld, they should take his word for
sufficient evidence, otherwise he would make the proudest
15 of them repent it. The noble men seeing the king in choler,
were all whit, but Bellaria, whose life then hung in the
ballaunce, fearing more perpetuall infame, then momentarie
death, tolde the king, if his furie might stand for a Law,
that it were vaine to haue the Jury yeeld their verdit;
20 and therefore she fell downe upon her knees, and desired
the king that for the loue he bare to his young sonne
Garinter, whome she brought into the world, that hee woulde
graunt her a request, which was this, that it would please
1: countenaunce 7 countenance B; countendaunce A
9: Prince 7 D; (a) A
9: peers) 7 Peeres) D; peers, A
21: bare 7 B; bare A
his maiestie to send sixe of his noble men whome he best trusted, to the Isle of Delphos, there to enquire of the Oracle of Apollo, whether she had committed adultery with Egistus, or conspired to poyson him with Arion: and if the God Apollo, who by his deuine essence knew all secrets, gaue answere that she was guiltie, she were content to suffer any torment, were it never so terrible. The request was so reasonable, that Pandoosto could not for shame deny it, vnsesse he woulde bee counted of all his subiects more wilfull then wise, he therefore agreed, that with as much speede as might be there should be certaine Embassadors dispatched to the Ile of Delphos: and in the meane season he commanded that his wife should be kept in close prison. Bellaria hauing obtained this graunt, was now more / carefull for her little babe that floated on the Seas, then sorrowfull for her owne mishap. For of that she doubted: of her selfe shee was assured, knowing if Apollo should giue Oracle according to the thoughts of the hart, yet the sentence should goe one her side, such was the clearenes of her minde in this case. But Pandoosto (whose suspitious head still remained in one song) chose out six of his Nobility, whom hee knew were scarce indifferent men in the Queenes behalfe, and prouiding all things fit for their iourney, sent them to Delphos: they
willing to fulfill the Kings command, and desirous to see
the situation and custome of the Iland, dispatched their
affaires with as much speede as might be, and embarked
themselves to this voyage, which (the wind and weather
seruing fit for their purpose) was soone ended. For within
three weeks they arrived at Delphos, where they were no
sooner set on lande, but with great devotion they went to
the Temple of Apollo, and there offering sacrifice to the
GOD, and gifts to the Priest, as the custome was, they humbly
craed an aunswere of their demand: they had not long kneeled
at the Altar, but Apollo with a loude voice saide: Bohemians,
what you finde behinde the Alter take, and depart. They
forthwith obeying the Oracle founde a scroll of parchment,
wherein was written these words in letters of Golde.

The Oracle.

Suspition is no profe: Jealousie is an unequall Judge:
Bellaria is chast: Egistus blamelesse: Franion a true subject:
Pandosto treacherous: his Babe an innocent, and the King
shal liue without an heire: if that which is lost be not
founde.
As soone as they had taken out this scroule, the Priest of the God commaunded them that they should not presume to read it, before they came in the presence of Pandosto: vnlesse they would incurre the displeasure of Apollo. The Bohemian Lords carefully obeying his command, taking their leave of the Priest, with great reverence departed out of the Temple, and went to their ships, and assoone as wind would permit them, sailed toward Bohemia, whither in short time they safely arrived, and with great triumph issuing out of their ships, went to the Kings palace, whom they found in his chamber accompanied with other Noble men: Pandosto no sooner saw them, but with a merrie countenaunce he welcomed them home, asking what newes: they tolde his Maiestie that they had receiued an aunswere of the God written in a scroule, but with this charge, that they should not reade the contents before they came in the presence of the King, and with that they deliuered him the parchement: but his Noble men intreated him that sith therein was contayned either the safetie of his Wifes life, and honesty, or her death, and perpetuall infamy, that he would haue his Nobles and Commons assembled in the judgement Hall, where the Queene brought in as prysoner, should heare the contents: if shee were found guilty by the Oracle of the God, then all should haue cause
to thinke his rigour proceeded of due desert: if her Grace
were found faultlesse, then shee should bee cleared before
all, sith she had bene accused openly. This pleased the King
so, that he appointed the day, and assembled all his Lords
and Commons, and caused the Queene to be brought in before
the Judgement seate, commaunding that the inditement should be
read, wherein she was accused of adultery with Egistus,
and of conspiracy with Franion: Bellaria hearing the contentes,
was no whit astonished, but made this chearefull answere.

If the deuine powers bee privy to humane actions (as no
doubt they are) I hope my patience shall make fortune blushe,
and my unspotted life shall staine spightful discredit.
For although lying Report hath sought to appeach mine honor,
and Suspcion hath intended to soyle my credit with infamie:
yet where Vertue keepeth the Forte, Report and suspition
may assayle, but never sack: how I have led my life before
Egistus comming, I appeale Pandosto to the Gods, and to thy
conscience. What hath passed betwixt him and me, the Gods
onely know, and I hope will presently reveale: that I loued
Egistus I can not denie, that I honored him I shame not to
confesse: to the one I was forced by his vertues: to the
other for his dignities. But as touching lasciuious lust, I

spightful 7 spitefull D; spightfully A
say Egistus is honest, and hope my selfe to be found without spot: for Franion, I can neither accuse him, nor excuse him: for I was not privie to his departure, and that this is true which I have here rehearsed, I referre my selfe to the deuine Oracle.

Bellaria had no sooner sayd, but the King commanded that one of his Dukes should reade the contentes of the scroule: which after the commons had heard, they gave a great shewt, rejoysing and clapping their hands that the Queene was cleare of that false accusation: but the King whose conscience was a witnesse against him of his witlesse furie, and false suspected Jealousie, was so ashamed of his rashe folly, that he intreated his nobles to perswade Bellaria to forgive, and forget these injuries: promising not onely to shew himselfe a loyall and loving husband, but also to reconcile himselfe to Egistus, and Franion: revealing then before them all the cause of their secrete flighte, and how treacherously hee thought to have practised his death, if the good minde of his Cupbearer had not prevented his purpose.

As thus he was relating the whole matter, there was worde brought him that his young sonne Carinter was sodainly dead, which newes so soone as Bellaria heard, surcharged
before with extreme joy, and now suppressed with heauie sorrowe, her vitall spirites were so stopped, that she fell downe presently dead, and could be neuer reuived. This sodaine sight so appalled the Kings Sences, that he sank from his seate in a sound so as he was fayne to be carried by his nobles to his Pallace, where hee lay by the space of three dayes without speache: his commons were as men in dispaire, so diversly distressed: there was nothing but mourning and lamentation to be heard throughout al Bohemia: 10 their young Prince dead, their vertuous Queene bereaued of her life, and their King and Soueraigne in great hazard: this tragicall discourse of fortune so daunted them, as they went like shadowes, not men: yet somewhat to comfort their heauie hearts, they heard that Pandosto was come to himselfe, and had recovered his speache, who as in a fury brayed out these bitter speaches.

O miserable Pandosto, what surer witnesse then conscience? What thoughts more sower then suspition? What plague more bad then Jealousie? Unnaturall actions offend the Gods, more than men, and causelesse crueltie never scapes without re-venge: I haue committed such a bloudy fact, as repent I may, but recall I cannot. Ah Jealousie, a hell to the minde, and a horror to the conscience, suppressing reason, and inciting
rage: a worse passion then phrensie, a greater plague than madnesse. Are the Gods just? Then let them revenge such brutishe crueltie: my innocent Babe I haue drowned in the Seas: my loving wife I haue slaine with slaunderous suspicion: my trusty friend I haue sought to betray, and yet the Gods are slacke to plague such offences. Ah vniust Apollo, Pandosto is the man that hath committed the faulte: why should Garinter, seely childe, abide the paine? Well sith the Gods meane to prolong my dayes, to increase my dolour, I will offer my guiltie bloud a sacrifice to those sackles soules, whose liues are lost by my rigorous folly. And with that he reached at a Papier, to haue murdered himselfe, but his Peeres being present, stayed him from such a bloudy acte: perswading him to think, that the Common-wealth consisted on his safetie, and that those sheepe could not but perish, that wanted a sheepheard: wishing, that if hee would not live for himselfe, yet he should haue care of his subjects, and to put such fancies out of his minde, sith in sores past help, salues doe not heale, but hurt: and in thinges past cure, care is a corrosive: with these and such like perswasions the Kinge was overcome, and began somewhat to quiet his minde: so that soone as hee could goe abroad, hee caused his wife to bee
embalmed, and wrapt in lead with her young sonne Garinter: erecting a rich and famous Sepulchre, wherein hee intomb'd them both, making such sollemne obsequies at her funeral, as al Bohemia might perceiue he did greatly repent him of his forepassed folly: causing this Epitaph to be ingraven on her Tombe in letters of Golde:

**The Epitaph.**

Here lyes entombde Bellaria faire,
Falsly accused to be vnchaste:
10 Cleared by Apollos sacred doome,
Yet slaine by Iealousie at last.

What ere thou be, that passest by,
Cursse him that causde this Queene to die.

This Epitaph being ingraven, Pandosto would once a day repair to the Tombe, and there with watry plaintes bewaile his misfortune: coueting no other companion but sorrowe, nor no other harmonie, but repentance. But leauing him to his dolorous passions, at last let vs come to shewe the tragicall discourse of the young infant.
Who being tossed with Wind, and Wave, floated two whole daies without succour, ready at every puffe to bee drowned in the Sea, till at last the Tempest ceased, and the little boate was druen with the tyde into the Coast of Sycilia, where sticking upon the sandes, it rested. Fortune minding to be wanton, willing to shewe that as she hath wrinkles on her browes: so she hath dimples in her cheekes: thought after so many sower lookes, to lend a fayned smile, and after a puffing storme, to bring a pretty calme: shee began thus to dally. It fortuned a poore mercenary Shepheard, that dwelled in Sycilia, who got his living by other mens flockes, missed one of his sheepe, and thinking it had strayed into the couert, that was hard by, sought very diligently to find that which he could not see, fearing either that the Wolves, or Eagles had undone him (for hee was so poore, as a sheepe was halfe his subsaunce) wandered downe toward the Sea clifles, to see if perchaunce the sheepe was browsing on the sea Iuy, whereon they greatly doe feede, but not finding her there, as he was ready to returne to his flocke, hee heard a childe crie: but knowing there was no house nere, he thought he had mistaken the sound, and that it was the bleatyng of his Sheepe. Wherefore looking more narrowly, as he cast his
eye to the Sea, he spied a little boate, from whence as he attentively listened, he might hear the cry to come: standing a good while in a maze, at last he went to the shore, and wading to the boate, as he looked in, he saw the little

5 babe lying all alone, ready to die for hunger and cold, wrapped in a Mantle of Scarlet, richely imbrodered with Golde, and having a chayne about the necke. The Sheepeheard, who before had never seen so faire a babe, nor so riche Jewels, thought assuredly, that it was some little God, and began with great devotion to knock on his breast. The Babe, who wrythed with the head, to seek for the pap, began againe to cry a fresh, whereby the poore man knew that it was a Child, which by some sinister meanes was driven thither by distresse of weather: marvailing how such a seely

10 infant, which by the Mantle, and the Chayne, could not be but borne of Noble Parentage, should be so hardly crossed with deadly mishap. The poore sheepheard perplexed thus with divers thoughts, tooke pity of the childe, and determined with himselfe to carry it to the King, that there it might

15 be brought vp, according to the worthinesse of birth: for his ability could not afford to foster it, though his good minde was willing to further it. Taking therefore the Chylde in his armes, as he fouled the mantle together, the better to
defend it from cold, there fell downe at his foote a
very faire and riche purse, wherein he founde a great summe
of golde: which sight so reuined the shepheard's spirits, as
he was greatly rauished with joy, and daunted with feare:
5 Joyfull to see such a summe in his power, and feareful if
it should be knowne, that it might breede his further
daunger. Necessitie wisht him at the least, to retaine the
Golde, though he would not kepe the childe: the simplicity
of his conscience feared him from such deceitful briberie.
10 Thus was the poore manne perplexed with a doubtfull Dilemma,
untill at last the covetousnesse of the coyne ouercame him:
for what will not the greedy desire of Golde cause a man to
do? So that he was resolued in himselfe to foster the child,
and with the summe to relieue his want: resting thus resolute
15 in this point, he left seeking of his sheepe, and as couertly,
and secretly as he could, went by a by-way to his house,
least any of his neighbours should perceauce his carriage:
assoone as he was got home, entring in at the doore, the childe
began to crie, which his wife hearing, and seeing her husband
20 with a yong babe in his armes, began to bee somewhat ielousse,
yet marueiling that her husband should be so wanton abroad,
sith he was so quiet at home: but as women are naturally
gien to beleue the worste, so his wife thinking it was some
bastard: beganne to crow against her goodman, and taking vp a cudgel (for the most maister went breechles) sware solemnly that shee would make clubs trumps, if hee brought any bastard brat within her dores. The goodman seeing his wife in her maiestie with her mace in her hand, thought it was time to bowe for feare of blowes, and desired her to be quiet, for there was non such matter: but if she could holde her peace, they were made for euer: and with that he told her the whole matter, how he had found the childe in a little boat, without any succour, wrapped in that costly mantle, and having that rich chaine about the neck: but at last when he shewed her the purse full of gold, she began to simper something sweetely, and taking her husband about the neck, kissed him after her homely fashion: saying that she hoped God had seene their want, and now sent to relieue their pouerty, and seeing they could get no children, had sent them this little babe to be their heire. Take heed in any case (quoth the shepherd) that you be secret, and blabbe it not out when you meete with your gossippes, for if you doe, we are like not only to loose the Golde and Jewels, but our other goodes and liues. Tush (quoth his wife) profit is a good hatch before the doore: feare not, I haue other things to talke of then of this: but I pray
you let vs lay vp the money surely, and the Jewels, least by any mishap it be spied. After that they had set all things in order, the shepheard went to his sheepe with a merry note, and the good wife learned to sing lullaby at home with her yong babe, wrapping it in a homely blanket in sted of a rich mantle: nourishing it so clenly and carefully as it began to be a lolly girl, in so much that they began both of them to be very fond of it, seeing, as it waxed in age, so it increased in beauty. The shepheard euerie night at his comming home, would sing and daunce it on his knee, and prattle, that in a short time it began to speake and call him Dad, and her Mam: at last when it grew to ripe yeeres, that it was about seven yeares olde, the shepheard left keeping of other mens sheepe, and with the money he found in the purse, he bought him the lease of a pretty farne, and got a smal flocke of sheepe, which when Fawnia (for so they named the child) came to the age of ten yeeres, hee set her to keepe, and shee with such diligence performed her charge as the sheepe prospered marueilously vnder her hand. Fawnia thought Porrus had ben her father, and Mopsa her mother, (for so was the shepheard and his wife called) and honoured and obeyed them with such reverence, that all the neighbours praised the dutifull obedience of the child. Porrus grewe in short 20 21: and honoured ; honoured A
time to be a man of some wealth, and credit: for fortune
so favoured him in having no charge but Fawnia: / that he
began to purchase land, intending after his death to give
it to his daughter: so that diverse rich farmers sons
came as woers to his house: for Fawnia was something
cleanly attired, being of such singular beauty and excellent
wit: that whose saw her, would have thought she had been
some heavenly nymph, and not a mortal creature: in so much,
that when she came to the age of sixteene yeeres, she so
increased with exquisite perfection both of body and minde,
as her natural disposition did beare: that she was borne
of some high parentage: but the people thinking she was
daughter to the shephard Porrus; rested only amazed at hir
beauty and wit: yea she won such favour and commendations
in euery mans eye, as her beautie was not onely praised in
the countrey, but also spoken of in the Court: yet such was
her submisse modestie, that although her praise daily increased,
her mind was no whit puffed vp with pride, but humbled her
selfe as became a country mayde and the daughter of a poore
sheepheard. Euery day she went forth with her sheepe to the
field, keeping them with such care and diligence, as al men
thought she was verie painfull, defending her face from
the heat of the sunne with no other vale, but with a garland

3: death to / B; lacking in A because of damage to the copy
made of bowes and flowers: which atire became her so
gallantly, as shee seemed to bee the Goddesse Flora her
selfe for beauty. Fortune, who al this while had shewed a
frendly face, began now to turne her back, and to shewe a
5 lowring countenance, intending as she had giuen Faynie
a slender checke, so she woulde giue her a harder mate:
to bring which to passe, she layd her traine on this wise.

Egistus had but one only son called Dorastus, about the age
of twenty yeeres: a Prince so decked and adorned with the
gifts of nature: so fraught with beauty and vertuous
qualities, as not onely his father joyed to haue so good
a sonne, and al his commons rejoyced that God had lent them
such a noble Prince to succeede in the Kingdom. Egistus
placing all his joy in the perfection of his sonne:

seeing that hee was now mariage-able, sent Embassadors to
the King of Denmarke, to intreate a mariaage betweene him
and his daughter, who willingly consenting, made answer,
that the next spring, if it please Egistus with his sonne
to come into Denmarke, hee doubted / not, but they shoulde
agree vpon reasonable conditions. Egistus resting satisfied
with this friendly answer, thought convenient in the meane
time to breake with his sonne: finding therefor on a day
fit opportunity he spake to him in these fatherly tearmes.
Dorastus, thy youth warneth me to prevent the worst, and mine age to provide the best. Opportunities neglected, are signs of folly: actions measured by time, are seldom bitten with repentance: thou art young, and I old: age hath taught me that, which thy youth cannot yet conceive.

I therefore will counsel thee as a father, hoping thou wilt obey as a child. Thou seest my white hair is blossoms for the grave, and thy fresh colour fruite for time and fortune, so that it behooveth me to think how to dye, and for thee to care how to live. My crown I must leave by death, and thou enjoy my Kingdom by succession, wherein I hope thy virtue and prowess shall be such, as though my subjects want my person, yet they shall see in thee my perfection. That nothing either may fail to satisfy thy mind, or increase thy dignities: the only care I have, is to see thee well married before I die, and thou become old.

Dorastus who from his infancy, delighted rather to die with Mars in the Field, then to dallay with Venus in the Chamber: fearing to displease his father, and yet not willing to be wed, made him this reverent answer.

Sir, there is no greater bond than duty, nor no stricter law than nature: disobedience in youth is often galled with
despight in age. The command of the father ought to be a
c constraint to the child; so parentes willies are laws, so
they passe not all lawes: may it please your Grace therefore
to appoint whome I shall loue, rather then by deniall I
should be appeached of disobedience: I rest content to
loue, though it bee the only thing I hate.

Egistus hearing his sonne to flie farre from the marke,
began to be somewhat chollerick, and therefore made him
this hastie aunswere. / 10

What Dorastus canst thou not loue? Commeth this cynicall
passion of prone desires, or peevish frowardnesse. What
doesst thou thinke thy selfe to good for all, or none good
inough for thee: I tel thee, Dorastus, there is nothing
sweeter then youth, nor swifter decreasing, while it is
increasing. Time past with folly may bee repented, but not
recalled. If thou marrie in age, thy wifes freshe coulours
will breede in thee dead thoughtes and suspition, and thy
white hayres her lothesomnesse and sorrowe. For Venus
affections are not fed with Kingdomes, or treasures, but
with youthfull conceits and sweete amours. Vulcan was
allotted to shake the tree, but Mars allowed to reape the
fruit. Yeelde Dorastus to thy Fathers persuasions, which
may preuent thy perils. I haue chosen thee a Wife, faire
by nature, royall by birth, by vertues famous, learned by education, and rich by possessions, so that it is hard to judge whether her bounty, or fortune, her beauty, or vertue, bee of greater force: I mean Dorastus, Euphania Daughter and heire to the King of Denmarke.

Eristus pausing here a while, looking when his son should make him answere, and seeing that he stooede still as one in a trance, he shooke him vp thus sharply.

Well Dorastus take heede, the tree Alpya wasteth not with fire, but withereth with the dewe: that which loue nourisheth not, perisheth with hate: if thou like Euphania, thou breedest my content, and in louing her thou shalt haue my loue, otherwise; and with that bee flung from his sonne in a rage, leaving him a sorrowfull man, in that he had by deniall displeased his Father, and halfe angrie with him selfe that hee coulde not yeelde to that passion, whereto both reason and his Father perswaded him: but see how fortune is plumed with times feathers, and how shee can minister strange causes to breede straunge effectes.

It happened not long after this, that there was a meeting of all the Farmers Daughters in Sycilia, whither Eawnia
was also bidden as the mistres of the feast, who havin
attired / her selfe in her best garments, went among the rest D3
of her companions to the merry meeting; there spending the
day in such homely pastimes as shepheards vs. As the euening
5 grew on, and their sportes ceased, ech taking their leave
at other, Pawnia desiring one of her companions to beare
her companie, went home by the flocke, to see if they were
well folded, and as they returned, it fortuned that Dorastus
(who all that daye had bene hawking, and hilde store of
10 game) incountred by the way these two mayds, and casting
his eye sodenly on Pawnia, he was halfe afraid, fearing
that with Acteon he had seene Diana: for hee thought such
exquisite perfection could not be founde in any mortall
creature. As thus he stooed in a maze, one of his Pages
15 told him, that the maide with the garland on her head was
Pawnia the faire shepherdes, whose beauty was so much talked
of in the Court. Dorastus desirous to see if nature had
adorned her minde with any inward qualities, as she had
decked her body with outward shape, began to question with her
20 whose daughter she was, of what age and how she had bin
trained vp, who answered him with such modest reuerence
and sharpnesse of witte, that Dorastus thought her outward
beautie was but a counterfeit to darken her inward qualities,
wondering how so courtly behaviour could be found in so simple
a cottage, and cursing fortune that had shadowed wit and
beauty with such hard fortune. As thus he held her a long while
with chat, Beauty seeing him at discouert, thought not to
lose the vantage, but strooke him so deepely with an
inuenoned shaft, as he wholy lost his libertie, and became
a slave to Loue, which before contenmed Loue, glad now to
gaze on a poore shepheard, who before refused the offer of
a riche Princesse: for the perfection of Fawnia had so fixed
his fancie as he felt his mind greatly changed, and his
affections altered, cursing Loue that had wrought such a
change, and blaming the basenesse of his mind that would
make such a choice: but thinking these were but passionat
toies that might be thrust out at pleasure, to avoid the
Syren that inchaunted him, he put spurs to his horse, and
bad this faire shepheard farwell.

Fawnia (who all this while had marked the princely
gesture of Dorastus) seeing his face so well featured, and
each lim so perfectly framed, began greatly to praise his
perfection, commending him so long, till she found her selfe
faultie, and perceived that if she waded but a little further,
she might slippe ouer her shoes: shee therefore seeking to
quench that fire which never was put out, went home, and
faining her selfe not well at ease, got her to bed: where casting a thousand thoughts in her head, she could take no rest: for if she waked, she began to call to minde his beautie, and thinking to beguile such thoughts with sleepe, she then dreamed of his perfection: pestred thus with these unacquainted passions, she passed the night as she could in short slumbers.

Dorastus (who all this while rode with a flea in his eare) could not by any meanes forget the sweete fauour of Fawnia, but rested so bewitched with her wit and beauty, as hee could take no rest. He felt fancy to give the assault, and his wounded mind readie to yeeld as vanquished: yet he began with diuers considerations to suppressse this frantick affection, calling to minde, that Fawnia was a shepheard, one not worthy to be looked at of a Prince, much lesse to be loued of such a potentate, thinking what a discredit it were to himself, and what a griefe it would be to his father, blaming fortune and accusing his owne follie, that shoulde bee so fond as but once to cast a glaunce at such a country slut. As thus he was raging against him selfe, Love, fearing if shee dallied long, to loose her champion, stept more nigh, and gaue him such a fresh wounde as it pearst him at the heart, that he was faine to yeeld, maugre
his face, and to forsake the company and get him to
his chamber: where being solemnly set, he burst into these
passionate tearmes.

Ah Dorastus, art thou alone? No not alone, while thou
5 art tired with these unacquainted passions. Yield to fancy, thou
canst not by thy fathers counsaile, but in a frenzy thou
art by just destinies. Thy father were content, if thou
couldest loue, and thou therefore discontent, because thou
doest loue. O deuine Loue, feared of men because honoured
10 of the Gods, not to be suppressed by wisdome, because not
to be comprehended by reason: without Lawe, and therefore D4
aboue all Law.

How now Dorastus, why doest thou blaze that with praises,
which thou hast cause to blaspheme with curses? Yet why
15 should they curse Loue, that are in Loue?

Blush Dorastus at thy fortune, thy choice, thy loue:
thy thoughts cannot be uttered without shame, nor thy affections
without discredit. Ah Fawnia, sweete Fawnia, thy beautie
Fawnia.
20 Shamest not thou Dorastus to name one vnfitte for thy
birth, thy dignities, thy Kingdomes? Dye Dorastus, Dorastus
die, better hadst thou perish with high desires, then liue
in base thoughts. Yea but, beautie must be obeyed, because it is beauty, yet framed of the Gods to feede the eye, not to fetter the heart.

Ah but he that striueth against Loue, shooteth with them of Scyrum against the winde, and with the Cockeatrice pecketh against the steele. I will therefore obey, because I must obey, Fawnia, yea Fawnia shall be my fortune, in spight of fortune. The Gods above disdain not to loue women beneath. Phoebus liked Sibilla, Jupiter Io, and why not I then Fawnia, one something inferior to these in birth, but farre superior to them in beautie, borne to be a Shepheard, but worthy to be a Goddessse.

Ah Dorastus, wilt thou so forget thy selfe as to suffer affection to suppressse wisedome, and Loue to violate thine honour? How sower will thy choice be to thy Father, sorrowfull to thy Subjects, to thy friends a griefe, most gladsome to thy foes? Subdue then thy affections, and cease to loue her whome thou couldest not loue, vnlesse blinded with too much loue. Tushe I talke to the wind, and in seeking to preuent the causes, I further the effectes. I will yet praise Fawnia, honour, yea and loue Fawnia, and at this day followe content, not counsale. Doo Dorastus, thou canst but repent: and with that his Page came into the chamber, whereupon hee ceased
from his complaints, hoping that time would wear out that which fortune had wrought. As thus he was pained, so poor Fawnia was diversely perplexed: for the next morning getting vp very early, she went to her sheepe, thinking with hard labours to passe away her new conceiued amours, beginning very busily to drive them to the field, and then to shift the foldes, at last (wearied with toile) she sate her down, where (poore soule) she was more tryed with fond affections: for love beganne to assault her, in so much that as she sate vpon the side of a hill, she began to accuse her owne folly in these tearmes.

Infortuniate Fawnia, and therefore infortuniate because Fawnia, thy shepherds hooke sheweth thy poore state, thy proud desires an aspiring mind: the one declareth thy want, the other thy pride. No bastard hauke must soare so hie as the Hobbie, no Fowle gaze against the Sunne but the Eagle, actions wrought against nature reapeth despight, and thoughts above Fortune disdain.

Fawnia, thou art a shepheard, daughter to poore Porrus: if thou rest content with this, thou art like to stande, if thou climbe thou art sure to fal. The Herb Anita growing higher then sixe ynches becommeth a weede. Nylus flowing more
then twelve cubits procureth a dearth. Daring affections
that passe measure, are cut shorte by time or fortune:
suppresse then Fawnia those thoughts which thou mayest
shame to expresse. But ah Fawnia, loue is a Lord, who
5 will commaund by power, and constraine by force.

Dorastus, ah Dorastus is the man I loue, the worse
is thy hap, and the lesse cause hast thou to hope. Will
Eagles catch at flyes, will Cedars stoupe to brambles, or
mighty Princes looke at such homely trulles. No, no,

10 thinke this, Dorastus disdaine is greater then thy desire,
hee is a Prince respecting his honor, thou a beggars brat
forgetting thy calling. Cease then not onely to say, but
to thinke to loue Dorastus, and dissemble thy loue Fawnia,
for better it were to dye with griefe, then to liue with shame:

15 yet in despight of loue I will sigh, to see if I can sigh
out loue. Fawnia somewhat appeasing her griefes with these
pithie perswasions, began after her wonted maner to walke
about her sheepe, and to keepe them from straying into the
corne, suppressing her affection with the due consideration
20 of her base estate, and with the impossibilities of her
loue, thinking it were frenzy, not fancy, to couet that which
the very destinies did deny her to obteine.

But Dorastus was more impatient in his passions: for
loue so fiercely assayled him, that neither companie, nor
musicke could mitigate his martirdome, but did rather far
the more increase his maladie: shame would not let him craue
counsaile in this case, nor feare of his Fathers displeasure
to reueyle it to any secrete friend: but hee was faine to make
a Secretarie of himselfe, and to participate his thoughtes
with his owne troubled mind. Lingring thus awhile in doubtfull
suspence, at last stealing secretly from the court without
either men or Page, hee went to see if hee could espie
10 Fawnia walking abroade in the field: but as one hauing a
great deale more skill to retriue the partridge with his
spaniels, then to hunt after such a straunge pray, he sought,
but was little the better: which crosse lureke draue him into
a great choler, that he began both to accuse loue and fortune.
15 But as he was readie to retire, he sawe Fawnia sitting all
alone under the side of a hill, making a garland of such
homely flowres as the fields did afoord. This sight so reuiued
his spirites that he drewe nigh, with more judgement to take
a view of her singular perfection, which hee found to bee
20 such, as in that countrey attyre shee stained al the courtlie
Dames of Sicilia. While thus he stoode gazing with pearcing
lookes on her surpassing beautie, Fawnia cast her eye aside,
and spayed Dorastus, which sudden sight made the poore girle
to blush, and to die her christal cheeks with a vermilion
23: Dorastus, which } Dorastus. Which D; Dorastus, with A
red: which gave her such a grace, as she seemed farre more beautiful. And with that she rose vp, saluting the Prince with such modest curtesies, as he wondered how a country maid could afford such courtly behauiour. Dorastus, repaying her curtesies with a smiling countenance, began to parlie with her on this manner.

Faire maide (quoth he) either your want is great, or a shepheards life very sweete, that your delight is in such country labors. I can not conceive what pleasure you should take, vnlesse you meane to imitate the nymphes, being yourselfe so like a Nymph. To put me out of this doubt, shew me what is to be commended in a shepherdes life, and what pleasures you have to counteruaile these drudging laboures. Elv Fawnia with blushing face made him this ready aunswere.

Sir, what richer state then content, or what sweeter life then quiet, we shepheards are not borne to honor, nor beholding unto beautie, the lesse care we have to feare face or fortune: we count our attire braue inough, if warne inough, and our foode dainty, if to suffice nature: our greatest enemie is the wolfe: our only care in safe keeping our flock: in stead of courtly ditties we spend the daies

10: yourselfe_; your selfe B; you;selfe A
19: foodx _B; fdode A
with country songs: our amorous conceites are homely thoughtes:
delighting as much to talke of Pan and his country pranks,
as Ladies to tell of Venus and her wanton toyes. Our toyle
is in shifting the fouldes, and looking to the Lambes, easie
labours: oft singing and telling tales, homely pleasures:
our greatest welth not to couet, our honor not to climbe,
our quiet not to care. Enuie looketh not so lowe as shepheards:
Shepheards gaze not so high as ambition: we are rich in that
we are poore with content, and proud onely in this that we haue
no cause to be proud.

This wittie answer of Fawnia so inflamed Dorastus fancy,
as he commended him selfe for making so good a choyce,
thinking, if her birth were answerable to her wit and
beauty, that she were a fitte mate for the most famous Prince
in the worlde. He therefore beganne to sifte her more narrowly
on this manner.

Fawnia, I see thou art content with Country labours,
because thou knowest not Courtly pleasures: I commend thy
wit, and pitty thy want: but wilt thou leaue thy Fathers
Cottage, and serve a Courtlie Mistresse.

Sir (quoth she) beggers ought not to striue against
fortune, nor to gaze after honour, least either their fall
be greater, or they become blinde. I am borne to toile for
the Court, not in the Court, my nature vnfit for their nurture,
better liue then in meane degree, than in high disdaine.

5    Well saide, Fawnia (quoth Dorastus) I gesse at thy
thoughtes, thou art in loue with some Countrey Shep-/hearde. E2
No sir (quoth she) shepheardes cannot loue, that are
so simple, and maides may not loue that are so young.

May therefore (quoth Dorastus) maides must loue,
10 because they are young, for Cupid is a child, and Venus,
though olde, is painted with fresh coloures.

I graunt (quoth she) age may be painted with new
shadowes, and youth may haue imperfect affections: but what
arte concealeth in one, ignorance revealeth in the other.

15 Dorastus seeing Fawnia helde him so harde, thought it was
vaine so long to beate about the bush: therefore he thought
to haue giuen her a fresh charge: but he was so prevented
by certaine of his men, who missing their maister, came
posting to seeke him: seeing that he was gone foorth all

20 alone, yet before they drewe so nie that they might heare
their talke, he vsed these speeches.

Why Fawnia, perhappes I loue thee, and then thou must
needes yeelde, for thou knowest I can commaunde and constraine.
Trueth sir (quoth she) but not to loue: for constrained loue is force, not loue: and know this sir, mine honesty is such, as I hadde rather dye then be a Concubine even to a King, and my birth is so base as I am vnfitte to bee a wife to a poore farmer. Why then (quoth he) thou canst not loue Dorastus? Yes saide Fawnia, when Dorastus becomes a shepheard, and with that the presence of his men broke off their parle, so that he went with them to the palace, and left Fawnia sitting still on the hill side, who seeing that the night drewe on, shifted her fouldes, and busied her selfe about other worke to drive away such fond fancies as began to trouble her braine. But all this could not preuaile, for the beautie of Dorastus had made such a deepe impression in her heart, as it could not be worn out without cracking, so that she was forced to blame her owne folly in this wise.

Ah Fawnia, why doest thou gaze against the Sunne, or catch at the Winde: starres are to be looked at with the eye, not reacht at with the hande: thoughts are to be measured by Fortunes, not by desires: falles come not by sitting low, but by climbig too hie: what then shall al feare to fal, because some / happe to fall? No, lucke commeth by lot, and every fortune windeth those threedes which the destinies spin.
Thou art fauored Fawnia of a prince, and yet thou art so fond to reiect desired fauours: thou hast denyall at thy tongues end, and desire at thy hearts bottome: a womans fault, to spurne at that with her foote, which she greedily catcheth at with her hand. Thou louest Dorastus, Fawnia, and yet seemest to lower. Take heed, if hee retire, thou wilt repent: for vnles hee loue, thou canst but dye. Dye then Fawnia: for Dorastus doth but iest: the Lyon neuer prayeth on the mouse, nor Paulcons stoupe not to dead stales. Sit downe then in sorrow, ceasse to loute, and content thy selfe, that Dorastus will vouchsafe to flatter Fawnia, though not to fancy Fawnia. Heigh ho: Ah fool, it were seemelier for thee to whistle as a Shepherard, then to sigh as a louter, and with that she ceasst from these perplexed passions, folding her sheape, and hying home to her poore Cottage. But such was the incessant sorrow of Dorastus to thinke on the witte and beautie of Fawnia, and to see how fond hee was being a Prince: and how froward she was being a beggar, that he began to loose his wonted appetite, to looke pale and wan: in stead of mirth, to feede on melancholy: for courtly daunces to vse cold dumpes: in so much that not onely his owne men, but his father and all the court began to maruaile at his sudden change, thinking that some lingering sickenes had brought him into
this state: wherefore he caused Phisitions to come, but *Dorastus*
neither would let them minister, nor so much as suffer them
to see his urine: but remained still so oppressed with
these passions, as he feared in him selfe a farther
5 inconuenience. His honor wished him to cease from such folly,
but Loue forced him to follow fancy: yea and in despight of
honour, loue wonne the conquest, so that his hot desires
caused him to find new deuises, for hee presently made
himselfe a shepheards coate, that he might goe unknowne,
10 and with the lesse suspension to prattle with Fawnia, and
conueded it secretly into a thick groue hard ioyning to
the Pallace, whether finding fit time, and oportunity, he
went all alone, and putting off his princely apparel, got
on those shepheards roabes, and taking a great hooke in his
15 hand (which he had also gotten) he went very, an---/ciently
E3 to finde out the mistres of his affection: but as he went
by the way, seeing himselfe clad in such vnseemely ragges,
he began to smile at his owne folly, and to reprove his fondnesse,
in these tearmes.

20 Well said *Dorastus*, thou keepest a right *decorum*, base
desires and homely attires: thy thoughtes are fit for none
but a shepheard, and thy apparell such as only become a
shepheard. A strang change from a Prince to a pesant? What is it? thy wretched fortune or thy wilful folly? Is it thy cursed destinies? Or thy crooked desires, that a pointeth thee this penance? Ah Dorastus thou canst but loue, and unlesse thou loue, thou art like to perish for loue. Yet fond foole, choose flowers, not weedes: Diamondes, not peables: Ladies which may honour thee, not shepheards which may disgrace thee. Venus is painted in silkes, not in ragges: and Cupid treadeth on disdaine, when he reacheth at dignitie. And yet Dorastus shame not at thy shepheards weede: the heavenly Gods haue sometime earthly thoughtes: Neptune became a Ram, Jupiter a Bul, Apollo a shepheard: they Gods, and yet in loue: and thou a man appointed to loue.

Deuising thus with himselfe, hee drew nigh to the place where Fawnia was keeping her shepe, who casting her eye aside, and seeing such a manerly shepheard, perfectly limned, and coming with so good a pace, she began halfe to forget Dorastus, and to favor this pretty shepheard, whom she thought shee might both loue and obtaine: but as shee was in these thoughts, she perceived then, it was the yong prince Dorastus, wherfore she rose vp, and reuerentlly saluted him. Dorastus taking her by the hand, repaid her curtesie with a sweete kisse, and praying her to sit downe by him, he began thus
to lay the batterie.

If thou maruell Fawnia at my strange attyre, thou wouldest more muse at my vnaccustomed thoughtes: the one disgraceth but my outward shape, the other disturbeth my inward sences.

I loue Fawnia, and therefore what loue liketh I cannot dislike. Fawnia thou hast promised to loue, and I hope thou wilt E3v performe no lesse: I haue fulfilled thy request, and now thou canst but graunt my desire. Thou wert content to loue Dorastus when he ceast to be a Prince, and granted to become a shepheard, and see I haue made the change, and therefore hope not to misse of my choice.

Trueth, quoth Fawnia, but all that weare Cooles are not Monkes: painted Eagles are pictures, not Eagles, Zeusis Grapes were like Grapes, yet shadowes: rich clothing make not princes: nor homely attyre beggers: shepheards are not called shepheardes, because they were hookes and bagges: but that they are borne poore, and liue to keepe sheepe, so this attire hath not made Dorastus a shepherd, but to seeme like a shepherd.

Well Fawnia, answered Dorastus: were I a shepherd, I could not but like thee, and being a prince I am forst to
loue thee. Take heed Fawnia, be not proud of beauties painting, for it is a flower that fadeth in the blossome. Those which disdayne in youth are despised in age: Beauties shadowes are trickt vp with times colours, which being set to drie in the sunne are stained with the sunne, scarce pleasing the sight ere they beginne not to be worth the sight, not much vnlike the herbe Ephemeron, which flourisheth in the morning and is withered before the sunne setting: if my desire were against lawe, thou mightest iustly deny me by reason, but I loue thee Fawnia, not to misuse thee as a Concubine, but to vse thee as my wife: I can promise no more, and meane to performe no lesse.

Fawnia hearing this solemn protestation of Dorastus, could no longer withstand the assault, but yeelded vp the forte in these friendly tearmes.

Ah Dorastus, I shame to expresse that thou forcest me with thy sugred speecche to confesse: my base birth causeth the one, and thy high dignities the other. Beggers thoughts ought not to reach so far as Kings, and yet my desires reach as high as Princes, I dare not say Dorastus, I loue thee, be- / cause I am a shepherd, but the Gods know I E4 have honored Dorastus (pardon if I say amisse) yea and
loued Dorastus with such dutiful affection as Fawnia can performe, or Dorastus desire: I yeeld, not overcome with prayers, but with loue, resting Dorastus handmaid ready to obey his wil, if no preiudice at all to his honour, nor to my credit.

Dorastus hearing this frendly conclusion of Fawnia embraced her in his arms, swearing that neither distance, time, nor aduerse fortune should diminish his affection: but that in despight of the destinies he would remaie loyall unto death. Hauing thus plight their troath each to other, seeing they could not haue the full fruition of their loue in Sycilia for that Egistus consent woulde neuer bee graunted to so meane a match, Dorastus determined assone as time and oportunitie would giue them leave, to provide a great masse of money, and many rich and costly jewels, for the easier cariage, and then to transporte them selues and their treasure into Italy, where they should leade a contented life, vntil such time as either he could be reconciled to his Father, or els by succession come to the Kingdome. This devise was greatly prayed for Fawnia, for she feared if the King his father should but heare of the contract, that his furie would be such as no lesse then death would stand for payment: she therefore toould him, that delay bred daunger:

19: succession B; succession A
that many mishaps did fall out betwixt the cup and the lip, and that to avoid danger, it were best with as-much speed as might be, to passe out of Sicilia, least fortune might prevent their pretence with some new despight:

Dorastus, whom love pricked forward with desire, promised to dispatch his affairs with as great hast, as either time or opportunity would give him leave: and so resting upon this point, after many imbracings and sweete kisses they departed. Dorastus having taken his leave of his best beloved Fawnia, went to the Grove where hee had his rich apparel, and there uncoasing himself as secretly as might be, hiding vp his shepheards attire, till occasion should serve againe to use it: hee went to the palace, shewing by his merrie countenaunce, that either the state of his body was amended, or the case of his minde greatly redressed: Fawnia poore soule was no lesse joyful, that being a shepheard, fortune had fauoured her so, as to reward her with the love of a Prince, hoping in time to be aduanced from the daughter of a poore farmer, to be the wife of a riche King: so that she thought every houre a yeere, till by their departure they might prevent danger, not ceasing still to goe every daye to her sheepe, not so much for the care of her flock, as for the desire she had
to see her loute and Lord Dorastus: who oftentimes, when oportunitie would serve, repaired thither to feede his fancy with the sweet content of Fawniæ presence: and although he neuer went to visit her, but in his shepheards ragges, yet his ofte repaire made him not onely suspected, but knowne to diuers of their neighbours: who for the good will they bare to old Porrus, toold him secretly of the matter, wishing him to keepe his daughter at home, least she went so oft to the field that shee brought him home a yong sonne: for they feared that Fawnia being so beautifull, the yong Prince would allure her to folly. Porrus was striken into a dump at these newes, so that thanking his neighboures for their good will: hee hyed him home to his wife, and calling her aside, wringing his handes, and shedding forth teares, he brake the matter to her in these tearmes.

I am afraid wife, that my daughter Fawnia hath made her selfe so fine, that she will buy repentance too deare. I heare newes, which if they be true, some will wish they had not proued true. It is toold me by my neighboures, that Dorastus the Kings sonne begins to looke at our daughter Fawnia: which if it be so, I will not geue her a halfepenny for her honestie at the yeares end. I tell thee wife, now

3: Fawniæ B; Fawniæ, A
21: halfepeny B; halfepenp A
22: honestie at B; honestiect A
adaies beauty is a great stale to trap yong men, and faire wordes and sweete promises are two great enemies to a maydens honestie: and thou knowest where poore men intreate, and cannot obtaine, there Princes may commaund, and wil obtaine.

Though Kings sonsnes daunce in nettes, they may not be seene: but poore mens faultes are spied at a little hole: Well: it is a hard case where Kinges lustes are lawes, and that they should binde poore men to that, which they themselues wilfully breake.

Peace husband (quoth his wife) take heede what you say: speake no more then you should, least you heare what you would not, great streames are to be stopped by sleight, not by force: and princes to be perswaded by submission, not by rigor: doe what you can, but no more then you may, least in sauing Fawnias mayden-head, you loose your owne head. Take heede I say, it is ill iesting with edged tooles, and bad sporting with Kinges. The Wolfe had his skinne puld ouer his eares for but looking into the Lions den.

Tush wife (quoth he) thou speakest like a foole, if the King should knowe that Dorastus had begotten our daughter with childe (as I feare it will fall out little better) the Kings furie would be such as no doubt we should both loose our goodes and liues: necessitie therefore hath no
lawe, and I will preuent this mischiefe with a newe devise that is come in my head, which shall neither offend the King, nor displease Dorastus. I meane to take the chaine and the iuews that I found with Fawnia, and carrie them 5 to the King, letting him then to understand how she is none of my daughter, but that I found her beaten vp with the water alone in a little boate wrapped in a riche Mantle, wherein was inclosed this treasure. By this meanes I hope the King will take Fawnia into his service, and we whatsoeuer 10 chaunceth shall be blamelesse. This devise pleased the good wife very well, so that they determined assoone as they might know the King at leisure, to make him priuie to this case. In the meane time Dorastus was not slacke in his affaires, but applyed his matters with such diligence, that he prouided 15 all things fitte for their journey. Treasure and ieuels he had gotten great store, thincking there was no better friend then money in a strange countrey: rich attire he had prouided for Fawnia, and because he could not bring the matter to passe with out the helpe and advise of some one, 20 he made an old servant of his called Cannio, who had servued him from his childhood, priuie to his affaires: who seeing no perswasions could preuaile to diuert him from his setled determination, gaue his consent and dealt so secretly in the
cause, that within short space hee had gotten a ship ready for their passage: the Mariners seeing a fit gale of winde for their purpose, wished Capnio to make no delays, lest Fly if they pretermitted this good weather, they might stay long ere they had such a fayre winde. Capnio fearing that his negligence should hinder the journey, in the night time conveyed the trunckes full of treasure into the shippe, and by secrete means let Fawnia understand, that the next morning they meant to depart: she upon this newes slept verie little that night, but gotte vp very early, and wente to her sheepe, looking every minute when she should see Dorastus, who taried not long, for feare delay might breede danger, but came as fast as he could gallop, and without any great circumstance tooke Fawnia vp behinde him and rode to the hauen, where the shippe lay, which was not three quarters of a mile distant from that place. He no sooner came there, but the Marriners were readie with their Cockboate to set them aboard, where being couth together in a Cabin they past away the time in recounting their old loues, til their man Capnio should come. Porrus who had heard that this morning the King would go abroad to take the ayre, called in haste to his wife to bring him his holyday hose and his best Iacket, that he might goe like an honest substantiall
man to tell his tale. His Wife a good cleanly wenche, brought
him all things fitte, and spungd him vp very handsomlie,
giving him the chaines and Jewels in a little boxe, which
Porrus for the more safety put in his bosom. Hauing thus
all his trinkets in a readines, taking his staffe in his
hand he had his wife kisse him for good lucke, and so hee
went towards the Pallace. But as he was going, fortune (who
meant to showe him a little false play) prevented his
purpose in this wise.

He met by chaunce in his way Capnio, who trudging as
fast as he could with a little coffer vnder his arme to the
ship, and spying Porrus whom he knewe to be Fawnias Father,
going towards the Pallace, being a wylie fellow, began to
doubt the worst, and therefore crost him the way, and askt
him whither he was going so earcely this morning.

Porrus (who knew by his face that he was one of the
Court) meaning simply, told him that the Kings son Dorastus
dealt hardly with him: for he had but one Daughter who
was a little Beautifull, and that his neighbours told him
the young / Prince had allured her to folly, he went therefore
now to complaine to the King how greatly he was abused.

Capnio (who straight way smelt the whole matter)
began to soth him in his talke, and said, that Dorastus
dealt not like a Prince to spoyle any poore manes daughter in that sort: he therefore would doe the best for him he could, because he knew he was an honest man. But (quoth Civnio) you lose your labour in going to the Pallace, for the King means this day to take the aire of the Sea, and to goe aboord of a shippe that lies in the hauen, I am going before, you see, to provide all things in a redinesse, and if you wil follow my counsaile, turne back with me to the hauen, where I will set you in such a fitte place as you may speake to the King at your pleasure. Porrus giving credit to Civnio smooth tale, gaue him a thousand thanks for his frendly advise, and went with him to the hauen, making all the way his complaints of Dorastus, yet concealing secretlie the chaine and the Jewels. Assone as they were come to the Sea side, the mariners seeing Civnio, came a land with their cock-boate, who still dissembling the matter, demanded of Porrus if he would go see the ship, who unwilling and fearing the worst, because he was not well acquainted with Civnio, made his excuse that he could not brokke the Sea, therefore would not trouble him.

Civnio, seeing that by faire means hee could not get him aboord, commaunded the mariners that by violence they should carry him into the shippe, who like sturdy knaues
hoisted the poore shepheard on their backes, and bearing
him to the boate, lanched from the land.

Porrus seeing himselfe so cunningly betraied durst not
crie out, for hee sawe it would not preuaile, but began to
intreate Cannio and the mariners to be good to him, and to
pittie his estate, hee was but a poore man that liued by his
labour: they laughing to see the shepheard so afraide, made
as much haste as they could, and sette him aboorde. Porrus
was no sooner in the shippe, but he saw Dorastus walking
with Fawnia, yet he scarce knew her: for she had attired
her selfe in riche apparell, which so increased her beauty,
that shee resembled rather an Angell then a mortall creature.

Dorastus and Fawnia, were halfe astonished to see the old shepheard, maruailing greatly what wind had brought him
thither, til Cannio told them al the whole discourse: how
Porrus was going to make his complaint to the King, if by
policie he had not preuented him, and therefore now sith he
was aboورد, for the avoiding of further danger, it were best
to carrie him into Italy.

Dorastus praised greatly his mans devise, and allowed
of his counsaile: but Fawnia, (who stil feared Porrus, as
her father) began to blush for shame, that by her meanes
he should either incure daunger or displeasure.

11: which , A
15: Cannio B; Capino A
The old shephard hearing this hard sentence, that he should on such a sodaine be caried from his Wife, his Country and kinsfolke, into a foraine Lande amongst strangers, began with bitter teares to make his complaint, and on his knees to intreate Dorastus, that pardoning his vnadvised folly he would give him leave to goe home: swearing that hee would keepe all thinges as secret as they could wish. But these protestations could not preuaile, although Fawnia intreated Dorastus very earnestly, but the mariners hoisting their maine sailes waied ankers, and hailed into the deope, where we leaue them to the fauour of the wind and seas, and returne to Egistus.

Who having appointed this day to hunt in one of his Forrests, called for his sonne Dorastus to goe sport himselfe, because hee saw that of late hee began to loure: but his men made answer that hee was gone abroade none knew whither, except he were gone to the grove to walke all alone, as his custome was to doe euery day.

The King willing to waken him out of his dumpes, sent one of his men to goe seeke him, but in vaine, for at last he returned, but finde him he could not, so that the King went himselfe to goe see the sport: where passing away the
day, returning at night from hunting, hee asked for his sonne, but hee could not be heard of, which draue the King into a great choler: where vpon most of his Noblemen and other Courtiers, poasted abroad to seek him, but they could not heare of him through all Sicilia, onely they missed Cannio his man which againe made the King suspect that he was not gone farre. 

Two or three daies being passed, and no newes heard of Dorastus, Egistus began to feare that he was devoured with some wilde beastes, and vpon that made out a greate troupe of men to go seeke him: who coasted through all the Countrey and searched in euery daungerous and secrete place, vntill at last they mette with a Fisherman that was sitting in a little couert harde by the sea side mending his nettes, when Dorastus and Fawnia tooke shipping: who being examined if he either knewe or heard where the Kings Sonne was, without any secrecie at all revealed the whole matter, how he was sayled two dayes past, and had in his company his man Cannio, Porrus, and his faire Daughter Fawnia. This beaute newes was presently caryed to the King, who halfe dead for sorow, commaunded Porrus wife to bee sent for: she being come to the Pallace, after due examination, confessed that her neighbours had oft told her that the Kings Sonne was too familiar with Fawnia.
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her Daughter: wherevpon, her husband fearing the worst,
about two dayes past (hearing the King should goe an hunting)
rose earely in the morning and went to make his complaint,
but since she neither heard of him, nor saw him. Egistus
perceiving the womans unfeyned simplicity, let her depart
without incurring further displeasure, concealing such
secret greefe for his Sonnes recklesse follie, that he had
so forgotten his honour and parentage, by so base a chiose
to dishonor his Father, and discredit himselfe, that with very
care and thought he fell into a quartan feuer, which was so
unfit for his aged yeeres and complexion, that he became
so weake, as the Phisitions would graunt him no life.

But his sonne Dorastus little regarded either father,
countrie: or Kingdom, in respect of his Lady Fawnia, for
fortune smyling on this young novice, lent him so lucky a
gale of winde, for the space of a day and a night, that the
maryners lay and slept vpon the hatches: but on the next
morning about the breake of the day, the aire began to
ouercast, the winds to rise, the seas to swel, yea presently
there arose such a fearfull tempest, as the ship was in
danger to be swallowed vp with every sea, the maine mast
with the violence of the wind was thrown / ouer boord, the F3v
sayles were torne, the tacklings went in sunder, the storme
raging still so furiously that poore Fawnia was almost dead for feare, but that she was greatly conforted with the presence of Dorastus. The tempest continued three dayes, al which time the Mariners euery minute looked for death, and the aire was so darkned with cloudes that the Maister could not tell by his compassse in what Coast they were. But vpon the fourth day about ten of the clocke, the wind began to cease: the sea to wax calme, and the sky to be cleare, and the Mariners descried the coast of Bohemia, shooting of their ordnance for ioy that they had escaped such a fearefull tempest.

Dorastus hearing that they were arrived at some harbour, sweetly kissed Fawnia, and bad her be of good cheare: when they tolde him that the port belonged vnto the cheife Cittie of Bohemia where Pandosto kept his Court, Dorastus began to be sad: knowing that his Father hated no man so much as Pandosto, and that the King himself had sought secretly to betray Egistus: this considered, he was halfe afraid to goe on land, but that Capnio counselled him to chaunge his name and his countrey, vntil such time as they could get some other Barke to transport them into Italy. Dorastus liking this devise made his case priuy to the Marriners, rewarding them bountifully for their paines, and charging them to saye that
he was a Gentleman of Trapalonia called Meleagrus. The shipmen willing to shew what friendship they could to Dorastus, promised to be as secret as they could, or hee might wish, and vpon this they landed in a little village a mile distant from the Citie, where after they had rested a day, thinking to make provision for their mariage: the fame of Fawnias beauty was spread throughout all the Citie, so that it came to the eares of Pandosto: who then being about the age of fifty, had notwithstanding yong and freshe affections: so that he desired greatly to see Fawnia, and to bring this matter the better to passe, hearing they had but one man, and how they rested at a very homely house: he caused them to be apprehended as spies, and sent a dozen of his garde to take them: who being come to their lodging, tolde them the Kings message: Dorastus no / whit dismayed, accompanied with Fawnia and Cappio, went to the court (for they left Porrus to keepe the stuffe) who being admitted to the Kings presence, Dorastus and Fawnia with humble obeysance saluted his maiestie.

Pandosto amased at the singular perfection of Fawnia, stood halfe astonished, viewing her beauty, so that he had almost forgot himselfe what hee had to doe: at last with stearne countenance he demaunded their names, and of what presence, _7 ₃° ₃A
countrey they were, and what caused them to land in Bohemia. Sir (quoth Dorastus) know that my name Meleagrus is, a Knight borne and brought vp in Trapalonia, and this Gentlewoman, whome I meane to take to my wife is an Italian borne in Padua, from whence I haue now brought her. The Cause I haue so small a trayne with me, is for that her friends unwilling to consent, I intended secretly to conuey her into Trapalonia: whither as I was sailing, by distresse of weather I was driven into these coasts: thus haue you heard my name, my country, and the cause of my voyaige. Pandosto starting from his seat as one in choller, made this rough reply.

Meleagrus, I feare this smooth tale hath but small trueth, and that thou couerest a foule skin with faire paintings. No doubt this Ladie by her grace and beauty is of her degree more meete for a mighty Prince, then for a simple knight, and thou like a periured traitour hast bereft her of her parents, to their present griefe, and her insuing sorrow. Till therefore I heare more of her parentage and of thy calling, I wil stay you both here in Bohemia.

Dorastus, in whome rested nothing but Kingly valor, was not able to suffer the reproches of Pandosto, but that he made him this answer.

is, J ~ A
It is not meete for a King, without due prooфе to appeach any man of ill behauiour, nor vpon suspition to inferre beliefe: straungers ought to bee entertained with courtesie, not to bee intreated with crueltie, least being forced by want to put vp injuries: the Gods reuenge their cause with rigor.

Pandosto hearing Dorastus utter these wordes, commanded that he should straight be committed to prison, vntill such time as they heard further of his pleasure, but as for Fawnia, he charged that she should be entertained in the Court, with such curtesie as belonged to a straunger and her calling. The rest of the shipmen he put into the Dungeon.

Hauing thus hardly handled the supposed Trapalonians: Pandosto contrarie to his aged yeares began to be somewhat tickled with the beauty of Fawnia, in so much that hee could take no rest, but cast in his old head a thousand new deuises: at last he fell into these thoughtes.

How art thou pestred Pandosto with fresh affections, and vnfitte fancies, wishing to possesse with an unwilling mynde; and in a hot desire troubled with a could disdaine? Shall thy mynde yeeld in age to that thou hast resisted in youth? Peace Pandosto, blabbe not out that which thou 14: yeares 7 B; yeaxes A
20: and in a 7 and a A
maiest be ashamed to reueale to thy self. Ah Fawnia is beautifull, and it is not for thine honour (fond foole) to name her that is thy Captive, and an other mans Concubine. Alas, I reach at that with my hand which my hart would faine refuse: playing like the bird Ibya in Egipt, which hateth Serpents, yet feedeth on their egges.

Tush, hot desires turne oftentimes to colde disdaine: Loue is brittle, where appetite, not reason beares the sway: Kingses thoughtes ought not to climbe so high as the heauens, but to looke no lower then honour: better it is to pecke at the starres with the young Eagles, then to pray on dead carkasses with the Vulture: tis more honourable for Pandosto to dye by concealing Loue, then to enjoy such vnfitte Loue. Doth Pandosto then loue? Yea: whome? A maide unknowne, yea and perhaps, immodest, stragled out of her owne countrie: beautifull, but not therefore chast: comely in bodie, but perhaps crooked in minde. Cease then Pandosto to looke at Fawnia, much lesse to loue her: be not overtaken with a womans beauty, whose eyes are framed by arte to inamour, whose hearte is framed by nature to inchaunt, whose false teares knowe their true times, and whose sweete wordes pearce deeper then sharpe swordes. Here Pandosto ceased from his talke, but not from his loue: for although he sought
by reason, and wisdom, to suppress this franticke affection: yet he could take no rest, the beautie of Fawnia had made such a deepe impression in his heart. But on a day walking abroad into a Parke which was hard adjoyning to his house, he sent by one of his servants for Fawnia, vnto whome he vnterred these wordes.

Fawnia, I commend thy beauty and wit, and now pittie thy distresse and want: but if thou wilt forsake Sir Meleagrus, whose pouerty, though a Knight, is not able to maintaine an estate answerable to thy beauty, and yeld thy consent to Pandosto: I wil both increase thee with dignities and riches. No sir, answered Fawnia: Meleagrus is a knight that hath wonne me by loue, and none but he shal weare me: his sinister mischance shall not diminish my affection, but rather increase my good will: thinke not though your Grace hath imprisoned him without cause, that feare shall make mee yeeld my consent: I had rather be Meleagrus wife, and a begger, then liue in plenty, and be Pandostos Concubine. Pandosto hearing the assured aunswere of Fawnia, would, notwithstanding, prosecute his suite to the uttermost: seeking with faire words and great promises to scale the fort of her chastitie, swearing that if she would graunt to his
desire, Meleagrus should not only be set at libertie, but honored in his courte amongst his Nobles: but these alluring baytes could not intise her minde from the loue of her newe betrothed mate Meleagrus: which Pandosto seeing, he left her alone for that time to consider more of the demand. Fawnia being alone by her selfe, began to enter into these solitarie meditations.

Ah infortuniate Fawnia, thou seest to desire aboue fortune, is to striue against the Gods, and Fortune. Who gazeth at the sunne weakeneth his sight: they which stare at the skie, fall oft into deepe pits: haddest thou rested content to haue bene a shepheard, thou needest not to haue feared mischaunce: better had it bene for thee, by sitting lowe, to haue had quiet, then by climing high to haue fallen into 15 miserie. But alas I feare not mine owne danger, but Dorastus displeasure. Ah sweete Dorastus, thou art a Prince, but now a prisoner, by too much / loue, procuring thine owne losse: Glv haddest thou not loued Fawnia thou haddest bene fortunate, shall I then bee false to him that hath forsaken Kingdome 20 for my cause: no, would my death might deliver him, so mine honor might be preserued. With that feching a deepe sigh, she ceased from her complaints, and went againe to the Pallace, enioying a libertie without content, and profered
pleasure with small joy. But poor Dorastus lay all this while in close prison, being pinched with a hard restraint, and pained with the burden of cold, and heaviest irons, sorrowing sometimes that his fond affection had procured him this mishap, that by the disobedience of his parents, he had wrought his owne despatch: another while cursing the Gods and fortune, that they should cross him with such sinister chance: uttering at last his passions in these words.

Ah unfortunate wretch born to mishap, now thy folly hath his desert: art thou not worthie for thy base minde to have bad fortune: could the destinies favour thee, which hast forgot thine honor and dignities: will not the Gods plague him with despatch that payneth his father with disobedience. Oh Gods, if any favour or justice be left, plague me, but favour poor Fawnia and shrowd her from the tyrannies of wretched Pandosto, but let my death free her from mishap, and then welcome death: Dorastus payned with these heaviest passions, sorrowed and sighed, but in vain, for which he used the more patience. But againe to Pandosto, who Boyleling at the heat of unlawful lust could take no rest but still felt his minde disquieted with his new love, so that his nobles and subiectes marvelled greatly at this sudden alteration, not being able to conjecture the cause.
of this his continued care: Pandosto thinking every hower a yeare till he had talked once againe with Fawnia, sent for her secretly into his chamber, whither though Fawnia unwillingly comming, Pandosto entertained her very courteously vsing 5 these familiar speaches, which Fawnia answered as shortly in this wise.

Pandosto. /

Fawnia are you become lesse wilfull and more wise, to 62 preferre the loue of a King before the liking of a poore 10 Knight: I thinke ere this you thinke it is better to be fauoured of a King then of a subiect.

Fawnia.

Pandosto, the body is subiect to victories, but the mind not to be subdued by conquest, honesty is to be preferred 15 before honour, and a dramme of faith weigheth downe a tunne of gold. I haue promised Meleagrus to loue, and will performe no lesse.

Pandosto.

Fawnia, I know thou art not so vnwise in thy choice, 20 as to refuse the offer of a King, nor so ingrateful as to dispise a good turne: thou art now in that place where I may commaunde, and yet thou seest I intreate, my power is such as I may compell by force, and yet I sue by prayers: Yeelde
Fawnia thy love to him which burneth in thy love, Meleagrus shall be set free, thy countrymen discharged: and thou both loued and honoured.

Fawnia.

5 I see Pandosto, where lust ruleth it is a miserable thing to be a virgin, but know this, that I will alwaies preferre fame before life, and rather choose death then dishonour.

Pandosto seeing that there was in Fawnia a determinate 10 courage to love Meleagrus, and a resolution without fear to hate him, flong away from her in a rage: swearing if in shorthe time she would not be wonne with reason: he would forget all courtesie, and compel her to graunt by rigour: but these threatening wordes no whit dismayed Fawnia: but that she still both dispighted and dispised Pandosto.

While thus these two louers stroue, the one to winne love the other to live in hate: Laistus heard certaine newes by Merchautes of Bohemia, / that his sonne Dorastus was imprisoned by Pandosto, which made him feare greatly 20 that his sonne should be but hardly intreated: yet considering that Bellaria and hee was cleared by the Oracle of Apollo from that crime wherewith Pandosto had unjuystly charged them, hee thought best to send with all speed
to Pandosto, that he should set free his sonne Dorastus, and put to death Fawnia and her father Porrus: finding this by the advise of Counsaile the speediest remedy to release his sonne, he caused presently two of his shippes to be rigged and thoroughly furnished with provision of men and victuals, and sent divers of his nobles, Embassadoures into Bohemia: who willing to obey their King, and receive their yong Prince: made no delayes, for feare of danger, but with as much speede as might be, sailed towards Bohemia. The winde and seas fauored them greatly, which made them hope of some good happe, for within three daies they were landed: which Pandosto no soner heard of their arriuall, but hee in person went to mette them, intreating them with such sumptuous and familiar courtesie, that they might well perceiue how sory he was for the former injuries hee had offered to their King, and how willing (if it might be) to make amendes. As Pandosto made report to them, how one Meleagrus a Knight of Trapolonia was lately arriued with a Lady called Fawnia in his land, comming very suspitiously, accompanied onely with one servant, and an olde shepheard. The Embassadours perceiued by the halfe, what the whole talement, and began to conjecture, that it was Dorastus, who for feare to be knowne, had chaunged his name: but dissembling
the matter, they shortly arrived at the Court, where after they had bin very solemnly and sumptuously feasted, the noble men of Sicilia being gathered together, they made reporte of their Embassage: where they certified Pandosto that Meleagrus was sonne and heire to the King Egistus, and that his name was Dorastus: how contrarie to the Kings minde he had priuily conuayed away that Fawnia, intending to marrie her, being but daughter to that poore shepheard Porris: whereupon the Kings request was, that Cannio, Fawnia, and Porris might bee murthered and put to death, and that his sonne Dorastus might be sent home in sa- /fetie. Pandosto hauing attentiuely and with great meruaile heard their Embassage, willing to reconcile himselfe to Egistus, and to shew him how greatlie he esteemed his fauour: although loue and fancy forbad him to hurt Fawnia, yet in despight of loue hee determined to execute Egistus will without mercy, and therefore he presently sent for Dorastus out of prison, who meruailing at this vnlooked for curtesie, found at his coming to the Kings presence, that which he least doubted of, his fathers Embassadours: who no sooner sawe him, but with great reverence they honored him: and Pandosto embracing Dorastus, set him by him very louingly in a chaire of estate. Dorastus ashamed that his follie
was bewraied, sate a long time as one in a muse, til Pandosto told him the summe of his Fathers embassage, which he had no sooner heard, but he was toucht at the quicke, for the cruel sentence that was pronounced against

5 Fawnia: but neither could his sorrow nor persuasions preuaile, for Pandosto commaunded that Fawnia, Porrus, and Cappio, should bee brought to his presence: who were no sooner come, but Pandosto hauing his former loue turned to a disdainful hate, began to rage against Fawnia in 10 these tearmes.

Thou disdainfull vassal, thou currish kite, assigned by the destinies to base fortune, and yet with an aspiring minde gazing after honor: how durst thou presume, being a beggar, to match with a Prince? By thy alluring lookes 15 to enchant the sonne of a King, to leave his owne countrie to fulfill thy disordinate lusts. O despightfull minde, a proud heart in a beggar is not unlike to a great fire in a smal cottage, which warmeth not the house, but burneth it: assure thy selfe thou shalt die, and thou old doating foole, 20 whose follie hath bene such, as to suffer thy daughter to reach aboue thy fortune: looke for no other neede, but the like punishment. But Cappio, thou which hast betrayed the
King, and hast consented to the unlawful lust of thy Lord and maister, I know not how justly I may plague thee: death is too easie a punishment for thy falsehood, and to liue (if not in extreme miserie) were not to shew thee equitie.

Therefore award that thou shall have thine eyes put out, and continually while thou diest, grinde in a mil like a brute beast. The feare of death brought a sorrowfull silence upon Fawnia and Cannio, but Porrus seeing no hope of life, burst forth into these speeches.

Pandosto, and ye noble Embassadours of Sicilia, seeing without cause I am condemned to die: I am glad I have opportunitie to disburden my conscience before my death: I will tell you as much as I know, and yet no more than is true: whereas I am accused that I have bene a supporter of Fawnias pride, and shee disdained as a wilde begger, so it is, that I am neither Father unto her, nor she daughter unto me.

For so it happened that I being a poore shepheard in Sicilia, living by keeping other mens flockes: one of my sheepe straying downe to the sea side, as I went to seeke her, I saw a little boat driven upon the shoare, wherein I found a babe of sixe daies olde, wrapped in a

10: Embassadours 7 B; Embassadours A
19: other 7 B; others A
mantle of scarlet, having about the necke this chaine: I pittyng the child, and desirous of the treasure, carried it home to my wife, who with great care nursed it vp, and set it to keepe sheepe. Here is the chaine and the Jewels, and this Fawnia is the childe whome I found in the boate, what shee is, or of what parentage I knowe not, but this I am assured that she is none of mine.

Pandosto would scarce suffer him to tell out his tale, but that he enquired the time of the yeere, the manner of the boate, and other circumstaunces, which when he found agreeing to his count, he sodainelie leapt from his seate, and kissed Fawnia, wetting her tender cheeks with his teares, and crying my daughter Fawnia, ah sweete Fawnia, I am thy Father, Fawnia. This sodaine passion of the King draue them all into a maze, especially Fawnia and Dorastus. But when the King had breathed himselfe a while in this newe joy, hee rehearsed before the Embassadours the whole matter, how hee hadde entreated his wife Bellaria for jealousie, and that this was the childe whome hee sent to floate in the seas.

Fawnia was not more joyfull that she had found such a Father, then Dorastus was glad he should get such a wife. The Embassadours rejoyced that their yong prince...
had made such a choice, that those Kingdomes which through enmity had long time bin disseuered, should now through perpetual amitie be united and reconciled. The Citizens and subjects of Bohemia (hearing that the King had found againe his Daughter, which was supposed dead, joyfull that there was an heire apparant to his Kingdome) made Bonfires and showes throughout the Cittie: The Courtiers and Knights appointed Jousts and Turneis, to signifie their willing minde in gratifying the Kings hap.

Eighteene daies being past in these princely sports, Pandosto willing to recompence old Forrus, of a shepheard made him a Knight: which done, providing a sufficient Nauie to receive him and his retinue, accompanied with Dorastus, Fawnia, and the Sicilian Embassadours, he sailed towards Sicilia, where he was most princelie entertained by Egistus: who hearing this comical event, rejoyced greatly at his sonnes good happe, and without delay (to the perpetuall joy of the two yong Louers) celebrated the marriage: which was no sooner ended, but Pandosto (calling to mind how first he betrayed his friend Egistus, how his jealosie was the cause of Bellarias death, that contrarie to the law of nature hee had lusted after his owne Daughter) moued with these desperate thoughts, he fell in a melancholie fit,
and to close vp the Comedie with a Tragical stratageme, hee slewe himselfe, whose death being many daies bewailed of Pauwia, Dorastus, and his deere friendEpistus, Dorastus taking his leve of his father, went with his wife and the 5 dead corps into Bohemia, where after they were sumptuouslie intombbed, Dorastus ended his daies in contented quiet.

FINIS.
COMMENTARY

Latin / adverb, adverbial

Tertullia Felix Muriana, "Truth is the daughter of Time". The Latin version derives from Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticae, xii, 11, 7, and was immortalized by its inclusion in Erasmus's Adagiones, Basileae, 1526, p. 436. Velleius has the Latin form "Veritas filia Temporis" with explanations from 1553 onwards (1954). The history of the motto is studied in detail in an article by P. Gualdi ('Veritas filia Temporis', in Philologus und Geschichte, ed. Altherr and Potthoff, Oxford, 1936) to which I am indebted.

16 Omnes...nutui / See English, pp. 28-29 as well.

P.1, 2 nuturium / nutury, nourishment

2 Antiquario / Antiquarian points out that there was a certain person called Antiquus (or Antiquius) who lived near Antioch, A.D. 200. Mandar (Handbook) has the story "Antiquius, a Post." This seems probably

1 Antida / Latin, feminine, pl., 3rd decem. 2nd cent.

3 Antidi / 2nd cent.

4 antiquarios / antiques

6 still / continually, repeatedly. The sense of "continuance" is of secondary import (p. 6 b).
COMMENTARY

TP,6 sinister / adverse, unfavourable

13 Temporis filia veritas. / 'Truth is the daughter of time'. The Latin version derives from Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticae, xii, 11,7, and was disseminated by its inclusion in Erasmus's Adagiorumbonus, Basileae, 1526, p.436. Tilley has the English form 'Truth is time's daughter' with quotations from 1553 onwards (T580). The history of the motto is studied in detail in an article by F. Saxl ('Veritas Filia Temporis', in Philosophy and History, ed. Klibansky and Paton, Oxford, 1936) to which I am indebted.

16 Omne...dulci. / See Perymedes, pp.xv-xviii.

P.1,2 pauperring / paltry, worthless

2 Aphranius / Applegate points out that there was a comic poet called Afranius (or Aphrinius) who lived long before Trajan. Cooper (Thesaurus) has the entry: 'Aphranius. A Poet.' Greene probably invented this story.

3 Trajan / Roman emperor, A.D. 98-117; born c.A.D.52.

3 doting / foolish

3 aduentured / ventured

4 stil / continually, repeatedly; the sense of 'nevertheless' is not recorded before 1722 (O.E.D. 6 b).
rude / rough, unpolished
homely / unsophisticated, simple, unpolished
excusing...with / i.e. offering as his excuse
he / i.e. Aphranius
fondly / foolishly
straight / immediately
shroud / shelter
shadowe / protection, shelter
with / like
fond / foolish
curious / various shades of meaning are possible; the most appropriate seems to be 'difficult to satisfy, fastidious' (O.E.D. I 2).
travell / labour
George...Cumberland / George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland, 1558-1605. He succeeded to the earldom in 1570. In 1571 he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was in residence till 1574. He took his M.A. in 1576, and is said to have studied also at Oxford. 'In 1588', the year of Pandosto's publication, 'he commanded the Elizabeth Bonaventure, a queen's ship of 600 tons, against the Spanish Armada, and after the decisive action off Gravelines (29 July) carried the news of the victory to the camp
The reports of his gallantry so pleased the queen, that she lent him the Golden Lion, a ship of 500 tons, with which to undertake another expedition to the South Sea.' (D.N.B.)

Though he had inherited a large fortune, he was nearly £1,000 in debt when he died in 1605.

Besides Pandosto, Greene dedicated to him Mourning Garment (1590); neither Dedication suggests that the relationship between them was more than formal. Greene dedicated Penelope's Web (1587) to Cumberland's wife, and two other works to members of the same family: The Mirror of Modesty (1584) to Margaret, wife of Henry Stanley, 4th Earl of Derby, who was Cumberland's half-sister; and Ciceronis Amor (1589) to Ferdinando Stanley, son of Henry and Margaret.

Vertue / probably in a more general sense of 'excellence' or 'accomplishment' than the modern use. The phrase 'increase of honour and vertue' is common in dedications by Greene - cf. e.g. The Mirror of Modesty, Arbasto, Planetonachia and Penelope's Web.

The Rascians...stone / Fascia was a region of southern Bosnia. The story here told of its inhabitants is probably Greene's fabrication. Sir Thomas Browne has nothing resembling it in his long section on the load-stone in Pseudodoxia Epidemica (Works, ed. S. Wilkin,
However, in Philemon Holland's translation of Pliny's *Natural History* (1601, Vol. 2, Sig. Ddd 5v) we read that loadstones 'are very good to be put into those medicines which are prepared for the eyes', so Greene's statement may not be entirely his own invention.

P.2,6-8 *Unicornes...grasse* / cf. *Planctomachia*, 1585, Bodleian Tanner 253(2) copy, Sig. 72: 'Iupiter gluttet with drinking of Nectar, sharpened his stomacke with chewing of Philemons sower Grapes'. In *Pandosto* at least, Greene's statement is probably an elegant variation on the familiar observation that dogs eat grass as an emetic: cf. Bartholomaeus Anglicus, tr. John of Trevisa, *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, 1495, (XVIII, 25, Sig. Bb6); and Lyly, *Euphues*, ed. Clemons and Coll, p.44: 'the dog having surfeited to procure his vomit eateth grass and findeth remedy'.

8 stomacks / appetites

8 crushing / this is the first recorded use in this sense (O.E.D. 5).

9-11 Alexander...Venus / Lyly (Euphues and his England, ed. Bond, II,86) has: 'None must wear Venus in a Tablet, but Alexander...'. In the same work we are told that: 'A Straunger coming into the Capitol of Rome seeing all the Gods to be engraven, some in one stone,
some in an other, at the last he perceived
Vulcan, to be wrought in ivory, Venus to be carved
in jade, which long time beholding with great
delight, at the last he burst out in these words,
neither can this white ivory Vulcan, make thee a
white Smith, neither this fair woman Ieat, make
thee a fair stone...'. Bond notes that the tale
is probably of Lyly's invention. Is it possible
that the two passages may have been at the back
of Greene's mind here?

P.2, 9 crooked / deformed, ugly (applies to Vulcan rather
than to his picture).
10 wonder at / marvel at, admire
10 curious / skilfully, elaborately or beautifully
wrought (O.E.D. II 7).
10 counterfeite / portrait
12 triumphs / perhaps in the specific sense of 'victory
processions', or, more generally, 'great occasions'.
13 fancies / probably 'caprices, whims' (O.E.D. 7).
13 renowned / renowned
15 Syllie / simple, humble
15-16 Syllie...dish / the story of how Philemon and Baucis
entertained Jupiter and Mercury, disguised as mortals,
in their poor cottage after they had been refused
everywhere else in the land is told in Ovid's
Metamorphoses, VIII, 618-724. The well-known story is retold in, e.g. Cooper's Thesaurus (s.v. Baucis). Greene also uses it in Alcida (1617, Sig. B3).

The representation of Aesculapius as a physician and a demigod is traditional (Ovid, Met., XV, etc.); but there is no evidence concerning the absence of jewels in the adornment of his shrine, except perhaps a contrary indication in Zwinger's story (I, 1066) of the theft of gold and silver statues therefrom. Applegate seems, however, to have misunderstood Greene's statement, which surely means 'Not all who honour Esclulapius deck his shrine with jewels'.

Applegate finds no basis for this claim, and points out that it is contradicted on p. 21, 10: 'Delphos is sought to by Princes, not beggars'. Cf. Greene's Ciceronis Amor, 1589, Sig. A2v: 'Apollo yeelded Oracles as well to poore men for their praiers, as to Princes for their presents'.

Allen classes this as 'invented', but 'echites' is defined by O.E.D. as 'a precious stone, dark-green, red, or violet, with fabulous properties, found in India and Persia'.
Maplet (A green Forest, 1567, sig. B6v) says:

"it is in colour Violet like: And there is a pair of them, Male & Female, and be most commonly found both together in the Eagles nest, without the which the Eagle can not bring forth her young: and therefore kepeth them, as most necessarie in this behalfe alwaies in her Nest. These stones bound to a womans bodie, being with child, do hasten child birth. And Iorach saith, that if any man haue these or one of these, and put it vnder that mans meate or trencher that he suspecteth to be in fault of any thing: If that he be guiltie, he shall not be able through this to swallowe downe his meate: If not saith he, he may."

P.2, 20 vertue / power

20-21 giftes...will / cf. Tilley G97: 'A gift is valued by the mind of the giver'; Tilley gives several instances before Greene, and refers back to Erasmus, Adagia, 614c.

20 measured / valued

21 Mison / no source of this story is known. cf. Euphues his Censure (1587, sig. A3): 'Alexander did vouchsafe of Misons rude and unpolished picture of Mars: for that the prince delighted in wars.' Applegate suggests that the name may be derived from
(P.2,21) that of the sculptor, Myron, who is referred to by Cooper (Thesaurus) as 'an excellent caruer'; he was born about 480 B.C.

P.2, 22 Darius / there were several Persian kings of this name, in the sixth to fourth centuries B.C.

P.3, 1 shadowed. / painted or drawn (O.E.D. 8).

3 the triumph of time / cf. TP, 2-3, and Greene's use of 'Temporis filia veritas' as a motto. He may have thought of this as an alternative title for the book.

3 so...as / so...that

3 rudelie / roughly, imperfectly

6 shadowe / protect, screen from blame or punishment (O.E.D. 3b, citing this among other instances).

8-9 They...Phoenix / no authority for this statement has been found: Allen classes it as 'invented'.

9-10 Phydias...Iuory / Phidias was known as a sculptor, though Pliny says 'it is said that even Phidias himself was a painter to begin with' (XXXV, 34) and Lyly calls him 'the first painter' (Euphues and his England, ed. Bond, II, 3). The idea of Vulcan being painted in an ivory chair may well derive from the anecdote in Euphues and his England quoted in my note to p.2,9-11 of Pandosto. The same anecdote is even more likely to have influenced the following passage from Greene's Arbasto (1584, Sig. Flv):
P.2, 9-10) 'Vulcan was carued in white Iuory, yet a Smyth'.

The allusion in Pandosto seems to aim at suggesting a parallel between Greene's seeking protection for his 'imperfect Pamphlet' by dedicating it to a noble patron, and Phidias's seeking to elevate an unworthy subject by painting him in ennobling surroundings.

P.3, 10-11 Caesars...Capitoll / The allusion is probably partly to a story told, as McKerrow points out (Nashe, Works, IV, 105), by Macrobius in Saturnalia, ii,4, 29-30, and repeated by Erasmus in his Apophthegmata. McKerrow notes other 16th century allusions. Greene varies the story, which in Udall's translation of Erasmus runs thus: 'When he / Augustus Caesar / returned to Roome with all pompe and ioylitee from the victorie gotten at Actium, emo\g a greate multitude meetyng hym for to welcome hym home, a certain persone bearyng on his fist a / crowe hauyng been taught to speake these woordes:

All haile Caesar Emperour moste victorious: Augustus beyng muc\e delited with this salutacion, bought the crowe, and gaue sixe thous\de pieces of golde for hym. The partener of hym y had dooen this feacte,
(P.3,10-11) because no porcion of y liberall rewarde had come to his snapshare, did Caesar to weete that y selfsame feloe had yet an other crowe too, whiche he beesought of Caesar that y feloe might bee compelled to bryng before hym. When she was brought, she soyled out plainly suche woordes, as she had lerned, whiche wer these: All haille Antonius moste redoubted coqueror. Augustus beeyng nothyng stiered to angre, onely commaundede the rewarde afore geue to bee equally parted with the feloe that was y promotour of y later crowe. /

Augustus beeyng sebleably hailed or saluted by a popiniaye, commaundede hir to bee bought too. And e meruallyng at y same thyng in a pye, bought hir vp also. This exaiuple would not suffre a certain poore souter /cobler/ to bee in reste, vntill he must take in hande y makyng of a crowe to a like maner salutacion. Who whē he had clene beggered hymself w expenses, would euer now and then thus saie vnto the birde, when it would not saie after hym: bothe our labour and all our cost is lost. Yet in processe of tyme at last by reason of contynuall e beatynge it into y crowe, he made y same euē by strong hande that she should scowe the salutaciō so often recited vnto hir. And whē she had therwith salued
(P.3,10-11) **Augustus** as he passed by, Tushe tushe (q Caesar) we have enough of suche saluters as this at home alreadie: Anon the crowe recorded also the other woordes whiche she had so ofté heard, brought out theim also in this maner, bothe our labour & al our cost is lost. Caesar laughyng hertely therat, cōmanded a greate dele more to be paied for hir thē he had geue for any such bird tofore'. (Erasmus, *Apophthegmes*, tr. Udall, 1564, Sigs. Ilv-I3).

It will be seen that this story does not fully explain Greene's statement, which may also have been influenced by vague memories of the sacred geese which were said to have saved Rome from Gallic conquest by waking Manlius Capitolinus.

P.3,10 *Aue* / Hail!

11 *pearked* / perched

12 *doubting* / fearing

13 *dint* / attack

15 *unlearned* / this may suggest that Greene considered himself superior in learning to his detractors.

Cf. p.1,8.

16 *valure* / may mean 'worthiness, merit' as well as 'valour, courage'.

18 *Sycophants* / calumniators, slanderers (O.E.D. 2).
Phillip...pesant / no authority has been found for this anecdote. Applegate considers it 'almost certainly Greene's invention'. The idea is the same as in a passage in Antony Mundy's dedication of his Zelauto, 1580, Sigs. flv-2: 'When all the braue Gallants and woorthy Gentlemen in Roome, presented vnto the Emperour Jewels and gifts of great value and estimation: a poore Cittizen amongst the all brought a handful of Flowers, and offered them to the Emperour, the which he receiued gratiously and with great affection, and gaue him a great reward.'

mind / intention

toy / trifle

Minerva is referred to here as the goddess of war and wisdom. Applegate says 'the owl certainly is associated traditionally with Minerva, though I have found no specific mention of it.' A close parallel to Greene's idea is in the prologue to Lyly's Campaspe (1584): 'we which stande in awe of reporte, are compelled to sette before our owle Pallas shield, thinking by her vertue to couer the others deformitie.' (Sig. A3; ed. Bond, II,315).
For other associations of Minerva with the owl, see Drayton, *The Owle* (in *Works*, ed. J.W. Hebel, II, 487): "And for my studie (of all other Fowle) The wise Minerva challenged the Owle";


"Minerva's Hernshaw, and her Owle,

Doe both proclaime, thou shalt controle

The course of things!"

See also Carroll, *Animal Conventions*, pp. 28, 31 and 111.

P. 3, 23 *Target* / shield

P. 4, 2 *Countesse your wife* / see p. 2, 1, n. Cumberland had married Margaret, daughter of his guardian, Francis Russell, in 1577. The marriage, which had been arranged in their infancy, was not happy.

P. 5, 1 *HISTORIE* / story

2-19 Among...revenge / This passage is copied with very little alteration from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sigs. Dlv-2

2 Passions / feelings, emotions, sufferings treated as the commonest sense in the work; all other senses fully cross-referenced in Commentary. 7.

3 galleth / harasses, irritates

4 despight / torment; 'evil feeling, especially such as arises from offended pride' (O.E.D. 4).
P.5, 4 infectious / probably in the sense of 'tending or liable to infect or contaminate character, morals, etc.' (O.E.D. 4).

4 sore / sore

sensible / probably in the sense of 'striking, effective' (O.E.D. 5).

perswasions / arguments, inducements

tract / course, passage

(Lealousie...excepted) / the function of the brackets, which are not parenthetic, appears to be to emphasise a key-phrase.

sawed / 'qualified with a mixture of bitterness' (O.E.D. 'sauce', v, 2b).

doubtess / uncertainties or fears

pinching / distressing, tormenting

rase out / eradicate; a common figurative use.

it...suspecteth / O.E.D. records no parallel to this use, which seems to be in the sense of 'it comes to be suspected'. 'it' is not found in the parallel passage in Luppues his Censure, but is present in all early editions of Pandosto.

doubteth / fears or suspects

fired / inflamed, excited (in contrast with 'frozen').

beauey / grievous, oppressive.
P.5, 17 couple / so Euphues his Censure in the otherwise parallel passage. B-L and modern editors follow A, but it seems unlikely that this represents a deliberate alteration by Greene of the original passage.

21 procured / caused

P.6, 5 to / as

5-8 by birth...commendations / cf. Pandosto, p.45,23 - p.46,4; also Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. C3: 'by byrth royall, fayer by nature, and learned by education'.

12 willing / desiring, wishing

15 commons / common people; subjects.

17 triumphs / festivities, celebrations

18 appointing / arranging.

18 Jastes / jousts, tilts.

18 Turneyes / tournaments

19 whether / whither

21 ought / owed (O.E.D. 'ought' v., II 3b).

23 fraught / filled

P.7, 1 submissee / submissive (O.E.D. 1b, first recorded in this use, 1586).

2 magnifical / royally liberal, munificent (O.E.D., first recorded 1586 in The French Academie).

3 gratifie / reward, requite
by the space of / for, during (O.E.D. 'by', III, 20).

nursed vp / brought up with care; first recorded in this sense in Shakespeare's Measure for Measure (O.E.D. 14).

envious of / vexed or discontented at

successe / fortune

provided / prepared, fitted out

savled...Bohemia / romantic geography. For a summary of the discussion aroused by this phrase and its relation to The Winter's Tale, see the New Variorum edition of that play, pp.139-141.

espving...lovingly / the syntax is odd. This is probably the result of careless writing: Greene cram a remarkable amount of action into a single sentence. It is possible that we should read 'and embraced' (1.22).

saluted / greeted

deuising / conversing, talking (O.E.D. 14b).

where / i.e. in the city.

by the meanes of /by the instrumentality of (O.E.D. 'mean' sb. 2 II 14f).

showes / spectacles, pageants.

in such sort / in such a manner.

cheare / fare

vsed / treated
in her time / i.e. in her day, at that period.

flower / finest example.

curtesie) / E-D complete the parenthesis and omit the comma found in A.

bewraied / revealed.

affected / favorably inclined

mislike / displease

affections / various shades of meaning are possible, such as 'emotions' (O.E.D. II, 2); 'dispositions' (O.E.D. II, 4) or 'kind feelings' (O.E.D. II 6b).

deuisas / familiar conversation (O.E.D. 5).

doubtfull / apprehensive.

brauerie / besides 'valour', may mean 'splendour' or 'fine clothes'.

Love...Lawes / cf. Tilley, L508: 'Love is lawless'.

it...burning / cf. Tilley F278: 'Put not fire to tow (flax)'.

woman...love / cf. Tilley W681: 'All women may be won'.

where...force / cf. Tilley, L549: 'When love puts in friendship is gone'.

fancy / amorous inclination, love (O.E.D. 8b).

smoothering / smouldering (O.E.D. 9b, first recorded 1579; O.E.D. cites this as its second instance.)
P.10, 1 stomach / seat of emotion (O.E.D. 6).

1 secret / inward (O.E.D. A1f)

2 which, / insertion of a comma seems necessary for the modern reader. It is found in I-L.

4 measure / appraise, consider (cf. O.E.D. 6).

5 misconstrue of / O.E.D. (1b) cites this and only one other use (in 1581) of the intransitive form. Greene uses it also in Perymedes (p.33,16-17).

6 disordinate / inordinate.

7 narrowly / closely

11 seely / 'deserving of compassion' (O.E.D. A1), or 'foolish' (O.E.D. A5).

14 lowing / lowing, frowning

15-16 cast...Moone / cf. Tilley, M1114: 'He casts beyond the moon.' Defined by Tilley as 'indulge in wild conjectures', and by O.E.D. ('moon', 3b) as 'go to extravagant lengths'. The sense here is closer to Tilley's definition; perhaps 'rack her brains' would be an appropriate paraphrase.

17 should offend / might have offended.

20 dumps / abstraction of mind or low spirits (not bearing the modern jocular application).

21 charged / burdened
P.10,22 - P.11,1 entered... play / 'tables' is a backgammon board (O.E.D. 'table', I 4b) or the separate halves of it. A 'point' is 'one of the twelve tapered divisions on each "table" of a backgammon board' (O.E.D. VI B3g, giving this as its first instance). In the game, the 'men' proceed from one corner of the board to the diagonally opposite corner by way of the numbered 'points', the moves being governed by the throw of dice. If one of the 'men' were made to enter a wrong point it would gain an unfair advantage: to 'play...false play'. (See Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, 1850, pp.319-322). It should be noted that in Greene's phrase 'enter' is intransitive: i.e. Egistus is seen as one of the 'men' in the game, not as the player. The metaphor has, of course, sexual overtones.

P.11,3 shape / first recorded in the sense of 'assumed appearance, guise, disguise' in Shakespeare's Richard III (1594) II, i 27 (O.E.D. 7).

deuising / contriving, plotting

put away / obviously means 'kill': not recorded in this sense by O.E.D., though it could be considered an ironic use in the sense of 'get rid of' (V, 38b), and is related to the dialectal use 'to bury', first recorded in 1896 (V, 38f).

concluded / decided
humour / mood, state of mind, temperament.

brake / made known.

revenues / income (O.E.D. 3).

cash / custom's or convention's (cf. O.E.D. 7-9).

this passage is adapted from More's Utopia, 1587, Sig. D3.

determinate / determined upon, intended (O.E.D. 4, first recorded in 1536, but very close in meaning to O.E.D. 3).

mischief / evil deed.

unnatural / revenge / Greene repeats these sentiments at p.23, 21-23 and p.34, 19-20.

before his face / cf. O.E.D., 'face' I,3,c: 'To (a person's) face, openly in his sight or hearing (implying frankness, effrontery or indecorum).'

take vp / 'rebuke, reprove, reprimand sharply or severely' (O.E.D. 'take' XII, 90 o).

strive...stream / cf. Tilley, S927: 'It is hard to strive against the stream.'

mistrusted / suspected (O.E.D. 4, giving this as its only example of this sense).

sop of the same sauce / the same kind of usage (O.E.D. 'sauce' 3a). Cf. Tilley, S99: 'to be served with the same sauce.'
P. 12, 23 secret / secluded from observation, private, alone.

P. 13, 2-3 treason...all / cf. Tilley, K64: 'A king loves the treason but hates the traitor'. In Greene, the expression presumably means that though many people might approve the results of treason, yet all hate the man who commits it.

4-7 thou...obedience / I take these lines to mean: 'as a king's servant, you must obey commands, even against law and your conscience; it is not good to take up arms against a tyrant; but neither is it good to gratify an unjust king by obeying him.'

P. 13, 8-9 and P. 13, 16 Folly...payne; a pound...then / these passages are adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. D3v.

8 Folly...gold / Cf. Tilley, P541: 'Fools refuse favours' (cites only one instance, of 1659).

8 refuseth / so Euphues his Censure in the parallel passage. All early editions of Pandosto read as B, but it seems unlikely that this represents a deliberate alteration by Greene in copying from the earlier work.

9 counsel / prudence (O.E.D. I 3).

10 stranger, / the comma may have been inserted inadvertently.
P.13,13 **a pound...lead** / cf. p.84,15-16: 'a dramme of faith weigheth downe a tunne of gold.' The two expressions seem like variations on a proverb, but I have not been able to trace their origin.

13-14 **great...Gods** / cf. Perimedes, p.60,13,n.

14 **meane** / low-ranking or poor

16 **lighter** / of less value

16 **report** / reputation

17 **so** / so long as, provided that

17 **Dignitie** / probably in the sense of 'high position'.

18 **posteritie** / descendants

19-20 **where Eagles...steale** / behind this passage lies the idea of the hierarchy of beings. The presence of the eagle and lion, kings of their species, protects creatures lower in the hierarchy.

19 **pray** / prey.

22 **lift at** / rise in opposition to (O,B,D. IVb).

P.14,1-6 **conscience...remorse** / this passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. D3v. (This parallel is noted by G.J. Vincent, 'Further Repetitions in the Works of Robert Greene', P.Q., Jan. 1939, p.76).

1 **conscience...diteth** / cf. Tilley, C606: 'A guilty conscience feels continual fear'.

1 **but** / seems to mean 'and moreover'; cf. O,B,D.

III, 25. Greene's choice of word was probably governed by the false effect of antithesis that it gives.
P.14, 2-3 that...hot / no authority for this passage has been found. *O.E.D.* defines 'galactite' as 'a precious stone of a white colour', first recorded in 1591. It is mentioned in Maplet's *A greene forest* (1567), but not as having this property.

3-4 Flesh...sweete / no authority for this statement has been found. Aegeum = Aegean. Euphues his Censure, in the parallel passage, reads 'Egenun'.

4-5 hearbe...groweth / no authority for this statement has been found; Allen classes it as 'invented'.

'tragion' is said by *O.E.D.* to be 'a name given by the Greeks to some strong-smelling plant or plants identified by 16th century herbalists with *Dictamus albus*...and *Chenopodium vulvaria*'. It is mentioned by Pliny and in Maplet's *A greene forest*, etc. (see *O.E.D.*). 'Aspis' is the asp, 'a small, venomous hooded serpent, found in Egypt and Lybia' (*O.E.D.* 1).

6 tyed to / seems to mean 'subject to' or 'bound to feel'. The closest parallel recorded by *O.E.D.* (5) is from Randle Holme's *The Academy of Armory*, 1688: 'The White Friers...were tyed to Fasting, Silence and Canonical hours.'

6-7 Preferre...riches / cf. *Tilley*, C629: 'Contentment is great riches.'

9 enjoy / experience (cf. *O.E.D.* 4 7).
hauing...last / this passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, sig. D4.

12 spotted / stained, blemished.

12 combered / distressed, troubled (O.E.D. 'cumber', 2).

16 devise / (Pandosto's) plot.

18 Eristus / the hyphen in B indicates that in A the word was split, at the end of a line or page, and that the compositor followed his copy exactly, although in B the whole word is printed within a line.

18 breeke with him of / make known to him.

P.15, 1 counsell, / confidence, or plan

3 sinister / malicious, evil.

5-6 trie...but / prove...merely.

8 credit / reputation, honour.

11 shadow / conceal (O.E.D. 6), with the subsidiary sense of 'paint' (O.E.D. 8).

11 craft / cunning.

16 rested / remained.

16 his / probably the absolute possessive pronoun: but it is possible that a noun such as 'friend' has dropped out.

19 compacted / formed or planned by compact (O.E.D., recording this as the first use).

21 dally / trifle, delay, not take seriously.

21-22 with...death / cf. Tilley, S1028: 'Like a swan, he sings before his death'.

12 This passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, sig. D4.

11 The hyphen in B indicates that in A the word was split, at the end of a line or page, and that the compositor followed his copy exactly, although in B the whole word is printed within a line.

3 Sinister / malicious, evil.

5-6 Trye...but / prove...merely.

8 Credit / reputation, honour.

11 Shadow / conceal (O.E.D. 6), with the subsidiary sense of 'paint' (O.E.D. 8).

16 Craft / cunning.

16 His / probably the absolute possessive pronoun: but it is possible that a noun such as 'friend' has dropped out.

19 Compacted / formed or planned by compact (O.E.D., recording this as the first use).

21 Dally / trifle, delay, not take seriously.

21-22 With...death / cf. Tilley, S1028: 'Like a swan, he sings before his death'.
P. 15, 22 against / close to (O.E.D. VI, 17, quoting inter alia Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 1.1356: 'The white swan Agens his deth be-gynneth for to synge.').

P. 16, 4 premises / previous statements.


7 practise / plot.

7 pretended / intended, purposed.

9-10 in love...respect. / seems related to the proverb 'All is lawful in love and war': Tilley Al39, first recorded c.1623.

11 by...destroy / an elliptical construction. Greene seems to mean: 'as a result of his Egestus's death, he Pandosto would be able to destroy...'.

13 weighed / considered.

P. 16, 16 - P. 17, 16 Franion...Sycilia / cf. the following passage from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. D4 (distinctions of fount in the original are not indicated; phrases paralleled in Pandosto are underlined): 'least delay might breede daunger, and the grasse bee cutt from vnder theyr feete, they severally setteld them selues to their secret indeuours, for Vortymis who was skilfull in the depth and daungres of the Hauens, Ports, and Creekes about Ithaca, provided a barke and layed
(P.16,16 - P.17,16) it ready as soone as winde and weather
woulde permit to make way, for hee had warped it
downe into the mayne, and let hir ride at Anker:
And Moedyna had gathered together a masse of
Treasure, all hir rich and costly Iewells, yea,
whatsoever was any thing pretious in the whole
Pallace, which by a man of hirs who only she made
priuie to this practise, was conveyed into the ship:
Fortune willing vnder the suppose of their felicitie to
hide the very substance of their myserie, brought the
wind about so faire for Same to Vortymis givin
the Queene intelligence, passing out at a Postern gate
they went downe to the shoare, where the Maryners ready
with a Cockboate to set them aboarde boysed sayles, and
singly into the mayne, bad farewell to Ithaca.'

P.16,22 Fortune...blind / cf. Tilley, F604: 'Fortune is blind',
citing this as the first example.

P.17, 8 suite / 'prosecution of a cause' (O.E.D. II,8) - i.e.
his suit to Frанию to poison Egistus.

8-9 delay...daunger / cf. Tilley, B195: 'Delay breeds
danger'.

9-10 grasse...feete / cf. Tilley, G19: 'to cut the
grass from under your feet.'

18 flouting / Floating (A's spelling, not recorded by
O.E.D., may be the result of a misprint).
pretence / intention.

means / Grosart comments: 'A curious use of it for "the reason of the means employed"'.

straight / close (O.E.D. 'strait', I 2b).

unto...message / the construction is elliptical; it seems to mean 'when they, in tears, had given her the message...'.

censure / judgement.

her...case / cf. Tilley, C597: 'A clear conscience laughs at false accusations'.

suppressed / subdued, rendered inactive', overcome by.

wrecke / wreak.

incestuous / a loose use of the word, meaning not much more than 'adulterous' (O.E.D. 1b, first similar recorded use, 1632), or 'immoral'. Greene uses it in a sense not recorded in O.E.D. in Planetomachia, 1585, Bodleian Tanner 253(2) copy, Sig. A3: 'Neither doe I thinke that Pasiphae fell in louse with a Bull, and by the meanes of Dedalus obtained her incestuous pleasure'.

blazed / published, made known.

message / departure.

that both / both that.
P.19, 15 treacherie of Egestus / 'of' is first found in E; E to L and modern editors follow.

16 curst...hornes / cf. Tilley, C751: 'A curst cow has short horns', i.e. 'wicked men often have not the means to carry out their designs'.

16 curst / savage, vicious.

18 enmie / hatred, enmity.

19 Steele / i.e. a steel weapon, a sword.

22 serve / presumably means 'arise' or 'exist', though O.E.D. affords no parallel; perhaps used by analogy with the phrase 'occasion will serve'.

22 he was married / D is obviously inaccurate. D to L and modern editions read 'he married the'. 'was' is inserted here in the belief that the compositor of B is more likely to have omitted 'was' than to have inserted 'to'.

P.20, 1 put up / pocket, submit to, endure.

6 Remaining / i.e. Pandosto remaining...

9 affection / the sense of 'passion' or 'lust' (O.E.D. II 3) seems to be uppermost.

10 answer / in the legal sense of 'a reply made to a charge, a defence' (O.E.D. 1).

15-16 make...neede / cf. Tilley, V73: 'make a virtue of necessity'.

P.21, 2 bridled / restrained; made her powerless to
(P.21,2) harm you; i.e. 'if you had been poor, fortune
could have done little to harm you, whereas now
that you are in high estate, your fall may be the
greater'.

P.21, 4 means / unambitious, moderate.

5 low for / C-L read as B; all modern editors emend.

7-8 high...wind / cf. Tilley, C208: 'High cedars fall
when low shrubs remain'. (Tilley first records
c.1592).

7 brushed / struck violently, bruised, smashed (O.E.D.,l).

10 Delphos... Bond (Lyly, Works, II,271) says: 'The
mistake "Delphos" for "Delphi", borrowed by Shakes-
peare in Winter's Tale from Greene's Pandosto, is
perhaps original in Midas, V,i and iii...'. However,
Cooper (Thesaurus) gives both forms; and Sugden
(Topographical Dictionary to the Works of Shakespeare
and his Fellow Dramatists, Manchester University
Press, 1925) finds that 'Delphos' is 'the usual
Elizabethan name for Delphi, taken from the
accusative plural of the Latin.' At p.29,2, Greene
mistakenly calls it an 'Isle' in which he is
followed by Shakespeare. He may have been confusing
it with the isle of Delos, sacred to Apollo, whose
birthplace it was said to be.

10 Delphos... beggars / cf. p.2,17-18,n.
16 despite, / spite, ill-will, contemptuous treatment.
17 patience...Fortune / cf. Tilley, P107: 'Patience is a plaster for all sores'.
19 Report / rumour; reputation.
19-20 Report...feathers / seems to mean 'a bad reputation circulates quickly'.
20-21 Envy...trumpet / envy (or 'dislike') often causes rumours to circulate.
21-22 thy suspected... earth / Grosart compares Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, III,ii,80-1. 'The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones'. cf. Tilley P619: 'Ten good turns lie dead and one ill deed report abroad does spread.'

P.22, 4 bawdry / expressions, (this) manner of speaking (O.E.D. IV, l4).
6 credite / credence.
7-8 action...plea / for the legal terminology, cf. Shakespeare, Sonnet 65:
'How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea,
Whose action is no stronger than a flower'.
9 report...tongue / Tilley, P84.
12 pincheth / confines.
17 passions / sufferings or passionate outbursts.
P.22, 20 **certified** / informed, assured.

20 **effect** / appears to be used in the sense of 'purport, drift' (O.E.D. 2b).

P.23, 1-2 **was withal** / Collier, Hazlitt and Thomas all print 'was [big] withal...', but the sense is satisfactory without an interpolation. Q-L read as B.

16 **appeach** / accuse

18 **extremity** / extreme severity or rigour.

18-19 **more...rigor** / cf. Tilley, P371: 'It is better to pity than revenge' (first recorded by Tilley in 1616).

18 **of / for**

19 **rigor / harshness**

21-23 **unnaturall...revenge** / cf. p.11,15-17.

23 **scapes / escapes.** The construction is forced; we have to understand 'he who sheds innocent blood'.

P.24, 7 **deuise / plan**

9 **cock-boate / small ship's-boat**

15 **rigorous / harsh**

16 **sound / swoon**

20 **tearme / end**

P.25, 2 **pay...debtes / expiate...sins.**

3 **gastly / terrible**
P.25, 4 fortune? When / the breaking of a sentence by a question-mark followed by a capital letter occurs also at p.61,2-4 and p.88,14, so cannot be regarded as an irregularity in this text.

5 spighted / harmed
15 surge / toss on the waves (O.E.D. 1).
15 gasful / dreadful, terrible.
17 vital spirits / substances or fluids necessary to life: 16th century physiological terminology. See O.E.D. 'spirit' 1b.
18 suppressed / brought low; weighed down (O.E.D. 6, quoting this among other illustrations).
19 sotted / besotted, stupefied.
22 perplexitie / trouble, distress.

P.26, 2 other / any other thing (O.E.D. B7). D-L read 'rudder' - surely a sophistication. Thomas follows D, while recording A's reading.
9 as / so far as
10 trimmed / prepared, fitted out.
11 haled / drew
11 mayne Sea / high sea
21 objected / brought as a charge.

P.27, 10 glue in / give
12 for / as for; cf. 1.15.
12 cre-dite / repute
P.27, 18 stale / an odd use; perhaps it means 'stale's':
cf. O.E.D. sb, 4: 'used as a term of contempt for
an unchaste woman'. O.E.D. does not record an
adjectival use in this sense. Grosart suggests
'decoying, beguiling (as a "stale" or decoy)'.

18 countenance / various meanings are possible:
'bearing' (O.E.D. 1); 'appearance' (O.E.D. 2);
'face' (O.E.D. 3); 'confidence of mien' (O.E.D. 6).

18 stand...coyne / I take this unusual phrase to mean
'have no power', 'be of no avail'; cf. O.E.D. 'stand',
71f, and Pandosto, p.28,18,n. Straining after
alliteration seems to be the cause of the difficulty
in this line, which may perhaps be paraphrased:
'her whorish assumption of innocence should be
of no avail'.

P.28, 8-9 Prince...peeres) / D is the first edition in which
the brackets are rearranged. All later and modern
editions follow, all but Thomas omitting the comma
after 'peeres'.

9 Prince / Queen (O.E.D. I 1b; usually applied to a
queen in her own right).

16 whist / silent

18 stand for / serve in lieu of

P.28,21-2 that...that / the repetition may be the result of
carelessness on Greene's part. The position of the
(P.28,21-2) words on the page in A makes it unlikely that the second 'that' is the result of compositorial 'eyeslip'.

P.29, 2 *Isle of Delphos* / see p.21,10,n.

5 **essence** / nature, character.

12 *meane season* / meantime

14 **carefull** / solicitous, anxious

16 **that** / i.e. the fate of her baby.

20 **in one song** / in the same state (cf. O.E.D. *song* 4b). Cf. *Tilley*, 8638: 'To sing the same (one) song'.

22 **indifferent** / Grosart suggests 'impartial, un-prejudiced', but how could the men be impartial 'in the Queenes behalfe'? Pandosto at this point in the story would hardly choose men prejudiced in the Queen's favour. The passage makes best sense if the phrase 'in the Queenes behalfe' is taken to modify 'chose out'; it would then mean: 'Pandosto chose on behalf of the Queen six of his nobles who, he knew, were hardly unprejudiced': i.e. who were prejudiced in his favour: cf. 11.1-2. It is even possible that the phrase 'in the Queenes behalfe' has been accidentally misplaced, and that it should come after 'chose out'.
P.30, 2 custome / way of life; customs.

16 Suspition...proved / Tilley, S1019.

16 vnequall / unfair, unjust (O.E.D. 1b, citing this as its first instance of the word in this sense).

19 live / D-L read 'die' (or 'dye'). All modern editors except Winny (whose copy-text is D) read 'live'. There is no reason to question A's reading; it is noted here because the fact that Shakespeare in The Winter's Tale (III, ii, 136) has 'the king shall live without an heir' is taken as proof that he used one of the pre-1607 editions. It should be noted that Furness's note in the New Variorum edition (1898) gives an entirely false impression; he was misled by Collier, who is wrong in stating 'the edition of Pandosto of 1588 reads..."the King shall die without an heir."' Collier's edition reads, correctly, 'live'.

P.31, 9 triumph / pomp.

19 honesty / reputation, good name (O.E.D. I 1c).

P.32, 12 stain / eclipse, overcome, outweigh.

12 spiritful / the obvious correction is found in D-L and all modern editions except Grosart's.

13 approach / cast imputation upon (O.E.D. 3).

P.33, 4 rehearsed / related, described.
P.33, 11 witless / unreasonable, senseless.

12 false / falsely (O.E.D. B).

18 practised / brought about.

P.34, 1 with / A reads 'with'; B makes a false attempt at correction with 'which'; C follows B; D has the obviously correct reading found also in all later and modern editions.

3 presently / instantly

5 obey / obliged

6 by the space of / for

8 diversely / in various ways (used mainly for the alliteration).

12 discourse / onward course, process of events (O.E.D. I, cites this passage among others).

12 daunted / dazed (O.E.D. 5).

13 shadowes / emaciated, feeble people (O.E.D. II 6f, citing this as its first example).

17 what...conscience? / cf. Tilley, C601: 'Conscience is a thousand witnesses'.

19-20 Unnatural...revenge / cf. p.11,15-17 and p.23,21-23.

P.35, 8 seeing / helpless, defenceless (O.E.D. A 1b).

11 sackles / innocent

15 consisted on / 'had its existence based upon, or depending on' (O.E.D. 4b, citing this as its first example).
P.35, 20-21 things...corrosive / cf. Tilley, C83: 'Care is no cure'; and Shakespeare, I Henry VI, III,iii, 3: 'Care is no cure, but rather corrosive, for things that are not to be remedied'.

21 corrosive / grief, annoyance (O.E.D. 'corrosive', B 3).

P.36, 10 doome / judgement

18 passions / see p.22,17.

19 discourse / cf. p.34,12,n.

P.37,5-7 Fortune...cheekes / an allusion to the favourable and unfavourable aspects of Fortune: cf. Planetary-machina, 1585, Bodleian Tanner 253(2) copy, Sig. D3v, first series: 'Cassius had a dimple in his cheeke when he had a dagger in his hande'.

6 wanton / capricious.

9 puffing / blowing in puffs; here used in a stronger sense than is now current; first recorded in this sense by O.E.D. in 1618 ('puffing', ppl. a., 1).

10 dally ...'act sportively' (O.E.D. 2) seems the least inappropriate recorded sense.

10 mercenary / hired; serving for wages or hire (O.E.D. A2; first recorded in 1589).

13 couert / place giving shelter to animals, e.g. thicket (O.E.D. 3).

16 substaunce / possessions, wealth.
P. 37, 18 sea-luy / the exact nature (if any) of this plant has not been determined. See O.E.D., 'ivy' 2 and 'sea' III, 23f.

P. 38, 11 wrythed / twisted about.

13 sinister / dishonest, underhand, unfortunate.

14 seely / see p. 35, 8.

16 hardly / harshly, cruelly

21 ability / pecuniary power (O.E.D. 4).

P. 39, 8 though / even if

8 simplicity / straightforwardness; freedom from duplicity.

9 feared / so all the early editions. Collier, however, reads 'scared' (an easy misreading of the black letter type) and is followed by Hazlitt. Thomas oddly and wrongly records 'scared' as the reading of D, though he does not adopt it.

10 Dilemma / first recorded in popular use in 1590 (O.E.D. 2).

17 carriage / burden, load.

21 wanton / ungoverned, lascivious

21 abroad / out of his own house (O.E.D. 3).

P. 40, 1 crow / exult loudly, swagger (O.E.D. 3, citing this passage).

1 goodman / husband
most maister / ruler, commander, master (O.E.D. 'most', A le).

most...breechles / cf. Tilley, M727: 'Most master wears no breech' and Shakespeare, 2 Henry VI, I,iii, 149: 'Though in this place most master wear no breeches'.

make...trumps / make physical force decide the matter - punning on the terms in card games. cf. Tilley, C453: 'Clubs are trump', where this is cited as the first instance.

maiestie / stateliness (used sarcastically, O.E.D. 4c, recording this as the only instance).

mace / 'sceptre' (O.E.D. 2), continuing the sarcastic image of royalty begun with 'maiestie'.

non such / no such (O.E.D. 'such', 27c).

something / rather (O.E.D. B 2c, citing this as its first example of the word in this sense qualifying an adverb of manner).

gossipes / friends

profit...doore / cf. Tilley, H207: 'It is good to have a hatch before the door'.

hatch / small gate or wicket. 'to have a hatch before the door': 'to keep silence' (O.E.D. 1b).

lay vp / put away in a place for safety (O.E.D. VIII, 60).
6 **clenly** / an unusual use of the word, meaning perhaps 'wholesomely' (cf. *O.E.D.* a) or 'amply' (cf. *O.E.D.* b).

7 **jolly** / lively, pretty or fine.

21 **and honoured** / it is possible that the original version represents what Greene actually wrote, either through carelessness or without feeling it to be odd: Abbott (382) says: 'The Elizabethan authors objected to scarcely any ellipsis, provided the deficiency could be easily supplied from the context;'

and cf. *Pandosto*, p.7,21-22, n. B-D read as A; E makes the alteration adopted here, and is followed in all other editions before 1640. Winny suggests 'Fawnia who thought...' (1.19).

P.42, 2 **charge** / pecuniary burden (*O.E.D.* II 10).

6 **clenly** / a vague word; 'neatly' or 'fairly' could be appropriate here.

7 **witte** / intelligence.

18 **but humbled** / for this type of ellipsis of the nominative pronoun, see Abbott, 399.

22 **painfull** / painstaking

P.43, 1 **bower's** / boughs

2 **gallantly** / splendidly, finely.
Flora / the Roman goddess of flowers and spring.

checke...mate / a figurative use (common in Greene) of the terms in the game of chess.

layd her traine / probably a figurative use of 'train' in the sense of 'a line of gunpowder' (O.E.D. III 13).

measured / an odd usage, perhaps in the sense of 'judged'. The phrase seems to mean 'actions done at the right time'.

Thou...dignities / this passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sigs. Fr-4v.

white...grave / Cf. Tilley, H31: 'Gray hairs are death's blossoms' (quotes Pandosto as the former of two uses). Hazlitt notes: 'Percy, in his Reliques, 11,177, ed. 1812, quotes the following as part of an old song on the story of the Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green:

'His reverend lockes in comelye curles did waxe,
And on his aged temples grewe the blossomes of the grave'.

colour / Euphues his Censure in the parallel passage reads 'coullers'. By modern grammatical standards this is preferable, as it maintains concord with the verb in the preceding clause. However, in Greene's rewriting the singular form may have been used by
attraction to 'fruite', so Pandosto's reading may stand.

10-11 leave by death / 'by' may mean 'because of' (O.E.D. 36). The parallel passage in Euphues his Censure reads 'my Crowne I must leave appointed so by fate'; the absence of 'appointed so' in Pandosto may be accidental, though it could also be the result of a deliberate change for stylistic reasons.

17-19 to die...Chamber / cf. Periplus, p. 71, 21 - p. 72, 1: 'It is for youth...not to dallye in the chamber with Paris, but to march in the field with Hector'. In view of the association of Mars and Venus, the choice of names in Pandosto is not happy.

18 dally / sport, flirt

21 straiter / stricter (O.E.D. 'strait' III8).

P. 45, 1 desnight / injury, contempt

2 so...so / therefore (O.E.D. II 10)...provided that (O.E.D. V 28).

3-6 may...hate / I take this to mean: 'If you decide whom I ought to love, I shall love Her even if to do so is most painful to me, rather than incur the charge of disobedience by refusing'.

7 marke / target. Cf. Nashe, Terrors of the Night, in Works, ed. McKerrow, I, 355, 17-19: 'as an arrow...is
(P.45, 7) sent forth manie times with such force, that it flyeth farre beyond the mark'. Greene's metaphor appears loosely to mean that Dorastus's aims did not coincide with his father's intentions for him.

10 cynical / churlish, misanthropic (O.E.D.¹'s first recorded use of the word).

11 passion / see p.22,17.

11 prone / the meaning is uncertain. E and all later editions before 1640 read 'proud', for which 'prone' could easily have been misread in the secretary hand. However, 'prone' could mean 'eager' (O.E.D. 7), and the sense may be 'over-ambitious' (cf. 11.11-13, 'What...thee'). Alternatively, and oppositely, it may in a figurative sense mean 'inert' or 'passive', though no truly parallel usage is recorded in O.E.D.

11 frowardnesse / perversity

15-16 Time...recalled / cf. Tilley, T332: 'Time past we cannot recall'.

17 dead / perhaps 'deadly' (O.E.D. 9) or 'ineffectual' (O.E.D. 17).

20 conceits / thoughts or fancies

20 amours / love (O.E.D. 2).

20-22 Vulcan...fruit / an allusion to Mars's adultery with Venus, Vulcan's wife.
P.45,23 - P.46,4 faire...force / cf. p.6,5-8 and n.
P.46, 6 looking / awaiting the time (O.E.D. I 3c).
8 shooke him vp / rated soundly (O.E.D. 'shake' III, 21f).
9-10 tree...dewe / no source for this statement has been found. 'Alpya' is not recorded in O.E.D. In Lyly's Euphues and his England (ed. Clemens and Croll p.287) we read of 'A strange tree...called Alpina, which bringeth forth the fairest blossoms of all trees', on which the editors say: 'This may be one of the cases in which Lyly makes a name from the name of the place where the thing named is found. But the source of his statement is not known'. Allen classes Greene's statement as 'invented'.
13 otherwise;/ for the use of a semi-colon to mark interrupted speech, see Simpson, Shakespearian Punctuation, pp.60-62.
16 passion / feeling, love (O.E.D. 8, first recorded in Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus 1588, II,i,36).
17-18 fortune...feathers / fortune changes with time; cf. p.21,19-20 and n.
P.47, 1 mistres...feast / the feast is presumably a sheep-shearing feast such as those held in England in Greene's time. Strutt (Sports and Pastimes, 1850,
(P.47, 1) pp.363-4; first pub. 1801) writes: 'There are two feasts annually held among the farmers of this country...the first is the sheep-shearing...celebrated in ancient times with feasting and variety of rustic pastimes...The particular manner in which the sheep-shearing was celebrated in old time is not recorded.' However, a good deal can be deduced about it from The Winter's Tale, IV,iii-iv. In Greene's Menaphon, Samela is made mistress of the feast: 'her welcome was great of all the companie, & for that she was a stranger they graced her to make her the mistres of the Feast' (1589, Sig. Eliv).

6 at / of
9 store / abundance
11-12 fearing...Diana / a reference to the common story that Actaeon saw Diana bathing, was turned by her into a stag and was then torn to pieces by his own hounds; told by Ovid, Metamorphoses, III,155ff.
23 counterfeit / an unusual use of the word; the most appropriate sense recorded by O.E.D. seems to be 'likeness, portrait' (C3). Perhaps 'mask' would best convey Greene's meaning.
23 darken / destroy the clearness of (O.E.D. 8).
139

P.48, 2 shadowed / perhaps 'concealed' (O.E.D. 6) or a figurative use of O.E.D. 5: 'to intercept or dim the light of (the sun or other luminary)'.

4 at discouert / off his guard

7 contemned / despised

9 fixed / given constancy to

11-15 cursing...inchaunted / this passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. C#. Another version of the passage occurs in Perymedes, p.32,2-8.

13 passionat / of changeful mood (O.E.D. 3, first recorded 1589) or affected with the passion of love (O.E.D., first recorded 1589 in Greene's Menaphon).

14 toies / idle fancies

22 slippe...shoos / cf. Tilley, S380: 'to be over shoes'. O.E.D. ('shoes' 2e) defines as 'deeply immersed or sunk (in something)'. Cf. Greene, Menaphon, 1589, Sig. Bly: 'the countrey maides themselues fel in loue with this faire Nimph, and could not blame Menaphon for being ouer the shoes with such a beautifull creature'.

P.49, 2 casting / considering

6 vnacquainted / unfamiliar, strange
P.49, 8-9 with...earc / cf. Tilley, F394: 'to go away with a flea in his ear'. Used here in the sense of 'anything that surprises or alarms, matter for disquietude or agitation of spirit' (O.E.D. 'flea', 4b).

9 faavour / perhaps 'goodwill' (O.E.D. 1), 'beauty' or 'charm' (O.E.D. 8) or simply 'face' (O.E.D. 9b).

P.49,11 - P.50,3 felt...tearmes / this passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sigs. C4-C4v.
Another adaptation of the same passage occurs in Pervyzedes, p.32,15 - p.33,14.

P.49, 13 frantick / probably in the sense of 'extremely foolish' (cf. O.E.D. A2).

14 affection / probably in the sense either 'feeling as opposed to reason' (O.E.D. II 3) or 'love' (O.E.D. II 6).

21 dallied / loitered, delayed.

P.49,23 - P.50,1 maugre...face / in spite of his resistance, notwithstanding all he could do (O.E.D. 'maugre' B2).

P.50, 3 passionate / impassioned (O.E.D. 2b, first recorded in 1581).

P.50,9 - P.51,3 O...heart / this passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sigs. C4v-D1. A version of the first part of the passage (up to 'Law', 1.12) is also to be found in Planetomachia, Bodleian Library
(P.50,9 - P.51,3) copy Tanner 253(2), Sig. Chv, 1st series.

P.50,11 without...Law / cf. Tilley, L508: 'Love is lawless'.

See also p.9,16.

13 blaze / describe, celebrate (D.E.D. 4a).

P.50,16 - P.51,17 Blush...foes / Another version of this 'passion', which in Pandosto seems to derive from Euphues his Censure, is to be found in Perymedes, p.33,25 - p.34,15.

P.50,17-18 thoughts...discredit / Euphues his Censure, in the corresponding passage, reads: 'thy thoughts cannot be conceived without secret shame, nor thy affections uttered without open discredit'. This distinction is a true one, for which Pandosto substitutes a weak antithesis. However, the different position of 'uttered' in Pandosto suggests that Greene was making a deliberate alteration.

17 uttered / probably 'disclosed, made manifest, divulged' (D.E.D. 7) rather than simply 'given expression to' (D.E.D. 6).

P.51, 4-5 he...winds / no source for this statement is known.

Cf. however, Tilley, W431, 'to fight against the wind'. Greene may be ornamenting the proverbial expression so as to give it an air of significant fact. Cf. Alcidia, 1617, Sig. C3: 'fight not with the Fascians against the wind...seeke not with them of Scyros to
(P. 51, 4-5) shoot against the Starres'. Also, Cooper (Thesaurus) records 'Scyron, A certayne wynde, whose hurtfull blast, is of all Greece knowne onely to them of Athens', so it is possible that an imperfect recollection of something Greene had read underlies the allusion in Pandosto.

4-6 he that striueth...steele / cf. Lyly, Campaspe, in Works, ed. Bond, II, 342: 'Yes, yes, Apelles, thou maist...pecke against the steele with the Cockatrice'. For proof that Greene draws on Campaspe elsewhere in Pandosto, see p. 30, 14-22, n. No source for Lyly's statement is known. This idea is not mentioned by Sir Thomas Browne in his chapter on the basilisk (or cockatrice) in Pseudodoxia Epidemica (ed. S. Wilkin, Vol. I, 1852).

9 Phoebus...Sibilla / 'Since the context makes it clear that Phoebus's "liking" for Sibylla is more than his favour shown in giving her (or them) prophetic powers, the allusion must be to Ovid's story of Apollo's fruitless attempt to win by bribery the love of the Cumaean Sibyl' (Met., XIV, 129).

9 Jupiter Io / The story of Jupiter's love for Io is told by Ovid, Metamorphoses, I, 588 et seq.

P. 51, 13 - P. 52, 2 wilt...wrought / this passage is adapted from Buphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. D1.
17 affection / see p.49,14.
17 affections / see p.9,6.

P.52,1-2 time...wrought / cf. Tilley, T326: 'Time wears out all things'.

7 shift the foldes / move the pens or enclosures in which the sheep graze.
8 fond / 'infatuated' (O.E.D. 2) or 'tender, loving' (O.E.D. 5).

13 hooke / shepherd's crook

15-21 No...fall / cf. Periplus, p.36,13-17: 'Doest thou not know poore Procidor, that actions wrought against nature, reape despight, and thoughts aboue fortune, disdain: that what byrd gaseth against the Sunne, but the Eagle, becommeth blinde, and that such as step to dignitie, if vnfit, fall'. This derives from Euphues his Censure, 1587, D2-D2v. The passage in Pandosto could be derived from either of the earlier versions; it is also different enough from both to be an independent recollection of stock phrases.

15-16 No...Eagle / cf. Lyly, Euphues, ed. Bond, I,231:

'no birde can looke againe the Sunne, but those that bee bredde of the Eagle, neyther any Hawke soare so hie
16 Hobbie / 'a small species of falcon, *Falco subbuteo*, formerly flown at larks and other small birds' (O.E.D.). Turberville says 'she is of the number of those hawkes that are hye fleeing' (*The Booke of Paulconrie*, 1575, Sig. D3).

16 Fowle...Eagle / cf. Tilley, E3: 'Only the eagle can gaze at the sun'. Tilley's first example is of 1578. The proverb probably derives from Pliny, III,iii: 'The sea-eagle only compels its still unfledged chicks by beating them to gaze full at the rays of the sun, and if it notices one blinking and with its eyes watering flings it out of the nest as a bastard and not true to stock, whereas one whose gaze stands firm against the light it rears'. Tilley records two examples from Lyly, and the idea also occurs in Maplet, *A greene forest* (1567).

17 despight / see p.45,1.

21-22 Herb...weede / Allen classes this statement as 'invented'. Batman speaks of a herb called 'Ametum', saying that 'The roote thereof is somewhat worth while it is greene, and of no valewe, when it is drye' (*Bateman vapon Bartholome*, 1582, Sig. B3v). He attributes to it various medical properties. Greene is probably indebted to Lyly, *Sapho and Phao*
(P.52,21-22) (pr. 1584; ed. Bond, II,382): 'Anyta, which being a sweet flower at the rising of the sunne, becommeth a weede, if it be not pluckt before the setting'.

P.52,22 - P.53,1 Nylus...dearth / Greene is probably indebted here (perhaps indirectly) to Pliny, V,9, where it is said that 'An average rise' in the waters of the Nile 'is one of 24 feet. A smaller volume of water does not irrigate all localities, and a larger one by retiring too slowly retards agriculture; and the latter uses up the time for sowing because of the moisture of the soil, while the former gives no time for sowing because the soil is parched. The province takes careful note of both extremes: in a rise of 13 feet it senses famine, and even at one of 19½ feet it begins to feel hungry, but 21 feet brings cheerfulness...'. It is of interest that Holland's translation (1601, Vol. I, Sig. K1v) has '12 cubites' where the modern one reads '18 feet'. It will be seen that, if Greene is in fact indebted to Pliny here, he somewhat misrepresents him. Lyly (Campaspe, ed. Bond, II,315) has: 'It was a signe of famine to Aegypt, when Nilus flowed lesse then twelue Cubites, or more then eighteene', which also obviously derives from Pliny. As Greene is known to have used Campaspe
(P.52,22 - P.53,1) in writing *Pandosto* (see p.30,14-22,n.),
this may simply be a wanton alteration of Lyly's
statement.

P.53, 1 *procureth* / causes

P.53,7 - P.54,7 *Will...Lingering* / this passage is adapted
from *Euphues his Censure*, 1587, Sig. D2v. An
adaptation of the same passage occurs in *Perynclides*
(p.37,6-19).

P.53,7-8 *Will...flies* / cf. *Tilley*, El: 'The Eagle does not
catch flies'.

8 *will...brambles* / cf. *Tilley*, C208: 'High Cedars
fall when low shrubs remain'.

9 *trulles* / could be less deprecatory than in modern
usage (O.E.D. 2).

11 *respecting* / esteeming, careful of (cf. the parallel
passage in *Euphues his Censure*: 'shee is a princesse
that respecteth hir honour').

19 *affection* / see p.49,14.

P.54, 2 *mitigate...martirdome* / a typically euphuistic phrase;
*cf. Lyly, Euphues*, ed. Bond, I,p.207: 'that the sight
of him might mitigate some part of my martirdome'.

6 *Secretarie* / confidant

6 *participate* / share

7 *doubtfull* / see p.9,14.

20 *stained* / threw into the shade, eclipsed (O.E.D. 1b).
P.54, 23 Dorastus, which / D first makes the obvious verbal
correction, at the same time altering the punctuation.
Other editions to 1610 follow. Collier and Hazlitt
retain 'with'. Thomas, printing 'which', notes that
Hazlitt reads 'with', but not that this is the
original reading.

P.55, 3 curtseies / probably 'obeisances'.

14 afford / yield naturally (O.E.D. 7b, quoting this
as its first instance of the word used thus of
persons).

5 parlie / converse (first recorded in this sense in
1591: O.E.D. 1).

13 counterwaile / compensate for

18 braue / fine

P.56, 3 wanton / lascivious

3 toyse / amorous dallying (O.E.D. I 1).

4 Lambes, / the comma seems necessary to the sense;
it is found in D-Q and J-L; H and I read as A.
All modern editors use the comma.

6 our greatest...cuet / cf. Tilley, W194: 'The
greatest wealth is contentment with a little' and
O629: 'Contentment is great riches'.

11 wittle / intelligent, wise

13 amswerable / corresponding

15 sifte / subject to close questioning (O.E.D. 2b).
nurture / breeding, education

simple / several senses are possible, e.g. 'humble', 'unaffected', 'poor'. In any case, the sentiment seems odd.

shadowes / probably 'colours used in painting' (cf. O.E.D. 3).

affections / see p. 9, 6

delde / probably in the sense of 'restrained' (O.E.D. 11).

beate...hush / Tilley, B742.

charge / attack (the first figurative use recorded by O.E.D. (III 18b) is in 1752).

posting / travelling speedily

parle / conversation, discussion

pond / see p. 52, 8

catch...wince / cf. Tilley, W416: 'He catches the wind in a net'.

starres...hande / cf. Tilley, S825: 'One may look at a star but not reach at it.'

thoughts...fall / this passage is adapted from Euphues his Censure, 1587, Sig. D2v. Another version occurs in Periplus (p. 36, 17-20; see note).

measured / appraised

lot / chance, fortune, fate

of / by
2-3 thou... bottome / cf. Tiltex W660: 'A woman says
nay and means aye', also W672: 'A woman's heart
and her tongue are not relatives'.

4-5 spurne... hand / cf. Tiltex, P231: 'to thrust away
with the little finger what one pulls back with the
whole hand'.

8 the Lyon... mouse / probably a reference to the
fable of Aesop in which a mouse earns a lion's
gratitude by nibbling at a net in which the lion
is caught, so freeing him. Cf. Tiltex L315: 'A
lion may come to be beholden to a mouse'; Tiltex
refers first to Caxton's The booke of the subtyl
histories and Fables of Aesop (1484, Sig. E7v),
where the story is told of the lion and the rat.
Cf. also Stephen Gosson, The School of Abuse (first
printed 1579; ed. Arber, English Reprints, p.56):
'When the Lyon is caught in a trap, Aesop's mouse
by nibling the cordes sets him at libertie'.

9 Faulcon... stales / No authority for this statement
has been found. Allen classes it as 'invented'.

9 stales / decoy-birds

11 fancy / like or love

14 passions / see p.22,17

15 lying / hastening

17 fond / see p.52,8.
18 that / so D-L and all modern editors except Hazlitt. Emendation seems essential.

Pt. 60, 3 to see his urine / a common method of medical diagnosis; cf. Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, III, iv, 114: 'Carry his water to the wise woman.'

5 inconvenienc / misfortune, injury

11 hard / close

12 whether / whither

15 anciently / 'after the manner of an ancient or elder, old-fashionedly' (O.E.D. 4, citing this as its only instance of an 'obsolete and rare' use).

18 fondness / folly (O.E.D. 1) or foolish affection (O.E.D. 2).

20 Well said / the phrase means 'Well done', and is here used ironically. See English Dialect Dictionary, 'well', 2,8, and Middleton, Changeling, ed. Rawcutt, IV, 111, 205.

22 apparel...become / O.E.D. does not record 'apparel' with plural agreement, but Greene uses 'clothing' similarly at p. 62, 14. A-L read 'becomes'.

Pt. 61, 1 present? / the question-mark is probably used as an exclamation-mark (see Simpson, Shakespearian Punctuation, pp. 85-6).
thou love, / 'love' here seems to mean specifically 'succeed in love', or perhaps 'express love'.

disdaine / appears to mean 'objects of disdain', not recorded by O.E.D., which has however one instance of the word used of the 'quality which excites aversion' dated 1590 (3b). Greene's use might be regarded as a close variant of this.

shame / feel shame

sometime / sometimes

Neptune...shepheard / these three examples of the transformation of gods in love are all to be found in Ovid, Metamorphoses, VI, 103-124 and in Lyly, Euphues, ed. Bond, I,236, and later ed. Croll and Clemons, pp. 78-9. Lyly, as his editors observe, is almost certainly indebted to Ovid; Greene may have been following either. G.C. Moore Smith (N.E.Q., 14th December, 1907, p. 461) suggests that his debt is to Lyly but does not refer to Ovid.

appointed / ordained, destined (O.E.D. 11).

Devising / 'talking' (cf. O.E.D. 'devise', 14) or 'considering' (O.E.D. 'devise' 11).

manerly / 'respectable' (O.E.D. 1) or 'well-mannered' (O.E.D. 3).

limned / limbed

lay the batterie / carry the plan of attack into execution (O.E.D. 'battery' 3b).
P.62, 5 what...mislike / I take this to mean 'I cannot
displease anyone whom love pleases'.

9 granted / B and C read as A; D reads 'and became';
E-L read 'and became'. It seems likely that a
word was omitted by the compositor; and the
probable lacuna in 1.10, too, may suggest that the
manuscript was damaged. The choice of 'granted' to
fill the gap is of course conjectural.

10 therefore hope not / all early editions read as A;
so do modern editors except Winny, who prints 'and
<ought> therefore'. Some addition seems necessary.

10 mise of / fail to obtain (O.E.D. V, 23a).

12-13 all...Monkes / cf. Tilley, H586: 'The cowl makes
not the monk'.

12 Cooles / i.e. 'cowl': hooded garments worn by monks
and others.

13-14 Zeuxis...shadowes / 'the familiar story that birds
flew at the grapes Zeuxis painted (Erasmus, Apophth.,
VI, Varie Mixta, 40; etc.; cf. Pliny,XXXV, X).'

"A. Cooper, Thesaurus, s.v. Zeuxis, says: 'An
excellent Painter, which so painted a boy carying
grapes, that Birdes came to the table or picture and
picked on the grapes, weening that they had beene
very grapes: which Zeuxis beholding, was with
himselfe angrie, and saide: if I had made the
(P.62, 13-14) boye as well as I haue done the grapes, the birdes durst not haue come so neere to the Grapes...

P.62, 14 clothing make / O.E.D. does not record 'clothing' with plural agreement; but cf. p.60,22. All early editions of Pandosto read 'make'.

14 shadowes / illusions (see O.E.D. 6b).

16 were / wear

16 bagges / probably used in the general sense of a sort of pouch: O.E.D. 1, quoting Coverdale, 1 Sam. xvii,40: 'And put them in the shepheardes bagge which he had.' Cf. also Greene, Menaphon, 1589, Sig. D3: 'they searched the shepheards bagges, and so emptied their bottles...'.

P.63, 1-2 beauties...blossome / cf. Tilley B165: 'Beauty does fade like a flower' and B169: 'Beauty is but a blossom'.

3-5 Beauties...with the sunne / cf. Lodge's Rosalynde, in Bullough II, p.162: 'beauties paintings are trickt vp with times colours, which being set to drie in the Sunne, perish with the same'.

4 shadowes / presumably in the sense of 'an unreal appearance: applied rhetorically to a portrait as contrasted with the original' (O.E.D. 6b): the woman is seen in neo-platonic terms as a 'shadow' or
'reflection' of the ideal of Beauty, and this suggests the idea of a painting, which is continued in the phrase 'times colours'.

trickt up / adorned

colours / pigment, paint (O.E.D. II 8), with some sense of 'false appearances' (O.E.D. III 11).

the herbe...setting / O.E.D. (3) records 'ephemeron' as 'a plant described by ancient writers...some ancient authors distinguish two plants called ephemeron: one so named because springing up and dying in one day, the other as being a poison that causes death within a day.' O.E.D. also refers to Sir John Hayward's Sanctuarie of a Troubled Soule (ent. 1600; first recorded edition, 1604; qu. from edition of 1620, 1p9): 'Many writings are like the plant Ephemeron, which springeth, flourisheth, and fadeth in one day.' In his Herball (first pub. 1597; qu. from edition of 1636, Sig. SS4v), Gerard refers to 'Ephemerum Matthioli. Quick-fading flour'.

Allen says, mistakenly, that the name is invented. It occurs in Pliny (XXV,107,etc.), but not with this property.
that which

plighted

contract / 'agreement' (O.E.D. 1); or perhaps 'betrothal' (O.E.D. 3b).

stand for / be counted as, serve for (O.E.D. 'stand' 71f).

many...lip / cf. Tilley, T191: 'Many things fall between the cup and the lip'.

despite / see p.21,16,n.

resting / coming to a stop (O.E.D. v1, 3c).

vuncasing / undressing

occasion / opportunity

case / condition

prevent / escape, evade (O.E.D. II 9, first recorded in 1591).

fancy / 'imagination' or 'amorous inclination'.

repaire / resort, habitual visiting (O.E.D. 1a).

dump / fit of depression

buy...dears / Tilley, R61-2

stale / see p.59,9 (fig. use).

honestie / could have the specific sense of 'chastity' (O.E.D. I 3b).

daunce in nettes / 'act with practically no disguise or concealment, while expecting to escape notice'
(P.67, 5) (O.E.D. 'net' 2b, first rec. 1583). Cf. Tilley, N130: 'You dance in a net and think nobody sees you'.

12-13 great...force / cf. Lyly, Sapho and Phao, ed. Bond, II, p.391: 'Camokes {stuffs} must be bowed with sleight, not strength; water {is} to be trained with pipes, not stopped with sluices'.

12 sleight / special skill or cunning.

16 it...tooles / Tilley, J45.

17-18 The Wolfe...den / see Pervynedes, p.18,12-13,n.

P.67,23 - P.68,1 necessitie...lawe / Tilley, N76.

P.68, 6 beaten vp / i.e. beaten ashore

14 applied / devoted his energies to (O.E.D. 1b).

P.69, 4 preremitted / omitted to avail themselves of

11 looking / see p.46,6

14 circumstance / "ado", ceremony.

P.70, 2 spungd him vp / made him spruce, smart or trim (O.E.D. 'sponge' I 2, citing this as the first instance).

14 crost him the way / crossed his path (O.E.D. 'cross' 12: first recorded in 1608).

17 simply / honestly, straightforwardly

22 smelt / detected, knew by instinct (O.E.D. 2).
P.70, 23 sooth / humour, encourage (O.E.D. 'soothe' 4).

P.71, 11 smooth / plausible

15 a land / ashore (O.E.D. 'aland' 3).

19 brooke / endure

P.72, 4 preuaile / be of use

6 estate / position, condition

15 discourse / tale (O.E.D. 4).

17 pollicie / skill or cunning

20 allowed / approved (O.E.D. I, 2b).

P.73, 10 hailed / sailed

P.74, 10 made out / sent out (O.E.D. 'make', 91).

11 coasted through / explored, scoured (O.E.D. 5b).

14 couert / sheltered place

P.75, 2 an hunting / hunting (for the obsolete prepositional 'an', see O.E.D., 'an', prep.)

14 since / i.e. since then

6 concealing / F-L read 'conceaving'; Collier, Hazlitt, and Grosart and Thomas all have this as an emendation. It is certainly very plausible; but 'concealing' may be defended, both because the phrase 'without incurring further displeasure' does imply some concealment, and because the concealing of grief might according to contemporary medical theory have been regarded as a cause of sickness.
P. 75, 10 **quartan fever** / a type of fever 'characterised by the occurrence of a paroxysm every fourth (in modern reckoning, every third) day.' (O.E.D.).

12 **grant** / promise, foresee

14 **in respect of** / in comparison with (O.E.D. 'respect', sb., I, 3).

21 **sea** / heavy wave

P. 76, 4 **looked for** / expected

22 **privity** / known privately (cf. O.E.D. AII 4; usually the people are 'made privy to' the case; no construction parallel to Greene's is recorded by O.E.D.).

P. 77, 1 **Trapeinoa** / not otherwise known.

10 **affections** / see p. 49, 14.

17 **stuffs** / cf. O.E.D., Ilg: 'property, esp. movable property, household goods'; also Lyly, Sapho and Phao, Act I, Sc. ii (ed. Bond, II, 377): 'goe to Syracuse about by land, where you shall meete my stuffe'.

P. 78, 2 **is,** / B and C read as A; D and all later editions before 1640 read 'my name is Meleagrus'.

4 **to** / as

16 **simple** / ordinary (O.E.D. AII 5).

19 **calling** / position, rank.
P.79, 2-3 vpon...beleeve / to deduce that something is to be believed upon the basis of mere supposition.  
4 intreated / treated  
5 but vp / endure, suffer tamely  
15 tickled / pleased, attracted  
16 deuises / purposes (O.E.D. 2); desires (O.E.D. 3) or schemes (O.E.D. 6).  
18 fresh / 'new' (O.E.D. A I 1), or 'vigorous, active' (O.E.D. A II 10).  
18 affections / see p.49, 14  

P.79,19 - P.80,6 wishing...egges / this passage is adapted from Planetomachia (1535, Bodleian Library copy Tanner 253(2), Sig. C4 first series). Perymedes (p.73,21 - p.74,1) also adapts part of the passage. (This parallel is noted by C.J. Vincent, 'Further Repetitions in the Works of Robert Greene', P.C., Jan. 1939, p.76)  
20 and in a / so Planetomachia in the otherwise identical passage. All early and modern editions read as A; but in the light of the parallel, restoration of 'in' to the text of Pendosto seems essential.  
P.80,5-6 the bird...egges / see Perymedes, p.73,22 - p.74,1, n.  
10-11 better...Eagles / cf. p.62,16, n.; this passage may be a variation upon the idea referred to there.
This passage is adapted from a soliloquy of Hephhestion in Lyly's Campaspe (first pr. 1584; ed. Bond, II, 330-31). The relevant passages from the play are: "But you love, ah grief! but whom? Campaspe, ah shame! a maid forsooth unknowne, vnoble, & who can tell whether immodest? whose eyes are framed by arte to inamour, & whose heart was made by nature to inchaunt. I, but she is bawful; yea, but not therefore chast: I, but she is comly in all parts of the body: yea, but she may be crooked in some part of the mind:... a woman, whose false teares know their true times, whose smooth words wound deeper than sharpest swordes."

(This parallel was noted by G.C. Moore Smith, 'Lyly, Greene and Shakespeare,' N.&Q., Dec. 14, 1907).

18 ouertaken / captivated, ensnared

20-21 whose false...times / i.e. who know the times at which their false tears will be most effective.

21-22 whose...swordes / cf. Tilley, W839: 'Words hurt (cut) more than swords'.

P.81, 2 affection / see p.49,14.

11 increase / make greater (O.E.D. 8).

13 weare / possess and enjoy as his own (O.E.D. I 8b).
P.81, 14 sinister / unlucky, disastrous

22 grant / agree

P.82, 8-15 Ah...miserie / Greene here makes Fawnia repeat the sentiments, and some of the phrases, that she had uttered at p.53,16-20.

10-11 they...dits / cf. Tilley 8827: 'To look at the stars and fall into a ditch.'

P.83, 4 affection / see p.49,14.

6 despinght / see p.45,1.

7 sinister / see p.81,14.

13 despinght / see p.45,1.

P.84, 3-4 whither...coming / a more natural word-order would be 'whither Fawnia coming though unwillingly': the meaning is: 'when Fawnia came, though against her will'.

14 honesty / see p.67,3.

15 honour / mere reputation

15-16 a dramme...gold / cf. p.13,13.

P.85, 7 fame / honour

9 determinate / determined, resolute (O.E.D. 5, first recorded in 1587).

15 despighsted / treated with contempt.

P.86, 7 receive / so all early editions. Collier suggests 'relieve' in a note, and Hazlitt emends accordingly. Other modern editors read as A. The original
(p.86, 7) reading may be supported by reference to O.E.D.'s definitions 'to meet with signs of welcome or salutation' (II 9) or 'to get (a person) into one's custody, control, vicinity, society, etc.' (III, 17).

which appears to be an example of the 'vulgar use, without any antecedent, as a mere connective or introductory particle', first recorded in 1723 (O.E.D. III 14b).

perceived...ment / cf. Tilley M44: 'The half shows what the whole means'.

privily / secretly

favours: D's alteration is followed in all other editions printed before 1640. Collier prints 'labour' but notes 'Later editions read favour for labour, which is clearly right'. This is ambiguous: I take him to regard 'favour' as the correct reading. All other modern editors read 'favour'. A slight defence might be put up for 'labour' based on O.E.D.'s definition as 'pains, trouble taken' (5), but the fact that a compositor in 1607 felt an alteration to be desirable tips the balance in favour of the emendation.

unlooked for / unexpected

doubted of / was in fear of (O.E.D. II 8).
P. 87, 21 honored / did obeisance or homage to (O.E.D. 1).

23 estate / state (O.E.D. 4e).

P. 88, 3-4 touch...quicke / cf. Tilley, Q13: 'He touches him to the quick'.

16 deslightfull / insulting, scornful

17 proud...beggar.../ cf. Tilley, H324: 'A proud heart and a beggar's purse agree not'.

17-18 great...it / cf. Tilley, F249: 'Better a little fire to warm us than a great fire to burn us'.

P. 89, 3 to live / an elliptical construction: 'to (allow thee) to live'.

6 while / until

5-7 thou...beast / the punishment of Samson (Judges, ch. xvi).

15 vilde / base, of little account

P. 90, 9 manner / kind, sort

11 count / reckoning - almost in the sense of 'memory'.

14 passion / see p. 22, 17.

15 maze / state of bewilderment

16 breathed himself / given himself a breathing space (O.E.D. 13).

P. 91, 9 gratifying / expressing pleasure at (O.E.D. 3).

9 hap / fortune

16 comical / happy, fortunate (O.E.D. 3, first recorded in this sense in 1584).
P.92, 1 stratageme / 'used loosely for: A deed of blood
or violence' (O.E.D. 3, quoting this as its first
instance).

5 corps... they / as only Pandosto required immediately
to be entombed, it must be assumed that 'corps'
is the plural used of a single body, and equivalent
to 'remains' (O.E.D. 3d, first recorded in 1613).
COLLATION APPENDIX

Note: this appendix collates A with B, except for the section lacking in A (pp. 11,16 - 25,23 of our text), where collation is between A and C.

p.5,14: fired_7 fixed B
p.9,19: considered_7 considereth B
p.12,18: hoping that now_7 hoping now C
p.20,2-3: reuenge with dishonor_7 reuenge dishonor C
p.20,6: this_7 his C
p.20,21: tearmes_7 teares. C
p.23,3: assuredly_7 that surely C
p.26,1: in_7 into B
p.27,7-8: hoped for_7 hoped, B
p.27,10: But Pandosto_7 Pandosto, B
p.28,7: and if_7 if B
p.29,12: he_7 B; be A
p.30,4: this_7 the B
p.31,21-22: as prysoner_7 A; as a prisoner, B
p.34,1: with_7 wth A; which B
p.34,15: a fury_7 fury B
p.39,9: of_7 B; if A
p.48,3: As_7 And B
p.48,22: her_7 the B
p.49,13: this_7 his B
p.50,15: that which
p.62,3: my mine
p.62,16-17: but that they but they
p.69,10: gotte vp got her vp
p.70,3: chaines chaine
p.70,3: and Jewels and the jewels
p.72,12: a mortall creature a creature
p.72,15: Capnio Capino
p.75,15: lent let
p.75,23: tackling tackling
p.77,8: eares care
p.78,15: her degree hyer degree
p.80,2: is not for is for
p.87,18: this his
p.89,6: while till
p.89,19: other others
p.91,6: his their
APPENDIX B

WORKS DERIVING FROM PANDOSTO

The earliest work known to have been influenced by Pandosto is a two-part poem by Francis Sabie. Little is known of the author. He published four books of poems: three in 1595, and one in 1596. The first two of these concern us. They are called *The Fisshe-r-mans Tale; Of the famous Actes, Life and loue of CASSANDER a Grecian Knight and FLORA’S FORTYNE*. The second part and finishing of the Fishermans Tale. Sidney Lee, in the Dictionary

1. This has been claimed as a source of *The Winter’s Tale*, see E.A.J. Honigmann, 'Secondary Sources of *The Winter’s Tale*', Philological Quarterly, January 1955, 27-38.


3. The source of this information is Arber, II, 146.

714). In the dedication of *The Fisshe-r-mans Tale*, Sabie refers to himself as if he were a young man: his verses are the 'vntimelie fruites of my first spring.'
gardener of the ground where they grew, 'was none of the skilfullest, but lacked that cunning which riper yeares and longer experience might peraduenture have supplyed.' He refers too to his 'weake parentes' who, along with himself, were much indebted to the dedicatee and his family, and fears that, 'should the gods allot vnto the tearme of my life, Nestors yeares,' he would not be able to repay his debts. These remarks seem rather inappropriate for a man with a grown-up son. I therefore doubt whether the poet was Edmund's father, though he may have been of the same family.

That Sabie used Pandosto in writing both parts of The Fissher-mans Tale is undeniable; but Sidney Lee is unjust in calling it 'a paraphrase in monotonous blank verse of Pandosto.' It draws also on the tradition of chivalric romance, and has elements of Greek romance that are not present in Pandosto. Sabie has made something different from his source material. He was not a major poet; he was not even a minor poet of any real distinction: this poem abounds in bombastic pseudo-classical heightening and is not well constructed. But within the conventions of its age it is a reasonably competent piece of narrative verse. The following summary will show the injustice of calling it simply a paraphrase of Pandosto. Quotations are chosen partly to illustrate Sabie's style, and also to
present some of the passages in which he is most closely indebted to Greene.

In the first part of the poem, the story is set in a framework: a fisherman tells how he was shipwrecked on an island. In a bower he came upon an aged man, and asked him to tell about himself. The old man was called Cassander, a notable Greek warrior, son of Menalchus, an earl. He left his father — who soon died — to seek fame, and performed great exploits in the Holy Land, 'among the Pagan folk' and in many other places. In return for helping King Mathias of 'Boheme' to rescue his daughter Lucina from the Turks, he was offered daughter and crown, but refused any reward. Going on to Arcadia, he there fell in love with a beautiful shepherdess. He asked an old shepherd who she was:

She is (quoth he) supposde the daughter of Old Thirsis, she her self doth know no lesse? [Sic].

She is not so, I heard him oft times say,

(He is my brother) that he founde her young

Wrapt in a scarlet mantle, rich in price

As once he pass* the silver streame

Of Humber, lying in a wherrie boate,

He brought her vp, ful many wold her haue;

But she rejecteth all, I muse at it. (Sig.C3v; cf. Pandosto, p.38)

His love disturbed him; his palfrey, which before
he had looked after more carefully than himself; he shut in a little cottage and scarcely fed. In a verse-passion he complained of love's power:

What will the Eagle smile upon a wren?
Or will the Lyon looke upon a mouse? (Sig. C4; Pandosto, p. 59).

and:

Loue is a god respecting no degree,
Loue is a god and will be honored.
Loue conquers all things: it hath conquered Apollo once, it made him be a swaine. / Yea mightie Mars in armes invincible,
It forced hath to lay aside his speare,
Loue made the sea-god take a Wesils shape,
Yea mighty Loue, whose rage makes earth to shake,
Loue made to take the snow-white shape of Bull:
And shall not then Cassander yeeld to loue,
He mortall, it a conquerour of gods... (Sigs. C4-C4v; Pandosto, p. 61)

He sold his horse, cast aside his 'warlike vestimentes', cut his hair, bought country clothes, a dog, and some sheep, and became a shepherd. The girl, Flora, had fallen in love with him - as she thought, hopelessly; he repeats her 'wofull tearmes' in this situation. Wearing his disguise, he went into the fields and came near where Flora sat on a hill. He craftily praised her sheep, not
to her face, 'but so that she might heare.' Having got into conversation with her by asking who owned the sheep, he asked how she dared sit there alone, in danger from lions, bears and wolves; she would be much safer married to him. She retorted that the cares of married life would be worse than this danger. He then revealed himself as a noble knight, but Flora was unimpressed, and pleaded her unworthiness; he replied that love makes all alike, and she gave in to his importunities. They met frequently, but in secret. Eventually her father heard of it and kept her at home, going out with the sheep himself. After some days of this, Cassander dressed as a ragged beggar and went to Thyrsis's house. Flora gave him bread and cheese from the window, recognised him, and asked him to help her to escape, as the next day she would be forced to marry Coridon. They arranged to elope at night. He arranged a passage on a ship going to Greece. That night, while Thyrsis and his wife slept, Cassander took Flora. But their horse neighed and woke Flora's father; he discovered her absence, guessed its cause and followed the lovers. They succeeded in boarding the ship; but Thyrsis inveighed against them from the shore so violently that Cassander, afraid that his cries would attract sympathetic attention, leapt ashore and carried him bodily into the ship. During the journey, Cassander says,
Poore Flora sate vpon my louing knee:  
And scarzie durst behold her angrie Sire. (Sig.E3)

But

Enuious Fate, prosperities Archfoe, /  
Minding to shew her fickle deity,  
That in her forehead as she dimples had,  
So she had also wrinkles in her front,  
That as she smilde, so she could also frowne,  
Now turnde her wheele, and wrought our endles woe.  
(Sigs.E3-E3v; cf. Pandosto, p.37)

A great storm arose, and the ship was wrecked.
Cassander was separated from Flora and the other people on the ship, and washed up on to the island where he still lives, wondering what had happened to Flora and her father.

In Flora's Fortune, the next part of the poem, we hear that Flora and her father floated together until the storm subsided, when they were picked up by a ship and taken to 'Delphos Ile'. In despair, Flora wished to kill herself, but her father dissuaded her and suggested that they ask Apollo's advice. They went to Apollo's church; in answer to their pleas, a voice said:

'Take what you see Arcadians, shun delay,  
And where this ship sets you on land, there stay.  
(Sig. E3)

They received a scroll which said:
Old Thirsis, wise Apollo pitieth thee,
One of his prophets henceforth thou shalt be:
Llive Flora with thy Sirs, and not thy daves,
Cassander liues not drownd is be in seas.

Thirsis went straight to the ship; but Flora perceived the ambiguity in the last line of the oracle, and this made her unhappy. Her father persuaded her to follow him, and they set sail for Greece, where Thirsis was received as a prophet. He gained much money by telling fortunes, and set himself up as a sheep-farmer on a large scale. Flora still acted as shepherdess for him, grieving over the loss of her lover.

The poet says that he will now tell of Flora's origin. When Agenor, King of Greece, was dying, he called to him his only son, Palamon, and advised him to choose a wise and virtuous wife. Palamon succeeded to the throne, but was still unmarried three years later. His counsellors advised him that the neighbouring King Tuiston of Germany (sic) had a fair daughter. Palamon sent ambassadors to make sure that she was still unbetrothed; they returned with a pressing invitation. He set sail, and was welcomed to Germany by the king and his daughter, Iulina. Palamon fell in love with her, and they were married. Very soon afterwards, however, he
was seized with a longing to return to Greece, and sailed thither with his wife, whose father soon afterwards died of grief at her absence. When this news reached Palemon, he had to return to claim the crown on his wife's behalf. He left her in charge of a 'grace and senile man, Eristo called', who made amorous advances to her. She scorned him. Anxious for revenge, he circulated a false report that he had seen Iulina making love with Lord Alpinor, whom he caused to be thrown into a dungeon. Eristo persuaded a knight, Calingo, to support the false charge, and wrote of it to Palemon, who, believing the story, sailed back to Greece intent upon revenge. Eristo went to Pandion, the keeper of the gaol, and told him that the report was false, asking him to kill Alpinor in such a way that he would be thought to have committed suicide. Pandion, after a struggle with his conscience, did so. Palemon, on his return, caused his wife to be thrown into a dark pit. At her trial, she protested her innocence and expressed a desire for revenge on her slanderers. Her husband was convinced of her guilt, but one of his nobles suggested that the evidence was not conclusive, and that Palemon should send to Apollo or Themis to learn the truth. Palemon sent Iulina back to prison. She was pregnant,
Which when Palemon saw, and did behold,
Her womb, which swelld with offspring therein closnde,
He sware by heaven, and all the Gods therein,
The bastard brat should smart for Sires offence.
(Sig. D4v; cf. Pandosto, p. 23)

He sent two nobles to Themis's church for the oracle.

Iulina in prison gave birth to a daughter. Pandion took
the news to Palemon, who charged him to take the child,
put it into a boat and let it float on the sea. The
queen lamented over her baby:

Shalt thou be fed with frothy salt sea foam,
In stead of thy sweet mothers sugred milk?
Shalt thou be rocked with winde and raging waues,
In stead of milde and gentle lullabies?
(Sigs. D4v-El; cf. Pandosto, p. 25)

She put with the baby a ring, a chain and a purse with gold
in it, wrapping them in a robe and a scarlet mantle. The
baby was put in a boat and left to the mercy of the sea.
The messengers returned with a scroll from the oracle. It
read:

Let reason rule in Princes, and not rage;
What greater vice than lust in senile age.
Iulina chast, Alpinor guiltlesse was:
Calingo false, Erasto treacherous,
Pandion wicked, and if Destinie
Helpe not, Palemon isssulesse shall die. (Sig.Blv)

Palemon, horrified and ashamed, had Erasto, Pandion and Calingo arrested. They confessed, and were burned at the stake. Iulina died of grief.

The baby floated down to the Humber 'Which mildly runs by sweet Arcadian downes', and came to rest among the rushes. Nearby lived Thirsis, one of Damon's shepherds, who heard the child cry, and ran to it, supposing it to be one of his lambs. He found the jewels and purse, and took them and the child to his wife, Nepsa.

Out knaue (quoth she) out cuckold-making rogue,
Whoore-hunting slane, bringest thou thy bastards here?
Auant thou knaue, thou arrant knaue, auant [sic]
Thinkst thou that I thy base-borne brats will keep
(Sig.E3)
...

Out whoore-hunting scab:
Depart (I say) or els I sweare by Ioue,
Ile make clubs trump, this distaffe shall bumbaste
Thy lither loynes, and I will take the brat,
And ding the braines against the flinty stones.
(Sig.E3v; Pandosto, p.40)

He drew her attention to the valuables, and this made all well with her. He told her that they should keep it secret from the king, and arranged for her to pretend to give birth to the child herself, which she did. Thirsis bought flocks of his own, and as she grew up his
daughter*, Flora, helped to look after them. She was beautiful, and in summer

With garlands braue she would adorne her selfe,
And shadie boughs to keepe away the heat.

(Sig.B4v; cf. Pandosto, pp.42-3)

She had many suitors, whom she rejected, until Menalchas's son came and carried her away. As a result of the ship-wreck, she and her foster-father were now in her real father's country.

After seven years, Cassander was rescued by a passing ship and taken to Greece. Here, Eristo's son Dryano held high power. On his way from a boar-hunt, he saw Flora and fell in love with her.

But what Dryano, what meanest thou, saith he,
To talke of such a ragged cuntry drudge?
If she like thee, thou maist command her loue.
Command it? yea, and force her thereunto.

(Sig.F2; cf. Pandotto, p.84)

He sent Mylo, a lord, to woo her in his name, but she scorned his offers. Mylo reported this to Dryano, who for revenge ordered him to say that he had heard Flora and her 'father' speaking treason, and to have them both imprisoned. This was done, and the King sat as their judge, with Dryano beside him.

Cassander, now wandering as a pilgrim, came to see the trial. The prisoners were condemned, Flora to be
burned and Thirsis to be hanged. Thirsis spoke from the gibbet: he declared their innocence, and told the story of the finding of Flora as a baby, and of her elopement. This revealed to Cassander who they were. Palemon, realising that Flora was his daughter, welcomed her. She said that she could not be happy as she had felt that Dryano, in revenge for her rejection of him, had engineered the charges against Thirsis and herself. Mylo and Dryano were hanged. Flora was still unhappy because of the loss of Cassander:

Would I were stil a Swaine, so that he liu'd.
He liues (quoth he) and caught her in his armes. (Sig.Glyv)

So Flora and Cassander were married, Palemon abdicated in favour of Cassander, and Thirsis was made famous. Thirsis sent for Mepsa.

Ech one was glad, each one contented was,
And long time liu'd, and dy'd in endlesse blisse. (Sig.Glyv)

The next writer to draw on Pandosto was a minor novelist, John Hynd, who graduated B.A. at Cambridge in 1595-6. He wrote - or compiled - two romances: Lysimachus and Varrone (1604) and Eliosto Libidinoso (1606). These
are amazing compositions. Collier realised that Hynd was well acquainted with Greene's works, but he had no


idea just how extensive was Hynd's debt, not only to Greene, but to other euphuistic writers, notably Pettie and Lodge. Hynd's two romances are ingenious patchworks constructed by re-assembling long sections of the works of his predecessors. It would probably not be too much to describe him as one of the most unscrupulous, as well as ingenious, of plagiarists. Works composed on this principle could hardly have much overall merit; what is surprising is that they should read as coherently as they do. No full study of them has been published. 5. The following table

5. I am indebted to Mr. Ghassan Maleh for drawing my attention to these works.

shows which parts of Pandosto appear in them. Hynd's alterations are very slight, being confined usually to proper names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pandosto</th>
<th>Elioesto Libidinose, Blv-1v</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p.6,1 - p.7,14</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>p.34,3-15</td>
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<td>p.35,12 - p.36,14</td>
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<td>p.36,13-18</td>
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<td>p.53,23 - p.54,7</td>
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<tr>
<td>p.21,1 - p.22,3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
It is of course the chief glory of Pandosto that Shakespeare used it as the basis of The Winter's Tale, written c. 1610-11 and first printed in the Folio of 1623. In the oracle (III, ii, 136-7), Shakespeare has 'the king shall live without an heir, if that which is lost be not found.' This follows closely the text of Pandosto in editions earlier than D (1607), in which 'live' is changed to 'die'. It is therefore assumed that Shakespeare used one of the earlier editions. 6 Shakespeare's debt to

6. The note in H.H. Furness's New Variorum edition of The Winter's Tale (Philadelphia, 1898, p.128) is entirely unreliable on this point, the editor having been misled by an error of Collier's. Kenneth Muir (Shakespeare's Sources, I, 1957, p.240), in stating that there is evidence that Shakespeare used A, was apparently unaware of the existence of B and C.
Pandosto seems to have been noticed first by Gerard Langbaine, in whose book, An Account of the English Dramatick Poets (Oxford, 1691, p. 466) occurs the entry: 'Winter’s Tale, a Tragi-comedy. The Plot of this Play may be read in a little Stitcht-pamphlet, which is call’d, as I remember, The Delectable History of Dorastus and Fawnia; printed 4°. Lond. ———'. Thus began the scholarly, as distinct from the popular, interest in Pandosto. The most recent study of Pandosto in relation to The Winter’s Tale is by Kenneth Muir (op. cit., pp. 240-51).

No later work deriving from Pandosto has any artistic merit. All are interesting only as testimony to the work’s continuing hold on the popular imagination.

Thomas Jordan’s A Royal Arbor of Loyal Poesie, which is undated but appeared probably in 1664, is a collection of miscellaneous verse, including speeches written for civic entertainments, Prologues and Epilogues to plays, 'Acrosticks, Annagrams, Epigrams, Elegies and Epitaphs,' and songs. Some of these songs (or ballads) are based on plays, including The Merchant of Venice, Philaster and Much Ado About Nothing. One is based on Pandosto. It is headed 'The jealous Duke, and the injur’d Dutchess: A story. Tune. The Dream.' It presents a much simplified version of the
story, in which the names are changed: Pandosto is replaced by the Duke of Parma; Dorastus, by the Duke of Padua's son. It is evidently based on Pandosto rather than on The Winter's Tale; for instance it begins like Pandosto:

Of all the wedlock plagues that be,
None are so fierce
As jealousie,
and, as in Pandosto, the Duke's wife dies. There are twelve stanzas. The versification is very rough, as the final stanza will show:

The Lord that bore the Childe away
Seeing the Name,
Did boldly say,
Great Duke of Parma, this is she
Which you did send away by me;
'Tis your own Daughter: then the Duke full of tears
Embrace them both, and now
Another Marriage day appears;
Bonefires and Bells, the Conduits all run with wine:
By this we see there's nothing can
Prevent the Powers divine.

In 1672 appeared 'Fortunes Tennis-Ball; OR, The Most Excellent History of Dorastus and Fawnia. Rendered in Delightful English Verse; and worthy the perusal of all
sorts of People. By S. Gent. Wing (Short-

7. I have not seen the edition of 1672. The title and quotations given here are from the edition of 1688.

Title Catalogue, 1640-1700) identifies S. S. with Samuel Sheppard. As the latest book other than Fortunes Tennis-Ball attributed to him was printed in 1653, this seems questionable; and if there is any truth in the story that in 1606 Sheppard was Ben Jonson's amanuensis, the

8. see D.N.B., s.v. Samuel Sheppard; also the note 'Ben Jonson and Samuel Sheppard', signed 'Sperand', Notes and Queries, March 27, 1875, 245.

identification seems even less likely to be accurate.

To withdraw Fortunes Tennis-Ball from the canon of Sheppard's works would not do him a disservice. It is a worthless production. Though very short - the edition of 1688 has twelve pages - it is divided into three 'cantos'. Written in heroic couplets, it follows closely the events, and often the wording, of the original. The following passage is representative:

They had no sooner told the Embassy,
But King Pandosto sendeth presently
For Meleagrus: he's Sicilia's Heir
He knows, and he is glad he has him there:
Dorastus wonders at this glad mutation,
But more to see some lords of his own nation.
There is no boggling now, Pandosto's glad
That he shall manifest the hate he had
Conceiv'd 'gainst Fawnia for her grand disdain
Commanding she and Caphio should be slain.
Fawnia (no doubt, inspir'd by Heaven) cries,
O why did the cruel Destinies
Cause Prince Dorastus to affect a Maid
So far beneath him, now to death betray'd?
But since I must forsake the World, take here
Brave Prince, this chain, which still for my sake wear,
Which from my Infancy has ever been,
About my neck, but till now never seen.

Two other ballad-type adaptations of Pandosto are
Known to me only by reference. In Censura Literaria, Sir

Egerton Brydges says that Pandosto 'was versified probably
the beginning of the last century, and consists of fifty-
eight stanzas. A short specimen from the beginning will
suffice.

Into Bohemia dwelt a king,
Pandosto high to name:
He had a queen, Bellaria call'd
fair, beauteous and of fame.

He had a friend, Egestus call'd,
a King of great renown,
And for love of Pandosto he
did leave his land and crown.

And to Bohemia he did sail,
Pandosto for to see;
Who with Bellaria his queen,
received him royally.'

J.P. Collier wrote of 'an old ballad' called

10. 'Old Ballad upon the Winter's Tale', Notes and Queries, Jan. 4th, 1851, 1-3.

The Royal Courtly Garland, or Joy after Sorrow 'on a story similar to that of Shakspeare's Winter's Tale, and in some particulars still more like Greene's novel of Pandosto.' It was published as a broadside without date; Collier conjectured its date as 1690-1720, suggesting that the ballad itself was 'considerably older'. It was in six parts, which 'fill a closely printed broadside.' Collier wrote that it was not Jordan's version; and that none of the characters in it had a name. It cannot therefore be the ballad described by Brydges. The specimen stanzas that
Collier quotes are undistinguished. He asked to be informed of the existence of other copies of the same ballad, adding 'I am unable to decide whether it was founded upon Greene's novel, Shakspeare's play, or upon some independent, possibly foreign, narrative. I am by no means satisfied that Greene's novel was not a translation, and we know that he was skilful in Italian, Spanish and French.' His query seems not to have been answered. I have not been able to trace a copy of the ballad.

The Droll of Dorastus and Fawnia

It has been suggested that a dramatic version of Pandosto other than The Winter's Tale existed in the eighteenth century. In The Theatre of the London Fairs in the Eighteenth Century (C.U.P. 1960) Miss Sybil Rosenfeld records three performances of a droll about Dorastus and Fawnia. The first was at Parker's Booth, Bartholomew Fair, in 1703, when the title was The Famous History of Dorastus and Fawnia (op. cit., p.16). The second was at Bullock's Booth, Bartholomew Fair, in 1729, under the title of Dorastus and Fawnia; or the Royal Shepherdess (ibid., p.33). The third was at the New Wells, May Fair, in 1749, as Dorastus and Fawnia; or, The Royal Shepherd and Sheperdess (ibid., pp.119-120). Miss Rosenfeld assumes (p.120) that the droll given was the same on each occasion, and there is no evidence to the contrary. It has not survived. She also assumes that it 'was taken from Greene's Pandosto
which was also the source of *The Winter's Tale* (ibid., p.16). There is reason to doubt this. Miss Rosenfeld gives (p.33) a partial cast-list of the 1729 performance from an announcement in the *Daily Post* for 25th August of that year. This was reprinted more fully in *The London Stage, 1660-1800* as follows: 'Dorastus and Faunia or,

The Royal Shepherdess. Leontes - Ogden; Polixene - Chapman; Dorastus - Houghton; Old Hob - Smith; Colin - Wm. Bullock; Queen - Mrs. Rice; Faunia - Mrs. Chapman; Hob's Mother - Mrs. Martin; Mopsa - Mrs. Morgan.' Only two of the character names in this list are certainly from *Pandosto*: Dorastus and Faunia. Leontes and Polixene are from *The Winter's Tale*; Mopsa is common to both; Queen is equally appropriate to Greene's Bellaria and Shakespeare's Hermione. Old Hob, Colin and Hob's Mother are names that occur in neither *Pandosto* nor *The Winter's Tale*. There is almost certainly some confusion here. Old Hob and Hob's Mother are the names of characters in *Flora*, a ballad opera by John Hopkinsley adapted from Colley Cibber's *Hob, or the Country Wake*. *Flora* was on the bill with *Dorastus and
Fawnia at this performance, so it may well be that these names were accidentally transferred from the cast-list of one piece to that of the other. They are not included in the cast-list of Flora.

The presence of the Shakespearian character-names in this list would surely be very odd if the droll were a direct adaptation of Pandosto. I suggest that it was in fact a version of The Winter's Tale. It seems probable that an adapter would draw on an existing dramatic version rather than on the original pamphlet; and the Shakespearian character-names prove, of course, that the adapter at least knew of The Winter's Tale. The alteration of the names of Florizel and Perdita would be easily explicable - would indeed be a very astute move - in view of the continued popularity of Greene's pamphlet among the class of people likely to frequent theatres at the fairs; people who were not likely to be attracted by a title associated with a Shakespearian play unperformed in theatres of that period.

If the droll was an adaptation of The Winter's Tale, then its performances are the first recorded of any version of this play after the Restoration. Professor Nicoll has shown that Shakespeare's play was allotted to Thomas Killigrew and his company, the King's Men, in January, 1669, but

there is no record of their having performed it. After
the Restoration the first recorded performance in any
version is that at the minor theatre of Goodman's Fields
on Jan. 15, 1741. An adaptation was played at Covent
Garden in November of the same year, and during the rest

14. C.B. Hogan, Shakespeare in the Theatre, 1701-1800,

of the century The Winter's Tale was performed frequently
in one version or another at the patent houses.

A puppet play called Dorastus and Fawnia, or the
Royal Shepherd and Shepherdess, was performed in 1728 by one
Mrs. Martin, whose shows were given at the Nag's Head in
James Street, London. As the title and sub-title are

15. See George Speaight, The History of the English Puppet

the same as those given to the droll mentioned above at
its performance in 1749, it seems possible that the puppet
play was a version of this droll.

B: France.

Pandosto has the distinction of being the first
English novel to have been translated into French. The translation, by Louis Regnault, was entitled 'Histoire Tragique de Pandosto, Roy de Bohême, et de Bellaria sa Femme. Ensemble les amours de Dorastus et de Faunia. Où sont comprises les adventures de Pandosto Roy de Bohême; enrichies de feintes, moralités, Allégories et telles autres diversités convenables au sujet. Le tout traduit premièrement en Anglais, de la langue Bohême, et de nouveau mis en François...'. It was published at Paris in 1615. Potez, in his interesting article on this version, shows that the translation is not always accurate, and that there are some deliberate changes aiming at refinement of the original: 'en général, il i.e. Regnault i simplifie, il éclaircit, il abrège, il ennoblit...Regnault, avant d'offrir le roman de Greene au public, lui a fait sa toilette.'

Another French translation appeared in 1626 as 'Le Roman d'Albanie et de Sycle par le S. du Bâil.' Of this, Jusserand says that it is 'rather an adaptation than a translation; he alters names and events.'


reprinted in 1628 (Pruvost, p.287).

Yet another version appeared in 1722 entitled "Histoire de Pandolphe roy de Bohême et de Cellaris, ensemble les amours de Doraste et de Faunia." This is anonymous. According to Jusserand, it is an adaptation, but not as free as du Bail's.

There were also two French dramatisations of Pandosto. The first, called simply Pandosto, was by Alexandre Hardy, a prolific minor dramatist. It has not survived. The second was by Puget de la Serre and was called Pandosto ou la Princesse malheureuse, Tragédie en Prose. It was printed at Paris in 1631, and at Lyons in 1632. It is divided into two 'days' ('journées'), each of five short acts. P.G. Thomas reprints the second 'day' in his edition of Pandosto. Jusserand describes the play thus: 'It is written in the prodigiously florid and précieux style which was then fashionable with many...

Pandosto opens the play with a ranting speech worthy of King Herod: "Am I not a lucky man not to know what to wish for?... The sweetest pleasures which can be tasted in this nether world are the everyday dishes for my table...O Fortune, when wilt thou change thy face? Thy continuous smiles incline me to go a-weeping." When he thinks he has discovered that he is not quite so happy as he believed, his reproaches to the
"Royn Belaire son espouse" are couched in the same style:

"Dost thou continue dragging on the earth the dunghill of thy body to give the plague to its inhabitants?... Speak, I charge thee, infamous one, but speak from afar, lest the wind from thy mouth poisons me." Belaire, in her turn, descants to her little daughter on their sad fate: "Thou criest in vain, as my helplessness makes me deaf. It seems as if thy tears would drown thee in their waters, to make good the curse to which thy fate has condemned thee. Let us mix our tears together and undergo the same shipwreck." The child is put to sea, and discovered on the opposite shore by a well-taught young shepherd, who, finding it so pretty, wonders if "it is not some new Cupid to which Venus has given birth in the sea, where she was born."

In the second day Doraste and Favvye plight their troth and exchange sweet speeches:

"Doraste. What character do you want me to sustain in order to show you the sincerity of my love?

Favvye. The character of a shepherd.

Doraste. I am one already, for from the first day that I saw you, my desires and my thoughts have watched the sheep with you."
The poem associated with Pandosto is almost certainly not by Greene, though it is still sometimes attributed to him. It has not been included in any modern edition of Pandosto. It was, however, reprinted by Collins in his edition of Greene's Plays and Poems, and has also found its way into a number of anthologies.¹


It seems to have been reprinted first by Dyce, in his edition of Greene's Plays and Poems (1861, p.294). His text is from the 1694 edition of Pandosto. He notes: 'I find this "love-passion" on the back of the title-page of some of the latest editions of this tract, when it was put forth under the name of Dorastus and Fawnia: in none of the earlier editions have I ever met with it. Mr. Collier conjectures that "it may possibly have been taken from the earliest, and now lost, edition of Pandosto." Introduction to Pandosto, p.iii - Shakespeare's Library.' There is no evidence in support of Collier's suggestion that there had
been an edition of Pandosto before the earliest now known. Even if there had been such an edition, it is not likely that a poem in it would have escaped inclusion in the other pre-1640 editions, only to appear in a later one. Puvost found that the first extant edition in which it occurs is that of 1655. He justly remarked that 'en tant que poëme de Greene il doit être regardé comme apocryphe'. The first fourteen lines form a 'Shakespearian' sonnet; the remaining lines are in the form of such a sonnet with the first four lines omitted. Greene is not known to have used this form.

The first four lines had been printed in 1620 in Martin Peerson's Private Musicke, Or The First Book of Ayres and Dialogues. One is therefore inclined to assume that


the entire poem had appeared in print by this date.

The poem has only the most general relevance to Pandosto. Though its matter is commonplace, the expression shows genuine poetic skill. The version given below is

3. Edith Sitwell writes of the last couplet: 'the lines... are scarcely short of what might have been written by the greatest of all English poets; but though the splendour of imagination is there, they have not the utmost splendor of diction, because the s's, and the soft g of imagine, are a little unshaping and sluggish' (Atlantic Book of British and American Poetry, I, 182).

based on the first known edition, 1655, from the copy in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Dorastus in a Love Passion, writes these few Lines
in praise of his loving and Best-beloved Fawnia.

Ah! were she pittyfull as she is fair,
Or but as milde as she is seeming so,
Then were my hopes greater then my Despair;
Then all the World were Heaven, nothing wo.

Ah! were her heart relenting as her hand,
That seems to melt even with the mildest touch
Then knew I where to seat me in a Land

Under the wide Heavens, but yet not such:
So as she shews, so seems the budding Rose,
Yet sweeter far then is an earthly flower.

Sovereign of Beauty! like the Spray she grows,
Compast shee is with Thornes and cankered flower:
Yet were she willing to be pluckt and worn,
She would be gatherd though she grew on thorn.

Ah! when she sings, all Musick else be still,
For none must be compared to her note;
Here breath'd such glee from Philomela's bill,
Nor from the morning Singers swelling throat:

Ah! when she riseth from her blisssefull Bed,
She comforts all the World as doth the Sun,
And at her sight the night's foul vapour's fled;
When she is set, the gladsom day is done;
0 glorious Sun! imagine mee the West,
Sink in my armes, and set thou in my brest.

1: Ah! _7 Aal! _7 1655
7: as _7 at 1655
12: flower. _7 1655
21: throat: _7 av. throat;
23: fled; _7 1655
24: set, _7 ; 1655

Note:

12-14. Collins notes: 'The expression "compass'd with...canker'd flower" is certainly not very intelligible; and flower can scarcely be repeated. Dyce adopts Rev. J. Mitford's conjecture 'bower'...'. Collins adopts this reading.

26. _7 sink some editions read 'Shine'.
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