

**A SATIRYCALL DIALOGUE, OR, A
SHARPLYE-INVECTIVE CONFERENCE
BETWEENE ALEXANDER THE
GREAT AND THAT TRUELY WOMAN-
HATER DIOGYNES; FROM A UNIQUE
COPY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649385300

A satirical dialogue, or, a sharp and invective conference between Alexander the Great and that truly woman-hater Diogenes; From a unique copy in the British Museum by William Goddard

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

WILLIAM GODDARD

**A SATIRYCALL DIALOGUE, OR, A
SHARPLYE-INVECTIVE CONFERENCE
BETWEENE ALEXANDER THE
GREAT AND THAT TRUELY WOMAN-
HATER DIOGYNES; FROM A UNIQUE
COPY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM**

⊙

H

Satirycall Dialogue

OR A SHARPLYE-INECTIVE CONFER-
ENCE BETWEENE ALLEXANDER THE
GREAT AND THAT TRUELY
WOMAN-HATER DIOGYNES

[BY WILLIAM GODDARD]

*Imprinted in the Lowcountryes
[? Dort? 1615] for all such gentlewomen
as are not altogether Idle nor yet well*

OCVPYED

FROM A UNIQUE COPY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

EDITED BY

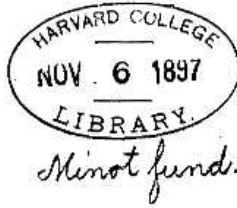
JOHN S. FARMER

LONDON

PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

MDCCCXCVII


14454,15



PRINTED AT NIMMOON (HOLLAND)
BY R. D. J. THOMAS OF NIMMOON (HOLLAND)
LONDON
27 BRIDGE LANE, LONDON, E.C.



INTRODUCTION

UR knowledge of WILLIAM GODDARD, the satirist, is scanty, even as his books are scarce. Internal evidence is likewise, for the most part, wanting; his satires being in general of an impersonal character.

Flourishing in the reign of King James the first Goddard is thought to have belonged to the Middle Temple; he also appears to have lived for some time in Holland holding there an appointment in a civil capacity. At all events two of his books were "imprinted in the Lowcountryes"; one of them "A Neaste of Wasps," most certainly at Dort in the year 1615, and the other, the present reprint, was also probably issued from the same press.

Beyond these facts nothing is certain. There was (says *The National Dictionary of Biography*),

in July 1634, one William Goddard, "Doctor of Physic at Padua," who was incorporated in the same degree at Oxford; but his identity with the satirist seems doubtful.

GODDARD's known books are three in number, and are as follows:—

A Satyricall Dialogue, or a sharplye invectiue conference betweene Allexander the Great and that truelye woman-hater Diogynes...
Imprinted in the Lowcountryes for all such gentlewomen as are not alltogether Idle nor yet well occupied. [? Dort? 1615.]

A Neaste of Wasps lately found out and discovered in the Law [Low] Countreys yealding as sweete hony as some of our English bees. [At Dort... 1615.]

A Mastif Whelp, with other ruff-Island-lik Currs fetcht from among the Antipedes. Which bite and barke at the fantasticall humorists and abusers of the time... Imprinted at the Antipedes, and are to be sould where they are to be bought. [1598.]

Curiously enough, all seem to have been issued without the name either of printer or publisher;

a fact which would seem to indicate that they failed to obtain the usual license. The title page of "A Mastif Whelp" informs us that the book was "Imprinted at the Antipedes and are to be sould where they are to be bought." A further clue may possibly be found in the first dedication [*Sat. Dia. A2*], in the last four lines of which a reference is seemingly made to the burning of Marston's "Satires." This, however, is a mere surmise; and if censorship was really exercised over Goddard's productions it is difficult to see the reason why; for, though his satire would now-a-days be counted gross, his diction was no coarser than that of most of his contemporaries. His second dedication "to the senceless censurer" seems also to point in the direction I have indicated.

At all events, such a fact, could it be established, would go far to explain the extreme rarity of Goddard's works. Of "A Satyricall Dialogue," the present reprint, only one copy is known to exist, that being in the British Museum; whilst two copies are extant of "A Neaste of Wasps." One is in the library of Worcester College, Oxford, and another in the private collection at Bridgewater House. His "Mastif Whelp" is only to be found in the Bodleian.

Goddard's satire was almost entirely levelled

against women, and in not a few instances his pen was dipped in the bitterest invective and scorn. Especially is this noticeable in "A Satyricall Dialogue" which he doubly dedicates to the "bewteous . . . most puissaunt creatures of the Earth, Woemen," and "to the 'senceless' Censurer," the argument of which I will briefly outline.

Alexander the Great comes in disguise from his court to ask Diogines why he is for ever a recluse, and never seen in the busy haunts of men. Diogines replies that courts and courtiers are not to his taste: he is no wine-bibbing, gluttonous sycophant, but an honest man. Alexander contends that such disdain comes but of lack of travel and want of knowledge of the world. "Not so: all sorts and kinds of men and women," says Diogines, has he seen. "But," quoth Alexander, "does not Diogines at least care for the delights that come of women?" at court he may "take viewe of ladies trymm." All in vain Alexander pleads; for, says the recluse, "all woemen I haue seene; all are wanton, all are badd," and he would

"rather dwell

A thousand tymes, a single man in hall"

than married be; it "galls his gutts" a woman's tongue to hear. Alexander retorts:—

" Oh harsh-sowrs, crabby Cynick, still I see,
 To gentle creatures thou wilt stubborne bee:
 If with a girl th'ast neuer slept a night,
 Thy soule hath neuer tasted sweet delight
 " " " " (a Virgins grace),
 Which trips lavaltoes in each maydens face,
 When men's fowle tongues o're-flowes with ribaldery,
 Should make thee loue maidens, for their modestie."

Maids modest? "Nay, Maids can feign modesty, yet by themselves their tongues do wag in all too broad talk." And then Diogenes relates "The Three Wanton Sisters Wanton Dreams" wherein he shows:—

"what modest chat
 Young maids will have when by themselves they're got."

Still Alexander is unconvinced; "ill is done to accuse so generally," so Diogenes continues his experiences—how once he feigned to be a married wife, and overheard the counsel of one Madam Will "in various guise to women wronged"—shall he the story tell? "Why, yes," and so the cynic proceeds to narrate the advice the old bawd gave concerning (a) an old wife's complaint of her young husband; (b) a young wife wedded to a jealous old man; and (c) the churlish spouse of a gossiping wife. And so the two discuss the whole range of women's ills, Alexander