THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE; PERICLES

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The Works of Shakespeare; Pericles by K. Deighton & William Shakespeare

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K. DEIGHTON & WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

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PERICLES

EDITED BY

K. DEIGHTON



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INTRODUCTION

OF facts as to the publication of *Pericles* a synopsis is here given from the Cambridge Shakespeare.

The play was first published, in Quarto, in 1609, with the following title-page:—

THE LATE, | And much admired Play, | called | Pericles, Prince | of Tyre. | With the true Relation of the whole Historie, | aduentures and fortunes of the said Prince: | As also, | The no lesse strange, and worthy accidents, | in the Birth and Life, of his daughter | MARIANA. | As it hath been divers and sundry times acted by | his Maiesties Servants, at the Globe on | the Banck-side. | By William Shakespeare. | Imprinted at London for Henry Gosson, and are | to be solde at the signe of the Sunne in | Paternoster Row, etc. | 1609. |

Another edition was issued in the same year; and as the title-pages are identical, it had been generally supposed that there was but one edition, and that the discrepancies between the copies were due to the printers' corrections made while the sheets were passing through the press. From a careful examination, however, of the different copies, the Cambridge Editors are convinced that there were two distinct editions. In the British Museum there is a unique copy of an edition in Quarto dated 1611, and, except for the place of publication and name of publisher, the titlepage is identical with that of the two earlier impressions. In 1619 a fourth Quarto appeared with an abbreviated title-page. This was followed in 1630 by a fifth Quarto which is extremely incorrect. Five years later appeared another edition printed from the fourth Quarto.

"The play of *Pericles* was not included in either the first or the second Folio. It was however reprinted, together with six other plays wrongly attributed to Shakespeare, in the Folio of 1664 and in that of 1685. The text of the third Folio is taken from that of the sixth Quarto, but with a considerable number of conjectural alterations.

"A duodecimo reprint of *Pericles*, taken from the fourth Folio, appeared in 1734.

"Rowe included, in both his editions, Pericles and the other plays given as Shakespeare's in the third and fourth Folios but not found in the first and second. They were excluded by Pope and subsequent editors, nor were they republished in any edition of Shakespeare till Malone printed them in his Supplement to Steevens' Shakespeare of 1778, which appeared two years later. Malone, acting on the suggestion of Farmer, included Pericles in his edition of Shakespeare published in 1790. Steevens in 1793 followed his example, and Pericles has been republished by all subsequent editors except Mr. Keightley. . . . The plot was founded on Twine's novel called The Patterne of Painefulle Adventers: first published in 1576 and reprinted by Mr. Collier in the first volume of Shakespeare's Library, together with the story of Appollinus, the Prince of Tyr, from Gower's Confessio Amantis, a poetical version of the same romance.

Another novel by George Wilkins, avowedly based on the acted drama, was published in 1608, with the following title-page:—

"THE | Painefulle Adventures | of Pericles Prince of |
Tyre. | Being the true History of the play of Pericles, as it
was | lately presented by the worthy and an- | cient Poet
Iohn Gower. | AT LONDON | Printed by T. P. for Nat.
Butler, | 1608. | " (The Cambridge Editors).

Those curious as to the Apollonius Saga, from which the story of *Pericles* is ultimately drawn, are referred to Professor Mommsen's Preface to Wilkins's novel and to Professor Smyth's *Shakespeare's Pericles and Apollonius of Tyre*, Philadelphia, MacCalla & Co.

Previous to the publication in 1709 of Rowe's edition of Shakespeare no doubts had been put forward as to his being sole author of our play. Contemporary writers ascribe it to him, and Dryden (Prologue to Davenant's Circe) expressly says:—

Shakespeare's own muse her *Pericles* first bore; The Prince of Tyre was elder than the Moor; 'Tis miracle to see a first good play; All hawthorns do not bloom on Christmas day.

The genuineness of the play and its early production were at first maintained by Malone, who in his Supplement to Steevens's edition of 1778 sets out his theory at great length, but accompanies it by a dissertation in which Steevens propounds his doubts as to Shakespeare's share. Later on, however, he became a convert to Steevens's view, and in his edition of 1790 his mature convictions are thus

¹ For the discussion between these two critics, see the Variorum of 1821, vol. xxi., pp. 221-253.