ElizabethanDrama.org presents a Theatre Script of

LOVE'S METAMORPHOSIS

By John Lyly Written c. 1590?

Written c. 1590? Earliest Extant Edition: 1601

© arrangement copyright Peter Lukacs and ElizabethanDrama.org, 2022. This play is in the public domain, and this script may be freely copied and distributed.

LOVE'S METAMORPHOSIS

By John Lyly

Written: c. 1590? Earliest Extant Edition: 1601

Dramatis Personae.

Cupid, God of Love. *Ceres,* Goddess of Agriculture.

Foresters: *Ramis,* in love with Nisa. *Montanus,* in love with Celia. *Silvestris,* in love with Niobe.

Erisichthon, a churlish farmer. *Protea*, daughter to Erisichthon. *Petulius*, in love with Protea.

Nymphs of Ceres: *Nisa. Niobe. Celia. Tirtena. Fidelia,* transformed in to a tree.

A Merchant. A Siren.

The Scene: Arcadia.

A. The Songs of Love's Metamorphosis.

The first editions of John Lyly's plays did not include lyrics for their songs, rather only indicating in a stage direction wherever a bit of crooning was called for. In 1632, however, a compilation of six of Lyly's plays was published by Edward Blount. The Blount edition includes lyrics for all of the songs in these plays.

Unfortunately, *Love's Metamorphosis* was not included in Blount's updated volume. So, following the tradition of earlier editions of this play, the stage directions indicate when a song is to be sung, but no lyrics are provided.

B. Acts, Scenes, and Stage Directions.

Love's Metamorphosis was originally published in 1601 in quarto form. As usual, we lean towards adhering to the wording of this earliest volume as much as possible.

Words or syllables which have been added to the original text to clarify the sense are surrounded by hard brackets []; these additions are often adopted from the suggestions of later editors. A director who wishes to remain truer to the original text may of course choose to omit any of the supplementary wording.

Unusually for the era, *Love's Metamorphosis* was, in its original printing, divided into both numbered Acts and Scenes. Suggested scene settings, however, are adopted from Bond.⁹

Finally, as is our normal practice, some of the quarto's stage directions have been modified, and others have been added to the text, usually without comment, to give clarity to the action. Most of these changes are adopted from Bond.

C. Optional Textual Changes.

A list of optional emendations to the text can be found at the end of this play.

LOVE'S METAMORPHOSIS.

By John Lyly.

Written: c. 1590? Earliest Extant Edition: 1601.

<u>ACT I.</u>

SCENE I.

At Ceres' Tree.

Enter Ramis, Montanus, Silvestris (three Foresters), carrying scutcheons and garlands.

1	<i>Ramis.</i> I cannot see, Montanus, why it is fained by
2	the poets that Love sat upon the chaos and created
	the world, since in the world there is so little love.
4	
~	<i>Mont.</i> Ramis, thou canst not see that which cannot
6	with reason be imagined; for if the divine virtues of
0	Love had dispersed themselves through the powers
8	of the world so forcibly as to make them take by his
10	influence the forms and qualities impressed within
10	them, no doubt they could not choose but savour more of his divinity.
12	5
	<i>Silv.</i> I do not think Love hath any spark of divinity
14	in him, since the end of his being is earthly: in the
	blood is he begot by the frail fires of the eye, and
16	quenche[d] by the frailer shadows of thought. What reason have we then to soothe his humour with such
18	zeal, and follow his fading delights with such passion?
20	<i>Ramis.</i> We have bodies, Silvestris, and human
~~	bodies, which in their own natures being much more
22	wretched than beasts, do much more miserably than beasts pursue their own ruins; and since it will ask
24	longer labour and study to subdue the powers of our
	blood to the rule of the soul, than to satisfy them
26	with the fruition of our loves, let us be constant in
	the world's errors, and seek our own torments.
28	

30 32	<i>Mont.</i> As good yield indeed submissively, and satisfy part of our affections, as be stubborn without ability to resist, and enjoy none of them. I am in worst plight, since I love a Nymph that mocks love.
34	<i>Ramis.</i> And I one that hates love.
36	<i>Silv.</i> I, one that thinks herself above love.
38	Ramis. Let us not dispute whose mistress is most bad,
40	since they be all cruel; nor which of our fortunes be most froward, since they be all desperate. I will hang
42	my scutcheon on this tree in honour of Ceres, and write this verse on the tree in hope of my success: <i>Penelopen</i>
44	<i>ipsam perstes, modo tempore vinces.</i> Penelope will yield at last: continue and conquer.
46	<i>Mont.</i> I this: <i>Fructus abest facies cum bona teste caret.</i> Fair faces lose their favours, if they admit no
48	lovers.
50	<i>Ramis.</i> [<i>To Silvestris</i>] But why studiest thou? what wilt thou write for thy lady to read?
52	
54	<i>Silv.</i> That which necessity maketh me to endure: love reverence, wisdom wonder at: <i>Rivalem patienter habe</i> .
56	<i>Mont.</i> Come, let us every one to our walks: it may be we shall meet them walking.
58	be we shan meet them warking.
60	[Exeunt.]

ACT I, SCENE II.

The same: at Ceres' tree.

	Enter Nisa, Celia, Niobe (three Nymphs).
1 2	<i>Nisa.</i> It is time to hang up our garlands; this is our harvest holyday: we must both sing and dance in the honour of Ceres. Of what colours or flowers is thine
4	made of, Niobe?
6	<i>Niobe.</i> Of salamints, which in the morning are white, red at noon, and in the evening purple, for in my
8	affections shall there be no staidness but in unstaidness; but what is yours of, Nisa?
10	<i>Nisa.</i> Of holly, because it is most holy, which lovely
12	green neither the sun's beams, nor the wind's blasts, can alter or diminish. But, Celia, what garland have
14	you?
16	<i>Celia.</i> Mine all of cypress leaves, which are broadest and beautifulest, yet beareth the least fruit;
18	for beauty maketh the brightest shew, being the slightest substance; and I am content to wither
20	before I be worn, and deprive myself of that which so many desire.
22	
24	<i>Niobe.</i> Come, let us make an end, lest Ceres come and find us slack in performing that which we owe. – But soft, some have been here this morning before
26	us.
28	<i>Nisa.</i> The amorous Foresters, or none; for in the woods they have eaten so much wake-robin, that
30	they cannot sleep for love.
32	<i>Celia.</i> Alas, poor souls, how ill love sounds in their lips, who telling a long tale of hunting, think they
34	have bewrayed a sad passion of love!
36	<i>Niobe.</i> Give them leave to love, since we have liberty to choose, for as great sport do I take in coursing their
38	tame hearts, as they do pains in hunting their wild harts.
40	<i>Celia.</i> Niobe, your affection is but pinned to your tongue, which when you list you can unloose. – But
42	let us read what they have written: <i>Penelopen ipsam</i> <i>perstes modo tempore vinces</i> . That is for you, Nisa,

44	whom nothing will move, yet hope makes him hover.
46	<i>Nisa.</i> A fond hobby to hover over an eagle.
48 50	<i>Niobe.</i> But foresters think all birds to be buntings. – What's the next? <i>Fructus abest facies cum bona teste caret.</i> Celia, the Forester gives you good counsel:
50	take your pennyworth whiles the market serves.
52	
54	<i>Celia.</i> I hope it will be market day till my death's day.
56	<i>Nisa.</i> Let me read too: <i>Rivalem patienter habe</i> . He toucheth you, Niobe, on the quick, yet you see how patient he is in your [in]constancy.
58	<i>Niobe.</i> Inconstancy is a vice, which I will not swap
60	for all the virtues; though I throw one off with my whole hand, I can pull him again with my little
62	finger. – Let us encourage them, and write something: if they censure it favourably, we know them fools; if
64	angerly, we will say they are froward.
66	Nisa. I will begin. Cedit amor rebus, res age, tutus eris.
68	<i>Celia.</i> Indeed better to tell stars than be idle, yet
70	better idle then ill-employed. Mine this: <i>Sat mihi si facies, sit bene nota mihi</i> .
72	<i>Niobe.</i> You care for nothing but a glass, – that is, a
74	flatterer.
76	Nisa. Then all men are glasses.
78	Celia. Some glasses are true.
80	<i>Niobe.</i> No men are; but this is mine: <i>Victoria tecum stabit</i> .
82	
84	Nisa. Thou givest hope.
86	<i>Niobe.</i> He is worthy of it, that is patient.
88	<i>Celia.</i> Let us sing, and so attend on Ceres; for this day, although into her heart never entered any motion of
90	love, yet usually to the temple of Cupid, [s]he offereth two white doves, as entreating his favour, and one
92	eagle as commanding his power. <i>Praecibusq</i> [ue] minas regaliter addet.

94	[They sing and dance.]
96	Enter Erisichthon.
98	<i>Eris.</i> What noise is this, what assembly, what idolatry? Is the modesty of virgins turned to wantonness? The
100	honour of Ceres accompted immortal? And Erisichthon, ruler of this forest, esteemed of no force? Impudent
102	giglots that you are, to disturb my game, or dare do
104	honour to any but Erisichthon. It is not your fair faces as smooth as jet, nor your enticing eyes, though they
106	drew iron like adamants, nor your filed speeches, were they as forcible as Thessalides', that shall make me any way flexible.
108	<i>Niobe.</i> Erisichthon, thy stern looks joined with thy
110	stout speeches, thy words as unkembed as thy locks, were able to affright men of bold courage, and to
112	make us silly girls frantic, that are full of fear; but know thou, Erisichthon, that were thy hands so
114	unstayed as thy tongue, and th' one as ready to execute mischief as the other to threaten it, it should neither
116	move our hearts to ask pity, or remove our bodies from this place. We are the handmaids of divine
118	Ceres: to fair Ceres is this holy tree dedicated; to Ceres, by whose favour thyself livest, that art worthy
120	to perish.
122	<i>Eris.</i> Are you addicted to Ceres, that in spite of Erisichthon, you will use these sacrifices? No,
124	immodest girls, you shall see that I have neither regard of your sex which men should tender, nor of
126	your beauty which foolish love would dote on, nor of your goddess, which none but peevish girls
128	reverence. I will destroy this tree in despite of all; and, that you may see my hand execute what my
130	heart intendeth, and that no mean may appease my malice, my last word shall be the beginning of the
132	first blow.
134	[Erisichthon strikes the tree with his axe.]
136	<i>Celia.</i> Out, alas! what hath he done?
138	<i>Niobe.</i> Ourselves, I fear, must also minister matter to his fury!
140	<i>Nisa.</i> Let him alone: – but see, the tree poureth out

142	blood, and I hear a voice.
144	<i>Eris.</i> What voice? [<i>To tree</i>] If in the tree there be anybody, speak quickly, lest the next blow hit the tale
146	out of thy mouth.
148	<i>Fidelia.</i> [<i>From the trunk</i>] Monster of men, hate of the heavens, and to the earth a burthen, what hath
150	chaste Fidelia committed? It is thy spite, Cupid, that, having no power to wound
152	my unspotted mind, procurest means to mangle my tender body, and by violence to gash those sides that
154	enclose a heart dedicate to virtue; or is it that savage Satyr, that feeding his sensual appetite upon lust,
156	seeketh now to quench it with blood, that being without hope to attain my love, he may with cruelty
158	end my life? Or doth Ceres, whose nymph I have been many years, in recompence of my inviolable
160	faith, reward me with unspeakable torments? Divine Phoebus, that pursued Daphne till she was
162	turned to a bay tree, ceased then to trouble her: aye, the gods are pitiful; and Cinyras, that with fury followed
164	his daughter Myrrha, till she was changed to a myrrh tree, left then to prosecute her: yea, parents are natural.
166	Phoebus lamented the loss of his friend, Cinyras of his child.
168	But both gods and men either forget or neglect the change of Fidelia, nay, follow her after her change, to
170	make her more miserable: so that there is nothing more hateful than to be chaste, whose bodies are followed
172	in the world with lust, and prosecuted in the graves with tyranny; whose minds the freer they are from
174	vice, their bodies are in the more danger of mischief; so that they are not safe when they live, because of
176	men's love; nor being changed, because of their hates; nor being dead, because of their defaming.
178	What is that chastity which so few women study to keep, and both gods and men seek to violate? If
180	only a naked name, why are we so superstitious of a hollow sound? If a rare virtue, why are men so
182	careless of such an exceeding rareness? Go, ladies, tell Ceres I am that Fidelia that so long
184	knit garlands in her honour, and, chased with a Satyr, by prayer to the gods became turned to a tree; whose
186	body now is grown over with a rough bark, and whose golden locks are covered with green leaves; yet whose
188	mind nothing can alter, neither the fear of death, nor

190 192 194 196	the torments. If Ceres seek no revenge, then let virginity be not only the scorn of savage people, but the spoil. But, alas, I feel my last blood to come, and therefore must end my last breath. – Farewell, ladies, whose lives are subject to many mischieves; for if you be fair, it is hard to be chaste; if chaste, impossible to be safe; if you be young, you will quickly bend; if bend, you are suddenly broken. If you be foul, you
198	shall seldom be flattered; if you be not flattered, you will ever be sorrowful. Beauty is a firm fickleness, youth a feeble staidness, deformity a continual sadness.
200	[Dies.]
202	<i>Niobe.</i> [<i>To Erisichthon</i>] Thou monster, canst thou
204	hear this without grief?
206	Eris. Yea, and double your griefs with my blows.
208	[He proceeds to fell the tree to the ground.]
210	<i>Nisa.</i> Ah, poor Fidelia, the express pattern of chastity, and example of misfortune!
212	<i>Celia.</i> Ah, cruel Erisichthon, that not only defaceth
214	these holy trees, but murtherest also this chaste nymph!
216	<i>Eris.</i> Nymph, or goddess, it skilleth not, for there is
218	none that Erisichthon careth for, but Erisichthon; let Ceres, the lady of your harvest, revenge when she will, nay, when she dares! and tell her this, that I am
220 222	Erisichthon.
	<i>Niobe.</i> Thou art none of the gods.
224	<i>Eris.</i> No, a contemner of the gods.
226	<i>Nisa.</i> And hopest thou to escape revenge, being but a man?
228	<i>Eris.</i> Yea, I care not for revenge, being a man and
230	Erisichthon.
232	Nisa. Come, let us to Ceres, and complain of this
234	unacquainted and incredible villain: if there be power in her deity, in her mind pity, or virtue in virginity, this monster cannot escape
236	monster cannot escape.
	[Exeunt.]

<u>ACT II.</u>

SCENE I.

The Same: At Ceres' Tree.

Enter Ceres, Niobe, Nisa, [Celia] and Tirtena.

1	Ceres. Doth Erisichthon offer force to my Nymphs,
2	and to my deity disgrace? Have I stuffed his barns
	with fruitful grain, and doth he stretch his hand
4	against me with intolerable pride? So it is, Ceres,
	thine eyes may witness what thy Nymphs have told;
6	here lyeth the tree hacked in pieces, and the blood
8	scarce cold of the fairest virgin. – If this be thy cruelty,
0	Cupid, I will no more hallow thy temple with sacred
10	vows; if thy cankered nature, Erisichthon, thou shalt
10	find as great misery as thou shewest malice: I am resolved of thy punishment, and as speedy shall be
12	my revenge, as thy rigour barbarous.
12	Tirtena, on yonder hill, where never grew grain nor
14	leaf, where nothing is but barrenness and coldness,
	fear and paleness, lyeth Famine; go to her, and say
16	that Ceres commandeth her to gnaw on the bowels of
	Erisichthon, that his hunger may be as unquenchable
18	as his fury.
20	<i>Tirt.</i> I obey; but how should I know her from others?
20	The Tobey, but now should I know her from others.
22	Ceres. Thou canst not miss of her, if thou remember
	but her name; and that canst thou not forget, for that
24	coming near to the place, thou shalt find gnawing in
26	thy stomach. She lyeth gaping, and swalloweth
20	nought but air; her face pale, and so lean, that as easily thou mayest through the very skin behold the
28	bone, as in a glass thy shadow; her hair long, black
20	and shaggy; her eyes sunk so far into her head, that
30	she looketh out of the nape of her neck; her lips
	white and rough; her teeth hollow and red with
32	rustiness: her skin so thin, that thou mayest as lively
	make an anatomy of her body, as she were cut up
34	chirurgions; her maw like a dry bladder; her
	heart swolne big with wind; and all her bowels like
36	snakes working in her body. This monster, when
20	thou shalt behold, tell her my mind, and return with
38	speed.

40	<i>Tirt.</i> I go, fearing more the sight of Famine, than the force.
42	
44	<i>Ceres.</i> Take thou these few ears of corn, but let not Famine so much as smell to them; and let her go aloof from thee.
46	[Exit Tirtena.]
48	
50	Now shall Erisichthon see that Ceres is a great goddess, as full of power as himself of pride, and as pitiless as he presumptuous; – how think you, ladies, is not this
52	revenge apt for so great injury?
54	<i>Niobe.</i> Yes, madam: to let men see, they that contend with the gods do but confound themselves.
56	<i>Ceres.</i> But let us to the temple of Cupid and offer
58	sacrifice; they, that think it strange for chastity to humble itself to Cupid, know neither the power of
60	love, nor the nature of virginity: th' one having absolute authority to command, the other difficulty
62	to resist; and where such continual war is between
64	love and virtue, there must be some parlies and continual perils; Cupid was never conquered, and therefore must be flattered, virginity bath, and
66	therefore must be flattered; virginity hath, and therefore must be humble.
68	<i>Nisa.</i> Into my heart, madam, there did never enter any motion of love.
70	<i>Ceres.</i> Those that often say they cannot love, or will
72	not love, certainly they love. Did'st thou never see Cupid?
74	
76	<i>Nisa.</i> No: but I have heard him described at the full, and, as I imagined, foolishly. First, that he should be
78	a god blind and naked, with wings, with bow, with arrows, with fire-brands; swimming sometimes in
80	the sea, and playing sometimes on the shore; with many other devices, which the painters, being the
82	poets' apes, have taken as great pains to shadow, as they to lie. Can I think that gods that command all
84	things would go naked? What should he do with wings that knows not where to fly? Or what with
86	arrows, that sees not how to aim? The heart is a narrow mark to hit, and rather requireth Argus' eyes to take level, than a blind boy to shoot at random. If

88	he were fire, the sea would quench those coals, or the flame turn him into cinders.
90	<i>Ceres.</i> Well, Nisa, thou shalt see him.
92	
94	Nisa. I fear Niobe hath felt him.
96	<i>Niobe.</i> Not I, madam; yet must I confess, that oftentimes I have had sweet thoughts, sometimes hard conceits; betwixt both, a kind of yielding; I
98	know not what. But certainly I think it is not love: sigh I can, and find ease in melancholy; smile I do,
100	and take pleasure in imagination; I feel in myself a pleasing pain, a chill heat, a delicate bitterness, –
102	how to term it I know not; without doubt it may be love; sure I am it is not hate.
104	<i>Nisa.</i> Niobe is tender-hearted, whose thoughts are
106	like water: yielding to everything, and nothing to be seen.
108	
110	<i>Ceres.</i> Well, let us to Cupid; and take heed that in your stubbornness you offend him not, whom by entreaties you ought to follow. Diana's nymphs were
112	as chaste as Ceres' virgins, as fair, as wise: how Cupid tormented them, I had rather you should hear
114	than feel; but this is truth, they all yielded to love; look not scornfully, my nymphs, I say they are yielded
116	to love. – This is the temple.
118	[The temple-doors open.]
120	Thou great god Cupid, whom the gods regard, and men reverence, let it be lawful for Ceres to offer her
122	sacrifice.
124	<i>Cupid.</i> Divine Ceres, Cupid accepteth anything that cometh from Ceres, which feedeth my sparrows with
126	ripe corn, my pigeons with wholesome seeds, and honourest my temple with chaste virgins.
128	<i>Ceres.</i> Then, Love, to thee I bring these white and
130	spotless doves, in token that my heart is as free from any thought of love, as these from any blemish, and
132	as clear in virginity, as these perfect in whiteness
134	But that my Nymphs may know both thy power and thy laws, and neither err in ignorance nor pride, let me ask some questions to instruct them that they

136	offend not thee, whom resist they cannot. – In virgins what dost thou chiefest desire?
138	<i>Cupid.</i> In those that are not in love, reverent thoughts
140	of love; in those that be, faithful vows.
142	<i>Ceres.</i> What dost thou most hate in virgins?
144	<i>Cupid.</i> Pride in the beautiful, bitter taunts in the witty, incredulity in all.
146	<i>Ceres.</i> What may protect my virgins that they may
148	never love?
150	<i>Cupid.</i> That they be never idle.
152	<i>Ceres.</i> Why didst thou so cruelly torment all Diana's nymphs with love?
154	
156	<i>Cupid.</i> Because they thought it impossible to love.
158	<i>Ceres.</i> What is the substance of love?
160	Cupid. Constancy and secrecy.
162	<i>Ceres.</i> What the signs?
	Cupid. Sighs and tears.
164 166	<i>Ceres.</i> What the causes?
168	Cupid. Wit and idleness.
	<i>Ceres.</i> What the means?
170	Cupid. Opportunity and importunity.
172	<i>Ceres.</i> What the end?
174	Cupid. Happiness without end.
176	Ceres. What requirest thou of men?
178	<i>Cupid.</i> That only shall be known to men.
180	<i>Ceres.</i> What revenge for those that will not love?
182	C C
184	<i>Cupid.</i> To be deceived when they do.

186	<i>Ceres.</i> Well, Cupid, entreat my Nymphs with favour, and though to love it be no vice, yet spotless virginity is the only virtue: let me keep their thoughts as chaste
188	as their bodies, that Ceres may be happy, and they praised.
190	
192	<i>Cupid.</i> Why, Ceres, do you think that lust followeth love? Ceres, lovers are chaste: for what is love, divine
194	love, but the quintessence of chastity, and affections binding by heavenly motions, that cannot be undone by earthly means, and must not be comptrolled by any
196	man?
198	<i>Ceres.</i> We will honour thee with continual sacrifice:
200	warm us with mild affections; lest being too hot, we seem immodest like wantons, or too cold, immoveable like stocks.
202	
204	<i>Cupid.</i> Ceres, let this serve for all; let not thy Nymphs be light nor obstinate; but as virgins should be, pitiful
206	and faithful; so shall your flames warm, but not burn; delight, and never discomfort.
208	<i>Ceres.</i> How say you, my Nymphs, doth not Cupid speak like a god? Counsel you I will not to love, but
210	conjure you I must that you be not disdainful. Let us
212	in, and see how Erisichthon speedeth; Famine flieth swiftly, and hath already seized on his stomach.
214	[Exeunt.]

ACT III.

SCENE I.

A Glade in the Forest.

Enter Ramis, pursuing Nisa.

1 2	<i>Ramis.</i> Stay, cruel Nisa, thou knowest not from whom thou fliest, and therefore fliest; I come not to offer
4	violence, but that which is inviolable: my thoughts are as holy as thy vows, and I as constant in love as thou
6	in cruelty: lust followeth not my love as shadow do bodies, but truth is woven into my love, as veins into bodies: let me touch this tender arm, and say my love
8	is endless.
10	Nisa. And to no end.
12	Ramis. It is without spot.
14	Nisa. And shall be without hope.
16	<i>Ramis.</i> Dost thou disdain Love and his laws?
18	<i>Nisa.</i> I do not disdain that which I think is not, yet laugh at those that honour it if it be.
20	
22	<i>Ramis.</i> Time shall bring to pass that Nisa shall confess there is love.
24	<i>Nisa.</i> Then also will love make me confess that Nisa is a fool.
26	<i>Ramis.</i> Is it folly to love, which the gods accompt
28	honourable, and men esteem holy?
30	<i>Nisa.</i> The gods make anything lawful, because they be gods, and men honour shadows for substance,
32	because they are men.
34	<i>Ramis.</i> Both gods and men agree that love is a
36	consuming of the heart and restoring, a bitter death in a sweet life.
38	<i>Nisa.</i> Gods do know, and men should, that love is a
40	consuming of wit, and restoring of folly; a staring blindness, and a blind gazing.
42	<i>Ramis.</i> Wouldst thou allot me death?

44	Nisa. No, but discretion.
46	Ramis. Yield some hope.
48	Nisa. Hope to dispair.
50	Ramis. Not so long as Nisa is a woman.
52	Nisa. Therein, Ramis, you show yourself a man.
54	Ramis. Why?
56	Nisa. In flattering yourself that all women will yield.
58	Ramis. All may.
60	Nisa. Thou shalt swear that we cannot.
62	<i>Ramis.</i> I will follow thee, and practice by denials to be patient, or by disdaining die, and so be happy.
64	[Exeunt Ramis and Nisa.]
66	Enter Montanus, pursuing Celia.
68	
70	<i>Mont.</i> Though thou hast overtaken me in love, yet have I overtaken thee in running: fair Celia, yield to love, to sweet love!
72	
74	<i>Celia.</i> Montanus, thou art mad, that having no breath almost in running so fast, thou wilt yet spend more in
76	speaking so foolishly: yield to love I cannot; or if I do, to thy love I will not.
78	<i>Mont.</i> The fairest wolf chooseth the foulest, if he be
80	faithfulest; and he that endureth most grief, not he that hath most beauty.
82	<i>Celia.</i> If my thoughts were wolvish, thy hopes might be as thy comparison is, – beastly.
84	
86	<i>Mont.</i> I would thy words were, as thy looks are, – lovely.
88	<i>Celia.</i> I would thy looks were, as thy affection is, – blind.
90	<i>Mont.</i> Fair faces should have smooth hearts.
92	
	Celia. Fresh flowers have crooked roots.

94	
96	<i>Mont.</i> Women's beauties will wain, and then no art can make them fair!
98	<i>Celia.</i> Men's follies will ever wax, and then what reason can make them wise?
100	
102	<i>Mont.</i> To be amiable, and not to love, is like a painted lady, to have colours, and no life.
104	<i>Celia.</i> To be amorous, and not lovely, is like a pleasant fool, full of words, and no deserts.
106	
108	<i>Mont.</i> What call you deserts, what lovely?
110	<i>Celia.</i> No lovelier thing then wit, no greater desert than patience.
112	<i>Mont.</i> Have not I an excellent wit?
114	<i>Celia.</i> If thou think so thyself, thou art an excellent fool.
116	1001.
118	<i>Mont.</i> [<i>With heat</i>] Fool? no, Celia, thou shalt find me as wise as I do thee proud; and as little to disgest thy taunts, as thou to brook my love.
120	taulits, as thou to brook my love.
122	<i>Celia.</i> I thought, Montanus, that you could not deserve, when I told you what it was, patience.
124	<i>Mont.</i> Sweet Celia, I will be patient and forget this.
126	<i>Celia.</i> Then want you wit, that you can be content to be patient.
128	oc putera.
130	<i>Mont.</i> A hard choice: if I take all well, to be a fool; if find fault, then to want patience.
132	<i>Celia.</i> The fortune of love, and the virtue, is neither to have success nor mean. Farewell!
134	
136	[Exit Celia.]
138	<i>Mont.</i> Farewell? nay, I will follow! and I know not how it commeth to pass, disdain increaseth desire; and
140	the further possibility standeth, the nearer approacheth hope. I follow!
142	[Exit Montanus.]

144	Enter Silvestris and Niobe.
146	<i>Silv.</i> Polypus, Niobe, is ever of the colour of the stone it sticketh to; and thou ever of his humour thou
148	talkest with.
150	<i>Niobe.</i> Find you fault that I love?
152	Silv. So many.
154	<i>Niobe.</i> Would you have me like none?
156	Silv. Yes, one.
158	<i>Niobe.</i> Who shall make choice but myself?
160	Silv. Myself.
162	<i>Niobe.</i> For another to put thoughts into my head were
164	to pull the brains out of my head. Take not measure of my affections, but weigh your own; the oak findeth no fault with the dew, because it also falleth on the
166	bramble. Believe me, Silvestris, the only way to be
168	mad is to be constant. Poets make their wreathes of laurel; ladies, of sundry flowers.
170	<i>Silv.</i> Sweet Niobe, a river running into divers brooks becometh shallow, and a mind divided into sundry
172	affections, in the end will have none. What joy can I take in the fortune of my love, when I shall know
174	many to have the like favours? Turtles flock by couples, and breed both joy and young ones.
176	<i>Niobe.</i> But bees in swarms, and bring forth wax and
178	honey.
180	<i>Silv.</i> Why do you covet many, that may find sweetness in one?
182	<i>Niobe.</i> Why had Argus an hundred eyes, and might
184	have seen with one?
186	<i>Silv.</i> Because whilest he slept with some, he might wake with other some.
188	<i>Niobe.</i> And I love many, because, being deceived by
190	the inconstancy of divers, I might yet have one.
192	<i>Silv.</i> That was but a device of Juno, that knew Jupiter's
194	love.

196	<i>Niobe.</i> And this a rule of Venus, that knew men's lightness.
198	<i>Silv.</i> The whole heaven hath but one sun.
200	Niobe. But stars infinite.
202	<i>Silv.</i> The rainbow is ever in one compass.
204	Niobe. But of sundry colours.
206	Silv. A woman hath but one heart.
208	Niobe. But a thousand thoughts.
210 212	<i>Silv.</i> My lute, though it have many strings, maketh a sweet consent; and a lady's heart, though it harbour many fancies, should embrace but one love.
212	
214	<i>Niobe.</i> The strings of my heart are tuned in a contrary key to your lute, and make as sweet harmony in discords, as yours in concord.
218	Silv. Why, what strings are in ladies' hearts? not the
220	bass.
222	<i>Niobe.</i> There is no base string in a woman's heart.
	<i>Silv.</i> The mean?
224	Niobe. There was never mean in woman's heart.
226	<i>Silv.</i> The treble?
228	<i>Niobe.</i> Yea, the treble double and treble; and so are
230	all my heartstrings. Farewell!
232	<i>Silv.</i> Sweet Niobe, let us sing, that I may die with the
234	swan.
236	<i>Niobe.</i> It will make you sigh the more, and live with the salamich.
238	<i>Silv.</i> Are thy tunes fire?
240	<i>Niobe.</i> Are yours death?
242	<i>Silv.</i> No; but when I have heard thy voice, I am content to die.
244	<i>Niobe.</i> I will sing to content thee.

246	[Niobe sings.]
248	
250	[Exit Niobe.]
252	<i>Silv.</i> Inconstant Niobe! unhappy Silvestris! yet had I rather she should rather love all than none: for now though I have no certainy, yet do I find a kind of
254	sweetness.
256	Re-enter Ramis.
258	Ramis. Cruel Nisa, born to slaughter men!
260	Re-enter Montanus.
262	Mont. Coy Celia, bred up in scoffs!
264	Silv. Wavering, yet witty Niobe! But are we all met?
266	Ramis. Yea, and met withal, if your fortunes be
268	answerable to mine, for I find my mistress immoveable, and the hope I have is to despair.
270	<i>Mont.</i> Mine in pride intolerable, who biddeth me look for no other comfort than contempt.
272	
274	<i>Silv.</i> Mine is best of all, and worst; this is my hope, that either she will have many or none.
276	Ramis. I fear our fortunes cannot thrive, for
278	Erisichthon hath felled down the holy tree of Ceres, which will increase in her choler, and in her Nymphs
280	cruelty. Let us see whether our garlands be there which we hanged on that tree; and let us hang ourselves upon another
282	another.
284	<i>Silv.</i> A remedy for love irremovable; but I will first see whether all those that love Niobe do like: in the
286	mean season I will content myself with my share.
288	<i>Mont.</i> Here is the tree. – O mischief scarce to be believed, inpossible to be pardoned!
290	Ramis. Pardoned it is not, for Erisichthon perisheth
292	with famine, and is able to starve those that look on him. – Here hang our garlands: something is written; read mine.
294	<i>Silv. Cedit amor rebus, res age, tutus eris.</i>
	Sur. Ceun anor reous, res age, nuns erns.

Mont. And mine.	
<i>Silv. Sat mihi si facies, sit bene nota mihi.</i> Now for myself, <i>Victoria tecum stabit – scilicet.</i>	
<i>Mont.</i> You see their posies is as their hearts; and their hearts as their speeches, – cruel, proud, and	
wavering: let us all to the temple of Cupid, and	
to revenge their hates: Cupid is a kind god, who,	
or release us. We will study what revenge to have,	
that, our pains proceeding of our own minds, their plagues may also proceed from theirs. Are you all agreed?	
Silv I consent: but what if Cunid deny help?	
Surve Teonsent, out what it Cupie deny help.	
<i>Mont.</i> Then he is no god.	
<i>Silv.</i> But if he yield, what shall we ask?	
Ramis Revenge	
<i>Mont.</i> Then let us prepare ourselves for Cupid's sacrifice.	
	[Exeunt.]
	 myself, <i>Victoria tecum stabit – scilicet</i>. <i>Mont.</i> You see their posies is as their hearts; and their hearts as their speeches, – cruel, proud, and wavering: let us all to the temple of Cupid, and entreat his favour, if not to obtain their loves, yet to revenge their hates: Cupid is a kind god, who, knowing our unspotted thoughts, will punish them, or release us. We will study what revenge to have, that, our pains proceeding of our own minds, their plagues may also proceed from theirs. Are you all agreed? <i>Silv.</i> I consent; but what if Cupid deny help? <i>Mont.</i> Then he is no god. <i>Silv.</i> But if he yield, what shall we ask? <i>Ramis.</i> Revenge. <i>Mont.</i> Then let us prepare ourselves for Cupid's

ACT III, SCENE II.

The Seashore near Erisichthon's Farm.

Enter Erisichthon and Protea.

1	Eris. Come, Protea, dear daughter: that name must
2	thou buy too dear; necessity causeth thee to be sold;
	nature must frame thee to be contented. Thou seest
4	in how short a space I have turned all my goods into
	my guts, where I feel a continual fire, which nothing
6	can quench; my famine increaseth by eating,
	resembling the sea, which receiveth all things, and
8	cannot be filled. Life is sweet, hunger sharp; between
	them the contention must be short, unless thou,
10	Protea, prolong it. I have acknowledged my offence
	against Ceres; make amends I cannot, for the gods
12	holding the balance in their hands, what recompence
	can equally weigh with their punishments? Or what
14	is he that having but one ill thought of Ceres, that
	can race it with a thousand dutiful actions? Such is
16	the difference, that none can find defense; this is the
10	odds: we miserable, and men; they immortal, and
18	gods.
20	<i>Protea.</i> Dear father, I will obey both to sale and
-	slaughter, accompting it the only happiness of my
22	life, should I live an hundred years, to prolong yours
	but one minute: I yield, father: chop and change me,
24	I am ready; but first let me make my prayers to
	Neptune, and withdraw yourself till I have done:
26	long it shall not be, now it must be.
•	
28	<i>Eris.</i> Stay, sweet Protea, and that great god hear thy
20	prayer, though Ceres stop her ears to mine.
30	[Erisichthon retires.]
32	
52	Protea. Sacred Neptune, whose godhead conquered
34	my maidenhead, be as ready to hear my passions, as
	I was to believe thine, and perform that now I entreat,
36	which thou didst promise when thyself didst love.
	Let not me be a prey to this Merchant, who knows
38	no other god then gold, unless it be falsely swearing
	by a god to get gold; let me, as often as I be bought
40	for money, or pawned for meat, be turned into a bird,
	hare, or lamb, or any shape wherein I may be safe; so

42	shall I preserve mine own honour, my father's life, and never repent me of thy love: – and now bestir thee,
44	for of all men I hate that Merchant, who, if he find my beauty worth one penny, will put it to use to gain ten;
46	having no religion in his mind, nor word in his mouth, but money. Neptune, hear now or never. – Father, I
48	have done.
50 52	<i>Eris.</i> [<i>Advancing</i>] In good time, Protea, thou hast done; for lo, the Merchant keepeth not only day, but hour.
54	<i>Protea.</i> If I had not been here, had I been forfeited?
56	Eris. No, Protea, but thy father famished.
58	Enter Merchant.
60	Here, gentleman, I am ready with my daughter.
62	Protea. Gentleman?
64	<i>Merch.</i> Yea, gentleman, fair maid! my conditions make me no less.
66	<i>Protea.</i> Your conditions indeed brought in your
68	obligations, your obligations your usury, your usury your gentry.
70	<i>Merch.</i> Why, do you judge no merchants gentlemen?
72	
74	<i>Protea.</i> Yes, many, and some no men!
76	<i>Merch.</i> You shall be well entreated at my hands.
78	Protea. It may. Commanded I will not be.
	Merch. If you be mine by bargain, you shall.
80 82	<i>Protea.</i> Father, hath this Merchant also bought my mind?
84	<i>Eris.</i> He cannot buy that which cannot be sold.
86	<i>Merch.</i> Here is the money.
88	<i>Eris.</i> Here the maid: – farewell, my sweet daughter;
90	I commit thee to the gods and this man's courtesy, who I hope will deal no worse with thee, than he would have the gods with him. I must be gone, lest I

92	do starve as I stand.	
94	[Exit Eri	isichthon.]
96	<i>Protea.</i> Farewell, dear father, I will not cease continually to pray to Ceres for thy recovery.	
98	Merch. You are now mine, Protea.	
100	Protea. And mine own.	
102 104	<i>Merch</i> . In will, not power.	
104	Protea. In power if I will.	
108	<i>Merch.</i> I perceive nettles, gently touched, sting; but, roughly handled, make no smart.	
110	<i>Protea.</i> Yet, roughly handled, nettles are nettles, and a wasp is a wasp, though she lose her sting.	
112	<i>Merch.</i> But then they do no harm.	
114 116	Protea. Nor good.	
118	<i>Merch.</i> Come with me, and you shall see that merchants know their good as well as gentlemen.	
120	Protea. Sure I am, they have gentlemen's goods.	
		[Exeunt.]

ACT IV.

SCENE I.

Before the Temple of Cupid.

	Enter Ramis, Montanus, Silvestris (the three Foresters) with offerings.
1 2	<i>Ramis.</i> This is the temple of our great god: let us offer our sacrifice.
4	<i>Mont.</i> I am ready.
6	<i>Silv.</i> And I. – Cupid, thou god of love, whose arrows have pierced our hearts, give ear to our plaints.
8	[The temple-doors open.]
10	<i>Cupid.</i> If you come to Cupid, speak boldly, so must
12	lovers; speak faithfully, so must speeders.
14	<i>Ramis.</i> These ever-burning lamps are signs of my
16	never-to-be-quenched flames; this bleeding heart, in which yet sticks the head of the golden shaft, is the lively picture of inward torments: mine eyes shall
18	bedew thine altars with tears, and my sighs cover thy temple with a dark smoke: pity poor Ramis.
20	
22	<i>Mont.</i> With this distaff have I spun, that my exercises may be as womanish as my affections, and so did Hercules: and with this halter will I hang myself, if my
24	fortunes answer not my deserts, and so did Iphis. To
26	thee, divine Cupid, I present not a bleeding, but a bloodless heart, dried only with sorrow, and worn with faithful service. This picture I offer, carved with
28	no other instrument than love: pity poor Montanus.
30	Silv. This fan of swans' and turtles' feathers is token
32	of my truth and jealousy; jealousy, without which love is dotage, and with which love is madness; without the which love is lust, and with which love
34	is folly. This heart, neither bleeding nor bloodless, but swolne with sighs, I offer to thy godhead,
36	protesting that all my thoughts are, as my words, without lust, and all my love, as my fortune, without
38	sweetness. This garland of flowers, which hath all colours of the rainbow, witnesseth that my heart hath

40	all torments of the world: pity poor Silvestris.
42 44	<i>Cupid.</i> I accept your offers, not without cause; and wonder at your loves, not without pleasure: but be your thoughts as true as your words?
46	<i>Ramis.</i> Thou Cupid, that givest the wound, knowest the heart; for as impossible it is to conceal our
48	affections, as to resist thy force.
50	<i>Cupid.</i> I know that where mine arrow lighteth, there
52	breedeth love; but shooting every minute a thousand shafts, I know not on whose heart they light, though they fall on no place but hearts. – What are your
54	mistresses?
56	<i>Ramis.</i> Ceres' maidens: mine most cruel, which she calleth "constancy".
58	Mont Mine most fair but most proud
60	<i>Mont.</i> Mine most fair, but most proud.
62	Silv. Mine most witty, but most wavering.
64	<i>Cupid.</i> Is the one cruel, th' other coy, the third inconstant?
66	Ramis. Too cruel!
66 68	Ramis. Too cruel! Mont. Too coy!
68	<i>Mont.</i> Too coy!
68 70	<i>Mont.</i> Too coy! <i>Silv.</i> Too fickle!
68 70 72	<i>Mont.</i> Too coy!<i>Silv.</i> Too fickle!<i>Cupid.</i> What do they think of Cupid?<i>Ramis.</i> One saith he hath no eyes, because he hits he knows not whom.
68 70 72 74	 <i>Mont.</i> Too coy! <i>Silv.</i> Too fickle! <i>Cupid.</i> What do they think of Cupid? <i>Ramis.</i> One saith he hath no eyes, because he hits he
68 70 72 74 76	 <i>Mont.</i> Too coy! <i>Silv.</i> Too fickle! <i>Cupid.</i> What do they think of Cupid? <i>Ramis.</i> One saith he hath no eyes, because he hits he knows not whom. <i>Mont.</i> Th' other, that he hath no ears, to hear those
68 70 72 74 76 78	 <i>Mont.</i> Too coy! <i>Silv.</i> Too fickle! <i>Cupid.</i> What do they think of Cupid? <i>Ramis.</i> One saith he hath no eyes, because he hits he knows not whom. <i>Mont.</i> Th' other, that he hath no ears, to hear those that call. <i>Silv.</i> The third, that he hath no nose, for savours are not found of lovers.
68 70 72 74 76 78 80	 <i>Mont.</i> Too coy! <i>Silv.</i> Too fickle! <i>Cupid.</i> What do they think of Cupid? <i>Ramis.</i> One saith he hath no eyes, because he hits he knows not whom. <i>Mont.</i> Th' other, that he hath no ears, to hear those that call. <i>Silv.</i> The third, that he hath no nose, for savours are
 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 	 <i>Mont.</i> Too coy! <i>Silv.</i> Too fickle! <i>Cupid.</i> What do they think of Cupid? <i>Ramis.</i> One saith he hath no eyes, because he hits he knows not whom. <i>Mont.</i> Th' other, that he hath no ears, to hear those that call. <i>Silv.</i> The third, that he hath no nose, for savours are not found of lovers. <i>Ramis.</i> All, that he hath no taste, because sweet and sour is all one. <i>Mont.</i> All, that he hath no sense, because pains are
68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 82 84	 <i>Mont.</i> Too coy! <i>Silv.</i> Too fickle! <i>Cupid.</i> What do they think of Cupid? <i>Ramis.</i> One saith he hath no eyes, because he hits he knows not whom. <i>Mont.</i> Th' other, that he hath no ears, to hear those that call. <i>Silv.</i> The third, that he hath no nose, for savours are not found of lovers. <i>Ramis.</i> All, that he hath no taste, because sweet and sour is all one.

92	<i>Cupid.</i> Dare they blaspheme my god-head, which Jove doth worship, Neptune reverence, and all the
94	gods tremble at? To make them love were a revenge
96	too gentle for Cupid; to make you hate, a recompense too small for lovers. But of that anon: what have you
98	used in love?
100	<i>Ramis.</i> All things that may procure love, – gifts, words, oaths, sighs, and swoonings.
102	Cupid. What said they of gifts?
104	<i>Mont.</i> That affection could not be bought with gold.
106	<i>Cupid.</i> What of words?
108	<i>Ramis.</i> That they were golden blasts, out of leaden bellows.
110	<i>Cupid.</i> What of oaths?
112	-
114	<i>Silv.</i> That Jupiter never sware true to Juno.
	<i>Cupid.</i> What of sighs?
116 118	<i>Silv.</i> That deceit kept a forge in the hearts of fools.
	Cupid. What of swoonings?
120 122	<i>Mont.</i> Nothing, but that they wished them deaths.
	<i>Cupid.</i> What reasons gave they not to love?
124 126	<i>Silv.</i> Women's reasons: they would not, because they would not.
128	<i>Cupid.</i> Well, then shall you see Cupid requite their reasons with his rigour. What punishment do you
130	desire, that Cupid will deny?
132	Ramis. Mine, being so hard as stone, would I have
134	turned to stone: that being to lovers pitiless, she may to all the world be senseless.
136	Mont. Mine, being so fair and so proud, would I have
138	turned into some flower: that she may know beauty is as fading as grass, which, being fresh in the morning, is withered before night.
140	is withered before night.

142	<i>Silv.</i> Mine, divine Cupid, whose affection nothing can make stayed, let her be turned to that bird that liveth only by air, and dieth if she touch the earth,
144 146	because it is constant. The bird-of-paradise, Cupid, that, drawing in her bowels nothing but air, she may know her heart fed on nothing but fickleness.
148	<i>Cupid.</i> Your revenges are reasonable, and shall be
150	granted. Thou, Nisa, whose heart no tears could pierce,
152	shalt with continual waves be wasted: instead of thy fair hair, shalt thou have green moss; thy face of flint,
154	because thy heart is of marble; thine ears shall be holes for fishes, whose ears were more deaf than fishes'. Thou, Celia, whom beauty made proud, shalt
156	have the fruit of beauty, that is, to fade whiles it is
158	flourishing, and to blast before it is blown. Thy face, as fair as the damask rose, shall perish like the damask rose; the canker shall eat thee in the bud, and every
160	little wind blow thee from the stalk, and then shall
162	men in the morning wear thee in their hats, and at night cast thee at their heels.
164	Thou, Niobe, whom nothing can please, (but that which most displeaseth Cupid, inconstancy) shalt only breath and suck air for food, and wear feathers for
166	silk, being more wavering than air, and lighter than
168	feathers. This will Cupid do. Therefore, when next you shall behold your ladies, do but send a faithful sigh
170	to Cupid, and there shall arise a thick mist which
172	Proserpine shall send, and in the moment you shall be revenged, and they changed, Cupid prove himself a great god, and they peevish girls.
174	
176	<i>Ramis.</i> With what sacrifice shall we shew ourselves thankful, or how may we requite this benefit?
178	<i>Cupid.</i> You shall yearly at my temple offer true hearts, and hourly bestow all your wits in loving
180	devices; think all the time lost that is not spent in love; let your oaths be without number, but not
182	without truth; your words full of alluring sweetness,
184	but not of broad flattery; your attires neat, but not womanish; your gifts of more price for the fine device, than the great value, and yet of such value
186	that the device seem not beggarly, nor yourselves blockish; be secret, that worketh miracles; be

188	constant – that bringeth secrecy. This is all Cupid doth command. Away!
190	Damia And to this we all willingly consent
192	<i>Ramis.</i> And to this we all willingly consent.
101	[The temple-doors close.]
194	<i>Silv.</i> Now what resteth but revenge on them that have
196	practised malice on us? let mine be anything, seeing she will not be only mine.
198	she will not be only linke.
200	<i>Mont.</i> Let us not now stand wishing, but presently seek them out, using as great speed in following
202	revenge as we did in pursuing our love; certainly we shall find them about Ceres' tree, singing or sacrificing.
204	
206	<i>Silv.</i> But shall we not go visit Erisichthon?
200	<i>Mont.</i> Not I, lest he eat us, that devoureth all things;
208	his looks are of force to famish: let us in, and let all ladies beware to offend those in spite, that love them
210	in honour; for when the crow shall set his foot in
212	their eye, and the black ox tread on their foot, they shall find their misfortunes to be equal with their
214	deformities, and men both to loath and laugh at them.
<i>4</i> 1⊤	[Exeunt.]

ACT IV, SCENE II.

The Seashore near Erisichthon's Farm.

Enter Erisichthon and Protea.

1 2	<i>Eris.</i> Come, Protea, tell me, how didst thou escape from the Merchant?
4	<i>Protea.</i> Neptune, that great god, when I was ready to go with the Merchant into the ship, turned me to
6	a fisherman on the shore, with an angle in my hand, and on my shoulder a net; the Merchant missing me,
8	and yet finding me, asked me who I was, and whether I saw not a fair maiden? I answered, no! He, marveling
10	and raging, was forced either to lose his passage, or seek for me among the pebbles! To make short $-a$
12	good wind caused him to go I know not whither, and me (thanks be to Neptune) to return home.
14	
16	<i>Eris.</i> Thou art happy, Protea, though thy father be miserable: and Neptune gracious, though Ceres cruel: thy escape from the Merchant breedeth in me life, joy,
18	and fullness.
20	<i>Protea.</i> My father cannot be miserable, if Protea be happy; for by selling me every day, he shall never
22 24	want meat, nor I shifts to escape. And, now, father, give me leave to enjoy my Petulius, that on this
24	unfortunate shore still seeks me sorrowing.
26	<i>Eris.</i> Seek him, dear Protea; find, and enjoy him; and live ever hereafter to thine own comforts, that hast
28	hitherto been the preserver of mine.
30	[Exit Erisichthon.]
32	Protea. Aye me, behold, a Siren haunts this shore! the gods forbid she should entangle my Petulius.
34	
36	[Siren appears.]
38	<i>Siren.</i> Accursed men! whose loves have no other mean than extremities, nor hates end but mischief.
40	Protea. Unnatural monster! no maid, that accuseth
42	men, whose loves are built on truths, and whose hearts are removed by courtesy: I will hear the depth of her malice.

44	
46	<i>Siren.</i> Of all creatures most unkind, most cunning, by whose subtleties I am half fish, half flesh,
48	themselves being neither fish nor flesh; in love lukewarm, in cruelty red hot; if they praise, they
50	flatter; if flatter, deceive; if deceive, destroy.
52	<i>Protea.</i> She rails at men, but seeks to entangle them. This sleight is prepared for my sweet Petulius; I will withdraw myself close, for Petulius followeth: he
54	will without doubt be enamoured of her; enchanted
56	he shall not be, – my charms shall countervail hers; it is he hath saved my father's life with money, and must prolong mine with love.
58	Enter Petulius.
60	
62	<i>Petul.</i> I marvel Protea is so far before me: if she run, I'll fly: – sweet Protea, where art thou? it is Petulius calleth Protea.
64	
66	<i>Siren.</i> Here commeth a brave youth. Now, Siren, leave out nothing that may allure – thy golden locks,
68	thy enticing looks, thy tuned voice, thy subtle speech, thy fair promises, which never missed the heart of any but Ulysses.
70	[Sings, with a glass in her hand and a comb.]
72	
74	<i>Petul.</i> What divine goddess is this? What sweet harmony! my heart is ravished with such tickling
76	thoughts, and mine eyes stayed with such a bewitching beauty, that I can neither find the means to remove my affection, nor to turn aside my looks. –
78	[Sing again Siren.]
80	
82	[<i>To Siren</i>] I yield to death, but with such delight, that I would not wish to live, unless it were to hear thy sweet lays.
84	
86	<i>Siren.</i> Live still, so thou love me! – why standest thou amazed at the word love?
88	Protea. [Behind] It is high time to prevent this
90	mischief. – Now, Neptune, stand to thy promise, and let me take suddenly the shape of an old man; so shall I mar what she makes.

92	
94	[Exit Protea.]
96	<i>Petul.</i> Not yet come to myself, or if I be, I dare not credit mine ears. Love thee, divine goddess? Vouchsafe
98	I may honour thee, and live by the imagination I have of thy words and worthiness.
100	<i>Siren.</i> I am [not] a goddess, but a lady and a virgin,
102	whose love if thou embrace, thou shalt live no less happy than the gods in heaven.
104	Re-enter Protea as an old man.
106	<i>Protea.</i> Believe not this enchantress, sweet youth, who retaineth the face of a virgin, but the heart of a
108	fiend, whose sweet tongue sheddeth more drops of blood than it uttereth syllables.
110	<i>Petul.</i> Out, dottrell! whose dim eyes cannot discern
112	beauty, nor doting age judge of love.
114	<i>Protea.</i> If thou listen to her words, thou shalt not live to repent: for her malice is as sudden as her joys are
116	sweet.
118	<i>Petul.</i> Thy silver hairs are not so precious as her golden locks, nor thy crooked age of that estimation
120	as her flowering youth.
122	<i>Siren.</i> That old man measureth the hot assault of love with the cold skirmishes of age.
124	<i>Protea.</i> That young cruel resembleth old apes, who
126	kill by culling: from the top of this rock whereon she sitteth, will she throw thee headlong into the sea,
128	whose song is the instrument of her witchcraft, never smiling but when she meaneth to smite, and under the
130	flattery of love practiseth the shedding of blood.
132	<i>Petul.</i> What art thou, which so blasphemest this divine creature?
134	
136	<i>Protea.</i> I am the ghost of Ulysses, who continually hover[s] about these places where this Siren haunteth, to save those which otherwise should be spoiled: stop
138	thine ears, as I did mine, and succour the fair, but, by thy folly, the most infortunate Protea.
140	

142	<i>Petul.</i> Protea? what dost thou hear, Petulius? where is Protea?
144	Protea. In this thicket, ready to hang herself, because
146	thou carest not for her that [thou] did swear to follow. Curse this hag, who only hath the voice and face of a
148	virgin, the rest all fish and feathers and filth; follow me, and strongly stop thine ears, lest the second encounter make the wound incurable.
150	
152	<i>Petul.</i> Is this a Siren, and thou Ulysses? Cursed be that hellish carcass, and blessed be thy heavenly spirit.
154	
156	<i>Siren.</i> I shrink my head for shame. O, Ulysses! is it not enough for thee to escape, but also to teach others? – Sing and die, nay die, and never sing more.
158	
	Dustage Vallows may at this door and out at the other
160	<i>Protea.</i> Follow me at this door, and out at the other.
160 162	<i>Exeunt Protea.</i> [<i>Exeunt Protea</i> . <i>Re-enter Protea in her own character.</i>]
	[<i>Exeunt Protea</i> . <i>Re-enter Protea in her own character</i> .] Petul. How am I delivered! the old man is vanished,
162	[<i>Exeunt Protea</i> . <i>Re-enter Protea in her own character</i> .] Petul. How am I delivered! the old man is vanished, and here for him stands Protea.
162 164	[<i>Exeunt Protea.</i> <i>Re-enter Protea in her own character.</i>] <i>Petul.</i> How am I delivered! the old man is vanished, and here for him stands Protea. <i>Protea.</i> Here standeth Protea, that hath saved thy life: thou must also prolong hers, but let us into the woods,
162 164 166	[<i>Exeunt Protea.</i> <i>Re-enter Protea in her own character.</i>] <i>Petul.</i> How am I delivered! the old man is vanished, and here for him stands Protea. <i>Protea.</i> Here standeth Protea, that hath saved thy life: thou must also prolong hers, but let us into the woods, and there I will tell thee how I came to Ulysses, and the sum of all my fortunes, which happily will breed
162 164 166 168	[<i>Exeunt Protea.</i> <i>Re-enter Protea in her own character.</i>] <i>Petul.</i> How am I delivered! the old man is vanished, and here for him stands Protea. <i>Protea.</i> Here standeth Protea, that hath saved thy life: thou must also prolong hers, but let us into the woods, and there I will tell thee how I came to Ulysses, and
162 164 166 168 170	[<i>Exeunt Protea.</i> <i>Re-enter Protea in her own character.</i>] <i>Petul.</i> How am I delivered! the old man is vanished, and here for him stands Protea. <i>Protea.</i> Here standeth Protea, that hath saved thy life: thou must also prolong hers, but let us into the woods, and there I will tell thee how I came to Ulysses, and the sum of all my fortunes, which happily will breed
 162 164 166 168 170 172 	[Exeunt Protea. Re-enter Protea in her own character.] Petul. How am I delivered! the old man is vanished, and here for him stands Protea. Protea. Here standeth Protea, that hath saved thy life: thou must also prolong hers, but let us into the woods, and there I will tell thee how I came to Ulysses, and the sum of all my fortunes, which happily will breed in thee both love and wonder. Petul. I will, and only love Protea, and never cease

ACT V.

SCENE I.

Before the Temple of Cupid.

Enter Ceres, Cupid, and Tirtena.

1 2	<i>Ceres.</i> Cupid, thou hast transformed my Nymphs and incensed me; them to shapes unreasonable, me to anger
4	immortal, for at one time I am both robbed of mine honour and my Nymphs.
6	<i>Cupid.</i> Ceres, thy Nymphs were stubborn, and thyself, speaking so imperiously to Cupid, somewhat
8	stately. If you ask the cause in choler, <i>Sic volo, sic iubeo</i> : if in courtesy, <i>Quae venit ex merito poena</i>
10	<i>dolenda venit.</i> They were disdainful, and have their deserts; thou Ceres, dost but govern the guts of men,
12	I the hearts: thou seekest to starve Erisichthon with thy ministered famine, whom his daughter shall preserve
14	by my virtue, love.
16	Ceres. Thou art but a god, Cupid.
18	<i>Cupid.</i> No Ceres, but such a god as maketh thunder fall out of Jove's hand, by throwing thoughts into his
20	heart, and to be more terrified with the sparkling of a lady's eye, than men with the flashes of his lightning;
22	such a god that hath kindled more fire in Neptune's bosom, than the whole sea which he is king of can
24	quench; such power have I, that Pluto's never-dying fire doth but scorch in respect of my flames. Diana
26	hath felt some motions of love, Vesta doth, Ceres shall.
28	<i>Ceres.</i> Art thou so cruel?
30	
32	<i>Cupid.</i> To those that resist, a lion; to those that submit, a lamb.
34	<i>Ceres.</i> Canst thou make such difference in affection, and yet shall it all be love?
36	
38	<i>Cupid.</i> Yea, as much as between sickness and health, though in both be life. Those that yield and honour Cupid shall possess sweet thoughts and
40	enjoy pleasing wishes; the other shall be tormented

1	with wain impaired in a solid in a solid har as
42	with vain imaginations and impossible hopes.
44	<i>Ceres.</i> How may my Nymphs be restored?
46	<i>Cupid.</i> If thou restore Erisichthon, they embrace their loves, and all offer sacrifice to me.
48	<i>Ceres.</i> Erisichthon did in contempt hew down my sacred tree.
50	
52	<i>Cupid.</i> Thy Nymphs did in disdain scorn my constant love.
54	<i>Ceres.</i> He slew most cruelly my chaste Fidelia, whose blood lieth yet on the ground.
56	
58	<i>Cupid.</i> But Diana hath changed her blood to fresh flowers, which are to be seen on the ground.
60	<i>Ceres.</i> What honour shall he do to Ceres? What amends can he make to Fidelia?
62	
64	<i>Cupid.</i> All Ceres' grove shall he deck with garlands, and accompt every tree holy; a stately monument shall he erect in remembrance of Fidelia, and offer
66	yearly sacrifice.
68	<i>Ceres.</i> What sacrifice shall I and my Nymphs offer thee? for I will do anything to restore my Nymphs,
70	and honour thee.
72	<i>Cupid.</i> You shall present in honour of my mother Venus grapes and wheat; for <i>Sine Cerere et Baccho</i>
74	<i>friget Venus</i> . You shall suffer your Nymphs to play, sometimes to be idle, in the favour of Cupid; for
76	<i>Otia si tollas, periere Cupidinis arcus</i> . So much for Ceres. Thy Nymphs shall make no vows to continue
78	virgins, nor use words to disgrace love, nor fly from opportunities that kindle affections: if they be chaste,
80	let them not be cruel; if fair, not proud; if loving, not inconstant; cruelty is for tigers, pride for peacocks,
82	inconstancy for fools.
84	<i>Ceres.</i> Cupid, I yield, and they shall: but sweet Cupid, let them not be deceived by flattery, which taketh the
86	shape of affection; nor by lust, which is clothed in the habit of love: for men have as many sleights to delude,
88	as they have words to speak.
-	

90	<i>Cupid.</i> Those that practice deceit shall perish: Cupid favoureth none but the faithful.	
92 94	<i>Ceres.</i> Well, I will go to Erisichthon, and bring him before thee.	
96 98	<i>Cupid.</i> Then shall thy nymphs recover their forms, so as they yield to love.	
98 100	Ceres. They shall.	
100		[Exeunt.]

ACT V, SCENE II.

The Same: Before the Temple of Cupid.

Enter Petulius and Protea.

1 2	<i>Petul.</i> A strange discourse, Protea, by which I find the gods amorous, and virgins immortal, goddesses full of cruelty, and men of unhappiness.
4	erderty, and men of dimappiness.
6	<i>Protea.</i> I have told both my father's misfortunes, grown by stoutness, and mine by weakness; his thwarting of Ceres, my yielding to Neptune.
8	inwarting of Ceres, my yreiding to Neptune.
10	<i>Petul.</i> I know, Protea, that hard iron, falling into fire, waxeth soft; and then the tender heart of a virgin, being
12	in love, must needs melt: for what should a fair, young and witty lady answer to the sweet enticements of love, but <i>Molle meum levibus cor est violabile telit?</i>
14	
16	<i>Protea.</i> I have heard too, that hearts of men, stiffer than steel, have by love been made softer then wool, and then they cry, <i>Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus</i>
18	amori.
20	Petul. Men have often feigned sighs.
22	Protea. And women forged tears.
24	Petul. Suppose I love not.
26	Protea. Suppose I care not.
28	<i>Petul.</i> If men swear and lie, how will you try their loves?
30	
32	<i>Protea.</i> If women swear they love, how will you try their dissembling?
34	Petul. The gods put wit into women.
36	Protea. And nature deceit into men.
38	Petul. I did this but to try your patience.
40	Protea. Nor I, but to prove your faith. – But see, Petulius, what miraculous punishments here are for
42	deserts in love: this rock was a Nymph to Ceres; so was this rose; so that bird.
44	

46	Petul. All changed from their shapes?
40	<i>Protea.</i> All changed by Cupid, because they disdained love, or dissembled in it.
50	<i>Petul.</i> A fair warning to Protea; I hope she will love without dissembling.
52	Protea. An item for Petulius, that he delude not those
54	that love him; for Cupid can also change men. Let us in.
56	
	[Exeunt.]

ACT V, SCENE III.

The Same: Before the Temple of Cupid.

Enter Ramis, Silvestris and Montanus.

1 2 4	<i>Ramis.</i> This goeth luckily, that Cupid hath promised to restore our mistresses; and Ceres, that they shall accept our loves.
4	<i>Mont.</i> I did ever imagine that true love would end with sweet joys, though it was begun with deep sighs.
8 10	<i>Silv.</i> But how shall we look on them when we shall see them smile? We must, and perchance they will frown.
12 14	<i>Ramis.</i> Tush! let us endure the bending of their fair brows, and the scorching of their sparkling eyes, so that we may possess at last the depth of their affections.
16 18	<i>Mont.</i> Possess? Never doubt it; for Ceres hath restored Erisichthon, and therefore will persuade with them, nay, command them.
20 22 24 26	<i>Silv.</i> If it come by commandment of Ceres, not their own motions, I rather they should hate: for what joy can there be in our lives, or in our loves sweetness, when every kiss shall be sealed with a curse, and every kind word proceed of fear, not affection? enforcement is worse than enchantment.
28 30 32	 <i>Ramis.</i> Art thou so superstitious in love, that wast wont to be most careless? Let them curse all day, so I may have but one kiss at night. <i>Mont.</i> Thou art worse than Silvestris; he not content without absolute love, thou with indifferent.
34 36	<i>Silv.</i> But here commeth Ceres with Erisichthon: let us look demurely; for in her heart she hates us deeply. [<i>Foresters remain on stage</i> .]

ACT V, SCENE IV.

The Same: Before the Temple of Cupid.

Still on stage: the Foresters. Enter Ceres and Erisichthon to the Foresters.

1 2	<i>Eris.</i> I will hallow thy woods with solemn feasts, and honour all thy Nymphs with due regard.
4	<i>Ceres.</i> Well, do so; and thank Cupid that commands; nay, thank my foolish Nymphs, that know not how
6	to obey; – here be the lovers ready at receipt. – How now, gentlemen, what seek you?
8	<i>Ramis.</i> Nothing but what Ceres would find.
10	numes. Rouning but what Ceres would find.
12	<i>Ceres.</i> Ceres hath found those that I would she had lost, – vain lovers.
14	<i>Ramis.</i> Ceres may lose that that Cupid would save, true lovers.
16	
18	<i>Ceres.</i> You think so one of another.
20	<i>Silv.</i> Cupid knoweth so of us all.
22	<i>Ceres.</i> You might have made me a counsel of your loves.
24	Mont. Aye, madam, if love would admit counsel.
26	[The temple-doors open.]
28	<i>Ceres.</i> Cupid, here is Erisichthon in his former state;
30	restore my Nymphs to theirs, then shall they embrace these lovers, who wither out their youth.
32	Enter Petulius and Protea.
34	<i>Eris.</i> Honoured be mighty Cupid, that makes me live!
36	<i>Petul.</i> Honoured be mighty Cupid, that makes me love!
38	Protea. And me!
40	Ceres. What, more lovers yet? I think it be impossible
42	for Ceres to have any follow her in one hour, that is not in love in the next.

44	<i>Cupid.</i> Erisichthon, be thou careful to honour Ceres, and forget not to please her Nymphs. The faithful love
46	of thy daughter Protea hath wrought both pity in me to grant her desires, and to release thy punishments. –
48	Thou, Petulius, shalt enjoy thy love, because I know thee loyal.
50	<i>Petul.</i> Then shall Petulius be most happy.
52	
54	<i>Protea.</i> And Protea most fortunate.
56	<i>Cupid.</i> But do you, Ramis, continue your constant love? and you, Montanus? and you, Silvestris?
58 60	<i>Ramis.</i> Nothing can alter our affections, which increase while the means decrease, and wax stronger in being weakened.
62	<i>Cupid.</i> Then, Venus, send down that shower,
64	wherewith thou wert wont to wash those that do the worship; and let love by thy beams be honoured in
66	all the world, and feared, wished for, and wondered at.
68	[The Nymphs are transformed.]
70	Here are thy Nymphs, Ceres.
72	<i>Ramis.</i> Whom do I see? Nisa?
74	<i>Mont.</i> Divine Celia, fairer then ever she was!
76	Silv. My sweet Niobe!
78	Ceres. Why stare you, my Nymphs, as amazed?
80	triumph rather because you have your shapes: this great god Cupid, that for your prides and follies
82	changed, hath by my prayer and promise restored you.
84	<i>Cupid.</i> You see, ladies, what it is to make a mock of
86	love, or a scorn of Cupid: see where your lovers stand; you must now take them for your husbands: this is my judgement, this is Ceres' promise.
88	
90	Ramis. Happy Ramis!
92	<i>Mont.</i> Happy Montanus!
	Silv. Happy Silvestris!

94	
96	<i>Ceres.</i> Why speak you not, Nymphs? This must be done, and you must yield.
98	Nisa. Not I!
100	Niobe. Nor I!
102	Celia. Nor I!
104	<i>Ceres.</i> Not yield? Then shall Cupid in his fury turn you again to senseless and shameful shapes.
106	<i>Cupid.</i> Will you not yield? How say you, Ramis?
108	Do your loves continue? Are your thoughts constant? And yours, Montanus? And yours, Silvestris?
110	<i>Ramis.</i> Mine most unspotted!
112	-
114	<i>Mont.</i> And mine!
116	<i>Silv.</i> And mine, Cupid! which nothing can alter!
118	Cupid. And will you not yield, virgins?
	<i>Nisa.</i> Not I, Cupid! neither do I thank thee that I
120	am restored to life, nor fear again to be changed to stone: for rather had I been worn with the continual
122	beating of waves, than dulled with the importunities
124	of men, whose open flatteries make way to their secret lusts, retaining as little truth in their hearts as
126	modesty in their words. How happy was Nisa, which felt nothing; pined, yet not felt the consumption!
	unfortunate wench, that now have ears to hear their
128	cunning lies, and eyes to behold their dissembling looks! – turn me, Cupid, again, for love I will not!
130	
132	<i>Remis.</i> Miserable Ramis! unhappy to love; to change the lady, accursed; and now lose her, desperate!
134	Celia. Nor I, Cupid: well would I content myself to
136	bud in the summer, and to die in the winter: for more good commeth of the rose than can by love: when it is fresh, it hath a sweet savour; love, a sour taste: the
138	rose, when it is old, loseth not his virtue; love, when
140	it is stale, waxeth loathsome. The rose, distilled with fire, yieldeth sweet water: love, in extremities, kindles jealousies; in the rose, however it be, there is
142	sweetness; in love, nothing but bitterness. If men

144	look pale, and swear, and sigh, then forsooth women must yield, because men say they love, as though our hearts were tied to their tongues, and we must
146	choose them by appointment, ourselves feeling no affection, and so have our thoughts bound prentises
148	to their words: - turn me again. Yield I will not!
150	<i>Mont.</i> Which way shalt thou turn thyself, since nothing will turn her heart? Die, Montanus, with
152	shame and grief, and both infinite!
154	<i>Niobe.</i> Nor I, Cupid! let me hang always in the air, which I found more constant than men's words: happy
156	Niobe, that touched not the ground where they go, but always holding thy beak in the air, didst never
158	turn back to behold the earth. In the heavens I saw
160	an orderly course, in the earth nothing but disorderly love, and peevishness: – turn me again, Cupid, for yield I will not!
162	
164	<i>Silv.</i> I would myself were stone, flower, or fowl; seeing that Niobe hath a heart harder than stone, a face fairer than the rose, and a mind lighter than
166	feathers.
168	<i>Cupid.</i> What have we here? Hath punishment made you perverse? – Ceres, I vow here by my sweet mother
170	Venus, that if they yield not, I will turn them again, not to flowers, or stones, or birds, but to monsters,
172	no less filthy to be seen than to be named hateful: they shall creep that now stand, and be to all men
174	odious, and be to themselves (for the mind they shall retain) loathsome.
176	<i>Ceres.</i> My sweet Nymphs, for the honour of your sex,
178	for the love of Ceres, for regard of your own country, yield to love: yield, my sweet nymphs, to sweet love.
180	
182	<i>Nisa.</i> Shall I yield to him that practised my destruction, and when his love was hottest, caused me to be changed to a rock?
184	
186	<i>Ramis.</i> Nisa, the extremity of love is madness, and to be mad is to be senseless; upon that rock did I resolve to end my life: fair Nisa, forgive him thy
188	change, that for himself provided a harder chance.
190	Celia. Shall I yield to him that made so small

192	accompt of my beauty, that he studied how he might never behold it again?	
194	<i>Mont.</i> Fair lady, in the rose did I always behold thy	
196	colour, and resolved by continual gazing to perish, which I could not do when thou wast in thine own shape, thou wast so coy and swift in flying from me.	
198	<i>Niobe.</i> Shall I yield to him that caused me have wings,	
200	that I might fly farther from him?	
202	<i>Silv.</i> Sweet Niobe, the farther you did seem to be from the page I was to my death, which to	
204	from me, the nearer I was to my death; which, to make it more speedy, wished thee wings to fly into the air, and myself lead on my heels to sink into the	
206	sea.	
208	<i>Ceres.</i> Well, my good Nymphs, yield; let Ceres entreat you yield.	
210	<i>Nisa.</i> I am content, so as Ramis, when he finds me	
212	cold in love, or hard in belief, he attribute it to his own folly; in that I retain some nature of the rock he	
214	changed me into.	
216 218	<i>Ramis.</i> O, my sweet Nisa! be what thou wilt, and let all thy imperfections be excused by me, so thou but say thou lovest me.	
220	<i>Nisa.</i> I do.	
222	Ramis. Happy Ramis!	
224	<i>Celia.</i> I consent, so as Montanus, when in the midst	
226	of his sweet delight, shall find some bitter overthwarts, impute it to his folly, in that he suffered me to be a	
228	rose, that hath prickles with her pleasantness, as he is like to have with my love shrewdness.	
230	<i>Mont.</i> Let me bleed every minute with the prickles	
232	of the rose, so that I may enjoy but one hour the savour; love, fair Celia, and at thy pleasure comfort, and confound.	
234	Celia. I do.	
236		
238	<i>Mont.</i> Fortunate Montanus!<i>Niobe.</i> I yielded first in mind, though it be my course	

240	last to speak: but if Silvestris find me not ever at home, let him curse himself that gave me wings to
242	fly abroad; whose feathers, if his jealousy shall break, my policy shall imp. <i>Non custodiri, ni velit, ulla potest.</i>
244	
246	<i>Silv.</i> My sweet Niobe! fly whither thou wilt all day, so I may find the in my nest at night, I will love thee, and believe thee. <i>Sit modo, non feci, dicere lingua</i>
248	memor.
250	<i>Cupid.</i> I am glad you are all agreed; enjoy your loves, and everyone his delight. – Thou, Erisichthon, art
252	restored of Ceres, all the lovers pleased by Cupid, she joyful, I honoured. Now, ladies, I will make such
254	unspotted love among you, that there shall be no
256	suspicion nor jar, no unkindness nor jealousy: but let all ladies hereafter take heed that they resist not love, which worketh wonders.
258	
260	<i>Ceres.</i> I will charm my Nymphs, as they shall neither be so stately as not to stoop to love, nor so light as presently to yield.
262	
264	<i>Cupid.</i> Here is none but is happy: but do not as Hippomanes did, when by Venus' aid he won Atalanta: defile her temple with unchaste desires, and forgot to
266	sacrifice vows. I will soar up into heaven, to settle the the loves of the gods, that in earth have disposed the
268	affections of men.
270	<i>Ceres.</i> I to my harvest, whose corn is now come out of the blade into the ear; and let all this amorous
272	troop to the temple of Venus, there to consummate what Cupid hath commanded.
274	-
276	<i>Eris.</i> I, in the honour of Cupid and Ceres, will solemnize this feast within my house; and learn, if it be not too late, again to love. But you Foresters were
278	unkind, that in all my maladies would not visit me.
280	<i>Mont.</i> Thou knowest, Erisichthon, that lovers visit none but their mistresses.
282	Exis Well I will not take it walking day since all and
284	<i>Eris.</i> Well, I will not take it unkindly, since all ends in kindness.
286	<i>Ceres.</i> Let it be so: – these lovers mind nothing what we say.

288	<i>Ramis.</i> Yes, we attend on Ceres.	
290 292	Ceres. Well, do.	
		[Exeunt.]
	FINIS.	

Optional Textual Changes.

The texts of the Scripts prepared for our website, ElizabethanDrama.org, generally lean towards keeping the language of the plays' earliest editions. Where obvious errors in typography have occurred, the emendations suggested by early and modern editors are usually accepted without comment.

Words and syllables have in some cases been added to the original text; such additions appear within hard brackets [], and may be omitted at a director's discretion. Such additions may be made for one of two reasons: (1) where words or syllables have clearly been omitted from the original text by accident, and are needed for a line to make sense; and (2) where words or syllables are added to repair a line's meter.

The text of this Script may be confidently adopted by a theatre group without further revision; however, we present below a list of changes a director may wish to consider, if he or she feels any of them would make the language more sensible, etc. Most of these emendations represent suggestions of later editors of the play, and a few represent restoring original language from the quartos.

Explanations for all these possible emendations can be found in the annotated edition of this play found on our website.

Act I, Scene ii.

1. line 2: modernize *holyday* to *holiday*.

2. line 18: modernize *shew* to *show*.

3. line 100: modernize *accompted* to *accounted*.

4. line 100: emend *immortal* to *immoral*.

5. line 106: emend Thessalides' to Messalina's or Thessalians'.

6. line 110: modernize *unkembed* to *unkempt*.

7. line 149: modernize *burthen* to *burden*.

8. line 151: emend *It is* to *Is it*.

9. line 168: emend *forget* to *forgot*.

10. line 214: modernize *murtherest* to *murderest*.

Act II, Scene i.

1. line 10: modernize *shewest* to *showest*.

2. line 34: modernize *chirurgions* to *surgeons*.

3. line 35: modernize *swolne* to *swollen*.

4. line 195: modernize *comptrolled* to *controlled*.

Act III, Scene i.

1. line 27: modernize *accompt* to *account*.

2. line 284: emend *that love Niobe* to *that love, as I love Niobe*.

3. line 288: modernize *inpossible* to *impossible*.

Act III, Scene ii.

1. line 21: modernize *accompting* to *accounting*.

Act IV, Scene i.

1. line 35: modernize *swolne* to *swollen*.

2. line 113: modernize *sware* to *swore*.

3. line 175: modernize *shew* to *show*.

Act IV, Scene ii.

1. line 139: modernize *infortunate* to *unfortunate*.

Act V, Scene i.

1. lines 13: emend *ministered famine* to *minister, Famine*.

2. line 64: modernize *accompt* to *account*.

3. line 96: restore, in place of *forms*, the quarto's *fames*. Act V, Scene iv.

- 1. line 191: modernize *accompt* to *account*.
- 2. line 247: restore, in place of *believe*, the quarto's *belove*.
- 3. line 265: emend *forgot* to *forget*.